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

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**OCTOBER, 1931 TO JUNE, 1932**

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INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER offers tractors today at prices lower than ever before. While the prices of commodities are considerably increased today over the 1913 level, McCormick-Deering tractor prices are now about 40 per cent lower than in 1913. And these much lower prices are for a very much better farm power plant in every way.

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GENERAL ELECTRIC
SALES AND ENGINEERING SERVICE IN PRINCIPAL CITIES
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October, 1931

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Choosing a Chicken Farm

Paul N. Boughton '19

The demand for chicken farms is so steady that it is profitable for anyone interested in land to have a general idea of the requirements, pitfalls and income possibilities of poultry farming from a real estate standpoint.

Though there are no statistics to show how much property is sold each year for poultry farming, it is estimated that it is about ten percent of all farm sales. Also, a good percentage of the suburban lot propositions are undoubtedly sold for chicken farms.

Though there are many precautions to observe upon going into poultry farming, there are many advantages of the business. It is a clean, healthy, outdoor business in which the owner is his own boss. It is a business in which the whole family may help and earn a part of the labor income. For instance, if the farm is on a state road the road-stand market for eggs, and even live poultry, may be managed part of the time by the wife or one of the children. The work of feeding the chickens or gathering the eggs is no too hard for any other member of the family. In fact, in case of sickness or absence from the farm, almost any member of the family can temporarily substitute at any required work. This substitution of family labor is a decided advantage in the business, especially while a beginner is getting on his feet.

By "chicken farms" is meant any property where the chief source of income is from poultry products. There is a school of poultry farmers that advocates one acre chicken farms, claiming to keep 3,000 chickens on one acre, which can be done where all the feed is bought. However, with such crowding there is likely to be more risk of loss from disease. The popular demand among many agents, is for farms of three to five acres for people who intend to keep 200 to 2,000 chickens. Persons desiring to keep 3,000 to 5,000 chickens need five to fifteen acres of land unless they wish to raise part of their own chicken feed, in which case they need about twice as much land.

The poultry business may be started in a small way, or even as a side line, while one is learning the business. In fact, experience is the costliest thing about the poultry business, and it far better to start in a small way than to start in a big way and have to pay high for experience. The latest ideas and methods of poultry farming, including the rearing of chicks, feeding and management for egg production and marketing of poultry products, can be secured from the free bulletins issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, at Washington, and the various state agricultural experiment stations. A prospective poultry farmer should certainly get these bulletins. It would pay, also, to invest a few dollars in the best books on the subject, and subscribe to a couple of good poultry magazines.

If a poultry farm buyer has never raised chickens and does not want to take the time to learn the business by working on a poultry farm for a year, it might be well to hire an experienced man to work for him for the first season. Almost as much could be learned from the right hired man as could be learned by working on a poultry farm.

In selecting a site for a poultry farm it is far more important to choose a place where the things which cannot be changed, such as location, social life, possibility of increase in land value, etc., are as near ideal as possible, than it is to favor a place because of buildings, improvements or other things which can easily be changed. In so many lines of business the capital is for the most part lost if the enterprise is discontinued. But the larger portion of the real estate part of an investment in chicken farming may be recovered if a person decides to sell out and often a profit can be made if the original purchase was wise.

If land on the edge of a growing town is chosen the probable rise in value from a real estate investment standpoint deserves consideration. A much higher price can profitably be paid for a farm that should increase in value, due to coming improvements, than for a farm where there will be no such increase in value.

As the price of poultry products depends so much upon quality, and quality to a large extent depends upon age, the nearness to market is one of the most important factors to consider in buying a poultry farm. Of course, poultry products can be shipped quickly long distances. Yet, the nearer the market, the lower the shipping costs and the fresher the products—and freshness means a higher price.

As neighbors are one factor that cannot be changed, it is important to consider the nature of the community before buying a farm. This is especially important if there are children to grow up on the farm. The nearness to good schools and church-es, the social life and prevailing nationality of the neighbors should be considered.

The land should be well drained,
Modern poultry house which cost $125 and houses one hundred hens.

—Courtesy Property

Modern poultry house which cost $125 and houses one hundred hens.

—Courtesy Property

October, 1931

The Cornell Countryman

and if sloping to the south, east or west, so much better. Soil light in texture is preferred, though this need not be considered if the poultry is kept indoors the year round, as is now practiced by so many poultrymen.

If there is land and labor available, the farmer in this section of the country may grow practically all his own poultry feed. Corn and wheat are the principal poultry feeds, and they are easily grown. Corn should yield about forty bushels per acre (though with better care it can be made to yield much more) and wheat twenty bushels per acre or more. Of course, what a crop will yield depends upon so many conditions, such as fertility of the soil, preparation of the land, quality of the seed, growing season, etc., that it is hard to generalize on production. However, with feed at about $3.00 a ton, as at present, it hardly pays to compete with the west in growing grain.

The buildings on a poultry farm may be very simple and inexpensive, though every precaution should be taken to save labor and keep the birds comfortable. If the farm selected is not at present a poultry farm, the old buildings may often be altered into poultry buildings, provided they are free from draughts and dampness and the birds have plenty of sunshine and fresh air. If one builds new poultry houses, the latest labor-saving devices can be used and the cost of operation thereby minimized. Experienced poultry farmers feel that three to five square feet of floor space should be allowed per bird. If drinking water for the chickens is handy, it will save a large part of the labor, and if there is electricity, to make the days longer in winter, it will increase egg production.

Modern poultry houses of the more inexpensive types may be built at an average cost of $1.50 to $3.00 per bird. For example, the small poultry house shown in the accompanying illustration will house about 100 hens and it cost $125.00. The long, one-story house is 24 x 188 with six pens, 24 x 24, housing 200 hens each, beside a central feed room

of the same size. This house cost $3,500.00 or about $3.00 a bird. The two-story house has twelve pens, each housing about 200 birds, and the cost is estimated about $4,500.00.

If the buildings are inexpensive the smaller poultry farms in many sections are valued around $3,500.00 to $8,000.00. Where the home is a modern house worth $5,000.00 to $10,000.00 this amount should be allowed above the value of the rest of the property. Of course so many local conditions enter into the value of a property it is impossible to draw correct generalizations on values of poultry farms.

As with any other business, there are certain unforeseen obstacles which sometimes come up, either with the inexperienced or experienced poultrymen. Therefore, it is well to keep on hand enough capital to see one through a poor season in case of bad luck. Theoretically, it would be ideal for a beginner to divide his capital so as to use 50% on the payment of the farm purchased (and this may be 25 to 50% of the price of the real estate), then 25% for his stock, equipment and supplies used in the poultry is income producing, and keep 25% for a reserve that is not to be used except in case of an emergency.

If the farm is purchased through an agent who has had practical experience in poultry farming, the buyer may be saved many expenses and risks which he might otherwise have. To an agent who has had “the bug,” nothing is more enjoyable than to “talk farm,” and the information obtained is as good as money in the buyer’s pocket.

A study of 243 poultry farm records, made at the New York State College of Agriculture, covering the years of 1918-1929, inclusive, showed a labor income of $522.00 to $4,111.00 a year according to size of the flock. The best labor income was made on farms averaging 700 to 900 chickens and amounted to $3.55 a bird.

A city man with mass production ideas often makes the mistake of believing that because he has made $2.00 per hen per year with one thousand he need only increase his plant to 5,000 hens to guarantee himself an income of $15,000.00 a year.

Because a man raises 950 fine chickens from 1,000 eggs one year, it does not mean that he can always get 9,500 chickens by incubating 10,000 eggs a year. The warning is old but true, “Don’t count your chickens before they are hatched.”

Cornell Extension Bulletin No. 207 (February, 1931) says: “Although at the present time returns from poultry may be unsatisfactory, there is no indication that over a period of years poultry will not pay relatively well. Relative to other enterprises, poultry has paid well on cost-account farms for a number of years. The lowest return for labor was 30 cents per hour in 1923, and the highest was 62 cents per hour in 1925.”

One commercial poultry farmer told the writer that, though he had this past spring received the lowest price for eggs ever received since he began business, namely, 25 cents a dozen, over the year he was averaging a profit on his poultry business.

Like growing anything else, there is a satisfaction in raising poultry that cannot be measured in dollars and cents. The breeder soon gets to feel a pride in his flock, particularly if he raises “blooded stock.” Then the annual poultry shows become events to be anticipated with pleasure the comparing of notes with brother breeders. This, however, is getting away from the commercial side, making it a hobby, and hobbies are usually not profitable.

Though there are hundreds of large, profitable commercial poultry farms, it seems that the best labor income and income per bird is made on the smaller farms of one to three man size keeping 500 to 3,000 birds. The income from hens varies usually from $1.50 to $4.00 a bird. Except in usual seasons, it should be possible to average $2.00 to $3.00 a hen clear. If the hens are given the proper attention and poultry farming is run on a business basis.

Poultry house 24x188 on Orange County, N. Y., poultry farm.

—Courtesy Property

Poultry house 24x188 on Orange County, N. Y., poultry farm.

—Courtesy Property

Editor’s Note—This article has been reprinted with the kind permission of the author and of Property, a new magazine which is devoted to the interests of real estate. Mr. Boughton is the subject of a former student note in this issue.

The products of the poultry industry in the United States amount to over $990,000,000 a year, or over twice as large as the confectionery industry and over four times as large as the tobacco industry. The United States produces approximately 2,000,000,000 dozen eggs a year.
Registered and Recorded
James R. Knipe '31

To the great majority of people these days, the hotel register is nothing more than a book in which to write their names and addresses when they stay at a hotel. It is just another bit of "red tape," so to speak, which must be done. As soon as they register at a hotel, they completely forget about it, never realizing that the register is a distinct part of the hotel.

Like the hotel itself, the register has undergone a number of changes in the past hundred years. Its old time romance has been sacrificed on the altar of modern hustle and efficiency. It has, in fact, begun to disappear, for, contrary to general belief, keeping a register is purely a matter of custom in the hotel business in the country, and not a legal requirement except in four or five states. The old time folio register that never closed, because clerks feared that if anyone shut the books, business would be bad for the rest of the day, is now giving way to the card-index system in some hotels, and in others it is being supplanted by loose-leaf sheets, fresh each day or each hour. Wherever this has happened, it has dealt a hard blow to one of America's most popular sports, reading the hotel register. It used to be the center of the hotel social life,—its perusal, the daily pleasure of hundreds.

The register is not an American invention, though it has some American peculiarities. It probably originated in China. At any rate the first mention of it in literature is found in the writings of Marco Polo, who found a city in China, in 1250 A.D. called Kin-Sai, believed to be the modern Hang-Chow-Foo, of several million people. He mentions the fact that a register was kept here. Thus the register seems to be at least 670 years old, and probably much older. Before the discovery of America, inns of several countries in Europe were forced to keep registers, but the practice seems to have died out in more modern times.

The most interesting characteristic of the register of the old inns of America was that the guests used it frequently and freely for expressing themselves, in poetry or in prose, on various subjects. This habit dates back to Colonial times. William Faux, an English farmer, went West as far as the great Looking Glass Prairie of Illinois in 1830, and relates of an inn at which he stayed in Zanesville, Ohio. "Here is kept a folio register, in which travelers write their names, from whence they come, and whither they are bound with any news which they may bring with them."

YANKEE peddlers and their successors, the hagmen of the early rail-road days, invariably put down the names of their firms or wrote a few lines recommending their wares. Often too, they wrote a little message to one another, and facetious ones sometimes recorded the fact that they were "sober" or "at large." Much that was written was too robust for family reading, but some entries were gems of humor and wit. It must have been quite a pleasure to read such bits from the register at Trenton Falls, N. Y. as this;

John Graham and Servant
G. Squires, wife and two babies. No servant owing to the hardness of times.

G. W. Douglas and Servant. No wife and babies, owing to the hardness of times.

Or a contribution such as this from the register of Ball's Hotel at Brownsville, near Pittsburgh:
"Old Connecticut, to frogs once fatal, Is the state I call my natal; Which most of other states surpasses In pumpkins—Johnny cakes—molasses—
Rogues — priests—attorneys—quack physicians—
Blue laws and black-coat politicians—
Where many a father's son—yes plenty—
Is father of a son at twenty,
And many a mother's maid has been
A mother made at seventeen,
And many more at twenty-seven
Pray more for husbands than for heaven.

Some registers have a historic value, like the old register at Columbia Hall at Lebanon Springs, N. Y., in the 1820's. Ezra Cornell, founder of Cornell University, scanning the worn and faded pages of this old register in 1873, put down, "August 4, 1873— I have looked through this old register with great interest and some profit." Under date of May 1, 1824, "Moses Rathbone, Village of Buffalo," checked in at Columbia Hall, and a facetious guest signed himself, "a foreigner from Detroit." An old register of the early days of the Cataract House at Niagara Falls, which was established in 1814, reveals many interesting inscriptions. In 1828, "Sally Wiggins arrived, of Boston, very much fatigued, took a little wine, felt better." Fred Urquhart, who inscribed himself "a bachelor", jotted down the statement that he had come 1200 miles to see Niagara. Another person of a more humorous nature, wrote—"I wish I had a bowl of punch. Of ice half a pound; Into the punch the ice I'd launch And stir it round and round. And when I'd stirred it round and round, I'd take a cup and drink it up, Nor leave one drop behind. Temperature 96. Under this, the next arrival aired his views of hotel register poets by writing; Let Newton rhyme no more, Let Watts lie in his tomb; Let Milton go behind the door, And give these poets room.

Many travelers were addicted to scribbling poetry, so-called, on the registers. On September 13, 1827, Henry Weeks, Jr., arrived at the Cataract House from Youngstown Ohio, and wrote; Man's life is a vapor full of woes, He cuts a caper and down he goes, He's born in trouble, lives in sin, And then, into the grave falls. Just below this another person wrote—"A man no more can make himself a poet than a sheep can make himself a goat."

One of the religious guests at the Cataract House in the 1880's wrote; "John McNair, a late graduate of Jefferson College, who has this day heard the roar and saw the dashing of the mighty waters. The spectacle was beautiful and sublime, but the emotions it produced were serious and awful, inasmuch as they reminded me of the mighty power of God, before whom we must shortly stand."

An irreverent reader of those rhetorical lines added under McNair's words; "If John McNair is a graduate of Jefferson College, I advise him now to return to some common school and learn his native English, that his productions may no longer disgrace his Alma Mater—Signed, No Graduate."

Another of the poetical efforts of the people in those times, under the name of John C. Lord, Attorney-at-Law, Buffalo, N. Y.;

John C. Lord of his own accord, Went down to see his sister; Mary Lord of her own accord, Went down to see her sister;
Jason Lee, brisk as a flea,
Jumped right up and kissed her.

Under this, a spiteful fellow, who
signed himself, "One who knows," wrote;

"Yes, John C. Lord, attorney-at-law
you are the fellow who ran away first
from the United States to Canada
for stealing, and from thence, for
a similar reason, back again." Cutting
remarks such as this did their share
in curing the traveler of any desire
to do more scribbling than was necessary
in hotel registers, but even so
it took a long time to discourage him.

Hotel registers of the early days of
the republic fairly bristled with de-
clara tions of political faith, especially
during presidential years. The pres-
ent-day quadrennial pastime of tak-
ing straw votes was begun on the
pages of hotel registers. Guests
would put their choices for the various
elections on the register, as;

"N. L. Keyser from Philadelphia.
bound for Detroit. In favor of J. Q.
Adams for President and R. Rush for
Vice-President." Or, "—Harrison
against the world!; "Van Buren for
ever;" "Henry Clay, the pride of Ken-
tucky;" "Little Van, the magician;"
"Old Tippecanoe, and no Sub-trea-
ury;" "Hurrah for Jackson;" "Log
Cabin and Hard Cider," and so on,
page after page.

White Sulphur Springs Hotel, in
West Virginia, has a number of old
worn, leather-bound registers contain-
ing many famous names. On July 20,
1818, "Henry Clay, servant and three
horses," arrived at the hotel. Under
his name are the following notations:

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Three days board</td>
<td>$4.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two grogs for servant</td>
<td>$1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinner for servant</td>
<td>$1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One dozen segars</td>
<td>$2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One gal. grain</td>
<td>$3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two gal. grain</td>
<td>$3.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sometimes Mine Hosts jotted down
little remarks such as, "Travels on
his honor;" "This man was drunk and
made a beast of himself in his room;"
"Forgot to settle;" "Had dinner and
owes me nothing." Some hotel loafer
probably wrote, "Fair, fat and forty"
after the name of a woman, and "Gen-
eral shyster" after the name of a man.

It is regrettable that more of the old
registries of the days when guests
scribbled various things in them were
not preserved, for no doubt many of
them would have yielded material
of rich interest, if not of importance.

Now-a-days, the registering in hotels
is conducted very formally and quietly
—everything is business. If the pres-
ent trend keeps on, even the old style
register will be a thing of the past.

An editorial writer in the San Fran-
cisco Examiner, lamenting this fact,
said;

"The good old register, that gravid
old folio, was different. Just to look
at it was to think of Mine Host and
tankards of ale, or at the very least
a good five cent cigar and stories told
by drummers on a rainy Sunday after-
noon. Down at the left hand corner
it was always rumpled, where the in-
scribed leaves had been turned over as
the years went oozing by. M. Bertil-
on, the well-known authority on Whc
Stole the Jam, could have spent a
month in sheer ecstasy transcribing
all those thumb prints. The pen was
rusty, and as you entered your name
there was a squeak and spatter ap-
propriate to the importance of the oc-
casion. Unraveling the mysterious
chirography of your predecessors, you
learn that J. Bommerhasset Cofendor-
fer at French Lick, Indiana, had also
sat in the red plush sofa beside the
potted palm.

The good old days! They are gone
forever. Some hotels won't even let
the bellhop put his thumb in the ice-
water pitcher."

Botany at Cornell
Clara M. Smith '32

Back in 1868 a student going to
Botany lab could not get lost for
there was no laboratory to go to
and the entire department was just
one room in Morrill Hall. Professor
Albert N. Prentiss from Michigan
Agriculture College was head of the
department, and the entire staff
was just one man—Professor Prentiss.
He was also in charge of Horticulture
and Agriculture.

The elementary botany course was
entirely lectures until 1896, and the
classes had from 100-175 students.
The quarters were not adequate even
when the old wooden laboratory build-
ing had been added. In 1871 it moved
to Sibley College. A collection of
plants in the region of Ithaca, a
collection of forest products from Brazil,
and the purchase of models were a
decided asset at this time. The de-
partment grew so rapidly that an in-
structor was needed, and in 1872 a
senior, David Starr Jordan, was ap-
pointed. He left Cornell after gradu-
ation to become Professor of Natural
History at Lombard University.
Later he was President of Indiana
University (1885-91) and of Leland
Stanford University (1891-1915).
In his place William R. Dudley was ap-
pointed. He became assistant pro-
fessor of botany, and in 1883 was
made assistant professor in charge
of cryptogamic botany. In 1892 he
went to Leland Stanford as professor
of botany.

In 1873 lectures on fungi and mycol-
yology were introduced into the work
of the department. Another important
accession was the purchase of her-
barium specimens made by Horace
Mann, Jr., a student, and herbarium
assistant of Dr. Gray. The collection
was especially rich in plants from the
Sandwich Islands. More space was
needed, and in 1875 work was begun
on the south wing of Sage College.
The new home of the department had
a floor area of 6000 square feet, and
Professor Prentiss speaks of the
handsome quarters in Sage College.
A lecture room for 156 students, a
professor's office and studio, and a
laboratory were on the first floor;
on the second floor was a museum,
and on the third floor were a number
of small rooms for pressing and
mounting. New courses were added
with the increase in rooms—one on
mosses and algae, and the following
fall a course on ferns.

A laboratory extension was begun
in 1881, and when the need for a
conservatory became known Hon.
Henry W. Sage erected a conserva-
tory of five connected glass structures
across from the department. They
were opened June 15, 1882. In 1901
the botany department had two profes-
sors, G. F. Atkinson and Professor
W. W. Rawlee; two instructors, E. J.
Durand and K. W. Wiegand; and a
gardener, R. Shaw. Courses were
offered in general botany, mycol-
yology, plant physiology, comparative
morphology, taxonomy of higher plants
and field botany. Dr. Wiegand resigned
in 1907 to accept a position in
Welllesley College, and the next year
Dr. Durand went to the University of
Missouri. The College of Agri-
culture appointed Dr. B. M. Duggard
professor of plant physiology in 1908.
He was a graduate of Alabama
Polytechnic Institute, a student at
Harvard, and took his doctorate at
Cornell. He was one of the first
plant pathologists employed by our
experiment station (1896-1900). He
had organized a strong department
of plant physiology by 1913, when he
went to Washington University.
Buying Rural Health
James S. Knapp '31

IN A CERTAIN family two of three children were underweight. The neighbors spoke of them as delicate. Their condition caused deep concern and was a source of considerable expense to their parents. Someone suggested to the parents that they have the children thoroughly examined by a physician. This was done, and the doctor discovered that both children needed their tonsils and adenoids removed, and that one of them needed glasses. After the necessary medical attention the children soon began to gain in health, and these two parents were convinced that health is something that can be purchased.

And that is the important thing. Health can be bought; mothers and babies can be saved; physical handicaps of children can be removed; milk and water can be kept pure; and the spread of disease can be stopped.

A dairy farmer was once showing some visitors around some of his large barns when he was asked how many calves he lost in his herd each year.

"Only one out of each hundred born," he said.

"But we lose seven babies out of each hundred born in the United States," he was told. "How does it happen that you do so much better with your calves?"

"That's easy to answer," he replied. "I studied how to raise calves for four years in an agricultural college, and now I make it my business. I read everything I can find on the proper care of calves." Likewise in the human body strong bones and healthy bodies are the result of proper feeding and care.

Buying health? Villages and cities have discovered that it is possible. For five years an educational campaign was conducted in Framingham, Massachusetts, to show people how to prevent that dreaded disease, tuberculosis. Medical examinations were made and treatments given. After five years only one-third as many people fell victims to the disease. Tuberculosis can be reduced. Health can be bought.

Counties, also, have discovered that they can largely control their health conditions. Twenty years ago in the northern part of New York State, 152 people out of every 100,000 died of tuberculosis; there were virtually no tuberculosis hospitals in the state where people with the disease could be treated. Through the combined efforts of health organizations, and with the fine help of the Granges of the State, a law was passed in 1909 authorizing counties to build and operate tuberculosis sanatoria. As a result of this cooperation there are 34 such institutions today, and one-half as many deaths from tuberculosis per 100,000 population as in 1908.

WITH the cooperation of these same organizations counties can provide themselves with other important health facilities for which the State will pay half.

How can a county purchase health? In the first place by seeing that medical care is provided for all expectant mothers who cannot get such care otherwise. It has been found that when expectant mothers have regular medical care, deaths from childbirth have been greatly decreased and that only half the number of babies die in such homes as in those homes where no such care is given.

More than one-seventh of our total population is made up of school children. Physical defects such as diseased tonsils and adenoids, bad teeth, defective eyesight, and impaired hearing are most critical during these important school years. These defects can be removed, and it pays to remove them.

It pays to stop the spread of disease. We have been spending $5,000,- 000 a year in New York State to stop tuberculosis among cattle. This money is raised each year by taxes because it pays to spend money to stop bovine tuberculosis. It is equally important that we spend money to stop the spread of communicable diseases among children.

Milk and water are two important factors in health. They are likewise apt to be the two most important carriers of disease. Impure milk and water cause typhoid, dysentery and other diseases. But these diseases can be prevented by keeping milk and water both clean and pure.

In a certain rural community a boy was thought to be rather stupid. It had taken him six years to pass three grades in school. It was learned that his apparent stupidity was due to extreme nearsightedness. The boy could hardly read and could not see the blackboard. Why was it not discovered before three years had passed by? A county-wide program of helping to discover physical defects is a part of the public responsibility.

A sturdy three-year-old boy was in trouble. Almost once a month he would go to bed in apparent good health but would wake up the next morning with a slight temperature. The family's physician was finally called and the case treated, but the attacks did not cease. Finally the physician said the boy's tonsils and adenoids must be removed. But the father protested.

"He is only three years old, doctor. Isn't he too young for an operation?"

The doctor replied that a child is never too young to have tonsils and adenoids removed if they are pouring poison into the system. The lad was taken to the hospital. A day later he was home at play. No such attacks have occurred since, and he is in the best of health. The United States Public Health Service says that about 70 per cent of all school children are handicapped by some physical defects.

TO CARE for such cases county health departments are being organized. The commissioner of the New York State Department of Health has this to say: "Except for the larger cities the county is the smallest political unit which can support the type of public health service which the modern viewpoint demands. The Public Health Law of New York State has for eight years permitted a county to establish a county health department but only two have taken advantage of its provisions."

State aid is available to reimburse any county to the extent of one-half of its expenditures for approved public health work. Therefore, a county health department may be established on the above minimum plan for a county appropriation of $12,500.

Additional services and personnel would of course increase the expenditures. A budget of $35,000 is considered adequate for a more extended health department service in a typical county. With State aid the net cost to the county under this plan would be only $17,500 annually, probably about 50 cents per person.

Throughout the United States, 467 counties have established county-wide health units with full time health officers, and the records they have achieved have encouraged other counties to undertake similar health departments.

In order to get a county health department the county board of supervisors first adopts a resolution to establish a county health department and describes its boundaries. Its

(Continued on page 18)
Through Our Wide Windows

For Work Well Done

The appointment of Dean Mann to the office of provost of the University has come as a pleasant surprise to the great host of friends which the Dean has made during his many years of outstanding service to the college of agriculture. The Board of Trustees is to be congratulated on its choice and the Ag college is most fortunate also in having a man of its own occupying such a high post in the University.

The enormous duties required of the President in a school as large as Cornell have in years past limited the use of President Farrand's capabilities in fields not connected with administration. The new situation will relieve Dr. Farrand to a greater use of the many gifts which, in the past decade, have elevated him to the first rank among American college presidents. Dean Mann will bring to the new position a vast experience and a fine executive ability which will speed the work of administration, and bring about a closer coordination between the College of Agriculture and the rest of the University.

On Marks

There is a great deal being said from time to time concerning the overemphasis, so called, that is being bestowed upon athletics in our higher institutions of learning. It is not our purpose at this time to discuss that question, but in view of the fact that no little of such criticism is coming from the professorial side of the fence we are moved to call attention to another sort of overemphasis, which is at least equally serious and in which they are the chief offenders. If space permitted we would enjoy a lengthy discourse to the end of destroying completely the mythical goddess which is commonly designated marks or grades and which is paid more homage and sacrifice than any other inconsequential thing in our educational system. Marks have only one good reason for existence and that is simply to indicate to a student his relative standing in any given study. There is no reason why record should be kept of them because they are of good use to no one but the student. True many others use are found for them but therein is the fault of which we complain. Consistently good grades in all courses indicates that the winner has a better sort of mind which absorbs without any exercise of imagination the good with the bad. To be sure a commendable amount of effort goes into the getting of them but we suspect that the marks themselves are too large a part of the reward and that what is learned in the process of winning them is too much a means and not enough of an end to labor so spent.

Athletics and Labs

Although it may be out of the usual run of affairs to complain about laboratory work in the afternoon, it seems only fair that those who are participating in athletics should have a bit to say about them. Of course, we all come to college for the purpose of studying to a certain extent, but do we not also come to get a broader aspect of life, to develop our personalities, and to make our bodies stronger in a physical way? Recently, a famous judge, a graduate of Cornell, drew up a percentage rating of the various aspects of college life and rated studies as only fourteen per cent, while he gave forty percent to development of the body both physically and socially.

Two years ago, the starting time of afternoon classes was made twenty minutes earlier than previously, so that those who were in athletics might get out earlier, the ending time of all labs being set at four o'clock instead of five. In all the other colleges in our university, one is literally forced out of the classroom at four, whereas those who have labs in the College of Agriculture must often remain until after five to complete their work.

Athletes in other colleges are also given preference in the arrangement of whatever afternoon classes they may have, while our Ag athletes must wait and take what happens to come their way.

It can readily be seen that those who are to keep up the honor of our college in athletics are not getting the consideration they should have. Can't our athletes at least be given a preference in arranging their laboratories?

In the Path of Progress

As a usual thing we look upon progress and improvement with a feeling of pleasure and satisfaction, but when an old friend must pass on to allow for this improvement, we see it go with a twinge of pain. So it was with regret that the building which has housed the activities of the COUNTRYMAN for a good many years must be removed to make way for the University's landscaping project.

A certain sentiment hangs about the little building half hidden in the surrounding shrubbery. The bustle and activity of getting out numerous former issues seems to hang about the place, lending a spur of encouragement to lagging editorial thought. On the other hand, if in a mood for rest, its air of seclusion and quiet makes it ideal for an hour's idle chat. New quarters may be finer or more spacious, yet it will be with a feeling of genuine sadness that we look for the last time "through our wide windows" and say, "Farewell, old friend."
Cornell's Master Farmers

'72
Delmar M. Darrin has been practicing law in Addison, New York for many years, and has been referee in bankruptcy. He lives at 1 Park Place. His wife died some years ago. He has two daughters.

'77
Dr. Leland O. Howard, former chief of the Bureau of Entomology U. S. D. A., has been designated to receive the Capper award for 1931 "for distinguished service in leading the army of science against the armies of insects that threaten man's crops, his forest, his house, and his health." This award consists of a gold medal and a cash prize of five thousand dollars. It was founded by Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas and is given each year to a scientist who has made notable contributions to the progress of agriculture. It is interesting to note that the Capper award has been made only two years and each year it has been received by a Cornell man. Last year's recipient was Dr. S. M. Babcock ‘75.

'89
Clarence H. Lee is secretary of the Fidelity Savings and Loan Association at 558 South Spring Street, Los Angeles.

'90
William M. Irish, president of the Atlantic Refining Company, and Walter C. Teagle ‘90, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, were among the leaders of the petroleum industry who attended an emergency meeting of the general marketing committee of the American Petroleum Institute. The committee withdrew its approval of eighteen rules of the Institute's marketing code and rewrote the three remaining rules.

Paul N. Boughton ‘19
Mr. Boughton was rather shy about letting us use his picture but we consider it quite the best looking cut in this issue. As you have already discovered Paul is hitting the high-spots in a journalistic way and it wouldn't surprise us at all to see his name on the front of a book some day, and we don't mean a bank book either.

'99
William Homer Van Dine, winter course, died at Somerset, Pennsylvania, August 30. Mr. Van Dine was formerly a resident of Ithaca. At the time of his death he was field agent for the Meadow Gold Dairies Inc., of Pittsburgh. He is survived by three brothers and three sisters.

'00
Walter C. Teagle is a member of the advisory board of the third International Coal Conference, which is to be held at the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, in November.

'06
Wilfred G. Brierley, assistant professor in horticulture at the University of Minnesota, recently sent a letter to the editor of THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN containing the names of Cornell men whose papers appeared in the Proceedings of the American Society for Horticultural Science for 1930. They are: E. C. Auchter '12, W. G. Brierley '06, F. P. Calliman '17, M. J. Dorsey, Ph. D. '13, E. V. Hardonburg, '12, H. E. Knowlton, Ph. D. '20, Alex Laurie '14, L. H. McDaniel '12, E. L. Overholser, Ph. D. '26, and E. L. Proebsting, Ph. D. '24. Professor Brierley also sent a list of Cornell men in the Department of Agriculture at the University of Minnesota. They are: W. H. Alderman '08, E. Angelo, M. S., ‘25, W. G. Brierley '06, R. M. Brown '20, W. L. Covert '12, R. W. Cox, M. S. '23, T. M. Currence Ph. D '30, J. M. Drew, Ex. '91, E. L. Longley '29, H. Macy '17, W. A. Riley, Ph. D. '23, E. I. Roe '29. Professor Brierley received his Ph.D. degree last year at the Michigan State College. Last June he made his first visit to Cornell in twenty years. He says that he enjoyed it very much. He was interested in the new developments and enjoyed again the lake at twilight, and the chimes.

Floyd B. Fenner recently sold his farm near Lansingville and is now living at Ludlowville, New York.

Rufus Freitag is an appraiser of farm land. He is now located in Kansas City, Missouri.

Mr. and Mrs. LiFine Stone of Trumansburg, New York, have announced the marriage of their daughter, Rosalye, to A. LaMar Lane, on December 27. She graduated last June from Elmira College.

James D. Pond became junior extension agent for Washington County on February first. His address is Farm Bureau Office, Fort Edward, New York.

Fred Simmons is at Yale. He is working with Colonel Graves and D. W. Jeffers.
Horace F. Major is still a member of the department of horticulture in the College of Agriculture at the University of Missouri.

Pedro Rafael Cabrera is engaged in business in Nicaragua. He is a coffee planter, owns cattle ranches, and deals in real estate. He has traveled extensively throughout Europe and several times served in the diplomatic service of his country. The earthquake which destroyed the business section of the capital of Nicaragua brought heavy losses to Mr. Cabrera. He has two children, Rafael and Violeta. The Cabereras live in Managua, Nicaragua, Central America.

Stanley G. Judd is now head of the Vermont State School of Agriculture at Randolph Center, Vermont. He married a University of Vermont girl and they have three fine youngsters heading toward Cornell.

Alvin K. Rothenberger is farming near Worcester, Pennsylvania. For twelve years he served as county agent for Montgomery County in that state. Mr. and Mrs. Rothenberger have four children—Margaret, Alvin Jr., Robert, and Louise.

Arlington E. Smith is with the Vacuum Oil Company in the lake marine department at 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago.

E. W. Thurston is head of the agronomy department at the State School of Agriculture at Delhi, New York. Mr. Thurston has been active in educational work many years, having started courses in vocational agriculture at Lowville, Chateaugay, and Sodus. He married Elizabeth Everett, a graduate of the New York State College for Teachers. They have one daughter, Elizabeth. The Thurston family live at 19 Clinton Street.

Burr Copley is manager of “York Brook Farm” near Canton, Massachusetts. He is married and has five children.

Frank B. Cornell is district sales manager of the Harbison-Walker Refractories Company, with offices in the General Motors Building, Detroit.

Alfred W. Drinkard, Jr., has been for many many years director of the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station in Blacksburg.

As an officer of the Pennsylvania Poultry Association and the Pennsylvania Baby Chick Association, Paul Goldin has done much for the poultry industry. Besides this Mr. Goldin has simultaneously engaged in several other activities. For several years he was a farmers’ institute lecturer, and for five years he was on the Penn State agricultural extension staff as poultry specialist. For a time he was in charge of agricultural extension work in poultry husbandry. Last summer he attended the World’s Poultry Congress in London. He has been very successful in his poultry-breeding work. He is a large scale producer of a heavy-laying strain of blood-tested White Leghorns. In 1930 he sold 135,000 White Leghorns all hatched from eggs laid by his own breeders. For seven years practically every cooerel used as a breeder has had 200 to 314 egg records on one or both sides of its pedigree. Mr. Goldin is a Master Farmer in Berks County, Pennsylvania.

Alfred C. Hottes is associate editor of Better Homes and Gardens and an organizer of Junior Clubs of America. He is now living at 829 31st Street, des Moines, Iowa.

Benson H. Paul, M. F. ’15, is on the staff at the Forest Products Laboratory in Madison, Wisconsin. He is particularly interested in the relation of growth conditions to wood quality and is the author of a recent government bulletin on “The Application of Silviculture in Controlling the Specific Gravity of Wood.”

Kenneth W. Hume and H. Guion Benedict ’18 are members of the firm of Hume and Benedict, members of the New York Stock Exchange at 49 Wall Street. Hume lives at 2 Montague Terrace, Brooklyn. He has a son and two daughters. Benedict lives at 181 Springfield Avenue, Summit, New Jersey.

Frederick M. Millen is in business with his father, doing municipal engineering as well as land surveying. Mrs. Millen (Mabel G. Beckley ’15) is state chairman of conservation and thrift for the New Jersey Daughters of the American Revolution, and lectures and writes articles to interest the women in the State Forestry Program. They live at 410 Ramapo Avenue, Pompton Lakes, New Jersey. They have one daughter, Esther Ruth.

Helen Judd was married to J. Wesley Heebner ’13 soon after her graduation. Since that time the couple have spent their time as ranchers, at present owning an apricot and poultry ranch, Mrs. Heebner in the meantime studying music and doing welfare work. There are two children, Wesley Judd Heebner, who is 15 years old, and Mary Judd Heebner, aged 8. Mr. and Mrs. Heebner are living at Hemet, California, R. D. 2, Box 390.

Pedro Lavadia of Pagsanjan Laguna, Philippines, is a coconut planter and free lance writer. He has seven children, Lilja, Elias, Remo Emmanuel, Zoraydo, Pedro, Jr., Consuela, and Catalina. Mr. Lavadia took and was graduated Bachelor of Education and Master of Arts in the Johns Hopkins University in 1916. He went to George Washington University until 1918. He has also been a special agent for the Secretary of Agriculture and National Resources of the Philippine Islands government.

Cornell N. Pfohl, Jr., of R. F. D. 2, Bradford, Pennsylvania, is assistant superintendent of the Kendall Refining Company. He is married and has three children, Barbara, Cornell N. Jr., III, and Jerry Miller. Since leaving college, Mr. Pfohl has been doing production work in mid-west and Pennsylvania Fields.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence M. Slack are living at 55 East Street, Fort Edward, New York. They have two sons and two daughters. Mrs. Slack was M. Alda Debliber ’17. Clarence is county agent of Washington county, New York.

Howard B. Ellenger, Ph. D. Cornell, 1917, was recently elected president of the American Dairy Science Association. Doctor Ellenger is head of the department of animal and dairy husbandry at the Agricultural College and Experiment Station, University of Vermont. Doctor Ellenger took his B. S. A. degree at the Iowa State College in 1905. For eight years he was manager of large farms in Missouri and Iowa. He then taught dairying at Cornell University for three years, while studying for his M. S. and Ph D. degrees. He went to Vermont during a vacation period at Cornell at the request of Congressman E. S. Brigham, then commissioner of agriculture, to aid dairy plants with their manufacturing problems. His connection with the University dates from the fall of 1917, and he has been the head of his department since 1918. He had one assistant at that time, but the work of the department has developed so that now six men are engaged on his busy staff.

Frederick A. Stenbuck has been appointed an assistant on the medical staff of Kings County Hospital in Brooklyn.
The Cornell Countryman
Extends a Hearty Welcome to the Class of 1935
George C. Baldwin is with the Public Service Company of Northern Illinois, at Room 1335, 72 West Adams Street, Chicago. He lives at 409 Bronson Avenue, Highland Park, Illinois.

R. A. Perry has been manager of the Hygeia Ice Cream Company at Elmira for several years, and in addition to his duties there he is now acting as vice president and assistant manager of the Hygeia Refrigerating Company. He was at one time assistant in the department of dairy industry at Cornell.

James J. Perley operates a chain of complete auto service stations in Los Angeles. His address is 960 Edgecliffe Drive.

Arnold C. Shaw is forest supervisor of the Onauchita National Forest at the Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas.

Professor C. W. Knox is transferring from the Ames State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts of Iowa to accept a position as poultry geneticist with the U. S. D. A. at Beltsville, Maryland.

Juanita Kusner, formerly Juanita Vale, married a University of Pennsylvania graduate. They lived in Florida for some time where he was teaching in college, but are now in Philadelphia again where he is working for his Ph. D. Their address is 206 South 38th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Harold M. Schmeck has transferred from the H-O Company in Buffalo to Caulkins and Holden, an advertising agency in New York.

Philip C. Wakeley is still with the Southern Forest Experiment Station at New Orleans, Louisiana, spending most of his time on seed testing, nursery technique, and planting. "Phil" married Alice A. C. Carlson '23 in the summer of 1924, and they now have two children, a boy, who is five, and a girl, three.

Christina Williamson (Mrs. John S. Staneslow) has recently learned from Prof. Mykolas Birziska of Lithuania that the literature and collections of folk lore kept by her grandfather, Matthew Stanauskaus, have become an important part of the literature of Lithuania. These works were suppressed under the Russian regime, for they were written in the Lithuanian language. They have since been collected and placed in the national library at Saulia. Mrs. Staneslow learned to read and write under the tutelage of her grandfather when she was three years old. Soon after that Russian oppression became so great that her father and mother brought her to America. Because of this she knew little of her grandfather's writings until told by Prof. Birziska of the honor they are receiving. Mr. Stancauskas has done much to preserve the language and folk lore of the Lithuanian people. Dr. Stanislaw graduated from the College of Agriculture in 1922, and from the Medical College in 1926. Dr. and Mrs. Stanislaw live at 58 Lawlor Street, Waterbury, Connecticut.

For the past four years Charles N. Abbey has been farm bureau manager of Cattaraugus County, having his offices in the Salamanca, New York, City Hall. Mrs. Abbey (Florence Baker) was formerly a member of the staff of the Cornell Alumni News. They reside at 54 Lexington Avenue, and have two children, Harriet Jean, who is five, and Hobart, three.

R. C. Bradley, who has served as manager of a poultry farm during the past four years, has recently been appointed extension poultry specialist at the University of New Hampshire. Mr. Bradley received his Ph. D. in 1926 after having done graduate work and residence and extension teaching in poultry husbandry. From Cornell he went with the Pacific Egg Producers as research specialist in New York City, but soon afterward he left them to take charge of his sister's poultry farm in Oklahoma, managing the production of Leghorn breeding stock and hatching eggs.

Mrs. C. Elmore Endres (Dorothea M. Van Wirt '24) has a one-year-old daughter, Carolyn Mae. They live in Crosser, New Jersey.

Beatrice E. Liddell, who resides at 512 South Park View, Los Angeles, California, is with the Southern California Telephone Company.

Frances S. Linck, who lives at 201 Jefferson Avenue, Niagara Falls, New York, is now a teacher of general science and biology there.

Gardiner Bump now lives at Elsmere, New York, a suburb of Albany and is connected with Dr. C. E. Ladd in the conservation department of the state. Mr. Bump is director of the ruffed grouse survey.

Mrs. William F. J. Glimm (Barbara G. Hooper), now living in Clodar, New Jersey, has two children, a daughter, Lettie Anne, aged two years, and a son, William Frederick, 3rd, who is almost a year old.

Robert B. Henn and his wife (Josephine E. Stevens '25), who reside at 23131 Lake Shore Boulevard, Cleveland, announce the arrival of a son, Robert Bruce, Jr., on February 13.

Lambert L. Kenfield is teaching in the mechanics department at the State Agricultural Institute at Farmingdale, New York. He is married and lives at Huntington, New York.

John G. Miller is owner and manager of the Shenandoah Hotel in New Market, Virginia. He is president of the Henkel Press, Inc., printers and publishers of The Shenandoah Valley, a weekly newspaper. John is also distributor of Chrysler and Plymouth cars.

Mrs. Allan Wadsworth (Mary F. Humphrey) is living in Elmhurst, Long Island, New York. She has one daughter, Diana Rosemary, who is one year old.

L. Dale Davis is a domestic educator with the Erie County, New York, Board of Child Welfare, with headquarters in Buffalo. She is now on leave of absence, traveling in Europe.

R. H. McIntyre is superintendent of the newly established retail store for the Marian Margaret Ice Cream Company at 401 Eddy Street, Ithaca. The headquarters of the company are in Cortland. They make a point of specialties in their products.

Dorothy P. Bucklin and William Paul Rafts were married recently. They are living at 33 Park Street, Oswego, New York.

Reynold O. Claycomb is auditor and assistant manager of Hotel Penn Alto, Altoona, Pennsylvania. His home is at 101 Halleck Place.

Herman John Christensen, M. D. '30, and Miss Anne Louise Benedict of Poughkeepsie were married at Sage Chapel July 13. They will reside at 45 Academy Street, Poughkeepsie.

Leon E. Bowes is with the fixed nitrogen research laboratory, of the United States Department of Agriculture in Washington. He lives at Apartment 7092115 F Street, N. W.

Clarice Cookingham is now living at South Dayton, New York.

The address of Marjorie I. Grant is 28 West 37th Street, New York City. She is a dietitian and house manager.

Herbert H. Hatfield has gone into the roofing supply business with his father at 314 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn. He is the proud possessor of a son, Herbert Hyatt, Jr.

Paul L. Jennings, having been associated with the Real Silk Hosier Mills while in college, is now a sales
October, 1931

The Cornell Countryman

Dr. P. Brooks Kelly, a graduate of Lake Forest University and Harvard Medical College, on August 29. Dr. Kelly is associated with the Boston City Hospital. Mrs. Kelly is connected with the Boston Library.

Francis Henry Pugsley of 241 Linden Avenue, Ithaca, more recently of Omaha, Nebraska, died in Omaha August 25. He was a graduate of the Ithaca High School in 1929, and at the time of his death was a student in the American Telephone and Telegraph Company at Omaha.

Alfred B. Merrick is now room clerk at the Baron Steuben Hotel in Corn- ing, New York. His address is 71 East Second Street.

Al Hostek and Jerry Rathjen, '30, are now back in New York State after spending the month of January in Florida. Al says they came back North to get warm.

Rodger B. Russell, special '29-'30, and Miss Margaret Luella Miller were married September 1 in the Emanuel Presbyterian Church of Rochester. Mrs. Russell is a graduate of Brockport Normal and has taught at Fairport for the past two years. Mr. Russell was graduated from St. Lawrence University in 1924 and is assistant program director of WEAI at Cornell University. Mr. and Mrs. Russell left on a motor trip through Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia. They will reside at 409 West State Street.

William Dunlap Sargent is back this year taking graduate work in entomology and ornithology and expects to leave for Cape Cod, Massachusetts at the end of April to make a biologic survey of the Maspe River. His address will be Cotuit, Massachusetts.

Wayne E. Willis of Ithaca was married to Miss Catherine C. Martindale of Ithaca August 22 at the home of the bride's parents. Wayne is instructor in industrial arts in the Odessa High School.

J. Forrest Crawford and Ralph H. Allie sailed on August 21 for the Eastern Mediterranean for rural service with the Near East Foundation in Syria and Turkey. Mr. Crawford holds degrees from the University of Chicago, University of Wisconsin, and the University of California. Mr. Allie is a graduate of Pomona College and taught three years in International College, Izmir. Both men were taking graduate work in the college of agriculture last year. They will be accompanied by their wives. Mr. Crawford will direct rural extension work in collaboration with the British Mandate Government in Palestine and with the French and American University of Beirut for work in Syria. Mr. Allie is cooperating with the International College of Izmir in rural extension work. Attempts will be made to raise the level of rural life in Turkey, Greece, Albania, and Bulgaria.

Robert Darrow is taking graduate work in ornithology for his M. S. degree.

Some people evidently don't take Independence Day seriously. Anyhow, not Francis A. Lueder, Jr., of Jacksonville and Marian E. Lasher '33 of Wolcott, for they were married on July 4 at Alton. Oh well, it is a great day for band playing, flag waving, and speeches—yes, even the stammering utterances of the eternal "I do." Best of happiness, Fran and Marian. But say Marian, don't forget that you are one of the ornaments of the COUNTRYMAN office, and we have decided you must bring cigars on your first official trip to the office.

Lester E. Mattocks, Hotel, and Neva Dickens, both of Ithaca, were married February 2nd at Sage Chapel. They will be at home at 303 West 11th Street, New York City, after March 1st. Mr. Mattocks will be employed at the Hotel Lincoln.

Raymond C. Milks is taking advanced work in accounting for his M. S. degree, having graduated in February.

George Moore graduated in February and is taking advanced work in vegetable gardening.

Richard W. Steinberg is manager of a restaurant at 506 Citizens Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Eugene L. Roe is a junior forester with the United States Forest Service at the Lake States Forest Experiment Station, University Farm, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Marvin L. Smith is a junior forester with the United States Forest Service at Fort Collins, Colorado. He recently completed a timber survey and Christmas tree sale on the Colorado National Forest and will spend the rest of the winter at the Rocky Mountain Experiment Station.

Dr. and Mrs. George Jenkinson Holmes of 457 Parker Street, Newark, New Jersey, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Mary Ogel Holmes, to Joseph F. Wiedenmayer, Jr., '29, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph F. Wiedenmayer of 472 Ridge Street, Newark. Miss Holmes is a graduate of Prospect Hill Country Day School, Newark, and attended Pine Manor at Wellesley, Massachusetts. She is a member of the Junior League of Newark.
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HOTEL MANAGER SPEAKS

To work happily and in cooperation with others is essential in hotel work. According to Miss Mary A. Lindsley, manager of the Dodge Hotel at Washing-
ton, D.C., the person who carries a chip on his shoulder should have no place in the organization of a hotel's personnel.

She believes, she told students of the hotel management course, that to have the best kind of a hotel organization the heads of the departments must be picked with great care and must then be put on trial. Each person's personality and philosophy of life must fit in with the purpose of the organization. In that way, everyone becomes a part of the general plan and the hotel runs smoothly as one unit.

Good health, says Miss Lindsley, is of prime importance, because the work is hard and the hours long. Willingness to work when and where required is most essential, as a real faith in the work and a liking for meeting and working with people. Willingness to carry out a manage-
ment's policies means better cooperation of staff and better service for guests.

Every employee should have an in-
telligent understanding of the respon-
sibility of his particular work, and an intelligent understanding of the policies, standards, and personal-
el of the hotel. By knowing about the functions of other departments, a room clerk, for instance, can give a guest correct information about the hotel's laundry service, and a telephone operator who knows the duties of an assistant department head can more easily locate him when not in his office.

The paver and landscaping of the Bailey Hall square removes another scene from the ag campus and those who live in or frequent the building have almost done their part to improve the appearance of the hotel. We wish them luck in continued efforts toward a more beautiful campus and assure them of our continued support.

LARGE HOME STUDY COURSE ENROLLMENT REPORTED

Last year more than 3,000 residents of New York state took advantage of home study courses offered by the ag college.

This enrollment is a considerable increase over that of the previous year. The increase was well distributed among the thirty-one courses. The four different poultry courses enrolled 655 and the eight farm management courses were studied by 276. The most popular courses were gardening, beekeeping, milk marketing, feed and management of dairy cattle soil management, and the market gardening courses.

A rabid dog does not froth at the mouth. Ordinarily his mouth shows nothing more than a slandering be-
cause he cannot swallow his saliva, and the jaw muscles are too paralyzed to beat the saliva into foam.

AG COLLEGE LOSES DEAN MANN

Appointed University Provost

Dr. R. A. Mann '04, dean of the colleges of agriculture and home economics has been appointed to the newly created position of University Provost. The office of Provost was established by the board of trustees to relieve President Livingston Farrand of many executive duties. Dr. Mann will be, under the president, the executive officer of the University. Better Acting Dean

Dr. Mann has resigned as dean of the colleges of agriculture and home economics. He has been dean of the ag college for fifteen years. Dr. Cornelius Betten has been appointed acting dean, pending the appoint-
ment of a permanent dean.

The educational work conducted by Dr. Mann on two continents has brought him numerous honorary de-
crees and citations, including the doctorates conferred by the University of California, Syracuse Universi-
ty, and Rhode Island State College; The Order of the White Lion, recently conferred by Czechoslovakia; and similar honors by the govern-
ments of Finland and Belgium. In April, President Hoover appointed Dr. Mann chairman of the commit-
teest on home building and home own-
ership, as part of the White House conference development, and in May he was selected one of a committee of twelve to make a study of foreign missions in the Orient.

The annual horseshoe pitching con-
test was organized but no results are available for this issue. So far camp life has been well received and every
one is happy. An unofficial beard-
growing contest has been started Results are unpredictable.

