

LIBRARY

ANNEX





*New York
State College of Agriculture
At Cornell University
Ithaca, N. Y.*

Library

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CORNELL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

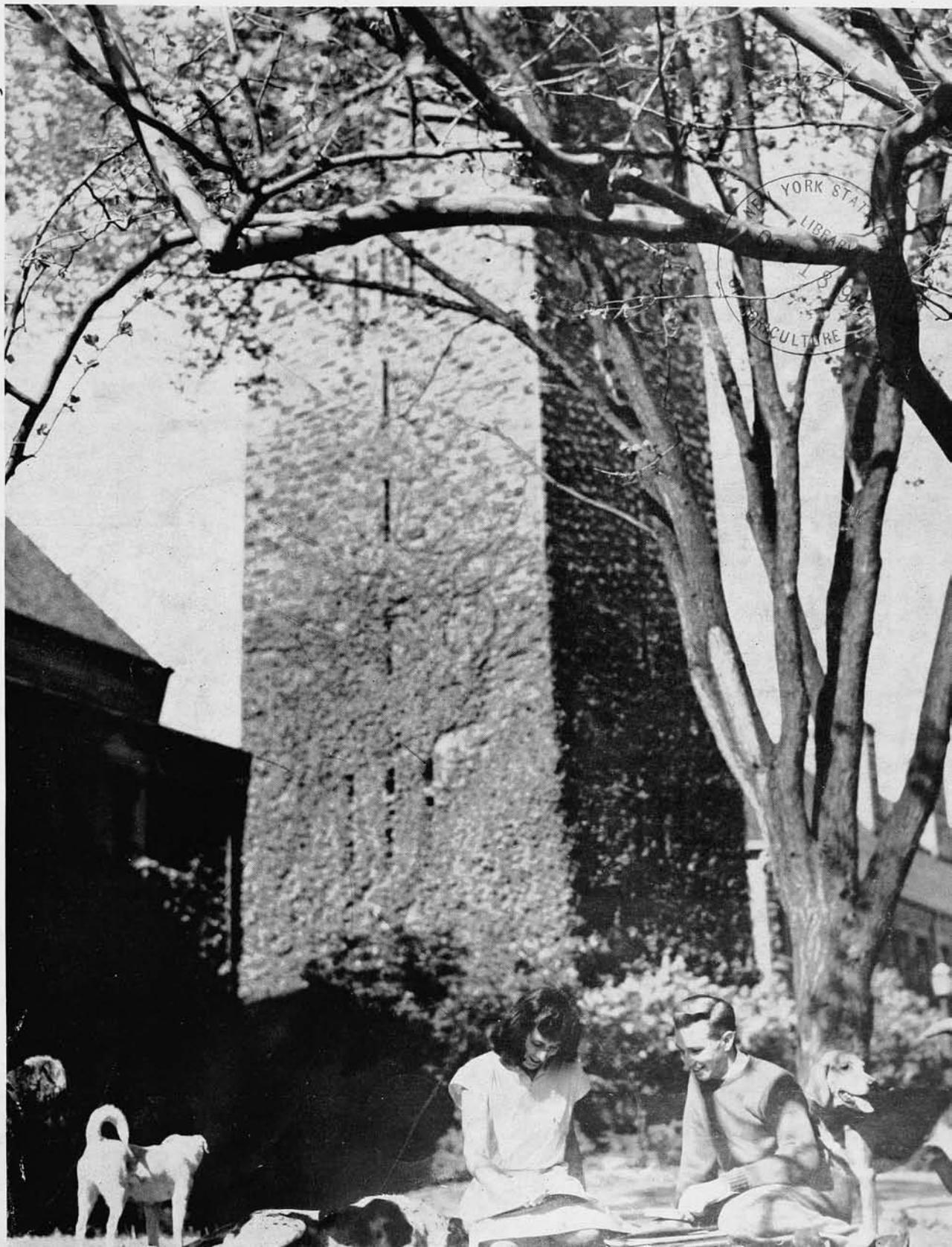


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The

Vol. XLIV, Oct. 1946, No. 1

Cornell Countryman



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Campus to GENERAL ELECTRIC

1946/47 - 1947/48

CAREER IN PLASTICS

The Story of

JIM PYLE

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IN 1935 Jim Pyle received his B.A. degree in chemistry from the University of British Columbia . . .

In 1943 he was appointed director of the General Electric Plastics Laboratories . . .

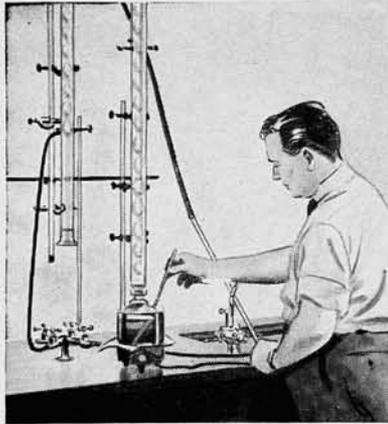
Eight years to travel from college senior to leadership in the laboratories of the world's largest plastics molder—the record suggests that perhaps Jim has found in his test tubes some secret formula for success.

Jim's friends say, however, that the secret is merely a compound of two very simple elements: he was well prepared before he came to G.E., and he has worked energetically and imaginatively since accepting his G-E assignment.

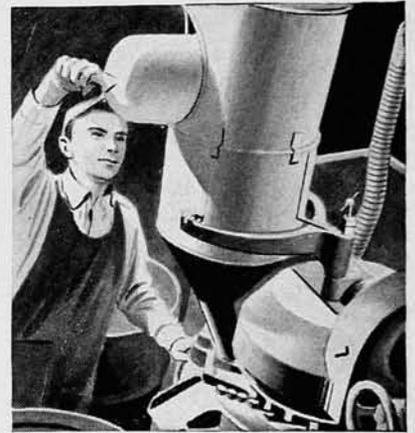
For the college student interested in plastics, Jim recommends as a preparation "a solid grounding in the fundamentals of chemistry, physics and mathematics." His preparation for research comprised two years in biochemistry, two more years in synthetic organic chemistry and a final year in the chemistry of lignin. In 1939 his lignin studies earned him a Ph.D. from McGill University.

At G.E. Jim found that the Company's processing of resins could be improved and improved it. He was placed in charge of development of laminated plastics—and worked out a new line in less than a year. He helped develop new types of plastics materials, new chemical products, synthetic fibers, synthetic rubbers, and ion exchange resins—each of them a milestone of his career in plastics.

Next to schools and the U.S. government, General Electric is the foremost employer of college engineering graduates.



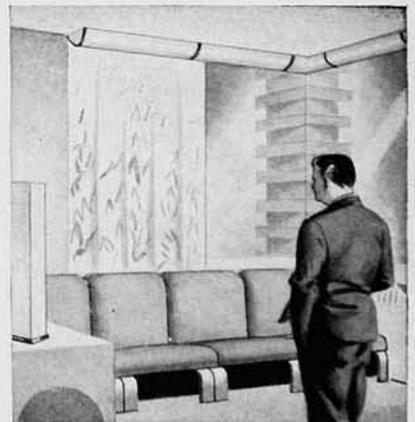
In his college laboratory Jim investigated vitamins, hormones, and enzymes, graduated with first-class honors in chemistry.



At his first job with G.E., Jim worked in factory development to gain a clearer understanding of plastics manufacture.



One of the 3,000 war jobs he helped G.E.'s Plastics Divisions turn out was a rocket launcher, used by AAF fighter pilots to blast Nazi armor.



Appointed director of G-E Plastics Laboratories at 29, Jim guides G-E research today in producing more useful, more beautiful plastics products for the home.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

The Cornell Countryman

Founded 1903

Incorporated 1940 ¹⁹¹⁴

Member of the Agricultural College Magazines, Associated

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COVER

The cover picture shows Bernard Stanton, an Ag sophomore from Greenville, N. Y., and Margaret Mosher, Home Ec. junior from Trumansburg, New York, studying on the library slope in front of the clock tower. The dogs in the picture are as familiar a sight on the campus as the tower itself.

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anticipated the need. And, though our formulas may vary, the nutritive value is kept at a high level. BEACON CUSTOMERS have continued to raise healthy, profitable birds all through the emergency.



Feed the **BEACON** *System*
The Beacon Milling Co., Inc.
CAYUGA, N. Y.

A HOUSE WITH A PURPOSE

by Mary Margaret Scofield, Ag '49

Thirteen years ago an experiment—some call it an adventure—in cooperative living began on the campus of Cornell University.

Today, however, it is no longer considered an experiment, for the popularity of Cayuga Lodge, Cornell's only cooperative house, offers evidence enough that it has become a permanent part of the institutions and traditions of the university.

As a result, the lodge has become a place not for the teaching of cooperation, but for the living of cooperation. Here students share the responsibilities and privileges of owning and operating a home. They work out their own budget and business problems, collect the dues, pay the bills and maintain the equipment. They plan for the upkeep, replacements, and improvements. Cleaning, repairs, and the maintenance of the grounds are likewise a part of their work.

Plans for the social life of the lodge also are in the hands of the 35 cooperators, who arrange for the forums, dances, and monthly parties. By assuming all these responsibilities they have also accomplished another purpose—a substantial reduction in the cost of living.

Incorporated under New York law as the Cayuga Student Residence Association, Cayuga Lodge was founded to offer young men with only a limited amount of money the opportunity for a well-rounded development while at college. Taken into consideration are the social and cultural as well as the scholastic aspects of college life. To achieve this goal, standards of conduct, ethics, study and social attainment were set up for the men who live in the lodge. Planning was directed toward a three-fold objective: To provide a pleasant place for young men to live among congenial companions, to help those young men learn how to live together cooperatively by sharing the work and the responsibilities, and to bring these men into contact



The old stable has been converted into this comfortable living room at Cayuga Lodge and is now used for reading and relaxation at cards and other games. Seated from left to right are Ed Motsenbacker of Batavia; Bill Malick, East Syracuse; Henry Rubin, of Far Rockaway, and Lionel Robbins, Yonkers.

with the traditions and philosophy of country life.

Much of this spirit of cooperative living which prevails at Cayuga Lodge today can be attributed to its founder, Edward Amherst Ott who only last year retired as its active adviser.

The idea of starting a cooperative wasn't a new one to Mr. Ott. It had been a part of his thinking from the time he observed a small neighborhood cooperative as a boy. Not until he retired from his work of teaching Oral English and lecturing, however, was he able to carry out a boyhood dream.

In 1922 the Otts purchased the building which had been the stables and carriage house of Ezra Cornell, the university's founder.

When the Otts secured the building it was for one purpose—a student house. Mr. Ott's work was only started with the purchase for then began the task of remodeling to meet the needs of college students.

Despite the lack of plumbing and heating facilities, the building has much in its favor. It was a stoutly built structure with thick walls,

substantial floors and most important—plenty of room. In converting the one-time stables, Mr. Ott made certain that the plumbing, heating and wiring would be adequate for at least 40 people.

By 1933 the building was ready for student occupancy and with the help of a few interested people in Ithaca he prepared to start the cooperative.

Lack of capital and the depression both presented immediate obstacles in establishing the lodge. But these obstacles, too, were overcome. As capital the house had a sheaf of commitment blanks filled out by the men on a yearly basis. It was these commitment blanks which proved to be the financial beginning of the association. Operating on the theory that a cooperative can't live that extends more than a minimum credit, the lodge has yet to fail to meet a financial obligation.

Such a program would not have been possible, however, had there not been an abundance of ingenuity to go with it.

(Continued on page 16)

WELCOME FROM DEAN MYERS



Dean William I. Myers

My colleagues and I welcome you to Cornell. We are pleased and proud to see so many veterans who were here a few years ago and other former students, as well as those who are with us for the first time. If you take advantage of opportunities and make an excellent record you face the brightest future in history.

Demand for college graduates trained in the sciences and technology of agriculture far exceeds the supply. The demand for the next 10 years is estimated to be approximately 50 percent larger than the total number of college trained men now engaged in agriculture and related fields. Of course during the war the regular schooling of most of our young men of draft age was interrupted soon after graduation from high school. A few were able to complete one year of college and a limited number, two years. But the big drop from normal enrollment occurred in the freshman year. The number of bachelor's degrees granted by colleges of agriculture and schools of forestry throughout the country reached an all-time high of about 5,800 in 1940

and dropped to a long-time low of a little more than 500 last year.

The need for young people with the right kind of training is acute not only because of the small enrollments during the war, but also because of the many new types of positions that have become available. All of us marvel at the advances that have been made in industrial utilization of agricultural products and in the development of new products for which there is an agricultural outlet. Positions with State and Federal agencies and agricultural colleges and the new developments in fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, feeds, farm machinery, in food processing, farmers' cooperatives, canners, manufacturing of dairy products in the future will constitute a substantial part of the entire demand for technically trained men and women. For those of you who want to do graduate work, you may be interested to know that opportunities for men with advanced degrees never were better. Competition for them is keen.

It is our job to help you prepare for the type of work for which

you are best qualified and for better living. We have not intended to admit anyone who hasn't the ability to be successful. The College of Agriculture traditionally has been a place for serious work and the best thing you can do is to get down to business from the start. Establishing a habit of doing your daily work in the right fashion will provide your best adjustment to college life. The opportunities ahead that have been described should give the incentive.

I hope you will feel at home on the campus. One of the best ways to do that is to keep busy, get acquainted with other students and through them find out about the organizations and groups of students that are at work here.

This year large numbers of young men and women who wanted to study at Cornell will not be able to come. More than 12,000 applied for admission to the University and, in some of the colleges, that meant that there were as many as 40 applicants for every possible acceptance. In the College of Agriculture, we gave preference to those students with farm experience, high academic records, and military service. About half of the male students in the freshman class are coming direct or recently from high schools, the other half are veterans. We wanted to get a group of students just out of high school to begin again, if possible, the regular sequence that was broken during the war, and at the same time do justice to veterans. Several hundred returned servicemen were at the college last year and on the average they have done better work than other students. They are interested, business-like, and have the maturity and background to take advantage of their opportunities.

A great agriculture in the future is not possible without leadership. You and students in other agricultural colleges are the basis of my optimism that agriculture will continue to make great progress.

DEAN VINCENT OF HOME ECONOMICS

by Mary G. Phillips

"In my successor, Dr. E. Lee Vincent," commented Sarah G. Blanding, Dean of the College of Home Economics until September, 1946, "the College and Cornell have found a woman who will carry forward the fine traditions of the College and with whom members of the staff and the Administration will have great delight in working. Her training, background, and personality eminently qualify her for the Deanship. The members of the faculty will find her an excellent administrator, a woman of ideas and ideals, and I predict for her an enviable record as Dean of this College."

Those who have met Dr. Vincent are enthusiastic about her. She is young, vigorous, and forthright, they say, with an extremely quick mind. She is good to look at, with red hair and the coloring that goes with it, and her smile would win anybody.

Dr. Vincent comes to Cornell from the Merrill-Palmer School at Detroit, where she has been Chairman of the Department of Mental Growth since 1929. In addition to this work, she was a member of the staff of the Medical School, Wayne University, and offered courses in the extension division, School of Education, University of Michigan.

Positions held by the new Dean before joining the staff of the Merrill-Palmer school were: psychologist, Denver Juvenile Court; teacher in the summer sessions at the University of Nebraska, Oregon State College, and Cornell University.

Publications by Dr. Vincent include the following books: "Growth and Development of the Young Child," written with Mary E. Sweeny and Winifred Rand; "Mental Hygiene for Nurses"; and "Child Development—Physical and Psychological Growth through the School Years," written with Marian E. Breckenridge.



Dean E. Lee Vincent

She received her A.B. Degree at the University of Colorado in 1919, her A.M. there in 1921, and her Ph.D. at Columbia University in 1924. She is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, and Mortar Board, and the following professional groups: American Psychological Association; American Association for the Advancement of Science; Social Research in Child Development; National Parent Education Association; Association Childhood Education; American Association of University Women; National Hygiene Association; and the National Nursery Education Association.

ALPHA ZETA CUP

The winner of the Alpha Zeta Cup this year is John R. Dezeeuw, of Brooklyn, N. Y. His scholastic average, made last year as a freshman, was 91.24%. Dezeeuw is also a holder of the Cladakis Scholarship.

Registration for competitions leading to staff positions on the editorial, business, and circulation staffs of the Cornell Countryman will take place from October tenth to twentieth. All interested students are invited to come up to the Countryman office on the fourth floor of Roberts Hall any day during this period.

An open house for all staff members and anyone interested in the Countryman will be held in Warren Hall Seminar Room from 9 P. M. to 1 A. M. on Saturday, October 19. There will be round and square dancing, refreshments, games, and singing.

Further information may be obtained at the Countryman office or by calling 6432 from 4:30 to 6 P. M.

HOT DOG WITH EVERYTHING

by Janet Bassette, Ag '47

About eight o'clock every night—fall, winter, and spring—Cornell co-eds hear a familiar chugging sound as Louie and his food truck arrive in front of their dormitories. Louie is one of the greatest institutions on the campus, and certainly one of the most loyal friends of all Cornell students. For twenty-six years he has been bringing the evening snack to Cornellians in a car or truck. Clocks are set upon his arrival, and books are opened to start the evening's studying.

Louie parks his truck in front of Risley Hall, raises the window's, puts the frying pan on the small gas stove, and is open for business. Those students who missed dinner are the first to arrive for their hamburgers, hot dogs and specials. Next, those who think a break from studying and some food will sharpen their minds flock out in their blue-jeans. Then come the returnees from the library, lectures, and committee meetings. Finally, around midnight, the men who have just left their dates drop in for the midnight snack which keeps them company on the walk home. Gus, Louie's right hand man, says the busiest times are when the girls get food leaves between 9:30 and 10:30 and when the boys stop with their dates on the way home or drop in after they have said good-night to them.

Besides Louie and Gus, there are two veterans of this war working in the small, compact kitchen of the truck. It takes about seven hours to get the moving restaurant equipped for an evening's business. The coolers have to be filled with coke, pepsi-cola, ice cream, and milk. Tomatoes and lettuce have to be prepared, and the stock of hamburgers, hotdogs, cheese, rolls, candy, cookies, and crackers has to be replenished. The most modern house designer couldn't figure out how so much fits into such a small space. The stove is placed in back

of the steering wheel. Then, the side of the truck facing the sidewalk is divided into three sections—one for hamburgers and hot dogs, one for sandwiches and cigarettes, and another for soft drinks and sweets. Everything runs very smoothly with each man taking a section, and Louie or Gus presiding over the frying pan.

Some of the orders are tremendous. During the war when the Army was at Cornell one fellow would place an order for the whole barracks. Sometimes it was as high as \$30 or \$40. But one of the most interesting things the writer has noticed is the great variety of individual tastes. Until you hear someone rattle off an order for about ten different Dagwood hamburgers it's hard to believe they could come so many ways. The girls seem to have a working rotation plan; each night a different one comes out and gets what all her friends want.

A typical request is, "Louie I'd like five hotdogs and four hamburgers—two hotdogs with everything, one with everything but onions, one with mustard and a plain hotdog. Then, one hamburger with ketchup, two with onions and ketchup, and one with cheese, lettuce, and tomatoes. And Joe could I have three milks, two pepsi-colas and four cokes. Oh, yes, you better throw in a box of those chocolate covered cookies and a package of Camels. By the way, I brought back 14 bottles—six coke bottles and eight milk bottles. Thanks. See you soon."

And, Louie is proud to say that he has a good, honest clientele. They merely drop the bottles they are returning into baskets under the tree next to the truck, and tell him how many they have brought back. No one questions the number anyone reports, there has never been any need to because the students return the respect given

to them by playing the game fair.

There were times during the war when there was a shortage of many things. Canadian bacon disappeared from the menu for months, and cigarettes were extremely scarce. During the national cigarette shortage, students stood in line a hundred strong in zero weather waiting to see if they might get some cigarettes. Today Louie is on an allowance for most of his food supplies. Many nights the rush is so great everything is sold. Every night all the sweets are bought.

When Louie Zounakos first started coming up the hill from downtown Ithaca, twenty-six years ago, he had an old Model-T. Sometimes, he had to back up the steepest hills. In those days he used to go around to the fraternities, sororities and dormitories. He even did this after he got his present truck, twenty-two years ago. Six or seven years back, he decided he would pick a permanent location for his business and chose the present location.

Ithaca weather hasn't been the hinderance one might suspect. Louie appears in all kinds of weather, and so does his clientele. True, he has been stuck coming up the hill many times, but he always makes it. Any mechanic would question how the truck runs as well as it does with no oil pump.

Going to "Louie's" is one of the fondest memories of all Cornellians. His white truck plays an important part in the college life of each of them. His kind ways have also immortalized him. During the cigarette shortage, he would very willingly offer you one of his, if he had a package. One night when Gus was in a philosophical mood, he summed things up pretty well. "Louie is Professor Emeritus," he said. "He is?" "Sure thing, Professor Emeritus of Food."

MIGRANT LABOR IN NEW YORK STATE

by Herman Horowitz, Ag '49

As a result of the increased demand for farm crops during the present emergency, New York State vegetable and fruit growers, through necessity were forced to look in other parts of the country for additional workers to harvest their produce.

Migrant laborers have been employed by farmers for several years. Before the war some growers recruited their own workers down South, while others hired any who migrated their way. Little attention was given to housing or other conditions under which the workers were forced to live. They took what was on the farm and did the best they could.

On one farm in the Mohawk Valley where Bermudian migrants were employed, the operators considered it a good year when only 15 out of the 300 workers died because of fights or disease. Keen competition for these laborers, and restrictions on recruiting in southern states, however, have made it desirable for employers to better their working conditions and make their jobs more attractive in other ways.

Increased numbers of laborers have brought housing and management problems, such that the state has intervened with educational programs, extension service, and legislation covering the registration of the 12,500 migrants in New York, inspection of camps for fair labor practices and sanitary conditions, child care centers, and transportation facilities to and within the camps.

Over eighty-five percent of the migrants in New York State are Negroes; the remainder are white. Most of these come from Florida, where they work during the winter. Then they follow the crops up the coast to this area where some re-

main until fall, only to return south again to repeat the cycle. Therefore, most of these workers are skilled farm laborers, who will work only in special crops; such as beans, tomatoes, oranges, peaches, and apples. Still others are more versatile, preferring to do piece work, for they can earn more that way. They receive the prevailing wages of the locality.

These migrant workers travel in family groups, who in turn merge into crews of from ten to one hundred workers. A crew leader, usually self-appointed, makes arrangements for progressive places of employment, and assumes the responsibility of work supervisor, or else manages the trucking of the produce from one locale to another. Many of the migrants come by private car or truck, or in special cases are transported by the employer. They live in housing units furnished by the employer, which may vary from small family homes to large camps. All housing of ten or more migrants is subject to the inspection of the State Board of Health, who make regular T.B. and V.D. examinations, and who have the authority to close camps in violation of the sanitary code. Child care centers are usually found

in the larger camps. The farmers and canners have organized the New York State Federation of Growers and Processors Association to sponsor the child care program of all youth under fourteen years of age.

To increase the effectiveness of migrant workers and to stimulate their return to this state by improving working and living conditions an educational program has been started by the Extension Service in the New York State College of Agriculture. This service attracts more workers to this area by informing them of definite job opportunities, including crop prospects, weather, and living conditions. Specialists give assistance to employers on problems of camp management, camp construction, labor utilization and training, and cooperative operation. One training program offers farmers assistance in instructing workers in the easiest and most economical harvesting methods.

Despite all these marked improvements, problems still exist which will require greater efforts on the part of the state, the farmers, and the workers, if they are to be solved. Insurance protection for the migrants, registration of labor contractors, assistance to camp operators, subsidies for child care and health aid are among some of the more important problems being considered.

The future of farm migrant labor in New York State points to an increasing dependence on these workers, in view of great rises in seasonal crop acreages and a continuing need for improvement of contact procedures, living conditions, housing, and more efficient utilization of the laborers.



CAMPUS COUNTRYMAN

4-H Extension Club
Alpha Gamma Rho
Collegiate F.F.A.
Floriculture Club

Ag Domecon
Round-Up
Bacamia
Kermis
Veg-Crops

Cornell Grange
Home Ec Club
Omicron Nu
Alpha Zeta

Below is a list of the clubs on the Agriculture and Home Economics campuses. We have the date of meeting and the club officers in most cases, but, as places of meeting were not available, that information will be found on the college bulletin boards.

4-H Extension Club—

2nd and 4th Wednesdays
Bernard Stanton, President
Abram Relyea, Vice-president
Mary McCarthy, Secretary
Anna Kovac, Treasurer

Cornell Grange—

1st and 3rd Tuesdays
Margery Tallaksen, Master
Marian Tellier, Secretary
Leonard Cohen, Lecturer

Home Ec. Club—

2nd Wednesday
Janet Kirk, President
Ellen Fleming, Vice-president
Marian Cousins, Corresponding Secretary
Martha Courter, Recording Secretary
Virginia Crouse, Treasurer

Alpha Gamma Rho—

Every Monday

Collegiate Chapter of Future Farmers of America—

1st and 3rd Thursdays

Alpha Zeta—

Every Monday

Ag. Domecon Council—

Thursdays
Malcolm MacDonald, President
Warren Wilson, Vice-president
Jean Downes, Secretary
George Cooper, Treasurer

The Cornell Countryman—

Mondays at 4:30
George Axinn, Editor
Leonard Cohen, Business Manager
Joan Weisburg, Associate Editor
Edgar VanZandt, Circulation Manager

The Roundup Club—

(Animal Husbandry)—
2nd and 4th Tuesdays
Stewart Fish, President
Edward Stapleton, Vice-presi-

dent

Beth Pratt, Secretary
Germain Marion, Treasurer

Floriculture Club—

2nd Tuesday

Two Year Club—

No definite date yet

Bacamia—

(Bacteriology)—1st Wednesday
Dan Billen, President
Patricia Noble, Secretary
Alice Klinko, Librarian
Robert Lawrence, Program

Kermis—

Agriculture and Home Ec Dramatics Club)

Omicron Nu—

(Home Ec. Scholastic Honor Society)—Thursday
Betty Hartman, President
Mrs. Esther Jordan, Vice-president
Mary Arlene O'Hara, Secretary
Dorothy Stockburger, Treasurer

Vegetable Crops Club

No definite date yet

SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS

There follow a list of the scholarship holders of the College of Agriculture for the year 1946-47. These scholarships pay their winners from \$100 to \$300 and are awarded annually to those of high attainment in character, scholarship, and leadership. The *Countryman* offers its congratulations to all holders.

Roberts Scholarship (Full)

Walter Baurle, New York, N. Y.
Lawrence Machlin, New York, N. Y.
Douglas L. Murray, DeKalb Junction, N. Y.
Marjorie Jane Paquette, Homer, N. Y.

Roberts Scholarship (One Half)

Ruth Adler, New York, N. Y.
Carl E. E. Almquist, Alden, N. Y.
Joan H. Bird, Falconer, N. Y.
Leonard E. Carrier, Ithaca, N. Y.
Harriet Ruth Klein, Bronx, N. Y.
Bernard F. Stanton, Greenville, N. Y.

Carl E. Ladd Memorial Scholarship

David J. Nolan, Venice Center, N. Y.

Lois Gardiner, Westerlo, N. Y.
William Hathorn, Stanley, N. Y.
Frank H. Osterhoudt, Kingston, N. Y.

Hervy S. Hall Scholarship

Daniel Duberman, Ithaca, N. Y.
Audrey Louise MacNall, Buffalo, N. Y.

Beatty Agricultural Scholarship

Alice Jane Bissell, Norwich, N. Y.
Myron E. Jaenecke, North Tonawanda, N. Y.

Woman's National Farm and Garden Scholarship

Julia L. Coyle, Utica, N. Y.
Non-Resident Tuition Scholarship
Anne C. Colm, Arlington, Va.
Anna E. Klena, Irvington, N. J.
Arline M. Toczko, Stamford, Conn.
Shirley M. Waters, Stamford, Conn.

George Lamont Scholarship

Willard Holman, Medina, N. Y.
New York State Bankers' 4-H Club Scholarship

Maurice Edward Mix, Heuvelton, N. Y.

Rite-Way Milker Scholarship
Bruce Widger, Spencerport, N. Y.

Mrs. Frances King Scholarship
Margaret Waldron, McLean, N. Y.

Sears, Roebuck Agricultural Foundation Scholarships
George Allhusen, Clintondale, N. Y.
Jerome S. Ashley, Gloversville, N. Y.

John S. Boor, Horseheads, N. Y.
Henry D. Borenko, Galway, N. Y.
Merton F. Halladay, Little Falls, N. Y.

Robert W. Jackson, Clayton, N. Y.
Walter Mehlenbacher, Wayland, N. Y.

Michael T. Smith, Richmondville, N. Y.

Eugene J. Trant, Prattsburg, N. Y.
Henry Seacord Watkins, Campbell Hall, N. Y.

Earle A. Wilde, Canastota, N. Y.
Eugene Ernest Wright, Johnson City, N. Y.

How She Does It

by G. S. Cooper

Does a hen lay an egg because she wants to or because she has to? This question has been discussed by learned men for centuries. It has been the origin of countless scientific experiments. It has been the instigator of divorces, broken homes, suicides, and no small number of raving maniacs. Material unearthed in recent excavations in Egypt tend to indicate that Mark Anthony made his famous trip to Syria, not to visit Cleopatra, but to seek an answer to this very question. Be that as it may, one question has been fairly well settled and that is how she does it.

There are attested records on file of hens that have laid over three hundred and sixty-five eggs in one year. Each one, is a potential son or daughter. To accomplish this feat the reproductive organs of the hen must operate on a twenty-four hour day assembly line schedule, because it takes just about twenty-four hours for her to produce an egg.

In the beginning there is the yolk. The first of the three stages in its development begins and ends while the future producer is still in the embryonic state. The second stage also begins prior to hatching but it continues until shortly before the young pullet reaches sexual maturity. At this time there are present in the ovary of the pullet from nine hundred to thirty-five hundred tiny ova or yolk varying in size from a one quarter inch in diameter down to those too small to be seen with the naked eye. Each of these partially developed yolks is enclosed in a thin membrane and independently attached to the ovary. The third stage of the development of the yolk begins about eight or ten days before

the egg of which it is to become a part is to be laid. During this stage the tiny ova begins to increase in size. Slowly at first and then more rapidly the little ova is covered with layer upon layer of yolk fat, until a fully developed yolk has been formed.

At this time the membrane which encloses the yolk ruptures and the yolk drops into a funnel shaped organ called the infundibulum. The infundibulum is the first of the functional parts of the oviduct. The oviduct is a muscular tube about thirty inches in length which is in no way fastened or connected to the ovary. It is in the oviduct that the twenty-four or twenty-five hour final assembly of the egg takes place.

Nothing much happens to the yolk during the fifteen minutes it remains in the infundibulum except that it is forced by parastaltic contractions toward and finally into the magnum. Here the thick albumen is formed around the yolk. This process takes about three hours. During that time, and for the rest of the time that the egg is being formed, it is slowly rotated on its long axis. This rotating motion causes the mucin fibers in the albumen to coalesce and in this way the chologae is formed.

The next part of the oviduct that goes to work is the isthmus. During the hour or hour and a half that the partially completed egg is in the isthmus the two shell membranes are formed around the thick albumen and some water is added to the content.

Next in the assembly line of reproductive organs is the uterus. It is here the most time consuming operation takes place, that of piling up enough calcite crystals to form

MASTITIS CONTROLE

Expansion of the educational and research work on bovine mastitis is underway in New York State with a grant of \$74,600 from the state legislature. Work is to be conducted by the New York State Veterinary College at Cornell where fundamental work on mastitis has been done for many years.

Four regional laboratories will be established in East Aurora, Kingston, Canton, and Farmingdale, to serve all sections of the state, each to be operated by a field veterinarian, a laboratory technician, and a stenographer. The Ithaca laboratory will be expanded to include a veterinary bacteriologist and other personnel.

The plan also calls for the establishment of a local advisory committee for each field laboratory to be composed of outstanding dairymen and veterinarians in that area. Meetings of veterinarians and dairymen will be held at which the most modern methods used in determining causes of mastitis under actual farm conditions will be demonstrated.

In this manner it is hoped to make the owner and his local veterinarian more aware of the importance of this "Number I disease" of dairy herds, and the value of early diagnosis.

Most efficient methods of milking, stabling, and handling cattle to prevent udder infections and teat injuries will be emphasized.

The plan aims to create a gradual interest in the problem, so that when established and applied by owners of the state's 1,400,000 milch cows it is sure to increase greatly the present inadequate supply of dairy products.



the shell. In addition a salt solution is passed osmotically through the shell membranes to complete the interior part of the egg. These two functions require about eighteen or nineteen hours. At the end of this time the completed egg is moved into the vagina. Here the egg is held until the hen feels either the desire or the necessity of depositing it in the nest.

That's how she does it. Why? Only the hen knows.

THE CORNELL HOMEMAKER

FOODS AND FROST

The extra blankets that you're heaping on the beds these nights mean just one thing—Jack Frost will soon be visiting most of New York State and the 1946 growing season will be ended. Two things you can do in the remaining days of the growing season are: (1) eat, can, freeze, dry, and brine all vegetables now ripe, and (2) when a killing frost appears to be at hand, harvest all of the tender vegetables that remain in the garden.

One of the ways to use surplus vegetables now is to make pickles and relishes. Many combinations of the following vegetables can be prepared as pickles or relishes to add that extra something to winter meals: beets, cabbage, celery, onions, peppers, cucumbers, tomatoes, cauliflower, lima beans, sweet corn, and green beans.

HANDIER HANDBAGS

FOUND—a woman's handbag that keeps its contents in a position easy to see and easy to reach.

This handbag, planned to eliminate the groping and dumping often needed to locate articles in lady's pocketbook, is designed by Miss Mildred Carney of the College of Home Economics at Cornell.

Miss Carney has made a handbag with pockets and zippered compartments to hold all the things she usually carries. But since the contents of a handbag vary with the woman, she recommends that each person make a pocket-book tailor-made for her particular needs.

Before starting to make a bag, list all of the articles that will be carried in its regularly and the location in the bag that will make them most convenient. Then draw pockets or compartments of the right size and shape for each one on the pattern.



CORNELL SEEKS QUICK-CURE HAM

Perhaps Grandpa didn't know why he did it, but he certainly was on the right track when he stored cured hams in the oat bin during the summer months.

At least, workers at Cornell's Agricultural Experiment Station admit that the oat bin offered the necessary dry, dark, cool place away from flies. They also report that a chemical in oats has been found to retard rancidity and an oat preparation is now being used to treat a paper for wrapping hams.

Dr. J. I. Miller, who is conducting research work on the curing and preservation of meat, states that every summer farmers are disappointed to find that their cured hams do not keep as they should. He declares, "Hams can be kept satisfactorily for a reasonable time, if they are well cured and kept in a dry place that is dark and cool. The meat should, of course, be wrapped in paper, muslin, or other material to keep insects out."

Miller is testing modern quick-curing methods to determine which will produce flavor equal to the sweet pickle cure that has long been the farmer's standby, and will, at the same time, preserve the ham safely during the hot summer months. Such a method would save space that hams now occupy in the freezer locker.

"Many farmers," he says, "feel that the sweet pickle cure takes too much time, while quick cures may not satisfactorily preserve hams without refrigeration." One of the cures on test is the "spray or needle pumping" in which the preservative is forced into the meat at various points. Another method is "artery pumping" in which the material is pumped into a main artery in the ham and from there is carried to all of the tiny blood vessels to give an excellent cure.

EAT MORE POTATOES

Do you remember to replace bread sometimes with potatoes? It's one of the things we can do to help relieve famine in the world. It will not slight your family nutritionally, for a small serving of potatoes supplies all the food value contained in a slice of bread plus some vitamin C.

Here are some of the ways to substitute potatoes for bread:

For breakfast—let potatoes browned in drippings sometimes replace cereal, or toast, or biscuits.

For lunch—let potato salad take the place of bread, or let potato cakes replace rolls. To make potato cakes, mash the extra potatoes cooked at dinner time the night before, mix them with a little milk, salt and an egg, and brown them in drippings.

In place of toast—let a nest of mashed potato hold that poached egg or creamed fish or chopped meat and gravy.

In pancakes—let grated raw potato take the place of half of the flour.

In stuffing—let potato replace some or all of the bread.

ROUTING RUST

Specialists say you won't need to worry about rust stains on clothing these damp days if you follow two simple rules. First, before you store clothing, be sure all pins or metal ornaments have been removed. And second, don't use metal hangers on garments. Hang them on wooden or plastic ones.

WATCH YOUR WASTE MEASURE

Reliable evidence shows that of all the food that goes into American kitchens, about 1 pound in every 7 is thrown in the garbage can. This is food that is good to eat. In a week's time the food that is thrown away is enough to supply a day's meals for every member of your family.

How often do you clean out your refrigerator? Often enough to be sure there are never shriveled carrots? Inedible lettuce? sour gravy? Food in your refrigerator will not keep indefinitely. Every time you store a left-over be sure you plan to use it soon. See what is in the refrigerator before you go shopping. Watch your waste measure!



AND FARMERS' NEWS

SOME POULTRYMEN SAVE PLENTY OF TIME AND LABOR

In caring for 1000 hens, some farmers spend less than half-an-hour a day while others spend two hours a day.

A study on eight poultry farms by I. R. Bierly and L. M. Hurd of Cornell's Agricultural Experiment Station shows some of the reasons for the differences.

Poultrymen who spent the least time had large-sized pens; they did more than one job on each trip to the pen; they cut down on the number of jobs to be done by using automatic waterers and other labor savers; they used convenient arrangement of pens; they lined up equipment in the pens to save steps; and they had nesting rooms near the entrance ways.

"The time records show that each of these practices helped the poultrymen cut his daily chore time," stated the research men, who pointed out that a saving of 30 minutes each days amounts to a total saving of about 20 man-days during a year.

"Labor is the most important thing a poultryman has to sell," they declared and added, "The efficiency with which he works has a big influence on his profits—the return that he gets for his time."

The studies also demonstrated that similar savings can be made in the time taken for cleaning, grading, and packing eggs, in cleaning out the pens, and in most of the other jobs on poultry farms.

DELAWARE FARMER SPEEDS MILKING BY NEW METHODS

It now takes just four minutes per cow to milk the 45 cows on the farm of Fred Ruff and Son of Andes, New York, Delaware County. Three men do the milking. Each operates a single unit milking machine and proceed as follows: One minute before the milking machine is attached, the cow's udder is washed with hot chlorinated water. The milker is then left on each cow for about four minutes. While the machine is doing the work, the operator milks out by hand the cow from which the milking machine was just taken. This, together with carrying the milk, gives the operator just time enough to get the next cow ready before



his four minutes time is up.

The Ruffs believe that the most essential parts of the Quick-Milking Program are:

1. Stimulation of the udder with hot water one minute before the milking machine is applied. They say they didn't make much progress in the Quick-Milking Program until they started this pre-conditioning of the udder.

2. Regularity of operation to the end that the milking machine is left on regularly the same length of time, and that amounts in each case, to about four minutes.

They say that they are not so sure about the necessity of hand milking after the milking machine is detached. Some day, they hope to eliminate this practice, simply stripping with the milking machine and observing if the cow's udder is milked out evenly. In no case on the Ruff farm during the past year, has it been necessary to leave the machine on longer than the regular four minute period. They are convinced that all cows can be brought around into this Quick-Milking Program, according to L. H. Woodward, district older rural youth agent, Cornell University. The Ruffs use no timing device, but each operator goes through a regular schedule. Three operators, each with a single unit, milk the herd in one hour, or a total of 180 minutes. Since there are forty-five cows, the average time for machine milking is just four minutes.

Before the Quick-Milking schedule was started, the required time was at least a half hour longer, thus, the time of three men for a half hour, twice a day, has been saved.

"It all adds up," says Mr. Ruff, "to a saving of three man hours a day, and there is much less udder trouble."

HARVEST CARE OF APPLES

Prevention of cuts and bruises on apples is one of the major problems facing New York State growers, particularly those who raise McIntosh.

Not only do bruises, stem punctures, and cuts detract from appearance, but they afford a place for decay organisms to enter and tend to hasten the rate of ripening and softening.

It is important to have everything ready to pick and handle the crop prior to harvest time. To do this, one should estimate as accurately as possible the size of crop and have enough labor and equipment to take care of it with a minimum of delay. It has been found that during warm weather every day of delay after harvest in storing apples at 32 degrees F. shortens their storage life by about one week.

A trees should always be picked from the bottom first, since an apple knocked or dropped from the top is likely to knock off or bruise others. To avoid bruising, place fruit in the picking container—do not drop it. Picking containers with rigid sides offer more protection to apples than do other types, according to Professor F. W. Southwick of the Pomology Department at Cornell.

FOR GOOD MEASURE

In these days of flour and fat shortage, accuracy is important in measuring ingredients for home baking.

To measure dry ingredients such as flour, baking powder, salt, or soda, fill the measuring cup, or spoon, to overflowing. Then run the straight edge of a knife over the top, leveling the measure.

Fat may be measured accurately in the same way as for dry ingredients, by packing it into the cup and leveling off the excess. Or you might try this method suggested by food specialists at the College of Home Economics at Cornell. To measure one-third cupful of shortening, for instance, fill the cup two-thirds full of cold water. Then add the fat until the water reaches the full mark when the fat is pushed down under the water.

I Knew Cornell When

By Barbara Everitt

"It's been grand to watch Cornell grow," says Miss Cecilia A. Law, who has lived in Ithaca since the day her father, Dean James Law, joined the first faculty of Cornell University in 1868.

Miss Law came to Ithaca when Morrill Hall, the first building on campus, was as yet unfinished. She arrived in time for the opening of Cornell, graduated from it in 1892, lived in the first house erected on campus and still resides in Ithaca today.

Before Cornell University started its first classes, its founder sent Andrew D. White, later first president of the university, to England to get prominent men for the new faculty. One of the last things Ezra Cornell told President White before he sailed was "Bring me back that Scotch horse doctor." The "horse doctor" was James Law, first dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine. He came to Ithaca with his wife and children, one of whom was Cecelia Law. The new university bought Cascadilla Place, a large gray stone building just off the campus which had been built as a sanitarium. Here both faculty families and students lived during the early years. Classes were held in Cascadilla until Morrill Hall was finished.

"The biggest disadvantage to Cascadilla Place," Miss Law said, "was that there was no bridge over the gorge which separated it from the campus. Every day the men had to climb down the gorge, cross the stream on a log, and climb up the other side. Mother used to tell of the day Ezra Cornell came by in his carriage. He told her she should see the campus and the new building going up, and offered her a ride into Ithaca and over the bridge there. Mother thanked him, but told him she'd already been over. When he asked her how she'd crossed the gorge she told him, 'The same way the men do—over the log!'"

"My sister was born in Cascadilla Place. Mother used to have trouble buying milk for us as the Ithaca stores were two miles away," Miss Law continued.

"Our family built the first private home on campus after cutting down the wheat which covered the site. In 1900 the university wanted to erect the physics building, Rockefeller Hall, on that piece of land. Our house was moved in two sections back up the hill and still stands today as a girls' dormitory, 3 The Circle.

"By the time I was of college age, women had been admitted to Cornell and Sage Hall had been built. I lived with my family, but I remember the other girls complaining about the lack of closet space in Sage.

"It's been wonderful the way women have taken their place beside the men at Cornell," she added. "In my day there was no place for them in extra-curricular activities aside from the sororities." Miss Law was a member of Kappa Alpha Theta, one of the four sororities at Cornell at that time.

Today, 54 years after her graduation, Miss Law still manages to get around the campus she knows so well. She and her sister can frequently be seen lunching at Willard Straight Hall or the Home Economics cafeteria. "When I was in school there was no such thing as a College of Home Economics and I remember it was regarded as a novel idea when introduced some years later. I was a student in the College of Arts and Sciences and had the much sung about "Tee Fee" Crane for a professor," Miss Law remarked.

"The campus has enlarged a great deal and most of the faculty homes I knew in childhood are gone now. It's very different from the days when classes, eating and sleeping went on in one building, but it's been fun to watch Cornell grow," she added.

CRICKET CONTROL

According to old folk tales, a cricket on the hearth means good luck. But today we know that crickets in the house spell trouble. They're worse than moths, because they eat just about anything—linen, wool, cotton, rayon, silk, and even leather.

Occasional crickets around the house may be killed with fly swatters or with Grade AA fly spray. The spray is effective, however, only if it actually hits the insect. Or you can dust sodium fluoride or sodium fluosilicate powder along floors and around baseboards and blow it into cracks with a hand duster. Remember that these sprays are poison and must be kept out of the way of children and pets.

When great numbers of crickets infest a house, use a poison bait. To make the bait, mix 2½ pounds of bran, 10 teaspoonfuls of sodium fluoride, ¾ cup of molasses and 1 quart of water. Scatter the bait throughout the house, in the basement, and around the foundation out of doors. One or two applications should get rid of the crickets. Then the bait can be swept up and destroyed.

REMOVE FISH ODORS

Are you one of those women who doesn't serve fish often because you do not like the smell it leaves in the kitchen, on the dishes, and on your hands? Then you'll be interested in this suggestion from the College of Home Economics at Cornell.

Soak the dishes in salt water first, then wash them in hot water and salt—without soap. When you rinse off the salt, the fish smell goes with it.

UPS AND DOWNS

Everything has its ups and downs, including housework. But management specialists at the College of Home Economics at Cornell say never bend to do any job if you can stand straight. Bending uses more energy, about 43 per cent more. So if your sink is so low that you must bend over to wash dishes, make a simple wooden rack to raise the dishpan.

Cornell experts also say not to stand if you can sit. When ironing flat pieces, or getting the vegetables ready for canning, do it sitting down.

\$358,000,000



That's the yearly payroll of the food processing industry in New York — the State's fourth largest business. Important to the progress of this industry, that employs 136,200 persons, are the State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics at Cornell University where young men and women are trained for responsibility and leadership in the field of foods. Techniques of research, of food processing, nutrition, agricultural economics, engineering, farm management, crop and animal production, are among the vital phases of the training program.

Cornell is not only a center of learning for young people, but a center of research which is continually carried on at the Agricultural Experiment Station in Ithaca and the New York State Experiment Station in Geneva. Cooperating agent in many of the research projects is the School of Nutrition.

Whether for instruction or for research, facilities at Cornell are continually being directed toward bringing New York residents a higher standard of living through improvements in agriculture and food products.



**New York State Colleges of
Agriculture and Home Economics
Cornell University**

FOUR NEW BUILDINGS ON AGRICULTURE CAMPUS

Four new structures which will cost of an estimated \$6,193,450 are proposed for the College of Agriculture at Cornell University in projects approved by the New York State Postwar Public Works Planning Commission, according to an announcement by John E. Burton, Commission chairman.

Plans for two of the buildings, a library and classroom building and an agricultural engineering building, are now being drawn. Preparation of plans for an agronomy building and for an entomology building has been ordered following approval by the Commission of Department of Education space allotments for the two structures.

The library and classroom building, which is being designed by State Architect Cornelius J. White, will cost an estimated \$1,529,000.

Preparing plans for the agricultural engineering building, to cost an estimated \$1,116,000, is the New York City architectural firm of Coffin and Coffin.

Still to be assigned to architects are the agronomy building, \$2,000,000, and the entomology building, \$1,548,450.

Ross E. Sluyter, Director of State Planning for the Commission, emphasizes that all estimates are based on 1940 construction cost figures. He said that the cost of planning will be paid from the State's postwar construction fund.

Overcrowded Condition

The Cornell building program will relieve overcrowded conditions in the College of Agriculture and make more efficient the administration of the institution which has been state supported since 1904," Mr. Burton declared in comment-

ing on the Commission action.

In its development, the College of Agriculture has created an exceptional library recognized as one of the finest and most valuable collections of agricultural literature in the world. This library now is housed in the basement of Stone Hall, an old building of non-fire-proof construction. Certain of the more valuable volumes are stored in basement rooms of one of the more modern buildings. In Boardman Hall is placed the Regional History Collection which, though it is not the property of the State, is used more extensively by students in the College of Agriculture than by any other group. In the present library reading rooms there are seating facilities for only 165 persons making it virtually impossible to utilize properly the library material now available. It is estimated that the present collection of agricultural literature at Cornell comprises 185,000 volumes.

New Library

The new library building, a four-floor structure, is being designed to provide space for 400,000 volumes with classrooms and an herbarium. The herbarium now is in the plant science room, which does not have sufficient space for proper display of the available collection. The plans for the library contemplate stack space sufficient to meet present and future demands, reading and conference rooms, receiving and work rooms, offices, circulation, catalogue, map and conference rooms and facilities for photostat and microfilm activities. The herbarium will house the present collection with space for anticipated expansion. It also will have a preparation room and offices. There

will be classroom space and facilities for the Departments of Rural Sociology and Agricultural Economics.

For many years the College has been hampered in providing satisfactory instruction and research in agricultural engineering owing to the fact that this department has been inadequately housed and poorly equipped to do the job required of it.

Ag. Engineering

The work of the Department of Agricultural Engineering includes the application to agriculture of many phases of civil, mechanical, automotive, electrical, sanitary and refrigerating engineering, in addition to architecture. Main functions of the department include research to discover new and improved methods of applying engineering knowledge to agriculture and rural homes, instruction of resident students and dissemination to the public of information in relation to farm operation, farm homes, and farm structures.

The new agricultural engineering building will house all courses relating to engineering aspects of agriculture. It will be used for classes in other related courses and will provide necessary facilities for extension work. There will be laboratories for structures, testing materials, concrete farm mechanics, metal shop, electrical research, farm machinery, farm shop, household mechanics, pump well water supply and food. Space will be provided for lecture and classrooms, drafting rooms, conference and seminar rooms. Classrooms and shops are included, as are offices and lounges for the faculty and lounges for students.



Farmers at Work

HERE is a G.L.F. Patron's Committee at work. These farmers have come together to spend an evening reviewing the operations of G.L.F. in their community and shaping plans for the future with their local G.L.F. Agent-Buyer and their G.L.F. District Manager.

These committeemen have been elected by their neighbors at their local G.L.F. Patron's Annual Meeting. They represent all G.L.F. Patrons in their community in G.L.F. affairs. Their responsibility includes:

- Determining the services that are needed in the community.
- Advising on the quality of G.L.F. goods.
- Approving margins and service charges.

This local committee not only helps to guide and shape service in the immediate trading area, but also serves as a delegate body in regional and general meetings.

The 1946 Patron's Meetings—held in every G.L.F. community—are now practically over. Early in October regional meetings of committeemen nominated candidates for the G.L.F. Board of Directors. On October 30 and 31, committeemen will attend the Annual Stockholders meeting where Directors are elected.

Thus when a Patron casts his ballot for committeemen at his local G.L.F. Patron's Annual Meeting, he sets in motion the machinery which assures continuous farmer control of G.L.F.—the means by which he can “Keep G.L.F. working for farmers.”

GLF

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.—*The cooperative owned and controlled by the farmers it serves in New York, New Jersey and northern Pennsylvania—* OFFICES, TERRACE HILL, ITHACA, N. Y.

FORMER STUDENT NOTES



Parade of livestock in front of Roberts Hall

'21

Professor William E. Krauss heads the new department of dairy husbandry in the Ohio State University College of Agriculture, Columbus, Ohio.

'36

Gordon M. Cairns has been professor and head of dairy husbandry at the University of Maryland for about a year. He and his family live at 6506 Forty-first Avenue, University Park, Hyattsville, Md.

Gordon L. Eckley who is with the G.L.F. has been transferred from Oneida to Owego, where his address is 87 Main St.

'37

Leon F. Graves received his Master of Science degree in Meteorology from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in February 1946. He was married on June 8, 1946 to Alice O'Connell of Boston, Mass. He is now a research associate in meteorology at M.I.T.

'38

Ivan S. Conklin, assistant agricultural agent for Otsego County, married Dora Reed of Washington, D. C. April 20. They live at 46 Chestnut Street, Cooperstown, N. Y.

'42

Franklin P. Eggert, returned to inactive duty as a lieutenant in the Marine Corps Reserve, has a graduate assistantship in Pomology and is working at the Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva.

'44

Elizabeth H. Kalnay, homemaking teacher at Brewster High School, was married to David J. Fennelly, June 28.

'45

Eleanor Dickie, assistant home demonstration agent in Syracuse, resigned July 31 to take a position in the Extension Service in Hawaii.

'45

Ruth E. Franklin became assistant dietitian on the private patient food service at the University of Michigan hospital in August. She lives at 118 Forest Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.

'47

Barbara Kenrick is now assistant 4H Agent in Chemung County. Her office address is Post Office Building, Elmira, N. Y.

HOUSE WITH PURPOSE

(Continued from page 3)

The first dining room furniture was made from discarded flooring from the university club building. Second-hand lumber purchased through a student loan fund was used for the dormitory. Additional furniture was purchased from three fraternities who sold out that year. Much of the work was done in the lodge repair shop by Mr. Ott with the help of men in the house. And the well-equipped shop remains an important part of the cooperative today. Here furniture is repaired and reconditioned and supplies are kept for painting and redecorating. Students use its facilities, too, for building filing boxes and reading stands or making decorations for a dance.

A "Life Function Basis" is the plan of organization for the residence. Places to eat, sleep, visit, read, lounge, play, bathe, dress and study are provided. Study rooms contain individual desks and bookcases. There is a library filled with reference books—many from Mr. Ott's own collection—and a lounge for entertaining guests.

Such were the first twelve years of Cayuga's Lodge's beginning and development. Last fall its founder withdrew from his adviser role. But his intense interest in the cooperation of the cooperative, his deep concern for the welfare of others and his awareness of the rights of others as well as the keenness and alertness of an active mind remained. After more than 80 years of activity, however, he was forced to give some consideration to an overworked heart.

An ex-Marine Corps officer was named resident adviser to succeed Mr. Ott. The philosophy of the lodge is now the philosophy of Ray White, a veteran of 35 months in the Pacific. Operation of the lodge is in the hands of its residents who control its policies, but Ray is there to advise and to see that things are kept going in the best interests of the cooperative. In addition to his work at the lodge, the young veteran, who is a graduate of Utah State Agricultural College, is studying at the Veterinary College at Cornell.

Mrs. White adds a woman's influence.
(Continued next page)

WELCOME!

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HOUSE WITH PURPOSE

ence to the operation of a home.
And residents are benefitting from
her master's degree in nutrition for
she helps the steward in planning
menus and checking the diet.

Recent years have seen the house
becoming increasingly cosmopoli-
tan. No distinction is made re-
garding the religious and political
lives of its members. This year a
Japanese-American boy, two Nor-
wegians and a South American are
listed among the residents.

Each one of the men who has
taken part in the life of Cayuga
Lodge has added increasing evi-
dence to the soundness of the
philosophy of its founder and most
ardent supporter—"Nothing is right
that can't be run by the people al-
ready on earth."

What Farmers Have Done With An Idea!



THE present Dairymen's League had its beginning in the Post-World War I period when many milk producers found themselves without markets and low milk prices, and lack of organization generally prevailed.

Today League members have a share in an organization which provides each one with a market every day in the year, certainty of payment and facilities for marketing and manufacturing. Moreover, in the League they have the strength of an organization that is constantly working for the general good of all Northeastern dairy farmers.

Check the list below and see for yourself the facilities that League members own, control, and use in the cooperative marketing of their milk.



26,000 LOYAL MEMBERS

The League is wholly owned and controlled by its members. The typical League member has 17 cows and nine heifers, 150 acres of land and buildings and equipment valued at \$15,000.



105 MILK AND MANUFACTURING PLANTS

These modern, efficiently-operated, League-owned plants are strategically located. Milk also is delivered to dealers who maintain 88 country plants. These 193 plants provide a sure market for League members for all their milk every day in the year.



15 MILK DISTRIBUTING ORGANIZATIONS

These retail and wholesale plants—three of the latter in New York City—provide accurate information on the costs of distributing and retailing milk, and strengthen the bargaining power of the League.



650 LEAGUE-OWNED TRUCKS

The League fleet transports 30% of members' milk. Through the efficient operation of this fleet, an accurate "yard stick" is provided on transportation costs, to the benefit of all dairymen.



STRONG FINANCIAL POSITION

Members have provided their organization with ample working capital and reserves. The average member now has certificates of indebtedness in the amount of \$250—just about the price of a good cow. These certificates are negotiable and pay 4% interest.



CONTRACTS WITH OVER 500 DEALERS

League members have the benefit, without investment, of dealers' facilities and their distributing and merchandising organizations and many consumer outlets.



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Up To Us

A Cornell alumni farmer once said to me, "You don't have to go to college to be a farmer, but you do have to go to college to learn how to live." Today, with science playing so great a part in agriculture, one might dispute the first part of this statement. The second part, however, can not be contested.

The opportunities offered at a university such as Cornell for learning how to live are unlimited. College is like anything else in life in that you get out of it only what you put into it. A student here may develop his own personality through participation in various activities. The business of meeting, working with, and getting to know others who have similar and entirely different backgrounds is a basis for personality development.

I've known students here who spend all their time going to classes and studying at home. This may be an admirable attitude, but it doesn't equip one for many of the problems of later life. The ability to get along with people is something that a university offers people who are willing to work for it.

Though there are a large number of people on this campus, there are enough activities so that everyone may participate. It's not necessary to limit oneself to one activity, either. I will not list them all here, but here are some of the things which come to mind; Willard Straight Hall committees, the Cornell Sun, Varsity athletics, the dramatic club, the student radio station C.R.G., the Womens Student Government, and the college activities such as the Grange, the COUNTRYMAN, 4H, the Home Ec. club, the Round Up club, Bacamia, and innumerable others.

Campus social life, of course, should not be the student's sole interest at college. One must achieve a proper balance between curricular and extra-curricular activities. This part of it is up to the individual. The university is here. The activities are here. It's an opportunity to shape one's life. Do with it what you will.

WELCOME HOME VETERANS

Last March, when I returned to Cornell as a veteran, I found the campus almost unchanged yet slightly different. The main difference was in the other students. They didn't act the way I'd remembered. I didn't see as much of the smiling carefree undergraduate attitude any more. People sitting next to me in classes and passing me on the paths seemed serious, concerned,—even scholarly. The large number of older students, married students, students with families, had made its mark.

The first day I waited on a long line in Barton, and after two hours checked in with the Veteran's Administration. Then I found my old advisor. He seemed glad to see me back, and before long we worked out a good schedule of classes. Everything was done; I had only to wait for the first day of school.

When it came, I found it hard to sit in one room for fifty minutes and listen to a man talk. Even

though interested in the work, I took to fidgeting and doodling. This wore off in about a month.

As I walked out of my first exam I told my wife I was sure of a mark in the high nineties. Two days later when I received a low seventy, I was quite discouraged. All my marks that first period were low, and I knew I had been trying to study harder than I ever had before. I was worried those weeks, but as the term went on, and I slowly got back in the swing of things, I again picked up the knack of taking exams, and of studying. By the end of the term my marks were back to normal.

Another thing that bothered me at first was seeing so many familiar faces who looked blankly at me. Casual classroom acquaintances, most of whom were away also, can't help but forget.

Sometimes it's like walking through a dream a second time. The campus won't remember what you did here before, who you were, the people with whom you associated. But it will not take them long. It's still the same Cornell. It's still the same Ag. and Home Ec. college. The University Seal still says "I would found an Institution . . ." The map on the first floor of Roberts still has the weather on it every day. The clock tower chimes still play tunes at one o'clock. And Cornell, the state colleges, and the Countryman welcome you all back.

OUR CAMPUS

Our campus, whose beauty was unmarred during the war, has now, after the large number of soldiers, sailors, and marines have departed, taken on a different aspect. The once green lawns are now the sight of barracks, quonset huts, and other temporary buildings. They disguise some of Cornell's massive beauty, but let them not hide it.

One thing that Ezra Cornell emphasized to Andrew D. White when they discussed plans for the university was that between the buildings there were to be large green quadrangles. Mr. Cornell's dream has been realized in the quadrangles on campus today. Some of them are being dug up for new buildings, others for barracks, some for cottages for veterans and their families, and some for quonset hut offices. Most of this landscape destruction is only temporary, and will be done away with when the building material shortage is over.

Let us not forget what the campus looked like, and see that it returns to normal as soon as possible. College campuses often grow more and more crowded with age. We should prevent that here at Cornell. Besides the fact that distance makes the ten minute walk from class to class brisk, this campus' reputation of being one of the most beautiful in the country is something to maintain.

In the present emergency we must think less of scenery and more of housing, but later on, let's give another thought to our founder.

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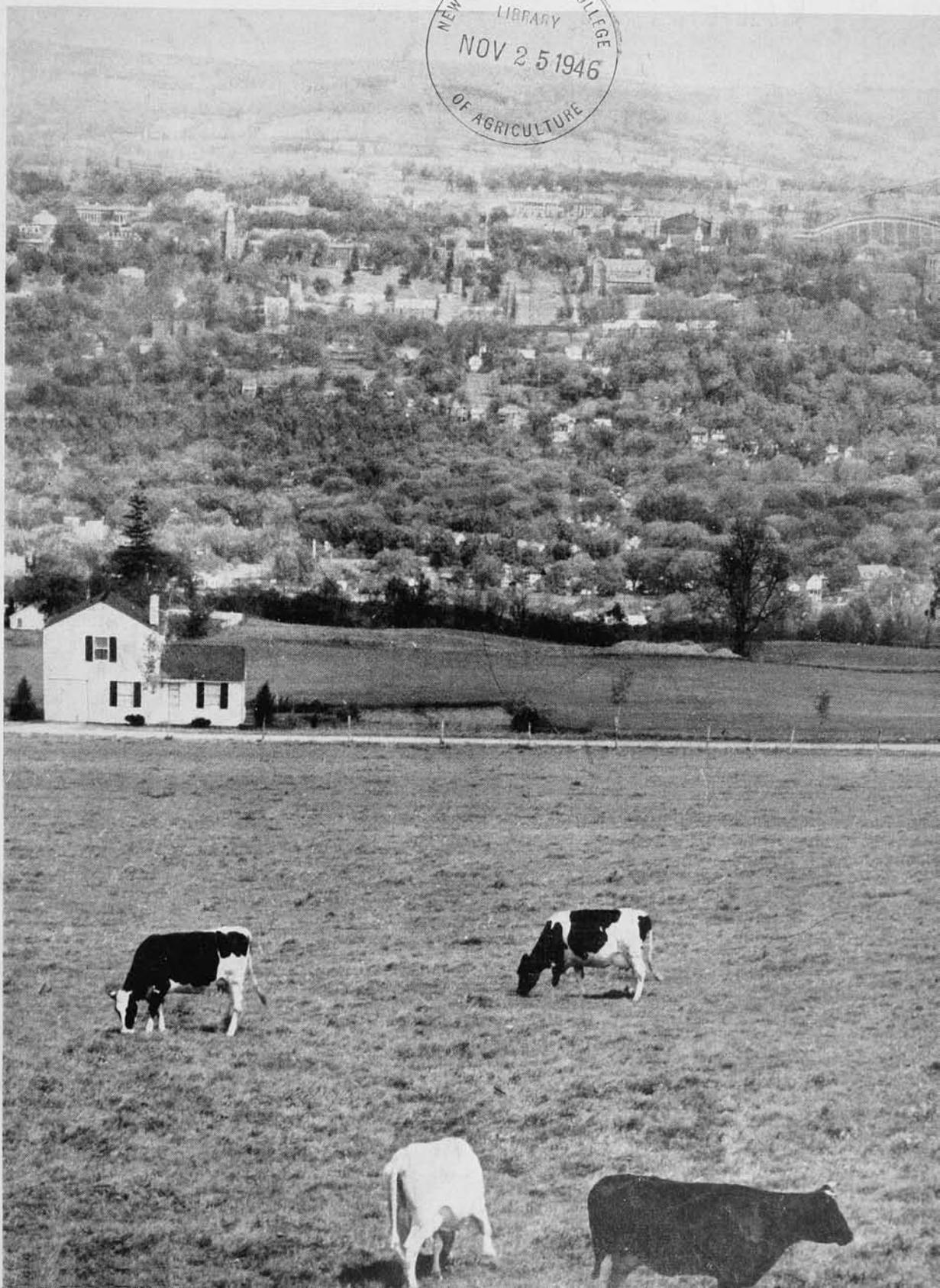


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The

Vol. XLIV, Nov. 1946, No. 2

Cornell Countryman



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Campus to GENERAL ELECTRIC

CAREER IN PLASTICS

The Story of
JIM PYLE



IN 1935 Jim Pyle received his B.A. degree in chemistry from the University of British Columbia . . .

In 1943 he was appointed director of the General Electric Plastics Laboratories . . .

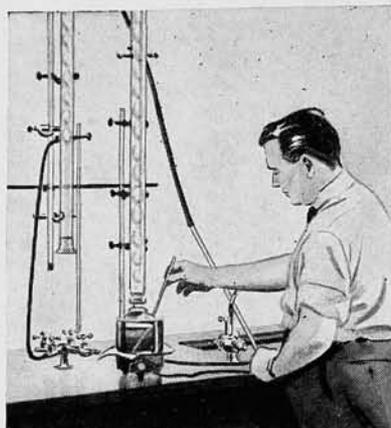
Eight years to travel from college senior to leadership in the laboratories of the world's largest plastics molder—the record suggests that perhaps Jim has found in his test tubes some secret formula for success.

Jim's friends say, however, that the secret is merely a compound of two very simple elements: he was well prepared before he came to G.E., and he has worked energetically and imaginatively since accepting his G-E assignment.

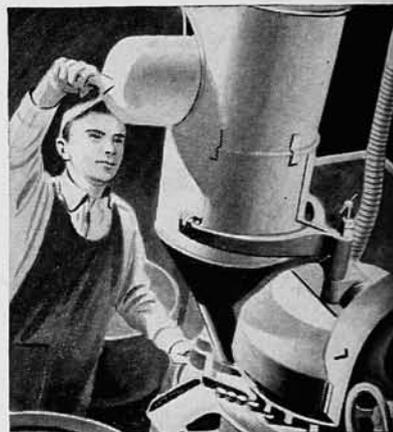
For the college student interested in plastics, Jim recommends as a preparation "a solid grounding in the fundamentals of chemistry, physics and mathematics." His preparation for research comprised two years in biochemistry, two more years in synthetic organic chemistry and a final year in the chemistry of lignin. In 1939 his lignin studies earned him a Ph.D. from McGill University.

At G.E. Jim found that the Company's processing of resins could be improved and improved it. He was placed in charge of development of laminated plastics—and worked out a new line in less than a year. He helped develop new types of plastics materials, new chemical products, synthetic fibers, synthetic rubbers, and ion exchange resins—each of them a milestone of his career in plastics.

Next to schools and the U.S. government, General Electric is the foremost employer of college engineering graduates.



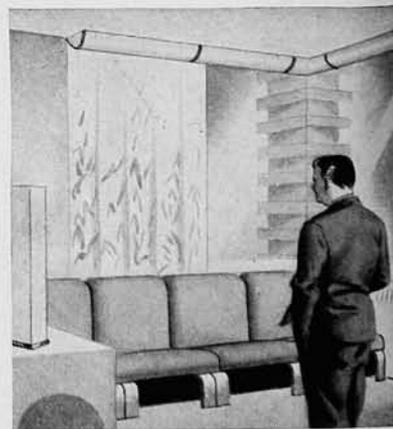
In his college laboratory Jim investigated vitamins, hormones, and enzymes, graduated with first-class honors in chemistry.



At his first job with G.E., Jim worked in factory development to gain a clearer understanding of plastics manufacture.



One of the 3,000 war jobs he helped G.E.'s Plastics Divisions turn out was a rocket launcher, used by AAF fighter pilots to blast Nazi armor.



Appointed director of G-E Plastics Laboratories at 29, Jim guides G-E research today in producing more useful, more beautiful plastics products for the home.

GENERAL  **ELECTRIC**

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The Cornell Countryman

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Rural Youth Looks Ahead

By Lois Myers

"Whither Rural Youth?" Lads and lassies from many states discussed this question thoroughly in October when the Rural Youth of the United States of America held its annual conference. Resounding from the quiet hills of West Virginia were the tremors of this meeting as young people shared experiences, and then prepared to return to their communities.

The Rural Youth of the U.S.A. is a federation of youth organizations concerned with all phases of country life. Delegates represented 4-H Clubs, Granges, older Girl and Boy Scouts, Home and Farm Bureaus, Dairymen's League, farmers cooperatives, agricultural colleges, and older rural youth groups.

A general assembly twice each day selected from small discussions the important points of consideration. In four days of conference, many problems were brought forth.

The migration of farm boys and girls to the city was partly explained by the low prices for farm produce in relation to amount of work expended. More farmer's cooperatives, eliminating the "middle-man's profit," plus the efficient use of labor and machines were suggested as partial remedies. Better urban opportunities are drawing away the college graduates so badly needed for leadership. For some, a metropolis offers better living conditions and amusement spots. It was felt that a lack of community spirit, perhaps due to the breakup of old school or church boundaries, was causing many to move to town.

Poor education for country children was assailed. Centralization of schools was accepted as a means of obtaining better quality teaching. However, there were reports of localities clinging to the one-room school tradition. Others told how their school building had been converted into a recreation center, still

servicing to hold the neighborhood together.

Inferior teaching was attributed to low salaries. This brought up the question of raising taxes. Certain states have low certification requirements. New York State delegates mentioned a difficulty in finding teachers who are active in extracurricular affairs. It was recommended that young parents either start or join existing Parent-Teacher Associations.

That rural young people have "no



Representatives from Tompkins County are left to right: Laura White, Lois Myers, Andrew Magacs, Floyd Morter, and Eleanor Smith.

place to go" was a common complaint. Various community centers have been sponsored by older rural youth groups in an effort to offer good clean fun. Roller-skating rinks, public dances, teen-age centers, and swimming pools are among these projects. It was believed that the natural resources are not being used to their advantage. Often ice-skating ponds, bobsled runs, a hill for sleigh-riding, a riding trail, swimming float, or diving board can be made available.

The general feeling at the conference was that rural youth organizations are needed in most communities. Some of the progressive clubs reported their activities.

An active part in politics, whether running for office, lobbying, or voting intelligently, was advised as an aid in improving conditions.

Classes in special activities supplied new ideas. These workshops included party-planning, farming, parliamentary procedure, radio and news writing, folk dancing and group singing.

In two business meetings, the constitution was revised and new officers were elected. For the coming year they are: Thomas Wiley, Ohio, president; Donald Stocking, Connecticut, LaRayne Steyer, Nebraska, Charlotte Campbell, West Virginia, first, second, and third vice presidents respectively; Anne Dickinson, New York, secretary; and Edward Lanchett, Illinois, editor.

One of the highlights of the recreation program was the "Get-Acquainted Party." Novel games and differences in square-dancing were notable.

Underneath historic totem poles the boys and girls gathered for a campfire one evening. As make-believe Indian tribes, they vied with each other in hilarious stunts and challenges.

The candlelight service in the outdoor amphitheater gave spiritual uplift. The procession of candles, the clear hymns sung in a setting of natural beauty, put one in a tranquil mood.

The scenery and clever architecture of the West Virginia State 4-H camp was a source of delight. The site was Jackson's Mill, boyhood home of "Stonewall" Jackson.

Cornell was represented by Mary McCarthy '48, Abram Relyea '48, Anne Dickinson '49, Lois Myers '47, Lois Hadden '48, all from the University 4-H Club, Anne Kovac '46 Cornell Grange and Bernard Stanton '49 from the New York State 4-H Club Council.

What Farm Practice Can Do

or

Don't Let It Happen To You

By G. S. Cooper

Last week I ran into an old friend of mine on the campus. Hadn't seen him since June but it didn't take long for me to realize that he had changed greatly during the summer vacation. We exchanged greetings and I enquired about his health and marital status. He informed me that he was in the best of health and still very, very single. Our conversation continued several minutes until he excused himself to go to class—something he never would have thought of doing last year.

When I reached for my COUNTRYMAN, *Widow, Era, Sun, and New York Times*, I discovered that my friend had left a manila folder behind. Printed on the cover of the folder were these words, "Farm Practice Diary July-Sept. 30, 1946."

Far be it from me to pry into a man's personal affairs but this fellow was an old friend and I was puzzled by his strange behavior. So I decided to look inside this folder and see if it might furnish some clue to this mysterious change. Here are a few excerpts from what I read: *July 1.* Up before daylight and to work at five o'clock. Weeded beets all morning. Wondered who was going to eat eight acres of them. Found out they were to be fed to the sheep. Pitched hay on a wagon all afternoon. Must have been at least one hundred and forty in the shade. Wow! What a bunch of blisters. To bed at eight.

July 2 Oh, my aching back. Why can't farmers go to work at a sane hour like a banker or a lawyer? Pitched hay on a wagon from eight until five. Hands are so blistered I couldn't milk tonight. Brother, if I owned this place I'd get some hay loaders and milking machines.

July 3. Drove a team for the first time. Now, this is a little better. Mowed pasture all day. Had a little difficulty making the horses go on a straight line. When I fin-

ished, the pasture reminded me of a hair cut I once gave myself, only the pasture wasn't so even.

July 4. Boy, oh boy, don't these people ever take a vacation? Doesn't anyone know what day this is? Pitched hay on wagons for twelve solid hours. The only thing that I heard pop today was my poor back. To bed at eight.

July 5. Same thing all day today. Boy, I'm going hay happy. Wonder if my muscles will hold my bones together until September first. Will I ever be glad to get back to school!

July 6. More hay and more hay and still more hay.

July 7. How soon Sunday morning comes after Saturday night. Nothing to do today except feed and water the horses, feed and water the young stock, feed and water the sheep, feed and water the hogs, feed and water the chickens, and feed and milk the cows. Besides that we cleaned the stables a little and scrubbed down the inside of the milk house. I had always thought Sunday was a day of rest.

July 8. Well that's one week gone—only eight more to go. Worked in the hay mow all day. Wonder why they don't build these things long and narrow so a fellow wouldn't have to keep pitching it over to the back all the time. What a life. Imagine doing this for the next fifty years. Not me, brother. I'm going to raise chickens; they don't need hay.

July 9th, 10th, 11th, etc. up until August 20th were about the same fashion and so was my friend. His bitter and derogatory remarks about cows became more frequent as the days passed. On the nineteenth of August I found these remarks:

Started putting in second cutting of hay today. Here we go again. It wouldn't be so bad if it wasn't the very same fields where I sweat

my blood out last month. Wonder how many more times this stuff will grow up and have to be cut? They certainly must be putting in a three or four year supply. Oh well I've only got ten days more to go. Sure feel sorry for these fellows who work here all year round.

August 21. I'm beat! I'm whipped. This is the end. I give in. Why couldn't someone have finished those buildings? Why does registration have to be postponed? Why do I have to have farm practice credits? Why didn't I pass that farm practice test? Why didn't my father save his money so I wouldn't have to work? Why does Shapley want me to work until the first of October? Why! Oh why couldn't I learn this stuff from a book? Why didn't I stay in the army?

Well eventually all of the barns and barracks were filled with hay. "Rammer, jammed and crammed" to quote my friend and his days were occupied with threshing oats, filling silo, spreading manure, milking and doing general chores. Day followed day and night followed day but the nights weren't long enough and the hay kept on growing. Each day his notes became more and more scrawled. This may have resulted either from a weakened physical and mental condition or from hand and finger muscles that still thought they were wielding a pitchfork. During August I noticed an hysterical trend in my friend's notes but by mid-September they began to reflect acute delirium. For that reason I have omitted those days up until September 30th, his last day on the farm.

Sept. 30th. Hallelujah!! Happy day! This is it! I'm a free man again. No more farm practice until next summer. No more cows to milk and oh, Thank Heavens, no more hay to pitch.

Peg, A Sheep Dog

By Al Schwartz

In the canine kingdom, the domain of man's best friend, there reside many dogs whose contributions to human society can be measured not only in the field of sport and showmanship, but in the more materially constructive occupations of protecting lives and property, and caring for the belongings of their masters. The collie dog is an example of the latter group. His remarkable intelligence and almost human affection have made him the most beloved of all working dogs. These, plus his other natural attributes, make him ideal for sheep herding, one of the most important of canine professions in which a strict sense of duty and discipline, a keen mind, a fast alert body and a warm thick coat for protection, not only against the weather but also as a shield against natural enemies, are primary requirements.

A good example of the typical working collie is Peg, the spark-plug of all herding operations at the Cornell sheep farm. Quick to respond to herdsman Lawrence Hunt's every order with a minimum of fuss and a maximum of precision, she speeds out to pasture, and with her well directed barks and nimble running, has the sheep headed in the desired direction in short order. Bred from a former Cornell dog, and with champion blood in her family, she has proved herself a valuable asset in her set profession.

The American Sheep Dog Society presides over the working collie breed, and during summer months they manage sectional herding trials to determine the finest herd dog in each of the several localities in the United States. The winners of these contests compete in international trials which are held in each section in succeeding years. The subsequent winner is adjudged international champion sheep herder.

There is a standardized trial course on which the hopefuls compete for honors. A large field of 30 to 50 acres is selected with no



A Typical Sheep Dog

obstructions on it. A herd of sheep is placed in the pasture and the dog is stationed 500 to 600 yards from the herd. The dog must circle around the sheep, drive them through an enclosure, out again in a continued arc past a second enclosure, wheel the sheep sharply to drive them back through this second opening and finally head in a bee line for a pen where the sheep must finally be driven; all of this must be completed in fifteen minutes. The shepherd himself must stand at a distance from the dog and direct his actions by a series of whistles and calls, but by no means is he allowed to yell or shout verbal instructions to his able assistant. Fast action and a knowing eye is necessary, for the dog has a certain hypnotic control which is known as "eyeing" the sheep, thus enabling him to complete his job accurately in a minimum of time.

Pups may be started in training from the time they are nine months old but it is usually not until they are two before they prove their worth. (*Like another Scotch product they improve with age, and at about five years they are in top form.*)

Peg, herself, has placed fourth twice in the sectional trials, while a half sister was a trial winner in 1940. Now five, she knows the tricks of the trade and wastes little effort in her daily chores. The 400 odd head at the Cornell farms respect her bark, and know better than to argue when she drives at their heels. Her devotion to duty is a byword. Time and again stories are heard of sheep dogs who died on the job rather than desert their trusted position. Due to the fine jobs that dogs like Peg are doing, farm-work throughout the country is made considerably lighter.

Ladd Scholarship Winners

Four students are now at the College of Agriculture, Cornell University, as the first recipients of the Carl E. Ladd Scholarship fund which was set up by farmers, farm leaders, and farm organizations to give needy but talented rural youth a chance to develop their leadership qualities.

Announcement of the \$200 awards for 1946-47 was made today by the College, as follows: Lois Gardiner, 17, of Westerlo, Albany County; Frank Ousterhoudt, 17, of Kingston, Ulster County; William Hathorn, 25, of Stanley, Ontario County; and David Nolan, 21, of Venice Center, Cayuga County. All are entering freshmen with the exception of Nolan, a sophomore, and all are farm-reared.

T. E. LaMont of Albion, secretary-treasurer of the Ladd Memorial Committee honoring the late Dean of the College of Agriculture, announced the winners. The fund now stands at \$62,000. The goal is \$100,000. Additional scholarships are planned for next year with 20 to be given annually when the fund is complete, he said. Chairman of the fund committee is Frank W. Beneway of Ontario, Wayne County.

This year's award winners have had varied backgrounds in farm-

ing. Miss Gardiner, with her mother, had to take entire care of a chicken business when her father suffered a stroke three years ago. It was their only source of income. She also helped on her brother's dairy farm during summers, and was prominent in high school activities and the Grange. Lois is preparing herself for work in a biological laboratory.

Oosterhoudt wants to go into agricultural extension work. He was top boy in his high school class, active in school affairs, and was president of his 4-H club and Future Farmers of America chapter.

Nolan seeks to make agricultural business his goal. He has lived his entire life on a 350-acre dairy and cash crops farm, and had a part in its successful management.

Hathorn looks forward to teaching or agricultural research. He participated in Grange and high school activities, and is interested in music, sports and 4-H in which he served as counselor. His father died 10 years ago, leaving a large family and a 116-acre dairy and cash crop farm. William had always wanted to go to college, but until now had been unable to do so. He works part-time to support himself and wife.

(Continued on page 7)

Home Bureau To Meet

More than 62,000 homemakers—a record high membership—will be represented when the 27th annual meeting of the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus opens in Syracuse on November 17.

With the end of wartime restrictions, 800 women from 49 counties and Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo are expected to gather at Hotel Syracuse for the four-day session, according to Mrs. Carl E. Ladd, secretary of the Federation and program chairman for the annual meeting.

Recognizing the growing need for friendship on the international as well as on the local basis, the Federation will have for its theme, "Let Neighborliness Supplant Hatreds." Keynoting the meeting will be Imre Kovacs, internationally known authority on Central European affairs, who is slated to speak at the vesper service Sunday evening, November 17. At the Monday morning session delegates will hear from Dr. Clive McCay of the School of Nutrition at Cornell University who worked on the Navy's better feeding program during the war.

Other highlights include the awarding of the Lavinia C. Bacon membership trophy to the Home Bureau having the largest percentage increase in membership, a joint dinner with the State Farm Bureau Federation and 4-H Clubs, a review of community activities by the counties, the election of officers and the report on resolutions.

The world food situation will be discussed on Tuesday afternoon by Prof. Herrell DeGraff of the Cornell Agricultural Economics Department. The evening meeting will feature a talk on international friendship by Mrs. Paul Munson, Groton, chairman of the World Peace Committee of the Home Bureau Federation.

Mrs. Wentworth L. Fay, Malone, president of the Federation will discuss the theme of neighborliness in her opening remarks Monday morning. Reports will also be heard from Mrs. Ladd and from Mrs. Frances



Already at work in the College of Agriculture at Cornell are the first four recipients of Ladd Scholarships. Left to right are Frank Ousterhoudt of Kingston (Ulster), Lois Gardiner of Westerlo (Albany), David Nolan of Venice Center (Cayuga), and William Hathorn of Stanley (Ontario).

Five Cornellians Win 4-H Contests

Five Cornell students were among the 24 New York State winners of national 4-H contests announced October 31 by the State 4-H Club Office.

Roger Gleason of Groton R.D. 2 was named winner of the 4-H Better Methods Electric contest and is to receive an all-expense trip to National Club Congress held in Chicago December 1-5. Also he is eligible to compete for a \$200 scholarship awarded on a national basis.

As Meat Animal contest winner, Donald Beecher of Lima R.D. 1 receives a 17-jewel watch, and Shirley McElwain of Fort Covington R.D. 1 gets a \$25 savings bond as state Victory Garden winner. Anne Dickinson of Etna received the Girls' Achievement Award, and Bernard Stanton of Greenville R.D.

K. Todd, West Danby, treasurer.

Home Bureau members will have their first opportunity to meet the new dean of the College of Home Economics at Cornell, Dr. E. Lee Vincent, who is scheduled to be introduced on Monday morning. In the afternoon Mrs. Roy C. F. Weagly, Hagerstown, Md., national president of the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation, will extend greetings to the group. Miss Frances Scudder, state leader of home demonstration agents, also will speak.

Scheduled to present district reports are Mrs. Amos G. Lamb, Hubbarsville; Mrs. Elliott Gardinor, Conklin; and Mrs. Thomas Sandvide, Delmar.

Among others who will appear on the program are Rev. Edward D. Eddy, Jr., associate director of Cornell United Religious Work; Mrs. Ruby Koenig of Eden; Mrs. David Black of Argyle, recreation leader; Mrs. Katherine Britt, Bufalo; Mrs. Lynn Perkins, Lake Luzerne, vice president; and Mrs. Ralph Reid, Salem, second vice president.

2, the Boys' Leadership Award. The records of all four will be submitted in competition with winners from other states for \$200 Scholarships and educational trips to National Club Congress.

The three boys are sophomores in the College of Agriculture and the girls are both students in the College of Home Economics. Anne is a sophomore and Shirley a freshman.

In his Better Methods work, Roger piped water to the farm laying flock; built and electrified a potato grader, corn sheller, two brooders, egg cleaner, and grain elevator; and repaired electric equipment.

Starting with one purebred ewe and a lamb, Donald has developed a farm size flock of sheep during his eight years of club work. He has an outstanding record in sheep showmanship making 41 local, 60 county, and 19 state exhibits and

winning \$941 in prize money. His sale of animals has brought \$2,016.

Leadership winner Bernard Stanton was national vice president of Rural Youth U. S. A. He was secretary of the New York State Council of Rural Youth for two years, and is past president of the State 4-H Council. At Cornell, Stanton is president of the university 4-H extension club, and is club news editor of the Cornell Countryman.

Also a national officer in Rural Youth U. S. A. is Anne Dickinson. She was Cortland County winner in the 4-H Dairy Foods Demonstrations in 1945 and '46, and also won the district contest this year. Anne has completed a total of 42 4-H projects during her nine years of club work.

Victory garden winner, Shirley McElwain has received \$1,540 for products from her 4-H projects and has earned \$309 in prize money. She won a \$25 state award in the Junior Vegetable Growers Association in 1944 and '45 and received a \$100 sectional award last year. Shirley attended the National Club Congress last year as New York State health representative, and is State Fire Prevention contest winner.



Professor Albert Hoefler, state 4-H club leader, presents awards to five Cornell students who are among the 24 New York State winners of national 4-H contests. Left to right are: Anne Dickinson of Etna, Girls' Achievement Award winner; Roger Gleason of Groton R.D. 2, winner of 4-H Better Methods Electric contest; Prof. Hoefler; Shirley McElwain of Fort Covington R.D. 1, Victory Garden contest winner; Bernard Stanton of Greenville R.D. 2, winner of Boys' leadership Award; and Donald Beecher of Lima R.D. 1, Meat Animal Contest winner.

Brown Swiss Abroad

By Ed Koenig

No one likes to see waste! Europe was pillaged by the Axis during the war and the results were seen by the agricultural eye to be a total loss of livestock, crops, and homes.

This past summer, our Professor G. W. Salisbury of the Animal Husbandry department here at Cornell went to Greece in an effort to help the farmers of that country redevelop their agricultural resources, in particular, dairy cattle. A few days ago I spoke to Professor Salisbury about his trip and left his office feeling very happy that I live in good old New York State.

In cooperation with the Near East Foundation, rehabilitation work was started in Greece through the Church of the Brethren, of Pennsylvania. Their idea was to send good dairy heifers to Europe to start the herds going again. The first shipment arrived in June of 1945 after a rough sea voyage. Then Dr. F. I. Elliott (Cornell '32) went to Athens and with the Greek Ministry of Agriculture, started the artificial insemination program carried on there now.

Dairy Farms Are Small

The present situation in Greece is this. Around the cities such as Athens, there are small farms of about two or three acres. Each farmer has about half a dozen cows

and sells the milk commercially. These are the only commercial milk farms in the country. Other farms consist of a few quarter acre plots surrounded by a mud wall. On these the farmer raises all his food and a scrub cow or two.

Breeding Program

In general, the Artificial Breeding program deals with these small farmers who pay about twenty cents in American money for each insemination. Most of the bulls used in this work are Brown Swiss which are very adaptable to the conditions. They can still be used for draft, as they were in Switzerland, but their American breeding also makes them excellent milk producers. In the first year of work, these bulls inseminated approximately 3200 cows; a wonderful record when one recalls that only 800 inseminations took place the first year in New York.

The program is not to be likened to UNRRA which takes care of immediate and pressing needs. Rather, it will have a far reaching and long lasting effect, by helping Greek farmers improve their cattle. Although still far from their goal, it is the aim of the Near East Foundation to provide self help for the farmer and eventually let him take over the program.



Dr. Hutt Receives Borden Award

POULTRY RESEARCH NEEDED

"Research in poultry genetics has often been overlooked by students when they plan their futures in agriculture," says Dr. F. B. Hutt of Cornell's poultry department. "Within the next few years, a number of openings will be available for those qualified to work in research programs."

Dr. Hutt, who recently won the Poultry Science Award for his research and contributions to poultry science over a period of several years, has been at Cornell since 1934. His main research involved the breeding of strains resistant to disease.

Borden Award Presented Dr. Hutt

Under the supervision of the Borden Company, who present the awards each year to encourage research in fields related to agriculture, nutrition, and human health, the Poultry Science Award of 1,000 dollars cash and a gold medal was presented to Dr. Hutt in St. Louis this summer.

The award was given to Dr. Hutt for demonstrating the feasibility of breeding fowls resistant to leukosis, for his studies of fowl mutations, for mapping linkage groups and chromosomes, for the demonstration of breed differences in the utilization of thiamin (Vitamin B₁), and for other studies in poultry genetics.

Eight Borden Awards are presented each year. In 1938, Dr. Leo C. Norris, also a member of the Cornell poultry department won the award, and more recently, Professor G. W. Salisbury of the animal husbandry department was awarded the Dairy Science Award last year.



Cattle in Greece are used as much as beasts of burden as for milk.

Uncle John

By Fred Trump

This generation probably will little note nor long remember Uncle John, if indeed they have ever heard of him. Uncle John, you see, was not my uncle but was 'Uncle John' to some thirty or forty thousand children of forty odd years ago, children who lived mostly in New York State but were also scattered throughout the country and the world. Anyone familiar with the history of the Ag College surely has heard of Uncle John Spencer.

Uncle John Spencer was born in 1843 in Cherry Valley but moved to Westfield at an early age. After traveling widely in California and Hawaii he made his home in Westfield where he was appointed chairman of the Chautauqua County Horticultural Society. Through his influence with Fred Nixon of Westfield, who was then Speaker of the State Assembly, the state appropriated funds with which to begin the Extension movement in New York State. This appropriation, which was made just fifty years ago, was really the beginning of extension work here at Cornell. Uncle John then came to Cornell and was appointed Supervisor of the Cornell Reading Course for Farmers which developed into the extension bulletins now published here. Through his letters to his thousands of nieces and nephews in his Jr. Naturalists Club and Jr. Gardeners Club he became, as 'Uncle John,' the most beloved man in the state. He visited many rural schools throughout the state spreading his gospel of nature study. He felt the need for nature study for he found that farmers knew very little about their own farms. He was a pioneer in scientific farming, but his greatest love was for children. He yearned especially to help mediocre children. Through his influence a great influx of students to Cornell occurred when his nieces and nephews grew up.

When Uncle John reached the age limit and retired, he returned to Bellwether, his farm in Westfield, where he made his grape farm a

successful experiment station. He continued to speak frequently at farm meetings in Western New York and throughout the state. It was after Mother had worked at Bellwether as a cherry picker one year that she became Uncle John's secretary, for he still carried on a tremendous correspondence. He gave Mother an Oliver typewriter which she prizes to this day, though for practical use it is much clumsier than more modern typewriters.

In October 1912, Uncle John, while on one of his frequent trips to Cornell, was suddenly taken ill, and died a few days later on October 12 in Ithaca. Only his wife Lantie and my mother, who at the time was a Cornell undergraduate, were at his bedside when he died. Part of my information concern-

ing Uncle John was taken from an article in the *Countryman* written at the time of his death by Anna Comstock and probably dictated to Mother, who was then Mrs. Comstock's secretary.

Last Memorial Day Mother and I visited Uncle John's grave in Westfield and we alone remembered Uncle John and his work by placing flowers upon his grave. But while his identity may be lost in time, his work along with other great men of Cornell is carried on vigorously in the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics, in the Experiment Stations, in 4-H clubs, and in the Farm and Home Bureaus. Advancement of scientific farming, knowledge of the beauties and uses of nature, and improvement of the life and working conditions of the farmer and homemaker, are some of the things that are now being handed down from Uncle John Spencer from year to year in the great tradition of Cornell.

Schedule of Clubs on Agriculture and Home Economics Campuses

Schedule is set up by the Social Coordinating Committee of the Ag-Domecon Council—to lessen conflicts among clubs, and to enable students to participate in clubs of their choice.

ALL CLUBS MEET IN EVENING

Week	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.
I.		Grange Bacamia		Ag-Domecon Veg. Crops
II.	2 Yr.	Round-Up	4-H	Kermis
III.		Grange Bacamia	F.F.A.	Ag-Domecon Kermis
IV.		Round-Up Home Ec.	4-H	Veg. Crops

* Omicron Nu has no definite time

Countryman meets every afternoon

**HOME ECONOMICS
STUDENTS WELCOME
NEW DEAN**

By Lois Myers

Extolling the Home Economics field as a good profession and one where women can be completely women, Dr. E. Vincent responded to the sincere welcome given her by the students when new freshmen and other classes were presented to her in a mass meeting of the college. Miss Vincent assumes the Deanship of the College of Home Economics left vacant by the resignation of Sarah G. Blanding.

"I believe in college education. I believe particularly in Home Economics education and especially in Cornell," said Dean Vincent. Bringing with her the fruits of a varied experience, the new dean will be able to guide students in several realms. Social work, mental hygiene, home economics education, and university teaching in several fields have all been part of her background.

To the young women she will be responsible for, Miss Vincent said, "I've seen criminals, people of outstanding success and personal balance, privileged and underprivileged in the last thirty years and I've found that the place that really counts is the home. What kind of an adult one becomes is determined more than anything else by the home." If the home economics girls marry, she hopes they will do so on an enduring basis, and reminds them that their actions now with men will determine the kind of men and married life they will ultimately have.

Gracious, poised, Miss Vincent epitomizes all the womanly qualities she speaks of. She will be popular with her students as in the past. News of her excellent administration with honesty, fearlessness, and genuine friendliness precedes her.

"For my twenty-four Octobers lived in large cities, I have been hoping to see autumn colors again," Dean Vincent said, as she summed up some of the reasons why she came to Cornell. Knowing Cornell

(Continued on page 18)

INTRODUCING



EDWARD E. STAPLETON

"Big Ed" Stapleton is graduating this year. As a member and officer of so many organizations on the hill, he deserves mention here.

Ed was born and brought up on a 250 acre dairy farm near Middletown, N. Y., and his big 220 pound frame looks as if it could pitch in and do the work of two or three men. He claims that most of his time is "wasted away" driving a tractor, but don't let that fool you. A few years ago Mr. Stapleton Sr. became ill and Ed had to take over the management of the farm, along with school and other work. He certainly is leading a busy life now. Besides having a farm to run, Ed has been elected vice president of the Round-Up Club, and is a member of the Newman Club and of the Cornell Grange. He was also recently elected vice ruler of Alpha Gamma Rho fraternity, and will become Noble Ruler this February when the present Noble Ruler, Chuck Stansbury, graduates.

Last spring when the Round-Up club held its annual livestock show Ed did a bang-up job as manager.

FATHER AND SON

The October issue of a new magazine, SELF, published in New York, contains an article by Professor Bristow Adams, "Commonsense Conservation," and also one by his son, Everett Wallace Adams, "Post-war Project."

JOAN DAHLBERG

Joan Dahlberg '49, is a busy little woman about the upper campus. She is a representative on the Ag-Domecon Council, chairman of the publicity committee for Home Ec. Club, and has been alumni editor of the CORNELL COUNTRYMAN since her first term at Cornell.

Joan came to us from Malverne, Long Island, New York, which she describes as "so-o-o flat." Incidentally, she recommended the steam shovel for flattening some of our hills. She doesn't like mountain climbing so early in the morning—Joan has quite a few eight o'clocks. Seriously though, she really loves it here.

When "Joey" isn't busy with campus activities, she spends her time reading, listening to music, singing in a group, knitting—especially white wool socks, square dancing, and cooking. Joan is also one of our more enthusiastic football fans, as can be gathered from the croaks that we get out of her after the games.

Joan was bitten by the journalistic bug in high school where she was feature and assistant editor of her high school paper. As you can see from her college career, her interest in journalism has remained with her, and she intends to carry it into the professional world, where she wants to do combination writing and research work in connection with her Home Economics training.



JOAN DAHLBERG

YOUR FRIENDS

FRANCES CORBALLY

Under the heading of illustrious Home Ec'ers we must write the name of Frances Corbally, elected to Mortar Board last spring. As a freshman in Cornell she began her participation in campus activities by joining the women's Glee Club, competing for "The Cornellian," and joining the Willard Straight Freshman House Committee. She also helped in the production of and was in the chorus of "Give Me Liberty," Servicemen's variety show. Frances joined the Newman Club that year, too, and has participated in its activities ever since.

Fran didn't begin her career here as a Home Economics student; it was not until the end of second term that she transferred from Arts. In her sophomore year she pledged Pi Beta Phi sorority and was president of her pledge class. That same year she worked on the Willard Straight Social Committee, and was a captain in the Campus Chest Drive. As a junior she became a member of the Pan-Hellenic Council and rushing chairman in her sorority, was a vice-president of Balch, a member of the program committee for "Davy's Follies," variety show given in the fall of 1945.

In this, her last year, she continues as a member of Pan-Hellenic, and in addition is the senior woman member of the Willard Straight Board of Managers, in charge of Freshman House Committee.



FRANCES CASHIN CORBALLY

Fran's major study is child development and rural sociology. She expects to go into child welfare social work upon graduation.

Frances has worked on Balch III desk for two years. The past two summers she has worked as occupational therapist in Hudson River State Hospital.



DOUGLAS A. BISSEL

Hailing from the "happy" town of Friendship, N. Y. is Douglas Allen Bissel, member of the class of '47.

Doug entered Cornell as a freshman in the fall of 1940, planning to graduate in 1944. But as with many others, his education was interrupted when he joined the Army. "D.A." served with the Engineers and received his discharge on March 14, 1946. The very next day, March 15 he reentered the Ag College, almost a record for reconversion.

Doug has been active on the Upper Campus in both his stays here. He was initiated by Alpha Gamma Rho in the spring of '42 and was elected chaplain the following fall. He is now serving as House Manager. He has also been active in 4-H, Round-up and is now Treasurer of Kermis.

A good way to identify Doug is to look for those sharp, multi-colored bow ties that always accompany him. Few can rival his collection.

Doug is an Ag Economics major and is planning to go into some type of farm business when he graduates.

CLUB NEWS

By Bud Stanton

The Campus is teeming with action again as another college year unfolds. Both of the agricultural fraternities plan far reaching programs. *Alpha Zeta* houses 32 men, including 18 actives, 4 graduate students, and 10 pledges. International coverage is spotted varying from Sam Fisher from South Africa to Erly Brandao from South America. Chancellor Lynn Barter listed ten pledges already this year including Dave Morrow, Bob Suter, Gordon Conklin, Cliff Orbaker, Dick Lyman, Morris Becker, Steve Cooper, Joe Fairbanks, Dick Haby, and Jim Fraser.

Alpha Gamma Rho boasts 36 active members with 29 pledges and actives living in the house this term. House officers recently chosen include: Charles Stansbury, noble ruler; Edward Stapleton, vice noble ruler; William Dress, secretary-treasurer; Edgar Van Zandt, alumni reporter, Merwin Leet, usher; Harland Kester, monitor; and Walter Henry, chaplain.

Noticeable at the Straight Activities Fair were booths occupied by the *COUNTRYMAN*, *Cornell Grange*, and *4-H Extension Club*.

The *4-H Extension Club* held an open house in Martha Van Rensselaer Auditorium with over 300 members and friends in attendance. Succeeding Abe Relyea and Anna Kovac as Vice President and Treasurer respectively, are the newly elected Betty Sharp and Lois Hadden. An honor for the club was the recent election of one of its members, Anne Dickinson, as national secretary of the Rural Youth of U. S. A.

The *Round-Up Club* started on another successful year with over one hundred present at the first meeting. Sally Swift was elected secretary to succeed the former Beth Pratt, who was married this summer. A yearbook, freshman smoker, and the livestock show were projects already put into motion.

Welcome Home Veterans

Below is printed a list of the veterans who have returned to the College of Agriculture this year. Their names appear here by classes so that students may find out who in their class is back. The Countryman provides this list as a service both to these veterans and to others on the campus.

Class of '39

Howard E. Ross.

Class of '40

Raymond J. Vittucci.

Class of '41

Gordon J. Cummings, Richard H. Gray, Reuben A. Keturi, Lawrence W. McEachron.

Class of '42

Walter K. Fendler, Kermit Kruse, Cameron P. Loomis Jr., Howard E. Smith, William E. Spencer, Robert N. Spickerman, Roger L. Thesier, Donald L. Walsemann,

Class of '43

Philip P. Allen, Milton Diamond, Allan R. Donk, Leon Hurwitz, John P. Knapp, Thomas H. Nearing, Joseph L. Randles, Jr., Edwin Ruda, Edgar H. Scholnik, Robert Deb. Stowell, Harold A. Sweet, Anthony J. Tafuro, David A. Warren, Clyde A. Whitted, William Wollerton, Jr., Jay D. Wright.

Class of '44

Lawrence B. Aaronson, Ralph R. Adams, Allen J. Albright, Frederick R. Allen, E. Paul Barrett, Edward J. Beckhorn, Allen H. Benton, Anthony S. Castellani, Joseph N. Clancy, Peter S. Cosmidos, Donald I. Crandall, Harold W. Darling, John B. Dewey, George B. Elliott, Wilford C. Emens, Jr., Robert J. Franke, Harlan R. Getman, William E. Gilroy, John S. Grim, Wilbur R. Hesseltine, John C. Hober, Allen A. Kraft, Joseph C. Leeds, George C. Matteson, Peter Mullen, John A. Murray, Kenyon A. Parsons, Louis A. Peterson, Harold Pokras, Eugene E. Pond, Thomas G. Rice, Robert M. Roecker, Francis J. Rooney, Ralph M. Schaffer, Aaron L. Shor, Martin G.

Tobin, Richard G. Tousey, Frederick H. Underhill, Paul J. Vandemark, Donald A. VanWaes, Lester H. Vollmer, Leonard F. Walker, Roger Warner, Jr., Allen Webster, Earl N. Withiam, Willis A. Wood, Harold Yacowitz, Thomas L. Young.

Class of '45

Gordon W. Ball, Victor J. Basani, Francis J. Boland, Albert L. Brown, Patricia A. Carroll, Russell Cookingham, John R. Cornell, Laurence R. Crowell, Merle L. Dinse, William G. Doe, Jack Dymm, Jay V. Fairchild, Martin E. Gannon, Yale H. Gibber, Walter Henry, Jr., George L. Herland, Donald R. Holmes, Carl Huthsteiner, Clarence H. Hutt, George W. Keller, Francis H. Kelly, Richard A. Keough, George H. Ludwig, Donald J. Lusk, Edward A. Manda Jr., Vincent Marshall, John M. Meloney, Joseph D. Minogue, Joseph R. Orsenigo, Harry Pannor, Reuben Pannor, Richard A. Perry, William C. Phelps, Albert Rivoire, Alvin S. Rosenberg, Charles B. Shappington, Ernest F. Schauler, Jr., John E. Scofield, James R. Stow, Maurice F. Switzer, William W. Van Nostrand, John P. Van Zandt, Jr., William A. Williams, James J. Wilson, Gordon H. Woodward, Harold Young, Leonard N. Zimmerman, William Trippingham, Frederick L. Trump, John A. Weeks, Charles R. Werse, Theodore Wishnetsky.

Class of '46

Eugene Ackerman, John S. Adams, Wilbur B. Aikens, Stanley M. Anderson, Jack R. Batista, Robert A. Batty, Morton D. Bildver, Herman L. Cocchetto, William J. Copeland, Howard A. Crocker, Robert J. Cureau, William C. Dilger, Michael J. Doty, Arthur J. Fairbank, Ray Y. Gildea, Jr., George A. Hovey, James C. Jerome, James B. Johnson, Bion H. Kent, Harland R. Kester, Bernard E. Kirschbaum, S. Calvin Klepper, Ernest Knobil, Bernhard Kramarsky, Kenneth Krouman, Lewis H. Lichtmarn, Warren K. Lockwood, James C. McCullough, John C. MacFar-

lane, James F. Martin, John E. Montel, George D. Oliver, Gustav F. Papanek, Gordon C. Perry, Donald S. Phelps, Ernest E. Phillips, Nicholas P. Ptuchia, Dwight R. Reed, George Reingold, Lewis D. Reiniger, William R. Root, Norman W. Schiek, Frank P. Schwencke, Douglas D. Sergeant, Michael Serven, John R. Siebenthaler, Bruce R. Smeltzer, Curtis R. ter Kuile, Harvey R. Terrillion, Harold Tishenkel.

Class of '47

Bernard Ackerman, Robert E. Adams, Louis Beraha, Milton Brothers, Alfred E. Brown, Frederick A. Buschner, David R. Davies, Jr., Harold Delinsky, Allen E. Earnest, William F. Eberle, Jeanne Edwards, Kermit C. Fraser, Clayton E. Gascoigne, Stanley N. Glasser, Frederick K. Hilton, Robert N. Jaffe, Robert J. Kessler, Monroe M. Kramer, S. Herbert Mellor, George W. O'Brien, Thomas J. O'Connor, Joseph C. Pisciotta, Alfred N. Schwartz, Jerome Senter, Sidney B. Tallman, Martin M. Wedeen, Charles G. Whinfrey, Erwin B. Winokur.

Class of '48

Harry M. Barkley, David M. Barns, John E. Dodge, Charles N. Huhtanen, Edgar A. Jennings, Jr., Allan D. Mitchell, Leo Schatz, William F. Smith, Ross M. Wayne.

Special Students

Robert W. Hill, Frederic Minns, Leslie G. Nuffer, Raymond A. Patno.

SAVE STEPS IN SEWING

How many steps does a person take in getting ready to sew, actually making an apron, and putting away her sewing materials? A Cornell study shows that a farm woman traveled some 524 feet in this operation. But by organizing her sewing materials in a home-constructed cabinet, the homemaker cut the distance to 40 feet. The cabinet contained a full length mirror, an ironing board, and dress-making dummy, plus pockets and drawers for sewing supplies.

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RUST



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The U.S. Bureau of Standards, Circular #80, says, "... by far the best" protective metallic coating for rust-proofing iron or steel is ZINC. Zinc, in the form of galvanizing, protects against rust in TWO WAYS: First, by simple coverage, with a sheath of rust-resistant metal . . . Second, by electro-chemical action, or "sacrificial corrosion." That's why industry has long depended on ZINC to stop rust—cut costs—save materials. Heavy coatings pay—for the heavier the coating, the better the protection, the longer the service life and the lower the cost.

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Former Student Notes



4-H Club Dance in the Home Ec. building

1915

Helen N. Estabrook is teaching clothing and directing teacher training at Cedar Crest Junior College in Allentown, Pennsylvania.

1934

Alice Rice Paddock (daughter of Prof. James Rice of Cornell's Poultry Department) is living in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. The Daniel Paddocks have two children, one eight and another four years old.

1935

Bethel Caster is teaching clothing construction and design at Hood College, Frederick, Maryland.

1938

Phil Wolff has returned from his three years' service in the Pacific to continue the operation of his greenhouse. Phil has one daughter.

Jean Burr Joy and her husband—*Kenneth S. Joy*—are living on North Cayuga Street in Ithaca.

1939

Howard Ringholm, recently returned from the service, has moved his family to southern New Jersey. He is working as an appraiser for the Southern New Jersey division of the FLB.

Robert Markham, a former member of the COUNTRYMAN staff, recent married *Rita Schoff* (H.E.

'43) *Bob* is now running three farms in Turin, New York.

W. Dale Brown and Mrs. Brown of New Hartford, New York have announced the birth of a son, *Randall Barber*. He is their second child.

Norman Thomson has been discharged from his post as a commissioned officer in the Navy. The Thomsons, who have one son, are living in Norwich where Mr. Thomson is in charge of farm credit at the local bank.

1941

Lloyd Davis, a veteran of the European Theater of Operations who attained the rank of Major before he was discharged from the Third Army, has returned for graduate work in Agricultural Economics. He is an Assistant in the Department of Extension Teaching. *Lloyd* and his wife, who comes from North Carolina, have one daughter.

Dorothy Newman—Mrs. Donald Seligman—has a son, *John Philip*, born June 14.

Betty Banes Wright, who has a two-year old son, is Editor of the *Warnick Valley Dispatch* of Warnick, New York.

1942

Last March *Loris Jeffries* was married to *David Hadden*. They are living in Rochester.

Elizabeth Chase has received her degree of LLB from Duke University.

Gerald Nuffer, who was on an Army Air Forces PBY during the war, recently became a vocational ag instructor at Carthage, New York.

1943

Mr. and Mrs. *John Yeager* (*Alice-Christine Young*) are living at 1800 Palm Street, Houston 4, Texas.

John and Ann Buckholtz ('45) *Alden* are the parents of a daughter, *Carol Ann*, born this summer.

Ted Markham, a former Bombardier in the A.A.F. is now Assistant County Agricultural Agent in Wyoming County.

Mary Foster was married to *Donald V. Schworer* on August 23. They are living in Manila, in the Philippine Islands where Mr. Schworer is working.

Dorothy Kay—Mrs. *Arthur Keston*—and her husband are living in Rochester. They expect to leave this country soon to go to Japan.

1944

Ruth Caplan, who has held a position in the Extension Department in Sodus, New York, is married to *Robert L. Brunton*.

Jean Waterbury, who was married to *Everett Schenck* this spring, is Chief Dietitian at the Buhl Hospital in Sharon, Pennsylvania.

Jean Abbott, now Mrs. *Jesse Ault*, is living in Bloomfield, New Jersey.

Barbara Brittain Abbink (Mrs. *John Abbink*) has a Secretarial position in the Department of Textiles and Clothing at the College.

Mrs. *Lloyd J. Moulton* (*Priscilla Landis*) has a son—*Bruce Wright Moulton*—who was born May 15, 1946. The Moultons are living in Mentor, Ohio.

Patty Moore (Mrs. *Bill Williams*) is back as a special student while her husband is finishing his course in the College of Agriculture.

Henrietta Burgott Gehshan (Mrs. *Nicholas Gehshan*) has a secretarial position in the Department of Economics of the Household. The Gehshans are living at 315 College Avenue in Ithaca.

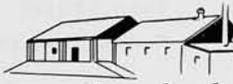
(Continued on next page)

To Get Milk from Farm to Market Takes ...

Facilities

League members own these facilities and here's how they use them in marketing their milk ...



From the farm, milk is sent to one of the League's 103 country  receiving plants (or to 88 League cooperating dealer plants).

Milk is cooled at these plants and shipped by insulated tank  truck and by tank car  to seven League wholesale plants  for pasteurization and distribution through League contracted retail  outlets. Or League milk may go directly to League plants in cities where it is sent on routes for regular delivery to consumers.

Not all the milk can always be sold advantageously as fluid and League members have 10 manufacturing  plants which they can use to make ice cream, cheese, powdered milk  and other products when it is to their best advantage to do so.

Through this streamlined producer-to-consumer marketing system, League members last year sent 2,438,574,440 lbs. of milk to city markets.

By controlling their own marketing facilities, members assure themselves of a market every day for all their milk . . . and are in a position to market that milk in the form that will bring them the greatest return.



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FORMER STUDENT NOTES

(Continued from preceding page)

Mary Ellen Kleeberg, Mrs. F. Weston Whittier, is living in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

Helena Nickerson Wiley (Mrs. Frank Wiley) of Victor, New York has a year old daughter, Janice Marie.

A daughter, Mildred Elizabeth, was born to Mr. and Mrs. John Meyers (*Elizabeth Price*) of Baldwinsville, New York on August 23.

1945

Dorothy O'Donnell received her honorable discharge from the Women's Reserve of the Marine Corps on July 15.

Phyllis Storm is teaching Home Ec at Pulaski Academy and Central School. Before her graduation "Stormy" was a member of Kappa Delta Epsilon society, and of the Home Ec Club.

Jean Allanson is an assistant buyer in ready-to-wear at Hengerer's in Buffalo.

Kathryn Foote, who became Mrs.

George W. Shaw this past summer, is teaching in Miss Gailer's Nursery School in New Haven, Connecticut.

There have been several other marriages reported in the Home Ec class of '45. *Elizabeth Hopkins*, who is living in Barneveld, New York, is now Mrs. John M. Collins. *Elayne Sercus* is living at 145 West 86th Street, New York City with her husband, Howard J. Friedman. *Audrey Levy*, Mrs. Robert Lawsh, has been living in Staten Island since her wedding in late July. On June 22, *Shirley Husson* became Mrs. Louis C. Krauss.

Walt Durniak, a former member of the 4-H Club at Cornell, is Assistant Farm Bureau Agent in Greene County.

Ralph and Nelle Ann Judson Seefeldt are the proud parents of a son born this summer. At present, Mrs. Seefeldt is with her parents in Glens Falls.

1946

Lew Mix, known to nearly all

students on the Ag campus as one of the group that helped to reorganize the Ag-Domecon Council last year, is now a graduate student at the University of Minnesota. Lew is studying under Dr. Peterson of the Dairy Department.

Ruth Mehlenbacher is now Assistant 4-H Agent in Wyoming County.

Mary Morris is Home Bureau agent in Schuyler County.

Edward Wilmot is teaching Agriculture at Fillmore, New York.

Another new Agriculture instructor is *John Keller* who is teaching at Perry, New York. John recently became engaged to a cadet nurse, Pearl Christenson.

Judy Gold has finished her internship at Johns Hopkins Hospital where she is now Assistant Dietitian.

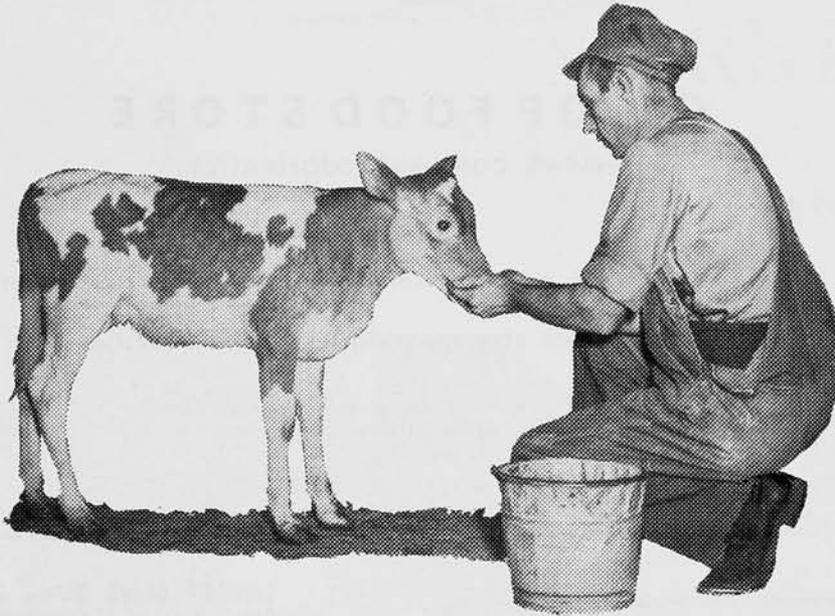
Ruth Preston, who was Secretary-Treasurer of Bacamia, is also at Johns Hopkins. Ruth is in the nursing school.

Pat Murtagh and Virginia Dondero are now in California.

G. L. F. BULLETIN BOARD

How To Save Milk

In Growing Big Calves



DAIRY farmers throughout the Northeast are growing an increasing number of calves by the G.L.F. Dry Calf Starter system. Thrifty calves, with large body capacity, can be raised by this method and the excellent results which farmers have had, prove that dry calf starter is doing a good job.

G.L.F. Dry Calf Starter is a quality product; carefully formulated to grow big healthy calves. The Cornell University Experiment Station has tested G.L.F. Dry Calf Starter for years without recommending any revision in the formula.

Calf starter is economical to feed. Where calves

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Labor is saved by feeding the dry mixture in place of milk. There are fewer pails to wash and calf starter only needs to be fed once each day.

One of the most important reasons for using dry calf starter this fall is that its use can divert large quantities of milk to consumers.

How To Use G.L.F. Calf Starter To Grow Big Calves

Teach the calf to drink from a pail when it's 24 to 48 hours old. As soon as the calf has learned to drink, hold a little of the calf starter in your hand  and let the calf nibble at it after it has finished drinking. When the calf is three weeks old, start cutting down on the milk so the calf will eat more calf starter.  For large breeds, feed milk until seven weeks old. Smaller breeds may be weaned at 9 to 12 weeks. Give the calf a fresh supply of bright, early cut hay  in a rack, fresh water and salt when three weeks old.

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On The Campus

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(Continued from page 6)

alumnae and seniors as participants in the Merrill-Palmer school program makes her feel at home with Cornell students here. "I also came here because of the faculty which is world famous for its work. I came, too, because Cornell University is the type of university it is, and because it has the kind of president it has."

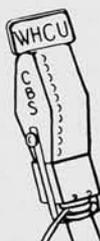
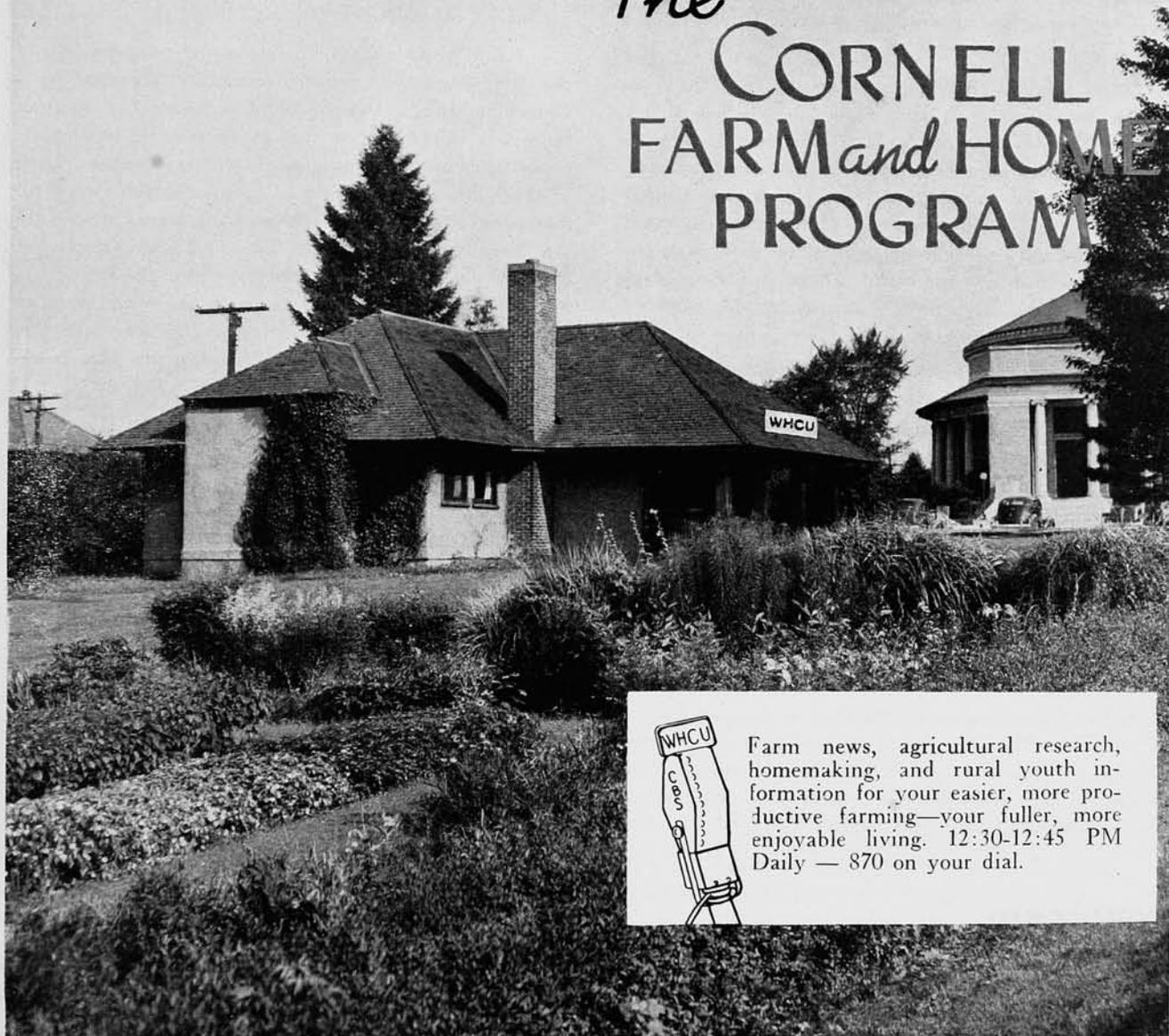
Miss Vincent considers it a privilege to follow Sarah Blanding as dean. She told of Miss Blanding's colorful inauguration as President of Vassar College at which time the former dean received the highest civilian decoration given by the Army for her work during the war.

To the ovation which echoed from the walls of the Martha Van Rensselaer auditorium at her presentation, we add our faith in Dean Vincent's success.

*To the farm home
in Central New York-*

*-from the little house on the
Cornell University campus, comes*

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Farm news, agricultural research, homemaking, and rural youth information for your easier, more productive farming—your fuller, more enjoyable living. 12:30-12:45 PM Daily — 870 on your dial.

*New York State
Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics
Cornell University*

Up To Us

BACHELOR'S DEGREE

We've all heard people say that a bachelor's degree doesn't mean anything these days. I've heard that you need a master's to get anywhere, and someone told us recently that doctor's degrees are now a dime a dozen. If that's the case, where are we going? What can an undergraduate now in college set as his goal? How far can a farm boy expect to go with his education? Will college do him any good?

There are two ways of looking at this question from a farm boy's viewpoint. These depend on whether or not he intends to return to the farm. If he's going to farm it, he need only look at other farmers for part of his answer. Of all the dairy farmers, for example, in the United States, less than half are making a profit from their cows. The Agricultural College graduates, for the most part, are among those who are successful. There is a great deal one must know to be a modern farmer. As for how far you can go, all we can say is that there is only one way that a man can better himself permanently, and that is by developing his mind.

For those who intend to stay in research, education, or other parts of the agricultural industry, there is no limit. Certainly an M.S. will get you off to a better start than a B.S. If one looks at it with the attitude that "the more you know, the better off you are," the matter becomes economic. After his career has been chosen, one often decides that it is only worth so many years of preparation. Many of us can only afford to educate ourselves for a certain number of years.

In a world where the vast stockpile of facts is growing higher each day, an intelligent man can never stop his education. When the formal part of it is over (after college), it becomes a matter of keeping in touch with his specific field and the developments in it. Mental advances, however, must never cease.

FOOTBALL CHEERS

Anyone sitting in the Crescent for the last two football games would have noticed that, although there was plenty of spirit displayed, the cheers lacked unity. Having the cheers written out on banners is a real help, but some device should be worked out to attract attention to the fact that a cheer is about to be led. We've noticed that as a cheer starts, only a few people see the leaders and know about it. Then, when others hear them, the sound spreads. Finally, at the end of the cheer, everyone joins in.

Some method for getting the crowd to know when the cheerleaders are going to work would do a lot for the cheers. If anyone has any suggestions along this line, please send them in to the COUNTRYMAN, and we'll pass them along to the cheerleaders.

AG DOMECON FOR YOU

Every student in the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics is a member of the Ag Domecon Association. At the head of the association is a group of elected students known as the Ag Domecon Council. Their job is to do what upper campus students want them to do, and this year, with Mal MacDonald as president, they are getting off on the right foot.

A few weeks ago, all the clubs and organizations of the two colleges were asked to send their presidents to a Council meeting. At the meeting a schedule of meeting times was worked out so that students could participate in as many activities as possible without conflicts. Each of the campus-wide clubs was assigned a time when all interested students could participate. Among these are the Cornell Grange, the 4-H Club, Collegiate Chapter of F. F. A., and others. Departmental clubs, like Round-Up, Kermis, Veg-Crops, and Bacemia were given evenings when none of the larger clubs were to meet. In this way, The Ag Domecon Council has done its part in coordinating upper campus activities.

STUDENT FACULTY RELATIONSHIPS

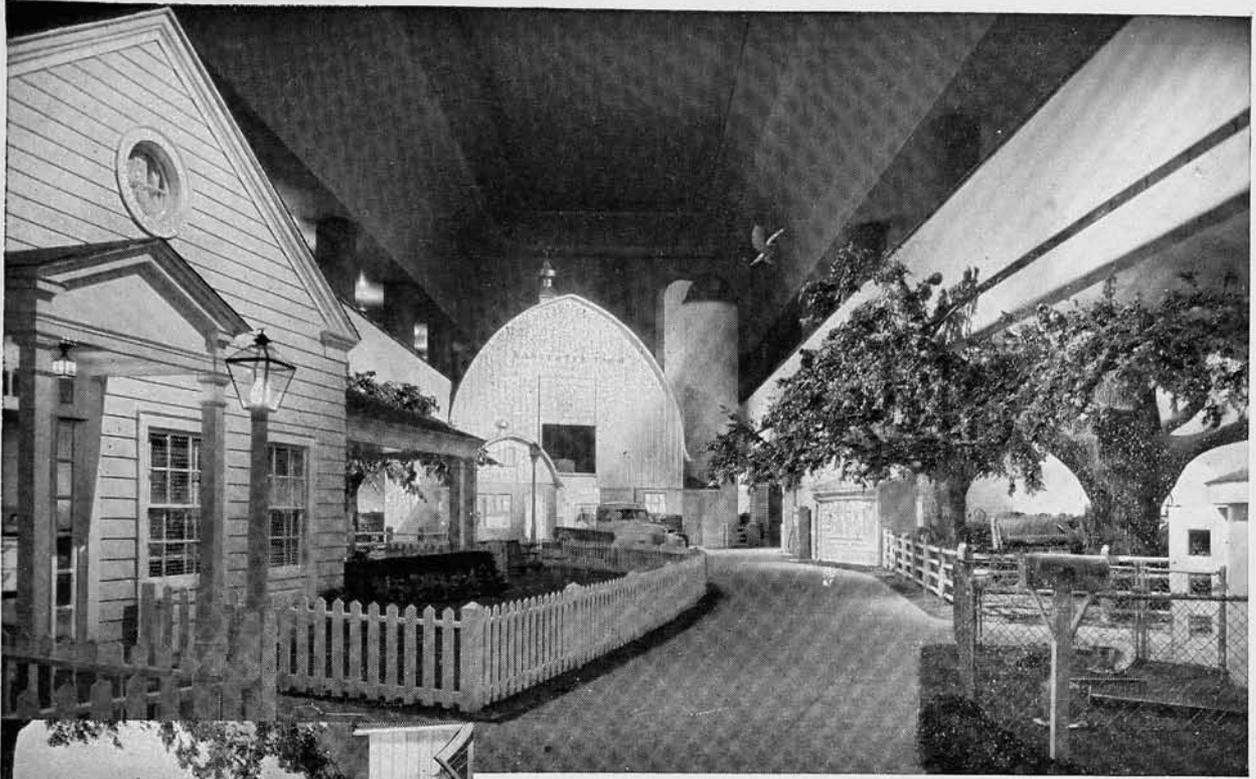
The council also functions as a complaint department for the student body. At that same meeting the "healthy" question was asked, "Are there any suggestions for something we can do for the state colleges or the university?"

In response to this, the matter of student-faculty relations was brought up. Now that classes are more crowded than they ever have been before, there is a tendency for education to assume more or less production line techniques. A professor is likely to hand out mimeographed material to a large class, give a stereotyped lecture, assign his assistants certain routine duties, and call it a day. This not only takes away from what a student gets out of college, but makes less of a professor's experience.

To avoid this sort of thing, the Ag Domecon Council has begun plans for a series of faculty "at homes." The idea is to sponsor open houses at the homes of certain professors to which any and all students are invited. It is believed that a professor can gain just as much by learning what his students think as the students can by getting to know what kind of a man their professor is.

Some of our faculty members have had students to their homes in the past, and in most instances these affairs have not only been enjoyable, but have led to better understanding.

The success or failure of this endeavor depends on student response to the invitations which will be posted on campus bulletin boards in the next few weeks. Remember, it's *Up To Us*.



SEE "Harvester Farm"

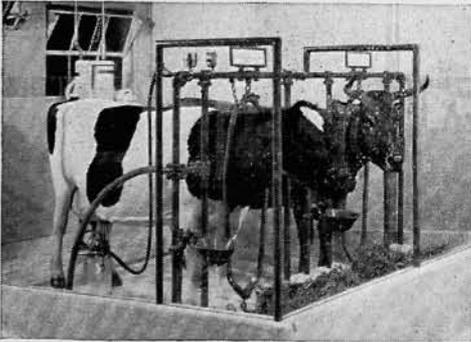
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Good farmers everywhere take pride in caring for their equipment... Here, the machine shed protects such IH products as the grain drill, hammer mill and spreader. In the fields are a Farmall tractor, plow, self-propelled combine, and pick-up baler.



Write Museum of
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booklet describing
"Harvester Farm"

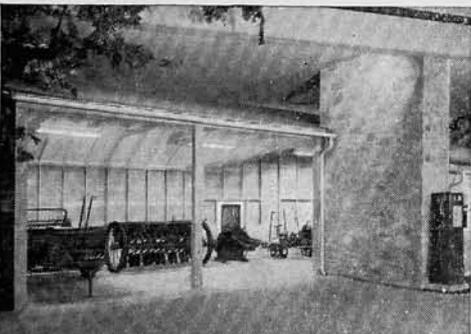
THAT COMPLETELY MODERN, mechanized farm you've always wanted to inspect at close range is now on year-round view in Chicago...indoors, where the summer sun shines every day! It's "Harvester Farm," constructed by International Harvester as a permanent exhibit of the Museum of Science and Industry.

There's inspiration for farm wives inside the charming Colonial farmhouse. Designed from the expressed preferences of farm families throughout the country, this house has a neat, efficient kitchen with every modern convenience, including the latest type of home refrigeration.

At the end of the walk is the big white barn that houses the five most productive breeds of dairy cattle. In the spic-and-span milk house every milk-handling operation is done with sanitary, labor-saving equipment. Other farm buildings — workshop, brooder house, forge, etc.—are found on "Harvester Farm" just the way you'd like them on your place.

These are only the high points of this exhibit, in which the farm fields seem to stretch to the far horizon. Plan to see it—57th Street, Jackson Park—when visiting Chicago.

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Vol. XLIV, Dec. 1946, No. 3

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Campus to GENERAL ELECTRIC

JET DESIGNER

The Story of

ALAN HOWARD



PURDUE 27

IN CHARGE of a group of G-E gas-turbine engineers and technicians, Alan Howard has directed the design and development of two General Electric engines that are today powering some of our fastest planes.

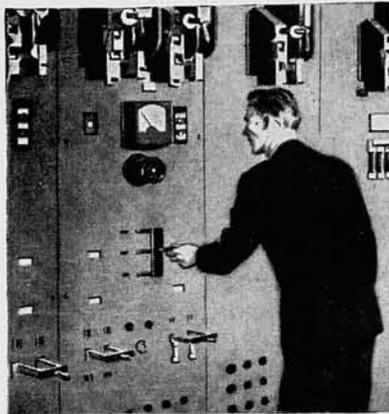
One, the T-G 100, or Propjet, is the first propeller-drive gas turbine in the world. Giving jet thrust in addition to spinning a propeller, the Propjet joins with a pure jet "booster" engine in the Consolidated XP-81 to provide the small, sleek fighter with nearly as much power as a Superfortress!

Alan's second design, the T-G 180, is a pure jet engine, a departure from earlier jets in that it is designed on "axial flow" principles which make possible a super-streamlined torpedo shape. It is the power plant for the Republic XP-84 Thunderjet.

Gas-turbine engineering is, of course, a highly specialized field. Alan, however, is thankful today not so much for any special knowledge he learned in college, but for the solid understanding of engineering fundamentals which he gained as he worked for his B.S. degree at Purdue. This understanding enabled him, on coming on "Test" with G.E., to switch from electrical to mechanical engineering and to work in such diversified fields as television, mercury boilers, steam-electric locomotives and steam turbines.

When, in 1941, Alan Howard undertook the design of Propjet and axial-flow engines, his sound training in basic engineering principles, followed by his years of practical experience with G.E., fitted him well for success.

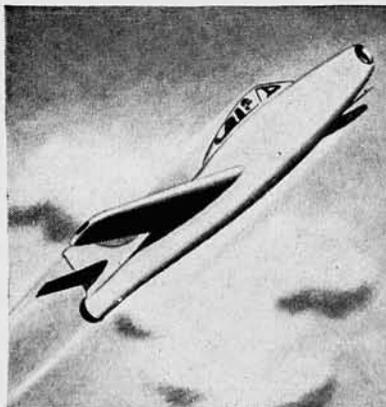
Next to schools and the U.S. Government, General Electric employs more college engineering graduates than any other organization.



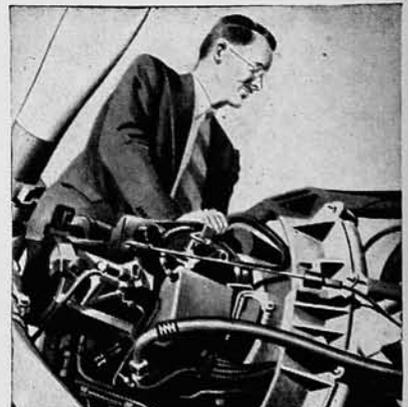
At Purdue University, Alan majored in electrical engineering. His thesis outlined a method of photographing arcs.



With G.E., one of his early jobs was on mercury boilers. Model shown here served as guide for construction of full-size plant.



Assigned to work on gas turbines, Alan designed an improved "axial-flow" jet engine, giving planes like the XP-84 Thunderjet great power, speed and long range.



Flight engineers predict a bright future for his Propjet engine, which gives planes both propeller-drive and jet thrust. It may power big commercial airliners tomorrow.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

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The Cornell Countryman

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New York Agricultural Outlook



1947

CORNELL EXTENSION BULLETIN 706

JANUARY 1947

This bulletin, issued each year, tells farmers what they may expect and what practices they might follow to get the most from their farm businesses. It is only one of several hundred bulletins published by the New York State Colleges and the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station to help farmers and homemakers attain the fullest and richest benefits from farming and farm living. All are listed in Extension Bulletin 47, which may be obtained free from the

New York State College of Agriculture
Ithaca, New York

THE MYTH OF THE HEALTHY FARMER

By Lois Myers

Is the hale and hearty farmer disappearing? Statistics prove that life in the country does not insure sound bodies. For almost every age level the death rate is higher in rural areas than in large cities. Maternal and infant mortality figures far exceed those of urban centers. In the recent draft of 18-year-olds, boys from the farm were rejected for physical defects to a greater extent than the ones from any other occupational group.

What has happened to the way of life that was once an insurance of physical well-being? The farm is becoming one of the most dangerous places to live because of the high accident toll. Even malnutrition occurs, as evidenced by many of the Army 4F's. Why have the hitherto-thought unwholesome cities forged ahead in the results of health findings? Part of the reason is that rural communities have failed to organize resources in guarding the health of their people. There are fewer doctors, nurses, hospitals, less preventive education, and, in general, little attention paid to building and maintaining good health.

"Doctors Prefer Cities"

During the war most civilian doctors were older men; some came out of retirement to fulfill the scarcity. Many of the physicians discharged from military service prefer to set up practices in a metropolis because patients and hospitals are easier to reach. Attracting doctors to the country might be aided if they had adequate medical equipment at their command.

"Rural sections should have three or four general hospital beds for every 1000 people," reported the Department of Agriculture's Inter-Bureau Committee on Post-War Programs. "A good rural hospital of 50 beds would cost \$250,000 to

build and equip properly. More important than a hospital, every rural county needs a health center, a building for the administration of modern treatment and preventive services."

Governor Dewey in a message to the legislature pointed out that full-time county health units are present in only six out of 57 upstate counties. To stimulate and help expand health services, state-aid funds are available to reimburse counties for 50 per cent of the sums expended. However, the counties must initiate their own programs, usually authorized by the board of township supervisors.

Nurses Encounter Many Difficulties

Several counties have two or three public health nurses who are pioneering in rural health education, besides giving bedside care. They encounter a lack of interest by families in learning how to prevent disease and accidents. Numerous households spend money on doctor bills, but do not make an effort to find out preventive measures. Granges, 4H clubs, and other farm organizations can use school and public health nurses and medical officers for conducting adult education classes.

School health programs are deficient and sometimes lacking in rural regions. Doctors are available only for the annual medical examinations. Inadequate follow-up visits take place because of the shortage of school nurse-teachers. A study in Broome County, New York showed that only 64% of the defects found by school physicals were treated in rural townships, as compared to 84% for the city of Binghamton in the same county.

The New York State Department

of Health provides several services to the public. Orthopedic nurses and doctors give treatment through clinics in various centers. Former infantile paralysis victims are rehabilitated by special exercises taught by the orthopedic nurses. A few cardiac clinics for rheumatic heart patients are opening. There are Mental Hygiene clinics in some upstate counties and nutrition consultants are also available.

Smallpox vaccination and immunization against diphtheria should be the concern of smaller neighborhoods since every person needs to be safeguarded from these dreaded diseases. It has been found that people in the country are laxer in being vaccinated than city-dwellers. This can be taken care of in clinics held in schools and community buildings where children are now vaccinated as early as one year old.

Citizens Must Cooperate

The incidence of diphtheria is alarming. For 1945 in New York State 123 cases were reported with 13 deaths, more than twice the number for 1944. Already figures for 1946 show that diphtheria is on the increase. Two immunization injections given to each baby, starting at six months of age, and at the beginning of school would completely wipe out this epidemic.

State and federal health agencies are broadening their scope to assist in supplying local needs, but outside services brought into a community cannot work effectively without the cooperation and the desire of the people for help. Rural citizens will achieve a higher standard of health when they realize the lack of medical facilities, and demand these measures through local governments.

I Lived To Tell

or

Look Out For Your Landlady

By Den W. Reldnab

Like political corruption, the American rooming house is an institution which is basically evil, but which nonetheless constitutes an important part of our national picture. There are honest politicians, and there are good rooming houses, but there is one little catch in the situation, however. You have to look too hard for them.

The arrogant, belligerent landlady was the subject of a great many jokes in vaudeville, and in the movies, and the rooming house, with its leaking faucets, dejected shades, drooping curtains, rickety stairs, and maimed furniture was also good for many laughs. It was really an extremely hilarious situation . . . on the stage, that is!

Rooming houses are a completely reactionary institution, existing solely for the discomfort of college students, traveling salesmen, and other luckless forms of humanity. They never improve. On the contrary, they get worse from year to year until they reach a saturation point. When they are unable to reach any lower depths of abysmal degradation, they just stand around looking dismal until they burn, fall down, or are torn down.

The typical rooming house is unmistakable. The whole place carries with it an air of cold, calculated sadism, starting from the line-up at the bathroom door in the morning and at any other time you desire to obtain entrance, the absence of any water that even makes a pretense of appearing lukewarm, to the impossibility of getting any work done over the constant bedlam from the landlady's two radios, both of which are always going. All of these factors combined, are scientifically calculated to break your spirit and to make you a slave of the system. You are regimented, bullied, and oppressed. Your landlady is the supreme being, the *Fuhrer*. You are expected to maintain blind obedience to every edict from the Chan-

cellery. The law of the landlady is your Bible. The laws are rigid and inviolable:

Thou shalt not burn a 100 watt bulb. It consumes electricity.

Thou shalt not burn a 60 watt bulb. It consumes electricity.

Thou shalt not eat in thy room. It makes it harder for the landlady to clean. (This argument just doesn't hold water, especially since your room is never cleaned.)

Thou shalt not ask thy landlady for anything. (This edict is also unnecessary, since you wouldn't get it anyway.)

Every infraction brings severe reprisals. To illustrate the point, let me cite the case history of one D. W. Reldnab. Mr. Reldnab, it seems, had the absolute audacity to ask his landlady for a bucket to catch the water that was leaking through the roof of his room. After a moment of pained silence on the part of the landlady, he received:

1. A lecture on how it is a privilege to dwell under her roof.

2. A harangue on prices and the cost of living, and on how much work it is to run a rooming house, changing the linen from one bed to another once a week, and providing enough insecticide to keep the more noticeable forms of vermin in check.

3. A tongue lashing for leaving a glass mark on the solid mahogany dresser top in his room. (The furniture is ALWAYS either solid mahogany, or fine maple in these rooming houses.)

4. A moving tale on how the NICE boys upstairs really loved the place, and never, never, gave her any trouble, but lived in squalor and loved it.

The latter item brings one's thoughts back to the Fatherland when concentration camps were the vogue. It is not beyond our memory when foreign visitors were taken on carefully guided tours of camps of "enlightenment and rehabilitation" throughout the

glorious THIRD REICH. Invariably the happy inmates were all aglow with praise for their fine surroundings. Of course, there is absolutely no intent on the part of the author to compare a rooming house to a Nazi concentration camp. There are several differences between the two, not the least of which is, that no food is served in rooming houses.

To dwell for a moment on the purely legal aspect of the situation: According to the Geneva Convention, (and I quote from Article 2, Section 9, Clause 83-a17, paragraph 32g, subsection 73.)

"All persons appertaining thereof, whereas of this day, present witnessed by the Secretariat Council of the Assembly of the League and Covenant of Nations, the 21st of April, A.D. 1919, must be quartered in conditions that are compliant with the minimum human requirements for sanitation and the basic human needs for adequate shelter. Moreover, no harsh or repressive treatment shall be meted out, without due and legal process of law. All personal possessions, exclusive of firearms, and other dangerous instruments, are hereby guaranteed." (It was not clearly stated in this document whether a 100 watt bulb that was pilfered from the one socket in the room by the landlady was confiscated on the grounds of its being a dangerous weapon.)

I am one of those who survived to tell the tale. I was one of the lucky few who managed to escape from this web of reprehensible, mercenary, inhuman, barbaric, infamous sadism. I come before you with a message derived from bitter experience, experience that has left me broken in body and in spirit.

The motto emblazoned on the thresholds of these citadels of misery and tyranny is a brief but terrible one.

ABANDON HOPE, ALL YE WHO ENTER HERE.

Colorful Costumes on Campus

by Sylvia Colt

Anjani and Minal Mehta have traveled a long way to study at Cornell. They do not wear the co-ed's bobby socks nor the fashionable blue jeans. They may seem at first sight to belong to another world, yet upon further acquaintance one realizes how much a part of the campus they are.

Anjani Mehta attended the GS Medical College in India and is now in the College of Home Economics, concentrating on child development. She believes that the environment of the Indian child is very different from that which surrounds the American child although the same basic principles of development and guidance apply. Anjani hopes not only to work with children, but with adults as well, though she realizes the difficulty of teaching those who have passed their formative years. She was surprised to hear that our extension workers face many who reject "new fangled ideas" just as her teaching in India will sometimes be rejected.

Minal, Anjani's aunt (she looks more like a sister), also plans to go into social work. She received her degree at Elphinstone College and is studying now for her masters degree in the College of Agriculture. She is specializing in sociology.

The two girls do not find life here very different from that of the Indian college. Our History, Literature, Drama and Debate societies, have their counterpart on the

Indian campus. Skipping classes for a game of table tennis is practiced as much there as here, and, as attendance isn't kept so closely, there are rarely dire results. One difference, which many students would like to see initiated on the Hill, is freedom from quizzes and prelims. Following the English system a midterm and final exam is considered sufficient at the Indian University. In the matter of rules and regulations on campus the Indian College is far advanced. Signing out is not so complex, late nights are plentiful and "minutes" are not in style.

The American co-ed will not only envy the Indian girls late nights but also her lovely clothes, particularly the sari, or dress. This sari is a long length of cloth draped across the shoulder and around the body. Beneath the sari is worn a plain short-sleeved blouse. Both Anjani and Minal have lovely long hair, worn braided to the waist. Their grace is something talked about in Rhythmics but seldom witnessed.

Anjani and Minal do not intend to spend their whole time studying. Anjani is on the Women's Tea Committee at the Straight and Minal is



MINAL

a member of the Social committee. Both have joined the Hindustani Association. Though they have seen a good bit of the country, having come East from San Francisco this fall, they hope to fill in the picture by traveling during the summer.

"There is much work to be done in India" Minal and Anjani feel. "There is poverty to be overcome, illiteracy to be combatted and those who continue to provoke religious hatred must be overcome." "First of all we are Indians, of secondary importance is the fact that our religion is Hindu," the two girls emphasized. When they return home and begin to teach they will always uphold this ideal, an India without religious strife is an India united.

Dairy Industry Building Becomes Stocking Hall

The dairy building at the New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University, is now officially known as Stocking Hall in memory of William Alonzo Stocking, Jr., head of the department of dairy industry from 1908 to 1923. The building was erected under his leadership.

A large portrait photograph of Professor Stocking has been framed and installed in the main hallway of the building, and a special fluorescent tube will light the portrait. Scores of friends helped to finance the installation in tribute to the former Cornell dairy head who died Feb. 3, 1926, at his home on Cayuga Heights, Ithaca.

Professor Stocking was one of the leading contributors to the scien-

tific development of the dairy industry in the United States being one of the earliest workers in dairy bacteriology to study sources of bacterial contamination of market milk. With others, he pioneered in the study of bacterial species found in dairy products, and shared in studies of foreign type cheeses, particularly Camembert. His report on methods of sterilizing milking machine tubes contained the first detailed bacteriological report on the method of placing the tubes in brine, one of the most useful methods then suggested.

Professor Stocking was born on a farm near the town of Simsbury, Conn. His widow, the former Harriet M. Bliss of Binghamton, and three children are living.



ANJANI

Home Freezers Studied at Cornell

by Anne Dickenson

A freezer in every home! It is now thought by some experts in the Colleges of Home Economics and Agriculture and in the School of Nutrition that within the next few years, freezers may become as widely used and as universally owned as the radio and the telephone.

On March 1, 1946 an overall study of food freezing and its effects on nutrition was started here on the campus. These intensive studies are being carried on by the School of Nutrition with the support of several New York State utility companies and suppliers of freezers.

The selection of agricultural products best suited for freezing began the studies, and this project was carried through to that of preparing the frozen foods for the consumer's table. One of the foods which has been studied intensively and with which spectacular results are being obtained is the peach. Consumers and owners of home freezer units will now know which variety of peach to buy for home freezing and producers will also be guided as to which varieties will be most in demand.

This study is being carried on not only in the laboratory, but also in the homes and on the farms. Various types of freezers and storage units have been distributed throughout Tompkins County. The use and suitability will be closely followed by controlled studies and surveys of consumer reactions. Mrs. Nancy Master is contacting these equipment users, and her findings will be most interesting and important to prospective freezer owners.

Tompkins County was selected because it contained a wide variety of types of situations in which freezers could be used. Urban, suburban, and rural homes are included in this survey.

The program of the School of Nutrition has the following objectives: to study the kinds of frozen food services and equipment needed in the community, on the farm, and in the home; to provide foods

which are more palatable, more nutritious and more convenient to use; to chart the procedures from production to the consumer's table which will most effectively accomplish these objectives, and thus provide information of value to all concerned, the food trade, the producers of food, and of course, the consumer.

Chairman of the policy committee is Director L. A. Maynard of the School of Nutrition. Other members of the committee include Dean Vincent of the College of Home Economics, Director Guterman of the Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva and Dean Hollister, of the College of Engineering. Dr. W. A. Gortner is in charge of the overall program.

Many experts and technicians are engaged in one aspect or another of the important study. Engineers are working on various aspects of home and community freezing equipment. Under the direction of Professor Curtiss of the Department of Agricultural Economics, economists are making cost studies of the operation of various types of equipment and services.

Professor Miller of the Department of Animal Husbandry is supervising the research of the various types of meats for freezing. Investigators at the Geneva Experiment Station, under the direction of Dr. Elmer Stotz, are cooperating in studying production and handling of fruit and vegetable varieties most suitable for freezing. Professors Personius and Fenton of the College of Home Economics are carrying on studies of the preparation of frozen foods for the table. These include cooking studies in relation to palatability, nutrition, value and convenience of use.

The results of this study will contribute to farm life by showing homemakers better methods of freezing and the best varieties for freezing. This study will doubtless lead to greater variety in the diet, better quality and more nutritious food.

That's A Yolk, Son

by Gordon Rapp

Dr. G. O. Hall, of the Cornell Poultry Department, recalls that several years ago he was at a banquet in honor of Professor J. C. Graham of the Kansas State College.

After the last course of the meal had been served, and several speakers had completed their congratulatory speeches, the proceedings were interrupted by a messenger who walked to the head of the table with a small package. Professor Graham gingerly picked up the box, and, amid a hushed silence, broke the seal and removed a large egg from among several layers of tissue paper. After some prompting he proceeded to crack it open. It turned out that the egg was hard-boiled, and Professor Graham managed to extract a small capsule, out of which he in turn took a note. Amid loud applause he then read the message praising him for the fine work he had done while at the college.

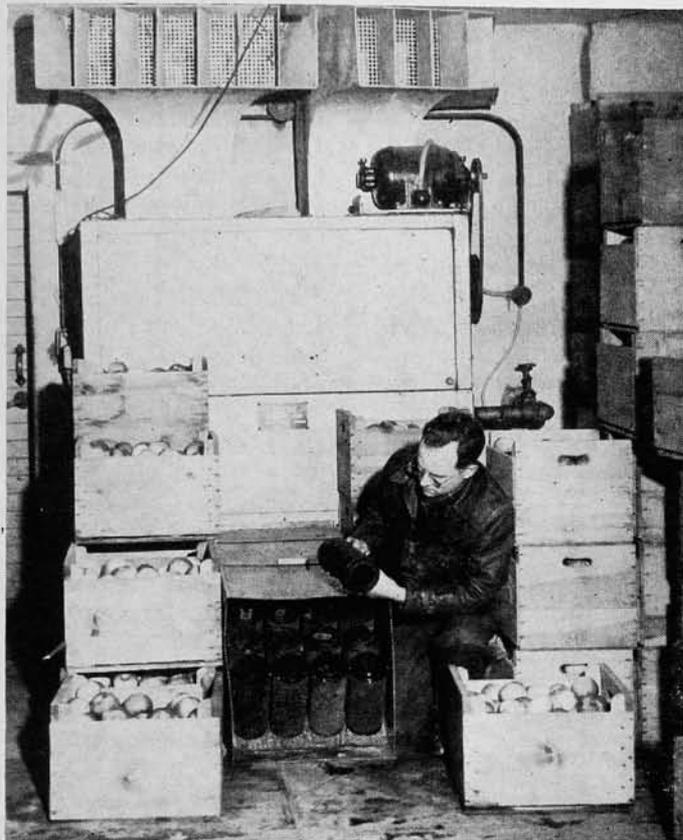
It seems that several of Professor Graham's associates had performed a small operation on a hen, whereby a slit was made in the upper part of the oviduct while the yolk passed through it. The message was inserted, and as the yolk continued on its journey, albumen was secreted around it as well as around the capsule. In this way, a perfectly normal egg was produced without any harm being done to the hen, normal except in one respect: the egg was a means of conveying a message in a rather unique fashion.



Which came first?

THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN

An Apple a Day Throughout the Year



Dr. Robert M. Smock

What man doesn't respond when the haunting fragrance of a fresh perfume floats across his path? Well, the species of man is not the only living thing to react in that manner. Dr. Robert M. Smock of Cornell's Agricultural Experiment Station has been doing work on just that thing in apples, recording quantitatively the effect of a gas called ethylene on the fruit.

Ethylene, a product of the gradual ripening of apples, serves to increase the rate of others within the same storage room. Figures show that if only 1% of the total present are riper than the others it will increase the rate of ripening 25%. In attempting to do something about this hindrance to the apple producer, Dr. Smock and his associates have made about 50 different experiments looking for the answer, and as a result are using a method based on the principle of the gas mask. Perforated canisters full of activated charcoal made from coconut shells are placed in the storage rooms, and suction fans draw the

air through. The charcoal takes the gas out of the air, the clean air returns to the room, and the apples remain crisp much longer.

At first they used small lots of apples in little storage systems built especially for the purpose, but during the past two years the researchers have made tests in 15 commercial storages where the treatment appears to have added 20% to storage life.

The process can be used in any storage house. The necessary equipment—fans and charcoal cylinders—is coming on the market now. And the cost of this treatment?—about one-half a cent per bushel for the season!

Often many farm storage houses are made of yellow pine and the apples pick up a pithy taste, or if potatoes or cabbage have been stored there previously the apples more pick up their bad flavor. Charcoal has been used to control this sort of thing and it does a perfect job. Apples come out of storage in spite of such conditions, tasting

fresh and good.

In addition, this charcoal treatment helps to prevent the worst storage disease of all—scald. Scientists have known for 25 years that scald is caused by the congregation of certain gases other than ethylene around the fruit. They knew, too, that the reaction could be prevented by ventilating the storage properly and continuously, but equipment was too expensive. Reliability in this case is not as sure as in the treatment for ripening, but Dr. Smock is still working for further answers.

Good news for the consumer, as well as the producer, will be the outcome of this new advancement in increasing length of storage life. That day is imminent when virtually fresh, quality fruit will be sold all year 'round.

Nutrition School

A great deal of emphasis and interest has been put on nutrition in the past decade. It is becoming recognized as a science of its own. It is also recognized that nutrition cannot be studied as a separate entity. Soil and climate, human and animal physiology, biochemistry, economics, sociology, and psychology, are only a few of the related subjects that demand consideration along with the study of nutrition.

Something is needed to tie all these subjects together and that is the purpose of the School of Nutrition which was started at Cornell in 1941. It is an organization in which the colleges of Agriculture, Arts & Science, Engineering, Home Economics, and Medicine are cooperating to provide an integrated program of research and teaching in foods and nutrition.

The school offers a two-year curriculum providing for specialization in either nutritional science or food science, and leading to a masters degree in whichever science you choose.

A new building made possible by a gift from the G.L.F. in memory of Professor Savage to the University is being constructed behind Bailey Hall. The building will expand the teaching and research facilities now available in the nutritional school.



EMILY PALMER

Ever see someone hurrying across campus and wonder who she is or what she is like? For example, see that girl hurrying down the walk over there. Her name is Emily Palmer. Her father and mother, Harold and Dorothy Larabee Palmer, are members of Cornell's Class of 1924, so I don't suppose it was unusual that Emily decided to enter Cornell after her graduation from Ithaca High School in 1943. She was an honor student, a member of the Latin and Biology Clubs, the president of the French Club, and was interested in all sports—especially basketball. Two weeks after high school graduation her freshman year in the College of Home Economics began.

Ever since then she has been active in extra-curricular activities, for she served as a W.S.G.A. cottage president, was on the Women's Tea and Browsing Library Committees at the Straight, was a member of the COUNTRYMAN staff, and is a member of the Home Economics Club and Arete. She joined Sigma Kappa during her freshman year and was elected president of the Chapter for this year.

She has kept up her scholastic standards too, for she is a member of Pi Lambda Theta, honorary education society, held a Flora Rose Home Bureau Scholarship, received a Danforth Fellowship, and was elected this year to Omicron Nu, the Home Economics honorary society. Emily hopes for a job in the extension field following her graduation in February. Until then she's another one of the hurrying co-eds on the upper campus, and one who certainly seems to go places.

HARRY FURMAN

Harry Furman, Ag senior, is one of our mighty men of the gridiron. As tackle along with Wydo on the line, he has been an integral part of the teamwork which has made the Cornell football team this season better than average. Harry is a huge fellow, well over six feet tall and all muscle. That middle initial should stand for Big.

Harry comes from nearby Elmira, where he graduated from Elmira Free Academy in 1941. He played end on the Elmira football team, which went undefeated in 1939. Harry played basketball, as well, in high school.

In the fall of 1941 he entered



Cornell, and played on the Freshman football team that season. In '42 he joined the varsity but broke his wrist in mid-season. Harry also participated in varsity boxing as a heavyweight during his first two years at Cornell.

In 1943 he joined the Navy and entered the Midshipmans school under the V-12 program here at Cornell; he graduated a year later on July 1, 1944. As a V-12 Harry played on the Cornell team during the fall of 1943. After he received his commission in the Navy he went on to Ft. Pierce, Fla. Amphibious base where he played football in '44. Harry saw a year's service in the Pacific, and returned to civilian life on March 1, 1946.

He returned to Cornell last spring and is now in his last term. He expects to go into marketing after he receives his degree from the Ag College in February. He is a member of Alpha Delta Phi fraternity, and is a member of the Student Council.

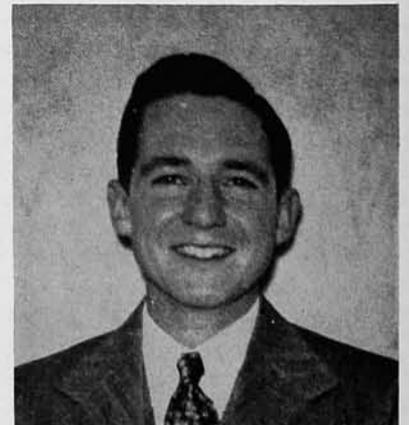
NATHANIEL C. ROE

Nathaniel C. Roe, a senior student known around campus as Nat, was born and reared at Chester, Orange County, N. Y. There he lived on a dairy farm; a farm now carrying a large herd of Jersey and Holstein cattle. While Nat likes farming, his greatest interest lies in working with farm people, especially in the line of rural engineering.

In Chester High School Nat participated in 4-H activities, played soccer, and took part in the dramatics club. He was also active in a Christian Endeavor group and was a Grange member.

Entering Cornell in the fall of '41 he continued Grange activities by joining the Cornell Chapter, and his 4-H interest drew him into the 4-H Extension Club. Activity in the Forest Home Young People's group is a favorite with Nat. In March, 1943, the Infantry laid its claim upon him, and he left Cornell.

The opening of the spring term of '46 saw Nat return to Cornell, where he resumed his studies in rural engineering. This fall he is assisting Prof. Jennings in the lab of the Farm Power course. Continuing church activity, he is an active member of Westminster Society, and Forest Home Chapel Group. Nat has recently been elected Master of the Cornell Grange. We can well be confident that the organization is in able hands. Following graduation Nat hopes to engage in foreign agricultural missions. Let's join in wishing him great success.



Nat Roe

MARILYN OLSON

From the wide open spaces, and vast plains of eastern New Jersey, comes Marilyn Faith Olson, pride and joy of the prosperous North Jersey community of Leonia. Tall, athletic and *very* blonde, Marilyn is currently battling out her third term in Cornell as an Animal Husbandry major. Though coming from what is commonly called the Mosquito Belt, where the largest form of animal life is a particularly obnoxious species of mosquito, Marilyn is highly enthusiastic about all forms of animal life. She spent many summers on her uncle's farm in the mosquitoless, central Jersey uplands.



Here at Cornell, Marilyn has gone the way of all Animal Husbandry majors and has participated actively in the Roundup and 4-H clubs. A superficial glimpse of the Roundup livestock show last year would have revealed a very polished and well scrubbed horse galloping to triumph under the magic Olson touch.

Besides these purely rural activities, Marilyn has developed a proficiency at the fine arts of skating, swimming, bowling, tennis and badminton, that bodes ill for most competitors. As for skiing, it is second nature to someone who learned to ski at the tender age of six years, and four months.

In the field of what we would call "culture," Marilyn holds her own quite competently, wielding a violin and viola with a practiced hand.

To counterbalance her proficiency in the field of music, Marilyn plays a murderously successful game of

Cornell's Filter Plant

by Joan Weisberg

For a thirsty student, an available sip of water often takes the place of the more desirable stein of beer, but too many Cornellians have eagerly downed a glass of water, made a face, and in all honesty said, "Ugh!"

We wondered why our water tastes like it does, where it comes from and how it reaches the coolers. We found the answers at the filter plant in Forest Home.

Wells located on Ezra Cornell's farm first supplied Cornellians with the moisture for their Saturday night baths. When Cornell grew, Beebe Lake was used to supply water, and at present, water is taken from Fall Creek. Contrary to the belief of many, water does not run uphill to Cornell from Cayuga Lake.

The Fall Creek supply comes from a 125 square mile watershed. The stream is subject to pollution from animals and man, but no industrial wastes are discharged into the water.

Philanthropist Andrew Carnegie provided the funds with which a more adequate plant was built. As Cornell expanded, the facilities became inadequate and in 1929 the present plant at Forest Home was

bridge, a talent developed by the process of long painful study of the art.

To fill in the gaps and dead hours left over after 19 credits of schoolwork, and these sundry extracurricular activities, Marilyn is working at the Home Ec. Cafeteria, "dispensing salads." (It has been noted that the male population of Cornell has been eating 250% more salads in the past month, as compared with sales of the same period one year ago.)

Looking into the crystal ball, Marilyn sees a pretty farm with "lots and lots" of animals. A farm should be more than a farm, though," thinks Leonia's representative to Cornell. "It should be a home."

erected. Plans to enlarge this set-up are now under way.

When water reaches the plant through underground pipes, a coagulant is added which causes matter to coalesce and settle down. This is a basic aluminum sulfate which reacts with the bicarbonates in the water to form aluminum hydroxide. Carbonic acid is formed also, but it breaks down into carbon dioxide and water.

Three filters in the plant purify the water. As high as 650,000 gallons have passed through one filter in a day. Over a year's time, 336,875,000 gallons were filtered, and according to Dr. F. R. Georgia who is in charge of the filter plant, the most recent figures indicate that more than 1,100,000 gallons are now passing through the filters each day. When the latest housing projects are served by this plant, an even greater amount will flow through the filters.

Chlorine is fed into the raw water immediately following the addition of a coagulant. Although the chlorine detracts from the taste, this germicide safeguards student health. Thirty-seven pounds of chlorine are used daily, about four parts per million. Until recently ammonia was added to the finished water before it entered the "clear well," an underground storage reservoir. The ammonia acted as a dechlorinating agent, but, because new pipe lines are being constructed and repair is constant, the water in the main pipes is subject to dirt and rust. Actually, the percentage of chlorine has not increased, but since ammonia is no longer used, there is a higher residual of chlorine.

Fall Creek supplies the University buildings east of Stewart Avenue and the town of Forest Home, while the rest of Ithaca and the new Vetsburg housing project receive water from Six Mile Creek. Occasionally the Cornell plant has had to shut down for an hour or two, but water is always available, for the city and University lines have many connections and a city main runs across the Cornell campus.

MERRY CHRIS

ANNIE AND WILLIE'S PRAYER



'Twas the night beore Christmas. "Goodnight had been said,
And Annie and Willie had crept into bed;
There were tears on their pillows, and tears in their eyes,
And each little bosom was heavy with sighs,
For tonight their stern Father's command had been given,
That they should retire precisely at seven,
Instead of at eight; for they troubled him more
With questions unheard of than ever before,
He told them he thought this delusion a sin
No such being as "Santa Claus" ever had been,
And he hoped, after this, he should never more hear,
How he scrambled down chimneys with presents each year.

And this is the reason that two little heads
So restlessly tossed on their soft downy beds.
Eight, nine, and the clock on the steeple tolled ten;
Not a word had been spoken by either till then,
When Willie's sad face from the blankets did peep,
And whispered, "Dear Annie, is you fast asleep?"
"Why no, brother Willie," a sweet voice replied,
"I've tried it in vain, but I can't shut my eyes;
For somehow, it makes me sorry because
Dear papa has said there is no 'Santa Claus.'
Now we know there is, and it can't be denied,
For he came every year before mamma died,
But then, I've been thinking that she used to pray,
And God would hear everything mama would say,
And perhaps she asked Him to send Santa Claus here,
With sacks full of presents he brought every year."

"Well, why tan't we pay dest as mama did then,
And ask Him to send him with presents aden?"
"I've been thinking so to." And without a word more
Four little feet bounded out on the floor,
And four little knees the soft carpet pressed,
And two little hands were clasped close to each breast.
"Now, Willie, you know we must firmly believe
That the presents we ask for we're sure to receive;
You must wait just as still till I say 'Amen'
And by that you will know that your turn has come then."

"Dear Jesus, look down on my brother and me;
And grant us the favor we are asking of Thee,
I want a wax dolly, a tea-set and ring,
And an ebony work-box that shuts with a spring;
Bless papa, dear Jesus, and cause him to see
That Santa Claus loves us far better than he,
Don't let him get fretful and angry again
At dear brother Willie and Annie—Amen!"

"Please Desus, 'et Santa Taus tum down tonight,
And bring us some presents before it is light
I want he should dive me a nice little sled,
With bright, shiny rudders, and all painted yed;
A box full of tandy, a book and a toy,
Amen, and then, Desus, I'll be a good boy."



AS TO ALL

Their prayers being ended they raised up their head,
And with light hearts and cheerful again sought their beds;
And were soon lost in slumber, both peaceful and deep,
And with fairies in Dreamland were roaming in sleep.
Eight, nine, and the little French clock had struck ten,
Ere the father had thought of his children again;
He seemed now to hear Annie's half suppressed sighs,
And see the big tears stand in Willie's blue eyes,
"I was harsh with the darlings," he mentally said,
"And should not have sent them so early to bed;
But then, I was troubled—my feelings found vent,
For the bank stock today has gone down ten per cent
But of course they've forgot their troubles ere this
And that I denied them the thrice-asked-for kiss;
But, just to make sure, I'll steal up to their door,
For I never spoke harsh to my darlings before."
So saying he softly ascended the stairs
And arrived at their door to hear both of their prayers.
His Annie's "bless pap" draws forth the big tears,
And Willie's grave promise falls sweet on his ears.
"Strange, strange I'd forget," he said with a sigh,
"How I longed, when a child, to have Christmas draw nigh.
I'll atone for my harshness," he inwardly said,
"By answering their prayers, ere I sleep in my bed."
Then he turned to the stairs and softly went down,
Threw off velvet slippers and silk dressing down—
Donned hat, coat and boots and was out on the street,
A millionaire facing the cold, driving sleet.
As soon as the beams of the bright morning sun
Put the darkness to flight and the stars one by one,
Four little blue eyes out of sleep opened wide,
And at the same moment, the presents espied,
Then out of their beds they sprang with a bound,
And the very gifts prayed for were every one found.
They laughed and they cried in their innocent glee,
And shouted for papa to come quick and see,
What presents old Santa Claus brought in the night,
(Just the things that they wanted) and left before light.
"And now," added Annie, in a voice soft and low,
"You'll believe me there's a Santa Claus, papa, I know."
While dear little Willie climbed up on his knee,
Determined no secret between should be;
And told in soft whispers how Annie had said
That their blessed mama, so long ago dead,
Used to kneel down and pray by the side of her chair,
And that God up in heaven had answered her prayer!
"Then we dot up and payed dust as well as we tood,
And Dod answered our prayers, now wasn't He dood?"
"I should say that He was if He sent you all these,
And knew just what presents my children would please.
(Well, well, let him think so, the dear little elf,
'Twould be cruel to tell him I did it myself.")
Blind father! who caused your stern heart to relent?
And the hasty words spoken so soon to repent?
'Twas the Being who bade you steal softly upstairs.





"One pair will annually raise twelve young"

A Fascinating Hobby

Pigeon raising is a fascinating hobby as well as a profitable enterprise. In fact pigeons were kept over fifty centuries ago, not only for food, but also for sacrificial purposes, for racing and for carrying of messages. Today a \$160,000 industry exists.

To get started in the pigeon business, a pair may be purchased for several dollars, and mating will occur if they find mutual liking after a certain period of love-making, following which the male and female will settle down to a domestic life and raise their young.

It takes approximately seventeen days to hatch the eggs. The male pigeon sits on them from 10 a.m. to 4 or 5 p.m., and the female sits on them the rest of the time. (It is believed that Daylight Saving Time slightly confused this idyllic arrangement, but there are no facts to substantiate this conjecture.) When the helpless young emerge they are dependent on "pigeon milk," a cottage cheese-like substance produced in the crop of both parents, and fed from beak to beak for three to four days. After this

period the offspring receive grain in a similar manner, namely from beak to beak, until they are four weeks old. This is the most profitable time to sell the squabs for meat, since the mates will lose interest and much weight is lost by the young seeking feed and learning to walk and fly. The weight of squabs ranges from three-quarters to one and three-quarters pounds.

The most common feeds for pigeons are corn, wheat, milo, kaffir and certain types of peas, all of which should be of the best quality.

The pigeon and squab raiser must protect his flock from many predatory animals. The most vicious, in certain sections of the country, is the falcon. The Army attempted to take advantage of this fact and inaugurated a program to train falcons to catch enemy carrier pigeons. Unfortunately this plan backfired since falcons caught our own as well as enemy pigeons, and the idea was speedily discarded. Other prerequisites for successful management of a flock are sanitary, well

ventilated quarters, abundance of fresh water, and good vigorous stock. The most popular breeds are the Racing Homers, which were originally imported from Belgium, and the Kings, Carneaux, and Moudains. Homers are bred to a large extent by clubs and fanciers and were also widely used in World War II. Only recently the 29th pigeon, "G. I. Joe," received the Dickin medal in London for carrying a message which saved the lives of many Allied soldiers in Italy.

It can be readily seen that pigeon raising is well suited as a hobby: no special buildings or machinery, such as incubators or brooders, are needed. Disease problems are slight, little capital is necessary, and a large market is ready. One pair will annually raise twelve young in four to six years, and in this way, starting with two mates, the hobby may soon prosper. But not only must the prospective pigeon and squab raiser take into consideration the material gains; he should also think of the satisfaction and enjoyment derived from this occupation.

By GORDON RAPP

This NEW
PATENTED

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CHAMPION GROUND GRIP

OUTCLEANS-OUTPULLS-OUTLASTS
Any Other Tractor Tire



IN HUNDREDS of field tests, the new Firestone Champion Ground Grip has proved that it cleans up to 100% better, pulls up to 62% more, lasts up to 91% longer and gives a smoother ride than any other tractor tire. No broken center tire can duplicate this performance because the Ground Grip tread is patented.

The Champion's curved bars flare outward from the center to give a wider exit for mud and trash. It has no slots or broken bar stubs around which dirt and trash can pack. Its pyramid-type bars cut deeply into the soil with wedge-like action. Connected bars take a powerful "Center Bite" right in the heart of the traction zone.

The extra high bars on the Champion are Triple-Braced so they don't bend or break. They can't push through the cord body and make the tire unfit for retreading. The Champion's wider area of contact with the ground, and the continuous curved bars on which the load is carried, give better road-ability.

Specify Firestone Champion Ground Grips when you order tires or a new tractor. They cost no more.

For the best in music, listen to the "Voice of Firestone" Monday evenings over NBC network

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**Greatest Advancement in Power Farming
Since Firestone Put the Farm On Rubber**

CLUB NEWS

By Bud Stanton

The *Floriculture Club* has returned the "Mum Ball" as part of traditional university custom. The formal dance was formerly held each year in the Willard Straight Memorial Room in late November and now after a lapse of the war years has been held again. Tickets included corsages, as these future florist and floriculture majors so ably advertised with their "Mums the Word" campaign. The whole club did a creditable job to make the evening colorful and successful.

Cornell Grange elected the following officers for 1946-47: Master, Nathaniel Roe; Overseer, Karl Harris; Lecturer, Margery Harris; Secretary, Bernard Stanton; Treasurer, Betty Day; Chaplain, Raymond Rabeler; Steward, Odell Martin; Ass't. Steward, Ernest Schaufler; Gatekeeper, Richard Haby; Pomona, Marian Teller; Ceres, Barbara Shear; Flora, Mary Gardiner; Executive Committee, Mrs. Martha Eddy, Miss Mary Eva Duthie, and Mr. Charles Taylor.

Standing Committees appointed were:

Service and Hospitality: Chair-

man, Jane Benko, Mildred Ribakoff, Willette Porter.

Legislative: Chairman, Richard Haby, George Beha, Gordon Rapp.

Finance and Auditing: Chairman, Karl Harris, Raymond Rabeler, Barbara Shear, Betty Day.

Publicity: Chairman, John Sterling, Lawrence Bayern, Marian Teller.

Dance and Entertainment: Chairman, Ernest Schaufler, Odell Martin, Sallie Swift.

Lecturer Margery Harris reported at the officers meeting that the literary program for the year would be built around a central theme, "My Part in My Community."

A few of the items to be covered are: Health, Community Dramatics, Community Projects: This theme was chosen to aid Grange members to be better fitted to take a more active part in community life when they leave Cornell.

Omicron Nu lists thirteen pledges

including June Lofgreen, Phyllis Reuning, JoAnn Taylor, Virginia Weller, Emily Palmer, Dortha Pottioin, Adrina Casparian, Rosalie Smolia, Helen Dzwonczyk, Elizabeth Hester, Valarie Horn, Dolores Maloney and Charlotte Hurwitz.

The Two-Year Club and *University 4-H Extension Club* as well as *Alpha Zeta* were among the groups participating in the intramural football program this fall.

CORNELL COUNTRYMAN held the foods concession at the Autumn Weekend dance in Barton Hall, managed by the business manager Leonard Cohen. The *University 4-H Extension Club* operated a photography concession at the same dance with Bob Clauson and Andrew Magars as managers.

The Round Up Club held its annual smoker in Plant Science Seminar with Prof. A. W. Gibson, Director of Resident Instruction for the College of Agriculture as guest of honor. Prof. Gibson spoke for a few minutes on the activities of Dean Bailey in making the College of Agriculture what it is today.

(Continued on Page 18)

Cornell Christmas Cards

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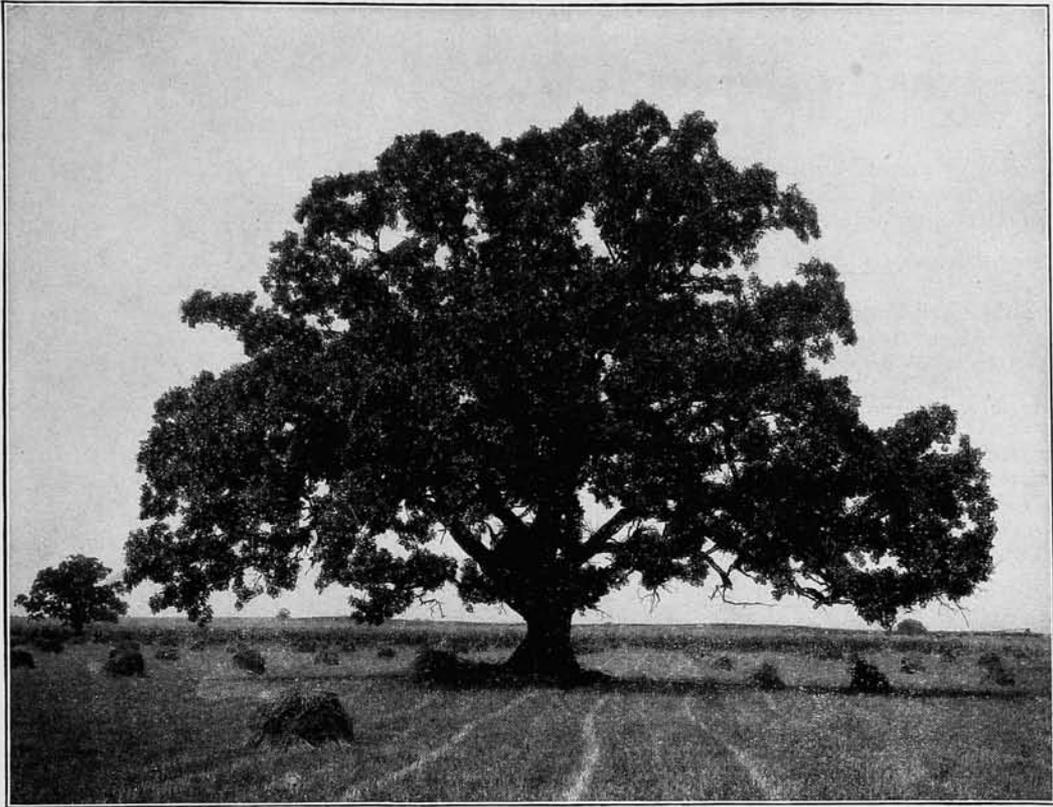
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"AS THE TWIG IS BENT - - - -"

AS applied to American farming, there's more than a fragment of truth in the old saying, "As the twig is bent, the tree inclines".

We in America, with traditions deep-rooted in our hearts, have chosen to be guided by those traditions rather than to be bound by them. We cling to the old as long as its value is proved, yet quickly cast aside the traditional way when a better method proves its basic worth. The swing to power farming, the ever broadening use of the combine, the increasing trend to conservation farming—each may be considered, each *was* considered in its time, a break with tradition. Yet as intrepid pioneers established and proved new methods—new, easier, faster, more convenient ways of doing the farming job—the American farmer has been quick to adapt them to his own use.

The great, sturdy tree of American agriculture is deep-rooted in the rich soil of our country, yet it is a living, changing, vital tree, adapting its development as the twig is bent.

J O H N D E E R E  **M O L I N E, I L L I N O I S**

**CHRISTMAS GIFTS
and
CHRISTMAS CARDS
for
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Shop for your Christmas Gifts and Cards and mail them, right at the center of the Campus. Convenient and Complete.

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Barnes Hall

On The Campus

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Former Student Notes

1946

Walt Boek, last year's COUNTRYMAN Editor-in-Chief, was made 4-H Club Agent-at-Large in Schenectady County on October 16. Walt has been back on campus a few times this past month in connection with his work.

Betty Limpert was married to Karl M. Mayhew on March 23. The Mayhews say that they are "lucky to have found a house to buy" in Canton, New York, and that they are now busy fixing it up.

Many of the members of the Class of '46 of Home Ec are now doing foods work. *Kae Holdridge* is now Senior Dietitian at the Marcy State Hospital, which is near her home in Whitesboro. *Dorothy Iler* is Assistant Dietitian in a high school cafeteria in Brooklyn. *Joyce Manley* is Second Assistant in the Home Ec. demonstration tea room at the University of Texas in Austin. *Pat Murtaugh* is an instructor in the Department of Foods and Nutrition at Chico State College, Chico, California. *Dorothy Shearer*

ZICIA PHTOIA



is working for the Fuller Frozen Foods Company, of Syracuse, in foods promotion.

Erva Jean Vosburgh is working in New York City and New Jersey as a food demonstrator for the Wearever Aluminum Company.

Joyce Reed is also working in New York City. She has a position as a textile chemist with Lord and Taylor.

Mildred Marks is Co-Director of a nursery school in Brighton, Massachusetts.

And we have the usual quota of class members who have been mar-

ried since their June graduation. *Elly Beach* was married to Harry Beasley on August 3, 1946. Mr. and Mrs. Beasley are living in Ithaca while he finishes work for a degree. *Frances Cassedy* was married in June to Robert Hutton. The Huttons are living in Auburn. *Doris Tiedeman* is now Mrs. Randall Johnson. The Johnsons were married August 28 and are now living in Homewood, Illinois.

Mrs. Edward Berg (*Katherine Pearsall*), married on August 17, is teaching Home Ec. in Van Etten, New York.

Katherine Messler Smith is taking the Veterans' Administration Student Dietitian Training Course at the Hine's Veterans' Administration Hospital at Hines, Illinois.

1945

Shirley Hughes' engagement to James Stuart Ainslie Jr. of Ithaca has been announced. Shirley has been a Student Dietitian at the Henry Ford Hospital in Detroit since September. She will be there from nine months to a year to complete her training.

THIS GUY IN THE P-47 

Has Switched His Future to a Cow!



... AND JOINED THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE TO MAKE SURE THAT FUTURE'S A GOOD ONE!

FOR 21 months Gordon Blake of Wyoming, New York, flew a P-47 with the Eighth Air Force. Back from battles all over Europe, and a spell in a German prison camp after being shot down on November 18th, 1944, 25-year old Gordon took a peek at the past and decided *his* future lay in dairy farming.

Farm-bred, Gordon knew the many advantages offered members of the Dairymen's League—and one of his first acts was to become a member himself. Now, jointly farming 120 acres and milking 26 cows with his father, Gordon has applied for a G.I. loan that will enable him to double the land holdings and double the herd.

"In the army," says Gordon, "I learned the value of teamwork and co-operation. We won our victories by working together as a unit."

"And," continues Gordon, "I figure that this same kind of cooperative effort will pay off back home here on the economic front. I know that as a dairyman I'll go further—and so will my neighbors in the Milkshed—if we all work together. That's why I lost no time in joining the Dairymen's League."

The League welcomes this alert newcomer to its fold, and invites all other young, as well as the long established dairy farmers, to join in the work of this strong co-operative that benefits all dairymen in the New York Milkshed.



DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION



Produced for the Dairymen's League by Agricultural Advertising & Research, Inc.

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(Continued from Page 16)
Evelyn Hall, now Mrs. Harlan Brumsted, is living in Hannover, New Hampshire.

Elizabeth Peters (Mrs. George W. Yann, Jr.) is living in Louisville, Kentucky.

Helen Murphy is now Mrs. John D. Guley.

1944

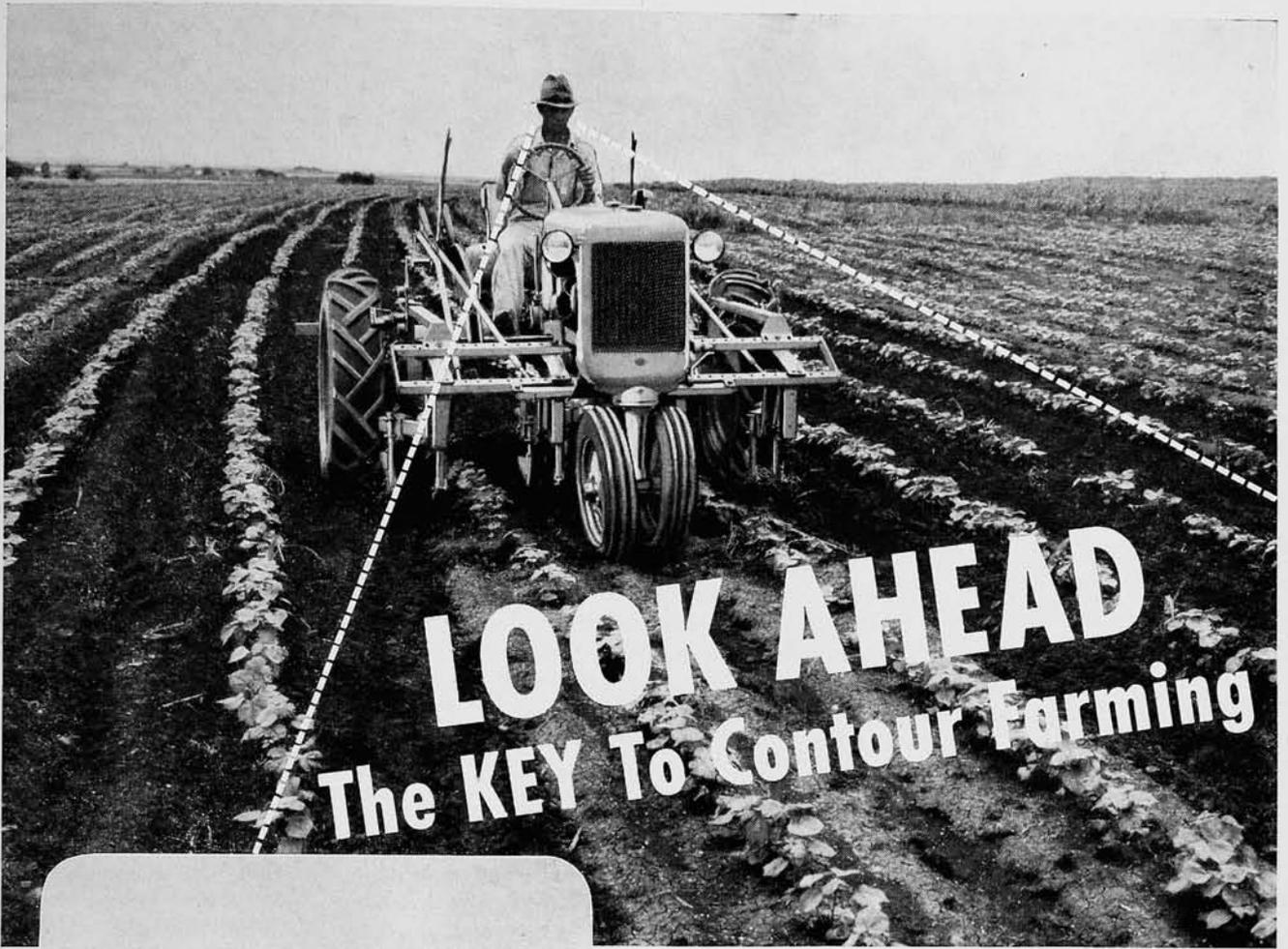
Eleanor F. Johnson Morse writes that she and her husband, former lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps, Herbert E. Morse Jr., are now living in Clayton, New York. The Morses were married July 3, 1945, and moved to Ocean-side, California that month. They returned to New York State in March, 1946. Mr. Morse celebrated the birth of their son, David Andrew, on June 1, of this year by being discharged from the Marine Corps.

1938

John T. Kangas, a former Editor of THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, is working in New York City for an advertising firm. Using the journalistic experience he gained on THE COUNTRYMAN, John started his position of writing agricultural advertising copy on December 2.

(Continued from Page 14)

Bacamia, honorary bacteriological society, held its second meeting of the term on Tuesday, November 4th. A short business meeting was followed by a very interesting talk on the electron microscope by Professor Knaysi of the bacteriology department. Professor Knaysi, who is faculty advisor of the club, discussed the history, principle, uses, and potentialities of the electron microscope. He pointed out the similarities and the differences between the ordinary light microscope and the electron microscope. The electron microscope, Professor Knaysi explained, has lenses composed of small metallic cylinders which bend, focus, and scatter the electron rays. Focusing is accomplished by changing the current. In using these huge microscopes, some models of which are too large to pass through the ordinary laboratory door, the object is placed near the top of the machine. The image as formed by electrons cannot be seen, but is made visible by the use of a fluorescent material. Professor Knaysi concluded by pointing out the potentialities of the electron microscope in many diverse fields.



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Handy dual control levers gauge the exact depth of right and left gangs independently. Even on terraces, back furrows or dead furrows, you can place seed and fertilizer at the desired depth.

Cornbelt colleges and experiment stations predict a new and better crop growing system, based on contour tillage. Advance U. S. Soil Conservation Service reports indicate a national average yield increase of 11 per cent to date for contour-cultivated corn.

Allis-Chalmers FRONT-MOUNTED implements with DUAL DEPTH CONTROL make contouring a real possibility for the average farm. A planter and cultivator mounted *ahead* of the driver's seat make it easy to follow a curved row.

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These are methods recognized as setting a major new trend in agriculture. Allis-Chalmers "looks ahead" to better living for every family farm.



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Up To Us

FARM PRACTICE

EDITOR'S NOTE:—While Mr. Masbeck's views on this controversial subject are not coincident with those of the editor, we believe that this is a proper place for their expression.

G.A.

It seems to me that it is a great injustice to penalize students in the College of Agriculture because they have never worked or lived on a farm. Yet, that is just what happens with the present system of the farm practice requirement. A student who has lived and worked on a farm long enough to pass the farm practice test, is automatically granted the forty points required in the farm practice department, whereas the student who has had little or no farm experience is heavily penalized for it.

In general, the students in the Agriculture School fall into one of two classes. The first of these are those who are actually going to work on a farm after their graduation, or those who will, because of the nature of their work, have close contact with farms and farming. The second group is composed of students who are going into specialized, more or less scientific fields, which have little or no connection with farms. The only reason these people are in the College of Agriculture is because their particular course is under the jurisdiction of the Ag school. This second group far outnumbers the first.

Most of the students in the first group, those who will be going into farming or one of its closely related activities, have already had the necessary farm practice, and they are excused. In the second group, however, a different situation exists. A good number of these students are without the necessary requirements, and even though they will never need to know how to operate a plow or a disc harrow, they

are forced to fulfill the farm practice requirement. There is obviously something wrong with this system. The question arises as to how can this be remedied, and the answer is very simple. Firstly, abolish the farm practice requirement as a requirement, and make it an elective for which a student may earn credit just as he does for the rest of his courses. As a purely illustrative example: if a person already has had the practice and fulfills the prerequisite, which is practical experience, for each summer's work on a farm he should obtain one credit hour. The same system of reports which are now in force would remain in effect. If a person does not have experience, and wishes to choose farm practice as an elective, he must take one hour a week during school of practice, and then work the summer on the farm, and for satisfactory completion of these two requirements, he would receive three credit hours. The next year of course, if he chose to continue,



he would be classified as experienced. Anyone who does not want to elect farm practice should not have to do so. For those who are majoring in a science, there should either be required practice in that science, or elective practice in that field. In either case, both would carry actual credit towards a degree, according to the nature of the work done.

I have described an alternate plan for the farm practice requirement, but I still have not stated another important objection to the present plan. Let us for

a minute consider the case of a person majoring in Entomology, or any other science given under the College of Agriculture. If he has had no farm experience, he must work on a farm for one summer, and during the following years he can substitute practical experience in his own field for farm practice. On the face of it, this looks like a fair plan, but let us go a little deeper. The first summer is admittedly a waste of time if the person never intends to go near a farm for the rest of his life. What is wrong then, with the actual practice in his own field? In Entomology, this considerable practice consists almost entirely of actually going out in the fields, collecting, observing and classifying insects during the summer. This is a full time job, and that is the trouble! There are many students who must work during the summer, in order to finance their education, and you can't work and collect insects at the same time. Obviously, the plan which I have proposed does not eliminate this unfortunate situation unless the field practice is made an elective. If it were required the student would have to do it anyway, but at least he would be getting actual credit towards a degree, instead of merely points for an absolutely unfair farm practice requirement.

As I review what I have written, I find it necessary to reiterate two important points. The people who will need farm practice in later years, for the most part don't get it here, because they already have it. The people who will never need it, must take it here because they never had it before. That makes a lot of sense, doesn't it? The crux of this entire situation therefore resolves down to elective versus required farm practice requirements. Which shall it be? The answer is in the hands of everyone who reads this. Make yourself heard, and they shall listen.

Fred Masbeck

International Harvester has received permission to use the statements quoted on this page, and extends its thanks to:

GMC TRUCK & COACH DIVISION
of General Motors Corporation
THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
and NEWSWEEK MAGAZINE

Some thoughts on Food Production...and Safety



1 "In Napoleon's time, it took nineteen farm workers to supply food for one person off the farm. Today, one farm worker provides food for four hungry people elsewhere.

"Early in the last century, it required sixty-four hours of work to produce an acre of wheat. Now it can be done in less than two and one-half hours.

"This means that the record crops produced in World War II were grown and harvested by 26 million fewer persons than would have been required if early 1800 methods were still in use."

—GMC TRUCK & COACH DIVISION
of General Motors Corporation

• • •

2 "When the Pennsylvania Railroad was founded in 1846, it took three-quarters of the total population to produce food and fiber to feed and clothe themselves and the other one-quarter living in towns and cities.

"Today 25 per cent do that job—and do it better!"

—THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

THE items at the left, Nos. 1 and 2, from statements published recently, bring a feeling of pride to International Harvester. They remind us of this Company's part in the great record of American agriculture.

The seventy thousand men and women who devote their lives to service under the IH symbol think back to 1831, to Cyrus Hall McCormick and the First Reaper. They think of what the engineers and builders have accomplished in the 115 years that have followed. They are proud of the part this company has played in the advance of power-and-machine-farming—and of what it is building today.

Item No. 3, at the right, is different. It carries a message of warning for every farmer... In the coming year International Harvester will do its utmost to provide all farmers with the machines they need. These machines carry many safeguards for safety. Nevertheless, when you use this equipment: Take Time to be Careful. Yours for better living on the family farm.

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3 *Safety on the Farm:* "Farming is today one of the most hazardous of all occupations," warned Dr. H. H. Young and Dr. Ralph K. Ghormley of the Mayo Clinic. Making a nine-year study of farm accidents treated at the clinic, they found these included at least 65 serious cases each year. (Note: Of the 17,500 occupational accident deaths in the United States in 1944, 4,300, or 25 per cent, involved farmers.)

"In this series, falls led all other causes of accidents—most commonly falls from some piece of farm equipment—and they caused a mortality rate of 5 per cent. Second place, with 186 victims, were accidents from farm machinery. The third, with 104 cases, were accidents caused by livestock. Although the bull is generally supposed to be most dangerous, horses accounted for most of the injuries.

"The first step in prevention is education in safety methods," the Mayo doctors said. "The operation of farm equipment demands as much understanding and respect as the running of a moving locomotive."

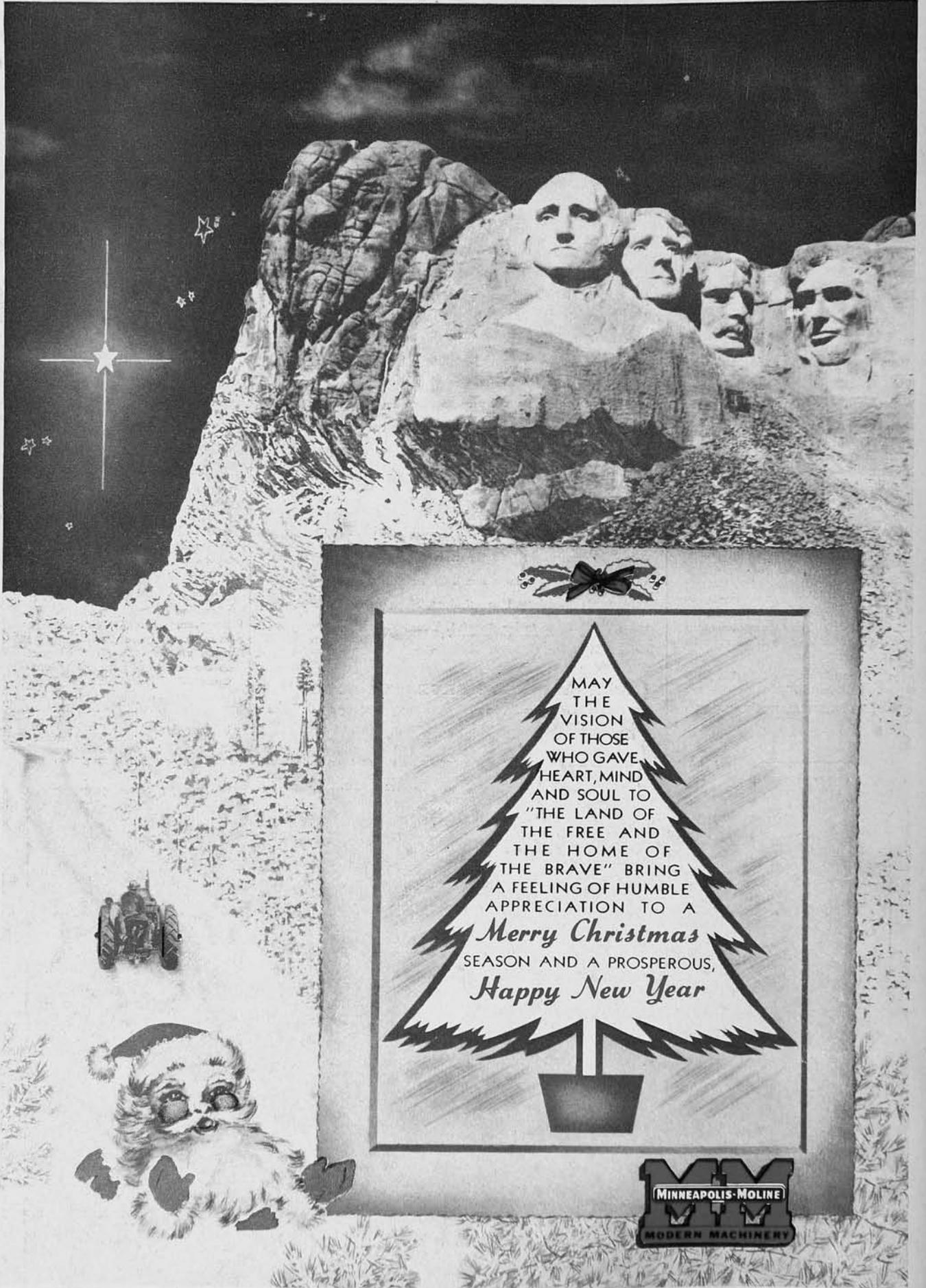
—NEWSWEEK MAGAZINE,
July 15, 1946

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OF THOSE
WHO GAVE
HEART, MIND
AND SOUL TO
"THE LAND OF
THE FREE AND
THE HOME OF
THE BRAVE"
BRING
A FEELING OF HUMBLE
APPRECIATION TO A
Merry Christmas
SEASON AND A PROSPEROUS,
Happy New Year

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The

Vol. XLV, Jan. 1947, No. 4

Cornell Countryman



Campus to GENERAL ELECTRIC

FLIGHT TEST ENGINEER

The Story of **CURT TALBOT**



AFTER he came on "Test" with General Electric in 1936, Curt Talbot kept right on studying electrical engineering, this time in the company's general and commercial courses.

Between hours of work and study he went out to the Schenectady airport to practice flying, piling up 500 flying hours and obtaining his commercial rating.

By taking lessons in both these fields—and taking them seriously, Curt was, unknowingly, giving himself the best possible preparation for his present job—that of Manager of the new General Electric Flight Test Laboratory.

During his first years with the company, Curt tested transformers, motors, industrial control apparatus. He did application engineering on paper-mill and printing-press equipment. He worked as a sales assistant.

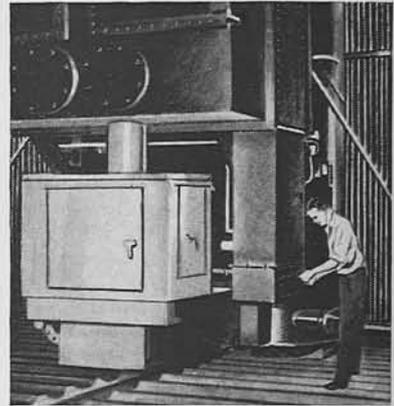
But when the war placed a heavy demand on G. E. both for aircraft equipment and for men who understood it, Curt's interest in flying was remembered. He was assigned to work on turbosuperchargers.

Today, ten years out of Illinois, Curt Talbot manages a laboratory large enough to house its own fleet of test planes. He supervises the testing of jet-propulsion and gas-turbine engines, radar applications, turbosuperchargers, aircraft instruments, automatic pilots and control systems. And he directs the use of the "flying laboratory"—a B-29 especially equipped for test flights.

Next to schools and the U.S. Government, General Electric employs more college engineering graduates than any other organization.



Curt helped pay his way through the U. of Illinois by repairing radios in his spare time. He majored in electrical engineering.



On Test with G.E., he was assigned to high-voltage transformers. He continued his engineering studies by taking G-E courses.



In his spare time Curt learned to fly. His knowledge of engineering plus flying gave him the opportunity, in 1940, of joining the Company's turbosupercharger program.



Today Curt is Manager of the G-E Flight Test Division. He directs the big new G-E Flight Laboratory, center of tests on jet-propulsion engines, gas turbines, etc.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

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The Cornell Countryman

Founded 1903

Incorporated 1940

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A Tribute to New York Farmers....

The final national crop summary shows that food production in 1946 was the greatest in history, both in quantity and quality. New York farmers held the first position among all the states this past year in the harvest of hay, snap beans for commercial processing, cabbage, onions and market sweet corn and second place in many other vegetables, in fruits and in the production of dairy products. Our farmers and their families achieved this by hard work, aided by good weather and good farming practices.

**New York State
Colleges of Agriculture
and Home Economics
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York**

OURS IS FIRST AMERICAN UNIVERSITY PRESS

by Marshall Haws

The Cornell University Press, with the associated Comstock Publishing Company, Inc., is located at 122 and 124 Roberts Place. Here are the editorial, production, promotion, and service departments, under the management of Victor Reynolds, University Publisher. These departments are housed in two small, chalet-type buildings, not at all typical of some of the larger structures that characterize Cornell.

One wall of the reception office is lined with books, a display copy of each of the titles published under the two imprints. The most recent is a reprint of the biographical sketch of Benjamin Franklin written by Carl L. Becker, late professor of history at Cornell.

Also lined up on the shelves are the Baker lectureship series on chemistry, Cornell studies in Classical Philology, Cornell studies in English, and Cornell studies in Philosophy. *Islandica*, an annual by Halldor Hermannsson, is well known among all students of Scandinavian literature. These books stand beside the catalogues of famous collections which the Press has published for the University Library.

The question arose as to how this all began, and Mr. Reynolds referred to the 1946 Fall Catalog of Books, in which a short history of the Press may be found:

"Cornell University Press, the first university press in America, was established as a printing concern in 1869, a year after Cornell opened, by President Andrew D. White. Professor Willard Fiske, the University's librarian, was appointed as its director.

The Press is first mentioned in the second University Register (1869-1870), printed "At The University Press," as part of Ezra Cornell's cherished "labor department," in which students could work their way through college.

In 1884 the Press was discontinued; this was during a period of economic stringency, when it was impossible to make further appropriations for its support. The present Cornell University Press was established by the Board of Trus-

tees June 16, 1930, when it became evident that the University should again make provision for publishing books under its own imprint. The following year, after the death of Professor John H. Comstock '74, Entomology, the University became the owner of the Comstock Publishing Company. This proved fortunate for the new University Press, which, at the invitation of the surviving members of the Company, moved into the Comstock "Chalet" at 124 Roberts Place . . ."

The first interest of both the Press and the Comstock Publishing Company is books. In 1946 twelve books were published bearing the Press imprint and six appeared under the Comstock imprint. The Comstock books are primarily concerned with the biological sciences while the Press books include scholarly works in almost all fields of knowledge.

The Press also performs many other services for the University. These include production work on bulletins of the Department of Extension Teaching and Information for the Colleges of Agriculture and

Home Economics, prospectuses and brochures for administrative offices of the University, and the Cornell University Official Publication, made up of catalogues of the various colleges and the Directory. An annual volume of theses by graduate students is also published by the Press for the Graduate School.

The work of the University Press staff, on all of these various publications, begins when a manuscript is put in their hands. The editorial staff checks carefully for grammatical correctness and clearness of thought, as well as checking the footnotes, index, bibliography, and punctuation. The production department plans the layout of the book, determining the page size, the kind and size of type to be used, the paper, the cover, and the jacket design. The actual printing and binding are contracted to printing establishments in Ithaca or elsewhere, for the University Press does not handle this step in production. The editorial department, production director, and author all have a chance to check the printer's work before final publication.



Cornell University Press Building

Left to right: Miss Catherine Sturtevant, Editor, and John Warner, Production Director



Professor James B. Sumner (left) of Cornell University receives the Nobel prize from King Gustav V of Sweden in ceremonies December 10, at the Konserthuset in Stockholm, Sweden.

By FRED TRUMP

Professor Sumner Wins Nobel Prize

Cornell and the College of Agriculture have again shown the stuff of which they are made. Dr. James B. Sumner, professor of biochemistry out in the inner depths of the Dairy Building flew to Sweden in December to receive the Nobel prize for Chemistry from the King of Sweden in an impressive ceremony in the Stockholm Town Hall.

When a lad of 17, Dr. Sumner was wounded in a hunting accident and had to have his left arm amputated, but this did not deter him from specializing in chemistry at Harvard in spite of advice to the contrary. But rather it spurred him on to outstanding success in the field of chemistry. The missing limb is practically no handicap to him today, for he drives an automobile, and cares for a garden at his home on Hanshaw Road. He is a tennis and camping enthusiast, and believes in active participation in sports rather than being just an on-looker. Dr. Sumner was born in Canton, Mass., and went to school in Roxbury, Mass. He received his PhD from Harvard in 1914, after serving as an instructor at Mt. Allison in Sackville, New Brunswick and at Worcester Tech for a short time. He was caught in Switzerland by the outbreak of the first World War, and while there he accepted an assistantship in biochemistry at Cornell. Dr. Sumner married the daughter of Dean Beyer of Iowa

State College and now has five children and four grandchildren.

He began his research in enzymes in 1917, and nine years later, 1926, he announced to an unbelieving world that he had discovered that enzymes could be crystallized; he had produced the enzyme urease. In 1929 Dr. Sumner became a professor, but his discoveries were still not recognized. Shortly thereafter, Drs. J. H. Northrop and W. M. Stanley, who are sharing half of the \$33,000 Nobel Prize with Dr. Sumner, produced other enzymes in crystalline form. Gradually the crystallization of enzymes has become accepted. until today some thirty different enzymes have been synthesized. In 1939 Dr. Sumner moved from the former Medical college in Stimson Hall to the Dairy Building, where he continued his research, unknown to most of the world, and to many Cornell students, until the Swedish Academy of Science bestowed the Nobel Prize upon him for his discovery twenty years ago. Dr. Sumner commends the Nobel commission for honoring the men they wish to without regard to political influence. The award was a complete surprise to him, for he had never expected any such reward for what he did twenty years ago, important though it was.

Discussing the significance of enzymes, Dr. Sumner said that their crystallization was a step nearer to

finding out what life is. He believes that life is essentially a series of chemical reactions brought about by enzymes in plants and animals, where the enzymes act as a catalyst, that is they produce chemical reactions without themselves being altered. Enzymes produce the outstanding characteristics of life, such as digestion of proteins and carbohydrates, oxidation of fats, glandular secretions, growth, muscular strength, lactation, energy and heat, reproduction, nerve impulses, and even brain functions.

Enzymes Are Important

When something goes wrong with the enzymes in the human body the person becomes ill or dies. Arsenic and cyanide each kill a different group of enzymes, each group being essential to life. Snake venom is a solution of enzymes that when introduced into the blood stream are very poisonous. Enzymes are normally found inside the cells; elsewhere they are poisonous. When enzymes are in the wrong place, when there are too many or too few of them, or when the wrong kind are present, trouble is certain. Enzymes have not been employed directly as medicine or in shots as yet, since they cannot enter cell walls from the outside very well. It has been recently theorized that skin burns covering more than a third of the body surface release so much of the enzyme trypsin that the enzyme destroys the body. Cancer also releases enzymes from the cells and eventually the enzymes consume the entire body.

Dickie Domecon

The recent arrival of three-months old Joseph in Homemaking Apartment A in the College of Home Economics brings the total of "practice babies" who have lived at Cornell to an even fifty.

The first "practice baby," called Dickey Domecon, came to the Home Economics Lodge on April 15, 1920. At that time Cornell was the second university in the nation to try such an experiment.

The idea was promoted by home economics faculty members who felt that "finding a real baby which the students could feed, bathe, and care for was the most desirable way of teaching what was previously only baby theory." The experiment was successful and there has been at least one "practice baby" in the College of Home Economics every year since.

The parade of babies in the home-making apartments since 1920 has included 27 boys and 23 girls, two of the girls being twins. Until 1943, most of the infants were obtained from orphans' homes and state or city welfare departments. A few were the children of persons working or studying on the campus. Now the babies are largely state wards, and the instructors are licensed by the State Department of Social Welfare to care for them.

Most of the children are adopted when they leave the apartments, and if suitable foster parents are found before the end of the school year, the babies are released. Several of them returned to attend nursery school, and the first practice baby, Dickey Domecon, came back to Cornell for study.

Only the first name of the baby is known to its student mothers, so they often manufacture a second one. Several of the babies have been tagged with Domecon, Lodge, and Mitchell indicating the location of the practice house at the time. When the new Martha Van Rensselaer Hall was completed in 1934, the first "practice" baby in it was called Johnny Van Rensselaer. Since then most of the babies have acquired the initial A or B depending on whether they lived in Apartment A or B.

International Livestock Exposition

Livestock men gathered at Chicago during the first week of December to participate in the International Livestock Exposition. This year's event was the first full scale Exposition since 1941, shows on a restricted scale having been held during the war years. The show included general livestock with classes of both fat and breeding stock, and a competition in hay and grain. The Annual Meeting of the American Society of Animal Production was a part of the program. Delegates from agricultural colleges and workers in industry presented reports on animal husbandry research projects.

New York Representatives

New York was represented in the show by several breeders. Mrs. Max Dreyfuss of Brewster and Fred Richardson of Spencerport showed horses. Five head were shown by Mrs. Drefus, winning for her the first award in the Yearling Filly Class and second in the Stallion Class.

Robert Gregory of Mount Vision, showing Cheviot sheep, won the Champion Wether award, had the Champion Cheviot Ram, and took first in A Pen of Three Ewe Lambs, in addition to other prizes. Shropshires were exhibited by F. Ambrose Clark of Cooperstown, and took awards in breeding classes.

Papers Contributed by An. Hus. Dept.

In beef cattle, New York was represented by Ankony Farm of Rhinebeck, Fuerst Stock Farm of Pine Plains, Gallagher's Farm of Nanuet, and Whitney Farms of Old Westbury, all of whom exhibited Aberdeen Angus cattle. Gallagher's Farm's bull took first in the Senior Yearling Class and went on to take the Reserve Champion Bull award. Whitney Farms took first in the Junior Heifer Calf Class, and second in the Aged Bull class.

Technical papers were contributed by the Animal Husbandry De-

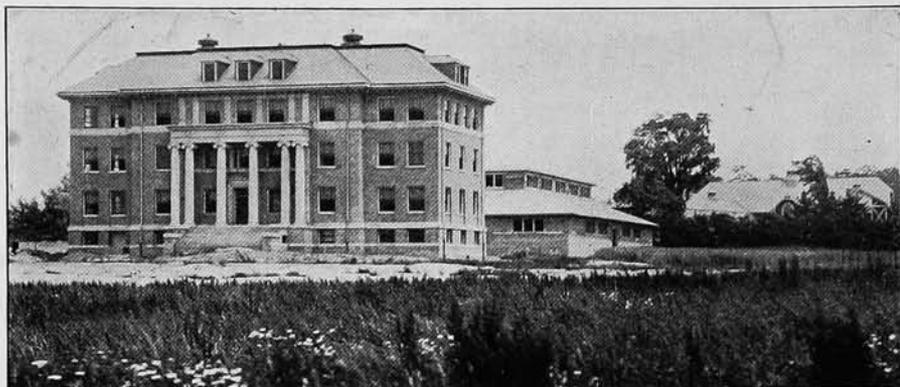
partment at Cornell to the meeting of The American Society of Animal Production. Published in abstract was a paper on, "Placental and Mammary Transfer of Vitamin A In Swine," by J. William Thomas, J. K. Loosli, and J. P. Willman.

A paper read at the convention was F. B. Morrison's, "Protein Requirements of Lambs." Cooperating with Prof. Morrison in this research was J. E. Briggs, E. W. Klosterman, J. I. Miller, and J. P. Willman. The report was a summary of experiments with fattening lambs; some trials were made on metabolism of individual lambs, while others were made on a feed lot basis. Many trials were made in all. The result indicated that lambs require at least 10.3% protein (on air dry basis) in their ration for most satisfactory gains. Also, urea was found an unsuitable substitute for linseed oil meal for fattening lambs.

Morrison Award Given

Another feature of the Society's annual meeting was the presentation of the Morrison Award. Prof. F. B. Morrison of Cornell and his wife, Elsie B. Morrison, have given the American Society of Animal Production "funds for a five-year-period for the establishment of an award each year to a member of the Society who has done outstanding recent research that has been of direct importance in livestock production." The award each year is to consist of one thousand dollars in cash and a gold medal or other suitable permanent form of recognition. The donors wish in this manner to express their appreciation of the help they have received from animal and dairy husbandry men in compiling the book "Feeds and Feeding." The awards are to be administered by the American Society of Animal Production under rules of its formulation.

This year's recipient of the award was Prof. Jay L. Lush of Iowa State College.



Wing Hall, The Animal Husbandry Building

"There were ten milch cows that had among them only twenty-two milkable teats and the Veterinarian did not have to be called in to know that the herd was infected with tuberculosis. One of the work oxen was sound and strong but it took most of his strength to hold up his mate. There was a stallion of noted Arabian lineage which had been donated to the University and was said to be worth \$15,000 but I have always thought that the decimal point ought to have been placed two figures to the left. He had not been out of his box stall for two years. Although he was the sire of a few colts he was withdrawn from service perhaps because his colts did not have legs enough on which to place the curbs, ring-bones, spavins, and deformities, which he was capable of transmitting. When we took that Arab of the Desert out of his stall and rode him, he fell dead."¹

Animal Husbandry — 1874

With this humorous, yet rather discouraging statement, Professor Roberts described the animal husbandry facilities at Cornell in 1874. At this time, Professor Roberts was the entire faculty of the College of Agriculture. For his initial contribution to the field of livestock, he introduced some higher producing dairy cows, and the results caused some serious reverberations. Two purebred Holstein cows were purchased from Mr. Chenery, a well known early importer of the breed. It so happened that Ezra Cornell maintained an outstanding herd of

Milking-Shorthorns on a farm near Ithaca. When the governor, the son of Ezra Cornell, learned of the Holstein purchase, he was seriously offended because he felt that his father's holdings would be seriously depreciated. The governor's complaint may not have been justified, nevertheless, it was unfortunate for a struggling department to offend the purse strings of the university. It really didn't matter though, because the two cows soon contracted tuberculosis.

Department Goes Ahead Under Wing

In 1888 the animal husbandry interests received a professor all their own in H. H. Wing, who had been one of Professor Robert's students. When the Department of Animal Husbandry was set up, Professor Wing became its head and the early developments in the department are closely linked with his name. He was impressed with the lack of good feeding and care of the dairy cattle throughout the state. As a result, one of his first projects was to keep production records on an average herd on a nearby farm. In the following year, the College purchased the herd and it was managed by the department. With new management, the herd showed a marked increase in production.

Professor Wing was also active as a breeder of dairy cows as shown by his development of the Glista family of Holsteins. The family was not without faults, however, as the udders of the cows showed a tendency to approach the condition of dragging on the ground. This strain was improved by using superior

bulls, although the lack of proven bulls at this time was a great handicap to dairy cattle breeding.

At the same time that Wing was starting his work, a Sophomore, James Rice, secured permission from Professor Roberts to build a small chicken coop. As all Cornell Ag students know, that chicken coop grew into an outstanding department.

Department Progresses Through The Years

Soon after the turn of the century, the Dairy Department was set apart from the Animal Husbandry Department, and R. A. Pearson became head of the new department. Just to show an example of the kind of men the department developed, Pearson became President of the University of Iowa and later President of The University of Maryland.

During these early days, the animal husbandry and dairy offices were located in Morrill Hall and in the North Wing of Goldwin Smith. It was not long, however, before the progressive Ag students moved up the hill to new buildings and the older structures were left to the Arts students.

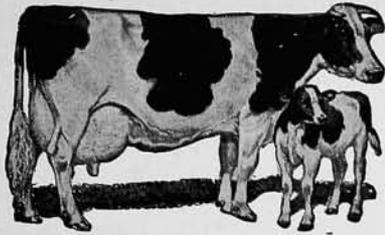
As the department gradually gained momentum, it was greatly aided by the arrival of such men as Professor Harper who led the work on horses and founded the Round-up Club, Professor Savage who instituted the animal nutrition work and later became acting head of the department, and Professor Tailby, who is still very active in the extension work of the department.

These early notes may seem insignificant when judged against our present day scale of operations, but



Ewe and Lamb

1. Isaac Phillips Roberts, "Autobiography of a Farm Boy" Cornell University Press 1946.



Cornell Holsteins

these were pioneer developments and they opened the way for a future avalanche of improvement. At least the department had grown from one man to a sizeable staff and after glancing at the records it would be safe to say that the milkable teats in the dairy came close to being four times the number of cows.

stock men in the state had shown such strong interest, Morrison asked for a committee of these men to work with the department. A conference of livestock men was soon called and a committee of ten men was elected to aid in formulating the livestock program at Cornell. These men were especially helpful in securing additional funds.

This first appropriation in 1929 consisted of a 65% increase in the funds allotted to the department. More appropriations soon followed for barns, foundation livestock, and research. With this expansion, research and extension reached into the field of swine, sheep, and horses, and the college's era of being strictly a cow college was ended.

gest increase enjoyed by any department in the college.

With the myriad of recent developments, it is almost impossible to single out any few, but there are two things that deserve special mention. First, the extension service of the department has broadened and expanded to give better service in livestock fields other than just dairy. Second, the Artificial Insemination Laboratory has come into being and as a result, the Empire State is now a leader in this realm.

Professor Turk Now Heads Department

A year ago last October, Professor Morrison asked to be relieved of his administrative duties in order that he might concentrate on some projects in which he was interested. It will interest Animal Husbandry students to know that he plans to rewrite "Feeds and Feeding" in order to include many recent developments. Professor Turk is now the third head of the department, and under his leadership the department is looking toward future developments. You can be sure that Animal Husbandry at Cornell will continue to lead in livestock work. Yes, the department has come a long way from ten emaciated cows to the vigorous, productive herds and flocks of today.

Animal Husbandry Grows Up

By **CHUCK LEWIS**

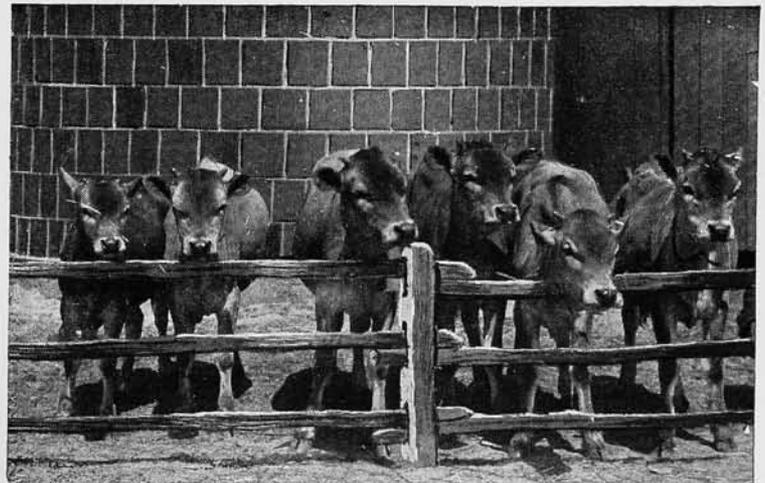
So with the stage set by the struggling efforts of these men, the period of 1929-32 brought large developments in the department. The impetus to this growth was given by agricultural leaders in the state who felt that the animal husbandry facilities at Cornell were not up to the standards set by the mid-western universities.

In 1929, Professor Morrison was asked to head the department with the understanding that he would strive to secure additional appropriations for the expansion of the animal husbandry work. Since live-

Among the leaders in the new livestock phases were Professor Willman and Professor Miller.

As the departmental facilities were growing, the student credit hours quadrupled. This was the lar-

Registration for Spring Competitions for Staff positions on the **CORNELL COUNTRYMAN** will be held from Feb. 17-21, 4:30-6:00 P.M. Sign up at the **COUNTRYMAN** offices, Roberts Hall, 4th Floor.



A Group of Cornell Heifers

Introducing Your Friends

Warren Darling is one of the men who will soon be molding the lives of our children. He will receive his B.S. in Rural Education next month, and next fall he will be teaching agriculture to a group of boys in one of New York State's public schools.

Want to know more about him? Or perhaps you already know him pretty well—a lot of folks on the Agriculture campus do. Most of his host of friends know him better as "Tiny," possibly because his six foot two, two hundred and thirty pound frame reminds them of a tiny tank as he walks across the campus.

Warren's home is in Hannibal, N. Y. He entered Cornell in 1940, but like many others on the campus, is receiving his degree two and a half years late because of differences of opinion with the late A. Hitler.



Warren Darling

Tiny is a member of Ho-Nun-De-Kah, agricultural honor society, censor of Alpha Zeta Fraternity, member of Kappa Phi Kappa, and president of Cornell chapter of F.F.A. Since 1941, he has been one of the main cogs in the A. Z. football, baseball, and basketball teams.

All of his pursuits while at Cornell have been directed towards his one desire—to teach agriculture to the young boys who will be the farmers of tomorrow.

Warren Darling is a big man in more ways than one. We feel sure that the boys that he teaches will learn a lot more than Agriculture from Tiny.

JOAN WEISBERG

Joan Weisberg, Associate Editor of the COUNTRYMAN, will be graduated from the College of Agriculture next month. Joan's major study here has been Agricultural Journalism, and she has been on the COUNTRYMAN staff since her sophomore year.

Born and reared among the cliff dwellers of New York City, Joan has always been interested in the ways of country people. She plans to make writing about rural life her career.

At Cornell, Joan has been a Grange member and officer, and a member of the Riding Club. Her knowledge of layout and typography, along with her willingness to work and ability to get at the heart of a story have made her invaluable to the COUNTRYMAN for the past few years. She was one of the Cornell delegates to the Annual Meeting of the Agricultural College Magazines Associated in Chicago last November. There she helped write amendments to the constitution of that organization.

In grade and high schools, Joan was also on the staff of publications, and so has been working on one paper or another ever since she can remember.

The COUNTRYMAN Staff wishes her the best of luck and awaits her first publication.



Joan Weisberg

LOIS MYERS

Lois Myers, a member of the Editorial Board of The CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, is graduating from the College of Home Economics next month. Her feature articles have covered the front pages of the last few issues of the COUNTRYMAN and were also prominent last spring.

Lois began her freshman year in 1941. In 1942 she went to the Cornell School of Nursing in New York



Lois Myers

City where she received her R.N. In the second term of her junior year she returned to Cornell in Ithaca. She pledged Pi Beta Phi and joined the COUNTRYMAN staff. Lois is also a member of the 4-H Club and Kermis. She was one of the Tompkins County delegates to the Rural Youth Convention in West Virginia this Fall.

Lois' home is in Scipio Center, New York, which is about twenty-eight miles from Ithaca. She attended Sherwood Central High, where she was graduated valedictorian of her class.

Public Health Nursing is Lois' main interest as a vocation. She worked as public health nurse in Auburn this past summer. After graduation Lois expects to practice for a time and then hopes to return for a masters. Good luck, Lois! The Countryman staff is sorry to lose you.

CLUB NEWS



Bob Patterson

Bob Patterson, a Junior in the College of Agriculture, ably represents the upper campus in many activities.

Bob's home is in Herkimer, where he graduated from high school in '39. After a year at Worcester Tech., Worcester, Mass. he came to Cornell. Before the war interrupted his college career, Bob played Freshman and J-V football, and was Cornell University welterweight boxing champion.

Enlisting in the Air Corps in July '42, Bob graduated as a 2nd lieutenant from Ellington Field and then went to radar school to become a B-29 radar observer.

Last spring he returned to Cornell where his specialty is biological sciences. He wants to coach high school football and teach biology and math after graduation in February '48.

Elected to the Student Council last spring, Bob is now Vice-President of the Council, chairman of the Student Activities committee, and a member of the Housing Committee. In addition he plays on the 150-lb. football team as fullback, is on the editorial staff of the Cornell Countryman, and manages the Willard Straight check room.

Outdoor sports and flying are two of his main interests but Bob says he likes to do most everything. In relation to his Student Council membership he is trying to encourage greater cooperation by the students of all the colleges with their student government. Feeling that the Council has unequal representation among the students, Bob hopes that in the future there will be more members from the College of Agriculture and other colleges.

The ROUND-UP CLUB sponsored its annual dairy judging contest December 14th in the Judging Pavilion with John B. Dewey, Manager. Prof. H. A. Willman, Extension specialist in Animal Husbandry was the official judge. Competition was open to all students and divided into advanced and junior divisions. At the last regular meeting Prof. Allen of the Ornithology department gave an illustrated lecture and movie about "Birds on the Home Front."

CORNELL GRANGE officers were installed at the first meeting in December by Deputy Master Merrill Curry of Ulysses Grange. Newly initiated members were Jean Kahles, Sally Swift, and Willett Porter. Master Nat Roe was selected to represent Cornell Grange at the state meeting at Saratoga Springs.

The 4-H EXTENSION CLUB's football team topped their division of the intramural league and finished the season undefeated. Team members included Morris Wood, captain; James Egan, Leon Oliver, John Kaska, Henry Mertz, Maurice Semel, Henry Watkins, Ed Kinbacker, Ray Rabeler, and George Poplasky. About 200 people attended the "Saddles and Squares" dance held in Martha Van Rensselaer Auditorium, music for which was provided by Benny's Bluebirds. Betty Rich, Ginny Elliott, Bill Sovocol, Lois Hadden, and Floyd Morter were the committee in charge.

CORNELL COUNTRYMAN was represented in Chicago at the annual Agricultural College Magazine Associated meeting by Editor George Axinn; Assoc. Editor, Joan Weisberg; and Business Manager, Leonard Cohen. The COUNTRYMAN party was held at the home of the editor and his wife with staff members, compets, and the board of directors as invited guests.

CLUB CONGRESS

"There isn't a thing on this earth that you can't do if you have faith and patience and are willing to work." This statement, uttered by Dr. Alfred P. Haake at one of the banquets during the 25th National 4-H Club Congress, was a challenge to the whole group of 1400 young people to continue along the path which they had been following. These 4-H'ers were chosen to be present at this conference because of their outstanding traits of leadership, their all around achievements and their general ability.

There were 24 delegates from New York State who attended, including three from Cornell: Bud Stanton, who won the state leadership contest and was first alternate in the national contest; Roger Gleason, one of the national rural electrification winners; and Anne Dickinson, who was the state Girl's Achievement winner. Another honor was conferred upon New York State and Cornell University when Bud Stanton was chosen to be the toastmaster at the farewell luncheon banquet.

On the morning of the last day of the conference, ten selected young people comprised a panel with Cornell's Bud Stanton as one of its members. Some of the main points brought out by the panel were that—1. Education is the primary requisite for lasting world peace. 2. If rural people want better education—without which they will never be free—they must unite and work hard to achieve their aims.

Along the entertainment line, the delegates were treated to the performance of the inimitable Spike Jones and his band at a huge breakfast, heard and witnessed James Melton, variety shows, new 4-H movies, Phil Spitalny and his all girl orchestra, the Kraft Chorus, sports celebrities and others, including professional roller skaters and dancers.

The delegates were the guests of the Sunday Evening Club, where

(Continued on page 14)

Former Student Notes

1946

Malcolm Herrick MacDonald and *Wilda Jean Downes* were married on September 8, 1946 at Magnolia, Ohio.

Ellen Ross was recently married and is now Mrs. Davis of 510 Endbrook Road, Pikesville, Maryland. She has a part time job as a substitute teacher in the Shop Center of the Baltimore public schools and is at the same time taking graduate work at the University of Maryland.

Barbara Toan is the bride of Dr. Adolph J. Denk who has a veterinary practice in Tully, New York.

Muriel Welch has a position with the Cutler Union Cafeteria at the University of Rochester. Her address is 531 University Avenue, Rochester 7, New York.

William Davis is making a good start at farming in South Lansing, Tompkins County. He has already accumulated some fine records on

his herd of dairy cattle.

Leon de Correvont is now at West Point and was in town a few weeks ago with the Army soccer team.

P.F.C. Wallace Veeder hopes to be out of the army in time to get back to Ithaca for the spring term. Right now he's with the medics at Fort Lewis.

John P. Van Zandt was married to Martha L. Bergen on June 1, 1946 at Harlingen, N. J.

1945

Cynthia Whitford is now working as a teacher in a nursery school for the visually handicapped in Los Angeles, Calif.

Ernestine Rowland has finished a course in the Philadelphia School of Occupational Therapy and has a position in the Veteran's Hospital in Coatesville, Pennsylvania.

1944

Ruth Caplan, formerly of the *Countryman* staff, is Home Demonstration Agent of Wayne County.

Ruth recently had an article published in the *Farm Journal*.

Mike Work is now in Hawaii working with the Dole Pineapple Co.

William Bigham writes his fraternity brothers at AGR that he's still single, but hasn't given up hope—yet. Bill is farming in Canandaigua.

Walter Whitman started work last spring as an underwriter for the New York Life Insurance Co.

Walter Baran is Assistant County Agent in Ulster County.

Jim Miller is Assistant County Agent in Livingston County.

Eleanor Dickie went to Hawaii as Assistant Home Demonstration Agent in the Extension Service at the University of Hawaii. Her address is 2551 Manosa Road, Honolulu, the Hawaiian Islands.

1944

Ruth Spaid has a son, John Allan, born March 31, 1946.

Virginia Smith was married on October 4 to John S. Sullivan and they are now residing in Corning, New York.



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1943

Bernard Potter has quit his job of teaching agriculture to devote his full time to farming. His farm is in Truxton.

Milton Coe is living in Newark, N. J. He is employed by the Jackson and Perkins Co.

1942

B. A. George is holding down a double job as Sec-Treas. for both the Production Credit Association and the National Farm Loan Association.

John N. Miller has taken over the home farm after managing the Altamont G.L.F. store for three years.

Jean Pardee recently married James A. Cole Jr. and is now working as a textile technologist at the Good Housekeeping Institute in New York City. Jean and her husband are living in Elmhurst. Long Island.

1941

Neil Swift is employed by the Birdseye Frozen Food Co. at Rome, N. Y.

Charles Moran and his brother,

Jack Moran, '43, are in partnership running a farm at Avon, N. Y.

Muriel Elliott, who is now Mrs. Robert Rose, is teaching Home Economics and also managing the cafeteria at the Williamsville High School in Buffalo. The Roses live in Buffalo.

Harriet Howell, who married George H. Becker, has a new son. The Beckers live in Syracuse and also have a daughter who was born in 1944.

1940

Margaret Kerr Flagg has a son, Charles Noel, born on October 7. The Flaggs live in Port Washington.

1939

Don Huckle, formerly with the Erie County Farm Bureau, is now M. C. on the "Farmer's Musical Almanac," broadcasting over WGR every Sunday morning and also is on the "Farm Service Program," Monday through Friday morning over WKBW.

S. Emerson Smith is with the State Department of Health as Dis-

trict Milk Sanitarian for the counties of Fulton and Montgomery. He's living in Johnstown now.

1938

Stephen H. Hubbell is still teaching vocational agriculture at Mohawk, N. Y. He was married to Ruth Howell on June 29, 1946.

Leonard Grubel took graduate work last term and is now teaching agriculture at Sanquoit Valley Central School, Sanquoit, N. Y.

Clifford A. Luder, at last reports is stationed near Bamberg, Germany with the Counter-Intelligence Service. It has also been reported that his wife has joined him there.

Pvt. Charles Guzewich, until last month assistant editor of the New York Holstein-Friesian News, is now learning about 150 M.M. howitzers at Fort Knox, Ky.

1937

Leon Franklin Graves married Margaret Alice O'Connell on June 8, 1946 at Boston, Mass.



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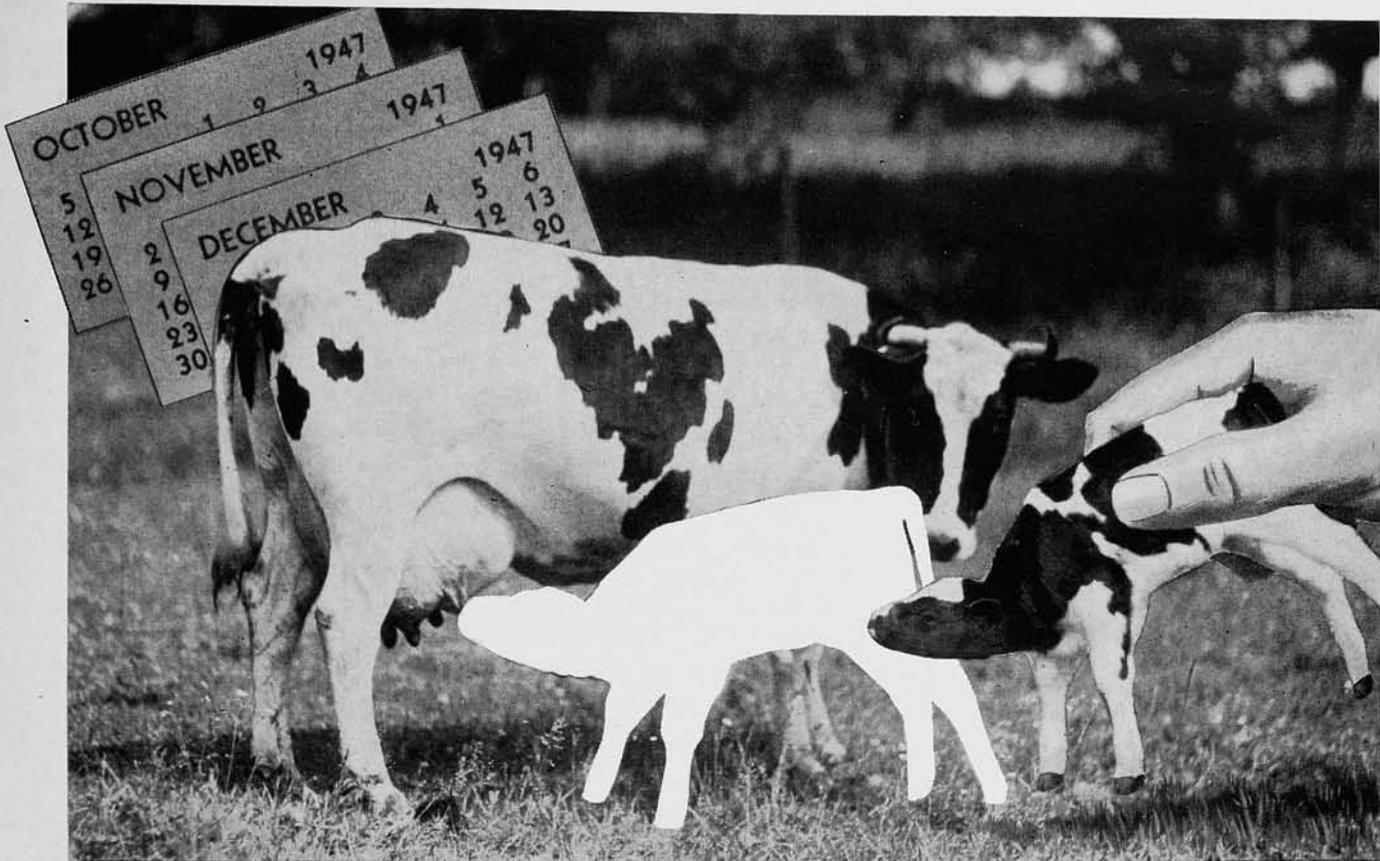


(Continued from page 9)

they saw an inspirational pageant entitled "Hands Around the World," enacted and narrated by 4-H leaders and members.

One evening the whole group went to the International Livestock Exposition and paraded by states through the huge arena. It was an impressive sight and as one spectator said, "I don't think there was a dry eye in that whole stadium as you clean-cut, clear-eyed 4-Hers filled the arena and then stood at attention to sing your Plowing Song."

Tired, but happy with the realization that their 4-H work would mean a better world to come, the delegates returned to their respective communities determined to encourage and help others to work for their club, their community, and their country.



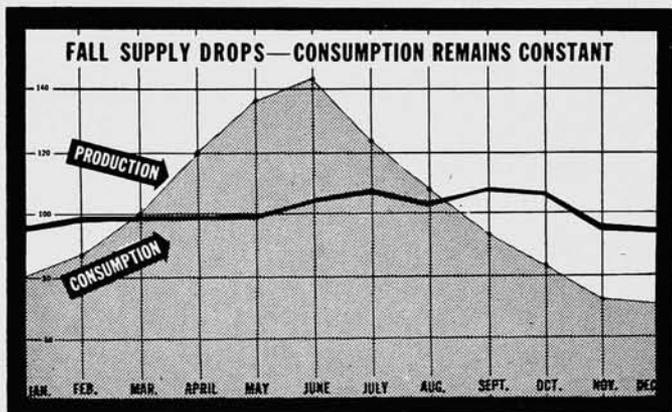
Let's Complete this Picture for 1947

TO GET fresh cows into your picture during the fall months of 1947 takes action now. From now until February 15th is the time to breed your heifers and cows to boost milk production for next fall . . . and to fatten next fall's milk checks.

Cows and heifers bred within the next few days will freshen during the last of September and the first of October so that they will be at top production during the low period . . . October, November, December . . . in 1947 when milk will be needed most. By the time their production starts to drop there will be spring grass to give them what many dairymen term a "second freshening."

Particular attention should be given at this time to get heifers with calf. The breeding period for most cows can't be changed a great deal, but open heifers can and should be bred now. Breeding heifers at the right time is the easiest way to convert to a fall dairy.

Increased fall milk production will help preserve the milk shed markets for milk shed dairymen . . . will protect and build annual income . . . cut down barn work during the busy harvest season. Furthermore, D.H.I.A. records prove that fall-freshening cows produce more milk than cows that freshen in the spring, perhaps because they get more regular attention in the barn than can be given them on pasture. Also, milk produced in the fall brings higher returns than milk produced during any other period of the year.



INDEX—12 month average = 100

One of the toughest problems confronting Milk Shed dairymen is the sharp dip in fall production while consumption remains on practically an even level—as shown in the chart. The dairymen in the New York Milk Shed can lick this problem by smoothing out the epaks and valleys of production to more nearly equal almost level consumption.



DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION



Up To Us

Campus Lighting

It has been called to our attention that the lighting on the upper campus is inadequate. With so many students living in barracks and dormitories and the resulting wide use of libraries in the evening, there is an increased need for outdoor lighting.

Most of our campus buildings have lights at their doors, but they are rarely turned on. In icy winter weather this is dangerous as well as inconvenient.

As a remedy for this condition, may we suggest two steps: First, stop some of the "conservation of electricity" and turn on all the lights on the outside of upper campus buildings in the evenings. Second, when the next state appropriation for campus lighting comes through, use part of it to set up lights, like street lights, on the Agriculture quadrangle and along other dark paths.

Your Opinion

The Cornell Countryman has been doing its best this year to satisfy campus readers by publishing what we believe our subscribers want to read. Most of our articles have dealt with campus life in Agriculture and Home Economics, and technical stories have taken a back seat. The question now comes up as to whether or not we are on the right track. The editors would appreciate any suggestions by our readers concerning the type of material found in these pages.

Your editor must admit that he is one of those who has allowed most of the copy on *Safety* which crosses his desk to go into the waste basket. He was also one of those who thought chains for winter driving were a noisy, bothersome mess which did no good. That is, he was until he took a couple of full strength skids over this past vacation.

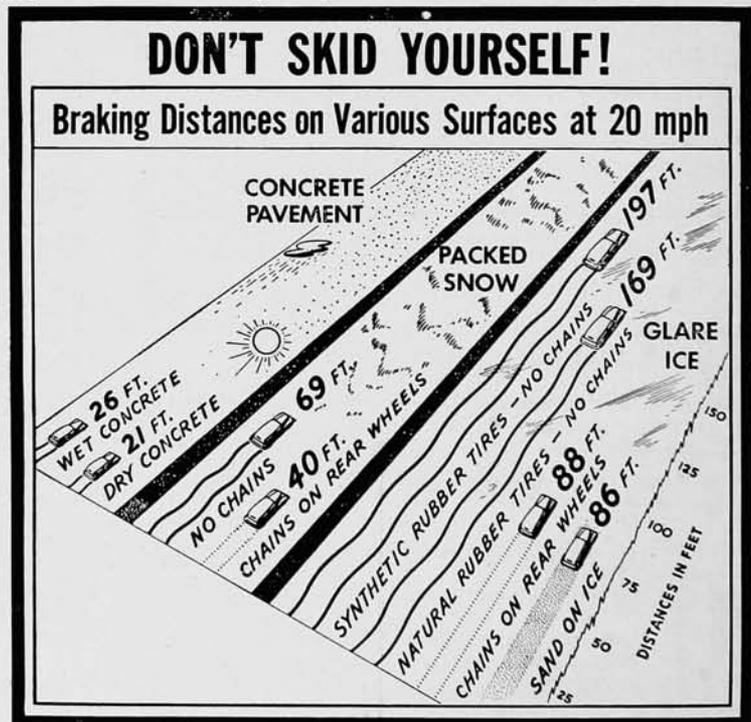
On returning, we took a look through the files to see just what the situation was. It seems that in the snow belt states, more than 60 per cent of all traffic accidents during last winter occurred on snowy and icy road surfaces. In the Northern part of the United States, winter driving hazards annually cause an increase in death rates varying from 24 to 53 per cent.

Studies by a Committee on Winter Driving Hazards, headed by Prof. Ralph A. Moyer of Iowa State College, show that the principal

causes of high winter accident rates are inadequate traction and poor visibility. To combat these hazards, the committee recommends the use of anti-skid chains, defrosters, windshield wipers, and adequate lights.

These recommendations strike us at first the way those green stickers on farm machinery do most people. The sign says, "Turn off power take-off before getting off tractor," but the average operator figures that he can get off, do what he has to, and get on again without going to all the trouble of playing safe. Most of us don't do what we're told to until we've seen for ourselves. Yet, when the hired man loses a hand, we all pay attention to those little green signs.

So it is with winter driving. We all drive too fast sometimes. In general we feel that we're pretty good drivers. It's *Up To Us*, though, so let's take it easy this winter.



New winter accident facts, based on research and tests by National Safety Council, reveal alarming increase of skidding and poor visibility crashes during snowy, icy weather. Authorities urge equalized brakes, using tire chains, windshield wipers, defrosters, good lights and lower speeds to minimize the added seasonal hazards of inadequate stop-and-go traction on snow or ice and reduced visibility

IH and the IH dealer will do their level best for farmers in 1947!

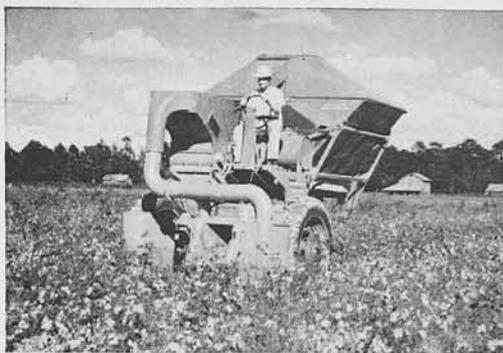
ONLY one thing is *new* in that headline. International Harvester and the IH dealers have been doing their *level best* for generations in the interest of American agriculture.

So what's new in it? Well—there's that figure 1947. A brand-new season is coming up, and we believe that things are going to be a lot different.

In recent years, "level best" hasn't been good enough. . . . In every community in the land the farmers have been repairing and mending old equipment, and getting by—waiting in line at every dealer's door with patience and tempers wearing mighty thin. . . . Right this minute a thousand farmers are asking "When's *my* tractor coming, and those new machines that were promised me months ago?" It has been hard to take—for farmer and dealer and manufacturer alike.

Every farm operator knows that the Harvester Company has perfected many new products, competently engineered and tested, fully qualified to take to the fields. . . . Our problem now is to turn them out in quantity production for our millions of customers, from long established plants and from many new factories. Our hope for this new year is to keep assembly lines running without interruption until every man's need is satisfied.

The farmer who wants *competent winter service work* and the *latest news* about new equipment will be sure to see his International Harvester Dealer.



Above: International Mechanical Cotton Picker. New plant under construction at Memphis, Tenn., will build this machine in limited numbers this year.



Above: McCormick-Deering 123-SP Self-Propelled Combine. Other coming International developments: smaller combines, tractor touch-control, refrigeration.



Above: McCormick-Deering One-Man Pickup Twine Baler. Many other new hay machines are in various stages of development by International Harvester engineers.



Above: The New International No. 24 2-Row Tractor-Mounted Corn Picker. Coming International machines include new 1-row corn pickers and cut-off corn pickers.



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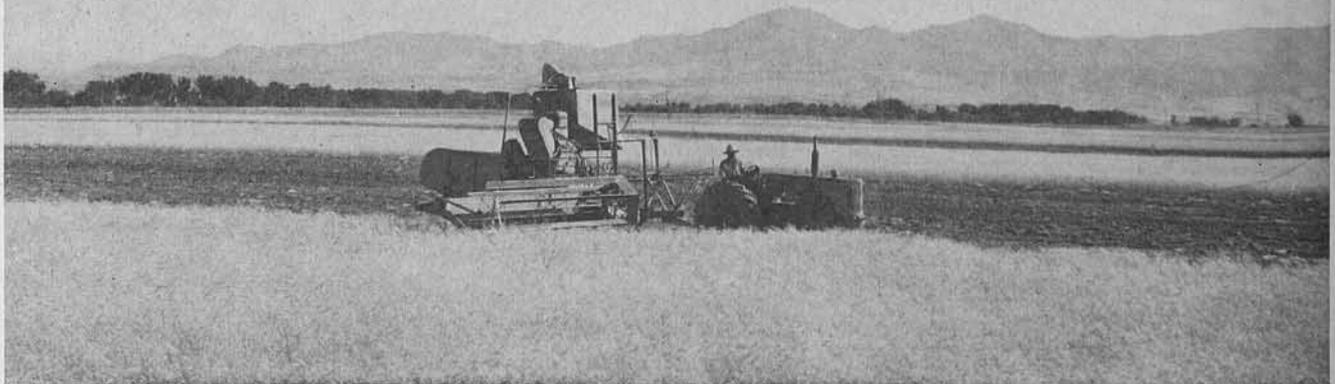
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MM MODERN MACHINES have the precision, the power and the long life to meet above normal demands. High standards of design and manufacture assure greater dependability, safety, economy, accessibility . . . machines designed for greater production with less drudgery.

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The

Vol. XLV, Feb. 1947, No. 5

Cornell Countryman

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Campus to

GENERAL ELECTRIC

ELECTRONICS ENGINEER

The Story of

DICK LONGFELLOW



NO small factor in Dick Longfellow's decision to come with General Electric was the knowledge that at G.E. he could continue his studies in electronics engineering.

Dick had grown up with electronics. He had operated his own amateur radio station when he was 14. At Minnesota he had specialized in communications and had worked as an operator and engineer for the University Broadcasting station. He had found time for extra-curricular work in installing and operating audio equipment.

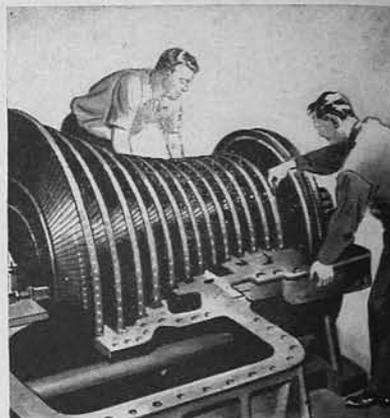
With this background of intensive study, Dick was well-prepared to take advantage of the courses available to him at General Electric. After a year on "Test" he enrolled in the company's advanced engineering course, then followed this with two more years of high-frequency studies. By his outstanding work in these courses he was able to win electronics assignments first, in the Research Laboratory, and later, in 1940, with the Transmitter Division.

Since then Dick Longfellow has been shaping for himself the kind of a career he began planning years ago. He has worked in television, has designed ultra high frequency radio tubes, has contributed to the development of radar. And today, after ten years with G.E., he is Chief Engineer of the Electronics Specialty Division, responsible for the development of a range of devices that extends from electronic hot-dog venders to radio sonde equipment for the Army and Navy.

Next to schools and the U.S. Government, General Electric employs more college engineering graduates than any other organization.



At Minnesota, Dick worked as an engineer for the University broadcasting station, handling controls during football broadcasts.



One of his early jobs with General Electric was the testing of turbines. He continued his engineering studies by taking G-E courses.



Assigned to radar work, he helped design G-E equipment for both the Army and Navy, including the giant microwave early-warning radar sets used in the later stages of the war.



Engineer of the Electronics Specialty Division, Dick now directs the development of such devices as the radio sonde equipment shown above, used to determine weather data.

GENERAL  **ELECTRIC**

Royal Jupiter, Grand Champion, 1946 International Livestock Exposition, was purchased by Firestone to be exhibited to the farmers of America on a 22,000-mile educational tour.



Two Firestone CHAMPIONS



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OUT PULLS

OUT LASTS

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When you order tractor tires, or a tractor, ask your Implement Dealer, Firestone Dealer Store, or Firestone Dealer to specify Firestone Champion Ground Grips.

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Firestone has prepared a beautifully illustrated 16-page booklet which tells in detail how Royal Jupiter was fitted and shown to the Grand Championship of the 1946 International Livestock Exposition. To receive your free copy, clip and mail this coupon today.

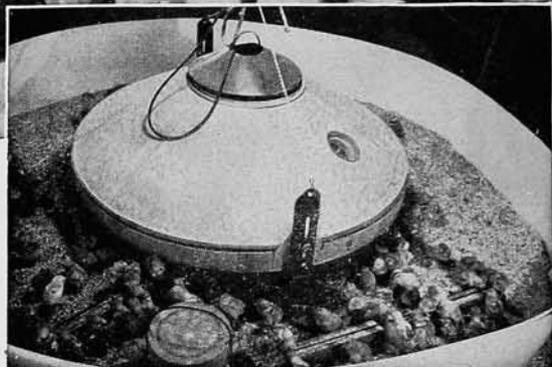
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In making Beacon Starting Ration we have always relied on Animal Proteins. But during the last few years we have discovered—from intense research—how to use Animal Proteins in more effective proportions. As a result, Beacon Complete Starting Ration for Baby Chicks now has a new, scientifically tested and practically proved proportion and assortment of Amino Acids . . . so essential to the healthy growth of your chicks. It has the new palatability factor X.*

FEED YOUR BABY CHICKS THE COMPLETE STARTING RATION
—and the usual grit and water—and they will
have the nutrients they need for the first six
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starting ration. Buy it. Try it. Prove it to yourself.



*Purdue Univ., Cornell Univ., U. S. Research Center (Beltsville) investigators.



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COVER PICTURE: Ed Waxham, the Countryman's photography editor dreamed up our valentine cover while trying to study one night.

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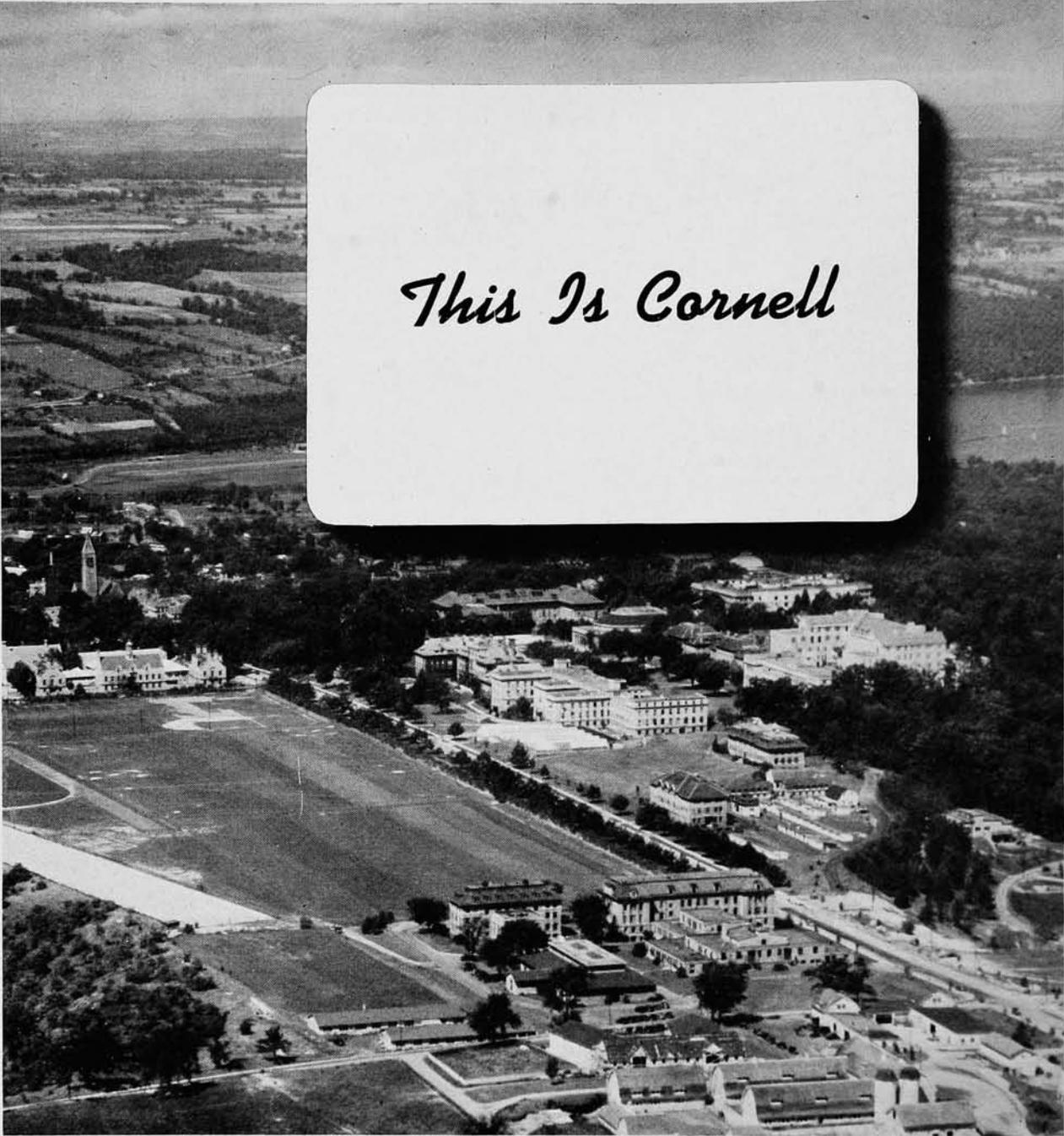
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An aerial photograph of the Cornell University campus in Ithaca, New York. The image shows a large, open green field in the foreground, likely a sports field, with various university buildings and structures scattered across the middle ground. The campus is surrounded by trees and a river is visible on the left side. A white, rounded rectangular text box is superimposed over the upper portion of the image.

This Is Cornell

CORNELL University was founded on the Land Grant Act of 1862, the main objective of which was "to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life." As a part of this great university the State Colleges, Schools and Experiment Stations, prominently pictured in the above aerial view, were established to serve the people of New York through teaching, research, and extension. The four State Colleges and Schools at Cornell are the College of Agriculture, the College of Home Economics, the Veterinary College, and the School of Industrial and Labor Relations. The Stations are the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, at Ithaca and the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, at Geneva.

A School Within A School

By ROBERT CLAUSON '50

"Happy birthday, dear Chester, happy birthday to you," sing Chester's nursery school friends as they celebrate his birthday during their noon meal at their Nursery School in the College of Home Economics building. These children seem to have a wonderful time celebrating the special events of their lives. Little 4-year-old Chester would rather have his birthday recognized with candles, singing, and companionship, than in any other way.

Associate Professor Katherine Reeves, in charge of the Nursery School tells us that this school, in order to serve its purpose as a laboratory in the department of child development and family relationships, must first of all be a really good nursery school which meets the needs of young children for companionship, activity, and guidance.

Two groups of children attend the school daily. The senior group's ages range from 3 years and 8 months to 4 years and seven months. The junior group's ages

are from two years and seven months to three years and nine months. The program of the school is designed to cooperate with the homes in making nursery school attendance an experience for the children that leads gradually from home life to ever-broadening group associations. Each group has its separate suite of rooms plus an outdoor playground shared by both groups.

The daily program includes alternate periods of active play, quiet play, and rest indoors and outdoors. Midday meals are served which provide from one third to one half of each child's daily food requirements. Naps are taken by all after lunch. "Nap time" is a cute scene after each child is tucked in his little cot with a warm comforter over him. Many of the small tasks about the nursery, such as setting the tables, putting away toys, etc., are performed by the children themselves with pride and confidence.

Visitors are impressed by the effectiveness of the arrangement of

rooms, equipment for activities, and of the interior decoration. Everything, from the pictures on the wall hung at the children's level, and chairs and tables scaled to three and four year anatomy, to colorful play materials and gay curtains, suggests an atmosphere that will remind one only of children. It is hard to refrain from playing with a toy or game there yourself.

The children come from homes in and about Ithaca. Parents assume cooperative and health protective responsibilities and are urged to visit the school and observe their children with other children and adults. This is one of the manifold purposes of the school.

Students who observe at the nursery school are looked on as a learning group as well as the children. The purpose of the school is to give many students the opportunity of observing and studying young children; to give a limited number of students the privilege of participating in the nursery school with children; and to prepare qualified students for professional service. Courses scheduling observations are: "The Individual and the Family," "Creative Materials in Child Development," "Literature for Children," "Methods of Child Study," and "Principles for Child Guidance." Students refer to these courses as "interesting and beneficial."

Very often a fellow with an hour to spare will visit the nursery school to observe the younger generation and ask various questions. Miss Reeves adds, "Anyone is welcome to take advantage of this opportunity for the Nursery School is actually a school within a school."



Barbara Jean Hume, senior in the College of Home Economics, reads to a group of children in the senior Nursing School.

Freshman Bob Clauson is an ex-Marine who intends to major in veg crops.

CORNELL, Here and There

By LOIS MYERS

Girls, are you looking for a major? How about nursing? With two years of college work in Home Economics, Arts, or Agriculture, you can transfer to another college of Cornell University, 230 miles away. Subsequently, upon graduation from the Cornell University New York Hospital School of Nursing, a B.S. degree in Nursing Education is yours in addition to membership in that worthy profession, a registered nurse.

Several fields are open to college-prepared nurses. Some graduates prefer to teach incoming students and work up to supervisory positions. School nursing involves classroom instruction in preventive health among its various phases. Bedside care in homes, family education, and directing community health programs keep the blue-clad public health nurse busy.

Great industries commend the women who help their workers to stay sound and fit by "on-the-spot" treatment of accidents and home visiting. Specially-trained psychiatric nurses are vital in tending the mentally-upset person back to normal.