AG TEACHERS GET TOGETHER

The teachers of agriculture who were here for the summer session met Monday evening, August 11, for a general good time. It was a staf-
affair where the staid old pedagogues could tell all those stories they have overheard their pupils telling. Rumor
has it that they made good use of the opportunity.

The New England states eat more fish, potatoes, and corned beef per caput than any other section of the United States. They like their corn meal yellow and their bacon fat.

Taking the other fellows dust beats taking the undertakers dirt, at that.

The trouble with the younger gen-
eration today is that it is demanding more horsepower when it should be developing more will power.
FLORICULTURE CLUB

TEN YEARS OLD

Slightly less than ten years ago the Floriculture Club came into existence, with the advent of Professor E. A. White to Cornell from Amherst. The club was organized beginning on December 5, 1921, at which time those who were interested attended a talk on "The Gardens of Kew" given by Professor White. Since that time, interest has rapidly increased until, at the present time, Cornell has the most active Department of Floriculture in the country.

During every month gatherings were held at which talks were delivered to anyone who wished to attend. In the Fall of 1922, a club, the "Floricultural Club" by name, was formed. Many successful florists and horticulturists spoke to the club and were extremely well received.

First Flower Show in 1924

On February 25, 1924, the members of the club sponsored their first flower show. Five lectures were given, accompanied by many demonstrations. The flower show was such a success that the club members were spurred on to greater things. Social gatherings were held, thus making the horticulture department better acquainted and making the club become still more popular.

Meanwhile, the members held get-togethers at which informal discussions of the flower trade were in session, and at which various flower shows were discussed. In this way the students received a great deal of information concerning other workings of the work and tended to become better trained.

The name of "Floricultural Club" was changed on February 26, 1929 to the "Floriculture Club," after a great deal of debating on the subject. This name has persisted until the present time.

The Chrysanthenum Ball has become an annual affair, and has become an excellent advertising medium of the florists' trade among both students and public. The flower show is usually held each year, being visited by hundreds of people whenever it takes place.

Fl. Alpha Xi, national honorary floricultural fraternity, sponsors the club, and is greatly responsible for the success which it has attained.

C. E. CAMP

Bright and early Monday, August 24, the forestry juniors assembled in West Shelby with the C. E. C.'s for the opportunity of doing the summer surveying camp. After a few hours of directions by Professor P. H. Underwood and the assignment of "B-C-L" pairs for the men departed. They were welcomed back with a knock dinner—what disillusionment was in store for them?

FLORISTS HAVE PICNIC

The Floriculture Club held a picnic Wednesday, August 5, at Taughannock Falls. The Countryman's informant says there were plenty of eats except that there was not enough ice cream. The students humbled the faculty to the tune of 27 to 7 in a baseball game. Everyone cooled off with a swim in Cayuga after the game.

The Cornell Countryman

PROF'S FRANKS

"Art" Burrell Steps Off

A. B. "Art" Burrell, assistant research professor of floriculture, was married on Saturday afternoon, June 16 at Plattsburg, New York, to Miss Virginia Whiting of Jamestown, New York. "Art" received his doctor of philosophy degree here last spring. The bride is a graduate of Plattsburg State Normal School, class of '31 and was very active in student affairs. Professor and Mrs. Burrell have been making their home in Peru, New York, where Professor Burrell has charge of the spray service of the Champlain Valley Fruit Grower's Association.

Dr. H. H. Love, professor of plant breeding, is spending this year making special investigations at the University of Nanking, in China. His place on the staff is being filled by Dr. John H. Parker, of the Kansas state agricultural college. Dr. Parker acted as assistant in the bureau of plant industry in the United States Department of Agriculture from 1913 to 1917 and assumed his present position as professor in crop improvement in 1923. He was graduated from the University of Minnesota, and has received advanced degrees here at Cornell and from Cambridge University, England.

The University has finally done something besides talk about the student automobile problem. The registration of all student driven cars and their drivers will permit a check-up on infractions of University traffic and parking regulations and should put a decided damper on those drivers who have given all students car drivers the black eye by their disregard of rules. It means another dollar appropriated, but if it brings a little order out of the chaos it is worth it.

It would be a sacrilege or something to turn out a Campus Chat without saying something about agriculture. Ag didn't make the showing I should in inter-college athletics last year. A new year is here and we must start off with a bang by cleaning up in soccer and cross country. The Countryman will this year make an attempt to keep its readers better informed of college athletics than it has in the past.

Put the heavy, cast aluminum frying pans or griddles over a hot flame if they are badly stained with burned food, and they will burn off bright and clean.

Remove the inside from baked potatoes; mash and season it and mix it with cooked sausage meat. Refill the potatoes with the mixture, brown them in the oven, and a dish is ready for supper.

Botany

(Continued from page 8)

Dr. Wiegand was called back to organize a department of botany in the College of Agriculture in 1913.

The department of plant physiology was merged with the department of botany with Dr. Wiegand as head and Dr. Knudson as assistant professor. Drs. Eames and Sharp were instructors.

The College of Agriculture had already established departments of plant pathology, plant breeding, pomology, and floriculture which, under the older scheme had, with the exception of pomology, been included and imperfectly recognized under the general botany in the Arts college under Professor Atkinson. Two departments of botany were in existence in the university from 1913 until 1923. Professor Atkinson died in 1918, but the department continued under Professor Rombe. In 1923 he was transferred to the department of forestry in the College of Agriculture, and the Arts College botany department was abandoned.

In the 63 years between 1868 and 1931 it has developed into a nationally and internationally known department, and one of the strongest in America. It now has nine professors, most of whom have an international reputation in their field, and a staff of 29 persons. It occupies the whole of the second and part of the third and fourth floors in the new Plant Science building.

Rural Health

(Continued from page 9)

boundaries are usually the entire county. The State Commissioner of Health should then be notified of this action. The consent of the commissioner will be in the form of a certificate. The board of supervisors then appoints a county board of health of seven members, one of whom shall be a supervisor and two of whom shall be physicians. This county board of health appoints a county health officer and other necessary workers.

The best method devised by health authorities throughout the United States for improving the rural health is the county health department. We are responsible for giving our farm and village people health advantages and opportunities that city people now have. A state-wide movement in New York State to establish county health departments will be a great boon to the health of our rural people. By working together, country with city, under the wise guidance of our State health commissioner, we shall accept this responsibility of equal health opportunities for all.
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“It is an interesting fact,” said Miss Grace Walton when talking to students in a class at the College “that at the time when cotton is considered a particularly smart material for women’s dresses, southern women have continued to help keep cotton mills open by creating a special demand for cotton clothes.”

Miss Walton told her audience of the wide array of mercerized cotton garments. She drew attention to undergarments of mercerized cotton mesh, then simple sports and street frocks of sackcloth, meshes and rough finishes, and next, sophisticated beach pajamas of a thinly woven hilo-trope plaid with a parasol of the same material. After that came dinner pajamas of sheer muslin and char-trusse, evening dresses of eyelet embroidery, of sheer net with applique flowers, and beautifully woven figured organza.

There were summery cotton hats and fitted lisle stockings to match the dresses, showing the importance in the designer’s style of having the fabric of a dress and its accessories match.

THE HAT WINDOW

On the third floor of the Home Economics building, at the head of the stairs is a yellow hat trimming iris, which hat models are exhibited. These models are as instructive as the illustrations in The Vogue, for they not only show the predominant colors for the season, but they also display the popular trend of style, the accessories to be worn with the hat, as well as the occasion on which it is worn. The window is designed and set up by Home Economics girls who are studying millinery. Last week the case contained a background for horseback riding. The predominant color was tan, with accessories in brown. At the present time there is a brown hat trimmed with white and yellow. The hat is worn for sport with yellow and white accessories. If you want to wear stylish hats, be sure to consult the fashion window before making your decision.

OFFICERS ELECTED

Three officers of the class of ’33 are from the upper campus: Eleanor Ernst, class president, and Ruth Carman, tennis manager are in the college of home economics. Dorothy Schmidt, secretary, is in the college of agriculture.

Phyllis Brooks, ’34 agriculture, was elected secretary of the Women’s Mandolin Club.

TO THE CLASS OF 1935

We, of the CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, most heartily welcome you.

We are most desirous that from the beginning you make the right start. There is no doubt but that you have come with great aspirations, and we sincerely hope that you have no regrets. To assure this you must have the proper attitude toward college life. We who have been here for some time are more positive of what we should get from a university course. It is not the reading of a few books, the memorizing of a few definitions, the drawing of a few sketches, the copying of a few scripts, sleeping through a few lectures, that makes a well-rounded college career, but it is the proper combination of these with a good average of extra-curricular activities, healthful living, close associations with your professors and leading intelligents, the studious use of your libraries, good fellowship with the student body, wide-awareness and alertness always, which is the real profit you get from your four years. In this way only will you feel satisfied when you look back upon your Cornell life, and not then begin to realize all the wealth of truth and beauty that you have missed.

We sincerely hope that you will keep in touch with your college through the CORNELL COUNTRYMAN. It is your magazine, and we want your honest cooperation in making it well founded and therefore helpful to all students.

Remember that “All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy,” so don’t neglect your recreation. We earnestly desire you to enter into the Az-Domecon, monkey and party and find real enjoyment in the activities of the association.

We wish you four well-balanced years in Cornell, and again say, “Welcome, 1935.”

CURRENT FASHION COMMENTS

There are so many, many little fashion hints this spring, and then by leading stylists in the magazines and newspapers. Not only that, but there are so many new feminine fashions. Some of them are so extreme that they have set us class student wondering whether they are going to be practical for campus wear and applicable to campus curves.

May we mention first the hats? Even the newest beret and tam styles seem to roll up on one side with the result that one ear is left exposed. Of course, the dress hats are generally more extreme, the dressing made for one side of the head decidedly. This leads us to wonder if our fur collars are going to “lose to the competition.

SPECIALIST TO TALK ON MAKING CLOTHING

CAMOUFLAGE SIZE

How to look as you want to look even though you don’t really look that way, is what Miss Margaret Morehouse of the college of home economics told her audience on Friday May 8.

Jack Sprat and his wife would never have seemed so fat and so thin if they had worn clothes which just fitted their size. For the line, color, and texture of a garment can make an underestimate person apparently add flesh and an overweight person seemingly lose it. They can make a figure smaller, larger or smaller, taller or shorter; and hats and necklines can make the size and shape of a face appear different from what it is.

Miss Morehouse does not make a figure ideal. Miss Morehouse suggests using clothes to create an optical illusion of beauty.

and shelter the exposed ear when the winter’s wind and snow rush upon us.

The dresses, too have learned to adopt these sleeves and furbelows of by-gone days. They are not nearly as changed as the styles in hats, but they have come in many models. When we are reminded of a dress seen in a shop recently, a dress which was a perfect replica of a true Empress Eugenie, modeled in velvet and lace, we again wonder. How long will it be before ladies don the riding habit and adopt the side-saddle of former days.

The more we think about it the more we may like or dislike our fall fashions we cannot but admit that they are gradually adding that feminine touch, and bringing back the charm which was destroyed by the mannish styles introduced in the World War and reigning for several years thereafter.

That fashions are influencing other styles may easily be observed by noting a recent new to the which is noted that the slow, rhythmic strains of waltz tunes will replace the fast and peppy melodies to which we have been tuned. The long, graceful gowns and seem to call for delicate music and dances. Does this mean we will soon be taking lessons from mother and learning the techniques of the “Virginia Reel,” the “French” or the “Mazurka”, and the “Polka” of grandmother’s day? We wonder.

A long-handled dust-pan works as well as a short-handled one and saves many backaches.

—

Sponging rubbers off each night after removing them keeps them looking new.

—

Woolen or worsted garments are less likely to shrink if they are not washed.
GLOVES GO INTO MOVIES

On Tuesday, April 28, a movie on the manufacture of gloves was shown at Rothwell's Department Store for the benefit of Home Economic students. It was sponsored by manufacturers in Gloversville and Johnstown and showed the manufacturing of gloves from beginning to end. Different skins usually come from different countries as cape, mocha, calf, and pigskin. The movie showed how the leathers are tanned and made ready for cutting, after the flesh is worked off. Some are handled as many as 150 times. Different kinds of tanning such as chrome tanning and alum tanning were shown, as well as the methods of cutting and sewing gloves, as full pique and outseamed. Depending on what they were cut, cut on, and the different styles made. Inspection and packing was the last of the picture. The purpose of the pictures was to show the work that is necessary to make gloves and to show how the work has been handed down for generations.

The Growing Importance of Gloves

Gloves are one of the most important accessories this year. The question as to whether or not a kind of gloves to wear is always before the woman who wants to be smartly dressed. Her choice may complete a perfect costume or destroy it. Gloves are made in so many sizes it makes it possible for everyone to have correctly fitted gloves. Tight fitting gloves are passed out of fashion while those fitting gloves are styled correctly. They must fit correctly to look well on the hand as well as being immaculate. There are a great many lengths this season and the correct length and style is necessary to make them chic. The color is also very important, they range from pure white to jet black with a wide assortment of intermediate colors. The dress and gloves are better in contrasting colors as they emphasize the dress, glove, and purse. The sixteen, eighteen, and twenty button glove is used for formal evening wear. The twelve button glove is used for afternoon events with short sleeves while the eight button glove is appropriate for the longer, short-sleeve afternoon dress. The shorter the sleeve the longer the glove should be the rule for selecting gloves. Gloves are made from various skins. Some are washable, including the capeskins, suedes, and chamoisettes. The washable gloves are more practical and less expensive. Sport gloves are heavier and may be in colors, plain or with designs. In these are included the golf or driving gloves with perforations on the top and are fingerless. Very fine kid of different textures is used for dress wear.

Since gloves have become such an important item in feminine attire just as much attention should be given them as is given to one's shoes and dress.

With such a good crop this year we ought to be able to feel our oats.

"Health is wealth," says an old adage. Try a pair of Rolls Royce with your pink of condition.

Books

Reading maketh a full man—Francis Bacon

THE CREATION OF A HOME. By Emily Newell Blair. Farrar and Rinehart, New York. $2.50.

A popular contributor to Good Housekeeping, has presented in this volume a wealth of good inspiring advice that has been gathered from practical experience and observation. Herself a modern housewife and active in the field of politics, Mrs. Blair has applied present-day standards to the ever-day job of housekeeping. Rather than subdividing a home into its parts the author treats each as important in the make-up of the entire character. The choice of furniture, economy, and organization are all treated, for each is considered equally important as its neighbor and the absence of one may easily cripple others.

To quote Mrs. Blair, "Every home must yield three things: Comfort, Peace, and Beauty." In its creation all three must be considered. In all phases of present-day life particularly business, we hear that much used phrase that "this is a new world." However, it can be applied in no better way than in the home. With the change in times has come a similar change in the attitude of housewives and families. No longer is the efficient housewife who cares meticulously for the physical wants of her family thought of as being the "good wife." We may thank our stars that that time has passed. The Creation of a Home has been written with the hope that those interested in our modern standards of living, in amateur psychology and economics will find therein something of true worth and value.

QUANTITY COOKERY. By Lenore Richards and Nola Treat. Little Brown and Company, Boston. $2.00.

Any class in quantity cookery will find that a text of some sort is a necessity, not only for the recipes included but for the suggestions for menu planning and food selection that are included in a book such as Quantity Cookery. For several years classes in institution management at Cornell have used this book with a good deal of satisfaction. They cook for a cafeteria which serves a goodly number of persons who by their continued patronage prove the popularity of its food.

Tastes differ with localities and as yet our food products are not as thoroughly standardized as we would like them to be. However, on the general run the receipts in Quantity Cookery are most useable and sensibly chosen and arranged. There are many but few. A good variety is presented and those receipts which are the most popular in commercial fields have been included. Such is a important point than one might think for in the case of cafeterias, they seldom succeed if they persist in selling the unusual rather than the popular.

Teachers in institution management will find this book especially helpful because of such detailed lists as lists of foods and season charts, suggested menus for tea rooms and cafeterias, and last but not least some suggestions for the use of left-over foods. Practical knowledge and common sense are stressed rather than theory. Serving a two-fold purpose as it does of being an aid and guide to managers and a very useful text for teachers in that subject, one cannot help but be enthusiastic about Quantity Cookery.


To those interested in psychology the field of child psychology offers interesting and absorbing study. Because it is often so different from adult psychology, and because children's actions and thoughts so vary from those in adult life, one can find much in The Inner World of Childhood that will be helpful and enlightening. A better conception of child psychology will surely result after reading this thoughtfully conducted study.

The author has had first hand experiences in dealing with the problems of childhood. She not only quotes numerous examples of child behavior but analyzes them and goes into the true meaning and cause of such behavior. Furthermore, she suggests workable remedies which is perhaps one of the strongest points in favor of this book. After all, what good does extensive detailed study do if it is not used in the accomplishment of some worthy end?

Early normal mental development demands to be given great weight on the child's security and trust in the parent. This, therefore, automatically leads to a study of adult psychology for those most intimate with the child's emotional life. The early relationships between parent and child are often the making or breaking of the younger individual's character. The over-zealous parent can be too great concern over the child's development create as much if not more harm than the careless or disinterested one.
The first meeting of the club will be held at an early date in the club room in Fornow Hall. It is up to every old-timer to show up. The frosh are expected to come; it will give them a chance to become acquainted with staff and the other classes.

The Cornell Foresters have been organized into a club including the entire department for many years. We meet once a month at odd times in the club room. There is plenty of good fellowship, and usually an excellent speaker is on hand. So come around early.

And we always have eats! ! ! ! !

After Governor Roosevelt's speech on Wednesday evening, August 18, during the American Country Life Conference, a few Foresters gathered in Willard Straight for an informal "bull session." Raphael Zon, R. C. Hall, L. G. Romell, R. S. Horsley, S. N. Spring, M. J. Plice, L. C. Misesn, and the editor were present. Everything from the presidential election to the price of lignum vitae toothpicks was readily discussed.

COME ON FORESTERS

The Cornell Countryman is opening a competition in the near future for positions on both the editorial and business boards. Foresters are eligible for either position, and the Cornell Foresters Editorship is only for a forester. To date there is only one man out for the competition, so there is plenty of room for more. All you need is a little ambition and a nodding acquaintance with the English language. Keep your eyes open for the notices, and when they are put up come around to the little house by the green across the road from Roberts Hall.

ROBIN HOOD

Some of the men decided that the club was too casual and organized Robin Hood. This is a regular professional fraternity strictly for foresters. The fraternity is in no way conflicts with the forestry club, but if anything supplements it. More than two years old, it boasts of five alumni, 10 active members, and several others who have temporarily left for various reasons. If nothing unexpected arises the fraternity hopes to become the Cornell chapter of Tau Phi Delta, a national professional fraternity, before the end of the year.

Hello, Frosh!

Cornell is a great place. At first you may decide to stay, but you will soon change your opinion. There are many traditions here and the standards are the highest. You are entering the oldest forestry school in the country, so naturally you would expect this. You won't find any book on the subject, or is there any course that covers these ideals and traditions, but as you mingle with the upperclassmen and your professors you will gradually learn them. We have been here for a while and have striven to keep up the enviable record established by those who have gone before. We pass them on to you with the hope that you will take it upon yourselves to keep these ideals to the best of your ability.

Some of you perhaps have had experience in the field of forestry, others of you know very little about it. Those who come in the first group know the scope of the profession to some extent. The rest of you will find that the work is extremely interesting. There is a niche somewhere for every type of fellow. You have the job to find this niche, and we wish you luck. You will find that any upperclassman or professor will gladly help all he can, but of necessity you yourself must do most of the searching and selecting.

In Fornow Hall you will find a picture of Fornow, the father of forestry in this country. Underneath he gives the motto corpe diem as a good one for a student to follow. You will do well to adopt this and live up to it. In all your work, remember that a Forester is a gentleman and a man of honor, two things which are inseparable.

We welcome you to Cornell and wish you all the success in the world!

Forest Sports

Every year the foresters put out teams in the inter-college athletics and these teams are good. The usual line-up is soccer, basketball, track, cross-country, swimming, baseball, tennis, and crew races on Spring Day. The foresters are after the inter-college championship again this year and every man is expected to do his share. So come out and tell S. H. "Nic" Palmer '32, who is athletic director, what you can do and then do it.

Professor J. A. Cope is on sabbatical leave for this year. He is travelling abroad.

Class of '32 Arrives at "Cornell Forestry Camp"

The department truck pulled out from behind Fornow Hall Wednesday 7:01 A. M., D. S. T., and arrived at camp 3:16 P. M., D. S. T. C. P. "Chuck" Mead '32 drove the truck under Professor S. N. Springer's able guidance. The following day supplies piled in the truck around Professor A. B. Recknagel, were brought in, and the faculty and guest tents were erected, among other things. Al Jahn and Ken Spiegel dropped into camp for a good talk around the open fire that evening. Friday the camp opened officially and 13 of the undergraduates drifted in. C. R. "Fire alarm!" Orsi arrived by taxi. In the evening elections were held for camp officers. E. F. "Ed" Martin '32 was elected president; W. L. "Bill" Chapin '32, camp historian; and T. W. "Tom" McConkey '32 and D. D. "Dean" Butler '32 were elected to complete the executive committee.

Field Work Begins

Saturday morning the camp was roused by the melodious carolling of the professors. After breakfast the "army" journeyed forth to visit the fire tower on Goodenough Mountain. Unfortunately the weather was rather hazy so the view was restricted. On the return trip crews were organized and a short cruise on the lake was run out. Sunday was a day off and the which no one seriously objected. In the evening L. E. "Larry" Stotz '32 and George P. "Tom" Palmer '32 arrived from their job with Finch Pruyne & Company.

Monday the men took a trip to a stand of virgin spruce which was also cruised. Tuesday work in mensuration was begun under the capable direction of Professor John Bentley Jr.

Plot Given to Cornell

Finch Pruyne & Company recently presented the area on which the camp is located to Cornell for silvicultural experiments. It is approximately one square mile in area, with several types common in the Adirondacks well represented.

Professor R. S. Horsley arrived in camp Tuesday afternoon but he left the following morning Prof essor Springer with him, to attend the meeting of the New York Section of the Society of American Foresters at Poughkeepsie. Professor Recknagel also left for a short trip to Ithaca.
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The Cornell Countryman

Volume XXIX  November  Number 2

1931
International Harvester begins its Second Century • • in High!
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International Speed Truck owned by Friday Brothers (Coloma Orchard Co.), Coloma, Michigan. They have about 1,000 acres in peaches, apples, grapes, and cherries. This truck travels about 100 miles a day during the fruit hauling season. They also own an old International Six-Speed Special which has traveled 65,000 miles.

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INTERNATIONAL TRUCKS
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As to electrically controlled and operated water systems — here is what one farmer says about them: “For a time through some necessary alterations, we were unable to use the drinking cups in the dairy barn. The usual rations were given the cows and they drank from the stock tank. However, the yield of milk at once dropped 20%.”

Some of the other important farm jobs that can be done by fractional horsepower motors are washing clothes, refrigeration, cleaning, ventilation, shelling corn, cleaning grain, grooming and clipping animals, washing, and grading fruits and vegetables, grinding tools, drill and lathe work, churning, washing bottles, spraying, etc.


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Charles J. Pratt '32 gives a student's view in
the matter.

Live Dolls

Even grown-ups play mother. Sally Mende '31
had lots of fun doing it and in this article tells
just why.

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Our Subscribers represent the highest type of farm circulation
in America
Modern Farm Building Construction

Charles J. Pratt '32

Ten thousand years ago agriculture was the only industry with which man was concerned and for hundreds of years it has been the occupation of every able-bodied man. Today it has lapsed to a position far behind many of the other great world industries, but it is still the most vitalized concern with human existence. Agriculture has also made great strides in advancement. Man has harnessed the forces of nature to do his bidding. Six thousand years ago, according to archaeological evidence recently uncovered, man milked cows from behind, with the cow's tail over his head. Modern science has moved the man to a more strategic point of attack in many other ways than in milking, but the relative advancement of agriculture and the related sciences has fallen from its pinnacle of eminence in comparison to the other great scientific fields of industry. The reason for this decline can be summarized under three general heads, lack of organization, standardization and research.

One of the greatest needs of the farmer today is the application of these fundamental principles to farm structures. W. O. Kaiser, agricultural engineer for the Portland Cement Association, says, "In the era which we are entering, guess work will be largely replaced with facts, and out of this development will come changes in building construction which may be even more revolutionary than the change from hand to machine methods of milking."

The United States today has more than twelve billion dollars invested in farm buildings. This significant fact in itself suggests the importance of the task allotted to the agricultural engineer. In any kind of building farmers are first struck with the large initial outlay. They do not realize that any farm structure scientifically and sensibly built is a practical and permanent asset. Well designed farm buildings add to the beauty of the location. They increase the potential worth and the selling value of the property. Modern buildings add to the efficiency of the farmer and are worthwhile labor-saving devices. They add to the sheer pleasure of operation and, most important of all, they increase his money-making capacity through economy of space, labor-saving appliances, cleanliness and health of man and animal, and economy of valuable time.

Dr. Eckles of Minnesota says, "Better barns mean cheaper production." This statement, however, could well be applied to all farm construction. Poorly built barns are a poor investment. In America over a half million dollars is lost annually due to the ravages of fire and rats, both of which are generally the result of faulty construction or poor judgment on the farmer's part.

Because of the fact that farmers can not be made to see the desirability and the necessity of the large initial expenditure in building construction, many farm buildings are poorly planned makeshifts which soon become liabilities and never fill the function of a well and properly designed structure. Good building, regardless of the initial cost, is a sound, long time investment.

At Missouri recent studies determined that only 5.79 percent of the cost of milk production is in the buildings, the rest is divided between pasture, roughage, concentrates and veterinarian services.

The greatest problem today lies in convincing the farmer of the need for modern farm structures and their value as an investment not for the exception but for the average farmer. Later on in this article I will attempt to compare costs with values in agricultural building construction. It is particularly necessary, in the building of farm structures, to give much attention to design. They should be planned according to the locality, the climate, their ultimate utility to the farmer, and most of all, for the comfort of the animals. Warmth and shelter in a poultry house must not be sacrificed in order that the attendant may enter the house without bending his head. All farm structures should be placed in relation to each other in such a way as to make for convenience, cheapness of construction, and beauty.

The farm house usually represents the largest single investment for the average farmer. It covers the greatest range of utility, and has the most room for personal tastes in design and construction. One of the most important facts to consider in farm house design is convenience, next utility, and last, but not least in any sense of the word, beauty. The farmer's problem is to find a good architect who is not too over-bearing to take his suggestions, nor too expensive to meet his needs. This difficulty is made greater by the lack of fundamental data, standardization, and research in the field of agricultural engineering.

The cost of farm buildings is variable and changes with the different localities and conditions, but the amount which a farmer can afford to spend on his buildings has become fairly well fixed. The American Society of Agricultural Engineers believes that any farmer can afford to build barns up to the individual value of the animal it is to shelter. That is a man whose herd of cows averages $400 apiece can afford to spend up to $16,000 on his barn and equipment and still consider it a careful, sound investment. In this way a farmer can estimate the potential worth of his herd and his investment. To get down to more specific estimates of construction costs for any farm structure the farmer may consider that his barns will cost him 6.5 cents a cubic foot. The dairy barns, modern in every respect, cost ap
approximately $1.69 to $2.07 a square foot. Thus a generous estimate for a modern dairy barn 36 ft. by 130 ft. would be about $9,000. Frame barns run from $1.17 to $1.40 a square foot. From this it may be seen that the cost decreases in proportion to the volume. Additional height has less effect on the cost than either length or width. However, high barns are not considered good construction principles for obvious reasons. Poultry houses of the shed roof, open front type run about 67 cents a square foot, or about $2.68 a bird. Concrete walls cost about 35 cents a cubic foot; frame about 30 cents; hollow tile about 60 cents. The best wall for the dairy barn is hollow tile plastered on the inside, but it is also the most expensive. A wood frame, wall properly insulated makes the best utility wall for the average farmer. Barn equipment can be figured on the same basis at about $25 a cow, that is, from $800 to $2400 for the average dairy farm.

Ventilation is an important factor in all barn construction. It would be impossible to incorporate a discussion of the various systems in this article as the space is too limited and the field is too wide. The latest ventilation experiments have been with electric systems which proves their value and practicability rather conclusively. These systems are thermostatically controlled and so designed that they keep the barns cool in summer and still allow complete turnover of air in the winter without the loss of heat resulting.

Professor Fairbanks of the Cornell State Agricultural College has designed a ventilation unit for poultry houses which is novel and practical. By means of a hand wheel, he simultaneously opens all the windows in his poultry units to various degrees, thus assuring constant temperature at all times. This device also folds the windows up on the ceiling out of the way when fully open.

Another novel idea in the field of dairy farming is the milk unit system, by which four cows at a time are washed, cleaned, dried and milked in separate "milk houses" rather than in the barns. The cows are fed in the main building, and soon become accustomed to being milked in a separate unit. This system cuts the bacteria count of the milk enormously and is an excellent system for certified milk makers.

The Rural Engineering Department of Cornell, under the direction of Professor Reyna is working on a new hay chute idea in which the chutes are built on the outside of the building. This does not materially increase construction costs, and it not only eliminates the floating dust and hay seed in the air, but the waste space in the hay lofts and on the floors below as well.

It is obvious that great strides have been made in agricultural engineering, but it is not to praise these achievements that this article is written, but to point out their desirability and practicability to the average farmer in the field, and to help him in the great problem of farm building construction.

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**Live Dolls**

Sally Mende '31

*This is David at the age of seven months. He is now one year old.*

The end of the school year. Last year both babies happened to be boys, although there is no discrimination in sex, when choosing them. Both babies were ten days old when they were brought to the college. When we were there they were both perfect babies, physically and mentally. David, of course, was a much nicer baby than Freddie. The girls at the other practice house insisted that Freddie was the better baby but that was because they took care of him. David was prettier, happier and even had a tooth first, which shows his superiority.

The day before I was to be a mother was my last day as housekeeper and I gave the house a spring cleaning, washing woodwork, polishing furniture, n'everything. In the afternoon we all went on a steak roast and then danced until two o'clock in the morning.

When the alarm clock rang at five-thirty that morning, the spirit was willing but the flesh was weak. I knew that I had to get up, I wanted to get up but my legs would not get out from under the covers.

David decided the matter for me by demanding food. When he demanded food, he was not a bit polite about it. He used all his considerable lung power. I arose. Fortunately, the baby's six o'clock feeding does not have to be prepared in the morning. One bottle is left from the formula prepared the day before. The bottle is warmed until the milk cannot be felt when it is split on your wrist, then David did the rest. He surely was enthusiastic about taking his food. No jaded appetite to be pampered there.
A fter David was fed, changed and put back in his crib, the real work of the morning began. First, I had to prepare his formula. A bottle-fed baby gets an ounce and one-half of cow’s milk for each pound of baby, one-tenth of an ounce of sugar for each pound of baby, and approximately one ounce of water for a pound of baby. David weighed 16 pounds so I made up his formula with twenty-four ounces of milk, sixteen ounces of water, three tablespoonsful of lactose (milk sugar), one egg yolk and three tablespoonsful of prune juice. The empty bottles are put in a large enameled can to boil for twenty minutes, in order to sterilize them. Then the nipples and bottle covers are sterilized. Meanwhile I measured out the milk, water, sugar, prune juice, dumped them together and brought them to a quick boil three times, stirring the milk all the while. The milk is stirred to prevent the calcium in it from depositing on the pan. All the calcium is needed to deposit on the baby’s bones. When the milk has cooled, the egg yolk is added. If it is added while the milk is hot, it coagulates and a good deal is lost when the milk is strained. When the formula was poured into the sterilized bottles, covered with rubber caps and put into the icebox, I always heaved a sigh of relief. That was over with for another day. One morning I had to prepare two formulas because the milk boiled over; and milk spilled on the stove would hardly make our baby gain weight. After I had cleaned up the mess I had made, I would squeeze an orange for the baby’s orange juice. He gets the juice of half an orange, strained, which is about one-fourth of a cup.

David was always glad to get out of his crib in the morning. He would crow cheerfully when you took his nightdress, shirt and diaper off. But when it came to taking his codliver oil, he was a confirmed skeptic. No matter how cheerfully I would smile and say “good!”, he did not believe me. I had to give him a teaspoonful in order to get a quarter of a teaspoon down him and even then he got most of it by absorption. He needed his bath by the time he was through with the vile-smelling stuff. I would soap him all over on a stand, then dump him into his little rubber bathtub, to rinse him off. After his bath I tried to get him to use his nursery chair. Sometimes he did and sometimes he did not. He understood what it was meant for, though, and was shaping into his training, beautifully.

After David was dressed, he was put out on the porch, in his carriage. He did not like his baby hunting and when it was put on, he would give you the Bronx cheer, otherwise known as the “raspberry” or the “birdie.” Heaven only knows where he picked it up. I know that I cannot do it.

David was put on the porch about seven o’clock. Breakfast was not until seven-thirty so I would fix his prune pulp, vegetable, and cereal for the day. He had the strained pulp of four medium-sized prunes, one and one-half tablespoonsful of strained cream of wheat, with his bottle at his ten o’clock feeding. He had his vegetable with his two o’clock bottle, about a tablespoonful. The vegetable was either carrots, peas, spinach, string beans or asparagus, strained of course. We did not give him any of the strong flavored vegetables, such as cabbage or cauliflower.

David had every one of his feedings on time, even if it meant that I had to cut a class. I walked into a few ten o’clock classes at twenty after the hour in order that his ten o’clock feeding might not be hurried. But the last time I fed him, I fell from grace. Saturday, the last day of my being mother, I was dreadfully tired. A week of going to bed late and getting up at any time from three to five-thirty had rather knocked me out.

Everyone in the house went to the movies but me. I had to stay home with the baby. I had a friend there to keep me company, so I did not mind. When the others came back at eleven, I was sleeping peacefully. They woke me up to ask me if the baby had been fed. He had not and here it was an hour after his feeding time. Miss P., the house director told me that the baby would live through it, but I felt badly.

Speaking of getting up at unearthly hours, there is no more helpless feeling than having a baby awaken you in the middle of the night by crying and keeping right on crying. There is nothing you can do for him except change him and see that he is warm. It is almost agony not to pick him up and comfort him but you are not supposed to; so I did not. If David kept on crying for an extreme length of time, I was told to warm some boiled water and give it to him. Usually it is better to do nothing though. He does not sleep and you cannot. At the best of times, a baby makes enough noise in his sleep. Sleeping in the same room with a baby is like sleeping in the same room with an elephant. But when he is whimpering, or crying, you would have to be deaf or heartless to sleep through it.

After having been a mother for a week, I have decided that the warm cuddly feeling of a baby in your arms is worth all the fuss and bother of taking care of him. They are such soft helpless things you cannot help loving them. I am going to have three.
Through Our Wide Windows

Objections

Graduates of colleges farther down the hill have objected at times that Cornell is being identified too strongly in the public mind with the College of Agriculture. Really ignorant persons have even been known to believe that Cornell is an agricultural college, and that is all there was to it. These objections are well founded and serious and by the very nature of the work of the Ag College, difficult to correct. The solution immediately presents itself that the other colleges should step up their publicity departments so that the balance will be maintained. But the arts college rather objects to the public as such, the engineers are content to rest on an already firm foundation, and the rest don't really care. In the abstract, the findings of this college are, or ought to be sufficient reason for their own existence and would carry as much weight with intelligent persons if Cornell was left quite out of the story. It might be more difficult to get appropriations from the state if that policy were followed but wouldn't it be more consistent with the ultimate purpose of this institution, to put more emphasis on what is done rather than upon who did it?

Planning Ahead

One's opinion of college folk diminishes somewhat when one sees an undergraduate perusing a catalogue on registration day obviously and quite shamelessly giving his first thoughts to a schedule for the succeeding semester. One wonders how anyone could be so little impressed with the seriousness of this business of attending college that he would not give the greatest consideration to the selection of courses long in advance of the time of taking them. One wonders if the professors have not failed to inspire their students with a proper respect for education and learning, and experience has shown that to be quite possible. Fortunately the students who are not pursuing a definite path are relatively few, in the Ag College at least, and so the condition of which we complain is not prevalent. And yet one suspects that a college graduate would be more highly respected if there were not every year a certain number going forth who had lived all through college hand to mouth as it were with no definite goal to attain and without seriousness of purpose great enough to make his studies a matter of vital importance.

The more we know of fact the less we care for myth; and to lose religious myths ought to be a gain for religion.

Lost Opportunity

Not very many years ago a rather sallow looking Russian fellow applied for entrance in this college of colleges and was refused. Disappointed he bestowed himself to one of our more hospitable northern neighbors, and in the course of four years made himself a thoroughly American. Today his alma mater looks to him proudly as one of the most successful modern writers, and Cornell mourns a lost opportunity. The fellow was Maurice Hindus publicized rather widely last winter as the author of Humanity Uprooted, and at present in the public eye as an authority on the Russian situation. But this is not the place for narrative so we hasten to get the kernel from the nut. Cornell cannot claim him because there is in its plan of organization a very rigid recipe, which describes the sort of person that will fit into the university pattern. And there is apparently no man at the gate who can say that this recipe may in some cases be flexed, so that a poor foreign fellow, obviously ambitious to want to study under difficulties of language and strange environment, can be admitted. The trouble is not with the recipe so much as with its administration. It is admittedly a hard task and one requiring a keen estimation of men under rather unfavorable circumstances. But with so many yokels leaving each year with a Cornell banner in their traveling bags and a very thin, very palpitating veneer covering tenacious hayseed, it would be fine to say more often that Cornell was gracious to this or that famous man during his difficult years. But the world is made of lost opportunities. Witness that Mahatma Gandhi's three-cornered underwear was not advertised as such, and that no band welcomed New York's mayor home, last month, with Just a Giggle.

If you have sense enough to be happy you have sense enough.

The one sort of expansion we all grieve to see is in the waistline.

Conversation is something like glue in the fact that if one applies it too thickly it is not so likely to stick.

Sometimes a little advice will help,—providing it is little enough.

The time when most of us would like to quit a venture is when it needs us most.
A Reunion in Western New York

The following article was written by S. F. "Sam" Willard '09, business manager of the COUNTRYMAN 1908-09. He has been a subscriber for twenty-six years, and says that recently he has found the Alumni notes the most interesting section. We are extremely grateful to him for his contribution. His address is 17 Chelton Road, Wollaston, Massachusetts.

"It's always fair weather when good fellows get together" may be all right in a song, but it was disproved last August 9th at Honeoye Falls as several can testify, for it poured most of the day. Dame Fortune smiled upon me as I took the opportunity to spend part of my vacation on a trip to Niagara from my home in Wollaston, Massachusetts, a suburb of Boston, where I have worked for the last fourteen years in a seed store.

I had sort of a "hankerin" to see some of the old boys of college days, so I meandered from the broad highway direct to the Falls long enough to let several of them see my wife, two fine children, and the old bus. Yes, on the way I hunted up "Ag" Deuel '10 unloading hay in a barn in Fayetteville, and later took C. A. Spencer '07 by complete surprise by walking into his tailor shop in Syracuse. "Prex" Rogers '05 and his good wife, Christine Avery '09, in Borgen were kept pretty busy that red-hot day serving drinks as we called the Ancient History class on his veranda. When folks haven't seen each other for about a quarter-century either they have a lot to talk about or else they are dumb, and I can assure you that we were far from being tongue-tied.

At Quaker Hill Farm, Honeoye Falls, the handshakes and greetings of Ken Livermore '09 and his wife, Madeline Avery '13, were so genuine that it didn't take much urging on their part to induce us to spend an extra night with them, especially when Ken promised to stage a round-up next day. Good as his word he phoned Tommy Scoon '09 in Geneva, Roy Shepard '10 (business manager of the COUNTRYMAN 1909-10) in Batavia, and "Nellie" Peet '10 (editor of the COUNTRYMAN 1909-10) in Rochester. Real sports they were, I'd say, to pack a lunch and join us.

S. F. Willard '09, T. M. Coon '09, and N. R. Peet '10

It rained or no rain! Of course, the picnic tables at Mendon Lake still bear our reservation card for use when next we meet.

As it was Ken furnished his spacious veranda and the chairs, leaving us to furnish the scenery. "It is too bad that Ken and Roy were light struck and had to be cut out of the picture." Now when I tell you we had a real picnic, I don't mean maybe! It did us all a lot of good, I'm sure, to swap experiences during those three hours we were together. Hi, Manger! '11 brought his family late, that's why he isn't in the picture, but he was very much in evidence when it came to singing Cornell songs in the evening.

Well folks, all I have to say in closing is that these reunions don't come often enough. Some day I'm hoping we can get Art Gilbert '05 out of his swivel chair at the State House in Boston, induce Gordon Hutchins '07 of Concord to join us, also Wes Bronson '13 from Belmont, as well as F. C. Shaw '13 from Langwater Farm, North Easton and have another Cornell picnic out here in New England. Why do you know, Ken Livermore threatened to come on if we could get such an affair started. No one knows who else we might induce to come—maybe Ed Seymour '09 from New York City, who comes up once in a while to visit his father in Duxbury.

Oh yes, I forgot to say that on the following days, the 10th and 11th, we four Willards had a grand time about Ithaca, Taughannock, and Watkins. Over in Ovid I chased George Myer '09 about his farms, finally finding him bright and smiling as ever. What a time we had in Ithaca's glens, and roaming about "those halls of learning" as proof to my doubting family that Cornell is a fact, and leaving an indelible memory of a splendid vacation!

'88

Gerow Dodge Brill died at his home, 921 East State Street, Ithaca, September 10. He was buried at Poughquag, New York, where he had formerly lived.

'91

Horace Atwood has retired from active duty as poultry husbandman on the staff of the Agricultural Experiment Station at West Virginia University. He has been at the Station since 1898. He is a past president of the American Association of Instructors and Investigators in Poultry Husbandry.

'11

Ira S. Brown of Mannsville, New York, is a general agent for the Farmers' and Traders' Life Insurance Co. He has four children, Harold, Ellen, and Mildred and Melba, twins. Since leaving college Mr. Brown has been managing editor of the Western Edition of the Holstein-Friesian World published at Madison, Wisconsin from 1912-1918. He operated Pleasant Valley Stock...
Ray Bender is assistant county agent of Orange County, New York. His address is 77 Academy Avenue, Middletown. He was married April 16 to Evelyn M. Worrall of Newark, Delaware.

Lucene Jane Burnett is in the patent department of the research laboratories of the Carborundum Company in Niagara Falls, New York. She lives at 45 Richmond Avenue, Buffalo.

Lester B. Foreman has been teaching vocational agriculture and industrial arts in Hammondsport, New York. Next year he expects to teach in the Williamson Central School.

A son, G. Lamont, was born on May 4 to G. Lamont Bidwell '29 and Mrs. Bidwell (Marion Pino '28). They live in Riegelsville, Pennsylvania.

John H. Caldwell is park forester of Letchworth Park, New York. He is in charge of reforestation and landscape work, trail construction and maintenance.

Ella M. Cushman is an extension specialist with the College of Home Economics. She lives at 101 Eddy Street.

"A1" Hosteck, Campus Countryman editor '29, is now at Saint Mary's-on-the-Hudson, New York.

Doris L. Illston and Emil W. Joeb- chen were married on September 20 in Jamestown, New York.

Merle J. Kelly is back this fall studying for a doctor's degree in physics and instructing in meteorology. Merle was circulation manager of the Countryman 1928-29. His address is 214 Thurston Avenue.

Edith Marie Macon of Brooklyn and Blinn Sill Cushman, Jr., '30, were married June 6 in Sage Chapel.

Terrace D. Morgan and Arthur John Pratt '26 were married at Sage Chapel on September 7. They will reside at 204 Delaware Avenue, Ithaca.

Beatrice E. Billings is director of home economics with the National College of Education in Evanston, Illinois.

Harold Gulwin was married Wednesday, August 12, to Miss Eleanor Horner.

Ralph L. Higley is now assistant 4-H Club agent in Tompkins County. Agnes Talbot is home demonstration agent of Tioga County, New York.

Al Van Wagenen is instructor in poultry marketing and is studying for a doctor's degree. He is living at 214 Thurston. Al was editor of the Countryman in '20, then Secretary-treasurer of the New York State Cooperative Official Poultry Breeders Association, Inc. Monroe Babcock '31 has succeeded Al in his old job, and Walt Schacht '30 assumes Babcock's duties as R. O. P. (record of performance) inspector.

William Clarke Ritter married Allie Sylvia Trakie on September 22. They are living at 223 North Aurora Street, Ithaca.

Fred Allyn is farming with his father at Mystic, Connecticut.

Mary Miller Arnold married George Jefferie Mueller. They are residing at 809 East State Street, Ithaca.

Richard C. "Dick" Crosby drove out to California with his brother Alan W. "Al" Crosby '27 and Bernard "Harky" Harkness '29. Dick is studying landscape architecture at the University of Illinois this fall. His address is 801 West Green Street, Urbana, Illinois. Al and Harky are continuing their studies in landscape architecture at Harvard this fall.

"Bob" Darrow, "Ed" Palquist, and "Bill" Ritter '30 were all married this summer. "Ed" married Virginia "Jimmy" Ryan '31 Arts. He is assistant in botany; she is working in the farm management department.

"Jack" Fordan is farming with his father at Geneva.

George S. Gifford is teaching agriculture at Forestville, New York.

"Gift" Hoag is still here, doing graduate work in farm management.

Chris F. "Chris" Katsampes is studying for his doctor's degree in bacteriology at the University of Illinois. His address is 901 West Green Street, Urbana, Illinois.

Leon Lasher is with the inspection service of the state department of agriculture and markets.

Orlo H. Maughan is back doing grad work in farm management.

"Bill" Mills is doing grad work in plant pathology. His address is 214 Thurston Avenue.

"Art" Nichols is working on his father's farm in Niagara Falls, New York.

Fred Norton visited Cornell the other day. He is with the Dairymen's League in Syracuse.

"Bill" Pease is out at Castile, New York, teaching agriculture and making dates with the women.

Harold Sawyer dropped in recently. He expects to start farming on his own hook the first of November.

Elton M. "Smitty" Smith is working for the farm bureau. He may be reached at Columbia County Farm Bureau, Court House, Hudson, New York.

"Fran" Sears is 4-H Club agent in Cayuga County.

Ruth C. Tompkins was married on June 30 to Dr. William C. Lott of Asheville, North Carolina.
The Campus Countryman

Volume XIII
Ithaca, New York, November, 1931

Number 2

Devoted to Local Events

The AG-DOMECON Association met for the first time this year on Tuesday, October 13 in Roberts Assembly. The occasion was the annual fall get together and welcome to the freshman classes in agriculture and home economics. An address by Acting Dean Betten and entertainment features by Professors Everett, MacDaniels, and Curtis were the highlights of the program.

Benton Speaks

The meeting was called to order by the president P. J. "Pete" McManus who welcomed the new class and gave an outline of the structure and purpose of the AG-Domecon Association. Then called on Acting Dean Betten who gave an interesting outline of the present and proposed campus construction projects. He stated that state appropriations had been made to complete the two buildings which are under construction, Home Economics and Farm Management. But appropriations had still to be asked for ending these buildings. Grants of $600,000 for Farm Management and a little under $300,000 for Home Economies have made possible their construction as planned. Dr. Betten pointed out that the present depression and low prices had been a great help in getting these buildings as planned and that for the price Home Economies would be truly an immense building. He also drew attention to the extensive improvements in roads and sidewalks but stated the work could not be finished at present as planned because of lack of funds. Because of financial conditions it will be impossible to ask the legislature for funds to start the new library building at present. This proposed building is to stand at the south side of the quadrangle some where near the site of the present farm management building which will be razed.

Prof. Everett entertained with a reading of poetry in the FrenchCanadian dialect. His introductory remarks were extensive and humorous. Professors MacDaniels and Curtis next starred with several vocal duets with guitar accompaniment. Their first number was a lullaby "Kentucky Babe," followed by a humorous number "They Say That True Love's a Blessing." They generally responded to the H Campus's requests for "The Old Songs." The meeting then adjourned to the Old Armory where everyone danced to the strains of Wes Thomas. A committee took care of all the introductions so that everyone could feel at home. Refreshments were in the form of cider and wafers.

AG HOMEOWNERS' ASSOCIATION

Meet in Roberts Assembly and Old Armory

T he AG-Dom-Econ Association met with an initial victory on October 14, when the hotel managers failed to appear. The entire schedule for the team included games with returning teams from the colleges of mechanical engineering on October 19, and architecture on October 28. On October 22, the listeners were informed, but Dr. Betten said he was pushing the correspondence as rapidly as possible.

Dr. Bailey Lectures

Dr. L. H. Bailey delivered a lecture at the Floriculture Seminar on Tuesday, October 6, at 7:30, in Room 37 of the Plant Science Building, the main topic of which was the Rubus, or, in technical nomenclature, the Rubus. He spoke of his journeys through South America and the Southern States during which he collected material of that genus. The study of this group has been the personal hobby of the speaker.

Those in the audience were informed that he has thousands of herbaceous specimens of the Raspberry group. He stressed the importance of making care in the preservation of material by botanists who name new species. He also pointed out that plant breeders should check up on the current names of the plants with which they are now working, rather than rely on labels alone.

Many reasons for the mislabeling of plants and a number of instances in which incorrect names came to be used were portrayed by Dr. Bailey.

Something New in the Way of Scholarships

At the Ag-Dom-Econ get-together on Tuesday evening, October 12th. Acting Dean Betten informed the audience regarding the possibility of a new scholarship in Ag-Dom-Econ. He remarked that he has been carrying on some correspondence with an American lady who resides in Paris, France, and who is interested in giving a scholarship to the worthiest student in the Department of Floriculture. The recipient of the award will have the opportunity to investigate the methods of the old masters of the game of growing things. There is nothing certain about getting the scholarship as yet, but Dr. Betten said he was pushing the correspondence as rapidly as possible.
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Saturday, November 21, 1931

Ag-Domecon Association

Old Armory 9 - 12
November, 1931

AG-DOMECON COUNCIL ACTIVE

The Ag-Dom-econ Council, consisting of twelve members and headed by Pete McManus, held its first meeting of the Fall term in Roberts Assembly on Sunday evening, September 27, at 7:00 o'clock. At that time plans were formulated for the reception of the new members of the Ag-Dom-econ Club, to be held on Tuesday, October 13, followed by a dance in the Old Armory. The remainder of the meeting was consumed by a discussion of the honor system, and was adjourned on the condition that a subsequent meeting would be held, at which some members of the faculty should be present so that their point-of-view could be realized and considered.

PROFESSORS WRITE BOOKS

John Wiley and Sons have recently issued the following list of books by members of the ag college faculty and published by the Wiley Company.

Farm Mechanics and Knots, Hitches and Splices written by B. B. Robb, Professor of agricultural education, and F. G. Behrends, formerly of the department of agricultural education.

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Teaching Agricultural Vocations by R. M. Stewart, professor of rural education, and A. R. Getman, specialist in agricultural education, New York State Department of Education.

The Agricultural Situation by G. F. Warren, professor of agricultural economics and farm management, and F. A. Pearson, professor of agricultural economics.

Farm Soils by E. L. Worthen, extension professor of soil technology.

Judging Poultry for Production by J. E. Rice, professor of poultry husbandry, G. O. Hall, assistant professor of poultry husbandry, and Dean R. Marble, formerly of poultry husbandry department.

Practical Poultry Management by J. E. Rice, professor of poultry husbandry and H. E. Botsford, Extension Professor of Poultry.

Marketing Poultry Products by E. W. Benjamin, formerly of poultry husbandry department.

Education and Vocations by T. H. Eaton, professor of rural education.

FLOURCULTURE CLUB HOLDS FIRST MEETING

On Wednesday night at 7:45 the Florculture Club held its first meeting of the school year 1931-32, in Room 57 of the Plant Science Building. The main topic of discussion was the annual “Mum” (Chrysanthemum) Ball and the Flower Show that is usually held in conjunction with it. There were plenty of disagreements among the members present, but eventually it was decided that the Flower Show should last for three days, beginning October 29, and “Mum” Ball being held on the night of the 30th, in Willard Straight, the night previous to the Columbia football game. These dates were decided upon, providing that the authorities of Willard Straight Hall find them satisfactory.

PROF’S PRANKS

Kenneth Post, an Instructor in the Department of Floriculture, conducted the members of his class in Commercial Floriculture on a field trip to Utica and Rome on Friday, the sixteenth of October.

Professor Ralph Curtis, who teaches Plant Materials, among other things, pulled a fast one on those in his present class who took the summer course that he gave, by telling them that they will be held responsible for all the work they had this summer, while those who failed to report this summer will be treated as beginners. Perhaps a few people are sorry that they even thought of coming to summer school.

Prof. H. C. Troy of the dairy industry department has resumed his teaching duties after sabbatical leave of one term. While on leave Prof. Troy underwent an operation at the Ithaca Memorial Hospital but has fully recovered.

Mr. H. Brueckner assistant in the dairy industry department has been appointed extension professor of dairy industry to take the place of Prof. J. D. Smith, resigned. Mr. Brueckner was married the nine-teenth of September to Miss Elinore H. Gibbs '30 at Pittsburg, Pennsyl- vania. Mr. and Mrs. Brueckner are making their home at the Bellevue apartments.

MRS. O. W. SMITH DIES

Mrs. O. W. Smith, wife of O. W. Smith '12, secretary of the colleges of agriculture and home economics, died Thursday afternoon, October 4. Mrs. Smith leaves a host of loving friends among the faculty, the student body, and the alumni.

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COLLEGE BEGINS SERIES OF RADIO BROADCASTS

Deborah Domecon who married William Domecon shortly after her graduation from this college in 1928 is now living in Ithaca. The Domecons are the proud parents of a baby boy, Bill, who is now six months old. This is the setting and background for the series of playlets being broadcast over Station WEAI on Tuesdays and Thursdays at noon. The broadcast of this feature now being established will be relayed through other stations in hopes of covering the entire state. Deborah’s problems prove to be those common to practically every home maker, and her audience may follow her through her respective trials and triumphs. Help and suggestions that are seasonal and in many cases new are planned to be included in these programs. In conjunction with this the College plans to have publications to be sent for the asking to those who wish further knowledge on the subject.

Mary Geisler Phillips, wife of E. F. Phillips (see man here at Cornell), has charge of the writing and broadcasting of this home economics feature. She is the author of several nature books some of which were originally written for her own children. The Phillips have two sons who are students at Cornell, one a sophomore and the other registered in the law school. Mrs. Phillips also writes for the Colonel Goodbody hour sponsored by the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company.

MAY WE HAVE A REPLY?

As our Domecon page is especially written to aid our feminine readers, as well as to inform them of home economics activities, the suggestion has been made that we maintain a question and answer column in conjunction with “Domecon Doings.” In this we would answer those questions, either domestic or personal, not clear to co-eds, alumnae, and other readers of our page. If we could but know the problems puzzling you, I am sure we could assist you and oftentimes enable you to obtain the many valuable extension bulletins published by the College.

Won’t you show us that you are interested in such a project by writing us your opinion of the proposed question box, and if you have questions won’t you include them in your letter? These comments should be addressed to the Editor of Domecon Doings, The Cornell Countryman, Ithaca, New York.

UNIT COURSES TO BE GIVEN BY SPECIALISTS

Specialists in the New York State College of Home Economics are giving a series of unit courses on Child Welfare every Wednesday evening at 8 o’clock in Room 100 of the College building. These courses are open to anyone interested in the subject under discussion.

In planning these courses the following program was arranged: “Health Measures”, Doctor Bull, October 1 and October 8; “Feeding the Young Child”, Miss Monsch and Miss Sanders, October 21 and October 28; “Eating Behavior”, Doctor Waring, November 4; “Children’s Clothing”, Miss Scott, November 11; “Toy and Book Exhibits”, Nursery School Staff, November 24 and 25; “Toilet and Sleeping”, Doctor Waring, December 2.

HOUSING SPECIALIST JOINS EXTENSION STAFF OF COLLEGE

Miss Marie Scott Welsh is our new specialist in housing in the department of extension. Miss Welsh’s activities before coming to Cornell have been extensive and varied. She has held the position of decorator with Lord and Taylor, New York City, has been in the Department of Interiors on the Delineator magazine, and has been connected with the United Merchandising Association. Miss Welsh has reported many exhibits in styles on the New York markets, and has also had experience in San Francisco and Los Angeles stores.

NEW USES FOR PUMPKIN

With the fall weather the pumpkin again becomes popular in many ways. The big golden fruit may be bobbing, goblin-eyed, about the back yard at night, but in the meanwhile its companions may be put to use in the kitchen.

Pumpkin pie is an added attraction at the end of many meals during the fall and winter, and how many of us will refuse it out of season? Now is the time to make preparations for that out-of-season pumpkin pie. Canning is the answer, and that should be done now while the fruit is at its best. The pumpkin should be washed, sliced, steamed until tender, and put through a colander, and the pulp stirred until it is smooth. It is then packed, still hot, into jars, and cooked under 10 pounds of steam pressure for one hour.

A delightful confection may be made from one-inch squares of pared pumpkin. To a pound of these pieces, ½ pound of sugar is added, and allowed to stand over night. In the morning the syrup may be drained off and cooked until it coats the spoon, after which the pumpkin, one lemon, and a tablespoon of preserved ginger are added, and boiled until the pumpkin is clear. The pumpkin should be simmered until the syrup is absorbed, and then lifted out and drained first on plates, and then on a screen covered with cloth. When it is no longer sticky, it is rolled in granulated sugar and packed in glass jars.

AN INEXPENSIVE THANKSGIVING TABLE DECORATION

To Countryman, won’t you be interested in about this inexpensive Thanksgiving table decoration? It is made of a pumpkin, and will prove puzzling to those who are not informed as to the modern uses for this fruit.
November, 1931

NUTRITION SPECIALIST HERE

Miss Marie E. Wells has accepted the position as nutrition specialist in the College of Home Economics at Cornell. Miss Wells received her A. B. and M. A. degrees in nutrition at Teachers College, Columbia University. She has served as dietician for the Rochester Society of Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and has acted as assistant manager of Columbia Commons for three years. Miss Wells has had much experience in institutional cooking.

Miss Mildred Carney is taking Miss Muriel Brazie's place in the Clothing Department this year. Miss Brazie is working for her Ph. D. degree at Teachers College, Columbia University.

Baking a custard by covering it, setting it in a pan of water, and cooking it on top of the stove gives it a velvety texture.

A little sweet pickle relish added to mayonnaise dressing makes a pleasant variation in its flavor.

Some sweet pickle relish makes raw cabbage a more popular dish.

Well-lighted rooms help to make a home cheery as well as healthful and efficient.

Pepper and most spices have no place in the diet of the small child; they are likely to irritate the lining of the stomach without adding food value.

To make cranberry relish put four cups of cranberries through the meat grinder, add one cup of sugar, let the mixture stand from twelve to twenty-four hours, and stir it occasionally.

Miss Lillian Shaben, extension specialist in foods and nutrition at the New York State College of Home Economics, has been appointed head of the foods extension department. She takes the place of Miss Lucile Brewer who resigned late last summer to take charge of the Consumers Laboratory of the General Foods Corporation. Miss Shaben is a graduate of Iowa State College where she received her B. S. degree in 1921. She has also worked on her M. S. degree several summers at Columbia.

CORNELL STUDENT HONORED

Josephine Collins '33 Home Economics was unanimously elected president of the student section of the American Country Life Association for the coming year at the recent annual meeting of the association held at Cornell August 17-20.

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Books

Reading maketh a full man—Francis Bacon

EDUCATION OF A PRINCESS. By Marie, Grand Duchess of Russia. The Viking Press, $3.50, illustrated $5.00.

With Russia occupying such a large amount of space in the current news, any aspect of the situation commands public attention. Relatively little opportunity has been given in the past to a presentation of the Russian crisis as the nobility saw it, but here we have it all, related by a very likable princess who, above all, is human.

Quite naturally one is made to sympathize with the Ramanovs, but at the same time it is made quite clear that an upset was bound to follow the extreme misery that was current in Russia during the early days of the World War. In that respect the book is a most enlightening historical document but to call it that belies the naive manner in which a princess spins out her life to public view. As a preview to the all important five year plan, now so vital a factor in the world of commerce, this story can be most highly recommended.

The book was edited by our own Russell Lord '19, under difficulties of language and Russian temperament which had long delayed its appearance. "Russ" once occupied the very desk upon which this is being written when he was editor-in-chief of the Countryman. He is now to be most heartily congratulated for his part in producing a best seller.

THE PERSONALITY OF A HOUSE. By Emily Post, Funk and Wagnalls Co., New York. 521 pp. $4.00.

For prospective home builders, remodelers, or even those who are planning to do a little redecorating, this volume of Emily Post's offers a wealth of material. Mrs. Post, the daughter of the late Bruce Price, well-known architect, has had much experience with color and design, not to mention her excellent background. She is noted for her good taste and judgment in the decorating field. She herself admits that she is so interested in this line of work that she doesn't seem how the best came to write "The Blue Book of Social Usage."

An extensive field is covered with the inclusion of many constructive suggestions frequently overlooked in books of a similar type. To begin with, there is an outline of architectural classes throughout the ages up to the present which is helpful to many who are not yet acquainted with these types. Mrs. Post classifies the fundamental principles of architectural beauty as utility, strength, and beauty, and painstakingly discusses these points. Nor does she deal only with the more aesthetic points in home planning, for there is advice on financing a home and how to deal with architects or contractors and similar subjects.

Above all, the most attractive feature of the book lies in its many suggestions on how to give a house not just style but personality. The author claims that the most important part of this lies in the selection of proper color schemes and by her careful exposition of the subject she encourages even the most wary to attempt effects which will be pleasing and have true personality.


Here is a book on household management that savors of something new for it is written purposely for women who have but a limited time to run their homes and rear their children and still want to make a first rate job of it. Both authors carry on a profession outside their regular household activities. From their own experience they have gathered together many helpful ideas and suggestions. The book is written primarily for the women with a home and children and no servants. However, much in it can be employed in the running of any such small establishment regardless of the number of servants employed.

The careful construction and equipment of a home is the nucleus at which to begin if one wishes to run it successfully. The planning of space for children is a point that has been all too long overlooked but here it is wisely given consideration. The planning of time to be actually carried out is another very important point included here. Feeding the family and a thought for recreation and play are other favorable points that make the book one to be highly recommended to those who care to carry out housekeeping on a scientific basis.
During the past summer, several members of the Class of '34 have been acquiring practical experience in Forestry on the various National Forests in the West.

Most of the "army" were located on the Clearwater National Forest in Idaho. Among these were P. M. "Dutch" Khilmiere who worked with a trail crew, K. W. "Jack" Duffield, Henry "Hank" Ashton, R. G. "Bob" Couch, S. J. Schoenfeld, J. J. "Joe" Davis, and K. J. "Ken" Morgan served on the various Rust Control camps. H. H. "Hoe" Thomas was located in Idaho but on the Coeur d'Alene National Forest.

The remainder of the "army" who were not in Idaho were located in Montana. D. H. "Gunner" Cross was located on the Plattehead National Forest as a lookout and Max Dercum on the Cabinet National Forest worked with a trail crew.

GRAD STUDENTS

This year there are six graduate students registered in the department, M. J. Plice and C. C. Heimburger are working on forest soils. Mr. Nash is studying forest entomology, A. L. Richley of Colorado, W. Donohower of Minnesota, and Carl Maisenheder '31 are working in Fernow Hall. We welcome the new men, and wish success to them all.

Hosmer; Mrs. Parsons and a friend; C. E. Behre, P. Spaulding, and M. Westveld and his wife of the Northern Experiment Station; John Treggett Sr., and John Treggett Jr., Jack Donahu, and Steve Lamos of Finch Pruyn and Company. E. F. "Ed" Martinez '31 acted as toastmaster. The meal was excellent, the speeches still better, and everyone thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

Professor Bentley turned poet and composed a poem concerning the glories of the trip to Mt. Marcy. The last day of camp witnessed the final struggle for the 1931 championship in the doubleblind horseshoe pitching contest. "Ed" Martin, and Professor Bentley pitched against F. H. "Fred" Anderson and W. T. "Wall" Cusack. The game was very close but "Fred" and "Wall" won the title.

Saturday, September 26, the camp broke up. H. E. Olsen departed in his '35 buick and actually arrived in Ithaca in time to register. Because of inclement weather the tents were left up. The truck returned to Ithaca.

The 1931 Forestry Camp was a huge success. New friendships were formed, old ones strengthened. The men will long remember their four weeks stay in the Adirondacks.

The Cornell Foresters is a club, meeting monthly, for all members of the Department of Forestry. It is the common meeting place for both faculty and student body, where the decorum of the classroom can be laid aside and the fellowship of camp life revived. Men prominent in Forestry or allied fields are invited to give informal talks. It is well worth the time and effort of coming to the Upper Campus an occasional evening.

H. D. Switzer '31 is working for the State of Michigan on a land inventory survey.

K. A. Hinkley '31 sends word that he is married!

SPORTS

Last year the Foresters did not fare very well in the intercollege athletics, only winning third place. One first place and three second place finishes were captured. For two years the Foresters have won in basketball. This year the championship must come back to Fernow Hall.

The only way to win is for every man to come out and do his damnedest. Soccer is well under way and before long basketball will start. If you ever have played either game, or think you can play, give yourself the benefit of the doubt and consult S. H. "Red" Palmer '32, who is athletic director.

Mr. Ernest Sterling '02 recently returned to Fernow Hall for a couple of days. Mr. Sterling is vice president of the James D. Lacey Corporation. He gave the seniors the "lowdown" on forestry conditions in the South.
The Co-op is the Book and Stationery store founded by students and is located on the Campus in Barnes Hall. We have the things you need: Notebooks, overalls, fountain pens, books, writing papers. These are the more important items.

Cornell Co-op Society
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Volume XXIX  December  Number 3

1931
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The Russian Revolution

G. A. Perepletchikoff, Grad.

The Russian revolution, did not happen accidentally. It could be stated that Russia needed social reforms in many directions, the most important being agricultural reform. But the old Czarist government was reluctant to make any change and did not heed the warnings that delay in making corrections would result in revolution. Conditions in Russia before the world war could be characterized as a continuous fight between two camps, the government, and society.

The beginning of the World War in 1914 eliminated for a while the outward appearances of conflict and it seemed to many that the moment had come when the two could work together. But that was an illusion. The government did not believe that the people could defend the country successfully against its enemies, but its own methods of organizing defense were not satisfactory. The result was that the enormous army could not fight effectively against its perfectly trained enemies. Bankruptcy of the established government was soon evident to everyone at the front and behind the lines. Nobody believed that we could win. General Denikin, afterward commander of the revolutionary white army, stated in his book that at the end of 1916 there was probably no officer or soldier who believed that the old government could lead the country to victory.

When a government loses its authority, when its bankruptcy is evident to everybody, a revolution follows and thus it came to Russia. It started in Petrograd in the last days of February, 1917. At this time the house of representatives, or Duma, which we had had since 1905 was dissolved by decree of the Czar. By this action he hoped to silence the critics of government policies but the result was disastrous. One morning the people of Petrograd, arriving at the bread stores for their allotted rations and not finding bread, broke into the stores. Perhaps rumors of the dissolution of the Duma brought about the action. Troops brought to stop the disorder refused to shoot. More troops were brought and they refused to shoot also. Finally some loyal soldiers were found and then the shooting began. The revolution had begun and it was successful not only in Petrograd but throughout all Russia. After a few days the Czar signed a manifesto of abdication.

A common enthusiasm reigned during the first days. Consciousness that the power which had been so oppressive had fallen, and the fact that the best men of the country, among them famous scientists, had formed a new government made everyone believe that we had started a new page in history. The illusion was short lived. Every revolution has a tendency to overdevelop and the more extreme the condition of the country before the revolution the greater the chance that hot heads and maniacs will become leaders and bring their ideas into practice. Beside the central government set up in Petrograd by members of the Duma there were formed in many cities the so called Soviets or councils of peasants, workers, and soldiers. These Soviets were composed of socialists of different sorts and communists or bolsheviks.

The extreme ideas were represented by the bolsheviks. Their leaders had spent years in exile where their whole thought was given to socialism and revolution. When revolution released them they returned to Russia and started the spread of their ideas. They insisted that the old order of social life in Russia as well as abroad should be swept away and that a proletarian state should be started on the basis of communism. The monarchy had been replaced by a government by the bourgeoisie, who were persons of property, and the bolsheviks held that the interests of this class were opposed to the good of the common people. They wanted then to stop the World War and start a revolution which would establish the supremacy of the working classes in Russia and subsequently throughout the world.

The radicals said that it did not matter if Russia should perish in such an experiment because the whole world was the state of workers and their only enemies were the capitalists. It was useless then to fight at the front when the real enemies were behind the lines. Such ideas were not to everybody's liking but they were accepted by many and were especially popular among men at the front. The bolsheviks played upon the lowest instincts of the people and the results of their propaganda were seen in a short time. Men at the front refused to obey their commanders, men in factories refused to work and from everywhere came absurd requests for large increase in salaries.

The result of these wrongly understood liberties was the rapid spread of disorganization already well started. Different nationalities tried to separate themselves into different states, soldiers refused to fight and often left the front with no better excuse than that they were homesick, peasants in the northern districts refused to pay taxes to the state saying that in these times government was temporary and that money paid to it might be lost. These conditions were very unfavorable to the efficiency of the new government but were highly adapted to bolshevik propaganda. In July 1917, the bolsheviks feeling that the government could not withstand them tried to bring about a revolution but were defeated after a few days of fighting in the streets of Petrograd. A few months later they had acquired more sympathizers and re-
belled again. A fight of several days duration was waged in the streets of many of the large cities between the loyal elements and the bolsheviks. Propaganda reached its aim and in the second rebellion the bolsheviks were successful. They declared a dictatorship of the proletariat and that was the beginning of the most tragic period in Russian history.

In a very short time the proletariat government dissolved the congress which had just been elected by the whole country, made separate peace with its enemies, suppressed the non-communist press, and declared all property nationalized. These measures were not popular and the only way to enforce them was to resort to terror. That is the most horrible thing they brought with them. Not many people now remember the war and only a few dream of the return of private property but the terror will never be forgotten but will ever remain as the greatest crime of the Soviet government. The organizer of this system of terror was Dzerzhinsky, now dead. He instructed the red judges not to concern themselves with what defendants said or did against the Soviet but to base sentence upon whether or not they were from proletariat families. If they were not or if they had a college or military education that was to be sufficient evidence of guilt. Torture resembling that of the medieval centuries was resorted to.

In my memory the red terror is associated with what took place opposite the house in which I lived. It was the time of our civil war and the citizens were ordered to pay an enormous contribution to the Soviet. To make sure of payment several hundred men were taken captive to be held until payment was made. The prisons were full so the captives were taken to a thinly settled part of the city. At the time the white or anti-bolshevik army was approaching the city and the reds started to evacuate. The captives were set to digging a great hole near the camp and one night people living nearby were awakened by shooting in the prison camp. I do not know how many people had been held there but after the whites occupied the city the bodies of all the captive taxpayers were dragged out of the hole and laid in two long rows for relatives to identify. Beside that horror there were found in the camp so called gloves which means the skin and nails of the hands removed like ordinary gloves by turning inside out. A physician told me that it was done by immersing the hands first in boiling water after which the skin could be stripped off easily. That is a characteristic episode of the red terror.

The white army gained the sympathy of patriotic persons and those who found such methods of terror revolting. A group of army officers formed the nucleus. Fighting began in the southern cossack regions and in about a year the region was cleared of bolsheviks. A northern invasion was started and in every city new troops were recruited. But indifference to civil war was still prevalent among the peasantry. They did not want to give their crops to the state as the reds dictated but at the same time they did not want to restore the rights of the landed gentry as the whites appeared to be doing. This passiveness on the part of the majority of Russian people determined the result of the civil war.

In October and November of 1919, the bolsheviks concentrated all of the communist and hired troops against us and we were forced to abandon the northern districts and later the south and then we were driven to Crimea. A year later after resting and reorganizing our forces we made a second attempt but the forces (Continued on page 53)

The Selection of Children's Toys
Professor Marie Fowler

Toys and play materials are a very vital and necessary part of a child's life. Just as his father needs good tools to carry on his occupation, just as his mother needs good equipment to carry forward her housework happily and effectively, so the little child needs a variety of substantial play materials to help him in his all round growth and development. Toys need not be expensive. Often crude simple play material is best at certain stages of development. The child of one year or more frequently enjoys a basket full of clothespins or empty spoons or odds and ends of smooth wood more than he does the purchased toy. The tall brightly colored tin cookie cans with covers to screw on and screw off are fascinating to him. Also he finds joy in the cans of various sizes which may be nested together one inside of the other provided of course there are no sharp edges on which to cut his fingers.

One mother reported that she was mounting on cards and shelaeing the large colored pictures from magazines which had attracted her youngster. She hoped to have quite a pile of these washable cards ready by Christmas time covering the subjects of automobiles, boats, animals, children at play as well as the simple objects in the little child's every day life, such as brush and comb, shoes and stockings, tooth brush, dishes and the like. For the older child she was cutting in strips similar cards with mounted pictures to be put together puzzle fashion. Of course the homemade scrap book has long been provided for children. Such scrap books can be made more educational for young children if thought is given to the selection and mounting of the pictures. Instead of a hit and miss collection, there should be some organization of pictures as to content. The scrap book may depict the simple activities of a little child's day, or it may be a book of automobiles of all kinds, or of boats, or of all the things we may find in a grocery store or on the farm. These are homely suggestions to illustrate the point that play materials may be simple, inexpensive and home made.

Toys must be wisely chosen if they are to meet the needs of the child's growing body and to challenge his growing intelligence. Certain standards may help in the selection of the worthwhile and much enjoyed educational toy.

In the first place, toys and play equipment should be durable and of the type that will stand good hard wear. This means that the toy will not go to pieces in the child's hands at the end of his first hour, week, or year of play with it. It means that as the toy becomes shabby with play it may be repainted or refurbished. It means that a reasonable amount of damage through hard use may be repaired. When a child outgrows such equipment, it may be passed on to other children.

In the second place, there is the hygienic requirement. Toys and play equipment should be washable. This means that paint and varnish should be of excellent quality when used. We must be sure that the doll and toy animal can be thoroughly cleaned.

In the third place, the safety factor must be considered. Sharp edges and sharp corners must be avoided. Good hammers and nails that will not flint off, scissors not
December, 1931

The Cornell Countryman

too sharp, teeter totters with few possibilities for pinched fingers, Xmas tree decorations that will not break under investigating fingers are examples in point.

A fourth consideration would lead us to provide the toy or play material with which the child can do something. This standard would eliminate the merely amusing type of toy that often appeals to the adult as being of interest but holds little challenge for the young child. His toys must lend themselves to his varied needs and should appeal to him and meet his needs over extended periods. For instance, a large Buddy L truck, when first it enters the child’s play, may be thoroughly investigated, the crank turned and the body raised

numerous times. Then it is guided along the floor, the child hitching along on his knees beside it. Later he puts a block into it and seated on the block he “drives” his truck. The loading may begin. He fills it with mother’s clothes pins, or his own small blocks, and delivers his ware dumping it from the cranked up body of his truck, only to reload and dump again. Out of doors he loads it with sand or pebbles or pine cones or dirt. Thus a toy meets the progressing needs of the growing child. He can use it one way today, another way tomorrow and in different ways for days after.

A fifth point to keep in mind is that of providing for a variety of activities. In studying play equipment in many homes we find that the child’s toys may all tend to promote rather sedentary and quiet type of play. In such cases we find dolls, very small blocks, books, scissors and paper and the like. Or we may find a quantity of transportation toys, as a wagon, kiddie kar, velocipede and balls to the exclusion of indoor materials. Just as we must provide a well balanced diet of food, so we must provide a well balanced selection of toys. If his toys are of the “do with” type he is constantly confronted with problems in the solution of which he will do some fine thinking and reasoning. If they are of the “do with” type he will gain satisfaction through achievement and wholesome endeavors. If he can do something with his toys the chances are he is physically active as well as mentally active. The early years

call for the larger type of blocks, crayons, brushes, tools, dolls, so that the child, as he uses them, is using the larger fundamental muscles. We also want to choose toys that may be shared with others or used with others in order to promote social—moral development.

Roughly, play materials may be listed in three divisions—those which encourage vigorous physical activity, those which encourage constructive and graphic activity, and those which encourage dramatic activity.

Among those materials which promote vigorous physical activity are such natural facilities as walks paths, steps, terraces, lawn space, driveway, garden space, trees, and shrubs. All these invite such activities as running, walking, climbing, skipping, jumping, hopping, and digging. Additional facilities for climbing about, which promote good physical development during early years are a fence, grape arbor, ladders, saw horse, see-saw, swing slide, packing boxes, nail kegs, elevated or inclined planks or boards.

Materials to encourage digging and lifting are snow shovels, rakes, spades, hoes, trench and coal shovels. Toys to ride on would include wagons, carts, kiddie kars, tricycles and sleds. In the free use of such equipment the child is using his whole body.

Materials to encourage constructive and graphic activity would include a sandbox and sand for molding, sitting, pouring, digging, and tunneling. Old iron spoons, tin molds, and crinkly pans painted in bright colors—strainers, sieves, funnels, sprinklers, pans, pails, cans, butter paddles and egg beaters all encourage creative and happy sand play. A good carpenter’s hammer of thirteen ounce weight with good nails and odds and ends of soft wood and boxes are much enjoyed materials for the three year old and for children older. A supplementary kit of hardware containing auto chain links, connecting links of various sorts, staples, hooks and screws adds much to the child’s play. A packing box makes a good first work bench. Large substantial light weight blocks of different sizes are advised for building. These may be purchased from a box factory and made up in quantities of 15 each of the following sizes—14x4x4½; 14x 4½x4½; 9x7x4½; 7x4½x4½. Such blocks should be painted various colors to give the child experience with color and to make the frequently necessary washing possible. Smaller blocks may supplement these in building. Nested boxes that are substantial may also supplement the floor blocks. These nested boxes and nested baskets are much used during early years as containers and carriers for many small cherished articles. Large peg boards and pegs, insets, puzzles and nested boxes or barrels are greatly enjoyed. Clay for modeling supplementary mud pie making out of doors or the occasional biscuit or cookie making with mother. Scissors invite manipulation and experimentation and through use become

A easel such as this is easily made and stimulates the child’s interest in drawing and painting.

An easel such as this is easily made and stimulates the child’s interest in drawing and painting.

a tool for creative work and self expression. Unglazed wrapping paper, paper bags and string should be saved for the young child’s use. Calico wood paint with large brushes is best for their painting. A piece of wall board on which to thumb tack a large sheet of wrapping paper provides a simple crude easel that is tilted securely on a chair. Crayons of the large marking variety encourage large free arm movement of the type the child uses with chalk on the blackboard.

Among the materials in the last division, those which encourage dramatic activity, we would list the doll and its furnishings. Both little boys and little girls enjoy dolls. First dolls should be of fairly good size—12 to 14 inches with unbreakable cleanable bodies. They should be life-like, attractive and artistic—not grotesque. The doll’s clothing should be made large enough and simple enough so the child can put it on and remove it, fasten it and launder it at times. A substantial doll bed of good size with mattress, pillow and covers is most essential. A carriage and doll dresser are much enjoyed.
Through Our Wide Windows

A Word of Welcome

A host of new faces have appeared on the upper campus and, before this issue has been distributed, will have become familiar to us. The winter course students have arrived in encouraging numbers and are now going about their work in a singularly earnest manner which is their usual distinction. Such an attitude is most commendable because Cornell has much to give them and if they are to get it all in so short a time as 12 weeks they must apply themselves diligently. No worry on that score though for each of them has brought with him specific problems which a short course of study will help him to solve. In that respect they are bringing something to Cornellians, who so long removed from the business world are apt to lose sight of the importance of much that is being taught them. The teachings of this college are primarily designed to train the student to do important things. Oftentimes it is difficult to see the reason for it all and without a liberal bolstering of experience one is apt to miss the point entirely. So let us take a lesson from our new fellows and be reminded by their presence that vital things are going on about us which lack of diligence will obscure, and which are most too commonplace to us to be exciting. So be welcome here our new friends and be sure of the admiration of all those who watch you work so well.

And a Suggestion

With the opening again of the Winter Short Courses a group of progressive and earnest young farmers have come here to turn their idle winter months into profit. They hope to gain, through twelve weeks of intensive technical training, knowledge and equipment that will better fit them to be financially successful farmers.

In these short intensive courses of study the student can more readily fall into the rut, which most of us in the four year course so easily get into, of letting the finer things Cornell has to offer slip behind a cloud of courses, grades, and credit hours. Throughout the winter months, that the short courses are in session, come the finest cultural opportunities that the University has to offer; music, drama, and lectures by the world’s greatest scholars. Never denying the worth and value of technical studies; shouldn’t we all take something more from Cornell, something that will make our lives more full and our joy more sweet? Some call it culture, but under any name, the things to be gained by leaving studies behind for a moment and taking advantage of these worthwhile opportunities cannot help but make life better living. And isn’t that why we seek after knowledge and truth?

To Alumni

Making friends is a privilege of college life, and the fellowship of students acquired on the campus is oftentimes more valuable than the knowledge. Lasting friendships are made in classes, in clubs, and in outside activities; and nearly everyone finds a few chums who are interested in the things he is interested in and who have his point of view. It is these associations which flavor the work on the hill and promote college spirit. School life is but the start of a broad development. As a regiment of soldiers who have been companions in a common cause through a long campaign are disbanded and go to their separate towns and their numerous employments; so are college graduates scattered to farms and cities, to businesses or scientific work. Though parted by space and changed by time, within the hearts of all of them remains a steadfast loyalty to Cornell, and interwoven among them is the bond of friendship, the great blessing of mankind.

Sometimes as the years advance, the old campus spirit visits the alumni, and they have the desire to meet or at least to hear about some of their college friends. Where have they gone and what are they doing? Can it be that they have wives and children? What a wealth of experiences they must have had. No wonder there is such enthusiasm and good cheer at reunions. The Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics endeavor to keep track of all their graduates, and one of the aims of the COUNTRYMAN is to publish interesting notes about them. These efforts to keep in touch with alumni should be supported. It is up to the friends who meet to send news of each other, and is up to those who do not, to speak for themselves. Thus can friendships be renewed.

Some folks who can think straight, can’t think fast enough to keep up with the procession.

One is not sure which is worse, the knocker or the booster; one means deflation and the other inflation, and both are bad.

The best thing to keep is something you give—your promise.

Choose your words; call a man a teleostome and he is puzzled; call him a poor fish and he is mad.
Harry Freeman Button has recently returned to this country to recover from a bad attack of malaria. He has been teaching agriculture in the Albanian American Agricultural School at Kavaje, Albania, for the past four years. He is staying with his son, Romaine F. Button, '27, at Wappingers Falls, New York.

Lindley W. Johnson is in partnership with his brother in the firm of Johnson Brothers, at Niagara River Road, Youngstown, New York.

Howard B. Frost, associate plant breeder in the agricultural experiment station at the University of California, was on leave from July to October to visit genetical and plant breeding institutions in England, Germany, Denmark, Holland, etc., and to attend the twenty-third Universal Congress of Esperanto in Krakow, Poland.

Lee B. Cook is owner of the Highland Dairy, dealing in milk and ice cream, in Warren, Ohio. His address is 295 Highland Avenue.

F. N. Darling is county agent at Eastville, Virginia. At Cornell he was a speaker in one of the first of the Eastman Stage competitions.

Louis E. Johnson has been teaching agriculture for two years, after running a farm for fourteen. He is living at Holland Patent, New York. He has three children, Elliott, Frederick, and Dana.

J. E. Dougherty is associate professor of poultry husbandry at the University of California with his address at University Farm, Davis, California. He is married and has three children, Dorothy Ada, Robert Edwin, and Walter Lyle.

Wildemar H. Fries is Vice-President of the Tradesman National Bank and Trust Company, 1420 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. Since graduation he has been in the fertilizer business, banking in New York, bond business in Philadelphia, and now banking in the same city. His agricultural pursuits are being continued in the garden.

Warren C. Funk is Agricultural Economist, U. S. Tariff Commission. Before this he was for thirteen years Agriculturist in Farm Management with the U. S. Department of Agriculture. His address is 5487 Nevada Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Elizabeth F. Genung of 39 West Street, Northampton, Massachusetts, is Associate Professor of Bacteriology at Smith College. Previous to teaching at Smith, Miss Genung taught the same subject at Iowa State Teachers' College at Cedar Falls, Iowa, and at Simmons College, Boston.

Anna E. Jenkins is a mycologist and plant pathologist in the Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C. Since 1912 she has been doing research work in mycology and plant pathology for the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington. Her work has included monographic work in mycology and the investigation of plant diseases, the main work being done with roses.

After leaving Cornell, Isaac B. Lipman spent his time operating his own fruit farm; and is now assistant manager of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of Trenton, New Jersey. He is married, has four children, Robert, Norma Jean, Marilyn, and Ina, and lives at Washington Crossing, New Jersey.

James Ray Mayes is farming at Route 6, Medina, Ohio, making poultry raising his specialty. He has been co-operating with the University and with the Experiment Station in their work with the development of better stock and crops.

Edward L. Bernays has moved his offices to the thirty-third floor of the Irving Trust Company Building at 1 Wall Street, New York.

James B. McCloskey and Martha A. Whitworth '15 were married recently, and are living in Hamburg, New York.

Lester A. Polhemus is Superintendent of grounds and buildings of the Northfield Schools, East Northfield, Massachusetts. He has been connected with these institutions for the past 25 years. He is married and the father of four sons ranging from four to eighteen years.

Dr. C. Ping is still with the Science Society at Nanking.

Mr. P. W. Tsou is Director of the Bureau of Inspecting Commercial Commodities, in the Department of Industries of the central government with an office at Shanghai.

J. Slater Wight, who is a nurseryman and pecan grower in Cairo, Georgia, is president of the Southern Nurseriesman's Association and of the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association.

Edwin E. Honey, Escalona Superior de Agricultura Piracicaba, Estado de Sao Paulo, Brazil, is Professor Cathderatico de Phytopathologia. He is married, but has no children. Mr. Honey taught plant pathology at Washington State College, Pullman, Washington; took his M. S. at the University of Illinois; took Ph. D. at the University of Wisconsin; taught botany and bacteriology at Albion College, Albion, Michigan; and has initiated and is now developing a department of Plant Pathology in the State Agricultural College of the State of Sao Paulo, Brazil. He also saw active service with the American Expeditionary Forces in France during the Great War.

Abraham B. Margulis who is a physician at 881 Lafayette Street, Professional Building, Bridgeport, Connecticut, has recently returned from Europe where he took post graduate work in the diseases of the ear, nose, and throat, in which he is specializing.

Mrs. George E. Graves (Marian M. Selden) is supervisor of home economics at the Rome, New York, Free Academy. She lives at 618 Croton Street.

Harold J. Humphrey is in the food production business in Albion, New York. A son, John Paul, was born on May 10.
Mrs. Irvin Kelley (May L. Morris) lives in Port Byron, New York. She is a substitute teacher in the high school there. She has two daughters and four sons.

George S. Kephart is with the Eastern Manufacturing Company at 230 Park Avenue, New York. He lives at 28 Linda Avenue, White Plains, New York.

R. B. Reynolds, Winter Poultry Course Student 1916-17, is at present located at Cleveland, New York.

Frank C. Snow is teaching science in the Bennett High School in Buffalo. He lives at 589 Minnesota Avenue.

Philip Zvirin is a real estate broker and builder. His address is 54 Palmer Avenue, Larchmont, New York. A son, Philip, Jr., was born on April 3.

"24" Luis Lichauso is manager of Hacienda "Hnas. Nable Islands. He is one of the directors of the Philippine National Rice Growers' Association and president of the Pangasinan Rice Growers' Association for this year.

Ruth E. Miller is teaching homemaking in the Phelps, New York, High School.

"Shorty" Muelendyke has joined the "sodbusters" organization and is farming near Sodus, New York.

 Mildred E. Neff now lives at 30 South Broadway, Yonkers, New York, and is a nutritionist doing pre-school health work with the Yonkers Tuberculosis Health Association.

Leon F. Packer since last July has been a teacher of Agriculture and critical teacher in Trumansburg, New York.

"Chuck" Rodwell is with the New York Life Insurance Company.

Ralph Stockbauer is an engineer on the executive staff of the New York Telephone Company. His present activities are concentrated on furnishing radio telephone service to tug boats and other craft in New York harbor. His address is 249 Fairfield Avenue, Ridgewood, New Jersey. He has two sons, Wayne Cox, aged two, and David, nine months.

Clifford Thatcher is supervisor of agriculture in Boonville, New York. He has two children, Robert Clifford, aged two, and Elizabeth May, eleven months old.

Mrs. Claude U. Winch (Frances Flower) and her husband live at North Ferrisburg, Vermont. A daughter, Laurene Elizabeth, was born on May 2. They have also an adopted daughter, aged six.

The Cornell Countryman

December, 1931

Albert J. Woodford was married on June 11 in Binghamton to Frances Christensen of Deposit, New York.

Esther J. Young '29 and Stanley W. Warren '27, son of Professor George F. Warren '03, were married at Sage Chapel on August 3. Richard Warren '34 was one of his brother's ushers. Stanley has received his Ph. D. and is statistician at the University of Nanking in China.

Paul T. Gillett is county forester, of Chautauqua County, New York. Mrs. Gillett was Lois B. Beadle '28. Marion G. Holway is nutritionist of Orange County, New York. She lives at 61 Walkill Avenue, Middletown.

Kenneth H. Martin is teaching agriculture in Albion, New York.

Charles W. Mattison is assistant county agent and county forester of Jefferson County, New York.

Winston E. Parker is managing his own company, the Bison Tree and Shrub Company, in Mooresville, New Jersey, where he specializes in tree surgery and landscape forestry. He has been married since 1929.

Gerard E. Pesez is with the accounting department of the Western Electric Sound System in New York.

Almon D. Quick is working with a surveyor in White Plains, New York.

A. Emil Alexander spent last year at the University of North Carolina, where he taught Mineralogy and Geology. At present he is attending the Harvard Graduate School, where he has a fellowship and is completing his research toward his doctorate in the field of sedimentation. His address is Perkins Hall, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Grace Melvina Brinkerhoff and Walter Warner Fisk, formerly of the dairy department here, both of Wolcott, New York, were married in Sage Chapel, June 6. They are living in Wolcott.

Ruth Chafee is teaching homemaking in the Continuation School in Binghamton, New York. Her address is 24 Riverside Street.

Maybelle Curtiss is teaching home economics in the Olean, New York, High School. She lives at 229 North First Street.

Winthrop D. Hamilton is working on his father's farm in Woodstock, New York.

Eleanor F. Pease is teaching home economics in Athens, Pennsylvania.

Walter W. Stillman was married to Edith J. Sharpe '30 Arts, on August 15, in East Orange, New Jersey. He is with the Stillman, Hong Company. Mr. and Mrs. Stillman are living in Englewood, New Jersey.

Philip I. Higley '26 is now assistant county agent of Oneida County, New York. Mrs. Higley was Helen L. Betts '25. They have a son, aged nine months.

Lucy E. Marsh is dietician in the cafeteria of the Niagara-Hudson power plant in Niagara Falls, New York. She lives at the Sagamore Apartments.

Joseph H. Nolin is resident auditor at the Commodore Perry Hotel in Toledo.

Leland T. Pierce is a member of the United States Weather Bureau's first class in forecast training. He spent five months in Washington and now is in Chicago where he will be at least six months. He was married in September to Dorothy M. Parshall of Berea, Ohio.

A daughter, Catherine Mary, was born on April 28 to Schuyler B. Pratt '25 and Mrs. Pratt (Hortense L. Black '28). The child is a granddaughter of Henry V. Pratt '93.

A son, Gardiner Whiton, was born on June 4 to Whiton Powell, professor of business management, and Mrs. Powell (Jeanette A. Gardiner '26). They live at 115 Irving Place, Ithaca. They have a daughter, Jeanette Alice, aged two.

Charles R. Taylor is an ice cream manufacturer in Albany, New York. His address is 803 Madison Avenue.

Hilda R. Longyear and Brandon Watson were married on September 19 at Stanford Memorial Church. Prior to her marriage Mrs. Watson was assistant director of dining halls at Stanford. Mr. Watson, a Stanford '26 man, is food controller for the Hotels Whitcomb and William Taylor. His father, William Watson, is the owner of the Shasta Springs, California Hotel.


Marion N. Bronson, who has been a science teacher in Deposit will this year take a similar position in Watertown.

Elisha B. Van Deusen received an M.D. degree from Cornell in June and is now an intern in the Albany General Hospital in Albany, New York. Announcement has been made of his engagement to Iola E. Somerville of Catskill, New York.

John G. Weir left the employ of the Wayagama Pulp and Paper Company in Canada in June, 1930. In September he became extension forester for the State of Vermont with headquarters in Morril Hall, Burlington.
NEW YORK FARMS WORTHLESS WITHOUT STOCK

Conkin at Round-Up Club Banquet

At one of the most successful and best attended annual banquets of the Round-Up Club in recent years, held Tuesday evening, November 10 at the Forest Home Church, C. T. Conkin, secretary of the Ayshire Breeders Association, stressed the importance of livestock on the average New York farm. New York has an abundance of pasture and hay, and these, together with the best fluid milk market in the world make dairying a major enterprise on most well balanced farms. Dairy cows, Conkin says, have driven sheep from New York. He also stated that we needed a really effective cow culling system and a lower cost cow testing system. He suggested that the dual purpose cow might have a greater value than we think.

About seventy were present for the banquet served by the ladies of the church. During the banquet Toure Paste and Clarence Westbrook entertained with instrumental music on the piano. Professor E. S. Savage told a few anecdotes and gave some sketches of his experiences in Europe last summer. Morton Adams '33, president of the club, acted as toastmaster.

CONSTRUCTION BEING PUSHED

With the resumption of work on the farm management building and continued excavation and foundation construction on the new home economics building, the campus takes on more than one appearance at a construction camp.

Upon completion of the foundations of the new farm management building late in the summer, work was suspended; but contracts have now been let and active work has been resumed this week. At present the sub-basement is being excavated preparatory to laying steam mains. Because of some error in the foundation plan a portion of the wall must be removed in order to run steam lines to the new home economics building. Steel erection should get under way sometime this month.

Steam Shovel Vies With Concrete Mixer

Excavation for the home economics building is going on through a section of hard blue clay, barely ahead of the mixer gangs who are pouring foundation piers and walls as fast as the steam shovel clears the way.

The M. A. Long Company of Allen-town, Pennsylvania, is doing the work on home economics while a Philadelphia firm has charge of the farm management building.

WINTER COURSE ENROLLMENT HIGHER THAN LAST YEAR

General Agriculture Most Popular

The enrollment in the Winter Courses has already passed last year's. There were 116 enrolled this year, representing an increase of six students over last year's enrollment. General agriculture is again the most popular course. The enrollment figures for the various courses are as follows: general agriculture 36, dairy industry 33, flower growing 18, fruit growing 12, poultry husbandry 12, and vegetable gardening 5. However, these figures are incomplete. It is an interesting fact to note that there is an increase rather than a reduction of enrollment, which was expected on account of the depression and the open fall weather which has kept many home cleaning up the last of the fall work.

WINTER COURSE SCHOLARSHIPS

Three scholarships have been awarded to men enrolled in the winter courses. Wendell Wicks, of Ox Bow, was awarded the Grange League Scholarship of $50. This scholarship is awarded on the basis of work done in the 1931-41 dairy courses.

Two Beatty scholarships have been awarded to F. N. Neal of North Pitzer and D. W. Shultes of Rockdale. Both men are taking the course in general agriculture. The scholarships were provided for in the will of the late H. L. Beatty of Bainbridge, New York.

LIBERTY HYDE BAILEY SPEAKS

At a meeting of the freshman orientation class on November 13, the speaker was Liberty Hyde Bailey, former Dean of the college of agriculture. In his speech he showed the progress that has been made in the field of agriculture in the last forty years.

In the early days of the college of agriculture, emphasis was placed on production. Various movements were started for the protection of the farmer. He recalled the use of machinery to which many farmers then objected. He also told how many farmers objected to the building of better roads, changing their views only on the rebuilding of the Erie Canal.

Mr. Bailey then discussed the progress made along social lines. He described the advancement of welfare along two lines of work of the Roosevelt's Commission on Country Life, of which he himself was chairman. He concluded with his philosophy of life which he believes to have been the result of the great efforts to solve problems brought to the campus, so that we get out of life.

CORNELL CO-ED PULLS DOWN MILK MAID CHAMPIONSHIP

Miss Viola Henry '34 won first prize in the milk maid contest at the National Dairy Show held in St. Louis last week.

This prize was given to the girl entered in the contest who could milk the most milk in a three minute period. The prize for the contest was a loving cup given by the National Dairy Show on their Silver Anniversary.

Miss Henry not only carried off first prize for the three minute contest which made her National Champion for that period, but she also won the remilk marathon that lasted the entire week. The prize for this honor was seventy-five dollars in cash and a statue.

Eighteen Contestants

There were eighteen contestants sponsored by dairy organizations from six different states in the United States. Miss Mary Fontanna of Caruthers, California, who was second in the three minute contest and first in the marathon, came from the nearest distance. Miss Henry, the representative of the Chenango County Holstein Club and the New York Holstein-Friesian Association, was the only entrant in the contest from outside the state. Other states represented were Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, and Kansas.

Miss Henry was the only contestant sponsored by a Holstein organization. She won the honor of representing the Chenango County Holstein Club and the New York State Holstein Association in the county contest held in the county college in early April. In the contest Miss Henry milked twelve and a half pounds of milk in two minutes.

Experienced Milker

The success achieved by this New York representative comes from a life time of experience at the milk pail. She is also a descendant of generations of good women milkers in the Henry family. At the Henry farm 46 cows are milked regularly; the number being reduced at the present time due to having recently undergone the T test. Miss Henry has always done her share, when home milking from ten to fifteen cows regularly besides doing other work around the farm.

A Chi Omega

Miss Henry is a graduate of North Norwich High School as an honor student. In 1930 she entered Cornell and is taking agriculture. During her first year she was selected to work with the women's debate team and was admitted to Chi Omega sorority. She is a member of the Chenango County Cornell Club and has been an officer in the Galena Grange.
You're Right!

Making Autos Isn't the
World's Greatest
Industry

No, sir, making autos is not the
world's greatest industry. And
it's not railroading either.

The world's greatest industry
is cleaning. Yes, it's a fact.

More time is spent doing the
world's cleaning operations, in-
cluding cleaning in the home,
than is devoted to any other
single occupation.

Ever work in a dairy or a can-
ing factory? Well you have
that better than a third of
the total working hours is
spent in cleaning.

You know how a hotel lobby or
a building entrance looks about
2 A.M. Scrub women and
porters all hard at work. And
think of the dishes to be washed
every day in hotels, restaurants,
and cafeterias.

This big cleaning job also in-
cludes the washing of clothes
in power laundries, the pro-
cessing of leather for your
shoes, the washing of wool,
cotton, and rayon in textile
mills, and the cleaning of metal
parts, auto fenders, and even
golf clubs before polishing or
processing.

These next few months we want
to tell you the part Wyandotte
Cleaning Products play in in-
creasing efficiency and lowering
costs in this enormous cleaning
industry.

WYANDOTTE
Products

Manufactured by

The

J. B. Ford Company
Wyandotte, Michigan

RACKETEER FOUND OPERATING
ON DOMECON CONSTRUCTION

Foreman Demanded Tribute
In Exchange For A Job

A foreman working on the home
Economies building had a great
gambling scheme until his prac-
tices were discovered by a state in-
spector and halted. The plan in brief
was to assess each applicant for a
job five dollars. For this sum a job
could be secured, while the luckless
employee discovered was good for
about two weeks; at the end of which
time he lost his job and the process
was repeated on some other unfor-
tunate innocent.

In these times of unemployment
the plan was a valuable gold mine.
The foreman in question became a
hit too over zealous and his practices
came to the attention of a state in-
spector who put a stop to the whole
plan. Restitution to all the laborers
who had been victims was also order-
red.

HOTEL MEN MANAGE WALDORF

Forty-one students in hotel man-
agement spent from November 8 to
12 in New York City on the annual
tour to study the workings of
a large metropoitan hotel. This
year the group also attended the
convention of the New York State
Hotel Association. They were the
guests of Mr. L. M. Boomer, president
of the Waldorf-Astoria.

For an entire day the students
took over the management of the
Waldorf-Astoria Hotel which opened
in New York City early in October.
The students were assigned to the
various departments and almost un-
aided took over the direction of one
of the largest hotels in the world.
Every department in the Waldorf
was turned over to the students for
the day. The chef's and steward's
departments were managed by H. J.
Boyd and W. Corning, Miss Grace
Williams '32 was in charge of the
floor clerk's department; and
Richard Nulle '33 acted as assistant
manager of the hotel.

In fulfilling the duties of their
various departments, the stu-
dents went on a tour of inspection
through the hotel, and were shown
the elaborate machinery necessary
for the operations of such a hotel.

KERMIS PLANS PRODUCTION

Kermis Club has made the casting
and begun rehearsals on its first pro-
duction of the '31-'32 season. The
piece selected for this first offering is
Bargains in Cathay by Rachel Field.
Its first appearance is set tentatively
for December 11 in Roberts Assem-
bly.

The cast for Bargains in Cathay is:
Emily Gray, Alice L. Jones '32; Mary
Bryan, Norma S. Fote '32; Miss
Doty, Harriett A. McNich '33; Agnes
Thompson Williams, Charles L.
Pinkney '33; Miss Bliss, Marion L.
Emmons '32; Mr. Royce, Ronald R.
Babcock '33; Carl C. Branch '33; A
Gentleman from New York, Donald
C. Nichols '32, Earl C. Bracke '32.
Rehearsals have begun under the di-
rection of Lawrence J. Voss of the
Dramatic Club.

AG SOCCER WINS INTERCOLLEGE TITLE

Booters Take Finals
From Foresters

The Ag college soccer team won its
league championship with little op-
position, in fact almost no opposition
at all. The team was defeated only by
the absence of the hotel manage-
ment team, and later the arts college
team also failed to appear. Finally
when only optimists were coming out
to the game, the civil engineers ar-
rived only to be beaten to the tune
of 2 to 0. After this game the teams
from the colleges of mechanical en-
gineering and architecture turned to
their scheduled encounters. We hope
the fate of the civil engineers didn't
deter them. On Tuesday, November
17, the Ag team battled the forestry
and agriculture teams. The play-
two days later was desperately fought
to a scoreless tie, ending with the
ball dead in the forestry territory.
A third game was played on Satur-
day, November 21, when the Ag team
won by a score of 2 to 0, completely
outplaying the Fernow loggers through-
out the entire game.