The private duty nurse may be the link between life and death for the very ill patient who needs constant care. To adventurous girls the slogan might ring, "Join the nursing profession and see the world." Army, Navy, and Civilian nurses serve in distant parts of the United States and foreign lands.

Virginia M. Dunbar, recently ap-

pointed dean of the school of nursing, has announced the inauguration of a forty-four hour week for students after the opening of the February term. Formerly nurses worked 48 hours.

Some of the girls who have gone from Cornell, in Ithaca, to the New York school are: Ruth Emerson, Sally Gibson, Barbara Hummel, Mary Snell, Beatrice Watson, Phyllis Packer, and Patricia Jordan.



Beatrice Watson, a student nurse at the Cornell University New York Hospital School of Nursing, measures a young patient in the cardiac clinic of the Pediatrics Out-Patient Department of the Hospital. Miss Watson, who attended Cornell at Ithaca for two years before transferring to the Nursing School, will graduate in the class of February, 1948.

Lois Myers, who has her RN from the CU New York Hospital School of Nursing and has just graduated from Home Ec, intends to be a public health nurse. Her main interest is health education.

Love Thy Landlady

By NED BANDLER '49

In a preceding issue of the CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, there appeared a malicious, scurrilous, seditious, limicolous, slanderous, and vicious article, ruthlessly castigating the entire race of landladies. Not merely content with this, the article cast indisputable aspersions on the basic and fundamental integrity as well as on the innate nobleness of spirit of all the proprietors of that glorious institution, the American rooming house. As the typical educated, generous, noble, compassionate, sympathetic landlady, I wish to present my case to the thousands of COUNTRYMAN readers all over the world.

The landlady profession is by no means an easy one. The landlady treads a path bestrewn with many trials and tribulations, thorns and pitfalls. She must open her doors to even the most reprehensible and repulsive forms of humanity. Her house is under a state of permanent occupation, resounding to the tread of alien feet.

She knows no peace, no rest. The demands of her "guests" are as varied as they are ceaseless. The rooms are either too hot or too cold, the hot water isn't hot enough to shave with or it is too hot to wash comfortably with. The beds are either too hard, or perhaps they aren't hard enough. Day and night the landlady is on call. Perhaps the ex-prize fighter in room eight is unable to force his window open, so he calls on his defenseless landlady to come and make the necessary adjustment. Or maybe one of the guests has just received his trunk, railway express, and he wants the landlady to carry it upstairs for him.

The list of indignities is long and harrowing. No worse a fate is there than to attempt to run a college



rooming house. Instead of a crowd of normally docile middle-aged travelling salesmen, transient bachelors, and inoffensive old maids, the beleaguered landlady must gather all the forces at her command to stem the onslaught of a horde of young, highspirited, and highly destructive college students. They storm the gates of the defenseless "college town" every autumn, swarming into the available rooming houses like bees into a hive. The landlady spends a crucial week trying to weed out the more desperate and dangerous characters, thus affording a group of roomers that will wreak a minimum of havoc and be away from the house a maximum of time. With her line-up for the school year selected, the landlady sits tight and waits for repercussions.

ATTACK!

Generally, in spite of herself, she manages to rent a room to at least one student who thinks he can play the trombone or tuba, and almost without fail, spends three or four hours a day telling the world about his talent, usually in those few fleeting hours when the distraught landlady is attempting to recover from an ever present case of battle

fatigue. Determined to uncover the malicious miscreant, she is led down the hall by the sound of merry laughter. There, clad in a bath-towel, and wrapped in conversation is the perpetrator of the crime, the local Casanova, whispering sweet nothings over Alexander Graham Bell's infernal machine. Realizing the futility of reform, the now thoroughly demoralized landlady trudges wearily downstairs to cry herself softly to sleep,

But these are only minor examples of the inhumanity of humanity against landladies. The poor landlady must tolerate the shortcomings of a house full of unreconstructed rebels. Her living rooms and parlor are a sea of mud in wet weather, resembling the Mississippi delta after the spring floods. She must plow through heaps of rubbish and dirty laundry to make the beds every morning. She must carry bushel baskets of empty beer bottles and half empty bottles of forgotten milk and fruit juices. She must gingerly scrape from the floor the remnants of last night's feast.

When the house becomes overrun with hordes of mice, rats, and other singularly unpleasant forms of vermin who were attracted by the generous and varied cuisine afforded them by the residents of the house, she is heartlessly abused in the most abusive of abusive terminology.

The average American has come to regard the landlady as some special species of ogre, existing solely to plague an otherwise happy and contented universe. When we raise our frail voices against the methodical destruction of our few earthly goods by a mob of collegiate house wreckers, we are called shrews and cranks.

When in utter desperation, we take punitive measures such as eviction, against particularly uncontrollable and dissident elements within our walls, the sympathy of the world is denied us, and our cause is callously slandered. Remember the Good Book. Stretch the Commandment "Love thy neighbor" to include "Love thy landlady" She, too, is somebody's mother.

Plight of the Blighted Tomato

By WARREN WIGSTEN

Last summer's destructive outbreak of late blight on tomatoes is now history. The question that tomato growers are now asking is what is going to happen to the crop in 1947. Plant pathologists have been studying the problem. Here is their story.

The disease is caused by a fungus technically known as *Phytophthora infestans*, and has appeared on tomatoes before. Ordinarily the blight strikes so late in the season that the damage to crops is negligible. Last season, however, a series of unusual circumstances promoted the spread of this organism and resulted in a forty million dollar crop loss.

Professor Reddick of the Plant Pathology Department at Cornell has set forth the following chronological development of the disease through the past year. During the winter of 1945-46 there was no frost in southern Florida. Someone in the area had a small patch of potatoes planted as a late fall crop. The blight spread from these potatoes to the late fall tomato crop and increased in virulence until it was

strong enough to destroy tomatoes. The blight then spread to tomatoes growing in waste places and there survived the frost-free winter. In the spring, the organism invaded seedbeds in the area, causing serious destruction. This was the starting place of the disease. From Florida it moved rapidly northward. Some transplants were brought from the tomato growing areas of Florida to those in Georgia for early setting for the green wrap market. Here too, the blight soon broke out, leaving half the crop unsalable. Buyers refused to purchase blight spotted tomatoes at normal prices, and farmers were forced to halve the price of those fit to market.

The Georgia growers brought the blight under partial control in the seedbeds, but the stock that came north had blight in it. Growers and processors farther north began to suffer heavy crop losses as

Warren Wigsten, a Freshman in Ag, is a new member of the staff. Warren comes from a long line of Aggies and Home Ec-ers.

the season moved into July and August. The weather was cool and wet, ideal for rapid germination and spread of living disease spores. The ten million dollar industry in Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, as well as New York, lost up to forty-five per cent of the anticipated crop.

The problem last summer was not lack of knowledge or of materials. Control of the same disease in potatoes has been carried on for many years. It was the lack of a plan for control of a disease which previously had no economic importance to tomatoes.

The most effective and therefore most essential controls are fungicide sprays and dusts. Bordeaux mixture, or one of the insoluble copper materials at strength recommended by the manufacturer, have given good results. To be effective the application must be started by mid-July and repeated every seven to ten days for a total of from four to six applications. Thorough coverage of foliage and fruit is most important.

(Continued on page 22)



Control of late blight; photo taken August 30, 1946. Upper plot not sprayed and showing partial defoliation yielded 2.5 tons per acre. Lower plot, sprayed, yielded 13 tons per acre.

Cornellians At Work

By GORDON RAPP '50

Spectacular jobs held by Cornell students are few. There are no windows of towering skyscrapers to wash, nor are pearl divers needed in Beebe Lake, yet many Cornellians are performing unusual jobs which merit attention, and it is our purpose to see who they are and just what they are doing.

The outcome of an experiment on protein metabolism in sheep may depend to a large extent on the accuracy of the work done by Ed Grano, Agr. '49. Several sheep are raised in cages and fed on different protein levels, and it is Ed's job to hand out certain exact quantities of concentrates and roughage each day; he also has to weigh the feces and urine of each sheep: the feces are dehydrated and stored in bottles, the urine is kept in ice boxes, and both are later analyzed.

Bud Erickson, Arts '47, and Ed Davidson, second term M.E., visited around 90 families for the Market Research Service. Armed with a questionnaire of 10 pages, they trekked from house to house to make a survey on telephones and telephone service. The questions put to startled housewives were really detailed: how many local and long distance calls do you make per week, do you have relatives working for the telephone company, and are you satisfied with the service. After 10 pages of this, Ed and Bud got a pretty accurate picture of what people thought of their telephones, and what improvements could be made in the service.

Among the more scientific occupations we find that of Norman J. Hecht, Agr. '47, who works in the

Nutrition Laboratory of the Poultry Department. Norm's time is partly taken up by eviscerating chickens, and only recently he spent a pleasant afternoon cutting out livers. He also has to mix feeds for experimental rations, purify casein, and take care of the ever-present dirty glassware.

John R. Price, Pre-Med. '49, lives at the Tompkins County Laboratory in the Memorial Hospital. This is an emergency medical lab, and John is on duty the minute the regular staff leaves at the end of the day. He can be—and has been—called up at any time of night to run tests on spinal fluids, make blood counts, and do other work connected with emergency cases.

Mr. Fixit

Al Rivoire, originally of the class of '45, repairs stage props for plays and class demonstrations in the workshop of Morse Hall. This consists of fixing everything from tables to electric appliances, and Al also has to do the wiring for demonstration purposes, so that classes may be taught the fine points of stage wiring.

Dave Owens, I.L.R. '48, is the editor and staff of the "South Hill Echo," a monthly publication put out by an employee organization of a local company. Dave's job is to write the copy, take pictures, do the proofreading—in fact he is solely responsible for publishing a magazine containing all the latest local news, from bowling scores to birth announcements.

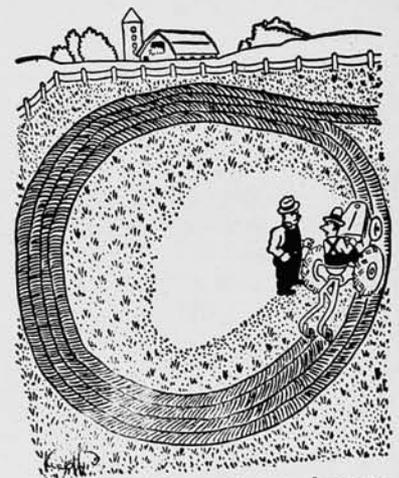
There are many more unsung jobs on the campus, and to list them all would be equally interesting. Unfortunately, though, there is not that much space, so let us be content with this short, behind-the-scenes glimpse of Cornellians at work.

Old Sport Survives

Falconry—that ancient sport of kings and yeomen, hasn't quite been forgotten in the stress and strain of this—our modern civilization. Here, at Cornell, in the Ornithology Department are several followers of this old and venerable sport, among them being H. G. Stevenson '41.

There are several reasons why this sport is no longer as popular as it once was. In the first place, a number of these birds are protected by law; the red tailed and the red shouldered hawks, the sparrow hawk and the duck hawk. Other equally important reasons are the lack of proper housing facilities, such as exists here at Cornell, and the long intensive period of training required to make these birds good hunters.

As for actual hunting, the goshawk and the Cooper's hawk are most commonly used. Before the hunt, a small leather "hood" is fitted over the hawk's head, covering the eyes and leaving only an aperture through which the beak fits. As one might guess, it is used to keep the bird quiet. These hoods are of two kinds, the Indian and the Dutch. The Indian type is lighter and easier to make than the Dutch hood, which is thicker and heavier. Here at Cornell, an adaptation of the Indian hood is used.

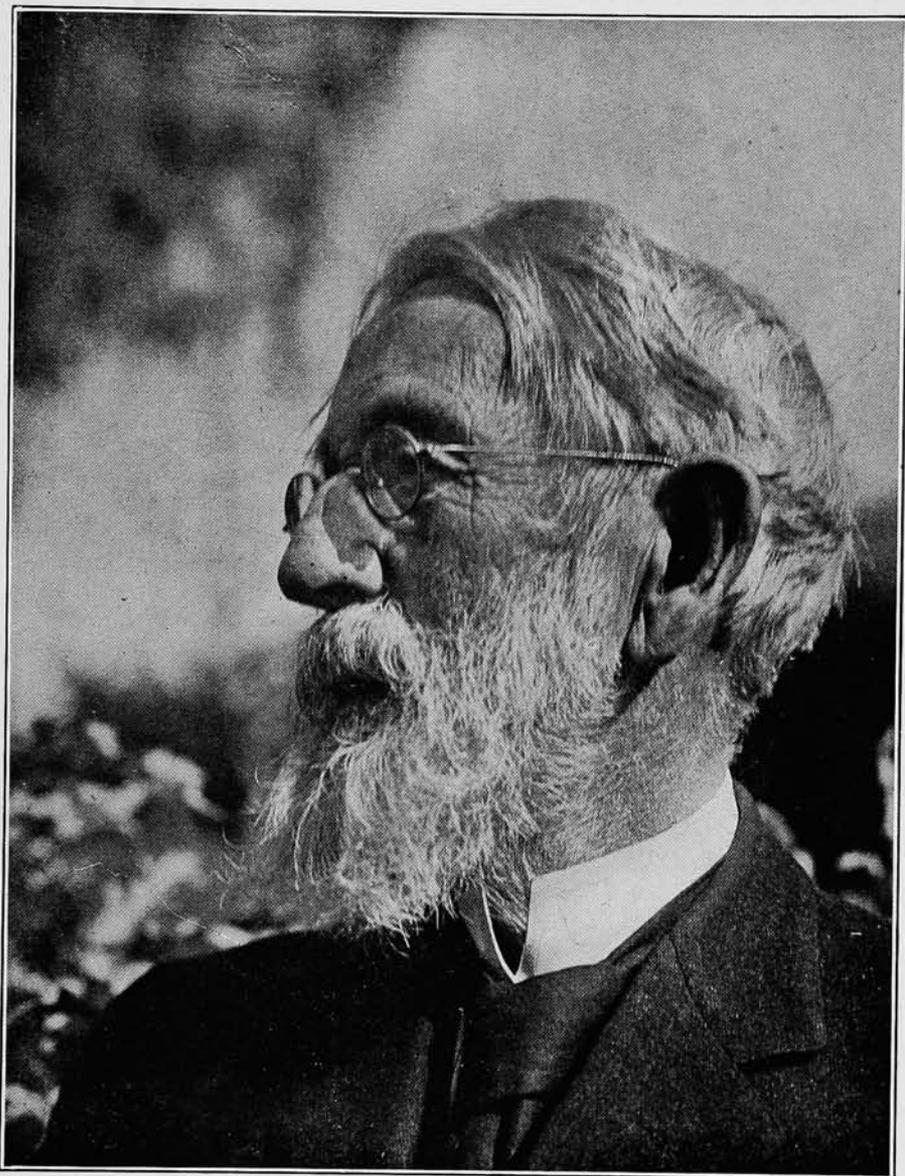


"But you told me it was best to rotate crops."

Gordon D. Rapp, a poultry major, comes from Long Island. Gordon joined the Countryman staff this year.

Farm Boy to College Dean

By WARREN WIGSTEN '50



Isaac Phillip Roberts—Our First Dean

The old man sat erect, head tilted slightly upward. The camera clicked. Isaac Phillips Roberts stepped down from his chair, thanked the cameraman, and walked away with a firm step. His life of active work was done. His photograph was now recorded for the files of Cornell University.

What kind of man lived behind those specs and long whiskers? What had he done during all the years which showed so plainly in his wrinkled face?

The story of Professor Roberts, at once farmer, teacher, scientist,

and leader, should offer incentive to every man who is now, or ever has been, a student in the College of Agriculture at Cornell. Most people know only that an old building on the Ag campus bears his name. They are quite unaware of the role he played in making the Ag school what it is today.

Professor Roberts held the position of Dean of the College of Agriculture for thirty years. He arrived in 1873, five years after the College was established, and remained until he reached retirement age in 1903. He had been born and

raised on a farm and had received his formal education at Seneca Academy on Cayuga Lake. He spent thirteen years in Iowa, operating his own farm for a while, and later working and teaching at the Iowa Agricultural College. He brought with him no degrees, but he did bring to Cornell a practical knowledge of farmers and their problems.

Early Struggle

The first years were the hardest and progress was necessarily slow. The farm consisted of eighty acres of stony, unproductive land. The Professor and his few associates spent years in cleaning up, fertilizing, and in other ways improving this tract. They set up a weed eradication program and sought new and more intensive uses for the land. Roberts was always anxious to discover what new crop combinations were being tried out by farmers throughout the state. He made frequent visits to various sections and was quick to adopt new methods if they gave reasonable assurance of higher yields. While at Cornell he more than doubled the average crop production of its eighty acres and at the same time developed a very creditable dairy herd. The original herd numbered twelve, low producing, nondescript animals. He introduced several popular breeds of purebreds and by rigorous selection brought annual milk production to over eight thousand pounds per cow.

Big Red Barn

In 1881, this master of all trades designed and directed construction of the University Big Red Barn near the spot where Martha Van Rensselaer Hall now stands. As the Professor himself said in his autobiography: "Provision was made for everything a barn should contain except poultry—which it should not contain." Roberts designed it with the idea of saving labor in caring for farm animals

(Continued on next page)

India's Always Settlement

an embryonic college of agriculture

By FRED TRUMP '46

and it served its purpose well for many years. The barn was taken down in 1912 to make way for new campus buildings.

During his tenure as dean, Professor Roberts was called on to make many decisions as a pioneering leader in the field. He met problems directly and was willing to admit mistakes. From the beginning, his main objective was to maintain a model farm which, at the same time, would serve as a practical laboratory for investigation and instruction.

Succeeded by Friend

Isaac Roberts retired at seventy but retained his connections with Cornell as professor emeritus. He lived twenty-five years longer, writing, reading, and studying; maintaining until the end a keen interest in agriculture. His old friend and successor as dean, L. H. Bailey, had this to say about the Professor: "He loved the farm; from the rail fence to the back lot, the trees in the pasture, the wood-side, the orchard, every animal in stall or field, the high land and the low land, all were his to walk over, to question, to inspect with care, and to improve." The courage and steadfastness of purpose of Dean Roberts, his open and receptive mind, and his interest in all fields of endeavor, whether in the laboratory or on the farm, won him the love and respect of all.

Public Speaking Stage Set for Feb. 25

The date of the first elimination of the Rice Public Speaking Stage has been set for February 25, 1947 at 7 p.m.

The contest is open to all girls in the College of Home Economics. Speeches are to be of three minute's length on any topic of interest to women.

First prize for the contest is one hundred dollars and the girl who places second in the finals will receive twenty-five dollars.

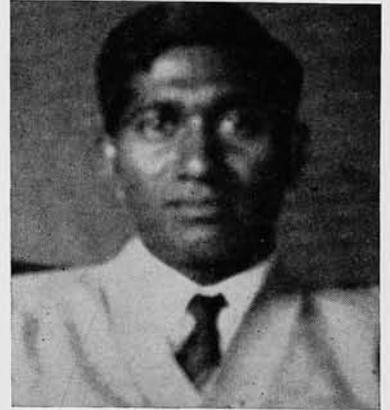
Few of us realize how widely the seed of the spirit of Cornell, particularly the College of Agriculture, has been scattered throughout the world, and how these seeds are slowly growing into trees to produce more seed. Taking graduate work in rural sociology and rural education at Cornell is Mr. V. T. George of Travancore State, India. Mr. George, now realizing his dream of many years, to be here at Cornell, is a member of the Syrian Christian Church founded in southern India in 52 A.D.

Mr. George is one of the guiding lights of a unique and inspired project in Travancore called the Always Settlement, which is helping the untouchables to rise from their worse than miserable existence, to make them useful members of society, to make them literate and self-supporting, and to break down the age-old prejudice against them.

In 1927 ten small outcaste boys gathered together in a small thatched hut on a three acre plot of land to form the Always Settlement, which today has eighty acres of land, half of which is farmland. There are a hundred boys and girls in the school, which is partially self-supported by the farm and the carpentry and weaving shops which are part of the school.

Mr. George joined the Settlement in 1933 upon graduation from Union Christian College, and in 1934 became one of the six directors of the project. He went to the Agricultural Institute of Allahabad for two years, where he met Dr. Snyder, head of the animal husbandry department, who had shortly before come from Cornell. When Mr. George returned to Always in 1936 he became head of the agricultural department at the Settlement.

Fred Trump is back as a Sophomore after three years in the Army. He intends to specialize in ag journalism when he graduates.



V. T. George

From 1942 to 1944 he was in charge of the entire settlement.

In 1938, Cochin State granted the project two hundred acres of land, and at present thirteen families, who as children completed their training at the Settlement, have already been given a house, some capital and three acres of land. The directors hope to settle fifty families there, with fifty acres set aside for schools, churches, and industries in which to begin another project.

In 1942 Mr. George started a three cow dairy, which has grown to a twelve cow herd that averages eight pounds of milk per cow each day. This is about half the average milk production of New York state but twice that of India. In 1944 the Government of Travancore brought electricity to the Settlement, which made possible an electric pump to irrigate the rice fields during the dry winter season, and thus increase the yield from 1000 to 2069 pounds per acre.

Always Settlement has only a grammar school at present, but they hope to establish a high school. They hope to improve the dairy and the carpentry and weaving shops, and establish courses in electrical and mechanical engineering, tailoring, cobbling and business work. They hope to establish agricultural and technical training at Union Christian College which is now an Arts College.

Introducing Your Friends



Allen Webster

Allen Webster comes from Clinton Corners in Dutchess County, where he plans to return to operate a dairy farm when he graduates in June, 1948. He is majoring in Animal Husbandry now. In 1939 he graduated from Oakwood High in Poughkeepsie, and came to Cornell in the Fall of 1940. He was active in many sports in high school.

A knee injury received while playing football in school, led him to go out for the crew instead of football when he came to Cornell. Al Webster was on the Varsity crew during the 1942 season. He was on the Freshman crew in 1941, and has gone out for the crew again this season, after an absence of five years from the University.

In June '42 Al left school to join the Army Air Forces. He took pilot training in Texas and went over to Italy, where he flew one tour with the 15th Air Force. In July, 1944 on the first mission of his second tour his plane was shot down over Linz, Austria, and he was a prisoner of war until May, 1945.

He married Jean Perry of Poughkeepsie in December, 1945 and returned to Cornell this fall. Al joined AGR fraternity in 1941 and was also elected to Aleph Semach, the society of Varsity lettermen. He is a member of the Grange at home, and is a member of the Newman Club and the Crew Club.



Fanny Weiss

Fanny Weiss claims the unique distinction of being the only song leader in Cornell's long history who can neither carry a tune nor sing in anything but a monotone. This is not the only outstanding thing about Fanny, she has, as well, a head of flaming copper hair, well suited to her live-wire personality.

Fanny, a sophomore in the College of Home Economics, is majoring in textiles. In Lafayette High School in Buffalo, N. Y., she was the junior class historian and president of the Junior Red Cross. She is class songleader and is on the Willard Straight Poster Committee. The Christmas windows at the Straight were the result of her inspiration and execution. In the field of athletics, tennis and riding arouse her whole-hearted support, with the single reservation that the riding must be done on the horse, not through the air.

Fanny declares that she has seldom become fond of any one place, but that Cornell has won her heart.

Cornell is not an unalloyed pleasure, Fanny admits. She feels that the male element does not properly appreciate the co-ed; that they do not give credit where credit is due; that they spread false rumors and make unfavorable comparisons with the Syracuse girls. The subject of girl cheerleaders stirs her to violence.



William Quinn

Bill came to Cornell in the fall of 1940 from the old Holister Farm at Camillus, New York. He had just been awarded a Sears-Roebuck scholarship and felt as if he had the world by the tail. He became a member of the Round-up Club, the Newman Club, and the 4-H Club. In 1941 Bill won his freshman numerals in cross country, became a member of the business board of the Cornell Countryman, was freshman winner of the Danforth Fellowship and was pledged by Alpha Zeta Fraternity.

In February 1943, Bill was pledged by the USAAF and shortly initiated in the 20th Air Force. For the next year or more he kept busy flying supplies over the "Hump."

When he returned to Cornell in March 1946, his old friends found that he had not lost a bit of his old enthusiasm, or Irish sense of repartee.

Bill immediately resumed both his scholastic and social activities. Last Spring, he was elected to the Ag-Domecon Council, took an active part in intramural athletics and was elected Social Chairman of Alpha Zeta.

He likes brunettes, is partial to red heads, prefers blondes, but claims that statistics are more reliable. Bill will receive his B.S. with a major in Agricultural Economics at the end of this term.

Club News

By BUD STANTON '49



Bev Pratt

Your representative in the Ag-Domecon Council, Bev has gained much "trouble-shooting" experience which will help her in future 4-H extension work.

Her newest assignment is the vice-chairmanship of the Country Holiday, the farm and home weekend scheduled for April 25th and 26th. When Bev was elected to Ag-Domecon last spring, she observed, "The Ag-Domecon Council should be the leader in bringing the Agriculture and Home Economics schools to a more unified upper campus, by sponsoring all-college functions and making them go over in a big way."

Bev remains active in W.S.G.A. She was cottage vice-president and on the Sophomore Class council. Now part of Residence Council, and honorary member of the House of Representatives, Bev serves as president of the Circle.

Cornell United Religious Work has interested Bev. She belonged to the Freshman Club and assisted on the Membership and Recording committee as a sophomore. This year she is co-chairman of the Wesley Foundation Friday Worship.

For her sorority Alpha Xi Delta, Bev has the trying responsibility of rushing chairman. Bev is also a member of Pan-Hellenic Council, Home Economics Club, and 4-H Extension Club.

The new president of the *Ag Domecon Council* is Warren Wilson who succeeds Malcolm MacDonald, whose resignation was received by the council last month. Replacing Warren as vice president is Ned Bandler. To fill the vacancy on the council left by Malcolm MacDonald, Leonard Cohen, next ranking student according to last spring's election, has been declared a member. James Egan, freshman in the College of Agriculture, has been selected to represent his class from the two colleges until the regular election in May.

The annual January Thaw sponsored by *Cornell Grange*, held in the Memorial Room of Willard Straight was attended by more than 200 students. Music for the round and square dancing was furnished by Benny's Bluebirds. Ernest Schaufler and Odel Martin were co-chairman of the event. Anna Kovac represented *Cornell Grange* at the annual session of the state grange held in Saratoga Springs in December. Mrs. Martha Eddy, executive committee member, was also in attendance. Guests at the first meeting in January were Mr. and Mrs. Donald Fellows, Master of Ulysses Grange and Pomona Lecturer of Tompkins County respectively. Lecturer Margery Harris showed two movies on public health control and explained some of the activities of the New York State Tuberculosis Association.

The *University 4-H Extension* club held its New Year's party in the Plant Science Seminar Room, with Anne Dickinson, Eleanor Hamilton, Ray Rabeler, and Andy Magacs as the committee in charge. The basketball team has participated in two intramural games and is rounding into shape under A. Morris Wood, captain.

The *Round-Up* club has selected Pat King as superintendent of its annual livestock fitting and showing contest to be held April 26th. He will be assisted by Donald Holmes. Mr. Ralph Space, dairyman from Dryden, spoke to the club on progressive dairying as he

saw it, illustrating his ideas from practices carried out on his own farm. John Dewey, manager of the Dairy judging contest, announced Maurice Mix with a score of 584 as winner of the junior division and high man in the contest. Second was Bernard Stanton with 578 and third, Germain Marion with a score of 572 which also made him winner of the senior division. The other five high individuals in each division were: Junior — Warren Wigsten, 555; George Teanow, 536; and Robert Moore, 535; and Senior—Francis Secrist, 567; Donald Holmes, 556; Stewart Fish, 550; and Abram Relyea, 544.

Members of *Alpha Gamma Rho* graduating this term are Charles Stansbury, Grand Noble Ruler, John A. Murray, Paul Barrett, and Donald Ferretti. Succeeding Stansbury as Grand Noble Ruler will be Edward Stapleton.

JOURNALISM FRATERNITY REORGANIZES

Pi Delta Epsilon, student honorary fraternity in journalism, has recently reorganized its Cornell chapter. Among the members are students from the staffs of all the campus publications. The organization's purpose is to give these people a chance to exchange their problems and benefit from each other's experience.

Campus publications whose staffs are represented in Pi Delta Epsilon are The Cornell Sun, The Widow, The Cornell Era, The Cornellian, The Cornell Engineer, and the Countryman.

The first initiation took place at Willard Straight Hall on February first. Upper campus students in the group are George Axinn, Ag. '47, Pres.; Joan Dahlberg, H. E. '49, Leonard Cohen, Ag. '47, Bill Malick, Ag. '47, John Sterling, Ag. '48, Edgar Van Zandt, Ag. '49, and Joan Weisberg, Ag. '47. Advisor to the group is Professor William B. Ward, Head of the Department of Extension Teaching and Information of the College of Agriculture.

Veterans In Home Ec

By **MARY FARRELL '50**
and **ELEANOR MARCHIGIANI '50**

The GI Bill of Rights is usually thought of in connection with men, but they are not the only ones to derive benefits from it. Women who were formerly in the WAC, WAVES and SPARS are now enrolling in colleges and schools all over the country, and the College of Home Economics at Cornell boasts an enrollment of ten ex-servicewomen as regular students.

Miss Helen McKercher from Canada had been connected with extension work in Home Economics with the Ontario Department of Agriculture previous to her entry into the Women's Royal Canadian Navy Service or "WRENS."

She received the rank of lieutenant and was one of the first of four Wrens to be assigned to the post of Supply Officer at Digby, Nova Scotia.

Miss McKercher has attended McDonald Institute in Guelph, On-

tario and is now working for her B.S. at Cornell. She plans to return to her position with the Ontario Department of Agriculture from which she is on leave of absence, subsequent to receiving her degree.

As assistant building director of the Y.M.C.A. in Brooklyn, N. Y., Miss Edna Crothers felt that her experience in the directing of girl's recreation would prove helpful in the mammoth recreational projects that were being inaugurated for the benefit of the Waves. She served in the capacity of Specialist S 1/c and filled in her spare time by receiving special permission to act as Captain of a mobile unit for the American Red Cross.

Miss Crothers received her B.A. degree at the University of Washington, her I.M. at Pratt Institute, and is now working for her B.S. and M.S. at Cornell.

Another Cornellian in Home Economics who at one time served with the WAVES is Mrs. Katherine C. Simmons of Montcalm, New Jersey, who is planning to major in Child Development. Her opinion of Cornell was summed up with, "I love it."

Miss Gertrude Kanaley of Mohawk, N. Y. left her job in a war plant to enlist in the WAVES. She served for twenty-six months, achieved the rating of Mailman 1/c, and was stationed at the Fleet Post Office in New York. Miss Kanaley is interested in foods and hopes to become a dietitian.

"I was never sorry I joined," says Miss Agnes Dale, former WAVE of Elba, N. Y. She left her stenographic position to serve in the WAVES for two and a half years, and received the rating of Radioman 3/c. She later decided that since Cornell had "the best Home Economics College in the country," she would take advantage of the G.I. Bill to realize her desire to become a dietitian.

(Continued on page 20)



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Above: International Mechanical Cotton Picker. New plant under construction at Memphis, Tenn., will build this machine in limited numbers this year.



Above: McCormick-Deering 123-SP Self-Propelled Combine. Other coming International developments: smaller combines, tractor touch-control, refrigeration.



Above: McCormick-Deering One-Man Pickup Twine Baler. Many other new hay machines are in various stages of development by International Harvester engineers.



Above: The New International No. 24 2-Row Tractor-Mounted Corn Picker. Coming International machines include new 1-row corn pickers and cut-off corn pickers.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

Power Farming Equipment

Former Student Notes

1934

Norma Kenfield, a tax analyst with the GLF, is engaged to Richard S. Pieters. They plan to be married early in the summer of 1946.

1939

Robert Hurst writes that he has been discharged from the service and is now "farming back in dear old Pytchley" Grange, Northlands, England.

1940

Belle Ayers, now Mrs. James Plunket, of Warwick, New York has a son, James Plunket, Jr., who was born on July 7, 1947.

1941

Ruth Marshall Kibbey sailed for Scotland with her small son on December 14 to join her husband, Richard Kibbey, who is studying medicine at Edinburgh.

George Rothwell, after fourteen months service in the Army and extensive travels throughout France,

Sweden and Russia as a United States State Department agricultural representative in the Division of Research for Europe, is now living in Washington, D. C. with his wife, *Naomi Donager Rothwell*.

1942

June Dukinfield (Mrs. George Darfler) has a son, William George, who was born on October 18, 1946. The Dukinfields live in Salem, New York.

Charlotte Cromby is now Mrs. Harold Hazen of Baltimore, Maryland.

Evelyn Van Tyne was married to Stafford C. Morrison on January 5, 1946. Mrs. Morrison is working as a technician in the Dupont Research Lab in Newark, New Jersey.

1943

Katherine Petzold was married to Clarence Victor Jr. on October 5, 1946. Katherine was Assistant Dietitian at Mercy Hospital in

Pittsfield. The Victors are now living in Ithaca while he finishes his engineering course.

Sarah Storm Shoemaker has a son, Franklin C. Wells Shoemaker, Jr., who was born on November 5, 1946. The Shoemakers are living in Asheville, North Carolina.

Mrs. Thomas Johnson, the former *Barbara Larrabee*, is teaching hygiene at the West Junior High School in Binghamton.

Vera Alderson, Assistant State Supervisor of the Home Economics Department of the State Education Department in Fargo, North Dakota, has written a book—*Home and Family Living*—which is being used as a guidebook in Seattle public schools.

1944

Louise Flux, a dietitian in the cafeteria of the National Fire Insurance Company in Hartford, is engaged to Ensign Joseph M. Phelps of the USNR.

Ruth Caplan is an instructor in the Department of Foods and Nutrition at the University of Colorado.

Lesson for Tomorrow



Tomorrow's leaders of the agricultural industry—the students of today—can profit by the wartime lesson in cooperation learned by the meat industry. Remember—your success as individuals is dependent on the success of the entire industry. Tuck away this thought for the future—your future. Resolve that you will bring into the business—together with the specialized knowledge you are acquiring—the ability to cooperate. Help to continue the spirit which made possible the industry's great record of production during the war. Together—we can all succeed.

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What do I Want to be?

A Farmers Wife

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And if I Have My Way, We'll be a League Family

Alice Tarbell, pretty 19 year old Cornell Coed, is a firm believer in the future of dairy farming in the New York Milk Shed. Alice is a farm girl and she knows about the dairy business from actual experience. Coming from a farm near North Bangor, in Franklin County, N. Y., where her father has raised purebred cattle and marketed milk through the Dairymen's League as long as she can remember, Alice owns a herd of dairy cows in her own right and has been selected 4-H Girl Holstein Champion in New York State.

A Blue Ribbon Winner

Alice Tarbell not only has her own herd of nine purebred cattle, but she knows what caring for them means — how to feed them for economical production, how to show and judge dairy cattle and how to keep records on milk production and its costs. The blue ribbons won in competition with other 4-H Club members prove her ability. At the Franklin County Fair she won the Grand Champion Showmanship Awards in 1942 and '43, and had the Grand Champion Holstein Female in 1943. Her dairy records were rated first in New York State 4-H Club competition in 1945. In both 1944 and '45 she won the county dairy demonstration contests and placed second in county dairy cattle judging. Her ability as a leader of young people is demonstrated by the way she has stimulated the organization of Young Cooperators throughout Northern New York. And, as evidence of her all around ability, she represented New York State at the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago as Achievement Winner in 1945. Her prowess in homemaking is as great as that in dairy work. As a matter of fact she pays part of her way through Cornell by canning food for a school cafeteria near her home. She is now attending the College of Home Economics at Cornell, where she is active in the post-war program of the Dairymen's League Young Co-operators.

Her Goal . . . Life on a Good Dairy Farm

All of the things Alice has accomplished and everything she does are to her, preparation for a life on a good dairy farm here in the New York Milk Shed. She believes in the Dairymen's League for she knows that the goal set by her father and the thousands of other dairymen who helped build the League was and is to insure for dairy farmers and their families a better standard of living that will give them the way of life to which they are entitled.

"Farm families working together through such organizations as the Dairymen's League," says Alice Tarbell, "can make dairy farms in the New York Milk Shed the best places in the world to live. What do I want to become? A farmer's wife, of course."



DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION





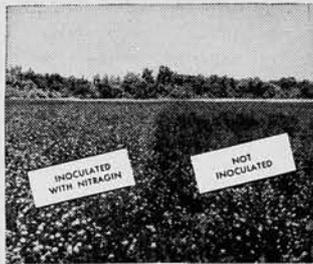
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Half of this thirty-acre field of red clover was inoculated with NITRAGIN. It cost only 75c and produced extra seed worth \$390.00.

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Get these bulletins—they tell how to grow better legumes . . . how inoculated legumes take nitrogen from the air to produce better stands, bigger yields and richer hay . . . how they boost soil fertility. Drop us a card for your copies.



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Special attention to Ice Cream orders for Meetings, Fraternities, Sororities, Concessions, Dinners, Dances or Parties.

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Former Student Notes

1945

Mrs. Walter J. Hickey, the former Sarah Leivy, is working with Cornell Res Halls as a bookkeeper.

Suzanne Jameson was married to James H. Van Arsdale III on November 30, 1946 at Castile, New York.

Leon ("Doc") de Correvont is now at West Point. Doc was in town this fall with the Army soccer team.

P.F.C. Wallace Veeder hopes to be out of the army in time to be back on the Hill for spring term. He is now with the medics at Fort Lewis.

1946

Lynn Myers is working in the advertising department of a large Buffalo store.

Pat McInerney is now teaching home economics at Southampton, Long Island.

Pat Carpenter is teaching in Salamanca.

Marilyn Manger is doing interior decorating work in Buffalo.

Alma Cook is Assistant 4-H Agent in Erie County.

Aleta Getman is Assistant 4-H Agent in Tompkins County.

Jane Woodworth is Assistant Home Demonstration Agent in St. Lawrence County.

Ruth Van Scoter recently became engaged to Gordon Henry of Skaneateles. Ruth is Assistant 4-H Agent in Cayuga County. Gordon formerly attended the College of Agriculture.

Eileen Carbery is teaching home ec in Rye, New York.

Virginia Wade Miller was married to N. Wayne Walkup on August 25 at Emlenton, Pennsylvania. Before her marriage, Virginia was a home ec teacher at Haledon, New Jersey.

HOLSTEINS — THE FARM COW

Holsteins lead all breeds in yearly milk production — and make most profitable use of farm-grown roughages. The calves are large, easily raised for herd replacements, or they bring good returns for veal — and the old cows are valuable for beef when their milking days are over.

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“...and it grew
LIKE SIXTY”



THERE have been, in this country, prophets of doom without end. They've looked into their murky crystal ball and foretold the dismal end of our country, our freedom, and our civilization. They've watched through wars, panics, and financial depressions, and predicted, in each case, the end of all the things upon which America is built and for which it stands. Yet, in spite of all their prophecy, the country came through “and it grew like sixty”.

In spite of present prophets of doom, our country will continue to develop and grow, as long as free, intelligent enterprise guides productivity of the soil, from which all wealth springs, and of industry which fabricates the produce of the soil. As long as free enterprise is guided by native intelligence broadened by free education, the developments of the future will exceed, by far, those of the awe-inspiring past, and our country, repeating its illustrious history, will continue to “grow like sixty”.



JOHN DEERE • MOLINE • ILLINOIS

Veterans in Home Ec.

(Continued from page 14)

Dietetics is also the field for Miss Virginia Brooks, a native of Corning, N. Y. A "pre-war" Cornellian, she had completed her first term here when she decided to enlist in the WAVES. She was in service for nineteen months, and held the rating of Specialist Q 3/c. Knowing that she couldn't find a better course in food and nutrition than that offered at Cornell, she returned to the College this year.

Miss Sarah Knowles of Jamaica, N. Y. was another who felt the urge to be of some help in the war effort. She left her secretarial position with the Evenson and Sons Private Brand Soap Co. in New York City to enlist in the WAVES. As a Petty Officer 3/c she helped send out crash equipment for downed planes, coordinated searches for missing planes and sent escorts for planes in trouble.

Esther Clark of Ithaca chose the WACs as the branch in which to enlist when, after debating between a war industry job and the service,

she decided on the latter.

Miss Clark served in the Air Corps for two years and held the rating of corporal at the time of her discharge. She decided on Cornell not only because of its proximity, but mainly because the course in Adult Extension Work in which she is interested is one of the best in the country.

Miss Bertha Scheffel of Staten Island saw a good bit of the world during her sojourn in the WACs. She spent one and a half of her three years in service overseas where she was stationed first in France and then in England, and was discharged in England with the rating of Staff Sergeant.

Miss Scheffel expects big things of Cornell where she is now studying preparatory to a career in merchandizing. So far she claims it not only has lived up to her expectations, but has far surpassed them.

A colorful career in the WACs was that of Miss Evelyn C. Jones from far away Alexander City, Alabama. Miss Jones worked in a stenographic capacity in Washington, D. C. prior to her enlistment.

She was associated then with the Operational Division War Department General Staff and wrote up current histories about the battles fought in the Pacific theater of war. A map she drew up showing dates of operation and the dates of surrender of various Jap garrisons was adopted by the United States Military Academy at West Point for official use.

Miss Jones served in that capacity for three years during which time she received the rating of T/Sgt. and was personally presented with the Army Commendation ribbon by General Eisenhower.

She chose Cornell as the college from which to get her degree for Institutional Management because she knew that here she would be "offered the highest possible standards and a well rounded course."

Each of the ten women interviewed expressed the reason for her choice of Cornell in her own way, and though their interests vary, all agree that its Home Economics College is superlative in offering the best preparation for careers in Home Economics.

**Come early for your Books
and Supplies for the
Second Term**

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**We pay 50% in cash for books
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Our Business is Building Milking Machines...

NOT RAISING CALVES

Extension Bulletin 269

Revised, May 1941



Raising Dairy Calves

EXTENSION SERVICE
State College of Washington
Pullman, Washington

But so many people have asked us so many questions about the raising of calves, that it seemed a good idea to look over the available college bulletins...we found one that everybody here seems to think is mighty good.

We bought a big supply of them and you can have a copy free...all you have to do is ask for it.



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FOR JUNIOR WEEK**

We're all ready to tackle all of these jobs, plus our regular routine of sales and service. Come in and watch us work.



THE CORNELL CO-OP

Barnes Hall

On The Campus

Tomato Blight

(Continued from page 6)

Whether or not these measures can completely control late blight probably will not be determined in one summer. A warm, dry season this year would more effectively curb the spread of the disease than any sprays. If southern seedbed farmers take measures to make sure that no diseased transplants are shipped north, that precaution can also cut down crop losses. Regardless of what changes are made, or what the weather may be, the industry can not afford to suffer losses comparable to those of 1946. Regular spraying with a blight fungicide will be generally practiced as good, cheap crop insurance.

With this issue the *Countryman* is compelled to increase its single copy and subscription prices. This action is necessary primarily because of increased printing and paper costs.

**It's Been A Pleasure
To Have Served You
During The Past Term**



**STUDENT
AGENCIES
INC.**



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ZINC

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The U.S. Bureau of Standards, Circular #80, says, "... by far the best" protective metallic coating for rust-proofing iron or steel is ZINC. Zinc, in the form of galvanizing, protects against rust in TWO WAYS: First, by simple coverage, with a sheath of rust-resistant metal . . . Second, by electro-chemical action, or "sacrificial corrosion." That's why industry has long depended on ZINC to stop rust—cut costs—save materials. Heavy coatings pay—for the heavier the coating, the better the protection, the longer the service life and the lower the cost.

FREE BOOKLETS

WRITE TODAY for these valuable booklets: (1) Repair Manual on Galvanized Roofing & Siding (2) Facts About Galvanized Sheets (3) Use Metallic Zinc Paint to Protect Metal Surfaces (4) The Zinc Industry—Mine to Market.

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Up To Us

MISS AG-DOMECON

"The time has come, the walrus said, to talk of many things . . . of ships and shoes and sealing wax, of cabbages and queens." And speaking of queens . . . The Cornell Countryman is most highly honored to present, in conjunction with that highly renowned legislative body the Ag-Domecon Council, the first of a series of annual beauty contests, to be held for the purpose of crowning the Queen of the Upper Campus, the most ravishing specimen of feminine pulchritude from the ranks of the beauteous females of the colleges of Home Economics and Agriculture.

This contest shall be impartially conducted, and by the age old process of elimination, will endeavor to bring before the assembled students of all the University the Queen of the May. (The fact that the award will be made in April does in no way alter this honor.) For many exciting and grueling weeks of elimination, judges will select and reselect, narrowing the once mighty field down to a few dazzling specimens. The colossal climax of this mammoth event will come on the weekend of the 25th of April or "COUNTRY HOLIDAY" weekend, when the Queen of the Campus will be chosen and crowned at the Barton Hall dance. There she will receive her robes of office and shall hold court over the vast assemblage. As a fitting and proper climax to this triumph, she will have the honor of having her picture adorn the front cover of the Cornell Countryman for the gigantic COUNTRY HOLIDAY issue.

This contest commences Friday, January 24, 1947. All students of the colleges of Home Economics and Agriculture (female, that is) are entitled to compete. Merely send the name of a friend, with address and telephone number,* and picture to:

Beauty Contest Editor
% Cornell Countryman
Roberts Hall, Cornell U.
Ithaca, N. Y.

All entries will be given the most careful consideration. Send in the names of one or more of your friends and watch for the fireworks.

Watch for further announcements on the Miss Ag-Domecon 1947 contest.

(* For the fellows only—This is the perfect chance to get that blondes' phone number. Do it now!)

N.B.

COUNTRY HOLIDAY

When it became evident that there was to be no Farm and Home week this year, a group of students, the presidents of Agriculture and Home Economics Clubs, got together in the conference room in Roberts Hall to see what they could do about it.

It was generally agreed that participation in activities similar to those usually carried on during this week would be a source of worthwhile experience to the student body. The faculty had ruled that, since housing and dining facilities were strained to the limit, large groups could not be invited to the campus. The alternative became a student function, by students and for students. The decision reached that night was to put on a weekend of home and farm activities sometime during April. That group was also of the opinion that the Ag-Domecon Association should sponsor the affair.

Then the wheels began to turn. At the next Ag-Domecon meeting, a chairman was named for a steering committee to run the weekend. Members of this committee were chosen to head such things as program, publicity, the dance, livestock show, and other divisions. University permission was secured, and the event was scheduled on the University calendar for April 25 and 26. Deans were consulted, and an advisor was chosen. And after all this, the steering committee had its first meeting.

There were many problems to be discussed, and many decisions to be made. A tentative program, including such things as a Barton Hall dance (round and square, of course), a livestock show, plays in Bailey Hall, the Eastman stage, a general assembly of the agriculture and home economics students, nationally famous speakers, and other attractions was agreed upon.

Choosing a name was a major problem. It had to tell just what the weekend was about; it could not say *farm and home*; and it must satisfy both the girls in Home Ec. and the Aggies. After much discussion, the name "COUNTRY HOLIDAY" was accepted. A slogan to go with the name was also selected. It reads: "To further an understanding of home and farm recreation and culture."

One of the most difficult problems involved in getting started is the formation of committees to do the necessary work. The Round-Up Club has taken its share, and will put on the livestock show. Kermis is working on an evening's entertainment in Bailey Hall. The *Countryman* has lent all its facilities to the publicity committee. But this is just a beginning.

A committee to run the dance is being formed. Many students will be needed to do everything from decorating Barton Hall to signing name bands. The program committee will invite speakers and prepare a program. Another group will work with all the upper campus clubs in putting on exhibitions of their activities including a fashion show.

The Country Holiday will be the first venture of its kind by the Agriculture and Home Economics students, and it will be a success if the student body gets behind it and helps. It's a chance for us to show what we can do. It's a chance for many students to take part in a very practical experience. The opportunity is here, and from now on, its Up To Us.

TERRACES.. "Eaves troughs" for Your Farm



PICTURED here is Exhibit A in the case against soil erosion, a test tube filled with water from the mud-swollen Missouri River. There is unmistakable evidence in the $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch layer of fertile silt which has settled to the bottom of this glass tube. Here is a revealing sample of the 100,000,000 tons of topsoil swept away every year by this one river alone. When spring and summer rains begin, the Missouri's sediment load jumps from 10,000 to 3,000,000 tons a day. That's the topsoil equivalent of a 100-acre farm every five minutes.

Something can and is being done about it. Like almost every farming territory, the Missouri watershed needs "eaves troughs" — terraces and contour strips to control runoff water. Allis-Chalmers is co-operating with soil conservation engineers in demonstrating tractor methods of terracing with moldboard and disc plows, strip cropping, constructing ponds, waterways and reservoirs.

All these operations can be done with regular home-owned tractor equipment. Costly graders and heavy crawler tractors are no longer required.

By holding rain water on the slopes, modern tractor plows are providing life-giving moisture to crops and healing the cancerous erosion eating into our farmlands.

NEW HANDBOOK

"You Have What It Takes to Contour and Terrace"

Prepared by Allis-Chalmers engineers in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service. Pictures and diagrams show practical soil-saving measures with regular farm equipment. You may obtain a copy without charge from your local Allis-Chalmers dealer, or by writing to . . .

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In the strict sense of the word time cannot be saved, but the time to do a certain job or operation can be reduced and made easier.

In this respect Dependable MM machines and tractors are time savers. Time saved means *money saved*. On the farm, as every one knows, **PROFIT** is what is left after the operating and living costs have been deducted. Excessive repairs and breakdowns consume time and add to costs. MM Tractors and Machines are "built to do the work and stay young longer". They have an added margin of strength to stand the "gaff" and handle big loads under tough working conditions.

When it comes to harvesting the crops in record time farmers can depend on MM Huskors and Harvestors. On the one row Huskor floating snouts equipped with 3 gathering chains get and save the corn. The two row HUSKORS have 6 gathering

chains. 8 full length husking rolls on the one row and 12 on the two row Huskor together with extra long 53 1/2 inch snapping rolls provide added capacity. MM Huskors pick and husk cleanly up to 25 acres of corn per day—as much or more than 12 to 18 experienced husking hands can do.

The Harvester "69" shown, is the modern one-man combine that harvests all small grains, seed and bean crops efficiently. For proper handling of trash encountered in soybeans and other crops MM HARVESTORS have "extra capacity" adjustable chaffers and cleaning sieves.

To remove dockage from small grain and beans the Harvester "69" may be equipped with the Scour Kleen re-cleaner attachment as shown. MM MODERN MACHINERY is worth waiting for, and now is the time to learn the facts on all MM products saleable in your territory.

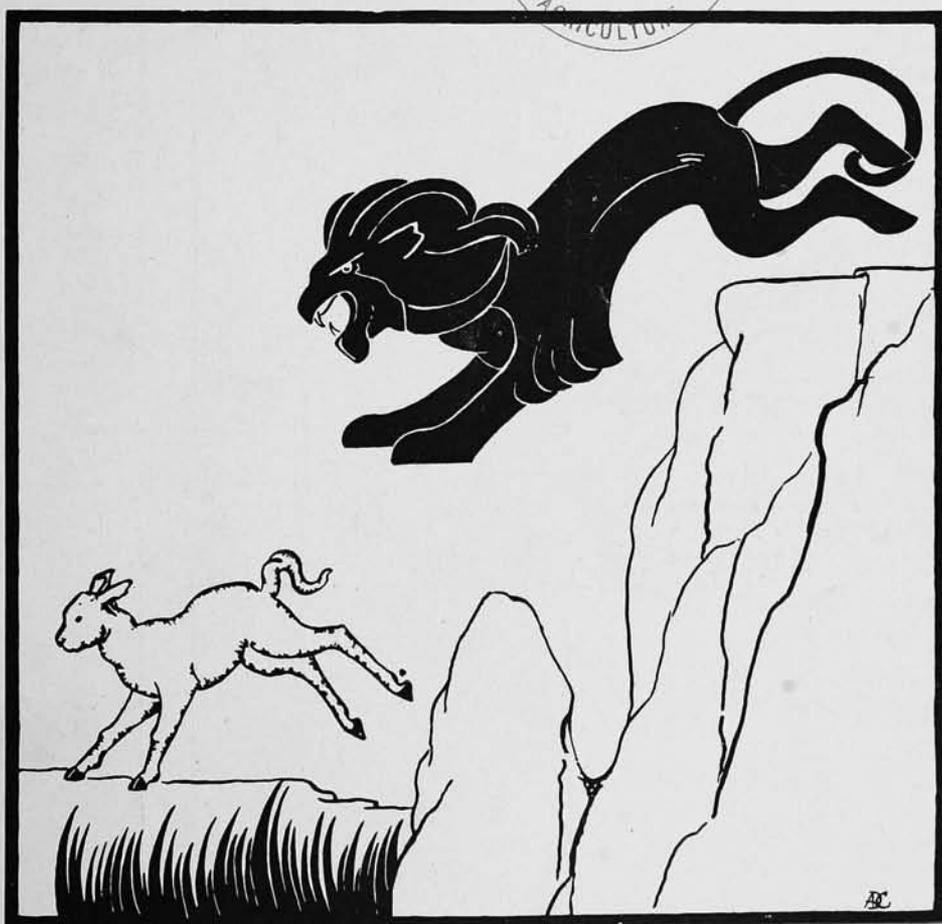
MODERN MACHINERY



MINNEAPOLIS-MOLINE POWER IMPLEMENT COMPANY
MINNEAPOLIS 1, MINNESOTA, U. S. A.

Vol. XLIV, March 1947, No. 6

The Cornell Countryman



Vote for the Ag-Domecon Queen

Campus to

GENERAL ELECTRIC

TAX AUTHORITY

The Story of

DONALD MILLHAM



THE average man who stewes over the filing of his annual tax return is apt to shake his head quizzically over Donald L. Millham.

While he was in charge of General Electric tax accounting, Don used to file more than 500 returns a year—and like it. In some years the sums he paid out in taxes exceeded the Company's net income by more than four times.

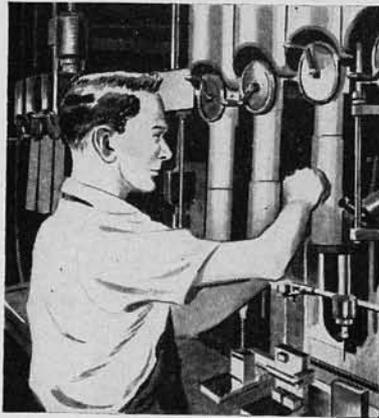
Although he has a new job today—the difficult and important one of Comptroller for the company—Don maintains an active interest in corporate taxation and is still considered one of the company's tax authorities.

A career in corporate taxation problems is, Don admits, short on glamor, long on hard and diligent work. In his early years with G.E. he had learned a great deal about business methods in the company's Business Training Courses, and had worked as an accountant and traveling auditor. But until 1935 he had little more to do with taxation than the filing of his own returns.

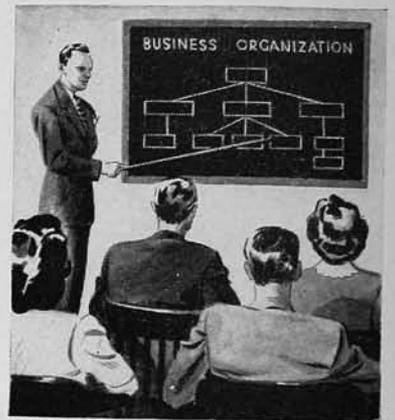
Then an opportunity opened in tax accounting. He took the offer and learned the background, the technical language, the legal complexities of his job as he did it.

By meeting the challenges of an exacting and constantly expanding field of endeavor, Donald Millham has made for himself a career with General Electric that is useful and important, and which has held his interest.

Next to schools and the U.S. Government, General Electric employs more college engineering graduates than any other organization.



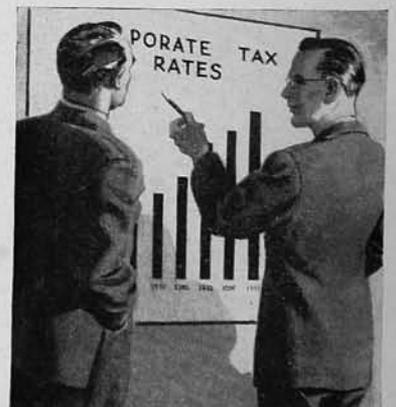
To help pay his way through Union College, Don worked for General Electric during summer vacations, operating a drill press.



After graduating with honors, he enrolled in the G-E Business Training Course, gained insight into modern business operation.



For five years Don worked as a travelling auditor, made a good record. In 1935, without any prior experience in taxation, he took over General Electric tax accounting.



Learning the job as he worked at it, he became the company's tax authority, filing 500 returns a year. Today he has the difficult and important job of Comptroller.

GENERAL  **ELECTRIC**

The Plowing Schogers Choose the NEW Firestone CHAMPION GROUND GRIP

CHAMPION FARMERS, and farmers generally, are changing to Firestone Champion Ground Grip tires . . . insisting upon them when they buy new tires . . . specifying them when they order new tractors.

The new Champion cleans up to 100% more effectively; pulls up to 62% more; lasts up to 91% longer. And it rolls more smoothly over highways.

There are sound reasons for this superiority. The curved connected traction bars flare out-

ward from the center, and mud falls freely from the wider shoulder openings. The high, pyramid-like bars cut into the soil with a cleaving action, and the connected bars take a powerful "center bite" in the heart of the traction zone.

Remember, Firestone Champions cost no more than ordinary tractor tires.

Copyright, 1947. The Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

They're called "The Plowing Schogers." Starting in 1930, Carl Schoger won six consecutive years in the National Plowing Match at Wheatland, Illinois. In 1930 and 1931 he won all three National Matches at Wheatland, Lily Lake, and Troy, Illinois. When he retired from competition in 1942, sons Clarence and Harry were ready to defend the family laurels.

Last fall, Clarence won the National Matches at Troy and Wheatland. Harry, the younger son, won first in his class at Troy and tied for first at Wheatland. The Schogers have always used Firestone Tires. You'll find new Champion Ground Grips on their tractors today.

Below, left to right—Clarence, Harry and Carl

Listen to the Voice of Firestone every Monday evening over NBC



OUT CLEANS

OUT PULLS

OUT LASTS

ANY OTHER TRACTOR TIRE

Northeastern Farmers Must have . . .

The Best Seed in the World

GOOD hay and pasture are necessary to economical livestock production in this area and every farmer knows that he can best produce milk and meat if he can feed plenty of good, green, luxuriant pasture all summer, and lots of leafy, legume hay in the winter. To grow that kind of roughage Northeastern farmers must start with good seed.

Careful Selection

Farmers have developed in G.L.F. a seed program that provides them with the best seed that can be had—seed of *known origin*. And to get the seed that Northeastern farmers need, G.L.F. goes clear across the country with buyers operating in eighteen states. Along in July these buyers start moving into California for Ladino clover; into the valleys of Idaho for alsike; Montana and Nebraska for alfalfa; into Michigan, Iowa and Indiana for red clover. By going right into the best producing territory G.L.F. seed buyers make certain that the seeds are adaptable for the Northeast and that they are free of weeds.

Efficient Processing

From eighteen states the seed bought by G.L.F. buyers moves into G.L.F. processing plants. There the most modern equipment in the world provides an efficient system of processing that enables G.L.F. to handle seed for patrons at the least possible cost.

This year the shortage of box cars threatens to slow up the movement of seed from the processing plant out to the farm, so G.L.F. is moving the seed earlier than ever before to take care of the thousands of farmers here in the Northeast who use G.L.F. seed to grow top-quality hay and pasture.

What to look for when buying good seed:

1. **Adaptability** — Make certain that the seed you purchase is the right variety for this territory. That it will produce under growing conditions here in the Northeast.
2. **Winter Hardiness** — The severe Northeastern winters are extremely hard on meadows and pastures. Seed should be selected only if it will produce plants that will not winter kill.
3. **Purity** — Check the tag on each bag of seed to see the amount of impurities and especially whether or not it contains noxious weed seeds that will plague in the future.
4. **Germination** — Only the part of the seed that will germinate is of any value. The higher the germination, the more you get for your money.



GLF

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.—The cooperative owned and controlled by the farmers it serves in New York, New Jersey, and northern Pennsylvania—

OFFICES, TERRACE HILL, ITHACA, N.Y.

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The Cornell Countryman

Founded 1903

Incorporated 1940

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Up to Us . . .

The students of the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics, through their Ag-Domecon Council are attempting to hold a Country Holiday Weekend. The date set is the 25th to the 27th of April.

As a part of this weekend, the steering committee has decided to put on a round and square dance in Barton Hall. This is not an unusual event, as similar affairs were often held during past Farm and Home Weeks. Large dances in Barton, sponsored by the student council, are a common occurrence.

There is a snag, however. Every other organization which has tried such an event has had some financial backing. Ag-Domecon has nothing. Should they, an elected body, sponsor this dance and go into debt, the members of the council will be personally accountable.

The Ag. and Home Ec. Colleges cannot help the council, they say, because they are on tight state and federal budgets which do not allow for such expenditures. In that case, how do the other state, land grant, Ag. and Home Ec. colleges cope with the situation?

In the majority of them there are activities fees which the students pay when they register, much the same as our Willard Straight fee. The funds supplied by these collections are set aside for the use of the councils on the campuses where they exist. They are used to put on dances, contests, livestock shows, and other student activities. Part is allotted to the campus 4-H, the Grange, the FFA, and in some states a portion goes to the college magazine.

At Cornell, the University would not collect such a fee for the state colleges. The Ag-Domecon Council, however, if authorized by the faculty of the colleges it represents, could do the collecting at registration. The faculty, in turn, would probably agree to the fee if the students could show that they wanted it.

How much would it be? What would we get from it? . . . Everything. If each student in the two colleges paid 50 cents at registra-

(Continued on page 11)

6-Point Fall Milk Program

For More Milk---More Income



"All 6 sound good to me."

Last year the College of Agriculture at Cornell University, in cooperation with county agricultural agents, farm organizations, and dairy industry, presented a Six-Point Milk Program to help farmers increase fall milk production for their own profit and to meet the needs of their market. This information, presented through meetings, printed publications, news and radio releases, Farm Bureau Newses, trade papers, a movie, and other media, helped bring 1946 fall milk production about 5 per cent above the year before. The advisory committee of the dairy industry and the college dairy committee have decided to continue this cooperative program throughout 1947, emphasizing these same six points:

- 1** Keep cows and heifers full of good roughage this summer.
- 2** Store some of the best hay for October and November feeding.
- 3** Feed grain as liberally as possible this summer.
- 4** Stable the herd before bad weather this fall.
- 5** Save milk by using a calf starter this fall.
- 6** Breed for more fall freshening.

New York State College of Agriculture
at
Cornell University

Snap Final

By Jane Wigsten '50



A unique final examination in the form of a fashion show was held in the Textiles and Clothing Department of the Home Economics College February 5. The Fashion Show was planned and presented by members of a T.C. course instructed by Mrs. Butt, Miss Humphrey, Miss Frost, and Miss Loving. Against the background of soft music, and accompanied by a description of each garment, the students modeled the clothes which they had made—wool dresses, afternoon dresses, wool suits and wraps, and evening dresses. The finished products were the result of many different considerations. First of all, each girl decided what kind of garment she wished to make—tailored or dressy, suit or dress. She then chose a suitable material and pattern to carry out her choice. In many cases patterns were changed in some way—through added drape, pleat, or peplum—so that the garment became individually suited. Designs were also studied in relation to the student's coloring and measurements.

Most of the wool dresses modeled in the Fashion Show were of plain colors, and owed their distinction to simple designs which could be dressed up or down through accessory changes. Gathered skirts, slightly longer than in past seasons, and wide dolman sleeves set the fashion highlights.

Miss Amelia Streif modeling a

yellow wool dress, used an interesting pocket design in the softly gathered skirt. Striking color combinations were achieved by Miss Eleanor Rose and Miss Donna Cranmer. Eleanor, tall and blonde, modeled a rose wool dress with which a wide brown belt was worn, and Donna used a gold belt on an otherwise plain aqua wool dress. The fact that the girls did not hesitate to overcome difficult tailoring problems was demonstrated by Miss Nancy Lehrback who made her dress of a green plaid. The time spent in matching the plaid throughout produced a uniformity of design which gave the dress a look of expense far exceeding the actual cost.

The group of afternoon and evening date dresses modeled featured straight skirts, drapes, modified bustles, and peplums. Again emphasis placed on excellent fit, original patterns, unusual fabrics, and tailoring details gave the clothes that "professional" look.

A two-piece suit modeled by Miss Mildred Gallik was constructed of a heavy black bengaline. This unusual fabric gave an otherwise simple pattern an entirely different appearance. Miss Shirley Haas made a light blue crepe afternoon dress, well suited to her blonde hair and

blue eyes, with a draped peplum in front and a modified bustle in back. Miss Dorothy Underwood styled a navy blue crepe dress with accents of chartreuse near the neck. She carried out this striking color combination further with a chartreuse band which she wore around her hair.

A softly flared skirt, row of tiny buttons from waist to neck, and interesting cap sleeve design made the rust crepe evening dress of Miss Roxanne Rosse outstanding. Completed in time for Junior Weekend, the design of the dress is such that it can be worn during both winter and summer months. Joyce Jarnigan, using the same basic pattern with some changes, modeled the white lame blouse with straight black skirt which she made.

An aqua wool suit with a straight skirt and high necked jacket modeled by Mrs. Virginia Taylor, and an aqua evening jacket with fuschia and black sequins applied on the wide push up sleeves made by Miss Janet Dingwall completed the clothes seen at the Fashion Show.

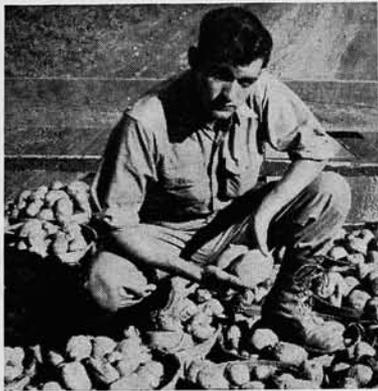
Jane Wigsten, a freshman in Home Ec, is an extension major. A new member of the staff, she comes from Horseheads.



Fashion show models. From left to right: Shirley Haas, Dorothy Underwood, Eleanor Rose, and Amelia Streif.

Cure For Sick Spuds

By Bob Clauson '50



Earl Mullen, Jr.—Cornell Ag. student, 4-H potato grower and ex-GI—examines a load of Chenango Blight Immune potatoes at the farm of A. J. Pratt of the Veg Crops Department. Earl tested a few of toes at the farm of A. J. Pratt of the Veg Batavia, New York.

Bright prospects await potato growers everywhere. Their most dreaded disease, the potato blight, has been ousted from the potato kingdom where it has reigned as king of all potato production problems since the beginning of potato growing. Blight immune potatoes head the parade of recent crop accomplishments, which includes the remarkable insecticide, DDT. Losses from disease injury will be decreased, fewer production operations will be necessary, and a commercial potato better adapted to specific areas will be available.

No other potato disease or insect pest has caused such injury or enormous losses as the late blight of potato, which first attracted the attention of New England farmers about 100 years ago. The disastrous Irish famine of 1845 was caused by an epidemic of this disease. Spraying and dusting have decreased these losses, but the operations are expensive and are not always effective.

The development of this new strain of potato dates back to about 1920 when Dr. D. K. Reddick, a Plant Pathologist at Cornell, was

engaged in work on the potato blight problem in its initial stages. This work included a trip to Europe in search of blight resistant varieties. Fred Ashworth, a Heuvelton, New York farmer, read of Dr. Reddick's attempts and wrote that he had obtained a variety of wild potato from Mexico which was frost resistant. The tubers were the size of marbles. Tests were then conducted at Cornell, and to the surprise of Doctor Reddick and his staff, this potato was not only blight resistant, but blight immune. For fourteen years a breeding program of crossing and back crossing was carried on in an effort to obtain a new variety of potato, that would carry the blight immunity of the Mexican wild potato, and the size, quality, and yield of a better American variety. Many potential prospects were realized. Gradually after selection tests, blight tests, field tests, and even cooking tests, several very promising varieties were produced.

Test Many Varieties

In 1945 the first tests reached the three-year stage. Several varieties looked good and were named. These included, Ashworth, Chenango, Empire, Placid, and Virgil. The 1946 tests gave evidence that others were worthy of a name. This group includes Cortland, Essex, Fillmore, Glenmeer, Hartford, Madison, and Snowdrift. In 1947 there will be one or more acres of certified seed produced of each of the twelve named varieties. A list of the growers will be available from the New York State Cooperative Seed Improvement Association after the 1947 spring plantings have been made. These varieties are also being tested in Canada, Washington, D.C., Florida, and Costa Rica. The Chenango, Fillmore, Placid, and Virgil will be tried on a small scale

by a hundred or more adult and 4-H growers this coming season.

Farmer Gets Credit

Doctor Reddick insists that credit also be given to Fred Ashworth, and to his four assistants who worked with him at various times during the last 15 years; Dr. Willard Crosier, Dr. W. R. Mills, Professor Phares Decker, and Dr. L. C. Peterson who is with Dr. Reddick at the present time.

In his praise of these potatoes, Associate Professor A. J. Pratt, of the Vegetable Crops Department at Cornell, comments, "Blight-proof potato varieties are destined to soon replace all of our existing varieties." The work is still being carried on. Doctors Reddick and Peterson are testing 15,000 new seedlings in one of the College of Agriculture's greenhouses this spring. Of these 11,400 are bred for scab resistance as well as blight immunity. Blight immunity is the latest word in potatoes.

Bob Clauson, a member of AGR, is interested in photography. He took many of the pictures used in this issue, including the one illustrating his article on blight resistant potatoes.

FOUR STAR EDITION

Professor and Mrs. William B. Ward announce the arrival of their fourth child, and second son, Alan Miller Ward, born on March 2, 1947. Alan weighed 7 lbs. 5 ozs., and celebrates his birthday on the same day as his brother. Professor Ward is a member of the Board of Directors of the *Countryman*.

MOTHERS

For A Week

By Marshall Hawes

There have been some changes, Joe. Claire and Grace have been graduated from the college. Arlene, Joan, and Pat are back in the lecture rooms—they will soon be through with college. It's someone else's turn now to live in the "practice house," to put the final brush marks on four years of school.

You've changed; a little older a little chubbier, heavier than you were last term, and a new tooth. Changes, Joe, sure enough for both you and the mothers who have to take care of you.

You are a lucky boy, Joe. And your mothers are lucky too. There are a lot of babies that end up in foundling homes. But you are one of the lucky few who has found his way as a practice baby into the homemaking apartments in Martha Van Rensselaer Hall.

You are getting the best of care. You're the center of a little world called Apartment A. If you cry, your "mother for a week" tries to fulfill your desires. When you are hungry, she sees to it that you are fed.

Phyllis (Reuning) was your mother for the first week of the term with Jane (Coolican) assisting her. Jane (Crittenden) was trying to keep the house in shape while Marilyn (Horn) managed the household. That left Jean (Paddock) and Georgia (Franklin) to cook the meals and keep the kitchen and dining room running.

Oh yes, we mustn't leave out Miss Johnson. Of course her title is Assistant Professor but she's more like one of the girls in the Apartment. She keeps a weather eye on things to make sure that they move in the right direction, to make sure that you, Joe, don't get mothered too much.

When it is your play time, it is

the girls' play time. That is their chance to see how your "mother for a week" is taking care of you. Oh yes, you have lots of interested spectators.

Last term the girls' boy friends would drop in. You were a panic, and how they loved it. They were the ones who would have spoiled you if it had been permitted.

One afternoon when you and Bob were alone in the front room, you started to cry. Poor Bob, he didn't know what to do, but he made a nice try.

"Joseph, be quiet! ! ! . . . Don't cry, be a good boy Joseph—aww Joe, please don't cry . . ."

And all of the rest of the dear, sweet people who "dropped" in to see you. Even Miss "Whosit" paid you a visit. She waltzed over to your crib, gave one quick glance and cooed "Oh, isn't he too cu-u-te."

Yes, Joe, your "mothers-for-a-week" are learning too. They are gaining more from the experience than you are.

They are gaining self-confidence, poise, in addition to the practical knowledge that Apartment A is bringing them. Now they will have a glimpse of what real home life can be like. They have learned to budget their time, to plan meals for a group, to entertain callers and guests; in short, they have learned to assume all the responsibilities of a well-managed household.

At the end of the year you will be adopted into a home that you can call your own. These girls will be out in the world, headed each in her own direction. But there is a gleam in their eyes which suggests that the seven weeks in Apartment A with "pal Joey" is going to have a profound effect on their whole lives.

Sure, Joe, one week at a time isn't much but that's the way life comes, one week at a time.

So 'bye for now and thanks Joe.

Marshall Hawes, a recent addition to the Countryman staff is an Ag Special from Hannibal, New York.



"Mothers for a week" from Apartment A. L to r: Phyllis Yeuning, Jane Coolican, Jean Paddock, Joe, Miss Johnson, Georgia Franklin, Marilyn Horn, Jane Crittendon.

Miss Ag-Domecon



Miss Inger Molmen
Home Ec '49



Miss Jeanne Brodeur
Home Ec '49



Miss Marityn King
Home Ec '48

It's Up

These are the six co-eds who have been chosen as semi-finalists in the Ag-Domecon Upper Campus Queen contest sponsored by the Cornell Countryman as a feature of the "Country Holiday" weekend.

These pictures were selected from all entries by a faculty group of impartial judges. They were:

Mrs. M. G. Philips, Editor in Home Economics

Prof. Emeritus Bristow Adams

Prof. W. B. Ward, Head, Dept. of Extension Teaching and Information.

Semi-Finalists



Miss Shirley Mapes
Home Ec '48



Miss Jo Wells
Home Ec '49

To You

In addition to being crowned Queen at a dance at Barton Hall on April 26, she will have the distinction of being the cover girl of the next issue of the Cornell Countryman. The girl you elect will be the first of a series of Ag-Domecon Queens.

Votes may be cast by sending the ballot on this page to The Countryman, Roberts Hall, by April 4, 1947.



Miss Dorothy Kane
Home Ec '48

Select your choice and mail

To:

Beauty Contest Editor
Cornell Countryman
Roberts Hall, Ithaca, N. Y.

Number boxes in order of preference.

1st 2nd 3rd

All ballots due by 12 noon April 4th



Muriel Elwin

"You mean you really want to interview me—but I've never done anything," protested Muriel Elwin. Mimi has been disillusioned if she thinks she has never done anything. She has been on the college board of the fashion magazine, *Mademoiselle* for a year and a half—enough in itself to make her a big wheel on campus. But that's not all. She is also President of *Arete* this year and was for a short time campus correspondent of the *New York Herald Tribune*.

She is now a seventh termmer in the College of Home Economics and hails from Waterbury, Connecticut where she was especially active in high school publications. She was editor of the school paper, editor of the yearbook and besides all this, wrote for the city newspaper.

A talented artist, Mimi is noted for her illustrated notes, her charcoal drawings and most of all for her fashion plate wardrobe—every bit of which she designs and makes herself. Small wonder that she wants to go into the field of fashion advertising. Best of luck to you, Mimi. We know you'll be a big success and a credit to Cornell.



**Hurry and send in
Queen Coupon**



Lynn Bartter

You may have seen that familiar car, "The Silver Streak," parked in front of the Tri-Delt House and you may also know the red haired possessor of both the car and a cute article within the house. Lynn Bartter also has many other accomplishments on the Cornell Campus and in the agricultural world.

Lynn comes from a 450 acre farm located in the shadows of Cleveland's lights at Columbia Station, Ohio.

Lynn said, "In the fall of 1941, I entered the second best university in the country, Ohio State." There, he was elected president of his Alpha Zeta pledge class, and he became a member of the business staff of the "Agricultural Student." After five quarters at Ohio State University, Lynn returned home to help out in the face of the farm labor shortage.

Since Lynn and his brother plan to enter into a partnership, and because his brother had graduated from Ohio State, Lynn sought another viewpoint on vegetable growing and marketing. This brought him to Cornell in the fall of 1945. He feels that after spending a couple of years in the hills here, he will be content to return home and live peacefully in the flat lands of northern Ohio.

At Cornell, he has been active in the Wesley Foundation, the Glee Club, the Ag-Domecon Council, and as president of the Veg. Crops Club. Furthermore, he is Chancellor of his fraternity, and enjoys playing on the undefeated Alpha Zeta basketball team.



Don Bishop

Although Don Bishop is now starting out on the last lap of his days at Cornell, he has known interesting detours on Route B.S. since his graduation from high school in '37. The old bug—finance—was one of them as Don took a term off here and there to "do it on his own."

With the "great little town of Pennelville, New York" as home base, his agricultural interests were first aroused when he started raising and showing registered Holstein cattle. To learn more about pursuits agricultural, Don came to Cornell in 1940 and started his course, majoring in sociology and education.

His gregarious nature led Don on to 4-H, FFA, Ag-Domecon Council and Wesley Foundation, of which he is now President. As a Wesleyite, he has attended religious conferences in Michigan and Illinois which have given him a chance to see the states via the thumb. Confides Traveler Bishop, "Sure is good experience. Too bad girls can't do it."

Don's interest in religion goes even farther than his travels. Two summers ago he was minister of a little church on Grindstone Island in the middle of the St. Lawrence. "It really wasn't as bad as the name suggests," he insists, "it was wonderful—fishin' and preachin'!" Continuing his theological bent, he worked with the Boys' Club in the Church of All Nations.

When he leaves Cornell in June, Don will preface theological school with work in Europe under the Friends Service Committee.

Club News

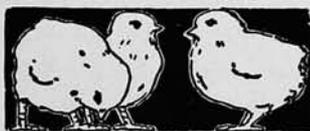


Evelyn Fuller

"I really don't know where to begin," began pert, popular, pretty Evelyn Fuller, now a senior in the College of Home Economics, when she was interviewed, "but I can say that I am secretary of WSGA, a member of Pi Lambda Theta, Wayside Aftermath, and Kappa Delta Epsilon." But you ain't heard nuthin' yet: What Ev forgot to say was that she hails from Slaterville Springs (just this side of the Ozarks), was a member of the orchestra (played the clarinet), helped the CURW Hostess Committee, served as secretary of the Home Economics Club, and among other things, just lo-oves to swim, play tennis, skate, dance, ride horseback, and go canoeing.

Majoring in child psychology, with a minor in journalism, Ev has used her summers to gain practical experience in these fields, by acting as counsellor in a girls' camp, and writing feature and news stories for the newspapers in this vicinity.

Ev believes the upper and lower campuses should be more closely coordinated in activities in order to stimulate more school spirit. "My ambition is . . ." and here her face lights up, "to travel throughout the U. S. and the world, to work in the field of child psychology, and to combine and discuss these experiences in free lance writing."



To misquote, "Cornell Aggies and Home Ecs may come, and Cornell Aggies and Home Ecs may go, but Cornell Ag and Home Ec go on forever.", and so do their clubs. Although this is true, we can notice this year an increase in scope of activities and in the number of people participating. Campus leaders expect that the Spring of '47 will show an even higher percentage of students in extra-curricular activities.

New Group

Not all these students will belong to the same organizations that functioned during the war years. Among the new campus groups is the Cornell Dairy Science Association, a post-war rebirth for dairy and bacteriology majors.

Newly elected officers are: Bill Jordan, President; Hal Pokras, Vice-President; Alice Bissel, Secretary; and L. K. Muller, Treasurer. Professor E. S. Guthrie is faculty advisor.

One of the semimonthly meetings is a program which any student may attend. A recent meeting featured a lecture by Professor B. Herrington on "The Art of Milking Rats."

Old Faithfuls

The 4-H Club held its March Whirl in the Martha Van Rensselaer Auditorium early this month. Plans are being made for an overnight to Mount Pleasant.

The Cornell Grange will sponsor a round and square dance in the Martha Van Auditorium on March 21, with music by Benny Stahl's Orchestra.

Formed originally to permit two year students to participate in athletics, the Two Year Club has become one of the fastest growing on the campus. Its basketball team has won seven games in the Independent League and sustained no losses. The club's latest venture has been to publish a bulletin, "The Deuce".

United We Stand

Uniting all these elements on our campus is the Ag-Domecon Council, the elected representative body of the Colleges of Agriculture and

Home Economics. The Council's major activity at this time is the "Country Holiday" week-end which it will sponsor April 25 to 26; but plans are being made now by the Elections Committee for the annual spring election in which the students will choose a new representative body for the coming year.

Finalists in the Elsie Van Buren Rice Speaking Stage elimination contest held in Martha Van Rensselaer auditorium on February 25 were: Betsy Ann Alexander '50, Isabel E. Cascarella '50, Elizabeth J. Delano '48, Jean M. Dunlavy '48, Jo C. Kessel '50, Olga Myslichuk '50, and alternate Janet A. Dingwall '49.

The final contest will be held soon.

Up To Us . . .

(Continued from page 3)

tion, Ag-Domecon would have over \$2,000.00 a year with which they could put on free dances every other week, back any number of events, and, should the occasion arise, make use of Barton Hall without serious risk.

An activities fee, to the average Ag. and Home Ec. student, would mean economy, would mean unity, bargaining power, and most of all, would bring to this upper campus some of the spirit it lacks.

What are we waiting for? . . . I don't know. Like everything else. . . . It's Up To Us.



Round and Square
Barton Hall, April 26

Better Biscuits

By Jean Kahles and Marjory Wells

Substitute "wife" for "mother" in the old saying "There's nothing better than my mother's baking powder biscuits," and you have something that many married veterans at Cornell University are boasting about these days. Perhaps you can credit this claim to the fact that there are about 3000 married students on campus and they do most of their own cooking.

Whether you are one of the wives who occasion this boast or one who blushed in remembrance of the flat, soggy biscuits you turned out, you'll be interested in knowing the results of a study made by Miss Alice M. Briant of the College of Home Economics.

The first step in each experiment is to work out a balanced recipe for the product with measurements so accurate that the same results are achieved every time. All ingredients are weighed—even the milk and eggs—and mixing is timed with stop watches. The biscuit dough is patted out and cut so it is always the same size and thickness.

In addition to these precautions, in order to control all factors, the quality of the ingredients is standardized as much as possible. The eggs are bought from the University

poultry houses, the milk from the Dairy Department, and the same brand of flour is used each time. This approximates household conditions because the homemaker usually buys the same kind of milk, eggs and flour.

Variations in Baking

In contrast, homemakers use different liquids in their baking and different types of leavening, so these liquids are varied in the experiments. Whole milk, evaporated milk and dried whole milk with water are used. Three types of baking powder and sour milk and soda are worked with.

Baking is done in an ordinary oven, but timing and temperature are checked accurately.

The biscuits are scored for color, tenderness, moisture, texture and flavor. The volume, compressibility and breaking strength are measured, too.

Results of Test

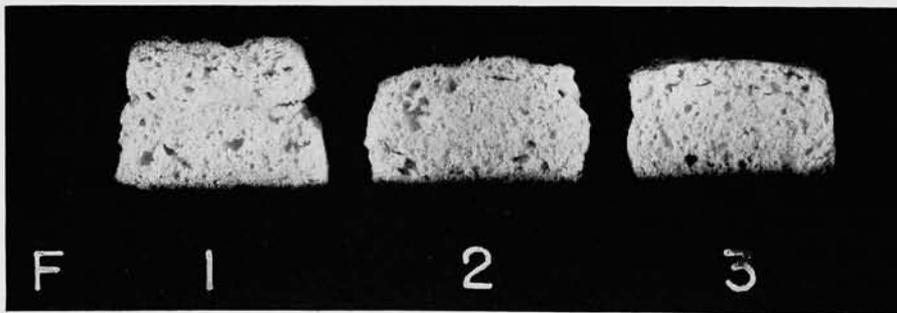
Results have shown that the amount of thiamin lost in biscuits made with different kinds of milk, baking powders or varying amounts of soda depends on the ingredients used.



Miss Briant and research assistant, a former Home Ec student, test biscuit extracts for thiamin retention.

Taken all together, the tests have shown the following:

1. Biscuits taste better and contain more thiamin when made with fresh whole milk than with other forms of milk or with water.
2. Those made with double-acting baking powder contain more thiamin than those made with equivalent amounts of tartrate or phosphate powders.
3. Increased baking powder makes a higher biscuit which is less palatable and contains less thiamin.
4. Not more than one-half teaspoonful of soda should be used for each cup of sour milk; more destroys much of the thiamin of the flour and makes a biscuit that is inferior in taste and appearance.



Biscuits made by the same method, but with different types of baking powder.

1. "Double-acting" baking powder.
2. Phosphate baking powder.
3. Tartrate baking powder.

The biscuits made with the "double-acting" baking powder are higher, narrower and flakier than those made with the other types of baking powder.

Jean Kahles is a sophomore foods major in Home Ec who has been with the Countryman for a year.

Marjory Wells, who is interested in journalism, will graduate this June.



Again in 1947 FARMALL* Tractors set the pace as the most successful farm tractors in the world. The four Farmalls—A, B, H and M—with the broad range of Farmall machines, play a major role in the success story of American farming. Watch for new developments, *new surprises*, in the Farmall system!

Build Your Future— WITH THE HELP OF INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

Millions of men—and their fathers and grandfathers before them—have built their farming careers on the long line of International Harvester tractors, trucks and farm machines that stem from the invention of the McCormick Reaper, 116 years ago. They built *soundly* for the future.

There is always a FUTURE for all men. . . . Build for yours, *now*—with the help of a greater International Harvester and the leadership of the experienced dealers, under the IH symbol, who can serve you.

All of International Harvester's long-promised prod-

ucts—new machines and methods for improved handling of crops in all seasons, new developments in the FARMALL* System—will be on their way to the farmers of America as fast as we can build them.

Again we urge farmers to keep in touch with their International Harvester Dealer. They can count on him to do his level best to deliver the International equipment needed in building for the future.

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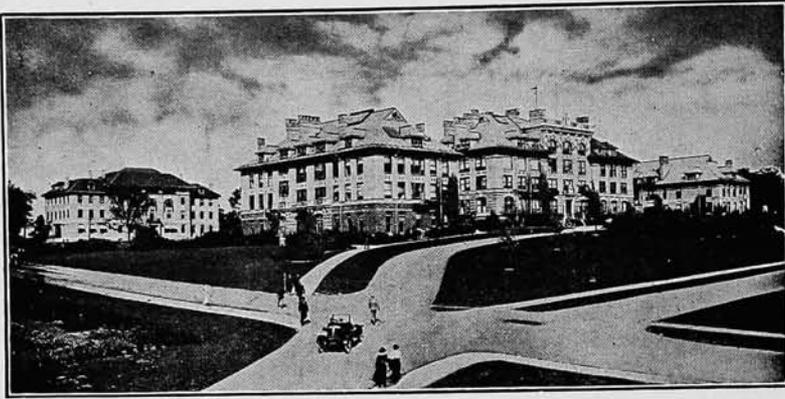
Tune in James Melton on "Harvest of Stars" every Sunday, NBC Network. See newspapers for time and station.

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ONLY International Harvester builds FARMALL Tractors.



Farm with **FARMALL* TRACTORS**



Former Student Notes

1947

Lois Myers, who attended the N. Y. School of Nursing and received her R.N. has been working at the Tompkins Co. Hospital as a nurse, since her graduation this past February.

Harlan Getman has decided against leaving the familiar environment of Cornell University and Alpha Zeta, and is putting in another term of graduate work as a dairy major.

William Quinn, also of AZ, is staying on at the Alma Mater for a term of graduate work.

Cliff Orbaker of Williamson, N.Y. married Marjorie Van Wyckhouse, a student of the Eastman School of Music, Feb. 22.

Nancy Wigsten Axinn is working in Tompkins County as Assistant Home Bureau Agent at large. At present she is working with veterans wives.

E. Paul Barrett has embarked on the sea of holy matrimony with Carol Anderson of Ashville. The event took place Feb. 21. Paul has a position with the National Bank and Trust Co. of Norwich.

1946

Romano Orlich is now head of the Bureau of Animal Industry in the Department of Agriculture in Costa Rica.

1945

Mary W. Meter, who left the Navy in July '46 married Dave Carter, C.E. '44 last September and is now residing in Elmira, N. Y.

1944

Jean (Reynolds) Rackow is back at Cornell in the capacity of dietitian in Willard Straight.

William Bigham writes that he is still very much single but hasn't by any means given up hope. To while away the hours, he is farming up Canandaigua way.

1943

Bernard Potter has decided that a man can't farm and teach, at the same time. The farm took first place.

An Invitation from . . .

G.L.F.

ALL agricultural students are invited to a special program to acquaint students with the cooperative field of business and to outline employment opportunities for students interested in agricultural business.

An account of the formation and development of the organization, outlining its historical foundation, pur-

pose and the progress achieved to the present, will serve to acquaint those attending with the wide scope of the G.L.F.'s activity in the three fields of wholesale, retail and marketing services.

G.L.F. will present this program of talks, illustrated with colored slides,

On MARCH 27, 1947 at 7:30 P. M.

in the

G.L.F. SCHOOL OF COOPERATIVE ADMINISTRATION

(immediately west of the main G.L.F. office building on Terrace Hill)

CLINTON STREET, ITHACA, N. Y.

Their Fathers Footsteps

**Otis Young's Sons Are Following In Their Father's Footsteps —
All Six Of Them Own Dairy Cattle and The Four Oldest Ones
Are Members Of The Dairymen's League In Their Own Right**

JUST OUTSIDE OF EAST HOMER, in Cortland County, New York, is a string of farms owned by the Otis Young family. Actually there are four farms, but they are operated as one. Otis Young and his two oldest sons, Malcolm and Gerald, operate the 750 acres in the four farms under a partnership agreement. The next two boys, Ernest and Kenneth, each own a herd of their own. They each buy their feed and their milk is kept separate and goes to the Dairymen's League in their own cans under separate numbers. And the two youngest boys already have a start with a few head of stock.

The story behind the Otis Young family isn't one of a rich father giving his sons most everything they want. Mr. Young got where he is today by being a good hard-working farmer and he expects his boys to get there the same way. His father died when he was little more than a child and he started on the way up as a hired man. As soon as the boys get old enough to come to the barn and help out he expects them to make their own way. He gives them a start, usually by lending them

enough money to buy a calf for 4-H Club work, but they have to pay back whatever they borrow.

Judging from the results, Otis Young's system is sound. The two oldest boys are excellent farmers. They each own one of the four farms under the partnership agreement while their father owns the other two. They like farming and they get production from their four operations. From the 85 milk cows they average better than a ton of milk each day. In addition they raise approximately 100 acres of cash crops each year.

All of the Youngs are strong League members and Mr. Young, speaking for the family, says he thinks the Dairymen's League is the only organization with the strength to be heard that is actively fighting for what the dairy farmer needs. Certainly in the Young family the League has strength. The father and four boys are League members and the two youngest are just waiting until they build their herds large enough to make it worthwhile to ship their milk in separate cans—and then they will be League members too.



These four sons of Otis Marshall own dairy herds of their own and are Dairymen's League members in their own right. From left to right they are: Gerald, Malcolm, Ernest and Kenneth.



DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION



Former Students (Cont'd.)

Marietta Henderson, returned to the U. S. last August after having served on the Near East Foundation, working in Greece and devastated areas in the Near East, particularly Greece. As a result of an injury sustained near Salonika, Greece, she was hospitalized and thence returned home.

1942

Harry A. Kerr who has spent two and a half years as a soil conservationist in Vermont, has been working since last September as assistant to Hugh M. Wilson.

B. A. George is holding down a double job as Sec-Treas. for both the Production Credit Association and the National Farm Loan Association.

Lloyd Davis has joined the Extension Teaching and Information staff and is to be assisting Professor Peabody while doing grad work in Farm Management. Prior to this he served as Assistant County Agricultural Agent in Wyoming Co. He is married and has one daughter.

1941

Marjorie H. Lee is now Mrs. Donald Treadwill of Detroit, Michigan. She was instructor at the University School, Ohio State University for two years until her marriage this past fall.

Evan L. Jones formerly assistant manager at the Port Jervis, N. Y. Wholesale Warehouse Service of GLF has been transferred to the Ithaca office of the GLF as a buyer. (At least Cornell University is keeping that Port Jervis job in the family.)

Neil Swift is employed by the Birdseye Frozen Food Co. at Rome, N. Y.

1939

Harold Chester White, is now assistant county 4-H Club agent in Jefferson County.

Solomon Cook has recently been appointed as 4-H assistant in Veg Crops, in St. Lawrence County.

1936

H. W. Kitts, discharged from the Army as a major, is taking Grad work here at Cornell and is living at Truxton.



"The County Agent told me you go for strip and contour farming."

NET MORE DOLLARS PER COW

Holsteins, being of large capacity, use home-grown feed to better advantage than smaller breeds. They produce more milk and they keep it up longer.

Many of them at 12 years of age and older have been grand champions at leading dairy shows. And when through producing, they bring more for beef because of their large size.

FREE
ILLUSTRATED
HOLSTEIN
JUDGING MANUAL.
WRITE



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Lesson in a Mirror



Future producers of pork, beef and lamb, accustomed to seeing animals on foot, should be equally familiar with the carcass. For the carcass reflects the breeding, feeding, care and handling of livestock. Its quality determines the cuts, texture and flavor of the meat that is sold to the consumers. Knowledge of the carcass is the key to successful livestock production... success in any business hinges on the ability to give the public what it wants.

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89th Birthday

About 1892, Liberty Hyde Bailey, of the Cornell Agricultural College, gave a speech before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in which he mentioned Gregor Mendel's works on genetical inheritance. This speech fell into the hands of Professor De Vries, the Dutch geneticist, who thereupon actually did the experimental work which proved Mendel's theories of inheritance were correct.



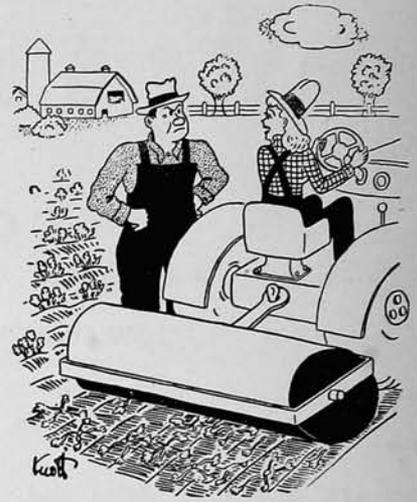
Liberty Hyde Bailey

Later De Vries wrote a letter thanking Bailey for his part in the re-discovery of Mendel's experiments. This letter, however, has subsequently been destroyed along with most of the rest of Bailey's

official correspondence, which would have been invaluable to the University. The only letters which have been carefully preserved are copies of those which he wrote to the parents of delinquent students. These are now stored in the basement of Prudence Risley Hall.

Bailey, who resides in Ithaca, and who will be eighty-nine in March, returned about a month ago from a trip to Brazil. He resigned from the Agricultural College in 1913 because he had made a resolve to spend one third of his life acquiring an education, one third, working, and the other third enjoying himself. The last third, which has actually been about half his life, has also been the most useful. After resigning he took a trip to China where he obtained the plants which became the nucleus of his collection.

Besides his many books on plants he has also written "Wind and Water" a poetry book, and "The Holy Earth," a philosophical book.



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Ex-Dean Dies

On the day that he returned from Europe, Albert Russell Mann died of a heart attack in an underground corridor of Grand Central Station in New York City. Dr. Mann, who was 66 at the time of his death, will be missed and mourned by his many Cornell friends.

As first Provost of Cornell University and Dean of the College of Agriculture, he made many close friends at Cornell and in Ithaca and was greatly admired by the students who knew him.

An alumnus of the College, class of 1904, Dr. Mann performed many duties at Cornell. His first position here was that of secretary to Dean Bailey in 1905. In 1917 he was appointed Dean, and served on an emergency food commission in addition to his work as Dean. In 1924 he served in Europe on the International Education Board founded by Rockefeller.

Made Provost in 1931, he resigned six years later to work on the General Education Board. Five years ago, the alumni of the College proposed his election to the Board of Trustees. He was recently nominated for a second five year term.

When he returned to this country, Albert Mann intended to come back to Ithaca and continue to serve the University he so loved and for which he had done so much.

To quote President Day, "To all the exacting assignments which were his, Albert R. Mann brought a superb intellect and devotion . . . He also brought a warm and lovable spirit that won for him a special place in the hearts of those who knew him and worked with him."

* * *

"The tremendous interest of Albert R. Mann in the affairs of the College of Agriculture and Cornell University will long be remembered. He was a great supporter of the College and of agriculture in its broadest sense, bringing insight, judgment, and energy to his work.

"There is no man who is better known to the alumni of the College of Agriculture, nor who has served as long or as well. With his sudden passing, Cornellians everywhere have lost a friend and ardent worker in their behalf."

A. W. Gibson

Director of Resident Instruction
College of Agriculture

* * *

"The unexpected death of Albert R. Mann is a shock and a very great loss to all who knew him or felt the influence of his years of service to Cornell and to agriculture. Although the Cornell alumni, administrative staff, and faculty feel his passing most keenly, we recognize that his interests and abilities were by no means restricted to our community. But to all who worked with him here, his wide range of activities gave a broader understanding and a fresh energy.

"His contributions to education and to science will be remembered by many who never had the privilege of knowing him personally. His associates feel also the loss of a warm and genuine friendliness which gave unstintingly of itself."

W. I. Myers

Dean of the College of Agriculture

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for Corn...*
Brings New REWARDS



How much work goes into a ton of silage? If, like many farm boys, you've had a share in silo filling with corn binder and stationary cutter, you know the answer is . . . plenty. And it's hard work. Big green corn bundles make it just about the heaviest job of the year.

Filling silos that way is expensive, too. Whether you hire most of the work done, or "swap" help with your neighbors, it takes a lot of man-hours. Add it all up and silage becomes high-priced feed, or else everyone in the neighborhood crew is working for himself at a mighty low rate of pay.

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work no harder than if they were mowing hay or cultivating corn.

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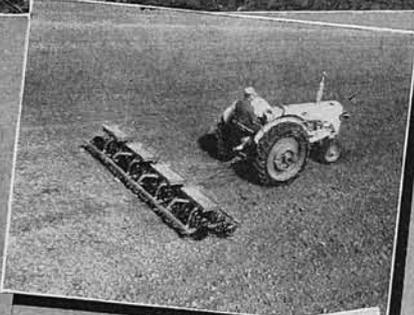
That kind of efficiency pays big rewards. It means better feed at lower cost . . . less outside help and more income for you. So plan now to do *your* farming with modern equipment. Select each machine for effective performance, greater convenience. And remember Case machines for *endurance* . . . the quality that keeps them on the job day after day, season after season. J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.



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The

Vol. XLIV, April 1947, No. 7

Cornell Countryman



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a copy*

Country Holiday Weekend Program

Campus to GENERAL ELECTRIC

INSTRUMENT SPECIALIST

The Story of **JIM GOSS**

WHEN James H. Goss was granted the Coffin Award recently, he received the highest honor the General Electric Company bestows upon its employees. The story behind the award went back to the days before Pearl Harbor, when the possibility of war was causing Government leaders to make serious inventories of our natural resources.

These men foresaw a grave shortage in the sapphires which we imported from Europe for instrument bearings. Our wartime demand, they estimated, would be five times greater than the European output.

It was apparent that we must either make synthetic sapphires—an extremely difficult process, or we must find something else.

Jim Goss, working with other General Electric engineers, found that something else. Under his guidance G.E. developed the Vee jewel, made of a special glass composition and capable of being manufactured by practically an automatic machine. As a substitute, the Vee jewels surpassed sapphires for certain applications and were equally as good for many others. They were used in approximately 80 per cent of our electrical instruments.

When he went to work to crack the jewel-bearing bottleneck, Jim Goss was able to draw upon nine years of special studies in meters and instruments at G.E.'s West Lynn, Mass. plant. Assigned to the Works Laboratory there, he specialized in the problems of instrument magnets, bearings and lubricants. In 1936, at the age of 28, he became the Engineer in Charge of the Laboratory.

Next to schools and the U.S. Government, General Electric employs more college engineering graduates than any other organization.



Jim Goss became a registered pharmacist at sixteen. By working as a relief pharmacist, he helped pay his college expenses.



He found that G.E. has jobs for mechanical as well as electrical engineers. On "Test" he worked with mercury arc rectifiers.



For his wartime work in developing a glass Vee jewel to replace hard-to-get sapphires, Jim was granted a Coffin Award, highest honor G.E. can give its employees.



Today Jim is in charge of a G-E Works Laboratory concerned with testing and improving meters and instruments. He is also technical assistant to the Works Engineer.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

● Changing his community to a program of balanced farming earned for M. P. Moore, Senatobia, Mississippi, election to the Champion Farmers of America in 1944. On his 15,000 acres he pioneered soil conservation methods, proved that feed crops can be grown, and showed that properly managed rundown land will profitably support livestock. On fewer acres he grows as

much cotton as under the one-crop system, and on the acres removed from cotton, raises feed for hundreds of cattle. The purebred Polled Herefords on his Circle "M" Ranch are among the best. For four consecutive years his auction prices have set new world records. His many tractors are equipped with Firestone Ground Grip tires, and he says that the new Firestone Champion Ground Grip is the best tire he has ever used.

NOTE: Write to The Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, for booklet "M. P. Moore, Champion Farmer."

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Circle "M" Polled
Hereford Ranch
Senatobia, Miss.

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The extra high, curved, connected traction bars make this superiority possible. Shaped like a pyramid, they cut into the soil with a sharp, cleaving action. Mud falls from them freely because the space between the bars is wider at the shoulders than near the center of the tread. The bar connections brace and strengthen the tread and give the tires a powerful "center bite" in the very heart of the traction zone. The tires roll smoothly because the curved, connected bars are in continuous contact with the highway.

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For example, tests prove that our new proportion and assortment of Amino Acids . . . and the new palatability factor* . . . are an aid to sound healthy growth of chicks. And how they go for it!

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agree with thousands of Beacon users, that there is none finer.

*Purdue Univ., Cornell Univ., U. S. Research Center (Beltsville) Investigators

Use Beacon Complete Starting Ration
for the First Six Weeks

Nourishing . . . Palatable . . . Dependable

FEED THE BEACON SYSTEM



THE AG-DOMECON ASSOCIATION

presents

COUNTRY HOLIDAY WEEKEND

APRIL 25 to APRIL 27, 1947

Friday:

8:00 P. M.—Bailey Hall
Eastman Stage
Awards and Scholarships
Ag-Domecon Presidential Address
Introduction of Deans
Candle Lighting Program

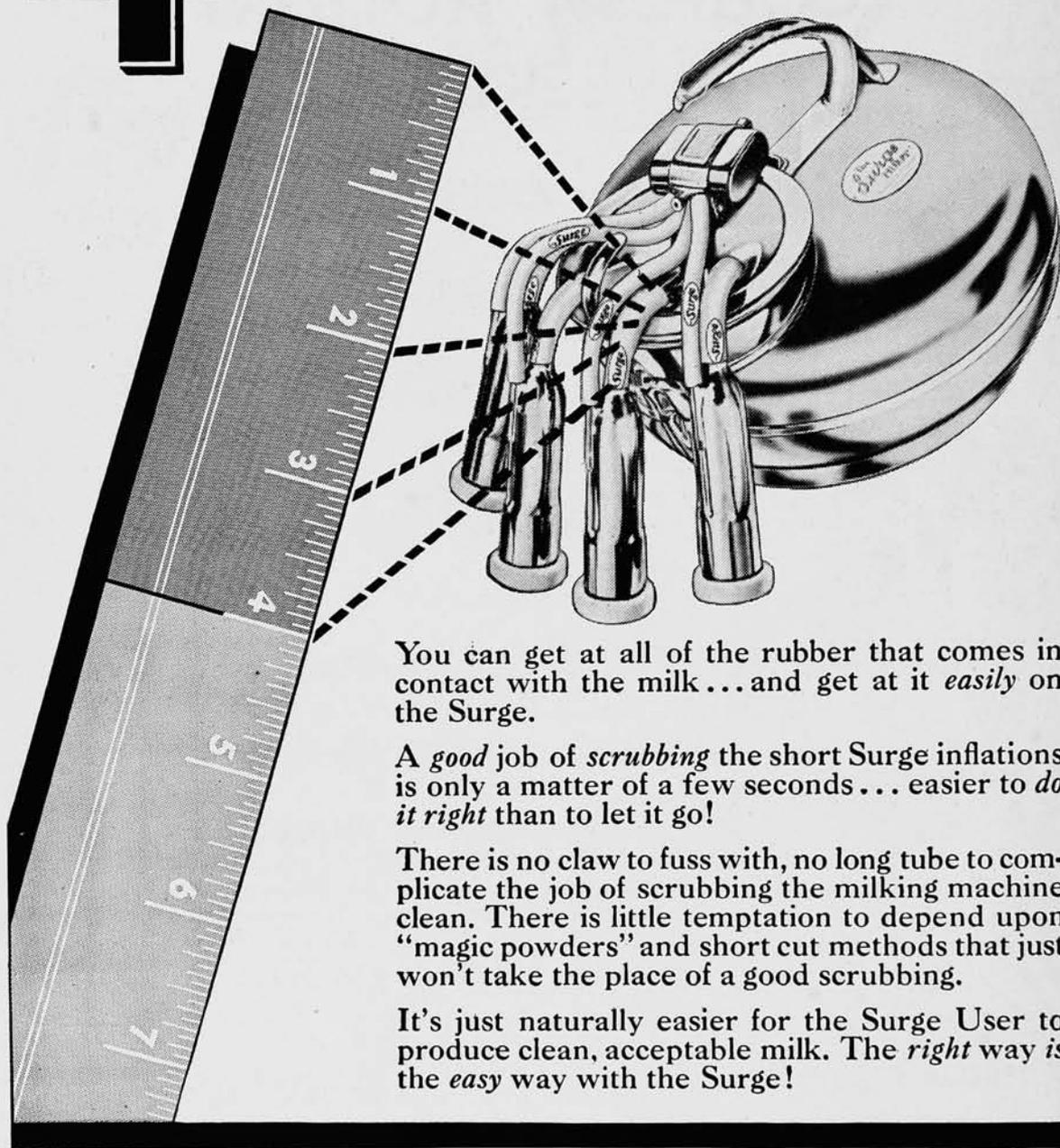
Saturday:

10:00 A.M.—Martha Van Rensselaer Hall—Style Show
10:00 A. M.—Barton Hall—4-H and FFA Judging
1:30 P. M.—Bailey Hall
C. Chester Dumond, Comm. of Agriculture and
Markets, N. Y. S., will speak.
2:00 P. M.—Judging Pavilion
Student Showmanship and Fitting Contest
2:30 P. M.—Hoy Field—Baseball—Harvard-Cornell
8:00 P. M.—Goldwin Smith Hall
Kermis Show—"Cartwheels"
9:00 P. M.—Barton Hall—**ROUND and SQUARE DANCE**

Sunday:

3:00 P. M.—Martha Van Rensselaer Hall
Student Faculty Reception for the Rural Church
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There is no claw to fuss with, no long tube to complicate the job of scrubbing the milking machine clean. There is little temptation to depend upon "magic powders" and short cut methods that just won't take the place of a good scrubbing.

It's just naturally easier for the Surge User to produce clean, acceptable milk. The *right* way is the *easy* way with the Surge!

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The Cornell Countryman

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Up to Us . . .

The students in the colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics, through their Ag-Domecon Council, are sponsoring the Country Holiday Weekend from April 25 to April 27. The purpose of the event is "to further an understanding of home and farm recreation and culture."

The idea for the weekend, first of its kind at Cornell, came from the student body. Students are doing all the work involved, students are taking all the responsibility, and, students are paying for it.

It wasn't all the students, though, or even a major part of them. It wasn't the people who spend their days here in class and on dates. It was the small group who are interested in campus activities, who join clubs, who notice the people about them, and care.

The few of them put time and effort into giving something to their colleges. They gave up study time, leisure time, and even date time to get this weekend organized, to publicize it, and to bring its various phases together.

And they not only did it without help from the majority of us, but without any encouragement, and in spite of the negative, lackadaizical general campus attitude. They received no financial help. The 13 Ag-Domecon Council members who voted "aye" for its budget are personally responsible for Country Holiday Weekend's bill.

The energy of the Weekend's steering committee and all its sub-committees was well spent. They've given us a working example of both the lighter and the deeper sides of rural living. All over the upper campus students are participating in "home and farm, recreation and culture." What we get out of all of this, like everything else, is Up To Us.

COVER—Miss Inger Molmen, Home Ec. '49, and first Ag-Domecon Queen, swept the contest by taking more than half of the votes cast for all six candidates.

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Home demonstration work is one of the world's most far-reaching educational programs for women. It is carried into homes and communities throughout the United States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico by approximately 3,000 home demonstration agents and half a million local volunteer leaders. Last year they helped nearly 3½ million women make their homes and neighborhoods better places in which to live. Now these homemakers are holding a nation-wide open-house to observe

National Home Demonstration Week

May 4 - 11

During this week special programs, exhibits, and tours will feature the progress made in family and community living since the home demonstration program was initiated more than 30 years ago.

Through 90 county home demonstration agents and assistant agents, at least a million homemakers in New York State learned more of the know-how of applying science to homemaking during the past year. These county extension workers are the connecting link between the women in hundreds of local communities and the

New York State Extension Service

From Farmer's Week To Country Holiday

by Evelyn Fuller

"To further an understanding of home and farm recreation and culture," the upper campus has launched the "Country Holiday Weekend" of April 26 to pinch-hit for Farm and Home Week which has been canceled for the fourth consecutive year, as a result of inadequate food and housing facilities.

Since Farm and Home Week has been one of the traditional highlights at Cornell for 35 years, let's turn back the pages and see how it all started in 1908.

February was the chosen month, according to E.L.D. Seymour, a former editor of the *Countryman*, "Since that week comes at a time when, if ever, the farm can safely be left for a few days." Some of the first "attenders" found, however, that Mother Nature was more of a problem than chores since one could almost count on a heavy snow during Farm and Home Week. The report of 1920 stated that a snow blockade seriously reduced registration.

The Lehigh Valley was the most popular way to get here for visitors of that time. In fact, the railroad did such a thriving business that Farm and Home Week guests were granted reduced rates.

Inaugurated by Bailey

Farmers' Week had a very direct relation to the early experimental work of the College of Agriculture. According to R. H. Wheeler, in 1893 a group of vineyardists of Chautauqua county asked the College to conduct some experiments in their vineyards. Under the able direction of former Dean Liberty Hyde Bailey, such splendid results were obtained from these experiments that in subsequent years appropriations, subject matter and experimental areas were enlarged to cover

the agriculture of the entire state. In 1900 an Agricultural Experimental League was formed to correlate the results obtained by different investigators conducting the same experiment. This League held annual meetings to discuss their results and to hear speeches by members of the College and Experiment Station staff. In 1908, Dean Bailey felt that meetings of such value and importance should be open to all those interested—so began the first Farm and Home Week.

Farm and Home Week developed and expanded in every direction between 1908 and 1943, and the fundamental principle of helping people to help themselves was carried out. In 1908 the poultry show was the most important feature of the whole program, and Roberts Hall, the only building on the Ag campus at that time, was the center of activities. Statistics on that first program list 76 lectures, 9 round tables and demonstrations, a speaking and judging contest, 4 conventions and conferences, 8 departmental exhibits, and a banquet. The total enrollment was about 800.

1941 In Contrast

Contrasting in every respect was the program for 1941 with an approximate registration of 14,000. The program had changed to include not only agricultural topics, but home economics, cultural subjects, and entertainment as well. It was geared to interest everyone whether "farmer, homemaker, rural pastor, teacher, community leader,

business or professional man."

Twice in those thirty-five years, the week has been colored by the thought of war and depression. In 1918 when progressive farmers were faced with a shortage of farm labor, they crowded tractor lectures and demonstrations while their wives attended home economics lectures which featured menus with wheat and sugar savers. Our last Farm and Home Week in 1943 saw "V" for victory throughout the whole program.

Farm and Home Week included everyone on the upper campus; students as well as faculty. It is hard to say who really got the most out of the experience—visitors or students. Classes were suspended for the week and students worked on committees according to their interests. In the past, the jobs ranged anywhere from acting as guides, to preparing and selling sandwiches to hungry visitors. Besides being of general service to their college, students had a wide opportunity to meet noted authorities and discuss their major interests with them.

Cornell has not hesitated to go outside its ranks in getting speakers. Among the notables have been Mr. and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt; Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Jr.; Mr. Herbert Lehman; Miss Frances Perkins, and many others.

Events were scheduled every hour from 8 a. m. through the entire day and evening. Sometimes as many as ten lectures were listed for the same hour. Among the outstanding traditional events were a fashion show in Bailey, dramatic productions by both the Willard Straight group and Kermis Club, the Eastman and Rice public speaking contests, the Bailey Hall organ recital, orchestra and band concerts, the Women's Glee Club, and innumerable judging contests, exhibits, and

(Continued on page 24)

Miss Evelyn Fuller, Home Ec. Junior, comes from Slaterville Springs, and wrote this story as part of her work with the Country Holiday Weekend Publicity Committee.



Student Livestock judging contest held at Cornell last February.

Cornell Round-Up

by Stewart Fish

Live, as in livestock—that typifies the Cornell Round-Up Club. A spirit of lively interest prevails at Round-Up events, especially at the annual Livestock Fitting and Showmanship Contest.

The first show was held in 1911 as part of the Fourth Annual Farm and Home Week program. From a modest beginning has grown an annual event whose size and quality have paralleled the growth of the College. The good type of the animals, plus the ardent competitive spirit among showmen, result in a livestock event of distinction.

Competition is open to every student in the University. Along with showmanship comes sportsmanship. Those two words characterize the make-up of a good contest. While all participants do not receive top honors and awards, others put on the crown of sportsmanship, and are themselves far from losers.

The work of handling the stock through weeks of fitting, and then the final showing, is of paramount importance in a program of animal husbandry training. This year's contest will be on Saturday, April 26, during the Country Holiday Weekend.

Judging contests also figure large

in the activities of the Club. Several contests open to all students are sponsored each year. Contests are of two types, dairy cattle and general livestock judging.

In December a Dairy Judging Contest attracted forty contestants in both the Junior and Senior Divisions. In February a General Livestock Contest drew forty-five contestants. A Saturday afternoon given to such judging is time well spent for a student who would like to sharpen his ability, and perhaps learn a few of the fine points of livestock selection. Medals are awarded to the champions, and ribbons to the runners-up.

Other special events of the year, and more on the social order, are the smoker held in the fall, and the banquet and picnic held in the spring. The Club gathers at regular meetings on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 8 P.M. in Wing Hall. A speaker connected with some phase of animal husbandry is a usual feature at the meetings.

The varied club activities are designed for the threefold purpose of stimulating in students a greater love for good livestock, of creating a more informal, personal relationship between students and faculty,

and to stimulate high scholastic attainment. Those objectives were the cause for establishing Round-Up in 1907, when the late Professor H. H. Wing indicated to a group of students the need for such organization. In 1938, the Round-Up Club became a member chapter of the National Block and Bridle Club, and has since then taken an active part in this organization.

The Club is indebted to the faculty of the Animal Husbandry Department for their assistance and for the livestock and facilities to work with. For guidance, they are particularly thankful to Professor John P. Willman, their faculty advisor. It may be coincidental that much of Professor Willman's work is with sheep, since members of the Cornell Round-Up Club know him as the good shepherd of their fold.

Stewart Fish, President of Round-Up, is an Ag student, and a member of the Countryman staff.

Ag-Domecon Election

Election of members to the Ag-Domecon council, an organization that strives to promote better relations among students and faculty of the colleges of Home Economics and Agriculture, will be held May 5th.

April 26th is the last day that the petitions for nominees may be turned in. From these nominees, there will be chosen 15 representatives at large from the College of Agriculture, 7 from the college of Home Economics and a freshman and sophomore from both colleges.

Country Holiday, which is taking place this weekend was largely made possible by the efforts of the Ag-Domecon council. This is the first year since the war that the organization has become active and it is hoped that students will show their interest by a large number of votes.

• • •

Where Do The Aggies Go ?

by Gordon Rapp

With cap in hand and gown laid carelessly across his arm, the graduate steps down the massive steps and looks around him. Mechanically he answers jests directed at him from parents and friends, but his mind is in a dizzy turmoil: four years of training in the agricultural field of his choice, and what now? Farming is his ambition, but is now the time to go into it?

To answer this question for the individual is impossible, since personal factors involved are too varied and complex, but it is helpful to look at the over-all picture of farming today and point out some of its more salient characteristics.

The Record

In the past, only 13% of graduates of the College of Agriculture have gone into farming, (see table) and, according to the result of recent interviews, the same will hold true this year. One reason for this low figure is apparent when considering that not all are qualified for farming because it calls for such versatile ability. A good farmer must be a business man, mechanic, naturalist, as well as laborer; and the beginner must have a certain amount of capital available. Such rigid requirements quickly cut down the number of men suitable for agriculture, especially since there are many other attractive opportunities.

Costs

The three factors of farming are livestock, equipment, and real estate, and the cost of all three has risen sharply during the war years. The price of farms in New York State, for instance, has jumped 15-20%, and old equipment is selling at the price of new. The greatest decline in prices, according to S. W. Warren, Professor of Farm Management, is soon expected in live-

stock, while real estate and new equipment will probably remain fairly constant.

Income

The average monthly wage the graduate may expect as hired man is approximately \$100-\$150, while a farmer manager may receive from \$150-\$400 per month. Both wages include free room and board, and may fluctuate widely depending on the owner, the general price situation, and the ability of the worker.

This may not seem much, and the temptation to work in industry or some other enterprise with the purpose of accumulating some capital and then to return to farming is great, but, as H. S. Tyler, Professor in Personnel Administration points out, records show that very few manage to return to agriculture once the plunge has been taken in the other direction. Those who have started by taking another job have commonly been disappointed by the small amount of savings accumulated at the end of a number of years. On the other hand, the "hired man—tenant" route to farm ownership is the most common, and experience has shown that young men who started out this way became owners

as early or earlier than those who started by any other path; they are more likely to make savings since they are under more pressure to do so.

Farm Purchase

When to buy the farm is another question of paramount importance which is not, as is often erroneously believed, regulated too greatly by depressions. The number of farms bought and sold is fairly constant throughout the years since it depends more on the number of deaths of persons engaged in agriculture than any economic influences. According to Professor Warren, the maximum debt to be incurred at the present time when purchasing a farm should be less than 50%, and he advises that if the opportunity to buy a farm which meets all specifications of the individual arises, the young farmer should not hesitate, although it is impossible to ever say "now is the time to buy a farm," since prices are continually changing and some reasons for postponement can always be found.

If the graduate has the necessary qualifications, he should purchase a farm providing the right one can be found, but if he is inexperienced, let him ascend "the agricultural ladder," as the hired man-tenant route is commonly referred to. Both roads lead to one of the finest occupations man can pursue.

Gordon Rapp, Ag '49, comes from Forest Hills, L. I. A poultry enthusiast, he has had many stories in the Countryman since this Fall.

First Employment of Men Graduates, New York State College of Agriculture

Per cent in:	10 yr. Avge.	
	1931-1940	1940
Farming	13	13
Agricultural business	26	40
Vocational Agr. teachers	21	} 28
Other publicly supported jobs in Agric.	19	
Graduate study in Agriculture	15	6
Non-agricultural occupations	6	13
	100	100

Dairying

East Meets West

by Warren Wigsten

Have you ever seen a dairy farm where the farmer goes out once a week and turns on the water to grow his corn and hay? Have you ever seen ensilage stored under the ground? Well, that's just a sample of the way they do things out in Utah! And are they good dairymen? The records show that there are few better anywhere.

Dairying in Utah is different from ours in New York State in many ways, and the problems of rainfall and marketing make their business a lot more complicated. Utah normally supports approximately 100,000 dairy cows and they are kept almost entirely on the three percent of the land area which is irrigated. The average production of the Utah dairy cow is 6400 pounds of milk and 240 pounds of butterfat, a figure well above average. The herds usually range from ten to fifteen in number, the tendency being toward few cows, and stressing high individual production.

On a dairy farm just north of Ogden lives Mr. J. Harold Buck, a dairy farmer whose business typi-

fies most of the intensive agricultural region of Utah. He farms 120 acres of land in a region which averages about 20 inches of rainfall annually. Were it not for irrigation water, the farm would not support more than a few sheep or beef cattle. As it is, Mr. Buck keeps 30 head of purebred Holsteins and is able to grow enough high quality roughage and pasture to maintain a year after year herd average of 12,000 pounds of milk and over 400 pounds of fat.

For the past five years, Mr. Buck has been housing his cows in a combination open shed and milking barn. According to many authorities, much udder trouble is avoided by the roomy, comfortable quarters, and less work is required to keep animals clean. Mr. Buck has used this arrangement for five years and it has not worked out satisfactorily for him. He is now in the process of building a stanchion barn to house his milking herd. He points out that in his experience the pen stable system uses two or three times as much straw and results in lowered production. Many of his neighbors do not agree. The trend in Utah does seem to be toward loose stabling, and it is sanctioned by state milk authorities.

Water is the most important item in the whole farm program. Mr. Buck, his family, and their neighbors depend on a man made supply for their existence. They have developed a system of utilization which works quite satisfactorily.

As the snow on the mountains melts and runs down, it is stored behind dams. Each farmer buys a certain number of shares depending on how many he will need. For each share he is allowed a stream of water (about two second feet) for a specified length of time and his turn to draw comes every so many days. There is a main canal which supplies many farms and is large enough so that several are using water at the same time. The length of time between turns is determined by the time it takes for all the farms which are supplied by one of these canals to receive their share. Mr. Buck's turns are six to seven days apart. He follows a planned schedule so that he knows what day and hour each turn will start and end all summer long. All this means that when it comes time to use the water, Utah farmers do so—day, night, Sunday, or holiday. They are very much aware of its significance in their everyday life.

Pastures, for the most part are of high quality. Their carrying capacity is about two head of milking cows per acre; a very high figure, and one which attests to the high quality of pasture Utah dairymen have been able to produce.

Mr. Buck takes time out to boast about the marvelous hay crops he and his neighbors obtain. He says "We have the world cheated when it comes to growing alfalfa hay." And it is true. The dairy cattle get all they will eat of it and there is almost none of any other kind of hay fed.

Corn silage is another important roughage in the winter ration of Utah cows. Their most commonly practiced method of storage is seldom seen in the East. It is nothing more than a pit; one hundred feet long, ten feet deep, twelve feet wide at the top and narrowing to nine feet at the bottom. The ends are both inclined, making it possible to drive through with a team or

(Continued on page 30)



Dairy Cattle on a Western range on the farm of Mr. Buck at Ogden, Utah.

The Egg and Electronics

by Gordon D. Rapp

From among a labyrinth of weird machines, quivering dials and flickering lights has come the Electronic Egg Grader, which may well be termed the most revolutionary invention in recent years for the poultry industry.

Professor Alexis L. Romanoff, poultry staff member at the New York State College of Agriculture, came upon the electronic method through research on egg fertility (see CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, May 1946) extending back to 1938.

The method used at present to grade eggs consists of candling, or holding the egg in front of a light and observing such features as size of air cell as well as color and mobility of yolk.

New Method

In the new Romanoff method, the egg is placed in a coil lying in an electromagnetic field of radio frequency. In this field the current passes through the egg, which absorbs the electric power (indicating high-frequency conductivity). The power is measured and shows up on a rating meter: good eggs absorb the least power and poor eggs the most. The meter is calibrated into four grades, AA, A, B, and C which light up, so that a high grade egg causes all sections to be lit up, a poorer one only affecting B or C.

The possibilities are of course tremendous. The quality of the egg laid by the hen is inherited, so that by selecting breeders according to egg quality, a flock can be propagated which will produce only the best of eggs!

Eliminates Loss

Not only is the grader important from this point of view, but, as Professor Romanoff points out, it actually predicts perishability since eggs of low conductivity deteriorate rapidly. The full meaning of this can be realized only if we consider that thousands of cases of eggs are destroyed each year after being taken from cold storage. Grading electronically before placing eggs in



Professor Romanoff and his new electronic egg grader.

cold storage would permit only AAs to be stored and the rest sold, thus eliminating a great loss to the industry. A similar situation exists in processing plants: one rotten egg will spoil the whole lot, so here again a great saving could be realized.

Just why good eggs have low conductivity is still something of a mystery and requires further research. Professor Romanoff believes that this fact may be due in part to the ionic movement between yolk and albumen as well as to the mineral and protein content.

Has Flaws

Unfortunately the electronic method has several flaws. It does not, for instance, detect blood spots, nor do cracks in the shell decrease resistance to the waves sufficiently

to lower the grade. For these two significant reasons the egg also has to be candled, but this is not too serious a disadvantage when considering that the mate of your bacon at the breakfast table is usually graded several times on its way from the farm to the egg packer, wholesaler, distributor and sundry other agencies. Aside from the number of times each egg is handled, it must be remembered that the grader is 100% accurate as compared to the approximately 75% accuracy of the present candling system.

Professor Romanoff found that, contrary to common belief, an egg with a relatively large air cell may actually be of superior quality to one with a small air cell, and that

(Continued on page 19)

Ag. Specials, Alpha Zeta Take League Titles

Four Ag Clubs Compete in Intermurals

by Warren Wigsten

Come on, Specials, show 'em how to play basketball, what d'ya say? It's the first game of the final play-offs for the Independent Intramural Basketball Championship. The "Specials" who won 9 straight to take the League 11 title, are holding on to a slim lead in the last seconds of play against the favored "Drydens." There goes the gun; our two year "specs" have won. This hard fighting gang reached the finals before being defeated by one point in an exciting see-saw match with the "Leathernecks." The "Specials" Captain and high scorer was John Koska.

The 4-H Club was also represented in the Independent Circuit. They ended up in a tie for 7th place with a won-lost record of two and six. Morey Wood was captain of the team and Rudy Poray took scoring honors.

Alpha Zeta turned in a 9-0 won lost record to take the championship of League 1 in the Interfraternity Division. A well-knit, high-scoring team, the AZ's showed plenty of spirit and drive all season. In their first championship playoff they were downed by the more experienced Beta Theta Pi. Captain and high scorer of the team was Stan Reeves.

4-H and FFA

Weed, seed, potato, vegetable, and poultry judging contest will be held in Barton Hall on Saturday, April 26, from 10 A. M. until noon.

Alpha Gamma Rho, playing in Interfraternity League III turned in a 4 won, 5 lost record to pull down sixth place. Ed Van Zandt captained the team and scoring honors went to Fred Rasweiler and Dick Corwith.

Warren Wigsten, of Poughkeepsie, is a freshman in Agriculture. He has two stories in this issue of the Countryman.



Front row, left to right—Whitey Meister, Joe O'Brien, John Koska, Capt.
Back row, left to right—Max Kosstrin, Ed Dugan, Red Rudman, Martin Vince, Al Luce, Francis Popalsky, Mgr.

Above—Ag. Special team. Below—Alpha Zeta.



Back row, left to right—Maurice Mix, Lynn Bartter, "Tiny" Darling, Jim Egan, Carl Almquist.
Front row, left to right—Will Porter, Dick Lunna, Stan Reeves, Capt., and Jerry Jerome.

CLUB NEWS

Ag-Domecon

The Ag-Domecon Council sponsored a Vic Dance at Martha Van Rensselaer Auditorium on March 28 under the chairmanship of Edgar Van Zandt. The Finance Committee drafted a plan whereby the students of the Ag. and Home Ec. Colleges would pay nominal dues to the Ag-Domecon Association in return for a more active and effective Council. This plan would permit the Ag-Domecon Council to foster campus spirit by putting on such events as class meetings, round-table discussions, and weekly free dances. The plan was unanimously accepted, and will be forwarded to the Faculty Committee on Educational Policy.



Kermis

The Kermis Club is all out for production of its music-hall variety show, "Cartwheels". Presentation will be in Goldwin Smith B on April 26th in conjunction with the "Country-Holiday" Weekend.

Written and directed by members of the club, the show promises to be a success from all angles. Richard P. Korf of the Cornell Dramatic Club is assisting in the direction of the several acts and specialty numbers. The show will be the second presentation this year.



Round-Up

The Round-Up Club had several speakers during the past month. Warren Hawley, President of the N.Y.S. Farm Bureau Federation spoke on "Lamb Feeding on a Cash Crop and Poultry Farm." At another meeting Dr. Danks, of the Veterinary College discussed "Western Livestock Production." The Club's Annual Banquet is scheduled for May 13, with Bill VanNostrand as chairman.

The Cornell Dairy Science Asso-

ciation nominated its officers for the coming year. The annual Dairy Association Banquet will be held on April 28.



Egg Enthusiasts

The Cornell Poultry Club, after an incubation period of 4 years, has hatched again and already had its first meeting at which many poultry enthusiasts flocked together.

Professor G. O. Hall, faculty advisor, gave a short talk on the past accomplishments of the club, (which ranged from broiler roasts to Poultry Department Open Houses) and outlined some of its future aims.

A committee was formed which will handle arrangements for the Poultry Show to be held at Barton Hall over Country Holiday weekend, which is expected to prove one of the main attractions.



Scholarship Club

The Sears Roebuck Scholarship Club now has 39 members on the hill, some of whom were in the original 1940 group. The club has recently been reorganized with Bill DeLarm as president, Ernest Schaufler vice-president, and Henry Watkins as Sec-Treas. Its chief aim is to acquaint the incoming scholarship holders with members of the Office of Resident Instruction, and those Sears scholarship



holders already on the campus. Meetings are held twice a month on Sunday afternoons, and the members plan to have a softball team this spring.



Floriculture

Members of the Flower Judging team from Cornell which participated in the Judging Contest in Chicago, Ill. March 21 were Brian Nevin, John Keller, Ray Fox, and Peggy Christensen. Six teams were in competition. Cornell's winning team brought back the George Adams trophy and John Keller, the top man, won a silver medal. Ohio State, Cornell's big rival in the floriculture department, was beaten by one point.



4-H Club

The 4-H Club held a reception for the State 4-H leaders on March 10 in Warren Seminar. Phyllis Dubois, Doug Murray, Joe Washburn, and Earl Mullen were in charge. A Round and Square dance is being planned for May 2. The Overnight at Mount Pleasant will be held on May 17. Vic Hershman is chairman of the trip committee.



Grange

At the meeting of the Cornell Grange on April 1 the following new members were initiated; Stewart Fish, Ned Bandler, Louis Trunko, Muriel Osgood, Jerome Ashley, Charles Huhtanen, and James Fraser. The Dryden Grange were guests and administered the initiation. The lecturers program on local government was presented by Karl Harris.



MORE CLUB NEWS
ON NEXT PAGE

Introducing Your Friends



Mary McCarthy



Hank Parker



Nancy Ann Woodard

Occasionally called "Mac," Mary McCarthy hails from Addison, N. Y., Steuben County, where her folks operate a 600 acre farm producing dairy products and tobacco. A member of the class of '48 and a Home Economics student, Mary says her ambition is to teach in a small town and to live in the country. Mary's mother is a graduate of Geneseo State Teachers College and her father completed a short course at Cornell.

A graduate of Addison High School, she was the co-director of the senior play and worked on the year book. Besides being editor of the school paper, she was active in the Girl Scouts, Grange, and won county honors in 4-H Club work.

In addition to being a member of Wayside Aftermath, the Ag-Domecon Council, and the campus 4-H Club, she is active in the Grange, Home Ec Club, Newman Club, and was recently appointed assistant chairman of exhibits for Country Holiday Weekend.

When interviewed, Mary confessed that she liked everything about Cornell, every activity, and everybody, including her daily job in the Home Ec cafeteria.

Hank came to Cornell from a dairy farm near Deposit in Broome County way back in the Fall of 1940. In the "old days" Hank was on the freshman crew in '41 and the Varsity crew in '42. He joined Delta Upsilon fraternity in '42 and belonged to the Round-up Club. He was also an assistant lab instructor in Meteorology in the Fall of '42.

Along in his junior year, Hank's desire to get into the war and help finish it up, got the better of him, and he joined the Army early in 1943. He spent more than half of his three years of service overseas in the Field Artillery, in England, France, and Germany. He returned from overseas in March '44, but went back over in November '44.

A few days after his discharge last Spring, Hank returned to Cornell and helped reorganize the Crew Club. He was on the varsity crew last season as well as this season. In his junior year he was a member of Aleph Semach, and this year he was elected to Quill and Dagger, senior honorary society and is Commodore of the Crew. Hank hopes to go into sales work in farm machinery following his graduation in August.

Nancy Woodard feels that her chosen field, educational broadcasting, can help foster world peace by awakening Americans to an understanding of the life, beliefs, and goals of people in other lands.

Nancy has grown up in the atmosphere of stage, radio, and publicity, and has known for a long time that she liked the stimulation of that type of job. She was advised to take her college training in home economics for 90% of advertising is aimed at women, and that background would be valuable. She started at Cornell to major in foods, but a summer job in radio changed her mind.

Though Nancy will be graduated this year, she feels that she needs some more education, some courses in sociology, in psychology, and languages before continuing in her career. She hopes then to work with UNESCO, the UN, or some other organization whose aim is world cooperation and understanding.

The UN on campus has claimed Nancy's services. She directs the program "Your United Nations Speaks." Besides that she is in the Octagon show, Delta Gamma, and N.A.A.C.P.

McGurk Wins

Rice Debate Stage



Warren Wilson

When he leaves Cornell this June, Warren Wilson, who hails from a farm near Forestville, a small town 40 miles south of Buffalo, will leave behind a record few Cornellians can equal.

His first activities included FFA, CURW, and Round-Up Club. After wearing the Cayuga Lodge pin for one term, he was elected to the Board of Trustees.

Last spring when the Ag-Domecon Council was reactivated on the Hill, Warren was elected as member-at-large from Ag. The new Council expressed its confidence in the tall, quiet, capable junior by making him vice-president of the infant Council.

When president MacDonald resigned last term, Warren was elected by the group to replace him. It has been under Warren's guidance that the majority of the work for the "Country Holiday Weekend" has been done.

Warren is not yet sure what he will do with his "general Ag. with a lot of Ag Ec courses" when he leaves Cornell in June. Whether it be extension work, in which he has had a summer's experience, or work for some large feed company, those who know him are sure he will succeed.

Arguing that the owner-operated farm unit will survive modern technological developments in American agriculture, John L. McGurk, '47, won first prize of \$100 in the Eighteenth Annual Rice Debate Stage held last month. George B. Becker, '48, taking a negative stand, merited the \$25 second award.

McGurk emphasized the difficulty of hiring competent managers and interested labor and the increased problems which arise on a large scale corporate farm. He pointed out that, with machines becoming smaller and cheaper, they will be within the financial reach of the small farmer. In bad years, the corporate farm is hit harder than the owner-operator, who can pull in his belt and sustain a minus income.

Held annually since 1928, with the exception of the war years 1944-45, the Rice Debate Stage was founded by Emeritus Professor James E. Rice, former head of the Poultry Department. Rice, himself an energetic and forceful speaker, desired to give farm boys and girls some training in the art of debate in public on controversial agricul-

tural issues. He donates the prizes for the competition each year. Until his retirement in 1934, the debate was known as the Farm Life Challenge Contest, in response to his wish to remain anonymous.

Assistant Professor of Extension Teaching Chester H. Freeman took charge of the contest this year in the absence of Professor Peabody, of the same department.

The other two finalists were George S. Cooper, Ad. Sp., taking the affirmative viewpoint, and Miss Rita R. Chazan, '47, speaking on the negative side.

Overheard In The Agronomy Lab

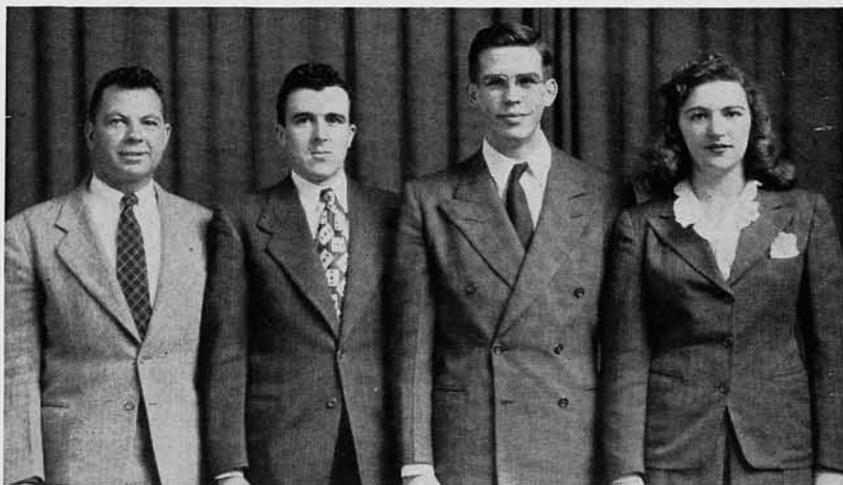
A hardworking student, frowning at a typographical error in her outline asks the instructor,

"What's wuperphosphate?"

The instructor, right on his toes, answers, "Know superphosphate?"

"You know superduperphosphate?" the student looks startled but again nods,

"Well," shrugs the instructor, "It's a cross between the two."



Speakers in the Rice Debate Stage were, left to right: George S. Cooper, Ad. Sp., John L. McGurk, Ag '47, George V. Becker, Ag '48, and Miss Rita R. Chazan, Ag '48.

EASTMAN STAGE

"Cartwheels"



KERMIS CLUB

**VARIETY
SHOW**



Comedy

Skits

Magic



Singing

Dancing

Band



Goldwin Smith

Saturday, April 26

8:00 P. M.

The thirty-sixth annual Eastman Stage in Public Speaking will undoubtedly be one of the main attractions of COUNTRY HOLIDAY weekend. Returned to its pre-war eminence, it will be held in Bailey Hall, on Friday, April 25th. The six contestants, chosen from previous elimination contests will be:

John Grim '48, Donald Holmes '48, Gustav Papanek '47, H. Ross '47, Robert Suter '47, Miss Gloria Wilkes, Sp. and as alternate, Lewis Lichtman '48.

The Eastman Prize was founded by Mr. A. R. Eastman of Waterville, N. Y. who for a time served as a trustee of Cornell University, and was greatly interested in the College of Agriculture. Although a banker by profession, Mr. Eastman developed a great interest in agricultural leadership in the early days of the Farmer's Institutes. A meeting of New York State hop growers had a direct effect on the founding of this prize. Threatened by a disease of their crop they had gathered with interested businessmen to discuss the situation. Mr. Eastman, who attended the conference, observed that it wasn't the farmers who did most of the talking, a situation due, not to a lack of constructive ideas, but to a lack of experience in expressing themselves. Convinced of the need for developing qualities of leadership in rural affairs, he talked the situation over with Liberty Hyde Bailey, then director of the College of Agriculture. The Eastman Stage was the direct result.

From 1910-1918 he gave annually one hundred dollars which was divided into prizes of seventy-five and twenty-five dollars respectively. In 1928 he permanently endowed the State with a gift of \$3,000 in Liberty Bonds, thus perpetuating this institution with its annual prizes.

The contest is open to all undergraduates in the College of Agriculture. Students participating are coached by members of the Depart-

ment of Extension Teaching.

These annual contests have afforded the students an invaluable means of acquiring poise, and public speaking ability, and have brought before the University an excellent picture of contemporary student thought on rural life and problems.

Pigeon Seeks Learning

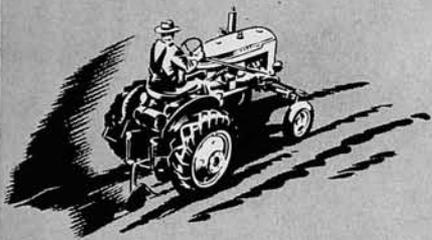
Dr. Buckman, professor of Agronomy, has one more credit to chalk up to his reputation as one of the Upper Campus' outstanding lecturers. Although his fame is far reaching, he was not aware of the heights to which it had soared until recently when he discovered that he had added one more member to his "ninety-six regulars"—A PIGEON!

Entering via the airshaft atop Caldwell Hall, the newest Buckman enthusiast made his way down to the intake to the main lecture room. There the pigeon "set up camp." For nine days it exposed itself to the rapid fire of Prof. Buckman's lectures on *The Nature and Property of Soils*. Of course, as any true seeker of knowledge, the pigeon did not take all that was thrown at him without some question. More than once, as students were recording the points of the lecture at the swift rate in which they were systematically delivered, the pigeon showed real presence of mind. Flapping his wings furiously against the grating he not only would bring slumberers back to reality but would also create a note of hesitation in Dr. Buckman's delivery.

As we all know, a "Bird Brain" can hold just so much. It was with some relief not only to the professor, who had been "kept on the carpet" all during the stay of the alert visitor, but also to the intruder, who showed real endurance, having no food or water during his stay, that the pigeon was released to soar off into the blue.

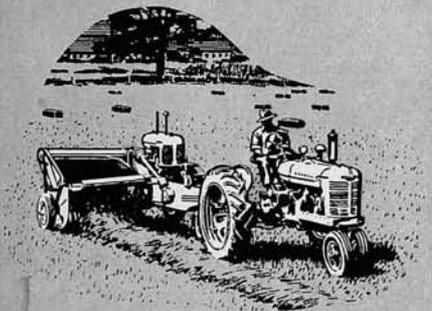
All of which goes to prove that a little education goes a long way.

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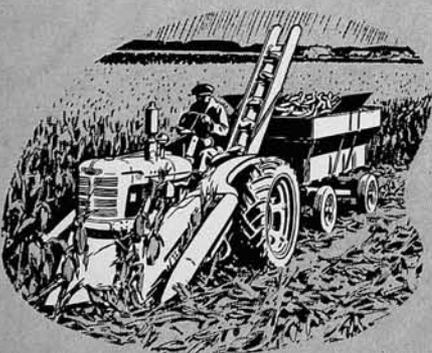


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1947

Al Albright, AZ, is a farm loan agent with the Prudential Life Insurance Company in Buffalo.

Ann Babcock, graduated in February, is now doing social service work at the Neighborhood House in Auburn.

Paul Barrett is with the Ag-Loan Branch of the Norwich, N. Y. bank.

Maurice Becker, AZ, is doing research at the Geneva Experiment Station.

Jean Boyd is Assistant Dietitian at the New York City YWCA.

Fred H. Gerber is instructing flower arrangement in Cornell's Department of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture. Mrs. Gerber (*L. Jean Snead '46*) is assistant to M. Truman Fossum of the same department.

Edward Manda, Jr. is in business with his father, an orchid wholesaler.

John Murray, graduated this February, has entered the Hotel School.

Cliff Orbaker, an AZ, who married in February, now has his own agriculture service office in Rochester.

Emily Palmer is enjoying her position as Assistant Home Demonstration Agent in Oswego County.

Bruce Pollack, AZ, is doing graduate work at the University of Rochester.

Bill Quinn has finally been traced to Ohio, where he is working for General Mills.

Paul Schnabel is Assistant Agent in Clinton County.

Pat Sheppard is doing foods research work with Miss Sylvia Cover at the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station.

Chuck Stansbury has accepted the position of Assistant County Agent in Lewis County.

George Vandrosek and *Bob Woessner* have started a landscape nursery business on Long Island.

Joan Weisberg, former Assistant Editor of the Countryman, writes, "I'm working for the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets. To classify me fur-

ther, I'm in the Metropolitan Division, Bureau of Market Reports . . . a jack-of-all trades."

1946

Jack Kahabka is now an Assistant County Agent in Chemung County.

Earl Closterman, Ph.D., accepted a position with the South Dakota State College at Brookings, South Dakota. He has charge of sheep investigating in the Department of Animal Husbandry.

John Briggs, Ph.D., is associated with the A. E. Stakey Manufacturing Co., a soybean concern, at Decatur, Illinois.

Ed Motzenbocker is Assistant County Agent in Livingstone County.

Joyce Manley was married December 28, 1946 to Ross Farney. The couple is living in Austin, Texas. Mrs. Farney is second assistant in the Home Demonstration Tea Room at the University of Texas.

Erva Vosburgh, who is living in Cincinnati, Ohio, is a home economist with the Kroger Food Foundation.

Bob Walker is with General Mills in Malone, New York.

Joseph Ginforte has set up a flower shop and landscape nursery in Rochester.

Curtis G. Keyes, Ph.D., is head of the Department of Floriculture at Connecticut State College at Storrs.

Walt Baran, AGR, is Assistant County Agent in Ulster County.

Margaret Ohlander is teaching in the Department of Floriculture at Connecticut State College.

Barbara Leidecker is traveling in Arizona and California with her parents.

Joe Brown is Assistant County Agent in Herkimer County.

Alfred Gianfanga is Assistant County Agent in Nassau County, Long Island.

Elmer Clapp, grad student in animal husbandry, and *Thelma Hornburg* were married April 5.

Ted Markham, AZ, is Assistant County Agent in Wyoming County.

(Continued next page)

1945

Dorothy Scott Madden was married to Milton H. Boyle on December 24, 1946. They are living in Riverhead, Long Island.

1944

Gertrude Durfee Allen and her husband *Norman Allen* are living in Schaghticoke, N. Y. They have a daughter born December 30.

The engagement of *Jane Uppenheimer* to Benjamin Westerman of Port Chester, New York, has been announced.

Elizabeth Skinner was married to Arthur W. Lazcano September 25, 1946. Both are stationed at the Naval Training Center, San Diego, California, where she is a Lieutenant. Their address is 3850 Ingraham Drive, Crown Point, San Diego, California.

Barbara Eldridge was married December 30, 1946 to Donald Hess. Their address is Box 151, Norman, Oklahoma. Mrs. Hess is Assistant Dietitian at the Oklahoma State Hospital.

Carol Baum, Administrative Therapeutic Dietitian at St. Agnes Hospital near White Plains, New

York, married Edward Greenbaum of Larchmont, March 4.

Ruth Franklin is a dietitian at the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota.

Rosemarie Loew, Mrs. Donald Irving, has a son, Richard David, born November 19, 1946. Their address is 875 W. 181 St., New York 33, N. Y.

The engagement of *Ann Bode* to James C. Muth, '42, has been announced.

Loretta McFadden, Mrs. Eugene R. Smerchek, and her husband are living at 124 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn 2, New York.

1943

Don Watson, AZ, is doing grad work in Ag Ec at Purdue.

John M. Collins and *Elizabeth Hopkins Collins* are the parents of a son, David Slocum, born March 19, 1947.

Ann Nash married John A. Bottorf of Shanghai, China, December 27, 1946. Their address is 13 Fang Chia Hutung An Ting Men Nei, Peiping, China. Mrs. Bottorf worked with the U. S. Office of Strategic Services before her marriage.

Dorothy Kellogg, Mrs. L. J. Conte, has a son, Robert, born October 2, 1946. They are living at 2517 Fairlawn S. E., Washington, D. C.

Donald E. Cameron is a bacteriologist at the Central Laboratories, General Foods Corp., Hoboken, N. J.

Richard H. Haynes graduated from Hartford Theological Seminary last January. His sister, *Ruth V. Haynes* '46 Ag. is attending the seminary.

Don Meister and *Marcia Colby Meister* have moved from Oneida to Caledonia where Don is working for G.L.F.

1942

Ruth Simes, Mrs. C. R. Morgan, has a daughter, Judith Ann, born January 18, 1947.

Ruth Hyde is Executive Director of the Champlain Valley Girl Scouts Council at Plattsburg, New York.

Ruth Dillenbeck, Mrs. D. C. Kili-gas, is Director of the Child Care Center under the Board of Education at Syracuse, New York.

(Continued on page 20)

Rounds and Squares

▼
BARTON HALL

▼
Saturday, Apr. 26
9 P.M. - 1 A.M.

The Egg—

(Continued from page 11)

there were great variations even between freshly laid eggs.

Future

The future possibilities of the electronic egg grader, whose patent rights were donated by the inventor to the Cornell Research Foundation, are unlimited. An egg scale might be adjoined to it, combining the grading and weighing operation; eggs could be graded before storing or processing them; high quality would bring a high enough premium to whip up interest in a breeding program incorporating this new factor.

There are probably many more possibilities which are as yet undeveloped. Further research may lead to even more startling innovations, but poultrymen of the future are bound to benefit from the accomplishments of the man who carried electronics to the egg.

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- Freeman
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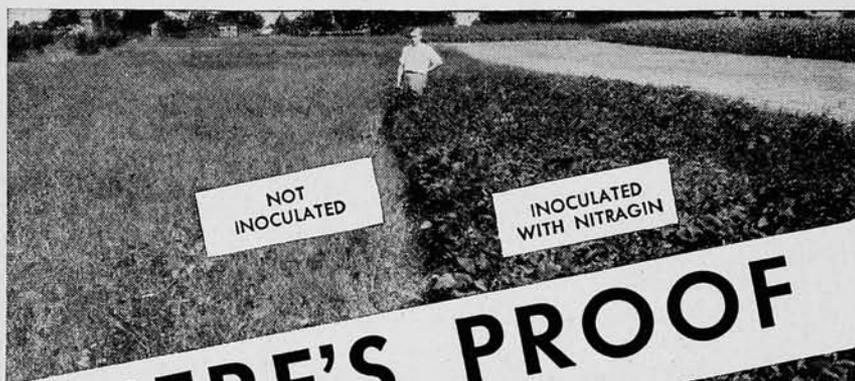
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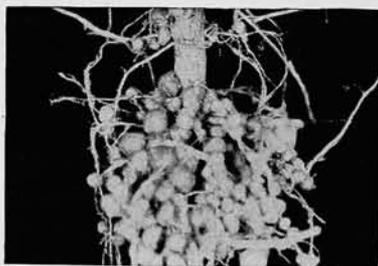
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● More and more agricultural authorities say all legumes should be inoculated at every planting. NITRAGIN inoculation helps clovers, alfalfa, peas, beans, lespedeza and other legumes produce better hay and seed yields. It also increases protein content of legumes and helps improve soil fertility. Farmers have faith in NITRAGIN inoculation; they have used it for nearly fifty years and know it gets results. Scientists work constantly to improve NITRAGIN inoculation bacteria . . . to make them still more productive. NITRAGIN inoculation is sold by seedsmen everywhere.

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3929 N. BOOTH ST. ● MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Former Student Notes

(Continued from page 19)

1941

Beatrice Colley, Mrs. M. Koteff, has a son, Robert Mitchell, born November 4, 1946.

M. E. Buckley is Assistant Farm Bureau Agent in Columbia County. The Buckleys have four children.

Robert Stevely is now employed by the Rochester Gas and Electric Company.

Ray Simpson is running the home farm in Pittsford, New York.

Steve Close is now working for the Guernsey Breeders' Association at Peterborough, New Hampshire.

Donald S. Erdman is biological aide in the Division of Fishes U.S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.

1940

Horace Ketchan is running a farm at Otisville near Middletown, N. Y. He has recently been helping the County 4-H Club Agent in conducting cattle judging contests for 4-H Club boys and girls.

1938

Charles M. Dennington is teaching agriculture at Schenevus, New York.

Mary Warren Swan, H. E. and *John Swan* Ag. '43 are the parents of a baby girl Dorothy, born March 21. John is County Agent in Rensselaer County. They make their home in Averill Park, N. Y.

1937

Julian Carter is back teaching Ag. in Wellsville, N. Y. He had formerly been Ag. instructor at Pulaski, N. Y.

1936

Edward Hume is in Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, where he is working as Horticulturist at the Federal Experiment Station.

1939

Betty Bottcher is studying at Albany Medical College in Albany.

Helen Gustafson is Assistant Director of the Rehabilitation Center at Rochester, New York.

Alfred Foster and *Grace Kuchler Foster*, '41 Ag, are living in Florida, where Al is an assistant plant pathologist for the government. The Fosters have a new daughter, Betty Jo.

(Continued on page 22)

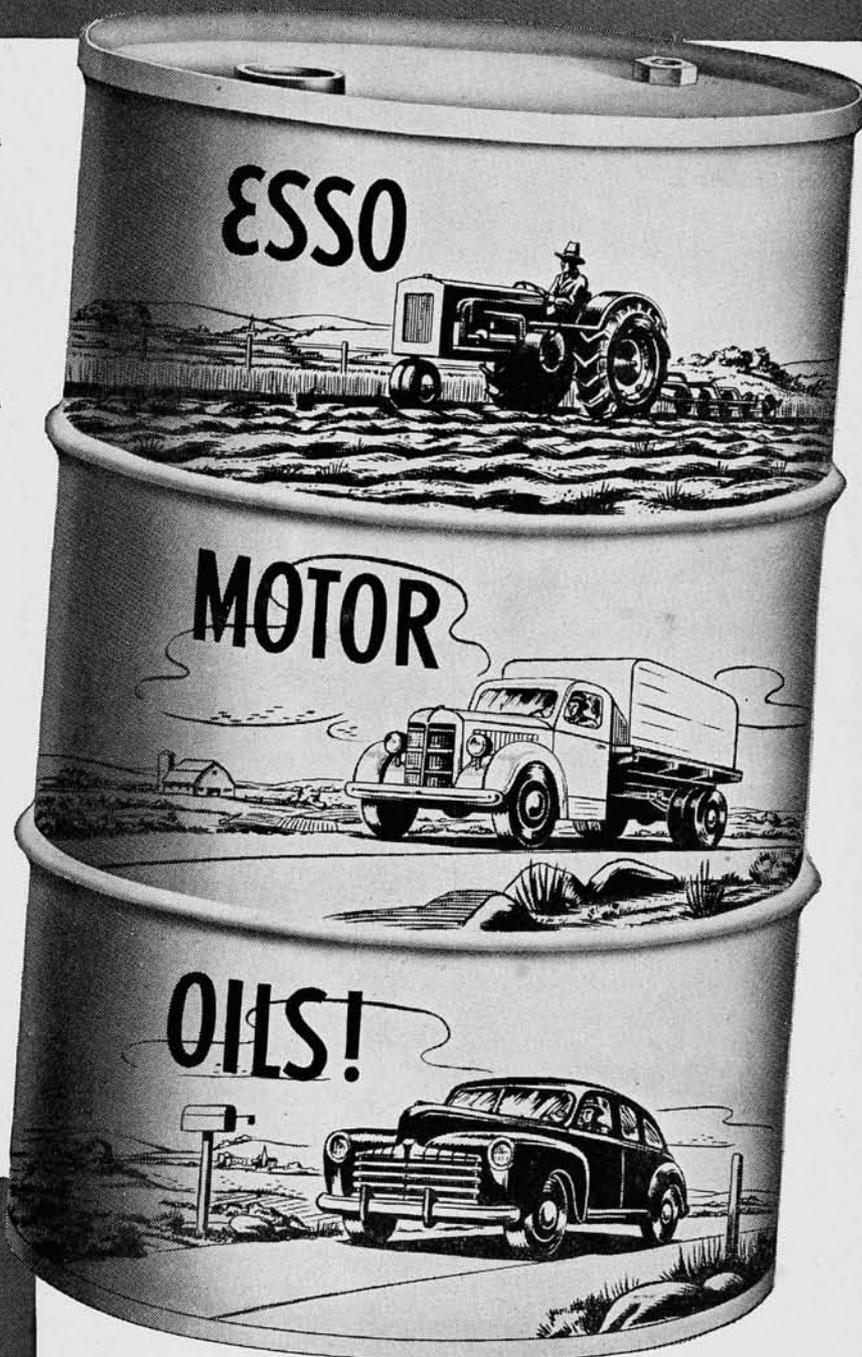
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Sale 1:00 P.M.

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1934

Fred and Russell Hill, twin brothers are living in Brockport, N. Y. Fred is farming and Russell is Vocational Ag. teacher in the High School.

Elizabeth Carpenter, Mrs. R. A. Block, has a son Robert Stuart, born February 23, 1947.

1933

Eleanor Reynolds is Assistant Dietitian at Biggs Memorial Hospital, Ithaca, New York.

1920

Hilda Moline is engaged to Alfred M. Dahm of Brewster, New York.

1919

Gertrude Seward, Mrs. C. R. Wilkinson, is Foods Editor of the New York Journal American in New York City.

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Cornell University Press

124 Roberts Place

Ithaca, N. Y.

Farmer's Week

(Continued from page 7)

lectures. Judging contests for livestock, poultry, potatoes, plant diseases, apples, and milk attracted the men, whereas exhibits and lectures on renovating furniture, setting up a model kitchen, child care, and dietary developments drew the women.

Farm and Home Week has always been a red letter week for the people in the East to "learn new methods, meet old friends, and have their vacation." Country Holiday will stress the last two. Events listed for the three day affair include club and departmental exhibits, such as livestock show and a style show, the traditional Eastman stage, the Cornell-Harvard baseball game, state and national speakers, a reception, and discussions with church leaders pertaining to rural living, recognition of scholarship holders and award holders, and a Round and Square Dance in Barton Hall.

Bev Pratt is chairman of the weekend, with Prof. Kelsey as faculty advisor. Members of the committees include Jim Egan, Dance; Stew Fish, Livestock; Joanne Stockey, Kermis; George Axinn, Publicity, Ann Dickinson, Program; and Bud Stanton, Exhibits.

The weekend will be culminated with the round and square dance at Barton Hall. During the dance, the beauty queen of the upper campus will be royally crowned.

Mom and Pop won't be able to spend a week at Cornell this year, but perhaps car, train, or plane will permit them to come Friday, Saturday, or Sunday for a happy "Country Holiday" at Cornell.



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Harold Barrett	Montour Falls
Roland Thomas	Chemung
William Evans	Bronxville
Robert Spamer	Brooklyn
Robin Carrere	Ithaca
Bruce Grover	Upper Nyack
Bruce Widger	Spencerport
Don Jewett	Evans Mills
Jim Hanstein	Westkill
Gerry Marion	Hammond
Dave Morrow	Elma
Joe Fairbank	Ashville
Samuel Steiger	New York City
John Lunt	Concord, Mass.
Jim Egan	Nassau

DAIRY CATTLE

BROWN SWISS—Aged Cow Class

Owen Jones	New Haven, Conn.
Ethel Neid	
George Bayer	Woodhaven, N. Y.
Sanford Hatch	Syracuse, N. Y.
Harlan Howlett	Pulaski, N. Y.

BROWN SWISS—2 year old class

Roy Hoecker	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Stewart Fish	Ithaca, N. Y.
Walter Baurle	New York City, N. Y.
Abram Relyea	Guilderland, N. Y.
Philip Crystal	Ithaca, N. Y.

JERSEY CLASS

Raymond Rabeler	Bovina, N. Y.
Sylvia Colt	New York City, N. Y.
Paul Gruber	Millbrook, N. Y.
Sarah Swift	Hingham, Mass.
Jay Georgi	New York City, N. Y.
Harold Vroman	Middleburgh, N. Y.
Anne Klena	Irvington, N. J.

GUERNSEY CLASS

Edward Kinbacker	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dusty Raymond	East Bethany, N. Y.
Bernard Stanton	Greenville, N. Y.
Harold Hait	Hobart, N. Y.
Fred Lengemann	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Robert A. Moore	Rio, N. Y.

HOLSTEIN—Aged Cow Class

Owen Jones	New Haven, Conn.
Richard Haby	Westwood, N. J.
Richard Coyne	Avon, N. Y.
Maurice Mix	Heuvelton, N. Y.
Donald Holmes	Newtonville, Mass.
John Dewey	Syracuse, N. Y.
Frances Young	Lockport, N. Y.

HOLSTEIN—Four Year Old Class

John Scofield	Millerton, N. Y.
Robert Hill	Skaneateles, N. Y.
Henry Mertz	New Platz, N. Y.
Raymond Lahue	Camden, N. Y.
Francis Secrest	Deposit, N. Y.
Harry Smith	Henrietta, N. Y.

(Continued on Page 28)

2 Ways You May Influence

NOVEMBER'S MILK CHECK NOW



1 Work With Your Neighbor

Dairy farmers can influence next November's milk check by working with their neighbors through the Dairymen's League for a milk price that will cover the cost of production and give a fair return.

At the hearings on Federal and State milk marketing orders last month, testimony was submitted by the Dairymen's League requesting the Class I price for milk be continued at the March and April level of \$4.58 per hundred-weight through May and June; that it be made \$5.02 through July, August and September; \$5.46 through October, November and December. In support of these prices, testimony on the cost of production was submitted by Agricultural Economists from the State Colleges of Vermont, Pennsylvania and New York.

Dairy farmers can be heard most effectively through their own organization — the Dairymen's League. The voice of 26,000 dairy farmers banded together can help keep milk prices above the cost of production . . . can help influence next November's milk check.

2 Plenty of Good Roughage

Dairy farmers all over the New York Milk Shed start work in the fields this month planting the crops for next fall's harvest, top-dressing meadows, improving pastures. The work they do will determine to a large extent the amount of milk that is produced next November.

This year the members of the Dairymen's League, in cooperation with the State Extension Services and other farm organizations, are continuing to work for more milk during the fall periods when consumers need it most. The fall milk production program calls for growing plenty of good roughage so that cows can be kept full of good green roughage during the summer months, and have high-quality hay during October and November.

By feeding good roughage during the summer and fall dry cows can be put in good shape for production, and spring freshening cows, that must furnish much of next fall's milk supply, can be kept producing at a high level.



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Livestock Show

(Continued from Page 26)

HOLSTEIN—Three Year Old Class

Douglas Murray	DeKalb Junction, N. Y.
John Koska	Middleburg, N. Y.
Wilbur Hesseltine	Malone, N. Y.
Warren Wigstein	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Chester Mapes	Newburgh, N. Y.
Peter Malnati	Ashley Falls, Mass.
William Van Nostrand	Great Neck, N. Y.

HOLSTEIN—Two Year Old Class

George Casler	Clayville, N. Y.
William Fay	Maspeth, N. Y.
Lindsey Trerise	Potsdam, N. Y.
Malcolm MacDonald	Gerry, N. Y.
Gloria Wilkes	Great Valley, N. Y.

CHESTER WHITE

Howard Ellis	Brockport, N. Y.
James Hume, Jr.	Batavia, N. Y.
Anna Klena, E	Irvington, N. J.
Jay R. Georgi	New York City
David A. Nagel	Flushing, L. I.

BERKSHIRE

Charles Chandler	Olean, N. Y.
Francis J. Young	Lockport, N. Y.
Abram R. Relyea	Guilderland, N. Y.
Marilyn Baurle	New York City
Andrew Bavan	Westfield, N. Y.
Wilbur John Sovocoll	Oneonta, N. Y.

YORKSHIRE

Vincent Marshall	Linden, N. J.
Bruce S. Markham	Constableville, N. Y.
Buddy Kramer	New York City
Bernard L. Gould	South Orange, N. J.
Robert Gibbs	Malone, N. Y.

SHEEP—Emmet Evans, Mgr.

Miss Sarah Rodman Swift	Hingham, Mass.
Germain Bernard Marion	Hammond, N. Y.
Miss Des Chapin	Batavia, N. Y.
William Thomas Stevely	Rochester
Donald Richard Holmes	Newtonville, Mass.
Miss Audrey Bernadine Shaw	Halifax, Nova Scotia
Miss Alice Mae Dake	Greenfield Center, N. Y.
Stewart Hayes Fish	Ithaca, N. Y.
John Edward Montel	Arlington, Va.
Harland Renwick Kester	Churchville, N. Y.
John Lester Purdy	Canandaigua, N. Y.
Robin Carrere	Ithaca, N. Y.
David A. Nagel	Flushing, L. I.
Earl Devant Sisson, Jr.	Corfu, N. Y.
Vincent Marshall	Linden, N. J.
Charles Ernest Wille	Montgomery, N. Y.
John McLaughlin	Ithaca, N. Y.

HORSES

Sally Swift, Mgr.	Hingham, Mass.
Gloria Wilkes	Great Valley, N. Y.
Anne Klena	Irvington, N. J.
Fred Dean	Ashville, N. Y.
Charlotte Sielman	New York, N. Y.
Jay Georgi	New York, N. Y.
Joyce Teck	Dryden, N. Y.
Edward Koenig	New York, N. Y.
Chic Gandal	New York, N. Y.
Roberta Cavreno	East Rockaway, N. Y.
Phyllis Roberts	Holland Patent, N. Y.
Lois Gallon	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Ellie Rose	Millport, N. Y.
Mary Lou Fister	Canaan, N. Y.

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cultivation or loss by surface erosion. This fertilizer unit can be quickly and easily attached to any two-bottom tractor plow.

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Dairying

(Continued from page 10)

truck. Mr. Buck uses a field chopper and two teams to harvest his corn. The ensilage is blown on to a net which covers the bottom of the wagon. The load is taken to the pit and a tractor used to pull the corn, net and all off the rear of the wagon. It takes about five minutes to unload two tons of ensilage so that two teams can easily keep a chopper going. The pit, when full is covered with strips of silo paper.

Last August, Mr. Buck came East in connection with the sale of two of his fine herd of purebred Holsteins. To talk with this man was a novel experience for most of the New York farmers who met him. His fresh viewpoint, his frank opinions, and most of all his own farming experiences were of great interest to all. Very likely he learned a great many new things which he will find useful back home. At any rate, Mr. Buck is working with a superior breed of cattle in an area made nearly ideal for dairying. He and his neighbors have made a lot of progress in recent years and will undoubtedly continue to move ahead in years to come.

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The development of hybrid corn has been, and will continue to be a contributing factor in helping American farmers, both old and young, reap more wealth from their land. DeKalb works hand in hand with men of the soil—devoting tireless effort in developing hybrid varieties which will make farming easier, faster, more productive, more economical. To our American youth of today, this means hope, ambition and wealth. To their fathers, it means contentment and security.



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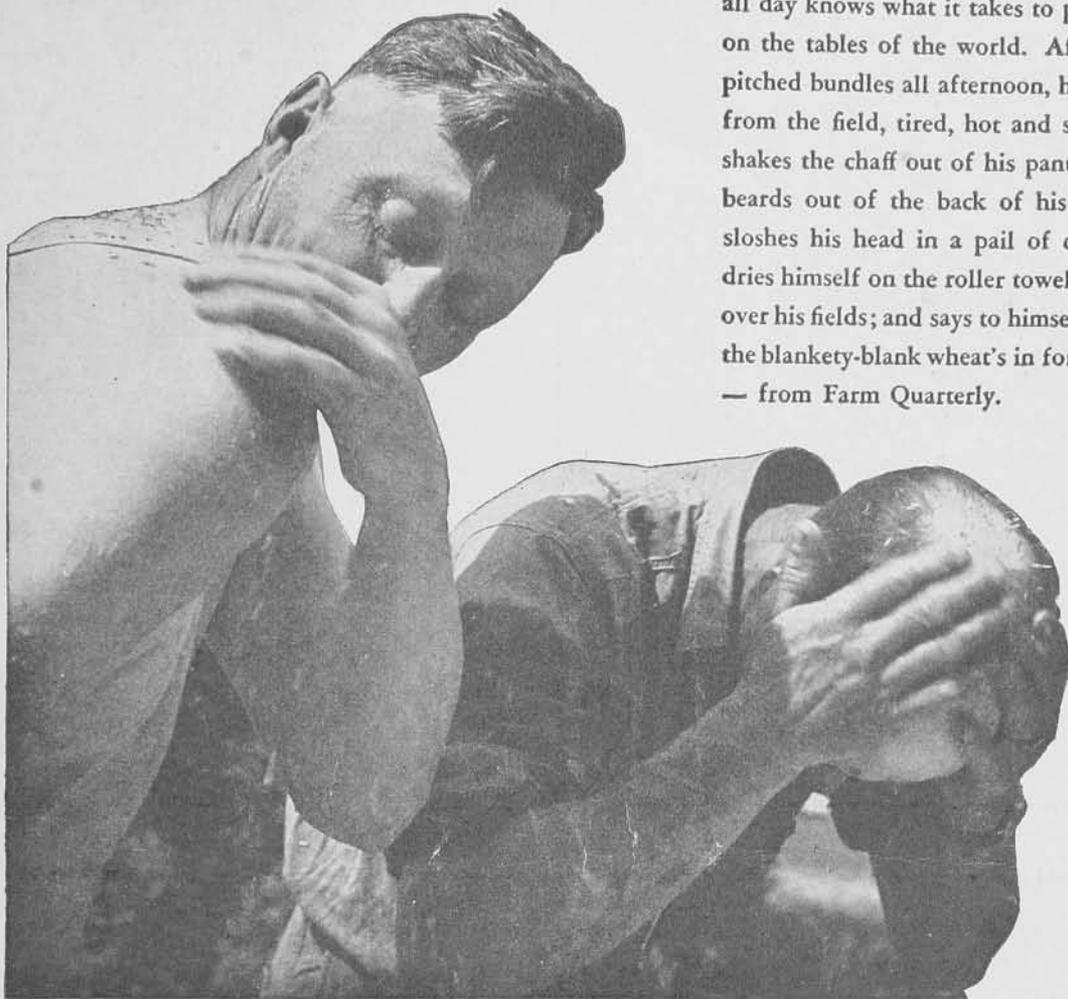


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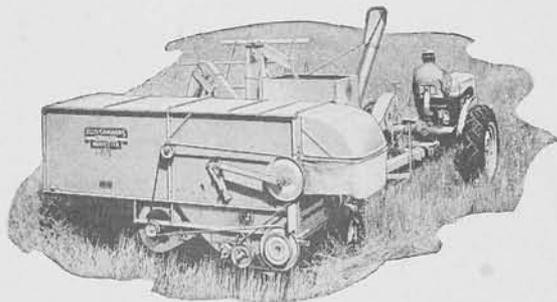
A MAN who works in the wheat all day knows what it takes to place bread on the tables of the world. After he has pitched bundles all afternoon, he comes in from the field, tired, hot and sweaty; he shakes the chaff out of his pants and digs beards out of the back of his neck. He sloshes his head in a pail of cold water, dries himself on the roller towel, looks out over his fields; and says to himself—"Well, the blankety-blank wheat's in for the year."
— from Farm Quarterly.

Photo Courtesy Farm Quarterly

UNLESS...

Most every farmer knows the above experience all too well. That is . . . unless he has discovered, as thousands have, that one man can harvest grain or seed crops sitting comfortably on the tractor seat, out of the chaff . . . that straw in the field can be handled with ordinary hay tools . . . that lodged, weedy crops can be saved where a binder would be helpless and tangled grain a nightmare.

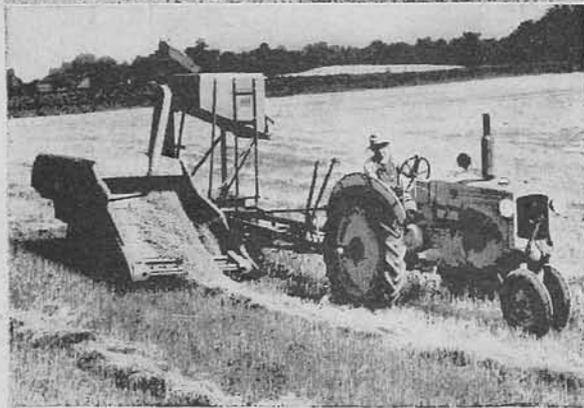
A man cannot know the rich satisfaction of harvesting his choice of 100 crops at the peak of their quality, without waiting for custom rigs . . . he cannot put plump, stalk-ripened grain in the bin at the lowest cost . . . unless . . .



UNLESS... He owns an ALL-CROP HARVESTER
"Successor to the Binder"

ALLIS-CHALMERS
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THE HARVESTOR "69"



Gets The Harvest Done *On Time*

Quality construction, unexcelled performance, and the ability to harvest all grain and seed crops have established an enviable reputation for the MM HARVESTOR "69".

Simplified V-belt drives are easily adjusted for cylinder speeds to meet all combining conditions. Levers conveniently located for the tractor operator vary height of cut from two to forty inches, adjust header reel and 'level' cleaning shoe. The light draft HARVESTOR "69" operates from power take-off of 1-2 plow tractor or four cylinder air-cooled, V type 17 h.p. engine. Scour-Kleen re-cleaner attachment available as special equipment; sacking equipment, optional.

The HARVESTOR "69" is a quality MM MODERN MACHINE BUILT TO DO THE WORK conveniently, safely, more economically. It is the Mighty Master of all crops that offers *you* unusual opportunities in *your* territory.



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The

Vol. XLIV, May 1947, No. 8

Cornell Countryman



20c
a copy

Campus to GENERAL ELECTRIC

TOMORROW'S APPLIANCES

The Story of

JIM YOUNG

THE General Electric refrigerators, ranges, washers and other appliances that homemakers will be buying in 1950 are already under development. James F. Young, ten years out of Lafayette College's mechanical engineering school, supervises the engineering of these appliances-to-come.

Jim, graduating magna cum laude, chose General Electric's job offer over others because, as he says, "G.E. offered more different fields of engineering, had a better program than any other company, and could provide better experience."

The varied experience that Jim sought came to him fast. While on "Test" with G.E., he worked in four different plants and at six different assignments, ranging from supercharger tests to studies in unbalance of hydraulic systems. Following "Test" he enrolled in the G-E Creative Engineering Program and drew five assignments in laboratories and design departments.

When he had completed the course he was appointed supervisor of it. While organizing this course and lecturing to the class, he studied another—the C course in mechanical engineering. He also wrote and edited "Materials and Processes," published in 1944.

His first "real work," he says, was in helping to develop large-size rocket launchers, both airborne and land types. The creative engineering ability he showed on this assignment, and on later problems, insured his steady progress to the top of the Advance Engineering Section of his company's Appliance and Merchandise Dept.

Next to schools and the U.S. Government, General Electric employs more college engineering graduates than any other organization.



LAFAYETTE 37



Jim became interested in mechanical problems early. In his teens he found a hobby in rebuilding old autos.



As an early job with G.E. he organized and taught engineering courses, became supervisor of all mechanical engineering training.



During the war he helped develop the airborne rocket launcher, important factor in smashing Nazi armor. A second war job: development of gyroscopes for torpedoes.



Today Jim supervises the engineering of G-E household appliances to be marketed two to five years from now. He still directs the training of many new engineers.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

Like Other Champion Farmers,
CREIGHTON BROTHERS Use

Firestone

CHAMPION GROUND GRIPS

CREIGHTON BROTHERS, like other leading farmers everywhere, consider Firestone Champion Ground Grips a "must." They know the value of tractor tires that clean up to 100% more effectively... pull up to 62% more... last up to 91% longer under extreme conditions... and roll more smoothly over highways.

Patents permit only Firestone to make tractor tires with the curved, connected traction bars which give Champion Ground Grips their superiority. Curving the bars improves cleaning, gives them more effective penetration, and increases their strength. The Triple-Braced bars eliminate rapid wear from bending and wiping, and give the tires a "center bite" in the heart of the traction zone. And, instead of bouncing from bar to bar as is so true with broken center tires, Champion Ground Grips remain in smooth, continuous contact with the highway.

When you order new tractor tires, or a new tractor, specify Firestone Champion Ground Grips... the tires that outclean, outpull, outlast, and give a smoother ride. They cost no more than ordinary tractor tires.

Copyright, 1947, The Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

Ten million eggs! Three quarters of a million chicks, many pedigreed, shipped to 22 states and several foreign countries! That is the number Hobart and Russell Creighton, Warsaw, Indiana, will sell this year from 60,000 White Leghorns housed last fall. Not always so large, their business has grown from a few hundred quality chicks bought on credit in 1925. Their progressive breeding, management and marketing program has so influenced the poultry industry in Kosciusko County, Indiana, that it today ranks first nationally in the production of market eggs. Their leadership extends to state and national affairs. Hobart Creighton, elected to eight terms in the House of Representatives of the Indiana General Assembly, served the last three as Speaker. He is President of the Poultry and Egg National Board. To keep his appointments, he flies his own plane. For their numerous contributions to the betterment of agriculture, both Hobart and Russell Creighton were among the first to be elected to membership in the Champion Farmers Association of America.

Listen to the Voice of Firestone every Monday evening over NBC



THE FIRESTONE TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO: Please send me a copy of "Creighton Brothers... Champion Farmers," explaining how they raise White Leghorns.

Name.....

Address.....

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

OUTCLEANS
OUTPULLS
OUTLASTS
 AND TAKES A "CENTER BITE"



Mr. L. D. Thomas with his granddaughter, Judith Ann and his grandson, Stuart.

The League is Fighting to Keep My Grandchildren on the Farm

Says L. D. Thomas of Cortland County, a Dairymen's League Member for Thirty Years.

I AM behind the League's fight for a fair milk price because I want my grandchildren to follow in my footsteps," says Mr. Thomas. "Back in 1807 my great-great grandfather settled the farm on which I have lived all of my life. My sons have worked it with me. I would like to see my grandchildren continue to farm here. But you can't expect them to want to become dairy farmers when the milk price is below the cost of production."

"A dairy farmer has a high investment in his farm. Operating costs are high, and going higher. Feed and machinery and labor are all up in cost. The milk price has to cover all of those costs and then pay the farmer's wages. We have been taking cuts in the price of milk while other groups asked for and received in-

creased wages. The Dairymen's League members know that if this trend continues there won't be enough farmers left to produce enough milk to supply the consumers in this milk shed. This year there are two thousand fewer farmers producing milk in the New York Milk Shed than there were last year."

"Unless the milk prices are adjusted so dairy farmers receive a price that will cover the cost of production and allow them a fair wage for their labors, I can't expect my grandchildren to continue to work the farm my ancestors and I have operated for the last 140 years. So when the League is fighting for a fair milk price they are fighting for the future of dairy farming—the League is fighting to keep my grandchildren on the farm."



DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION



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The COVER PICTURE shows Harold K. Crittendon, from Armonk, New York, a June graduate of the College of Agriculture, in the Senior's first big move after graduation.

"Crit" symbolizes the graduating Senior. Leaving Ithaca, everything portable that is Cornell goes with him. Already he is making use of his diploma as a hitching signal. To catch up on studying that didn't quite fit into the four years, his books are part of his traveling equipment. Proud of his Cornell, he sports a "C" and a banner; so recently graduated, he still wears his cap.

The Cornell Countryman

Founded 1903

Incorporated 1940

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Editor-in-Chief.....Joan Dahlberg Managing Editor.....Alfred Schwartz

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F. L. Trump

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Up To Us

In addition to the events that have come to be traditions on the campus, something new was seen at Cornell this spring. It was the first "Country Holiday Weekend." Planned and sponsored by the members of the Ag-Domecon Council as an experiment whereby students of the colleges could participate in something akin to the former Farm and Home Week, CHW's success refuted some of the arguments advanced against it by the faculty.

But whether or not it achieved its intended purpose—"to further an understanding of home and farm recreation and culture"—, no matter how great an intrinsic success it was, it was financially a failure. The loss on the dance alone was \$628.

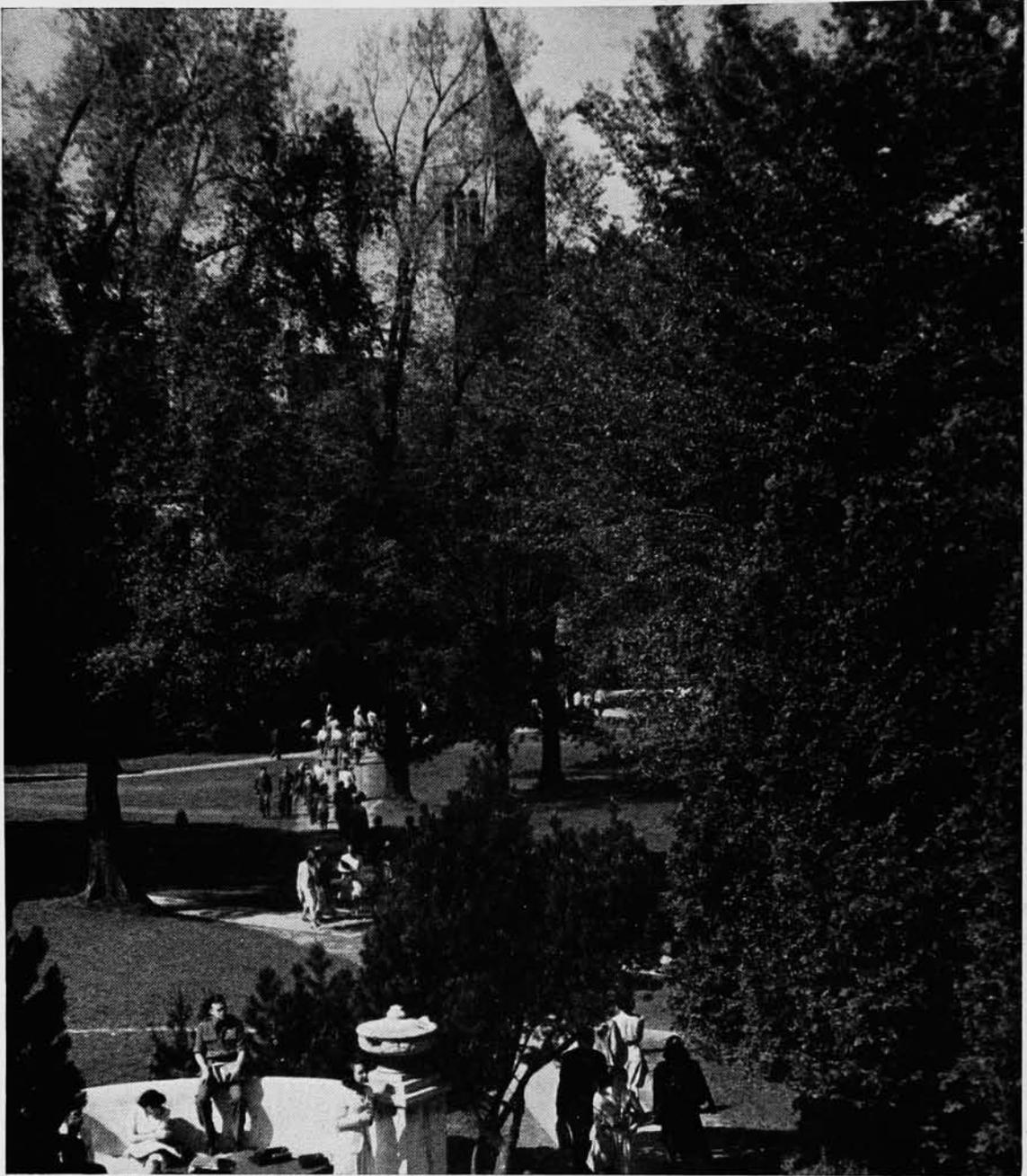
As a newly reactivated campus group, the treasury of the Ag-Domecon Council was insufficient to cover the expenses. The event was undertaken, and vouched for, by members of the Council with no promise or anticipation of help from either of the Colleges. The Council was faced with the problem of paying all of the bills, within 35 days, from its financial assets of only \$269.

At their meeting after the Weekend the 13 Councilmen who had voted their faith in the budget were prepared and willing to divide the debt equally. Money-making events were suggested, but overruled because of limited time and the necessity of immediate payment of bills.

It was then that a few of the organizations on campus, believing in our need for an Ag-Domecon Council and more Country Holiday Weekends, volunteered their aid. Some of the bills were cancelled; the Kermis Club, in addition to the \$40 profit from "Cartwheels," donated \$60 in lieu of presenting the show a second time for the Council's benefit. The effect of this financial assistance was to reduce the deficit to approximately \$161.

Kermis once more proffered its support by offering a loan to the Council. The former Council voted to accept a loan of \$300, at a legal rate of interest, for one year, and to be personally responsible to the present Council if it is not repaid by May 1948. The present Council has agreed to this and has also underwritten the note.

Will these people, who have offered us their services by representing us on the Council, have to pay the full amount of a debt incurred because we, the majority of the student body, were too apathetic to make a financial success of a student enterprise which was otherwise successful? Or will we work with them by giving them our support? It's our College; it's our campus; it's our Council; it's our duty. It's up to us.



Extension Service Summer School

At a meeting of the Northeastern state extension directors, Cornell was selected as a center for extension training in the Northeast area. For the second consecutive year, Cornell is offering a special three-week summer school for extension workers from July 7 to July 26. Courses designed to give new insights and skills for daily use include extension evaluation, psychology, rural social trends, rural housing, nutrition, public relations, visual aids, and farm management. Graduate credit will be offered.

New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics

Operation Fe

by Helen Abell

The student who won't drink water for fear that his inner workings will rust should visit the fourth floor nutrition laboratory in Martha Van Rensselaer Hall. Believe it or not a still is kept running there all day, every day!

Before you dash across the campus and up the stairs, please pause on the third floor landing while I explain that the still produces iron-free water; gallons and gallons of distilled water which are used every day by the research workers under the direction of Dr. Frances Johnston.

Dr. Johnston is directing research which will help to determine the amount of iron needed daily by young women. The five subjects for this experiment are healthy, good-natured, trustworthy Home Economics freshmen: healthy, because the experiment was planned to find the iron requirement of the normal well-nourished American girl; good-natured because they must spend several hours every day in each other's company, and so must wear well; trustworthy, because the experiment is a balance study.

Name Test

The students named the experiment 'Operation Fe.' All foods and beverages consumed by the girls have been carefully selected, prepared, weighed and analyzed for iron content. A between-meal nibble on a chocolate bar, or a sip of 'coke' would entirely upset the results of the experiment.

An 'Ag' student dated one of the five good looking girls on a Saturday night; the next Monday Dr. Johnston received a letter from him confessing that he had taken the girl to a party where she had gorged herself on one cup of clear coffee, four swallows of tap water and a specially made iron-free marshmallow which she had brought with her from the kitchen that adjoins the laboratory.

Experimental Food Good

All of the food that is served three times a day to the five subjects of the experiment is cooked by a trained dietitian. As the ten week experimental period of feeding the girls drew to a close at the end of April they all lamented that they would be served no more the homemade bread, pastry, rolls, soufflés, roasts and salads that had been the highlight of the period for them.

Long after the five freshmen women have served as subjects for this research, Dr. Johnston and her assistants will be analyzing the data which has been collected during the experimental period. It is too soon to know the exact amount of iron that these particular young women must have each day to balance the amount taken into the body from food and beverages, and the amount lost by the body. Many scientists feel that the present recommended dietary allowance of twelve milligrams per day is in excess of the

amount of iron that must actually be supplied daily by food.

No More Spinach

Should the evidence show that lower amounts of iron will adequately supply human needs, there is a chance that the spinach market may take a downward slump in the near future! However, the growers of spinach need not worry for some time, since every piece of nutritional research conducted in the College of Home Economics is but one more addition to the wealth of experimental data from laboratories all over the world.

When enough scientists find results that corroborate Dr. Johnston's findings, then, and only then will you and I be able to calmly ignore iron-rich liver on a menu, and instead choose some food which may not contain enough iron to rust in a year.

Helen Abell is a grad student in Home Ec. Miss Abell, who comes from Ontario, Canada, is studying journalism at Cornell.



Human guinea pigs in the iron experiment eating one of the scientifically prepared meals. Left to right: Jo Kessel of Storrs, Conn.; Patricia Gleason from LeRoy, New York; Aileen Enright, Kenmore, New York; Mrs. Alta Mae Reber, the dietitian; Janet Traver, a senior student from Albany who is assisting Miss Johnston in the study; Julia Palmer, West Newton, Mass.; Frances Pellens, Brandon, Vermont.

The Gannett Returns ---

A Grad Student's Project

by Gordon D. Rapp

Raymond J. Hock, who came to Cornell in 1945 after attending Massachusetts State College, became so fascinated by bird behavior while majoring in Ornithology under Dr. A. A. Allen that he set out to attempt to solve the age-old mystery, with the aid of Professor D. R. Griffin, of the homing ability of birds.

Theories on Homing

At present there are several theories trying to account for this phenomenon. One of the oldest is that the Class Aves has special sense organs, but there is no real evidence for this supposition; it is now thought that the senses are merely used more acutely. Another idea, the hit or miss method, has been partly proven, yet the fact that birds may wing their way home at a speed of many miles per day tends to eliminate in part the theory that they circulate in an ever-widening spiral, or fly out radially, until they sight some familiar landmark and then hurry home. Some workers in the field have postulated that the lines of force of the earth's magnetic field guide the birds, or that infra-red light waves, which follow the earth's curvature, enable them to see familiar landmarks hundreds of miles away. Experiments are now under way to find the possibility of magnetic influence on homing birds; it has been shown by Lashley in 1915 that they could not detect infra-red light any better than man.

Aerial Pursuit

These theories are either weak or faulty, and it is our Grad's ambition to find new bases of approach to re-evaluate the old ideas. In trying to determine what actions were performed in the lofty sky by a group of pigeons released several miles from their loft, Ray and Professor Griffin trailed them in an airplane and gleaned much valuable information from this as well as

other trips, some of the first of their kind in history. It was found that the pigeons had in large part to learn the path, and that they follow certain natural landmarks such as rivers, (creeks in this vicinity).

In searching for an ideal experimental bird, with which to conduct further experiments, Ray and Dr. Griffin came across the gannet, a seabird of the pelican group, which is large, fast, and white—for easy identification from the air. It breeds in only about 15 places in the world, and almost never travels inland, thus largely precluding the possibility of its being in familiar territory and knowing the way "home."

Summer Experiment

Plans for this summer are to go to Bonaventure Island, off the Gaspé peninsula, where large numbers of gannets reside. Some of them will be marked and shipped to several points in the U. S. from where they will be released; there will be no familiar landmarks which the birds can recognize, and if they return home quickly (Ray will be on the alert near the nests), this will show that they have come almost directly home without landmarks to follow. Some of the birds will be pursued by plane, and some will be tried out again after they arrive at their domicile in order to determine whether the gannets learn the route the first time they fly it.

By a series of scientific experiments of this kind, Ray hopes to advance the solution of the question of bird orientation, a problem which has intrigued ornithologists for centuries.

* * *

(The first in a series of interviews on graduate students and their work, in Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics—Ed.)

Gordon Rapp is one of our new Associate Editors.

Ag-Domecon Elects 25

On May fifth, twenty-five new members were elected to fill seats in the Ag-Domecon Council.

Seventeen were chosen to represent the College of Agriculture. They were Warren Wigsten, Freshman Representative; Frederick Jenks, Sophomore Representative; Ned Bandler, James Borden, Robert Clauson, James Egan, James Fraser, Lois Gardiner, Charles Hoagland, Barbara Hunt, Barth Mapes, Scotty McPherson, Robert Patterson, Ernest Schaufler, Douglas Sergeant, Bernard Stanton, and William Van Nostrand, Representatives-at-large.

Eight were elected as representatives of the College of Home Economics. They were: Margaret Thompson, Freshman Representative; Anne Dickinson, Sophomore Representative; Millicent Bentley, Virginia Elliott, Mary Farrell, Mary McCarthy, Elodie Mayer, Bev Pratt, Representatives-at-large.

These new members along with carryovers Lawrence Bayern, John Sterling, Joan Dahlberg, and Martha Clark will compose the council next year.

The first meeting of the new Council was devoted to the election of officers for the coming year. Bud Stanton was chosen president; Barth Mapes, vice-president; Anne Dickinson, secretary; Ned Bandler, treasurer.

Ho-Nun-De-Kah

The following juniors were elected and initiated into Ho-Nun-De-Kah, the honorary agriculture society. Gordon W. Ball, Walter Baurle, Allen H. Benton, Ivan W. Bigelow, Gordon Conklin, William Copeland, John B. Dewey, Arthur Fairbank, Robert Farrell, Stewart Fish, Charles Gandal, Kenneth Goodwin, Arthur Hiltbold, Charles M. Hoagland, Donald Holmes, Charles Lewis, Raymond Lindsey, Richard McCall, Warren MacPherson, Germaine Marion, John Norton, William O'Brien, Willett Porter, Raymond Rabeler, Richard L. Randolph, Stanley Reeves, Ernest

(Continued on Page 10)

Your College Costume

by Dolores Hoffman

When does a strip of white felt equal a bachelor's degree? No, it's not a riddle, but a part of the code of academic costume. Or perhaps the cut of a well tailored robe will enable you to distinguish a master's degree from a doctor's. It's not a mystery—simply a tradition that was established centuries ago.

The costume that today's graduating student wears originated with the clergy. Medieval universities in England were maintained by the Anglican Church. The regulation costume of the clerics consisted of caps and cloaks with hood attached. While the universities were under the Church's control all students were required to wear the clerics' official costume. When, in the fifteenth century, the control of the universities was taken over by the State, British students decided to continue wearing the hood and robe. These students chose the hood as the article of clothing by which the various degrees could be distinguished.

When the English settlers came to America they established several universities which were patterned after the English institutions. In keeping with English custom, the earliest American scholars wore the traditional cap, robe, and hood. This costume was cumbersome, however, and as new colleges were established the hood, cap and robe were abandoned as every day dress. In the 1880's a revival of the tradition arose when college seniors began to wear the costume on graduation day. Bryn Mawr, which had opened in 1885, was the first university to issue caps, gowns, and hoods to faculty and graduating students, and soon other schools began to use the costume on graduation day. The movement to wear the costume was basically a student movement to provide distinction for the senior and to improve the commencement week exercises. This idea was particularly appealing to students because of its uniformity which overcame all differences of dress,

and because the general effect of the gown made university ceremonies more interesting and impressive.

In 1893 an inter-collegiate commission was organized to prepare a uniform system of caps, gowns, and hoods. The commission established definite rules concerning the costume. The shape of the hood varies with the degree. Hoods are lined with the official colors of the institution from which the degree was obtained, and are trimmed with velvet material. The color of the velvet trim represents the degree itself. Thus, a student receiving a B.A. degree from Cornell University wears a hood lined in carnelian and white, and trimmed with white velvet. There are different types of gowns provided for the degrees of bachelor and master. The bachelors'

Dolores Hoffman is a fourth termmer from Rochester who is majoring in rural soc at Cornell.

robe, as designated by the inter-collegiate system, is of black material; open or closed in front, and has long pointed sleeves. The masters' robe is usually of black silk, has an open front, and round bell sleeves with a slit in the upper part of the arm. The cap completes the costume. The oxford cap may be worn for all degrees, but the color of the tassel represents the degree received. After these regulations had been decided upon, the commission offered its code to all institutes of higher learning, and it was officially adopted by the leading universities and colleges of the country.

Today, in Albany, New York, the Intercollegiate Bureau of Academic Costume is working under a charter granted it in 1902 by New York State. This bureau controls all technicalities concerning the academic costume.

You don't have to be a detective to find out which degree a graduating student is receiving. It's really quite simple. All that you need to solve the puzzle of the college costume is to recognize the colors and shapes which symbolize the various degrees.



Introducing



George Axinn

"Where's Gismo?" And the whole staff searched—for a black and white cocker spaniel, a Countryman dummy, Nancy Axinn, a notebook crammed with farming facts gleaned on interviews conducted by a member of the *Farm Bureau News* staff, and the managing editor. Gismo can be any of these, and more, to George Axinn.

Graduating after seven terms at Cornell, GHA has participated in an amazing variety of activities. During his first two years here—one of them with the Navy—he warmed the bench for the varsity football team, was one of the six directors of CRG, a member and later chairman of the Willard Straight social committee, and served behind the curtains for the dramatic club.

Before the Navy transferred him to the Pacific early in '45 he had also helped to found the war-time *Bulletin*, written for the Countryman and married a Home Ec student—Nancy Wigsten Axinn.

Returning to the Hill in March '46, George was made news editor of the Countryman and eventually, Editor-in-Chief.

In his last year here he acted as president of Pi Delta Epsilon—a collegiate journalism fraternity, was a member of the Ag-Domecon Council, was elected to Ho-Nun-De-Kah and worked for the *Farm Bureau News*.

His interest in journalism having taken precedence over cattle breeding, his original ambition, George's first position after graduation will be with the Agricultural Experiment Station in Geneva.



Len Cohen

From Brooklyn to a general farm in the Hudson Valley, that's Len Cohen's story in a nutshell, or will be after he graduates this June and has a look at the United States and—maybe—the world.

Why the jump from city to farm? "It appeals to me," declares Len. "I worked a few summers on farms and liked it."

Len came to Cornell from Stuyvesant High School and immediately plunged into things, joining the 4-H Club, the Grange and Hillel Association during his first year. In addition, he worked in the Home Ec Cafeteria, and later acted as chairman of the Ag-Domecon reactivating committee and as Secretary-Treasurer of the Council after approval of the constitution. He also made the Business Board of the Countryman.

This past year, he served on the Student Council, Ag-Domecon, and the reactivating committee of the Independent Council, managed the Student Novelty and Flower Agency, attended the Rural Youth of the U. S. A. Conference, became Business Manager of the Countryman, and was a member of Pi Delta Epsilon, an honorary collegiate journalism fraternity.

Len can claim some credit for the success of Country Holiday Weekend, since he was the first chairman of the steering committee, which did much of the preparatory work.

His interest in Grange and 4-H work has remained constant. Besides running dances for both groups, he got the fifth and sixth degree from the former.



Sally Swift

You've all seen her. Perhaps at a square dance—where she is well able to hold her own, on campus, or out towards the an hus end of NYSC of Agriculture. She's Sally Swift.

Born and reared at Hingham, on the Massachusetts coast, Sally taught riding for several years before she entered Massachusetts State. There she developed an intense interest in animal husbandry and farm management. After two years, she decided to come to Cornell and see what New York had to offer in her chosen field.

Since she came here a year ago last fall she has made herself known to all an hus enthusiasts on the Hill. A member of the Grange and secretary of Round-Up, she has been active in showmanship contests.

Last spring her black pig, Jeannie, created quite a stir amid showmen in the Judging Pavillion. Someone had dropped a hose running a powerful stream of water on the sawdust floor. Jeannie picked it up in her mouth and tried to drain it! She appeared to be a combination aqueduct and large capacity storage tank; but to avoid depletion of the water supply, her fountain was turned off.

This spring Sally won the championship for her Hampshire ewe and first place in one of the Jersey classes.

Sally's activities at Cornell have been rewarded by membership in Phi Kappa Phi, an honorary society, and by the Round-Up Club Merit Award.

That's My Sugar

by Jean Lawson



Ed Waxham

As a crack photographer and a "Champion Farmer," Ed Waxham has made himself known on the Cornell campus. He entered the College of Agriculture as a two year student in the Fall of 1942 and before other duties called him away in March 1943, he joined Alpha Gamma Rho and became a member of the Round-Up Club.

Back again in the Fall of 1946 Ed had added another activity to his list—namely his pert and pretty blonde wife, Irene who not only looks good but is a wonderful cook and acts as his co-worker in the baby shooting business.

Ed and Irene both hail from near Forestville, New York, although Ed insists that Irene really comes from just the other side of the swamp from Mud Lake. In high school Ed was active in FFA, the Rural Scouts and participated in many judging contests. He won the American Agriculturist 4-A award and was picked by the Firestone Company as one of the Champion Farmers of America.

Right now Ed looks at the farming business as something to retire to after he has made his fortune as a photographer. He plans to stay here in Ithaca several years with his own photography business. He seems to specialize in babies and dogs, both of which are to be found in abundance in this city.

He will be greatly missed by the *Countryman* staff when he leaves the University this June, for it was through his efforts that many of the pictures of campus personalities and campus doings have appeared in this magazine.

Hey! Johnny, look at that sugar you're putting in your cup. It is a dry crystalline substance, isn't it? Yet, according to Dr. C. E. F. Guterman, director of the Agricultural Experiment Station at Cornell, two thousand pounds of water were required to produce one pound of this sugar. And on one average sized plantation, which has about 10,000 acres planted in cane, 153,000,000 gallons of water are used each day—more than the city of San Francisco uses in the same period of time.

Heavy Machinery Used

Dr. Guterman recently visited many of the thirty sugar plantations now producing cane on the Hawaiian Islands and he came away impressed with the modern mechanization carried on in the industry. Because of the character of the soil, which is harder to plow and fit, the machinery used is much heavier than we are accustomed to seeing on farms. Heavy caterpillar tractors and labor-saving machines make a furrow, work in fertilizer, and drop and cover the "seed" in one operation. When the sugar cane matures, it is from twelve to fifteen feet tall and has fallen over into an almost impenetrable mass. It is then harvested by a machine which grabs the cane and breaks it off. Derricks load the cane on to narrow gauge railroad cars or trucks and it is carried away to the plantation mill where it is processed into raw sugar before being shipped to this country for refining. Approximately nine tons of cane are necessary to produce one ton of raw sugar.

Intensive Farming

"The sugar industry is one of the most intensive types of agriculture I've ever seen," Dr. Guterman reports. "Some plantations have grown cane continuously for sixty years, and the yields have increased steadily, due to cultivation, improved varieties, insect and disease control, and improved practices in general." No fallowing or

cover crops are necessary to recondition the soil. Growers on the Hawaiian Islands have found that higher yields are obtained by allowing the cane to grow for from eighteen to twenty-four months, rather than by cutting annually as is practiced elsewhere. Before the war about one million tons of raw sugar were produced yearly.

Water Necessary

Not all land on the islands is suitable for growing cane successfully and locations are determined by the soil, climate, and the availability of water. Because the mountains stop the clouds as they come in off the ocean and spill their rain, plantations on the leeward side frequently must resort to other means for water. One plantation in such a position has built a two and three-fourths mile tunnel through the mountains to catch the rain on the windward side. The water is then carried to the fields in irrigation ditches. Artesian wells, powered by diesel pumps, supply additional water for the cane.

Good homes with modern conveniences are provided on every plantation and are rented to the workers. Care in well equipped hospitals on the hospital insurance plan and extensive facilities for both indoor and outdoor recreation are also available.

Cornellians in Hawaii

Several Cornellians are prominent in this industry which produced its first commercial crop more than one hundred years ago. J. S. B. Pratt, '15, is manager of the Kohala Plantation on Hawaii; J. T. Moir, '16 is manager of the Pioneer Plantations on Maui; his brother, H. McD. Moir, '26, is manager of the Koloa Plantation on Kauai; and another brother, W. W. G. Moir, '19, is with American Factors Limited.

Jean Lawson, a freshman in Ag, is a new staff member.

Holmes Wins Eastman Prize



Contestants in the Eastman Stage Public Speaking Contest. Left to right, first row: H. E. Ross, G. M. Wikes, L. H. Lichtman; second row: J. S. Grim, G. F. Papanek; third row: D. R. Holmes.

Donald Holmes, recipient of the Eastman Stage Public Speaking Contest prize of 100 dollars, asserted in his "A Yankee Farmer Looks at World Peace" that "Man is not sufficient unto himself to create a lasting peace."

An Hus major in the class of '48, Donald sees America faced with two choices: the road of destructive atomic warfare, the other a road of rededication to God, leading to an era of brotherhood. Mr. Holmes criticized America's failure to meet the economic, social and political needs of Europe and stated that present national policies must be replaced by something more positive if we are to play a major role in world affairs.

A Poet *Doesn't* Know It

Undermining the poets' conception of farm life, Gustav Papanek, winner of the second prize, declared, "The invigorating country air was charged with barn smells, the cows' limpid, soulful eyes lacked the expected depth" in his address, "A Farm Youth Changes His Mind."

Although he admitted that farming was not what he had envisioned, Gustav found the words "well done" from old farm hands rewarding. The time to think about life, away from the bustle of the city, is to him sufficient reason for say-

ing, "I'll be back on the farm next year."

Female Farmers

In her "Women in Farming" Miss Gloria Wilkes maintained that women have all the attributes of good farmers—interest, the ability to plan ahead and a protective instinct for their animals were pointed out as good reasons why they should be permitted to devote themselves to agriculture.

Stating that "If you put the boy together right, the world will be all right," Howard Ross advanced his opinion that rural youth is not being well trained for the responsibilities of citizenship.

Lewis Lichtman, another of the contestants, urged that Americans be thankful for what they have while they strive to attain something better. Mr. Lichtman supported his stand by comparing, in his "Land of the Free," what he had seen of Japanese life with that in America.

Ho-Nun-De-Kah

(Continued from Page 6)

F. Schaufler, and William W. Van-
Nostrand. Officers for next year will be Joe Fairbanks, President; William Copeland, Vice-President; Allen Benton, Secretary, and John VanZandt, Treasurer.

CLUB NEWS

Omicron Nu

At its first meeting in May, the Cornell chapter of Omicron Nu elected Cornelia Ferrell president for the coming year. Other officers were: Pat Smith, vice-president; Rosalie Smolin, secretary; Ann Donnelly, treasurer; Martha Clark, editor. Miss Ferrell was also chosen to represent the chapter at the national convention to be held in St. Louis, Missouri the latter part of June.

Round-Up

On May 6 over 50 members of the Round-up Club met to select officers for '47-'48. Those chosen were: Dave Morrow, president; Bud Stanton, vice-president; Anna Klena, secretary; Dave Nagle, treasurer; Warren Evans and Stew Fish, junior and senior auditors.

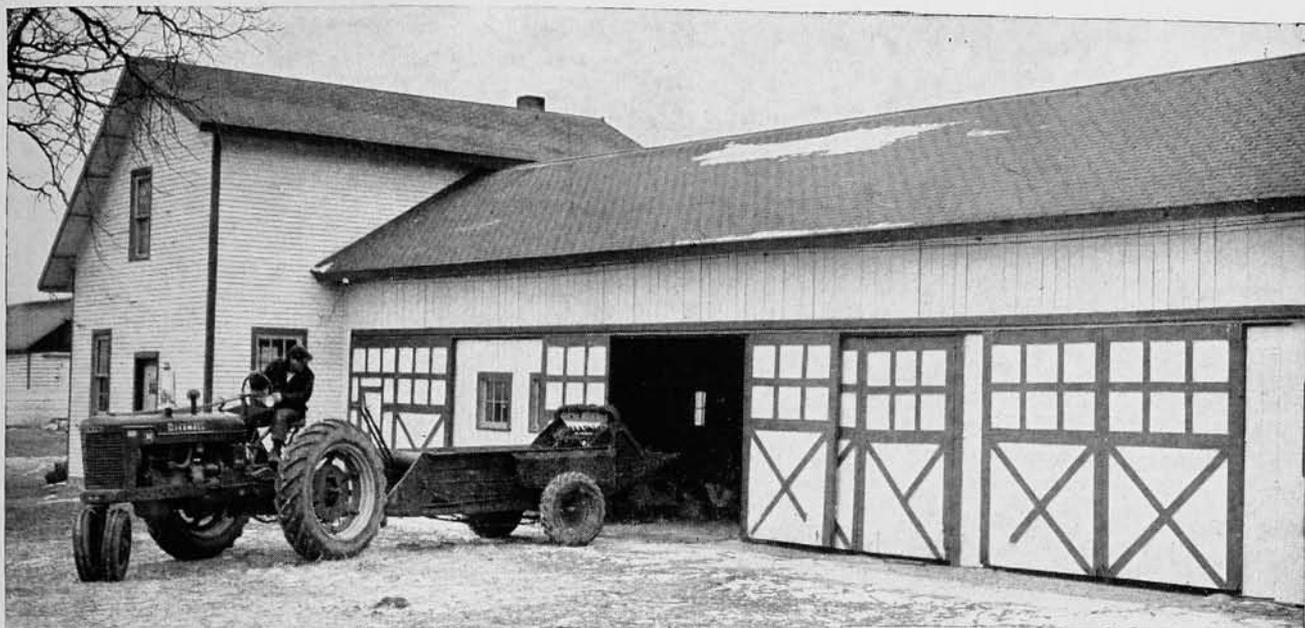
A committee appointed to select the four members who had contributed the most to the club in the past year named John Dewey, Stew Fish, Pat King and Sally Swift. The final decision fell to Sally Swift who will be entered in the National Block and Bridle Contest.

Veg Crops

At their April meeting in Plant Science Seminar, the Vegetable Crops Club elected officers for the coming school year. Walter Henry of Eden, N. Y., was elected President, and Mike Wolfe from Avon, Ohio, voted the Club's Sec.-Treasurer. The feature of the programs for future meetings will be outside speakers. At this meeting, Mr. Nash from the Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y., spoke on the processing industry in New York.

Dairy Science

On April 28, the Cornell Dairy Science Association held their annual banquet in the green room at Martha Van Rensselaer Hall. Professor Lynn, of the National Dairy Association, installed the following officers: President, Joseph Grecni; Vice-President, Alice Bissell; Secretary, Tom Kimball; Treasurer, Lyndon W. McAdam. Professor Guthrie, faculty adviser, commented on the success of the Association.



Farm equipment placed in this roomy, well-constructed storage shed will receive thorough protection from snow and rain. The taller building at left is the farm shop.

“Preventive Maintenance Pays”

That's the title of a 40-minute sound slide film being distributed now by International Harvester that demonstrates just *how* Preventive Maintenance can pay. It's available to departments of agricultural engineering.

Just what goes to make up Preventive Maintenance when it's applied to farm equipment? One definition might be "the proper storage, care, operation and adjustment of equipment resulting in better performance and longer life." Certainly it's only sound business and good farm management to extend the investment in machinery this practical way.

"Preventive Maintenance Pays" covers the jobs that are necessary to carry out PM on the farm, focusing attention on off-season storage and correct preparation of tractors for their seasonal work.

Your nearest International Harvester branch office can furnish you with this slide film and record. No makes or models of tractors are identified and the PM principles explained can be applied to any tractor.



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CLUB NEWS *Continued*

AGR

The weekend of April 18 was the time set for Alpha Gamma Rho's initiation of 12 pledges. Those made members of the Cornell chapter of the fraternity are: Donald H. Anthony, Irwin J. Besink, Robert N. Clauson, Coolidge S. Copeland, Richard C. Corwith, Robert O. Davenport, Philip H. Davis, Herman C. Demme, Howard H. Griffin, Howard K. Rich, Frank P. Schwencke, Robert L. Shepard. "Skip" Demme was voted honor pledge.

Officers of the chapter were elected April 21. They are: William Van Nostrand, Noble Ruler; William Copeland, Vice-Noble Ruler; Leonard Borden, secretary; Walter Henry, alumni secretary; Merwin Leet, reporter; Robert Robinson, usher; Leland Ives, chaplain; Skip Demme, representative to the Interfraternity Council.

AZ

At its recent election the members of Alpha Zeta voted the following into office: John Dewey,

Chancellor; Milton Adsit, censor; Ray Lindsey, scribe; Dave Morrow, chronicler; Ivan Bigelow, pledge master.

The pledges initiated into the chapter on April 19 were: Ivan Bigelow, Sam Fischer, James Fraser, William Gilroy, James Jerome and David Nolan.



Poultry Club

At the meeting of the Cornell Poultry Club this month, Howard Rich, from Hobart, N. Y., newly elected president, received the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council's "Poultry Boy of the Year" as an "outstanding student, extra-curricular leader, and skillful poultryman." Other elected officers were: Robert Robinson, '50, Vice-President; Gordon D. Rapp, '49;

secretary; Carl F. Brown, '48, treasurer; Luther Johnson, 2 yr., reporter.

Speaker for the evening was Monroe C. Babcock, '31, one of New York's leading breeders and hatcherymen, who gave those attending pointers on shortcuts in breeding.

The next project of the club is to hold a broiler roast toward the end of the month.

Floriculture

At a well-attended meeting the following members, who will assume their duties at the club's next gathering, were elected to govern the Floriculture Club. Leland Ives, president; Greta Adams, vice-president; James Chadwick, secretary; Pete Kauffman, treasurer.

After the elections were completed, Fred Nesbitt showed colored slides of the nation's flora.

WHAT, NO HANDS?!

Advertisement in *The Poultryman*: "CAPONIZING: expertly done with certificate. Joseph S..."

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**"I get two months' vacation
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... and that hay and a high-producing herd of fifty cows are a part of the success story of Floyd C. Davis, of Perry, N. Y.



When he bought his 130 acres in 1920, it was impoverished land... worn out and crisscrossed with hedgerows. For the first two years, he had to buy hay to winter seven cows.

Little by little, Davis built his herd up to its present size... adhering to strict milking schedules and graining heavily to obtain production, keeping no cow more than two years, resting them one or two months each year. Simultaneously, using new and different methods, he was continually improving his pasture land.

Today he can graze his 50 cows on one twenty acre plot, from May to October!... a plot typical of all his land, improved through scientific research, "double-dose" fertilizing and hard work.

Like many successful farmers, Mr. Davis uses Esso Chassis Grease, Essolube Motor Oil, Esso Gasoline and Esso Motor Oil. And these are just a few of the Esso Farm Products developed in the nation's largest Petroleum Laboratories to serve farmers.

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The Davis Herd on an improved plot.

COLONIAL BEACON OIL COMPANY

FORMER STUDENT NOTES

1946

Shirley Hamilton is working as a technician in the bacteriological laboratory at Sheffield Farms Co., Inc., near New York. Her address is Webster Apartments, 419 W. 34th St., N. Y., N. Y.

Mary Hankenson is extension editorial assistant in Extension Service at Rutgers, in New Brunswick, N. J.

Clyde Hart is undergoing a general training program with the Empire Livestock Marketing Coop at Argyle, N. Y.

Ruth Van Scoter, Assistant 4-H Club Agent in Cayuga County is engaged to marry Gordon J. Henry of Skaneateles, N. Y.

Dorothy Wendling, a ΣK , is now engaged to Alfred John Wood of Springfield, Mass. The wedding will be sometime in June.

1944

Jean Copeland, Mrs. Philip Johnson, has a second daughter, Elizabeth Verplanck, born March

7, 1947. Their address is 10 Whitbeck Drive, Schenectady 2, N. Y.

Virginia Dahm, Mrs. Robert Towle, has a son, Guy Webster, born September 9, 1946. They are living at 533 Gonzalez Drive, Parkmerced, San Francisco, 12, Calif.

Ruth Franklin, who graduated in October, is now a dietitian in the metabolism therapy section of the Mayo Clinic. Her address is 855 First St., SW, Rochester, Minn.

1943

Lucien Freeman is working with the F. H. Ebeling Co. at 219 S. Warren St., Syracuse, N. Y.

1942

Virginia Allen, Assistant 4-H Club Agent in Franklin County is engaged to marry Wilfred Adams of Dexter, N. Y. The wedding will take place sometime in May.

Frances Harnsby, Mrs. J. W. Sumner, has a daughter born Nov. 20, 1946, at Danby, Vermont.

Robert C. Lewis is a Graduate assistant in the dairy department

at Michigan State College.

Ellen Quackenbush, Mrs. James P. Conoway, has a son, Robert Preston, born March 22, 1947.

1941

Paul Spiers is farming at home in Batavia with his father. They have lamb feeders in addition to their general farming business.

1938

Robert Garland is farm manager at Bray's Island Plantation, Yemassee, S. C.

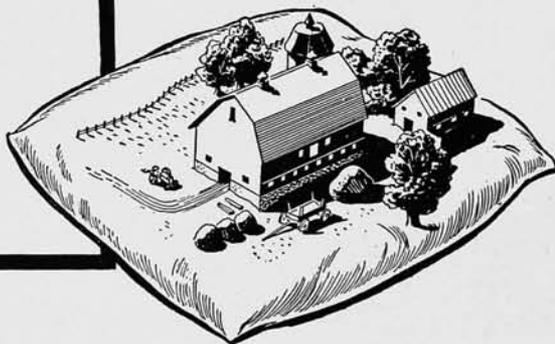
Joseph P. King is manager of the Birdseye-Snyder Division of General Foods Corporation. He is living at 40 Franklin St., Rochester 4, N. Y.

Leslie Nichols and his wife are the parents of a seven pound boy—Warren Slocum—born February 2, 1947. Les, who lives in Middletown, N. Y., is 4-H Club Agent in Orange County.

1936

William R. C. White is running the home farm at Batavia, N. Y. Besides a dairy herd, he keeps poultry, feeds lambs and raises vegetable crops. Bill was a two-year man at Cornell.

Lesson on a Cushion



When—in future years—you have to decide how much of your cereal crops to feed to livestock, remember this. The surplus you feed to livestock—after humans are fed—acts as a cushion against drastic changes in the grain market. The cushion will vary in thickness as supply and demand change, but as long as it is there, you have some protection from great price fluctuations. Marketing your crops through livestock is sound farm economics in another way, too. The more animals you keep in your feed lot, the more productive your land will be then—and in years to come.

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Home Ec Speaks

"Women are on the Spot" was the topic of the winning speech of the Rice Public Speaking Stage which was held the evening of April 28 in the Home Economics Auditorium. The prize winning speech was given by Miss Jean Dunlavy, a junior of Ithaca, N. Y. Miss Dunlavy's address put the women of the audience on the spot as she spoke of the lack of interest they display in the politics of our nation. She pointed out that women must learn to accept responsibility through politics to make for a better world.

Miss Jo Kessel, a freshman from Storrs, Conn., won second prize with her speech "Tolerance Is What You Make It." Miss Kessel discussed the problems which the Japanese-Americans encountered during the second World War in California and elsewhere in our nation. Speaking of some of the boys she knew (her home was in a college town) she told of the intolerance of her fellow townspeople toward some of the Neisi students.

The judges for the Stage were Miss Dorothy Delaney of the College faculty, Mrs. Gertrude Grover of Ithaca's radio station, WHCU, and Mrs. William MacMillan.

The Speaking Stage was named in honor of Mrs. MacMillan's mother, Elsie Van Buren Rice.

FORMER STUDENT NOTES

1933

Morton Adams is with the Alton Packing Company at Alton, N. Y.

Merle Cunningham is 4-H Club Agent in Wayne County. He is at present located in Sodus.

1932

Norman C. Kidder is Assistant County Agent in Orleans County. Norm is living at Albion, N. Y.

1931

Martha Cattelyn is now working as the director of the School of Nursing at Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

HOLSTEINS — THE LABOR SAVERS

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Written by experts, *Land for the Family* is a complete guide to country living for people who wish to grow a substantial part of their own food supply and to enjoy the benefits of home-grown garden-fresh fruit, flowers, and vegetables. *Land for the Family* is a book of ready reference that tells how to plan and carry out such projects as choosing the location, buying, building or remodelling the house, managing the garden, the yard, the orchard, and the farm animals, and preserving the winter food supply. It also offers sound advice on how to avoid mistakes most often made by those who lack experience.

Three of the authors are associated with the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University. A. F. Gustafson, who is Professor of Soils, collaborated in the writing of *Conservation in the United States*. E. V. Hardenburg is Professor of Vegetable Crops and author of a book on bean culture. E. Y. Smith is Extension Associate Professor of Poultry Husbandry. He is in charge of the Cornell Turkey Research Farm. Jeanette B. McCay was formerly associated with the New York State College of Home Economics at Cornell, and has also worked with the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture.

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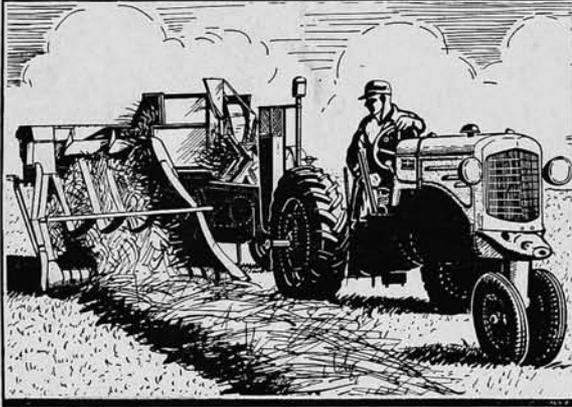
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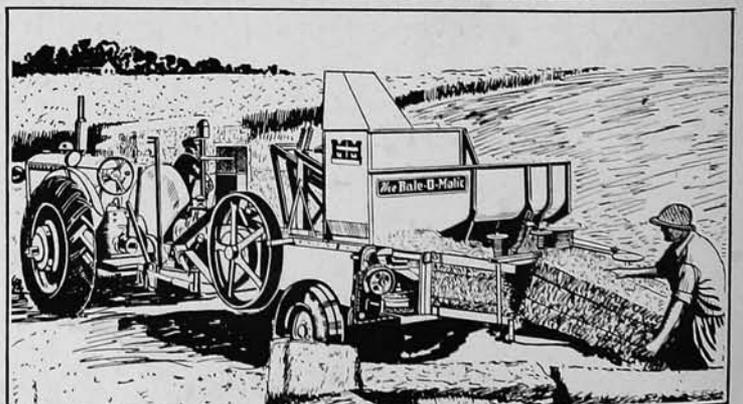
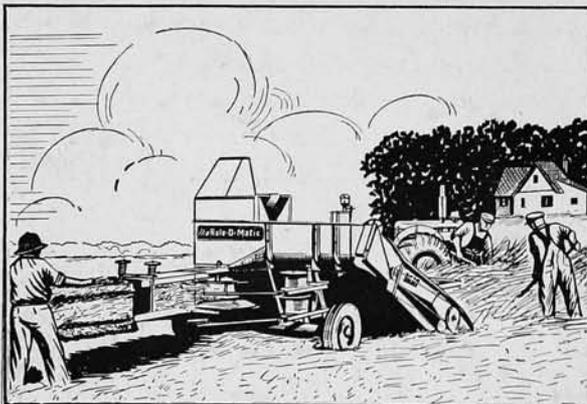
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Vol. XLV, Oct. 1947, No. 1

Cornell Countryman



*Special
Freshman
Issue*



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Campus to GENERAL ELECTRIC

APPLICATION ENGINEER

War took a six-year cut out of Frank Lewis' career plans. He's making a new start with G.E.

Struggling to become airborne in the teeth of an Aleutian gale, the B-25 in which Frank Lewis was serving as co-pilot spun down into a fiery crash. Frank took the long way home. Badly burned about the face and shoulders, he spent two years in Army hospitals.

When he came back to work at General Electric this spring he had been away exactly six years. He had forgotten a lot, changed a lot since the days when, fresh out of the State College of Washington, he had worked out "Test" with G.E.

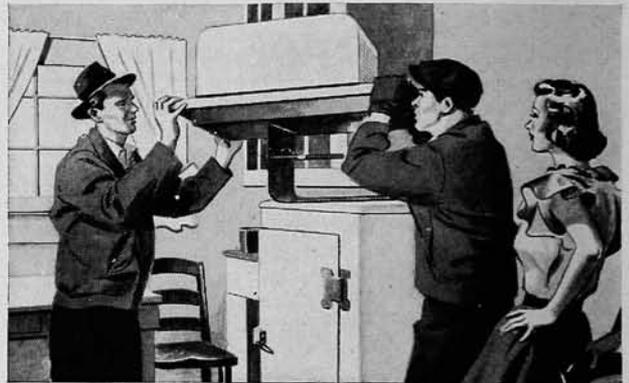
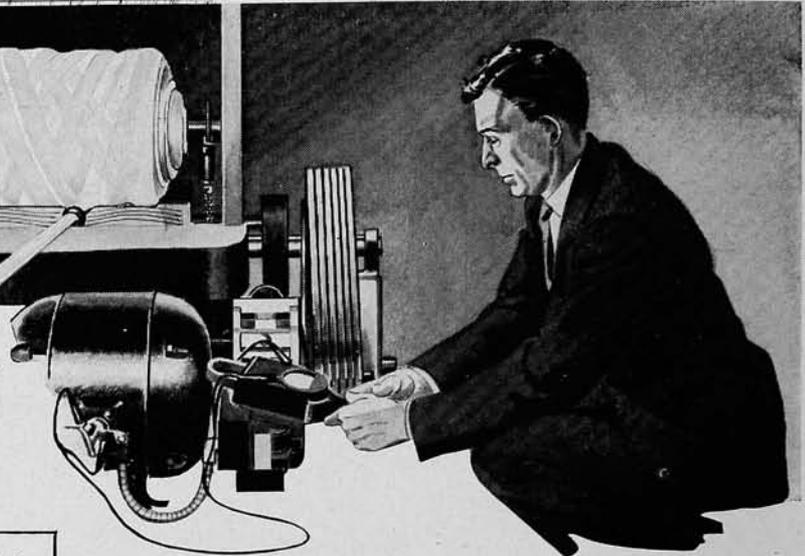
He took naturally, therefore, to the G-E Rotating Engineering Plan—especially set up to give the veteran a period of familiarization and general orientation.

"The idea worked fine," Frank says. "Any department I was interested in was ready to open its doors for me so I could come in and look it over. When I found a groove that suited me, that's where I would stick."

Frank stayed in the orientation program from March till August, considering what type of engineering assignments most interested him and best suited his abilities. For his actual work during this period he went back to something familiar—industrial control. He had worked in control before the war—had, in fact, become head of the Control Test group. Now, in the circuit development laboratory of the Control Divisions, he renewed old memories.

He decided he wanted to be an application engineer. His work proved he was capable of it. On August 1, Frank Lewis took over a desk in G.E.'s big, brick office building in Schenectady and drew the first important assignment of his new career.

For your copy of "Careers in the Electrical Industry," write to Department 237-6, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.



To help pay his way through college, Frank worked summers installing G-E refrigerators in Spokane, Washington. He graduated in electrical engineering in 1939.



Critically injured in a plane crash, Frank spent two years in Army hospitals. He's now back with G.E., shaping up a career as an application engineer.

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✓ BREED

✓ SEASON

✓ LEVEL OF
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SEVENTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS from 50 acres of single cross hybrid seed corn! That was one of the accomplishments last year of Champion Farmer John J. Gannon and his father, William P. Gannon, on their 785-acre farm near Valeria, Iowa. Hog sales totalled over 400 head. In a recent month, 16 purebred Guernsey cows, three of them dry, returned \$504.78 over feed costs. Seventy head of purebred Aberdeen-Angus cows, and their calves, provide a profitable outlet for roughage. So does a flock of sheep. The Gannons bale 7000 bales of hay annually. Careful pasture management, manure and commercial fertilizers, and a soil conservation program keep the farm highly productive. For economy and efficiency in operating their farm equipment, Champion Farmer Gannon has found it pays to depend on Firestone tires. When he and his father buy new tractors, they specify Firestone Champion Ground Grips. In the photograph, Sheila Ann Gannon with her grandfather, William P. Gannon, and her father, Champion Farmer John J. Gannon.

For more information about Champion Farmer John J. Gannon, write to The Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio

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TO GET extra pulling power . . . longer tire life . . . and smoother riding, Champion Farmer John J. Gannon and his father specified Firestone Champion Ground Grips for their new tractor.

Tests show that Firestone Champion Ground Grips clean up to 100% more effectively, pull up to 62% more, last up to 91% longer, and roll smoother over highways than any other tractor tires . . . important facts to cost-conscious farmers.

Only Firestone Champion Ground Grips are made with connected curved traction bars. These bars clean with a plowlike action . . . giving the Champions more pulling power. Extra tread rubber in the bar connections gives them a "Center Bite" in the heart of the traction zone. This, too, means more pulling power. The extra rubber in the connected tread increases tire strength . . . lengthens tire life . . . money-saving points you can't overlook when you buy new tractor tires. So when you buy . . . buy the best . . . buy Firestone Champion Ground Grips.



Only FIRESTONE CHAMPION Ground Grips take a "CENTER BITE"

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OUR COVER PICTURE is of the main entrance of Willard Straight Hall where the elite, the hungry, those with a dead hour, and most of the rest of the students meet to eat, play bridge, talk or just relax. The Straight is where Cornell hangs out.

The Cornell Countryman

Founded 1903 Incorporated 1940
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Up To Us

Dear Brand-New Freshman,

You're a Cornellian now—one of about five hundred new ones on our Ag campus. All of us who are returning for another year at Cornell welcome all of you who are seeing our University and our colleges for the first time. We hope you will come to love them as we do.

Many persons — at home, here, and just about everywhere—have told you, and will continue to tell you, what a "wonderful opportunity" you have in being able to come to college, especially our Colleges of Home Economics and Agriculture. Even if it has come to sound like a refrain on a broken record, it's true. You, and all of the rest of us, have the chance to learn more, to do more and to be more than many others.

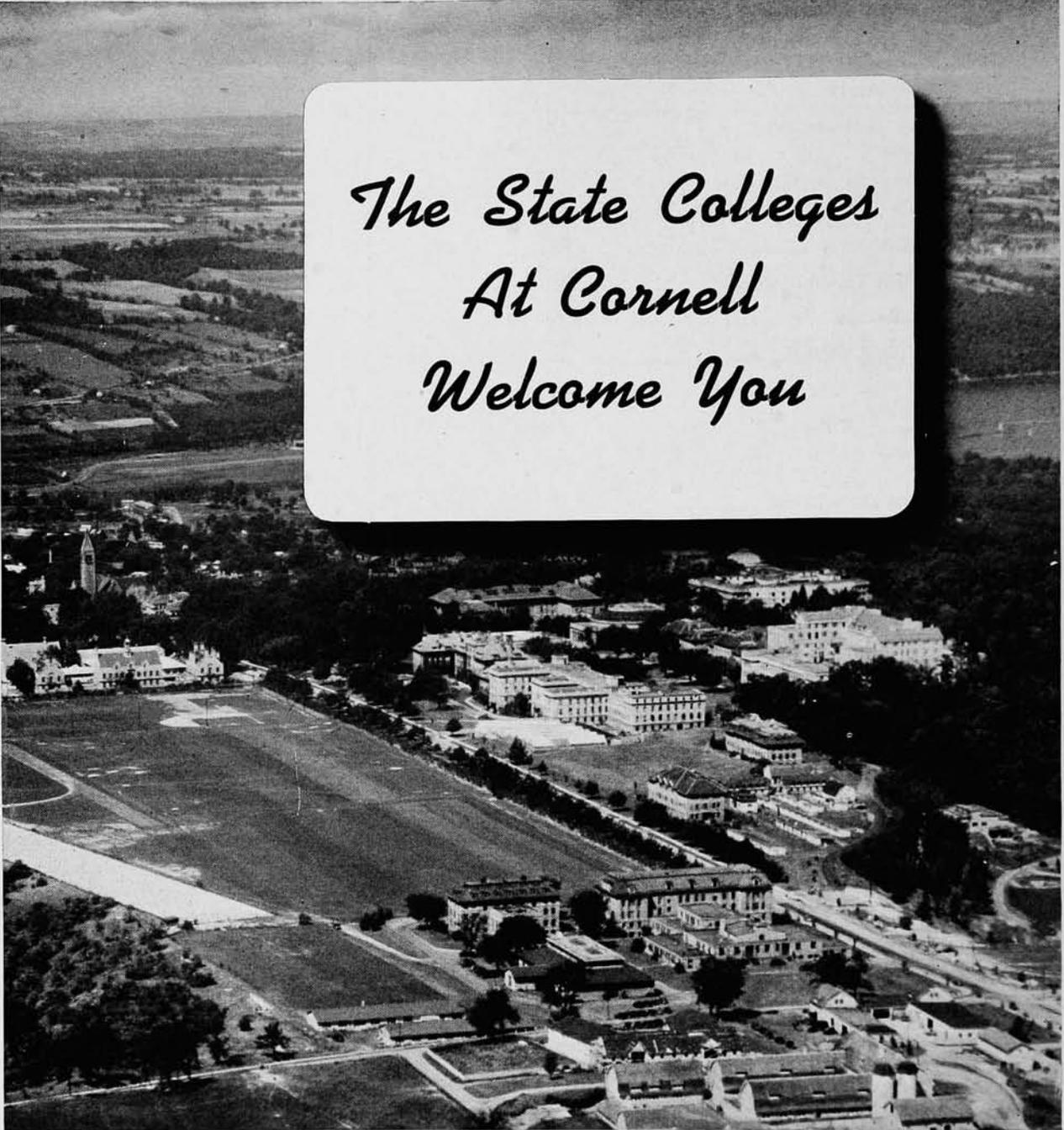
Our years at Cornell can be a time of study. We can seclude ourselves with texts and note books every available minute. We can be too busy to go to that open house, or to the corridor party. And for four years we can scurry from class to class without meeting a friend to whom we can say hello.

Or we can go to the other extreme. We can be so busy being friendly that we hardly ever have an evening to spare our books, and we can meet so many friends to whom we must say so much that we don't quite make the class.

We can set ourselves the goal of being as well-known at Cornell as we were in our own high school. We can sign up for as many activities as we find. We can have our name in all the publications until it has become a synonym for BMOH.

The other way, the one our counsellors will try many times to convince us is the best, is to be a little of each. We can balance our activities and leave Cornell at the end of four years with a degree, friends and valuable experience.

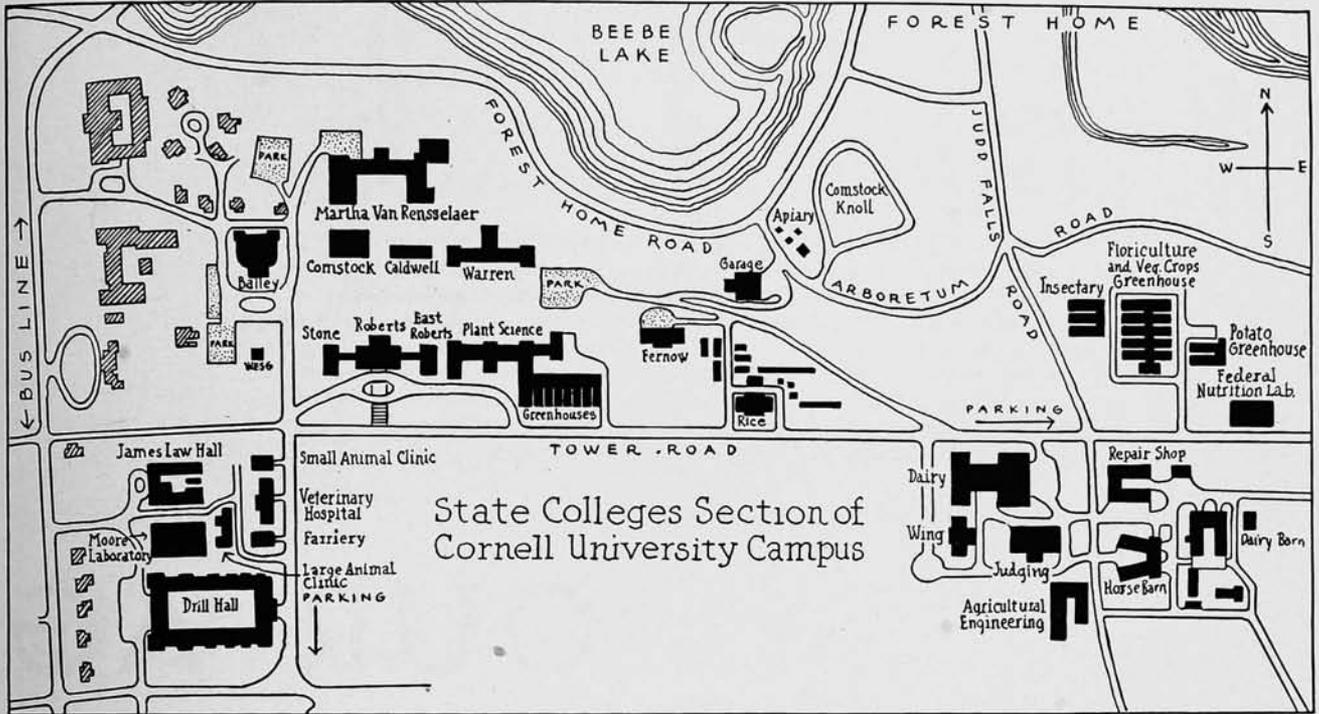
We're here. We were accepted. *We have the possibilities.* What we make of them—grind, social lion, all-out big wheel, the start on our first million, or a well-balanced, educated adults (All are possible: all have been done)—is up to us.

An aerial photograph of the Cornell University campus in Ithaca, New York. The image shows a large, open green field in the foreground, likely a sports field, with various university buildings and structures scattered across the middle ground. The background shows rolling hills and a river. A white, rounded rectangular text box is superimposed over the upper portion of the image.

*The State Colleges
At Cornell
Welcome You*

CORNELL University was founded on the Land Grant Act of 1862, the main objective of which was "to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life." As a part of this great university the State Colleges, Schools and Experiment Stations, prominently pictured in the above aerial view, were established to serve the people of New York through teaching, research, and extension. The four State Colleges and Schools at Cornell are the College of Agriculture, the College of Home Economics, the Veterinary College, and the School of Industrial and Labor Relations. The Stations are the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, at Ithaca and the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, at Geneva.

Here Is Our Campus . . .



Here is our campus, flat on a map, with all the hills ironed out. We are looking at it from the Tower Road side. Ezra Cornell's cow pasture has changed a lot since the Governor of New York State signed the Charter for Cornell University on April 27, 1865.

Founded under the Morrill Act of 1862, Cornell was planned to be a university teaching the agricultural and mechanical arts, and the humanities and sciences as well. Although the teaching of agriculture was intended to be an integral part of the University, at first it received little attention and corresponding space.

When the first Director of the College of Agriculture, Isaac Phillips Roberts, came to Cornell in 1874 the buildings on our Ag Campus consisted of a large barn which "... never ceased to be a monstrosity ..." and burned down around 1890, a small dilapidated farm house and several other barns located near the rest of the University's buildings.

Roberts, for whom Roberts Hall is named, did much to start the New York State College of Agriculture on its way to becoming the recognized institution it is today. It was under his influence that the first additions were made to the "... less than one hundred acres of arable land ..." allotted to the College. From a herd in which there were "... ten milch cows that had among them only 22 milkable teats ..." and that was infected with tuberculosis, he started the work of building Cornell's purebred herds of dairy and beef cattle. The College's equine stock was an Arabian stallion, supposedly worth fifteen thousand dollars, which had been donated to the University and withdrawn from service because his colts' legs were

not long enough to carry the deformities he transmitted.

The first efforts Roberts made to increase the number of buildings on the campus were to provide living space for the people who worked here. Barns, chicken coops and other buildings were also constructed, but they have since made way for the more modern structures that house the Colleges of Home Economics and Agriculture.

Roberts Hall, Stone Hall and East Roberts, first occupied in June 1907, are the oldest of the buildings now in use. The next to follow them were two large barns, a greenhouse range, Fernow, Rice, Caldwell and Wing Halls, the Judging Pavilion and several other small buildings.

The Dairy Building (now Stocking Hall) was first used in the fall of 1923 and in the spring term of 1930-31 Plant Science was occupied. The Departments of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology moved into Warren Hall in 1933 and in 1935 Martha Van Rensselaer Hall was completed, making it possible for the College of Home Economics to vacate Comstock Hall, and for the Department of Entomology to move in.

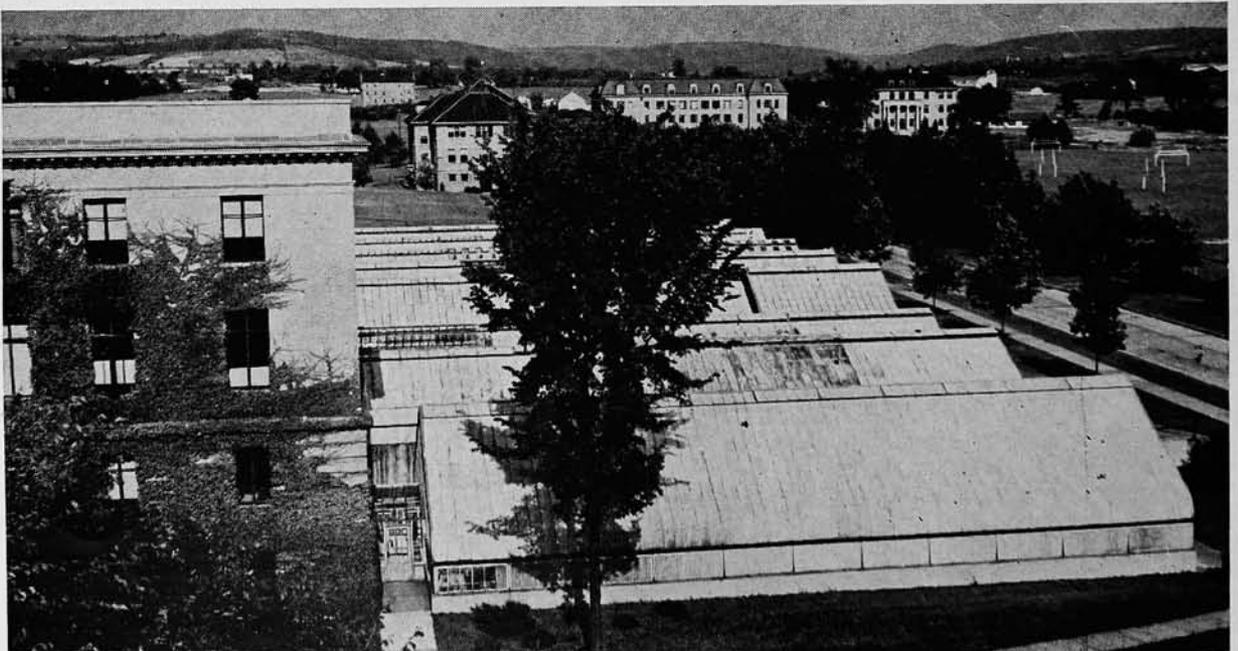
Additional construction for the Colleges was halted by the war, but plans for even more buildings were made. This fall the new nutrition building, Savage Hall, will be opened.

The next proposed structures are a new ag library for the east end of the quadrangle, a conference building to be erected in the gardens next to the WHCU broadcasting station and an Agricultural Engineering building near Wing Hall.



EAST ROBERTS, ROBERTS HALL, and STONE HALL, taken from Tower Road, were the first erected of the present group of buildings on the ag campus. Roberts Hall, the heart of the college, is the home of the administration staff of the College of Agriculture, the Extension Teaching and Information department and the Cornell Countryman. Its first floor auditorium had a face-lifting this summer to make way for more offices. The auditorium is now one story higher. Stone Hall houses the ag library and the Department of Rural Education. The Veg Crops department is located in East Roberts.

OUR AG

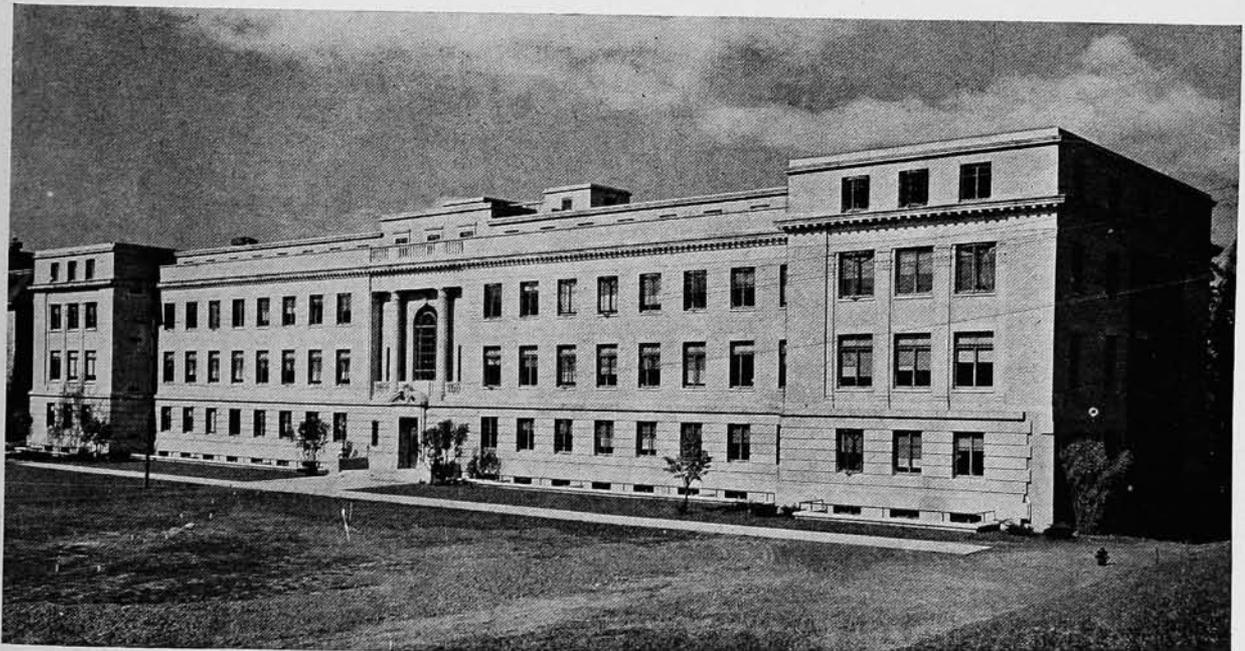


PLANT SCIENCE, with a view of the green houses which face on Tower Road. Courses in floriculture, plant pathology, botany, pomology, meteorology and plant breeding are taught here. In the background, from left to right, are the Federal Nutrition building, Rice Hall, Stocking Hall and Wing Hall.

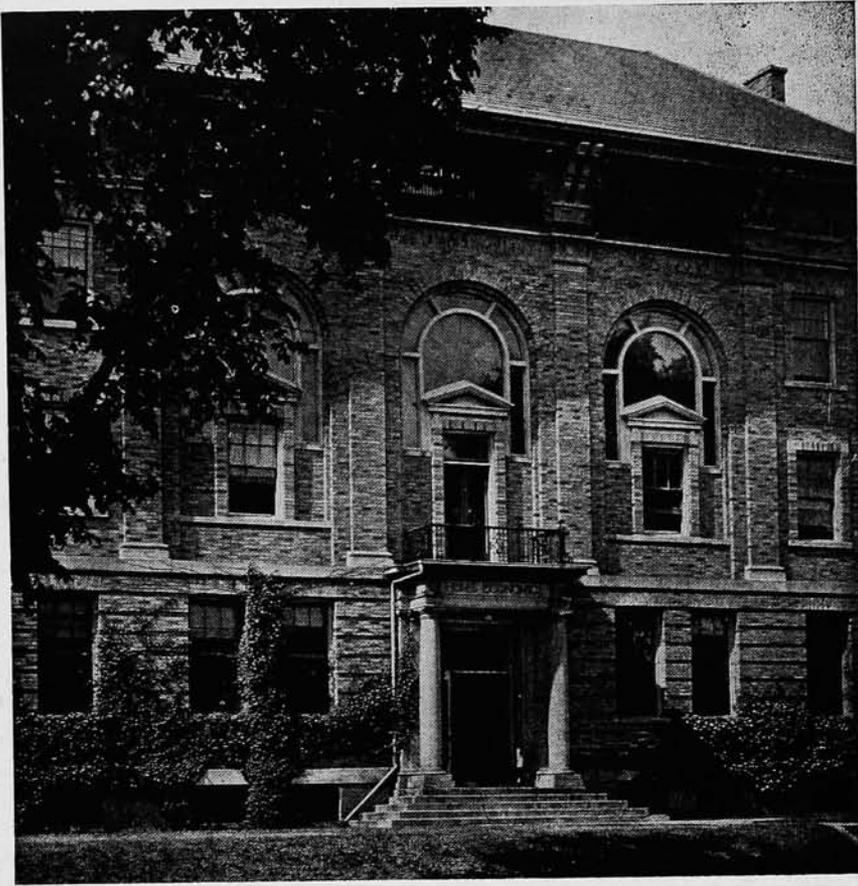


CALDWELL HALL, the agronomy building, was named for Professor G. C. Caldwell. One of the first members of the faculty of the New York State College of Agriculture, Dr. Caldwell taught agricultural chemistry.

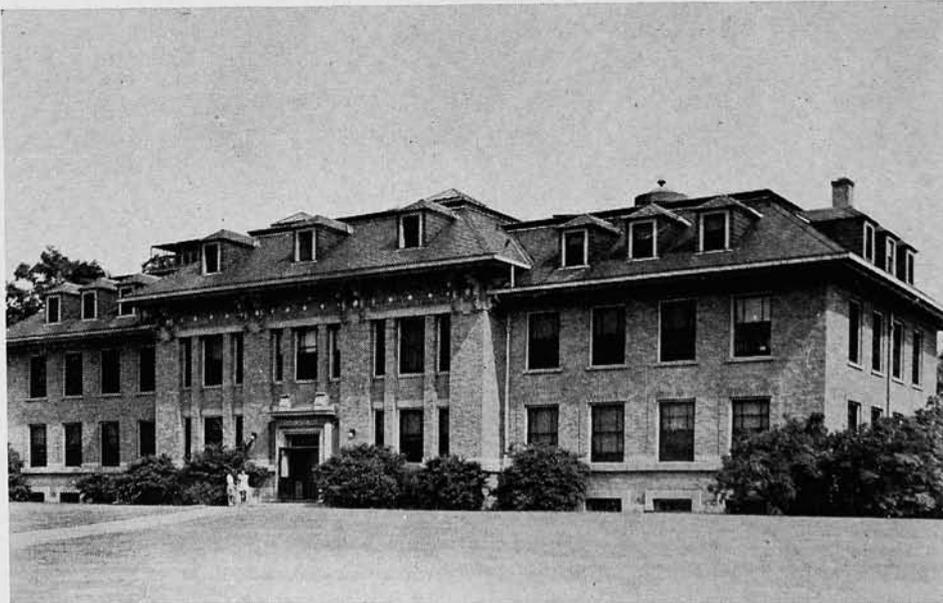
QUAD



WARREN HALL, one of the newer buildings on our campus was named for Professor George F. Warren, the first editor of *The Cornell Countryman*. He was noted for his work in the field of farm management, development of the survey method of obtaining information and his theory that gold values should be varied to control prices. The Departments of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology are located in Warren Hall.

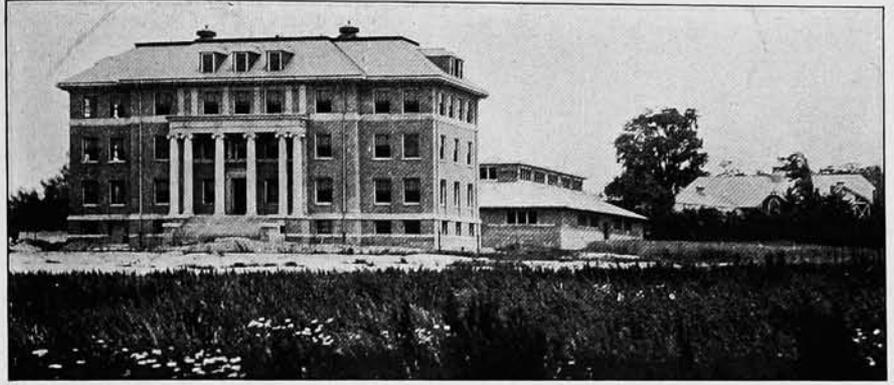


COMSTOCK HALL, named for J. H. Comstock, professor of entomology, was first occupied in 1913. In 1935 the completion of Martha Van Rensselaer Hall and the moving of the facilities of the College of Home Economics made it possible to move the Department of Entomology into Comstock.



FERNOW HALL, named for a former professor who was dean of the first college of forestry in the United States. The New York State College of Forestry has since been moved to Syracuse University, but courses in nature study (including wild life and forestry) are still taught here.

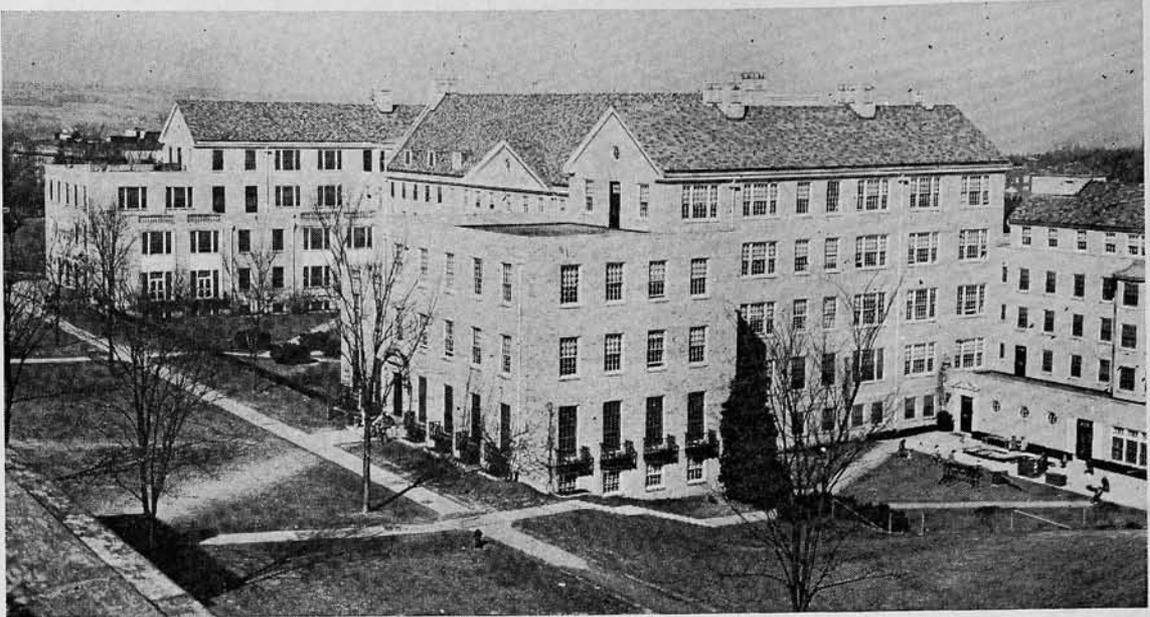
The Animal Husbandry building, **WING HALL**, named for Professor H. H. Wing, the first head of the Department of Animal Husbandry at Cornell. The Judging Pavillion is in the rear of Wing Hall.



The Dairy Industry building, renamed **STOCKING HALL** by the Board of Trustees last year, in which are located the departments of Dairy Industry, Drawing and Bacteriology. This past summer the bacteriology research labs on the third floor were seriously damaged by fire.



RICE HALL, named for Professor James E. Rice, the first head of Cornell's Department of Poultry Husbandry. Professor Rice was largely responsible for the founding of the department which was one of the first of its kind in the country.



MARTHA VAN RENSSELAER HALL, the home of the New York State College of Home Economics and the Hotel School. The home ec cafeteria and the auditorium are in the left wing. The nursery school is at the extreme right. The building was named for Martha Van Rensselaer, the first Director of the College.



BAILEY HALL, the University's only building specifically dedicated to auditorium space was built by the state and is administered by the College of Agriculture. It was named for Liberty Hyde Bailey, former dean of the College.

Cornell's Housekeeper

by Matt Mirantz

Though every housewife may have her own idea of what it takes to keep her floors clean, the roof from leaking, and the lawn cut, or to plan the addition of a new sun-parlor, the Department of Buildings and Grounds, housekeeper for Cornell University, knows that it takes more than one million dollars and the combined efforts of at least three hundred people every year.

In addition to such prosaic tasks as spreading fertilizer on the University lawns, the Department engages in such peccadilloes as the planning and building of Clara Dickson Hall, Savage Hall for Nutrition, and the new Nuclear Physics Laboratory. While the people of the Department don't do the actual bricklaying, all the planning, drafting, organization and head-aching, is their private property. Headed by Hugh E. Weatherlow and represented on the campus by a force of carpenters, steamfitters, plumbers, electricians, gardeners, janitors, and patrolmen, Buildings and Grounds does everything from keeping the windows clean to planning the Campus of 1960.

Occupying the south side of the ground floor of the Administration Building, the Department receives calls for repairs ranging from the roof of Boardman Hall to a kitchen drain in Martha Van Rensselaer, orders the forty thousand tons of coal used every year to keep Cornellians warm in some one hundred buildings, and keeps the books. From headquarters with its staff of 20, orders go out to some 115 mechanics, 67 janitors, and 62 groundsmen. Besides this, there are 14 men who run the heating plant, four responsible for the electric power supply, four busy in the water filter plant, nine nightwatchmen, and six patrolmen to keep an eye on things. These people are mainly concerned with the day to day maintenance tasks that go on without attracting the eye of the passersby.

At present, the activities of one of the Department's divisions is causing another quite a bit of grief. There were about 1700 students

privileged to park on the University campus. That, says Mr. G. S. Gunn, assistant executive officer of the Campus Patrol, was before all this building started. The first jolt was the loss of the parking area on the hill behind Bailey Hall. 125 drivers were forced to find other space for their cars and, as a result, the other areas became full to the point of confusion. Then, a bit at a time, more space was lost. A contractor's time shack would take up the space for four or five cars. Part of the area behind Rockefeller Hall was lost to some temporary buildings, the space by the toboggan slide sacrificed to work on the Nuclear Physics Lab. "Many a mickle makes a muckle," says Mr. Gunn, "and before we knew it, there were at least four hundred more cars than we had space for." Fighting back, the Campus Patrol is getting a space behind White Hall, in front of James Law Hall, and next to Sage College. Jess Barkell, campus patrolman for 21 years says, "Too many cars, not enough space." Building however, keeps right on

The campus cops' old refrain, "Can't park here."



going and the Campus Patrol keeps right on asking for more space.

Speaking of building, should one do a Rip Van Winkle and return to this campus in twenty years, the Department's Architectural Advisory Council has quite a surprise for him. According to John Peters, one of two permanently employed architects, the council has drawn up

plans for Ezra Cornell's cow pasture that will astound the old grad; no more Old Armory, no more Sage College, gone will be the cottages on East Avenue. In their stead will be an Engineering campus on the site now occupied by the Diesel Lab and the I & LR school; on East Avenue in front of Barton Hall will arise the new School of Hotel Administration in Statler Hall. The stately old "Libe" is due for an addition that will make her just about twice as big as she is, while a new library for the College of Agriculture, to be placed at the east end of its campus, is in something that Mr. Peters calls the cost-estimate stage. In this stage, too, are a new men's dormitory and a women's sports building. There are at least fifteen more architects working on plans for more buildings, says Mr. Peters, but the Department looks on it all as just part of the job, more blueprints and, eventually, more cigarette butts to be swept up.