In the games this fall the purple
shoes of "Doc" Foster and the
emerald suit of "Andy" Andrews '32,
were always to be seen in the thick-
est of the fray. The players on the for-
ward line have been "Charlie" Palmier.
"Tink" Palmer, '32, R. Hill '34,
F. W. Hill '34, C. O'Neill '33, and
M. Mason '33, while "Don" Foster '32,
"Carl" Van Deman '31, J. R. Hurd
'35, and C. E. Lattimer '34, defended
the backfield.

4-H MEMBERS WIN HONORS

As the result of county contests of
various types, 4-H boys and girls of
many New York counties met at
Cornell the week of November 5 for
state eliminations. The boys' and
girls' all-round club girl was won by
Marion Crandon of Onondaga
county. Miss Crandon is a freshman
in the college of home economics.
Second and third honors were
awarded by Miss J. J. Welch of Nassau
county and Genevieve Gay of Monroe
county. Miss Welch also won the Moses
Leadership Trophy for girls. This
trophy is awarded in recognition of su-
perior leadership ability.

Roscoe Owens of Chenango county
won the Moses Leadership Trophy
for boys. He has won the national
as well as the state honor.

The annual 4-H poultry judging
contest and the right to represent
New York at the 1932 national con-
test to be held at Madison Square
Garden, was won by Donald Stodd
of Chennung county, Viola Harreex
of Monroe county, and James Fitz-
gibbon of Onondaga county.

Twenty-nine boys and nineteen
girls took part in the contest which was
under the supervision of the poultry
department of the college of agri-
culture. High scorers in the con-
test were awarded a belt by Dr. G. F.
Heurer at an evening banquet of the
contestants.

Professor J. N. Spaeth recently re-
turned for a short visit from Yale
where he is working for his doctorate
degree.
4-H CLUB DEBATES

On Wednesday, December 9, the 4-H Club held a debate. The topic discussed was "Resolved: that the country is a better place to live in than the city." Those on the affirmative were Miss F. A. Moulton '34 and L. H. J. Ashwood '35. On the negative side were J. D. Marchant '35 and Miss J. E. Collins '33.

The debate is a new feature in the program of the 4-H Club. This first debate was successful, the club will try more and will also invite other clubs to participate.

The Russian Revolution

(Continued from page 46)

of the bolsheviks were too enormous and we found it necessary to leave Russia. Thousands of us did not want to leave, thinking that with war over there was no further danger of life. But the Hungarian communist, Bella Cun, was sent to Crimea to clean it of the revolutionary element and we were forced to set out upon the Black Sea in small boats to save ourselves. Thereafter the bolsheviks made short work of the scattered white forces remaining in Russia.

From this point on the efforts of the communists were divided in two directions. They sought to bring about a world revolution, and to create a new economic state in Russia. The world revolution did not come about and probably will not but they did not lessen their efforts to start it. Propaganda and supporting organizations sprang up everywhere. In Russia, after many changes in economic policy they applied themselves to the five year plan. They proposed by industrialization to increase the number of workers and create a self sufficient state which would not need outside help in case of war. Without doubt some of their work has been worthy but in many cases it is ill directed and fine technical equipment is wasted on workers who do not know how to use it. Moreover the products are often quite useless because there is no need for them.

To know the whole truth about the present situation is very difficult because we have only official papers which are not reliable. Information from non-communist specialists who worked for a time is now lacking because most of them are now in prison and the government at present regards all work done as a communist secret.

The five year plan in agriculture seems to be no improvement. The collective farms have not increased production but have lowered it. The idea is to create the same working conditions for farm laborers as for others. There is no individual property and all crops beyond the needs of the families are turned over to the state to be divided. The workers are supposedly volunteers but an independent farmer would have great difficulty in getting seeds, tools and he would have to pay enormous fees. Such conditions were so intolerable that many people left for an indefinite future rather than stay.

Communists are the privileged class and college education is open almost exclusively to them. A student must prove that he has a father "from the tools". So the prewar existence of privileged classes is really not changed essentially but merely reversed. The intensity of the terror has not decreased with years although the means are modified somewhat. Loss of citizenship is one of the methods used as punishment. This means that the state does not care for the person any more and he can no longer get orders for dole or bread or rooms. In order not to lose the least authority they put on trial persons who are responsible for any difficulties he causes however minor they may be.

Dictatorship of the proletariat does not fit all the country and sooner or later will come the time when the other part of the Russian population will speak for itself, and then the country will find the normal life.

Dynamite Removes Farming Handicaps

Learn Today

for tomorrow's jobs!

Tomorrow (that is, the not-too-distant future) you expect to use more extensively the knowledge you are now gaining in college.

Whether you work on a farm of your own, become a county agricultural agent or teach agriculture—what you now learn about explosives will surely prove profitable to you later.

Dynamite is being used more widely each year for the removal of stumps and boulders, and for improving drainage. Du Pont has an explosive especially suited to each of these jobs.

Write for our free booklet on explosives. If there are any questions about explosives you'd like answered, our Agricultural Extension Section will be glad to assist. Write today!
NURSERY EDUCATION MEETING HELD IN PHILADELPHIA

Three members of the New York state college of home economics staff were discussion leaders at the annual meeting of the National Association on Nursery Education at Philadelphia, November 12 to 14. Professor Marie Fowler, in charge of the Nursery School at the college, led the discussion on play activities; Dr. Ethel B. Waring, professor in home economics and specialist in child guidance, led the group discussion on parent education and the nursery school; and Professor Helen Monsch, head of the foods and nutrition department, was the discussion leader for the group on nutrition and health.

Dr. Amy Daniels of the Iowa Child Welfare Research Station was chairman of the group on nutrition and health. Dr. Mary Swartz Rose of Columbia University and Dr. C. A. Aldrich of Chicago were the two other discussion leaders besides Professor Monsch for this group.

Other staff members who attended the meeting were Dr. Helen Dudley Bull, pediatrician at the Nursery School, Miss Rachel Sanders, Miss Katherine Reeves, Miss Helen Metcalf and Miss Mabel Robinson.

The National Association on Nursery Education meeting was open to leaders in every field who are interested in any phase of child development.

MISS PFUND HOLDS "OPEN HOUSE" FOR DOMECONERS

On every Wednesday night, beginning October 14, Miss Marion Pfund, Assistant Professor in Home Economics, has opened her home to the students in her Foods 2 class. At each of these "open-house" parties the girls have been made to feel at home, as everyone has gone into the kitchen and made all kinds of candy and sandwiches. After these refreshments are served, singing, dancing, and stunts take over the program. With such hospitality Miss Pfund's guests undoubtedly enjoy themselves more and more.

The wasp, compared to elephants,
Is mighty doggone small,
But just the same when he sits down
You nearly always bawl.

COLLEGE PLANS INTERESTING BROADCAST FOR DECEMBER

Following is the program for broadcasts over WEAI as planned by the Home Economics College: Dec. 1, Necessary Foods in the Low Cost Menu; Dec. 3, Using Apples; Dec. 8, Tumultuous Trifles which Make for Comfort in the Household; Dec. 10, Making Christmas Toys for Children; Dec. 14, Joining the Home Bureau; Dec. 17, New Hats for Old; Dec. 22, Holiday Sweets for Children; Dec. 24, Christmas Decorations; Dec. 29, Weight and Diet; Dec. 31, Greeting the New Year.

The college wishes to announce that there is always a pamphlet free to follow up the discussions given in these radio talks. Why not listen in, and then write for these free booklets for added information?

This month Debby and Bill Domecon are getting ready for Christmas without spending any money. They are making Christmas toys for the children of the family, wholesome sweets for children, and of course all their own Christmas decorations. New Year's Eve they are going to have a party. All these things can be learned through listening to the broadcast over station WEAI.

MISS FLORA ROSE ATTENDS BOARD MEETING IN NEW YORK

Miss Flora Rose, co-director of the New York state college of home economics attended the board meeting of the National Council on Parent Education in New York, November 10 and 11.

Members of the council are drawn from social agencies, colleges, universities, and other institutions, educational associations, public educational agencies and extension organizations.

The purpose of this council is to further the development of the field of parent education.

Miss Dorothy Delaney '23 who has been in Home Economics extension work since graduation and has been a state home demonstration leader since 1929 is now part time County 4-H agent along with her other work. Also, Miss B. C. McDaniel is doing the same work.

“ARE YOU CHANGING WITH YOUR WORLD?”

"It is not power over others which makes a successful parent, legislator, priest or teacher, but power with others," says Miss Flora Rose, co-director of the New York state college of home economics at Cornell University who talked before members of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs at Lake Placid, November 12. Miss Rose is chairman of the Division of Family Life. Obedience to commands only because they are commands, Miss Rose believes, will never help the individual to gain the inner strength needed for facing the difficult conditions of modern life.

Parents to be successful, therefore, according to Miss Rose, must have power with their children. To gain this power they must learn as well as their children, and they must learn from their children, so that they can understand and guide them in their earlier years, and make friends with them and be able to follow them in their later years. Parents must develop themselves, must learn to be independent in order to help their children to gain independence and safety.

To do this, means a program of adult education built around the questions which are being raised in the life of the family. One of the failures of the home today, according to Miss Rose, is that little conscious thought has been given to prepare people for the intimacies and exigencies of family life and for its successful administration. The average person stops learning at an early age, Miss Rose says, which was a safe thing in the past when society was comparatively static, but which is most unsafe in the present dynamic social order when the individual's safety depends upon continuous changes in knowledge and its adaptations.

To give this his safety, Miss Rose says, the home must work with the community and the community with the home, in a shared responsibility for the highest possible development of individuals. She believes this is the only way to develop society's present need for a whole race of informed, intelligent, highly developed individuals who are capable at once of free and of integrated action. These individuals must operate not as a mass...
with a common mind but as a collective group of self-reliant and vigorous units with minds consciously and purposely directed upon the solution of their common problem. Such an organization will be immeasurably more powerful than the sum of its parts and will possess unlimited flexibility. It will be held together not by an outside force or direction but by the equilibrium of its own vital inner activities and conscious adjustments.

BETTY DOMECON GIVES PARTY

Home Economics was the scene of a gay party on November 11, when Betty Domecon introduced to society her new baby sister, 1935. Room 245 became a nursery in pink and blue paper where faculty in rompers ran wild and tripped up prim little-girl students. There were toys to play with, and games—we even played London Bridge and Drop-the-Handkerchief! When baby got hungry she had only to reach for one of the candy kisses which were festooned around the room—but that didn't last long.

Several stunts were offered by the committee, and the Freshman babies spoke their pieces. Toward the end of the evening Miss Blackmore appeared in costume with her little girl, Miss Simmonds, and her large black nurse, Miss Scott, who wheeled in the baby, Miss Carney, all tucked up in her little nightie and cap, just ready for bed. It was too bad that one of the little-boy smarties, Miss Brucher, had to dump out the baby and put his own sister in the carriage. But his rude conduct was taken up with his mother, we firmly believe.

The children were all fed chocolate milk, in bottles and cookies before they took their dolly's and went home to bed to dream of the happy time they had had.

Betty Domecon's hostesses were Eileen Kane, in charge assisted by Marion Ford, and Harriet McNinch. Helen Burritt had charge of publicity, and Ruth Carman fed the children their refreshments.

MEMBERS OF COLLEGE STAFF ATTEND ROCHESTER MEETING

Miss Van Rensselaer and Miss Rose attended the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus, November 4-6 at the Seneca Hotel in Rochester. Other members of the staff attending the meeting were Miss Dorothy Delaney, Dr. Ruby Green Smith, Miss Caroline Morton, and Miss Boss McDermand.

Miss Martha Van Rensselaer and Miss Flora Rose attended the Land Grant College Association Meeting in Chicago, November 16 to 18. Miss Van Rensselaer presided at the Tuesday afternoon meeting, November 17, and gave a report of the Homemaking Section of the Housing Conference.
The second meeting of the Cornell Foresters was held in Fenore Club Room Thursday evening, November 5. The meeting was called by A. W. “Art” Holweg, President, for the purpose of electing officers. The following were elected to office: W. L. “Bill” Chapel ’32, President; S. H. “Spence” Palmer ’32, Vice President; H. E. Olsen ’32, Treasurer; and E. H. Hazard ’35, Secretary. A dance committee, composed of H. E. Olsen ’32, Chairman, C. H. Orsi ’32, and J. W. Duffield ’34, was appointed to work up plans and dates for the coming Foresters Ball which will be held sometime in the near future.

After the business meeting Professor Cedric H. Guise of the Forestry Department gave a very interesting talk on the educational system used in various forestry schools in Europe. He described briefly the different methods used, principally in France, Sweden and Germany, and how the schools of different rank compare with similar schools in the United States.

Upon the conclusion of Professor Guise’s talk, the meeting was adjourned and “Eats”, as usual, became the order of the day, served by C. R. “Taxi-cab” Orsi ’32 and assistants.

FORESTRY CLUB

The Cornell Foresters came first in league No. 1 and Ag in league No. 2 in intercollege soccer. The first two play-off games ended in ties, but Ag managed a 2-0 victory in the third. Our team has done well and it is hoped our other teams will keep up the good work.

The next battle is in basketball. The foresters have won the championship in this for the last two years and surely we aren’t going to break down now. S. H. “Red” Palmer ’32 will soon be calling for help. A couple of our best men graduated so there is plenty of room for newcomers.

The seniors have been cruising the Arboret Forest with much gusto. The field work has been completed, and the finished type maps will soon be ready.

The Juniors have been wandering around the countryside exploring the various woodlots and whatnots trying to discover why trees grow right side up.

PROFESSOR S. N. SPRING TO LEAVE FEBRUARY 1

On February 1 the Cornell Foresters will lose one of their ranking professors. Professor S. N. Spring is leaving after nearly 20 years of service at Cornell to be the assistant dean of the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse. He will be director of instruction of the college and the ranger school at Wanakena.

Professor Spring’s experiences in Forestry have been broad and varied. After receiving his B. A. degree in 1898 and his M. F. degree in 1903 from Yale he was a field assistant in the Bureau of Forestry and head of the Forestry School at the University of Maine until 1905. From 1905 until 1918 he worked in the United States Forest Service and then was State Forester of Connecticut until 1912, when he came to Cornell University as Professor of Silviculture. He is a member of the Society of American Foresters.

During his stay at Cornell, Professor Spring has been active in University affairs as well as in the community. At the various forestry camps he has been out for the welfare of the men and worked hard in their behalf. Several songs composed by him commemorate events of note and the Professor is a ready source of anecdotes always interesting. The men who saw service in the old days of the Forest Service have many unusual experiences of which they love to tell. It is a time such as this when one really becomes acquainted with a professor.

Although we are losing an excellent friend and advisor as well as teacher in Professor Spring we congratulate Syracuse on her good fortune. We hope “S. N. S.” will keep in touch with the Cornell Foresters, and wish him all the success in the world.

Professor Ralph S. Horsmer is to attend a meeting of the New York State Reforestation Commission as a special guest, upon the invitation of Senator Charles J. Hewitt, chairman of the commission. The meeting is to be held in New York City on December 2.

AMENDMENT NO. 3

Some people still have only a hazy conception of the meaning of “Amendment No. 2.” The prime object is to restore to usefulness large areas of abandoned land which now produce nothing. These lands will produce forests; hence lumber products, which are yearly more in demand, especially for the production of new industrial materials, as shown in the recent development of rayon and cellophane both made from wood.

At the former state of reforestation it would have taken about two hundred years to restore these waste lands to trees. The amendment permits of much more rapid acquisition and planting on a 20-year program. The lands in the “blue lines” which mark the outer areas of the Adirondack and Catskill parks are not affected by the amendment, whether such lands are owned by the state, or may be acquired later. Production forests, which is the term applied to the areas to be planted under the amendment, must be wholly outside of the “blue lines”.

Reforestation will mean a steadier stream-flow for domestic water supplies, and less risk of low reservoirs in times of drought. It will mean trees, paying an actual return to the state. There are many other direct results as shown by the varied types of organizations which backed the amendment such as the Society for the protection of the Adirondacks, the New York State Grange, the farm bureau federation, and various forest schools and societies.

WELL, IS IT?

Professor of forestry: “Is the western pine a prolific seeder?”

Student: “I didn’t know it was a cedar.”

—American Forester

“When do the leaves start to turn?”

—The night before a prelim.

—American Forester

Dr. Wilson Compton, Secretary-manager of the National Lumber Manufacturers’ Association, Washington, D. C., will speak here December 9. Compton’s subject is: “Recent Developments in the Lumber Industry”. All Foresters are asked to attend the lecture.
The Agricultural Booklist and its Purpose
A few years ago it was necessary to write several people
for advice regarding books, so we were asked to get out
a list of approved books. This is not a list of textbooks
but books for the general reader. A copy of the book-
list is yours for the asking.

Do Your Christmas Buying at the Co-op
Those desiring Cornell things should spend quite a bit
of time at the Co-op. We have a new Cornell series
of greeting cards. There are Cornell Calendars, books,
candy and things similar. The majority of students
trade at the Co-op.

Cornell Co-op Society
Barnes Hall Ithaca, N. Y.

The Next Big Event at Cornell is
Farm and Home Week
where approximately five thousand farmers and homemakers
gather at Ithaca for six days of education and entertainment, at a
time when farm duties are relatively light.
Many of those who have attended, year after year, say they would
not miss the occasion for anything.
You are invited to come; the visit might help you to solve that
serious problem which now confronts you. The Colleges of Agri-
culture and Home Economics are at your service in a direct and
personal way.

The folks—You and the faculties of the colleges.
The event—Farm and Home Week.
The time—February 15 to 20, 1932.
The place—Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.
WHAT better Christmas gift than provision for comfort—and health—and convenience! Home electric appliances—builders of happiness—servants that save time and money. A G-E refrigerator, for instance, with its unvarying cold, its generous capacity, and its mighty saving of food. Or a G-E Hotpoint range, the perfect cook—or a G-E washer and ironer, that lighten the labor of washday—or a vacuum cleaner or sewing machine, tireless and efficient helpers. And a G-E radio, with its music and mirth and farming information. A G-E clock, perhaps, to time the daily duties, a G-E Sunlamp for its healthful, ultra-violet rays, or a G-E Hotpoint heating pad with its comforting warmth. There's a G-E appliance for every purse and every purpose. And all may be purchased on easy terms.

Send for our new booklet, "Electric Helpers for the Farm."
Address Room 315, Building 6, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.
The Great Lesson Learned in 1931—

Lower the Costs of Farming!

Most farmers have not been content with a mere living, even in 1931. The great majority of them have been able to buy more than bare necessities and many of them have made fair profits from their crops and their farming operations. The year 1931 brought a lesson home to agriculture—a farmer's profit depends not only on his selling price, which is usually out of his control, but also on his production costs, which in large measure are in his own hands.

There are many factors in good farm management, but this much is very clear: fast-working, labor-saving power and equipment is the biggest aid in cutting the costs of farming. During the past year hundreds of farmers have sent us statements showing in detail just how they have cut their costs to rock-bottom with McCormick-Deering equipment, enabling them to market their crops (wheat, corn, cotton, live stock, etc.) at a profit, regardless of the price. They cheerfully credit the equipment with their ability to make savings and realize profits.

The new year holds promise for us all, but it will bring greatest rewards to those who equip themselves to handle all operations at lowest cost. As farm product prices rise, the spread between their controlled costs and the selling price will be still greater—and so will their profits.

See the McCormick-Deering dealer for tractors and machines at the lowest prices and on best terms.

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McCormick-Deering tractors
15-30 »» 2-plow Farmall »» 3-plow Farmall »» 10-20
A Farmer-Owned Poultry Feed Service

POULTRYMEN depend upon the agricultural experiment stations for most accurate and up-to-date feeding information. The G. L. F. Poultry Feed Service, which is owned by farmers, is guided by the recommendations of the College Poultry Feed Conference Board on formulas, quality of ingredients and feeding suggestions.

It is the job of the G. L. F. to take these recommendations, purchase, assemble, and mix the ingredients, check the quality and analysis of the mixed feeds and get them to farmers as efficiently as possible.

The G. L. F. mill at Buffalo is ideally located and equipped for efficient operation and service. Because this farmer-owned service is cooperative, increased purchases through it decrease the cost of the service. Thousands of poultrymen now use G. L. F. open formula poultry feeds which are available in practically every community in New York, northern Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Try G. L. F. Starting and Growing Mash for your chicks this spring. It grows chicks rapidly even under the most exacting conditions, produces excellent broilers, and brings pullets to maturity with strong, well-developed bodies, fully prepared for the strain of heavy egg production. G. L. F. Starting and Growing Mash is a complete feed—there is no need to pay more for a chick starter.

The Poultry Feed Conference Board. Left to right: Prof. E. J. Hunter, Penn State; Prof. G. F. Heuser, Cornell; Prof. W. C. Thompson, N. J. State College of Agriculture; Prof. R. L. Bryant, Virginia Polytechnic Institute; Prof. L. C. Norris, Cornell, and Prof. H. C. Knandel, Penn State College.

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300 lbs. Wheat Bran
300 lbs. Flour Middlings
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100 lbs. Heavy, Fine Ground, Low Fiber Oats
200 lbs. Dried Skim Milk
100 lbs. Meat Scrap 55%
100 lbs. White Fish Meal
20 lbs. Ground Limestone
10 lbs. Salt
5 lbs. Cod Liver Oil reinforced in Vitamin D

2000 lbs.

Guaranteed Analysis
Protein (Minimum) 17.5%
Fat (Minimum) 4%
Fiber (Minimum) 6%

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The much talked about cold can be avoided to a great extent if you follow these excellent directions of Professors Helen Bull and Mary Henry.
Risley Hall from the Gorge
Research Will Help You

Professor H. H. Whetzel

What is this research that everybody is talking about these days? Well it's simply discovering facts by observation, study, and experimentation. Research is investigation.

It's nothing new. Research has been going on ever since man became a thinking animal.

Let me illustrate. Everybody knows that water runs down hill. But there must have been a time in the long, long ago, in the very long, long ago to be sure, when primitive man did not know that water runs down hill. Let us imagine the day the discovery was made. It was a bright sunny day in June. A great broad river gleaming in the afternoon sun flowed slowly away to the westward through an almost unbroken forest. A hairy old boy with a club in hand came out of the forest where he had been chasing meat for supper. It had run up a tree and gotten away from him. He was hot. He threw himself on a low flat rock overhanging the stream and having quenched his thirst sat down in the shade to cool off. As he gazed at the placid moving river, he noticed as he had often noticed before, that it ran toward the setting sun. A troublesome question arose in his simple shaggy old head. A strange new question. "Why does it always run toward the setting sun, this familiar old river of mine?"

He turned the query over and over in his simple mind. "Yes, it runs toward the setting sun," he says to himself as he toises a dry stick in the stream and watches it float away to the west. "But why?" "Why doesn't it stop and run the other way for awhile?"

Pondering the problem he sought his wife and children in the old cave not far away. They would have to gnaw bones for supper tonight, he thought as his mind returned to the everpressing problem of making a living. But the running river was the last thing in his mind as he fell asleep on his bed of dry leaves.

It was running when he awoke at dawn. A little rivulet rushed down the steep bank before the cave. "Ah!" he thought, "this little river does not run toward the setting sun. It runs toward the great river." He followed to see where it went. Sure enough, it ran to the great river into which it poured its muddy waters sharply to the left as it joined the slower moving stream. He could follow with his eye the yellow streak as it lost itself in the clear water of the great stream. Why did it turn?

Unnoticed the pouring rain, forgotten his hungry family, forgotten his own hunger, he dashed away to find other rivulets. They all ran toward the great river into which they poured their muddy waters, all like the first turned sharply to the left to join the mighty flood on its journey toward the setting sun. Mounting the crest of a hill he noticed a creek on his right which flowed away not toward the great river, and stranger still not toward the setting sun. Remarkable, it flowed toward the rising sun, just now breaking through the clouds. He followed it. It grew larger, turning now one way now the other but always in the general direction of the rising sun. At last it made a sharp turn and joined the great river, its yellow waters turning sharply like the others toward the setting sun.

The sky had cleared. He sat down on a wet log to think it over. Suddenly he sprang up with a grunt of surprise. Yes, every little river he had followed this morning took him down hill. Does running water always flow down hill? Maybe the great river flows down hill also. But where is the hill? Well that is something to be looked for. But it may take days to find it.

He could not wait. He must see if water always runs down hill. He makes an experiment. Picking up a large clam shell on the sandy shore he filled it with water from the river and carrying it carefully to the top of a little clay knoll nearby he poured it on the nearly flat top. Breathlessly, he watched the tiny puddle as it spread slowly, little arms turning here and there as if seeking to get away. He rushed back for another shell full of water and added that to the puddle. Presto! One of the creeping arms of water started down the slope. Water does run down hill!

He hurried home to tell his wife. She looked at him with a fishy eye, handed him his club and ordered meat. What did she care whether water flowed down hill or not. He went for meat, he got it, but as soon as the meal was over, he took the trail for his nearest neighbors and spent the afternoon demonstrating to all that water always flows down hill. But he never made any use of his discovery. Neither did any of his neighbors. He demonstrated his discovery to his oldest son and the boy tried it. Sure enough Dad was right. Water always runs down hill. Half way up the slope above the cave was a pool of clear cold water. When any of the family were thirsty, they usually climbed the steep narrow trail to this pool to get a drink. It was much better than the river water nearer at hand. One hot day, Son sat on the ground near the pool after a long cool drink and thought to himself. "Why should that pool be down by the cave. Hard to climb up here everyday I want a drink." "Why doesn't this water in the pool run down hill like water usually does?"

He didn't know it was a spring the overflow of which trickled away beneath the leaves and down through a hidden crevice to the great river below. He pondered the problem. If it could only get over this little ridge in front he thought, then it might run down the hill. He broke off a stout stick and began to scratch away the
soft clay of the little ridge at one point. Soon a tiny rivulet followed his stick along the little ditch. He lead the little stream out into the hard trodden trail. He dug it deeper. Soon the water was flowing in an ever growing rivulet farther and farther down the trail. He helped it by prying out rocks and ditching under roots. Almost before he realized it he and the little stream were half way down the slope. Suddenly, he sprang down the trail to the cave. "Mother, I'm bringing the pool down the hill," he yelled. "What's that" the old lady shouted. "Boy you're crazy." "Come and see, come and see," he cried as he sprang up the trail to meet the oncoming rivulet. Hands on her hips, the tanned dame watched his antics as he dug with his stick, helping the little stream down the trail. "Here it comes" he shouted springing down before her. "Just like your father," she grunted. "That's not the pool. That's just water running down hill. I've seen that before."

"Just you wait, mother," replied Son beginning to dig a broad hole at the foot of the trail. "I'll soon have the pool right here handy." "Tmph," she snorted. "Now you've done it."

That trail will be muddy all the time and the pool up there will be empty. You'll catch it when your father gets home." "Well," she added, "he's to blame for talking all the time about water running down hill," and she turned to settle a fight among the younger children in the cave.

But Son worked feverishly, deepening and widening the hole which was now fast filling with water. Soon it was full of muddy water and overflowed to form a little stream running on down to the great river. Son brought rocks and rimmed the pool. Then he sat down to watch his handiwork. Presently, the water became clearer. He tasted it. It was cold even if it were a bit gritty.

It was very dark when the old man came home with a load of meat. He stepped in the new pool. He slipped and fell. Water, ice cold water right at the door of his cave and no rain for weeks. But it was too late to investigate. The family was asleep. He went to bed grumbling but puzzled.

Son was up early, very early, long before the old folks were stirring. Slipping out he crept to his pool. It was still quite dark but he could hear the gentle trickle of running water coming down the trail. He put his hand in his new pool. Sure enough it was still there full of cold, cold water. He dropped on the ground and took a long cold drink. That drink of water before breakfast which everyone should have. Then he sat back to think it all over and enjoy the surprise he'd have for Dad when he got up.

Presently, the old man came out of the cave into the gray dawn of morning. "What the deuce is this," he roared and stopped in wonder and delight as he realized that Son, his son, had applied dad's great discovery, that water runs down hill.

There you are. That's research and its application. And what an important piece of research it was too. Think of all the applications that have since been made of that great discovery that water runs down hill. Make a list of them. Turning mill wheels, spinning dynamos, irrigating fields, supplying city water systems, and the end is not yet realized.

Today thousands of busy and inquisitive investigators in hundreds of colleges and experiment stations all over the world are observing, studying.

(Continued on page 68)

Are You Taking Out Cold Insurance?

By Professors Helen Bull and Mary Henry

How often do we hear some one say "Oh, I have nothing but a cold," not realizing that the neglected cold is the forerunner of most of the serious troubles which afflict us in the winter months. It is the common cold which brings in its train middle ear disease with the possibility of mastoid operation or even deafness. Bronchitis and pneumonia are often sequels of a simple cold. Swollen glands in the neck and sinus infections are traced directly to colds. More than one half of all absences from work and school are caused by colds.

How much do we really know about this apparently innocent but very crafty enemy, the cold? Not everything, by any means. Science has been unable to entirely eradicate colds, but we do have it in our power to make colds infrequent visitors.

Colds are highly communicable. They are caused by bacteria or germs. These germs are spread in large numbers in coughing and sneezing and by the breath of the sufferer from a cold and from his handling of articles which other persons are sure to touch. Each person who comes in contact with this sneezing, coughing individual has a big chance of coming away with enough germs to develop a brisk cold of his own.

Let us for a moment follow the fortunes of a man with a cold. Mr. Jones wakes up one morning with a cold but he says with pride that he is no baby. He will not coddle himself for a simple cold, so he eats his breakfast with his wife and children. Then he rides to the office in the street car. During the morning he talks with his office force, and possibly half a dozen other business men. So on through the day he makes his progress, spreading to each person a good supply of hardy bacteria with which an almost endless chain of colds may be started. After Mr. Jones has dragged around for two days too miserable to do his work well and peppering his family, his stenographer, and his business associates with colds he finds he really is too sick to get up and must now be slowly nursed back to health through an attack of bronchitis.

How much better it would have been for Mr. Jones and his family and everyone else if he had made a different decision the morning he woke up with a cold. If, at the outset of his cold, Mr. Jones had spent one or two days in bed, he would have undoubtedly broken up his cold and spared himself serious illness and avoided infecting many other people.

The lesson to be learned from Mr. Jones' experience is the necessity of prompt treatment of all colds and immediate isolation at the outset of a cold. This one measure will probably do more to lessen the colds in our community than all other measures combined.

On the other hand we can, ourselves, lessen the likelihood of our catching the colds which happen to be abroad. Nature has given our bodies an army of defenses which help us fight off bacteria when they invade the body. If we keep our bodily resistance high we have a good chance of resisting cold bacteria and preventing them getting a foothold. This power of resistance, this keeping up of our defenses, is a matter of maintaining at its height our natural health and vigor.
through wholesome ways of living, that is, through wise practices of hygiene in relation to sleep and rest, air, exercise and sunlight and in wise selection of food.

We all know that a constantly fatigued body cannot be a resistant body. The demands for sleep and rest must be met if full resistance is to be kept up.

Of prime importance too is the air which we breathe. The overheated dry atmosphere of many houses and school rooms lowers the resistance to colds. Sixty-eight degrees Fahrenheit makes a comfortable safe temperature for the living room. The air should be kept moist and moving, as well as of the right temperature. Open windows to get outside fresh air with heat inside to warm it is ideal.

It is important in the winter that clothing be evenly distributed to avoid chilling one part of the body while overheating the rest of the body. We need to be kept warm, but overheating defeats its own end since a perspiring body is a good subject for a cold.

An abundance of sunshine and fresh air against the skin are other allies to help build resistance. Children should be outdoors in the sunshine for at least two hours a day, and four hours a day is better. Grown people because of the pressure of other duties tend to live too much in houses, but even the most confining occupation will yield some time to spend out of doors if it is believed to be important. Skin that is not exposed to air and sun becomes pale and sensitive to changes in temperature. Quite different is the sun and air exposed skin which is more hardy. Probably this is due to a toughening effect, and to improved circulation. But sunshine has also another power, that of manufacturing in the body by means of its ultraviolet rays a mysterious substance which we call vitamin D. This vitamin has many valuable uses in the body, some of which we do not know. We do not yet know whether it is especially helpful in relation to colds. What we do know is that the sunshine which produces the vitamin helps to keep our vigor high.

The demands of civilization prevent many grown people from obtaining sunlight. Cloudy weather and the school system both interfere with outdoor life for children. Fortunately we may obtain many of the benefits of sunshine by an artificial kind of sunlight, that is, by special ultraviolet lamps which may be used to supplement sunshine. It is not claimed that this should take the place of nature's sunshine, for it should not, but it may be a real boon to the person of sedentary occupation to add to his quota of sunshine by a few minutes under the ultraviolet lamp in the evening at home or in the doctor's office. Here at Cornell for several years many of the students who are especially subject to colds have taken ultraviolet light treatments. The results seem to be showing a marked decrease in the number of colds.

Another means of getting one of the same benefits which sunlight yields, strange as it may seem, is from cod liver oil. Many persons are taking cod liver oil daily, not only because they have learned that it contains this same vitamin D, which sunlight gives but also because it is high in vitamin A. Vitamin A has been called the anti-infection vitamin, because it is known to help protect us especially against colds and other infections of the respiratory tract, such as sinus, throat or lung infections.

Cod liver oil it must be remembered is only a partial substitute for sunlight. Sunlight does not provide vitamin A, though it does help to build vitamin D. Each in addition has value that the other cannot give: cod liver oil provides vitamin A; sunlight has other health giving properties, the reason for which is not altogether known.

Many persons object to cod liver oil as being disagreeable to take. For those who really cannot take it, there are capsules which conceal the oil or tablets which contain the vitamins from the oil. These are both somewhat more expensive than is the oil. The oil itself need not seem hard to take. A teaspoonful after any one of the day's meals may come to be taken very easily with a bit of fruit juice.

If taken every day during the winter months, it will help to store up the anti-infection vitamin A. Some authorities advocate its use in summer also, thus storing up an extra reserve of this vitamin for winter use.

Cod liver oil, however, is only one small part of the diet for colds. A diet to keep resistance high is really only a diet for health. It includes at least a pint of milk daily for all adults and a quart for children; an abundance of simply prepared fruits and vegetables—not less than two servings of each day in addition to potatoes; cereals and bread made with the whole grain, a serving of simply prepared meat and an egg; and only very moderate amounts of sweets and of rich foods such as pie, cake and rich puddings. Hot breads and griddle cakes may be replaced by fruits; fried foods may well be prepared in simpler ways because simplicity of preparation and ease of digestion are some of the factors which help maintain good health.

Eating between meals is a habit which should be discouraged. Water and fruit between meals are not objectionable and may be very desirable but pie, cake, sweets or any heavy food between meals should be avoided.

Since constipation is a condition especially favorable to taking cold, it should be particularly guarded against. Doctors often give a cathartic as a first prescription for a cold. This is a very good practice undoubtedly but daily cathartics may be taken in the forms of fruits and vegetables. These same foods also provide in the body a natural alkaline substance which keeps the so-called alkaline reserve high, and which seems favorable in helping to ward off colds.

Diet is also important in helping to cure a cold when we have been unfortunate enough to catch one. Assuming that we are doing the wise thing for ourselves and the thoughtful thing for others and that we are willing to go to bed when first we feel a cold coming on, the rest of the treatment should consist in taking an abundance of water or fruit juices, such as orange, grapefruit, and lemon juices. Some authorities believe in increasing the amount of cod liver oil taken at this time to a teaspoonful with fruit juices every two or three hours. Such treatment may effect a cure in a day. If it does not one should stay in bed two days or until the cold is much better. In most cases a longer time than one day in bed is wise since getting up the second day may give the cold a fresh start. It is best to be on the safe side and gain the upper hand over a cold at the very beginning.
Through Our Wide Windows

Another Year

N
EW YEAR'S resolutions are in everyone's thoughts if not on their lips. We are impressed with the thought that nineteen thirty-two is with us. We cannot quite accustom ourselves to the change in numeral and suddenly we feel ourselves grown older over night. Even birthdays don't seem to affect us as does a new year.

This year promises much which we hope may materialize. Most of us were glad to see the old year go. Few of us escaped totally unaffected but most of us have been fortunate enough not to have undergone the suffering and deprivation which we know have existed. True, we blame ourselves for much that has been in the past, but now we look forward to a more promising future. Experience has made us more just, more willing to give and forgive. Surely we are the better for these acquisitions. Our president has done much to keep up the hopes of the country and we must honestly say that we owe our gratitude to him for his staunch and courageous work. One resolution that each of us can make is to banish that word depression.

WEAI

S
everal years ago need was felt for a radio station on Cornell's campus. A little over two years ago, station WEAI gave its first program. Professor C. A. Taylor was the Director of Agricultural programs. R. B. Russel was the first regular announcer; he is now studio director. The first speaker was J. C. Fisher of the weather bureau at Syracuse. Since then station WEAI has been constantly improving.

The programs are largely educational. When a conference is held in Ithaca, several speakers are usually obtained for the programs. For example, during the Country Life Conference this last August, Governor Roosevelt, former Dean Liberty Hyde Bailey, Mrs. Charles W. Sewell, who is Director of American Home Bureau, and Commissioner Mark Graves spoke over WEAI. When it is possible to obtain such speakers and programs, it is very evident that the agricultural programs, which are the greatest in the number broadcast, are doing much in the development of agricultural education.

Recently WEAI, has proven itself to be a worthy organization. Its radio programs have won first place in the national competition among agricultural colleges both last year and this year. The competition in 1931 was at Corvallis; the competition this year was held at Washington, D. C. Judging the progress made during the past two years, we look forward to still more advancement in the future.

As Finals Approach

L
ike the poor, we have finals always with us. As the term takes the last turn and comes into the home stretch most of us become, once more, acutely aware of the fact that final exams are not far off. To all of us, bright and dull, quick and slow, ambitious and lazy, comes that period of despair, worry, and hectic activity, called finals.

There is no reward for the "faithful." The conscientious, daily plugger, who creates a high standard of work throughout the term, must undergo the same last hour travail and torture as the less ambitious student, who has worked barely enough to keep his average around a passing grade. You may say that the student who is ambitious and diligent and who keeps up a high standard of excellence will have the subject well in hand that last minute study for the final will be unnecessary. Undoubtedly true, but for the reason that our hypothetical student is a daily plugger, so he will plug for the final, just in case something will be given with which he is not absolutely familiar. The other extreme, the "just-get-by" type is of course called upon at finals time to do the studying that he should have been doing all term. Undoubtedly it is a just reward. But what kind of a reward is it that the conscientious student receives?

In fairness to all wouldn't it be logical for our college to adopt a system of exemptions from finals similar to the systems which seem to function so admirably in the other colleges of the University. Just rewards are given to ability and diligence, and punishments are meted out to indolence and laziness. An incentive would be created for keeping up with daily assignments. Any pedagogue will admit that the greatest good to be obtained from a course will come from continued daily application and not frantic last minute boning. Likewise any psychologist will admit that the most effective method of gaining a desired response is to offer a reward for the particular action. Here we have constant daily application to studies brought about by the offered reward of exemptions from finals. Perhaps it is just a bit idealistic but it seems a worth-while experiment.

It costs from nine to ten dollars to spray an acre of potatoes about seven times. A thirty bushel increase of thirty cent potatoes or a nine bushel increase of dollar potatoes pays the cost.

Most of us think that a man who is different must be wrong.

THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN wishes to do four things: publish interesting alumni notes, furnish campus news, present the latest agricultural information and stimulate boys and girls to seek the aid of their State Colleges in order that they may lead fuller and finer lives.
Former Student Notes

'06
Clarence A. Cornell, winter poultry course, is now manager of the Pompton Avenue White Egg Farm, Cedar Grove, New Jersey.

'11
Mr. A. K. Getman is Chief of the Agricultural Education Bureau of the State Department. Mr. Getman, in addition to doing fourteen years in pursuit work, spent six years at Cortland as head of the teacher's agricultural training department. He was for a time professor of agricultural education at Rutgers University.

C. E. Shimer is operating the Sun Gold Ranch at Orofino, California. He went to California in 1915 and took his Master's degree in Rural Institutions at California University. After teaching agriculture for one year he started in farming and is still hanging on. He is married and has two children, Ruth and Burton.

Lloyd R. Simons of Ithaca, is New York State Leader of County Agricultural Agents. His two children are Howard Julian and Clara Pauline. Mr. Simons has done a variety of things since his graduation. He taught agriculture in the high school at Gowanda, New York, for three years, was county agricultural agent of Nassau County for two years, Agriculturist U. S. D. A. for four years, Assistant state leader, in New York State for seven years; and county agent leader for three years.

W. O. Strong of Onley, Virginia, is superintendent of the E. S. Branch of the Virginia Truck Experiment Station and is Accomac County agricultural agent. Mrs. Strong was Ada M. Dunn '12. They have three children, Mary Elizabeth, William O., and John Richard. Mr. Strong has been manager of a $100 acre plantation for 7 years, taught Smith Hughes work for six years, and has been in his present position for seven years.

David C. Vann of 107 Burns Terrace, Penn Yan, New York is dealing in hardware and farm implements. He has two children, Eleanor E., 17, and Catherine L., 12. He spent seven years in farm management and five years with the Farm Bureau, and for the last ten years has been at his present occupation.

A. K. GETMAN '11
Head of the New York State Bureau of Agricultural Education

Harley C. Wheaton is living at 85 Carey Avenue, Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania. He is in the firm of Lee and Wheaton, shippers and receivers of hay and grain. Mr. Wheaton has one girl, Polly Reynolds Wheaton. Since graduation he has operated a large tract of land in New Jersey for the Commonwealth Water and Light Company; he has been assistant agricultural agent for the Lehigh Valley Railroad; and was in the war for two years.

'12
Mr. Solomon Arons, winter poultry course, is employed as a poultry specialist by the American Society for Jewish Farm Settlements in Russia, Inc. This past summer and fall he spent four months in Russia studying conditions as affecting the work of the organization.

'13
Mortimer D. Leonard has been chief entomologist at the Insular Experiment Station at Rio Piedras, Porto Rico, for one year.

'14
L. H. Abell recently attended the Dairy Industries Exposition at Atlantic City. He is now manager of the Pittsfield Milk Exchange, Pittsfield, Massachusetts. He has a happy home in which two sons and one daughter entertain father and mother.

Carl L. Masters is a chemical engineer with the National Aniline Company at Buffalo, New York. He is residing at 32 Potter Avenue, Orchard Park, New York.

Elmer Snyder, pomologist with the United States Department of Agriculture, is conducting grape investigations on production at Fresno, California. He is living at 3930 Kerckhoff Avenue.

'16
H. C. Taylor, winter poultry course, is now engaged in poultry farming at Emberville, Pa.

Franklin H. Thomas is manager of the New York Office of Stroud and Company, 120 Broadway, investment bankers. He lives at Wychwood, Great Neck, Long Island.

'20
Francisco Sein, Jr., is acting in the capacity of assistant entomologist at the Insular Experiment Station at Rio Piedras, Porto Rico. He has been doing that work for a number of years.

'21
H. R. Curran, Ph.D. '26, was a campus visitor during the past summer. He is now in the research laboratories of the Bureau of Dairy Industry at Washington, D. C. He and his wife attended the World's Dairy Congress at Copenhagen, Denmark, last summer. Later they visited in Germany, Holland, Switzerland, and France.

'23
Dr. and Mrs. John Staneslow (Christina Williamson) have announced the arrival of a son, Eugene, on October 12th, 1931. Mr. and Mrs. Staneslow are residing in Waterbury, Connecticut.
"We’ve Got a 50-50 Job"

"We work half the time for the boss, and half the time for Old Man Wyandotte"

Workers in the food industries who make this remark are not trying to be funny. They really mean what they say.

Those who delve in figures report that an average of half the time of the workers in the food industries is spent doing cleaning. And since a majority of the leading food plants of this country and Canada have standardized on WYANDOTTE PRODUCTS for all cleaning, these workers are correct in their statement.

Many tons of WYANDOTTE Cleaner and Cleansers are used daily in dairies, creameries, bottling, baking, and canning plants for general cleaning and hand washing. Milk and beverage bottles when washed by machine are subjected to the cleansing bath of another Wyandotte Product — Wyandotte Alkali Special.

A third Wyandotte Product is used by hotels, clubs, and restaurants for washing dishes by machine. And still another Wyandotte assists canners to peel peaches and apricots.

The best thing about working for Old Man Wyandotte is that the time, labor, and food products saved and protected by using Wyandotte, materially assist the boss to meet the weekly pay roll.

Wyandotte

Manufactured by

The

J. B. Ford Company

Wyandotte, Michigan

The Cornell Countryman

January, 1932

"24"

J. A. LaHaye is now associated with the Ministere De L’Agriculture at Becancourt, Canada, as Poultry Promoter. His work is carried on through the Division Federale De L’Industrie Animale.

"26"

Mr. and Mrs. William J. Hamilton, Jr., have announced the arrival of a son, William John Hamilton 3rd, born on Friday, November 13. Mrs. Hamilton was Helen E. Rightmyer ’28. Mr. Hamilton received his M. A. degree in 1928 and his Ph.D. in 1930. They are living on the Slateville Road, Ithaca.

Arthur J. Pratt and Terrace D. Morgan ’31 were married at Sage Chapel on September 7. They are living at 284 Delaware Avenue, Ithaca. Pratt is an assistant and graduate student in agriculture. He expects to get his Ph.D. in February, when he will become an instructor in extension.

"28"

Brandon Watson’s address is now P. O. Box 1271, Stanford University, California. He is food controller of the Woods-Drury Hotels in San Francisco.

"29"

A. Gordon Bedell is a poultryman on the Dewy Meadow Poultry Farm, Inc, in Vineland, New Jersey. Mrs. Bedell was Anna C. Asmus ’30. They live at 110 North West Avenue. Bedell writes that John C. Huttar ’24 is manager of the farm.

Marjorie A. Rice and Mildred E. Kahse have moved to 25 West Tenth Street, New York City.

Winifred May Vann, of R. F. D. 7, Ithaca, and Frederick Woodhull Baker of Krum’s Corners were married at the home of the bride on November 14, 1931.

"30"

Arthur B. Butler sailed on October 1 for Calcutta, India, where he is working for the Standard Oil Company.

Charles H. Diebold is making a soil survey of Rensselaer County for the agronomy department of the College of Agriculture.

Edith G. Nash is home demonstration agent of Yates County, New York. Her address is Box 217, Penn Yan, New York.

Earl P. Patterson is working for his Ph.D. at Cornell. His address is 17 East Avenue, Ithaca.

George G. Stoll is teaching vocational agriculture at the Machias, New York, High School. His address is Highlawn Farms. Last year he was with the Grange League Federation.

Grant B. Van Vegten is a laboratory instructor in elementary botany at the Massachusetts State College and expects to receive his M. S. in botany in June. He lives at 3 Allen Street, Amherst, Massachusetts.

Marian A. Wood is engaged as dietitian at the New York State Reconstruction Home, West Haven, New York.

"31"

Donald J. Decker is with the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company in Portland, Oregon. His address is 550 East Alder Street.

Carl Deligren is working at the Dewy Meadow Farms, Inc., at Millington, New Jersey, which is a large poultry farm comprising 100 acres with a three-story laying house, now housing 3700 birds. At present he is trapping over 1000 birds which will be used as this season’s breeders. This farm owns the one of the same name in Vineland, New Jersey, with which John C. Huttar ’24 and Gordon Bedell ’29 are associated.

Henry Forschmiedt is a buyer of produce for the Atlantic Commission Company in the Baltimore area. His address is 3508 Holmes Avenue. He was recently transferred from the Philadelphia area.

David G. Greenleaf is doing soil survey work for the Government in the vicinity of Groversville, New York.

Rosemary Hunt is working for Arnold Constable and Company, New York City.

Regis A. Illston is a student dietitian at the Millard Fillmore Hospital in Buffalo.

Dorothy King is working in Macy’s Department Store, New York City. We hear that she has already received an advancement.

Delight McAlpine is teaching home economics in the Jamaica, New York, High School.

William Requa is a statistician with the Dairymen’s League Company in New York City.

Miss Dorothy Saxton of New York has been appointed head of the new department of domestic science at the Newark State school. Miss Saxton, who majored in foods and nutrition work, is highly recommended for the position which she now holds.

Joseph Shacter is instructing in physical education. He lives at 2792 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn.

Carl B. Sturm is a theatre manager in association with Ray Fashley, running the Lakes Theatre in Interlaken, New York.

Martha L. Taber is a social worker with the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in Rochester, New York. Her address is 141 Plymout Avenue, North.

Oliver J. Worden is a student dietician at the Walter Reed Hospital in Washington.
NEW ORGANIZATIONS TO UNIFY EXISTING CLUBS

Farms must give proceeds, then the problem is, what to do with your life after you have your well-being, emphasized Liberty Hyde Bailey, deanemeritus of agricultural culture, at a meeting of the newly formed Cornell Country Life Club in the forestry club room, Thursday evening, December 10.

"If one is in poverty," Doctor Bailey went on, "one has little choice as to how he will live, but if he has the means he is confronted with the very real problem of how he will live and enjoy life. Country life is tied to farming, and the economic problems of farming are being solved. You cannot attack a problem for 25 years without some solution. Country life is the expression of the emotions of country living, and we must study the problems of country life to be able to give the fullest expression to these emotions."

To Discuss Problems

The Country Life Club is being formed to unify the organizations on the campus that are interested in phases of country life. It is the thought that this group will serve as an organization where students and faculty members can get together to discuss important problems, and valuable pertaining to country life, to have a better understanding, and lead to a greater unity of thought on problems of country life. It will also aid in country life and what it represents in proper relation to other modes of living and other attractions. The organization is at present informal, in charge of a committee with Miss Josephine Collins '33, as chairman. Miss Collins is also national president of the student section of the American Country Life Association. Serving on the committee with her are Norman Foote '32, D. F. "Don" Armstrong '33, George R. Eastman '34, and Miss Esther P. Nordin '34. Faculty members backing the movement are University Provost A. R. Mann '04, Cornelius Betten, acting dean, and Professors G. A. Everett, A. W. Gibson, G. E. Peabody, R. M. Stewart, Dwight Sanderson, and O. W. Smith, secretary of the college.

At the suggestion of Doctor Bailey the club will have open discussions and debates on country life topics, encouraging debates between other campus clubs.

Professor Dwight Sanderson furnished an abundance of cider and doughnuts.

Professor E. V. Hardenburg attended a meeting of the New Hampshire Horticultural Society, December 3 and 4. He spoke on: "Some Common Sense Factors in Potato Growing" and another Things First in Vegetable Gardening."

COUNTRYMAN AGAIN WINS BEST MAGAZINE CUP

Ag College Magazines Association

The Cornell Countryman was declared the best magazine in the association for the second year in succession at the recent convention of Agricultural College Magazines which was held at the Salle Hotel, Chicago, Friday and Saturday, November 27 and 28.

The association is composed of twelve of the leading agricultural college publications of the east, south, and middle west. Awards for the best magazine, best cover, and best home economics department are made at each convention. The Countryman was declared best magazine for the year 1929-30 as well as for 1930-31.

Second place in the best cover page contest and second in the best home economics department also went to The Countryman.

First place in the best cover page contest went to the Wisconsin Country Magazine of the University of Wisconsin, replacing The Cornell Countryman last year. In the editorial division, The Penn State Farmer of Pennsylvania State College repeated their last year's win by taking first in the home economics section also.

Cornell Delegates Attend

The Cornell delegates who attended the convention were George Pringle '33 of the business department, Herbert W. Saltford '33 and Lawrence B. Clark '33 of the editorial department.

Professor Bristow Adams of the extension department also attended the convention in his capacity as a member of the executive board of the association. Professor Adams conducted the Friday afternoon session on editorial policies and practices.

Delegates went to attendance at the convention from all of the member publications except Penn State. The present executive board was re-elected for the ensuing year. Professor W. A. Sumner of the journalism department of the University of Wisconsin being re-elected chairman.

Trips to the International Live Stock Show and to the Chicago studios of the National Broadcasting Company were arranged for the delegates.

VEGETABLE GROWERS STAGE

The New York State Vegetable Growers Association is sponsoring a speaking contest which will be held in conjunction with its annual meeting in Rochester, January 6 and 7. The contest is open to college students in agriculture and land grant universities. Cornell is to have three speakers and Syracuse two, separate tryouts being held at each place. The tryouts will be held November 24.
The second annual nurserymen's conference convened under the auspices of the department of Floriculture, Ornamental Horticulture, and Landscape at Cornell University, for the purpose of bringing together all the nurserymen in the eastern states. The conference was held at the Ithaca Hotel, Ithaca, New York, from December 8 to 10, inclusive.

Tuesday morning, December 8, was reserved for registration, getting located, and for special conferences, in room 29 of the Plant Science Building. In the evening, a dinner was held at the Eastman Stage. Discussions were conducted by various members of the staff of Cornell University, among them being, W. E. Blauvelt, C. E. Crossby, E. A. Betten, S. J. Bushey, J. P. Porter, Kenneth Post, Ornamental Horticulture, and Professor E. W. Putney of the department of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture.

Because of the existing financial depression, the conference dealt with the practical solution of problems of extended sales, the economic operation of nurseries, sales, landscape, and maintenance departments, and other subjects that relate directly to the increase of income. For this reason ample opportunity was given for general discussion. Attendance at the conference was open to all who were interested.

A nurseryman's comment last year: "Personally, I would like to again state my appreciation of this dinner held on Tuesday evening was of great benefit to me and, through me, to our organization."

**FLORICULTURISTS HAVE PARTY**

The spirit of Christmas got off to an early start and prevailed at the annual Christmas party of the Floricul- tures Club, the evening of December 8, at seven forty-five, in the Seminar Room of the Plant Science building. A brief business meeting was held previous to the lighter as- pect of the occasion, but failure to dampen the ardor of those attending. Stranger enough, Santa Claus was so large that a bit of trouble was experienced in finding a suit to fit his specifications, but Santa arrived in his full regalia, and had a marvelous time distributing the ten-cent gifts that had been used as the price of admission to the sacred affair.

The permanent entertainment committee, composed of R. H. "Bob" Hawley, chairman, and D. S. Weech, president of the club, "Billie" Wagner, Frances Rocker '33, E. M. "Ed" Fischer '33, and A. F. "Al" Koller '33, were in charge of arrangements for the entertainment. While R. W. "Herb" Salford '33, president, led the meeting.

**FUTURE FARMERS ORGANIZE**

The University Young Farmers Club held its first meeting at the Plant Science Building, at 8 o'clock, Friday evening, December 4. Donald F. Whipple, chairman of the Y. F. C., presided.

The principal speakers of the evening were Prof. A. W. Gibson '12 of the College of Agriculture and Mr. S. G. Solomon, teacher of vocational agriculture at Endicott.

Charter members of the club are men who have been connected with high school Future Farmers Associations. The purpose in organizing is to give them an opportunity to work together. Among various other objective the club plans to take an active part in Farm and Home Week activities. The officers chosen for the remainder of this term were Donald F. Armstrong '33, chairman; Ovid G. Fry '33, secretary; W. R. Stewart '35, treasurer.

**FARM LIFE CHALLENGE**

One of the most important features for the opening night's program of Farm Life Challenge this year was the February 15-20 is the fifth annual Farm Life Challenge contest which is to take the form of a debate. The following is the question for this debate: "Is the Federal Farm Board a Benefit to the Farmer?" The final contestants for this contest are Sheldon W. Williams '32, Robert S. Jonas '32, S. O. Phillips '32. The alternate is R. M. Putney '32. The men are to be judged on an individual basis the first prize being $100 to the winner. The second judges are to be Professor Wheeler, Professor Kendrick, and Mr. A. W. Gibson. The final cut for the Eastman Stage contest is to be held Tuesday night, December 15, in Roberts Hall. Attendee will be chosen at this time for the final contest. Twelve people have been chosen from the second cut to compete in the final by Dr. E. Nelson Betten, Professor Bristow Adams and Professor R. P. Sibley, Assistant Dean and Secretary of the Department of Agriculture and Sciences. The seven people who will compete in the final are S. S. Allen '32, R. Fellows '32, A. E. Fowler '32, N. H. Foote '32, E. H. Critt, A. L. Lancing '32, O. C. Lloyd '32, R. M. Putney '32, W. H. Rothfuss '32, W. H. Sherman '32, Miss C. S. Smith '32, and H. S. Vincour '32. Special training for the final contestants will be given by Professor G. A. Everett, of the extension teaching department.

**NEW POTATOES TESTED**

The various varieties of "Ithaca" sweet potatoes grown this past year at the East Ithaca gardens of the vegetable crops department were tested by the members of the Vegetable Gardening Club recently. The tests were conducted by means of a steak supper held by the club December 8 in the Forestry Club rooms. Following the supper Professor H. W. Thompson head of the department of vegetable crops gave an illustrated talk on the premature seeding of certain vegetables.

**CHAUTAUQUA GROUP MEETS**

The Chautauqua County Agricultural Conference Committee held its fall meeting in Willard Straight Hall, January 24th and 25th. The meeting was held for the purpose of conferring with members of the faculty of the New York State College of Agriculture and of obtaining present economic conditions in the county. The speakers were Professors W. I. Myers, M. P. Rasmussen, L. M. Vaughan, G. P. Warren, J. A. Cole, J. H. Allen, J. O. Oskamp, and L. E. Weaver.

**FORTY YEAR OLD BUTTER**

A short time ago E. S. Guthrie, Professor of dairy industry, received a letter from M. E. F. Hawley, proprietor of the Pittsford, N. Y., dairy. In her letter she inquired if Cornell University would be interested in some samples of butter that had been kept for forty years.

This butter had been exhibited at the World's Fair in Chicago. The offer was quickly accepted for it is not often that butter becomes that old. The industry has on hand two packages of butter that were sent here by the Dairy Division of the United States Department of Agriculture. The Graduate School of Agriculture was held at Cornell in 1908. Now that these two lots of butter of unusual age are available, a number of studies are expected to be made of some of the changes that have taken place.

**NEW COLD STORAGE PLANT**

The vegetable crops department is using a new cold storage plant in the basement of East Roberts. It consists of five small rooms, two of which are temperature controlled. F. S. Jamison and Hans Platenius are carrying on experiments on the influence of different temperatures upon the keeping quality of the crops and also the effect of storage on the quality and chemical composition of the products.

**ERRATUM**

An error in the dates of the annual Cornell Farm and Home Week appears in the College Bulletin in the November issue of the COUNTRYMAN. The dates are from February 15 to 20 instead of 8 to 13 as was published.

**Research Will Help You**

(Continued from page 62)

... ing, and experimenting with plants, animals, soils, water, electricity, and endless other materials to discover new facts to be applied to the problems of the farmer. In spite of all the talk about overproduction, can any intelligent farmer doubt the value of research and its applications to his business?

**MAY WE HAVE A REPLY?**

We are much interested in knowing if the readers of the Domecon Doings page would like to see another question and answer column to help them with the many problems which are arising every day. Such a column would answer questions regarding foods, clothing, child care and training, or home decoration problems. We feel that our readers certainly get much value out of the College bulletins which you do not now, perhaps, know about. Through this page, then, we could discover your needs, and bring you the information you desire.

Will you write the editor of this page concerning your opinion of starting this column? If you have questions will you include them in your letters to us?
CAMPUS CHATS

We are mighty pleased to see that the grounds department has opened up considerable new parking area in cindering the ground surrounding the Bailey Hall square. We congratulate them and hope they keep up the good work. We wonder if the traffic control committee couldn’t do something constructive by getting together with the grounds department and looking around for new areas that might be considered for parking spaces. It seems that there is enough room around the upper campus so parking should not be a serious problem. Perhaps some area might be opened up for the exchange use by students, though we realize this is entirely too optimistic an attitude. The faculty just couldn’t see anything like that. At the present time, though, the faculty members and those lucky ones who have parking permits seem to be pretty well taken care of on the ag campus. We think the increase in parking space is more reasonable for this than the regulations of the traffic committee, for about the only places students without permits parked last year were back of the vet college and out beyond the dairy building. There are four cars parked out back of the vet college now, student cars whose owners have permits. The rest of the space is wasted most of the time. Faculty members seldom park there for plenty of space is provided for them at much more convenient points. There is room enough beyond the dairy building to take care of anyone who might desire to park, and it was pure silliness to ever limit parking there, especially when one considers the remoteness of the dairy and its buildings from the rest of civilization. We maintain that both of these parking areas should in all fairness be opened to anyone who desires to park, whether others can be opened thus or not.

PROF’S PRANKS

Professor C. H. Myers of the plant breeding department has just returned from Nanking, China, where he has been working on a joint project of Cornell University and the University of Nanking. His year’s stay in China makes him eagerly sought after by those who desire first hand information on the present Sino-Japanese situation. Several interviews have appeared in The Cornell Daily Sun since his return.

The students who ventured toward the Rockefeller Entomology 12 class on Wednesday preceding the recent Thanksgiving holidays were greeted by a notice on the blackboard to the effect that the professor would be out of class that period. Needless to say, most of them were elated. However, when they saw Professor Herrick during the first class after vacation, a slightly different feeling prevailed. For the professor had met with a mishap and was forced to go about with his right arm in a sling. It is not an easy thing, this having an arm put out of commission.

Professors H. W. Harper, R. B. Hinman, F. B. Morrison, J. P. Willman and H. A. Willman attended the annual meeting of the American Society of Animal Production held at Chicago on November 27 and 28. Professor Morrison explained the nutrient requirements for fattening cattle and J. P. Willman explained the stiff lamb disease. The results of five years work with rams and wethers was reported by Professor Hinman.

Professor Morrison also addressed the members of the National Association of Silo Manufacturers at Chicago, on the value of silage in stock feeding.

Professor H. W. Riley and Professor E. S. Guthrie recently promised to have a part in the annual program of the Vermont Dairy Plant Operators and Managers. They will be at this meeting at Burlington on December 9th and 10th. Professor Riley’s address will be on the general subject of the artificial methods of cooling of milk on the farm. Professor Guthrie’s theme will be the corrosion of metals in relation to the flavors of milk.

DYNAMITE REMOVES FARMING HANDICAPS

Would you like to see these MOTION PICTURES?

When requesting films, be sure to state if your projector requires 35 mm or 16 mm width of film. Give definite and also optional dates to ensure films being available for your programs. Send requests to MOTION PICTURE BUREAU.

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., INC.
Explosives Department, Wilmington, Delaware

To college students interested in all phases of farm improvement, the du Pont Company offers the use of two instructive and entertaining films. The first of these is "The Legacy" and depicts the use of dynamite to clear fields of rocks and boulders. The second is called "Green Valley" and shows how explosives are used in drainage work. Both motion pictures contain all the essentials of feature films—suspense, drama, comedy and romance. Federal and State agricultural agents have used these films with much enthusiasm. Either would be sure to make a "hit" at your agricultural meetings. Write for booklet describing other films you can obtain.
HOME INTEREST CONFERENCE HELD IN WASHINGTON

President Hoover's conference on home building and home ownership which was held December second to fifth in Washington, D. C., consisted of the reports of twenty-five committees, three of which were women's committees. A variety of subjects was included in the conference ranging from city planning to house furnishing. Such topics as materials, construction, finance, and design of dwellings, and house furnishings with special reference to the kitchen and its convenience as a work center, came up for discussion. How can we make a good center for family living? When can a person afford to buy a house and run it? Which is better, an apartment house or single dwelling? Who lives in the apartment house and is it satisfactory? What about the time a family is getting from the suburbs to cities? These were some of the questions discussed.

Professor Martha Van Rensselaer was chairman of the "Committee on Homemaking, Housing and Family Life."

There was a general evening meeting on Wednesday at which President Hoover spoke. He said that some arrangement should be made so that any family that wants to own its home can do so. This he thinks is desirable because it makes not only for good citizenship but for general stability and happiness of the family. Other events on the program were a concert by the maritime band on Wednesday, a tea given by President and Mrs. Hoover on Friday afternoon, and a general meeting Friday evening at which Secretary Wilbur summed up the reports from the twenty-five committees.

Those attending the conference from Cornell University were: Professors Martha Van Rensselaer and Flora Rose, Directors of the College of Home Economics, Professor Grace Morgan, Mrs. Aime Selwood, Professor Day Monroe, Miss Ella Cushman, Miss Caroline Morton and other women extension workers from New York State.

MISS BRUCHER LECTURES AT MEETING IN BATAVIA

Assistant Professor Olga Brucher spoke at the annual Farm and Home Bureau meeting of Genesee County on December 5. The topic of her lecture was the "Modern View of Health." Miss Brucher said that the point of view has been changed from that of years ago. According to her talk, then, we didn't go to the dentist until we had toothache; we did not try to prevent colds but instead used curative methods. Today we use preventive methods more and more. A place was made for a more scientific view toward health. Old age is not an economic thing nor a question of years today but a question of physical deterioration. Miss Brucher urged full support of the nutrition program given both in junior and adult extension. In this way she said a state of health will be brought about in early life which will be of great importance later, and a positive point of view toward health will be built up.

SURPRISE PARTY GIVEN CHILD NUTRITION CLASS

On Monday afternoon, November 23, in her Foods and Nutrition 131 Class, Professor Helen Monsch announced to the girls that on that night she was giving a party at the new home which she and Miss Rachel Sanders have recently purchased in the Slaterville Road. The party turned out to be a steak roast, and it was held in the wood plot back of the new home. A fire place was already set up in the woods when the guests arrived. It was a beautiful moonlight night, clear and rather warm; even the weather woman helped to make the party a success. Miss Monsch and Miss Sanders both acted as hostesses and provided a most delightful evening for the twenty guests.

Help to prevent winter colds by eating plenty of foods rich in vitamins. Some of these are milk, butter, eggs, leafy vegetables. Cod liver oil once a day is also a help.

Beef, pork, and lamb liver have practically the same food value as calf's liver, though they are much cheaper.

Honey may be substituted in any cake recipe for cup for cup of sugar if one-fourth of the liquid called for is omitted. This makes a moist cake which keeps fresh almost indefinitely.

To encourage a love of reading in the child, see that he is provided with a comfortable, well-lighted place to read.

AMERICAN HOME LIFE ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO

It is a pleasure to report the following request for a question and answer column.

"Yes, indeed, we would like a question and answer column in the Domecon page. I know of no better place to ask about home conditions one hundred years ago. All our histories seem to be written from the political standpoint. Can you give us a list of books that will give us the early American setting, such facts as when the first cook stoves came into use, early manufacturers of these stoves when lamps were first used, and so on? And where can these books be found? There seems to be no end of books. Yet won't someone write on this topic? Not to speak of a thesis?" V. M. C., Dryden, New York.

The Roberts library here has a fine book on early lighting. It's title is "Lamps—Colonial Lighting" by Arthur H. Hayward. The following books containing information on stoves can also be found in this library: "Science of Home and Community" by Gilbert Tafton and "Everyday Problems in Science" Pieper and Beauchamp, and "The Americans:" 1928, volume 25.

We are planning a special article on this topic which will appear in an early issue of the Domecon.

May we have more requests?

HOME ECONOMICS STAFF HOSTESSES AT CHRISTMAS TEA

Wednesday afternoon, December 9, from four until six o'clock the annual Campus Club Christmas tea was held in 245 of the Home Economics building. The room was decorated most attractively in red and silver using a modernistic theme. The staff of the college of Home Economics presided as hostesses at the tea.

CLOTHING CLASS ENTERTAINS

On Friday, December 4, the Clothing 106 classes entertained the High School girls and their mothers at a tea in the Apartment sales-room. The tea was managed in a very unique way. One of the students went home in to buy and then models came in showing the various dresses made for the High School girls. Refreshments of hot chocolate and wafer confections were served.

On Thursday, December 10, Miss Gatton, educational director and representative for the Celanese Silk Corporation presented a lecture to the students of Textiles and Clothing in Home Economics.
THE GARDENER'S FRIEND AND OTHER PESTS, by George S. Chappell and Ridgely Hunt. Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York, $2.50, illustrated.

A delicious barrel of fun about gardeners and gardening, especially about the pest that gardener who go in for it as a hobby. The Gardeners' Friend and Other Pests shows in a very laughable way the childishness of the books who believe they are superior to the small pests, but, amusingly, through all the laughs enjoyed at the expense of this particular social group, there is a fund of information and fact about the science of flower growing that shows the ability of Messrs. Chappell and Hunt to write a book on this moderately scientific subject.

The authors manage to make this an interesting book by weaving facts, laughs, and character study all into a highly entertaining type of reading. Many of the utility stories by themselves as originators of The Gardening Club with the object in view of entertaining for themselves at a time when there is nothing of special interest to them. The appeal of the story is the progressive of the Club through the months of the year with all its trails and tribulations. Variety is supplied just at the proper moment by the introduction of characters who are unique to say the least, laugh at their actions, and facts revealing a valuable to all who are in any way interested in gardens as a source of entertainment or profit.

It's a rollicking manual for those who delve and dig, and an armchair entertainment for those who would rather see a garden pest than be one.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY AT HOME, by Elita Wilson. 179 pages. The Macmillan Company, $2.00.

Many women have asked that old question, "What can I do to make money at home without neglecting my household duties?" Innumerable women's magazines have departments which treat solely on this subject and eagerly are they read by more than a few subscribers. Elita Wilson's book, "How to Make Money at Home," has been written with this specific question in mind. From the practical experience of women she knows she has chosen one hundred successful ways of making money at home.

In thirteen chapters, each of which is classified according to the activities in a particular field, she groups a variety of things that could be carried on by a homemaker without interfering with her home duties. In these groupings are suggestions for the woman who can and likes to sew who has unusual skill in cooking and baking, who can sell, is artistic, has money to save, is interested in children, writing and other valuable ideas. Some new contributions are those of keeping a part time nursery school, working one or more nights a week to working girls who have no place to entertain, growing ferns from carrot seeds, trimming windows in small town stores and being a money maker. An excellent feature of this book is the short introduction which gives some helpful hints in handling the business end of the proposition. It teaches women that in some states it is necessary to have a license to carry on a business inside one's home or to sell things outside of it. She tells us to beware false pride because after all, one does not go into business just for fun but to make money.

ANOTHER COUNTRYMAN

I have just received a copy of THE COUNTRYMAN of Idbury, Kingham, Oxfordshire, England, which dedicates itself to a Survey of local, party review and miscellany of rural life and agricultural industry, edited and published in the country in the spring, summer, autumn, and winter." The number before me is a special one but with a page size of about four-and-a-half by seven inches; it is of bulkish thickness, however, and runs to 464 pages with advertisements on almost every left-hand page. It impresses me as much more of a country paper than any published in the United States, and it breathes the spirit of the soil and of outdoor life; and even the beauty of the English pastoral landscape, than which there is none more beautiful.

Some idea of the content of the Countryman may be gained from the fact that it prints essays, poetry practical and helpful hints, and in general, reflects a delightful rural atmosphere. One of the most prominent articles is entitled "A Monumental Scandal!" and it deals with the pernicious practice, recently on the increase, of marking rural cemeteries with staring white marble tombstones, and describes their use as "a deplorable invasion of the country churchyard." The article points out that there is no harmony between the beautiful soft Cotswold stone and a piece of hard polished marble. In fact, the man who would put marble in the "baptismal pool or church yard" is aesthetically a barbarian. The poetry is suggested by the titles "Woodlark's Song at Midnight," "The Happy Highway," and the "Faustus of the Fields." It devotes a great deal of space to book reviews; it presents articles on "Catering for Blackbirds," "Strawberries in Autumn Greens," "Rural France as It Really Is," and "The Changing Outlook in Agriculture."

Perhaps it might not pay any of us who subscribe to this English Countryman at ten shillings, or $2.50 a year, using "pay" in our ordinary sense of mercenary gain, but for real refreshment of the spirit, and for a four-times-a-year reminder of the pride and joy which should come from farming and a renewal of faith in the fine human qualities that spring from the farm. The Countryman, Idbury, Kingham, in Oxfordshire, offers a marvelous value.

Bristow Adams.

THE STORY OF PRINCESS ELIZABETH, by Anne Ring. E. P. Dutton and Co., Inc., $2.00.

This charming story centers around the life of the little princess who has been called "the World's Most Famous Baby." Princess Elizabeth, the daughter of the Duke and Duchess of York, is fast becoming a most grown-up and intelligent being. Miss Anne Ring, formerly attached to H. R. H., the Duchess of York's household, and for several years intimately connected with their majesties, tells us in this book of the delightful adventures and experiences of the little princess. Miss Ring has managed to write a book in a most natural and by no means stilted style. The book is just as easily read as "the book for children." The charming mannerism of their daughter are depicted in picture as well as in print. "The Story of Princess Elizabeth" is pleasant easy reading. It would be of interest to both children and adults for it is full of human interest and humor which, along with the many illustrations, make this book a delightful one for children and adults.


The third reprint of Professor Rose's Feeding the Family is a bigger and better copy of the textbook already familiar to students, instructors, and vocational workers in the field of home economics. In the fifteen years that have elapsed since the first edition appeared, the author has endeavored constantly to keep this guide on nutrition up to date in every way, and in so doing has produced a book which can be kept on hand in either the classroom or the home. Mrs. Rose considers the individual problems of diet for various groups and persons from infancy through old age and in sedentary and active occupations. Always of importance to the housewife is cost, and Mrs. Rose discusses menus in relation to cost in several chapters and adds a table on fuel values of food in relation to cost for ready reference. Diets for invalids and convalescents add to the value of the text in the home.

No radical departures from form or original content have been made. The last edition is arranged in quick reference to tables and charts and stresses certain aspects of nutrition a little more strongly.

This book has been written for the twentieth century homemaker and for individuals who realize the importance of correct diet in the maintenance of health and bodily vigor and who want to avail themselves of the guidance of Feeding the Family as their guide and mentor.

Briarcliff Farms is owned by a New York capitalist, Oakleigh Thorne, and is located at Pine Plains, New York.
FORESTERS ANNUAL DANCE
TO BE HELD IN FEBRUARY

A short meeting of the Forestry Club was held in the club room direct-
ly after the lecture given by Dr. L. H. Bailey on Tuesday, December 1.
Tentative dates for the annual dance were discussed and the club decided
to hold the dance sometime in February. A committee was appointed by
W. L. "Bill" Chapel '32, president, consisting of J. G. "Silver" Mac-
Allister '34, P. M. "Dutch" Kilhamre '34, E. W. "Ed" Starr '35 and George
Stamirowski '35, to clean the closet housing the culinary department of
the club. A large room was de-
sired for next meeting as Professor
A. H. Wright will speak on his experi-
ences in the field last year.

DR. WILSON COMPTON
LECTURES ON THE
LUMBER INDUSTRY

Dr. Wilson Compton, Secretary-
manager of the National Lumber
Manufacturers' Association, visited
here on Wednesday, December 9. The Cornell Foresters considered
themselves fortunate in hearing Dr.
Compton. A group of the foresters
and the faculty gathered informally
in the Club Room in Fennor Hall in the
morning. Dr. Compton described the
present and probable future or-
ganization of the Association, and
explained the purpose of the various
committees, such as trade extension,
economics, research, and utilization.
He told of the changes in the view-
point of the lumbermen during the
past few decades, and then gave a
brief summary of foreign trade re-
lations, dealing especially with the
Russian situation, which he described
as being a fundamental threat but
so far has amounted to nothing in
the United States. Upon request Dr.
Compton explained the organization
and purpose of the Timber Conserva-
tion Board and read some of the
resolutions recently passed by it.

In the evening Dr. Compton spoke
on "Recent Developments in the
Lumber Industry" in Baker Labora-
tory under the Jacob H. Schiff Founda-
tion. He discussed how past history
in the lumber industry has resulted
in assisting the present condition of
too much lumber and not enough
forests and sketched the possible
future development.

Earl H. Clapp and E. F. Behre re-
cently visited Fennor Hall. Mr.
Clapp is head of the Bureau of Re-
search of the United States Forest
Service, and Mr. Behre is director of
the Northeastern Experiment Station.

THE ORIGIN OF OUR PATRON
ROARIN' OLD SAINT MURPHI

Murphius, patron saint of the
Cornell Foresters, whose time stained
portrait hangs in a place of hal-
lowed honor in the Fennor Club
Room, is supposed to have had a very
mysterious origin. The story of it
goes something like this:

There was once a very holy man
named Murphius. He dwelt in a hut
in Epping Forest and was famed for
his piety among the charcoal burners
and wood cutters of the region. Now
it happened that during the reign of
King Henry the Third, the Lord sent
a great fire that brought destruction
to all the forest, and all of the people
were in dire straits and extremity
of spirits. But the Holy Murphius
gathered the people about and con-
jured the evil spirit to come forth out
of the fire. So the demon with a
great cry fled and the fire was no
more. When he died his body was
laid to rest in Waltham Abbey and
even after it died he became a
savior and many miracles were worked
therewith. So it was known that he
was a saint.

So runs the official account of his
origin, but for a long time a rumor
has been passing around the Hill that
Holy Murphius originated in far dif-
f erent circumstances than the above
account would have us believe.

Further Investigation Proves

Fruitful

It was formerly the custom for the
Forestry students to visit a lum-
ber camp at Galion, Pennsylvania
each year in the Spring. A certain
desire for music became evident on
one of these trips and the students
hired themselves forth in search of
some musical instruments. The
search led to the local undertaker who
handled musical instruments as a
 sideline and was also a taxidermist
of no mean ability. He showed the
Foresters a pet dog which he had
mounted. Upon their expressions of
surprise the undertaker took them
aside and showed them Murph'. It
seemed that Murph', a lumbieriack,
had died, and, being without kith or
kin, no one would give him a decent
burial. As the townsfolk did not
want the expenses the undertaker
took Murph's remains and preserved
them by injections of embalming
fluid. The Foresters, during the re-
minder of the day, revisited the undertaker and took several pho-
tographs of Murph', and upon their re-
turn to Cornell an Architect "faked"
the photo so that it looked like an
ancient oil painting. This is the
picture that occupies the place of hon-
or in Fennor Club Room.

FORESTERS CAPTURE SECOND
PLACE IN SOCCER CONTEST

Ag and Forestry had to play three
games in order to decide the holder
of the first place in the Intramural So-
ccer Contest. Ag finally won the third
game, the first two resulting in ties.
They were all good games as can be
judged by the scores, 1-1, 0-0, 2-0.

Basketball season is here and once
again S. H. "Spence" Palmer, ath-
etic director, sends out his call urg-
ing all Foresters, whether they can
play or not to turn out and help keep
Forestry's record of no defeats in
two years unsmirched.

SENIORS WORK ON WOODLOT
THREE DOGS INCAPACITATED

The Seniors journeyed forth to
practice Siviiculture in the Has-
brook Woodlot on November 17. That
day shall long live in their memories.
Shortly after arriving on the scene
of action, "Mugs" the police dog belong-
ing to A. G. "Mose" Allen '31, jumped
against an axe and gashed his foot
—a hurried drive to the veterinarian.
Professor S. N. Spring assigned plots to the crews who were to
work. C. P. "Chuck" Mead '32
lost control of his axe and sliced his
foot, incidently ruining a good shoe.
R. E. "Ralph" Brimmer '32
hustled "Chuck" to the infirn
and those left resumed work. A shout
from C. R. "Fire alarm, Orsi '31
next broke the silence. "Charlie"
had long wondered what was the
inside of his big toe looked like—he found
out. R. L. "Dick" Senn '32 rushed
"Charlie" to the infirn and the two
men left decided it was time for a
smoke!

Professor Spring arrived after din-
er on a tour of inspection. The
tale was told. Said the teller, "A
decided reflection on the faculty."
Said the Professor, "A decided re-
fection on the student's faculties."
We leave it to you to settle the ques-
tions! All victims survived the acci-
dents and are well on the road to re-
cover.

R. E. "Dick" Wilson '24 recently
returned for a few days from the
Northwestern Experiment Station
where he has been working.

C. H. "Charlie" Diebold and W. D.
"Bill" Secor have returned to the
campus for the winter. Both men
have been on soil survey.

Now that the frost are getting real
practical forestry, some of them may
even qualify as shanty boxes this
summer.
The purpose of the Agricultural booklist

A good many years ago most publishers had only one or two good agricultural books. There was not much demand but the demand was growing. We were asked by Dean Bailey to print up a list of such books for the general reader. The final list is made up by members of the Faculty.

The booklist is free.

The most complete stock of Agricultural books to be found in Ithaca

Juniors and Seniors buy many recommended books. Such books are bought by those who will specialize later in life. There is a wide range of books needed. You should know the Co-op stock and also realize that there is no extra charge when we order a book for you.

Rely on the Co-op service.

Cornell Co-op Society
Barnes Hall
Ithaca, N. Y.

The Next Big Event at Cornell is Farm and Home Week

where approximately five thousand farmers and homemakers gather at Ithaca for six days of education and entertainment, at a time when farm duties are relatively light.

Many of those who have attended, year after year, say they would not miss the occasion for anything.

You are invited to come; the visit might help you to solve that serious problem which now confronts you. The Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics are at your service in a direct and personal way.

The folks—You and the faculties of the colleges.
The event—Farm and Home Week.
The time—February 15 to 20, 1932.
The place—Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.
There are 200 practical applications of electricity and of General Electric equipment to farming. Consult your electric power company - find out which of these labor-savers will bring you the greatest immediate profit.

General Electric Heating Materials

Prepare the Crops for Early Markets

It's the off-season market that brings the highest prices.

General Electric will help you reach that market by means of controlled electric heat, applied to sprouting benches and hotbeds. It furnishes ideal conditions for rapid, wholesome germination and growth of plants during the early season.

Electric heat employing the G-E system is dependable, uniform, inexpensive, and clean. Its automatic regulation results in care-free operation in the dairy for water heating and sterilizing; in poultry raising, for incubating, brooding, oat sprouting, and water heating; on the diversified farm, for seed germinating, pig brooding, etc.

Market gardeners and florists are also using electricity and G-E equipment for irrigation, ventilation, grading, washing, bundling, and for plant stimulation through various types of lighting. They are all profitable steps in the program of early marketing.

These are but a few of the recent contributions of electrical research to agriculture. Day after day, scientific workers are developing new, practical methods and equipment for making some farm chore less burdensome—some farm operation more profitable.

Send for our new booklet, "Electric Helpers on the Farm." Address Room 313, Building 6, General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York.

Join us in the General Electric Farm Program from WGY, Schenectady, every Monday evening at 8 o'clock (Eastern Standard) and in the General Electric Program every Saturday evening over a nation-wide N. B. C. Network.

GENERAL ELECTRIC
SALES AND ENGINEERING SERVICE IN PRINCIPAL CITIES
The Great Lesson Learned in 1931—
Lower the Costs of Farming!

Most farmers have not been content with a mere living, even in 1931. The great majority of them have been able to buy more than bare necessities and many of them have made fair profits from their crops and their farming operations. The year 1931 brought a lesson home to agriculture—a farmer’s profit depends not only on his selling price, which is usually out of his control, but also on his production costs, which in large measure are in his own hands.

There are many factors in good farm management, but this much is very clear: fast-working, labor-saving power and equipment is the biggest aid in cutting the costs of farming. During the past year hundreds of farmers have sent us statements showing in detail just how they have cut their costs to rock-bottom with McCormick-Deering equipment, enabling them to market their crops (wheat, corn, cotton, live stock, etc.) at a profit, regardless of the price. They cheerfully credit the equipment with their ability to make savings and realize profits.

The new year holds promise for us all, but it will bring greatest rewards to those who equip themselves to handle all operations at lowest cost. As farm product prices rise, the spread between their controlled costs and the selling price will be still greater—and so will their profits.

See the McCormick-Deering dealer for tractors and machines at the lowest prices and on best terms.

International Harvester Company
606 So. Michigan Ave. of America Chicago, Illinois
(Incorporated)
Second Term Buying

Books
As far as students are concerned the Co-op should be the only store. We have the books you need and also a well assorted stock of recommended books. These are the necessities. Then for your library there are a couple of hundred titles which do not cost over a dollar each. The Co-op was founded by students.

Typewriters
You save time by using a typewriter. You save repair bills by using a Remington typewriter. The Portable is the students’ typewriter. It is small and easy to operate. New model Portables rent for $10.00 per term and sell for $60.00. There is a small increase made to cover time payments.

Cornell Co-op Society
Barnes Hall
Ithaca, N. Y.

The Next Big Event at Cornell is Farm and Home Week
where approximately five thousand farmers and homemakers gather at Ithaca for six days of education and entertainment, at a time when farm duties are relatively light.
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The folks—You and the faculties of the colleges.
The event—Farm and Home Week.
The time—February 15 to 20, 1932.
The place—Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.
Men
Who
Shave

See our new
Durham & Duplex Razor
at 25 cents

Also large Williams shaving cream
at 39c. Aqua Velva 39c. Also ask
about our special razor blade offer.

The Hill Drug Store
C. W. Daniels, Pharmacist
328 College Avenue Ithaca, N. Y.

Good Meals Quick Lunches
at
Johnny's Coffee Shoppe

Open at All Hours

Prompt Courteous
and Sanitary
Service

Dryden Road
Just Above College Avenue

RICHFIELD
Golden Gasoline

Complete Greasing
and
Crank Case Service
100% Penna Motor Oils

Gordon Gas Station
H. N. Gordon '15, Owner
Fulton and West Buffalo Streets
Dial 2008

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The only way to save a Picture or
Shingle is to frame it. And you will be
surprised at the low price we do good
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Pictures together and bring them to the

STUDENT SUPPLY
STORE
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and get the low price we are offering.
Open Evenings until 8:00 o'clock.
Busy since 1909.

C. B. Burling, Prop.
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If we didn't think that...

ARCTIC ICE CREAM
was the best kind, we wouldn't ask you to get some and try it

STEWARDS BUY MOST EFFICIENTLY HERE
JUST ACROSS THE INLET
Welcome to Farm and Home Week

IT AGAIN becomes the privilege of the State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics to welcome the people of the State to the Annual Farm and Home Week. This is the twenty-fifth Annual Farm and Home Week to be held at Cornell. Many of you have attended other Farm and Home Weeks. We know that you feel at home here. These are your colleges and the faculties are here to serve the interests of agriculture and homemaking.

We have been particularly fortunate in New York State because the people on the farms and the people in the homes feel that they are really in partnership with the scientific workers in the colleges. We cherish this sense of partnership as the most important element in what success we have had. Through this partnership the people of the State bring to the Colleges their problems. Through this partnership the people from the Colleges carry to the practical workers of the State the new discoveries in the field of science. Because the partnership is frank and intelligent in its workings, the people of the State analyze critically the newest scientific discoveries as to their application to the practical problems of the State. Out of it all there comes an adaptation of science to the particular locality and problem that has for years worked most effectively.

This Farm and Home Week is a great subject-matter conference where the chief effort of the week is expended in subject-matter discussions and teachings. To many the week becomes also more and more a week of home-coming; a week when we meet with friends; a week when we renew our faith in the agriculture and homemaking of the Empire State.

Carl E. Ladd
I Become a Baker
William F. Buthorn '32

One of the requirements of the hotel school is that all students obtain work in hotels during their summer vacations. It was with this idea in mind that I applied for a job in a western hotel in my home town. I explained to the manager that I was a hotel student of Cornell University and evidently impressed him to a certain extent for he sent me out to have a talk with the chef about a job in the kitchen. The chef listened to my story and asked me if I had ever done any baking. I knew enough to say no, for the small amount of baking I had done wouldn't have carried me far in a large kitchen. He said that the regular baker had just quit and gone back to Denver and if I wanted the job it was mine. I accepted, because he promised to teach me the job from A to Z in one week, and told him I would report in the morning. I'll have to confess that I was not any too confident over my outlook, nor could I quite imagine cooking food that would have to be eaten by the dining room patrons; but bright and early the next day, 5 o'clock I believe it was, I reported for work in a nice new baker's uniform. I guess I did look like one but I could not fool myself. The jump from the home economics labs in Cornell to a hotel kitchen in Colorado was a little too much for me.

The chef told the second cook to take charge of the kitchen and led me to the bakery. How big it looked and how many curious, unexplainable articles were in it. My heart sank. The chef pitched right in and started the day's work. The bread was mixed by hand in a huge metal mixing bowl. He mixed up the white dough and put it in the proof box. The function of this piece of equipment is to provide a warm enclosure for dough and unbaked bread or rolls to hasten the leavening process as much as possible. The box is merely a galvanized metal cabinet piped with steam, and fitted with sliding doors and shelves. Next came the whole wheat dough and last the sweet dough. When these were put away he started on the pies. I timed him on one pie and it took less than a minute to turn it out ready for baking. In less than no time twenty pies were in the oven and it was time to work the dough which by then had risen to three or four times its original size. He worked the dough into loaves and rolls, explaining carefully as he went along just how it should be done. By this time I was bewildered and had lost all track of the correct procedure. When the dough had been shaped it was again put away to proof and the pies were taken from the oven. I thought, naturally, he would rest a bit until the dough was ready to bake, but he started right in and made two or three kinds of desserts and puddings. I have forgotten what they were but I do not believe it took him more than a half hour to make all of them.

The rest of the morning was a repetition of his demonstration of skill. By 11 o'clock the bread and rolls had been carried to the pantry, the cakes were in the box, and bakery cleaned up ready for another day. He repeated this procedure on the second day but on the third he told me to go ahead and do it all by myself. He gave me a list of things to be done. It read like this: 12 pullman loaves (long loaves of bread made perfectly square by baking in covered pans), 150 rolls white, 100 whole wheat rolls, 100 butterfly rolls (the name commonly given to an unled or frosted sweet roll because the outline of it is not unlike the two wings of a butterfly), 15 custard pies, 3 cakes, and a few dozen cookies. I had taken enough notes and asked enough questions so that I knew where to start, but what complications.

What had looked so easy became hard, back-breaking work. The dough stuck to my hands and arms, I had flour all over the kitchen, the pie dough, I discovered, was sticky and unbelievably hard to work, the ovens were too hot and burned not only the bread but my hands and arms. As I remember it, everything went wrong that day and I did not finish work until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The chef had finished at 11. I thought that I would be fired but the chef only laughed and told me everything was all right and could be used in the dining room. That cheered me up a lot and things did not look so blue then. After that each succeeding day became easier. It took me fewer hours to finish my work and after 2 weeks everything was going as smoothly as could be expected. It had been a case of learning by experience. I made every mistake possible and made some of them more than once. Perhaps it was a good thing because I learned some of the professional tricks for restoring apparently useless products.

The old saying that there are tricks to all trades is a true one. The first and outstanding thing that I learned is that icing covers up a multitude of sins. Scorched spots can be carefully removed with a grater and, after the icing is applied, they are absolutely unnoticed. The burned spots on pies can be peeled off with a knife, painted with beaten egg and rebaked for a few minutes to produce an entirely rejuvenated article. Badly burned bread, after being drastically trimmed, is quite suitable for toast. In fact, it is better because the over-baking of it removes an excessive amount of moisture and greatly facilitates the toasting process. There are more critical ailments occurring occasionally and many of them may be effectively cured or removed but they are too detailed and extended for the purposes of this article. I learned them all for I needed them badly.
Save the Green!
Ann M. Mapes '33

By the end of the month, I no longer left the yeast out of the dough, used starch for flour, or mixed the salt and sugar. Those days were gone forever and I was a full fledged baker turning out well made pies, pastries and bread every day of the week and keeping all up to the hotel food standards. I did derive a lot of satisfaction from knowing that I was holding down a man's job and carrying the responsibilities that went with it. The rest of the summer passed quickly and the day finally rolled around when I had to say goodbye to the kitchen crew and leave for school.

That summer has always been one of the high spots of my meager career and I believe that I learned more in the bakery than I would have in the front office. It was an excellent opportunity to see how the kitchen and dining room were operated, how the buying was done and how the work was divided so that each man could have a job. One could work in the office of a hotel for years and really never know what was going on in the kitchen. I learned the first time I worked in a hotel and had a good time doing it. If I ever become a manager of a hotel I think I will know just about how to run the back of the house and that is half of the business. If I learn as much about the office, I will be more than satisfied.

And then, there was that chart we had memorized when studying the "How and Whys of Vegetable Cooking."

Asparagus tips required but five to ten minutes of cooking, and spinach should be cooked for only four to five minutes if the stems have been removed; and eight minutes with the stems. Several hundred students of home economics did not learn that table for no account.

The following day Ruth had a sudden attack of appendicitis. The doctor said there was no danger, but she would have to remain as quiet as possible, for a few days.

Philip, Ruth's husband, was going to call a practical nurse, to take care of Ruth and Bobby. I would not let him call her.

Ruth did not need much attention. I could manage Bobby, somehow. This was my chance to practice a few principles of vegetable cooking with the hope of making the finished product attractive enough to suit Bobby's taste.

Ruth made menus for a week at a time. This was Friday. I would have to abide by them only one more day. I was primarily interested in the vegetables on those menus.

The first day she had peas and carrots listed. The carrots afforded no problem whatsoever, as that color is easy to preserve even under pressure cooking. I cooked one carrot for Bobby, and ground the rest and served them raw with chopped dates and mayonnaise.

I remembered that chart read:

"Green peas—boil in just enough water to keep from burning, for from 20 to 30 minutes. Green color in vegetables is destroyed when heated in the presence of acid. All vegetables contain at least traces of acid, but these escape with the steam if the cover is left off the kettle during cooking."

The tap water in that region is slightly alkaline. This was a point in my favor because if the water was acid, I would have to add a speck (1/6 of a teaspoon to each quart of water) of soda before boiling a green vegetable.

Sunday, when I was not chatting or reading to Ruth, or keeping Bobby from getting dirty or torn every suit he owned, I planned menus for the following week. Each vegetable was selected with great care, you may be sure.

I was determined to serve cooked cabbage sometime during that period in spite of Ruth's warning that Philip ate anything but cooked cabbage. Cabbage, especially rich in vitamins and available a large part of the year, is almost always ruined in cooking. Most people are fond of raw cabbage; but because of poor cooking, which produces a disagreeable odor and a strong taste, cooked cabbage is seldom served at the best eating places.

Ruth and Philip were both very much concerned about my over-working. If they had ever guessed my plans they might have been more concerned.

The cabbage I ordered was very good—small, creamy white heads with a tinge of green. If only I could maintain that color and texture—the cause would be won! I washed and quartered the heads and placed them in boiling water in an uncovered kettle. At the end of nine minutes of boiling the cabbage was done, and still crisp, leafy, and slightly green. I drained the water and seasoned the pieces, while hot, with salt, pepper, and butter.

Now for its reception! I hoped for the best and was not disappointed.

"How lovely," exclaimed Ruth as I set her tray on a stand beside her bed.

(Continued on page 88)
Farm and Home Week
Professor Ralph H. Wheeler '12

A few years ago a farmer in Ontario County was asked what was the best investment he had ever made in connection with his farm or its operations. Now this man was recognized in his community as a good substantial citizen, interested in the welfare of the community and one who had attained what success he had through years of hard labor and practical experience. At the time this question was put to him he was harvesting a fine crop of potatoes: the yield was good, the quality fine, but the price—well, not so good. However, this farmer stopped, thought a minute and answered. "You know they have a meeting called Farmers' Week down at Cornell each year and two years ago I went. At first I thought I couldn't afford it but my wife thought it would do me good. I intended to stay two days but I found I could stay an extra day for what I had planned to spend, about ten or twelve dollars, and what I picked up down there helped me so much that year that when it was time to go last year I just made Martha, that's my wife, go with me. Well, I believe that's been our best farm investment."

Judging by the steady growth in attendance during the twenty-four years these Farmer's Weeks have been held, the answer that this farmer made is probably the answer of countless others throughout the state. For the last few years the attendance has exceeded five thousand persons each year.

This year Farm and Home Week will celebrate its silver anniversary. The date is February 15 to 20 and every effort is being made to make it the outstanding agricultural meeting of the east. The entire facilities of both the State College of Agriculture and the State College of Home Economics, assisted by members of the staff of the State College of Veterinary Medicine at Cornell and the State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva will be given over to the week's activities. Over four hundred lectures and demonstrations are listed on the program this year with many round-table periods and conferences provided to discuss the problems of individual farmers. One of the earmarks of Farm and Home Week is bringing together the farmer with his practical experience on the one hand and the scientific worker, who is trying to solve the problems confronting agriculture, on the other and by discussions and round-table conferences work out a common practice that all can follow.

On their farms, to get together once a year to talk over the results attained, and to formulate good practices to follow. Guided by Liberty Hyde Bailey then entering upon his duties as Dean of the State College of Agriculture and who was known and respected throughout the state for his knowledge and vision of rural life in all its aspects, these annual meetings of the Agricultural Experimenters League soon became of such importance to all farmers that in 1908 the scope was broadened and Farmer's Week was started.

In founding Cornell University Ezra Cornell said, "I would found an institution where any person may find instruction in any subject." Dr. Bailey followed the same thought in developing Farmer's Week. It was and is the one big meeting in the State each year where all subjects pertaining to rural life are presented on one program lasting a full week. The quarter of a century following the beginning of Farmer's Week at Cornell has seen marked changes in agriculture. Extremes of prosperity and depressions have been experienced, however, it is certain that at no time during this period has the farmer needed the help that practical science can give him as at the present time. How to plan the farm operations, what shift in present practices to make, what does the future hold out to the New York farmer, are questions that the individual farmer finds it difficult to answer alone. These and many other perplexing questions which confront the present day farmer and homemaker will be a part of the program this year.

Plans are being made at the College for the largest Farm and Home Week ever held. It is anticipated that six thousand persons will be in attendance during the week. To all these visitors we extend a hearty welcome, and we hope they thoroughly enjoy a profitable visit to our campus.
Through Our Wide Windows

For Pleasure and Profit

Farm and Home Week engenders varied responses among the student body of the Ag College. Some have a good rest from finals, some enjoy the companionship of friends or family who are Farm and Home Week visitors, some take advantage of the program to instruct and amuse themselves, but most of us are busy as can be making our guests welcome and happy and their stay profitable. We feel a certain pride in being well acquainted with all of the attractions that are Farm and Home Week. We take great pleasure in the enthusiasm which is so evident in all of our guests. We are swept along by the spirit of gayety that intersperses each serious lecture. We are encouraged by the earnestness with which our guests pursue the opportunities of the program.

Farm and Home Week has become an institution in these twenty-five years since its beginning. An increasing number of farmers and farmers’ wives look forward to it each year. They find in it a splendid chance to combine in one pleasant outing all the fun of a vacation and all of the profit of a concentrated week in school.

The Countryman takes especial pleasure this year in adding its word of welcome to all of our guests and in urging them to make fullest use of any aid the staff may render.

Home as Well as Farm Week

Each year the part played by home economics students during Farm and Home Week continues to grow in importance. With careful planning and supervision the work is planned weeks, may even months ahead. The departments of foods, clothing, institution management, household arts, child guidance, and all others participate in the program for this all-important event.

Since it is a fairly large and pleasantly critical audience that views the work when finished, students take pride and pleasure in putting forth their best efforts. The clothing classes give exhibits of clothes made by students, make-over problems, millinery, and good-quality ready-made clothing. Classes in institution management help in the home economics cafeteria which feeds great crowds at that time. Most farm women are interested in ways in which they can beautify their homes, and it is for this reason that the classes in household arts give exhibits. The rebuilding of furniture, flower arrangement, and examples of block printing and tie-dyeing as well as lamp shade making are shown by this department. The nursery school and the other departments in home economics all combine in producing a program which it is hoped farm women will profit by as well as enjoy.

Collegiate Future Farmers

The Cornell Future Farmers Association has the distinction of being the first collegiate chapter ever to be formed. The club was recently organized by a group of ag students who were former high school members. The Cornell chapter plans to be closely affiliated with the high school clubs throughout the state.

Many of these men are studying to be vocational ag teachers and will be expected to organize or advise a club when they start teaching. It is also expected that the Cornell club will set a precedent for the high school chapters in the state. There are numerous other activities in which the club will take part such as the Farm and Home Week program. In view of the fact that the club is working in a great university, with capable advisors, and with outstanding men as members, its present outlook seems encouraging.

Robert Morrill Adams

The death of Professor Robert Morrill Adams, “Bob” Adams, as he was known to the 4-H Club boys and girls throughout the state and to the readers of his Rude Rural Rhymes, will bring regret to the rural homes where he was so well known as the bard of agriculture.

Professor Adams had an object in his Rude Rural Rhymes which was not only to entertain his readers but to give them his ideas for the betterment of rural life. His ready wit and quaint use of the New England dialects made him very popular at University affairs, children’s meetings, and farmer’s organizations throughout the State. His loss will be keenly felt in the extension activities of the vegetable gardening department because he was the kind of man whom it is impossible to replace.

In the last of the Rude Rural Rhymes, which Bob Adams published just before his death, he wrote:

Some people think, in heaven supernatural
They’re going to loaf around eternal
Or, maybe, strum a bit on harps,
A-singing tunes in flats and sharps.
It is not thus I read the sign;
Another hope of heaven is mine.
Though weary people, by God’s grace,
May rest, I’m sure, a little space,
It is a very busy place.
But this is heaven for me and you—
To do the thing we like to do.
Editor’s Note:
Why can’t we have some more Alumni letters like this one? We are glad to hear from any one and every one, whether you have any news or not. We like to know that you think enough of us to write. Thanks, Beb.

11/27/31

New Scotland, N. Y.

Cornell Countryman
College of Agriculture
Ithaca, N. Y.

Hon. Gentleman —

Please change my address to just New Scotland, New York. It’s the first cross-road town south of Albany.

I notice not one single note concerning the class of ’27. Ye Christopher! Has the class interest sunk that low? Can’t someone send in one teeny note? Now you take “Gid” Brit, for instance, out in Western New York. He must have all the spuds out of the earth by now. With nothing to do but warm his feet till spring he ought to send in some nice stories. How about it “Gid”? Why there are dozens of others! Larry Taylor in Delhi, “Chuck” Bowman in Batavia, Harold Cowles in Asheville, Lyle Arnold near Geneva and “Archie” Fox (goodness knows where he is now). “Stan” Warren ought to send in a nice statistical study on “The Variation in the speed of Japanese bullets.” He’s in China now, you know.

As for myself, I am always interested in studies revealing what becomes of Ag graduates. Now, I specialized in animal husbandry. My first job was on a soil survey. From that I went into journalistic endeavors for the New York Telephone Company. Now I am a full fledged movie man for the same outfit. On top of it all I am intensely interested in floriculture as a hobby. When I was in Ithaca, I didn’t know a calendula from a cyclamen—all flowers were posies to me.

Wake up ’27!

R. E. “Bob” Zautner
Cornell Countryman Editor ’26-’27

In a week’s trip around the State speaking at annual meetings of farm and home bureau associations, C. E. Ladd ran onto many Cornellians now farming, or active in agricultural work.

In Suffolk County Nat Talmage ’22 is running a very large potato and vegetable farm out on Sound Ave. C. E. Dimon ’13 has a large potato and dairy farm on the southside and Pete (J. C.) Corwith ’16 is located near him. Pete Corwith was elected president of the Suffolk County Farm and Home Bureau Association and was paid a very high tribute by the members. Walt Beene ’28 is county agent and Art West ’29 is assistant agent. I believe that Talmage and Dimon and Corwith each have four children.