While most of these large projects are let out by contract to various builders who possess the necessary labor and equipment, the Department still manages to dabble a bit in the construction line on its own hook. Among its accomplishments has been the large Service Building out in East Ithaca that contains many shops, a printing plant and a laundry. Besides this, an addition to the Agricultural Extension Garage and numerous buildings on the outlying university farms are under construction.

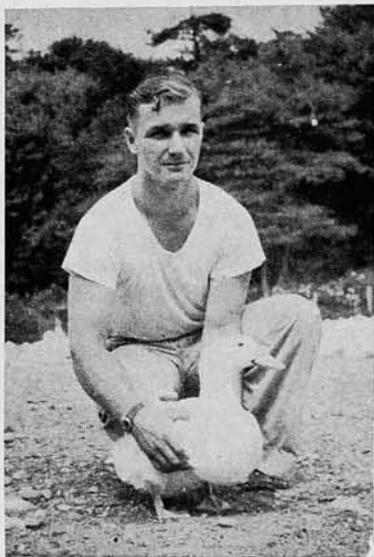
All this sort of activity takes money and it takes planning. Hiram Morgan, who is the office supervisor for the Department and can be seen most any day with an accountant's work sheet before him, informs us that \$1,035,942.08 was used by the Department in the last fiscal year, exclusive of the costs of new construction. This sum includes work done for other Departments in the University for which Building and Grounds is reimbursed. All this money must be carefully documented and worked up in a budget

(Continued on page 22)

Ambassador from Duckland

by Bob Clauson '50

On Long Island, where potatoes are potatoes and ducks are ducks, the password is, "Make a business of it." Bob ("Robbie") Robinson is here at Cornell as a junior to testify that the Robinson family, along with many other Long Island farm families, *has* made a business of raising ducks.



Clauson

Robbie Robinson and one of the 90,000 ducks on the Carman River Duck Farm.

If you were one of the many students on campus this past school year who occasionally joined in a chorus of "Quack, quack, quack" when a certain cheerful fellow joined your group, you probably know Bob Robinson—whether or not you knew why he was so often greeted that way. But the reason would be clear to you if you should visit Bob's home farm, located in Brookhaven, on Long Island's south shore.

90,000 Ducks

The farm, known as the Carman River Duck Farm, can house and care for up to ninety thousand ducks at one time. That makes an atmosphere in which there are ducks to the right of you, ducks to the left of you, and ducks everywhere. (By the way, the ducks do the ducking. It is a difficult feat to catch one.)

Typical of large duck farms, the

Carman River Duck Farm is managed very much like an assembly line. Spacious yards of ducks are arranged in order of age so that the ducks ready for the picking house are located next to it when it comes time to end their fattening career. The most efficient arrangement on the farm is their home-made miniature railroad, powered by a Model A Ford motor on a special mounting. Fifty thousand ducks can be fed by three men in an hour as the string of feed cars moves slowly along the track allowing them to shovel the feed on the many feeding platforms placed nearby.

Self-Sufficient Farm

The farm has its own feed grinding and mixing mill complete with huge storage bins, its own heating plant, ice making machine, and its own battery of large incubators—which gives the Robinsons a feeling that their farm is self-sufficient, and the visitor the idea that *here* is a complete and well-planned business.

The business is continuous—ducklings are hatched every week and as the grown ducks weigh six pounds, they are killed, picked and shipped to market. The picking

house is kept busy every day but Sunday to supply "roast Long Island duckling" to the tables of the Island and the metropolitan area.

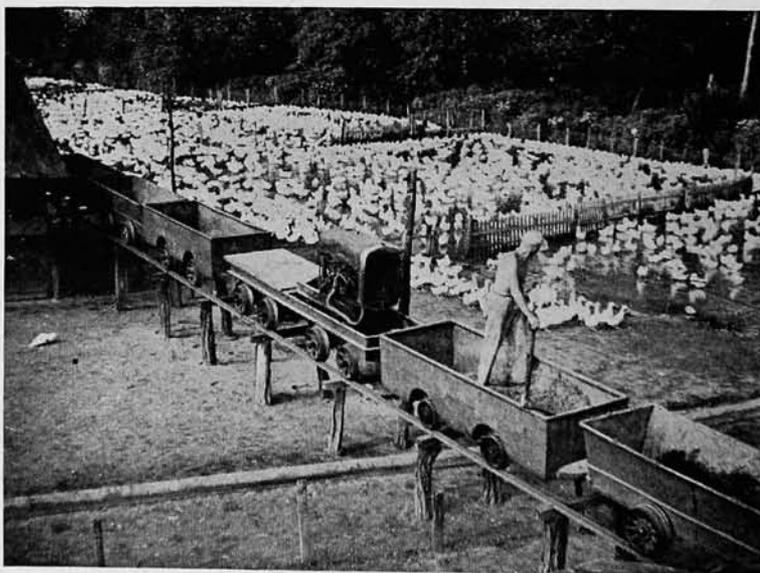
Occasionally Bob decides he wants to get away from the farm (the Long Islanders who don't raise ducks would attribute this to the smell of so many thousands of unroasted ducks) for the weekend. All he has to do is pack his kit bag, roll out his trim little TIM and take off from his own private runway.

This summer Bob flew up to Ithaca, attended his fraternity picnic, and flew back to Brookhaven in the same day. He earned his wings as an Ensign in the Navy.

Duck King?

Bob is as active on campus with his studies and activities as he is at home raising ducks and flying. He is a member and officer of Alpha Gamma Rho, an active member of Westminster and Vice-president of both Kermis and the Poultry Club.

Bob hasn't said what he will do upon graduation, but we think there will be ducks in his future—maybe the Kingship of Duckland!



Clauson

The Robinson's miniature railroad with which three men can feed 50,000 ducks in one hour. The feed is shoveled out into the different pens by a man standing in the feed car as it moves along, powered by an old model A Ford motor.

Cornell at Geneva

by George Axinn

"Dear Sir:

In the package which accompanies this letter you will find two apple leaves. As you can see, they have turned partly black. What is wrong with my tree, and what can I do for it?

Sincerely,

Tom Jones"

The woman in the mailing room looked once at the leaves, put them back in the package, and wrote "Plant Path" on it. Then she placed it on a stack of similar letters and packages.

A few hours later a pathologist at the Geneva Experiment station, whose laboratory was right across the street from the mailing room, opened the parcel. He inspected the leaves, identified the disease quickly as "apple scab," and sent the inquirer a booklet telling him what he wanted to know.

This was one of the scores of letters which receive the same consideration daily at the Geneva Station, although the primary function of the institution is research.

Began in 1882

The first work was begun at Geneva back in 1882, when it was the state's only agricultural research station. Later, after the Cornell Experiment Station at Ithaca had been established, the two were merged, and the Geneva station is now one of the four divisions of the College of Agriculture. Along with the Resident Instruction, Extension, and Research Directors, there is also, under the College Dean, a Director of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Cornell University, Geneva, N. Y.

Although at one time dairy investigations played an important part at the Station, all work there

now deals with fruits and vegetables. This involves not only the culture of these plants, but control of their diseases and insect pests, as well as processing of their crops.

Pomology Division

The Pomology Division at the Station works on nursery, orchard, and vineyard problems, as well as the breeding of new varieties better adapted to this region, and those which would fit better into our economic scheme. Such well known fruits as the Cortland and Early McIntosh apples, the Stanley Plum, and the Ontario and Golden Muscat grapes, along with dozens of others, were originated at the Geneva Station.

Besides the development of new varieties in the vegetable field, the Vegetable Crops Division at the Station is presently concerned, among other things, with such problems as the spacing of tomato plants, the rate of seeding peas, use of weed killers instead of cultivation in sweet corn, and methods and rates of application of fertilizers. Most of this work concerns species and varieties suitable for canning, freezing, or other processing.

The Entomology and Plant Pathology Divisions are constantly on their toes in keeping up with new insects and diseases, and with new sprays and dusts and methods of application. The airplane and the helicopter figured into the Station's

work last summer, along with the new "spray-duster."

Seed Investigations

The Division of Seed Investigations does a special service job for the State besides its research work. Here seeds from all over the State are sent for germination, purity, and other tests. Besides the testing of seed for growers, representatives of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets buy up samples of seed on the market which are tested at Geneva to check on the package labels. This is part of the enforcement of the State seed law.

The largest division at the Station, that of Food Science and Technology, is concerned with the problems of processing fruits and vegetables, along with the development of new uses for these crops. The new electronic blancher, the vacuum dryer, new kinds and uses for fruit juices, special wrapping papers for frozen foods, new cleaning and sterilizing compounds, activities of the pectins in tomato products, and the new fruit ices are some of the things this Division is now working on.

Bulletins recording the experimental work are published by the Editorial Division of the Station, which also puts out the quarterly, *Farm Research*, in conjunction with the research people at the college in Ithaca. This division does the public relations, newspaper, radio, and some photographic work of the Station.

The Geneva Experiment Station serves farmers, processors, and others concerned with fruits and vegetables, in an effort to improve the agriculture of the State through exact, scientific research, always with the practical aspects of that work in mind.



It's the *Powder* That Does It!

"And . . . uh . . . oh, yes, Mr. Stelling, give me a can—a small can—of baking powder. Oh, any kind'll do. You might as well give me the prettiest can you have, so it will look nice on my shelf. I told Jim before I married him that I can't cook, and it's too late to learn—especially anything as complicated as biscuits. But he keeps complaining, says that Johnson's baker must have been an Army cook on a special K-ration assignment. Yes, that red can will do."

And Jane gathered up her packages and left the store.

But should Jane, in her own words a poor cook, have chosen "any kind" of baking powder? Would it have made the difference between her husband's laughter and his praise if her kitchen had been decorated in blue instead of red? Let's look into the facts about baking powder and see.

Only Three Kinds

The most important thing to remember is that there are *only* three kinds of baking powders. Even if your grocer has 17 different brands on his shelf, inspection will show that each of them falls into one of the three basic variations.

All baking powders are composed of sodium bicarbonate (the hang-over help), a cornstarch filler to prevent caking and some form of acid. It is this acid, or potential acid, that makes the difference. There are in common use: tartaric acid in the tartrate powders, calcium acid phosphate in phosphate baking powder, and a combination of sodium aluminum sulphate and calcium acid phosphate in the alum phosphate powder, known more familiarly as "SAS" or "double-acting."

No memory work is involved in knowing which commercial brand is of which type. Each can of powder states plainly whether it is tartrate, phosphate or double-acting.

Tartrate Fastest

Liberation of carbon dioxide (the gas which leavens baking powder products) is most quickly accom-

plished by the tartrate powder. As soon as it comes in contact with the liquid ingredients, the reaction starts. Because of its speed, it is best used only by those who know their way around the kitchen—not by Janes who must precede their every motion with a lingering glance at the cook-book.

A residue, Rochelle salt, is left by the powder in the products of even the best cooks. Its salty flavor is not particularly irritating, but to the gourmet, it hides the nutty, flavor that epitomizes the biscuit.

Phosphate = Moderation

Phosphate powders are in the prosaic middle. Like the wary college girl, they are neither fast nor slow in their actions. Although a considerable amount of the total available leavening gas is liberated during the mixing, a mediocre cook can make at least a mediocre biscuit with them. Their residues do not particularly enhance the finished product, nor do they render it unpalatable. Even in the matter of price they have no distinction. Tartrate powders can be called expensive for what they accomplish. An SAS leavener is the cheapest. A phosphate powder? Oh, in the middle price range.

Slowpoke, SAS

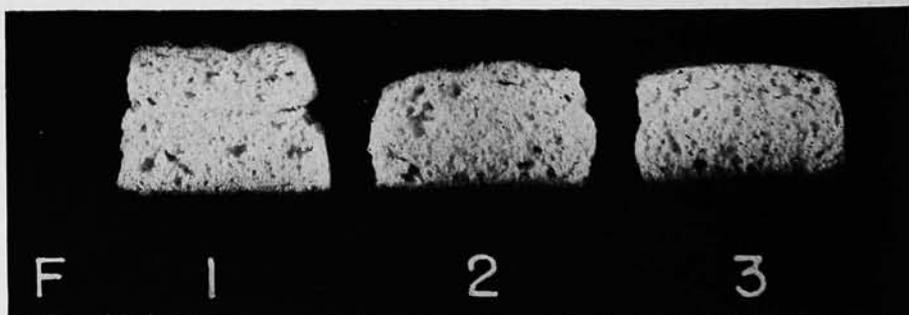
The cheapest, the slowest acting, and to some the most objectionable of commercial baking powders is

the alum phosphate variety. Its carbon dioxide is freed by two reactions. A part of it begins to leaven (or to be lost, depending on the speed of the cook) as soon as liquid is added to the dry ingredients. The larger portion of it, however, waits patiently for the clumsy cook to finish her mauling before the necessary hydrolytic reaction takes place and the biscuits begin to double in volume.

But as in SAS as in Denmark, "there's something rotten"—so say the fastidious reared north of the Mason-Dixon Line. An overdose, often used on the "if a little is good, a lot is better" principle, leaves a rather bitter flavor in the mouths of those who bolt their food without chewing, and a rough feeling on the teeth of those who overindulge. The southern gentleman is not too polite to complain: he was brought up on over-SAS'd biscuits and considers any deviation undesirable.

For Home Use

For household use, the three types may be said to differ little, except in their speed of reaction, when used in the recommended proportions. Jane, if she wishes her results to be biscuits that have doubled in volume, have level tops and vertical sides, a smooth, even, golden colored crust and a fine texture that can be pulled apart in thin, horizontal sheets, should use the powder that compensates for her slow preparation.



See what a difference the powder makes! These three biscuits were made in one of our own Home Economics testing labs. The same methods and ingredients were used in all, except for the baking powder.

1. Alum-phosphate or double-acting powder
2. Phosphate baking powder
3. Tartrate baking powder

CLUB NEWS

Below is a list of the clubs on the Ag Campus. We have included the officers and meeting times of many of them. For further information, watch your college bulletin boards.

Ag-Domecon Council

Meeting time to be announced.

Bernard Stanton, President
Barth Mapes, Vice-president
Anne Dickinson, Secretary
Ned Bandler, Treasurer

Alpha Gamma Rho

Every Monday

Bill Van Ostrand, Noble Ruler
William Copeland, Vice-Noble Ruler
Leonard Borden, Secretary

Alpha Zeta

Every Monday

John B. Dewey, Chancellor

Bacamia

First and third Tuesday

Lester Davidson, President

Collegiate FFA

Third Wednesday

Professors W. A. Smith and R. A. Olney, Advisors

Cornell Countryman

Every afternoon. General meetings every other Monday at 4:45 starting September 29.

Joan Dahlberg, Editor
Alfred Schwartz, Managing Editor
John Sterling, Business Manager
Fred Hein, Circulation Manager

Cornell Grange

First and third Tuesday

Nat Roe, Master
Karl Harris, Overseer
Margery Harris, Lecturer
Bud Stanton, Secretary

Dairy Science Association

Joseph Greci, President
Alice Bissell, Vice-President
Tom Kimball, Secretary
Lyndon W. McAdam, Treasurer

4-H Extension Club

Second and fourth Wednesday

Abram Relyea, President
Doug Murray, Vice-president
Phyllis DuBois, Secretary
Beverly Pratt, Treasurer

Home Ec Club

Dorothy Atwater, President
Nancy Knipe, Vice-president
Lucy Williams, Secretary
Mary Britting, Treasurer
Jeanne Brodeur, Corresponding Secretary

Floriculture Club

Leland Ives, President
Greta Adams, Vice-president
James Chadwick, Secretary
Pete Kauffman, Treasurer

Ho-Nun-De-Kah

(Ag honorary)

Joe Fairbanks, President
William Copeland, Vice-president
Allen Benton, Secretary
John Van Zandt, Treasurer

Kermis

(Ag and Home Ec dramatic club)

Second and fourth Thursday
Roger Tousey, President
Robert Robinson, Vice-president
Ellen Forbes, Secretary
Andrew Magacs, Treasurer

Omicron Nu

(Home Ec honorary)

Cornelia Ferrell, President
Pat Smith, Vice-president
Rosalie Smolin, Secretary
Ann Donnelly, Treasurer
Martha Clark, Editor

Poultry Club

Howard Rich, President
Robert Robinson, Vice-president
Gordon D. Rapp, Secretary
Carl F. Brown, Treasurer

Round-Up

Dave Morrow, President
Bernard Stanton, Vice-president
Anna Klena, Secretary
Dave Nagle, Treasurer

Sears Scholarship Club

Bill DeLarm, President
Ernest Schaufler, Vice-president
Henry Watkins, Secretary-Treasurer

Two-Year Club

Second Monday

Edward Jedrzejek, President
Martin Vince, Vice-president
Lorraine Weber, Secretary
Gilbert Seifer, Treasurer

Veg Crops

Walter Henry, President
Mike Wolfe, Secretary-Treasurer

\$Scholar\$hip\$ Awarded

The Office of Resident Instruction of the New York State College of Agriculture has announced that the following students have been awarded scholarships for the 1947-48 school year. We of the Countryman offer our congratulations to these students who have distinguished themselves in scholarship, character and leadership.

Roberts Scholarship (Full)

James Ivan Borden, Schaghticoke
Leonard Thomas Borden, Schaghticoke

Joan Dorothea Hall, Mineola
Paul Irving MacMillan, Palmyra
Bernard Freeland Stanton, Greenville

Roberts Scholarship (One-Half)

Walter Baurle, New York City
Marco Joseph Caraccia, Brooklyn
Franklyn Pierce Cism, Jr., Beacon
Lawrence Machlin, New York City
Jay Duane Wright, Manlius
Carl E. Ladd Memorial Scholarship

Freshmen

William E. Bean, McGraw
Walter H. Dean, Goshen
Bradley Eugene Donahoe, Frankfurt

John Paul Donnelly, Lounsberry
Bert S. Morse, Marathon
Lawrence W. Specht, Roscoe
Francis Trerise, Potsdam
Upperclassmen

Gordon Leroy Conklin, Cuba
Douglas Leon Murray, DeKalb Junction

David Joseph Nolan, Venice Center

Frank Howard Osterhoudt, Kingston

Robert Leroy Plaisted, Canisteo
Gloria Marie Wilkes, Great Valley

Hervey S. Hall Scholarship

Martha Shirley Windnagle, Sherrill
Beatty Agricultural Scholarship

Alice Jane Bissell, Norwich
Mrs. Walter Douglas Scholarship

Julia Lourdes Coyle, Utica
Non-Resident Tuition Scholarship

Ann Christine Colm, Arlington, Va.
Paul Perkins Curtis, Derry, N. H.

Arden Dexter Day, Ithaca
Eystein Einset, Ithaca

(Continued on page 20)

Introducing . . .



Sylvia Kilbourne



John B. Dewey



Martha Clark

She has blue eyes and blonde hair. She hails from Ridgewood, New Jersey. The freshman saw her as one of the Freshman Camp Counsellors. You guessed it! This Home Ec senior is Sylvia Kilbourne, one of the busiest women on the campus.

Sylvia's is an all Cornell family. She says that no one insisted on her coming to Cornell, but she did, and she's never been sorry—it's nicer than she ever thought it could be.

As a freshman she plunged right into campus affairs. Her activities that year included CURW Freshman Club, Women's Glee Club, Octagon Club chorus and Delta Gamma.

In her second year she was a member of both the Willard Straight Tea and Social Committees, co-chairman of the Junior Weekend ticket committee and co-director of the Octagon Club chorus.

Sylvia's importance on campus was recognized last spring when she was elected a member of Omicron Nu and Mortar Board, and when the women on the campus elected her president of WSGA for the coming year.

Training to be a public health nutritionist, Sylvia is registered in both the School of Nutrition and the College of Home Economics. Her main interest is in the practical application of nutrition in community health problems. After graduation in June she plans to earn her Master's degree from the Graduate School of Nutrition.

Meet John B. Dewey, the well rounded, popular Chancellor of Alpha Zeta. A typical aggie, John, or J.B., as he signs his name, was born and reared on a 300 acre farm between Baldwinsville and Syracuse.

A 4-Her from the time he was ten, you might have seen him showing his Ayrshires at the State Fair one of the thirteen years he was there. He was also a member of the state crops judging team at National Club Congress in Chicago in 1938, became vice-president of the state 4-H council, and in 1939 was selected as one of the outstanding 4-H club boys of the Northeast.

J. B. graduated from Warners High Schol in 1938 and two years later entered Cornell as an AnHus major for the two year course. Like many others, he served as a G.I., finding his place as a Pharmacist's Mate, Second Class in the Navy for two and one-half years.

Returning to finish up a year ago this fall, he continued his fine record at Cornell. He has been a member of the Ag-Domecon Council, Two Year Club, Grange, 4-H Extension Club, Round-Up Club, and Ho-Nun-De-Kah. Back in 1941, he was champion dairy cattle showman at Cornell and this fall is a member of both of Cornell's intercollegiate livestock and dairy judging teams.

Despite his high scholastic record and his wide range of activities, John Dewey is just an ordinary guy. Next time you see him, say Hello!—he'll be glad to meet you.

All you upperclassmen know her and it shouldn't take you Frosh long to discover that the curly haired, good looking gal with the nice smile, who seems to be in just about everything on campus is Martha Clark—a Senior in the College of Home Economics.

Lakewood, Ohio can be justly proud of this representative to Cornell who was elected last spring to both Mortar Board and Omicron Nu, either one of which would be sufficient to place her on a Who's Who at Cornell list. At the end of her Sophomore year, Raven and Serpent claimed her and made her the secretary-treasurer for the following year.

Martha doesn't confine her activities to honor societies. This year she will serve the second year of a two-year term on Ag-Domecon Council. As a member of the Council she has served on several committees.

Active on Straight Committees and in CURW, Martha is known as well on the lower campus as she is up here. At the Straight, the Tea Committee is her special favorite and in CURW she was campus chairman last year and is this year the secretary as well as being co-chairman of Freshman Camp and the Freshman Orientation program. To use some of her spare time, she is an active member of the Octagon Club and also one of Delta Gamma's claims to fame.

We won't be at all surprised when Martha Clark becomes famous and we can look back with pride and say, "I knew her when—"

Cornell Host to State 4-H, Candle Ceremony Ends Congress

by Bob Clauson



Bill Copeland



Led by Albert Hofer, State Club Leader, State 4-Hers conclude their Club Congress program with the formal 4-H Club Candle Lighting Ceremony on the Ag Quadrangle.

Magacs

Bill first entered Cornell in September 1942 as a green freshman with a Sears-Roebuck scholarship tucked in one pocket and a 1-A draft card in the other. After completing a year in the College of Agriculture, he enlisted in the Marine Corps Reserve. After having earned a commission as a second lieutenant, he served on Oahu, Truk, Sasebo, Kyushu and in Japan.

On October 10, four days before the fall term of '46 began, Bill grabbed his discharge papers and caught the first train out of the Brooklyn Naval Shipyards for Ithaca.

Back at school again, he swung into an active college routine—that of a good student, vice-president of Alpha Gamma Rho, vice-president of Ho-Nun-De-Kah, secretary of the Sears Scholarship Club, and an active member of Kermis, Westminster Club, Round-Up Club and the Poultry Club. Many of you freshmen have come to know Bill as a counsellor at the Freshman Camp.

This summer Bill worked in Rensselaer County as a 4-H Club summer assistant. He was well qualified, having led 4-H Club work in Washington County for seven years.

Bill still doesn't know what he'll do when he graduates this February, but he says he'll be glad to have a good education behind him and a big list of friends.

Cornell University was the scene of New York State's twenty-first Annual 4-H Club Congress as nearly eight hundred 4-H Club members, leaders and agents took over the campus June 28 for a three day session of instruction, meetings and recreation.

Arriving at Cornell after the last gray senior had left and just before the eager summer students returned to their books, the 4-H delegation had the campus to themselves as they took over University dormitories, Willard Straight, the Library, Bailey Hall, Barton Hall and Beebe Lake.

The group met daily in Bailey Hall for programs of instruction given by departments of the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics in dairying, crops, conservation, poultry, engineering, leadership, textiles and clothing, food and nutrition, home improvement and recreation leadership.

At the concluding evening session, citations were presented by the New York State Association of County 4-H Club Agents to Albert Hofer, State 4-H Club Leader, John Lennox, Assistant State 4-H Club Leader, for thirty years of service in 4-H Club work and to E. B. Fuller, Monroe County 4-H Agent, for twenty-five years of service.

The New York State 4-H Club Staff—Albert Hofer, State Club Leader, F. E. Heinzelman, Iva Mae Gross, D. B. Fales, J. A. Lennox,

and Martha E. Leighton, Assistant State Club Leaders—were in charge of the Club Congress. College specialists and County Club Agents also assisted in the program.

The United States Department of State had movies made of parts of the Club Congress program for the 4-H section of the Cornell Home Economics movie which is to be distributed in forty foreign countries.



NEW CONCRETE MIX

A housing research organization recently announced the development of a new type of concrete which absorbs more impact and which should increase the use of hard floors where the fatigue effect of regular concrete is a problem.

This new concrete, which costs about the same as that now in use to mix or lay, and requires no special tools, is made by adding asphalt emulsion to the regular cement. The result is a mixture which absorbs 90% of the impact and is considerably drier and warmer than regular concrete, as evidenced by tests in a calf barn which revealed that it stays within five degrees of the room temperature.

Used experimentally in farm buildings, shops, laboratories, and a small factory, the new flooring has stood up well. Scientific tests have proved that its wear resistance is about equal to that of maple flooring.



13 Undergrads Are Summer Assistants

On July 1, 1947, 13 undergraduates of the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics were appointed to work in counties throughout the state as summer assistants in 4-H Club work. These students were selected from those who are, or may be, interested in 4-H Club work as a vocation.

Those who assisted in the field of home economics were: Helen Sorhus, '49, Beverly Pratt, '48, and Phyllis DuBois, '48. The College of Agriculture was represented by: William Cheney, '51, Robert Clauson, '50, William Copeland, '48, James Egan, '50, David Huntington, '46, Colbert LeMunyan, '50 and Richard Swift, '49.

The appointments were announced at the opening session of the New York State Extension Service Training School for New Appointees, held June 30 through July 3. The school was for new appointees in 4-H, Home Bureau and Farm Bureau work.

This, the first joint training school for all three of the extension services, included 23 County Agricultural Agents, and 34 Home Demonstration Agents among its 81 pupils.

◆ ◆ ◆

1927

Dan Dalrymple is now Secretary of the New York State Horticultural Society. In addition to operating a large fruit farm near Lockport, New York, he has been Farm Bureau Agent in Niagara County for over ten years.

1916

J. C. Corwith has been operating a large potato farm at Water Mill, Long Island since his graduation from the College of Agriculture. His son, Richard, is now in his second year at Cornell. Both are members of Alpha Gamma Rho.

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FREE ILLUSTRATED HOLSTEIN JUDGING MANUAL WRITE

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1947

Jane Coolican has begun her duties with the Oneida County Extension Service.

Jean Boyd is assistant director in charge of the cafeteria at Spelman Hall, Y.M.C.A., New York City. Her address is 607 Hudson Street, New York City 14.

Russell C. Hodnett became the Assistant County Agricultural Agent in Montgomery County March 1. He is living at 5 East Montgomery Street, Johnstown.

Jo Ann Taylor and *A. Wright Gibson, Jr.* (Hotel '42) were married June 9 in Cornell's Sage Chapel.

Carl Almquist is Assistant Farm Bureau Agent in Jefferson County.

1946

Dorothy O'Donnell is Assistant Home Demonstration Agent in Mercer County, New Jersey. Her headquarters are in Trenton. Miss O'Donnell received her discharge from the U. S. Marine Corps last January. Mail may be sent to her at Box 68, Salem.

Walter Boek, former editor of the *Countryman*, has been doing graduate work in rural sociology and agricultural journalism at Michigan



Jean K. Boek

State College. His wife, *Jean Krumwiede Boek*, former assistant business manager of the *Countryman*, has been doing graduate work in education at the same school.

1945

Carol Usher is now working in the Chataqua County Home Bureau office.

1944

H. Frederick Tripp has been teaching vocational agriculture at Schoharie Central School since July 1, 1946.

1940

Stanley B. Seacord, having returned from service in the armed forces over a year ago, is working the family farm in Montgomery, New York.

1935

H. D. Wells, of 134 Main Street, Riverhead, Long Island is employed by the Farm Bureau Federation of Suffolk County.

John D. Merchant, past Noble Ruler of Alpha Gama Rho fraternity and former associate editor of the *Countryman*, is now County 4-H Club Agent of Greene County. This year marked his tenth year in the extension service. He is a licensed poultry judge of national fame. Mr. Merchant has three children. The family lives at 203 Broome Street, Catskill, New York.

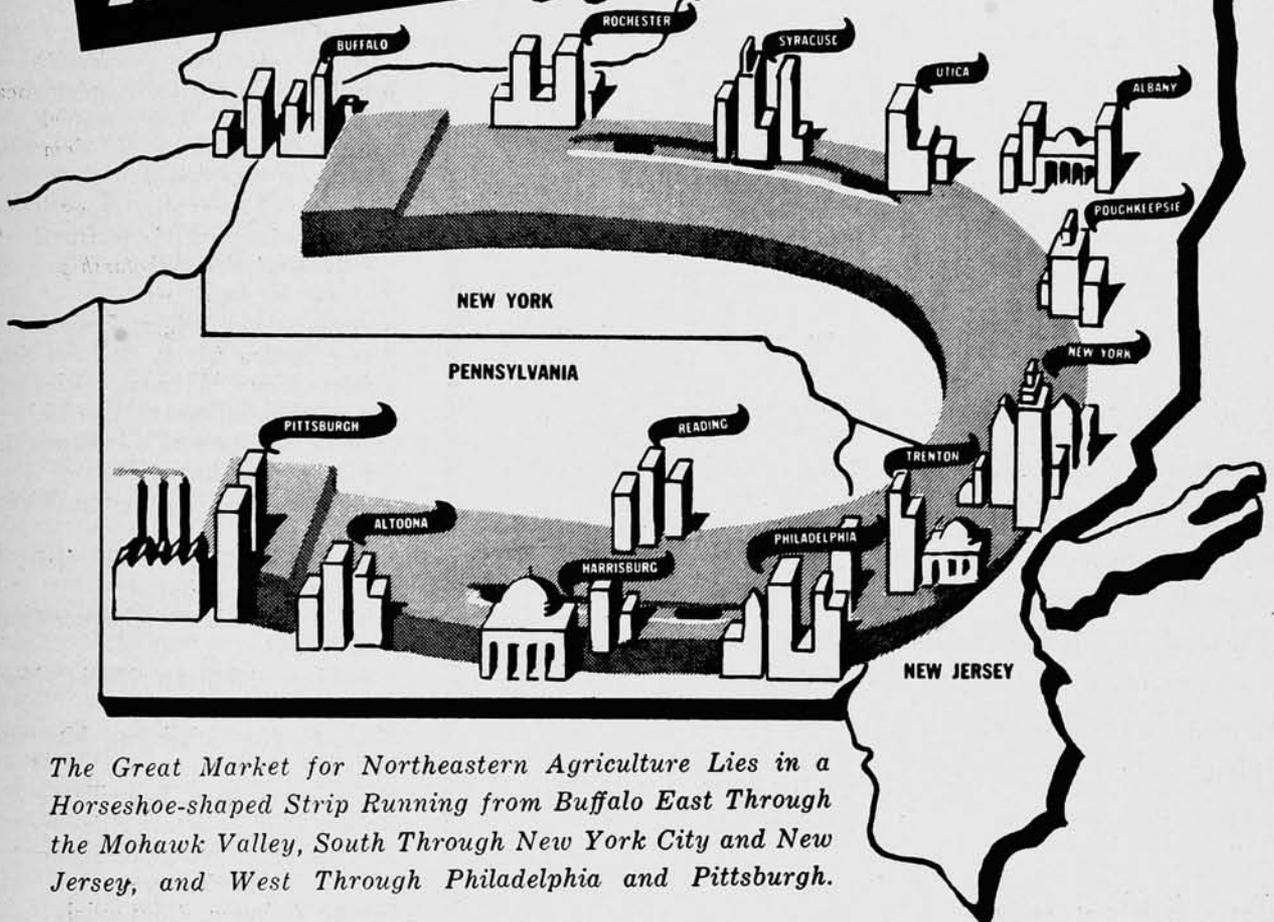
1938

Tom W. Albright is operating his own farm in Athens, New York.

1931

Wilbur F. Pease, past managing editor and acting editor-in-chief of the *Countryman*, is living in Riverhead, Long Island. He has been the Suffolk County 4-H Club Agent since 1943. Before that, Mr. Pease taught vocational agriculture in Wyoming County where he was also County 4-H Club Agent. He has two daughters.

The Golden Horseshoe..



The Great Market for Northeastern Agriculture Lies in a Horseshoe-shaped Strip Running from Buffalo East Through the Mohawk Valley, South Through New York City and New Jersey, and West Through Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

IN the three states of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, there live approximately 28-million people, a fifth of the total population of the country. Of these 28-million people, only a million and three-quarters, or about 6 per cent, are engaged in farming. The thing to note is the high concentration of people in a relatively small area of the country and the fact that so large a percentage of them are buyers of food rather than producers.

A Common Bond

This market is a great common bond, binding all the agricultural interests of the three states together. Furnishing these people with high-quality food . . . dairy products; poultry products; fruits and vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen . . . is the job of Northeastern farms.

To produce these high-quality foods Northeastern farmers need basic raw materials which they cannot produce on their own farms . . . known-origin seed supplemental grains, protein

meals, fertilizers, sprays and dusts and hundreds of other farm supplies that are used here in the Northeast to produce milk and eggs, fruits and vegetables.

Facilities To Do The Job

In G.L.F. Northeastern farmers have built a system of facilities to provide themselves with these basic raw materials which they must have in order to produce the foods which they supply the consumers in the "Golden Horseshoe." These farmer-owned and farmer-controlled facilities insure the Northeastern farmers a dependable source of high-quality farm supplies.

Likewise, Northeastern farmers benefit from the marketing facilities in their cooperative which handle many of their farm products . . . eggs, grain, canning crops, dry beans and fresh produce . . . on their way from farms in this section to the consumers who live in the "Golden Horseshoe."



COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.—*The cooperative owned and controlled by the farmers it serves in New York, New Jersey, and northern Pennsylvania—*
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Ancient Plants

and the World They Lived In

HENRY N. ANDREWS, Jr.

*Paleobotanist to the Missouri Botanical Garden,
Associate Professor, Washington University*

WITH DRAWINGS BY ANNA SCHUTTE

A readable, popular account of the plants of the past, for laymen and students. A clearcut explanation of how plants become fossilized and a chapter on the elements of living plant anatomy are designed to bridge the gap between geology and botany.

The reader is introduced first to familiar plant groups, then to those less familiar. Relationships between modern and ancient flora are pointed out, emphasizing fossil plants of North America. Important recent contributions to the field are woven into the various chapters.

New information appears in the chapters on *Pines* and *Changing Climates of the Pacific*—published here for the first time. Also included is a resumé of the science of paleobotany, with new contributions to this field.

Illustrated with over 160 drawings and photographs, specially created to show the relationships of living plants to those of the past. 288 pages \$4.50

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ITHACA, NEW YORK

Scholarships

(Continued from page 15)

John Williams Mellor, Springfield, Vt.

George Lamont Scholarship

Gerald Gibbs, Albion

Irving Smith, Medina

*New York State Bankers' 4-H Club
Scholarship*

George Bull, Jr., Homer

Esso 4-H Club Scholarship

Joseph Franklin Bryant, Salamanca

LaVerne Sidney Dann, Tunnel

*Robert M. Adams 4-H Memorial
Scholarship*

Maurice Edward Mix, Huevelton

*Sears-Roebuck Agricultural
Foundation Scholarship*

Freshmen

Berkely David Briggs, Deposit

Peter Sanford Clark, Ballston Spa

Robert James Williams, Delevan

James Wilson Eggert, Westfield

Charles A. Hennrich, Williamsville

Louis Melvin Howie, Hilton

Donald Charles Huntington, West-
ford

John Crosier Ledgerwood, Hall

Howard Lilly, Belmont

John Marshall Metz, Clarence Cen-
ter

William Alburton Noble, Nor-
wich

Paul Herman Pelham, Montour
Falls

Orrin Bowen Ross, Lowville

Robert Clinton Wheeler, Newport

Edward Peter Winnick, Candor
Sophomore

George Allhusen, Clintondale

Cladakis Scholarship

Danny Schlomchug, Long Island
City

Harry K. Schwarzweller, Brooklyn

Borden and Alumni Prize

Ruth Adler

A Z Cup

Frederich Leugeman
◆ ◆ ◆

Once there was a farmer who told his two sons that a job well planned is half done. One day before going away for a few days he told his boys to put up a new fence. When the old farmer returned he asked his sons, "How did you get along with that new fence?"

"It's half done," they replied.

The farmer went out to look at the new fence, and when he found that there was no fence there he was furious. The boys explained that they had it all planned out, and that planning was half the job.

Frozen Lunches

Give Variety

The ten o'clock scholar who forgot his lunch may soon be replaced by the one who forgot to put it out to thaw.

Dr. Faith Fenton, who has been conducting research on frozen foods in the College of Home Economics and School of Nutrition at Cornell, has found that a package of two half-sandwiches will thaw at room temperature in from three to three and one-half hours. This means, Miss Fenton explains, that it will thaw in time for the school child's lunch. And as needed for the late pupil, she found the time may be cut in half by placing the sandwich in front of a fan. His only penalty may be a slightly dried upper crust.

Nor will the child want to forget his lunch when he can have variety every day. Miss Fenton states, "You don't have to finish one jar of sandwich filler before you start another, freeze it in sandwiches."

Mother, too, will save time, labor, and expense, according to the research expert, since two weeks' sandwiches can be put up in "mass production."

Sandwich fillings, as Miss Fenton indicates in her Cornell extension bulletin "Foods From The Freezer: Precooked or Prepared," suitable for freezing are cheddar or cream cheese, sliced or ground meat or poultry, fish, and cooked egg yolk.

She advises that fresh greens in sandwiches do not freeze well. Crispness may be obtained by packing celery, lettuce or other greens with the lunch. Mayonnaise, she warns, separates and soaks into the bread upon freezing.

A stranger from the city, who was traveling on a train on a one-track railroad in the hills of Arkansas, was somewhat surprised when he learned that first-class, second-class, and third-class passengers were all riding in the same car. He was about to question the conductor, when the train came to a steep hill and the conductor announced, "First-class passengers remain in your seats. Second-class passengers get out and walk. Third-class passengers get out and push."

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We, of the Cornell Countryman staff, would like to announce that we have openings for staff positions. Register for Fall Competitions at the Countryman Office, Roberts Hall, 4th Floor, between Sept. 30 and October 10.

Mr. Cornell's . . .

(Continued from page 11)

to the satisfaction of the Board of Trustees. Besides the Board, the state legislature must approve and appropriate money to be used in the maintenance of the Upper Campus. For special purposes, like the buildings now going up, monies are specifically and additionally supplied.

While the Department is anxious to get going as soon as possible on the Campus Development Program, Mr. Peters explained that the main obstacle to progress is the high cost of labor and material. "There's no use in paying \$1,500,000 for a job," he said, "that's worth only \$750,000." It would seem that the Department is on a buyer's strike.

Nevertheless, when your children walk past the I & LR School diagonally across from Olin Hall and proceed to the Men's Sports Building on Lower Alumni Field, it will be the Department of Buildings and Grounds that put them there and it will still be the Department that supplies the chalk for the blackboards.

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BARNES HALL — OPPOSITE THE STRAIGHT

The League Takes the Lead

. . . says Clyde Cotterill, a young farmer from Dryden, New York

"THE LEAGUE takes the lead when it comes to benefiting the dairy farmer," says Clyde Cotterill a young League member from Dryden, New York. "The 27,000 members of the League united for a single cause in a milkshed-wide organization, can get results that no individual farmer or local organization can obtain."

Clyde Cotterill at 20 is a leader, too. He is president of the Young Co-operators in Tompkins, Seneca, and Yates Counties. At the 1947 Cortland County 4-H Club Cattle Show he won first in Showmanship and had the Grand Champion animal in the show. He and his father and three brothers run the home farm on a partnership basis. Together they care for over 100 head of dairy cattle.

As Clyde says: "No individual farmer nor any group of farmers less than a milkshed-wide organization could do what the League does."

Here's What 27,000 Dairy Farmers Banded Together in the League Can Do:

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- 4** Maintain sound public relations to increase the demand for milk, and present farmers' problems to the people who buy their products.



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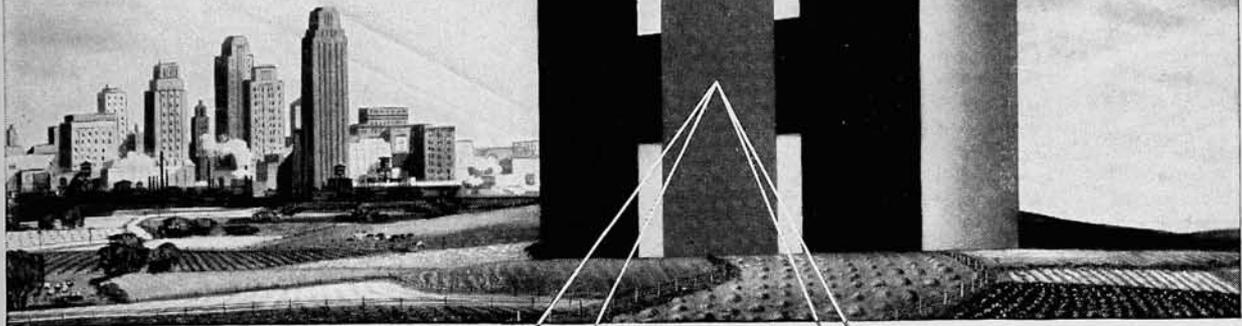
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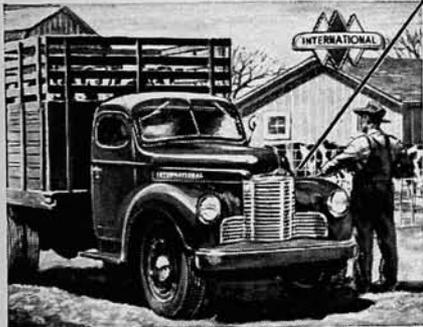
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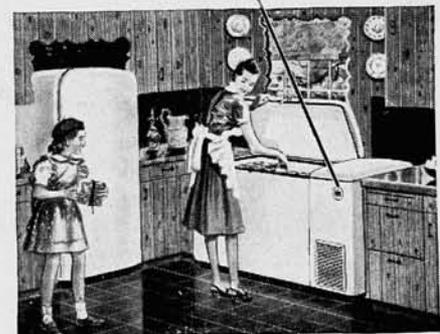
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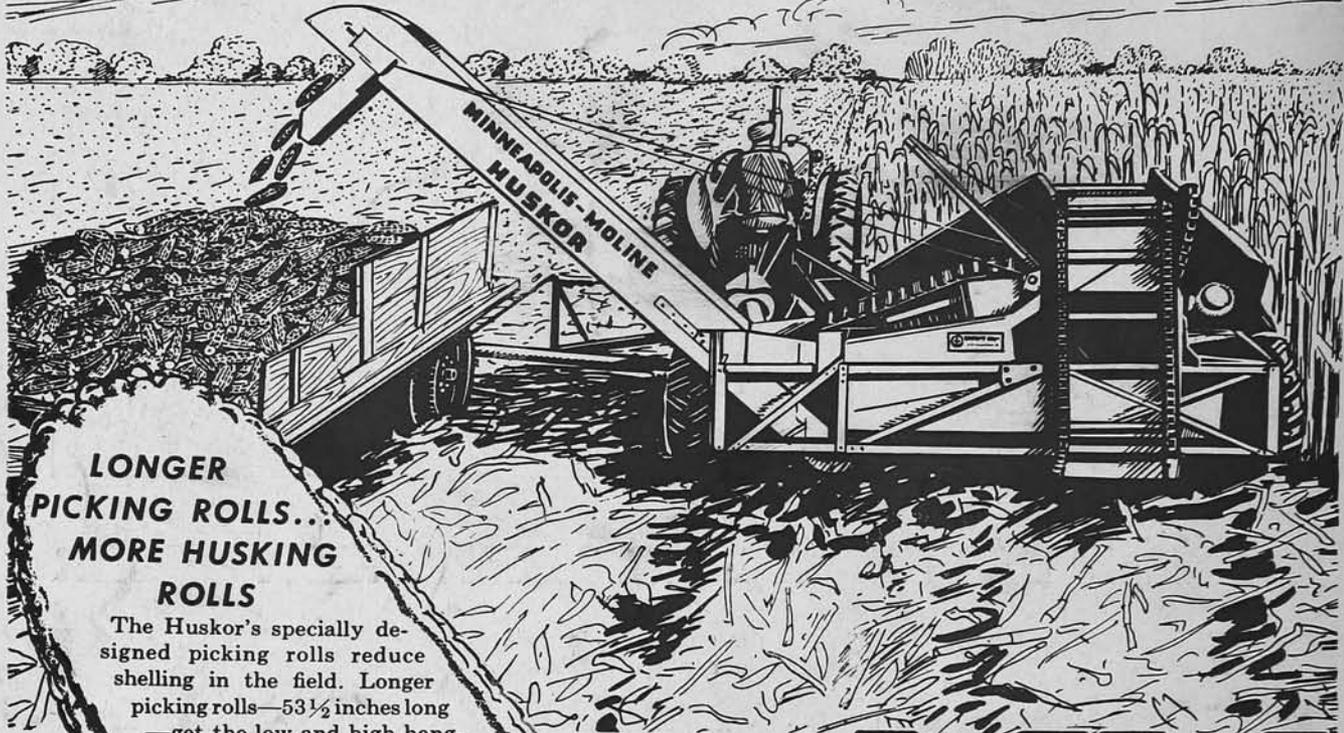
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MM Huskors

ARE BUILT TO GET ALL THE CROP!



LONGER PICKING ROLLS... MORE HUSKING ROLLS

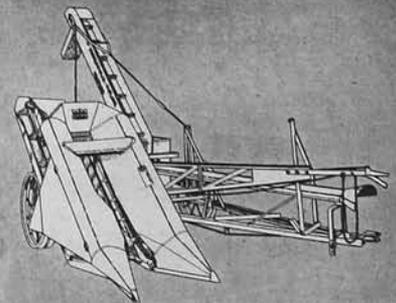
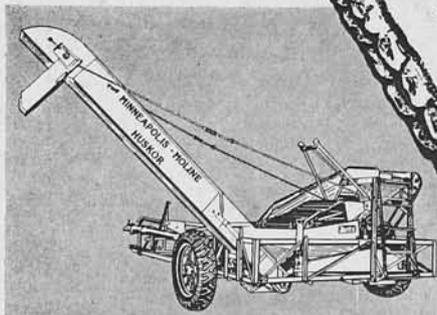
The Huskor's specially designed picking rolls reduce shelling in the field. Longer picking rolls—53½ inches long—get the low and high hanging ears. Stalks are gathered by the floating snouts and fed upright into the rolls by the low gathering chains.

Wider husking bed and more husking rolls (12 on two-row model; 8 on the single row Huskor) husk cleaner and handle heavy yields faster and easier. Picking and husking rolls have positive, steel cut, bevel-gear unit drive that eliminates unnecessary parts and reduces weight and wear.

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The

Vol. XLV, Nov. 1947, No. 2

Cornell Countryman



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Campus to GENERAL ELECTRIC

TAKING THE "B" COURSE

Ralph Rhudy, ex-Navy, is in the middle of G.E.'s three-year engineering program.

At General Electric, Ralph Rhudy will tell you, the ABC's are not so simple.

They're the letters designating the intensive Advanced Engineering Program courses by which the company provides young engineers with continuing instruction on a graduate level.

Ralph, a graduate of the University of Tennessee and a veteran with 3½ years' service, has completed G.E.'s "A" Course and has been selected for the electromechanical "B" Course. As a "B" student he will study ever more deeply the problems of such fields of interest as vector analysis, thermodynamics, heat transfer, mechanics, and fluid flow.

"My reaction to these courses right now," Ralph says, "is that I just hope I'll be able to go on into the 'C' Course. In effect we have the whole General Electric Company as a workshop, and it's an invaluable experience."

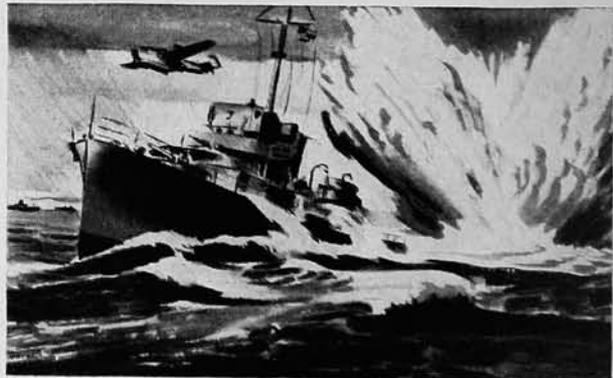
While he studies, Ralph is concerned with another, larger problem: to find the phase of engineering in which he wants to specialize. He has been helped in making this decision by his participation in the company's Rotating Engineering Program—especially set up to enable the veteran to "rotate" through a variety of engineering assignments in search of the type of work he likes best.

By means of the program, Ralph has worked on circuit designs for automatic throwover systems, has designed an actuator for the 50 MEV Betatron, and has helped solve problems in ventilation and heat transfer in turbine generators. This practical work, combining with his studies, is, Ralph feels sure, giving him the best possible background for his engineering career.

For your copy of "Careers in the Electrical Industry," write to Dept. 237-6, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.



As an electrical engineering student at the University of Tennessee, Ralph specialized in power studies. He earned 80 per cent of his college expenses.



In the Navy he was Engineer Officer on the U.S.S. Charles J. Kimmel, saw action in the initial invasion of Luzon. He was on active duty for 3½ years.

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... AND HE GETS UP TO 100% MORE EFFECTIVE CLEANING
62% MORE DRAWBAR PULL · 91% LONGER WEAR



More than Seven Million Pounds of Produce! That is the production record Champion Farmer H. L. McKinley (on tractor), and sons Don, Phil, Hal and Keith (not shown), made last year on 1100 acres of rich farmland near St. Ansgar, Iowa. Their record includes 2¾ million pounds of potatoes from 135 acres, and a nearly equal poundage of choice cabbage from 100 acres. The McKinleys use a five-year rotation and 170 tons of fertilizer annually. Their steer and hog feeding program turns corn and roughages into cash, and builds fertility in the soil. The farm is highly mechanized. All eight tractors roll on Firestone Tires.

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ANY OTHER TRACTOR TIRE

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OUR COVER PICTURE shows a quartette of Home Ec girls who have discovered the pride of the Pomology department—ripe, red, juicy apples. In the foreground (left to right, of course) Dodie Williams and Carolyn Niles have already made their haul. Marilyn Ives and Betty Baisley—climbing the ladder—were caught in the act by our photographer, Bob Clauson, '50.

The Cornell Countryman

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Where are they?

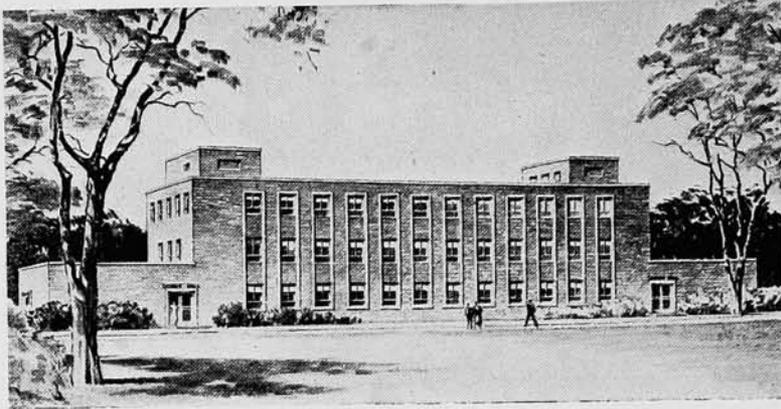
A screech of brakes, a shout, and another accident has *almost* happened on the (Campus Road) hill at the intersection of Campus Road and West Avenue. To even an uninterested bystander, it is apparent that this intersection suffers more *near-accidents* than any other on the campus.

Let's take a short trip by car from the stop-light at Olin Lab to the point where Campus Road meets Stewart Avenue. As we come from the stop-light, we see a hill winding around a corner below us. We can see no signs warning us of cross-walks or crossroads so we proceed at a moderate rate of speed. Turning the corner, we see several students crossing the road ahead of us. They scatter like leaves in the wind as we apply the brakes. At the same time a car shoots out of West Avenue coming up the hill. He shows a decided reluctance to stop, so we halt and let him pass. Another motorist comes from West Avenue, this time going down the hill. He slows but protests by bleating his horn as we inch ourselves across the intersection.

The first thought that enters one's mind after such a journey is, "Where are the stop signs?" The answer to that is, "There are no stop signs." However, if one investigates closely, he can find, on that branch of West Avenue which turns up the hill, one small black and aluminum sign which feebly orders "slow." In tiny letters below this are the words "thru road." Its mate on the branch which enters Campus Road going down the hill cannot claim even this distinction. This sign, which appears to be even smaller than the other, protests with a mere "slow." The signs have no reflectors and at night are almost impossible to see. The hill above the intersection is conspicuous only by the complete absence of any signs except one small reflector which presumably warns one of the Willard Straight driveway.

How long must it be before the Campus Patrol will protect campus motorists and pedestrians by erecting proper signs and enforcing obedience to these signs? Must it take a demolished car or a crippled student?

P.C.



The Only One of Its Kind

AS far as is known, this new building for the School of Nutrition—Savage Hall, which was recently dedicated—is the only structure on any college or university campus in the country wholly financed by farmers. The State equipped the offices and laboratories, and Cornell University provided the site.

This 3-way partnership is a statesmanlike move on the part of the farmers of the Northeast in the public interest and is a formula for teamwork that shows great promise.

Dr. L. A. Maynard, Director, explains that the School of Nutrition is an organization in which the various colleges and departments cooperate to provide an integrated program of research and teaching in food and nutrition. The College of Agriculture, with its experiment station, provides facilities and leadership for research and teaching in the production and distribution of foods. The Laboratory of Animal Husbandry of the College is recognized as a national leader in this field, and as a pioneer in dealing with the interrelated problems of animal and human nutrition. The Department of Agricultural Economics specializes in the economics of production, distribution, and consumption of human and animal foods.

Savage Hall

Nutrition's New Home at Cornell

By Jean Lawson

"To blanket the study of nutrition from the soil to the consumer's table and assess the results in health and performance," this is the mission of the new School of Nutrition as expressed by its director, Dr. L. A. Maynard. Established to meet the enlarged and diversified needs of the many fields in which a thorough knowledge of food and nutrition, and of their underlying sciences, has become of importance, the school offers an opportunity for the study of problems in nutrition, food technology and food economics, and problems of food supply and distribution.

Savage Hall, where the School now "hangs its hat" is the only known structure on any college or university campus in the country wholly financed by farmers. Built on a site provided by our university and equipped by the State, this building was named in honor of Professor Elmer Seth Savage, who for thirty-five years was associated with Cornell, and whose early activities were largely responsible for the initiation and development of nutrition research at Cornell. Previously, the school had no building to call its own. One of its laboratories was over a horse barn and the rest of the facilities were similarly scattered in various University buildings.

Function

The function of Savage Hall is to centralize these facilities and to provide adequate classrooms and modern equipment. Its modern four story brick-and-limestone building houses a number of well-equipped research laboratories, which include a solvent-extraction room with explosion-proof fixtures, a Kjeldahl labora-

tory that will be used to determine nitrogen in foods and feeds, small animal rooms, and the food processing research laboratory.

Intra-University Cooperation

Full cooperation exists among the various colleges, and the practice of faculty members holding positions in the School of Nutrition and in other colleges of the University will continue. The integrated program of research and teaching which is made possible by this cooperation includes the College of Arts and Sciences which provides knowledge and techniques in the various basic sciences which underlie the nutrition field; the College of Engineering where the design and operation of machinery and equipment used in food manufacture, preservation, and distribution can be studied; and its School of Chemical Engineering, with its unexcelled new building and equipment where special attention is being given to food processing in relation to nutritive values.

The College of Agriculture, with its experimental stations at Ithaca and Geneva, provides the facilities and leadership which are required for research and teaching in the production and distribution of food. Pioneer activities of the Geneva station in the freezing of foods have already resulted in contributions exceeding those of any other institution. The economics

(Continued on Page 18)

Dr. Leonard A. Maynard, Director of the Cornell School of Nutrition, at work in his laboratory.





There he was, perched on a boulder . . .

It is winter. All through the glorious snowcapped mountains and verdant valleys of Northeastern Pennsylvania, anxious mothers are bundling their children into the cellars, secreting valuables, storing up provisions. With worried eyes, the people scan the eastern horizon from whence the source of great anxiety comes. Finally an alert lookout gives the long dreaded cry—"They're coming!"

Calmly the people take to their prepared positions. The minister goes quietly among his flock spreading cheer and faith. Then the first wave inundates the helpless town. Storming the village in convertibles, Town-and-Countries, and even taxicabs, the enemy launches the attack.

Expert Timing

In a carefully planned and meticulously timed assault, they occupy the defenseless community, seizing the local hotels and tourists homes. Once again, the peaceful little town is under occupation, the streets echoing to the alien tread of the HUNTERS.

Every December they come! The deer can flee, but the inhabitants of the luckless town, trapped, must remain behind and weather the siege.

The Hunters generally seize their positions, several days before the opening of the deer season. In those few days, they entrench themselves, parking their cars in private driveways, blocking alleys, side streets, and fire plugs in a well-planned manner.

The lifeline of the community is blocked by the sudden onslaught of traffic. If any shopping is to be done in town, it is necessary to park somewhere just outside the town limits, safely off the road to avoid possible entanglement with a careening Town and Country.

Chaos Reigns

The express office is chaos. A farmer, waiting for a long missing tractor part pushes into the office only to find about 20 well padded gentlemen, dressed in the very best Aberfitch and Crombie version of "what the well dressed city critter will wear when venturing beyond the limits of civilization." Because the express office is jammed full of various lethal instruments, hundreds of miscellaneous articles of hunting apparel, and a million dollars worth of equipment essential for "roughing it", the tractor part and other non-essentials have long since been buried and forgotten by the harassed agent.

Peace-- Without Victory

by Ned Bandler

While impatiently waiting for the first day of massacre, the guests pace the town, visiting quaint scenes of interest, writing picture postcards, and making friends with the enchanted populace.

"You mean to say people live here *all year round*?"

"What do you folks do to keep from going crazy here?"

Having endeared themselves to the "peasantry," they set off into the unspoiled virgin mountains for a day of sport. Some of the more intrepid hunters stalk off into the hills to track their prey unaided. The more timid stoop to the indignity of calling on some of the "local yokels" to keep them out of quicksand, bogs, briar tangles, and the trackless wilderness that defies even the biggest potentate of the stock market.

Battle Rages

Equipped with enough artillery to hold off the Russian army, they pursue the deer. For a week the bullets whine and sing through the woods. Every night the hunters return to their hotels, thinned in numbers as misplaced and misaimed bullets take their toll. In the general fracas an occasional deer is brought down and photographed exhaustively. The next day his Lordship bundles his 75 mm. howitzer, the luckless deer, and his rather bulky person into the waiting convertible, and hauls his booty back to civilization.

Unfortunately, when Mr. J. Fosdick Cromwell III recounts the tale, he will eliminate the part that is most revealing. On the day of the big kill, Mr. Cromwell III's chauffeur stormed into the local whittling post to report his master overdue, and presumed lost. Moved by a compassion for even the lowest forms of human life, several sturdy citizens bestirred themselves to seek

(Continued on Page 18)

THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN

Vitamins In The Barn

by Stewart Fish

Most college students find the study of vitamins very involved, and may feel that if less had been discovered about them the courses in biochemistry and nutrition would not be so difficult to master. They might like to leave them out of their scholastic diet and allocate them entirely to the digestive tract. Fortunately for us, however, there are a few who interest themselves keenly in the study of vitamins, and are constantly tracking down and establishing the truths of the subject for the benefit of society. Considerable work with vitamins has been done at Cornell, and another experiment with vitamin E is about to get underway.

Frank Whiting, a graduate student in animal nutrition, describes an interesting study with which he will be working. The object of the experiment is to determine whether or not the feeding of supplemental vitamin E to dairy cows will increase the production of milk fat as it did in some trials by Distilla-

tion Laboratories Inc. If the trials produce increased butterfat we might have something to gain economically, and, further, the understanding of the process of milk secretion would be advanced.

By and large dairymen have come to accept the percentage of butterfat in a cow's milk as something difficult to affect markedly by feeding. However, in 1935, some Cornell work in feeding cod liver oil, as a source of vitamin A, to dairy cows resulted in a decline in butterfat production. Further trials showed that rations containing cod liver oil produced muscle degeneration in guinea pigs, rabbits, sheep, and goats. Other workers found that the muscle degeneration observed in animals fed cod liver oil could be prevented by feeding vitamin E. This result has been attributed to the fact that intestinal rancidity, due to cod liver oil, destroys some of the vitamin E contained in the ration. This was further borne out with the finding that if vitamin E is fed with cod liver oil no beneficial effects of feeding the vitamin E are observed.

Now, if the supplemental feeding

of vitamin E increases fat content of milk, it is possible that lowered butterfat production at high cod liver oil intake is caused by inavailability of the vitamin E in the ration. To study further the relationships between vitamin E and cod liver oil in the dairy ration feeding trials will be carried on at Cornell this winter. In the trial four rations will be fed to four groups of cows as follows: normal herd ration consisting of hay, silage, and grain; normal ration plus cod liver oil; normal ration plus vitamin E; and normal ration plus cod liver oil and vitamin E. Each cow's milk will be weighed and recorded at each milking and a small sample taken daily for the purpose of butterfat determination.

While this experiment will be studied carefully by nutrition and physiology workers it will also be of great concern to dairymen if it should result in economical milk fat increases from feeding vitamin E.

Stewart Fish, a senior from Nassau Co. N. Y., is majoring in Animal Husbandry.

A familiar scene from one of the nutritional research labs at Cornell.



Agricultural Revolution

by Gordon D. Rapp

"New" — watchword of the Atomic Age—has leapt into the realm of agriculture, and has ramified into every acre of land across the nation, causing what may well be called another agricultural revolution with as far-reaching significance as the invention of the cotton gin or gasoline tractor.

Faster transportation, greater knowledge of scientific feeding and management, increased mechanization and improved marketing are steadily raising production per farmer to a new peak, and are forcing out inefficient producers who do not quickly convert to better methods.

In Air, On Land

High up in the air, plane shipments are becoming increasingly popular; they include everything from baby chicks to beef cattle, and quite recently a small package containing semen was parachuted to a Dairy Breeding Cooperative

for the first time in the history of animal propagation.

On the ground, new developments are continually taking place, among the most remarkable being a concrete floor designed for comfort, which resists indention and markedly reduces the spine jarring impact of the regular cement floors.

The marketing industry is striding ahead by developing frozen foods. The much-advertised ready-to-eat meals, which need only heating before consumption, will soon be available to consumers at a low price. New methods of grading farm products are being worked out. The one of paramount importance to the poultry industry, for example, is the electronic egg grader (see CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, April 1947) which differentiates between high and low-quality eggs, and which may soon be perfected for commercial use.

One of the most ponderous of the new machines, the cotton picker, which replaces about forty or fifty hands.



High Production

A leading automobile company recently celebrated the birth of its 1,300,000 tractor. This high rate of production has been exemplified in many farm machinery factories, most of which have completely reconverted since VJ-Day, and many of which are producing machines of fantastic shapes to aid farmers.

New Picker

One of the most ponderous of these is the cotton picker, which is provided with two vertical and parallel revolving drums between which the cotton plants pass as the machine moves forward along the rows; the cotton is extracted from the open bolls by rotating spindles. The complete crop can now be raised mechanically, from seedbed preparation, flame cultivation, and aerial defoliation to the final picking. The machine will gather enough seed cotton to produce a 500-pound bale of lint in one and one half hours, thus replacing approximately 40-50 average hands.

New Harvesters

Another great time and labor saver for farmers is the two-row corn picker, which combines the snapping and husking operation into one continuous action.

Especially important at the present time is the development of the sugar beet harvester. This machine tops, lifts, cleans, loads and transports the beets to the edge of the field where they are unloaded into a truck, all in one trip down the row; it will harvest approximately 5-6 tons an hour in fields producing 20 tons of beets per acre.

These pickers and harvesters, which enable mechanization of the last stage in the production of cotton, corn and beets, will revolutionize their respective fields since

they have eliminated the only obstacle to full mechanization in the raising of these crops.

New Hay-making Methods

One hundred hay-drying systems in barns have already been installed in New York State, and this new device is receiving considerable attention since hay is one of the principal crops on every farm. (It represents about 44% of the live-stock feed). Hay cured green in the barn means a richer feed for live-stock, more storage space in the mow, and reduces losses caused by bad weather.

Another way of dealing with the hay crop is by the use of the pick-up baler, which owes its popularity to the fact that bundles have only to be hauled in and stacked up in the barn after they have been baled in the field.

Drastic Changes

Agriculture today is undergoing many profound changes, of which the above mentioned are but a few outstanding examples. Continuous innovations in machinery, in methods of controlling disease and parasites of farm animals, in better feeding and management practices, in methods of crop production, and in the many other phases of farming are continually streamlining food production. Mechanization of cotton picking, for instance, will upset the economy of the entire South, and air transportation will transmute markets by knitting them more closely together. These dynamic changes will, in the short run, adversely affect agriculture in many sections of the country, but the long run picture is one of increased efficiency per farmer, which means lower-priced foods for consumers.

Gordon Rapp is a junior from Long Island, N. Y.

The beet machine—it does everything but cook them!



The corn picker which combines snapping and husking operations.



The baler picks up the hay and spews it out in neat bales, eliminating much of the tedious work of haying season.



Introducing . . .



William Van Nostrand

"Hi! Bill. Did you say Great Neck?" Yes, folks, back in '41, Great Neck High School on Long Island bid farewell to this energetic young man who, though not farm reared, decided early in high school to make farming his career.

Though "Dutch", as the AGR boys know their Noble Ruler, worked his high school summers on potato and dairy farms, his "book larnin'" in agriculture began in the fall of '41 when he entered Cornell with the class of '45. By the spring of '42, Bill was a welcome member of the Round-Up Club and a pledge of Alpha Gamma Rho. In the fall of that year he became an active member of AGR and was Usher and Librarian in the house until such time as Uncle Sam's finger was leveled the Van Nostrand way in August of '43.

A V-5 in the USNR, Bill received his coveted wings in May 1945.

In November, Dutch returned home to help in Dad's hometown garage. The following spring the young man's thoughts turned to . . . dairy cows and additional farm practice on a Cortland County dairy farm. However, behind the thoughts was Cornell in the fall of '46, and—somewhere in the future—a dairy farm of his own.

As an active member of the Round-Up Club, Poultry Club, Ag-Domecon Council, Ho-Nun-De-Kah, and present Noble Ruler of Alpha Gamma Rho, Bill may look with pride to a job well done at Cornell. Success to you as a dairyman!



Cornelia Ferrell

"I'm told I can't have a major—only a special interest and that's textile research," smiles blonde, efficient Cornelia Ferrell. Known on campus as Corny, she hails from Auburn, a town which is rightly proud of her.

As a head-waitress in Balch Hall and president of Omicron Nu, Corny is kept very busy, although she finds time to be active in the Home Economics Club and in Sigma Kappa.

She was a delegate to the Home Economics in Business national convention last May in New York City as a representative of the College at Cornell. In June she was sent to St. Louis, Mo., to attend both the Omicron Nu conclave and the American Home Economics Association convention there.

During her stay here, Corny has been a member of the Social Committee of CURW and the Women's Activities Committee of WSGA, and last spring received a WSGA shingle for her outstanding scholastic ability based on her cumulative average.

In her spare time, you can often find Corny with her fossil collection, or even fingering her flute, which she played in the University Symphony Orchestra for five terms.

Working in a plastics and chemical laboratory for two summers, and in an employment office two more, the way has been pointed towards textile chemistry. Luck to you, Corny, and we'll all be proud to be able to say we've known you here in Cornell.



Warren McPherson

Short and Scotch, Warren D. McPherson is an Ag senior we'll all be hearing from this year. "Scotty", as he is universally called, comes from Batavia, in Genesee County, and was graduated from Batavia High School in 1944.

Beginning his four years at Cornell the following fall, he joined CURW, the Westminster Student Society, and became a member of the Freshman House Committee of Willard Straight. Scotty was Vice-president of the Frosh Men's Club of CURW and also on the Social Committee of that organization. During his Sophomore year he joined Cayuga Lodge and was a leader in CURW activities.

Many Agricultural students take an active part in organizations combining all colleges of the University and this Scotty did until his Junior year, when his activities became concentrated on the Ag campus. Last year he was elected to Ho-Nun-De-Kah, the honorary Ag Senior Society, and Ag-Domecon.

During the past summer Scotty traveled around New York State quite a bit. Working with Professor Scoville of Ag Economics, he made Farm Surveys in the large apple growing sections. The first five weeks were spent in the Hudson Valley after which they set up headquarters at Olcott in Niagara County.

Ag Economics seems to interest Scotty as it does so many Ag students. He is majoring in that field and taking general farming courses on the side.

Cornell Team Wins Trophy

Dewey, Marion, Stanton

National Judging Champs



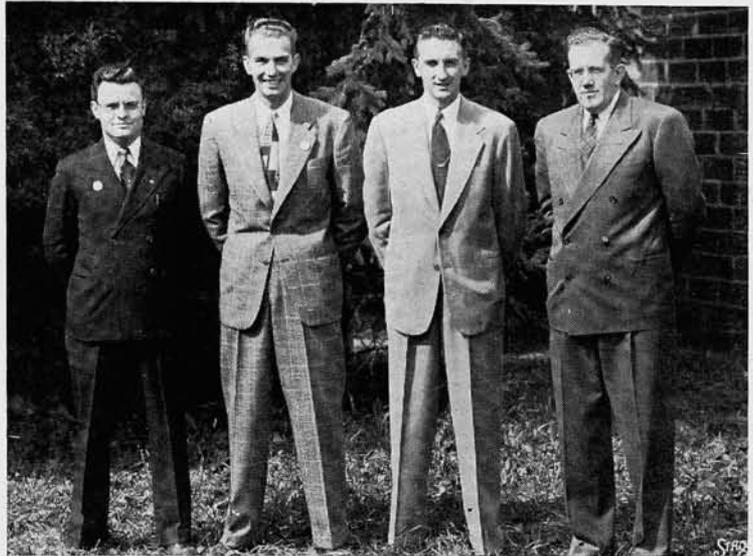
Louise Van Nederynen

Back in the fall of '44 Louise Van Nederynen, then a freshman in the College of Home Economics, jumped right into the maelstrom that is Cornell campus life and has been going strong ever since. She has been a member of a CURW committee, member of the WAA assembly, on the junior and senior *Cornellian* boards, on the student and faculty committee for scheduling public events, the chairman of a Freshman Orientation committee, and a member of Areté. She has been the president of a cottage, president of Comstock B, and is now chairman of the Activities Committee.

When it came to receiving honors Lou has been right out in front, having been elected to both Raven and Serpent and Mortar Board.

Lou is one of six Home Economics students who have been chosen to take part in a state department movie depicting how the College of Home Economics, by preparing students to become better homemakers, has improved the standard of living throughout the country. Part of the film was made this summer in an Albany department store where she worked as a salesgirl in the infants' department, and the rest of it will be made on the campus during the fall. The film will be shown in fifty-two countries and in about twenty-six different languages.

Majoring in child development, Lou plans to go into nursery school or Girl Scout work. Although she hails from Castleton--on-the-Hudson, she thinks she would like to get a job in New York.



Cornell's Dairy Cattle Judging Team. Left to right: Germain Marion; Bernard Stanton; John Dewey; Prof. George Trimberger, coach.

Cornell University's student Dairy Cattle Judging Team came within three points of breaking the all-time record when they tallied 2040 points at the National Intercollegiate Judging Contest at Waterloo, Iowa. Competing against 18 teams from institutions all over the country, the Cornell team led their nearest rivals—the boys from the University of Missouri—by 50 points.

The team of national champions, which brought seven trophies back to the Hill, is composed of three dairy farm raised Aggies: John B. Dewey, Germaine Marion and Bernard Stanton.

Marion, a senior from Hammond in St. Lawrence County, was top man in the Waterloo contest with 695 out of a possible 750 points. Gerry did outstanding work on the 4-H Livestock Judging team at the International Livestock Exposition in 1941.

Runner-up was Bud Stanton, of Greenville, Albany County, who amassed five points less than his team mate. Although Bud is but a junior, he has had experience in judging, having taken second place at the National 4-H Judging Contest at Chicago in 1941.

Ranking fifth at Iowa was John Dewey, selected in 1938 as one of the northeast's outstanding 4-H Club boys. A senior, John comes from Baldwinsville in Onondaga county.

Individually, Dewey won first place in the judging of Holsteins and fifth in the Brown Swiss class. Marion ended second in Ayrshires, seventh in Holsteins and Stanton placed first in Guernsey and third in the Holstein class. Gerry Marion set a new individual record for reasons on which judgment is based.

As a team, the boys placed first in judging Ayrshires and Holsteins, second in the Guernsey class, third in Brown Swiss and eighth in the Jersey class. Unofficially, the team set a new record for total score on reasons.

Cornell's three man wonder team started their climb to the top at the Eastern States Exposition held in Springfield, Massachusetts, September 15. Ranking as high team in the judging of Jerseys, Ayrshires and Holsteins, they outjudged the field by more than 150 points.

At Springfield, the composite score for individuals placed Stanton first among the eastern judges, Dewey second and Marion third. Individual breed scores revealed that Stanton led in appraisal of Jerseys and Ayrshires, Marion made the best score in judging Holsteins and that John Dewey was right behind him.

George Trimberger, the team's coach, came to Cornell from Nebraska three years ago. Until this fall he has worked in the extension service of the Department of Animal Husbandry. Professor Trimberger is an old hand at livestock judging, having had experience at the Universities of Nebraska and Wisconsin.

The alternates to the team are Sumner Griffin, Hollis Hatfield and Donald Holmes.

Enter The Butyrometer

by Ed Ryder

A new butterfat testing machine developed in Sweden, which may replace the Babcock tester in large scale dairy plants, has just undergone a series of tests in the market milk laboratory here at Cornell. Capable of handling 150 milk samples at a time, compared to the Babcock tester's 36, the device was developed by the Alfa Laval Company.

Known as the Alfa Laval Butyrometer, it came to this country after the war from Sweden, where it had been in use several years. De Laval conducted tests on it and in April, 1947 sent it to Cornell for further tests. These have recently been completed and the machine returned to Sweden.

To conduct the tests, fifteen of the Laval bottles, each less than one-third the size of those used in the Babcock test, are laid on a rack, their graduated necks facing the center. Ten racks, nested one on top of the other are placed in the centrifuge and whirled at high speed to separate the butterfat.

Takes Five Minutes

When the Butyrometer reaches its running speed of 4000 revolutions per minute, hot water is automatically added. Cold water is run over the racks when the centrifuging is finished. This operation takes only five minutes, while the Babcock method requires eight or nine.

The cold water solidifies the fat in the bottle necks. Direct readings to two-tenths of one percent are then possible.

In addition to its greater speed and capacity, Dr. R. F. Holland, professor of dairy industry, who had charge of the work here, cited the following advantages: 1. The small size of the bottles cuts down the amount of acid and milk needed. 2. Water is added automatically, while the Babcock machine must be stopped twice. 3. Two especially designed stroke syringes, one each for milk and acid, are used for filling the bottles, eliminating tedious pipet-



The latest thing in butterfat testing—the butyrometer. Dr. Robert F. Holland is holding two of the ten centrifuge racks on which the small bottles are placed for centrifuging. A rack that has already been filled is in the butyrometer.

ting. 4. Finished tests can be stored under refrigeration for several hours. 5. Since they are fitted with stoppers at the bottom, the bottles with both ends open, can be placed 150 at a time in racks and washed with a strong cleaning solution. This, according to Dr. Holland, is the machine's strongest point, as it does away with individual washing, a difficult and time consuming job.

High Cost

Dr. Holland specified its high cost, an estimated \$1500 retail, as its chief drawback. The Babcock tester costs between \$150 and \$200. In addition, the Butyrometer cannot test cream, and the bottles must be kept cool during storage.

In order to offset its high initial cost, the Swedish tester must be used full time. However, its large capacity makes it practicable to set up one large central testing unit where several Babcock testers would be necessary. Also, only one man is needed to operate the device, and he need not be highly trained.

Dr. Holland predicts the Buty-

Personius Asst. Head of Experiment Station

Dr. Catherine Personius, head of the Dept. of Food and Nutrition in the College of Home Economics since 1945, has been named assistant director of the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, the second woman in the United States to hold a position in an agricultural experiment station, it was disclosed by Dean Elizabeth Lee Vincent of the Home Economics College. Dean Vincent also disclosed that Dr. Personius will be coordinator of research in home economics and that Miss Frances Scudder, state leader of home demonstration agents, will be coordinator of extension work in home economics.

Dr. Personius, a native Elmira, graduated from Elmira College, received her master's degree at Columbia University and her doctorate at Cornell. Before joining the Cornell staff she taught home economics at Elmira College and at Hampton Institute, Virginia. An outstanding leader in the field of food and nutrition, Dr. Personius is a member of Sigma Xi, Omicron Nu and Phi Kappa Phi. Her professional affiliations include the American Home Economics Association, American Chemical Society and the Institute of Food Technologists of which she is a charter member.

Miss Scudder, a native of Randolph, N. Y., graduated from Cornell University, took post graduate work at Columbia and received her master's degree from the University of California. Miss Scudder is a member of Omicron Nu, Epsilon Sigma Phi and the State Home Economic Association of which she was president in 1945-46.

rometer will eventually replace the Babcock tester, but that for the present, its high cost will keep demand down.

Ed Ryder, a Freshman in Ag, comes from New York City, but is a farmer at heart. He plans to go into Agronomy or Plant Breeding.

THE SIGN OF A GOOD FARMER



It says for the member: "I have joined with my neighbors to market my No. 1 crop through the world's largest milk marketing cooperative."

MORE than 27,000 dairy farmers in the New York milkshed proudly display the blue and white sign that signifies their membership in the world's largest fluid milk marketing cooperative.

This sign means that the farmer who displays it has a voice in marketing the northeast's number one farm product: milk. It means further that he owns a share in a vast system of milk marketing facilities that includes everything from country plants to trucks that deliver the final products to city consumers. The efforts of every farmer who displays this blue and white sign are combined through the Dairymen's League to work for a fair milk price . . . one that is in line with the cost of production.

Dairy farmers working together in the Dairymen's League can obtain results that no individual farmer or group of farmers less than a milkshed wide organization can hope to obtain. If you are not a member of the Dairymen's League, you are invited to join with the thousands of other farmers who are continually working to obtain better markets and fair prices.

Dairymen's League Cooperative Association

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CLUB NEWS

Dairy Science

The Cornell Dairy Science Association, at its last meeting on October 16, gave a rousing send off to those club members who are part of the Dairy Products Judging Team. The team, composed of Alice Bissel, Tom Kimball, Al Rosenberg, Frank Tomaino and faculty adviser Prof. E. S. Guthrie, left for the judging contest at Miami, Florida, October 24. Plans were completed for the dance sponsored by the association to be held in the Warren Seminar Room on November 14. At the conclusion of the meeting, Brooks Naylor, professor of Dairy Industry told of his experiences in the dairy field, and made some noteworthy suggestions to prospective dairymen.

F.F.A.

The FFA Club met Wednesday, October 8 in Stone Hall. At the meeting these officers were elected for the coming year: president, Wayne Furness; vice-president, Dave Huntington; secretary, Hollis Hatfield; treasurer, Horace Brink; reporter, Stan Reeves; and sentinel, Philip Allen. Professor W. A. Smith was elected advisor for the group. Meetings are scheduled for every second Wednesday in Roberts assembly. The club is open to all Ag students who were in FFA work in high school, and to students planning to enter that work upon graduation.

Kermis

Nearly a hundred guests were given a preview of the 1947-48 season's plans at the Kermis Open House held in the Plant Science Seminar Room on October 10.

"Kermis will present three one-act plays during December and a variety show is planned for the spring term," Bill Meacham, president of the club, announced during the program. "Reviving one of the Kermis Club activities which was curtailed during the war," he stated, "we will present these one-act plays for Granges and other interested groups in communities surrounding Ithaca." It is hoped that during the coming years Kermis will be able to accomplish even more in taking the theatre to the rural community.

Floriculture

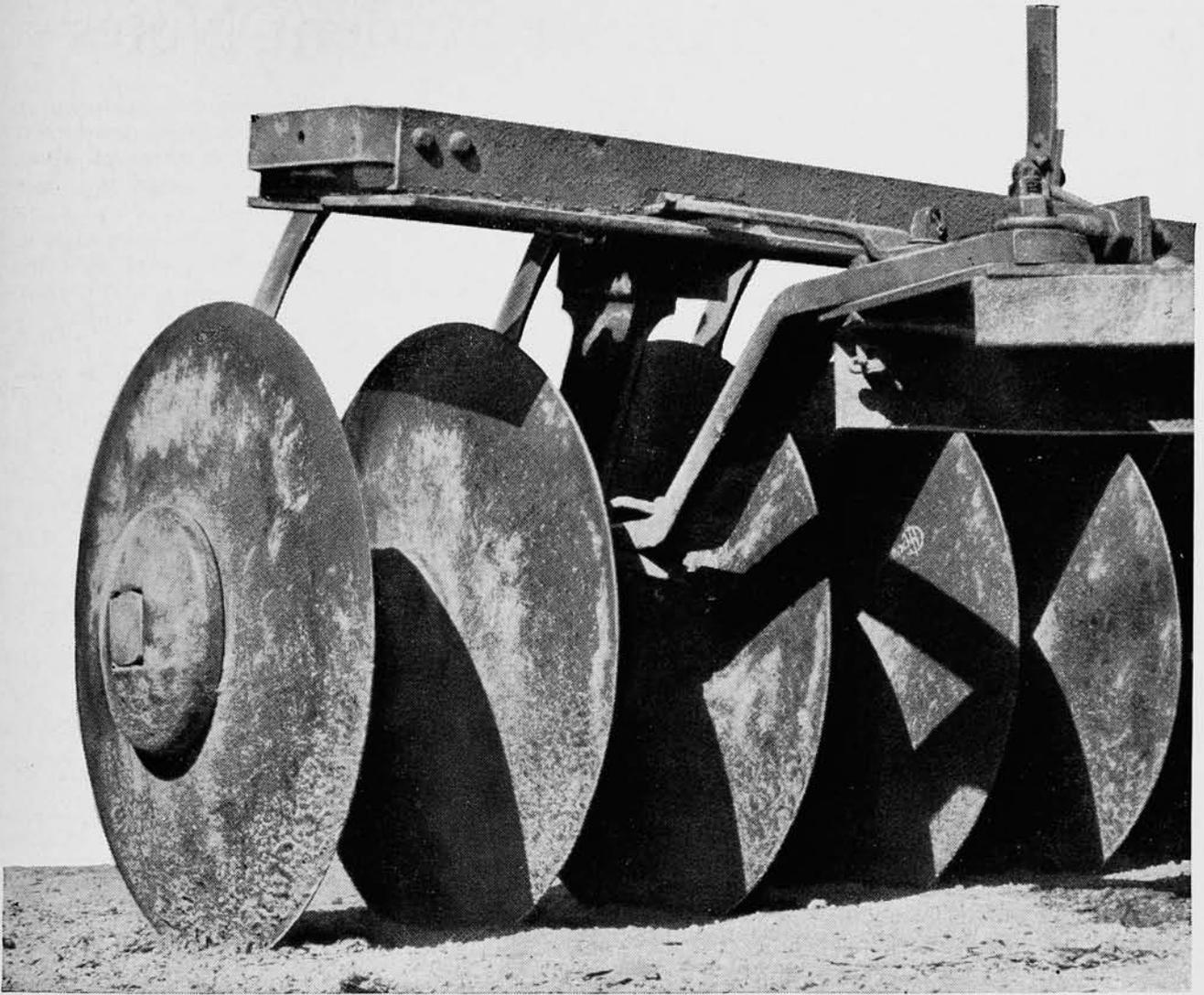
At a special meeting of the Floriculture Club, Ernest Schaufler was elected vice president, and Florence Myers secretary to fill existing vacancies. It was planned to hold the Annual Mum Ball in Willard Straight on October 24.

Ag-Domecon

Ag-Domecon Council held the first meeting of the year at which an entire new set of by-laws was adopted in the interest of streamlined procedure and more effective Council activity during the coming year.

The following schedule of club meetings has been set up for 1947-48 by the Social Coordinating Committee of the Ag-Domecon Council. It is designed to decrease conflicts in meetings times and to allow students to participate as much as possible in the clubs of their choice.

Week	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.
I.	AZ AGR	Grange Pomology	Home Ec. Ag-Domecon Poultry	Dairy Science
II.	2 Yr.	Round-Up Bacamia	4-H	Kermis
III.	AZ AGR	Grange	Ag-Domecon F.F.A.	Dairy Science Floriculture Veg. Crops
IV.		Round-Up	4-H	Kermis



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move ... and they help keep your equipment *ready for service* next Spring.

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1947

Douglas Bartoo is teaching Vocational Agriculture at Ontario, N. Y.

Edward Beckhorn is doing graduate work in Bacteriology at Cornell.

Donald Crandall is in charge of the Farm Installation, Maintenance and Repair Department for Sears and Roebuck at Hornell.

Harold Crittenden is in charge of Sales and Store Management at the Sears and Roebuck store at Hornell.

Mrs. Sophie Hockmuth is a laboratory instructor in Physiology and assistant in Genetics at the University of California. Mrs. Hockmuth's husband is in the Class of 1948 at that University. Their address is K-4, Aggie Villa, Davis, California.

George T. Sullivan was killed recently in an airplane accident in Cayuga City.

Ray Rabeler and his wife, the former *Shirley Buck*, are now living on his dairy farm in Bovina, Delaware County, N. Y.

William Eliot and his wife, the former *Betty Day* are living in New Kingston, Delaware County, N. Y.

Mrs. A. Wright Gibson, Jr., formerly *Jo Ann Taylor*, is now Nursery School Teacher at the Naval Academy School at Annapolis.

Mrs. Parkhurst Alen Shore, formerly *Marilyn Loughter*, is employed in the Potomac Electric Company in Washington, D. C. She started working on July 1st.

The former *Arlene O'Hara* is now Mrs. John O'Conner. She was married this summer.

Margaret Bird was appointed Assistant Agricultural Librarian at Pennsylvania State College. She resides at 301 South Allen St., State College, Pa.

Arnold Brause is doing food processing for a cranberry concern in Rockland, Indiana. His address is 533 Market St., Rockland.

Marguerite Christensen is doing landscape design in Yonkers, N.Y.

Jim Cope is museum curator at Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana.

Bill Faulkner is a herdsman at the New York State Agricultural and Technical Institute of Alfred University. Mail should be sent to Box 196, Alfred.

Raymond T. Fox is attached to the extension division of the Floriculture Department here at Cornell.

Bill Nye is truck farming in Marietta, Ohio.

Eric Oesterle is a graduate assistant in the Horticulture Department of Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana.

Hank Parker is a farm machinery sales trainee at the A. B. Farquhar Co. of York, Pa. and lives at the Y.M.C.A.

Joe Randalls is farming in partnership with his father at Argyle, N. Y.

Ralph Ware does sales work for a manufacturing company in Chicago. He lives at 1041 Pleasant St., Oak Park, Ill.

Bill Williams holds a graduate assistantship in the Agronomy Department at Cornell. He lives at 135 Vets Place.

Carl Almquist has made a fine start in Jefferson County as an assistant Farm Bureau Agent. His family is off to a fine start too, with the birth of a son, Roger Stanton, on September 9, 1947.

Jack McGurk and *Bob Suter* are doing graduate work in agricultural economics at the University of Illinois. Address 1204 S. Carle Ave., Urbana, Ill.

Scharlie Ellen Watson and *Lynn Martin Bartter* were married August 4, 1947 in Bath, New York. Lynn is working with his brother on their home farm at Columbia Station, Ohio. Their specialties are potatoes and green house tomatoes.

1946

Joe Brown is now Assistant County Agent in Herkimer County.

Elizabeth Hansheer is now Mrs. Harold H. Dunwoody. She is studying in the Extension course department in the Armored School, Fort Knox, Kentucky.

Joan Waite is employed as assistant buyer in the sportswear department of William T. Knott, N.Y.C.

1945

Phyllis Winklestein became the bride of Dr. Norbert B. Reicher on Tuesday, October 7, 1947. Phyllis has been recreational director of the children's department at Syracuse Memorial Hospital.

Nina Kuzmich was married September 1 to Roscoe C. Rose. She now resides at 104 W. 87th St., N. Y. 24, N. Y.

1943

A daughter, Judith Barbara was born on January 10 to Mrs. Alvin Reisner, formerly *Rita Meyer*.

A son, Christopher, arrived for Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Bean on May 10th. The mother is the former *May Close*. They live in Freeport, L. I.

Mrs. Charles Fredrickson, formerly *Agnes Boardman*, has a daughter, Erica Faith.

A daughter, Cheryl Jean, was born on May 14th to Mrs. Walter Sickles, the former *Jean Haupin*.

Mrs. Clarence Mitchell, formerly *Mary Kolar*, has a two year old daughter.

1942

Bernard George is doing general field work all over New York State for the Sheffield Company.

Mrs. John Perry, formerly *Arlene Heidgurd*, has a son, Richard Hugo, who was born June 29.

A son, Peter, was born on September 14 to Mrs. William Jay, formerly *Marian Pergande*.

1941

Lloyd Davis, former Assistant County Agent in Wyoming County, has recently been appointed Assistant Professor of Extension Teaching. While a student at Cornell, Mr. Davis won both the Rice Debate and Eastman Stage contests.

Gordon Butler is working with the State Department of Agriculture and Markets in Albany, N. Y.

Burton Markham is working for the Farm Credit Administration in Cortland County. He lives in Groton with Mrs. Markham and their two children, Linda and Hugh.

Mrs. Roger Scott, the former *Ruth Worden*, is the mother of a son, Lawrence, born May 18.

1936

Herbert Kling is working in the State Department of Agriculture and Markets at Albany, N. Y.



72

NORTH AMERICAN BIRD SONGS ON SIX VINYLITE RECORDS

Recorded by the Albert R. Brand Bird Song Foundation, Laboratory of Ornithology, Cornell University

These recordings were made in the birds' natural haunts. The essential instrument is a microphone which is aimed at the singing bird, and the sound waves thus intercepted are photographed by a technical process which is reversed in the laboratory in order to record the song on a phonograph disc. Each bird's song must be amplified several thousand times, a fact which introduces other difficulties which have also had to be overcome.

"A remarkably fine album of records . . . of particular interest to all bird enthusiasts and should be in every school record library."—Nature Magazine

The first record, entitled "Birds of the Northwoods" records the songs of the following birds: Olive-backed Thrush, Veery, Wood Thrush, Hermit Thrush, White-throated Sparrow, Whip-poor-will, Scarlet Tanager, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Slate-colored Junco, Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, Alder Flycatcher, and the Olive-sided Flycatcher. Sixty other birds are recorded on the other five records, which are entitled: "Birds of Northern Gardens and Shade Trees," "Birds of Southern Woods and Gardens," "Birds of the Fields and Prairies," "North American Game Birds," "Birds of Western North America."

Complete album of six records, \$8.50 postpaid

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The SPORT SHOP

Savage (Cont'd.)

of production, distribution, and consumption of human and animal foods are specialized in by the Department of Agricultural Economics.

Problems of home needs and preferences for foods, of home equipment, and of the preparation of foods for the table are dealt with by the College of Home Economics. Workers in this college have also made outstanding contributions in determining nutritive requirements.

In the University Clinic at Ithaca, and in the College of Medicine at New York City, facilities are provided for work in the relation of nutrition to health and disease. The School also draws on the College of Veterinary Medicine for both instruction and research.

The United States Plant, Soil and Nutrition Laboratory established in July, 1940, as the only one of its kind in the world, is cooperating in work dealing with the improvement of the nutritive qualities of food crops through better methods of growing and processing them.

Studies Undertaken

An all-important research problem of the School is to find how agricultural products can be best utilized to meet human needs. It is therefore concerned with production, marketing, processing, and all of the other steps in getting the food to the consumer's table. In telling agriculture the kinds of food which are most needed, the School takes into account nutritive value, palatability, and anything else that will make the product more valuable to the market.

The strongest feature of the School is that it combines all of the fields involved, that it thinks of nutrition needs in terms of meeting them, in agriculture and the food industry, and that it considers how both agriculture and industry can be benefited in providing better health for the people.

Some of the varied research in which the School has engaged is a study of the nutrient intakes of Cornell women; factors influencing the nutritive value of dehydrated vegetables; the Vitamin C content

(Continued on page 19)

Peace (Cont'd.)

the missing royalty. Mr. Cromwell III who ventured into the mountain fastness early that day with his seven hundred dollar deer rifle (complete with telescopic sight with which a hopelessly paralyzed hunter, having cataracts over both eyes, could not miss a deer) was found shortly thereafter.

There he was, perched on a boulder, his special Aberfitch & Crombie Woodsman's Flashlight shining on his \$44.50 Aberfitch & Crombie compass, rifle over knee. and his Aberfitch & Crombie Hunting Manual turned to the chapter, "You Can't Get Lost with an A & C Compass."

The gentleman probably does not understand to this day, why his compass should insist on pointing south in the direction of his gun barrel.

Exodus

Finally the exodus begins. After a week of roughing it in wild, primitive surroundings, the return to civilization commences, leaving the beleaguered peasantry in possession of the ruins of their lands. The next few days are dedicated to the burying of those hunters who remained behind, and the picking up of silver lighters, \$50 boots, \$100 mackinaws, dozens of \$22 hunting caps, and scattered items such as corn plasters, bicarbonate of soda, flasks and other miscellaneous hunting essentials.

The last echo dies away, The green hills are once more still. The people repair their shattered windows and ravaged pasture fences. The cows can be turned out in the barnyard without being threatened by a fusillade of bullets. The children can run and laugh and play again.

Peace descends with a thud, and thus, another wartorn town picks its way back along the rocky road of post war reconstruction.

BUTTERFAT HIGHER IN VITAMIN A

Contrary to general belief, there can be as much as 60% more true Vitamin A per unit of fat in Holstein milk than in that from breeds giving yellower cream. Yellower cream does not indicate greater richness — It merely shows that the carotene in the cow's feed has not been fully utilized or converted.

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SAVAGE HALL

of canned vegetables and tomato juice and the factors affecting it; the B complex of milk, particularly as affected by the feed, season, and stage of lactation of the cow; and studies of the precooking of frozen foods for storage.

Result of Teamwork

"Dedicated to research and education for the improvement of health of the American people," Savage Hall stands as the result of fine team work and generosity. In this food crisis, we can well agree with Governor Dewey's statement that, "it is a matter of real gratification that the farm organizations of New York have taken such a vital interest in the nutrition of our people by contributing out of their own funds the beautiful new home of the School of Nutrition."

Jean Lawson, a third term student in the College of Agriculture is the Countryman's representative to WSGA Activities Council.

Lesson for Tomorrow



Tomorrow's leaders of the agricultural industry—the students of today—can profit by the wartime lesson in cooperation learned by the meat industry. Remember—your success as individuals is dependent on the success of the entire industry. Tuck away this thought for the future—your future. Resolve that you will bring into the business—together with the specialized knowledge you are acquiring—the ability to cooperate. Help to continue the spirit which made possible the industry's great record of production during the war. Together—we can *all* succeed.

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FARMALL A—1-row tractor with "Culti-Vision." Plows 3 to 7 acres a day; cultivates 14 to 17 acres a day. Also FARMALL AV (high-clearance) for working in tall-growing crops or crops on high beds.

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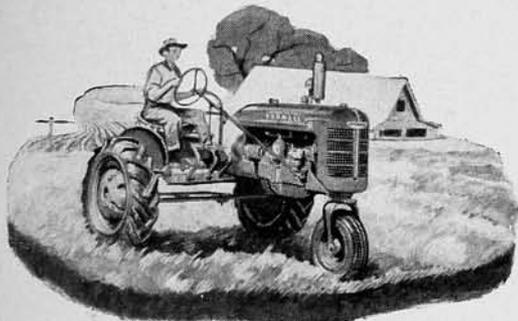
The "team" that has brought these benefits is a lineup of five basic models of Farmall Tractors—a size for every farm—and an endless selection of Farmall equipment especially designed for every region. Farmall machines—quick-attachable, mounted and pull-type—fit farms of every size and type, and every crop and soil condition.

New developments are always coming in the Farmall System. Watch for them!

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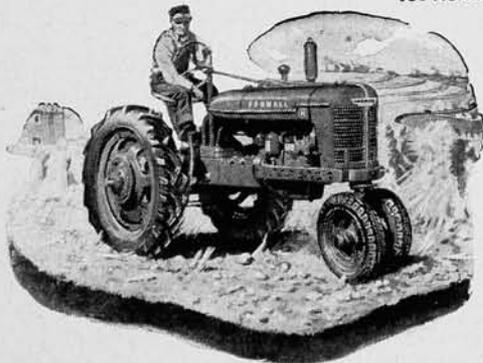
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FARMALL M pulls three 14-inch or 16-inch plow bottoms; handles 4-row planters and cultivators and a 2-row corn picker. Also FARMALL MV (high-clearance); FARMALL MD (Diesel); FARMALL MVD.

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MM Huskors

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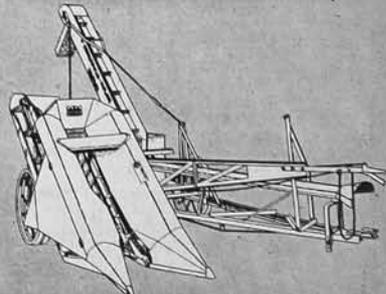
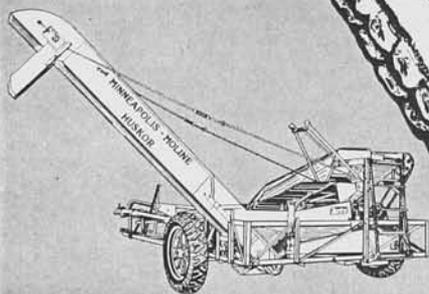
The Huskor's specially designed picking rolls reduce shelling in the field. Longer picking rolls—53½ inches long—get the low and high hanging ears. Stalks are gathered by the floating snouts and fed upright into the rolls by the low gathering chains.

Wider husking bed and more husking rolls (12 on two-row model; 8 on the single row Huskor) husk cleaner and handle heavy yields faster and easier. Picking and husking rolls have positive, steel cut, bevel-gear unit drive that eliminates unnecessary parts and reduces weight and wear.

Principal drives turn on ball or roller bearings; other drives operate on bronze bushings.

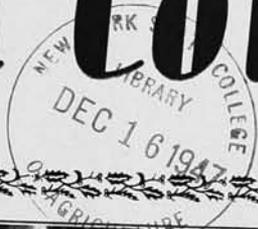
Safety release clutches, lighter draft, exclusive cleaning fan and convenient operation are important features, but the outstanding feature is that the Huskor is built to get *all the crop* . . . and Huskor owners and operators know that it does just that!

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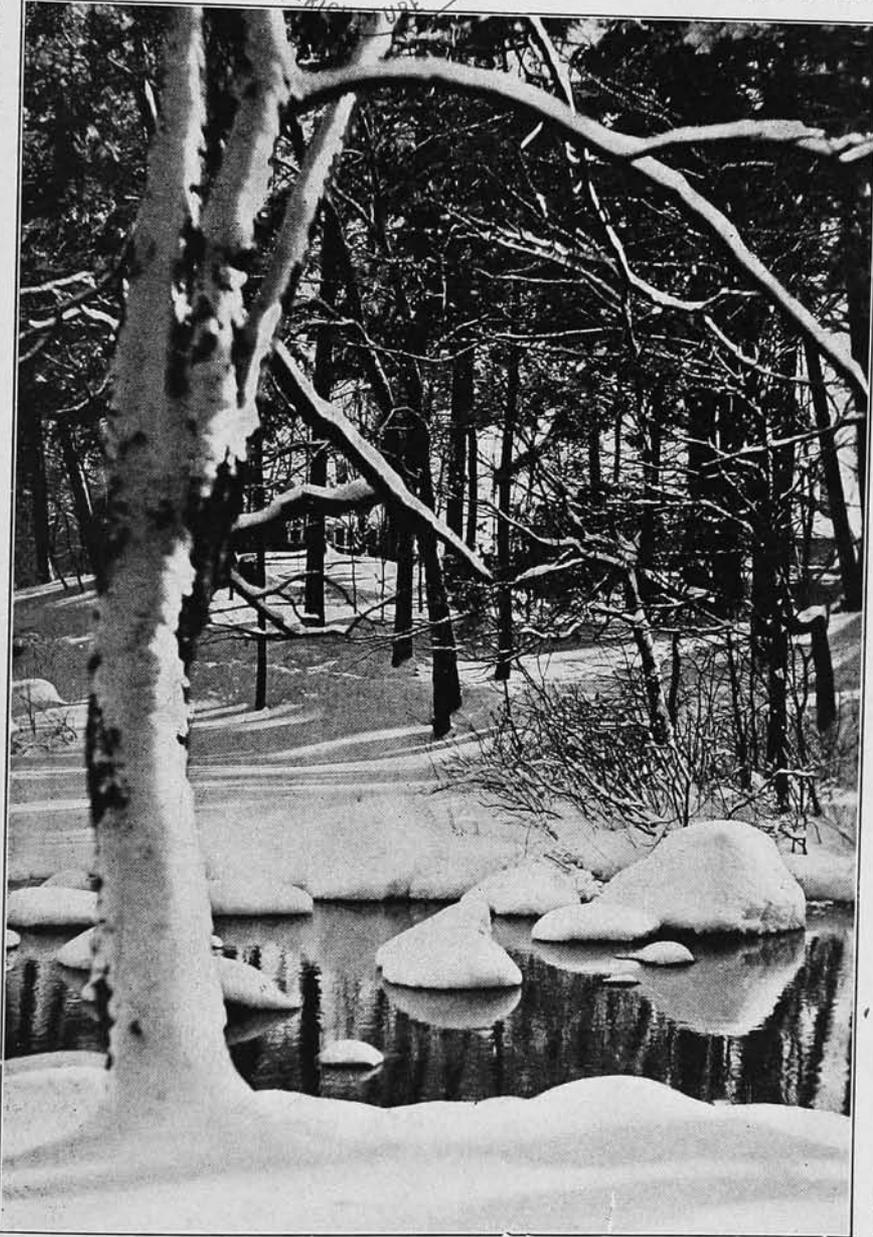


The Cornell Countryman

Vol. XLV, Dec. 1947, No. 3



20c
a copy



Merry Christmas!

Campus to GENERAL ELECTRIC

AIR CONDITIONING CHEMICAL ENGINEER

D-Day Veteran John Stiefel concentrates on G-E problems instead of chemical mortars

After receiving his B.S. in chemical engineering at the University of Illinois in 1942, John Stiefel went into the Army Chemical Corps, landed in the sixth wave on D-Day, fought through France and Germany, mortared the Nazis, got mortared himself, and came out with a Purple Heart, a Bronze Star and a great eagerness to get back to the practice of non-destructive chemistry.

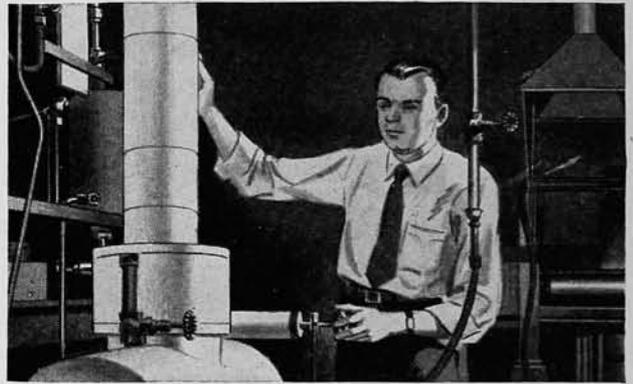
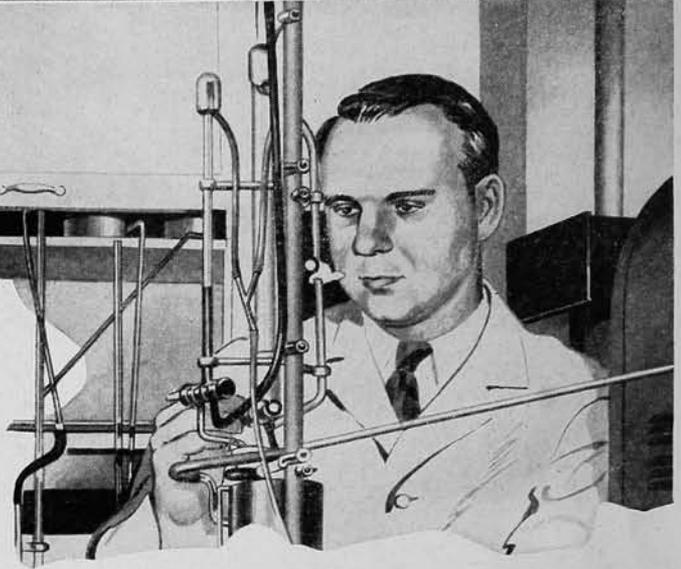
He spent three weeks travelling around the states from one employment interview to another. In the end he decided on General Electric—particularly the Air Conditioning Department in Bloomfield, N. J.

"I figured," he says, "that a company like General Electric, growing outside of purely electrical projects into such chemically-based fields as atomics, paints, and plastics, would offer all the chemical opportunities I could want. I wasn't wrong."

John joined the company in December, 1945, and went to work in the Bloomfield Works Laboratory. Although air conditioning is essentially the application of unit processes he had learned at Illinois, he had never had any specific training in the subject. He set out to learn about it and about General Electric. G-E courses in materials and processes and in sales analysis helped him.

At Bloomfield, John has helped establish the Works Laboratory, plan its expansion, and has prepared test methods for it. He is now the laboratory's Chemical Section Head and a consultant on chemical engineering problems for the Air Conditioning Department. With further expansion underway in personnel, equipment and floor space, John's job grows steadily.

For your copy of "Careers in the Electrical Industry," write to Department 237-6, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.



At Illinois John did some special work on distillation processes, but it has been his grasp on chemical fundamentals, he says, that has helped him most at G. E.

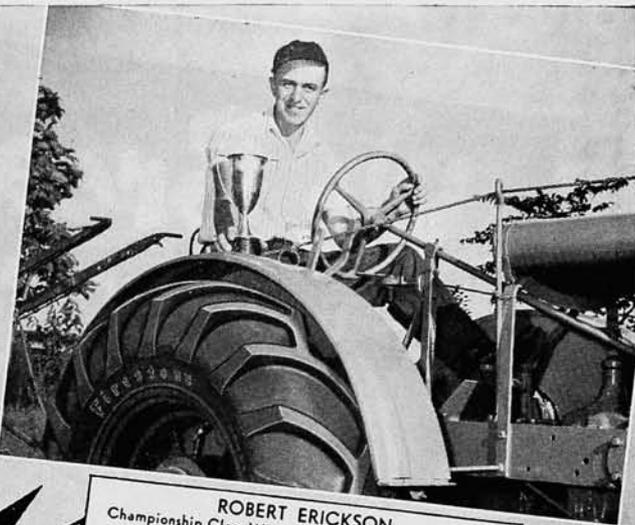


As commander of Company A of the 87th Chemical Mortar Battalion, John hit the Normandy beaches early on D-Day. He received five battle stars for service in Europe.

GENERAL  ELECTRIC



HARRY SCHOGER, Plainfield, Illinois
Men's Class Winner in National plowing matches at Big Rock, Illinois, and Wheatland, Illinois



ROBERT ERICKSON
Championship Class Winner in National plowing matches, Big Rock, Illinois, and Wheatland, Illinois

Firestone

CHAMPION GROUND GRIPS

CHOICE of CHAMPIONS

IN ALL THREE 1947 NATIONAL
PLOWING MATCHES



GENE FERGUSON, Oskaloosa, Iowa
Open Class Contour Winner, Webster City, Iowa



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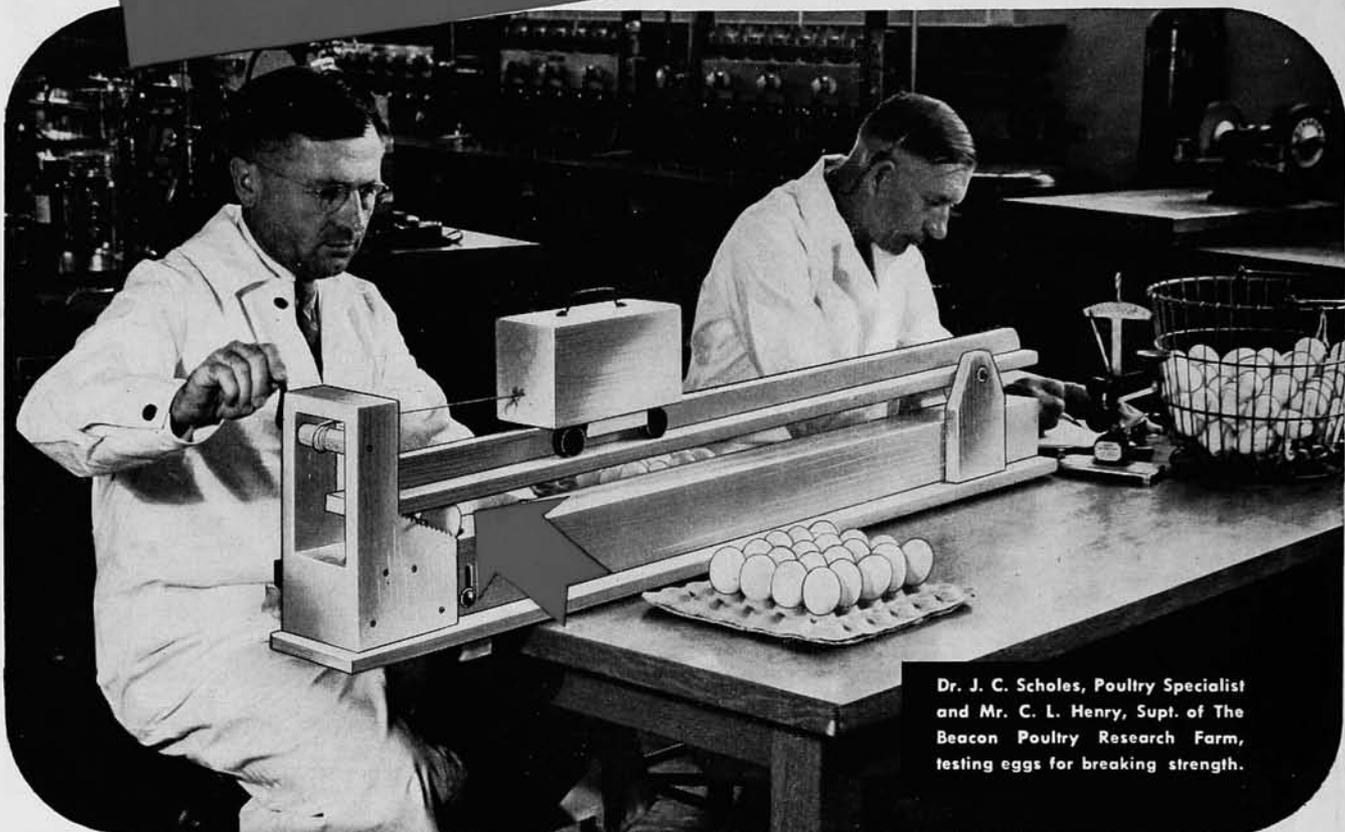
That's why winners in the three big national matches this fall (Big Rock, Wheatland, Illinois and Webster City, Iowa), plowed on Firestone Tires. They could not afford to gamble with a "broken center" tire that might let them down by clogging up with trash, slipping and spinning.

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maximum
shell strength...**

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THE BEACON MILLING CO., INC. CAYUGA, NEW YORK

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The Cornell Countryman

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Up to Us

We have been hearing a great deal lately about the critical shortage of clothing, shelter, and especially food, in Western Europe. The government is trying all kinds of schemes, including the Marshall plan, in an effort to help these people. But whenever the government does anything it is usually accused of having political rather than humanitarian motives.

Notwithstanding all the arguments advanced to discourage European relief, such as its reported ineffectiveness and misuse, it is important that we in America do everything in our power to help out our European neighbors, if we have any faith whatever in our country and in God. Christmas seems like a particularly appropriate time to bring up the subject of giving; but that doesn't mean we should confine our Christmas spirit of giving to December alone.

Most Americans believe that something should be done about helping the starving Europeans, but they don't have much idea of what to do about it. Curtailment of food consumption or livestock production cannot be enforced. When the people of America act by themselves, their gifts are appreciated more by the peoples of Europe. The Freedom Train was on the right track. How about a Freedom Train II, or a Christmas train?

Probably no other city in the United States has been as generous as Dunkirk, here in New York State. First they "adopted" Dunkerque, France, and contributed generously to the relief of that city; at the same time Dunkirk went all out for Polish relief.

To our knowledge, no other city has since ventured to duplicate this feat, although Dunkirk is no wealthier than many other cities. Recently we hear that the inhabitants of Anzio, Italy are being given a helping hand—by Dunkirk, N. Y. It is an idea for other cities to copy.

If we have any intention of helping to feed and clothe our European neighbors now so that they will be good neighbors in the future, it's up to us.

—F.T.

Is There a Santa Claus?

We take pleasure in answering at once and thus prominently the communication below, expressing at the same time our great gratification that its faithful author is numbered among the friends of The Sun:—

"Dear Editor: I am 8 years old. Some of my little friends say there is no Santa Claus. Papa says 'If you see it in The Sun, it's so.' Please tell me the truth, is there a Santa Claus?"

VIRGINIA O'HANLON, 115 West 95th Street."

Virginia, your little friends are wrong. They have been affected by the skepticism of a skeptical age. They do not believe except they see. They think that nothing can be which is not comprehensible by their little minds. All minds, Virginia, whether they be men's or children's, are little. In this great universe of ours man is a mere insect, an ant, in his intellect, as compared with the boundless world about him, as measured by the intelligence capable of grasping the whole truth and knowledge.

Yes, Virginia, there is a Santa Claus. He exists as certainly as love and generosity and devotion exist, and you know that they abound and give to your life its highest beauty and joy. Alas! how dreary would be the world if there were no Santa Claus! It would be as dreary as if there were no Virginias. There would be no childlike faith then, no poetry, no romance to make tolerable this existence. We should have no enjoyment, except in sense and sight. The eternal light with which childhood fills the world would be extinguished.

Not believe in Santa Claus! You might as well not believe in fairies! You might get your papa to hire men to watch in all the chimneys on Christmas eve to catch Santa Claus, but even if they did not see Santa Claus coming down, what would that prove? Nobody sees Santa Claus, but that is no sign that there is no Santa Claus. The most real things in the world are those that neither children nor men can see. Did you ever see fairies dancing on the lawn? Of course not, but that's no proof that they are not there. Nobody can conceive or imagine all the wonders there are unseen and unseeable in the world.

You tear apart the baby's rattle and see what makes the noise inside, but there is a veil covering the unseen world which not the strongest man, nor even the united strength of all the strongest men that ever lived, could tear apart. Only faith, fancy, poetry, love, romance, can push aside that curtain and view and picture the super-natural beauty and glory beyond. Is it all real? Ah, Virginia, in all this world there is nothing else real and abiding.

No Santa Claus! Thank God he lives, and he lives forever. A thousand years from now, Virginia, nay ten times ten thousand years from now, he will continue to make glad the hearts of childhood.

For 50 years—always on the night before Christmas—The New York Sun has reprinted this ageless, heart-warming editorial. Every Christmas for half a century its treasured theme—"Yes, Virginia, there is a Santa Claus"—has faithfully reassured youngsters and rekindled fond memories of the older folks. Probably never was there a more consistent—nor a more satisfying—way

of making friends and saying "Merry Christmas!"

Now with a courtly bow to Virginia—and a grateful one to the Sun—The New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics at Cornell would like to add their own wish that your Christmas will indeed be a joyful one and that 1948 may be a grand year for you.

They Help Farmers - - Help Themselves

by Ruth Dymes '50

Expanding its staff and program with each succeeding crisis during the thirty years of its existence, the Extension Service has today an organization which is bigger and better than ever before. It is an organization which is characteristically American in principle and practice.

"To aid in diffusing among the people of the United States useful and practical information on the subjects relating to agriculture and home economics, and to encourage the application of the same, an Agricultural Extension Service shall be set up." This quotation from the Smith-Lever Act, signed in 1914 by President Woodrow Wilson, announced the official birth of that which has come to mean Farm and Home Bureaus, 4-H clubs, friendly chats with county agents, and bulletins and demonstrations on everything from Christmas cookies to artificial insemination of livestock, to 200,000 men, women, and children in New York State alone. This was the recognition by the government of the need felt by the farmers many years before. As early as 1785, in Philadelphia, a society had been organized to help agriculture and to inform farm families about subjects of interest and value. Later, Farmers' Institutes were organized in many states to bring farmers together at meetings to discuss advancements made in home economics and agricultural research. The farmers who had grown dissatisfied with the old Farmers' Institutes and the haphazard flow of information, welcomed this organized system which was a cooperative arrangement between the Land Grant Colleges and Universities, and the United States Department of Agriculture.

Research is done in our leading

Ruth Dymes, sophomore in the College of Agriculture, is a Countryman compet this term.

Land Grant Colleges and Universities, established and supported by government funds. The information found through this research is prepared and brought to the people by government-paid men. Despite this, however, the Extension Service is not a government program.

Educational Service

The Extension Service is first and foremost an educational program. Its objective is to help the farmer help himself. Through the Extension workers in the counties, the farmers are presented with the facts. Programs are planned *with* the farmers, not *for* them. The farmers are offered solutions which are practical and within their reach. The programs prepared are intended primarily to increase the welfare and happiness of the rural population.

To bring this cooperative, educational program to the people there are approximately twelve thousand workers in the United States today. This includes administrative personnel, specialists, county agents, and their assistants. In New York State these workers are organized

under L. R. Simons, Director of Extension, who represents the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics to the United States Department of Agriculture. Miss Frances Scudder has recently been appointed co-ordinator of extension work in home economics.

Things To Come

The problems which the Extension Service faced in the past were minute compared to those which will confront it in the next few years. There is the possibility of a falling general price level. The price of the products the farmers have to sell always falls at a more rapid rate than the price of the things he must buy. Despite the falling prices, the cost of labor will remain high. An increase in the use of expensive machinery will be necessary if the farmer is to compete effectively. The Extension Services will also have to consider increased interest in better diets, the expanding frozen food market, the growing rural non-farm population, and a greater interest in educational, cultural, and recreational matters in planning their programs.

(Continued on page 17)



One of the 12,000 traveling information bureaus at work.

Farm of the Future

by Fred Trump '49

Among Cornell's countless great achievements have been many improvements in farming and farm life. With this in mind, a member of our staff catapulted himself into the year 1967 to the farm of J. D. Snodgrass and sent back the following interview.

"How large is your farm, and what do you raise, Mr. Snodgrass?"

"Oh, about average size for this section of New York State—375 acres, 115 acres of it in woods. The rest is cropland and pasture for our modest dairy of 96 registered head, with the exception of four acres of fruit and vegetables, and a 3-acre poultry range for 800 chickens.

"The barn here is a fireproof fibre-glass structure, the inside divided into air-conditioned compartments, each with a door that seals automatically in case of fire. Carbon dioxide can then be pumped into the compartments. In the basement are the pens for the cows and the calves. We drive the cows out to the milking parlor where we stanchion 12 at a time, feed them grain, and milk four at once. The milk passes through plastic pipes directly to the milk cooler in another compartment. At the end of the barn are five large silos for corn and grass. A slicing device shears off the silage and a blower sends it to the mangers in the pens. We have no horses of our own, but the co-op center has two teams which we rent occasionally for woodland work."

Co-operatives

"What is this co-op?"

"The farm co-operative organizations in the state vary somewhat depending on the type of farms in them. Ours covers ten farms; it keeps several bulls, provides the hay driers, combines, helicopters, and feed mill. Commercial fertilizer and grain are shipped to us in carloads, and are trucked in bulk from the railroad siding to

each farm to be blown into bins in the barn.

"The grain is carried by conveyor belts to spouts over the feeding trough. Each spout has a dial which we set according to each cow's milk production, and the correct amount of grain comes down."

Soil Conservation

"Each co-op has an agronomy and soil conservation specialist who keeps in close touch with the farmers. Property damage to another farm by soil erosion is punishable by law. All of our cropland and meadows are laid out in strips along the contour of the land, and diversion channels extend across many former hedgerows and gullies where several separate farms once existed.

"The co-op center also has a weather specialist who bombards suitable clouds with dry ice. This is not entirely effective, so that on intensive cash crops portable irrigation pipes are widely used."

"What are the helicopters used for?"

"They are used extensively for spraying cropland and orchards with weed-killer, insecticides, and fungicides, and for spreading lime on pastures where large machinery cannot operate easily. We put away a great deal of hay also. We are not at all dependent on the weather, since we use a mobile hay dryer and can complete the first cutting in 12 days.

"Well, I must be getting back to Ithaca now."

"Come again sometime; some of the classes fly up here for afternoon labs, you know."

(The views expressed herein are those of the author, not those of the Countryman or Cornell University.)

Fred Trump is a Junior in Ag and hails from a grape farm near Westfield.

Foertsch Speaks On Job Opportunities

"Job applications and job interviews" will be the subject of the address given before the Senior Class of the College of Agriculture by Walter H. Foertsch, Hotel '39 on December 11th at 8 p.m. in Warren auditorium.

Mr. Foertsch is employed by Eastman Kodak Company in the Industrial Relations Department, and is well known as a speaker on this subject.

This is the first of a series of talks to be presented on the general topic of "Job opportunities for graduates of the College of Agriculture." It is sponsored primarily for the Senior Class, but interested members of the Junior Class are invited.



Sometimes I wish that I had never told them I took Ag at Cornell.

Farm and Home Week

Cornell will resume its annual Farm and Home Week next April 6 to 9, the four days immediately following Easter recess. Deans Myers and Vincent announced that special arrangements will be made to surmount the food and housing problems.

Attendance at Farm and Home Week, normally one of the largest rural meetings in the state, has reached 15,000 in the past, and the demand for its resumption is indicative of its past success.

Down They Go

by Jane Wigsten '50

The members of the textile and clothing class, yardsticks and pins in hand, surveyed each other with mixed feelings. They had come to the time in skirt construction when hems must be marked, and they had done their duty by the latest fashion trends, for all the hemlines were distinctly nearer the floor. As one member of the class expressed it, "I've got the 'new' look—just like a freshman!" Undoubtedly the freshman girls and their mothers, in purchasing their new college wardrobes, fell prey to the campaigns carried on by most stores and women's magazines to establish the new fashions—longer and fuller skirts, date dresses and suits with bustles and hip padding, and full backed coats. This year, they chorus, the smart woman must be Feminine from head to toe.

Fashion Cycles

If we stop to study the trends however, we can realize that the "new" look is not really new at all. Since American women have had an opportunity to own fine clothes, definite fashion cycles—three in kind—have been regularly recurring, with each type controlling our dress for about thirty years at a time. These fashion types, characterized by the shape of the skirt, are called bell shape, back fullness, and tubular. When Martha Washington was first lady, the back fullness style reigned. Since then tubular, bell shape, back fullness, and tubular again, have all set the standard for our dress over a definite period.

World Effects on Fashion

Modifications from the normal fashion trends have been evidenced during every major war, and as a result of every economic crisis. The first world war marked the beginning of shorter skirts, when the most daring women exposed their shoe tops. The successful competition of women against men in political and economic fields during the 1920's was accompanied by even shorter skirts and more masculine

dresses. Then at the onset of the depression of 1932, skirts once more became longer as women tended to retire from the upset business world.

Future Dress

I do not pretend to predict what the future holds in store for clothes conscious Americans. It is said that fashion ten years before its time is indecent, one year before daring, and fifty years after its time, charming. Daring has often been used in

describing this year's models, and according to our recurring fashion cycle rules, the bell shape silhouette is due for a return engagement. From all sides it looks as though the "new" look is here to stay—for better or for worse.

Jane Wigsten, Home Ec '50, is an extension major, and is from Horseheads.



Or maybe it's not so new after all . . .



Many of our readers have requested a personal column. With this issue we attempt to bring you items of interest. We would appreciate any suggestions for subject material and a more suitable title.—Ed.

The Farm Bureau, Home Bureau, and 4-H Club Federations met in Syracuse, November 17, 18, and 19 for their annual State meetings. William I. Myers, Dean of the New York State College of Agriculture, and Elizabeth Lee Vincent, Dean of the New York State College of Home Economics, addressed all three groups in their various meetings. Glenn Wallace, president of the NYS Federation, presided at the Annual State Banquet on Monday evening and Albert Hoefer, State 4-H Club Leader acted as Master of Ceremonies. The program featured entertainment by the Savage Club Quartet of Ithaca and was highlighted by the State 4-H Club Square Dance Contest.

The State 4-H Club Council held their annual meeting in conjunction with the Federation groups. Jim Hume, Cornell '50, presided. Floyd Morter, Cornell '49, was elected president for the 1948 year.

A group of twenty Cornellians attended the State Banquet on Monday evening.

Several Ag-Domecon Council members, among them Bud Stanton, Ned Bandler, Bob Clauson, and Ernie Schaulfer, spoke before Freshman orientation classes on campus activities. They described the various activities and urged that each student join actively in at least one organization.

Orville Beyea and Frank Simpson, members of the class of '51 in the College of Agriculture, were awarded \$200 scholarships for na-

tional achievements in their respective 4-H Club projects, "Better Electrical Methods" and "Better Gardens," at the 30th annual National Club Congress held in Chicago, Ill., November 30 to December 4.

Junior Growers

Nine students of the ag college participated in the annual meeting of the New York State Junior Vegetable and Potato Growers held in Syracuse, N. Y., November 20-22. Several honors were brought back to Cornell by these active students.

Rodney Sullen '51, was given the first place rating for his vegetable demonstration. Frank Simpson and Larry Specht, also class of '51, took third place for their demonstration on potato blight.

George Bull and Rodney Sullen were elected to the governing body of the association at the annual meeting: George to the executive committee, Rodney as secretary-treasurer.

Other Exhibits

Among the Cornell students who entered vegetables in the show were Ernest Young '50, Bill Bean '51, and George Bull. Roger Gleason '49, Specht, and Bull took part in the vegetable and potato judging contest.

George Goetchus '51, former president of the State J.V.P.G. Association, Jean Lawson '50, former secretary-treasurer, and Betty Sharp '49, helped with the administration of the program assisting Dr. A. J. Pratt of the Veg Crops Department. Edward Clinker, graduate student in veg crops, acted as judge at the show.



Frank Simpson and Larry Specht and their 4-H demonstration.

CLUB NEWS

Home Economics

The Home Economics Club held a combined business meeting and Christmas party on December third. At this meeting, Ruth Humphrey gave a report on the National Home Economics Conference held in Washington, D. C. and at the University of Maryland on November eighth. She and Miss Loving, faculty advisor, were delegates to the conference from Cornell.

The Club has been busy with its Snack Bar, operating in the Student Lounge of Martha Van Rensselaer from 4-6 p.m. every Wednesday. There, students meet friends for a game of bridge and cokes galore. The Club also has charge of Davy's Locker, held every Friday evening in the Balch Recreation room, which features cards, records for dancing, and snacks for the hungry.

A major accomplishment for the Home Ec-ers was the presentation on October 31 of a fashion show in connection with the Friday afternoon teas at the Straight. Held in the Memorial Room, over 200 persons enjoyed seeing more than a dozen models show their styles, new and old. Designed by the co-chairmen, Barbara Benisch and Jeanne Brodeur, to cover all activities on campus, the Falling Fashions concluded with a glance at styles for houseparty weekends.