In Dutchess County E. S. Ham ’15, George Kuehler ’13 and Harold Regnault ’17, are all farming and very active in farm bureau work. A. L. Shepherd, 1908-10, is the county agricultural agent, and H. H. Tizer ’25 is the club agent.

In Otsego County, Ernest Rathburn, Sp. 1912-14, is breeding purebred Ayrshires near Unadilla. Milo Thompson ’26 is county agent.

Edward Maguire, formerly in the engineering department of the Western Electric and Manufacturing Company, has retired and is living at 825 Rebecca Avenue, Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania.

Charles F. Shaw, professor of soil technology in the University of Southern California, has returned to his work after a year of soil survey in China. As a result of his work, a permanent soil survey commission has been started in China.

Nelson J. Whitney is steward of the Wassaic State School in Wassaic, New York.

Philip B. Barton, who took his medical degree at McGill is practicing internal medicine, roentgenology, and bronchoscopy in Amsterdam, New York.

Charles H. Ballou is professor of pomology in the Escuela Nacional de Agricultura in San Jose, Costa Rica. His address is Apartado 1368. He writes that the school year begins on the first of March and ends on the sixth of December. Also that visitors to the school this year have been Carlos Collado, B. S. A. ’11, M. S. A. ’12, and Manuel J. Barrios, B. S. ’14, both of whom live in Costa Rica.

Luther Banta’s address is now 7 Allen Street, Amherst, Massachusetts. He has taught poultry husbandry since 1918 at the Massachusetts State College.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel P. Morse, are the parents of a third baby girl, born July 4, 1931. They also have a son. Their home is at 316 Highland Avenue, Winchester, Massachusetts.

F. R. Evans visited the campus this last summer. He is bacteriologist in the laboratories of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, at Grove City, Pennsylvania.

Simon D. Mandel is in the retail furniture business. He lives at 209 East Sixteenth Street, Brooklyn, New York.

Lloyd B. Seaver is manager of the West Park Throwing Company, silk throwers. His address is Highland Avenue, Claridges Summit, Pennsylvania.

John G. Clark is an assistant superintendent with the McClintic-Marshall Company in Pottstown, Pa.

Roger G. Eastman is farming in Belleville, New York. A son, Roger Gannett, Jr., was born on May 21. He has also a daughter, Suzanne, who is four.

Mrs. William W. Frank (Marian R. Priestley ’19) and her husband are living in their new home at 817 Sixty-sixth Avenue, Oak Lane, Philadelphia. They have two children, Virginia Priestley, aged five, and William Walter, Jr., who is sixteen months old.
Philip D. Rupert, who is president this year of the Rochester Cornell Club, is in the life insurance business at 602 Lincoln Alliance Bank Building, Rochester, New York. He has a two-year-old daughter.

Edward H. Bartsch is with the United Cork Companies in Cincinnati, Ohio. Mrs. Bartsch was Beatrice T. Perry ‘21. They live at 1275 Grace Avenue. A daughter, Margaret Ann, was born on March 28. They have a son, Perry, who is five.

Frank C. Baldwin has left Blair Academy and is now teaching mathematics in the Pingry School in Elizabeth, New Jersey. He lives at 30 Decker Avenue.

Sydney S. Brooke has a poultry farm at Lakewood, New Jersey. Joseph Slate is running his father’s farm in Oriskany Falls, New York.

Fannie B. Miller is a helping teacher in Salem County, New Jersey. Her address is 413 North Main Street, Elmer, New Jersey. She attended the past session of the Columbia Summer School.

Robert D. Perine, in addition to managing the G. B. Loomis Coal Company in Cathage, New York, has established himself as a dealer in seeds, bulbs, and nursery stocks. He lives at 521 West Street. He writes that Ralph Sutliff ‘26 and his wife and Allen K. Strong ‘24 visited them this summer.

James E. Frazer is teaching mathematics and science in the Rye, New York, High School. He lives at Apartment 52, 4611 Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, New York. In February he will complete all his requirements except his thesis for his M. A. degree in the teaching of science, at Columbia. A son, James Evans, was born on November 20.

Albert Kurdt is farm bureau manager of Ulster County, New York. He was abroad during the past year attending the International Rotary Convention in Vienna. Mrs. Kurdt was Alice M. Shoemaker, ‘27. They have a daughter, Dorothy Alice.

A daughter, Marlene Dell, was born on August 30 to Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Zentgraf. Their address is 126 Grymes Hill Road, Staten Island, New York.

Eloise C. Irish is the Home Demonstration Agent in Franklin County. She formerly did extension work in

and around Watkins Glen, New York. Her address is Malone, New York.

Anna Mae Van Deman, Mrs. John Edward Bacon, has stopped teaching Biology at Hamburg and has moved to Buffalo.

Mrs. Eugene W. Scott (Dorothy M. Lewis) is living at Apartment 114, Hale Apartments, Hale Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Scott, who received his Ph.D. from Cornell in ‘31, is a research chemist with the William S. Merrill Drug Company.

Marian Skilling is a statistician with the Dairyman’s League Company in New York City. Her address is 63 North Walnut Street, Apartment 6, East Orange, New Jersey.

Arthur L. Towson, Jr., is farm manager of the Maryland State Penal Farm, at R. D. 3, Hagerstown, Maryland. The farm is a new undertaking and comprises 900 acres of land.

Dorothy F. Borst and Effie O. Wade are taking an eight-months’ course as student dieticians at the Walter Reed Hospital in Washington.

Stanley I. Brooke is his brother’s partner, and has a poultry farm at Farmingdale, New Jersey.

Louis C. Maisenheder is an assistant and graduate student in forestry at Cornell. His address is R. D. 2, Ithaca.

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HEADQUARTERS Albany Auto Club
BREAKFAST and TEA Room on main floor

February, 1932
AN HUS DEPARTMENT SELECTS FOUNDATION AYRSHIRES

New Stock Purchased From Strathglass Herd

A CHOICE HERD of more than a dozen Ayrshires has been selected by the animal husbandry department. Nine of these animals were secured from the mother agricultural herd of Mr. Hugh J. Chisholm of Port Chester, New York.

Most prominent in this group were five daughters of the well-known sire, Barclay’s Granee, while their dams are noted cows that have distinguished themselves as producers and superior individuals.

Strathglass Bardock, well-known son of the noted champion, Barr Flapper, is represented by Strathglass Robin and Strathglass Bard-Isole. The former is a daughter of Imported Harleyholm Robina 8th, a daughter of Lessnessock Replica, that made a premier four-year-old, in the USA. Strathglass Bard-Isole is a daughter of the good imported cow, Barr Isole, with over 12,000 pounds of milk in nine months of her current lactation.

Strathglass Dooln Star, daughter of Strathglass Morning Star, and one of a member of the very dependable Strathglass Bella Dooln family, is one of the particularly attractive members of the group. Champion’s Miss Crumwold, a daughter of Penshurst Sir Robert’s Merry Maid, a ten-thousand pound daughter of Penshurst Sir Robert, is a flashy red senior calf that gives excellent promise of development.

Strathglass Bull Heads Herd

To head the new Ayrshire herd at Cornell University, the attractive young sire, 43 Strathglass Speculator, has been leased from 43 Strathglass Farm. This bull is an excellent individual, well up to show ring honors and has had considerable service at Strathglass. He is a son of Dalrig Speculation, and out of Strathglass Pearl Lady. Her four Herd Test records stand to her credit, the best of which is a six-year-old record of 14,473 pounds of milk and 4,482 pounds of butterfat, with a test of 4.24 per cent.

From the Ledge Top herd of Fred L. Porter, of Crown Point, N. Y., an attractive trio was purchased including the prize-winning heifer calf, Ledgetop Heather Queen, and her mother, Ledgetop Sally Heather, as well as a choice yearling heifer, Frank E. Rupert. or Eva, N. O., sold the heifer, Lindy’s Carlina, that is now making an excellent Roll of Honor record.

Under the expert management of Professor E. B. Savage, who is in charge of dairy work, and his assistant, Dr. E. S. Harrison, together with the broad-gauge administrative policies of Dr. F. R. Morrison, there are encouraging indications that the Ayrshire unit at Cornell will be thoroughly representative of the position of New York as the leading Ayrshire state.

SCHUTZ SUPERINTENDENT

Fred W. Schutz ’33 was elected Superintendent of the Show and he appointed the following men to be in charge of the various divisions: H. T. Sewell Sp. Ag.—Dairy, A. G. Allen ’34—Horses, Morton Adams ’33—Sheep, S. A. Coombs ’33—Swine, John Walker Sp. Ag.—Beef Cattle.

It was decided to hold a cafeteria supper in the afternoon building following the Show and this is to be followed by an open meeting of the Club at which time the winners of the after purchasing their awards and J. S. Dodge, manager of Emmadine farms, will talk on “The Importance of Breeding for Type and Conformation as well as Production.”

A cafeteria is to be operated during Farm and Home Week in the animal husbandry building by the Round-Up Club. This will be in charge of N. C. Kidder ’32 and his assistants, Leonard Palmer ’32, Norman Foote ’32, Ralph Wilkes ’33, Bert Cook ’33, Everett Stiles ’33, and George Pringle ’33.

SHORTHORNS STUDY MARKETS

The marketing course students in the Poultry Husbandry Department returned January 7 from a trip on which they studied the poultry and egg markets of New York City. The Winter Courses students studied poultry and egg markets and several poultry farms on Long Island. This trip was similar to the one taken by the marketing course students.

STUDENT LIVESTOCK SHOW PLANNED

Drawings Made At Round-up Club

THE ROUND-UP CLUB held a meeting Wednesday, January 6 in the animal husbandry building. The purpose of the meeting was the drawing of animals to be fitted for the Livestock Show, which is to be held Thursday, February 18 at 2 P. M. in the Judging Pavilion. Preparations for an open meeting of the Round-Up Club the evening following the Show and a discussion of the cafeteria, which is operated Farm and Home Week were also considered.

Entertainment was provided by moving pictures supplied by the United States Department of Agriculture. They were educational in nature, the titles being: “The Horse in Motion” and “How to Grow Hogs.”

Farmers’ Week Feature

The Livestock Show promises to be a success this year due to the interest shown by the animal husbandry boys. A large number of animals were drawn with the possibilities of more being fitted. The present number is 94 with 40 dairy cattle, 22 horses, 14 sheep, 10 hogs, and 8 beef cattle.

Many Prizes

There will be many prizes for the winning livestock. In addition to silver loving cups, medals, and ribbons which are awarded annually there are to be numerous special awards provided by breeders, manufacturing firms, breed, and agricultural papers. The following prizes have been offered at this writing:

1. Champion Hereford Showman. Mr. W. J. Hamilton offers a purebred Hereford bull calf.
2. Grand Champion of the Show. A large Dairylea cream cheese offered by the Dairymen’s League.
3. Champion Sheep Showman. Successful Farming offers a year’s subscription to their magazine.
4. Champion Guernsey Showman. The New York State Guernsey

Five daughters of Barclay’s Granee, selected at Strathglass Farm by An Hus Department as a part of a foundation herd of Ayrshires.
“I always save the 44th floor until sunset”

Six days a week, 52 weeks in the year, Mary greets the sun on the 44th floor in the tower of one of the world’s outstanding buildings.

Mary is a scrub woman, and she calls Wyandotte, “That powder stuff.” She rather stumbles over the full name of the Wyandotte Cleaning Product she uses which is Wyandotte Detergent. But she knows how to get the best results from this four-purpose material even if she can’t say its name.

Nearly square, very muscular, and usually humming at her work, Mary is typical of the thousands of “edar women” who keep the world’s finest buildings, theatres, railroad terminals, hotels, and hospitals bright and shining with Wyandotte Detergent.

She doesn’t lose any time in her work juggling cans of cleaning powder. She uses Wyandotte Detergent with equally satisfactory results to herself and to her employers on all of the four types of surfaces which she cleans,—the washbowls and sinks, the painted walls, the marble wall panels, and the several kinds of floors.

There is a Wyandotte Cleaning Product for doing every known kind of cleaning economically and well.

The Cornell Countryman
February, 1932

"BOB" ADAMS DIES

Professor Robert Morrill “Bob” Adams, assistant extension professor of vegetable crops and author of Duro Rural Rhymes, died December 12, in Homewood Hospital, Philadelphia, after an operation made necessary by mastoid trouble.

Professor Adams was born in Hill, New Hampshire, fifty years ago. He received a bachelor of arts degree from Lebanon University, a bachelor of science from Yale, and master of science from Columbia before starting his teaching career at Lebanon, Ohio. Professor Adams taught six years in the Philippine Islands part of which was spent in the Manilla Normal School. Later he became principal of Vineyard Haven High School. The government called Professor Adams to serve as examiner for the United States Civil Service Commission from which he transferred to the Department of Agriculture and then in 1920 he came to Cornell to take charge of the extension work in home gardening.

"Bob" Adams became universally known and loved by farm folk of this and other states through the Duro Rural Rhymes. These rhymes, written in a homely style somewhat similar to that of James Whitcomb Riley, yet with an individuality of their own, had wide appeal.

Professor Adams is survived by his widow, Mrs. Catherine Van Gordon Adams; one son, Van Gordon; a brother, Clinton; and a sister, Edith.

GRADUATE STUDENT DISCOVERS CRYSTAL HONEY

Dr. E. J. Dyce, a Canadian student doing graduate work in apiculture under Professor E. F. Phillips, discovered a way of preserving honey, as an opaque, gray-white butter. His method produces this crystal honey in two or three days where previously it had taken months and even years for formation. This honey does not ferment after crystallizing and its flavor is materially improved. The discovery is of great value to commercial producers, it allows the honey to be kept almost indefinitely in glass jars and the consumption of honey will therefore be increased.

Dr. Dyce’s discovery, in brief, is that if liquid honey is given a small dose of crystals at the right temperature the entire quantity of honey. He heats his honey to 100 degrees Fahrenheit to kill all yeasts. Then after cooling the liquid to 75 degrees he introduces five percent of crystallized honey. This he keeps at about 85 degrees for forty-eight hours and by the end of that period the entire mixture has become crystallized and can be cut like butter. It spreads easily and does not drip.

Dr. Dyce has applied for a patent which he will turn over to Cornell. The proceeds derived will be used for research along similar lines.

EASTMAN SPEAKERS CHOSEN

The speakers for the Eastman Stage have been chosen. They are: A. E. Fowler, special; E. V. Hunt, E. R. M. Putney ’32, W. H. Tothfuss, W. H. Sherman, sp. ag., and Miss C. S. Smith ’32. The contest will be held on Tuesday night of Farm and Home Week.

BREEDER’S NEWS OFFERS A SUBSCRIPTION TO THE GUERNSEY BREEDER’S JOURNAL AND A YEAR’S SUBSCRIPTION TO THE NEW YORK STATE GUERNSEY BREEDER’S NEWS.


6. Champion Holstein Showman. The Holstein-Friesian World offers a one year’s subscription to their magazine.

7. Champion Brown Swiss Showman. Mr. D. N. Boice, Hilltop Farm, offers a Show Halter to the best showman if there are three men competing.

8. Champion Ayrshire Showman. The Ayrshire Breeders’ Association offers a one year’s subscription to the Ayrshire Digest.

9. Grand Champion of the Show. Successful Farming offers a one year’s subscription.


13. Champion Dotte Showman. Walter Thompson offers a subscription to The Sheepr.

ASHWOOD WINS V. G. STAGE

The New York State Vegetable Growers’ Association and the Empire State Potato Club held a meeting in Rochester January 6 and 7. The members of the staff of the New York State College of Agriculture who attended this meeting were: Professors C. E. Ladd ’29, L. R. Simons, E. A. Flansburgh ’18, C. B. Raymond ’13, O. H. Smith, H. C. Thomas, S. J. Altenlen ’30 of Cornell, representatives placed first, third and fourth against the contestants from Syracuse University. L. H. Ashwood ’29 won the first award with his speech on “Vegetable Variety Standardization.” Elizabeth Wright of Syracuse took second prize, R. C. Jones ’32 and C. H. Van. Wigg ’35 of Cornell third and fourth respectively, and Harold Talbot of Syracuse, fifth. Prizes amounting to $50 were awarded.

Louis A. Toan ’26 of Perry, New York, was elected president of the New York State Vegetable Growers Association for 1932.

4-H CLUB IN ANOTHER DEBATE

At its regular meeting Wednesday evening, December 6, the 4-H club planned to hold a debate with the Country Life Club sometime in the near future. The question to be debated will be chosen later.

Marion Crandon ’35, who was chosen as best all-around club member in the state last year, gave a report on her trip to the national 4-H club congress held in Chicago last month.

During farm and home week Raymond Sawyer ’35 is to give a radio talk outlining the past and present activities of the club.
CONSTRUCTION GOES ON

Broadway and 42nd Street has moved to the ag campus judging by noises of riveting, hoisting of steel girders and shouted directions from foremen thereabouts. All this commotion is caused by the construction of the new Home Economics and Agricultural Economics buildings.

As we have looked out of the back windows of the present Domecon building for the past term or have stood shivering on the brink of a huge hole we have seen it filled in with wooden construction platforms, and more lately a tall derrick which has monopolized the landscape. Under its powerful arm, the orange girders have been brought up to the main floor which is the third floor of the structure. During the holiday season our startled eyes were greeted by a Christmas tree atop the 70 foot hoisting tower, waving a greeting to passersby. On inquiry we learned that some inspired workmen carried it aloft and fastened it there.

Everyone who will use these two buildings is interested in the progress towards completion. The chief engineer estimates that 60 per cent of the concrete foundation and 20 per cent of the steel work is in place. The outside construction should be finished by spring when the inside work can be commenced.

The construction of the Farm Management Building is moving along very rapidly now. The steel framework for the first floor has already been finished.

PROFS GO TO NEW ORLEANS

Professors A. J. Eames, L. W. Sharp, L. M. Massey, C. E. F. Guter- man, H. H. Whetzel, D. S. Welch, A. G. Newhall, Mr. G. R. Townsend, H. C. Thompson, J. R. Livermore '13, J. G. Needham, J. C. Bradley, W. T. Forbes, W. I. Myers '14, M. P. Rasmussen '19, F. S. Jamison, J. E. Knott, G. F. MacLeod, B. D. Wilson, W. C. Hopper, and Miss Grace Griswold attended a meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The meeting was held in New Orleans between Christmas and New Year's day. Professor Ora Smith, Professor J. E. Knott, Mr. Hans Platenius, and Mr. Emil Chroboczek were unable to attend the meeting, but they sent papers which were read by Professor H. C. Thompson.

Professor J. E. Knott of the department of vegetable crops addressed the meeting of the Massachusetts Vegetable Growers' Association at Worcester, Massachusetts January 7.

Professor G. F. Warren '03, Head of the Department of Economics and Farm Management, spoke at the annual Farm Congress held at the University of Nebraska, January 5.

Professor A. J. Heinicke, of the Department of Pomology and J. E. Knott, of the Department of Vegetable Gardening spoke at the Union Agriculture meetings at Worcester Massachusetts, January 7.

WEAI WILL BROADCAST

February 15 to 20, inclusive, is Farm and Home Week at the New York State College of Agriculture. As a special feature of this week, station WEAI will broadcast as many as possible of the more than 400 events that will be attended by the thousands of Farm and Home Week visitors. All who possibly can should attend the functions in person; those who cannot come to Ithaca will hear some of the principal events that will occur between 9 a.m. and 5:30 p.m.

Noted Speakers

Nationally and internationally known speakers will be heard. Among them will be L. J. Taber, Master of the National Grange; Senator S. bury T. Mastick; H. E. Babcock, manager of the G. L. F.; G. F. War ren '03, of the College of Agriculture; Fred Sexauer, President of the Dairymen's League, and the Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt, Governor of New York State.

As heretofore, some of the best musical talent of Ithaca and the University will participate in the special programs which will be broadcast. This will include vocal and instrumental numbers, chamber music, choir singing and organ recitals.

Special programs of the week may be secured by writing in care of the station.

Professor J. M. Sherman was recently re-elected Secretary-Treasurer of the Society of American Bacteriologists.
FARM AND HOME WEEK
PROGRAM PLANNED

The keynote of the lectures, demonstrations, and exhibits which the resident and extension staff of the New York State College of Home Economics will offer at farm and home week this month is how to make the most of what you already have. In these times when thrift is demonstrating its value as a high virtue, it has developed material books and ways to attain it and then how to make the best possible use of it.

Therefore, the program for farm and home week is filled with lectures and demonstrations on such subjects as adequate food for low incomes, renovating house furnishings and clothing for further and desirable use; dyeing old fabrics; buying to the best advantage; handling family finances and on keeping food bills low.

Prof. Martha Van Rensselaer, co-director of the College, will lead a forum on how families are managing their money problems and Miss Flora Rose, co-director of Division of Steel, Van Rensselaer, will speak on family life.

There will be many lectures, demonstrations and conferences on all phases of child welfare—how to feed children, how to guide them, how to prevent much unnecessary illness, and what to do about the diseases they caught in spite of your thoughtful care. It is hoped that there will be a two-hour forum in Bailey Hall concerning the children of New York State.

What the national conference decided about our houses will be told on Monday by Prof. Van Rensselaer. Miss Grace Morin, head of the household arts department, and Miss Day Monroe, professor of household economics department.

The department of family life will offer exhibits of home-made and purchased goods and pictures suitable for the pre-school child: foods for the child; as well as one on children’s clothing which will show valuable features in garments for children.

The department of foods and nutrition will have exhibits of china ware: cooking qualities of New York State apples; low cost menus; low cost meals will be considered in foods; and foods for children.

The department of textiles and clothing will give an exhibit and demonstration of the re-styling of hats; the re-use of dresses and coats; and demonstration of stain removal in dress material and household fabrics; also an exhibit of children’s clothing.

The department of household arts will give exhibits of the renovating of old furnishings and the selection of fabrics for home furnishing.

Students Active

As usual, the students of the College of Home Economics are assisting the staff in demonstrations and exhibits and are playing a very active part in preparing and presenting the subjects. They will assist the various members of the staff in holding conferences—for example, on the selection of the party china; keeping food bills low; weight control and child feeding. In addition, the large number of exhibits in the various departments are in almost entire charge of the students. Some of these exhibits include foods for children; children’s clothing; china ware exhibits; millinery exhibits; re-styling of dresses and coats; removal of stains; vitamins in foods and low cost meals. The students will also assist Miss Dorothy DeLany, Assistant State Leader of Home Demonstration Agents in the social hours which will come during the week. Besides all these activities Kermis Club, the dramatic organization of the State College of Agriculture and Home Economics, will present their plays as one of the features of the evening programs.

Alumni Day

Wednesday, February 17, is Alumni Day. This day is set aside for alumni of the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics and the annual picture of special programs are presented at that time for their benefit. At twelve o’clock there will be a luncheon meeting of former students of the New York State College of Home Economics with the alumni association in charge. This will be served by members of Omicron Nu. At six-fifteen there will be an alumni banquet. This is an informal reception and supper for all former regular, special, and winter course students and for members of the faculties of both colleges.

At the time the COUNTRYMAN goes to press, the program for Farm and Home week is not complete and that part which relates to speakers outside of the College is far from its final form. It is certain, however, that Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will give a lecture on our civic responsibilities, which will be followed by a discussion on the same subject led by Mrs. Frederick Greene, wife of the Commissioner of Public Works of New York State. Miss Brucher, formerly a food specialist of the college extension staff, and now in charge of one of the research laboratories of the General Foods Corporation, will give a foods demonstration.

Uncle Ab says that most of the pessimists he knows base their judgments on others; the optimists generally base their judgments on themselves.

WEIGHT CONTROL CLINIC
PLANNED BY DIETETICS CLASS

The girls in the foods and nutrition course 121 are working with Assistant Professor L. O. Brewer on a program of weight problems and weight control to be given on Wednesday, February 17, of Farm and Home Week. At twelve o’clock on Wednesday Miss Brucher will lecture to visiting men and women on “Weight Control.” She will illustrate her lecture with silhouette pictures of the normal individual, the underweight, and the overweight. In her lecture she will discuss the essentials of weight control and corrective measures for those persons who live chronically with weight problems. This talk will be given in room 245 of the home economics building.

During the course of the afternoon there will be a demonstration dietetic clinic and weight control clinic conducted by Miss Brucher. They will measure, weigh, and calculate the normal weight for the individual. They will then give suggestions determine from each individual’s problem and endeavor to give helpful suggestions for correcting it. Mimeographed sheets will be given out each week which will contain a normal diet schedule with variations for the over and under weight person.

Miss Brucher and Mrs. Laubenberger will be available the afternoon for conferences with those people who feel that they have a special weight or food problem and desire further information.

CLOTHING CLASS TAKES
TRIP AROUND WORLD

Mrs. Dora Erway gave students in clothing 15 a pajama party Friday evening January 8, during the course of which she took her guests for flying visits to many famous ports around the globe. The high point of interest on the bouncy stops were the costumes worn by the natives.

The grass skirts and leis of Hawaii, the kimono of Japan, the long pajama-like coats and trousers of old China, the satin slippers of a high-caste Indian girl, the mournful black of the women of Cairo, and an English costume of 1880 were worn by instructors and students in the course, while Mrs. Dorothy Scott appeared in a Philippine dress and Miss Beulah Blackmore in quaint Dutch attire.

The guests themselves were a colorful entourage in their pajamas designed and made this term in clothing 15 classes. Bridge, dancing, and games provided amusement during the evening and delicious refreshments awaited the party after their globe-trotting expedition.
DOMECON MASS MEETING HELD

A Domecon mass meeting was held in room 245 at the Home Economics building on Wednesday, January 15, at 4:15 o’clock. Portia Hopper, as one of the speakers, discussed the Home Economics Club at Cornell and reviewed her trip to Detroit as the club’s representative at the convention of Home Economics Clubs. She related the activities of various Home Economics Clubs all over the United States.

Miss Van Rensselaer entertained the audience with her description of the original farmers’ week which has developed into farm and home week. Tea was later served in the apartment.

WORK ON NEW BUILDING PROGRESSING RAPIDLY

A year ago at this time the new home economics building was merely a small model and innumerable blue prints. Not so long ago it seemed nothing more or less than a huge hole dug in the ground, but now it is rapidly going up. Each day something different is added to delight the impatient staff and students who are anxious to take possession of it. Now that the steel work has been commenced everyone is greatly encouraged and can begin to see the beginnings of a truly beautiful building. However, the home economics building has a competitor, for just about a stone’s throw away the new farm management building is also rising rapidly. It is going to be an exciting race to the end.

SLIP MADE ON TOP STEPS

All during the Christmas vacation deafening noises rang throughout the home economics building while diligent workmen put a line on the top step of each flight of stairs in the building. The idea was to prevent slipping and falling on the top step, an accident which has occurred several times. The purpose was noble, the idea was excellent, but the result was not to be commended, for it seems that the line was not correctly placed so instead of decreasing the danger of falling it has been increased. Watch your step!

ARETE HOLDS DANCE IN DOMECON APARTMENT

The annual dance of Arete, women’s social club, was held Saturday, January 16 in the apartment of the home economics building at 9 o’clock. About twenty couples composed the party. A victoria furnished music for the dance which was informal. For those who tired of dancing, tables were set up for bridge and other card games. A buffet luncheon was served later in the evening by the members of the club. Miss Sophie Marshal acted as chairman of the dance committee.

When the floor of the closet is raised above the floor of the room and is left bare, the closet is easy to keep clean.

Chopped raw carrot, cabbage, or celery, seasoned and mixed with nut- ter, makes excellent fillings for sandwiches.

SPREADS OVER WEAI

Miss Martha Van Rensselaer, Director of the College of Home Economics, spoke to a radio audience over WEAI on January 21. In her speech she gave a summary of Farm and Home Week activities so that those who are planning to attend may plan ahead on getting from this week at Cornell those things in which they are most interested.

Coat hangers are great space savers on rainy wash days. Put wet clothes on the hangers and the capacity of the indoor clothesline is almost doubled.

When shoes get wet, stuff them with tissue paper and dry them slowly, for heat tends to crack the leather.

An up-to-date closet should be light and well ventilated, should contain a rod for hangers, hangers for every dress and coat, rack for shoes and hats, have light colored easily cleaned walls, and convenient shelves to increase the storage space.

MASS MEETING HELD

The second mass meeting for all home economics students was held Wednesday, January 13, in room 246 of the home economics building. Plans for the meeting were made by Mary Ellen Ayre ’33 assisted by Professor Flora Rose.

Dress-up Your Room for Junior Week Guests.

February Furniture Sale

Brings Chairs, Smokers, and all kinds of occasional pieces of furniture at amazing bargain prices!

Rothschild’s Department Store
PLUMBING AND WIRING EXHIBIT

Professor F. B. Wright '22, of the agricultural engineering department has built up a model showing the plumbing, electrical wiring and fixtures of an up-to-date farm home. The model is designed with the wiring and piping visible through window-like openings in the walls. The arrangements of the system which are hidden in practice, are plainly visible and can be understood much better. The entire model is mounted on a movable platform 12x10, which can be moved around if desired.

A new interesting feature of the model is a no fuse load center. This is designed so that when the circuit is over-loaded, the switch is automatically thrown. Aside from the initial cost, this feature is superior to the fuse system because there is no cost for fuses and it is impossible to over-fuse the circuit.

OTTO SCHOENFIELD TO TRY FOR OLYMPICS

At the close of the term this June, the various universities and colleges about this country of ours will be preparing to send their track teams to the Intercollegiate Track and Field Meet which is to be held at Los Angeles. Among the Cornell delegation will be Otto Bruno Schoenfeld. Ag '32, Captant of this year's varsity squad. He is one of the outstanding contenders. As soon as that strenuous event is over, he will continue training for the Olympic Deacation events to be held during the latter part of July. The distinction of being an Olympic contestant is a great honor, but "Ott" just takes it as a matter of course.

INCUBATION SCHOOL

An Incubation School was conducted December 28-31 by the Department of Poultry Husbandry. There was an enrollment of 80 poultrymen. In addition to the lectures and demonstrations, four incubator companies sent incubators which were set up in the Animal Husbandry Pavilion.

Save the Green!

(Continued from page 78)

I thought she was referring to the yellow rose I had used for decoration, so answered,

"It is the first one open. I just picked it."

"I mean the cabbage," she corrected me. "I have never seen cooked cabbage that color and so crisp."

Philip was just as enthusiastic after gingerly sampling it.

"Why it's cooked! I usually can tell a block down the street when we are going to have cooked cabbage for dinner.

When did you cook this?"

"Fifteen minutes ago. Do you like it?" I asked wickedly.

"We sure do, don't we Bobby?"

That small urchin was consuming his second helping. He grinned roguishly at his father.

The last day I got the meals without help, I served spinach. Ruth was much better, and able to be about again.

"I almost never serve raw spinach" Ruth informed me.

"This has been boiled," I assured her.

"How did you keep it so crisp and green?" she wanted to know.

"Placed it in a large quantity of rapidly boiling water—and boiled it five minutes," I blurted out just as tho I was reciting in the classroom.

"Do you remember all that for each vegetable?"

Then I told her about the chart in the "Hows and Whys of Vegetable Cooking." Ruth was all attention.

"Is there any place I could get that chart?" she asked.

I promised to send her a copy of "The Art of Vegetable Cooking," by Faith Fenton and Lucile Brewer, both professors in the college of home economics at Cornell University.

"If I forget to send it to you, write to the Office of Publications at Cornell University, and ask them to send you bulletin 178."

During Ruth's illness Bobby had eaten every cooked vegetable I had fixed for him. That last day he capped the climax by remarking to his mother.

"They all go down now, Mummy."
The Farm and Home Week Productions
of
The Kermis Club

The Choir Rehearsal - - - Clare Kummer
Compensation - - - Anne Ferring
The Pot Boiler - - - Alice Gerstenberg

Kermis Upholds Its Good Reputation
Bailey Hall

Friday Evening 8 o’clock Admission 50c

Round-up Club

CAFETERIA

Animal Husbandry Building
Every Noon and Thursday Night
following Student Livestock Show
of
Farm and Home Week
N. C. KIDDER ’32, Manager

See the
STUDENT LIVESTOCK SHOW
Thursday, February 18
F. W. SCHUTZ ’31, Manager
WHEN the egg is laid the hen’s job is done. How well she has stored in that egg the qualities necessary for hatching a strong chick will depend a great deal on the feed she received. The good hatching egg must carry more than three weeks’ food supply for the developing chick. There’s only one way to get this food into the egg and that’s through the breeders’ ration.

In G. L. F. Super Laying and Breeding Mash the Poultry Feed Conference Board has combined all the cereals, proteins, and vitamins in correct amount and variety for the breeding flock. The ingredients are carefully selected and freshly mixed as shipped into your community by the G. L. F. This mash will build up and maintain that “reserve power” needed by your breeders. With high hatchability fewer breeders are required and chick costs are lower. Lay the foundation for big hatches and strong chicks this year with G. L. F. Super Laying and Breeding Mash.

Save money this year by using G. L. F. Starting and Growing Mash. It is a complete chick food, equally well adapted to battery or colony brooding, is unexcelled for broilers and costs much less than special chick starters.
Your Letters are
Your Personal
Representatives
So Use Quality

Die Stamped
Cornell Seal
Club Parchment
60 Sheets 75c
25 Envelopes 20c

White parchment paper with the Cornellian red seal
STATIONERY SHOP—Street Floor

Rothschild’s
Department Store

March Winds

March winds may chap the face and hands, but we have a variety of creams and lotions to keep them soft and pleasing

Campana’s Italian Balm
Nivea Cream
Jergen’s Lotion
Frostilla
Hind’s Cream
and many other useful preparations

The Hill Drug Store
C. W. Daniels, Pharmacist
328 College Avenue Ithaca, N. Y.

The success of the Co-op depends on you.

We believe that the average student is better off to buy new textbooks. You will have the latest information. Still, when the Co-op was founded a plan for helping you dispose of your old books was laid out. Bring in your old books any time and we give you a receipt. We deduct only 20% when the books are sold.

Start your library while here.

Many start their libraries while in college. Each graduate starts with the subjects most interesting to him. In this connection textbooks should be excluded because you study those with your teachers. For Agriculture we suggest that you get a copy of the Agricultural booklist which is made up of books for the general reader.

Cornell Co-op. Society
Barnes Hall Ithaca, N. Y.
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K. D. Scott, editor of The Chenango County
Farm and Home Bureau News knows why
Bob Adams will be remembered.

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Some of the questions involved in hatching
eggs are explained by Alexis L. Romanoff.
Brook in Winter
The Cornell Countryman
A Journal of Country Life—Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XXIX March, 1932 Number 6

Bob Adams, Poet, Philosopher
K. D. Scott

What was it about Bob Adams that attracted us all to him? Some quality in him made all people, big and little, love and respect him. Now that he has gone, what do we remember him by? Was it his whimsical humor? Was it his love for rural people? His rhymes certainly dealt with common things of human interest, everyday things, the "bath tub and its uses," "of barefoot boys with cheeks of tan," "those pants by Hannah's skillful art were patched upon their widest part." Did we love him for keeping close to us like this, or did we recognize something about Bob Adams of deeper vein? Something philosophical but not obtrusive, something religious that was so human that even those who did not look at things that way could enjoy his thoughts and profit by them.

Bob has been described as one of the best teachers of boys and girls that ever lived. If so, then he achieved his greatness by his ability to put humor and poetry into the subjects which he taught. He had the ability to make friends because he was one. He has been described as "one of the foremost disseminators of agricultural information" as if that were all. It has been said of him that "he was greatly in demand by business men's clubs, as a humorous after dinner speaker." All of these things are true but if we limit our appreciation of him thus we cannot do him justice.

Bob recited publicly the rhymes which he found by experience drew forth the best response. When he began, his audiences settled back to await the first and subsequent laughs. It is strange how jokers and comedians are forced to play their parts as such, even though, in their true hearts may be wisdom which is not often spoken because of the fact that it passeth understanding. Bob Adams inspired us because he was full of inspiration. He made us love him because he loved us. What was there back inside of what he called his "jove-like dome of thought, of shade not quite bereft?" What was this inner man like with whom the Bob we saw was always commuting? Strange as it may be to some, his philosophy included a happy combination of belief in evolution, reincarnation, and a devout and very human conception of God. Bob thought of God as Omar the Persian did. "He's a good fellow and 'twill all be well." To ignore all this is to miss the best part of him, which he himself was most wrapped up in, and which filtered out into expressions of true wit and wisdom in all of his rhymes.

It does a man scant justice to label him with the conventional names for points of view which were his. This is especially true in Bob's case because his way of thinking of things, no less than his way of presenting them, gave no offense to those who disagreed with him because he tempered all his wisdom with a humor which was irresistible. Consider these.

Evolution
"I find in all of Adam's brood, in all the human brotherhood, a lurking longing to be good. Beneath our selfishness and pride, is something never satisfied. O long ago, an eon space, there swam in some warm oozy place the parent of the human race. He lived within a mudhole smelly, he had no bones, his flesh was jelly. But something in that bit of goo kept urging "There's a chance for you." So life flowed down through countless ages in many types and many stages, still pressing on to bridge the chasm 'twixt men and one-celled protoplasm, until those chunks of jiffy jelly had cerebrum and cerebellum. At first their brains were but a smear, but they increased from year to year, till in the fullness of the times, came Shakespeare and these Rural Rhymes.

Suppose that, lazy or afraid, the old primeval germ had stayed within the mud where he was made: we'd have no workers and no scramblers, no charming Hannahs and no flappers. While gazing on some men I know, it seems we still have far to go. But that amoeba stout of heart, has given us a right good start. O let us burst each narrow prison and serve our time as he served him. So shall we keep right on advancing, not only mind but soul enhancing, with courage, faith and wise decision, toward some far-off but hopeful vision of better selves that somehow dodge the rocks and shoals where now we lodge."

Let's Go
"Myself and every Sheik and Sheba are progeny of some amoeba. My grandsire, plus a million greats, crawled in the mud with his gooey mates; yet not precisely crawled, in fact, but did a sort of gliding act. He thrust out first a shapeless prong, and then he kind o' oozed along. But that was much too slow for him; he says,
The Cornell Countryman March, 1932

Bryan himself and the staunchest fundamentalists, could scarce resist a smile had evolution been presented to them in these terms of such true depth, simplicity and humor. Bob had no use for the hocus pocus of idol worship in his respect for certain things in Buddhist or Hindu philosophy. The psychic hooey of the conventional theosophists made no appeal to him but he did hold the ancient philosophy of India in high esteem and in somewhat the same way that Whitman and Emerson did. Perhaps you do not think of Whitman and Emerson as believers in reincarnation but take these quotations from Whitman's "Leaves of Grass." "And as to you life, I reckon you are the leavings of many deaths; no doubt I have died myself ten thousand times before." "I swear I think there is nothing but immortality," and this one from Emerson, "We wake and find ourselves on a stair; there are stairs below us, which we seem to have ascended; there are stairs above us, many a one, which go upward and out of sight."

I'm Better Now

"I think my life is an old, old life, not beginning with my breath. I think my life is a long, long life, not ending with my death. In many a land I came to birth on many an ocean shore. On many mountains are the graves they digged for me before. Each time that I returned to earth I came a little better, with strength to weaken, if not break, some rusty sinful fetter. Why then in us do memories sleep of other lives we had?"

(Continued on page 97)

Problems in Artificial Incubation
Alexis L. Romanoff

The incubation of a bird's eggs, or growth of the embryo, like the growth of any living being, is governed by natural laws. These laws involve the activity of the reproductive cell in hatchable eggs; the adequacy of nourishment to the developing embryo; and suitable environment before and especially during incubation. The secret of artificial incubation depends largely upon our knowledge of these natural laws, and this knowledge is limited by the amount of experimental work done in the field of incubation.

A bird's egg is a typical reproductive cell. At the time of fertilization, which occurs in the body of a bird during egg formation, there is only one very minute cell, which possesses the power of growth and the transmission of specific qualities from cell to cell, and so, from one generation to another. At the time of laying, a hen's egg, for instance, has already sixty-four or more cells, as the result of the division of the primary cell. This group of cells can be observed with the aid of a microscope, and also can be distinguished with the naked eye as a whitish spot floating on the surface of the egg yolk.

After laying, if an egg is cooled, the growth and multiplication of cells ceases. The length of this inactive stage of an egg is limited by the individual vitality of the reproductive cell. However, a reasonable length of time of keeping eggs under suitable environment would permit a further growth and multiplication of cells and thus the growth and development of the embryo.

The activity of a reproductive cell is determined largely by inheritance, that is, the power of transmitting this activity from generation to generation. Among inherited factors influencing the hatching quality of eggs are fertility and sterility, strong and weak germs, high and low embryonic mortality, and high and low vitality of hatched chicks. All these desirable and undesirable factors are usually found within an individual family of hens. Therefore, in order to get eggs with active reproductive cells, rigid selection of breeders and layers of hatchable eggs is absolutely indispensable. This selection of hens can best be done by the biological method, that is, by actual testing of eggs in the incubator.

During the prenatal development of an animal, the nourishment for the newly growing individual is supplied in two different ways. In mammals—such as dog, cat, or man—this nourishment is provided to the embryo by the circulation of the mother's blood; in birds the embryo is separated from the body of the extruded egg. The egg must, therefore, have this provision of stored food material, and this food material must be a balanced ration so that the embryo can grow and develop normally. For example, a bird's egg is provided with material to meet all the nutritional requirements of the developing embryo within the egg up to the time of hatching. Among the most important food constituents are: proteins, fats, carbohydrates, minerals (calcium, phosphorus, sulphur, iron), and vitamins. Besides these there are water and a variety of enzymes, which facilitate the utilization of food nutrients by the embryo.

Of course, we do not yet know what is a perfect hatchable egg, but we certainly know that eggs are not alike. The flock consists of a number of individual hens which are all different, and therefore their eggs will also be different in respect to adequacy of stored food which is necessary for the future embryo. Common observations tell us that each hen lays her own characteristic egg as far as size, shape, color, and quality of shell are concerned. There may be slight and insignificant variations in
the quality of eggs, but it is a well-known fact in our general experience that each hen conforms to her characteristic type of egg. It is understood, therefore, that the eggs vary in their nutritive value to the embryo also in their reproductive or hatching quality.

These variations in the nutritive value of egg-constituents to the embryo are due to heredity, individuality of the hen, and physical condition of the hen. The first two factors, namely, heredity and individuality of the hen, are beyond our control, except by elimination of unsatisfactory hens as breeders and producers of eggs for hatching. The third factor, physical condition of the hen, is somewhat controllable and depends upon the season of the year, age of the hen, methods of feeding, methods of housing, and presence of diseases and vermin.

Eggs laid in the mating season have a stronger and more active reproductive cell. The age of a hen has influence primarily on vitality of germs and of chicks hatched. Scientific work and experience show that the best quality of hatchable eggs may be obtained under ordinary conditions from the second to about the fourth laying season. The method of feeding influences primarily the composition and structure of an egg.

There may be a lack of some chemical constituents, or there may be a lack of vitamins or of some other substance, yet vital substance which harmonizes with the growth and the development of a new individual within an egg.

Methods of housing have an indirect influence on the production of hatchable eggs, by influencing the physical condition of a hen exposed to damp or dry air, to impure or pure air, or to drafts.

Disease or vermin may cause disorders of function in the body of a hen and result in production of incomplete, or even defective, eggs.

In general, the influence of the physical condition of a hen on the hatching quality of eggs can be easily controlled by provision of sanitary quarters, proper feeding and proper management. Environment plays an important role in the life of plants and animals. For instance, a seed of a tropical plant could not develop in a northern climate; nor could a polar bear be happy under a tropical sun.

The embryo which is destined to develop outside of the mother’s body, such as a bird’s embryo, is extremely sensitive to environment, so that the embryo will develop only under the conditions specified by nature. Should the environment be unsuitable for a fertilized egg before or during incubation, the embryo invariably will die, regardless of the activity of its reproductive cell and the nutritive value of its egg-contents.

The eggs that are intended to be used for hatching should be carefully handled. Caution should be exercised in preventing the further growth of the reproductive cell after the egg is laid until the time when the egg is put into the incubator. This can be attained by keeping the hatchable eggs at a temperature below the so-called physiological zero (about 68° F.) and above the freezing point (32° F.). Another important point to consider is to prevent the spoiling of the nutritive value of the egg content by changes of temperature, dry air, strong odors, and harmful and poisonous gases.

The incubation environment of eggs is most important to the development of the embryo and to the health and vigor of hatched chicks. The principal factors which determine the success of hatching are heat, air, and moisture.

The role of heat, in plants and animals is generally to promote growth. But there are definite limits of temperature outside of which the seed of a plant or the egg of an animal will not develop. The chick embryo does not begin to develop until the egg is heated to about 68° F., or physiological zero. The normal incubation temperature corresponds somewhat to the temperature of a sitting hen, that is, about 102° F. However, the temperature of the upper part of the egg, which is in immediate contact with the body of a hen, is higher than that of the lower part. This difference may be from 1 to 2° F., depending upon the weather, location of the nest, and nesting material. We may assume from our general knowledge of biology that the difference in temperature of various parts of an egg gives stimulus to the vital functions of the embryo.

It is interesting to note that observations of the temperature under sitting hens do not reveal a considerable change of temperature throughout the incubation period. Yet our experiments show that lowering of the temperature during the last week of incubation, under proper humidity and ventilation conditions, decidedly improves the hatching. This indicates that scientific methods can modify and possibly change the nature of incubation. It could be exemplified by already used scientific methods in selection and breeding of hens for seasonable and high egg production.

A chick embryo during its development uses about 1.5 cubic feet of oxygen and produces about 1 cubic foot of carbon dioxide. The consumption of oxygen and output of carbon dioxide are relatively small at the beginning of incubation; they gradually increase with the growth of the embryo, and finally they reach the highest point at hatching time. Outdoor air usually contains only about 0.02 per cent of carbon dioxide. Under the sitting hen, with the advancement of incubation, the content of carbon dioxide increases to 0.6 per cent, that is, thirty times the above value. Therefore, the problem of purification of air in our practice of incubation is important and particularly so at the time of hatching. From the moment of hatching the embryo begins to use its lungs for breathing, and it becomes very sensitive to carbon dioxide gas. We have found that the embryo before peeping can withstand for several days over 20 per cent of carbon dioxide, while after peeping, with less than 10 per cent it dies immediately from so-called “suffocation.”

The proper amount of moisture is necessary for the preservation of the embryo by the regulation of evaporation in an egg during incubation, and the conditioning of air. Under natural incubation eggs are covered with a film of oil which is excreted from the body of a hen. This film of oil presumably prevents the eggs from excessive evaporation, yet permits the exchange of respiratory gases, that is, the assimilation of oxygen and the excretion of carbon dioxide. At the time of hatching the problem of humidity of air is important in connection with the incubation temperature. High temperature requires correspondingly high humidity in order to prevent the chilling of the chick by rapid evaporation or drying. On the other hand, relatively high humidity at high temperature obstructs the hatching by lowering the vitality of the chick. Therefore, humidity is important in connection with the carbon dioxide content in the incubator. High humidity in the presence of carbon dioxide facilitates the assimilation of calcium from the eggshell for the formation of bones in the chick.

There are several other factors of minor importance to the developing embryo. They are: turning, cooling, position of eggs, atmospheric pressure, and light. The turning of the eggs is presumably essential for stimulation of normal growth and development of the eggs. Also, turning of eggs, particularly at early stages of incubation prevents the adhesion of the yolk to the shell membranes, or the rupture of the sac in which the embryo is enclosed.
Through Our Wide Windows

Dairy Outlook

What can be predicted for the dairy outlook of 1932? In 1931 there were more cows in the herds of dairy farmers than ever before and hence an over-production of milk. This caused lower manufactured milk-product prices and consequently a pulling down of the fluid milk price.

Using the National situation as a foundation the 1931 drought in the west and middle west following a similar drought in 1930 cut the production of the competitors of New York state farmers a great deal. This was because manufactured milk products are produced mostly in the drought sections and since it is these products which compete with the fluid milk of New York state—the latter had a decided advantage.

However, January 1, 1932, saw the greatest number of cows ever present in the United States and it is a possible prediction that there will be still more cows January 1, 1933. This is because farmers find it unprofitable to eliminate cows from their herds as long as the price per head is extremely low and as feed prices remain fairly reasonable. While the drought reduced the production of milk per cow in 1930 and 1931 this production has returned each time because of cheap feed. We can hardly expect a drought for a third year hence we can predict an even greater production of milk from an increased number of cows and a consequent lowering of the price of farmer’s milk.

An Effort Toward Peace

Depression and disarmament. These are food for thought. The first is the result of the past world conflict; the second is the same means of preventing one in the future. Joseph B. Friel, novelist, who fought in the trenches when he should have been in college, said that the war “was the inevitable result of people standing about, their fingers on triggers, expecting a war.” We feel the depression most, but perhaps disarmament is a more important subject.

Professor H. W. Briggs of the department of government at Cornell teaches a course on American foreign policy in which he spends about one-third of the time upon the peace conferences and other efforts in the direction of disarmament and the abolition of war. He has invited those who are interested and have not registered for the course to sit in on the lectures, which are given at nine o’clock on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays in Goldwin Smith 142, or to attend only those lectures in which the visitor is particularly interested.

As citizens and college students we should be alert to grasp opportunities to understand intelligently what is going on in the world so that we may be able to hold our own in a population swayed by rumor.

On Unemployment

For several months now we have heard of measures being taken to relieve the unemployment situation created by what seems to be an indefinite depression—in which quite large sums of money have been involved. Chief among these measures have been the charity football games. True, large sums of money have been raised but we wonder just how much of this money has helped to relieve unemployment? We will probably find that in the majority of cases the proceeds went to pay the expenses of the games and after these had been paid very little was left for charity. The fact remains that there is still a huge army of unemployed people all over the United States.

The New York State Legislature recently set aside a large amount of money to be used in relieving this situation. Of this a certain amount has been set aside for the use of the State colleges on this campus. But how are they to use this money in order to relieve unemployment? The state has stipulated that part of it be used to remove a huge mound of dirt which is in front of the new Home Economics building. But how is this task to be accomplished? The University has no steam shovel of its own and it would be far too expensive to have it removed by hand. Similarly, the rest of the money is tied up. We are sure that if the State colleges could only decide how to best spend the money themselves that far more could be done to relieve unemployment. This is true chiefly because they have a better idea of how to treat the local unemployment situation than the State legislature. The head of the unemployment bureau for the city of Ithaca says that he particularly needs jobs for women. Most calls for their employment come when they are engaged in getting meals and caring for their own families. If only there were some jobs which they could do between meal hours part of their problems would be solved. The University might possibly find a place for some of these women in cleaning up labs and washing equipment, but they are powerless to do anything as long as the money granted them by the state is tied up as it is.

The Countryman takes pleasure this month in announcing that new members have been added to the board. The editorial staff has elected Miss Esther P. Nordin ’34, of Morris, Morton Adams ’33, of Troupsburg, Gilbert R. Godfrey ’35, of Niagara Falls, E. C. Lattimer ’34, of New Hampton, and James G. McAllister ’34, of Neponset. Miss Rene L. Lane ’35, and Everett L. Stiles ’34, are now members of the business staff.

Reading doesn’t do some people much good. If they agree with what a book says, it is because they already know what it says and if they don’t they don’t like it.
Russell Lord '20, who has recently come into prominence through the publication of his latest book, Men of Earth, is known as one of the most brilliant writers among the relatively recent graduates of Cornell.