Floriculture

At the meeting on Nov. 20th, the Floriculture Club voted to support Ag-Domecon's plan for activities on the Upper Campus. Plans were made for a Christmas party on the 18th of December. Two members of the club showed slides of their trip through the Adirondacks and speaker Harold King advised the members on the amount of experience it is advisable to have before going into the commercial floriculture business.



Veg Crops

At their December 9 meeting in the Plant Science Seminar, the Vegetable Crops Club heard F. G. Geiss, who is a processor's fieldman in the Research and Developing Department of the American Can Company.



Poultry

Mr. J. C. Huttar of the G.L.F. Poultry Service discussed chicken farming throughout the Northeast, at the Poultry Club's second meeting of this term. Mr. Huttar gave the club some valuable advice on poultry production which he had accumulated over many years by observing different farming conditions.

At another meeting, Professor G. F. Heuser showed excellent

movies of an extensive trip through North America. Plans were also made at that time to hold an open house at Rice Hall at the beginning of January, at which professors in the laboratories will explain the research they are doing.



Round-Up

Dr. D. W. Baker, parasitologist of the College of Veterinary Medicine, gave an interesting talk on "Parasites in Livestock" at the meeting of the Round-up Club on November 25. Several films and slides were shown, special interest being placed on mange, which has been troubling New York farmers this past year.

The club is sponsoring a Student Dairy Judging Contest at the Judging Pavilion on December 13. Prizes will be offered and all students except members of the Dairy Judging Team, who will not be permitted to compete, are urged to enter the contest and test their skill.

(Continued on page 14)



Intently watching Ned Bandler cut a cheddar cheese are members of the Dairy 103 cheese course, all of whom belong to the Dairy Science Association. In the usual order we have: Ed Klein, Fred Fleischman, Prof. Ayres, Ned, Joe Apicella, Bill McCadam, Hal Newlander, Al Rosenberg, Paul Wagner, Al Schwartz, Pat Gibbons, Bob Stowe, Pete Demnitz, Frank Tomaino, John Shaul, instructor Dick March, and Leo Fink.



Millie Bentley

"Do you really want to know why I transferred from Ohio University to Cornell rather than to Syracuse?" Petite, dark-haired Millicent Bentley didn't hesitate a minute, and with a characteristic twinkle in her eye added, "When I saw Jape's and those little paths in the gorges, it just had to be Cornell."

Millie, a native of Worcester, New York, attended Ohio University, her father's alma mater, for one year. During that year she became a member of Alpha Lambda Delta, the honor society for freshman women. It was as a seasoned sophomore that she joined the ardent supporters of the Big Red.

In her Junior year, Millie plunged into campus activities. Among her extra-curricular interests were: Round-Up Club, Kermis Club, Country Holiday Dance Committee and Spring Day Decorations Committee. She was elected to the Ag-Domecon Council last spring and joined another Barton Hall dance decoration committee, YAS-NY, this fall.

Millie is also well known by those who frequent the Home Economics cafeteria, since she is employed there as a checker.

Millie is planning a career in fashion merchandising. Toward this end she has spent her summers gaining experience as a salesgirl, and her winters concentrating on textiles and clothing and related courses at Cornell.

Our wishes for success in this highly competitive field follow. Millie when she graduates in June. With her Cornell background and her own personal charm, success should not be hard to attain. E.M.



Stew Fish

If there is an early bird who catches the worm, it is Stewart Fish of the class of '48. "Stew", as he is known to his friends, rises at 6:30 on Whiffletree Farm and feeds the sheep and horses before he heads for the ag campus.

Stew has been a member of the Round-up Club since his freshman days, and was last year's president. He has also been active in the Grange since last spring, and as a staff writer has frequently contributed to the COUNTRYMAN. His scholastic average has also made it possible for him to join Ho-nun-dekah, senior honor society in agriculture.

The blue eyes of this Animal Husbandry major will light up at the mention of cats, dogs, sheep or cattle. Skiing and square dancing rate tops on his recreational enthusiasm list.

Livestock judging is Stewart's major interest, and he was selected as an alternate judge from Cornell to the recently held Intercollegiate Judging Contest.

You guessed it. Stew's hopes for the future are to enter farm management and to have a dairy farm of his own. He has been enthusiastically working towards this goal since the age of five, spending his summers on a farm in Dutchess County, and actively participating in many of the clubs in the ag college.

Stew came to Cornell from Long Island where he attended Great Neck High School. Living and working at Whiffletree Farm, Stew's objectivity and singleness of purpose has successfully borne him thus far through Cornell and causes us to predict a rosy future for him. X.R.



Joe Orsenigo

Joe Orsenigo is at present a Senior in the Ag school, six years after beginning his Cornell career in 1941.

Joe, newly arrived from Washingtonville, N. Y., thrust himself into campus affairs immediately becoming a member of the Freshman Rifle Team. The Newman Club also claimed him and he is a charter member of the Cornell Grange, having joined in 1941 when it was first organized. He was its first chaplain and its first treasurer in 1941 and 1942. As a Sophomore, he joined Cayuga Lodge and was named secretary in 1943.

By the summer of 1943, Joe was at Indiana University in the ASTP. He made Varsity Rifle Team there, which, since the CO was an ardent rifle fan, earned him his pass hours ahead of the rest of the company. From Indiana U., Joe was made a member in good standing of the 20th Armored Division. He served with AMG in Germany and Austria.

September 1946 saw Joe again on Cornell's Ag Campus. He was elected a member of the Board of Trustees of Cayuga Lodge. Last spring he was chosen Captain of the Varsity Rifle Team. This came shortly after he secured fourth position in the Eastern Conference of the National Intercollegiate Rifle Championships. Joe also shot tenth best in the nation.

If any of you have talked with Joe this fall you may have been startled by a definite Spanish accent. He spent the past summer at the *Universidad Nacional de Mexico*, where he studied Spanish, and Mexican agricultural problems.

Joe, intensely interested both in Agronomy and Mexican affairs



Connie Avery

"Do I know Connie Avery? She's that little brunette with the big smile—why sure, everybody knows Connie!" And anyone who has ever talked to Connie does not have to be reminded that she comes from Winthrop, Mass., — "just outside Ba-aston."

The seventh of a family of eight children, Connie spends most of her summer vacations at her sister's home—a 700-acre Ayrshire dairy farm in the New Hampshire hills. She tells us that she chose to come to Cornell because of the Ag school's good reputation. Her active membership in Round-Up Club and 4-H Club through the years indicates that the enthusiasm is still with her. Further interests lie in her position on the Senior Class Council of WSGA, CURW Council and Sigma Kappa sorority.

One of the most familiar faces around Wesley Foundation during the past few years, she has been chairman of the Program and Personnel committees and this year is President of the Foundation. Connie is very much interested in the field of social religious youth work. Last summer she was a Cornell delegate to the Regional Methodist Leadership Conference at Pemberton, New Jersey, but one of her deepest ambitions will be furthered when Connie attends the North American Student Conference at Lawrence, Kansas, as a New York State representative of the Methodist movement, during Christmas vacation.

D.P.

plans to return to Mexico upon obtaining his degree in June of 1948.

P.C.

Dairy Team Judges Bissell Wins Medal

by Chuck Adams

It's no easy task—this dairy products judging! Facing the contestants on a long table are ten samples of milk, butter, cheese and ice cream. Each sample may be 'good,' 'bad,' or 'indifferent' in flavor, odor, color, appearance, and texture. It is the job of the contestant, in the short interval of forty minutes, to examine these samples and make placements.

Cornell's Team

The Cornell Dairy Products Team, coached by Prof. E. S. Guthrie, has been in two contests this year, the first of them the Eastern States Contest held in Springfield, Massachusetts.

Seven teams were entered in this contest. The members of the Cornell team were Alice Bissell (alternate), Thomas Kimble, Alvin Rosenberg, and Frank Tomaino. Our team placed first in judging milk and ice cream, and fourth in judging all products.

Away from Ithaca just one week, the team went to Miami Beach to compete with eighteen other teams in the International contest. Placing third in butter and sixth in cheese, the team tied Iowa for eighth place in all the products. Alice Bissell placed second in judging butter.

Started in 1920

Originating about 1920, the dairy products judging contests started with butter. Then cheese, milk, and ice cream were added and in 1930 the contest became a full fledged annual tradition. People in various milk and milk products plants, as well as manufacturers of dairy equipment, gather to discuss matters of common interest. On alternate years there are equipment exhibitions in connection with the meetings and contests.

The rules and setup of the contests come under the jurisdiction of the American Dairy Science Association, which obtains an expert from the commercial field in the judging of each product.

\$850 Fellowship

At an awards dinner various dairy products concerns and dairy equipment manufacturers award prizes to the contestants. This year the high prize was an \$850 fellowship, awarded to promote research work in dairy industry.

With a growing emphasis in today's diet placed on epicurean perfection (despite the food shortage), these contests and meetings are becoming more and more significant. The contests help to establish in-

(Continued on page 18)



Clauson '50
The Cornell Dairy Products Judging Team displaying the two trophies they won at the Eastern States Exposition in Springfield, Mass., and the medal won by Alice Bissell, in the Miami Contest. L. to r. Frank Tomaino, Tom Kimball, Alice, Al Rosenberg, and faculty adviser, Prof. E. S. Guthrie.

The Cow

The cow is a female quadruped with an alto voice and a countenance in which there is no guile. She collaborates with the pump in the production of a liquid called milk, provides the filler for hash, and at last is skinned by those she has benefited, as mortals commonly are.

The young cow is called a calf, and is used in the manufacture of chicken salad.

The cow's tail is mounted aft and has a universal joint. It is used to disturb marauding flies, and the tassel on the end has unique educational value. Persons who milk cows and come often in contact with the tassel have vocabularies of peculiar and impressive force.

The cow has two stomachs. The one on the ground floor is used as a warehouse and has no other function. When this one is filled, the cow retires to a quiet place where her ill manners will occasion no comment, and devotes herself to belching. The raw material thus conveyed for the second time to the interior of the face is pulverized and delivered to the auxiliary stomach, where it is converted into cow.

The cow has no upper plate. All of her teeth are parked in the lower part of her face. This arrangement was perfected by an efficiency expert to keep her from gumming things up. As a result, she bites up and gums down.

The male cow is called a bull and is lassoed along the Colorado, fought south of the Rio Grande,

Problem: The Household Solution: Management

by Eleanor Flemings '49

"Tell me, why is there such a course as Home Management, and what do the extension workers in that field ever find to do?" asked a curious freshman the other day. Being very helpful as an experienced upperclassman, I started to explain, but found the subject to be more complex than I had first realized.

Always talking about good management and successful living and even efficiency can seem very theoretical on the surface as well as confusing to most of us, but not so to Miss Ella Cushman. As Associate Professor in the Department of Economics of the Household, and author of *Management in Homes*, Miss Cushman has been working with homemakers trying to discover just how they manage and why they choose the particular way of living they do.

Students taking the course in management under Miss Cushman have a chance to see first-hand what is being done in homes, rather than basing all their knowledge on one

and shot in the vicinity of the Potomac.

A slice of cow is worth 8 cents in the cow, 14 cents in the hands of packers, and \$2.40 in a restaurant that specializes in atmosphere.

— *Baltimore Evening Sun*

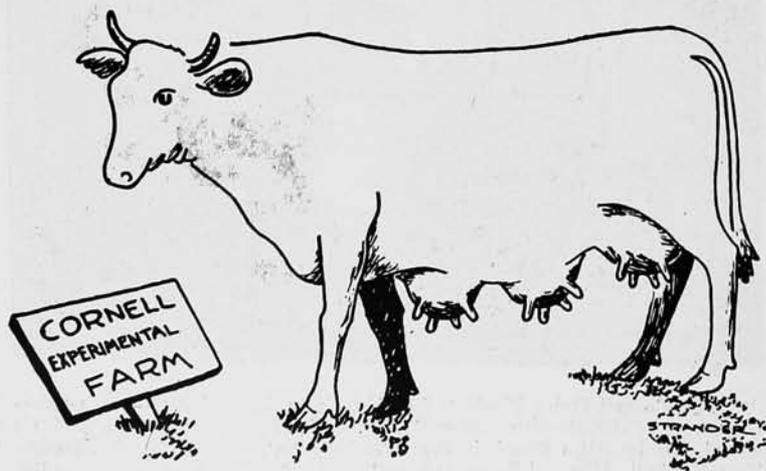
home, their own. They see how each family has its own goal and that each is an example of good management in its own way. They begin to understand the principles of good management as a basis for future management of their own.

"What is the meaning of the broad term 'good management'?" one freshman asked. Invariably, homemakers define it as "using as well as we can what we have in order to gain what we want." This, they insist, aids in getting satisfying results and a sense of accomplishment, and helps them to realize a way of life that is best for them. No one way is definitely good or poor for anyone, for so much of the individual and his surroundings depends upon the choices and the goals he makes.

Efficiency seldom accounts for good management, since rigidity in scheduling time and motions will not allow for a flexible program of living. For example, some homemakers might conceivably feel they had to accomplish the routine tasks of washing and ironing on certain set days, no matter whether this fell during a vacation time for the rest of the family or not. Good management considers the important aspects of job efficiency, but at the same time allows for the slight changes and interruptions of daily or weekly patterns.

All this is noted by students under Miss Cushman's guidance, but they go further in working with homemakers themselves. Choosing a particular family who has asked for help from the department, the girls work with the homemaker to discover her management problems and the conditions which she feels are hindering their solution. By gaining knowledge of the goals and desires of the individual and of the family, and by studying the equipment and conditions at hand, the students devise plans for bettering

(Continued on page 20)



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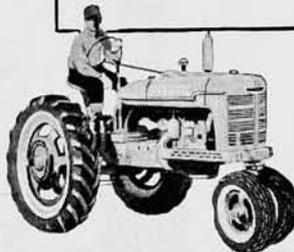
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FARMALL Fits EVERY Farmer's NEED

CLUB NEWS

AZ

Seven new members have been initiated into AZ: Robert Dudley, Bernard Stanton, Dwight Reed, Ned Bandler, Raymond McAllister, Douglas Murray, and Wendell Loomis.

AZ was represented at the National Dairy Judging Contest by Bud Stanton, Germain Marion, and John Dewey. Joe Fairbank and David Morrow were on the Cornell Livestock Judging Team that went to Maryland and Chicago.

Dean Myers of the College of Agriculture was initiated into Alpha Zeta, at the Golden Anniversary celebrating the founding of the first chapter, at the meeting in Columbus, Ohio on Nov. 15-16.

4-H

The "Turkey Trot," a round and square vic dance, was held in Martha Van Rensselaer auditorium on Sat., Nov. 22. It was closely followed by an informal recreation party on Monday evening, Nov. 24.

The next social event scheduled is a skating party planned for Dec. 12.

Grange

The Cornell Grange has been busily taking in new members and reorganizing for a prospective good year. On November 4 these officers were elected for 1948: Karl Harris, Master; Anne Kovac, Lecturer; Les Howard, Overseer; John MacAbee, Steward; Ernest Shaufler, Assistant Steward; Kenneth Dohem, Chaplain; Bernard Stanton, Secretary; Vincent Marshall, Treasurer; Fred Hein, Gate Keeper; Mrs. Loomis, Ceres; Jean Kahles, Pomona; Myra Carmen, Flora; Peg Harris, Lady Assistant Steward; Dr. Bratton, Executive Committee Member. They will be installed December sixth at a joint meeting with Forest City Grange in the Odd Fellows Hall at Ithaca.

The first and second degrees were given on November eighteenth and the third and fourth on December second. A delegation of Cornell Grangers will receive their sixth degree at the State Grange meeting in Oswego, December 10th.

Kermis

On December 13, Kermis will again bring to the Cornell audience a riotous, laugh-packed show. When the actors step on the boards that Saturday they will present "Let's Get On With The Marryin'," featuring Mary Beth Finn, "Robbie" Robinson, Nancy Garber, Jane Overly, Eugene Warner and Don Vanderbrook.

For "Raising the Devil," Hennie Blumoff, Bob Davenport, Bill Johnson and Dick Corwith are the cast. "Lucy, the Farmer's Daughter" will bring Bill Meacham and Ginny Elliott, both of whom did such a swell job on the spring variety show, and other thespians to the public.

Kermis will present these plays again in several neighboring towns in early '48.

Ag-Domecon

Ag-Domecon Council's "Harvest Hop" round and square dance, held in Martha Van Rensselaer Hall on Friday, Oct. 31, was attended by over two-hundred students. Freshmen received special invitations encouraging them to come out and get acquainted with their fellow students. Cider and doughnuts were served.

Many of the guys and gals attending the Autumn Nocturne were surprised to find themselves buying refreshments from their Ag and Home Ec friends. Council members and many volunteers worked together to make the concession a success.



He says he won't leave until he finds out what happened to his brother.

With the addition of Donald House '51 as Freshman representative, the Council has been brought to full strength. At a previous meeting Charles Lewis '48, Jean Lawson '50, and Philip Davis '50 were seated.

In answer to a proposal that there should be something doing on the upper campus every weekend, the council decided to contact Ag and Home Ec organizations for further discussion. Special effort will be made to hold functions after weekend basketball games.

All Ag and Home Ec students are invited to attend the Council meetings, which are held in Room 121, Van Rensselaer Hall on the first and third Wednesday evenings.

AGR

On Sunday, Nov. 16 ten new members were formally initiated into AGR following a banquet at Taughannock Inn. They are: Franklin Bishop, Carl Brown, Jim Coulter, Bill Johnson, Larry Lewis, Wally McDougall, Barth Mapes, Dick Saville, Frederick Williams, and Ernest Young.

Their annual Fall formal dance and houseparty was held on Nov. 22.

Sears Scholarship

An informal meeting is planned for December 7 at 2:30 p.m. with movies and refreshments. Plans for future activities include entering a team in the intramural basketball league, and a dance later in the term.

Two Year

The Two-Year Club is planning a spaghetti supper in the Warren Seminar room on December 12.

Elkanah Watson conducted the first agricultural fair in 1807 in Pittsfield, Mass. The entire exhibit consisted of two Merino sheep, a ram and a ewe, and attracted much attention.

The Dairymen's League ... Heritage of Our Rural Youth

YOUR son and your neighbor's son represent the next generation of food producers. One day they'll take over the reins and begin farming on their own. When that day comes, our youth will benefit from a heritage left to them by some 27,000 Northeastern farmers. . . . their farmer-owned and controlled Dairymen's League Cooperative Association.

Today, League members market their milk through an efficient, result-getting organization. Services which the cooperative provides members cover not only the physical job of handling and marketing their milk efficiently, but also the broader services which benefit both farmers and consumers, through a more efficient and prosperous agriculture in the Northeast.

Northeastern farmers haven't always had their League and its services, however. Older members can recall when dairymen didn't always have a market for their milk. . . . nor receive fair payment for the milk they produced.

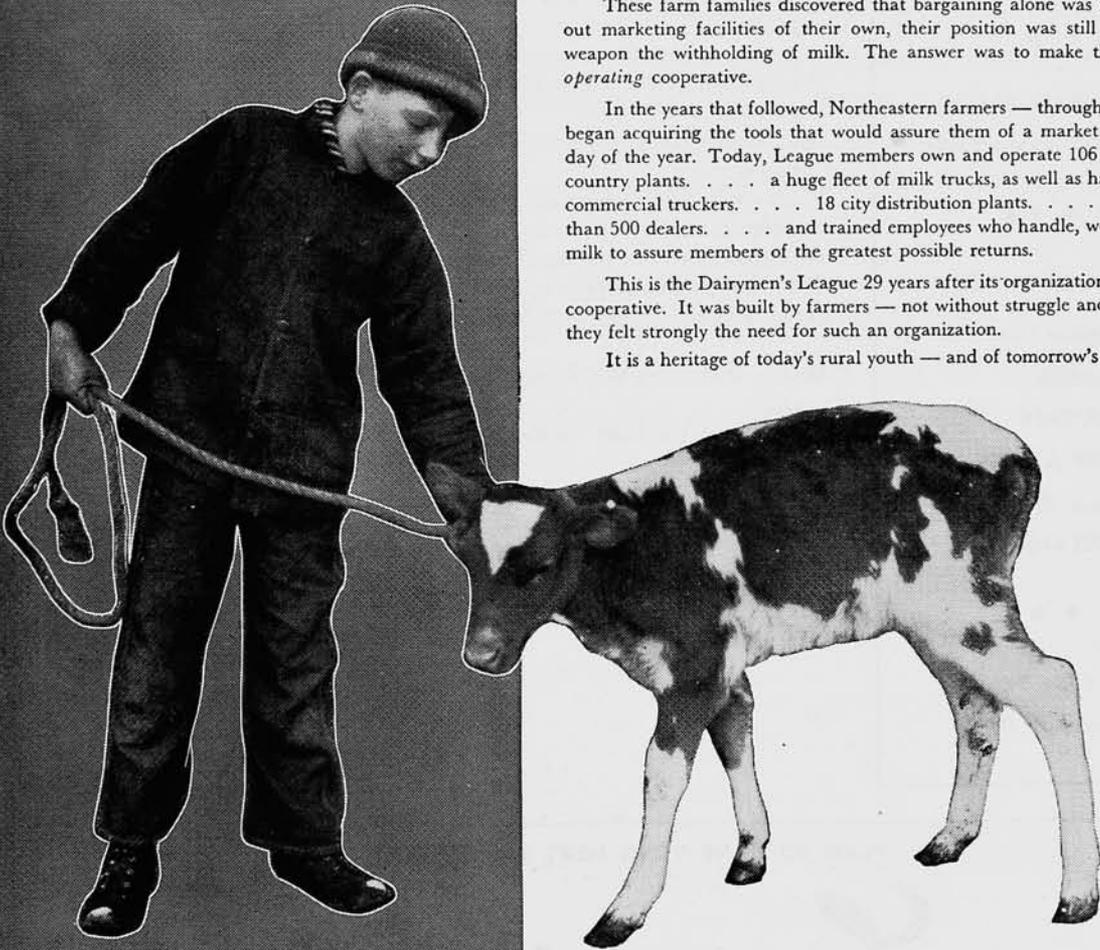
Some thirty years ago, the Dairymen's League was a milk bargaining agency only. It owned no milk plants. . . . no city distribution plants. . . . no facilities for manufacturing milk products. Dairymen had to depend on others for all these tools so vital in the marketing of their No. 1 crop — milk.

These farm families discovered that bargaining alone was not sufficient. Without marketing facilities of their own, their position was still insecure, their only weapon the withholding of milk. The answer was to make their organization an *operating cooperative*.

In the years that followed, Northeastern farmers — through their cooperative — began acquiring the tools that would assure them of a market for their milk every day of the year. Today, League members own and operate 106 conveniently located country plants. . . . a huge fleet of milk trucks, as well as hauling contracts with commercial truckers. . . . 18 city distribution plants. . . . contracts with more than 500 dealers. . . . and trained employees who handle, weigh, test and market milk to assure members of the greatest possible returns.

This is the Dairymen's League 29 years after its organization as a milk marketing cooperative. It was built by farmers — not without struggle and sacrifice — because they felt strongly the need for such an organization.

It is a heritage of today's rural youth — and of tomorrow's milk producers.



DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION



Signs of Christmas

When on the barn's thatch'd roof
is seen
The moss in tufts of liveliest green;
When Roger to the wood pile goes,
And, as he turns, his fingers blows;
When all around is cold and drear,
Be sure that Christmas-tide is near.

When up the garden walk in vain
We seek for Flora's lovely train;
When the sweet hawthorn bower is
bare,
And bleak and cheerless is the air;
When all seems desolate around,
Christmas advances o'er the
ground.

When Tom at eve come home from
plough,
And brings the mistletoe's green
bough,
With milk-white berries spotted
o'er,
And shakes it the sly maids before,
Then hangs the trophy up on high,
Be sure that Christmas-tide is nigh.

When Hal, the woodman, in his
clogs,
Bears home the huge unwieldy logs,

That, hissing on the smouldering
fire,
Flame out at last a quiv'ring spire;
When in his hat the holly stands,
Old Christmas musters up his
bands.

When cluster'd round the fire at
night,
Old William talks of ghost and
sprite,
And as a distant barn-yard gate
Slams by the wind, they fearful
wait,
While some each shadowy nook ex-
plore,
Then Christmas pauses at the door.

When Dick comes shiv'ring from
the yard,
And says the pond is frozen hard,
While from his hat, all white with
snow,
The moisture, trickling, drops be-
low,
While carols sound, the night to
cheer,
Then Christmas and his train are
here.

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They Help Farmers

(Continued)

Farmers throughout the country have come to realize that the farm is no longer the isolated unit that it was in the self-sufficing days of our grandfathers. Because of this realization and because of the expanding needs and interests of our rural population, the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities created a special committee on Post War Agricultural Policy to work on problems of regional, national, and international scope. To bring it even closer to the people, there will be County Rural Policy Committees composed of practical, experienced farmers, home makers, and others interested in rural affairs. Sticking closely to the traditions of the Extension Service, these committees will not decide what policies shall be adopted or what practices followed, but rather, shall study the facts and make recommendations. As always, the choice will be up to the individual citizen.

Grave Responsibility

With the Extension Service lies a grave responsibility. In the days to come the farmer will be concerned with inter-group and international relationships, the problem of peace or war, shall Europe starve or live, and shall there be high or low tariffs. He will have to face these problems and help make decisions concerning them. How he will do this will depend on his knowledge and understanding of the basic facts. The Extension Service has done a tremendous job of helping the farmers of the United States to grow bigger and better potatoes, to breed more productive cows, to have better homes, and to raise healthier children in the past. And in the future, it will do even more to help the farmer help himself.

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The Physiology of Domestic Animals

By H. H. DUKES

*New York State Veterinary College
Cornell University*

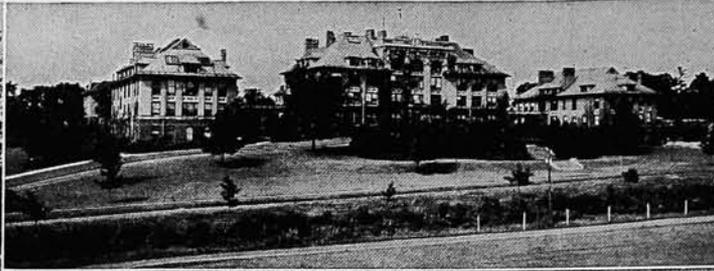
Completely revised, the sixth edition of this well known text appears in time for second term courses. Much new material has been incorporated into the book, including a complete new chapter on growth by Professor S. A. Asdell. Many new illustrations have been added.

Quarterly Review of Biology said of the fifth edition: "Originally designed for students of veterinary medicine, with the extensive revision and up-to-date presentation of the subject, the usefulness of the volume extends to workers in animal husbandry and practitioners of veterinary medicine. The volume will also be found invaluable in those biological laboratories where there is much experimental work with animals.

832 pages, \$7.00

Comstock Publishing Co.

INCORPORATED



Former Student Notes

1947

The former *Jean Hough* is now Mrs. Thornton Wierum. They were married August, 1947.

Shirley Green is now doing 4-H Club work in Wyoming County.

1946

Dorothy Idler became Mrs. Joseph Sanders on Oct. 11, 1947. They are residing in Buffalo, N. Y.

Marion Graham was married July 12, 1947, to Howard Blase.

Shirley Yenoff has been accepted for the merchandising training program of Hengerer Co., Buffalo, N.Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald French, formerly *Mildred Bond*, are the proud parents of twins born September 26, 1947.

Ann Haenseler, formerly with the Food Testing department of Continental Foods Inc., Hoboken, N.J., was recently married to *Edward Smykay*. They are residing at Hillside, N.J.

Elaine Windrum was recently married to *Raymond Kain*. Elaine is teaching at Pine Bush, N.Y.

Dorothy Jane Wendling became Mrs. Alfred J. Wood on June 21, 1947.

Lewellyn Mix is now doing graduate work in Animal Breeding at the University of Minnesota.

1945

Mary Powers recently became Mrs. Thomas P. Dowling. Mary had been a dietitian at the Albany City Hospital, Albany, N.Y.

Lee Mehlenbacher attended the New York Seed Growers School here at Ithaca on November 24-25.

1944

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gredler, formerly *Eloise Proper*, are the proud parents of a son born July 7, 1947.

Formerly *Kathryn Beebe*, now Mrs. James Towner had a daughter September 10, 1947. She had been doing work in the Child Care Center, Philadelphia, Pa.

1943

Mr. and Mrs. *Robert Murphy*, formerly *Dorothy Brown*, are the proud parents of a daughter born August 14, 1947.

Barbara Patton is now the Editor of the *Alford Baby Group Magazines* of N.Y.C. She has been a photo-food technician at *Hi-Williams Studio* in N.Y.C.

Joan Royce was recently married to *Raymond Liddle* and they are residing at Stillwater, N.Y. She recently resigned from 4-H Club work in Saratoga Springs, N.Y.

1940

Joseph Brawnell will take over Assistant 4-H Club Agent duties in Jefferson County on December 1.

Roger Diehl became County 4-H Club Agent for Herkimer County on November 1, after serving as agent at large.

1939

Don Whiteman married Betty MacElroy of Delhi on September 27. The bride is the Delaware County Associate 4-H Club Agent. Don has been the assistant agricultural agent in Delaware County for the past twenty months.

1934

Harold Donner has recently purchased the Holstein farm of George Pringle, '33.

1930

Wayne Willis became County 4-H Club Agent of Otsego County on November 1.

1932

Ed Winchester transferred from Herkimer County to Cayuga County as County 4-H Club Agent on October 16.

DAIRY TEAM

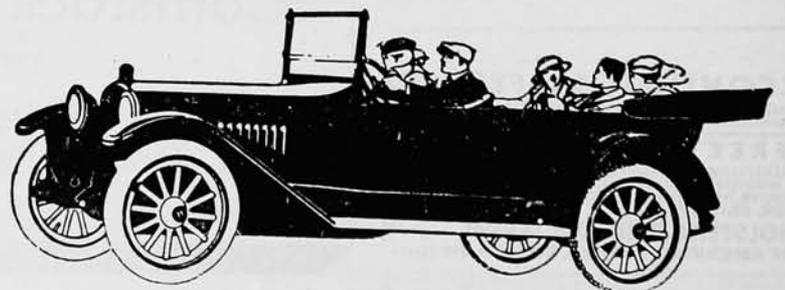
(Continued from page 11)

ternational standards and promote interest and intensive research in the field of dairy science. Thus they are of benefit to all who consume dairy products.

Benefit Students

Although much time is spent in preparation, (sometimes as much as three or four hours a day for weeks) the contests are beneficial to the students who participate, for they make contacts with other students, professors, and authorities in the field.

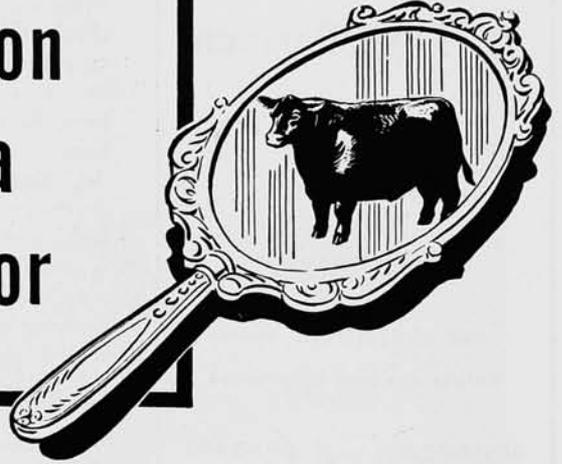
Prof. Guthrie considers the time well spent because "the contests provide students with the inspiration for critical examination of quality in dairy products; and, inasmuch as the contests are international in character, they result in more uniform grading of dairy products."



Judging Team Places Second In Livestock Show

The Cornell Livestock Judging Team placed second at the International Livestock Show in Chicago, Illinois, November 29. There were one hundred and fifty contestants from thirty colleges judging classes of beef cattle, swine, sheep, and horses, and Cornell was the only team to place three men within the first ten. Germain B. Marion was 4th high man, Bernard F. Stanton 6th, and Joe Fairbank 9th. John Dewey and David Morrow also judged on the team with Stewart Fish as alternate. Professor John I. Miller coached this team which won contests at Eastern States and Maryland, and in placing second at Chicago completed the most successful year of livestock judging in the history of Cornell.

Lesson in a Mirror



Future producers of pork, beef and lamb, accustomed to seeing animals on foot, should be equally familiar with the carcass. For the carcass reflects the breeding, feeding, care and handling of livestock. Its quality determines the cuts, texture and flavor of the meat that is sold to the consumers. Knowledge of the carcass is the key to successful livestock production...success in any business hinges on the ability to give the public what it wants.

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Fred Pertsch

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Management

(Continued from page 12)

the situation. Sometimes it means changing the sequence of work or eliminating that which is unnecessary. Or it may be combining tasks, or even simplifying those necessary, depending on the problem at hand.

Centers for study, sewing, or dressing have been remarkably fashioned from the familiar orange crate. The savings in time and energy noted are well worth the time spent in creation. Too often people realize things are being done the hard way but cannot seem to find the time to do anything about it. As the girls will tell, it takes a lot of planning and really hard thinking to analyze and carry out improvements on a problem of management, but the satisfaction is more than worth it.

What could I tell my freshman friend of home management? The field is large, but essentially it is studying the judicious use of resources towards achieving desired ends, and in discovering this, the girls really do enjoy working with people in actual home situations. There's nothing quite like it.

Y'ars Ago . . .

1907—Advertisement — "You ought to have Cornell Cockerels with the Cornell Crow and Cornell Pullets with the Cornell Go." The winter course Poultry students are certainly showing what kind of collegians they can make. They have formed an association and have inaugurated a yell that is said to make one pine for scrambled eggs and fried chicken.

An undoubtedly interesting book was offered to students of Ag. Chemistry. The price is \$2.50, the title, "Manure and the Principles of Manuring."

1917—Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey, former Dean of the College of Agriculture, returned in September from an extended tour through Japan and China.

1927—September registration of students in the Ag and Home Ec Colleges was listed as follows: Ag 664—Home Ec 332.

1937—The Cornell Dairy Products Judging Team placed first in Springfield, Mass., bringing the cup to Cornell for the first time. H. G. Webster of the Cornell team captured individual honors.

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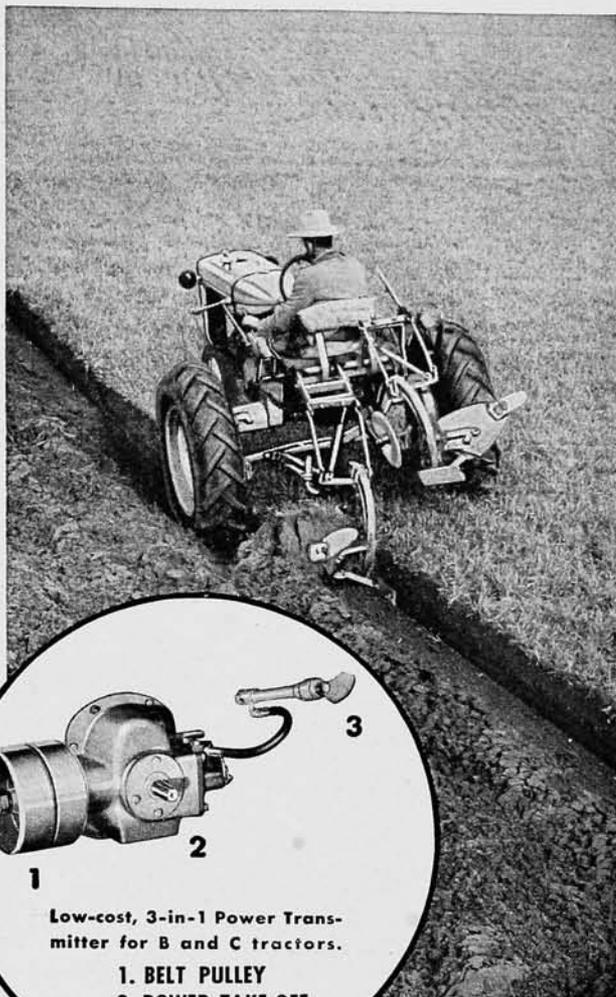
GIVE YOUR LAND A LIFT

Hydraulic Lift Implements OPERATE AT A FINGER'S TOUCH

The right and left-hand bottoms of the two-way plow (pictured at right) are alternated in plowing back and forth across the field. All furrows are turned in one direction, leaving no dead furrow. In hilly land all furrows can be turned uphill, forming small terraces to catch and hold moisture. At the touch of a lever on the tractor, oil pressure in the hydraulic system instantly lifts or lowers either bottom of the plow.

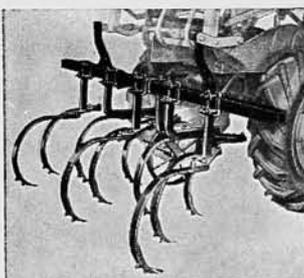
This is how A-C hydraulic-lift implements can help undo the damage of heavy rains that leach and harden soils. Mellow, enriching humus must be worked back into the land. Terraces must be built on steeper slopes.

The new Allis-Chalmers tractor-mounted field cultivator, moldboard and disc plows — all with hydraulic control — can give a life-saving lift to your land this year.

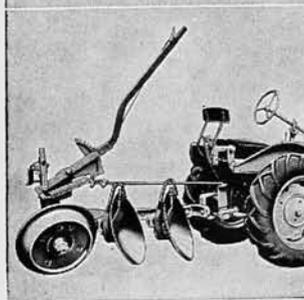


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2. A touch of the hydraulic control lever lifts the A-C tractor-mounted disc plow instantly . . . an especially valuable feature for terrace construction.

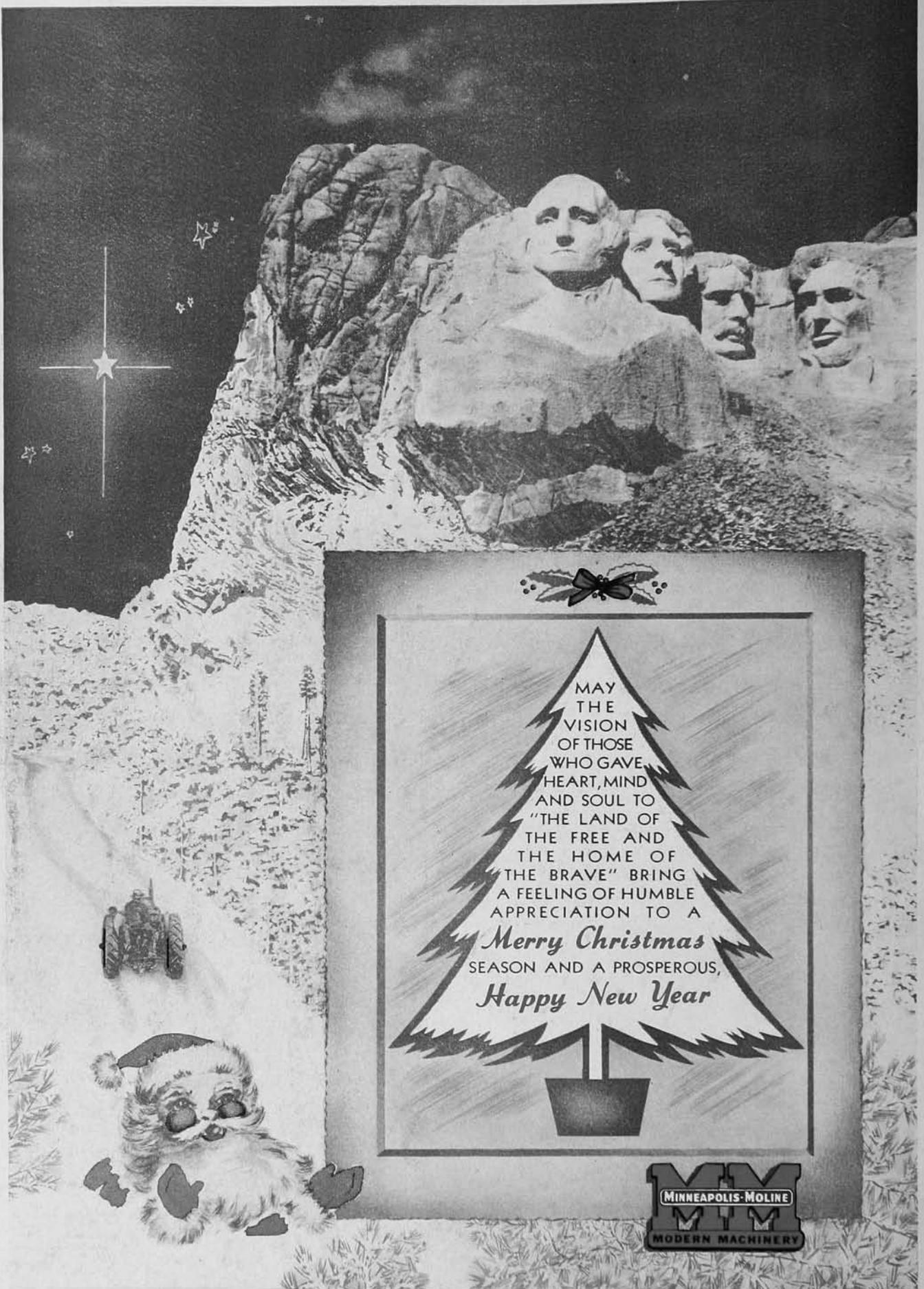
ALLIS-CHALMERS
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FLASH!

NEWS OF THE WEEK • MUSIC • MARKETS
THE NATIONAL FARM AND HOME HOUR
SATURDAY — NBC

Stone Hall

Ithaca, N.Y.



MAY
THE
VISION
OF THOSE
WHO GAVE
HEART, MIND
AND SOUL TO
"THE LAND OF
THE FREE AND
THE HOME OF
THE BRAVE" BRING
A FEELING OF HUMBLE
APPRECIATION TO A

Merry Christmas
SEASON AND A PROSPEROUS,
Happy New Year

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MODERN MACHINERY

The Cornell Countryman

Vol. XLV, Jan. 1948, No. 4



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Year's
Here!*



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CORNELL

Campus to GENERAL ELECTRIC

METEOROLOGICAL PROJECT ENGINEER

After keeping up with Patton, John Engstrom enjoys his G-E job of tracking "met" balloons

In February, 1946, after he had happily allowed himself to become "inactive" in the files of the Reserve Army Signal Corps, John Engstrom—a family man with two kids—went looking for his first career-size job.

He was able to rely on the help of an old friend—his knowledge of electronics.

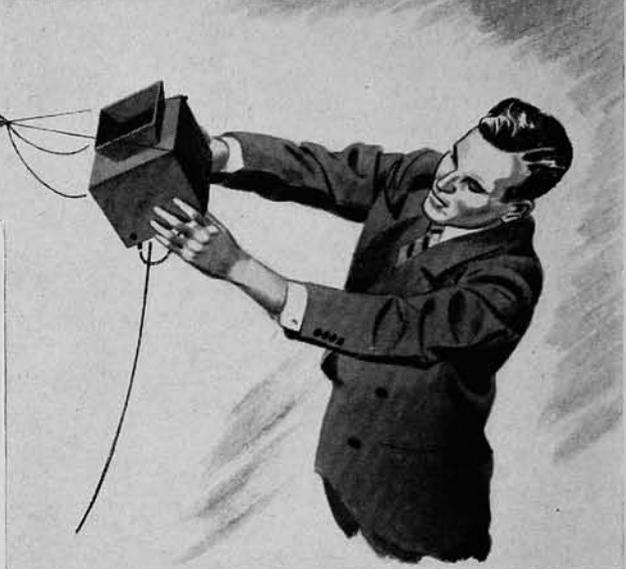
Ever since he started tinkering with radio sets in his teens, John had been doing things in electronics—and electronics had been doing things for him.

At the University of Minnesota he had earned part of his expenses by servicing radios between hours of studying for a degree in electrical engineering.

Going directly into the Army after his graduation in 1942, John had received further training in electronics at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, and had been sent on a seven-month electronics assignment to South America. Later he had been assigned to a Signal Corps communication team and had helped provide General George Patton's headquarters with communication during the final victorious drive into Germany. And after V-E Day he had been flown back to the States to head up an investigation team to study the propagation of microwaves in low level ducts over tropical waters.

John Engstrom found his career-size job at General Electric. Reporting to Electronics Park in Syracuse, N. Y., he spent a year in developmental engineering. Today, as project engineer for the Army-Navy Meteorological Program, he is in charge of developing meteorological tracking and measuring equipment—a solid foothold in an electronics future.

For your copy of "Careers in the Electrical Industry," write to Dept. 237-6, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.



John Engstrom admits that his attention perks up when he begins to think about electronics. He paid part of his college expenses at Minnesota servicing radios.



In the Army Signal Corps, he continued his work in electronics. His radio communications team helped keep channels open to Patton during the drive into Germany.

GENERAL  ELECTRIC

CHAMPION FARMER BUERMAN uses Firestone Champion Ground Grips on his tractors, because he knows they clean up to 100% more effectively, pull up to 62% more, last up to 91% longer, and roll smoother over highways.

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Champion Farmer
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FIFTY TONS OF CHERRIES! That is the average annual harvest of Champion Farmer Morris Buerman, Sodus, New York. His apple trees annually bear 12,000 bushels, and his peach trees, 1200 bushels. As "The Voice of Cherry Growers" on a series of radio broadcasts, Champion Farmer Buerman contributed much to increase the market demand for cherries, and to encourage growers to improve production methods and produce better quality fruit. The National Cherry Growers Association is an outgrowth of his local association in which he has been extremely active. As a leader in production, as well as in marketing methods, Champion Farmer Buerman naturally prefers Firestone Tires for his equipment.



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THERE'S A
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 EVERY WHEEL
 THAT ROLLS
 ON YOUR
 FARM



DELUXE CHAMPION PASSENGER **TRANSPORT TRUCK**

The League Looks Forward

DAIRY FARMING—like any business—cannot remain at a standstill. Dairymen must progress . . . develop new markets and products . . . consolidate past gains. Their future and their family's future is largely dependent upon their ability to cope with tomorrow's problems.

More than 27,000 dairy farmers in the Northeast today look to their League for future guidance in marketing their number 1 crop—milk.

They know, too, that their continued prosperity rests upon close cooperation with all farm families in the Northeast . . . upon the better understanding of their problems by consumers and business men . . .

and upon the careful training of rural youth in the business of dairying.

Here are the aims of more than 27,000 Dairymen's League members, as concretely expressed by their farmer owned-and-controlled cooperative:

- 1** To continue to work toward maintaining milk prices in the entire milkshed at a level sufficient to cover farmers' costs of production and give them a reasonable profit.
- 2** To develop new products and new markets and thus provide greater security for dairy farmers.
- 3** To develop additional marketing facilities toward the end that milk producers are assured of their fair share of the consumers' dollar.
- 4** To bring about a better understanding of farmers' problems by the consumers who buy their products, and by business men whose interests are closely related to agriculture.
- 5** To bring about closer cooperation among the farm families in the New York Milkshed, so that through unity they can more successfully meet their marketing problems.
- 6** To give more emphasis to the League as a democratic family organization, and give young rural people, through the Young Cooperators organization, training in cooperative activities, leadership and a better understanding of marketing problems.

The Dairymen's League Cooperative—through its 27,000 members—aims to promote a more prosperous and stable agriculture . . . one which will benefit the entire economy of the rural Northeast.



DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

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The Cornell Countryman

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Up to Us...

CONGRATULATIONS to the 12 students (nine from ag and three from home ec) who have successfully completed the competition and been elected to the staff of the COUNTRYMAN.

The new members of the editorial board are: Pete Coates '50; Ruth Dymes '50; Eleanor Marchigiani '50; Wilbur Pope, two year; and Don Richter '50.

Our photography board now includes: Sumner Griffin '50; Frank Simpson '51; and Ronald Ward '51.

The business board's recent additions are: Lee Argana '50; Edna Gillette '50; Douglas Lockwood '50; and Brian Nevin '50.

BUT WHERE DO WE GO in 1948?

The effort to improve our publication has been constant. We have good resources: an experienced staff regularly augmented by students who wish to gain experience; an interested and informed board of directors; an extension teaching staff willing to help; an abundance of potential material for articles; and a well-equipped office.

With these as a foundation, we—the staff and the student body—can have an even better magazine, if *all* of us contribute material and ideas freely.

It's up to us, the staff, to publish the magazine—but it's *up to us*, the whole student body, to make THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN a truly representative official student publication.

This is leap year, or so our calendar tells us. Getting a fine jump on the rest of the female population, Alice Tarbell tries her hand



at hooking some lucky man. Because she's a home ec, and a Cornell co-ed to boot, we think her chances are pretty good. Bob Clauson, our photography editor, took this candid shot just as the new year rolled in.

The Cornell Countryman is published monthly from October to May by students in the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics at Cornell University. Entered as second class matter at the Post Office, Ithaca, New York. Printed by Norton Printing Co. Subscription rate is \$1.25 a year or three years for \$2.50; single copies, 20 cents.

They Serve Agriculture



A County Agricultural Agent (left) visits one of "his" farmers.

NO group has worked harder and received less credit generally than our county agricultural agents. No group has done a better job and been less publicized. Their job is to help farmers to find better ways of doing their work and improving their living situation. These agents live in the counties and spend their entire time working with problems related to agriculture and community life. They work through committees and groups of leading citizens who determine the problems to be worked upon and, with the help of the agents, reach their own solution.

In their work the county agricultural agents in New York State are drawing upon the information available from a corps of subject-matter specialists located at the College of Agriculture at Cornell University. These specialists are close in touch with the research work being done by the Agricultural Experiment Stations at Ithaca and Geneva and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Thus the agents act as the interpreters of agricultural problems to the college and in turn relay the findings of research to the people of the State.

**New York State College of Agriculture
Cornell University**

Bugless Beauties

by Warren Wigsten '50

To attract attention, an insect must be destructive. A tiny Red Spider mite, while eating his breakfast of sap from the rose leaf, unintentionally destroys the beautiful flower. For this he does indeed attract attention, and before man gets through with him, sincerely wishes he had chosen to feed on Goldenrod.

Billion Dollar Industry

Flower growing in New York State is a billion dollar industry. One grower alone spent a half million dollars to install equipment for his tremendous enterprise. The damage done by such insect pests as the Red Spider mite on roses is of real concern to rose growers. These mites multiply rapidly and require only about a week to grow from the egg stage to adulthood. When grown, they puncture the under side of the leaf and suck the sap from the plant. Through these punctures the insects pass off injurious toxins which cause the leaves to yellow, curl up, and die. They also spin extensive webs and can literally cover the buds and leaves in a short time.

A very unusual pattern of reproduction may be shown by the Red Spider mite. If the female is not fertilized, all her eggs will hatch to be males. These males will then fertilize her and the next generation will be mixed male and female. Thus these latter have a father but no grandfather, and the same female for both mother and grandmother.

Work on Control

Julius Hoffman, a graduate student in Entomology at Cornell University, experimented this summer under the direction of Extension Entomologist Prof. William E. Blauvelt on new control methods. Mr. Hoffman and John Naegele, a junior in Entomology at Cornell, worked with growers in Elmira, Utica, and Newark, New York,

treating ranges with three new insecticides and comparing results. They also grew cultures of mites on rose plants in the Cornell insectary. Working in the fumigation chamber wearing protective clothing and gas masks, they tried out various dilutions of the insecticides to find out what proportions would give top results without damaging the roses.

Latest Insecticides

A new fumigant type, to be known as Thiophos 3422, proved to be the most effective, and Mr. Hoffman believes it is the best insecticide so far developed for the control of the Red Spider mite. It is applied as an aerosol. The powder is mixed with a compound which is liquid under pressure but which vaporizes when released from the container. The mist put out in this way is much finer than spray

and can be applied much more rapidly. While it takes eight hours to spray a green house with ordinary spray, the job can be done in ten minutes with 3422. The 3422 destroys the mites within 24 hours and will also kill many of the egg stages. It has no harmful effects on roses and will not bleach the buds or curl the leaves.

Mr. Hoffman is studying on a Fellowship awarded by "Roses Incorporated," an organization for the advancement of the rose industry. He is continuing the work on Red Spider mite control and is interested now in finding out how long the fumigant will last after application, and whether or not it can be used on food plants such as fruit.

Warren Wigsten '50 is an an hus major from Poughkeepsie, N. Y., who has been a steady contributor to the COUNTRYMAN.



John Naegele '49 applying Thiophos 3422 by means of liquified gas aerosol bomb for control of spider mite on roses in floriculture greenhouses at Cornell.

A Look at Farm Power . . .

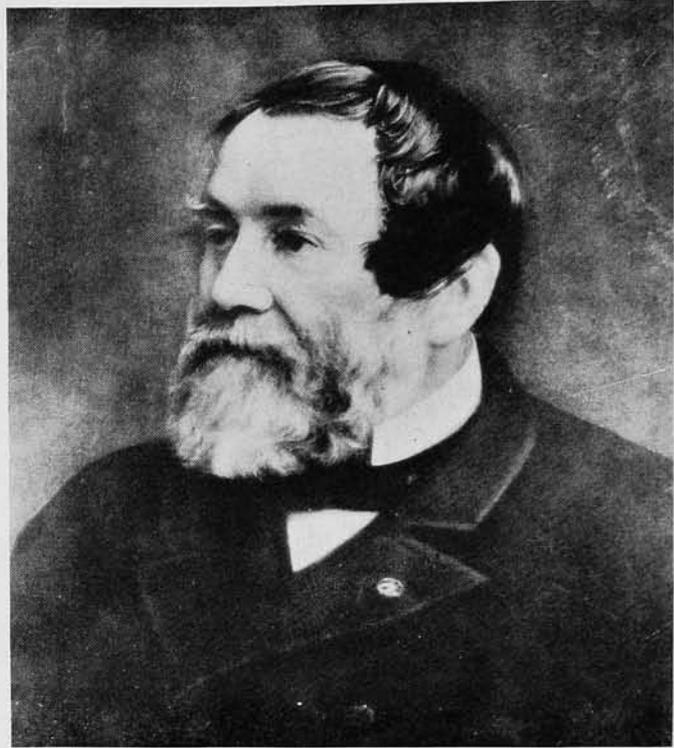
Today, as one drives through the extensive farmlands of America, the most striking characteristic of our modern agriculture is its relatively extreme mechanization. I say relatively because a few years hence we may look back on the decade 1940-1950 as only the beginning of modern farm use of power.

Early Progress

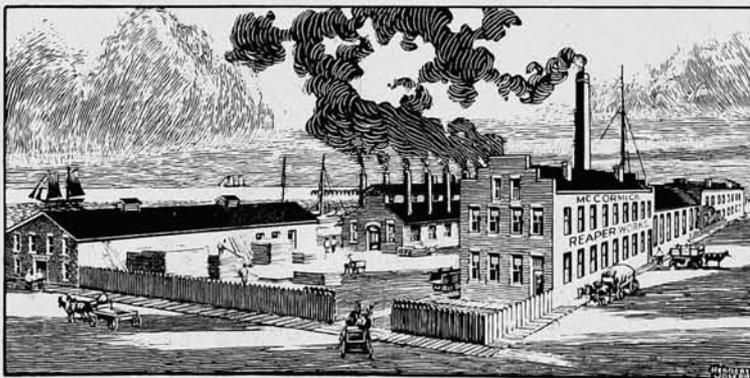
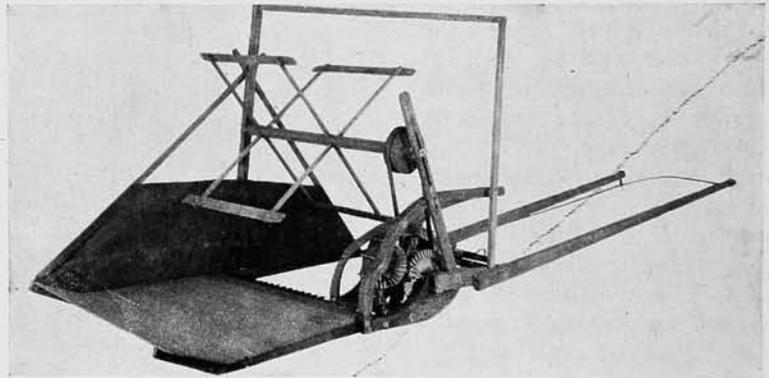
For many thousands of years prior to the 1800s there was little progress in farm machinery. The only significant advancements were the cradle and the moldboard plow. Animals and humans furnished the only form of farm power known.

The turning point came, however, a little over one hundred years ago when, on a hot day in July, 1831, Cyrus Hall McCormick demonstrated his first successful reaper. Production of this early model assumed significant proportions in 1847 when thirty-three workers in the first McCormick factory turned out 500 reapers for the 1848 harvest. In 1902, after the great harvester wars, McCormick's heirs joined Deering and four other competitors to form the International Harvester Company, which now leads the world in the manufacture of farm machinery.

During this 19th century, as farming became a business in its own right, the simpler farm machines, such as plows and harrows,



Cyrus Hall McCormick



McCormick Works, Chicago, 1847
Looking South towards the Chicago River

Cyrus Hall McCormick (*top*) invented the first reaper (*above*) 100 years ago. It was first manufactured in Chicago (*left*). The modern combine (*right*), which is so indispensable in harvesting the world's grain crop, was developed from this humble origin.

It's Come a Long Way

by Don Richter '50

were improved in design. The western expansion brought larger sizes of existing implements and there was steady improvement in the component materials, wood giving way to iron and later to steel. There was during this period, however, no progress in the basic power by which a farmer was able to do his work. A man's livelihood depended on his own muscles and those of his work animals.

The Mechanical Era

The invention of the steam engine brought to the American farmer the first of many complex machines. A farmer need not be very old to remember the coal-burning, water-devouring steam tractors that lumbered from farm to farm during the threshing season.

The life of this source of power was cut short, however, by the advent of the gas engine, which now provides the major part of our tractive and stationary farm power. In the wake of the first practical gasoline tractors came a steady improvement in the old farm implements and the introduction of several new ones. Steel gang plows now broke the prairie sod and a whole new array of machines designed for tractor power came into use.

In recent years the trend has been to mount implements on the

tractor itself where they can be easily controlled by hydraulic power generated by the tractor. There is also another tendency to combine several operations into one, as exemplified by the various grain, corn, potato, and root-crop harvesters.

Electrons at Work

No discussion of farm machinery would be complete without mention of that up-and-coming youngster, electricity. Besides furnishing our light and heat, it is being put to work in eliminating many time-consuming chores on the farm. The gutter cleaner and silo unloader are but the latest of the many uses of electricity, which already milks our cows, cools our milk, and elevates our hay and grain.

Looking Ahead

To many of us, such advancement is but a prelude to what is yet to come. If the present trend of a lower farm population continues, there will of necessity be rapid progress in our farm machinery, for we must feed an ever-growing population and an ever-larger industry in addition to certain portions of the rest of the world.

Don Richter '50 is an ag engineering major who has recently joined the staff of the COUNTRYMAN.



A symbol of progress: from the caveman's bare hands to the modern combine.

Ag-tivities

Ag-Domecon

Refreshments! Ask any Ag-Domecon Council member what went on at the last meeting, and even though there was a long business meeting, he'll tell you about the surprise Christmas party the executive committee gave for the members.

After he's told you about that, he'll mention the round and square dance the Council is sponsoring at the Straight February 21. Milly Bentley is in charge, with Ginny Elliot '49, Mary Farrell '50, Don House '51, and Doug Sergeant '49, assisting.

Pomology

A committee under the direction of Richard Lyman is preparing two exhibits for the New York State Horticultural Society, to be used at Rochester and Kingston in the latter part of January. One will show purification of air in apple storage by the activated charcoal method. The other will demonstrate chemical thinning of apple flowers.

About Students

Pat King, Spec., was high man in the Senior division of the Student Dairy Judging contest Dec. 13.

Donald Holmes '48, and Gloria Wilkes, Spec., were married at Sage Chapel December 18.

Ilene Smith, '48, had a poem entitled *Skiing* accepted for publication in the contest for collegiate poets sponsored by the National Association of Poetry.

Harry Underwood '51, was high man in the Junior Division of the Student Dairy Judging Contest December 13.

Maurice F. Switzer '47, recently married Phyllis Murphy of Ithaca. Maurice, who majored in floriculture, is working with Jackson and Perkins of Newark, New York, in the production of new varieties of perennials.

We appreciate your response to our new personal column. Please send any items you know of to Ag-tivities Editor, % CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, Roberts Hall, Ithaca, New York, or notify any staff member. —Ed.

(Please turn to page 15)

Introducing . . .



Clauson '50

Helen Corbett

Helen started her career at the University of Minnesota, leaving her home town of Minneapolis to delve into the world's knowledge of diatetics. After her first year she determined to follow in the footsteps of her parents and grandfather and attend Cornell.

Helen states that Cornell seems to have a livelier spirit, a better-balanced social life, and a superior system of dormitories, but adds that there are too many required courses.

Her ability and pleasing manner have made Helen a well-known personality on campus. In her sophomore year she was on the Straight Browsing Library Committee, and now includes Arete, Pan-Hellenic Council, and Omicron Nu in her activities. As vice-president of WSGA, she handles the coordination of activities of sorority and independent women.

A member of Sigma Kappa, Helen is now realizing her desire for a knowledge of diatetics and is enthused about a position as a dietician in the commercial field following graduation. In this field her skill and finesse are certainly applied quite differently, and perhaps more constructively, than the skill of her cousin, "Gentleman Jim" Corbett, one-time boxing champ. —D.R.

The first bull over a ton to take to the air was Argilla Bell Boy, an 8-year-old Guernsey sire, who was recently shipped by plane from Oklahoma to New York.



Clauson '50

Ernest Schaufler

Ernie "Dan'l Boone" Schaufler won't explore the wilds of Kentucky and shoot "bars", but he'll be just as much a pioneer as the famous sharpshooter. A senior in Ag, Ernie plans to go into extension work in floriculture, one of the newest fields in American agriculture.

Under a system similar to the county agricultural agent program, floriculture agents will aid operators of large greenhouses in the big flower growing counties of New York.

Ernie, who hails from Dunkirk, N. Y., has not been wasting his time here at Cornell. In fact, it looks as if he'll need a whole page in the *Cornellian* for his achievements. Besides serving as Advertising Manager of the COUNTRYMAN, he is vice-president of both the Floriculture and Sears Scholarship Clubs and a member of Honun-de-Kah, 4-H, Grange, and Ag-Domecon.

He is a member of the Junior Potato and Vegetable Growers, which recently sent a team to Jackson, Mississippi. Last summer, Chautauqua Institution claimed his services.

The beckoning finger of Uncle Sam caught Ernie's eye after his sophomore year and he left for the wars in 1943. He spent three years in the army—first in the Army Specialized Training Program and then overseas in Europe. He came out with sergeant's stripes earned in the engineers, to resume his studies and many activities at Cornell. E.R.



Clauson '50

Frances Young

From animal husbandry to atomic bombs is quite a change—especially for one of the "weaker" sex. Yet, that's just what Fran Young did in 1945, in the spring of her sophomore year. Fran, on a year's leave of absence, went to Oak Ridge, Tenn. as a chemical analyst in the plants where the atomic bomb was being produced. There it was her job to analyze rubber gloves, shoes, and other articles of clothing worn by employees on the job, as well as floor sweepings and regular salvage samples for traces of uranium.

Fran was raised on a farm near Lockport, N.Y., where she developed a herd of sixteen registered Ayrshire cattle. Despite leanings toward chemistry and explosives, Fran has become a regular ag student here, majoring in an hus.

Before going to Tennessee, she held the Robert Adams Memorial Scholarship, was on the Browsing Library committee, an active member of the Young Co-operators, and on the Cornell team which won the national *Hoard's Dairyman* Judging Contest. A member of Sigma Kappa, Fran is now on the art staff of the COUNTRYMAN, chairman of publicity for the Round-up Club, and co-chairman of the social service committee in the Wesley church group.

An ardent believer in country life, Fran plans to put her accumulated knowledge of scientific agriculture and rural sociology into practical application soon after graduation. —J.W.

Coed in English Land Army

by Sylvia Colt '49



Ivan Bigalow

Clauson '50

"Red" or "Ivy" are two natural nicknames for this genial fellow student from Ticonderoga, N. Y. Some girls know him as "that good looking red head who assisted in Agricultural Engineering 10 last year." Some of the men know him as the fellow who assisted in Agricultural Engineering 40 a few years ago. Many know him either as President of the Forest Home Young People's Group, Social Chairman of Alpha Zeta, or as a member of Wesley Foundation, Round-Up Club, Ho-Nun-de-Kah, Grange, FFA, or as a member of some intramural football, baseball or basketball team. All who know him enjoy his unflinching good humor and dry wit.

Ivan started his college life in 1939 as a Chem Engineer. Since then he has transferred to the Ag College, taken two leaves of absence, spent some time in the army and made a host of friends at Cornell.

He will receive his B.S. in February, but as yet is undecided as to whether he should enter grad school, accept one of several jobs he has been offered—or get married. (He considers that a full time job.)

Whatever he does he will take with him a multitude of good wishes and no small amount of what it takes to succeed in his chosen field.

—G.S.C.

Cornell's agricultural economists say 1948 is a year for farmers to be cautious in their operations.

The Women's Land Army Hostel to which Phyllis Roberts and I have become attached, for a month, is in a small village called Mortimer. Naturally this name reminds some of us of Mortimer Snerd, and gives us just the correct hayseed feeling. The village boasts of five pubs and four stores, foremost of which is the fish and chips shop.

Our hostel, Strathfield house, is a great, square brick affair looming up from behind a holly hedge. It is characterized by its austerity of furniture and great cleanliness. All the inside walls are covered with a cream colored paper splashed with faded orange. The floors are wide wood planks. The ground floor contains the recreation room where a "wireless" sits in silent severity on a dark wood table and a number of nondescript arm chairs encircle a small fireplace. Blackout curtains still hang at the windows and no pictures relieve the flatness of the walls. The dining room contains four long tables seating six each, and its walls are covered only with notices about saving bread. Traveling down a dark corridor one reaches the most important room of all, the kitchen. It is one of the brightest rooms in the house and whenever unlocked is full of girls preparing little snacks from the stores that are set out.

The bedrooms are brighter than the downstairs because many bright bed spreads, donated by the Canadian Red Cross, cover the beds. On the whole there are six land girls in a room, each occupying a berth in one of the three double decker bunks.

One eats rather well at the hostel since there are only twenty four persons to cook for, and agricultural workers get extra rations. Food consists largely of bread and potatoes, very little milk and not too much meat or vegetables. One does not go hungry, and even eats better than at most other places, except perhaps on a private farm. Each girl has a little tin with her emblem, (X or initials, whichever the case may be) in which she is

given her weekly sugar ration. This she can dole out to herself as she likes—use it all on her cornflakes one day or throughout the whole week. Unless this tin is kept in her room except when in use, the sugar is likely to disappear mysteriously. Once a month each girl gets a one pound jar of marmalade which she hoards carefully. My marmalade was downed in one night of folly, but my second issue lasted a full week and was finally finished by some visiting Frenchmen.

The hostel is managed by a warden, in this case a Mrs. Brown, who is helped by a number of women who work in the kitchen and do the tidying up in the rooms.

Rules about the correct time to be in the house are even more complicated here than at Cornell. Hours vary from 9:15 p.m. on Monday (presumably to enable us to recover from our wild weekends) to midnight on Saturday.

Of course the most interesting things about the hostel are the girls living there. One of them spoke of their feelings toward us: "The thing we most resent about you is your security. Most of us here are misfits, can't get on at home, have no home, so that we make this one." It is rather appalling, yet fascinating, to hear the life story of some of these girls, not only their life during the war but before it even began.

"Nodge" is a Londoner through and through, whose father was out of work for eight years and whose mother scrubbed floors and still scrubs them. Nodge was one of the many thousands evacuated to a wonderful home during the Battle of Britain. "Smashing great house,

(Please turn to page 13)

Sylvia Colt, '49 Ag, is our foreign correspondent. She has been in England since last June, doing her bit to pull John Bull out of his agricultural slump. Sylvia will return to Cornell this spring after having made an eight months' observation of food production conditions in the British Isles.

Cayuga's Little Fishes

by Gordon D. Rapp '49

Little did the founders of Cornell dream at the time of their selection of a site for this University, that their choice would enable the carrying on of important experiments in which our own Cayuga Lake would play a prominent part.

Cornell University is in a strategic location for the study of fresh water fishery problems, since Cayuga Lake, and its sister Finger Lakes provide a unique association of standing waters. The tributary streams, besides playing an important part in the life history of some of the lake fish, also offer an opportunity for field work on trout streams.

Method

Since 1941, the Laboratory of Limnology and Fisheries in the Department of Entomology, under the direction of Dr. Dwight A. Webster, has been engaged in a study of the smallmouth bass in Cayuga Lake. Thus far the field work has centered at Flat Rock, an important fall fishing area at this end of the lake, and Taughannock Creek, the site of a spawning run in the spring. Both these localities are on the west shore, about 1½ miles apart. An important phase of the work, accomplished by tagging the fish, lies in determining the amount of movement of bass populations between, as well as away from, these two areas.

Small serially numbered metal or celluloid tabs are attached to the jaw or back of the fish. In the case

of small hatchery-reared fingerlings, on the other hand, a fin or part of the jaw is cut off to make identification possible.

31,600 Specimens

Most of the recovered bass thus treated—about 1,600 have been tagged and 30,000 have been marked to date—were recaptured in the general area from which they were released, although a few bass apparently developed a wanderlust and swam ten to 25 miles to the north before being caught. One unusual individual appeared to be running a taxi service between Flat Rock and Taughannock: originally tagged at the latter point in June, 1946, it was caught and released no less than four times, being too small to be legally kept, at Flat Rock in the fall of the same year. Then in August of 1947 it was caught for the sixth and last time back at Taughannock. Unfortunately it had attained the legal length of ten inches by this time and was not released again.

Other Factors Studied

Growth, another feature under study, is determined by the size of scales which are examined under the microscope. It has been found that it takes about 4 growing seasons for a Cayuga bass to reach legal size, and about 10 to 11 years for them to attain 3 or 4 pounds,—the kind that fishermen start bragging about. Different rates of growth exist in different portions of

the lake, and variations also occur from season to season.

The marked fingerlings contribute information on movement as well as growth, but their real importance is to supply an estimate of the efficiency of artificial stocking, or just how many additional bass this stocking program provides for the frying pan.

Trout, Too

By far the greater part of Cayuga Lake is best suited for cold water-loving species like the trout, which is also getting its share of attention in the studies at Cornell. The work is being carried on along the same general pattern as that followed for bass, with over 36,000 lake trout and 17,000 rainbow trout having been marked and released in the lake so far. The rainbow trout is the faster growing and more spectacular of the two species. It runs up the tributaries to spawn in the early spring and it is there that it attracts most of the attention of fishermen.

Cooperation

Cornell University is cooperating with the New York State Conservation Department and the U. S. Fishing and Wildlife Service in
(Please turn to page 15)

Gordon D. Rapp '49, has branched out from his major interest, poultry, to write this article. Heretofore his main acquaintance with the genus *Pisces* has been in filets.

Trying their luck far below Cornell.



"Where Will I Stand, After This War?"

"The big job is to win the war and get the boys home. But afterwards—will I be ready for Peace, when it comes? Will my family be on solid ground, or will I have got myself into deep water somehow?"

Questions like these face all of us as we are swept along by the wild forces of war. We are laying the ground work right now for what comes later. Let us plan wisely.

This year most farmers will work harder than ever before in their lives. The national farm income will soar to a record-high level. It is war income, and history shows that *war prosperity is temporary*. War profits must be handled with care!

In the farmer's pattern for Peace, these are sound rules to follow:

Buy War Bonds. Buy them for the duration, and to hold. They are our best investment in America's future and in our own personal future.

Pay Off Indebtedness. Be free of old obligations—ready for the needs of a post-war world.

Avoid Land Speculation. Beware of the gamble that may lead to grief, as it led so many farm families into years of trouble after the last war. Already there are signs that this hard chapter in farm history is repeating itself. Buy only land you can use and pay for.

Grade Up Your Livestock. Take this opportunity to cull out scrub and low-grade animals. Replace the culls with better stock, through breeding, and by use of better sires. Fewer and better animals are more profitable than many mongrels. Scrub cows and hogs demand about as much feed, shelter, and fencing as the best of stock, and take work and time that you can use more profitably. Improve your herds and flocks now and lay the foundation for prosperity in the years to come. * *

In the 112-year history of INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER, five wars have interrupted the march of American farming. Each was followed by wonderful progress. When this global conflict ends, Harvester will face tremendous new problems.

Today we work for Victory, building weapons for the fighting front and for the food front. But we are also able to give some thought to designing new power and equipment, making post-war plans for farming. We pledge to work out our program for Peace *with the farmer's best interests always in mind*. The management and employes of International Harvester look forward to the day when they can devote all their energies again to the service of this nation at peace.

VICTORY—What then?

THIS MESSAGE from Harvester has special meaning for all agricultural college students. Post-war agriculture will look to you for leadership. Train yourselves now for that responsibility and opportunity. Apply your knowledge of better farm methods to post-war food production trends. As America's leading manufacturer of food production equipment, we urge you to complete your college work, if at all possible. Whether you do or not, there'll be no question where you will stand, after this war. You'll stand ready with modern power farming equipment to do your part in shaping America's great farming future!

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

America's Leading Manufacturer of Food Production Equipment

F N 260 - à la Carte

by Anne Dickinson '49

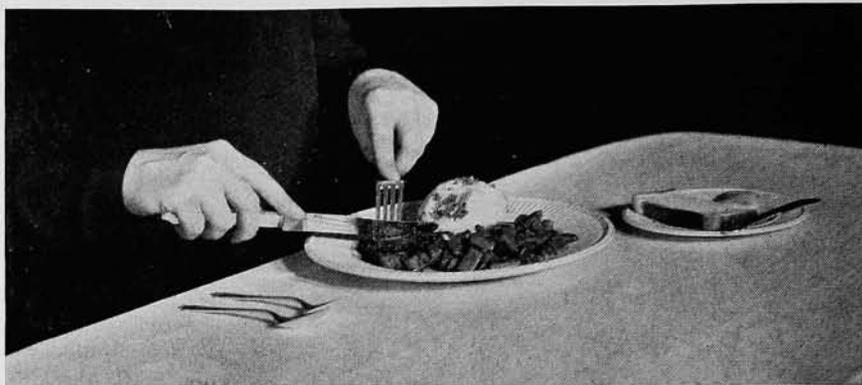
"My mother never went to the College of Home Economics and she's a wonderful cook. Seems to me you girls are just wasting four years learning to do something anyone could just naturally do." That is what an Ag student said to me the other day. So I really started to think about it. Was he right? Were we foods majors wasting our time "learning to cook?"

After much thought and serious deliberation, I reached the conclusion that cooking classes were not a waste of time. For example let's take F.N.260, popularly known as Meal Planning. And meal planning in a broad sense is exactly what it is. The girls taking this course plan and prepare several different types of meals emphasizing the organization and management of time, money and energy. For every meal prepared in laboratory, from simple breakfasts to formal dinners, each student must know the cost of every ingredient, the time required for each product and how this meal fits in nutritionally with the day's and the week's menus.

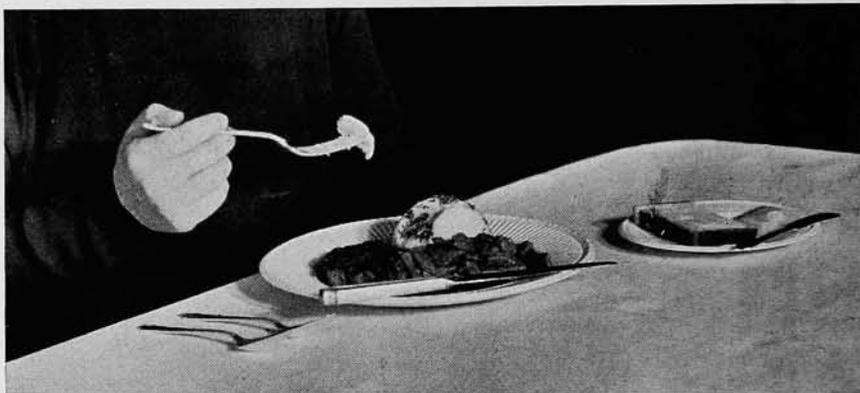
A knowledge of food costs and marketing is stressed by the instructor of the course, Mrs. Foster, an assistant professor in the College. She feels that one basis for good, well balanced meals is a thorough knowledge of all the aspects of food purchasing. Students learn to read labels, compare weights, cost, and quality before buying, thus developing their sense of value and discrimination.

During the course of the term the girls plan a week's menus for persons of different income levels. One of the projects this term was planning meals for an elderly couple on a budget of \$3.00 a week per person. Impossible as it sounds, these girls did it—complete with variety, tastiness and nutritive value. In a plan of this sort, one also needs to know the exact amounts required in each recipe used. Thus, during the term each student compiles and knows quite a complete set of recipes which will be invaluable when the girls themselves are home-makers.

(Please turn to page 16)



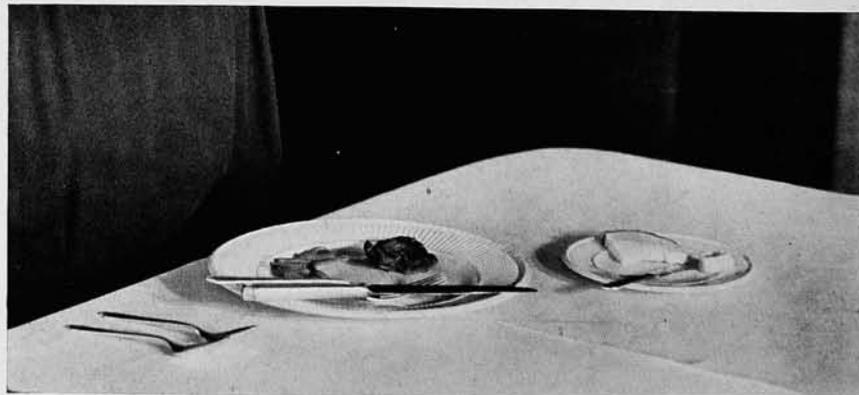
Will her home-cooked meal be good?



The first bite.



My that was good!



So was the dessert!

Coed In Land Army

(Continued from page 9)

super parks, they gave us nearly everything we wanted." She was however, so used to the noise of London, to eating fish and chips instead of anything substantial, that she did nothing but plague her foster parents until she was sent home. She's now nineteen, has been in the Land Army for one year, and at work since she was thirteen.

Another person at the hostel is Mary, a great hulk of a girl, whose father is dead and whose mother is a warden in Hollawat prison for women. Mary had a smashing time during the war, "It was awful, but I had the best time of me life." She described the first Buzz Bomb she ever saw and how she reacted so bitterly against the Germans, "Spit in their eye I would have." At present she's engaged to a German P.O.W. and is just as crazy over "Me old Fritz" as is any Delta Gamma girl over a Chi Phi.

Ella is a relief milker; that is she goes to a station of farms and relieves the cowman from his chores. A very lovely girl, she hates the

hostel and works too hard. She also spent most of the blitz in London, biking to work each day until her bike was blown from beneath her and all she could find was the bell.

These then are the girls, the ones described are the best of the lot. Most of the others are those who give the land army its bad name. The surprising thing about them is their likeness to a group of college girls. Though most of them never went to school beyond the age of 14, they talk about the same things, seem interested in the same things as is any typical corridor of girls. Perhaps this is an indictment against college education for women, in that it fails to broaden their outlook. Perhaps it just proves that girls are alike the world around.

These girls mostly do gang work, going out in the vans each morning, returning at 5:30 or 6. They must work a minimum of 48 hours a week and are required to do over-time during the peak seasons when so requested. They average about 2 pounds (8 dollars) per week over and above their board, which comes to 1 pound 5 shillings, or 5 dollars.

For recreation the girls entertain troops from a nearby camp. Some of the boys take the girls to one of the pubs for a game of darts, a chandy and a chat. Others queue up outside the fish and chip shop, while the rest relax in the recreation room, listen to dance music, and "shoot the breeze." At closing hour the door of the hostel much resembles Risley's main entrance in that it tempts one to throw water bombs.

It's a good place, this hostel, especially for a short stay. A long stay would soon cause one to become nothing but an eating, sleeping, chatting automaton, for one has little chance for reading or studying here. It's a friendly place where one is soon taken into the fold and called "Love" and "Duck," and treated with directness and sincerity. It's a place which brings out the best and the worst, for here one is subjected to the many petty trials which arise from living and working closely together; yet one is also required to arise to the need for workers to sow, tend and reap the harvest, which Britain so urgently needs in her hour of crisis.

TURN YOUR USED BOOKS INTO GOOD COIN !

It pays you to sell the books you will not need again, and you can put the money into other books or supplies.

How much you receive for a book, depends entirely on its salability. If the book is used in the second semester, we pay one-half price for it. If not used again, its value naturally is not as high.

But in any event, turn the books in while they have value and do not wait until the edition is changed and the book becomes worthless.

Secure your textbooks for the second term early and avoid the rush. We will be glad to help you if you know what courses you are going to take.



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Former Student Notes

1947

Mary Driscoll is a social worker with the Travelers Aid Society in New York City.

Myrene Gray is teaching on the Navajo Indian Reservation at Toadlena, New Mexico.

Lewis Lichtman is taking a management training program with the Kroger Company, Detroit.

Gustav Papanek, a graduate student at Harvard, is studying agricultural economics.

Lois Rabenstein is doing statistical work for the Department of Agriculture and Markets in Albany.

Niels Robinson works at the Hillview Ranch, Oakdale, Washington as a herdsman of purebred Herefords.

1943

Ben Miles is a field operator with the Comstock Canning Corporation, Newark, N.Y.

Walter Stern has managed the Borden Home Farm at Wallkill, New York, for four years.

Ag-tivities

(Continued from page 7)

Home Ec Club

Plans are being made for the sale of lost and found articles collected during the past few years in Martha Van Rensselaer. The money raised in this project will assist a home economics college in Germany which the club will adopt.

The first issue of the home economics monthly newspaper will be published the first of next term. Virginia Taylor is editor of the publication which will carry college, social, educational, departmental, faculty news, student's features, and a list of vocational speakers coming to the campus.

Sears

Sears Scholarship Club will hold a meeting on January 18, which all members are requested to attend. A dance is planned for early in February in conjunction with the Ag-Domecon Council.

AGR

AGR added another honor to its already long list when Dick Darley—a pledge this fall—won the hard fought battle for presidency of the Class of '51.

Plans for renewing their annual fall formal house party, have already taken root. The Cornell and imported coeds, will be dancing to the strains of Dick Flight's orchestra on January 22nd.

AZ

Speaking of house parties, Alpha Zeta will reinstate its formal this fall on January 24th. Dick Flight and his orchestra will be on hand to provide the dance tunes.

Cayuga's Fishes

(Continued from page 10)

carrying out these and other fishery investigations. Local fishermen have also shown considerable interest in the program and form an important link in contributing information essential to the studies.

Dr. Webster hopes that this long-term investigation will yield more information on the present stocking program, and that the results obtained may ultimately be used to reduce the average time to catch a legal bass at Flat Rock, about four hours, to a less discouraging time interval.

ORNITHOLOGY

Laboratory Notebook

THE FIFTH EDITION of the *Ornithology Laboratory Notebook* has been simplified to the extent of omitting all but the essentials of an elementary college course, so as not to confuse the beginner with extraneous details not essential to his early progress in ornithology. The keys have been enlarged to include all the Orders and Families of North American birds, and the outline drawings have been augmented with drawings of species from all parts of North America. The migration data on birds has also been brought up-to-date in accordance with recent findings.

A feature of this notebook has always been the 187 outline drawings of birds, mostly by Louis Agassiz Fuertes, with maps to indicate distribution, and data to be filled in by the student.

Arthur A. Allen, the author of the *Notebook*, is Professor of Ornithology in Cornell University, and is the author of several books on birds including *American Bird Biographies*, *The Golden Plover and Other Birds*, and *The Book of Bird Life*.

Contents. *Topography of the Bird—Feather Tracts of the Bird—Parts of the Feather—Skeleton of the Bird—Keys to the Orders of North American Birds—Keys to the Families of Birds Found in North America—Keys to the Nests of the Commoner Summer-Resident Birds of Northeastern North America—Summer and Winter Ranges of North American Birds—Life History and Identification Charts—Plate of Egg Shapes—Check Lists of Birds of Eastern North America.*

8½ x 11 inches * 265 pages * \$4.00

Comstock Publishing Co., Inc.

ITHACA, N. Y.



(Continued from page 12)

Time, in meal planning, as in everything else, is of great importance. Much as we may like to cook, no one, not even a foods major, wants to spend her entire life in the kitchen. The aim of thoughtful planning is to have delicious, attractive meals, using as little time and energy as possible, and wasting none. This is done in laboratory by making a time schedule and correlating the various products to be prepared so that each is ready at the proper time. The

time schedule, of course, is dependent upon the menu, so when making menus, the girls are taught to consider carefully time requirements. So again, a knowledge of recipes is most helpful.

Table service and etiquette are not neglected in F.N. 260. The students have the chance to select various china, linen and silver combinations for their meals and learn which best suits their tastes and menus.

The atmosphere in which a meal is eaten may make an otherwise delicious meal drab and ordinary.

Therefore, every girl taking the course must develop the art of carrying on a pleasant conversation at the dinner table. (Food as a topic is taboo.)

The man who marries an F.N. 260 student will not only be assured of having delicious, wholesome meals—kind to his pocket book and served on time, but he will have a good conversationalist across the table from him and a companion who won't have to spend all of her time in the kitchen.

Do I think "cooking" classes are a waste of time? Of course not!

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ALMOST EVERY DAY.**

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On The Campus

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317 E. State St.

Ithaca, N. Y.



Set Your Sights on the High Producer

● The more cow-feed costs, and the higher farm wages go, the more milk a cow must give to pay for her keep and care. Only a high producer can earn her way plus a profit for her owner.

It's the same way with the farmer himself, or his hired man. How much he can earn depends mainly on how much he produces in a season, and that is measured pretty much by the amount of farm work he can do in an hour, day after day.

It long has been customary to talk in terms of yields per acre. *Today we need to talk in terms of yields per man.* Better farm animals and better crop varieties add materially to the yield per man, but the thing that really multiplies a man's capacity to produce is modern farm machinery.

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With the Case forage harvester one man in one hour cuts, chops and loads 10 or 12 tons of corn for silage. Fitted with windrow pick-up, the same machine chops and loads green hay for silage, cured hay for mow storage, combined straw for bedding.



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Engineered into every product that bears the MM trade-mark, is the *dependability, utility and all around economy* that farmer-businessmen know they can rely upon when they purchase *quality* MM Modern Machines, Tractors and Power Units . . . That's why they are willing to wait longer and get more when they get MM!



MINNEAPOLIS-MOLINE
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The

Vol. XLV, Feb. 1948, No. 5

Cornell Countryman



*Veteran's
Family*

20c
a copy

Campus to GENERAL ELECTRIC

ENGINEERING NEW LAMPS

His "Chaff" dispenser helped foil Nazi radar;
Today Con Bechard worries over G-E Circlines.

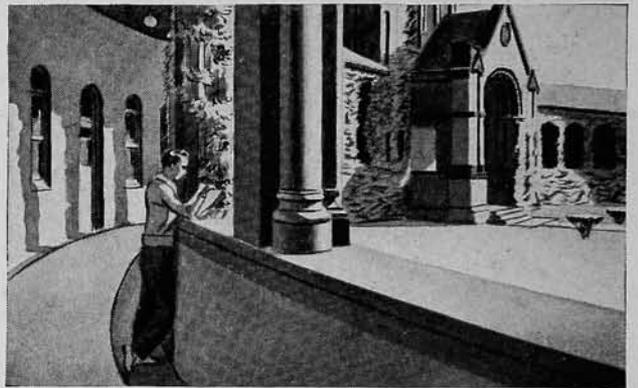
"When I came back to General Electric after getting my Army discharge," Conrad Bechard says, "the thing that impressed me most was the way the personnel people said, 'What would you like to do?' The way they said it meant very clearly that if there was any special field that interested me, they'd try to see that I got a crack at it."

Con had an answer ready. He had heard a lot about Nela Park, General Electric's "University of Light" in Cleveland, Ohio, center of research aiming at the broadening of man's knowledge of light and lighting. "I'd like to go to Nela Park," he said.

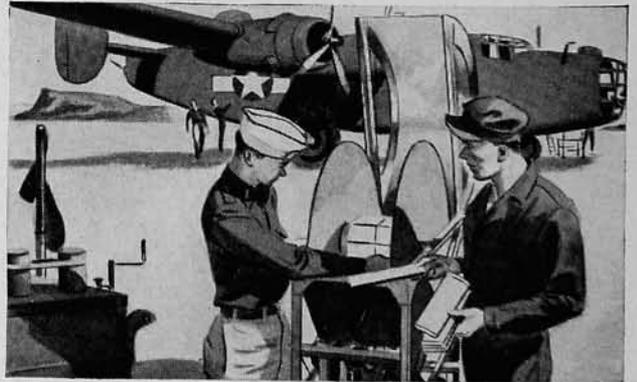
It was a big leap for him. He was asking for an assignment in a field in which he had had no previous training. In earning his electrical engineering degree at Union College, Con had concentrated on engineering fundamentals rather than on any special field. Going on "Test" with General Electric after his graduation in 1941, he had drawn assignments testing magnetometer detectors in Schenectady, time switches at West Lynn, constant current transformers at the Lynn River Works. In the Army he had worked in electronics, and had won the Bronze Star for his invention of a "Chaff" dispenser used to upset enemy radar. Nela Park and lighting would be totally new experiences.

But Personnel said Okay. By December, 1945, Con was orienting himself in Cleveland, working on his first lighting assignments. In the two years since he came to Nela Park, Conrad Bechard has contributed to better production machinery for making the new circular fluorescent lamps known as Circlines, and has helped improve their quality and life.

For your copy of "Careers in the Electrical Industry," write to Dept. 237-6, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.



Aided by an Armstrong Scholarship, Conrad Bechard studied electrical engineering at Union College in Schenectady. He went on "Test" with General Electric in 1941.



Bechard served in the Army Signal Corps in England and Italy. For his invention of the "Chaff" dispenser shown above, he received the Bronze Star.

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Just one year ago in our advertising we said that "Beacon Complete Starting Ration is now better than it ever was" mainly because of "a new, scientifically tested and practically proved proportion and assortment of Amino Acids . . . so essential to the healthy growth of your chicks." We asked you to try it and prove it for yourself. And you did. Users were most enthusiastic in their praise.

Now Beacon Complete Starting Ration is even better than it was last year. Again we say—Try it and let results convince you.

Feed it for the first 8 weeks with grit and water—no other supplements. For the 7th and 8th week, add grain.

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OUR COVER sledding party consists of Steve, Martha, and Mrs. Murray, family of veteran Ralph Murray, Hotel '49. The Murrys come from just outside Boston, Mass. They are proud of little Martha who won first prize in a beauty contest recently sponsored by the Veteran's Wives Committee, and of Steve, who received the second prize. For more about veterans, turn to page 7.

Photograph by Gordon D. Rapp '49

The Cornell Countryman

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Up to Us

The school year of 1947-1948 is the heyday of the social chairman. Never before has there been such great club activity on our upper campus. Never before have such large groups with so varied interests assembled at Cornell. And never before has there been so great an attempt to draw students into these organizations.

Posters are the most common medium of disseminating news of these activities, a fact to which any of our overburdened bulletin boards will gladly testify.

In bidding for the attention of the students, placards of tremendous dimensions have made their appearance, reducing the available space to so great an extent that something *must* be done to change the situation.

There are three possible remedies to alleviate this congestion. The first is to erect more bulletin boards to take care of the overflow. This would accomplish the purpose, but would hardly be feasible. Not only would they detract from the appearance of our buildings, but lack of usable wall space would veto such a proposal.

Another potentiality not yet attempted on the campus is that of skywriting. We would run into competition with Pepsi-Cola there, so that's out.

Since we will *not* have more bulletin boards at our disposal, and since we have competition in the heavens, why not limit the size of the many notices which now clutter the available facilities? A 10" x 13" poster is sufficient to carry the message: anything in excess is unnecessary.

Let the Ag-Domecon Council pass, and strictly enforce legislation to forbid tacking up on the ag campus any poster exceeding 130 square inches.

Lately the rights of the bulletin board have been severely abused. It's *up to us* to remedy this situation by having standardized poster sizes, so that all organizations—as well as the little fellows who “wish to share plane ride to Buffalo next week-end”—may have a fair chance at displaying their wares.



94 Million Dollars Worth "Ain't Hay"

That's the dollar value of the 6,300,000 ton hay crop in New York State. Not only does this State rank number 1 among all the states in the production of hay, but cabbage, onions, sweet corn, cauliflower, beets and ducks can be added to the list. Moreover, she ranks second in dairy products (greatest dollar value crop by far), apples and grapes raised, carrots, bees, maple sirup, and the dollar value of Irish potatoes (3rd in their production.)*

Yes, with huge production and with farms valued at almost a million dollars, New York State's agriculture *is* a major industry. And allied with this great industry are the research, extension and resident instruction staffs at Cornell that have as their goal an even more attractive, brighter future for agriculture.

New York State College of Agriculture Cornell University

*Figures from 1940 census.

Research Pays Off

by Gordon D. Rapp '49

Near the upper end of Tower Road looms a large, forbidding, red brick structure which looks deserted to most Cornell students, but which actually houses the active research units and offices of the U.S. Plant, Soil, and Nutrition Laboratory.

One of the nine regional laboratories provided for in an Act of Congress, it was established in Ithaca in 1939 under the Agricultural Research Administration, in such a way that it cooperates not only with Cornell University, but also with state experiment stations throughout the country.

What It Does

The overall purpose of the laboratory program is to improve the health and performance of people and farm animals by learning how to provide them with a food supply of higher nutritional value. It is well known that much can be accomplished through the conservation of nutrients in processing,

storing, and cooking. An even larger contribution to better nutrition can now be visualized by the attainment of knowledge which will make possible an increase in the nutritional quality of foods as they are produced.

How It Does It

Since the occurrence of nutritional troubles in either plants or animals is obviously the most reliable indicator of soil deficiencies, the laboratory has made considerable effort to locate and map such troubles and to determine the soil factors associated with them.

The result of this first step has been a series of experiments. For example, the effect of fertilization with phosphorous on the nutritive value of the crop, other than an increase in its phosphorous content, has been studied in the last four years. Similarly, the importance of cobalt for livestock was examined.

The Federal Laboratory on the upper campus.

Tomatoes

Among the most fascinating of the crop studies is that of the vitamin C content of tomatoes, which was found to vary widely in different localities. The first phase of this project was to grow these plants in pure nutrient solution cultures. The supply of each mineral was carefully regulated, ranging from deficient to excessive amounts, yet even such wide variations had little effect on the vitamin C in the tomatoes. Similar experiments were then made with plants grown in soils brought to Ithaca from Wyoming, California, and Wisconsin, where the vitamin C content of the crop differed. The same negative results were obtained: there were no differences in the amount of vitamin C in the tomatoes.

It was found, however, that the vitamin C content could be regulated by the amount of light supplied in special chambers where temperature and humidity remained

(Continued on page 18)



Salads Without Soil

by Jean Lawson '50

On Ascension Island in the Atlantic and on Iwo Jima in the Pacific, celery whose clean roots have never touched the earth and tomatoes whose plants have been set in volcanic cinders or gravel, are being grown. Fed by chemical solutions, these and other hydroponic



The Quartermaster Corps of the Army has developed a process to supply fresh vegetables to soldiers located in remote areas. Their hydroponic gardens will yield millions of pounds of fresh vegetables when the final crops are harvested. Crops are fed two or three times a day with a bath of the nutrient solution. After the solution flows from one section to the other, it is drained back into the tank in the foreground.

gardens in British Guiana, China, and Japan are supplying our occupation forces with fresh perishable vegetables where transportation difficulties, lack of suitable soil, or inadequate rainfall prevents their production in the ground.

This year, 100,000 of our men and their dependents will get eight salad meals a week from the yield produced by two gardens in Japan. These gardens are believed to be the largest and most productive of their kind in the world. Covering eighty acres, they are expected to produce a total of 3,181,000 pounds of vegetables during the season.

The standard gardens consist of

long, shallow troughs of concrete or asphalt-lined wood filled with washed gravel, volcanic cinders, or other inert material, in which seeds are placed or small plants are set to take root. Each bed is divided into three sections on different levels. It is irrigated by a gravity system which floods the top section to any desired level and then allows the solution to drain off to the next lower one. From the lowest section the solution drains into a sunken tank and is analyzed and replenished with water and additional chemicals for the next irrigation.

Cheap, Too

According to a summary of Army hydroponics activities, the cost of producing by hydroponic gardening is low in view of the heavy losses sustained in transporting other vegetables over long distances, and the cost of refrigerated transportation.

Labor and water are the two most important cost factors. Where it has to be distilled from the sea, water is the most expensive item. Otherwise, labor costs more. Efficiently operated beds can produce one salad per man a day at a cost of fifty-four one hundredths of a cent.

A comparison of vegetables produced by hydroponics, and commercial methods shows the following prices per pound, not including transportation:

Tomatoes: hydroponics, 19 cents; commercial, 16 cents.

Cucumbers: hydroponics, 4 cents; commercial, 11 cents.

Peppers: hydroponics, 22 cents; commercial, 7 cents.

Lettuce: hydroponics, 11 cents; commercial, 6 cents.

Radishes: hydroponics, 10 cents; commercial, 5 cents.

Even though these comparisons do not allow for the high cost of transporting such perishable goods, it is still an expensive business in dollars and cents when compared

with commercial soil-grown vegetable market prices. Therefore, the Army, the only agency that has large-scale, out-of-the laboratory experience with hydroponics, sets strict limitations for its use.

Chief Restriction

The chief restriction is that hydroponics should be used only where there is no soil, as is the case on volcanic islands and desert locations, or where the soil, through the use of human fertilizer (as in Japan and China), is unfit for the growth of vegetables that are eaten raw. Vegetables that are cooked before eating can be obtained much more cheaply in canned, frozen, or dehydrated form.

Despite its limitations, further experience and experiments will undoubtedly tailor the chemical garden to peacetime needs.

Jean Lawson '50, a floriculture major, is an old hand at writing about flowers and vegetables.



A scene in one of the greenhouses at the hydroponic farm in Chofu, fifteen miles from Tokyo, showing tomato plants which attain a height of over six feet. This is part of the largest greenhouse in the world under a single roof. It contains 87 beds each 300 feet long, and is a complete system in itself.

C.U.-- Family Style

by Pete Holbein '50

So you think its a tough life in the temporary dorms, huh. Just put down that comic book, turn off the radio, and listen to the plight of Cornell's family men.

Most of the married veterans live in the three housing projects built for them. One is located at the far end of Tower Road, and the other two, Vetsburg and East Vetsburg, near the Veg Crops gardens at East Ithaca. All three are more than a stone's throw from the campus.

The vets living in the apartments have at least one chip off the old block, and some are raising families of up to four children. Larger families are seriously cramped in the smaller Vetsburg apartments, which have a kitchen, living room, bedroom, and bath. Even those with only one child find the rooms woefully small when the young heir wants to chase robbers or zoom around the house on his tricycle.

The Tower Road and East Vetsburg units are larger, with two bedrooms, a separate kitchen, living room, and bath. Families with two or more children occupy most of these apartments.

\$ \$ \$

Financial worries contribute no end to the problems of the married veteran. The ninety dollars always seems to run out by the third week



Ward '50
Mrs. Phil Crystal, veteran's wife, doing her share.

of every month, at which time a crisis occurs. The very minimum costs for a month are about \$120, with many families exceeding \$140 regularly for ordinary living expenses. Some outside source of income is necessary. A few of the veterans have developed businesses to augment their incomes and, at the same time, provide services for their neighbors. George Demmon, I&LR '49, and Dick Lyman, Ag '48, operate a bread route for the community. A milk route covered by Bill Bentley, Ag '49, and Pete Emerick, Ag '50, provides milk from the University dairy.

Study vs. Junior

Studying is one of the trying problems confronting any father who must defend himself against Junior's sorties and cram for a chem quiz at the same time. Since baby's bedtime usually takes a long series of preliminary preparations, it is about eight o'clock before any attempt at studying can be made. During the day, the only practical place to study is the library. It is quiet in the late evening when housekeeping chores are done, and the youngster is tucked away for the night. Then and only then can work be accomplished, and it usually is, as shown by the married veteran's high scholastic standing.

Time Out

Recreation for veterans and their families is limited to the evenings when the younger generation can be turned over to the neighbors for safekeeping. The baby sitting is done on an exchange basis so the pocket books of respective parents won't suffer any further shrinking than that caused by rent, food, and other essentials.

The Veterans' Wives Organization offers some possibility of recreation to the better half. Meetings are held in the Straight and activities vary from classes in child psychology, with the aid of the College of Home Economics, to family picnics. The Nursery School is an ac-

tivity to which many wives contribute so the children may be away from home for a few hours in the morning. Mother can shop, clean house, or attend to any of the numerous tasks accomplished much better without baby's assistance.

Veterans themselves are limited in extra-curricular activities, a family and its obligations not being conducive to outside social interests.

With increasing food costs, limited opportunities for part time employment, inadequate housing facilities, and no vacation, it is little wonder most families look forward to the time when their college life will end and they can begin their careers and raise families in their own houses.

Pete Holbein, a sophomore from a farm near Auburn, N. Y., is a marketing major. Typical of ex-GIs at Cornell, he was in the Army Air Corps and is now living at East Vetsburg.



"I know it's a long way to commute to Cornell but we've got to live someplace, haven't we?"

FOUR LEGGED FACTORY

Pinelee Posch Mille Girl 2153759, owned by Charles R. Hope & Son., Purcellville, Va., is the highest live milk-producing cow in the U.S. today. "Millie," milked three times daily, completed her 365-day record with an official record of 32,765 pounds of milk and 1120.2 pounds of butterfat, the second highest three times daily milk record in U.S. dairy history.

Gardens in the Sky

by Bob Clauson '50

High above the busy streets of Manhattan Island, virtually hanging in the sky, grow the world's highest skyscraper gardens, another of the many distinctions of New York City. Here small patches of country, green and fresh, overlook New York's fabulous Fifth Avenue from the lofty heights of Rockefeller Center. This "city within a city" consisting of 14 buildings, was especially designed and constructed to allow for spacious roof top gardens, thus replacing the unsightly rooftops that so generally disfigure the metropolitan panorama.

Rockefeller Center now stands on the very site of New York State's first botanical garden, started more than 140 years ago by Dr. David Hosak, formerly a nationally known physician and once one of Columbia University's most popular professors. This location was then well outside the city limits.

More than three and one half acres, or one fourth of the total area occupied by Rockefeller Cen-

ter, has been given over to gardens. The gardens, the largest of their kind in the world and frequently compared to the famous "Hanging Gardens of Babylon," are actually four times as large as King Nebuchadnezzar's historic terraces which were one of the seven wonders of the Ancient world.

Colorful Display

Visitors taking the Rockefeller Center guided tour have the opportunity of walking through one of the three formal rooftop gardens atop the British Empire Building, La Maison Francaise, or the International Building South. These gardens, just across from St. Patrick's Cathedral, are maintained in continuous bloom. A profusion of colorful flowers highlights the landscape, which includes rich green lawns, clear pools, sturdy hedges and shrubbery.

The Channel garden areas (located at street level between Rockefeller Center's La Maison Francaise

and the British Empire Building, and extending from Fifth Avenue to the sunken Lower Plaza) are all maintained in a similar colorful display and are enjoyed by millions of New Yorkers and sightseers each year.

Among the most picturesque of these modern hanging gardens are the series of international gardens on the eleventh floor in the shadow of the stately 850-foot stone and steel RCA building. Although inaccessible to the general public, these gardens are viewed daily by hundreds from office windows.

Vegetables, Too

Even a miniature vegetable garden thrives here. Started as an experiment several years ago, this tiny truck farm includes such crops as carrots and sweet corn. Each vegetable is grown to proper maturity and then consumed by the attendants in their homes. During World War II a large volume of fresh vegetables, instead of flowers, was produced in Rockefeller Center's many garden areas.

Personal Touch

Of particular interest is the double role played by John Buckley, head gardener at Rockefeller Center. Mr. Buckley has to be both gardener and teacher-diplomat for he is constantly approached by hundreds of visitors—people who want to talk, people who want advice, and people who want to give advice. Mr. Buckley estimated that 90% of those stopping to talk were women. The most common questions were,

"What kind of flower is it?"

"Where did they come from?"

"What happens to them?"

Probably the strangest inquiry received was from a Brooklyn woman who asked Mr. Buckley why

(Continued on page 22)



The four gardens atop the buildings at Rockefeller Center. The garden in the foreground is on the seventh floor of La Maison Francaise. The garden in the background are the gardens atop the British Empire Building, the International Building South and the International Building North.

Bob Clauson '50 took time out from his duties as photography editor to write this article.

Where They Make D. V. M.s

by Fred Trump '49

If you have ever walked down Tower Road from the Ag campus to the Co-op, you may have wondered about the plaintive whining and barking coming from somewhere within a group of tan-colored buildings beside Barton Hall.

One day we investigated, determined to find out what cruelties were being inflicted upon the dogs. Upon entering the first building facing Alumni Field we found ourselves in the Cornell Veterinary small animal clinic. Our fears were unfounded. The dogs were not being mistreated at all; they were merely homesick. They had been brought by their owners into the clinic for care, and ranged in size from a large shepherd to a very tiny toy terrier. The operating room was equipped with adjustable chromium-plated operating tables, and was lined with tile as clean as fresh country snow.

Over in another building was the large animal clinic, where a kid (young goat, that is) met us at the door and nearly knocked us down. In this clinic was a large operating room, as well as stalls for convalescent horses and cows which had been brought in by nearby farmers for treatment.

In James Law Hall we discovered a museum containing stuffed animals as well as some freaks of the animal kingdom. A two-headed calf stared at us, and attracted our attention to Siamese twin calves with two heads and eight legs. About this time we really began to wonder what else was going on around the place, so we decided to call on Dean W. A. Hagan around the corner.

Oldest State College

Veterinary medicine, it seems, is quite an old-timer here at Cornell. Andrew D. White brought James

Fred Trump '49 has complied with the request of friends in the Vet College, who feel that the work of the future Doctors of Veterinary Medicine is worth writing about.

Law from Scotland to become a member of the first Cornell faculty in 1868. Law thus became the first professor of veterinary medicine in the United States. The first veterinary clinics were held in a big red barn on the site of Roberts Hall. In 1894 the New York State Veterinary College was chartered, making it the first state-chartered college in New York State. James Law became Director and classes began in 1896.

Of Many, Few

Ever since coming to Cornell we have been impressed with the scholastic exclusiveness of the Vet College. We weren't surprised when we were told that only 40 to 50 students were taken into the College last year out of 752 applicants who were interviewed. But we *were* surprised to learn that only eight out of 126 college graduates who applied were accepted. At the present time there are 143 students in three classes; as a result of the accelerated course for GI veterinarians during the war, there is no Senior class now.

Among the first musts for applicants are better than average grades and a good farm practice score. Residents of New York State

who have a farm background and have had experience with livestock are preferred, for it is the avowed purpose of the College to send its graduates out to care for livestock within the state.

Many of those admitted to the Vet College have had one or more years of pre-veterinary work in the College of Agriculture. Since no applications are accepted after April 1, students with less than one year of pre-vet work completed may be accepted conditionally on the basis of one term's work. Beginning in 1949 two years of pre-vet study will be required.

Classes and Clinics

But we were curious as to what went on in the classrooms and laboratories. We found that the principal difference between the DVM and MD curriculum is that the latter includes psychiatry. The entering Vet student concentrates on structure and function in his first year, in such courses as gross anatomy, histology (microscopic anatomy), embryology and physiology. Animal husbandry and organic chemistry are also required.

In the second year the Vet student encounters pathology, bacteri-

(Continued on page 20)



Dr. Fincher and two students out on ambulatory clinic; they are giving a cow an intravenous injection.

Desperate Journey

by Sylvia Colt '49

London . . . December 1947

It is a rather chilly December day out—and a lot colder here inside where I am writing. Unless I can get this article started, I'm afraid that it will never see the light of day. My thoughts are somewhat incoherent as my mind is on my slowly freezing toes.

The famous London fog has settled into a clammy dew that makes for even more exquisite physical and spiritual discomfort than I hitherto believed possible. It is almost a comfort to lean back in my cold arm chair and recount my recent ramblings over the face of bonnie Scotland.

Hello, Scotland!

Our introduction (Phyllis Roberts, Ag. '47 and I, that is) to Scotland was sensational. We had planned to spend the night a short way across the Scotch border, at a youth hostel which we expected to be open and welcoming. Upon arrival, we found the hostel, a tremendous castle in the middle of nowhere, dark and austere. This is not unusual in a rather austere place like the Highlands of Scotland. Shelter was our first thought, so we proposed to accept the castle's hospitality.

After a bit of judicious window lifting, I managed to climb into the cellar. From there it was just a matter of rattling through the rooms until I found a way upstairs.

Phyllis entered in the approved manner, through the front door. After a good bit of exploration we found the kitchen, some wood, coal and a few cooking utensils. We ate a large meal—a few pounds of carrots and potatoes which had not then gone on ration, and a whole week's ration of meat and cheese.

Thus fortified we prepared for rest, and slept in two of the 200 beds, using most of the available blankets. We still remained cold.

After this rather strange introduction to the land of Wallace and Bruce, of the Campbells and the MacGregors, nothing at all surprised us.

We were interested in some of the progressive farms we visited the next day. The Scots, due to an overdose of perennially adverse weather and poor soil conditions have had to fight hard to make a go of agriculture—thus those that remain in the business are up to date.

Milking Parlour

We were particularly interested in the "court system" of milk production or the "milking parlour," and were fortunate enough to visit a good number of these farms. (*The court system is the equivalent of our American pen stabling.—Ed.*)

Our first port of call was the farm of Mr. Howie in East Lothian, a county just below Edinburgh. This old gentleman showed us around his 500 acres of arable land, all of it used intensively. He took us to Fenton Barns, a great show-place, and one of the first places to produce "attested milk." In Scotland and the Isles, cows do not have to be T.B. tested, although a premium is offered for that type of milk, and the trend is definitely in that direction.

At Fenton Barns, the cows were originally housed in an airplane

This is the second article by Sylvia Colt '49, our foreign correspondent. It is a glimpse at agriculture in bonnie Scotland: huge barns; tam o'shanters; and MacGregors.

hangar left on the land after the first World War. When the last war came along, the poor beasts were again dispossessed. The aggrieved owner insisted that the Air Ministry build him some new ones, and surprisingly enough in this age of bureaucracy, they did!

Big As Barton

The new barn is a tremendous affair, fully as high as Barton Hall. It houses from 200-250 cows, a large number of calves, a bottling plant, and an observation room complete with leather chairs. The cows are tied up in one part of the barn. In another section is the milking parlor, with a capacity of 36 cows.

At milking time, the cows are let into a waiting area, then allowed to walk through to be milked. The milk of each cow is automatically weighed, and goes straight over to the cooler and into the bottles without ever being touched by human hands. There is no pasteurization, people in Britain being much opposed to it on the whole, due to a supposed boiled taste.

We left this area of Scotland extremely impressed by the progressive attitude of the farmers, as well as by the neatness and excellent planning which is characteristic of the farm layouts. Although Fenton Barns is the exception rather than the rule, we found a decided preponderance of farms filling the above description.

Mastitis Unknown

Farther north in the County of Angus, we also found many examples of the court or pen system. On all of these farms, mastitis is an unknown disease. Since they have adopted the system, diseases of all kinds have been greatly reduced. Moreover, the labor is much happier with the new set-up than with the more common byre or stanchion system.

There is much enthusiasm among dairymen here in England and Scotland for this court system, and

(Continued on page 14)



Stone Age Valentine

by Ed Ryder '51

Og, the Maker of New Things was very sad. After ten years of inventing and selling all sorts of gadgets and appliances for cave and cavemen, he was stuck. Og, who had invented the wheel when, in an unfortunate state of inebriation, he tripped on a skull and rolled halfway down a mountain. Og, who had dropped a pterodactyl egg in a hot spring and invented the art of cooking. Yes, Og was finally stumped. Here it was, almost Valentine's Day and for the life of him, he couldn't think of a new way to show his undying love for Wasoopa, the Fair One.

He fondly recalled the day they had first met. On his way home, he had slipped in a lava puddle and splattered lava all over her. It was love at first splash. That was three years ago. Since then, he had lovingly dragged her by the hair to the creek every Saturday evening where they had gazed at the stars together and punched each other. Sometimes she would even let him twist her arm. But for this day, he felt that something special was in order, something even more tender in meaning. But what could he do?

He shambled slowly down Neolithic Avenue.

"Hullo, Og."

More Inventions

Og turned and saw his friend Nop, who sold stone axes at fifty doodles apiece. Og had discovered the ax when he had dropped a sharp stone on his big toe and chipped out a big hunk of flesh. He had also thought up the monetary system which included oodles, doodles, poodles, noodles, and toodle-oo.

"Hi, Nop," he murmured. "What's new?"

"Nothing with me. But you look like a saber tooth tiger with a toothache."

"That's the way I feel. I can't think of anything new to give Wasoopa for Valentine's Day."

Ed Ryder, an Ag freshman, uses a different technique on Valentine's Day.

"Aw nuts!" said Nop. "Always something new. Why not give her something old for a change?"

"But that's not progress, Nop. It's the new things I've invented that took this town away from the dinosaurs. I've just gotta think of something new."

They both walked on to the corner drugstore and had strawberry sundaes. Og had invented ice cream one day the winter before when he had fallen in the creek with a bottle of tyrannosaurus cream in his hand. Then they went to Lur's poolroom. Naturally, Og invented pool. After playing an hour, Og, who was still bothered by his problem, ripped the cloth with his mastodon tusk cue.

Lur came over and angrily demanded payment.

"Are you forgetting, Lur," said Og, "that if it were not for me, you'd still be out driving a team of triceratops?"

"That doesn't matter now!" shouted Lur. "You better pay up!"

"I can't now," said Og.

Scram, Bum

Lur beckoned to a couple of burly men. A few seconds later, Og and Nop got up out of the street, dusted off their leopard skins, and sadly turned homeward.

"A fine Valentine present," grumbled Nop. "Thrown out of the poolroom."

"Valentine present! Thrown out! Thrown! Yippee, I've got it!" yelled Og.

With this, he bounded down the street and out of sight before Nop knew what was going on.

Og reached home and spent the rest of the day carving "I love you" on a heart shaped rock. The next day was Valentine's Day. Og called at Wasoopa's cave.

"I've got a present for you, Wasoopa," said Og, with the rock hidden behind his back.

"What is it?" she asked excitedly.

"Close your eyes."

She did. Og took the rock and bounced it off her skull.

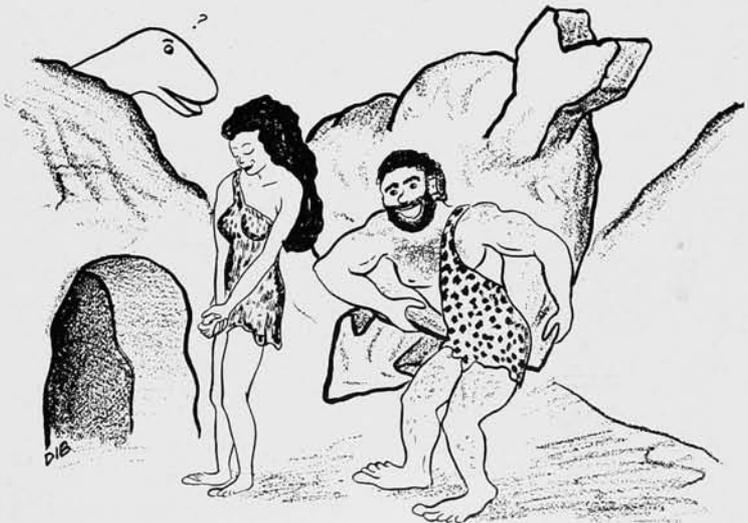
And that was the first Valentine greeting card.

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The following is reprinted from *The New York Times*:

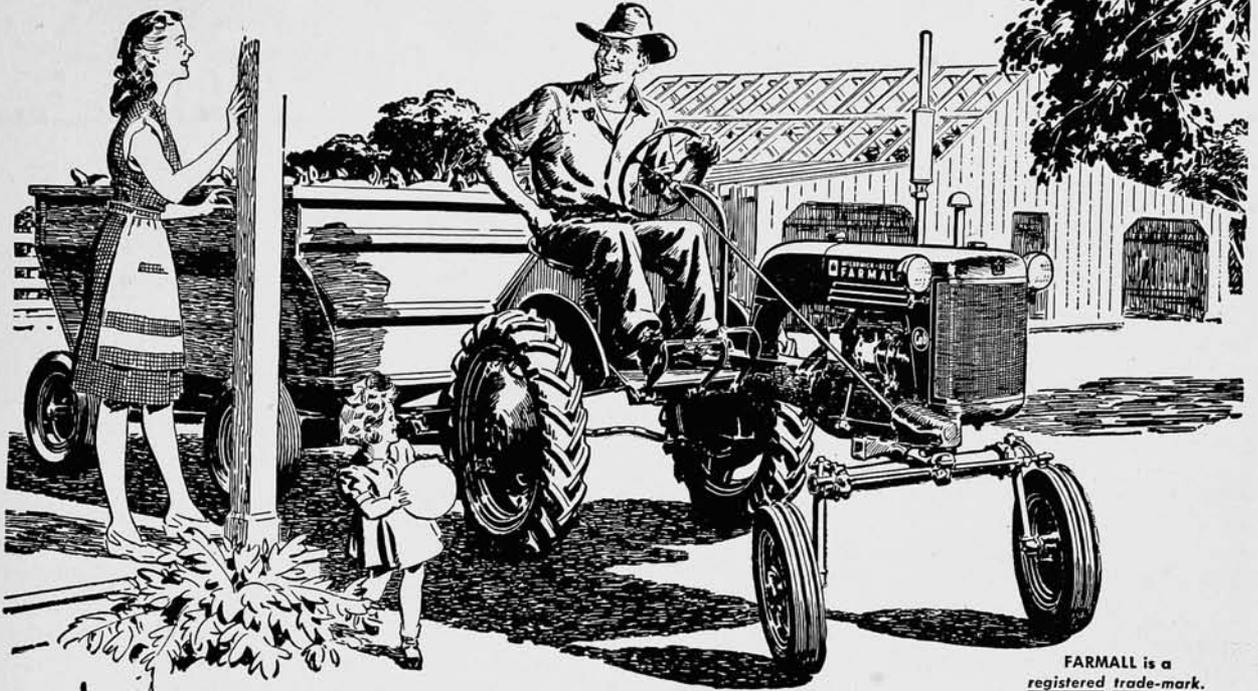
The arrests of the men came after a long investigation that started soon after the death of the 8-year-old woman, who for many years operated fashionable dress shops on the Upper East Side.

Precocious sort of a gal!



"Og took the rock . . ."

NEW DAY ON THE FARM



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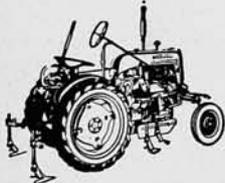
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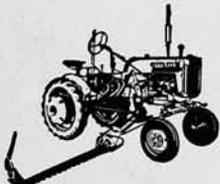
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farms and truck gardens of this country!

With a full line of matched, specially-designed implements . . . with such features as the Universal Mounting Frame and Master Control . . . the Farmall Cub is *just right* for those crop acres that are now without effective, efficient power.

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the Farmall Cub: power to *push* forward-mounted implements or *pull* those attached to the drawbar . . . to operate machines through the *power take-off* or belted up to the *pulley*.

Farmers who put the Farmall Cub to work can say good-bye to the slow, tiresome work they walked through before. The Cub's riding comfort, ease of handling and finger-tip controls really bring a "new day" to the small farm. The precision-built 4-cylinder engine, with 3 forward speeds and variable-speed governor, delivers top performance.

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I n t r o d u c i n g . . .



Elodie Mayer

Clauson '50

Elodie Mayer, a senior in the College of Home Economics is a foods major because, "I'm happiest when I'm working with food." However, food isn't her only interest for she has been very active in campus affairs since her entrance in 1944.

Everyone who saw the Kermis variety show last spring will remember Elodie's interpretation of a slightly befuddled Betty Crocker. Not only as an actress, but also as a director of plays, Elodie has shown her versatility in the Kermis Club.

Some of her other interests lie in widely diversified fields, for she firmly believes that every student should be a well-rounded person after four years of college life. Her friendly smile and the impish twinkle in those big brown eyes have without doubt aided her progress in the extracurricular field at Cornell. She is on the Senior Class Council, a dormitory VP, a member of Westminster Society, and on the Ag-Domecon Council. She has served faithfully on several Ag-Domecon committees since her election last spring.

This native of Flushing, N.Y., replied, when asked why she chose Cornell, "Naturally, I chose Cornell. It has the best College of Home Economics in the country. Why, I never even considered any other place." From the looks of things, not only does Elodie like Cornell, but Cornell likes Elodie, too.

She thinks that there is nothing quite as wonderful as camping, except maybe food. She is also an ar-



Bill O'Brien

Recognize him? Yes, that's right, he checked your coat the last time you were in Willard Straight; Bill O'Brien by name. Bill's a senior now—seven years after he began his Cornell career.

When Bill first arrived here from Buffalo in 1941, he found plenty to do. Besides taking an active part in freshman baseball, football, and cross country track, he garnered the Cornell Middleweight Boxing Crown! No small accomplishment for a frosh.

Back at school again after serving with the Army Air Corps, Bill is one of the best known and best liked men on the Hill. A successful candidate, "Honest Bill" was elected to the Student Council. The senior honorary society of agricultural students, Ho-Nun-de-Kah, also initiated him as a member. Bill is treasurer of the Newman Club, president of the Boxing Club, and active in the 4-H, Grange, Rhythm Club, and the Independent Council. In his "spare" time he plays J.V. football and baseball. Last, but far from least, Bill, at the present time, holds Cornell's light-heavyweight boxing title.

We are indeed safe in predicting a great future for Bill if his campus achievements are in any way a measure of his abilities L.B.

dent skater and hiker and she *likes* Ithaca weather!

Elodie believes that marriage is the only important career, so naturally we wish her lots of luck and happiness in her chosen field.

A.E.D.



Gerry Marion

When it comes to livestock judging, our hats are off to Gerry Marion! Maybe that's because he has made a specialty of it ever since he was able to look over the back of one of his father's sheep. Coming from Hammond, up in St. Lawrence County, the center of dairying in New York State, Gerry had ten years of 4-H club work behind him when he entered Cornell in 1942. Armed with two scholarships for pre-college activities and the national 4-H judging championship for 1941, he was well prepared for honors in college. Before he had gotten well started, however, Uncle Sam took over, and it was March 1946 before Gerry returned to Cornell.

A member of Alpha Zeta, his campus activities include Round-up Club, Newman Club, 4-H Club, and Ho-Nun-de-Kah, but it is quite evident from his enthusiastic response to any matter pertaining to livestock, that Gerry's main interest lies in that direction. As part of Cornell's livestock and dairy judging team, his keen eye and steady decisions have played a major part in their winning many championships. Gerry himself was high man at Springfield, at Waterloo, and at the Eastern National Livestock exposition in Maryland.

After graduation in February, graduate work at Wisconsin in dairy husbandry will be taking the major share of Gerry's time. Needless to say, the good wishes of the Countryman and his many friends on both the upper and lower campuses go with him. D.R.

THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN

Club News



Marion Cousins

Cute as a button and pretty as a picture, busy Marion Cousins hails from Buffalo, New York, though soon Pennsylvania will be claiming her as its own. A June wedding following graduation is the present forecast, then blue skies will dawn on life in the big city of Philadelphia.

Marion, known intimately to many as "Cous," has made numerous friends on campus with her winning smile, her vivacious personality, and her interests in extra-curricular activities. A member of the Home Economics Club since she entered Cornell, Marion was treasurer during her sophomore year and secretary during her junior year. Sigma Kappa is her sorority, and she was social chairman her third year.

The Straight has kept Marion busy too, for she has served on both the Tea and Social Committees. At present she is a member of the Women's Activities Committee of CURW, although inactive because of her student teaching program this fall in Candor, New York.

One of her biggest jobs on the hill came during her junior year, when she was elected to fill a newly created office of WSGA, that of social chairman. In this position, she led in the formation of a Friday night social in the Balch Recreation Room, known as Davy's Locker, and helped to revive some of the pre-war social programs in the women's dormitories.

Our best wishes go to Marion in Philadelphia and to whatever she may do. E.L.F.

Home Ec Club

Plans are being made for an informal dance to be held in Martha Van Rensselaer auditorium March 19. The club invites all girls to bring their dates and share in the fun.

The Home Ec Club girls are also busy planning for Farm and Home Week, April 6-9. They will operate a lunch room in the Student Lounge with the help of Omicron Nu. The girls are also in charge of guiding, ushering and registration in Martha Van Rensselaer.

Grange

The January 6 meeting of Cornell Grange was a special open meeting for the installation of this year's officers. Merrill Curry and a delegation of Ulysses Grangers were in charge of the installation program. Karl Harris addressed the group briefly after his installation as Master. Anne Kovac, the new lecturer, took charge of a brief literary program.



Poultry News

At their latest meeting, the members of the Cornell Poultry Club were guided through Rice Hall by members of the staff and grad students, who explained the intricate mechanism which makes the Poultry Department tick. The guides covered everything from research with rats in the basement to nutrition studies on the third floor.

4-H News

The feature of the Cornell 4-H Club meeting in January was a movie, "The Magic of Agriculture," which dealt with chemurgy's part in modern farming.

The 4-H Club will be responsible for registration and will assist with ushering during Farm & Home Week in April. The possibility of another dance to follow up their successful party of January 9 was discussed.

Ag-Domecon

As a preliminary step to student participation in Farm and Home Week, April 6-9, the Council called together the presidents and advisers of student organizations on the ag campus, to meet with faculty members of the Colleges of Home Economics and Agriculture who are in charge of the Week.

Ag-Domecon's Valentine Day Dance is to be held under the chairmanship of Millicent Bentley '48, in the Memorial Room at the Straight on Friday, February 13.

The Council has also set up a special committee on curriculum for the two colleges.



Kermis

Kermis is taking the three one-act plays, "Lucy, the Farmer's Daughter," "Let's Get on With the Marrying," and "Raisin' the Devil!" on the road during February.

After Junior Weekend, the club started rehearsal on "April Fools," a variety show which is to be enacted during Farm and Home Week.

(More Club News on page 22)



"I had to rush to give my eight o'clock lecture this morning."

The Magnificent Mohawk

by Wib Pope, Two Year

Next summer the plump golden heads of a new oat variety called Mohawk, will bow and dip to the breezes of New York State. Like the proud name it carries, the Mohawk will stand straight and strong against nature's evil forces. It will hold no fear of *Helminthosporium* blight, which was the defeat of the Vicland, nor of rust and smut, which have troubled other varieties.

The Plant Breeding Department at Cornell announces that about one hundred thousand bushels of seed will be available this spring. The New York State Extension Service advises farmers to buy their seed early, for the limited supply will not go far.

The Mohawk has been developed cooperatively by the Agricultural Experiment Station at Cornell, the United States Department of Agriculture, and the Agricultural Experiment Station of Iowa.

Like all good things, its development has been long and difficult. It all started back in 1919 when at Ames, Iowa, an Iowa 105 (Richland) and a Green Russian oat cross was made. From the many selections of that cross, came one called D67, which Dr. H. C. Murphy crossed with an Australian oat, Bond, in 1932. A number of selec-

tions from this cross were sent to Cornell for testing; among them was the strain which gave rise to the Mohawk.

The high crown rust resistance of the Bond, the strong stem rust resistance of the Iowa D67, and the desirable crop characteristics of each have been successfully combined in the Mohawk. Its good yields are dependable and are not reduced by blight or rust.

Mohawk is an excellent combine oat. Cornell men say that its stiff straw is the best they have ever tested, that it is a fine companion crop for seedings, and that its light yellow kernels have good test weight, are plump, meaty and have high feeding value.

Wib Pope is a first term dairy major from Smithville, New York, who hopes to reap his share of Mohawks before departing to the Happy Hunting Grounds.

Desperate Journey

(Continued from page 10)

I feel confident that a great number of old farms will fall into line with the removal of the strangulatory government building restrictions in effect now.

Scotland is a fascinating place for more reasons than its agriculture. The brogue or burr is very difficult to understand, especially when two Scotchmen are talking together. The people feel themselves quite apart from England and there seems to be a good deal of interest in the Scottish Nationalist Party which stands for Dominion status for Scotland. (Shades of Bonnie Prince Charlie).

A great many men wear kilts, wonderful creations made of such plaids as have never been seen in America. They have bright scarves wrapped around their necks, ends hanging nearly to their knees, and a large variety of hats, tam o'shanter and berets. One hears bagpipe music almost constantly and even

Ag-tivities

Jean Kelly '49 became engaged to Bob Inglehart, also of the class of '49. Jean is an ag economics major, while Bob is studying fine arts in the College of Architecture.

Herman Horowitz, formerly of the ag college, has transferred to the I&LR school, losing 27 credits in the process.

Josephine White, a student at Mansfield College, Pa., is engaged to Lawrence Lewis '49, member of AGR. Both are from Troopsburg, N.Y.

Alice Tarbell, Home-Ec, and Jim Egan, Ag, both of the class of '50, are engaged. Alice was the cover girl on last month's issue.

"Home Economics News," the official paper for the college, was published for the first time this February. It featured articles of timely interest to all home-ec students.

James D. MacNair '50, was married to Shirley Grace Hardenburg I&LR '49, in Portland, N.Y., on December 28.

Bill Johnson '50 has joined the honored ranks of Scabbard and Blade.

Arlene Toczko '48, is employed in the offices of the *Stamford Advocate*, Stamford, Conn.



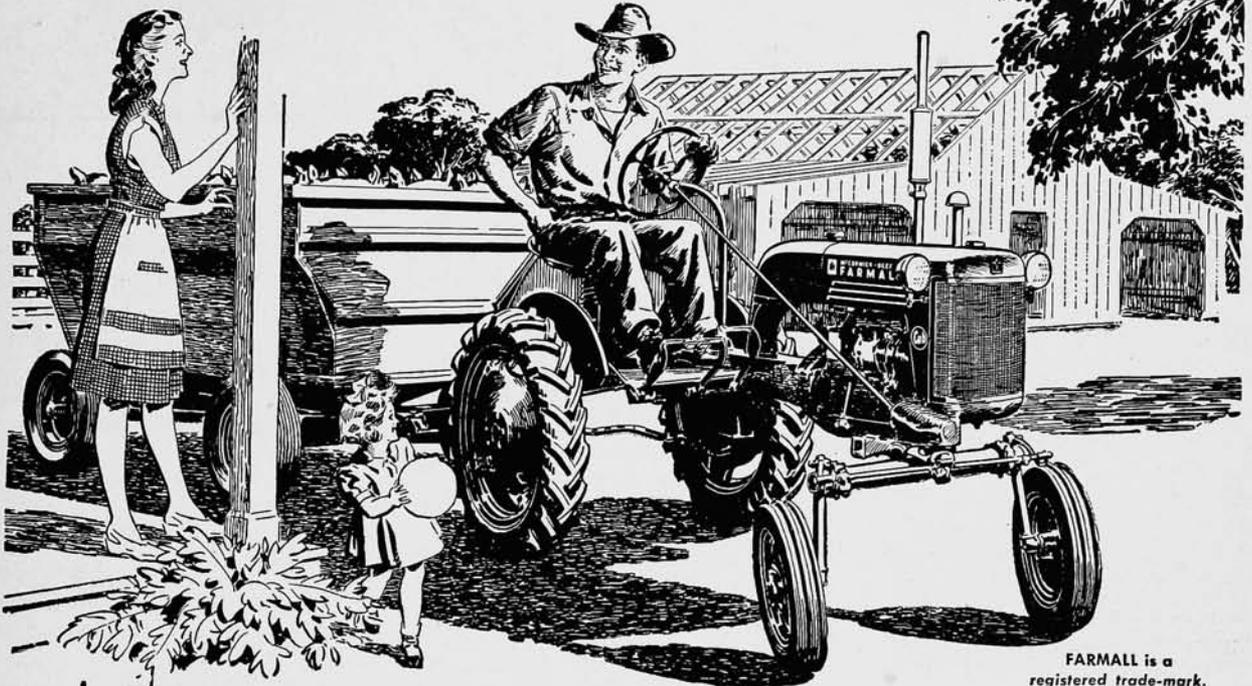
the trams in Glasgow squeak just like a reedy bagpipe. The people are extremely hospitable, and ply you with oatcakes, Scotch shortbread, and other culinary marvels.

When we headed south again, back through Yorkshire, North Wales, and down to Berkshire, we hoped to get into an area where a ray of sunlight might warm our frozen bodies. Our hope, I'm afraid has not been realized. As I sit here, my toes are nearly frozen, and my hands are stiff. The coal fire, five feet away, does not penetrate to this distance. Fuel is very low and the weather has been uncommonly cold. Potatoes are now rationed,—about one a day per person. Milk is very difficult to get, as is almost every type of foodstuff. There is, however, a general sense of good cheer at the moment, for everyone is to get 6d (12c) worth of extra meat ration, as well as extra sugar and candy, for Christmas.



A comparison, made in Broome County by the college, of the virtues of the Mohawk and the Vicland oat. The Mohawk is, of course, on the left.

NEW DAY ON THE FARM



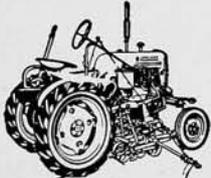
FARMALL is a registered trade-mark. ONLY International Harvester builds FARMALL Tractors.

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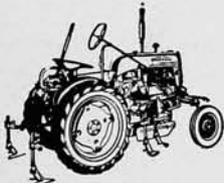
FARMALL *CUB* and Matched Cub Equipment



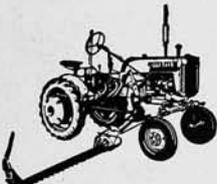
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Meets every planting need



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Mower cuts 4½-ft. swath



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farms and truck gardens of this country!

With a full line of matched, specially-designed implements . . . with such features as the Universal Mounting Frame and Master Control . . . the Farmall Cub is *just right* for those crop acres that are now without effective, efficient power.

There are four types of power in

the Farmall Cub: power to *push* forward-mounted implements or *pull* those attached to the drawbar . . . to operate machines through the *power take-off* or belted up to the *pulley*.

Farmers who put the Farmall Cub to work can say good-bye to the slow, tiresome work they walked through before. The Cub's riding comfort, ease of handling and finger-tip controls really bring a "new day" to the small farm. The precision-built 4-cylinder engine, with 3 forward speeds and variable-speed governor, delivers top performance.

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1947

Jean Boyd and *Carl Search*, M.E. '44, are engaged. Jean is a dietician at the YWCA in New York City, while Carl is an engineer at the Art Color Corporation, Plainfield, N.J.

Patricia Grabb has wed *Burkhard H. Schneider*, '49. She teaches at Van Etten, N.Y.

Grace Gray is now Mrs. William Weiner, Jr. and is living in Troy, N.Y.

Emily Palmer, and Dr. Edwin Kroeker, McGill University, are engaged. Emily is the Home Demonstration Agent in Oswego Co.

Sally Swift, since her graduation, has traveled through the south, taken a boat trip, worked on Highland Farms, Vt., and revisited the campus several times.



Len Cohen

Leonard Cohen, former Countryman Business Manager, has been working on an irrigated dairy farm in Bakersfield, California, since September. Len made his way to the land of sunshine via the thumb, with stops in Illinois' corn belt and at Albuquerque, New Mexico.

1946

Eileen Carberry is working for her master's degree at the University of Maryland, College Park, Md.

1945

Lois Hill teaches at the Central

Union Church nursery school in Honolulu.

Mary Marzolf is a registered occupational therapist for the veteran's administration in Hines, Ill.

Mary Powers wed *Thomas Powling* in September, 1947. They live in Washington, D.C.

Marion Woulton is now Mrs. Donald McPheeters and lives in Potsdam, N.Y.

1944

Mrs. Madison Courtney, formerly *Jaqueline Graff*, lives in Riverhead, N.Y.

Twin boys were born on August 13, 1947 to Mrs. John Klitgord, formerly *Jean Gilbert*.

Jeanne Longstaff is now Mrs. George Guller of Garratsville, N.Y.

1943

Ben Miles has charge of all products for Comstock Canning Corp., Newark, N.Y.

Bob Reeve works for the White House Milk Co., as a dairy research chemist.

Bill Updyke works for H. C. Baxter and Brother, food processors of Hartland, Me.

1942

Renee Dick is now Mrs. Henry Gould of Albany, N.Y.

1931

Mrs. *Dennett Howe*, the former *Esther Hankinson*, died on October 27, 1947.

1906

Dr. Alfred W. Drinkard, Jr., director of the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station for 30 years, will retire this month. Dr. Drinkard was awarded his Ph.D. from Cornell after majoring in plant breeding, plant physiology, and horticulture.

1912

E. H. Auchter is president of the Pineapple Research Institute of Hawaii and vice-president of the Pineapple Growers Association. His address is 2500 Dole Street, Honolulu.

INDOOR TRACK

Two Thrilling Events

Saturday, Feb. 21

DARTMOUTH

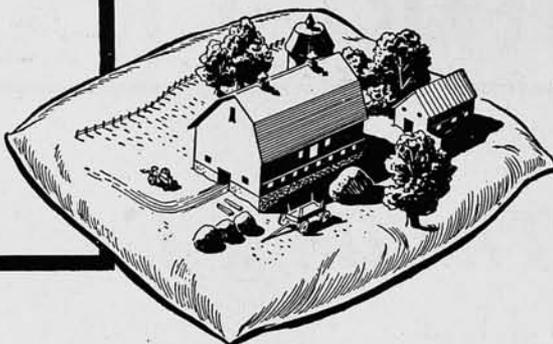
Saturday, March 20

YALE

BARTON HALL - 8 P.M.

Admission: \$1.20 or by CUAA Book

Lesson on a Cushion



When—in future years—you have to decide how much of your cereal crops to feed to livestock, remember this. The surplus you feed to livestock—after humans are fed—acts as a cushion against drastic changes in the grain market. The cushion will vary in thickness as supply and demand change, but as long as it is there, you have some protection from great price fluctuations. Marketing your crops through livestock is sound farm economics in another way, too. The more animals you keep in your feed lot, the more productive your land will be then—and in years to come.

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Highest livability all breeds U.S.
laying tests last nine years.

Highest total points all breeds
for high five pens last 14 years.

You can produce eggs from these strains at much lower cost because of this high livability and production. Write today for big catalog.

IRVING KAUDER

Box 247

New Paltz, N. Y.

Research Pays Off

(Continued from page 9)

constant. These results—that climatic factors, associated with season and location, were of prime importance—were later confirmed in field experiments. Such vital information serves as a background for the judicial selection of tomato varieties for any set of climatic conditions.

Other Problems

Among other studies, the influence of the variety of plants on the nutritive value; animal nutrition; soil problems; and methods for the nutritional evaluation of foods and feeds, are being considered.

The fund of knowledge that can be used in studies involving the production of basic food crops is growing. As Dr. Hamner, director of the laboratory points out, "The unique organization of the laboratory permits it to make a significant contribution to this phase of our knowledge of nutrition. As a result of the close cooperation of scientists in several different fields, it is possible to integrate the knowledge of each branch of science to the advantage of the one objective—better nutrition."

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Farm-Eating Soil Erosion Can Be Tamed

Soil erosion mutilated 500,000 acres of farm land last year! Even fields it failed to chew into gullies and ditches were often bled of their fertility. Unless it is curbed, this soil-hungry monster will cripple American farm production by gobbling more and more of our precious topsoil.

Fortunately, there are ways to control this spoiler of the land. Better crop rotations, contour farming, strip-cropping, and many other soil-saving practices have been developed by our agricultural experts. John Deere and other farm implement manufacturers are producing

the machines that make the application of these new methods both practical and profitable.

It will take a lot of telling, explaining, and demonstrating, however, to acquaint farmers with the full possibilities of these soil-saving methods. That's why you can serve your neighbors and help to make your own future more secure by adding soil conservation to your stock in trade, and joining forces with the soil erosion tamers in your community.

John  **Deere**
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ADVISORY EDITOR

HANDBOOK OF SALAMANDERS

By Sherman C. Bishop, Professor of Vertebrate Zoology, University of Rochester. 1943. pp. xii, 550, 8vo, cloth, 200 illustrations. \$5.00.

HANDBOOK OF LIZARDS

By Hobart Muir Smith, formerly Instructor in Zoology, University of Rochester. 1946. pp. 557, 8vo, cloth, 135 plates, 136 drawings, 41 maps. \$5.75

AQUATIC PLANTS OF THE UNITED STATES

By Walter Conrad Muenscher, Professor of Botany, Cornell University. 1944. pp. x, 374, 8vo, cloth, 157 illustrative plates, 400 maps. \$5.00.

HANDBOOK OF THE MOSQUITOES OF NORTH AMERICA

By Robert Matheson, Professor of Entomology, Cornell University. Second edition, revised and amplified. 1944. pp. viii, 314, 8vo, cloth, 42 illustrations, 33 plates, \$4.00.

THE MAMMALS OF EASTERN UNITED STATES

By W. J. Hamilton, Jr., Associate Professor, Zoology, Cornell University. 1943. pp. 432, 8vo, cloth, 184 illustrations, including 30 portraits by Earle L. Poole. \$4.00.

OTHER TITLES ARE NOW IN PREPARATION

Comstock Publishing Company, Inc.

ITHACA, NEW YORK

D.V.M.

(Continued from page 9)

ology, and parasitology, which are concerned with the agents causing disease, the development of abnormalities, and the changes that occur in tissues. In his third year he learns the principles of surgery and of pharmacology, the action of drugs.

In physiology lab in the second year the behavior of the internal organs of small animals are studied. The animals are under anesthesia and feel absolutely no pain throughout the experiment. They are destroyed without regaining consciousness. Students receive indispensable information on the circulatory, nervous, respiratory, excretory and digestive systems by conducting these experiments.

A steer with a rumen fistula is kept near the lab. No, that isn't double talk; it is a hole in the steer's side and in its rumen, which is the repository for undigested food found in all cud-chewing animals. A rubber door is fastened to the side of the steer. Thus the physiological processes of a perfectly healthy animal can be studied without hurting it a bit.

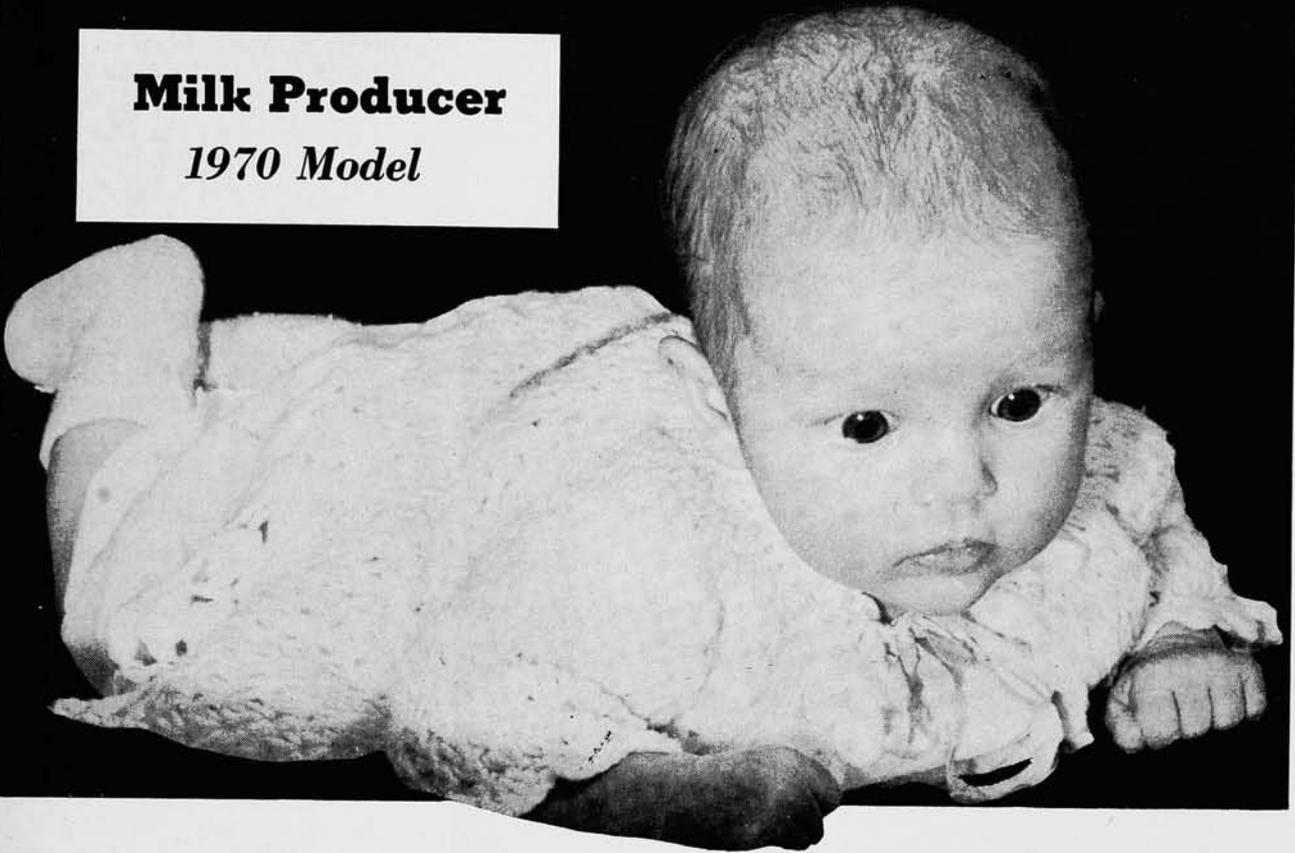
Three-eyed Calf

The Vet students really begin to put their knowledge into practice in their fourth year. They work on a three week rotation between the small animal clinic, the large animal clinic, the poultry clinic and the post-mortem lab where autopsies are performed. In the post-mortem lab we saw an amazing sight—a calf head with three eyes. In addition to classes, labs and clinic work, students go out on ambulatory clinic about every eighth day. From 6:00 a.m. until the following 6:00 a.m. they are on call to go out into the surrounding countryside with faculty veterinarians. By that time the students have earned their degrees. Then they must pass State Board exams in order to practice.

The curriculum certainly sounds very difficult to us, but of one thing we are sure. We would be more than willing to entrust any animal we might ever own to the care and treatment of a graduate of the New York State College of Veterinary Medicine.

Milk Producer

1970 Model



IN 1948, some 60,000 babies will be born on farms in the New York Milkshed.

Milk consumers now, many of them will be tomorrow's milk producers. What is in store for these babies born in 1948 who will be part of the "next generation" on the farm? No one knows for sure, but these seem probable:*

Babies born in 1948 will have a life expectancy of 65.5 years, or 8.1 years more than their fathers; 15.9 more than their grandfathers.

They will live on a farm that contains, on the average, 22 more

acres than their parents have today.

As tomorrow's dairy farmers, they will be able to get as much milk from 10 cows as they now do from 11 cows.

The odds are great that those babies who later live on dairy farms, will decide, like their parents, that the best way to market their milk is to do it for themselves—through their cooperative.

In the meantime, while these youngsters are growing up, the Dairymen's League will be building solidly, step by step, those lasting things which will make for a better future for dairy farmers and their families.

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE'S GOALS:

- 1** To continue to work toward maintaining milk prices in the entire milkshed at a level sufficient to cover farmers' costs of production and give them a reasonable profit.
- 2** To develop new products and new markets and thus provide greater security for dairy farmers.
- 3** To develop additional marketing facilities toward the end that milk producers are assured of their fair share of the consumers' dollar.

- 4** To bring about a better understanding of farmers' problems by the consumers who buy their products, and by business men whose interests are closely related to agriculture.
- 5** To bring about closer cooperation among the farm families in the New York Milkshed, so that through unity they can more successfully meet their marketing problems.
- 6** To give more emphasis to the League as a democratic family organization, and give young rural people, through the Young Cooperators organization, training in cooperative activities, leadership and a better understanding of marketing problems.

* Based on Statistical Abstracts, U.S.A. Survey 20th Century Club

"America's Needs and Resources" An Extension of trends from 1930-1947



DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION



Finalists Named for Rice Debate, Eastman Stage

The following have been announced as finalists in the Eastman Stage contest:

Curtiss Blair '49
James Borden '49
Rita Chazan '48
Charles Elliott '49
Walter Hillis '49
Donald White, Ad. Sp.
Alternate:
Robert Vandermeid, Ad. Sp.

The following have been announced as finalists in the Rice Debate contest:

Franklin C. Bishop '49
Rita Chazan '48
Duane Cook '49
George Cooper Ad. Sp.
Alternates are:
Robert Giebitz 2 Yr. Sp.
Geoffrey Lash '49

Dairy Science

(Continued from page 13)

The Cornell Dairy Science Club met in Warren Seminar on January 6 for their first meeting of the year. Plans for Farm and Home Week were made before the showing of a technicolor film, "Here's Health," on the history of milk.

Dancing, games and refreshments were enjoyed after the meeting.

Round-Up Club

On January 12, Prof. Fred B. Morris, State leader of County Agricultural Agents, spoke to the Round-Up Club on "Rounding out the Round-Up Club." He expressed the need for a wider program for students in Agriculture, which should include four years of English, two years of public speaking, and one year of philosophy.

On January 24 a Student Livestock Judging contest was held at the Pavilion. Classes of beef cattle, horses, swine, and sheep were judged.

AGR

AGR has nineteen new pledges this term. They are: Fred Reeve '49, Chuck Taft '50, Mike Wolfe '50, Douglas Lockwood '50; and the following members of the class of '51: Don Huntington, John Metz, Bill Herr, Bill Bean, Edgar Abram, Don House, Jim Corradi, Derl Derr, Art Ives, Evan Lamb, Jack Noble, Frank Simpson, Bill Zimmer, Dick Darley, and Johnny Wheeler.

◆ ◆ ◆
Bacteria that have lain for 30,000 to 40,000 years in the frozen soil of Northern Siberia have been revived by a Russian Scientist.

Gardens

(Continued from page 8)

her peanuts wouldn't grow. He informed the woman from Dodger-town that roasted peanuts obtained from the corner peanut man will not germinate.

In winter the gardens are put to bed under a blanket of leaf and hay mulch, held in place by pine boughs. The hedges and taller bushes are covered with green burlap. Consequently, even during winter the terraces present an attractive appearance, which helps in a small way to improve the skyline of a great city.



● NITRAGIN inoculation, the first commercially produced legume bacteria, was registered in 1898. Millions of bushels of alfalfa, soybeans, clovers and other legume seed are inoculated with NITRAGIN every year. There is good reason for this. Farmers know that inoculation increases yields and improves the quality of their legumes. They know that NITRAGIN'S bacteria strains have been continually improved by laboratory and field-testing. Legumes grown for hay and seed show healthier growth . . . have added resistance to drought and winterkill when inoculated with NITRAGIN. Leading seedsmen everywhere sell NITRAGIN . . . the inoculant in the yellow can. Be sure to get it in the correct culture for the legumes you grow.

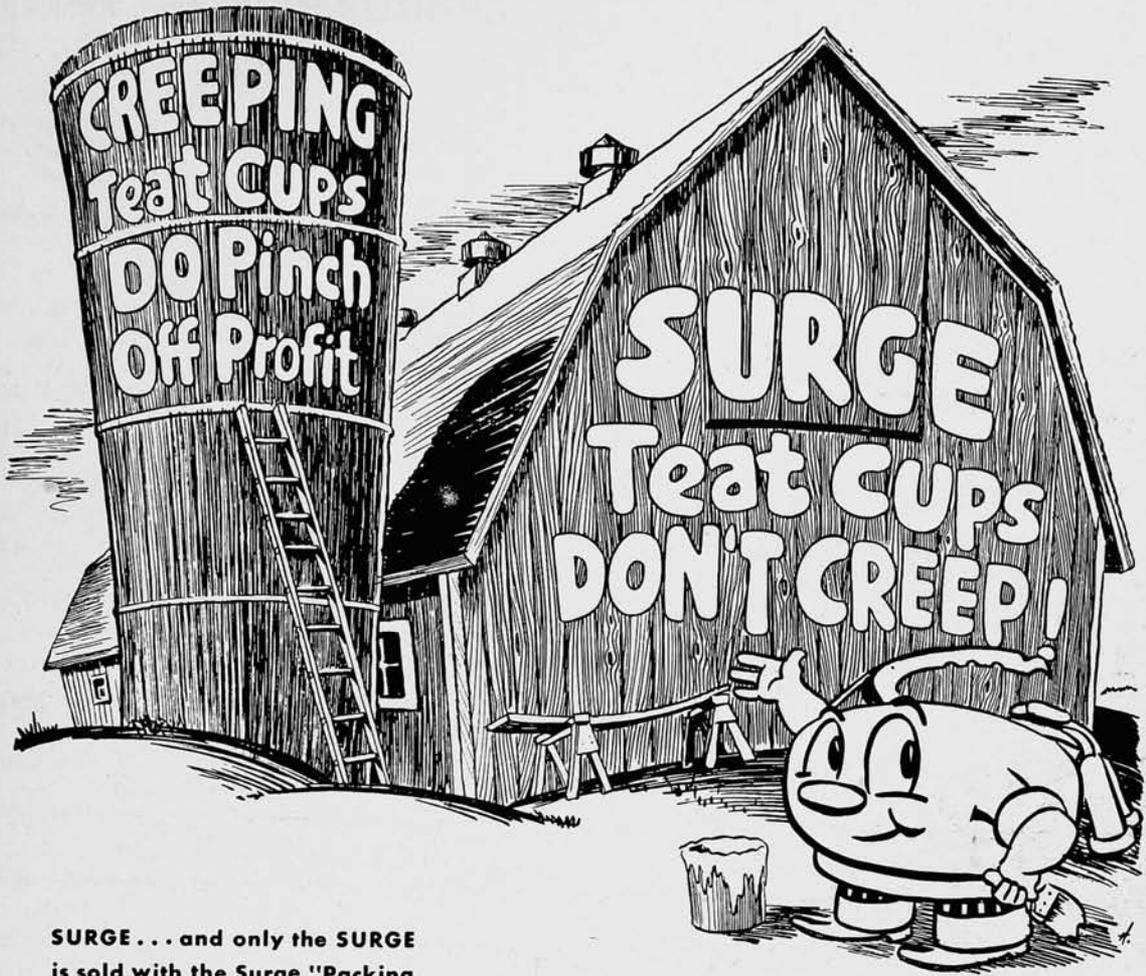


Note contrast above. Results like these are common in plot-testing of NITRAGIN inoculation. Higher protein content . . . improved soil fertility and other values of inoculated legumes do not show in these photographs.

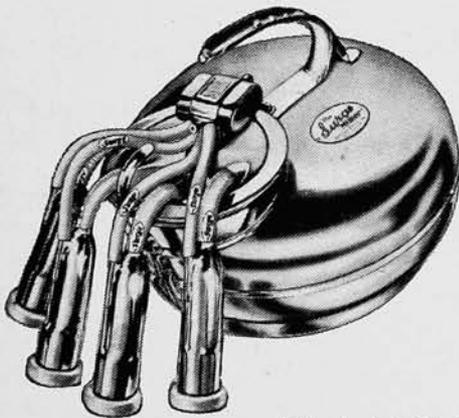


Mixing NITRAGIN with legume seed is as easy as stirring up a batch of feed. Just moisten inoculant . . . spread over seed and stir. The NITRAGIN bacteria cling to the seeds . . . ready to work for you as soon as seed is planted.

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The rolled bale represents a turning-point in haymaking for every family farm. Now you can package your *own* hay—with a home-owned one-man field baler, priced to fit the individual farm.

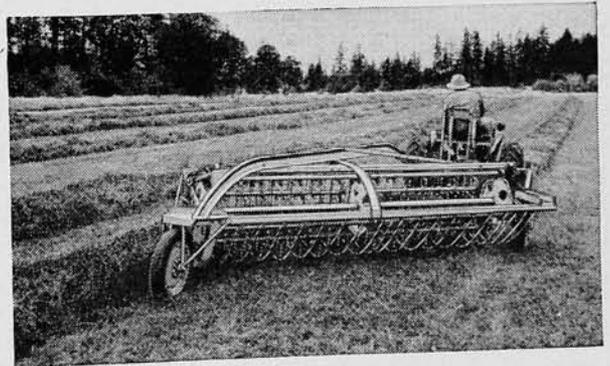
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When blossoms say "ready" and the weather is right, that's when a home-owned Roto-Baler pays off. Hay or straw is automatically wrapped with ordinary binder twine costing less than wire or heavy bale twine.

The Roto-Baler packages hay more compactly... in sturdy rolled bales that will not buckle... bales that store in less space and are convenient to handle and feed. Thousands of farmers from coast to coast are already making hay this better way... and like it.



TRACTOR RAKE... the first side-delivery rake and tedder really engineered for tractor power. Power take-off driven, it has 2 forward reel speeds and 1 reverse (for tedding). Ball and roller bearings exclusively. Controlled steering assures straight windrows.

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The Cornell Countryman

Vol. XLV, March 1948, No. 6



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Careers at GENERAL ELECTRIC

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for each, General Electric has assignments to his liking

General Electric is not one business, but an organization of many businesses, ranging from the building of giant turbines at Schenectady to the molding of plastics in Pittsfield. The 165,000 people of General Electric work

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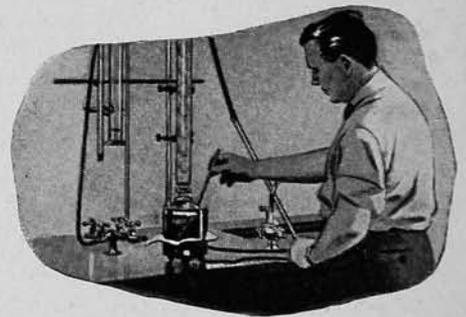
ATOMIC PHYSICIST



As the result of its research in nucleonics, General Electric was asked by the Government in 1946 to take over operation of the giant Hanford Works, one of the major units of the Manhattan Project. With this development, and with the construction of both a new Atomic Power Laboratory and a new Research Laboratory at Schenectady, opportunities in all phases of nuclear research have increased enormously. Herbert C. Pollock (left), one of the first scientists to isolate U-235, works now with such electron accelerators as the Betatron and Synchrotron.

CHEMIST

General Electric is the largest molder of finished plastics parts in the world. It has also played a large part in the development of silicones, new chemical compounds from which a whole new industry is springing. Developments like these have meant unprecedented opportunities for chemists and chemical engineers at General Electric. Dr. J. J. Pyle, graduate in chemistry at British Columbia and McGill, became director of the G-E Plastics Laboratories at the age of 29.



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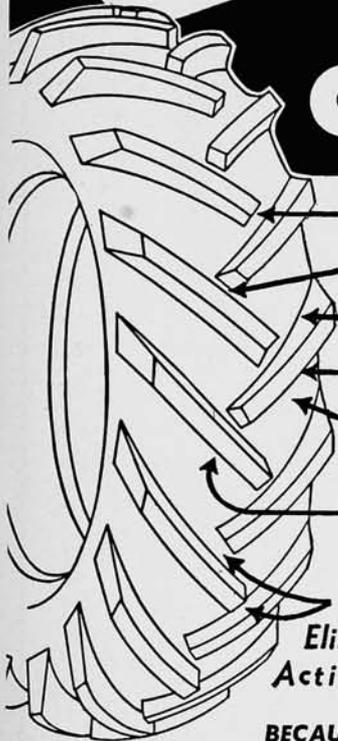
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MILKSHED FOR MILLIONS



The Dairymen's League offers Security to the Farmers who Produce Milk for the Millions of Consumers in the New York Milkshed.

WHAT does the future hold? On one side you hear a depression predicted. On the other, a continued spiral of inflation. Opponents of the Marshall plan say it will wreck our economy. Advocates of European relief say we will fail unless Europe is brought to her feet. A few want more government control. Others say we must have less control. When it is all said and done, the future is hazy. Nobody knows exactly what is ahead.

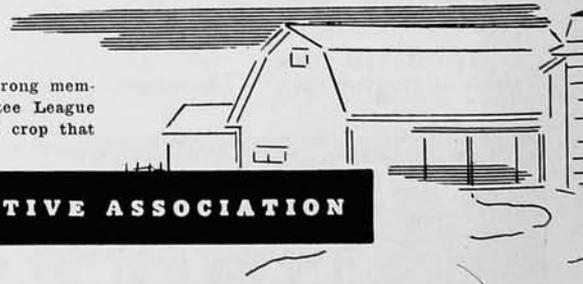
Security in the League

The 27,000 members of the Dairymen's League know that they are in the best position to maintain their markets and prices, whatever comes. They know that in the League their future is secure.

This security has been built by League members themselves. More than a quarter of a century ago they started building an organization that will see them through the days ahead. Today, League members have the most modern marketing facilities available. They have an organization that is experienced in meeting marketing problems. They have a strong cooperative that has taken the lead in fighting farmers battles. All of these things make the Dairymen's League spell *security* for its 27,000 members.

JOIN THE LEAGUE The Dairymen's League gets its strength from three things . . . strong membership, adequate facilities and a dependable sales organization. These three assets guarantee League members a market for all of their milk every day of the year and a voice in marketing the crop that furnishes half the agricultural income here in the Northeast. If you are not already a member of the Dairymen's League, you are cordially invited to join today.

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION



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OUR COVER . . . Gordon Rapp '49 caught Jean Moore Carson giving a preliminary sizing-up to her chicks before starting them on the long road to the dinner table. Jean, a former ag student, is married to Jim Carson, a graduate in the poultry department.

The Cornell Countryman

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Up to Us

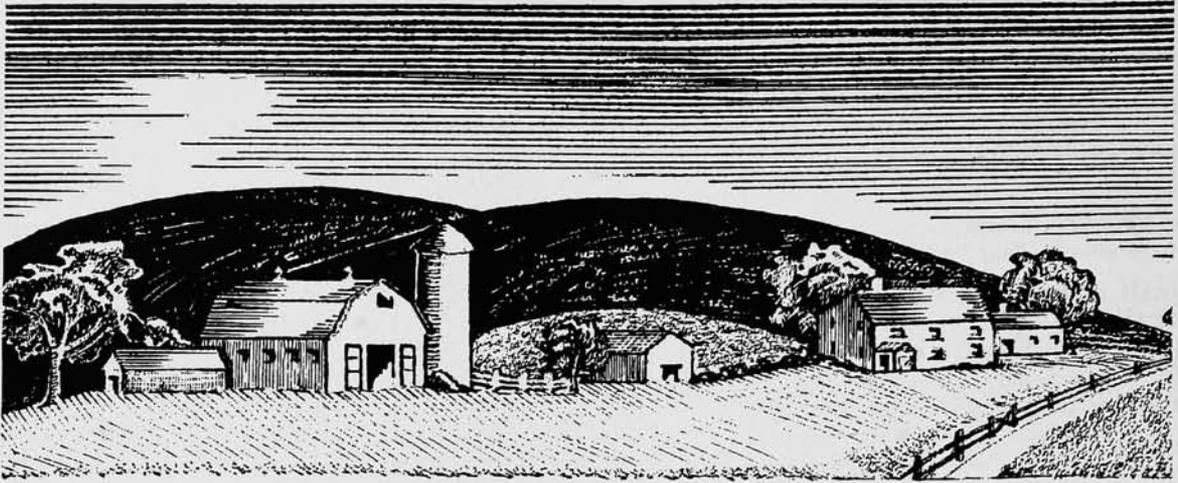
NSA. Let's see, that's another of the alphabet agencies our bureaucratic society has brought forth. What is it though? It's the National Student Association, the only organization designed specifically to represent our country's students in the affairs of the nation and the world.

What does it do? At present it is chiefly concerned with providing services for students throughout the land. A file of student government constitutions is being compiled and will be made available to groups wishing to institute or revamp campus self-government. Plans are being made to have exchanges of exhibits between colleges. (For instance, Alfred University has an excellent ceramics department, and Cornell has a superior College of Home Economics. NSA's plan is to arrange swaps to make the spread of knowledge even greater.) Information on the pending state university is being collected and prepared for distribution. Gathering facts on discrimination and student welfare, making available information concerning student unions, publishing a book on the opportunities for study and work abroad—all these, and more, are among NSA's activities.

And in addition, NSA represents *you*, every Cornellian, and every other college student in the United States.

Each state is divided into regions according to the distribution of student population. New York State, because of its many colleges and universities, has five regions. There is an active group on each campus. Its work is done by committees made of non-partisan, representative persons. These persons are the ones who represent us, the ones whose word will be taken as our voice.

If our NSA is to be the type of organization we want, one that will truly speak for each of us, we must do our part to support it. The association exists, but its effectiveness, its worth, is *up to us*.



You're Invited

This is your invitation to attend the 37th Annual Farm and Home Week at Cornell University, April 6-9—the first since 1943.

More than 500 events—exhibits, demonstrations, motion pictures, speeches—are scheduled for New York's farmers and homemakers. The program is especially designed for one-day visitors with many topics being repeated daily. Practically every subject from freezing foods and feeding baby to building a new home and barn will be covered.

This Farm and Home Week belongs to you. It is your opportunity to visit your Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics and find out what's new in agriculture and homemaking.



Young at Ninety

and still pioneering

Liberty Hyde Bailey, dean of American horticulturists, all-knowing god to every garden club, revered saint to informed modern farmers, and elder sage to natural scientists the world over, has gone plant-collecting again—this time to the Caribbean.

If it involved pushing through jungles and navigating rivers in a native boat, it was all in the pursuit of knowledge. And for that, by the Bailey philosophy, a man is never too old. Indeed, it is the way to stay young.

Dr. Bailey won't return in time to celebrate his 90th birthday on March 15. A delayed celebration, however, is being planned by the university for April 29 to honor him.

Mention Liberty Hyde Bailey's name to the average person interested in plants or flowers, and it is like speaking of Noah Webster to a dictionary user. Bailey is the basic authority, the man who compiled the standard encyclopedia of plants and countless other definitive works. Indeed, he has been the Webster of his field for so long that he has been just a name to the average gardener for years, and most people looking up pansies or cabbages in his works have no more thought of him as a living person than they would of Webster.

That has always been all right with Dr. Bailey. A scholarly man, too intent on the world around him to have time or taste for self-glorification, he has never enjoyed personal publicity. Why should people be interested? Hadn't he been doing the same thing for years? The fact that he is still doing it, at ninety, seems to him beside the point.

And perhaps it is, in a way. For Liberty Hyde Bailey, nearing ninety, packing a tooth brush and a razor, a few changes of clothes and practically nothing else except his trusty—and heavy—old camera, and heading for the Indies to find unidentified palms, is all of a piece with Liberty Hyde Bailey, a child

in the primeval wilderness of northern Michigan, counting the maple trees on his daily walk from an isolated farm to a one-room school. "Observation," he told some children in a nature-study class a little while ago, "is the beginning of wisdom." At ninety, Bailey has long been one of the wisest men in the world, but he could no more resist the urge to observe nature than he could at nine.

Born in a region where Indians still outnumbered the few white men, and where there was practically nothing but nature all around

every morning?' I didn't know. But I did the next day. Then she asked me, 'How high are their tops from the ground?' I didn't know. But I did the next day. And that kept going for a blessed year. Observation of all plants and animals became a part of my life. Now it means more than ever to me. If we are to be inhabitants of this planet, we should be sensitive to it."

"The holy earth," Dr. Bailey called it in a philosophical little book by that title which he wrote thirty years ago on a ship in the South seas, after just such a plant-



Dean Liberty Hyde Bailey guides the plow in the first furrow as he begins the excavation for Roberts Hall, the cornerstone of which was laid in 1905.

him, Bailey found the world "full of wonders." "Eighty-one years ago," he told that nature study class, "I saw everything. I was sure that I knew everything in the woods. But when I asked my teacher one day if she would give me a course in nature study, she said, 'Liberty, I'm very sorry for you, going through this beautiful world with your eyes shut.' I disputed her, but she asked me, 'How many maple trees are there along the way that you walk to school

hunting expedition as this recent one. "We did not make the earth," he wrote. "We have received it and its bounties. If it is beyond us, so it is divine. We have inescapable responsibilities. It is our privilege so to comprehend the use of the earth as to develop spiritual stature."

"You see," one of his long-time colleagues said recently, "Bailey is deeply religious—not in the orthodox sense, perhaps, but according

(Continued on page 12)

America's No. 1 Sap

by Fred Trump '49

Drip! Drip! Drip! Clear golden-brown maple syrup comes cascading from the pitcher, and hot pancakes topped with butter are immersed in maple syrup, a woodland product of delicious sweetness and distinctive flavor. What a treat for the eyes, the nose and the mouth! This might be a scene in any New York farm home.

Second only to Vermont in production, New York State is noted for its maple syrup and sugar. Making maple syrup calls for work, but is as exciting, as healthful, and as sweetly rewarding as any job on the farm.

It is safe to say that most people in this state have never had genuine high-quality maple syrup. They have had substitutes to be sure, but not the real thing—a clear, light brown fluid with a distinctive flavor due to the presence of certain organic compounds. When I was in the Army down South I had maple sugar sent to me. None of the fellows down there had ever had anything like it, although many of them came from the Northeast. For the folks at home, maple syrup was the principal source of sugar during the war.

Our Sugar Bush

The home "sugar bush" contains more than a hundred large trees surrounding the sugar house in a secluded vale on a hilltop overlooking Lake Erie. Harvest time here usually comes in March, beginning sometimes in February and extending into April. Actually the trees can be tapped whenever the sap runs in the trees, that is, anytime during the winter when alternate freezing and thawing occurs between night and day.

In our sugar bush, we start up the fire in the evaporator sometime during mid-winter and thoroughly

clean all the sap buckets, covers, and spouts as well as the evaporating pans. When the first morning thaw (hence the first sap run) comes, we tap our trees with a tapping bit, driving in the metal spouts and hanging the buckets on the spout hooks. Going through the woods, we are followed by an ever-increasing plunk-plunk of sap running into the empty buckets.

We fill the evaporator pans with water, and start up the fire. When all this is done, it may be time to gather the sap. We empty each bucket of sap into gathering pails and carry the sap to the gathering tank mounted on a horse-drawn sled. When the sap is gathered, the sled is driven to the upper side of the storage tank and the sap is piped into it. From there it is piped down to the evaporator in the sugar house.

The evaporator pans are deeply corrugated on the bottom to present a greater surface to the fire, and are divided into compartments connected by valves. As water is drawn from each compartment, sap immediately replaces it. Now it is a matter of time and of keeping the fire going until the sap approaches

the proper density. Meanwhile it is a good idea to be out cutting or gathering wood nearby, provided the fire is kept at full capacity. But as the sap becomes syrup, it needs careful watching.

The Syrup Comes

We use a target thermometer, as do most producers, to test the density of the syrup by its boiling point. This thermometer has an adjustable scale, so that first the boiling point of water on that particular day and at the elevation of the sugar house is determined. The boiling point of saturated syrup is seven degrees above the boiling point of water, no matter what the latter may be. It is very important that the finished product be exactly 11 pounds per gallon in density. Even out in the woods where the sap drips into the buckets, where axes resound through the woods, and where steam pours out of the ventilator in the roof of the sugar house, precision is necessary. If the syrup is less than a saturated solution, it may ferment and sour. If the syrup is supersaturated it will crystallize out into large crystals at the bottom.

(Continued on page 17)



The sap flows from the gathering tank to the storage tank and down to the sugar house. This setup is very similar to the one described above.

Fred Trump '49 received his discharge from the Army just in time for the maple syrup season two years ago.

The Chicken Coop

Gordon Rapp '49 Reports the Latest from the Poultry World

Of Vitamins and Chicks

Popeye was right! The recent discovery of an important vitamin contained in spinach leaves—folic acid—has finally settled the old argument.

The actual amounts of this vitamin in ordinary feeds and foods is being determined by Charles W. Carlson, a graduate student in the Department of Poultry Husbandry, who is working on his master's degree in animal nutrition. Charles, a native of Greeley, Colorado, came to Cornell in March, 1946, after graduating from Colorado State A & M in 1942 and subsequently whiling away three and one half years in the army.

Vitamin Research

Folic acid was first discovered in spinach leaves—hence named after foliage—in Texas in 1941, but it can now be prepared chemically. It is necessary for growth and the prevention of certain anemias, particularly pernicious anemia, not only in chicks but also in humans. The general aim of the research conducted by the Poultry Department has been to determine the requirements of this vitamin for humans, after it was found that chicks need one half part per million units of food intake.

In developing an assay method for determining the folic acid present in feeds, Mr. Carlson uses two methods. The first of these is to feed two groups of chicks a diet complete in all respects except folic acid, supplemented in one instance with the foodstuff being assayed, and in the other with the pure vitamin. This diet consists of starch, purified milk protein, all known minerals, pure vitamins, and cellulose to supply bulk. The second method makes use of similar assays with bacteria, using media deficient in the vitamin.

In this way Charles determined

that leafy substances, liver, some yeasts, and soybeans are all good sources of folic acid.

Other Research

Another phase of the research conducted in the Department has been directed toward isolation and identification of an animal protein factor necessary for normal growth, found in such feeds as liver meal and fish meal. Gerald F. Combs, Herbert T. Peeler (two graduate students) and others are trying to learn more about it.

Much has still to be discovered in this vast field of nutrition. New techniques and factors are being continually unearthed, and research with chicks is proving that poultry is valuable not only when smothered in gravy, but also under the experimenter's scrutinizing eye.

Egg Washer

A dream of poultrymen is coming true, and a new era in egg marketing is approaching. Designed to take the drudgery out of cleaning eggs, a novel egg-washing machine will soon appear on the market.

The machine, invented by Prof. Forrest B. Wright of the agricultural engineering department at Cornell, consists essentially of a series of abrasive-coated cloth discs under which the eggs are passed by a number of moving fingers. Hot water is supplied to the discs through a perforated pipe, and their constant rotation causes the eggs to turn so that both the ends and sides are cleaned.

This device was the result of four years of experiment to meet the rigid specifications set by poultrymen. It handles all shapes and sizes of eggs without readjustment. Even thin-shelled and blind-checked eggs can be washed without breakage.

Water is supplied at a temperature of 165°F, but the eggs are dried so rapidly that their temperature, after they have spent the

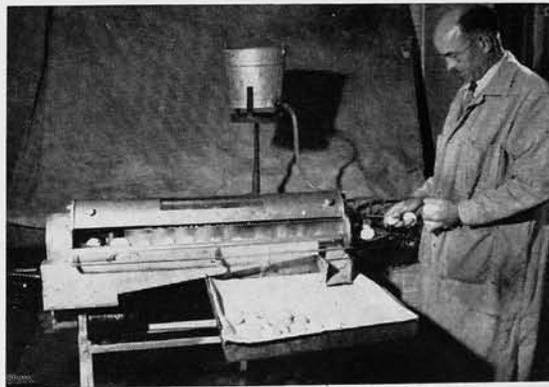
necessary 22 seconds in the section of the machine devoted to washing, is only 2° higher than when they entered it.

Eggs are thoroughly cleaned by the machine without lowering their keeping quality or damaging their exterior or interior quality; nor is the "bloom" removed from the shell. Tests at the bacteriology and poultry departments at the University indicate that the eggs washed in the new machine at a temperature of at least 165° will keep in storage distinctly better than dirty eggs cleaned by any other method tested.

Patented by the Cornell University Research Foundation, the egg-washing machine is now being manufactured by two companies.

Prof. Wright states that the device will enable two persons to wash, dry, and pack five cases of eggs per hour. When it becomes generally available, the machine will probably fall within the price range of poultrymen with as few as 500 birds. It is believed that this egg-washing machine will not only materially reduce the two to four evenings per week spent by poultrymen and their wives cleaning eggs, but that it will also cut down on the cost of producing eggs for market, and perhaps result in a better product.

Prof. F. B. Wright of the Ag Engineering Department is shown with the egg-washing machine he invented.



Cornell and Cirencester

by Gordon D. Rapp '49

Even Charles Dickens, the great English novelist, had something to say about Cornell! Many new slants on our alma mater during its embryonic stages were unearthed from an old booklet* published in England.

Cornell's Counterpart

This publication had reprinted an article entitled "Farm and College", written by Dickens in 1868, which treated the development of agriculture in England and particularly the growth of the College at Cirencester. The novelist told of the difficulties in getting this college started and the tribulations encountered in



financing the project. It was the first of its kind in the world ever to be founded on the principle that an institution be provided in which "the rising generation of farmers may receive instruction at a moderate expense in those sciences, a knowledge of which is essential to successful cultivation, and that a farm form a part of such an institution."

To alleviate the lack of funds, and the expenses incurred by the students, it was decided to make the students work for their education by laboring on the farm, and at the same time get acquainted with the details of farm work. (No doubt the present farm practice requirements are a vestige of this idea.) Unfortunately, though, this plan failed miserably since, according to Dickens, "The young student whose actual wants are paid for by his father's cheque is the most unproductive of all known sorts of farm servant. He turns work into play,

smokes under hedges, and even when he does go through a certain quantity of work, is not to be relied upon for doing it at the right time, or thoroughly."

Cirencester, A Model

Dickens then went on to tell of the same difficulties encountered at Cornell University, but under different and far more hopeful conditions. "The plan of the Cornell Institution, which has enrolled our countryman, Mr. Goldwin Smith, among its professors, is partly based upon the good later results obtained at Cirencester. About six years ago Mr. Ezra Cornell of Ithaca, N. Y., who made a large fortune by telegraphy, visited the college at Cirencester with Colonel Johnstone. He afterwards made his offer to the New York Government of more than a hundred thousand pounds, in addition to the considerable grant of land from Congress to a state that would provide agricultural teaching, on condition that the whole should go to the founding of a single institution, not as a grant to be divided among several districts. The result is the Cornell University in the State of New York, one department of which is planned upon the model of Cirencester, and forms the only good agricultural college in the United States."

Mr. Cornell was told of the failure of trying to use students as field labor, but he nevertheless set out to use this system. He ruled that farmwork was not actually required of any student, but was open to all. This arrangement was possible due to the large endowment which enabled "the poorest father to send an industrious son to this new institution." In fact, students were so eager to go to Cornell, that in the first session some youths entered three months before classes began, to earn two dollars a day through haying and harvest, towards their winter expenses.

John Barleycorn

Charles Dickens also described life

at Cirencester, and, remarking about meals there, said that they were plentiful as well as pleasant with their brew of college beer. Dickens predicted that this was one feature Cornell University would not copy, since beer in any place of education in the United States was considered quite shocking, and consequently frowned upon. He believed that "the man might be less ready to 'liquor up' if the boy had formed wholesome acquaintance with John Barleycorn."

The English author praised agricultural colleges wherever they may be. He believed that farming could not pay unless backed by scientific training in the occupation which he considered the oldest, most necessary, and one of the worthiest a man can follow. Dickens then again reminds us that "that part of the holding of a farmer or landowner which pays best for cultivation is the small estate within the ring-fence of his skull. Let him begin with the right tillage of his brains, and it shall be well with his grains, roots, herbage and forage, sheep and cattle; they shall thrive and he shall thrive."

*Professor Richard Bradfield, Head of the Department of Agronomy at Cornell, visited several agricultural experiment stations in Britain last year. He was presented with the gazette, published by the students of the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester, while on his tour.

THE GOOD DOCTOR

A farmer, delivering eggs at the home of a physician, came upon the good doctor taking a screw-driver and a hammer from a drawer in the kitchen.

"What are you going to do with those tools, Doc, operate on somebody?" the farmer asked.

"No," replied the doctor, "I'm going to fix the doorknob. When my patients come in here they're so weak they can hardly open the door, but when they go out they feel so healthy and strong that they yank the doorknob off."

CLUB NEWS

Ag-tivities

YOUNG COOPERATORS

The Cornell Young Cooperators elected officers at their February meeting. Alice Tarbell was named president; Ralph Taylor, secretary-treasurer; and Wib Pope, reporter and publicity director.

The Young Co-op movement is sponsored by the Dairymen's League, New York's largest milk producer's cooperative. The Cornell group plans to study the workings of farm cooperatives in general, giving special attention to the Dairymen's League and G.L.F. in New York State.

Guest speaker of the evening was Harold McClenathan, division representative of the League from Elmira. His topic was "The Dairymen's League's Place in New York State Milk Production." He briefly outlined the history of his co-op, its development in the early twenties, its rapid growth, and its part in stabilizing milk prices through the marketing order and the Rogers-Allen law. Mr. McClenathan believes that the farm co-op is an economic essential and pointed out that members and non-members alike have benefited from their long range programs.



ROUND-UP CLUB

The Round-Up Club will sponsor a Student Fitting and Showmanship Contest April 9 during Farm and Home Week. John Dewey is general manager of the show and Bud Stanton is assistant manager. Doug Murray will supervise the fitting of the dairy cattle; Owen Jones, beef cattle; Stewart Fish, sheep; Abe Relyea, swine; and Fred Dean, horses. Drawings for the animals to show will be held as soon as the sign-ups are complete.

The Round-Up Club will serve

meals in the Judging Pavilion and in Wing Hall during Farm and Home Week.



HOME-EC CLUB

A luncheon will be given on March 16 in honor of Mrs. Margaret Culken Banning who will be the lecturer in the Van Rensselaer-Rose Series. Mrs. Banning's topic will be "Personal Relations in the Modern World."

HO-NUN-DE-KAH

On February 8 a short orientation course for incoming freshmen was presented, at which several questions on clubs and activities were cleared up.

An attempt will be made to establish an award for an outstanding professor each year, judged on the way he presents his material, the interest he arouses in his course, and similar standards.

4-H CLUB

The 4-H Club met February 11 for its largest meeting of the year, with 77 people attending. Plans were made for a round and square dance on March 6 and a sleigh ride, the date of which is to be announced later.

The CARE committee made its report and a collection of \$14.50 was made at the meeting. The club's advisor, Mrs. Heinzelman, spoke briefly concerning Prof. Albert Hoefler's work in organizing 4-H clubs in Germany. Two movies were shown depicting boys' and girls' club work in Cuba and Puerto Rico.

Prof. E. I. Robertson of the Poultry Department, resigned March 1 to become director of research for the Eshelman Feed Company in Lancaster, Pa.

Dr. Cyril W. Terry, who has been a research associate in agricultural engineering, working on the hay research project for the past two years, has been appointed Professor of Agricultural Engineering.

Richard Glor, Dudley Briggs, and Joe Papurca, members of the Cornell Poultry Club, won first and second prize in an egg contest sponsored by Michigan State College.

AGR elected a new chapter manager, Luther Wm. Johnson '50.

AZ elected Ned Bandler '49 as Sergeant-at-Arms, and Dave Nolan '49 was chosen Censor following the retirement of Ivan Bigalow.

The Sears Scholarship Club held a square dance on February 20 in Warren Seminar Room.

Vivian Hoffman, Home Ec '48, is engaged to Jerry Grey, a grad student in the M.E. School.

Cora Betty Rich, Home Ec '49, a native of Canton, N.Y., is engaged to Al Sheldon, Ag '50, from Adams Center, N.Y.

KERMIS

With all eyes turned toward Farm and Home Week, who are the Kermis members to deviate from the norm? In fact, they are going the rest of us one better, busying themselves with rehearsals for their Week's production *April Fools* which will be presented April 6 at 8:15 p.m. in the Home Ec Auditorium. In case you won't have time to catch it then, there will be a preview performance March 25 at 8:15 p.m. in Goldwin Smith B.

FLORICULTURE CLUB

Gardenias were tossed aside during a February winter sports party which included skating on Beebe and tobogganing on the library slope. The club also had a buffet supper in Plant Science Seminar, followed by slides of Canada and of orchids growing in the Philippines.

Introducing . . .



Rapp '49

STEVE COOPER

"I eat eggs every morning and chicken every Sunday. Next to owning my own poultry farm I'd like to see a white Leghorn hen replace the eagle on the national emblem." That was the reply George Stephen Cooper II gave when asked why he is majoring in Poultry Husbandry.

George, or Steve as he is better known, comes from Cooperstown, N.Y. Steve started his college career at Eastern Illinois State Teachers' College way back in 1939. In 1941 he entered the Army to serve for one year, but it was nearly five years before he could get out. During this time he served in France and Germany, received the Purple Heart, Distinguished Service Cross and was finally discharged as a Captain. He served as a company commander in the Infantry.

"Coop" came to Cornell in the Fall of 1945 while still on terminal leave and at once entered into campus activities. He pledged Alpha Zeta in the Spring of '46, played regularly on its football and baseball teams, and is now social chairman.

Steve is a member of the Cornell Poultry Club. He has been a finalist in the Rice Debate Stage during all of his three years at Cornell. In 1946-47 he became an associate editor of the Countryman, treasurer of Ag-Domecon Council, and commodore of the Cornell Corinthian Yacht Club. He also served on the Freshman Orientation Committee.

W.W.



PAT KERWIN

"If I had known what the weather was like I might never have come to Cornell," laughed tall, fair-haired Patricia Jane Kerwin.

Pat, a native of West Chester, Pennsylvania, arrived at Cornell in the fall of '44 and (perhaps determined to show herself equal to any New Yorker) zoomed into class and campus activities. She was selected Freshman Class Song Leader, and proved as popular as she was talented by being elected to the Freshman Class Council, House of Representatives, and W.A.A. She also joined "Cornell for Victory."

Pat did not suffer from any sophomore slump, but again found herself in a whirl of activities in the fall of '45. She was selected as the V.P. at Hillcrest; she was again elected to the House of Representatives, and added the Panhellenic Council to her list.

Pat's classmates recognized her capabilities and elected her Junior Class President. She was also elected secretary to the Student Council and was a member of the Panhellenic Council, W.S.G.A. Activities Committee and the Junior Blazer Committee.

A Textiles and Clothing major, Pat is interested in some phase of merchandising. She has certainly shown outstanding executive ability at Cornell, and despite her slight unhappiness about the weather has made her four years successful, constructive, and fun!

E.M.



CHUCK HOAGLAND

Aurora, New York has contributed more than its Wells girls to Cornell, for Chuck Hoagland, '48, is among its outstanding exports.

Born on a Holstein dairy farm, Chuck's chief 4-H activities were with dairy cattle, which he showed at the state fair many times. His one venture outside the realms of the worthy bovine (an essay on fire prevention) earned him a trip to the 1941 Club Congress in Chicago.

The proximity of a "darned good ag school" and his interest in 4-H made farm-reared Hoagland's choice of Cornell ag a natural.

Chuck's activities make an impressive list: a member of Cayuga Lodge since he entered Cornell in '44; Lodge president in '46; house manager in '47; Men's Glee Club; Westminster Foundation; election to Ho-Nun-de-Kah in his junior year; a seat on Ag-Domecon Council and chairman of its Student-Faculty committee.

In his spare time Chuck reads—"too much, even a textbook when I'm hard up!", bowls (about 160), and plays golf.

A real farmer, Chuck loves hunting. The thought of venison on the hoof a few feet, or a half-mile, ahead thrills him. Wherever they are, he must be ready for he has the remnants (mounted horns and a freezer full of meat) to recall the eight-point buck he got this fall.

Chuck plans to add to his summer experiences as Assistant 4-H Agent in Cayuga County by getting a permanent job in the extension service after graduation.

W.D.

Omicron Nu

Home-Ec Honorary

by Eleanor Marchigiani '50



Ward '50

EILEEN PECK

Eileen Peck, whom you may know as "Peckie" or "Oh, she's the president of Cascadilla," came to Cornell because it never occurred to her to go any place else. However, she says now that if she hadn't come to Cornell, she would have been a chem major at the University of Buffalo. She likes it here as evidenced by the fact that she is enrolled in not one, but two colleges of the University—Home Economics and Nutrition.

Peckie has had three years of W.S.G.A. experience, one as a V.P., one as a cottage president, and this year as a dormitory president. Westminster has claimed her services for four years and this year she is chairman of the worship committee. Her election to Omicron Nu proved that scholarship has not been neglected.

She feels that summer experience is nearly as important as the actual school studies. Last summer she won the Danforth Fellowship which included two weeks in St. Louis and two weeks at Camp Minnawana in Michigan. The summer before that she worked in a community house in Detroit. She has also done hospital work and before that spent every summer on her grandfather's farm because she loves farm life.

As for the future, she plans to take her ADA internship and return for her advanced work here at Cornell. She is especially interested in the clinical side of nutrition.

A.E.D.

You have probably all heard of Omicron Nu, but do you know what it really is? It is the national Home Economics honorary society whose purpose is to promote scholarship, leadership, research, and the furtherance of the world-wide movement of home economics.

Omicron Nu was founded in 1912 at Michigan State College, and in the 35 years since has grown to include 11,000 members in 34 chapters throughout the country. Nu chapter at Cornell was formed in 1919. This year there are sixteen under-graduates and 42 graduate and faculty members.

Some of the nationally prominent honorary members of Omicron Nu, well known to every student of Home Economics, are Martha Van Rensselaer, Lillian Gilbreath, Mary S. Rose, and Dr. Hazel Steibling.

Among the activities which the honorary society sponsored on the upper campus was its annual Research Open House, held at the beginning of the year. Betty Alden, Charlotte Smith and Shirley Haas, all '48, were in charge of the event.

Major research problems carried on in three divisions in the College of Home Economics were discussed by Miss Frances Johnston, Mrs. Lucille Williamson and Miss Jean Failing.

Miss Johnston told of an experiment she conducted last spring in analyzing the iron content in the diet of five co-eds.

Mrs. Williamson, Associate Professor in the Department of Economics of the Household, perhaps influenced by use of Ithaca's hard water, worked with various water softeners and synthetic detergents in an effort to combat soap waste, bathtub rings, and gray laundry. Her goal was to devise a method whereby the homemaker can decide how much of a particular softener is needed to soften the water she uses. The varying contents of active

ingredients in the different commercial softeners poses somewhat of a problem. A rather interesting psychological effect of the sudsless synthetic detergents is the homemaker's complaint that "the water gets dirty faster." It may or may not be important for her to realize that the snowy white suds of the soap, billowing inches above the water, hide more than the clothes or the dishes.

Miss Jean Failing explained the third experiment. The counselors in the College of Home Economics are conducting a four year study in an effort to help future students in their vocational choices. Tests have been used to determine dexterities, abilities and interests; they are not, however, well suited to professions for home economists. The counselors are striving to reach some objective measure to apply to girls who are interested in home economics. Miss Failing stated that satisfactory job adjustment depends mainly on three factors: first, that one's values can be satisfied; second, that one's interests can be used; and thirdly on the utilization of abilities and required information at a level that is satisfactory. An attempt is being made to determine the stability of values since interest tests will be of no use in long range planning unless values are stable.

Omicron Nu's "Research Open House" is an interesting way of offering valuable information on new developments in Home Economics to students. It is an enjoyable combination of party and education that is thoroughly pleasant and entertaining.

TURF CONFERENCE

On March 18-19 New York's first turf conference will be held here to initiate research and education for better turf in the state for the needs of cemeteries, parks, athletic fields, and other landscaping projects.

Young at Ninety

(Continued from page 5)

to his own lights. These journeys of his are his own kind of religious pilgrimages. He goes after facts—dry facts, perhaps, to the average layman, but facts which need to be known for fuller understanding of nature. He has just finished a monograph on blackberries and related brambles, for instance, on which he has been working for ten years. He says he has enough work to do on palms to keep him busy until he is ninety-six. But if you have known Bailey as long as some of us have, all this doesn't seem strange. It is the sort of person he is, and will continue to be as long as his mind and body keep going—and in his case, at least, it seems to be a formula for staying young, both mentally and physically.

Here at Cornell, where Dr. Bailey was the second dean of the College of Agriculture, and where four more deans have taken office since he "retired" in 1913, they tell of the joy with which he defied the classicists, in the early days, who thought it beneath the dignity of a university to study apple trees and onions and cows. Old-timers still remember the scandalized clucking of professors of Greek and Latin at the sight of Dr. Bailey, in old clothes, dragging a huge tree limb across the quadrangle to his laboratory. At Michigan State College, where he had been a professor before coming to Cornell, he had founded the first horticultural laboratory in any American college, and at Cornell, as Dean of the College of Agriculture, sponsored many other departures from previous academic conceptions, in his single-minded quest for more knowledge of the ways of nature. He organized, for instance, the first department of dairy industry in any college, telling his agricultural faculty and students, "We have studied the fleas and other parasites that infest our domestic animals before we have studied the animals themselves. If it is worthwhile to study live bacteria and live insects, it is equally worthwhile to study live cows."

That sounds tame enough today, but it was revolutionary doctrine in 1908. Over at Harvard a fellow-

scientist was working on a fat, two-volume work on the fungi on the joints of certain beetles, but he had dropped further study of another fungus when he discovered that it had an economic value to crops. Botanists snobbishly disregarded any plants that were cultivated and grown commercially. Bailey, with his encyclopedic mind, was interested in the wild species, as part of the whole picture, but he was just as interested in the cultivated varieties; and, more than any other one man, he made the study of these scientifically respectable.

We average gardeners, squirting our roses or our tomato plants with spray guns, may find the job something of a bore, but we know that it is the way to get healthy plants. How do we happen to know? Well, over in the Bordeaux region of France, early in the century, somebody had the bright idea of spraying grapevines with copper to keep the youngsters from raiding them. Surprisingly, whatever the effect on the hungry youngsters, it proved to reduce the mildew from which the vines had long suffered. After a little experimentation, a standard spray mixture of copper and lime was worked out—Bordeaux mixture.



R. H. Bailey

That was the beginning, but over here one of the young enthusiasts whom Bailey had brought to Cornell thought he saw many other possibilities in the use of sprays, and asked the dean if he could undertake some research. It was just the sort of thing that the average academician of the day could be

expected to veto promptly as commercial rather than scientific. But not Bailey. Instead, he pitched in and helped find out just what spraying would do. Most of our modern knowledge of spraying stems from that early work.

Indeed, it can almost be said that most of our modern knowledge of the science of growing things stems from Bailey's work, directly or indirectly. The pattern of the modern agricultural college very largely took shape under his regime at Cornell, and as a result of his wide-ranging interest in all of nature's ramifications. One day, for instance, a young instructor wanted some funds to study plant diseases, and suggested to the dean that a department of plant pathology be started.

"I never heard of a professor of plant pathology," said Bailey.

"Neither did I," the instructor admitted.

"Do you think you can handle it?" the dean asked.

"I can," said the instructor.

"All right," said the dean, "then you're a professor of plant pathology. Now go to work."

As dean, Bailey not only generated and developed knowledge, but laid foundations on which our modern methods of spreading it have been built. He took experts out to various parts of the state to show farmers what they had found out in the laboratories and field projects. Today every agricultural county in the United States has a county agent, charged with keeping farmers up to date on scientific developments. He headed President Theodore Roosevelt's Country Life Commission, and wrote a report which is still so current a chart for national agricultural development that the University of North Carolina brought out a new book-length edition for post war guidance. He wrote textbooks and lectured and found time to talk the New York legislature into the acts and appropriations under which the agricultural college plant at Cornell grew from a \$60,000 to a \$1,000,000 institution, and the faculty and student body multiplied tenfold.

Then, at fifty-five, he resigned. He had always planned, he said to devote the first twenty-five years

(Continued on page 16)

Soil Must Be Productive or We Can't Prosper

International Harvester has long subscribed to the principle that if there is to be a "tomorrow" for both agriculture and industry, soil conservation practices must be carried out today.

To promote this modern farming, the company last fall held the fourth and fifth of a nation-wide series of In-Service Training Courses on farm machinery for Soil Conservation Service personnel. They were staged in Region Five, Lincoln, Nebr., and Region One, Hershey, Pa.

Thousands of soil conservationists, agronomists, county agents, farmers and farm equipment dealers attended these meetings to watch machines fight "land on the move." The accompanying illustrations show how problems of terrace-building, gully control and retaining of top soils, among others, were mastered.

These men, supported by International Harvester and the IH Dealer in your home town, form an army that is waging a great peace-time battle: the conservation of the land, our greatest heritage. We encourage everyone who daily lives and works with American farmers to assist in the program of soil and water conservation.

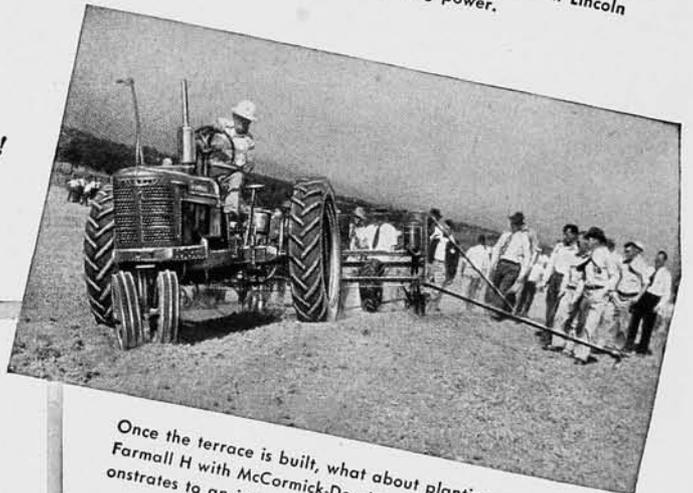
If the farmer is to prosper—and with him, the rest of the nation—*soil must be made and kept productive!*



Two Farmall Diesel Tractors team up at Lincoln on a gully-filling job. The one at left uses a McCormick-Deering Power Loader; the other is equipped with a Servis Bulldozer.



Terrace-building and creation of drainage ditches can be done in a hurry with a Servis Whirlwind Terracer. This project was carried out at Lincoln with a McCormick-Deering WD-9 Tractor supplying power.



Once the terrace is built, what about planting on its side? This Farmall H with McCormick-Deering Beet and Bean Planter demonstrates to an interested group at Hershey just how it's done.



Want to know more about soil conservation? Then write for this FREE booklet titled "Let's Practice Soil Conservation." Address Consumer Relations Dept., International Harvester Company, 180 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1, Illinois.

Former Student Notes

1948

Terje Askvig has returned to Norway to farm.

Dick Keough is working with GLF in the farm service store in Churchville, N.Y.

Ted Fritzing is operating his own landscape service in Allentown, Pa.

Werner Kaplan is attending graduate school at New York University.

John Kidd is with Bernath Nursery, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Anna Klena is employed by the Cornell Veterinary College as a laboratory technician.

Harold Sweet is Assistant County Agent in Genesee County.

Donald Holmes is manager of a farm in Halifax, Mass.

Domenico Costarella is a sales trainee with Sears, Roebuck and Company in New York City.

Jinny Rogers is combining her dairy husbandry with her skiing interests at Ski Hearth Farm, Franconia, N. H.

Bill Copeland is doing laboratory work for a paper company in Fort Edward, N. Y.

Herbert Dechert is going into training for sugar production.

Malcolm H. MacDonald became assistant agricultural agent in Erie County. Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald have one child.

Beverly Shepard Agard, a native of Trumansburg, has a seven months-old girl, Nancy Anne.

Ivan Bigalow, member of AZ, is now District Engineer for Cornell.

Richard Haby, AZ, is employed by G.L.F.

1947

Joan Weisberg is engaged to Joseph R. Schulman, a graduate student at the University of Pennsylvania.

1946

June Norton was married January 31 to John Barber. June is in personnel work at the Allen Wales Adding Machine Corp. in Ithaca.

Wes Trainor will soon be associated in the undertaking business with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Trainor, at Boonville and West Leyden.



Joan Weisberg

Elaine Darby is the new Assistant Home Demonstration Agent in Dutchess County.

Donald F. Sullivan, now studying at the School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University, was one of six new members appointed by Milton Eisenhower who represented the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO at the semi-annual conference of the Department of State in Washington, February 17 and 18. Mr. Sullivan comes from Potsdam, N.Y., and in 1944 was a national winner of the Junior Vegetable Grower's Association in the 4-H Club, and received the 4-H's Moses Trophy and Scholarship.

1945

Jean Herr was married to John O. Gehrett last year. She is supervisor of the Home Ec. Dept. Nursery School at Juniata College, Huntingdon, Pa.

Wally Veeder is working with International Harvester in Buffalo.

1944

Elizabeth Skinner (Mrs. Arthur W. Lazcano) was discharged from the Navy October 10, 1947. Their address is 3850 Ingraham Drive, Crown Point, San Diego, California, where her husband is still with the Navy.

Ed Fitchett, who was here a year ago taking post-graduate work, was recently married and is now living at Poughkeepsie, where he is working with his father and brother in the Fitchett Bros. Lakeview Dairy.

1943

David R. Lanigan became Assistant Agricultural Agent in Clinton County. He had spent three years in the army, and was previously associated with the American Cyanamid Company.

Ralph Seefeldt is a student at the Nyack Missionary Training Institute, Nyack, N. Y.

John Birkland, who was married last summer, is soon to become County Agent in Erie County.

1942

Phyllis Stevenson is Assistant to the Dean at Arizona State College, Tempe, Arizona.

1941

Vera Marie Duffey (Mrs. William Mahoney) is manager of the High School cafeteria in Gloucester, Mass.

Bob Harvey and his wife, Jane, and their two boys, Bill and Bob, live in Westboro, Mass., where he is in the livestock business with his father.

Bob Guzewich is Assistant County Agent in Saratoga County. He was married last summer.

William Elkins operates a farm at Mumford, N. Y. He is married and has two daughters.

1932

James E. Rose, supervisor of G.L.F. Farm Supplies Warehousing since 1944, has resigned to manage the Wisconsin Cooperative Farm Supply Company in Madison, Wis.

Beg Your Pardon . . .

Contrary to an item we recently printed, Joan Royce Liddle did not resign from her post as Associate 4-H Agent in Saratoga County.



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TIME

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Young at Ninety

(Continued from page 12)

of his life to preparation for his vocation, the next twenty-five years to following it, and the rest of his life to doing what interested him most. He has been doing the latter ever since, alternating between a secluded, academic life among the 150,000 dried plants in the Bailey Hortorium at Cornell and trips to China, South America, New Zealand, Mexico, the West and East Indies or wherever the plants currently intriguing his scientific curiosity might happen to grow.

Adventures? He has never thought of his experiences as such. There was a time, to be sure, in Mexico, when he was already over eighty, that he had to make his way for nearly a mile through the tree tops, eight or ten feet above the ground, because it was impossible to get through on the surface; but that to Bailey was simply a necessary experience in the course of getting to a plant he wanted. In Guatemala he penetrated a swamp in a tropical rainstorm, and nearly ruined his camera, as well as his clothes, but he got his plant. That has always been the main thing. At Cornell, one day, he called another professor to ask if he knew where a certain ground nut could be found. The professor knew, but pointed out that it would be hidden

under at least a foot of snow just then. Dr. Bailey went and got it anyway.

When he started on his recent trip, it was just as casual as that. He knew just where he wanted to go to get his palms: how he would get there was incidental.

He didn't worry about food. He has been a light eater for years, ever since middle age, when he was somewhat sickly. Nor did he make any special preparations in the way of getting into physical condition. In fact, he has always resisted all attempts to get him to take any special exercises. If he had somewhere to go or something to do, he would do it, he said, and that was exercise enough.

What is the secret of Liberty Hyde Bailey? Well, if you should look through the hundred or so books he has written—he long ago lost count of the exact number—you will find one volume of verse. It is not, probably, great poetry, as he has many times pointed out. But these four lines, which he wrote in 1907 or 1908, explain his method of staying young:

"Oh carry me out to the bold deep sky,
Oh blow me away through the blue,—
I will snatch the years as they hasten by
And scatter their days as dew."

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No. 1 SAP

(Continued from page 6)

The boiling point rises very slowly at first, but as the syrup approaches the proper density the boiling point rises very rapidly. Then is the time for tense waiting and quick action. The boiling syrup comes streaming out of the pan, through a felt strainer (to remove the sugar sand) and into a large milk can. As the syrup is drawn out, the solution in each compartment moves up, so that at no time is there a dry pan. Then taste that fresh hot syrup, the nectar of the gods!

Sugaring-off Party

If the sap in the trees continues to run all day, we may find ourselves boiling sap well into the night. Boiling sap in the evening has the makings of a sugaring-off party. The essential feature of such a party is a supply of hot maple syrup to stir until it sugars. Another delicious confection is prepared by pouring hot syrup onto fresh snow. Maple sugar is sold on the market in many forms, as maple cream, soft sugar, and in hard maple sugar candies.

\$\$\$

Maple sugar and syrup are truly luxury products. Syrup currently sells for around five dollars a gallon, and offers to the farmer a financial return unequaled by any other farm operation, with the possible exception of hatchery chicks. A recent cost account survey of twenty producers showed that the average profit from maple syrup was \$2.03 *an hour*. The catch is that one should be tapping at least 500 trees. A smaller profit is possible if 20 to 500 trees are being tapped.

The first run of syrup is usually the best. Warm weather is particularly harmful to maple sap. When it rises above 40°, bacteria begin to grow in the sap, and the sap has to be thrown away. Before another run it is important, for the sake of high quality syrup, to clean out all the buckets, and to clean out the holes in the trees with a reamer. By the time the buds begin to come out on the trees in April, the season is ended.

(Continued on page 18)

Land FOR THE Family

GUSTAFSON, HARDENBURG,
SMITH and McCAY

Newcomers to rural life, just planners, or oldtimers—everyone interested in country living—should own this practical and entertaining guide to the arts of country life. Four experts from Cornell University are its authors, and while they are careful not to mislead the unwary with promises of ease, yet it is plain that they are enthusiastic about the rewards of life on the land for those who are willing to give the necessary time and work.

Particular emphasis is placed on the characteristics of soils and how to distinguish productive from unproductive soils. The book also features garden development, and the varieties and cultural methods of vegetables and fruits, as well as flowers, and includes a discussion of landscaping the home grounds. Individual chapters are devoted to the production of all kinds of poultry, eggs, and also of the family meat and milk supply. Methods of canning and preserving the home-grown food supply are dealt with in the final chapters.

"There is hardly any phase of farm activity and farm home life that is not discussed and presented in a helpful manner."—**Rural New Yorker**.

". . . should be on the desk of every farmer, gardener, and homemaker."—**Horticulture**.

Illustrated with over 200 photographs and diagrams. 505 pp., \$4.00

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ITHACA, NEW YORK

Lesson for after School



Standards for livestock are constantly improving. Breeders are developing better strains of meat animals—new feed and fodder crops are being discovered. These scientific advances are reflected in the prize animals shown at the yearly, great International Live Stock Exposition in Chicago, at similar large expositions in other sections of the United States, and at State and County Fairs throughout the country. Visit these shows frequently while you're still in school. It's part of your education. And keep up the habit after you have left school—for at these shows you will see the patterns for the animals you must raise to keep abreast of the market.

ARMOUR and Company

The producers of northern New York and Vermont have less trouble with fermented sap, but the groves in warmer areas have a higher yield of syrup per bucket, that is, a higher concentration of sugar in the sap. Sap is 97% water and it takes about 43 gallons to produce a gallon of syrup. But when you have the syrup and the sugar you have a treat in store.

Go out into a sugar bush sometime in late winter when the sap is running, and maple syrup is being made in the steaming evaporating pans. Until you do, you have missed an important feature of New York agriculture.

A gentleman farmer is one who raises nothing but his hat.

Every wolf thinks he's entitled to life, liberty and the happiness of pursuit.

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Secure your textbooks for the second term early and avoid the rush. We will be glad to help you if you know what courses you are going to take.



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There is no better way to

CUT FEED COSTS IN 1948

than to apply lime and fertilizer this spring

OVER two-thirds of the feed for Northeastern livestock is home-grown. And most farmers feel that the best way to cut feed costs is to produce more home-grown feed. This year there is no better and cheaper way to cut feed costs than to apply adequate amounts of lime and fertilizer, because lime and fertilizer are perhaps the most economical buys a farmer can make.

The cost of milk production is 150% higher this winter than it was in the winter of 1939-40. Labor and feed costs have increased steadily. However, there is one bright spot in this picture: A ton of milk will buy a lot more lime, superphosphate and fertilizer than it would eight years ago.

One Ton of Milk Would Buy		
	January 1940	January 1948
Lime	7.13 tons	13.6 tons
0-20-20	1.10 tons	2.05 tons
5-10-10	1.26 tons	2.32 tons
Superphosphate	2.15 tons	3.41 tons

The cost of milk production and the price of lime and fertilizers used in calculating the above figures are based on costs in the central New York dairy area. They may vary slightly from one section to another in G.L.F. territory.



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Have you ever considered the saving of 10% when you buy at the Co-op?

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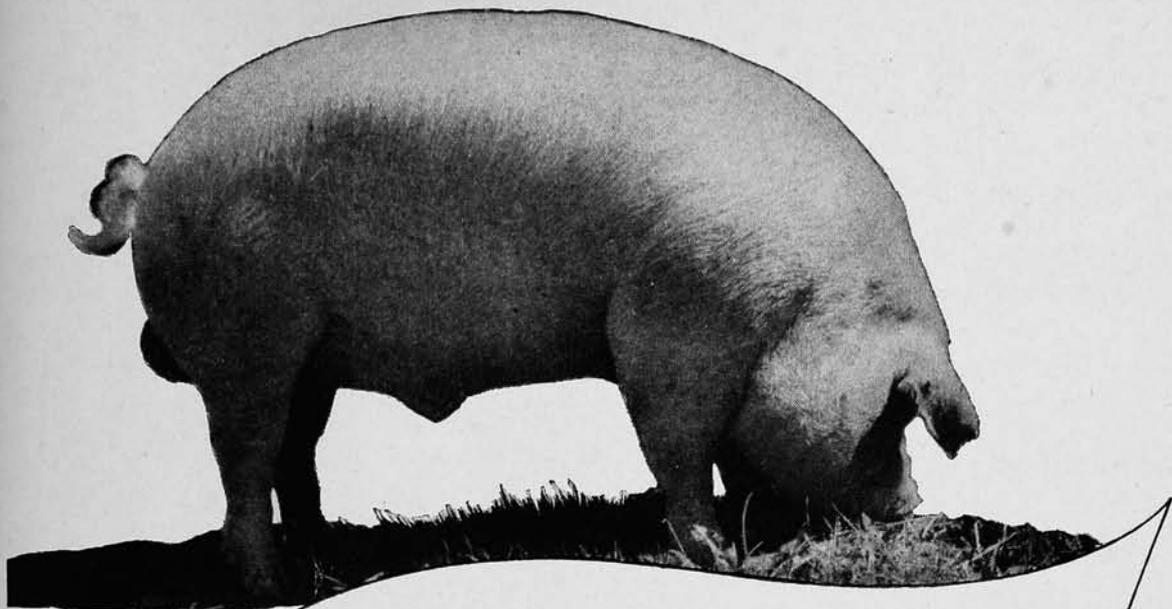
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● This is Prince Valiant, a mighty boar weighing 650 pounds when 16 months old. He sold for \$500—not for his fine looks nor his load of loin and bacon, but for his promise as a sire. He has the build and the blood to boost pork production in countless litters of market hogs.

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Better sires and better seeds add to the yield per animal and per acre. Better machines add to the number of acres and animals per man. Case machines are built a bit better than might seem necessary. Hence they hold down the time and cost for upkeep. As you look ahead to your own farming business, look to Case for equipment that will give you extra years from your investment, extra rewards from your acres and your hours. J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.



Fast work in heavy crops of hybrid corn is the purpose for which Case pickers are built. The one-row size, as here, fits the power and speed of two-plow tractors, suits the conditions of medium to small fields. The two-row size, by applying the power of larger tractors, harvests about twice as many acres per hour. Both sizes unhitch quickly to free the tractor for other work. Both sizes have a powerful blast fan to blow out loose leaves, silks, smut, etc. Corn goes to the crib cleaner, cures quicker.

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Engineered into every product that bears the MM trade-mark, is the *dependability, utility and all around economy* that farmer-businessmen know they can rely upon when they purchase *quality* MM Modern Machines, Tractors and Power Units . . . That's why they are willing to wait longer and get more when they get MM!



**MINNEAPOLIS-MOLINE
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The

Vol. XLV, April 1948, No. 7

Cornell Countryman



II

*Farm
and
Home
Week
Issue*



20c
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Careers at GENERAL ELECTRIC

CHEMIST...RESEARCHER...AIR CONDITIONER

For each, General Electric has assignments to his liking

General Electric is not one business, but an organization of many businesses, ranging from the building of transformers at Pittsfield, Mass., to the molding of plastics at Anaheim, Cal. Graduates

of American colleges and universities are finding that the 97 plants of General Electric offer opportunities to all degrees of specialists, all sorts of enthusiasms, all kinds of careers.

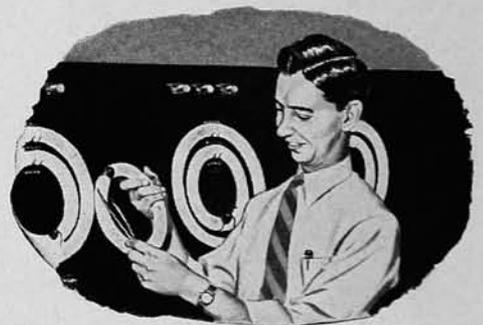


TRANSFORMER CHEMIST

What is there for a chemist to do in Pittsfield, where General Electric makes transformers? The answer is: plenty. Five of nine sections of the Pittsfield Works Laboratory deal with such chemical problems as insulation, paints, metallurgy. Add to these the company-wide opportunities in plastics and silicones, and it's clear that young men like Fred Torrisi, now working on problems in silicon steel, are finding room to move around in General Electric.

LAMP RESEARCHER

Lighting in America has become a \$200,000,000 business, but experts think it has only begun its growth. They estimate, for example, that 30,000,000 American homes need four times more light. At General Electric's Nela Park—"University of Light"—in Cleveland, many a returned service man—like Con Bechard, doing research on new types of lamps—is shaping a career that has meaning in terms of interest, opportunity and achievement.



AIR CONDITIONING ENGINEER

At Bloomfield, N. J., General Electric is in the business of manipulating heat. Bloomfield makes store coolers, automatic heating equipment, commercial refrigeration products, remote room air conditioners, and heat transfer assemblies. With every survey showing that the vast majority of home-planners want some form of air conditioning or automatic heating or both, specialists like Bill Knaus are riding the crest of a mounting wave.



FOR YOUR COPY OF "CAREERS IN THE ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY," WRITE TO DEPT. 237-6, GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

GENERAL  ELECTRIC

Here is Why.. THERE IS NO OTHER TIRE LIKE THE

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CHAMPION GROUND GRIP

It's Patented!



AS THE owner or operator of a tractor you are entitled to know why the Firestone Champion Ground Grip is the only tire with connected, Triple-Braced, curved traction bars.

This is the answer—*The Champion Ground Grip is patented.*

Much as others would like to build a tire with the performance advantages and long life of the Champion Ground Grip, they cannot duplicate the Champion tread design which gives the Champion Ground Grip tractor tire the following advantages

- Up to 100% More Effective Cleaning
- Up to 62% More Drawbar Pull
- As Much as 91% Longer Life

And because the Ground Grip tread is Triple-Braced, the traction bars can be made higher, stronger . . . to take a deeper, more powerful bite—a "center bite" right in the heart of the traction zone.

When you buy a new tractor or replace the tires on your present tractor specify the one and only tractor tire that gives you all of the above advantages—the Firestone patented Ground Grip.

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The Only Tire That Takes
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OUTCLEANS
UP TO 100% More Effectively

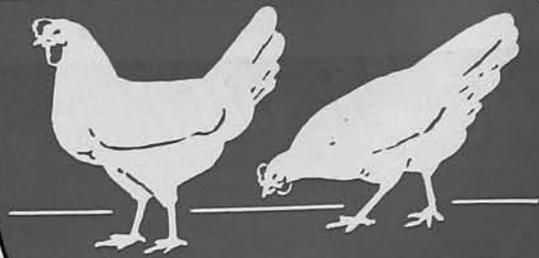
OUTPULLS
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OUTLASTS
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**30% BEACON
GROWING MASH**

PLUS

**70% SCRATCH
GRAINS**



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for Developing Growing Pullets
for HIGH PRODUCTION...**

- The inherited qualities of high egg production can be developed profitably with the famous BEACON 70/30 FEEDING PLAN. Only 30% of the total feeding need be the rich, nutritious BEACON GROWING MASH. The bulk of the ration—70%—can be scratch grains. It does the job and it's easy on the pocketbook, too!



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Grass Is Cheap Feed

*At present grain prices an acre of good pasture is worth \$135 to the dairyman, and an acre of good hay is worth \$200.**

NORTHEASTERN AGRICULTURE is built around good hay and pasture. That's because in this section of the country pasture and hay produce the most economical feed nutrients. Improved pasture, for example, produces feed nutrients at less than one-third of the cost of producing them any other way.

Start With Good Seed

A sound program for producing high-quality hay and pasture starts with good seed. Good yields and low-cost home-grown feeds cannot be produced without good seed. That is why in G.L.F. first rate importance is placed on the seed service. Actually more feed is produced from G.L.F. seed than is handled in the form of purchased feed by the G.L.F. Feed Service.

High-quality, Adapted Seed

Through the G.L.F. Seed Service, Northeastern farmers are provided with the best seed that can be had—adapted seed of known origin. G.L.F. seedmen purchase only from approved

**This is figured on a basis of a 3 ton yield of first and second cutting hay, and 1½ ton dry weight yield of pasture.*

areas where they can obtain high-quality seed that is free from noxious weeds and which is adapted to our hardy Northeastern winters.

G.L.F. seedmen make the best possible buys for patrons. Modern cleaning and processing equipment further effects retail seed prices. However, in processing and procuring G.L.F. seeds quality is never sacrificed for price.

Order Your Seed Now

G.L.F. patrons can help their cooperative and themselves by placing their seed orders immediately. Every indication points to heavy use of grass seed. The heavy early orders for oat seed indicates a large acreage will be seeded this spring. The late spring last year reduced the acreage seeded in 1947 and will tend to increase the demand for grass seed this spring. Several sources are predicting an early spring this year. If this is true, and seed orders are not placed immediately, some farmers may have their seeding delayed by lack of available seed.

FERTILIZER RECOMMENDATIONS

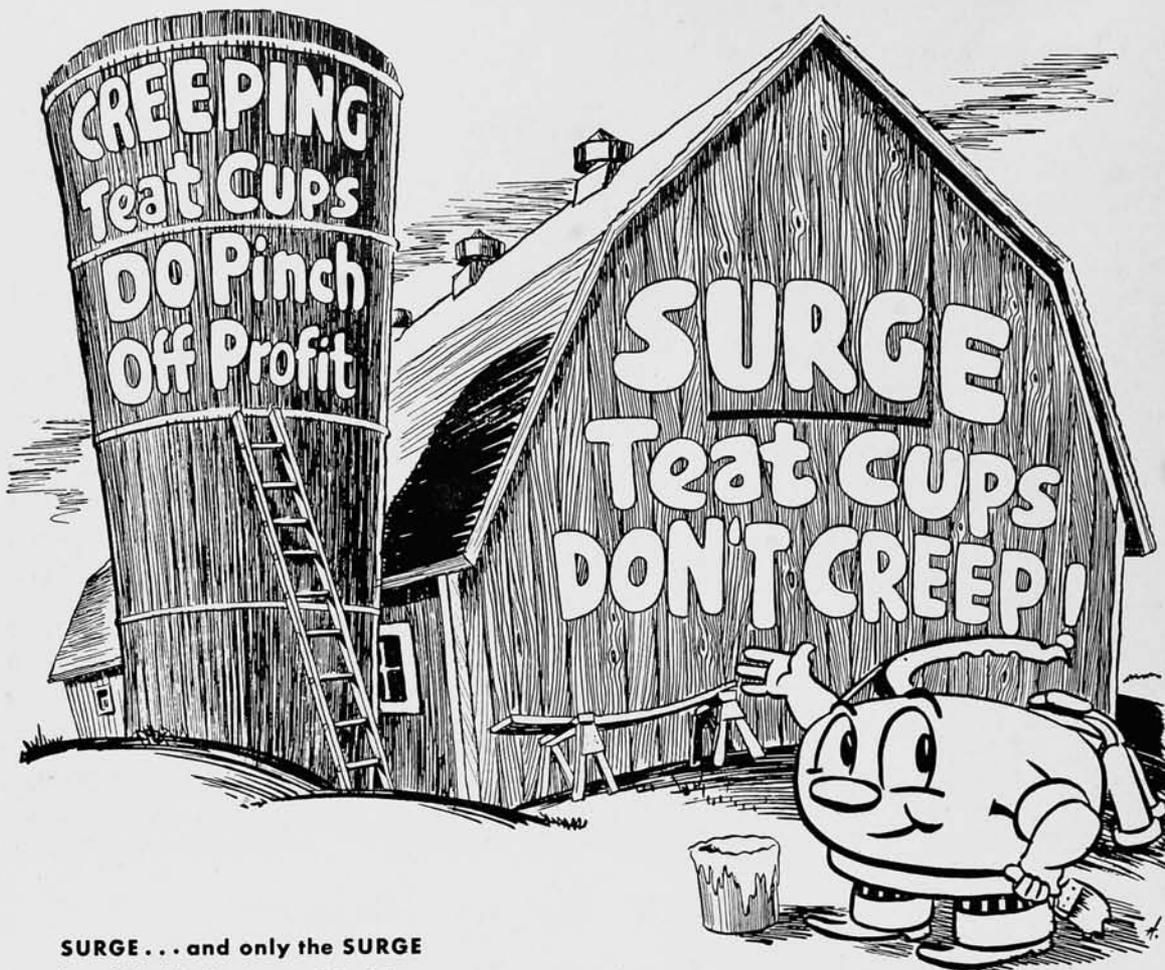
This spring, fertilizer is the best buy a farmer can make. 100 pounds of milk will buy more fertilizer than ever before. To produce lots of home-grown feed on your own farm use G.L.F. adapted seed and proper applications of fertilizer.

Where legume seedings are being made without a nurse crop on land that was well manured the previous year, or

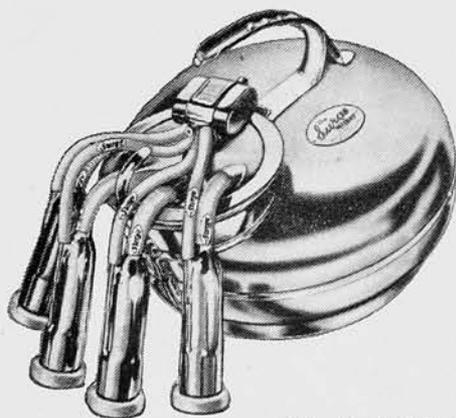
following a heavily fertilized crop like potatoes, 300 to 600 pounds to the acre of 20% superphosphate is usually adequate. However, on light soils or where only moderate amounts of manure and commercial fertilizer have been applied, and for permanent pasture that has been plowed for re-seeding, 300 to 500 pounds of 5-10-10, 8-16-16, or 0-20-20 will usually give better results.

GLF

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.—The cooperative owned and controlled by the farmers it serves in New York, New Jersey, and northern Pennsylvania— OFFICES, TERRACE HILL, ITHACA, N.Y.



**SURGE . . . and only the SURGE
is sold with the Surge "Packing
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The udders of your good cows . . . and the milk checks you're counting on getting . . . are *so much safer* with the Surge because SURGE TEAT CUPS STAY DOWN WHERE THEY BELONG!!!

That's why so many thousands of dairy farmers have already switched to Surge.

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OUR COVER shows Emmett, class of 1968, fulfilling his farm practice requirements. Son of Roy Bailey, Ag '49, and Mrs. Bailey, from Louisiana, Em demonstrated some short cuts to feeding lambs to photographer Gordon D. Rapp '49.

The Cornell Countryman

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Welcome..

Dear Farm and Home Week Guest,

Welcome to Cornell! On behalf of the whole student body, we of the *Countryman* extend our most sincere greetings to you who have come to take part in the first post-war Farm and Home Week.

Almost as many events are planned for this year's four-day period as were presented formerly in five and a half days. Professor Lincoln D. Kelsey, General Chairman of the 1948 Week, has said that there will be repeats of many features which drew thousands of farmers, homemakers and rural youth to Ithaca before the interruption of the series. This year plans have been made to cater to one-day visitors. There will be lectures, demonstrations, and exhibits on almost every phase of farming and homemaking every day. Many of them will be given several times.

In addition to the features presented by the Colleges, you will have a chance to see what students are doing extra-curricularly. Several organizations, such as the Grange and the Poultry Club, are opening their meetings to guests. The *Countryman* office will be open to everyone willing to make the climb to Roberts Hall's fourth floor.

We students have all heard much about Farm and Home Weeks, but most of us have never actively participated in one. We are all looking forward to this one, hoping to make it the biggest and best yet. You will find us everywhere—directing traffic, helping you to register, guiding you around campus, helping with the various exhibits and working in the many eating places. We'll be doing everything we can to make you welcome, because we're awfully glad to see you.

HE'S BIGGER THAN YOU THINK



The modern New York State farmer produces for the world milk, butter, cheese, chickens, turkeys, eggs, potatoes, cauliflower, cabbage, berries, cherries, peaches, plums, apples, grapes, grain and other products.

Our farmers are producing more food than ever before. Moreover, last year farmers throughout the country produced more food for export than the rest of the world.

Outside of the comparatively few industrial centers, the New York farmer and his family are the chief support of the average city and village. His taxes, his account and his trade are important in every county.

The New York State College of Agriculture, through its Extension Service and Agricultural Experiment Stations, constantly tries to make New York farming more profitable and make life more satisfactory for the farm people of the state.

**New York State College of Agriculture
Cornell University**

H. E. Babcock,

Man of the Future

by Don Richter '50

A few miles south of Ithaca on the Inlet Road is a large farm known to thousands of farmers throughout the northeast as "Sunnygables," home of H. E. Babcock. Scores of people, the famous and the obscure, statesmen and farmers alike, visit this pleasant home each year to talk to the man who has contributed so much to northeastern agriculture.

Our acquaintance with "Ed" Babcock had been solely through his regular columns, such as "Kernels, Screenings and Chaff" in the *American Agriculturist*, but we owe to him and his writings no little credit for our presence in the College of Agriculture. This is but one example of how he has influenced the decisions of many who have known him. Knowing of his wide influence and reputation, we were curious to know what makes such a man "tick." After learning to our dismay that he was in Florida to rest (and that it was not the first time he has been forced to take "time out"), we determined to do the next best thing to paying him a visit—to talk to people who were already acquainted with him.

Man of Ideas

We were presented with an impressive array of accomplishments and character sketches. However, there were several things that impressed us especially. One of them was this statement made by Professor A. M. Goodman in his frank, whimsical way: "H. E. Babcock has more ideas, good, bad, and indifferent, in five minutes than most of us have in five years." We found his opinion substantiated in every quarter. Among the ideas which H. E. Babcock has developed or

pushed are the use of standardized rubber wheels for farm implements, farm freezers, grass silage, mastitis control, assembly line milking, and the optimum diet. Speaking of those ideas which weren't too successful, E. R. Eastman, editor of the *American Agriculturist*, remarked that "he has the courage to back up and acknowledge his mistakes." This brings up a second characteristic which has been a powerful factor in Babcock's life—his courageous determination to carry his projects through to success.

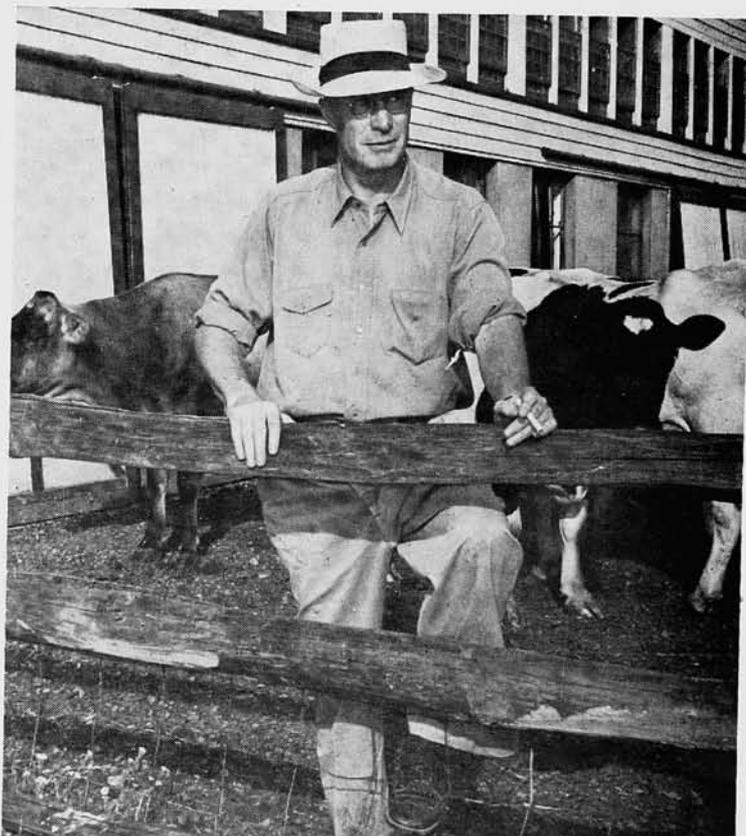
Ceaseless Energy

After leaving Albion, New York, where he introduced one of the first vocational agriculture courses, Babcock went to Elmira, and in 1913 became one of the first county agricultural agents in Cattaraugus county. In this position he turned

antagonism and disinterest on the part of the rural population into active cooperation through enthusiastic and determined selling of his ideas. Later on, in the 1930's he found it very difficult to convince tire and implement companies that used tires were practical on farm machinery. Babcock stuck with the idea until Sears, Roebuck and Co. finally put out implements on bare 6:00-16 rims, and other companies soon followed suit. It was the same story in the G.L.F. and the Farm Bureau, both of which he helped start, pushing with ceaseless, driving energy until they were firmly on their feet. This unrelenting activity has forced him to stop occasionally in order that his physical resources may "catch up."

To illustrate his concentration on the subject at hand, Ed Eastman

(Continued on page 33)



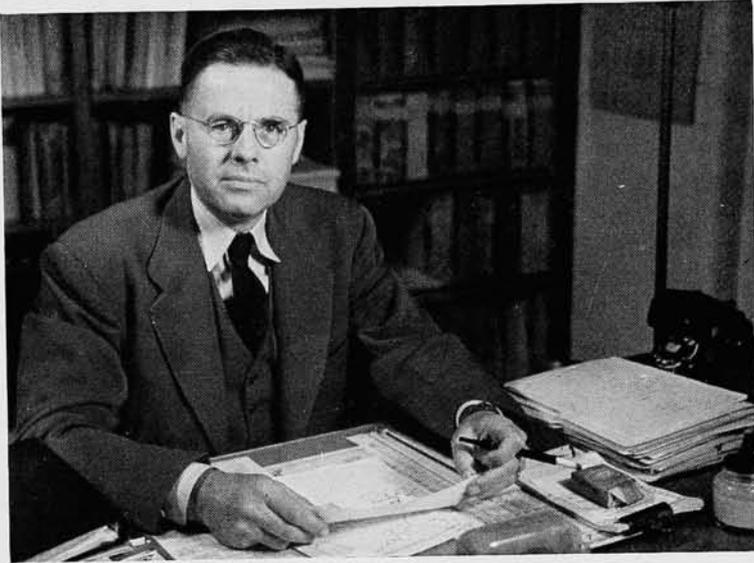
Smiling Ed Babcock leans over the fence at his farm, Sunnygables.

Don Richter is an ag engineering major who would like to see more men like "Ed" Babcock interested in the future of agriculture.

Welcome to Farm

Ag and Home Ec Deans

Greet Campus Visitors



Dean William I. Myers

Since 1943 Dean Myers has guided the policies of the College of Agriculture, but he has been associated with the College, except for five years spent in Washington, ever since he came here as an undergraduate. The Dean's home was on a dairy and tobacco farm in Lowman, Chemung county, New York, and he now lives on a poultry farm near Ithaca.

After receiving his bachelor's degree in 1914, he worked as an instructor in Farm Management, receiving his Doctor's degree in 1918. Dean Myers became Assistant Professor of Farm Management in 1918 and Professor of Farm Finance in 1920. In 1938 he succeeded the late George F. Warren as Head of the Department of Agricultural Economics.

In 1933 he left Cornell on leave of absence, serving as Governor of the Farm Credit Administration for five years. He brought together all

the Federal agencies concerned with farm credit, saving three million dollars a year for taxpayers. The credit system under his supervision included 12 Federal Land Banks, 12 Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, 535 Production Credit Associations, 13 Banks for Cooperatives, and emergency crop and feed loan agencies.

Dean Myers is a director and acting chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; a trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation, the General Education Board, the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and of Elmira College. He is a director of the Continental Can Company and chairman of the board of trustees of the American Institute of Cooperation. He served as a member of President Truman's Committee on Foreign Aid, the Citizen's Food Committee, the New York State Food Commission, and the New York State Commission on Agriculture.

We welcome the farm people of New York State to the 37th Farm and Home Week.

All of us here at Cornell have been looking forward to the return of conditions that would again permit these annual visits, for they are a vital part of the two-way channel of information which makes possible a better way of life. With the facilities of the State Colleges at your service you can become acquainted with the staff members, the work they are doing and the help they can offer you. In turn, your attendance at demonstrations, your participation in discussions and your conferences with staff members help us to understand your needs and to study how to meet them.

Facilities are still crowded because Cornell has more students than at any time in its history. But whatever we can do to make your stay as comfortable and as pleasant as possible will be done. We wish that we could ask all of you to spend an entire week on the campus, a week that through the years has been set aside for farmers, homemakers, and their families. This year, however, to accommodate as many persons as possible, the program has been arranged primarily for one-day visitors, with many of the events being repeated daily.

The program has also been planned to meet a wide variety of interests. In scope, it ranges from discussions of the Marshall Plan and world food needs, to the marketing and production problems of the individual New York farmer, and the many activities of the homemaker.

Without the constant assistance of the farm people of the State, the Week as we know it now would not exist. It had its beginning back in 1903, the year the New York State Experimenters League was organized. Fifty or sixty farmers, who conducted experiments on their own farms with various crops, fertilizers, feeds and sprays, were

and Home Week

brought together in 1907 to talk over their methods of work and results. They became the nucleus of the original Farmers' Week which Liberty Hyde Bailey, then dean of the college, envisioned for making the information of the college available to all farmers by presenting special talks and demonstrations for their benefit.

Attendance the second year had grown to 2,000 and several groups, which have met at succeeding Farm and Home Weeks, were organized. By 1942, the last time a complete event was held, more than 15,000 rural people came to the campus.

The homemaker came in for her rightful share of recognition in 1928, the year the program for the first time read "Farm and Home Week." Now more than 100 of the events on the program are aimed directly at helping the homemaker.

As changes have evolved in the type of farming in New York, so have changes come in Farm and Home Week programs. In early years the farmers came to hear about production. They were concerned with getting more tons of hay and wheat per acre, and more pounds of milk per cow, while land classification, marketing and labor efficiency received little attention. Farmers who came between 1908-12 centered their attention on tile drainage, and the years preceding World War I and into the 20's the tractor versus the horse was the farm topic of the day. Early rural education and social activity in the rural community as well as the rural church were introduced in the Farm and Home Week program and have continued to have important roles.

We hope that combining past contributions with information on the latest developments at the Colleges will continue to keep Farm and Home Week a worthwhile contribution to better rural living.

William E. Myers
E. Lee Vincent

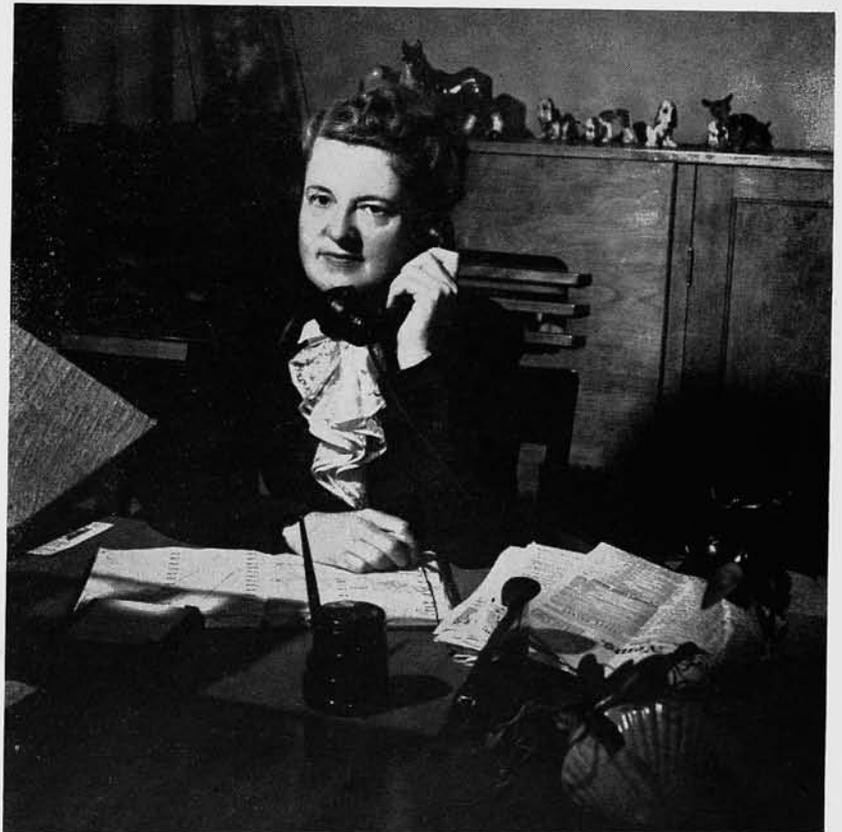
"This is my first Farm and Home Week at Cornell, and I'm looking forward to it eagerly." Elizabeth Lee Vincent, Dean of the College of Home Economics, said smiling. "I have, however, spoken at many Farm and Home Weeks at other institutions and have always felt the tremendous vitality of an experience which brings together the people of the state and the personnel of one of the state colleges."

"We will be happy to welcome our guests," Miss Vincent continued. "This occasion offers a rare opportunity for us all to get suggestions about our work from our friends in the State, and in turn to make available to them some of our latest research and findings."

Miss Vincent's office will be open to all visitors during Farm and Home Week, when she and Dean Myers will be the official hosts.

Wednesday morning, April 9, she will speak on the topic "Youth Today." She is especially well qualified to speak on this subject since family life has been her major interest for many years and she is considered a technical expert on child development. Miss Vincent has written many articles and several books on child development and family relationships. She was connected with the Merrill-Palmer School in Detroit for 20 years, and has been a member of the Governing Board of the National Society for Research in Child Development since 1944.

Miss Vincent, an attractive person as well as a capable dean, has been with us only a year and a half, but has already become an integral part of the college. Her smile radiates the warmth and sincerity with which she greets students and is typical of her personal charm.



Dean E. Lee Vincent

The Grape Juice Capital

by Fred Trump '49

A bunch of grapes twenty feet high and "The Grape Juice Capital of the World" spelled out on a huge sign greet the visitor to the village of Westfield in Western New York. This is the center of the Chautauqua Grape Belt, and the birthplace of the grape juice industry.

Dr. Welch came here more than 75 years ago to found the company that has grown to nationwide importance. Today this village of 3500 people has several other grape juice plants, and is bounded for miles on either side along the lake shore by vast acreages of Concord grapes.

Hillside Vineyards

The vineyards adjacent to the main highway are on the gravel of the glacial lake shore, which is considered ideal for grapes. The vineyards of our home farm are located on silt loam on the edge of the Allegheny plateau, overlooking the lake. Although we have some erosion to contend with, we have the advantage of excellent air drainage. As a result we seldom have a poor crop of grapes due to late spring frosts or mildew. Vineyards where air drainage is poor often suffer losses.

Our 20 acres of vineyards keep us busy outdoors throughout the

year. The whole Lake Erie grape region has a climate ideally suited to growing grapes: our farm has a ten-year average of 182 days free from killing frosts, one of the longest growing seasons anywhere in upstate New York.

First in Research

Liberty Hyde Bailey, in a talk at Cornell, recently recalled that the first research project carried on by the State College of Agriculture was in Westfield in the vineyards of Fred Nixon, who, as Speaker of the State Assembly, was influential in securing legislative approval for the establishment of the College of Agriculture as a State College. Research still goes on today at the Fredonia Grape Experiment Station and at Geneva.

Canadian Vineyards

Last summer Chautauqua grape farmers had an opportunity to visit the vineyards of the Canadian Niagara Peninsula and learn some new things about the culture of grapes, the beginnings of which are shrouded in antiquity.

Canadian growers emphasized two things—more sunshine on the leaves and more organic matter in the soil. The first is accomplished with wider rows and with three-wire and even four-wire trellises instead

of the usual two-wire. More sunshine means more food manufactured in the leaves and higher yields. On a heavy clay loam that contains no organic material, the growers there have applied quantities of straw and old hay, along with nitrate of soda, and are growing green manure crops extensively.

The California brush chopper, though rather expensive, is very effective in chopping up grape brush in the row, eliminating the work of removing the brush and burning it, while at the same time saving that organic matter for the vineyard.

Concord Culture

The Concord grape grown in Western New York is not the grape of antiquity, but was developed from native American stock. The European or California grape, the grape of history, has a different system of culture and is not grown in the Northeast, because of the rigorous climate and the root louse.

During the winter we prune the vines severely, cutting off most of the previous year's growth. We leave two to four canes of pencil thickness on the vine, depending on the training system. The number of buds left on each cane depends on the weight of the wood removed. We develop our biceps pulling the brush from the two wires on which it has grown, but we let the horses drag the brush to the ends of the rows. Big bonfires of grape brush dot the whole countryside in the early spring.

One of the most difficult jobs in the vineyard is pounding in the posts loosened by frost, wind and decay. Broken posts are replaced, and braces on the end posts are tightened. The wires are stapled back onto the posts wherever necessary and tightened with wire stretchers.

Immediately after this operation, and before the buds become too large and fragile, the vines are tied to the wires. The buds develop into

(Continued on page 35)



A Concord grape vineyard located on the Lake Plain in Chautauqua County. In the distance is a gravel ridge indicating the old shore line.

Feeding Folks

by Anne Dickinson '49

"Of course, I eat in the Home Ec Cafeteria. Don't most people?" Any of the counter girls who worked in the cafeteria on a Saturday night when there was a basketball game, a concert, and a square dance will readily testify that every Cornell student, plus half the city of Ithaca, went through the line.

This establishment on the ground floor of Martha Van Rensselaer Hall has been feeding students and faculty members regularly since 1933. Right now the average number served daily is 2700. This includes 500 for breakfast, 1300 at noon and from 900 to 1000 at night.

If you are one of those figured in these numbers, you know that the cafeteria is an educational as well as a business proposition. The aims of this institution are three: education, research, and feeding the public.

To the person eating in the cafeteria, the most obvious characteristics are the variety of good, reasonably priced food (considering the times) and the generally pleasant atmosphere. One notes first the large menu board which lists all the foods and their prices in readable letters.

Entering the cafeteria, one is greeted with a pleasant, "May I help you, sir?" It is the aim of every girl working behind the counter to make customers feel as much at home as possible and to give them exactly what they want. If you want gravy on the meat, or chocolate pudding sans the whipped cream—you get it.

As the diner and his tray proceed past the meat, potatoes, and vegetables the counter girl hands him his plate. From there he is on his own. He picks up what he wants from the bread, butter, salads, desserts, and milk and is given coffee or tea if he wants it. A cheerful checker adds the items on his tray and presents him with a bill. Final destination is a spotless, homey dining room, usually equipped with several friends with whom to enjoy the meal.

Perhaps you have wondered what goes on behind the scenes. The kitchen is located directly behind the counter, and is divided into compact units for more efficient operation. If you were to go on a tour through the kitchen, you would immediately note that it was spacious, orderly and immaculate. Lost in a maze of trim, white uniforms, your eye suddenly falls upon a luscious meringue-topped pie. "Aha," you think, "This must be the dessert unit." Right you are! Holding you firmly, we steer you past the pie, explaining that the desserts are actually prepared in the bakeshop which you will see later. In this unit, they are made ready for serving at the counter; the hot desserts are served at the steam table.

Guiding you to the salad unit, we explain the set-up. The cutting table is used for cutting lettuce, apples, celery, etc.; the sinks are used for washing the food and utensils used in preparation; and the refrigerator is where the trays of salads are put so that the girl who supplies the counter can get them. This refrigerator, by the way, has

doors on both sides so that the supply girl never gets under foot in the salad unit.

Next to the salad unit is the meat unit. All the meat is cut, prepared and cooked in this one unit. "Well, Hi Mary," you greet a girl busily breading pork chops. "What are you doing here?" Trying not to interrupt Mary at her work, we tell you that she must be one of the home ec girls taking the quantity foods course. These girls learn through actual experience how to plan and prepare for large numbers of people. During the course they rotate through the different parts of the kitchen so that by the time they have completed the course they are adept at making entrees, vegetables, salads and desserts for up to 1500 people. But back to the meat, you learn that when it is all ready to meet the public, it is placed in pans to fit the steam table where it is served. The cooks put the filled pans in a warming oven directly behind the meat counter where the boys working on hot

(Continued on page 24)



The Home Economics cafeteria any day of the week. The author herself is serving the soup.

Rapp '49

Next, Please---Ag Library

by E. Marchigiani '50

Donations, endowments and purchases have increased the total number of books in the upper campus libraries to more than 150,000 in the last 15 years. Although such an increase is both necessary and encouraging, it causes a good many furrowed brows when the question of stack and storage space is considered.

Something had to be done in a hurry last fall when temporary storage for 251,000 books had to be found in Stone Hall. Floor space was needed for more stacks. The best solution was to remove all the reading desks from the basement in the library and to convert upstairs rooms into offices.

The desks were removed, stacks were built and the books were stored—at the price of diminishing the seating capacity of the Stone Hall Library from 180 to 120. The new arrangement does have its advantages. Staff work runs much more smoothly since reading rooms, circulation desks and catalogue divisions are all on the same floor; but even this cannot compensate for the inadequate seating arrangements.

Plans

A joint faculty committee of the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics, which has been working on plans for a new library building for the past three years, states that their work is nearly completed.

The collections, volumes and periodicals of the two college libraries and some of the department libraries will be combined in one building. This means that some day we will not only have another big and beautiful building on campus, but that there will be a single library where one can do all of his reading, studying, and reference work.

Eleanor 'Johnny' Marchigiani, Home Ec '50, of Bedford Hills, N.Y. interprets the news of tomorrow.

Smoking Allowed

Whiton Powell, college librarian, says that there are many wonderful plans being considered for making the new library a student's haven. A browsing room with semi-popular books, magazines, newspapers, and comfortable lounge chairs; a study room with loads of table space; a typing room where students can bring their own machines or rent one; and smoking in one of the reading rooms—all are part of the tentative plans.

There will be two parts to the building: the main library structure, measuring about 170 feet square, and an L-shaped wing which will have classrooms and offices (chiefly for the Department of Rural Sociology). It will rise 50 feet above the ag quad level, connecting with Plant Science on one side and Warren Hall on the other, and will have an above-ground basement on the west.

A corridor running the length of the ground floor, connecting Warren Hall to Plant Science, will be another attractive feature, especially on a rainy day.

The Collection of Regional History (letters and manuscripts important in the history of New York State), the Botanical Herbarium (a collection of plants from all over

the world which are used in identifying unknown plants), and the library itself will be in the main part of the building.

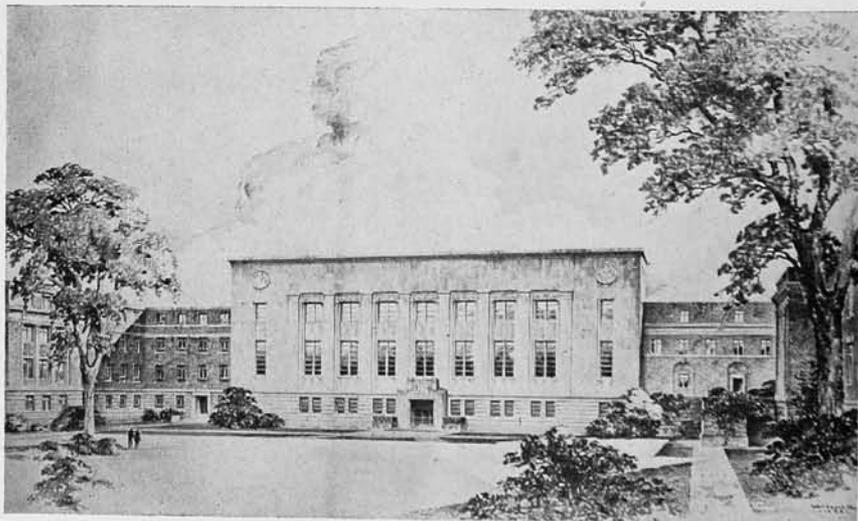
One will find periodical and reference rooms on the second floor. An endowment valued at several thousand dollars will soon be given to the College of Agriculture to buy popular periodicals and books of cultural interest. A number of periodicals have already been subscribed to and are being used in Stone Library.

Extra Features

Reading rooms will have seats for 800 persons: there will be two reserve reading rooms on the ground floor, with open reserves in one of them. The new book room, which will be used for informal reading, is the perfect answer for a coffeeless dead-hour. Or, if you'd prefer spending your time in a big study session with friends, you can head for the study-conference room without fear of interrupting deep concentration. This room will be dedicated to group study, and chatter will be the rule.

The second floor is being reserved as a general work area. In addition to the reading rooms and the circulation hall containing the catalogue, it will have a work room of

(Continued on page 32)



Our new library. Warren Hall and Plant Science are joined in the architect's drawing of this proposed addition to the ag quadrangle.

The Farmers' Hey Day

by Ruth Dymes '50

"The farmer's payroll has increased 173 percent. The farmer's income has risen 258 percent in the time that other incomes have increased only 100 percent. The prices the farmer receives for his products have increased 167 percent over 1935-39 prices!" As these and similar statistics are seen by the small New York farmer in the newspapers and magazines, he may look out of his window and wonder why there isn't a new car in his yard or why he doesn't have a large, new house, or a new barn. Certainly if all these things were true he could afford them.

What do all these figures mean? Do they mean that all farmers have emerged from the war millionaires? It might be well to stop and examine these figures closely to discover just what they do mean in terms of the family-operated farm.

Area Differences

Overall figures such as these cannot take into consideration the wide variations from area to area or from farm to farm in farmers' incomes. These differences depend on many things—one of the most important is the type of farm. Although in a time of prosperity the annual earnings of all farmers go up, the amount depends largely on what they raise. Corn, wheat, dairy cattle, cash crops—not all bring in the same returns, nor do these returns all increase at the same rate in a period of rising prices.

Dairy farming, for example, is a much more stable type of enterprise than the growing of corn. It cannot be shifted quickly to meet the changing conditions. In the period from 1930 to 1945 the average net income from a family operated farm in the corn belt was raised from \$598 to \$5195, an increase of \$4597. In this same time the net farm income from a New York dairy farm increased only \$2543, from \$1280 to \$3823.

Ruth Dymes, sophomore in ag, is majoring in agricultural journalism.

What is the Real Story of Farmers' Profits Today?

This is due in part to the tremendous expense involved in expanding dairy farms, since more equipment, feed, and particularly labor, is needed. A corn belt farmer, on the other hand, has had much labor saving equipment, suited to large scale farming, made available to him. As labor is one of the prime factors in the cost of operating a farm, the operating expenses on grain farms has decreased at a much greater rate than on dairy farms.

Even within the borders of New York State the differences in income of different kinds of farming can be seen by comparing the profits of dairy farmers and fruit farmers over a period of years.

Farm to Farm Differences

In judging average figures not only the variations from area to area must be considered, but also the variations from farm to farm within the same area. Taking again the New York State dairy farm, incomes may vary because of soil, topography, location or any number of other factors. Some of these farms, because of extremely good location and management, were able to keep going during the bad

years. Others were forced to sell a large part of their herds, so when good times did return they were not able to take advantage of them. A farmer operating on a bare minimum of cash return is not going to be able to expand quickly. During the first years of a period of prosperity, these differences from farm to farm are greatly increased.

Another point to remember when considering these percentage increases is that in the 1930's the prices farmers were receiving for their products were far below the cost of the things they needed to buy. In those years the average labor income for dairy farmers in New York was minus \$200,—the farmer was paying \$200 for the privilege of working! It can readily be seen that even the slightest increase in such a low figure would result in a tremendous percentage increase.

Although the lot of the farmer has improved immensely during the past twenty years, all New York farmers are not living on strawberries and cream. Figures may not lie—but they sometimes do exaggerate.



Prof. Earle V. Hardenburg was presented with a gold watch by the Empire State Potato Club on January 8, in appreciation of more than thirty years of service to potato growers of New York State.

Sylvia Kilbourne, Home Ec '48, received a \$100 award from the Laura Osborn Memorial Endowment Fund for her contribution to the campus, and for her good academic record.



PROUD ROOSTER

The minister had just finished an excellent chicken dinner. As he looked out the window, a rooster strutted across the yard.

"My!" said the minister, "That is certainly a proud rooster."

"Yes, Sir," said the host, "he has reason to be proud. One of his sons just entered the Ministry."



"But Hubert, you don't mean you're going without belt or suspenders?"

Hunting with Atoms

by Gordon D. Rapp '49

Atomic energy—two words which conjure up pictures of destruction and death, are actually letters which may spell out solutions to such age-old agricultural problems as cattle nutrition, plant chlorosis, and land fertility.

The much talked-about artificial radioactive isotopes, makers of headlines, have been in use for over 13 years, mainly in medical research. It is only recently, with the advent of the Manhattan Project, that they have been available for agricultural research in large quantities. The great advantage of radio-isotopes lies in the fact that the most minute quantities can be detected by their tell-tale radiation throughout complicated chemical and biological cycles, and thus can be used as tracers in a system of tagged atom research.

Fate of Elements

The fate of cobalt in animals, a trace element essential for the normal growth of ruminants, has never been accurately determined. Deficiencies in this nutrient are of great economic importance. This is how scientists learn more about it: the cobalt isotope is administered to the animal either orally or intravenously, the excretions are collected, and, after a given time period, the various tissues and organs of the animal are removed and analyzed. Present findings support

the view that the major function of cobalt in the ruminant is a localized action in the rumen, where it may be concerned with bacterial metabolism; that the liver serves as the chief storage organ; and that the lymph system is primarily concerned with the transport of cobalt.

Similar tagging with copper indicates that its main function is in the formation of blood.

Chicken Livers

In another experiment, radio-active phosphorus is being put to work in an effort to study big liver disease or leukosis of poultry. In this disease, certain cells keep growing until the liver is three or four times larger than it should be, causing the death of the bird. The rate of growth of organs can be compared by injecting groups of healthy and infected birds with radio-active phosphorus.

Solves Problem

Atoms are also aiding in the study of plant chlorosis, a condition which destroys green pigment in plants. Many causes of chlorosis have been found, but all were assumed to involve a disturbance in the absorption of iron. Radio-isotopes were used to study the inter-relationship of iron and phosphorus in chlorosis. Tests showed that when phosphorus was present it definitely interfered with the intake of iron, and illustrated one of the reasons

for the remarkable cure of iron deficiency chlorosis which can be obtained by withholding phosphorus from the nutrient media.

Atoms at Cornell

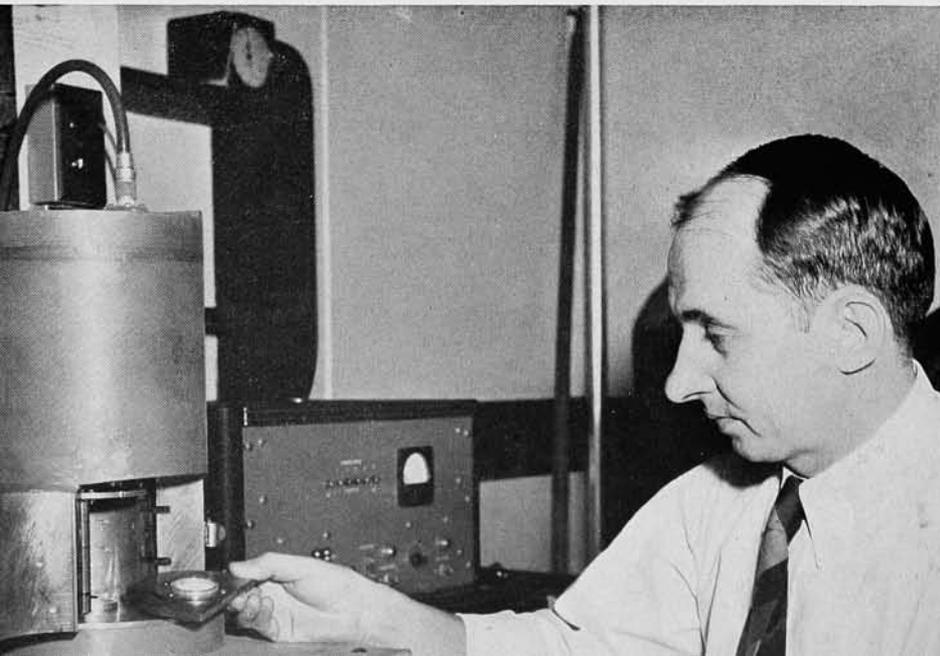
The fertility problem on farms is one of recognizing when fertilizers can be economically used, as the fertility decreases under continuous cropping. Radio-isotopes may give an entirely new approach to the questions of fertilizer placement, utilization, and relative availability.