His career, which has been followed with interest by many who knew him as an undergraduate, may be briefly summarized.

He was born on a Maryland farm about fifteen miles from the city of Baltimore, and attended the Oread School, an idealistic institution fostered by B. H. Crocheron '08, where Russ not only attended classes but had a considerable share in raising money to help establish and maintain the institution. When Crocheron went to the University of California, where he is now director of agricultural extension, his student followed him to Berkeley, where he spent his freshman year.

The next year he returned east as a sophomore in the college of agriculture at Cornell, where he distinguished himself in writing.

He was editor of the Cornell Countryman, author of two of the most successful Kermis plays ever presented: They Who Tell, and All Thumbs; was a member of the Manuscript Club and one of the most talented students in Professor Bristow Adams’ journalism classes.

His college career was interrupted by the war, when he enlisted in the field artillery, underwent a long period of training at Camp McClellan, Anniston, Alabama, before going overseas for service on the western front in France. After a period at the University of Bordeaux, where he edited a paper called Voila, he returned to Cornell, completing his college course, and his first book, Captain Boyd’s Battery, the story of the outfit from enlistment to mustering-out.

From college he went to the Hampden County Improvement League at Springfield, Massachusetts, where he also worked for the Springfield Union. His next step was to Ohio State University as editor of the agricultural extension service, leaving there to accept a position as staff writer and associate editor of Farm and Fireside, retaining his position when that magazine was changed in title and character to The Country Home.

Between times, because he is an indefatigable worker who combines talent with industry, he translated and edited one of last year’s best sellers The Education of a Princess, taking the somewhat scattered memoirs of the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia and organizing them into a unified presentation.

His latest book, the result of his observations in many lands, and published under the title, Men of Earth, has been characterized by a number of reviewers as one of the most sane and reasonable books on agriculture ever published, avoiding, on the one hand, the inspirational enthusiasm of one group who see mainly the poetry of farming; and, on the other, the almost morose dullness of those dispensers of gloom who seem to see nothing but the financial and social woes of the tiller of the soil.

Enron’s Note: The above account was written by Bristow Adams, who has watched with interest the progress of his former student.

Wayne H. Rothenberger received his M.S.A. in 1913. He lives at 526 Main Street, Pennsburg, Pennsylvania, where he is financial secretary of Perkiomen School, also superintendent of buildings and grounds, and manager of the farm. He has two children, Ruth Helen and Glennia Louise. Mr. Rothenberger owned and operated a 214 acre dairy farm for seven years.

W. G. Stephenson is now department manager of the White Motor Company of New Orleans, Louisiana. He was a chemist for the Buffalo Fertilizer Works from 1912 to 1915, was five years with the Cuban American Sugar Company in Cuba, sold tractors in Central and South America for two years, and eight years ago started working with the concern where he is now employed. He is married and lives at 1687 Napoleon Avenue, New Orleans.

Harold P. Keyes is back doing graduate work in farm management. His address is 133 Blair Street, Ithaca. "Hank" had been managing a 400 acre farm for the United States Gypsum Company at Oakfield, New York.

E. Grant Peri has been engaged in landscape work for 17 years. He is president of Peri-Red Company and the Sunset Realty Company. He and Mrs. Peri spent last winter in Mediterranean ports, Italy, France, Switzerland, and England. They have three children, Harrison G., ten; Gloria W., five; and Sherwood T., three. Grant's address is 839 Metropolitan Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota. He writes: "Saw Bill Shaper '14 in California two years ago last winter. Bill would not be a good advertisement for Herbicide."

Ernest Rathbun is a prosperous dairy farmer near Unadilla, New York, specializing in Ayrshire cattle. He is married and has two children.

"Al" Hoefer, formerly Junior Extension Agent in Rensselaer County, has been made the new Assistant State 4-H Club leader. This position was formerly held by John A. Reynolds '18, who was forced to resign on account of ill health. Mr. Hoefer is living at 119 Branch Place, Ithaca.

Lida M. Stephenson is teaching home economics in Johnson City, New York. She lives at 23 Mather Street, Binghamton. Last summer she studied at Cornell, working for her M. A. in education.

Henry E. Raymore is a landscape architect at Half Hollows, Huntington, New York.

Louis A. Zimm is manager of the Norfolk Creosoting Company plant at Norfolk, Virginia. His address is 910 Spottwood Avenue.

Ernest V. Sullivan is with the bureau of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, at Room 816, 34 Nassau Street, New York.
The Cornell Countryman March, 1932

Mrs. Florence Brown Mills of Washington has announced the engagement of her daughter, Elizabeth Mills, to Albert Pendleton Taliferro, Jr., ’20. Mr. Taliferro distinguished himself in the Argonne in the Ambulance Field Service. Later he transferred to the Naval Air Force. He has been awarded the Italian Croce de Guerra and the Navy Cross from his own government. He is chief of the airport division of the aeronautics branch, Department of Commerce, a member of Psi Upsilon, the Cornell Club of New York, and the Racquet Club of Washington.

Glenn E. Bretch has been principal of the Canasara, New York, High School for the past five years. He taught vocational agriculture for four years before he obtained that position. Glenn is doing his bit preparing boys for Cornell. He is still a bachelor. John E. Gilmore is principal of the East Bloomfield School. During his undergraduate career, John was a member of the business staff of the Countryman.

John Somervell Offenauer died after a brief illness at his home in Texarkana, Arkansas, on November 27. He was born on September 8, 1901, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Offenauer. After preparation at Texarkana High School and at Hendrix School, Canway, Arkansas, he was graduated from Cornell University with a Bachelor of Science degree. At Cornell he became a member of Kappa Sigma, Helios, The Huntington Club, and the Southernv. Club. Since graduation he had been successful as manager of his father’s cotton plantation and as president of the Offenauer Implement Company and the Offenauer Farms Incorporated. He was prominent in Boy Scout work and other civic enterprises.

Alexander Zeisig is assistant professor of investigation in the veterinary college at Cornell. He spent a year in the University of Heidelberg on the National Research Scholarship. “Al’s” address is James Law Hall.

Isaac Cohen is employed as an Inspector of Foods with the Department of Health in New York City. He spent last Christmas on the farm of Mr. H. Theleman of Lisle, New York.

David S. Cook is associate manager of Collins Management Services, which is a successor to the Redpath Bureau. They supply speakers and entertainments for high schools, clubs, and similar organizations. His address is 1217-1218 Commerce Building, Rochester, New York. “Dave” was editor of the Countryman in 1923-24.

Raymond L. Taylor is assistant professor of Biology in the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia, where he will instruct courses in Botany and Entomology. Mr. Taylor was engaged last year as temporary instructor of entomology at Syracuse University. During the summer he was in charge of the nature study courses given by the Dow Station of the Mount Desert Island Biological Laboratory in Bar Harbor. Bruno L. Wallendorf, of Bélaire, Long Island, is teaching in the Richmond Hill High School, Long Island.

Lester B. Forman, formerly teacher of agriculture at Hammondsport, New York, and now in the same work at the Williamson, New York, Central School, was married January 8 to Edith M. Gibson, homemaker teaching at the same school. E. H. “Red” Mereness is at Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Alabama, teaching farm management. He is associate professor.

Dean Marble is professor in the poultry department at Pennsylvania State College. He coached the poultry judging team which placed fourth at the Coliseum Poultry Show in Chicago.

Clarence F. Biever is with Harris Forbes and Company. His address is 13 North Pearl Street, Albany, New York. “Babe” was formerly circulation and business manager of the Countryman.

Helen Sue Bruckner is a research bacteriologist in the surgery department of the Fifth Avenue Hospital, New York City. She lives at 102 Villard Avenue, Hastings-on-Hudson, New York. Virginia, her sister, is now a member of the class of ’34.

Ray Pehr is manager of the Grange League Federation store at Liberty, New York.

Rufus Freitag, farm land appraiser, expects to spend the spring and summer in Columbia, Missouri, where his office address will be 207 Guitar Building. His home address is Monticello, Wisconsin.

C. G. “Cam” Garman spent the first term of last year at Columbia, the second term at Cornell and is now back at Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Alabama. He is assistant professor of agricultural economics, and his address is Box 306, Auburn, Alabama.

Harry Limbacher is now a statistician in the New York City offices of the Dairyman’s League. He has worked at League plants in Havana, Pennsylvania, and Liberty, New York.

A son, Carl David, Jr., was born on August 14, to Carl D. Crane ’28 and Mrs. Crane, Lelah A. Rouch ’28. Their address is Rowan Arms Apartments, White Plains, New York.

Cyril G. Small married Gertrude E. Andrews ’31 on July 16. Mrs. Small is assistant home demonstration agent of Broome County. Mr. Small is a Plant Pathology grad with a fellowship. He was circulation manager of the Countryman in 27-28.

Nellie M. Wilson is the junior extension agent in Rockland County, New York. She formerly taught home economics in Wayland. Her present address is New York City, New York.

Charlotte A. Hequembourg is the diettian at the Allies Inn in Washington, D. C. She lives at 1703 New York Avenue, N. W.

A. W. “Al” Hostek is now superintendent of an institution known as Mt. St. Mary-On-The-Hudson. “Al” says it is one of the show places of the region. His address is Newburgh, New York.

Marjory Rice is working for Borden’s Farm Products Inc., in New York City.

Albert J. Riessman is with the Biological Survey in Washington, D. C.

Clement Rynalski is night auditor at the Van Curler Hotel in Schenectady. His address is 20 Union Street.

Tod Sloan, who took graduate work here in ’29, coached the Illinois poultry team which competed at the Coliseum Show in Chicago.

J. W. “Jerry” Stiles was recently appointed district manager of the Grange League Federation.

Mr. and Mrs. William Stephany have announced the marriage of their daughter, Viola A. Stephany, ’29, to John Jacobsen on October 10, at Lynbrook, Long Island, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Jacobsen are living at 295 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn.

Chyrstal H. Todd is an accountant with the New York Telephone Company. He lives at 56 Alpine Road, New Rochelle, N. Y.

William E. Aberne, Jr., is a director and secretary of J. Condon, Inc., florists, and general manager of their Fifth Avenue shop in New York. He lives at 148 Ninety-first Street, Brooklyn.

J. H. “Jim” Ayer is at present conducting the Western New York Egg Laying Contest at Stafford, New York.

Mary I. Bean was married on June 10, at Montgomery, Pennsylvania to
George W. Hart, Bucknell '27. They are now living at 34-19 148th Street, Flushing, New York.

Madelaine Davis, who was manager of the Park Cafeteria in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, last year, is teaching foods in Allentown High School. Her address is 1638 Turner Street.

Mildred Eagan ran a tea room last year in Washington, D. C., and this past summer was dietitian at a camp in Maine.

Margaret E. Elliott is teaching homemaking in the Lyons Union School in Lyons, New York. She lives at 31 Jackson Street.

Beatrice Foster, who has been a home demonstration agent in West Virginia since graduation, has changed her address from Farrisville, West Virginia to Fayetteville, West Virginia. Bee is a former member of the business board of the Countryman.

W. M. "Bill" Wood conducted a camp for children with speech defects last summer. He is living at Woodville, New York.

R. W. "Bob" Darrow is assistant to the grouse survey in the New York State Conservation Department. "Bob" is married and lives at Lewis, New York.

A. L. "Al" Douglass is now working in the poultry department here at Cornell. "Al" brought a wife back with him after Christmas vacation. They are living at 404 Eddy Street.

Elizabeth Hopper is living at home this year and taking graduate work. She has an assistantship in household management.

W. J. "Bill" Koster is taking graduate work in limnology. He lives at 902 North Aurora Street.

Louis C. Maisenheder is an assistant and graduate student in forestry at Cornell. His address is R. D. 2, Ithaca.

H. S. "Hank" Clapp is an instructor in ornamental horticulture at the University of New Hampshire. He lives at 15 Madbury Road, Durham, New Hampshire.

Orlo H. Maughan and H. Delight McAlpine were married in Brooklyn on February 12. Mrs. Maughan is assistant to Professor Mary Henry of the department of foods and nutrition at Cornell. Orlo is studying for his doctor's degree in the department of agricultural economics.

Elizabeth O. Muller is in charge of a nursery school group of twenty children. Her address is 1805 North Jackson Street, Little Rock, Arkansas.

G. C. Moore and A. A. Warren are assistants in the department of vegetable crops and are doing graduate work.

Vesta M. Rogers is studying at the Columbia Medical School.

Ernest H. Rucker in the past summer visited the campus. He was in the employ of the Dake Dairy Products Corporation at Saratoga Springs.

Fred Schutz is studying veterinary medicine and will graduate with the class of '33. Fred's address is Veterinary College, Ithaca.

Bob Adams, Poet, Philosopher

(Continued from page 92)

Wise is the law that drugs them, least all the world go mad. The errors of a single life are heavy now on me, with souvenirs of lower selves what would the burden be? I dealt men death, and I was slain, belike a thousand times. My heart was black with bitterness, my hands were red with crimes. Yet memory of what has been is somewhere in the mind, and when I reach a higher peak, I'll see the road behind.

P. S. If you don't like me as I am

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Room on main floor
and think me hardly worth a damn
you should be thankful, too
because
you never knew me as I was.'
Bob was no less devout because he put humor and humanity into his idea of heaven.

**A Rural Heaven**

"We used to hear from gospel sharpers that up in heaven we'd play on harps, but some of us, we do not know a B-flat from a tremolo. To give a harp to every one was tough on heaven and tough on us. Now, as for me, I want a shack a little out and somewhat back, way off on some suburban line beyond the golden city's shine. The country 'round I think is fair, I read of pleasant pastures there, beside still waters of a brook where I may sprawl and read a book. I want a home 'mid rural scenes where I can plant sweet corn and beans, yet sometimes rest awhile from labors to gossip with celestial neighbors. I'd like to lean upon my hoe and swap new lies with Bill and Joe, where all lost friends for whom I sigh would live on little farms nearby. I'd find in city life enslavement in spite of any golden pavement; since I was born to country ways and hated cities all my days, I think that He who knows my need will give me that for which I plead. Christ walked farm fields of

Palestine who knows but He may walk in mine?"

Some may have considered him nothing more than a rather rude rhymer, others will see that within and deeper down lurked the makings of a seer. From this rather silent man came forth his gems of humor and the deepest wisdom. He was one whose friendship improves with time. As our own souls mature we will realize more fully the value of his contribution to our understanding of life and of experience.—K. D. S.

**Editor's Note:** Two volumes of Bob Adams rhymes are available: "Rude Rural Rhymes," published by McMillan and Co. New York, $2.00 and "The Old Timer" published by Bob Adams Syndicate, Ithaca, N. Y., $1.00. Both belong in every farm home and both make priceless presents. The Chenango Union publishes a Bob Adams poem weekly and enough of these are prepared, so we are told, to last until next August.

**Problems in Artificial Incubation**

*(Continued from page 93)*

Moderate cooling of eggs undoubtedly stimulates the vital functions of the embryo. The position of eggs in the incubator perhaps has no appreciable effect on hatching. Increase in atmospheric pressure in general has a tendency to hasten the development. Whether the application of pressure artificially is helpful to the developing embryo and would be practical, is not yet known. Light, particularly the ultra-violet rays, perhaps, has value as a disinfecting agent for the eggs.

All these environmental factors of incubation, heat, air, humidity, and many others about which our knowledge is still insufficient, determine the success of embryonic development and the health of hatched chicks.

In conclusion we may say that the process of incubation of eggs is based on three fundamental principles, or requirements of nature. These requirements are an active reproductive cell, adequate nourishment, and suitable environment. The reproductive cell must be living and active in order to carry on the growth and vital functions of the developing chick. The nourishment must be proper, balanced and adequate in order to build up the complex body of the chick. The environment must be suitable in order to maintain normal growth and development of the chick. Each of these natural factors in the growth of the embryo, has its own place and importance in our practice of artificial incubation.
WICKS GRAND CHAMPION LIVESTOCK SHOWMAN

M. P. Wicks, GRAND CHAMPION SHOWMAN

THE STUDENTS' Livestock Show was held on Thursday, February 18, at two o'clock in the judging pavilion with a crowd of about 600. There were 86 animals fitted for the Show and only five withdrawn which was something of a record in itself.

At the conclusion of the Farm Campus judged the dairy cattle while R. C. MacKensie of Pennsylvania State College was judging the swine, sheep, beef cattle, and horses. Harry Mumford gave a demonstration of western riding, which was appreciated by the crowd.

M. P. Wicks, ag., won the dairy cattle championship with an Ayrshire heifer. I. Brustein '32, with an aged Holstein cow received the reserve dairy cattle championship and the Berkshire gilt. H. L. Sutton '33 also competed for the swine championship with a Chester White gilt and Nels Anderson, ag., the reserve championship. (Miss) H. Schutz was the judge.

While these boys were fighting it out before Mr. Tryon, the fellows with animals that were being judged by Mr. MacKensie were showing to the best of their ability with the result that Morton Adams '33 won the swine championship with a Chester White gilt and Nels Anderson, ag., the reserve championship. (Miss) H. Schutz was the judge.

After winning their classes, R. M. Sears '32, Morton Adams '33, and Miss V. E. Yoder '35, showed for the championship horse showman with the result that Sears was made champion and Miss Yoder reserve champion.

Sears Reserve Champion

Mr. MacKensie and Mr. Tryon considered carefully the class made up of the champion and reserve champion horses. The decisions were made and came to the decision that W. C. Wicks, sp. ag., was entitled to the Grand Championship of the Show and that R. M. Sears '33 deserved the reserve grand championship.

N. C. Kidder '32 rode the mule, which lead the parade, that was composed of horses, beef cattle, and dairy cattle, which started the show. He also announced the placings of each class to the audience. E. O. Cornell '32, was chairman of the judging committee, and F. W. Schutz '33, was the general superintendent of the Show. The R. O. T. C. Band was scheduled to play but they failed to show up in sufficient numbers.

DAIRYMEN TALK ON BREEDING

Mr. J. E. Dodge of Emmadine Farms, Hopewell Junction, New York, spoke at an open meeting of the Round-Up Club, Thursday evening, February 18, on Breeding in Relation to Type and Production.

Mr. Dodge used slides to support his talk. These slides showed the effect breeding had on the type of dairy cow produced as well as on her production. The slides accomplished this by showing the animals as they were through two or three generations and Mr. Dodge pointed out the strength and weakness of the individuals as the result of correct and incorrect breeding on the previous generation.

After the talk by Mr. Dodge the cups, medals, and special prizes were awarded to the winners of the Students' Livestock Show. The medals and special prizes were awarded by the heads of the various departments and the cups by Professor F. B. Morrison.

P. C. MacKensie and A. H. Tryon, judges at the Livestock Show, said a few words. Morton Adams '33, president of the club, presided at the meeting.

KERMIS GIVES PLAYS

The Kermis Presentation of three one-act plays given in Bailey Hall on Friday evening, February 19, was well given and received. The three plays, The Choice Behevalus, Composition and the Pot Boiler, were put on under the direction of the Cornell Dramatic Club. A large cast from the Colleges of Home Economics and Agriculture filled their parts very well.

POULTRY JUDGING TEAM TAKES SECOND PLACE

Lattimer Places Second in Contest


New Jersey took first place in the contest and also had the highest scoring individual, G. E. Whitson. E. C. Lattimer of Cornell was second high individual scorer. J. Foster '33 and I. Brustein '34 tied for first place in the written examination on the American Standard of Perfection. N. Fote '32 was alternate for Cornell.

FOWLER TAKES FIRST

A. E. Fowler, special student won the first prize of $100 in the 23rd annual Eastman Stage contest held in Bailey Hall, February 18, with his talk on the displacement of the Yankee farmers in New England by foreigners. Miss C. S. Smith '32 won the second prize with her humorous address on whether a college girl would marry a farmer. Other contestants were E. V. Hunt '33, W. H. Sherman '34, R. M. Putney '32, and W. H. Rothfuss '34.

The contest was presided over by Acting Dean Cornelius Betten '05.

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND USED

The New York State College of Agriculture has been using its share of the $25,000 allotted to the university from the State Unemployment fund in having the terrace in front of Ferno Hall graded. Thirty workmen have been engaged for the past month in beautifying this part of the Ag campus.
"We Scour Wool—We Don't Wash It"

You know how a flock of sheep looks in a field, or in the judging arena. Pretty dirty, aren't they, and their wool feels very greasy.

Before this wool is made into cloth it must be clean and entirely free from grease. But don't ask a textile man how he washes this wool. For he would tell you just a bit indignantly, "We scour wool, we don't wash it."

Call it scouring or washing, as you like, the use of Wyandotte Textile Alkalies plays an important part in this, and other textile processes. In fact, each of the more than 30 Wyandotte Products do their particular jobs just as effectively as Wyandotte Textile Soda helps the mill man to scour wool.

It matters not if your life work proves to be managing a dairy plant, an office building, a canning factory, a public laundry, a hotel, or a textile mill, some part of your duties will involve the superintending of cleaning operations.

For doing every known kind of cleaning there is a Wyandotte Product which works economically and well for that particular purpose.

EDITOR SPEAKS ON GARDENING AS A FINE ART

That there is nothing new in the art of gardening was the idea brought out by Richardson Wright, editor of Home and Garden in a farm and home week talk in Baker Main Lecture Room, Thursday afternoon. The talk was sponsored cooperatively by the Cornell Garden Club and the department of horticulture and ornamental horticulture.

With the aid of lantern slides, Mr. Wright traced the development of the art of gardening from prehistoric times, through classical and medieval history, and up to the modern trends and styles. Although most people think that gardening has only taken up gardening in the last decade, history shows us that woman has been gardening for centuries. The cave-women tilled all the dung and dug roots and if there were any left over she stored them for winter use. This was a form of gardening. The raising of herbs for medicinal purposes has always been the work of women.

Origin in Medieval Times

Almost all of our garden plans and fixtures date back at least to medieval times, if not later. Roof gardens, hedges, garden walls and fences, arbors, garden seats and tables, fountains, wall and parterre form of our modern garden were shown by Mr. Wright to be heritages of the past. Roof gardens, thought to be lost modern, are an outgrowth of a Grecian custom of placing potted plants around the roof tops to celebrate the return of Adonis, god of the green growing world at April time. This duty was responsible for our custom of giving plants and flowers at Easter time.

The garden arbor was developed during medieval times out of a desire for privacy, difficult to obtain in castle halls. Clipped trees and hedges were common in the Roman garden. Now we see good examples in the boxwood hedges and formal gardens of England. The garden wall was a necessity in Persia because of strong winds that blow across the dry, dusty deserts.

"Gardens," said Mr. Wright, "are the background of human life." This explains the interest in gardening which can be traced all throughout history. The meeting closed with a forum on gardening and its problems conducted by Mr. Wright.

PRATT CARRIES ON FOR BOB ADAMS

The program of Bob Adams to 4-H club members at the New York State agricultural fair will be continued as far as possible; in prose, according to officials of ag college in announcing the appointment of Arthur J. Pratt '26, to the position vacated by the death of Professor "Bob" Adams.

Mr. Pratt was reared on a Chenango county farm and was a 4-H club member for several years. He graduated in agr at Cornell in 1926, and then rented a general farm for two years. He was superintendent of the Lynn farms at Springfield, Ohio, for one year. For the past two years he has been an assistant in the department of vegetable crops at Cornell where he has completed work for an advanced degree.

1932 WINS REGISTRATION RACE

With a record smashing Friday count of 1029 the total registration of people attending the 1932 farm and home week was the winner over that of the two preceding years after a spirited battle that saw the lead shift back and forth from day to day and from hour to hour as the total registration at the end of each hour for each of the three days was posted on a chart back of the registration desk in Roberts Hall. The 1932 total was 5271.

Monday saw '30 running a little ahead through the morning, but by afternoon '32 had gone into the lead with '30 second and '31 a poor third. The day closed with '32 in the lead with 557. 40 ahead of '30. Tuesday this lead was held throughout the day and was built up to 112 as the day closed with a total for '32 of 1525.

The weather man came in Wednesday with a sultry storm which made roads dangerous for travel and created havoc with '32's commanding lead. It is enough to say that '40 picked up over 400 counters, and the day closed with '30 in the lead by 318 over the second place '32 figures. Despite a snow storm on Thursday '32 put up another good day, and ended the day with a lead of 5 over '30. This was small consolation, however, as '31 had pulled out of the rear after a spirited battle through the day. With a total of 4259 showed a lead of 101 over the fighting '32 count. Friday, the Governor's Day, saw '32 go on an upswing and breaking scoring spree and end the day with a count of 5220, 150 ahead of '30 in second place, and 398 over '31. '32 slumped badly after their spurt of the day before. A small count on Saturday, nevertheless, held '32 lead and registration ended with '32 the winner with a total of 5271, 1930 second with 5073, and 1931 third with 4913.

FARM LIFE CHALLENGE

The fifth annual Farm Life Challenge Debate was held in Roberts Assembly at 8 o'clock on Monday, February 15; the subject was "Resolved that the Federal Farm Board is a benefit to the farmer." The first prize of $100 was won by S. W. Williams '32 who took the affirmative. S. S. Allen '32, a speaker on the negative side, won the second prize of $75. The two other speakers were R. S. Jonas '32, affirmative; and E. S. Phillips '32, negative.

Mastering Dean Cornelius Betten '05 presided. The judges were Professors Wheeler, Professor Kendrick, and Mr. A. W. Gibson.

In forty years, white pine will grow about 24,000 board feet to the acre, red pine about 25,000, and Scotch pine about 30,000 board feet.
WINTER COURSE MAN SPEAKS
Raymond M. De Hart, winter short course student and scholarship winner, gave his experiences as a 4-H Club poultryman Wednesday afternoon of farm and home week in Poultry 375.

Starting his poultry project work in 1928 De Hart by 1931 had become New York State 4-H poultry champion. Starting with an investment of $65 in 400 eggs he realized a profit of $500 the first year. With this and borrowed capital De Hart expanded the next year, built a model poultry house with electric lights and running water, and in the end his books showed a profit of $700. Exhbiting his birds at the Cortland County Fair the first year gave him the county poultry championship. At the State Fair in Syracuse he won a first premium. Continued showing at Syracuse produced several first premiums and two sweepstakes prizes and in 1931 De Hart was declared 4-H poultry champion of the state. With this went a trip to Chicago where he exhibited at a national show and won a fifth premium. Through this splendid record in poultry work De Hart won a winter short course scholarship.

From the beginning of his 4-H work in 1928 De Hart has been a leader of a smaller boys group. This experience, coupled with training in 4-H summer camps, plus contacts he has made through his poultry work are held by De Hart to be values which cannot be measured but which are worth equally as much as the dollars and cents profits which show on his books.

ROEHL DESIGNS GRINDER

After several years of thought and work on the subject, L. M. Roehl, assistant professor of agricultural engineering, has designed a very practical farm grinder. The grinder is being manufactured by a Syracuse firm. The grinder and motor are both mounted on a single iron base, so the unit can be moved about easily. The grinder is run by a V-type belt. This is a direct advantage over grinders mounted on the motor shaft as the motor is back out of the way when such things as scythes or mowing machine sickles are being ground.

Another feature of the grinder is the simplified tool rest.

DAIRYMEN NEED DROUGHT

"New York dairymen face a very serious situation this summer," said H. A. Ross of the Borden Company in a Farm and Home Week lecture.

"The farmer has not heeded the trend in the supply of cows and today is facing the situation of having 11.8% more cows than in 1929." "If we do not have another drought this summer, the manufacture of dairy products will increase, and thus lower the farmers' return." Dr. Ross stated that butter is going into storage, and demand is not likely to increase soon, so we are faced with a serious surplus. Store sales of milk are increasing, too.

Dear Cornellians,

Professor Warren says that the cause of the depression is gold. Doubtless that is true, but we know darn well that the cause of our depression is lack of advertising.

You don't often hear from the members of the business staff of the Countryman and aside from the advertisements you would hardly know that we existed. (Maybe it is just as well!) However, in times like these the business side becomes increasingly important as you no doubt appreciate. The two things which you can do are: 1. Patronize our advertisers. 2. Keep up your subscription.

Did you know that during the last three years none of the Countryman board have received any remuneration for their services? In other words we are working for you for nothing.

Sincerely yours,

The Business Manager.
MRS. ROOSEVELT URGES WOMEN VOTERS TO ACT

"Public opinion is formed in the homes of America, and public opinion is, in the last analysis, the governing element in our country," said Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt in an address to farm and home week visitors in Bailey Hall, Friday morning, February 19, at Cornell University. "If laws are not as we should like to have them it is because we do not express our opinions but allow professional leaders to dictate policies for us to follow," she declared.

Mrs. Roosevelt urged the women of her audience to take their share in the formation of the opinion which governs the votes of public officials. "Even a few letters containing well thought out opinions and reasons have more influence than numbers of petitions and telegrams, for public officials realize that people sign a petition without knowing what it is about and can just as easily sign a telegram form in the same manner," she told her audience.

It is the duty of every citizen to vote intelligently where all have the right to vote. It is estimated that 500 million people were not "voting" the first time on any new measure proposed, regardless of content, because they do not know what it is about and will not take the trouble to find out. A decrease in the number of "blind" votes would undoubtedly affect the outcome of many issues.

As a citizen of a large democracy, Mrs. Roosevelt continued, we seem to have the habit of letting the government take care of itself and we often drift into things without wishing to do so. The war in China seems very far away at the present time but public opinion is going to dictate our policy toward that situation. If we should become involved in affairs in the far east it will touch every home. Before big things get started, the little things pave the way for them to happen.

As lawmakers, the women of today can do their part by learning about what is happening in every branch of the government, local, state and national, and by expressing their wishes to their representatives. It is the service which we, as citizens, owe the government which provides us and our children with protection and service, and the duty we owe ourselves to provide as good a government as possible.

FABRIC SELECTION

The selection of fabrics for household furnishing is one of the important problems of the homemaker. Homemakers attending Farm and Home Week were given the opportunity to have personal conferences concerning their special problems in fabric selection in the Costume Shop between 10 A.M. and 3-5 P.M. every day during the week.

ACTIVE CLUB ORGANIZED

At last the long-desired has been achieved, and Domecon has an active Home Economics Club. Its members consist of interested students of any class who have paid the slight dues of 25 cents. There are social meetings每周 Wednesday at 3 o'clock in the Apartment, with bridge teas and tea dances alternate weeks, and a business meeting on the first Wednesday of each month. Arrangements are being made for instruction in bridge and dancing.

Elizabeth Luey is the Club's social chairman who appoints a hostess to be in charge of each meeting. Mary Ellen Aver is President of the Club; Kate Rogers, vice-president; Helen Cook, secretary; Elmer Ernst, treasurer; and Helen Burritt, publicity manager.

HEALTH DEPENDS ON PROPER FOOD

Old age is not a matter of years but, to a great extent, a question of what you eat, said Olga Brucher of the New York state college of home economics at Cornell University in her talk on the modern view of health at Cornell's farm and home week. One can enjoy life, she says just as many as the body maintains an active mind, and how long the body can do this, she pointed out, is determined by how well the body is cared for.

To say that food is for our bodies, Miss Brucher said, "we must have an intelligent and scientific attitude toward matters of health. We must learn to pay as much attention to the kind of food we eat and our own bodies as to the food we give our chickens, and our dairy cattle."

"We must think of food as a builder or sta-try, a means of maintaining our own bodies, for our children and our children's children as well. What we eat has an effect on our lives, on our teeth, our strength, our resistance to infection—on almost everything relating to what we are and what we do, being well-born is not enough."

Miss Brucher explained that the body is the food during infancy and throughout life also that determines health.

Miss Brucher says that health teaching means the value of proper food. This teaching, she believes, should tell the kinds and amount of food needed, and how it influences our lives and that of future generations.

Developing health programs through junior 4-H clubs and in schools is more helpful, for prevention of illness, which may be more important.

The health of the next generation, Miss Brucher said, depends greatly upon proper nutrition in childhood, proper nourishment in childhood, and proper prenatal food for the mother.

DR. MARY CRAWFORD GIVES FARM WEEK LECTURE

Dr. Mary Crawford (Mrs. Edward Schuster) spoke before the general audience in Bailey Hall on Thursday, of Farm and Home Week. Dr. Crawford received her bachelor's degree from Cornell in 1904 and her medical degree in 1907. She was elected to the Board of Trustees for Cornell University in April 1927 as a Cornell alumnae representative.

Since graduation Dr. Crawford has engaged in very active service in the interest of her Alumnae serving as Vice President of the Alumnae Corporation, as Director of the Federation of Cornell Women's Clubs, as member of special committees, as President of the Cornell Alumnae Medical Association, and as chairman for the Women of the War Memorial Committee. She is also a member of the Advisory Council for the New York State College of Home Economics.

For the past twelve years Dr. Crawford has been Medical Director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York City where she has given very unusual service in health and welfare. She has devoted herself in health questions among rural and city groups. Her subject for the Farm and Home Week lecture was "The Health of Our People in an Economic Crisis."

MISS WELSH SAYS USE NEW FABRICS FOR REDECORATION

Use of new fabrics is the least expensive and often the most effective way of refurbishing the home, according to Miss Marie Scott Welsh, extension instructor in household arts at the New York state college of home economics, who spoke to homemakers attending Farm and Home Week on how new fabrics add charm to old furniture.

The important thing to remember in buying fabrics for redecoration is that a difference of a few pennies a yard in cost may be the difference between successful and unsuccessful redecoration. Fabrics are not a good investment unless they are suitable durable, and good looking. The saving effected in home decoration is made by expending time and effort instead of money, but unless the materials used are artistic, well chosen, and durable the biggest return from the effort cannot be obtained.

Suitability and beauty are so often necessary compliments of each other that the two characteristics of textiles are right only when they are appropriately placed. Design, and hue, and texture must be related also to the size shape and to the wood of the furniture form which is to be covered, and to furniture grouping.
MISS REEVES TELLS OF BOOKS AND STORIES CHILDREN LIKE

Children like stories about things and people, as is the experience, according to Miss Katherine B. Reeves, instructor at the nursery school of the New York State College of Home Economics, who looks to a Farm and Home Week audience of homemakers on "Books and stories that children like.

Still Stories should be chosen to meet the age and experience needs of the individual child. For the young child they are the most satisfying if realistic and without any complicated happenings of modern life. Concepts of time and place are beyond the understanding of small children, and stories of battles and other things that confuse them. Fairy stories do have a place in the pre-school child's life, but they should be carefully chosen for they are apt to be over-active and should be diluted and used in the smallest possible quantity.

NEW FURNITURE FROM OLD

Take one old Morris chair from your attic or barn, replace its sagging lining and upholstery and put on an unexposed part of the fabric, and you have a comfortable and stylish looking chair. Miss Wright, according to Florence Brucher, extension specialist of the New York State college of home economics, gave a talk at Farm and Home Week on "Saving Castaways in Furnishings."

Miss Wright demonstrated with slides that shabby, apparently worn out couches, chairs, bureaus, tables, or what have you?—formerly perishable in attics or barns can be made into new usable attractive pieces of furniture. Illustrations and photographs of actual furniture renovated by New York State women.

New springs rather than disused chair springs are the best, that decorated furniture automobiles are best according to Miss Wright, as is regular upholstering material for covering. She demonstrated that the back and arms of a chair keeps its upholstering firm and in shape, and is a great asset in rounding corners.

HATS FOR ALL OCCASIONS AND ALL-OCCASION HATS

Hats for all occasions and all-occasion hats, as well as the costumes to go with them, were shown by students, instructors, and parents at the New York State College of Home Economics. At an exhibit presented under the title of "Hats, right about face." Miss Helen Simmons, instructor in the department of textiles and clothing at the college, presided over the exhibit, which was a feature of Farm and Home Week.

The function of the modern hat is to cover rather than to conceal, and in doing so to flatter as much as possible. This is achieved by the use of light materials, line which the hat casts a becoming shadow across eyes and brow. The elegance is up at the back and down in the front, with divided life to the right, hat on one side of the head. Trimminis are developing into things of utility as well as beauty, and are used frequently, particularly in places where Rouch, shiny straws are being used a great deal for this spring's early models.

These new models are suited to many costumes, and some may be worn throughout the day. Changing accessories, especially flowers and hats, is one method of changing your active sport hat to a hat suitable for street and shopping wear and informal afternoon use.

VISION AND FIGURE DEPEND ON EATING

How to keep your vigor and your figure, with the emphasis on the "and," was the subject of a talk by Dr. Brucher, demonstrating how foods and nutrition, to a farm and home week audience at Cornell, who adds that even after the pronounce- ments of fad diets, the majority of curves are stylish again, women have continued to want to be slender and to stay so, she says, because they realize that there is a direct relationship between weight and a figure which is slender yet not thin. The way is simple, according to Miss Brucher, but there are pitfalls.

Here Is The Secret

The formula is this: to become slender, subtract calories, or heat units, from the diet. A low-calorie diet does not mean a starvation diet; it means reducing energy, health, especially that of young women and girls. Until the age of thirty-five it is advisable to be a little over-weight, but after thirty-five it is almost normal weight, since robbing the body of its fat reduces energy and lowers resistance. From thirty-five on every woman should beware of gaining.

Reducing the calories must not mean reducing amounts, because this would reduce the body's need for vitamins, and protein, vital food elements which the body needs. Certain foods must be eaten in full quantity in the reducing diet. These are milk, at least a pint a day; one egg daily; two or three servings of fats per day, such as butter, or with very little; one small serving of potato at least two servings of other vegetables, preferably leafy green vegetables; two servings of lean meat. Butter and other fats should be used sparingly, especially if cod liver oil is taken regularly; include only enough sugar to keep the diet palatable. Bread and cereals, the abundant sources of calories, should be cut down to a minimum. Milk, two glasses of water a day should form a regular part of the reducing diet.

These rules will exclude rich or pastry foods, and other sweets; foods with heavy syrup such as jams, preserves, and jelly; and rich sauces and gravies. They also warn against eating between meals. A diet regulated by these rules requires no precautions except drinking plenty of water, getting plenty of outdoor exercise, and increase the amount of water.

MISS CARNEY LECTURES ON SPOT AND STAIN REMOVAL

The solvent to use in any case depends on the fabric and the rule is always to start with the mildest solvents and use stronger ones in succession. The stain is tough enough to remove the stain is found. The absorbents—blotting paper, fullers earth, corn meal, magnesium—should be used on the materials beginning with water and followed by grease solvent for grease or wax, alcohol for grass stains, turpentine for grease and carbon tetrachloride, a safe non-inflammable solvent for grease; and then combinations of chemicals. Any of these chemicals should be tested before using on an unexposed part of the fabric, and should be diluted and used in the smallest possible quantity.
PROFESSOR RALPH S. HOSMER ATTENDS MEETING OF S. A. F.

The 31st annual meeting of the Society of American Foresters was held in New Orleans, December 28-31, in conjunction with the American Association for the Advancement of Science and associated societies. The meeting was well attended by foresters from all sections of the country.

Professor Hosmer journeyed to Washington Christmas night, where he remained until Sunday when he and several others departed in a special car for New Orleans. The meeting started with a banquet Monday evening. The following two days were devoted to presentation of papers and reports. The two major reports were the ones on Forest Cover Types of the Eastern United States, by the committee, and a report by Ripley Bowlby on the Timber Conservation Board. The other papers dealt primarily with forestry in the South. On Thursday a field trip was made to Bogalusa conducted by Philip C. Wakeley '26. The party visited typical sections of swamp, longleaf, shortleaf, and loblolly stands, and then toured the Bogalusa mill. New Year's Eve was the end of the convention.

Dr. and Mrs. R. K. Winters entertained the "Chief" Friday, showing him around the city and nearby country. Saturday he visited the Southern Forest Experiment Station. At the station the Cornell men were: Philip C. Wakeley '27, L. L. Olsen '29, F. K. Beyer '29, and J. W. Cruikshank '30. Incidentally, Franz Beyer was married just before Christmas. Sunday the "Chief" departed for home after a thoroughly enjoyable trip.

Professors Hosmer and Recknagel visited Syracuse on January 28 for the annual meeting of the New York State Forestry Association, and then journeyed to Albany for the annual meeting of the New York section of the Society of American Foresters. Professor Recknagel presented a report on recent contributions to technical literature.

Professor Hosmer then went to Boston February 1 and 2: for the annual meeting of the New England Section of the Society of American Foresters and the winter meeting of the Northeast Forest Research Council. All meetings are reported as having been the best in several years.

A card recently arrived at Fernow Hall addressed to the Cornell Foresters, announcing the marriage of George Drucker 24, M.S. '24 and Lilian Dunn—sometime in 1931!

PROF. J. A. COPE TO STUDY IN SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES

Professor J. A. Cope, in charge of the extension work of the Forestry Department, left January 20 to study the cooperative marketing of forest produce in the Scandinavian Countries. This method of marketing the produce from small farm woodlots is believed to be the one best suited for conditions in the Empire State and will be established here within a few years. Professor Cope, because of his work in this field, wishes to study the method and its possibilities where it has been developed to the greatest extent.

Professor Cope went directly to Berlin to visit friends for a couple of weeks, and then to Denmark to study for six weeks. He will next go to Finland and southern Sweden to study the method until the first of June. After a tour in England, Switzerland, France, and Germany to observe Forestry in general in these countries the Professor will return to Cornell September 1.

FOREST SERVICE SUPERVISOR VISITS THE DEPARTMENT

Following its usual custom the United States Forest Service sent a forest supervisor to lecture at the Forestry Department for Mr. W. B. Rice, of the Payette National Forest in Idaho, arrived in Ithaca, February 24, and remained until February 28. Thursday the 28th was addressed the Seniors on the subject of Forest Management, in the afternoon a seminar was held in the club room on the general topic of the Forest Service. In the evening the Cornell Foresters gathered in their usual haunts for an excellent illustrated lecture on the Payette Forest. Mr. Rice covered grazing, which included 6,000 cattle and 90,000 sheep, improvements, working cycles, timber types, and, of course, fire. Last year was an unusually bad one for fires. One "cooperative" fire burned over 40,000 acres of excellent timber on the Payette and Idaho National Forests. Some of the men were careless so the governor declared martial law and called out the National Guard!

Friday morning, Mr. Rice gave two technical lectures to the Seniors, covering fire protection and grazing. The lectures were very interesting and appreciative since the Class of '32 is taking up these subjects at the present time. The supervisors are always welcome, and The Cornell Foresters trust more will follow.

CANADIAN FORESTER TAKES POST VACATED BY PROFESSOR SPRING

Ellwood Wilson, forester for the Laurentide Paper Company of Quebec, has been appointed Acting Professor of Silviculture to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Professor S. N. Spring, who leaves the Department of Forestry here to take up his new duties as Assistant Dean of the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University.

Mr. Wilson holds degrees from two universities in this country and has also studied in England and Germany. He has had wide experience in forestry in the United States, in Canada and in Europe. From 1901 to 1903 Mr. Wilson was a manager of the forestry division, in charge of mapping, cruising and reforestation, of the Laurentide Company of Grande Mere, Quebec, now affiliated with the Canadian Power and Paper Company.

He was one of the first to use airplanes as aids in fire protection and forest mapping, being the founder of the Air Forest Service, Air and Fairchild Aviation, Ltd., and started the first commercial reforestation and the first co-operative fire protection in Canada. Mr. Wilson was one of the Canadian delegates to the first Imperial Forestry Congress in London in 1920.

Mr. Wilson has been prominently affiliated with many forest and scientific organizations and societies, both in the United States and Canada, and in Europe. These are: presidents and member of the Canadian Society of Forest Engineers, president of Fairchild Aviation, Ltd., director of Fairchild Aircraft, Ltd., and Aviation Corporation of Canada, Ltd., senior member of the Society of American Foresters, member of the Finnish Forestry Association, life member of the Royal Scottish Arboricultural Society, member Societe Franche Comte, chairman of the St. Maurice valley branch engineering institute of Canada, member of the Quebec Society of professional engineers and the Quebec association of forest engineers. In 1930 Mr. Wilson was president of the Canadian Forestry Association.

In "F 125," "Mose" Allen '32 recently reported that Douglas Fir, Cypress, and Gingko at one time lived at the North Pole. Then the glaciers came and Douglas Fir got pushed to the Pacific Coast, Ponderosa went South, and Gingko moved to China.
Enthusiasm

That's a wonderful word! It makes men accomplish things that they could not otherwise do. It makes men outdo themselves; lift themselves up by their own boot straps.

And when you see these new Spring Suits and Topcoats — you'll wonder how it's done, how so fine a thing can cost so little.

And you'll be better able to understand my enthusiasm for the things I sell, to me who know good things, when you see them.

W. J. Reed

The Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics of Cornell University

are two of the several colleges which together make the University. They offer several types of instruction, with the advantages of attendance in a leading University where students are encouraged to add to technical and professional training, the broadly cultural advantages of courses in other colleges of the University. The colleges offer, among others, the following courses:

1. A four-year course, leading to the bachelor degree with opportunities to specialize in economics, education, engineering, agronomy, animal husbandry, botany, dairy, forestry, horticulture, poultry, entomology, plant pathology, dietetics, institutional management, hotel management, clothing, child training, and many other subjects.
2. A two-year course in practical subjects in many fields of agriculture, with opportunities to go from the two-year course to the four-year degree course.
3. A twelve-week winter course in agricultural subjects open to anyone with a common school education.
4. Intensive courses of short periods for training in specialized fields.
5. Correspondence courses in many subjects open to those who are in a position to use the knowledge in practical ways.
6. Graduate study, through the Graduate School, in many fields in both agriculture and home economics.

Announcements of the various courses may be had by addressing

O. W. Smith, Secretary, Roberts Hall, Ithaca, New York
NOW—Lower Prices for INTERNATIONAL TRUCKS

The Popular 1½-Ton
4-Speed Model A-2
Reduced to $615
136-inch wheelbase chassis, f. o. b. factory

INTERNATIONAL TRUCKS have long been popular among the farmers. Everywhere you can see Internationals hauling the loads of agriculture, many of the trucks many years old. The most important point in this popularity is that the great demand for Internationals was built up not on price but on quality. International owners know that there is nothing like a sturdy, dependable International to give them sound economy and true low-cost hauling year after year.

NOW we have real news for the truck buyer in 1932. Today you can buy an International at low price as well as on high quality. Recent reductions enable you to get the latest-design International 1½-ton Model A-2 for $615. The new Six-Speed Special now sells for $665. The new 6-cylinder, 1½-ton Model A-3 is priced at $795. These prices are for 136-in. wheelbase chassis, f. o. b. factory. Reductions apply to other models in the line, and all are made without any sacrifice in design or quality.

Put your hauling up to International trucks. It pays. You want long truck life, minimum upkeep, lowest costs, and hauling satisfaction—you can get them all in an International. Ask the nearest branch or dealer for a demonstration of any of these trucks. Write us for catalogs.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

The triple-combination body available for the new Model A-2 and the Six-Speed Special is easily converted from the 60-bushel grain box, shown here, to a flat bed platform or a roomy stock rack.

This letter from an International owner is a good deal like hundreds we receive each year

"International Harvester Company,

Gentlemen:

While driving home tonight the thought struck me of what a wonderful truck your company is selling. I have a 3-year-old International that has really been through the mill. Looking at my speedometer, running into big mileage, I began to realize what a great truck I have and I want you to know what it has done for me.

"My truck has been over some of the roughest roads you could find in the country, over cobbles, macadam, mud holes, banks and whatnot, still running like a top. I make on the average of 110 stops a day hauling 1 to 1½ tons and running ten to twelve hours a day six days a week. But best of all, my total amount for repairs correctly estimated would be extremely low.

"Tell me what makes them hold up so long. The only way I can figure is a real honest goodness value for every dollar I have invested.

"You may refer this to any of your future prospects for the man that is in the market for truck service can't beat International service.

Yours truly,

(Signed) Thos. Brennan
4713 Beaufort Ave.
Baltimore, Md."

This illustration shows the International Model A-2 on the longer chassis, 160-in. wheelbase, priced at $650, f. o. b. factory. Cab, any type of body, and dual rear wheels at extra cost.

INTERNATIONAL TRUCKS
A future farmer or agricultural consultant, you will be concerned with electric power. Why? Because there are now more than 120 uses of electric power in farming, and new applications are steadily being developed; and because the amount of electric power used in farming operations is increasing by leaps and bounds. This marked trend shows how necessary it is for agricultural students to inform themselves about electricity.

Thirty per cent of all farm power is used for stationary operations. There are electric motors in proper sizes to do all of these jobs, and do them inexpensively. Turn a switch or touch a button, and electricity goes to work. A one-eighth-horsepower motor, for example, will do as much work as a man, and for less than one cent an hour!

General Electric has cooperated with agricultural engineers in adapting standard products and in developing new products to meet the electrical needs of agriculture. Partly because of this and partly because of their performance, G-E motors and control are inseparably associated with the use of electric power on the farm.

In your work, you have the opportunity to learn the uses for power on farms. By study, you can fairly appraise the value of electric power to the farmer of to-day and of to-morrow. Then, when you are asked the question, “Dare any business farmer face stiff agricultural competition without electric power?”, you will have a correct and specific answer.
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If we didn’t think that

ARCTIC ICE CREAM
was the best kind, we wouldn’t ask you to get some and try it

Stewards buy most efficiently here?
JUST ACROSS THE INLET
The Cornell Countryman
A Journal of Country Life—Plant, Animal, Human
Volume XXIX
April, 1932
Number 7

Farmers in the Making
William E. Jordan '27

The little old red school house with its dunce cap, unspared rod, and dull droning of the three R's is fast disappearing before the onslaught of modern education. Educators believe today that fitting a child for living is more important than turning out classical scholars. No doubt the pendulum which has swung so violently away from the classics and dead languages will in the next few years swing back at least a short distance. It will be seen even by the Henry Fords of the nation that a certain knowledge of ancient languages and history may help orient a boy even in this modern world.

But in the meantime much study and research has been devoted to finding out what a boy needs to be equipped for living. One of the by-products of this research has been the realization of the falsity of the American notion that all children are material for college education. Only when this realization becomes general, however, will we see educational experiments which provide opportunity for further specialized training for the boy or girl of high school education or less.

Curiously enough, the modern slogan of learning by doing has been for many years the backbone of an experiment in boy training carried on in New York State. In 1853, "convinced of the importance of caring for homeless, vagrant, and criminal children," The Children's Aid Society of New York at once devoted a large share of its interest to boys between sixteen and twenty-one. In the early days the primary need was for food and lodging, but for many years the emphasis has been upon recreation and training for these boys.

Because of the great number of homeless boys who constantly drift into New York, this work has continued; and nearly forty years ago the Society decided to provide a further training school for these boys who in the past had been taught trades in its city vocational classes.

Believing in the value of outdoor life and farm training for boys, Brace Farm at Valhalla, New York was opened in 1894. This farm was unique in that it gave boys who voluntarily chose it a chance to learn the rudiments of farming. It had none of the ear marks of a reform or parental school. Homeless, runaway boys, discontented boys of all types who came to or were referred to the society were given the opportunity to learn farming under well contrived natural conditions.

Recent years have brought changes in the curriculum offered these city boys. Not only do the boys today get a thorough practical knowledge of farming, but they are schooled in certain things essential to their own development as well as useful to a farmer. A well-equipped shop and teachers give them both practical training and experience in plain carpentry, plumbing, repairs, automobile overhauling and the care and repair of farm tools and machinery.

About three years ago the Society acquired a splendid new three-hundred-acre property in Dutchess County known as Bowdoin Farm. Here a further, more intensive course of training is offered to those boys who are able and desirous of going into some specialized end of farming.