At Cornell, Dr. Michael Peech of the Agronomy Department, is attempting to discover how lime, on which American farmers spent \$100,000,000 last year, benefits plant growth on acid soils and what is the best method of liming soils. Many unproved theories have cropped up over the years on the relative importance of the different beneficial effects of liming soils. Dr. Peech, tracking down the facts with atoms on the leash, has found that the poor growth of many crops on acid soils is not necessarily due to the low calcium supply of acid soils, and that the crop responses to lime cannot be simply attributed to the increased calcium supply in the soil after applications of lime have been made.

The method used is fundamentally simple, yet accurate. Radio-active lime in various amounts is thoroughly mixed with the soil to different depths. Plants are then grown on this soil, harvested, and the yield responses to lime are determined as usual. The plants are then ashed, analyzed for the total calcium content by the usual chemical method, and placed in a Geiger counter, a gadget which can detect and measure accurately the radiations from the radio-active lime applied to the soil at the start of the experiment.

The Geiger counter registers radiations as high as 20,000 counts per minute. With this invaluable aid, Dr. Peech can calculate exactly how much of the total calcium in

Dr. Michael Peech placing plant ash in the lead chamber next to the Geiger counter.



the plants was taken up from the tagged lime, and how much of it came from the original calcium supply in the soil.

Cornell Plans Ahead

The possibilities of helping farmers with this young research tool are being eagerly grasped by the agronomy department which is planning a series of studies. Clayton McAuliffe, who has worked on the Manhattan Project at Columbia University, and Oak Ridge, Tenn., will be in charge of radio-phosphorus investigations.

In cooperation with the U.S.D.A., field experiments using radiophosphorus will be carried out at Mt. Pleasant, using pasture vegetation, and at Long Island with potatoes—the vegetable crops department cooperating in the latter case.

These field experiments will compare the relative effectiveness of different rates and types of inorganic phosphatic fertilizers and the relative effectiveness of different placements of the phosphorus; establish possible relationships between growth responses and uptake of phosphorus; and indicate differences between crops in the utilization of native and applied phosphorus.

Since much of the phosphorus (superphosphate) on New York dairy farms is applied with farm manure, a third project will attempt to determine if superphosphate is more available when applied this way, as compared with direct addition to the soil. It should also be possible to determine how much of the phosphorus in organic form is available for plant growth.

This experiment involves feeding an animal either with plants grown on radiophosphorus, or supplementing its diet with organic P32. The collected manure will then be used in greenhouse experiments to test the availability of phosphorus in the different forms, at different

(Continued on page 33)

Gordon D. Rapp '49, here discusses some of the remarkable atomic-age agriculture studies which are bound to greatly benefit farmers throughout the world. Cornell men figure prominently in this exposé of developments in the nation's research centers.

Rural Radio-FM

by Jane Wigsten '50

Some of you reading this Farm and Home Week issue who live within broadcast range of some of New York State's larger stations may have been hearing of this Week's program by radio. But many of our rural and farm dwelling families would welcome additional radio service which would bring them closer radio contact—contact which could be a major factor in overcoming the handicap of distance from the larger city centers of activity.

The Solution

Within the next month, however, the first three of six scheduled FM station networks, designed to remove this handicap, are expected to take to the air from Ithaca, Cherry Valley and DeRuyter. Stations at Weathersfield and Bristol Center will begin broadcasting in June and the station under construction at Turin will start operating about August 1. These will complete the radio set-up for maximum coverage in 40 agricultural counties of the State.

Whodunnit?

The organization instigating

this progressive step is the Rural Radio Foundation, formed after a study was made last spring by nine organizations, each representing a different type of farm operation. Each of the groups—State Grange, State Farm Bureau Federation, State Home Bureau Federation, G.L.F., Dairymen's League, State Horticultural Society, Vegetable Growers Association, State Poultry Council and the Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative—has an equal vote in the operations of the Foundation.

Science, too, cooperated with the Foundation to make the network possible with the discovery of FM wave length broadcasting which is becoming more and more popular because of static-free reception and better quality broadcasting. Most important to the potential rural listeners, however, is the fact that FM has opened large unused air lanes. Without this it would have been impossible to obtain authorization and wave lengths for any new stations.

What You'll Hear

The majority of the broadcast
(Continued on page 32)

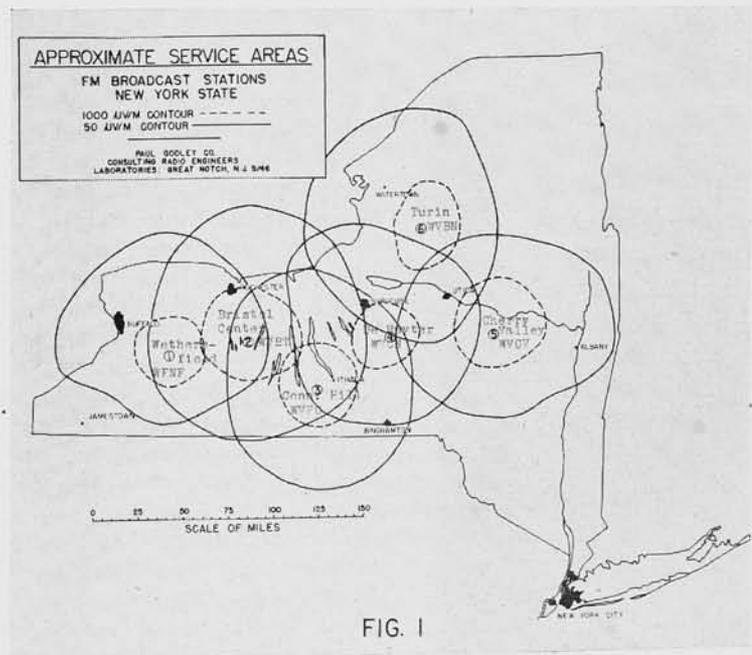


FIG. 1

Introducing . . .

John Van Zandt

He's just an ordinary guy—that's John Van Zandt. However, those who know him would say more. After all, he's a "wheel", that you should know. At the moment *John is vice-chairman of student activities for Farm and Home Week*, chairman of the student committee which is sponsoring the vocational speaker series in the College of Agriculture, and vice president of Ho-Nun-de-Kah.

Johnny entered Cornell as a Freshman back in 1941 and during his first two years here became an active of Alpha Gamma Rho, was a member of the Cornellian Board, took part in F.F.A., and gained experience for his present job by working on pre-war Farm and Home Week committees.

Like so many others, he spent some time as a doughboy, moved around a bit in the army, winding up as a combat engineer along the Rhine in the European theater of operations. Suffice it to say that he was glad to come back, marry, and return to Cornell in the fall of 1946.

When he graduates this spring, Johnny will return to his native Blawenburg, New Jersey, and from there enter the business world by selling farm machinery in his home state. The name Van Zandt will not be soon forgotten at Cornell for he leaves behind his younger brother, Ed, a Countryman staff member and his sister.—B.S.



Griffin '49



Rich '51

Dottie Atwater

When Dorothy left her home in Syracuse, in September 1945, it was to enter the Cornell College of Home Economics as a child development major. Asked why she chose Cornell, she answered that her decision was due to the courses offered and the reputation of the college.

Dottie, as this petite, chestnut haired gal is called by her friends, is *Co-Chairman of Home Economics Activities for the current Farm and Home Week*. Committees under her supervision include registration, guides and ushers, and the lunchroom in Martha Van Rensselaer Lounge which will be run in conjunction with Omicron Nu.

She has participated in the home ec experiment to determine the possibilities of living in the homemaking apartments for credit hours while carrying other courses.

Dottie has been active in the Home Ec Club since she entered school and is now president, formerly having been chairman of the tea committee. Her other activities have included Newman Club, WSGA representative, VP in Dickson and Apartment B, and browsing Libe Committee of Willard Straight.

Dancing, swimming and camping rate tops on her recreation list. Counseling at summer camps has given Dottie valuable experience in her chosen vocation.—L.A.

Joe Fairbank

Joe, "Daddy," Fairbank or more properly, Arthur Joseph Fairbank, is a tall, powerfully built senior from Ashville, Chautauqua County. As an animal husbandry major, Joe has been a credit to the livestock judging team, having been high judge of beef cattle at the Chicago Intercollegiate Contest last fall.

The Army Air Forces laid hands on Joe in the fall of '43 after he had been on the hill for one year, and had joined Alpha Zeta fraternity. Following training in navigation in various parts of the south, Joe was sent to the Panama Canal Zone, where he married June Schenker. Having been instrumental in keeping the enemy away from the Canal Zone, he then returned to civilian life in the spring of '46, and by fall was again on the Cornell campus.

Joe's activities on campus were recognized by his election to Phi Kappa Phi honorary society. *At present he is serving as Student Chairman of Farm and Home Week*. Those who have worked with Joe know him for his quiet competence and his devotion to his family.

With his keen interest in livestock, Joe plans to return to the home farm, to cooperate with his father in raising stock and packing meat. In the future, as in the past, Joe will leave a mark of accomplishment.—S.F.



Griffin '49

Our Ag-Domecon



Barbara Tarrant

Rapp '49

One of our busiest little activity gals on campus can be found deep in the heart of a freshman dorm—Dickson VI, to be exact. Some two hundred second-termers greet friendly Barbara Tarrant as their president, but few actually know how many other committees and duties command her attention.

Activities at CURW have busied Barbie's four years at Cornell: since her first freshman days, she has been on its Student Board. Last year, as a junior, she was chairman of the Rural Fellowship Deputation teams, and helped groups of university students work with youth in neighboring towns. This year, Barbie is chairman of the Educational Committee.

In her sophomore and junior years, Barbie worked on the Willard Straight Tea Committee, and in her third year was social chairman of Balch III. She has been active in the Congregational Student Group, and at present is aptly handling the big job of program chairman.

At present she is Home-Ec co-chairman of Farm and Home Week.

In addition to her work on campus, this native of Irondequoit was a counselor at Freshman Camp for two years. She is also a member of Pi Lambda Theta, and Kappa Delta Epsilon, both honorary educational societies.

In line with her major in Child



Part of the Ag-Domecon Council, the governing body of our Ag-Domecon Association, takes time out from a meeting to pose. Standing, from left to right, are: Elodie Mayer '48, Larry Bayern '49, Jean Lawson '50, Barbara Hunt '50, Frank Simpson '51, Bill Van Nostrand '48, Jim Fraser '49, Fred Jenks '49, Warren Wigsten '50 and Martha Clark '48. Seated, in the usual order, are: Jim Borden '49, Mrs. Ellen Selke, advisor from the College of Home Economics, treasurer, Ned Bandler '49, secretary, Anne Dickinson '49, president Bernard Stanton '49, vice-president Barth Mapes '49.

The Ag-Domecon Association, whose first constitution was drawn up in 1894, was, until its recent war-time lapse, the "oldest organization on the Cornell campus with continuous existence." And according to former president C. G. Garman, there were several forerunners to that group.

The first Association was started to spread knowledge of agriculture and included in its ranks all students—past, present and graduate,—faculty, and honorary members from outside the College. The dollar a year dues were used to support a Board of Athletic Control which financed the ag sports teams, and the programs at the regular Association meetings.

By 1922, home ec was here to stay and the power of the women made the Agricultural Students' Association the Ag-Domecon Association.

During the war years, interest in a separate government for the ag campus waned and the Association disbanded. But by early 1946 we again wanted home rule, and today's Ag-Domecon Association was reborn. With the cooperation of student leaders a constitution and

Development, she was a nursery school teacher for two summers, and last year directed a playground for youngsters from four to 14.

As for the future, things seem to be pointing either to work in a nursery school or a YWCA.—E.L.F.

its by-laws were formulated. For the first time delegates to the governing body were elected from their colleges as such, instead of drafting officials from various organizations. These elected delegates soon made Ag-Domecon an active force on campus. Their decisions were not always correct, but they did make progress.

With the groundwork firmly laid, this year's Council has been able to show itself well in accomplishments. A new set of by-laws was drawn up and approved. A committee on curriculum was established to arbitrate with the administration in clearing up student gripes. The Association and Ho-Nun-de-Kah are co-sponsoring a best-professor-of-the-year award in ag and hope to establish one for home economics. Much of the work on Farm and Home Week is being directed by a student committee set up by the Council.

The final major project of the Association's year is a student activity fee. Under the proposed plan, students will pay a small sum each term which will be administered by the Council to aid organizations whose expenses exceed income, to partially assume expenses for judging trips now paid by students, to hold better freshman orientation programs, to sponsor a series of agricultural vocational talks, to present awards to outstanding professors and to promote free social activities throughout the year.

Butter Through the Ages

by Al Schwartz '49

A Hindoo warrior galloping across a level plain on a warm summer day, and a small child carefully spreading a piece of butter on his bread may seem to have little in common, but the Hindoo's act has a direct correlation with the child's. The Hindoo was the unintentional creator of the first butter churn, for the heat of the day soured the milk in his goatskin pouch, and the bouncing motion of his horse speeding along gave the milk the proper treatment to cause churning. This event, the first in the history of butter, occurred some 4,000 years ago.

Value of Fat

Butter making constitutes the earliest effort of man in the manufacture of dairy products. This fact suggests the early recognition, among the keepers of milk-giving animals, of the superior value of the fat of milk.

The history of butter seems to be tied quite strongly with the Hindoos, for in the Vedas, the sacred songs of the dwellers of Asiatic India, it was written that between 2,000 and 1,400 B.C., the Hindoos raised cattle, and valued them by their yield of butter. They used butter as a food, although its composition then was more like our present-day cheeses.

Many Uses

Butter found a multitude of uses other than as a food in ancient times, and each country or section had its own particular adaptation to the product.

Butter was used by both the Greeks and the Romans as a standard skin remedy, while a more special preparation, the soot of burned butter, was used for sore eyes. The Romans also favored butter as an ointment for the skin, believing that it enriched the skin. It was often the practice to soothe weary guests by pouring butter oil over their foreheads.

Butter was used in some countries as part of the bath preparations. The Scotch smeared sheep

with it, but soon after it graduated into the home to be used as fuel for lamps in northern England and Scotland.

In olden times, butter was an indication of wealth. It was of no concern how much coin a person possessed, but rather how much butter he had. The wealthy would cache their supplies under trees for safe keeping. Discoveries of such hoards in recent years give credence to this ancient culture trait.

The Irish and Scotch followed the practice of burying butter in peat bogs. In 1931, a wooden keg was



unearthed in a peat bog in Skye, Scotland. A hard, solid mass with a rancid smell and a greasy touch was found in it, having been preserved for centuries. The wooden keg was only one of many ways in which butter was preserved in the Scotch highlands. It has been found secreted in strips of bark and in many improvised containers. The purpose of secreting the butter was not only to store it, but to protect it from thieves and to ripen it.

The fine food value of butter as a fresh product was not known in ancient times, for it was rarely eaten fresh. Instead, it was melted down and added to foods to give them a finer texture and a more appetizing look.

In the United States

Butter making in the United States started in the home. The first settlers used crude churns which were improved as time went on, but the manufacture was on a small scale at best. Farmers did make and store supplies of butter even before the days of mechanical refrigeration. Petrified butter in jars has been found in a spring-

house near a creek in Douglas County, Missouri. Unfortunately it was not in edible form despite the preservative action of the cold running stream, but it was white, looked like chalk, and was hard as rock.

John Stewart is credited with operating one of the first creameries in the United States. In 1872 he started the Spring Branch creamery in Iowa. The power for operating the machinery was literally horsepower, for John Stewart had a blind horse which walked in a circle all day turning the wheel that supplied the power. The dependence upon inferior butterfat tests made most calculations inaccurate; this was not corrected until the Babcock test was perfected in 1892.

One of the more important factors in the development of the butter industry in this country, strangely enough, took place several thousand miles away in Denmark. The growth of cooperatives in that country in 1882 induced many aggressive young men to enter an apprenticeship and become butter makers. This resulted in an oversupply of creamerymen, who migrated to the United States and there became pioneers in the creamery industry.

Growth and Change

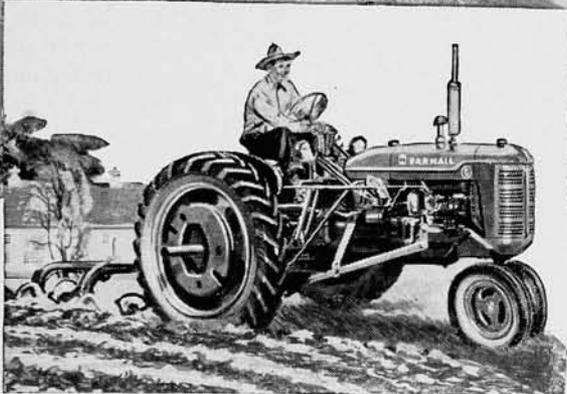
To Stephen M. Babcock goes most of the credit for revolutionizing the dairy industry. The Babcock test enabled the dairy plant manager to determine how much fat he had in his milk, and how much he had to pay for it. It was a great advancement over the old haphazard systems. It helped influence farmers in the relation of breed and feed to butterfat in milk. The test helped develop the butter industry because it indicated the amount of fat present for the accurate manufacture of the final product.

The period since 1892 has been the most important, not only in the butter world alone, but also in the

(Continued on page 35)

Spring on the Farm—

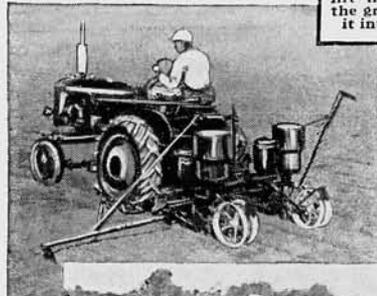
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What an array of new IH equipment it is! *Every machine is the leader in its field*, made by International Harvester, pace-setter in farm equipment manufacture. Every machine has been designed and built to make farm mechanization more complete and to bring additional time and labor-saving advantages to the family farm. These machines are as up-to-date as tomorrow. They fit today's *way of farming*, with the emphasis on *soil conservation* and *better land use*. They're made for simple, convenient one-man operation.

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INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
180 North Michigan Avenue Chicago 1, Illinois



↑ Smallest Farm-all—the new FARMALL CUB tractor, with cultivator. This is a great combination for fast cultivation.



↑ Speed up the hay harvest with the new No. 45 Pickup Baler. Self-feeding, fully automatic. . . Farmall H (or tractor of equivalent power) handles it nicely. No auxiliary engine needed.



← The new, small No. 4-E hammer mill to be powered by a 3, 5 or 7½ hp. electric motor or the Farmall Cub Tractor. Handles all types of grains and feed. Ideal for overhead bin installations.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER



Leader in Farm Equipment Progress

Rationing in England

by Sylvia Colt '49

Mrs. Bowyer carefully dumped the egg into a little jar and set it on the window sill. "I'll take it around to the store this afternoon and change it for one that's not rotten," she said. When one gets a bad egg in England he doesn't merely curse the eggman and throw it out; he preserves it as evidence, takes it to the store, lets the proprietor smell it, and calls for an exchange.

When I arrived in England I was taken down to the local food office, and after filling out a number of forms, was given a little booklet full of squares and numbers and told that this was my ration book. The book entitled me to the regular adult ration—not big, but at least one is nearly always sure of getting it.

One is entitled to a shilling's (25¢) worth of meat a week. The shilling will buy from two to four lamb chops. It can be turned into six or seven medium-sized hamburgers, or, if you like steak, it will purchase a slice good for two moderate sized portions. The housewife usually gets roasts to stretch her ration. Only those who want to binge for a day and starve for a week buy a steak. Certain meats such as liver, heart, offal, and sausage made mainly of grain and spice, are available off ration.

The fat ration is particularly severe. Seven ounces of fat per week—one ounce of lard, two ounces of butter, and four ounces of margarine—are allotted each person. The margarine, sold colored, is extremely good, and is difficult to distinguish from butter. The sugar ration is moderately liberal—eight ounces per week, and the tea ration, four ounces, usually holds out.

A sliver of cheese and about one egg a week provide protein in addition to that supplied by the meat. Milk is very scarce now due to an extremely dry summer, so the quart of milk allowed per week is often not available.

Twenty eight points are allowed each month to buy canned goods, cereal, macaroni, and cookies. Every housewife goes through mental agony trying to decide between a tin of sliced peaches (twenty points) and a lot of oatmeal at four points a pound. Most of the more delectable foods have a high point value while dried peas and beans are low on the point as well as the demand scale.

B.U.'s (bread units) are given out for bread, rolls, and cake. Potatoes, much to everyone's dismay, went on ration in the fall. Three pounds a week—a medium-sized potato a day. This isn't too bad if the potatoes are all good, but if one runs across a bad lot, "You've 'ad it."

The crowning indignity of rationing, the thing the Englishman hates the most, is the bacon ration, two ounces a fortnight. They have one whole meal of bacon and eggs every two weeks and then eat beans on toast, or dry porridge, the rest of the time.

Vegetables and fruit are off ration, as is fish. One can even have a smashing "whale meat" steak without giving up coupons. Whale meat is like a cheap cut of beef in consistency—stringy. But when cooked with an onion it has only a faint taste of fish.

Special care is given to mothers and children. Mothers get extra

milk, orange juice, meat and vitamin pills. Babies get inexpensive orange juice, cod liver oil and, for their first two years "National Dried Milk." Nearly all schools have hot lunch programs. In the bigger cities the lunches are cooked in a central kitchen, then trucked to the school. Each child gets one half pint of milk at school and during the vacations there are centers at which this milk can be procured.

Agricultural workers, miners and men in heavy industries get extra rations, another ounce or so of cheese a week. In nearly all factories and big offices canteens have been set up serving hot noon lunches, which do not dig into the individual ration.

How one fares, foodwise, in England depends not so much on financial position as upon geographic location and one's job. To a farmer, rationing is a nuisance, but no great hardship. He usually has some chickens, a pig, and can get milk. Although the size of flocks for home use is controlled by grain rationing, and four to six months' bacon ration must be relinquished before a hog may be killed, he still comes out ahead. If one is traveling around a lot, he has the opportunity to pick up unrationed things such as rabbits and fowl. Decent meat pies are available in Yorkshire, and Scotland is renowned for cake that *doesn't* taste like colored bread.

Troubles of rationing have drawn people closer together. Women in queues discuss their common troubles and talk about the days when they'll be able to have a rice pudding and a real beef pie.

They know that everyone is in the same boat, that few are getting favors from the black market, and that everyone is getting a fair share, little as it may be. They are tired

(Continued on page 35)

Sylvia Colt '49 continues her stories of England as she saw it last year.



"No! No! Baxter — you don't drain her like you do the tractor."



Get results from YOUR FARM POWER...

IT'S MACHINERY POWER in farmers' hands that prepares, sows and reaps most food crops today...

it's *protection* of this power that keeps tractors and trucks in best shape to grow and deliver the food needed by America and the world...

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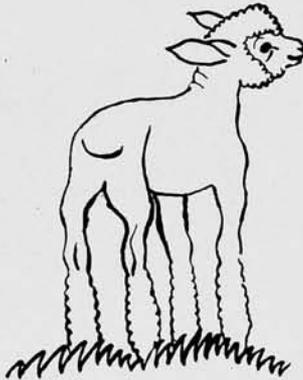
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Open 7 A.M. — 7:30 P.M.
409 Eddy St.

Grange

The Cornell Grange elected four members to new posts during March. Ernest Schaufer was chosen master; Ken Dehm, overseer; Dan Barnhardt, assistant steward; and Louis Trunko, chaplain.

These new officers will preside at the meeting April 6 in Warren Hall seminar room which will be open to all Grangers visiting Cornell's Farm and Home Week. Mr. Harold Stanley, secretary of the State Grange, will be the speaker for the evening.



Floriculture

March, not a notably flowery month, was a busy one for the Floriculture Club. Events included a departmental buffet supper which brought together persons interested in all phases of floriculture, a square dance, and judging team competitions in Chicago over the weekend of March 20.

Professor Kenneth Washburn of the Department of Fine Arts in the College of Arts and Sciences spoke at the last meeting, describing the role of art in everyday life.

Poultry

The Poultry Club will open its April 7 meeting to Farm and Home Week guests. Max M. Brender, one of New York State's leading poultry breeders and president of the New York Poultry Improvement Board, will detail the fine points of a sound breeding program at the gathering. The group will convene at 8 p.m. April 7 in Rice Hall 100.

4-H

Professor Lincoln Kelsey spoke to 4-H members about Farm and Home Week at a recent meeting. He

mentioned the early history of Cornell's Farm and Home Week and outlined its growth to the present day. Kelsey predicts that the 1948 session will be one of the largest and most successful of these pilgrimages to the "Mecca" of New York State agriculture.

4-H members will serve on the student committees which will bear much of the responsibility this year. Student labor will man the emergency eating facilities and perform assorted tasks ranging from traffic patrol to demonstrations of new agricultural methods.

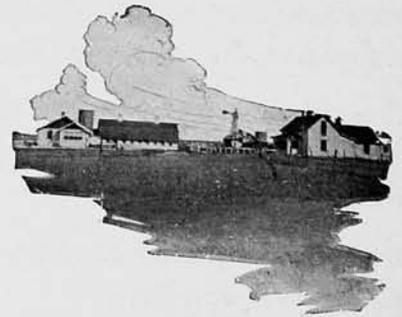
Sears Scholarship

A color movie on the preservation of our national forests was featured at a recent meeting of the Sears Scholarship Club. A comprehensive picture, it covered timber wastes, reforestation, the present uses of lumber, and the most desirable varieties of trees for our forests.

F.F.A.

Philip Ackerman '48 was elected president at the last meeting. He has initiated an unofficial membership drive which has already netted 11 new members.

During Farm and Home Week FFA members will be in charge of traffic regulation, directing visitors' cars about the campus and to parking places. They also intend to show movies on FFA Camp and young vocational agriculture.



Ho-Nun-de-Kah

At its last meeting Professor Stanley Warren prepared Ho-Nun-de-Kah for its duties during Farm and Home Week with a talk on the history of the Week, its purposes, outstanding events and organization.

Open bowling every night
starting April 10



EDDY STREET
BOWLING ALLEY

Phone 7517 420 Eddy Street

The Dairymen's League Is Like a 3-Legged Stool



The strength of the Dairymen's League comes from a milkshed-wide membership, an aggressive sales division and the facilities to handle all of the milk produced.

THE Dairymen's League has had long and valuable experience in the milk industry. For more than forty years League members have worked together to improve the lot of the dairy farmer in the New York Milkshed. For more than a quarter of a century League members have been banded together in a milk marketing cooperative. These years of experience have taught league members that to do a real job a milk marketing cooperative must be like a three-legged stool. It must have the facilities to handle the milk produced by its members; a strong sales force to market that milk; and a milkshed-wide membership that lends strength when the cooperative speaks for the dairy farmer. League members know that the true benefits of a milk marketing cooperative do not come from any one "leg," but that all three must be strong and equally balanced to serve them best.

League Members Built For Themselves

More than a quarter of a century ago, League members found that it was not enough for dairy

farmers to band together. A strong membership gave them bargaining power but they didn't have anything to back up their talk. And so League members built for themselves. They built country plants and city plants; they bought trucks and the many other necessary facilities to handle their own milk.

Along with the facilities to handle their milk, League members built a sales force that enables them to sell their milk and milk products on the very best markets; one that is constantly searching for new ways to improve the milk market. League members have acquired city markets both upstate and in the metropolitan area.

League members have learned that they need these three "legs": membership, sales and facilities. Only a milkshed-wide cooperative with all-around strength can get the results that make dairy farming in the New York Milkshed a sound business. Farmers are joining the League daily because they are looking beyond just today. They know that through the strength of the League and its wide experience they can always find a secure market for their number one crop.



DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION



ATTENTION! "AG" STUDENTS!

Make extra money during summer vacation months introducing new Soil Conservation Farm Equipment item in your farm neighborhood. Big time and money saver. No competition. Approved by leading "Ag" colleges and soil experts. Nationally advertised. Many territories open. Write Box 1, Cornell Countryman, State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York.



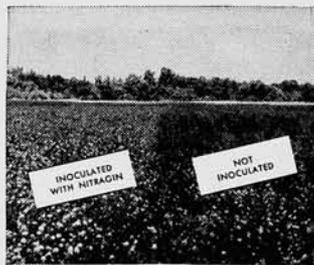
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NITRAGIN has contributed importantly to better agriculture, and to better results for farmers. It has been the most widely used commercial inoculant for nearly fifty years.



Half of this thirty-acre field of red clover was inoculated with NITRAGIN. It cost only 75c and produced extra seed worth \$390.00.

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Get these bulletins—they tell how to grow better legumes . . . how inoculated legumes take nitrogen from the air to produce better stands, bigger yields and richer hay . . . how they boost soil fertility. Drop us a card for your copies.



Feeding Folks

(Continued from page 11)

supply take them to the steam table as they are needed.

On the other side of the meat unit is the vegetable unit. Persons working here bring the washed vegetables from the other side of the salad unit. "Do you always serve potatoes, and broccoli besides some other vegetables?" you inquire. We answer "Yes" and "No." Potatoes, yes. Broccoli, no, but at least one green vegetable is always on the menu. If not broccoli, then spinach, kale, beet greens or the like.

"Why is it that the green vegetables here are always green instead of gray or brown as I've sometimes had them?" An explanation of the high quality food used and the quick cookery methods follows. You may look slightly bewildered by the home ec terminology so we decide that it's about time you saw the bake shop.

This, the largest of the various units, is where all the cakes, pies, custards, other desserts and those delicious hot muffins are made. "Wouldn't someone have a wonderful time licking the icing pans here?" We agree that they would and ask you to please stop drooling. Our tour ends with the large ovens, the table where the pastry is rolled out, the electric mixers and finally the sinks where the patient "pot and pan" boy washes all the dishes and utensils used here.

After a little difficulty in luring you away from the bakeshop, we leave the kitchen and extend an invitation to come again and bring your friends so they, too, can see how this business of "feeding folks" can be so very efficient and at the same time, fun.

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ITHACA, N. Y.

Ag-Domecon Association extends a welcome to all of the Farm and Home Week Guests and presents this program to help them find their way around while they are here.

TUESDAY, APRIL 6

- 2 P.M. Food and World Recovery. By Dean W. I. Myers and H. F. Degraff in Bailey Hall
- 4 P.M. Rice Debate Stage in Warren Hall Auditorium

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7

- 11 A.M. Youth Today. By Dean E. L. Vincent. Home Economics Auditorium.
- 12 M. Dating and Marriage. By E. V. Pope. Room 339, Martha Van Rensselaer.
- 2 P.M. Use of Atomic Energy. By John Dunning, Bailey Hall.

THURSDAY, APRIL 8

- 2 P.M. Rural Woman's part in World Leadership, by Mrs. Raymond Sayre, President of Associated Country Women of the World.
- 4 P.M. Your voice on the radio. Personal interviews using a wire recorder. Nita Albers. Room 3M11, Martha Van Rensselaer.
- 8 P.M. Eastman Stage. Warren Hall Auditorium.

FRIDAY, APRIL 9

- 2 P.M. Address by Lieutenant Governor Joseph Hanley. Bailey Hall.
- 1 P.M. til 5 P.M. Student Livestock Fitting and Showmanship Contest. Judging Pavilion. (See page 28 for list of entries).
- 4 P.M. Your voice on the radio. Personal interviews using the wire recorder. Nita Albers. Room 3M11 Martha Van Rensselaer.

Ingram's

RESTAURANT - GRILL

Special

New York Sandwiches

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Confectionery Shop

Homemade Candy

Fresh Every Day

Next to Strand Theatre

308 E. State Street

Danger, Female Flycaster

by Cod Fish

Fishing is a man's sport! And by the Grace of God may it remain so. For years a rolling pin has been considered the most dangerous implement ever to be used by the fairer sex, but that was before women took up flycasting. A flyrod in the hands of an expert is a thing of beauty. Likewise, in the hands of a woman it becomes a cross between a buggy whip and an atom bomb.

If any of you Joes like both girls and fishing, you had better give one up; they don't mix. If you think that that beautiful queen you had down for Junior Week would look luscious in fishing togs and you've invited her out to the lake for a fishing trip, brother, you had better pay up your insurance. She was dynamite in an evening gown and if she once gets hold of a fly rod she's sure to explode.

Take it from me, boys, I know. Last spring I met a gorgeous doll, whom I shall just call Patricia. She was five-feet four, as pretty as Turner and had more curves than the Storm King Highway. She was the best dancer I've ever seen, the best talker and the best—well, never mind that. And what was even better—she liked me. All of which is unusual since I'm the kind of guy the girls take one look at and say, "Get back in your apple, Worm."

But to get back to the story—I then proceeded to pull the world down around my neck by doing the unpardonable—I asked her if she would like to go fishing. I described the place. A little lake, surrounded by pine trees, a big moon.

What was worse, she accepted. D-Day came and it was a beaut. The fish were biting, the sky was clear, and then things began to happen. As soon as Pat picked up the flyrod the scene changed. What had been a peaceful wilderness lake

turned into London Harbor during the blitz. She raised the pole over her shoulder in true style and I sat back and smiled proudly. Then she whipped it forward with the speed of a jet plane. WHOOSH! RIP! YEEEEOW! I thought I'd been hit by a .30-.30. I finally realized what had happened. When she swung the pole ahead, she had imbedded a Royal Coachman deep in my ear. I had one of the most destructive and deadly earrings ever created.

Oh, well, everyone makes mistakes, I thought, as I cut the fly out of my ear. It didn't take me long to discover how true that statement is. I had made a mistake in asking her to go fishing. Before night came, she had broken three rod tips, upset the boat twice, lost \$7.50 worth of flies and hooked me four times. Believe me, I was never so glad to see a sunset in my life.

The moral of the story is this: When a fellow gives a girl a line, pretty soon he'll hook her—and then she'll reel him in. Well, so long suckers, good fishing (if you give up girls) and good luck (if you give up fishing). You'll need it.

Cod Fish, alias Frank Simpson '51, is a pre-vet who hails from Port Jervis, New York—the land of the Shawangunks.



"The boss must be one of those gentleman farmers — he keeps telling me about 'sowing his wild oats'."

Engineer: Did you take a bath last night?

Lawyer: No! Is one missing?

Welcome

Farm & Home Week Visitors

Meet your friends in the congenial
atmosphere of the

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Dinner served daily from 12 till 8:30

Private parties and banquets accommodated

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Ithaca, N. Y.

GREETINGS TO FARM AND HOME WEEK VISITORS

A visit to Cornell is not complete without a call at the Cornell Co-op, the campus store, located in Barnes Hall, opposite Willard Straight.

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And we can serve you with everything from film to cameras.

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ON THE CAMPUS

Livestock Show Program

THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL
STUDENTS' LIVESTOCK SHOW
JUDGING PAVILION

FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1948
1:00 P.M.

Superintendent of Show John B. Dewey, Syracuse
Assistant Superintendent Bernard Stanton, Greenville
Announcers Raymond Lindsey, Sandy Creek
Sumner Griffin, Jewett

OFFICIAL JUDGES

Dairy Cattle Henry Thomas, Cortland
Beef Cattle John Frenzel, Eden
Sheep Morton Adams, Sodus
Swine Frank Wiley, Victor
Horses Lester Greene, Groton

DAIRY CATTLE

Superintendent Douglas Murray, DeKalb Junction
Class No. 1—AGED HOLSTEIN COWS

1. Greenaway Alma Modest Philip Davis, Kerhonkson
2. Cornell Ollie Faith Gloria Holmes, Great Valley
3. Cornell Pride Colantha Richard Coyne, Avon
4. Cornell Pledge Tulip Warren Wigsten, Poughkeepsie
5. Cornell Pledge Dallas Raymond Lahue, Camden
6. Cornell Pledge Venue Arthur Chadbourne, Hallowell, Me.
7. Cornell Lonsdale Sylvia Donald House, Avon
8. Cornell Blend Lady Robert Hill, Skaneateles
9. Cornell Ollie Helena Joseph Slisz, Buffalo

Class No. 2—HOLSTEIN FOUR-YEAR-OLDS

10. Cornell Pathfinder Colanthus Maurice Mix, Heuvelton
11. Cornell Pledge Clarise Edward Light, No. Chatham
12. Cornell Pledge Joyce J. Douglas Dodds, Champlain
13. Chieftain Dolly Sylvia Lawrence Specht, Roscoe
14. Cornell Pathfinder Amanda Alfred Lasky, Ithaca
15. Cornell Pledge Janet Ralph Graves, Iliion
16. Cornell Pledge Austindale Paul West, Attica

Class No. 3—HOLSTEIN THREE-YEAR-OLDS

17. Cornell Masterpiece Marian Shirley McElwain, Ft. Covington
18. Cornell Masterpiece Zill Daniel Coyne, Avon

19. Cornell Pledge Gracie Josephine Washburn, Gansevoort
20. Cornell Pledge Colie Francis Poplasky, Utica
21. Cornell Pledge Hannah Douglas Murray, DeKalb Junction
22. Cornell Pledge Maureen Wilbur Pope, Smithville

Class No. 4—HOLSTEIN TWO-YEAR-OLDS

23. Cornell Masterpiece Maid Francis Simpson, Port Jervis
24. Cornell Masterpiece Doll John H. Wheeler, Florida
25. Cornell Pledge Claudia Armin H. Furrer, Pottsville, Pa.
26. Cornell Pledge Vera Sabra Baker, College Park, Md.
27. Cornell Pledge Austine Edwin Kinne, North Chatham

Class No. 5—AGED BROWN SWISS COWS

28. Cornell Columbus Sadie Owen Jones, New Haven, Conn.
29. Cornell Columbus Reva J. Douglas Dodds, Champlain
30. Cornell Columbus Jackie Richard Burns, Verdox
31. Cornell Columbus Callie Charles Gimbrone, Buffalo
32. Cornell Columbus Alson Clifford Grippin, Ithaca
33. Cornell Columbus Maris Herbert Black, Marcellus

Class No. 6—BROWN SWISS TWO-YEAR-OLDS

34. Cornell Windsor Cute Wesley Engst, Cazenovia
35. Cornell Windsor Susie Leslie Warfield, New Haven
36. Cornell Windsor Kathleen Stuart Alexander, Cortland

Class No. 7—GUERNSEY COWS

37. Cornell General Francis Leon Oliver, Delmar
38. Cornell General Carlotta August Anderson, Long Eddy
39. Cornell Barbarian Hopeful Fred Lengemann, Brooklyn
40. Cornell Demonstrator Rex Edward Light, No. Chatham
41. Cornell General Ramon Edward Kinbacker, Brooklyn
42. Cornell General Annie Lindsey Trerise, Potsdam
43. Cornell General Juna Fred Strawson
44. Cornell General Olive Harold Vroman, Middleburgh
45. Cornell Barbarian Edie Harold Hait, Hobart

Class No. 8—JERSEY COWS

46. Couragous Gayety Dusty Raymond, Johnstown, Pa.
47. Remus Lucky Trinket George Allhusen, Highland
48. Cornell Pedro Mona David Nagel, Flushing
49. Victorious Joyful Ann Kandiko, Ancram
50. Cornell Pedro Lassie Francis Young, Lockport
51. Cornell Lad's Sybil Helen Sanford, South Kortright

(Continued on page 30)

Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative

. . . A Dependable Marketing Service for New York State Farmers

EMPIRE Livestock Marketing Cooperative was founded in 1946 by five leading New York farm groups* to provide New York farmers with a co-ordinated, state-wide marketing system. Their foresight—and the cooperation of former market operators, livestock dealers, farmers and buyers—has enabled this new organization to render a marketing service in certain areas that is both dependable and available to anyone who needs it.

Here is how Empire has worked for farmers during the short time it has been operating:

AVAILABLE MARKETS. Empire today has four ideally located livestock markets at Argyle, Bath, Greene and Gouverneur. These markets operate on a well-planned system of honest weight, rapid handling and general fair dealings . . . practices which have attracted increased numbers of consignments for buyers who are able to return top market prices to livestock owners.

ABLE PERSONNEL. Empire markets are managed by men whose character and ability qualify them for their work. They know that to assure steady returns to farmers they must be fair to everyone . . . producers and buyers alike.

DEPENDABLE SERVICE. Empire stresses service rather than commissions. Every person who consigns livestock to an Empire market can be certain that he will get a fair price: one that is in line with what other consignors receive for the same grade of livestock on the same day.

Empire's patrons are proud of these four livestock outlets and the services they are providing as evidenced by increased volume each week. The advances which the cooperative has made to date could not have been made without the cooperation of both the buyers and sellers. In the belief that this whole-hearted response will continue, Empire looks forward to the time when it can serve more farmers by establishing additional markets where they are needed.

Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative

HOME OFFICE: ITHACA, N. Y.

WEEKLY AUCTIONS AT:

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ARGYLE, NEW YORK

118 Wilson Street
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R.D. No. 5
GOUVERNEUR, NEW YORK

Canal Street
GREENE, NEW YORK

*The New York State Farm Bureau Federation, the New York State Grange, the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, the Cooperative Grange League Federation Exchange and the Producers Cooperative Commission Association.

COCHRAN FARM

North Salem, N. Y.

Purebred Registered Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

Senior Herd Sire: ANKONY BLACKBAR

Junior Herd Sires: Two fine Sunbeam bulls:

R.L.S. Prince Eric 26
by Prince Eric of Sunbeam

R.L.S. Black Prince 14"
by Prince Sunbeam 46

with an impressive herd of 50 breeding females.

Aiken Knox, Manager

G. A. Cochran, Owner

Livestock Program (Continued from page 28)

HORSES

- Superintendent* Fred Dean, Ithaca
 Class No. 9—BELGIAN YEARLING COLTS
52. Cornell's Benefactor James Hume, Batavia
 53. Cornell's Fay Ann Leonard, Exeter, N. H.
 54. Cornell's Blondie Boy Marion Schott, East Meadow
 Class No. 10—BELGIAN MARES
55. Nora Crotti Earl MacArthur, Deposit
 56. Cornell's Princess Elizabeth Harri, Belmore
 57. Cornell's Rosa Bill Bair, Ford City, Pa.
 58. Cornell's Nora DeLaTour George Anderson, Buffalo
 59. Cornell's Victoria Fred Dean, Ithaca
 60. Cornell's Norma DeLaTour Gordon Woeller, Oakfield
 Class No. 11—PERCHERON MARES
61. Corrine Defender Frank Simpson, Port Jervis
 62. Cornell's Gladalea Robert Wainwright, Mohawk
 63. Cornell's Gladys Gloria Holmes, Great Valley
 64. Cornell's Curlea Theresa Novotny, Yonkers
- ## BEEF CATTLE
- Superintendent* Owen Jones, New Haven, Conn.
 Class No. 12—ANGUS YEARLING HEIFERS
65. Cornell Kinden Walter Kreutter, Jr., Attica
 66. Cornell Quality Dwight S. Miller, Kent, Conn.
 67. Cornell Pride Harry Schwarzweiler, Brooklyn
 68. Cornell Barbara Edward Grano, Jr., Thornwood
 69. Cornell Eisa James Egan, Nassau
 70. Cornell Barbara 2nd William Chensy, Bemus Point
 71. Euratia Cornell Henry Bahnsen, Flushing
 Class No. 13—ANGUS HEIFER CALVES
72. Cornell Kinden 2nd Mary Lou Fister, Canaan
 73. Cornell Barbara 3rd Gloria Holmes, Great Valley
 74. Cornell Eisa 2nd Marilyn Baurle, Ithaca
 75. Cornell Elba 2nd Alice Tarbell, North Bangor
 Class No. 14—ANGUS STEER CALVES
76. Cornellian "5" Marilyn Baurle, Ithaca
 77. Cornellian "4" William Herr, Westminster, Md.
 78. Cornellian "6" David Morrow, Elma
 79. Cornellian "3" Livingston Mulligan, Avon
 80. Cornellian "2" Martin Cannon, Stillwater
 Class No. 15—HEREFORD YEARLING HEIFERS
81. C.U. Lady Domino D Richard Darley, Port Crane

82. C.U. Bocaldo Domino 7 Thomas Willis, Garden City
 83. C.U. Lady Domino T 3rd Kenly Bovard, Tarentum, Pa.
 Class No. 16—HEREFORD HEIFER CALVES
84. C.U. Starlight 1st Laura Cassidy, Mechanicville
 85. C.U. Starlight 2nd Mary Farrell, Brewster
 86. C.U. Starlight 3rd Stewart Fish, Ithaca
 Class No. 17—MIXED STEER CLASS
87. Cornell Lad Max Peterson, Lowville
 88. Cornellian Samuel Steiger, New York
- ## SWINE
- Superintendent* Abram J. Relyea, Guilderland
 Class No. 18—CHESTER WHITE GILTS
89. 407 Roger Lukes, Larchmont
 90. 405 Wilbur Pope, Smithville
 91. 404 John Newell, Willoughby
 92. 400 George Wells, Roslyn
 Class No. 19—YORKSHIRE GILTS
93. 429 William Sovocool, Oneonta
 94. 420 John Noble, Linwood
 95. 423 Francis Trerise, Potsdam
 96. 434 William Cheney, Bemus Point
 Class No. 20—BERKSHIRE GILTS
97. 440 Vincent Marshall, Brooklyn
 98. 420 Abram Relyea, Guilderland
 99. 410 Raymond Bodner, Poughkeepsie
 100. 432 Curtis Place, Millbrook
 Class No. 21—BERKSHIRE GILTS
101. 400 Lafayette Knapp, Dryden
 102. 405 Millard Irving, E. Aurora
 103. 412 Chin-Hsu Liu, China
 104. 416 Walter Kahabka, Dryden
- ## SHEEP
- Superintendent* Stewart Fish, Ithaca
 Class No. 22—HAMPSHIRE EWES
105. CU440 Robert V. Call, Jr., Batavia
 106. CU443 Martin E. Gannon, Stillwater
 107. CU448 David A. Nagel, Flushing
 108. CU455 John Purdy, Canandaigua
 Class No. 23—DORSET EWES
109. CU2266 Donald T. Beecher, Lima
 110. CU2268 Edward Grano, Jr., Thornwood
 111. CU2271 Roger Lukes, Larchmont
 112. CU2278 William Stevely, Rochester

We're Holding Open House

YES, every afternoon during FARM AND HOME WEEK, tours will be conducted of the cooperative headquarters located on the Judd Falls Road south of the campus. Our doors will be open wide to every visitor every day from 1 to 4 P.M.

We are sorry that we will be unable to conduct tours through the morning, as they would interfere with the collecting and processing which must be done on schedule to meet the mail trains. But come in the afternoon — any day — and see one of the largest collections of outstanding herd-improving sires in the world.

Be sure to ask us for your reference copy of the latest edition Bull Pedigree book. 174 pages, 134 illustrations, history and proof of outstanding N.Y.A. B.C. sires, just 35c.

NEW YORK
Artificial Breeders'

COOPERATIVE INCORPORATED
 PHONE 2571 R.D. 2 ITHACA, NEW YORK



Dawn of a New Era!

THE sunrise looks no different . . . the apple blossoms smell the same . . . the chirp of the robin is unchanged, but we are living in an exciting new world.

Our scientists have probed the secrets of nature to give us super crops, atomic energy, and other wonders that promise a more abundant life for all of us. Our statesmen are striving to transform the word "peace" into a way of life—to make all nations good neighbors. We

are at the threshold of a new age in which all mankind may enjoy a fuller, happier life.

John Deere is helping to shape this new world. Our factories are tempering a century of manufacturing experience with war-proved techniques and post-war developments to create and build new and better farm equipment. Our facilities are constantly growing—we're working around the clock to help produce the flood of new implements the American farmer must have to feed our hopeful new world.

JOHN DEERE
MOLINE, ILLINOIS

Rural Radio

(Continued from page 15)

time will be devoted to programs of farm interest. Stations will be provided with weather equipment for use in making frequent and detailed reports. Advice from the state colleges and the U.S.D.A. will also aid farmers in determining when to do jobs which depend on the weather. Marketing summaries from nearby auctions and large national stock yards will be compiled so farmers will know the best time to sell eggs or veal calves.

News reports analyzed by men who understand economics and agriculture will be broadcast several times a day with a special arrangement for news services from Washington and Albany. Youth organizations — 4-H, F.F.A., Juvenile Grangers—will be given an opportunity to air their activities at the time of day when the young folk can participate in, or listen to, the programs. It is hoped to round out the schedule with programs from which families as a whole will gain enjoyment — quiz sessions, plays

New Library

(Continued from page 12)

about 3250 square feet and offices for the librarian and secretary. A mezzanine over these rooms will have a staff room and a kitchenette, two bibliographic conference rooms, a map room, film room, and three offices for visitors doing research work.

The basement will include a receiving room directly connected by stairs and elevator with all levels. Besides some storage space, there will be a room suitable for any library use.

New York state has already appropriated \$1,529,000 for the building. The plans are just about complete. Construction waits only for more favorable building conditions.

"Meet me at the libe at eleven."

"OK, second floor reading room, the table in the corner."

And you'll be sure of a table, too, because we're going to have a new library with loads of books, and seats for all!

about developments affecting rural people, and easy-to-listen-to music.

Lesson for Tomorrow



Tomorrow's leaders of the agricultural industry—the students of today—can profit by the wartime lesson in cooperation learned by the meat industry. Remember—your success as individuals is dependent on the success of the entire industry. Tuck away this thought for the future—your future. Resolve that you will bring into the business—together with the specialized knowledge you are acquiring—the ability to cooperate. Help to continue the spirit which made possible the industry's great record of production during the war. Together—we can *all* succeed.

ARMOUR and Company

12th Annual



ABERDEEN ANGUS

Northeastern Association Sale

**Cornell University,
Livestock Judging Pavilion,
Saturday, May 1st**

6 BREEDING AGE BULLS

That have character, scale and that indefinable something that stamps a breeding bull.

SHOW 9:30 A.M.

SALE 1:00 P.M.

44 HEIFERS

Every one old enough to breed in '48. Many safe in calf to bulls whose offspring you will be mighty proud to have in your herd.

**All from TB Accredited and
Bangs Free Approved Herds**

BOYS AND GIRLS!

Three heifers in this sale are especially reserved for you. Nobody over 21 can bid on them. Here is YOUR chance to start your own herd without too much competition. These are good heifers—and well bred. Come and see for yourself.

**4-H & FFA
JUDGING CONTEST
9:30 A.M.**

Many Prizes!

For catalog write
Myron Fuerst, Sale Mgr.,
Box F.,
Pine Plains, N. Y.

Babcock (Continued from page 7)

has related the following incident: He was riding with Mr. Babcock to a meeting in western New York. Being in a perpetual hurry, Babcock was as usual driving at a good clip, at the same time expounding a certain theory with much determination. The car failed to make a turn and swerved across the shoulder into a field. Mr. Babcock swung the car back onto the road without stopping, continuing his conversation without losing a word.

All of the characteristics which are Babcock's, all of the activities in which he has engaged, and all those ideas which he has originated or pushed, point in one direction—the future. With his discerning mind always looking forward, he has established foundations that were firm, leaving the project in capable hands only to start anew in another field. James A. McConnell, general manager of the G.L.F., in speaking of the policies Babcock has established, said, "Over and over again we have tested the fundamental policies, both in concept and in practical operation, and found them to be sound and constructive and always in the interest of northeastern agriculture."

If we as students are to reach our goals, to help agriculture to gain its promising future, we may well look to H. E. Babcock as a model of earnest, energetic foresightedness.

Atoms (Continued from page 15)

rates of application, and with different methods of placement. Valuable information should be gained at the same time by the Department of Animal Nutrition concerning the distribution of phosphorus in the animal.

An era of atomic agriculture is approaching. Research to gain a better understanding of present farming methods may be only one step, since there are already indications that treating seeds with radioactive salts may increase yields. Men at Cornell and research centers throughout the world are becoming increasingly aware of the fact that the powerful, destructive, atom may actually be rounded up, domesticated, and hitched to progress in agriculture.

Revised Edition . . .

OUR ENEMY THE TERMITE

By *THOMAS ELLIOTT SNYDER*

Senior Entomologist of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Agricultural Research Administration, United States Department of Agriculture.

THE LIFE HISTORY and control of termites or "white ants" are here presented in a readable and technically accurate book by a foremost world authority. Dr. Snyder, from a background of more than thirty-nine years of experience in field and laboratory, discusses first the entomological then the economic aspects of termites.

In this revised edition keys to the general or major groups of termites of the United States, based on both structural characteristics and habits, have been added. The origin of termite castes is now traced to the inhibition theory. Many new illustrations have been added to the text.

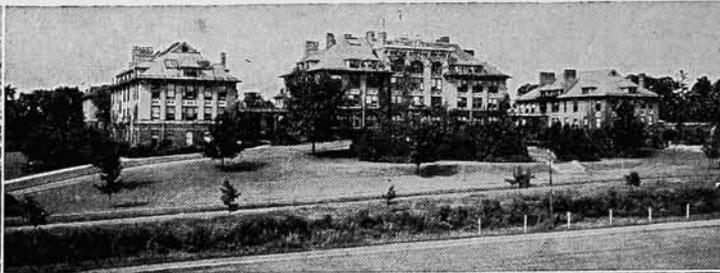
The first six chapters discuss the place of termites among insects, their life history and habits. The five remaining chapters tell the damage that termites do, and the fundamental principles of control are described in detail to serve as a guide for standard procedure by the commercial operator, as well as to give the house owner some idea as to minimum requirements. Practical suggestions are given for dealing with termites and the various methods of control are discussed.

261 pages, 84 illustrations, \$3.50

Comstock Publishing Co.

INCORPORATED

Ithaca, New York



Former Student Notes

1904

Dr. Clarence Hering has been appointed dean of the new School of Veterinary Medicine which is being organized on the Davis, California campus of the University of California.

1912

Carl G. Wooster, president of Wooster Fruit Farms, Inc., Union Hill, has been named chairman of the board of the Buffalo branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

1914

Professor Leslie E. Card, head of the Animal Science Department of the College of Agriculture of the University of Illinois, has received the Illinois Poultry Industry Award.

1915

D. Spencer Hatch is chief of the division of extension education connected with the new Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences at Turrialba, Costa Rica.

1920

J. Stanley Earl was re-elected president of the New York State Artificial Breeders' Cooperative, Inc.

1931

Lawrence E. Stotz is district ranger of the northern district of the Allegheny National Forest, Sheffield, Pa.

Lewis C. Maisenhelder is silviculturist at the Delta branch station of the Southern Forest Experimentation, doing forest management research.

1934

Elizabeth B. Tracy is now with the nutrition research laboratory of Swift & Co.

1936

Helen B. Wright is now supervisor of dormitory dining rooms at

Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

1937

Nicholas A. Jamba is now vice-president of the National Bank and Trust Company at Norwich, N. Y., in charge of the agricultural credit department of this bank and its several branch banks. *Norman Thomson '39*, and *Paul Barrett '47*, are also employed by the bank.

Howard Conklin, with a Ph.D. in ag economics, is now Assistant Professor of Land Economics at Cornell.

1938

Charles A. Guzewich, former assistant editor of the New York Holstein-Friesian News, is teaching agriculture at Gilbertsville Central School.

1940

Esther Button, who has been teaching home economics at Tully, N. Y., is now Mrs. Stanley Murphy.

Lloyd Slater has been with P & C Family Foods as an accountant, and is now Assistant Professor of Marketing, engaged in extension work.

1942

Ruth Hyde is getting her M.S. at the University of Michigan. Included in her course of study is a year of training at the Merrill Palmer School in Detroit.

LeRoy D. Bannister has recently become the manager of the Lake Placid Club Farm, Essex County.

1944

Marion Naas has spent three years in the Columbia University Presbyterian Hospital School of Nursing, and is now a public health nurse for the Towns of Hamlin and Clarkson.

Marguerite Ruckle was recently married to Robert E. Dillon.

Dorothy K. Kesten and her husband have returned from Japan, where he has been employed for the past year. They are living at Malverne, L. I.

1945

Ernestine Rowland was married recently to Edward J. Whiting. They are living in Malvern, Pa.

1946

Kurt Nathan, who received his MS from Cornell, is teaching at the National Farm School and Junior College, Pennsylvania.

1947

David Freidstadt is doing graduate work at Stanford University in the Food Research Institute.

Louis Shor is now working with Lederle Laboratories, Pearl River, N. Y., doing experimental work in poultry diseases.

Allen R. Donk has been Assistant County Agent in Niagara County since last summer.

Warren West is assistant County Agent in Cattaraugus County.

1948

Dick Haby is doing farm economics work with the Doane Agricultural Service, St. Louis.

Russell Williams is in nursery landscape work with Lewis and Valentine, Rye, N. Y.

John Hulett having finished the two-year course, is back at his home farm at Granville, N. Y.

Walter Baurle is now employed by Babcock's Hatchery, Ithaca, but plans on doing graduate work.

Charles Van Reed, is doing promotional work with the National Livestock and Meat Board in Chicago.

Josephine McKenrick has accepted a position as assistant editor for the University of Connecticut at Storrs, Conn.

Grape Juice Capital

(Continued from page 10)

shoots which produce the leaves and fruit. Early nitrogen fertilization, followed by clean cultivation until August, is important for vigorous shoot growth.

Harvest Time

Around the first of October the grape harvest is in full swing, and we hire extra help to pick the grapes. The crates of grapes are trucked to the factory, and the usually quiet village becomes congested with all types of conveyances loaded down with grapes. The factories are alive with activity all day and all night — unloading, dumping, washing and pressing the grapes. The aroma of fresh grapes and grape juice pervades the atmosphere, and Westfield is again making grape juice for people everywhere.

Fred Trump '49 has spent a sizeable portion of his life in the grape vineyards gathering material for this story.

Butter

(Continued from page 18)

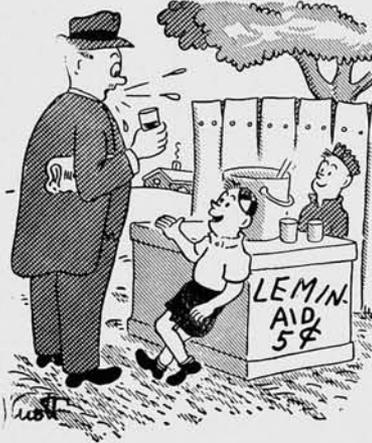
entire dairy industry. This period has been marked by the invention of various devices which greatly enhanced the speed and efficiency of production as well as the sanitary and biological aspects of the industry. Among the many inventions introduced were the combined churn and butter worker, the use of pasteurization for cream, the development of printing and wrapping machines, the rise of the co-operative creameries, the transition of butter making from farm to factory, the establishment of dairy schools, and the development of the Bureau of Dairy Industry in the Department of Agriculture.

Safety Valve

Every month developments and new inventions take place. Experiments are continually carried out on keeping quality, composition control and food values of different types of butter. Research in all its phases is continually increasing the quality of butter and advancing the entire industry.

Butter serves as the safety valve for the dairy industry, absorbing the surplus milk supply above requirements for other dairy pro-

ducts. When the supply of milk is low, milk normally intended for butter is diverted to other dairy products. The butter industry thus is providing a never-failing balance sheet that takes up the slack in the relationship of supply and demand of all dairy products.



"Later on when we get more capitol we plan on adding sugar."

Rationing

(Continued from page 20)

of the monotony of trying to "make do" when there is nothing to make do with. They would love to dig in and gorge themselves, have a fling, but they know that day is still distant. They bear it all with cheerfulness—joke about the whale meat and the microscope they use to find the bacon ration.

Everywhere there are grumblings and complaints but one finds it no more prevalent over there, sitting in a harvest camp munching rabbit stew and cabbage, than one does drinking fruit juice, spreading butter on white bread and gulping large glasses of milk over here.

One cannot be in England long, seeing all the restrictions, and not feel admiration for a people who take these things with such strength of character, and still have enthusiasm for life and what it has to offer.

Being subtle is saying something you mean and getting out of range before the other guy understands what you said.

* * *

Eighty-two per cent of all cows in New York commercial dairies are milked by machines. In 1934, only 20 per cent were machine milked.

TIME PROVES

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50 YEARS . . . The galvanized metal roof on this old Missouri farm building has outlasted the building itself, and is still in good condition after half a century of service. Farmers have long depended on galvanizing to protect iron and steel against rust.



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Town _____ State _____

Welcome to Farm and Home Week

The Triangle Book Co-op is open until 8:00 P.M. Monday thru Friday for your convenience.

If you want souvenirs of Cornell, postcards to send back home; writing paper, pencils, pens, or tissue in case you should have a cold, you can get all of them at the Triangle.

We wish you all an excellent and educational vacation.

• • •



EVAN J. MORRIS, Prop.

Sheldon Court—Open 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. Phone 2304

KAUDER'S

WHITE LEGHORNS NEW HAMPSHIRE
BARRED ROCKS and SEX-LINK CROSS

DO NOT NEGLECT YOUR FUTURE

for the Long Pull,

Maintain Your Egg-Producing Flock

Kauder's chicks made possible the high hen flock averages that are necessary for profit today. Here's official proof: IE

1. In first 14 years of competition for high five pens, Kauder leads breeders with highest total points.
2. For the ten years 1937-47 since livability counted in scoring, Kauder Leghorns lead their breed for livability with 86.54% on 988 birds.
3. Largest number of 1947 and all-time records at Vineland Hen Test held by Kauder birds over all breeds.

Use breeding like this combined with good management to give yourself better margin over feed and labor costs. Write today for big free catalog with facts galore.

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Norton Printing Co.

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Compliments of

CO-OP FOOD STORE

Watch for Opening of New Store

On West Clinton Street

ONE MAN
SAVES
HIS CHOICE OF
100 Crops

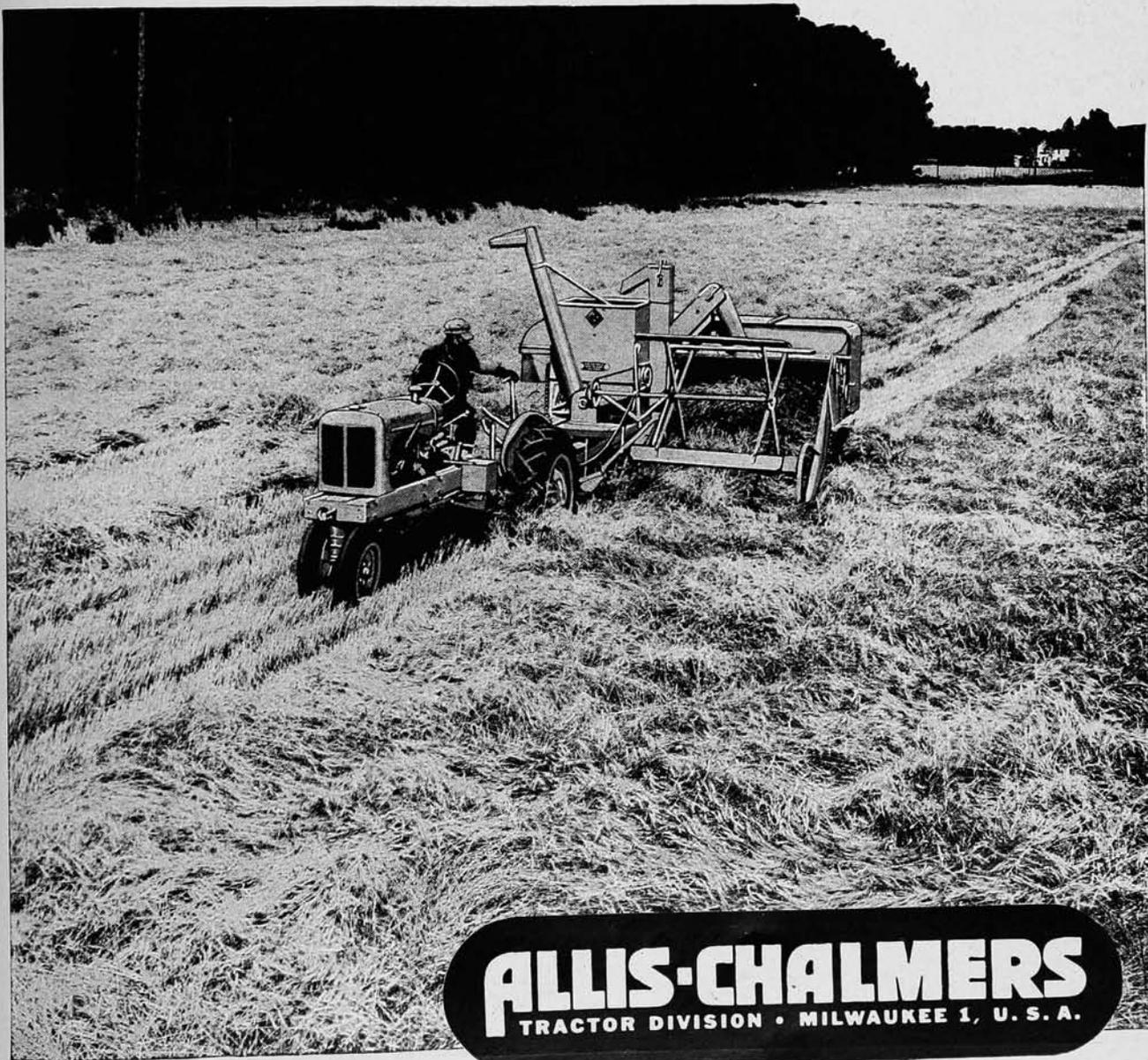
with the **ALL-CROP HARVESTER**

Cutting an inch from the ground, the All-Crop Harvester demonstrates here how difficult crops can be salvaged.

This entire field of wheat was flat on the ground. The All-Crop Harvester's wide, spiral bar cylinder handled tangled straw up to six feet long.

Through a wide range of hard-to-harvest crops, from viny beans to grain with green undergrowth, the All-Crop saves them all.

Select any diversified rotation you wish, and have your own All-Crop Harvester ready to go as the crops ripen. You will find it priced sensibly. Allis-Chalmers believes that *quality* and *full value* are still the right of every purchaser. That is the only way inflation can be checked.



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TRACTOR DIVISION • MILWAUKEE 1, U. S. A.

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Ithaca, N.Y.

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CONFIDENCE ...
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The farmer riding the prairie gold MM Visionlined Tractor is no day dreamer, yet, barring a whole season of unfavorable weather conditions, he can even now visualize a uniform stand and a good yield. His confidence in the MM planter is shared by progressive farmers throughout the world . . . and back of that confidence is the proved performance of Moline, the world champion planter. On official test, the Moline planter checked 1,083 hills without missing a kernel . . . planted five successive World Record yields! Remember, there are MM Planters to fit all crops and all climate and soil conditions.



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The

Vol. XLV, May 1948, No. 8

Cornell Countryman



20c
a copy

Careers at GENERAL ELECTRIC

'PILE' ENGINEER . . . ACCOUNTANT . . . SILICONES SPECIALIST

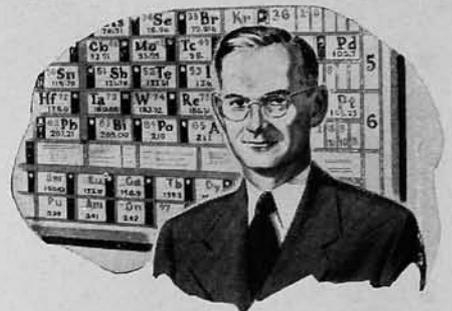
for each, General Electric has assignments to his liking

General Electric is not one business, but an organization of many businesses, ranging from the building of transformers at Pittsfield, Mass., to the molding of plastics at Anaheim, Calif. Gradu-

ates of American colleges and universities are finding that the 125 plants of General Electric offer opportunities to all degrees of specialists, all sorts of enthusiasms, all kinds of careers.

'PILE' ENGINEER

Quoting Dr. W. I. Patnode (Cornell '27) of the G-E Nucleonics Project: "Seldom has the engineer been offered the opportunity to achieve greatness that is contained in the development of atomic power . . . The pile engineer must know radiation as the aeronautical engineer knows air flow, as the electrical engineer knows electromagnetism . . . There is work for more pile engineers, educated men who comprehend the nature and magnitude of controlled nuclear energy."



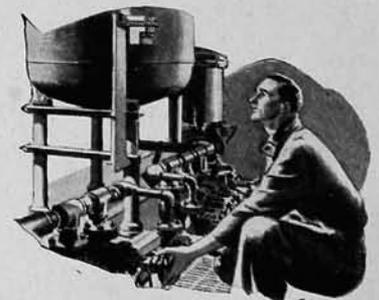
UP FROM BTC



Donald L. Millham (Union '27), today the G-E Comptroller, is one of the many top officials of General Electric who got their start in the company's Business Training Course, the oldest nontechnical training program offered by industry. BTC trains nontechnical college graduates for managerial accounting positions such as department comptrollers, division accountants, district auditors, operating managers, and treasurers of affiliated companies.

SILICONES SPECIALIST

"The field of silicon chemistry has only been touched, with new developments continually appearing"—that is the opinion of Jerry Coe (M.I.T. '42), now helping start up the new G-E silicones plant at Waterford, N. Y. Oils, resins, greases, "bouncing putty," and rubber having silicon as a basis of the molecule are now being marketed in increasing quantities, as they gain recognition for their striking temperature stability and other unusual properties.



FOR YOUR COPY OF "CAREERS IN THE ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY," WRITE TO DEPT. 237-6, GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

GENERAL  ELECTRIC

These **FACTS** tell you **Why...**

Firestone CHAMPION GROUND GRIPS OUT PULL ALL OTHER TRACTOR TIRES



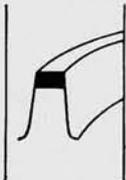
The Only Tire That Takes
a "CENTER BITE"



The Champion Ground Grip Outpulls Because . . . It cleans better. Its curved traction bars flare out from the center to make a wide open unrestricted exit for mud and trash. There are no broken center trash catchers.



The Champion Ground Grip Outpulls Because . . . The Triple-Braced traction bars take a full, firm bite right in the heart of the traction zone. There are no broken center traction leaks.



The Champion Ground Grip Outpulls Because . . . The tread bars are higher — up to 24% higher to take a deeper, firmer bite. Of course, higher bars last longer.



The Champion Ground Grip Outpulls Because . . . The tread bars are longer — as much as 256 inches per tractor. Greater tread bar length naturally gives greater pulling power — and longer wear.



The Champion Ground Grip Outpulls Because . . . The traction bars are higher at the shoulders for reserve pulling power, especially in soft ground where it needs the extra pulling power of an extra bite.

Copyright, 1948, The Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

Put **CHAMPION** Ground Grips on Your Tractor
LET THE TEST TELL THE TRUTH

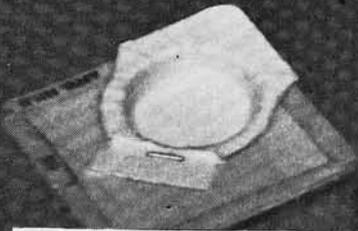
Another Market For Dairymen's League Milk

ON APRIL 1, a new Dairy-
men's League product—Dairy-
men's League Ice Cream—went on sale in upstate New York cities, providing still another market for milk produced by members of the Dairy-
men's League.

Dairy-
men's League Ice Cream always has set the pace for creamy good-
ness, purity of ingredients and uniform quality. And now . . .
Dairy-
men's League DeLuxe . . . which is even richer, creamier and more
flavorful . . . "better than the best."

This newest member of the family of Dairy-
men's League products is just
another example of the way the Dairy-
men's League is ever alert
to provide profitable markets for its members' milk . . . and at
the same time provide consumers with products they need and
want.

Dairy products such as these, produced and distributed by the
Dairy-
men's League, build and strengthen the markets which help
spell security for the dairy farmers who are members of the League.



DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

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OUR COVER shows what really happens when young man's fancy. . . Robert Totman, Ag '50, was snapped off guard in the Agronomy 1 lab by photographer Gordon D. Rapp '49. The young lady serenely strolling along, unaware that this picture was taken, is Mary Lou Seeley, Home Ec '49.

The Cornell Countryman

Founded 1903 Incorporated 1940
Member of Agricultural College Magazines, Associated

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Up to Us

The graduates stand: the Dean has presented their class to President Day. In a few short minutes a four year period of work is officially completed. You, as a graduate of the New York State College of Agriculture—or Home Economics—may write after your name the two prized initials B.S. This is it. This is the end.

It is *not* the end—not the end of your learning, nor of your being a Cornellian, nor of Cornell—but the beginning. You have learned to learn in your stay on the hill; from lectures, from the printed word, and more important, from the people, the places, the things around you. Moving the tassel from the front to the back of your mortarboard doesn't close off your mind. You will grow in mental stature in your work, in your community, in your world. And you will be a Cornellian forever. As alumni you will represent, proudly, your alma mater to the world. And Cornell—"... men may come, and men may go. . .", but she will go on forever. Each fall there will be new voices to raise the anthem "far above Cayuga's waters . . .". New students will form new clubs and elect new officers; but the heart of the University, the things for which Andy and Ezra fought, will be unchanged.

So, as you say your last farewell to the campus you love, remember this: it is *up to us* to carry the torch, to guard the heritage so that future classes will find an institution of which they can be as proud as we are of our Cornell. The buildings, the grounds, the personnel will change with time. But it is *we* who can change the name, for better or worse. Let it be for the better!

CAMERA FANS !!

The Countryman is sponsoring a cover photo contest from May 31 to Dec. 31. All Cornell undergraduates who are enrolled in the Fall Term 1948, except our photography staff, are eligible to enter.

The pictures will be judged for their story telling qualities and suitability for Countryman covers.

All photographs must be 8 x 10 inch glossy black and whites. The photographer's name, address, college, class, kind of camera and a description of the picture (including names of persons), must accompany each entry.

Watch for further announcements.

to help farmers know

The College of Agriculture at Cornell University and Extension Agents in 56 counties distribute each year to farmers in New York State more than 2,000,000 copies of bulletins on many agricultural subjects. The Press Service of the College supplies information regularly to 500 weekly newspapers, 105 dailies, and scores of magazines. Forty radio stations throughout the State receive transcribed radio programs, scripts and radio news items from the Radio Service. In addition, each year more than 100,000 persons see Cornell movies produced by the Visual Aids Service.

Farmers like to think for themselves. They prefer to make up their own minds about their farming operations and about public issues in which they have a personal stake. By providing facts through these media, the College helps them to help themselves.

**New York State College of Agriculture
Cornell University**

You Didn't Forget

by Gerald Chapin, Grad.

In a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post, I read an article about disabled veterans. In the caption was the question "Have we forgotten them?". No! is my enthusiastic answer. You haven't forgotten us. In fact, you've done an excellent job of remembering. Four years have passed since I was wounded, but never once from that time to this have I been neglected in any way.

The Army says I'm ninety percent disabled. My right hand is missing. So is the vision of my right eye and two-thirds of my hearing. Thanks to the excellent medical care and the proper fitting of a mechanical arm and a hearing aid, this damage has been repaired to the best of man's ability.

But more important than this is the friendly encouragement and helping hand I have received from everyone I have met since my discharge from the Army. I no longer think of myself as disabled because no one else seems to think so either. I look to the future confidently and optimistically. For me, the war is over. It has been over for quite a while.

I can't say just when it ended. It was only gradually that I came to realize I was again capable of shifting for myself. But I know very well when the end began. It was at Anzio on the 2nd of May, 1944, when a heavy demolition charge exploded in my right hand.

I don't know what happened immediately thereafter. For a brief period, I was vaguely conscious of a jolting ambulance ride. Then—nothing. When I finally came back to this world from somewhere very close to the next, it was about noon on May 5. I had been unconscious for three days.

But even before I was aware of it, you had started remembering me. Blood plasma! I needed quarts of it. Without it, I would not have lived.

And bandages! I was swathed in them. If you ladies who folded

bandages for the Red Cross whenever you could get a spare minute ever wondered where they went, I can tell you. They used dozens of them on me and other persons who were in the same fix. They soothed the pain of many a fellow who was badly burned or maimed as I was. To you, we are especially grateful.

"Patient conscious at 11:40. Can speak and is able to recognize a face." That was the notation on my medical record for May 5th. I never knew the name of the nurse who was bending over me when I finally came back. I can only remember her blurred face above me as she lifted the bandage from my left eye. Not having seen the like in nearly a year, I muttered wonderingly "A girl!" "Doctor," her voice came to me faintly, "this man is conscious." "Good," said another far away voice, "how about this eye, Lieutenant?" The bandage was lifted from the other eye. I could see light but nothing else. My eyes were again covered and I faded back into darkness, but with me was the wonderful realization that I was not blind.

The next two weeks are only a

hazy memory. I learned I was in the 94th evacuation hospital on the beach head. I found my right hand was gone and most of my hearing.

The doctor came back now and then, but I never did get a clear picture of him. The nurse, I found, had dark hair and was from Massachusetts. Unfortunately, I can't remember anything else about her as my eyes were too severely injured for me to see clearly.

She came often to see that I was comfortable. The ward attendant was always around if I wanted anything. The lady from the Red Cross was there to write the letters I dictated. Nothing that I needed was lacking. It was the excellent care which I received while still on the beach head that started me on the road back.

From Anzio I was evacuated to the 300th General Hospital. It was here that I first got a look at myself in the mirror. I wasn't familiar with the face that looked back at me. My hair and the right side of my face was hidden by bandages. The other side was hidden by three weeks growth of beard. I was hollow-eyed and haggard. I had lost forty pounds.

It was here too that mail from home caught up with me. There was a thick stack of it—letters by airmail, V-mail, and regular mail. The news that I had been wounded had gotten around. Family, friends and people I scarcely knew wrote me pages of encouragement. The folks at home were pulling for me. Forgotten? Well, hardly!

I came back across the Atlantic on the hospital ship U.S.S. Acadia. It was a long, lazy voyage such as everyone dreams about. There were movies, shuffleboard, card games, Checkers, and chess. There were books and magazines to read. There were deck chairs to lounge in and watch the flying fish or just "look lazy at the sea." The ships' store sold us tobacco, candy, toilet

(Continued on page 16)



W. Rich
Author Chapin, caught between classes,
on the steps of Roberts Hall.

The Navy Likes Good Food

by Doris Kershaw '49

For the past year and a half Ella Gleim, a research associate in the school of Nutrition, has been sampling, cooking, mixing, freezing and testing foods to discover which make the best pre-cooked, frozen meals. This experiment has been part of a Navy research program she is carrying on. The Navy wants to find out what food can be pre-cooked, frozen and heated again to make mouth-watering meals.

To begin this long process, Miss Gleim assembles a complete menu including meat, potato, a vegetable, occasionally a garnish, and a pie. After the food is cooked according to the directions given in the pamphlet *Food Pre-cooked for the Freezer*, it is wrapped either in cellophane or aluminum foil and then placed in the freezer.

Detect and Correct

The freezer is home for the meal for three months. It is then sampled at various predetermined intervals to see how it has kept since it is necessary to see what is happening to detect and correct all possible difficulties. Miss Gleim states, "Changes due to oxidation and drying are major problems. To avoid these changes, the moisture-vapor proof paper is wrapped snugly

around the food, meat is covered with gravy, and many of the vegetables are mashed so they can be solidly packed." For comparison of methods and results Miss Gleim prepares the food in as many as nine different ways.

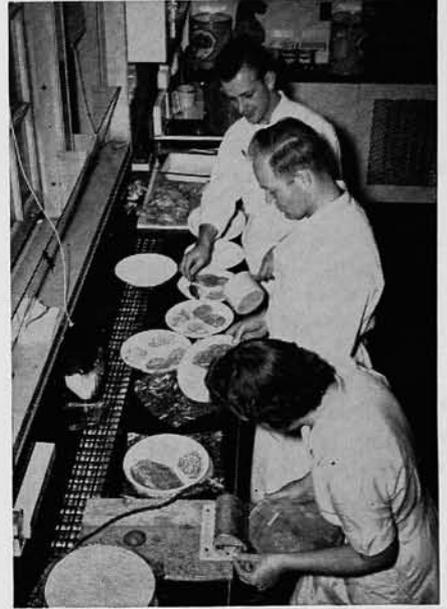
Freezing is only half of the game: the food must also be prepared for the table. The whirlwind oven—designed especially for fast, even heating of frozen foods—is usually used. (Electric elements along either side provide heat and the fan in the back of the oven circulates the heated air around the food.) In 15 minutes the meal is thawed and heated to a suitable eating temperature. This fast heating has little drying effect because the foods are placed in the oven still wrapped in their aluminum foil freezer coverings.

"Vegetables must be frozen before they have been thoroughly cooked because they thaw and heat faster than meat, and because the freezing tenderizes the vegetable tissue. They are cooked by the time the meat is heated to serving temperature," says Miss Gleim.

Taste Testers

When the meal under consideration is ready, it is placed before a group of 12 judges—six men and six

women from the faculty or graduate school. Judges must be consistent so they are tested over a period of time to see if their scores are valid and not subject to mood. When judging, everyone is asked to remain quiet so the recorded opinions are unbiased.



Dishing it out is an assembly line job. Frank Haberl puts food on the plates, J. G. Kayser slips them into cellophane envelopes and Ella Gleim heat seals the container.



Miss Gleim's table of expert tasters. From left to right around the table: Ella Gleim, Barbara Atherton, Janet Ritchie Smith, Dr. W. A. Gortner, Dr. Faith Fenton, Dr. J. Wanderstock, Dolores Maloney, A. Pearson, J. Barclay, Judith Banton, Frank Haberl.

Special score cards, aimed at measuring the appearance, flavor (which includes taste and aroma), texture and moisture, are given the judges. Miss Gleim asks them to take the restaurant attitude, to judge the meal according to that which they would expect from a good restaurant. Bread or unsweetened crackers and water are used to remove the taste of the food from their mouths, and if the food is particularly greasy, water and an apple are used.

"Testing is a twice weekly process," Miss Gleim explains. Acceptance by the judges means that the menu is suitable for use by the Navy. Rejection of a menu means starting all over again. After the reason for its failure has been de-

(Continued on page 19)

Test Tube Dairy Herds

NYABC's 99 Bulls Sire 150,000

by Warren Wigsten '50

Once, few bulls sired 100 daughters in their lifetime, and those who had 100 officially tested daughters were acclaimed "century sires." Today the 99 bulls in service in the New York Artificial Breeders' Co-operative breed 150,000 cows in a year's time—an average of over 1500 each every year. This is the record of artificial insemination work, a rapidly expanding, ten-year old industry that is due to change the outlook of dairying all over the United States.

Artificial insemination in New York State started as an experimental demonstration on November 13, 1938. Professors Stanley Brownell and Raymond Albrechtsen of Cornell organized the experiment, which had its headquarters in Dryden, New York. A local cooperative, the Pioneer Breeders' Association, was organized the same year. Several other local groups followed, all of which were combined in 1940 to form the NYABC.

Reduced Competition

The merger established a stronger financial set-up which made possible greater facilities for research and more efficient management and feeding of bulls. It also reduced the competition for bulls of proved transmitting ability.

Professor Glenn Salisbury did outstanding research work with artificial breeding while he was at Cornell. His contributions to the work of the NYABC included finding new and better diluters, developing processing techniques to increase semen viability, the discoveries that higher dilution rates were possible, and that Vitamin E has no value for increasing fertility in bulls.

The "hub of artificial breeding work in New York State," located on Ithaca's Judd Falls Road, is an interesting place to visit. Each bull resides in a private box stall in one of two long, one-story, fire-proof barns. The most unusual looking

feature of the center is the exerciser, which resembles a large circular clothesline, in the front yard. The bulls are walked on it daily to keep them in shape.

All of the organization's records and a laboratory where semen is tested and handled are in the main building adjoining the barns, as is the office of Manager Maurice Johnson.

Large Staff

A total of 150 men and women are employed to handle the bulls, keep records, do the insemination work, and in extension work to widen the field of the well-proven bulls owned by the cooperative. Personnel at the center includes Assistant Manager Harold Rosa, Office Manager A. W. Thompson, Lab Manager Henry Shapley, Director of Field Supervision John Gilmore, Shipping Director Kenneth Heald, and Director of Information Bion Carpenter. Professor Robert Bratton of Cornell is continuing Salisbury's research work.

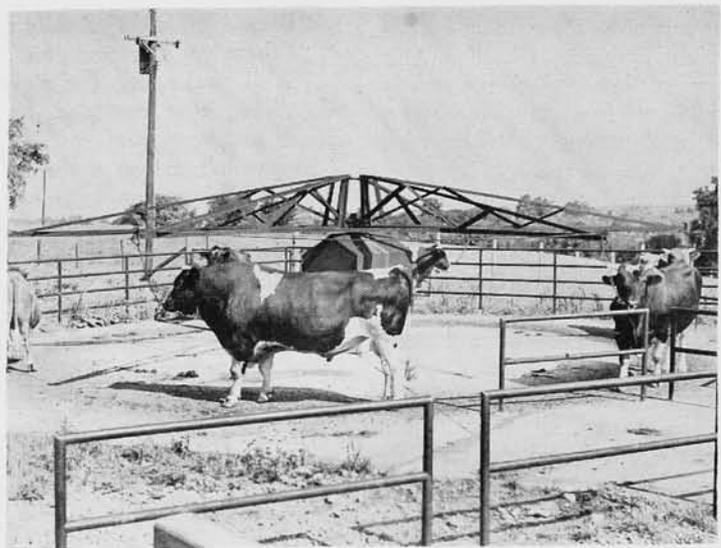
When a member farmer has a cow to be bred, he informs the inseminator, one of the 115 employed by the breeders' coop, working in

his area. The local representative always has semen on hand and can do the job the same day. Service charges are \$5, but if the cow does not conceive she will be rebred twice for the original fee. Semen is taken continually, tested for viability, diluted and shipped all over the state to make this prompt service possible.

Bulls In Waiting

Providing the co-op with the well-proven bulls required is one of the most important phases of the program. Most of them have come from purebred breeders who own high-producing herds and prove the bulls they raise themselves. Recently a program of "bulls-in-waiting" has been set up to increase the number of sires. Young, unproven bulls are tested for artificial service on a limited number of cows. Until the proof of their daughters has been ascertained, they are kept at a farm on West Hill, outside Ithaca. With this plan, good bulls that might be sold because of breeders' reluctance to keep them are saved from the slaughter house.

(Continued on page 19)



Some of the NYABC's bulls hitched to the exerciser for their daily workout.

Farming is For Me

by Sylvia Colt '49

When I am asked what it is about farming that has drawn me away from my urban background I find it difficult to answer. The reasons are mainly intangible, reasons which can't be pinned down in neat orderly paragraphs. I can only tell a bit about my farm career and let it explain itself.

At 16 I decided I should fly the nest. So with steadfast determination I joined the Victory Farm Volunteers. Summer found me—far from my home in New York City—up in Vermont. There I was introduced to farming and farm life at Mountain View Farm.

During my first evening at Mountain View Farm I was a great curiosity. All the kids collected in the living room to see me. Naturally they couldn't keep still.

Jack posed on the back of the overstuffed armchair, he flung his arms wide and declared, "Mentally I'm magnificent!, Physically I'm a wreck." There followed a crash, gurgling screams and, "Watch that chair, it ain't a mattress, you idiot."

"Well you never said nothing about it being one."

"Do it again Jack, I'd a swore you'd been shot," urged his twin who sat perched on the oil burner.

"Ain't them some children?" Their father remarked admiringly coming out of a funny book. I nodded, slightly overcome by the noise which wasn't lessened when a sturdy boy, in boots five times too large, strode in slamming the door with emphasis.

"Not so much noise. Think you're a cyclone?"

The boy just grinned, "Git your knife or some scissors. Got a fishhook in my thumb. Lop it off Janet," as he held out a bloody thumb to her.

"Yer as clumsy as a drunken hen." She grasped his wrist. "What you got 'sides blood on it?" she wrinkled her nose and spat toward a flower pot.

"Nuthin'."

While this was going on Joyce, a

chubby girl with a high cackling voice, had been stirring things on the stove. I could see her taste of each dish as she stirred and now and again shake in a pinch of salt.



"Come on now, set down and eat. Set there, Sylvia, beside Joyce." The farmer's wife pointed out a place.

"I get the other side" Janet yelled but was immediately contradicted by Jack.

"That's my place and you ain't settin' in it neither. Ma, make her git offen there, she pinches." Finally everyone was seated, good hearty food was dished out and we began to eat.

"Bread! BREAD" Bobby said.

"Where yer manners gone?"

"Well, wake up, I ain't got all day." His eyes twinkled, he threw back his head and gurgled milk, "Everyone's asleep around here."

The kitchen was a jumble of old clothes and coats: a huge woodbox stood in the corner, overflowing with colorful cereal boxes. The ceiling was grey from flyspecks, fly paper hung from it in spirals. Chester, the youngest, a blond little monkey, caught my wandering glance.

"When them fly papers are full we take 'em down and pull 'em off," he informed me.

"Chester!" This from his Ma.

"Well, Dad told us to."

"I feed 'em to my frog; I keep it in my drawer" Janet offered. "It's a wart toad; that's where I git all them warts from." She held out a warty hand.

"I got more'n Janet, I got seven" Jack boasted, leaping up to show me.

"Isn't there any way you can take them off?", I asked.

"Sod," Bobby called from the other end of the table. "You kin use sod." He reached out his tough little hand. "I ain't hardly got none left, came out with sod."

A piece of pie had been slipped onto my plate, a mammoth slice. I looked around and found the spoons in a cup in the center of the table.

"Don't take that one, 'at's Jack's." Joyce warned and plunked one down near my plate.

The father of the brood leaned back comfortably in his chair. His hair began in a strange orangish tuft low on his forehead. His mouth was thin, his eyes blue as a shower-washed sky. He chewed on a match and absently stroked his youngest's cheek, and silky head.

"Well, you old hen," he smiled at his wife, "thought I'd married you fer to git me my coffee when I wanted it." He shook his head sadly, "Wished I'd been rich instead 'a handsome; would have saved me a pile of work, yup, a pile of work. Let's get a divorce. I'll marry you again, really I will, when prices go down."

My room overlooked a wide expanse of meadowland. That evening I watched the cows wander slowly about, as I sat on the edge of my bed and I wondered what my summer would be like. As I crowded between my sheets, made of grain bags, Joyce came panting in, bringing me a jelly sandwich. "Now don't you be homesick," she admonished me with all the severity of a ten-year old, and disappeared.

I learned a lot about farming that summer; I had to. There was a lot to be done and few people to

do it. I used to get up when the mist was heavy and damp and stumble after the cows, my bare feet (I never could find my shoes) cold and prickling from nettles. I learned to run the milking machines, to swear at the cows, to load hay and mow it. I would sit for hours, like a sack of meal on the mowing machine, going round and round, fairly hypnotized by the grass as it shivered to the ground. The kids would march after, catching grass hoppers, rarely saying a word. I learned to cultivate corn; I would take off my shoes, bully Janet into steering the horse and then trudge up and down the rows, consoling myself with the thought that I was getting a tan. In the evenings we would sit on the porch, the kids would do gymnastics on the swings and I would sew patches on innumerable pairs of overalls. We would talk; talk about the war and Janet's lack of front teeth, talk about the day's events and the coming autumn. Someone would say "Well," someone else would say "Yup" and soon we would all troop to bed.

They weren't very good farmers but they were very good people. They took me in and made me part of their family. Now when I go up to visit it is very different from that first night four years ago. Nothing startles me any more. I learned that Jack has been riding the heifers and Wayne has ridden the bull. Janet keeps a 'banty' hen instead of a wart toad; Joyce is grown to young girlhood and Bobby's voice is changing. The minute I arrive the farmer says "Yup, a bad penny always turns up" and Chester brings in his overalls to be sewn. I look around the curtains for the needle which is always stuck into them and I think "Home again."

* * *

The newly developed "Vladimir" heavy draft horse breed is being popularized in the USSR by movie films.

* * *

The figures taken from more than 10,000 New York farms show an annual average labor income of \$1050 for those with college educations, compared with \$525 for those who had gone only as far as high school.

MAY, 1948

Carving His Way Through College

by Allen Benton '48

Elijah, the Bible tells us, was fed by the ravens during a time of drought and famine. Now a student in the College of Agriculture has gone the old prophet one better.

Joshua Tsujimoto, a junior from East Aurora, New York, is being fed, partially at least, by bluebirds, cardinals, and a host of other birds. Carved from wood and painted, his birds bring a welcome addition to his income in these days of inflation. "Furthermore," says Joshua, "It's fun."

"I had to do some kind of work to get through," Joshua told me, "and I debated whether to take a regular job or work at carving birds in my spare time. I finally decided it would be more pleasant to carve birds."

It all started as a result of the war. In 1941 the Tsujimotos were farming in Southern California. After Pearl Harbor, they, with thousands of other west coast Japanese, were evacuated to a relocation center in the interior. The Tsujimotos went to a camp in the Colorado River valley, where desert land was being brought under cultivation with the help of irrigation. Time hung heavy on their hands during these months, so all of the handicrafts for which the Japanese are justly famous began to develop. One of the men carved figurines, vases, and animals from the tough gnarled branches of the mesquite. This interested Joshua, so he tried it himself.

"Lapel pins were all the rage then," Joshua said, "so we started making them in the form of tropical fishes, birds, and Walt Disney characters like Bambi. They became so popular there that an adult education class in wood carving was begun. We finally found that the birds were the most popular, and I liked them best, so I took them up as a hobby."

Joshua gets his ideas from bird paintings by Allan Brooks and Louis Agassiz Fuertes. With the picture at hand, he carves the bird to the desired size and shape. The

best woods, he has found, are basswood and gum.

After the carving is completed to his satisfaction, Joshua forces twisted wires into holes in the body, to serve as legs. Then the bird is perched on a little twig, and it's ready for painting. He uses a combination of water color and tempera, and covers it with a coat of lacquer. The final product looks like a triumph in ceramics.

The art exhibit in Willard Straight Hall last winter gave Joshua a chance to put his work before the public. As a result of that exhibition, he is still working on orders, and his greatest problem is to find time to catch up. By doing several of the same model at one time, and then painting them in assembly-line fashion, he is now trying to build a back-log of pins for future customers. His workshop is his room at Kline Road dorms, which he shares with his brother, Harry, also an ag student. Besides a group of bluebirds which he recently finished, he has plans for making cardinals, waxwings, and several other birds.

I asked Joshua if he intended to become a professional wood-

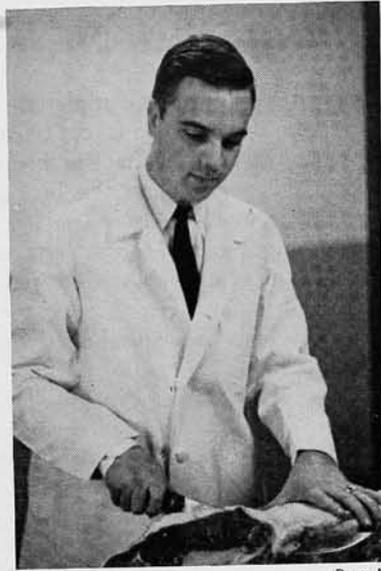
(Continued on page 11)



Benton '48

Joshua Tsujimoto putting the finishing touches on one of his birds.

Introducing . . .



Rapp '49

JOHN STERLING

When he left the busy little town of Schuyler, New York to come to Cornell, John Sterling planned to revolutionize vo-ag teaching. But after a summer as Assistant 4-H Agent in Oneida County, he switched from a rural ed to an extension teaching major. (He still wanted to work with people, but "you get around more in 4-H".)

Johnny's interest in 4-H is from way back. In fact, in his five 4-H years he held every office the local club had to offer. In 1944 he dedicated a B-17 because his super-salesmanship sold \$6000 worth of war bonds, more than any other Herkimer County 4-H-er. And the New York State Bankers' Scholarship was safely tucked in his pocket when he reached the hill—another result of his 4-H work.

John's nose for news (he wrote a chatter column for the Proctor High School paper) was diverted to the business channel when he became a member of the Countryman staff in his sophomore year. He has been Local Advertising Manager, Advertising Manager and Business Manager. His journalistic work made him a charter member of the re-organized Cornell chapter of Pi Delta Epsilon, honorary collegiate journalism fraternity.

Grange, 4-H, Ag-Domecon Council, Kermis and Student Agencies
(Continued on page 12)

ANNE DICKINSON

As if the woman situation around wasn't bad enough already, another girl is putting herself on the ineligible list this spring. Anne Dickinson, known affectionately to one and all as "Dickie," is engaged to Jack Murray, a former Cornell AGR now on the staff of the University of Illinois. D-day is June 6.

Naturally, Anne is transferring to Illinois for her senior year. A foods major, she's looking forward to a general home economics degree. She's also interested in journalism, and hopes to take some time out from her pots, pans and broom to do a little writing.

Anne, who hails from Etna, New York, was no slouch at getting around here at Cornell. Name an activity and you'll probably find her attached to it. She's been in the 4-H Club since her freshman year, and secretary of the Ag-Domecon Council since her sophomore year. Then there's the Home Ec Club, Wesley Foundation, Country Holiday Program Committee, Kermis, the Ag-Domecon Curriculum committee, and Raven and Serpent. She was secretary-treasurer of Rural Youth U.S.A. last year. All this and an Associate Editor of the Countryman, too!

Anne's other interests include skating, skiing, cooking and sewing.



Rapp '49



W. Rich

ART HILTBOLD

The sight of a little blue Model "A" Ford perched upon AZ's front porch has provided merriment for many of Thurston Avenue's travelers. This pert car, known fondly as "The Blue Goose," is the pride and joy of Arthur Hiltbold.

After graduating from the Baldwin High School on Long Island, Art volunteered for service in the Mountain Troops. Unfortunately he contracted rheumatic fever while in training at Denver, Colorado and after a prolonged stay in the hospital was discharged in December '43.

His first appearance at Cornell was made in the fall of '44. Art decided he might as well do things with a bang, so he went out for the rifle team. His good work as a marksman earned him his "C" last spring. Although Art is a letterman, he has not confined himself to sports alone. The Baptist Young People's Group and the Willard Straight Veterans' Committee have also claimed his services.

In the spring of '46 he was initiated into Alpha Zeta and elected Scribe for the following year. In his official capacity Art represented the Cornell chapter at the 1946 AZ National Conclave in Denver.

Honors have not been left out of Art's history. Last spring he pledged Ho-Nun-de-Kah and was

(Continued on page 12)

CLUB NEWS

LINDY FARNHAM

Among the pillars of the Cornell community is Marilyn Joyce Farnham, known to the more privileged as "Lindy". The community at present finds itself one pillar short, however, since Lindy is attending the Merrill Palmer School in Detroit this term.

Lindy's gregarious nature brought her into the ranks of the Freshmen Women's Club and Chi Omega sorority. Those students who brave the Sunday morning sunlight to toil to Sage for services no doubt remember Lindy in choral work.

Getting a real toehold in Cornell activities in her Sophomore year, Lindy participated in the Student Christian Movement, Kermis Club, worked with the World Student Service Fund, and for good measure, was elected representative to the Women's Athletic Association.

Lindy claims as her most exciting extra-curricular activity her trip to Europe in the summer of 1946. She attended the World Student Christian Federation Conference in Switzerland as a delegate representing the YWCA in the New York State region. She also represented the W.S.S.F. in a tour through Czechoslovakia, Italy and France.

Among her laurels upon her return to the hill were the presidency

(Continued on page 20)



HO-NUN-de-KAH

The following juniors were initiated into Ho-Nun-de-Kah, the agricultural honorary society on May 4: John S. Adams, Ned W. Bandler, Andrew Baran, Lawrence Bayern, Franklin C. Bishop, James I. Borden, Leonard T. Borden, Warren L. Coates, Wesley H. Dempsey, John R. Dezeeuw, John E. Dodge, Paul J. Emerling, James H. Fraser, Edward Grano, Jr., Sumner A. Griffin, Carman B. Hill, Walter G. Hillis, Leland R. Ives, James C. Jerome, Arthur H. Kantner, Peter B. Kaufman, Gilbert Levine, John W. Lloyd, Glenn E. Maddy, Barth E. Mapes, Gerard J. Maynard, David L. Morrow, Douglas L. Murray, David J. Nolan, William C. Phelps, Robert R. Place, Gordon D. Rapp, Dwight E. Reed, Frederick Y. Reeve, Chester N. Roistacher, Richard W. Saville, Douglas D. Sergeant, Bernard F. Stanton, George D. Tesnow, Edgar L. VanZandt II, Harlan R. Wengert, Richard E. Young.

AG-DOMECON

Twenty-five members were elected to next year's Ag-Domecon Council by a large turnout of students from the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics on April 29. Both freshman and sophomore representatives from each of the colleges as well as representatives-at-large, were elected from the nearly 60 candidates entered in the political race. The victorious students from Agriculture were:

Freshman, John Wheeler; Sophomore, Robert Plaisted; Representatives-at-Large, Bernard Stanton, Ned Bandler, Barth Mapes, Sumner Griffin, Douglas Murray, Leon Oliver, Barbara Hunt, Howard Rich, James Fraser, Peter Coates, Philip Davis, Jean Lawson, Robert Call, Charles Emery, Lindsey Tre-rise.

Those elected from Home Economics were: Freshman, Dolores Hartnett; Sophomore, Mary Farrell; Representatives-at-Large, Patricia Gleason, Jane Wigsten, Alice Tarbell, Ann Forman, Eleanor Marchigiani, and Rita Kennedy.

On May 5, the following officers

were elected to head the new Council:

President, Barth Mapes '49; Vice-President, Warren Wigsten '50; Secretary, Mary Farrell '50; Treasurer, Robert Plaisted '50.

POULTRY CLUB

Plans for the annual "one-broiler-per person" roast were made at the last meeting; it will be held at Enfield on May 29. Members and friends are invited for the feast.

The following are the new officers: president, Gordon D. Rapp '49; vice-president, John W. Jones '50; treasurer, Joe S. Papurca '50; secretary, Bob R. Place '50; and reporter, Dale M. Jennings '50.

KERMIS

Robert H. Robinson has been elected president of Kermis for 1948-49. Richard Corwith will assist him as vice-president, with Nancy Garber and Bob Davenport acting as secretary and treasurer, respectively.

COUNTRYMAN

Managing Editor Al Schwartz and Associate Editors Gordon D. Rapp and Fred Trump were initiated into Pi Delta Epsilon, honorary collegiate journalism fraternity April 22.

Officers for the coming school year were announced at the staff's annual Spring Banquet by A. W. Gibson, Director of Resident Instruction and member of the Countryman Board of Directors. The newly named executives have taken over and have put out the May issue in cooperation with this year's group.

Carving His Way Thru College

(Continued from page 9)

carver, as a result of his success so far.

"Oh, no," he answered smilingly. "I'm preparing now for work as an agricultural missionary. I hope to work in some Asiatic country, perhaps India, after I graduate next year. I just hope I can be as successful in carving a career in the mission field as I have been in carving my way through college."

Progress

by Jim Fraser '49

"Farming sure be a rough one," remarked Clem as he sat on the rickety porch, while his wife and daughter hoed the two-acre patch of corn. Last summer it was my dubious pleasure to visit Clem's 21 acre farm, located about 70 miles south of Charleston, West Virginia. Meeting his family—his wife, Parthedi, their daughter Violet, and her mentally deficient and illegitimate son — was an even more doubtful pleasure.

Clem's farm was better than the average of the region. He was one of the few farmers who would talk about his farm, for most of the people in that section are hostile to outsiders. The farm consists of about ten acres of "bottom," which lies along the creek in the valley. This creek doubles as a water supply and sewage disposal plant for all families living along it. The rest of his 21 acres is "foothill," land which barely supports scrub pine and goldenrod among the rock outcroppings.

"Purebred" Livestock

The farm's livestock is quaint. Two very dejected cows of rather obscure ancestry form the dairy herd. Several years of teetering on the mountain in search of a morsel to eat have nearly squelched the milk-producing habit. Total production amounts to six quarts per milking.

Two pigs, which Clem proudly called Poland Chinas, inhabit the pig pen, located but 20 feet from the kitchen door. The hogs experienced difficulty in moving about; they kept sinking to their bellies in the muck. Clem philosophized: "No use in spoiling any hog by keeping her clean."

The rattiest bunch of chickens imaginable comprise the rest of the livestock. Someone had swapped Clem a half-breed Banty rooster to head his flock. "They sure are purty but they don't lay no eggs," remarked the owner.

Corn, beans, and clover-timothy hay is grown on the "bottom." The corn is a relatively new hybrid,

which seems inconsistent with the other farm practices. The home economist would be surprised to note that the vitamin deficient white corn was eaten by the family. The hogs got all the yellow corn, since, as the farmer related, "The hogs do better on the yellor." (More attention is paid to the health of the hog than to that of the numerous children.) The beans are never eaten green, but are pulled by the pipe smoking wife, and dried. These beans, mixed with hog drippings, form the mainstay of the diet. The patch of hay was slowly dying out as the clover succumbed to the acid soil. None of the hay of the area is ever stored under cover. A 10 foot pole stuck in the ground forms the backbone of a glorified hay cock, the hay being twined around the pole and left exposed to the elements.

Mechanization

A first-edition walking horse plow is the most modern piece of equipment on the farm. This is pulled by the wife, or by a horse that isn't even owned by Clem. The horse roams the countryside, everybody uses him and he looks it. The hay is cut with a scythe, usually manned by woman power. The remainder of the haying operations are performed by the fork. Soil preparation (except for a crude drag) and all cultivation is done with a hoe.

A leaning collection of wood, with four assorted boulders for foundation, is called the barn. Siding of every description is tacked on the frame of unhewn logs. There are a few boards, but the bulk of the edifice consists of old crates and billboards. There are no windows and



it is here that the cows and hogs suffer out the winter together.

Almighty Almanac

Although reading is quite a problem, the almanac holds a position of utmost reverence in the household. If the signs aren't right, the wedding takes place after the baby arrives. A seed never goes into the ground unless the moon is in the proper phase. The sign was right at planting time last year, but it snowed the next week, so they just waited for the next sign and replanted. Their crops, their whole life, revolves around the position of the moon. In fact practically nothing can be done without consulting the family almanac.

The weather-beaten apple tree in the side yard symbolized the farm and the others near it. But Clem seemed happy and so did the other farmers—maybe they were.

JOHN STERLING

(Continued from page 10)

have also known his influence. As a sophomore he was co-chairman of concessions for the Spring Weekend Dance committee, and he is now co-manager of Student Agencies' Novelty Agency.

John's favorite possession is a '35 Ford with a prominent spotlight and no other known virtues.

Leaving skiing and ice skating to the harder souls, John prefers his winter recreation behind a pile of poker chips. Spring, however, brings him out into the open for picnics and softball. His softball specialty is pitching — with finger-breaking fielding running a close second.

Photographer Rapp caught Johnny in an An Hus 93 lab. Cafeteria prices being what they are, he's decided to get in on the meat deal at the ground level, if no place else.

ART HILTBOLD

(Continued from page 10)

awarded the Danforth Fellowship.

Art recently celebrated his 269th birthday! (His reticence about the exact date has made him the sole member of AZ's Birthday Club and the object of regular serenades.)

After leaving Cornell this June Art plans to enter Iowa State Graduate School to do research on soil fertility.

To Pen or Not to Pen

by Harry Goldschmidt '50

The pros and cons of pen stabling for dairy cattle are numerous; and even more bewildering are the actual practice examples that back up statements on both sides of the fence. Because the method makes no use of narrow stanchions, cows kept in pens show fewer instances of stepped-on teats, swollen knees, stiff limbs, or sore feet. Even more attractive, the floor of the stabling pen is covered with straw—no cold, concrete barn floor to predispose the dairy herd to mastitis. In addition to heralding pen stabling as a bovine cure-all, its backers claim that the exercise the cows get often reduces breeding troubles in the herds.

Eye It, Try It

The flourishing crop of stepped-on teats and the omnipresence of mastitis in our herd made us doubt the advantages of the two rows of solid wooden stanchions confining our cows. We looked over some of the pen stabling set-ups already in use in the state, heard their owners' arguments, and decided to give the system a try.

The conversion was rather easy. We removed the stanchions, put up feeders for hay and silage, built a six-cow milking parlor, and were ready for the experiment. The cows accustomed themselves to the new system rapidly and seemed to thrive under it. The number of old cases of mastitis decreased materially and practically no new cases appeared. Stiff legs, swollen knees and udder injuries vanished and it looked as if the new method would be quite a success. We observed, too, that the cows consumed much more hay, a good food that is both cheap and readily available.

Out With the New

A neighboring farmer who had also converted his barn was the first to return to the old way, in his case tie stanchions. He said he switched because in a pen stable there is little chance of pampering and pushing the higher producing animals by giving them the extra

hay or silage that is essential to establishing high records for the better cattle.

Soon we, too, began to run into trouble. The first thing that came up was the question of adequate bedding. Tremendous amounts of bedding are necessary to keep the barn warm and dry; the sawdust we had intended to use proved itself unsatisfactory: it had all the qualities of quicksand after it had reached a depth of one or two feet. Furthermore, the concrete floor, which we had left intact, prevented adequate drainage—despite the drains present in the gutter. The cows began to look rather sad, and we had to spend considerable time trying to keep them reasonably clean.

Clean-up Trouble

The next difficulty presented itself when we started to clean the barn. We were able to clean two-thirds of it with the loader purchased for the job, but the beams prevented us from getting at the remaining third. There were two solutions possible. We could either move the beams, or use forks and muscle power to do the work in the rest of the barn. We used our muscles.

All in all, the quicksandish bedding, the inaccessibility of a third

of the pen, and a couple of floods from our water sources (We tried both an open 200 gallon tank—which the cows promptly managed to upset or use as a bathtub—and strategically located drinking cups.) made cleaning the barn and keeping the cows neat a headache.

More Trouble

During the second winter we discovered fallacies in the reasons that had influenced us to continue the system for another year. Some of the cows developed foul hoof; several new cases of mastitis cropped up; the production of the whole herd dropped considerably below its former average. This was caused partly by the poorer quality hay available last winter, but even more by the lack of extra attention to high producers. Left to their own devices, the low producing cows eat just as much as the record breakers.

As a result of these and other experiences (such as having to remove several tons of manure from the barn in the springtime when outside work is urgent), we have decided to reconvert our barn to the old-fashioned system of stanchions.

It must be kept in mind that the incidents mentioned are necessarily based on one set of circumstances. Anyone contemplating pen-stabling should get the experiences and opinions of as many farmers as possible in order to avoid mistakes that are bound to occur in an experiment of this type.

Sophomore Harry Goldschmidt has based this article on two years' personal experience with the pen stabling method in upper New York's Broome County.

"How does your mother sweeten her coffee without sugar?"

"Well, Ma takes a mouthful of coffee and thinks of olden days."

"And?"

"A lump comes up in her throat."



"Yes, I guess the gas mixture is still a trifle too rich."

Cooper Wins Rice Debate

Chazan Tops Eastman Stage

RICE DEBATE

George S. Cooper '48 was the winner of the \$100 first prize in the 19th annual Rice Debate Stage held on April 6. He spoke on the affirmative side of the question "Federal control of farm prices is detrimental to American agriculture."

George argued that government planners cannot effectively regulate farm prices because the weather, the law of supply and demand, and world supply and world prices are beyond control. He maintained also that such a plan would be unsound economically and socially as it would give the government too much control over the economic system and too strong a grip on the people.

Rita Chazan '48, second place winner, took the negative side. She contended that although his costs are fixed, the prices which the farmer receives vary to such a great extent that he can never plan on a definite income. Federal controls, she believes, would eliminate this and make farming a more stable business.

The Rice Debate Stage was begun as the Farm Life Challenge Contest in 1928. The donor is Professor Emeritus James E. Rice, former head of the Poultry Department.



EASTMAN STAGE

Rita Chazan '48, speaking on "Farm Children Deserve the Best" was awarded the \$100 first prize in the 37th annual Eastman Stage Speaking Contest April 8.

Farm children are not getting as good an education as city children, Miss Chazan maintained. She said that too many of them have to go to one-room school houses with poor teachers and poor facilities. Because of this many leave school early or graduate with no vocational training.

Miss Chazan extended a plea for better schools through the aid of the federal, state and local governments.

Curtis Blair '49 received the second prize for his presentation of "Fathers and Sons." He stated that parents should not unduly influence children in choosing their vocation or place of training. He said, "Parents must realize that they have to relinquish control sometime."

* * *

Then there was the farm machinery manufacturer who stated that he stood behind everything he sold.

How about the spreader?

Above: Participants in the Eastman Stage Speaking contest. Front row, left to right, James Borden, Curtis Blair, Donald White, Rita Chazan. Back row, Charles Elliott, Walter Hillis.

Below: Contestants in the Rice Debate. From left to right, Frank Bishop, George S. Cooper, Rita Chazan, and Duane C. Cook.





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YOU!

For handling two 14-inch plow bottoms and comparable work, FARMALL H (above) is the choice.

The Farmall System of Farming is an American institution. Its roots are in the soil . . . on *your* farm, on the farms of your neighbors.

To increase productivity and speed field work, look to the Farmall System

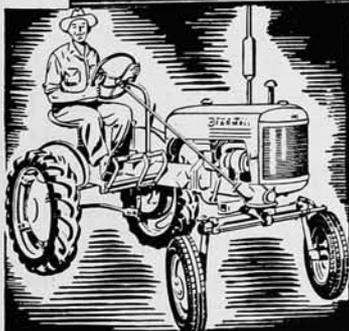
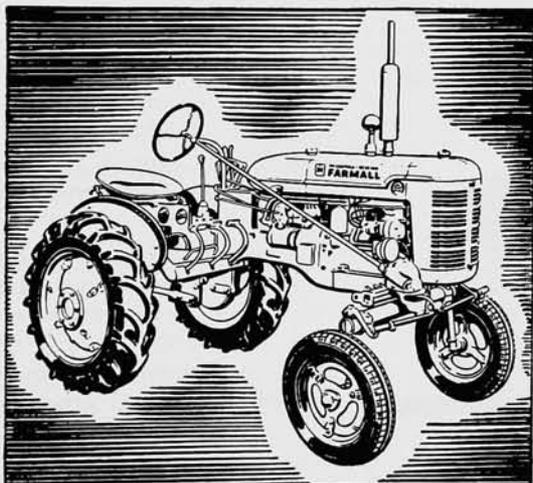
for the answer. A Farmall Tractor and matched machines can mean greater operating economy and efficiency on the family farm — *and that brings better living!*

Five basic models make up the Farmall lineup. There's a size for every farm, an endless selection of Farmall equipment to work in every crop and soil condition.

The answer to the power problem on *your* farm can be found in the Farmall System. Your nearest International Harvester dealer can give you full details on the model that fits your farm.

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Left: Farmall Super-A offers hydraulic Farmall TOUCH-CONTROL and new "combustion control."



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Only International Harvester builds Farmall Tractors.

← Smallest member of the Farmall Family is the Farmall Cub with matched Cub equipment.

FARMALL Leads the Way!



YOU DIDN'T FORGET

(Continued from page 5)

articles, and whatever else we wanted. The food was just what we had dreamed about for many long months. There was nothing else that could have been done to make us more comfortable or the trip more enjoyable.

We landed at Charleston, S.C., on July 5, 1944. A band played "The Star Spangled Banner" as we came down the gangplank. The ladies of the Red Cross were there with ice cream, doughnuts, and fresh milk. We couldn't get enough. The sight of American landscape—gas stations, billboards, cement roads, trees—excited us as nothing else had. We put in long distance calls and talked to our families. It was a great day.

From Charleston, I was shipped to Lawson General Hospital near Atlanta, Ga. Here, the doctors took inventory of what I had left and started to build me back as nearly as possible to what I had been. They made plans for fitting a mechanical arm. They replaced a couple of my teeth which had been broken. My hearing was tested and a hearing aid recommended. A skin specialist looked me over to see what could be done about the bluish powder burn in my face.

At the eye clinic, my vision was carefully checked. "Your left eye is OK," the oculist told me.

"How about the other?" I waited tensely as he glanced over the notations he had made. "I'm sorry, Lieutenant," he said, after a moment. "The retina has been damaged by the concussion. It probably won't improve much." I had hoped for more than this, but there are some maladies which cannot be coped with by man, in spite of his advances in medicine. Well—God hasn't forgotten me either.

During my stay at Lawson I spent a large part of my time at the occupational therapy shop. I wove rugs and dresser scarves on the hand looms. I tried my hand at printing letter heads, at making billfolds and handbags from leather, and at making bracelets, earrings, and dessert spoons, pickle forks and sundry other articles from plexiglass. I took a course in blueprint

reading. I turned out wooden objects on the lathe. It was here that I regained much of my self confidence. With one hand I could do almost anything I had previously done with two, although of course, I handled things somewhat differently. The ladies of the department were always helpful and encouraging. To them, also, I owe a deep debt of gratitude.

I spent six months at Lawson while my mechanical arm was being fitted. Then I was sent to DeShon General Hospital at Butler, Pa. to get a hearing aid, and to learn lip reading. From there, I went to Valley Forge General Hospital to have some plastic surgery done on my face. I had the best medical care at all times. Everything was done for me that was possible. In the year and a half I spent with them, I could find no complaint to lodge against the Army Medical Corps.

The Army did all it could for me, but it was while on leave between operations that I found that I was remembered by the people of the USA. Wherever I went, whatever I did, there was always a helping hand. There was always a seat on a crowded train. There was always a hotel room for me in spite of crowded conditions.



I rarely had to pay for a taxi fare. There was always someone who insisted that I let him pay. Fellow travelers, perfect strangers a few minutes before, bought me dinners on dining cars and in hotel dining rooms. I was offered so many drinks that I still wouldn't be sober if I had accepted them all. The things people did for me were small in themselves, but they were noble gestures. To me they are proof of the inherent goodness of human nature. I remember them with warmth and gratitude.

If life were as complicated as the soap box opera script writers would have us believe, I probably would have come home to find that my best girl had married a millionaire playboy leaving me alone in my misery to struggle on against overwhelming odds. It didn't happen that way. Ethel's letters came as usual. They followed me from Anzio to Naples. They came to me at Charleston, Atlanta, Butler, and Valley Forge. I saw her as often as I could leave the hospital—which wasn't anywhere near often enough. She married me at her home in Pittsfield, Massachusetts. I shall never cease to wonder at the fact that she chose to marry such a battered up specimen as I am.

It has now been nearly four years since I was wounded. I have worn out my old Army clothes. The war has faded into history. My right hand has been replaced by a steel hook which I use confidently and effectively. My hearing has been restored to better than ninety percent by means of an electronic hearing aid. My left eye does competently the work of two. I am still covered with scars and, of course, always will be, but they give me no discomfort. The right side of my face is still discolored by the bluish tattoo-like burn caused by the blast. People here on the Cornell campus have ceased to stare at me. They consider me part of the scenery.

Only yesterday the veteran's administration called me. Had I had my hearing rechecked recently? Did I know I could have it done any time at Government expense? They asked me several other questions concerning repairs for my mechanical arm, efficiency of my hearing aid, G.I. Insurance. Through the veteran's administration my needs are met quickly and effectively.

No, you didn't forget me. There is nothing more that I could ask of anyone. You furnished all the medical care that was needed. You made prosthetic appliances available. Best of all, you gave me the encouragement that was so vital in restoring my confidence and optimism. To all of you I say, "Thank you. You've done a fine job."

A Message to Every Farmer in G.L.F. Territory

From Frank M. Smith

A new policy affecting membership in the G.L.F. Exchange goes into effect on July 1, 1948. As President of G.L.F., I feel that all farmers in G.L.F. territory should be fully informed about this important policy change at this time.

The new policy places membership in G.L.F. on a Common Stock ownership basis. Beginning on July 1, only farmers who own G.L.F. Common Stock will be qualified to take part in the selection of directors of the Exchange, and only farmers who own Common Stock will be entitled to receive patronage refunds on wholesale operations whenever they are paid.

This policy was adopted at the 1947 G.L.F. Annual Meeting by the farmer-stockholders, upon recommendation of the G.L.F. Board of Directors. At that time the total number of common stockholders was just over 50,000. As I write this, our membership has increased to 65,000. This indicates to me that farmers who use G.L.F. services want to have the privileges and responsibilities of membership.

Effects of The New Policy

In the last six months, thousands of farmers have been contacted, and with very few exceptions, as farmers got the facts, they expressed wholehearted approval of the plan. This has been very gratifying to me. However, several important questions have been raised, the answers to which are necessary in order to fully understand the course which G.L.F. has taken.

Some farmers have asked, does this change in policy make G.L.F. lose its cooperative character? The answer is "No." What is the test? The basic test of a cooperative is that (1) each member has only one vote regardless of his financial investment in the cooperative; (2) returns on capital are limited; (3) mar-

gins accumulated in operations are returned to members in proportion to their use of services. The new basis for membership does not change this. It simply insures that the control of this cooperative shall be in farmers' hands, and that the benefits shall go to farmers.

Another question—Does this mean that only members can do business with G.L.F.? Again the answer is "No." While G.L.F. will constantly strive to serve its farmer members primarily, anyone who can use G.L.F. services is welcome to do so. However, it is the intention of G.L.F. to keep its services confined to the real needs of its farmer members.

Qualifications for Membership

There are only two qualifications for membership in the Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange after July 1, 1948. First, you must be a farmer. Second, you must own G.L.F. Common Stock. Par value of G.L.F. Exchange Common Stock is \$5.00 per share. The top limit of ownership is 100 shares to any one farmer.

I cordially invite all farmers in G.L.F. territory into the membership of this organization. I sincerely feel that every farmer who can use G.L.F. should take part, not only in helping shape the course for G.L.F. in the future, but also to realize the benefits that membership provides.

Sincerely yours,



PRESIDENT

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.

Lesson in a Mirror



Future producers of pork, beef and lamb, accustomed to seeing animals on foot, should be equally familiar with the carcass. For the carcass reflects the breeding, feeding, care and handling of livestock. Its quality determines the cuts, texture and flavor of the meat that is sold to the consumers. Knowledge of the carcass is the key to successful livestock production...success in any business hinges on the ability to give the public what it wants.

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The Navy Likes Good Food

(Continued from page 6)

terminated and corrected it goes through another trial run. High judging standards make repeated trial runs frequent.

There is at least one problem left for the future, however—the white potato. The common favorite becomes cottony when kept in the freezer for any length of time.

Future Promise

This study holds a promise for the housewife because, although it takes 25 minutes to prepare a meal from the freezer in a household oven (as opposed to 15 minutes' cooking time in the whirlwind oven), the food will be equally as good. With the possibility of such quickly prepared meals we will soon have to set our tables before we start cooking lest the meal be ready before the table.

Pre-packaged frozen meals are now being used commercially in trains and planes. They are similar to those used by the Navy during the war, but frozen meals for future sailors are undergoing even more exacting research. The Navy likes good food!

TEST TUBE DAIRY HERDS

(Continued from page 7)

The development of the program and the popularity with which artificial insemination has been received by dairymen is phenomenal. It is doubtful whether any other change in the history of livestock improvement has made such revolutionary advancement.

The influence of artificial breeding in New York State, and in other states where it is being used extensively, is increasing rapidly. By using bulls whose daughters are known to have higher production and fat records than their dams, the average production of dairy cows in the state is almost certain to rise. This means more economical production for dairy farmers whether their cows are grades or pure-breds. In this way, artificial breeding will be one of science's greatest contributions to our agriculture.

The average pay to New York dairymen for taking care of their cows during the past year was 65 cents per hour.



Voices of the Night

THE CALLS OF 26 FROGS AND TOADS
FOUND IN EASTERN NORTH AMERICA

Recorded by the Albert R. Brand Bird Song Foundation, Laboratory of Ornithology, Cornell University.

Made near the ponds and streams of Eastern North America, these unique recordings of amphibian voices include all the common species of frogs and toads, and most of the rare ones also. In many cases, opportunity is afforded to hear the performer close by, at a distance, and in chorus with other species.

Ornithologists, herpetologists, and students of nature will want to own these recordings, the first of this nature to appear on the market.

Four ten-inch double-faced records pressed in durable vinylite, in an attractive album.

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Former Student Notes

1947

Harold Darling teaches Ag at Holland Central, N.Y.

Warren West, Endicott, N.Y., is Asst. County Agent of Delaware County.

Stanley Tellier has become an Agriculture teacher at Worcester, N.Y.

Emily Palmer has announced her engagement to Dr. Edwin Kroeker, a recent graduate of McGill University. Miss Palmer is the Home Demonstration Agent in Oswego County.

The engagement of *Jean Boyd* to *Carl Search* (a 1944 graduate) has been announced. Miss Boyd was an active member of Sigma Kappa while in the College of Home Economics.

1944

Peter King is busy as teacher and school principal at Romulus, N.Y.

1938

Charles Harmon is teaching Ag. at York Central School in Retsof, N.Y.

James Miller, after having spent

two years in the Navy is now teaching agriculture at Deposit, N.Y.

1937

Norman H. English, a poultry major, is now sexing chicks in Pennsylvania and New York State.

1935

The *James McDonalds* (Mrs. McDonald is the former *Carroll C. Connley*, a graduate of the College of Home Economics) are now living in Charleston, S. C. where Mr. McDonald is a soil chemist with the soil conservation service.

Stanley Young is teaching agriculture in Red Hook, N.Y.

1923

Mrs. Gladys Wigsten retired last month from her duties as Assistant Home Demonstration Agent in Chemung County where she specialized in clothing work.

1919

Percy Dunn is Director of the Pine Tree Council in Portland, Maine.

1918

Mr. and Mrs. *Robert Grant* (formerly *Dorothy Cotton*), live at

Clayton, N.Y. where Mr. Grant is employed as a bank clerk.

Joseph Herr has a dairy, poultry, and fruit farm in Lockport, N.Y.

Howard Blair is combining farming with selling insurance.

1914

W. R. Lightfoote, is doing both general and dairy farming in Geneva, N.Y., where he raises Pure-bred Hampshire sheep. In addition Mr. Lightfoote is Supervisor of the Town of Geneva.

LINDY FARNHAM

(Continued from page 11)

of the Student Christian Movement and the secretaryship of Chi Omega. To fill in any possible breathing space, Lindy also became a member of the State Council of the S.C.M. the governing board of the Campus Chest Drive, and the CURW Executive Committee.

Lindy's inexhaustible well of energy was tapped still further when she became chairman of the W.S.S.F. and a Freshman Camp Counsellor, a member and active worker of the Foreign Student Camp Committee, and the International Student Organization.

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If you get the habit of shopping first at the Co-op, you'll save 10% on a lot of things and it's convenient besides.

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● All your art as a cattle-feeder . . . all the costly corn, concentrates and high-quality hay you feed your steers or heifers . . . cannot bring high returns unless you begin with calves bred for beef. In their background of breeding must be the capacity to convert coarse feed into fine food.

Yet the figure that counts in the end is not the weight of beef per bushel of feed. It is rather the dollar-value per hour of human toil—not only in care of the herd but also in growing the feed. It's the over-all *yield per man-hour*.

Case tractors and farm machines have the background . . . you might call it the breeding . . . of 106 years' experience. They are developed to get more farming done per day of work, to boost the final yield per man. Count on Case machines as you plan your farming career. J. I. Co., Racine, Wis.

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From windrow to wagon, the Case Slicer-baler puts up hay with less labor per ton. Its gentle pick-up and side feed save more leaves, preserve more protein. Sliced-Hay bales need no tearing apart, minimizing leaf-loss at the feedlot, adding to the yield of meat or milk per acre and per man-hour. It's the baler used by more farmers than any other. It's so low in cost that most any farmer can have his own.

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Free Men!



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OUR PLACE
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● UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ...

first among nations in national income ... in production of wheat, corn, cotton, petroleum, coal and iron ... in communications, in motor vehicles per capita ... in education!

Yes, but for how long? Appalling conditions prevail in many of our schools. Classrooms are overcrowded; equipment is worn; textbooks are needed; teachers by the thousands are turning to other professions that offer greater financial security. It is high time that all citizens awaken to the crisis in our schools!

Know the conditions in your local schools. Support and work with organizations seeking to improve your children's education. It is vital to back those who are teaching our youth the fundamentals of the American way of life!



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