These two schools, Brace Farm School at Valhalla, New York, and Bowdoin Farm School at New Hamburg, New York, both maintained by The Children's Aid Society are, I believe, unique in the field of agricultural training.

To the graduates of agricultural colleges and to practical farmers the question may naturally arise: "Can a boy learn enough of agricultural practice in three or four months, as offered by a school such as Brace Farm, to be of use to a farmer?" During years of such work with boys it has been demonstrated that he can.

In these schools city boys who in many cases have had no previous contact with farming learn by actually doing. Up at five, milking and barn chores, breakfast at seven, seasonal field work during the day, supper at five-thirty, some after supper chores, evening recreation—this is the daily routine. Their activities may be catalogued. They learn the feeding, bedding, cleaning, harnessing, hitching, driving, working, and care of horses; the care of a herd of registered highly productive cows; care of chickens and hogs; orchard work; growing of field and vegetable crops; haying; preparation of the soil; reclaiming of land including draining and clearing areas; and handling of modern farm machinery, tractors, silo fillers, and the like. In fact, the farms are run on the same basis and the work is similar to that on any private farm.

The experiment was tried with the more intelligent and ambitious boys of utilizing the resources of the New York State College of Agriculture. Thanks to the wonderful cooperation of the Department of Extension at Cornell, many of our boys and "Alumni" are enrolled in correspondence courses. In worthy instances financial aid is given so that a boy can get scientific training in the ten weeks' winter courses. One lad thus helped is this year earning twice what as a novice with no prior experience he earned last year. That is the real compensation in this work,—society as well as the individual benefits.

Within a few months the boy is
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capable of becoming one of a farm family. He is located in a private home that will fill his needs, that will contribute to his moral, intellectual, and physical growth. He has become self-supporting, self-reliant—an asset.

The Children’s Aid Society, during its seventy-nine years existence, has in this branch of its work helped over 32,000 individuals. At first its placements were in the pioneer West. Its successes include many business men representatives of state and federal legislatures, farmers, worthy citizens. At present due to the development of the West its activities are centered in New York State. At present eighty-five boys are under the Society’s supervision in New York farm homes. These boys range in age from sixteen to twenty-one. They come to the Society orphans, half-orphans, all races and creeds, friendless, homeless, maladjusted, often down and out and demoralized. They leave with a job and a chance to secure the advantages which only a family group can supply; and they are on the road to stability, self-respect, and independence as useful citizens. In these years of depression industry is wholly unable to absorb these boys who come to the Society for aid, and it must look to the land if many of these boys are to be reclaimed.

Purchasing Household Linens

Professor Beulah Blackmore

O NE of the puzzling problems the homemaker of today faces is that of making satisfactory purchases in household linens. Unlike the homemaker of years gone by, she is confronted with an infinite number of qualities, sizes, colors and finishes in even as simple an article as sheets.

It is true that certain factors concerning fabrics are now almost standardized. These standards usually may be found on an attached label or, printed or woven along the selvage. Taking sheets as an example, one may find on the label such information as “torn size before hemming, 72 inches by 108 inches.” This should be valuable information to any housewife for two reasons. A torn sheet is much more satisfactory in shape after laundering than is a cut sheet. Furthermore, it is customary to hem sheeting after it is torn from the bolt of cloth; therefore, the actual length is about five inches shorter than the torn length. Shortening a sheet by five inches in hemming plus the average shrinkage of five inches means that a sheet labeled “torn size before hemming” will actually be about ten inches shorter than the torn length after the second or third washing. The discovery of this difference in length from that which she may have assumed she was buying when she asked for a sheet 108 inches long is likely to prove a great disappointment to a housewife if she has not read the entire label.

There is a second advantage in asking to see a label and discussing its interpretation with salesmen. The merchant is made aware that consumers are interested in understanding the meaning of quality and demanding definite information concerning purchases. The old argument that the consumer is interested only in appearance should be broken down.

One method of doing this is to make the merchant aware that the consumer is interested and to demand information to aid in judging values. The question then arises as to what are the characteristics of a fabric which make for wearing quality. In all household textiles there is a relatively close relationship between these characteristics. One or more of the following factors enter into the selection of any fabric from the point of view of wearing quality, fiber content, relative length, strength and elasticity of the raw fibers, and the construction of the yarn from which any given fabric is woven. Factors which enter into the construction of the yarn are the length, strength, and elasticity of the raw fibers; the tightness or looseness of the twist of the yarn; the size and ply and the finish of the yarn. These factors can be determined by pulling out a filling yarn and a warp yarn and studying their make-up. In the case of ready-made articles, it is not always possible to do this.

The count of the cloth, or the number of warp yarns and filling yarns to the square inch is another selecting factor. In most cases, the greater the number of yarns packed into a square inch, the greater the wearing quality of a given fabric. Most household linen needs to be as strong in the direction of the filling as in the direction of the warp. If by pulling the cloth one finds an undue amount of giving or stretching in one direction, the fabric should be regarded with suspicion. The style of the weave or the method in which the yarns are interlaced may be an important factor. Long, loose yarns floating over the surface may be very beautiful but being so exposed to abrasive wear, these yarns soon break or pull out and a hole appears or the surface of the cloth becomes shaggy or covered with loops. This characteristic may be observed in loosely woven table damask and in upholstery fabrics. Sizing or dressing that is placed in a fabric to give it weight and appearance is very deceptive. If the fabric is one which is to be laundered, this device for giving weight disappears with the first washing and a very sleazy fabric is the result. If a fabric is for temporary use only, sizing may be even desirable and perfectly satisfactory.

The finishing of a fabric may be temporary or permanent. This characteristic may be fairly well told by rubbing vigorously a bit of the material between the fingers, or a sample may be laundered. A temporary finish is perfectly legitimate if it satisfies the intended need. The design in any fabric may be of two general types. Structural design means that the design is actually woven in the fabric, as in gingham or table damask. Surface design is applied after the fabric is woven, as in percale or cretonne. Both kinds of design may be perfectly satisfactory if well-done and if they adequately meet the need for a specific use.

Color is a factor which is difficult to judge without elaborate testing. The average consumer is at the mercy of the guarantee made for the fabric. The one point which the consumer should keep in mind is that a guarantee of color fastness does not necessarily mean color-fast under all circumstances. A glass curtain may be color-fast to sunlight but not to washing. Flaws in the construction of cloth should be looked for particularly in fabrics subjected to abrasive wear such as sheeting and table linen. If evenness of spinning is an important factor, thick and thin yarns which expose crossing yarns to an undue amount of wear should be avoided. Hold a fabric to the light and look for irregularities.

(Continued on page 119)
We Visit Ten Thousand Homes

Professor Charles A. Taylor

Thirty years ago, Grandfather drove to town every Saturday for the mail. Sometimes, in the spring when the frost was going out of the ground, it was a hard trip; but while the mail could wait over another week, the eggs could not; they had to be taken to the store once a week and swapped for groceries. So the family always had the mail once a week.

Now Grandfather’s grandson, in the same old homestead, gets his news three times a day—morning, noon, and night—over the radio. Mother does the dishes and does the week’s mending to the tune of a symphony orchestra. From morning until midnight the air is full of news, and of speeches by the nation’s famous men and women, by educators and by politicians. The ether is a quiver with the music of all the ages good and bad. History, drama, comedy, science, and religion are theirs for the turning of the dial.

Five years ago, broadcasting was still in its infancy. Programs from nearby stations were about as fuzzy as trans-oceanic broadcasts are today. Voices were often difficult to hear. Instrumental music came in better than voices; so some people came to look upon the radio as a device for entertainment only.

However, the technical equipment for broadcasting has been so greatly improved and receiving sets have been perfected so that now the human voice comes in almost perfectly both in tone and quality. The low spoken word in the studio is flashed out across hundreds of miles; or, on telephone wires, carried through whole chains of stations to all the states of the Union.

The Cornell University station, WEAI, operating with a power of 1000 watts, has an effective and dependable radius of nearly one hundred miles. This territory covers twenty-one counties in New York State and northern Pennsylvania. It has a population of about two million people and a rural population of something more than seven hundred thousand. According to the last census more than fifty per cent of the families in the territory served by WEAI had radio receiving sets in their homes.

There are fifty radio stations in New York State. Only eight of these have greater power than WEAI. Since only ninety-six radio channels are used in broadcasting it is readily understood that the allotment of positions on the broadcasting spectrum of fifty stations in one state is a difficult task for the Federal Radio Commission; especially so an accuracy of less than one-twenty-five hundredths of a second. Much credit is due the department of electrical engineering for the high quality of operation on this station.

Most radio stations in the United States, excepting a few educational stations like WEAI, are financed by commercial advertisers. On the other hand, most of the equipment, operating talent, and program talent for station WEAI has been contributed for the good of the University and its neighbors in the hills and vales of the twenty counties that the station serves.

Commercial advertising is not the source of support for radio broadcasting in most of the other countries. In England, Germany and many of the countries where broadcasting is highly advanced, stations are operated by the governments, directly or indirectly, and are operated for educational, informational and entertainment purposes.

In England a small tax paid by each owner of a radio set pays the cost of their most excellent radio programs and turns a handsome income to the government besides. The elimination of the commercial scramble for advertising channels results in fewer but more powerful stations, less interference, and programs of high cultural value.

Much the same may be said of the radio situation in many other countries where commercial advertisers have not been permitted to grab the broadcasting facilities and the broadcasting channels. We in America have been slow to recognize this ether as a natural resource, as a part of the public domain. Few object to a reasonable amount of truthful advertising in a sponsored radio program, but the public does object to the excessive abuse of the privilege of using its limited domain in the ether.

The radio program is a very important part of the school day in many countries of Europe. Great Britain spends a quarter of a million dollars a year on direct educational programs to schools. More than five (Continued on page 114)
Through Our Wide Windows

Can We Do Less?

Spring is a time for house-cleaning. As we approach this gentle season, we begin to look about for reforms to inflict upon the unsuspecting faculty and undergraduates. It is rather hard to get dissatisfied with the state of things when two handsome new buildings are in the throes of construction, sidewalks and pavements have replaced mud and cinders, and life goes on serenely.

But then we remember. In Bailey Auditorium there hangs a fine oil portrait—we assume it is fine, although we have never really had a good look at it—of the great man to whom the building was dedicated, Liberty Hyde Bailey, first dean of the agricultural school and one of the greatest living horticulturists. This painting has the misfortune to be hung to the right of the stage and about opposite the balcony railing. There it is in deep shadow; impossible to see clearly the features—indeed, we suspect that many of our number do not know whom it represents.

We wish to tender the suggestion to the powers that be that a light be placed above the portrait as is often done in picture galleries and in many public buildings. It seems that when a university is as fortunate as to have had on its staff such a personage, and when an auditorium open to the general public has been dedicated to him, the least that can be done is to acknowledge this generously. Undoubtedly this condition exists because of pure negligence. But it shouldn't. We hope that some inspired citizen in our midst will move to remedy the situation as a part of general spring renovation.

Labels or Sentiment

We have one new building just recently opened and two others under construction. When these are finished they will have to be named and at the same time we hope that what we now call Plant Science can be named.

When the first buildings on the campus were erected they were given names to honor the memory of men who had done much for the College and for their field of study: Roberts, Stone, Caldwell, Fernow, and Bailey. The next group of buildings for some reason took the name of the department which they housed: Poultry, Dairy, and Animal Husbandry; with the unwieldy appellation of "Building" after each one. We must admit these names allow for no confusion as to the meaning or purpose of the structure, but they seem so bare and materialistic; so much like First National Bank Building and the like. The reason for this change from the usual custom of naming is unknown. However, they have borne these names or "labels" too long now to effect a change without a good deal of confusion.

But must these new buildings, too, bear names devoid of tradition and sentiment? There certainly cannot be a dearth of individuals to honor in an institution of such standing and reputation as ours. And can't we have a name to relieve the architectural bareness of the "Plant Science Building?" And must those under construction be forever known by such homely and ungainly appellations as the "Farm Management Building" or the "Agricultural Economics Building," and the "New Home Economics Building?"

So that all may not be criticism, we offer as a constructive suggestion that when the entomology department moves into the present Home Economics Building that it be called, not the "Entomology Building" but "Comstock Hall" in honor and memory of John Henry Comstock '74, for many years professor of entomology at Cornell and world figure in his chosen field.

Ithaca Weather

When the drizzling rain patters on the sidewalks and the roads are washed by rivers, or when a warm spring day is followed by a bleak and blustery blizzard, Cornellians nod at each other and say, "It's, Ithaca weather!" Hearing them talk, a visitor to the campus might guess that this is a dreary place. But it isn't. We have some fair days and once in a while a whole week of pleasant weather. Professor Mordoff will tell you that the climate in Ithaca is not much worse than that in other parts of the state. Winter is normally a storm period. We spend our summer vacations in a season of fair weather and then are exasperated to find rain after we return to Cornell.

Weather is something we cannot change, but that is no reason why we should be annoyed by it. Of course, it is nice to have something to cram about, but if we just notice the rainy days, we can never be satisfied. We ought not to expect too much of the weather. It adds variety to life and touches up the beauty of our campus. After all, if we should keep track of the days this month, we would find that April showers do not amount to much, even in Ithaca!

April is a good month in which to awaken from our short winter's nap and start marching on the path of progress. This is the best time to study for finals; for as the season advances nature calls, and books are left unopened. We need to slay the dragons of procrastination and laziness now if we would enjoy exam week.

Home gardens on farms, in villages, or any place where it is possible to garden, will likely come to their own this year. Cornell offers a free correspondence course which has been satisfactory to new and old gardeners. Ask the farm study course office, at the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca.
March 8, 1932
Eaton Rapids, Michigan
Dear Editor:
Upon looking over the news of your paper I see I am "wanted" by constable "Zautner." The charge seems to be "hibernating." Due to the depression I will either have to take the rap or make good on the charge, so here goes.

Compared to Bob Zautner's autobiography mine sounds like a one night stand. I could say it all in these few words, "Four years at hard labor as a dirt farmer." Compared to the last four years, the ones I spent at Cornell were a dream. From my experience I am forced to confess that a dirt farmer could get along muddling well with a strong back and a weak mind. Along with this theory of mine it is sufficient to say that I am still single but hopeful.

To touch upon less serious matters I will say that Dad and I are building up a purebred flock of sheep (Oxheds) and a herd of O. I. C. hogs. We are milking a small herd of grade cows and do our field work with horse power. We have three colts by registered sires coming along. There are a number of good stallions in this neighborhood, both Percheron and Belgian.

The crops grown here are not a great deal different from those in central New York. We get good yields of wheat, oats, barley, and buckwheat and are generally sure of an average crop of corn. Potatoes and beans are cash crops—sometimes. We are also going right after alfalfa and sweet clover both for hay and pasture.

We live about fifteen miles from Michigan State College and get up there quite often. They have a fine Farmers' Week there this year and have some, real animals in their barns.

Well, Mr. Editor, if you don't like this you can just blame "Bob" and throw it out, and I will remain a "hibernating '27."

Archie Fox.

Editor's Note: Thanks for answering "Bob" Zautner's summons, "Archie." We hope that "Bob" has started something, and we should like to hear from a lot more alumni.

Clayton Ryder was elected one of the vice-presidents of the Putnam County, New York, Chamber of Commerce, at its annual meeting on December 27.

Harry W. Redfield, Ph.D. '12, is a consulting food technologist. He lives at R. D. 1, Mendham, New Jersey. He is municipal manager for unemployment relief in Mendham.

Abelardo Pachano is the director of agriculture in Ecuador.

J. Sellman Woollen is now living in Lothian, Maryland.

Charles H. Reader is living at 1436 Carroll Street, Brooklyn. In addition to his duties as inspector in the New York City Department of Health he is continuing his membership in the Officers' Reserve Corps. At present he holds the commission of Major in the Sanitary Corps. He attended the officers' course in sanitation at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, last summer.

Donald S. Rogers is an auditor with the brokerage firm of H. S. Edwards and Company at 1415 Union National Bank Building, Pittsburgh. He lives at 6629 Woodwell Street, Squirrel Hill, Pittsburgh. He has four children, Donald, Ralph, Jean, and Ruth.

Abraham Shultz is now resident manager of the factory in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, of the Glix Brand Underwear Company.

Hollis V. Warner is a grower of Long Island ducklings, marketing about 150,000 ducks annually. His address is 1012 Riverside Drive, Riverhead, New York. He has two sons and two daughters.

Norman T. Newton, M. L. D. '20, established his own office for the practice of landscape architecture at 101 Park Avenue, New York, on January 1. He lives at 106 East Thirty-fifth Street. He spent three years at the American Academy in Rome as the winner of the Prix de Rome in 1923, and five years with the firm of Ferruccio Vitale, including two years as an associate in the firm.

Louis E. Smith is office manager of Standard Brands, Incorporated, at 419 Plum Street, Cincinnati. His mailing address is 1451 North Fort Thomas Avenue, Fort Thomas, Kentucky.

William Woodcock was appointed by the governor of Iowa to act for the next three years as a member of the State Board of Conservation. Mr. Woodcock is also president of the Woodcock Floral Company, Spencer, Iowa; a director of the society of Iowa Florists; and president of the Spencer Building and Loan Association.

Paul A. Herbert, M. F. '22, became head of the department of forestry at the University of Michigan in September. He was a member of the faculty there until 1928, when he resigned to enter the United States Forest Service, where he was associated with the forest taxation inquiry.

Donald A. Howe, owner of Spring Brook Poultry Farm, Akron, New York, won the grand prize in the recent Buckeye Incubator Company's prize contest, which consisted of a Buckeye Model B Incubator No. 46-3 All-Electric Mammoth Incubator. In the judgment of the men selected to decide, "Don" answered in the best manner the question, "What feature of the Buckeye Incubator has contributed most to the hatchery industry, and why?" He stressed the humidifier.

The engagement of Leon C. Reynolds,
son of Professor and Mrs. John E. Reyna of Ithaca, to Constance Wilma Rick of Brooklyn. Miss Rick was graduated from St. Angela Hall and St. Joseph's College. Besides being a graduate of Cornell, Mr. Reyna is a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a member of the Westfield Tennis Club, and of the American Criterion Society of New York.

Ruth F. Irish recently moved to 25 East Sixty-third Street, New York. She is in the service department of the Union Dime Savings Bank.

Mrs. William S. Peterson, formerly Cornelia S. Walker, and her husband live at 4428 Franklin Avenue, Hollywood, California. A son, William Albert, was born on August 13.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul W. Thomen live at 153 Hillcrest Avenue, Cranford, New Jersey. Mrs. Thomen was Margery Walters. Her husband graduated from Cornell as a C. E. in '21. They have two children, Robert W. and Margery Jean.

A daughter, Margaret, was born on August 1 to Mr. and Mrs. Lester Vail. Mrs. Vail was Elizabeth Pratt. They live at 124 North Elm Drive, Beverly Hills, California.

Milton T. Lewis is an assistant professor of plant breeding at Pennsylvania State College. He has a year-old daughter, Mary Elizabeth.

A son, Peter, was born on January 28 to Mr. and Mrs. George F. Brewer of 57 Burr Avenue, Northport, New York. George is a salesman with A. S. Pettit and Sons in Huntington, Long Island.

Leslie R. Hawthorn and his wife, Ruth Reynolds '26, announce the birth of Shirley Ann on December 4, 1931. He is now associated as a horticulturist with the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station and is located in the winter garden section of Texas, where most of the spinach appearing on northern winter markets is grown. Over 18,000 acres of spinach are under cultivation in the immediate vicinity of the station. Mr. Hawthorne is also officially connected with the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture. He received his M. S. at Cornell in 1928. His address is Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, Winter Taven, Texas (Substation 19).

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Larcomb live at 3649 North High Street, Columbus, Ohio. They are the parents of a year-old daughter, Frances Margaret. Mrs. Larcomb was formerly M. Margareta Kenwell.

Leon F. Packer is a critic teacher at the Department of Rural Education Training School in Trumansburg, New York. He has two children, Phyllis Fern, aged four, and Albert Holroyd, who was born on September second.

Carroll C. Griminger is director of the Cleveland Garden Center, which is establishing a place where people interested in gardening may come for advice and inspiration. Her address is 883 Yellowstone Road, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.

George W. Walton is dean, and professor of botany and geology at Albright College. His address is 1625 North Twelfth Street, Reading, Pennsylvania.

Dorothy M. Compton resides at 71 Jefferson Road, Princeton, New Jersey. She is teaching nature study in the public schools.

R. D. Reid is farming in Washington County, with potatoes and dairy as his principal enterprises. His address is Salem, New York.

Donald T. Ries '30 Ph.D., is curator of entomology and education at the Cranbrook Institute of Science in Bloomfield Hills, Michigan. Besides doing entomological research he cooperates with the schools of the Cranbrook Foundation in helping in classes in natural sciences, and taking science groups through the Institute Museum and on outdoor trips. He formerly worked on the Mediterranean Fruit Fly Project in Florida.

Paul E. Spahn is living at 272 East Main Street, Patchogue, Long Island, New York. He has left the American Radiator Company and is now special representative in Suffolk County, New York, as a heating engineer for the W. A. Case and Son Manufacturing Company, manufacturers and wholesalers of plumbing and heating supplies.

Loyal C. Gibbs is located in Boston, where he is auditor for the Bradford Hotel.

Seth Jackson is a forester with the International Power and Paper Company of Newfoundland, Ltd. His address is Corner Brook, Newfoundland.

A son, Taylor, was born on January 26 to Mr. and Mrs. H. Alexander MacLennan. MacLennan is managing director of the El Conquistador Hotel in Tucson, Arizona.

W. S. "Wes" Middaugh is Assistant Extension Economist in farm management at the Connecticut Agricultural College. Besides conducting tobacco cost accounts "Wes" is teaching a college course in accounting. His address is Storrs, Connecticut.

Fred L. Miner during the winter months is assistant manager of the Gasparilla Inn at Boca Grande, Florida. He has a year-old daughter, Barbara DeWitt.

John J. Wille recently completed surveys on resale price maintenance on foodstuffs. He is employed by the Port of New York Authority as an independent consulting analyst on food supply and transportation. Mrs. Wille was Beatrice Benedicks '26 A. B. They live at 454 Washington Street, New York, and have a thirteen months old daughter, Joan Margaret.

Leo R. Blanding is a special agent for the Home Insurance Company in Springfield, Massachusetts. His address is 35 Clarendon Street.

Clarice R. Cookingham since September has been home demonstration agent for Lewis County, New York. Her headquarters are in Lovville.

Lester Freedland is a salesman in the New Jersey district for the M. Rise Company of Philadelphia. His address is 303 Clifton Avenue, Newark.

William E. Jordan, whose article "Farmers in the Making" appears in this issue, has, as he expresses it, found his "niche" in adjusting boys into agriculture as a vocation. He is located with The Children's Aid Society, 105 East 22nd Street, New York City, a pioneer organization which has initiated many worthy reforms ameliorating the condition of children in the city. He writes that this organization is interested in finding suitable farm homes for its boys and would appreciate any inquiries regarding this phase of its work.

Muriel A. Lamb is now Mrs. A. R. McFarlin, and is living at 28 Couchman Drive, Rochester, New York.

Mrs. William Newton Lietch has announced the marriage of her daughter, Bertha D. Lietch, to John James Brown, who is secretary and Mills in Eastman, Georgia. Mr. treasurer of the Eastman Cotton Brown received his Bachelor of Science degree at the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College in '28 and his Master of Science at North Carolina State.

A daughter, Helen Wirt, was born on December 1 to Mr. and Mrs. William Y. Nall. Their address is 203 Frederick Street, Hanover, Pennsylvania.

William I. Otteson '28 and Mrs. Otteson, formerly Doris Detlefsen, live at 75 Lenox Road, Brooklyn. They have a year-old daughter, Elizabeth Jean.
Evelyn T. Calkins was married on September 3 to Leon H. Westfall. They are living in New York, where Mr. Westfall is working for his Ph.D. in educational administration at Columbia.

Harrison L. Chance '28 M. S., '31 Ph.D., has joined the botanical staff at the University of Oklahoma. He graduated from the Lincoln Memorial University in 1911 and from the University of Missouri in 1914.

C. W. Daniels, Pharmacist
328 College Avenue Ithaca, N. Y.

George J. Dinsmore is an extension teacher of vocational agriculture at Alfred, New York. His address is Box 629.

March Winds
March winds may chaf the face and hands, but we have a variety of creams and lotions to keep them soft and pleasing

Campana's Italian Balm
Nivea Cream
Jergen's Lotion
Frostilla
Hind's Cream
and many other useful preparations

The Hill Drug Store
C. W. Daniels, Pharmacist
328 College Avenue Ithaca, N. Y.
In Germany, the “traveling microphone” is used. The microphone is taken into the factory or railroad station or theater so that the children may hear the noises going on in the daily processes of industry while these processes are being explained.

In Austria broadcasts to schools are linked with subsequent educational activities such as visits to museums, exhibits, and industrial plants.

Russia and Hungary and Italy make extensive use of the radio to educate both children and adults who cannot read. These broadcasts include events, history, geography, reading and writing, arithmetic, civics, and many other subjects.

Some experimenting with broadcasting to grade schools is under way on our own station WEAI. Professor E. Lawrence Palmer has for some time been broadcasting his nature talks to a constantly increasing number of school children at 11:40 each Wednesday morning.

The program for the noon hour on our station WEAI, presents many topics of unusual interest during the next three months. Dr. Earl A. Bates is starting a new Friday series on the local history subject, “How Did Your Town Get Its Name?”. Professor Bristow Adams will continue his Thursday series, “Let’s Read a Book.”

Each of the departments of the College of Agriculture will broadcast regularly. The departments of rural education and rural social organization have new series beginning on Wednesdays and Fridays. The nutrition laboratory of the department of animal husbandry is starting a new series on “What Everybody Should Know About Nutrition,” and the veterinary college has a new series which explains just what veterinary students learn in the several branches of the veterinarians’ field.

Until the end of the spring term, Ag-Domecon will continue its Saturday series, and students in Professor Peabody's class in public speaking will appear frequently. Deborah Domecon continues at 1 o’clock on Tuesdays and Thursdays. The University Hour, at twilight, continues through the spring.

The Garden Club of Ithaca, the Grange, the Boy Scouts, and the Parent-Teacher’s Association all have parts in the spring programs of WEAI. Of course, educational broadcasting is just learning its way about, but we ought to get acquainted if we continue to visit ten thousand homes every day.
SHEEP DEPARTMENT EXPANDS PROGRAM

Invests in Barns and Stock

The New York State College of Agriculture has for years bred sheep but these were not of the best type suitable for teaching or for experimental work. Now the sheep department has funds with which it has built barns and bought animals in the five major breeds of sheep that are well worthy of the name, "foundation animals."

The old sheep barn was entirely inadequate both as to size and suitability for experimental work. The new barn is located about one and one-half miles from the other animal husbandry barns and buildings. This is a little too far from the college buildings to be convenient but in order to have sufficient land for pasture and forage crops the barn had to be located on this 65 acre farm.

The new sheep barn is a wooden structure. It has a capacity for housing 250 head of average sized ewes. The pens are so arranged that the rams form the partitions and can be moved to form a pen of any desired size. Sufficient space is provided on the second floor for the hay and straw. A corridor leads from the new barn, the old dairy barn, which is situated about 40 feet away, has been remodeled and is used primarily for the housing of experimental ewes and lambs; the capacity being 125 head of feeder lambs and 125 head of ewes. Both of these barns have been painted the color of all Cornell University barns and make a very impressive showing.

Many Champions Represented

The five breeds of sheep that are housed in these barns are: the Shropshire, Hampshire, Dorset, Southdown, and the "C" type Delaine Merino. The foundation Shropshires include 24 ewes of exceptional type and quality, headed by a ram lamb that was champion at the International Livestock Exposition last fall. In the Hampshire flock another ram lamb with 15 ewes. He stood second to his champion half-brother at the Ohio State Fair, and at Syracuse and Springfield. The horned breed, Dorset, is largest in number, having 30 ewes and an outstanding ram that stood fifth at Chicago last year as a lamb and has since developed into the best of the rams shown there. The extreme mutation type Southdown, no. 2, has not at all outclassed in this array of prize winners because they are a uniform flock of ewes and have as a sire to their credit W. D. P. W. I., the first prize winning ram yearling at Eastern States Exposition and a winner at Chicago. Last, but not in any sense the least, the Delaine Merino complete the list of breeds. The 12 ewes are large and comparatively smooth but still have the fine wool and a good mutton carcass. The two-year-old ram that is siring the Merino lambs now at the barn was champion at the New York State Fair this year.

Willman Experimenting

Besides starting this breeding flock with such splendid individuals, J. F. Willman, who is in charge of the sheep and swine, is carrying on a number of experiments for the benefit of the sheepmen in New York State. He will also be able to experiment with knowledge of sheep. These include the stiff lamb experiment which is running for its third consecutive year, a dam and daughter experiment for the second year, and also feeding three small groups of western feeder lambs.

Undoubtedly the sheep department has a start now that will develop it into one of the strongest departments in the East, a standing that it should have as a representative of the Empire State.

GRANGE SCHOOL MEETS

The New York State College of Agriculture offered a choice of twelve subjects at the sixth annual New York State Grange school, held in Ithaca, New York, April 4 to 9.

The topics were: programs with pulling power; the use of dramatics on grange programs; and public speaking; radio broadcasting; public speaking; radio broadcasting; and practice in dramatics.

Members of the staff of the College who taught at the school were: E. A. Bates, adviser in Indian extension; Mary Eva Duthe, of the department of rural social organization; Van B. Hart, of the Department of rural economics; M. Slade Kendrick, specialist in taxation; C. E. Ladd '12, director of agricultural extension; G. E. Peabody '15, Paleo speaking; Dwight Santus and Robert Polson, of the department of rural social organization; and Bristow Adams, editor of publications. The program included: reception by the Tomkins county granges, the annual grange Lecturers banquet, a dramatic program, and the meeting on the missionaries, when the lecturers visited granges in six near-by counties to present programs.

In a depression during Revolutionary times, the price of a newspaper rose from one to five barrels of flour for a year's subscription.

WING CRITICISES MOUNT HOPE INDEX

Prefers Dam and Daughter

Professor H. H. Wing '81, spoke to the Round-Up Club, Tuesday evening, March 15. His topic was the Mount Hope Index, which was presented by Doctor Goodale of the Mount Hope Farm, to calculate the ability of a bull to transmit productive power of milk and butter fat to his offspring.

Professor Wing proved, on his study of the Cornell bulls and their offspring, that the dam and daughter method is just as reliable. He proved this by first calculating the transmitting power by the Mount Hope Index and then by his method. This study showed conclusively that the dam and daughter method was better in many ways because the Mount Hope Index assumes a mature equivalent on only the first record, that maturity in production is at eight years of age, that fat percentage varies too much to be calculated and disregards the lactation period. Professor Wing criticises the above points because the cows usually reach maturity at five years of age, the variation of the fat percentage is well within the limits of experimental error, and the lactation period is a factor because it makes a difference whether a heifer produces first at the age of two years or three years.

Proceeding the talk by Professor Wing a business meeting was held at which time plans were discussed for a barn warming dance in the new beef cattle barn as soon as the weather permits. The superintendents of the divisions of the livestock show and of the Round-Up Cafeteria were announced and a resolution of good will to improvements in the management next year. The superintendents were: P. W. Schuetz '35, H. T. Grofsmith, S. A. Coombs '33, and N. C. Kidder '32.

KERMIS TO BROADCAST

Kermis Club, the dramatic organization of the College of Agriculture and Home Economics, has another activity to its regular functions. A play is now in preparation to be broadcast over WEAI. This production is to be given as a part of the regular weekly program of the Ag-Domecon Association. Professor C. A. Taylor of the WEAJ staff feels that this Kermis production will give radio listeners a more definite conception of student activities in the College of Agriculture.

Professor Knapp has announced that Kermis will present an Ohio Enoch Arden under the direction of Harriet McNich '35. The cast includes Merle Knapp '35, Minnie Michael '35, Liljander '35, Donald Nichols '32, Ronald Babcock '32, Mary Steinman '35.

The purpose of Kermis Club is to give those students who have only limited time for outside activities practice and experience in acting and staging simple dramatic pieces.
Reversing the usual baseball procedure, in metal working operations a "strike" is under the plate.

The Great Spirit answered the prayers of his red-skinned children and sent a boy "papoose" to Dr. and Mrs. Bates at Ithaca Memorial Hospital on March 9. The baby has been named Jonathan. Mrs. Bates was formerly Miss Jane Bartlett and was connected with the nursery school of the College of Home Economies.

The Indian office notified reservations all over the country of the good news and the next morning many tribes celebrated the "sunrise dance" in accordance with the Indian tradition that a ceremony be held at the first sunrise after the birth of a child. This "sunrise dance" is a ceremony of gratitude similar to the harvest dance of November and afterward the Indians pass around a pipe of tobacco.

The chief at the Onondaga reservation telephoned congratulations and said that they celebrated the dance and although it was very cold everyone had a good time. Congratulations were received by the Durfee Dakota from the Sioux tribes, from the Blackfeet in Montana, and from many other reservations.

Dr. Bates is an adopted brave of practically every Indian tribe in the country and an adopted chief of the Six Nations. He has done a great deal of work for the Federal Bureau of Indian Affairs.

**WEAI WARNS OF IMPURE WATER**

Residents of a New York state village were warned against tap water, and the United State weather map completed on March 7 despite the fact that all telephone and telephone wires, leading from Ithaca, were rendered useless by the heavy March storm.

Reports of the weather conditions as observed by the weather bureau at Ithaca were broadcast in part by the Cornell University station WEAI, with a request that listeners near Elmira telephone the message to the Elmira chamber of commerce. Malcolm J. Wilson received seventy-five calls and wired the report to the United States weather bureau at Washington, D.C. The weather that day was described officially as: "Ithaca, Bagdad somber fiducial vocation one solstice yawned.

Water samples from the Montour Falls water works were being tested by H. A. Faber of the Cornell University chemistry department and were found impure. Instructions could not be sent by telephone so the following message was broadcast to M. W. Denson at the water plant: "Water samples of first filter operating badly. Chlorinate reservoir and sand filter. Boil water."

Reports sent to the radio station several days later show that most of the Montour Falls residents heeded the warning to boil water and that the water works promptly adjusted the filters.
serviceable handle has been fastened to the outside. The situation is greatly relieved. We only hope the powers have their minds firmly made up so that there will be no more of these disconcerting changes.

CLUB HAS COSTUME PARTY
The university 4-H Club staged a Washington costume party in Home Economics 245 on Saturday evening, March 12, from 9 until 12 o'clock. The party included modern square dances, the Virginia reel, and round dancing. The Woodhull orchestra from Elmira supplied the music. Dorothy English '32, Helen Cotter '33, and Herbert Baum '34 were in charge of the dance; Florence Moulton '34 arranged the refreshments; and Marion Crandon '35, Mildred Almstedt '35, and Lester Ashwood '33 acted as the costume committee.

PROF'S PRANKS
Professors C. B. Moore, E. N. Ferriss, P. J. Kruse, E. L. Palmer, and J. E. Putnam of the department of rural education attended the annual meeting of the National Education Association in Washington, D.C., February 20 to 25. While there, Professor Moore had charge of arrangements for the Cornell Breakfast held at the Harrington Hotel.

Students taking Meteorology I waited in vain for their lecture the Monday of the big storm. Professor R. A. Mordoff '11 was snowed in at his West Hill farm and was unable to get in for his Monday classes.

Professor T. H. Eaton of the department of rural education has prepared a book which is just coming from the press. It is entitled College Teaching: Its Rationale and is being published by John Wylie and Sons, New York. The material presented should be of especial interest to students of education as Professor Eaton is conducting a seminar attended by members of the university faculty.

PERMANENT GARDEN HAS REAL ADVANTAGE
Time, labor, and expense are saved, says Lucile Grant Smith, of the landscape art department of the College of Agriculture, if a definite plan is followed when setting out trees, shrubs, and flowers. Moreover, plants can be bought for less money, there will be less waste, and each step will lead to a definite end so that the final effect will be more satisfying and complete.

Even the simplest home with no more than a tiny plot of ground can be made a beauty spot if thought and care are spent in arrangement. Tall shrubs will hide unsightly buildings or unpleasant views, and will furnish a background for smaller ornamental shrubs or perennial flowers. Miss Smith strongly recommends the use of perennials for those who do not have much time to spend in the garden. They should be planted in irregularly formed masses, rather than in formal straight rows. In grounds of somewhat larger dimensions she suggests the possibility of a small inexpensive water garden or lily pool, or of a rock garden, where such a garden is suitable, and will not appear too artificial and obtrusive.

RICHFIELD
Golden Gasoline
Complete Greasing
and
Crank Case Service
100 % Penna Motor Oils

Gordon Gas Station
H. N. GORDON '15, Owner
Fulton and West Buffalo Streets
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Music
We have spent thirty-five years building up an efficient Music Service. Our constantly increasing patronage leads us to believe that our efforts have not been entirely without results.

Here you will find adequate stocks, accurate information and courteous and intelligent service.

May we serve you?

Hickey's
Lyceum Music Store
105-107 South Cayuga Street

ATTENTION!
Classes of '34 and '35

The Cornell Countryman will open
Editorial and Business Competitions
April 14, 1932
at 8:00 o'clock
The Countryman Office

One of the Very Best Outside Activities on The Hill
HOME ECONOMICS CLUB
HOLDS WEEKLY MEETING

The Cornell Home Economics Club held its weekly meeting on Wednesday, March 9 from 4:00 to 6:00 o'clock in the Domecon apartment. This meeting was held in the form of a tea dance. It is planned to alternate the social program by having a bridge tea every other week. One business meeting a month will be held.

The objects of the organization as designated by the constitution are to promote pleasant, wholesome social life for Home Economics students, to combine educational, social, and business interests; and, above all, to develop personality, leadership, self-reliance, initiative, social poise, and professional interest. Programs will be developed so that members may learn more about the field of Home Economics, State and national organizations, and leaders in the field, and to develop more interest in the Home Economics department.

Any girl registered in the College of Home Economics is eligible as an active member on payment of dues of fifty cents per term. This club is not a new organization but it has been made active again by renewed interest on the part of the officers, students, and faculty. Meetings are being held every Wednesday afternoon between 4:00 and 6:00 o'clock so that girls can drop in after their afternoon labs.

PROFESSOR MONROE SUGGESTS
SAVINGS FOR HOMEMAKERS

Ways for the homemaker who buys her food at retail to save food money have been suggested by Professor David Monroe, head of the Department of Home Economics at the College, in speaking on the subject of “Household Buying.”

The first step in this type of economy is to study the prices of foods offered in all the retail stores in the local trading center and learn which dealer sells at lowest prices. Cash and carry stores are usually cheaper than those which give credit and delivery, for they do not pay delivery charges or keep up a complicated bookkeeping. Chains stores are generally cheaper than independent stores, but this is not invariably true.

The household buyer should watch for sales, where reductions are sometimes as great as twenty percent. She should be familiar with regular prices of foods, since sometimes goods advertised as cheap are not reduced at all. Buying in large quantities is always an economy. By buying large cans instead of small ones at retail, one may save sometimes be saved. The buyer should know the standard sizes of cans and how much they contain.

When possible, buy by grade is an advantage. Grades are not uniformly used. The government does some grading of meat. Oranges are usually graded by weight. The household buyer should cultivate sales resistance against alluring advertising, which may be entirely unjustified. Unless the claims are substantiated by the manufacturer, there is no reasonable doubt it is poor economy to buy an expensive food because of attractive advertising, when a cheaper one is available. In buying a standard or packaged goods, remember that prices of two packages cannot be compared without a knowledge of how much each contains. Two bars of laundry soap may be the same price, but if one is larger it is cheaper.

IT IS STYLISH TO REMODEL

According to Miss Frances Brookins, assistant director of the costume shop, this season is the most favorable one we have had in years for those who are restyling their old clothes and thereby reducing the cost of their spring wardrobe. With careful planning and workmanship it is possible to transform one’s clothing into stylish new ones which are a delight to wear.

Efficiency and organization are of course required in order to do this job worth while as well as keep it from being too tedious. The proper tools to be included in good sewing equipment are a good pair of sharp shears not shorter than seven inches, a tape measure with numbers beginning at each end, a one-edged razor blade, which is indispensable for ripping, and sharp smooth pins and needles.

Before doing any ripping it is wise to have fairly complete plans in mind as to what one intends to do with her material. This will save time and excess ripping and re-sewing. The new fashion magazines, samples of the new many materials, and through the shows will furnish one with a wealth of ideas on which to base her planning. Contrasting materials are much used this year, thus permitting a combination of materials in yokes, blouses, negligees, and built-in sections. Really, it is inexpensive to remodel and lots of fun. Why not look through your closet and see what possibilities you have for a new spring frock?

CHINA BESPEAKS ONE’S TASTE

“If, like Charles Lamb, you inquire for the china closet on your first visit to any great house, you are on very good grounds to take your host’s life more beautiful for yourself and your home, fortunate,” says Faith Fenton, assistant professor of foods and nutrition, in discussing the selection of china ware.

“A real triumph of the progress of mankind’s earliest arts, opens up an avenue of great enjoyment. After all, everyone of us spends considerable time with table china, whether we realize it or not. If we must have dishes, why not have them distinctive?”

If You Choose Heirlooms

“For real wear, and dishes which will last to be handed down to your children as precious heirlooms, one may choose bone china. This was perfected first in England and is a mixture of super clay to which sometimes as much as 95% powdered bone is added which makes it very hard and durable.

Professor Fenton believes that since dishes are meant to hold food they should be thought of as a background, so that the indefinite, conventional designs are purchased largely for decoration, and will not clash with the colors of vegetables and fruits.

The most attractive colors for dishes are softened and grayed, although it is permissible to have various bright colors to catch up those of the food. Ornaments are usually simple, though the name seems to be used indiscriminately. There is pottery which means anything made of clay and fired. In the early days, there were two types of pottery called earthenware and porcelain. Earthenware or “soft-bodied china” is made of a combination of inferior clays and upon being baked is soft and absorbent and opaque, while the porcelain or “hard-bodied china” is made of a clay which when baked becomes very hard and translucent and takes a wonderful glaze when it is baked. Because porcelain was first made in China, not being introduced into Europe until after China’s discovery, it is named for that country.

“Today, the words china and porcelain are used interchangeably, and in order to recognize it in the store, only hold up a piece to see if the light will shine through it.

“Semi-porcelain was a developed material in England and Earthenware or soft body with a porcelain covering and glaze. You will not be able to see the light through this. As to the decorations and shapes, they are often very fine, and it is usually a good choice for the medium-sized family. It is more expensive than bone china. The porcelain does sometimes have the disadvantage of “crazing,” because the body is softer than the glaze. The glaze contracts and cracks let the surface to break into a network of tiny cracks. It chips easily, and therefore must be handled carefully.”
COLLEGE HELPS BABIES GROW

The work done by the college of home economics for the babies of the state is far from being the least important of its many activities, according to Mrs. Marguerite Harper, assistant in the department of foods and nutrition here.

This work is no longer limited to New York state babies alone, as a recent Harper survey shows. Originally a personal service rendered to babies in Ithaca, through classes in infant nutrition, it has gradually developed into a correspondence service which benefits children in seventeen other states, as well as Canada, Bermuda, the Philippine Islands, and England. The course of studies might be obtained from the college by women known at first through graduates of the college who wrote back for information about their own babies, but at the present time records show that each year there is an increase in the number of requests from mothers who have attended college courses.

Questions which came to the attention of Professor Helen Monsch, head of the department of foods and nutrition, are of various kinds, and often many questions are asked on one letter. The most common type of question is regarding the baby's feeding formula—whether it is correct, how to change from cow's milk to evaporated milk and possibly some other milk, and whether the milk in the formula should be increased. The second most frequent request is for help in dealing with digestive and intestinal upsets. Other questions are about items of diet, such as the kind and amount of cod liver oil to give, how to prepare vegetables, etc., and when to begin giving them, what to do if the baby failed to gain, and how much food should be given.

Young Babies Usually a Problem

To judge from the requests which come in, Mrs. Harper says, most difficulties are from very young mothers or else the mother is more anxious at this age. Nearly one-half of the questions were about babies less than four months old, and the remainder were for babies between four and nine months of age. Similarly, bottle-fed babies seem to cause more trouble, the mother replying that she, and the two-thirds of the requests were about babies that were entirely bottle-fed. January, February, and March are the months when more letters come in most frequently. This may possibly be the result of problems in health arising from lack of sunshine and poor ventilation during these months.

Mrs. Harper has been in the office in attempt to find out definitely how closely mothers followed the advice given and how successful it was. In answer to a questionnaire prepared at the college and sent out to the mothers who have been aided, it appears that 80 per cent of the mothers followed the advice given and found it entirely satisfactory. Six per cent more followed part of the advice and found this part adequate. The remainder of the mothers found the advice partially successful, or failed to try any of it because they found new specialists before the reply reached them and they tried the advice but finally received aid from another source and she apparently is the only one who found the advice entirely unsatisfactory.

Many mothers of whom there is no record are helped by the very simple mimeographed material issued by the college which is passed on to them by women who have received direct assistance. One mother reports that he received a copy of results of a feeding experiment carried on by the department, which she passed on until at least 20 other mothers received and helped from it. Another mother wrote that she was sending the material she had received to her sister in Kentucky. Other letters come in from women who is being done for young mothers in this country.

NUTRITIONIST VISITS COLLEGE

Miss Marietta Eichelberger, nutrition consultant for the Evaporated Milk Association and chairman of the Food and Nutrition Section of the American Home Economics Association, is at the College Monday and Tuesday, March 14 and 15, to confer with Professor Helen Monsch and the Day Monroe of the College. Professor Monroe is chairman of the Family Economics Division for the association and will hold the twenty-fifth annual meeting at Atlanta, Georgia, June 20 to 25.

Miss Eichelberger is working in cooperation with various organizations and red-cross and voluntary associations to advocate the use of evaporated milk in cases where families cannot afford fresh milk. She has been working on Feeding the Baby at Low Cost, with means for a family of five.

AGAIN STUDENTS PARTICIPATE

Alise Jones and Ellen-Ann Dunham, seniors in the College, are conducting a course in foods and nutrition for the New York State Hospital, Ithaca Mental Hospital, under the direction of Professors Mary Henry and Olga Barchus of the department of foods and nutrition. This is another example of the student participation courses initiated by Professor Flora Rose, co-director of the College, in which students carry work with the cooperation of the staff.

The six-week course includes laboratory practice, lectures, demonstrations, and field trips. The personnel of the class are keeping weight charts which give them data for the study of nutrition in relation to personal health and diet.

Purchasing Household Linens

(Continued from page 108)

Eleven distinct points concerning any fabric may seem a great many to keep in mind but as one experiments thoughtfully with cloth, he will realize that there is an overlapping and a relationship between these factors so that it is not necessary to keep them in mind. One concrete example of the use of these guides will suffice. In purchasing sheets, a background of experience yields the following information which needs consideration if the housewife is to do the best buying. The area where sheets show the first wear is under the shoulders or just below the pillow. Second, the area under the hips will show wear, then salvages begin to break and fray and the stitching of the hems whips out.

Long fibers are synonymous to strength. If feasible, pull out from both directions and the cloth, untwist and examine the relative length of the fibers. Cotton fibers in good sheeting will vary from three-fourths inches to one and one-fourth inches. The construction of the yarn is important since evenness of spinning makes for beauty and wearing quality. Enough twist to give the yarn strength is desirable. The fineness of the yarn influences both beauty and wearing quality. In comparing two similar pieces of sheeting, a general rule which may be followed is that the higher the count, the better is the sheeting. Count in several places the number of filling and warp yarns in a quarter of an inch. Take the average of these counts as indicating the count or density of the cloth. Whether sheeting is balanced, is difficult to determine without textile testing machinery. If the counts warp-wise and filling-wise are nearly alike, the breaking strength of warp and filling yarns comparable, then a chance may be taken that the fabric is balanced in tensile strength. The style of the weave is of little importance in sheeting since practically all sheeting on the retail market is plain.

Sheeting should be as free from nap as it is possible to secure in the price line in which one is buying. Smoothness is a desirable characteristic in sheeting since nap gathers and holds dust and soil. A very fuzzy sheet is more difficult to keep white. Design is not a question in sheeting. Color is of course influenced by personal choice. Because sheeting is cotton, one needs to remember that cotton material does not always hold the dye well unless excellently done. Inquire concerning the guarantee of color fastness and the meaning of the guarantee. Does the guarantee mean color-fast for six or sixty washings? Flaws which may occur in sheeting are thick and thin yarns, knots, broken yarns and skips in weaving. Look carefully over the sheeting and hold it to the light for evidence of bad weaving.

From this analysis of the purchasing of sheets one realizes that the full responsibility for efficient purchasing must be divided between the manufacturer, the merchant, and the housewife. The manufacturer for labeling his product adequately and honestly, the merchant for knowing what he is selling, the housewife for analyzing her needs and evaluating the fabric characteristics to meet her needs.
PROGRAM OF THE U. S. TIMBER CONSERVATION BOARD

The much heard of Timber Conservation Board seems to be little understood by many who will benefit by its activities. This board was established by President Hoover in response to a public petition. It is under the capable direction of Secretary of Commerce, R. P. Lamont, and is composed of two other cabinet members and others representing every phase of forestry. The following recently adopted working projects will give an excellent idea of the scope and nature of its work.

1. The economic situation of forests and timber industries, including present and prospective timber supply; and, present and prospective timber requirements.

2. Status of privately owned timber logging and manufacturing plants and distributing facilities; extent and character of timber ownership; trends in timber values; financial pressure for liquidation, especially in the West; the small mill situation, especially in the South; producing capacities; operating efficiency; collection of liens.

3. Publicly owned timber; extent and character of commercial timber under public ownership; policies governing public acquisition of timber and timber lands; and policies governing the sale, cutting and use of publicly owned timber.

4. The economy, stabilization, and diversification possible through centralized operations, in timber ownership and production, in assembly and distribution of forest products.

5. Distribution and marketing methods; possibilities of diversification and expansion of markets and uses and, promulgation of standards for forest products, and for methods of enforcement.

6. Federal and state laws and policies in relation to stabilization, and diversification, with recommendations concerning possible advantageous revision of present legislation. This project is divided into two sections, the first, pertaining solely to taxation, and the second, possibilities of sustained yield forest management as a whole, bringing together under one head all the ingredients and weaving them into a definite, comprehensive plan of action; and, third, to give the final summary of the board's findings of facts, conclusions, and recommendations for action.

CORNELL FORESTERS GATHER
FOR REGULAR MEETING

On Tuesday evening, March 16, the Cornell Foresters gathered for their regular monthly meeting in the Fernow Club Room. The meeting was called to order by W. L. "Bill" Chapel '32. After the business meeting president Chapel turned the meeting over to Mr. Ellwood Wilson, Acting Professor of Silviculture, who gave an informal talk on his experiences while working in Canada.

Mr. Wilson, in his talk, stressed the importance of technically trained men in handling the problems and difficulties which arise in Forestry work. Mr. Wilson told of some of his own experiences encountered such as, impromptu swims in the icy waters of lakes which he attempted to cross on snow-shoes, hardships while portaging on canoe trips, and conditions which he found in some of the lumber camps at which he stayed during some of these trips in the field. He also told something of the use of airplanes in the North country, as a means of transportation, in fire prevention and control, and in forest land surveying and reconnaissance work.

Mr. Wilson's talk was highly entertaining and thoroughly enjoyed by all who attended the meeting.

On Saturday evening, March 12, the Cornell Foresters held their annual dance at the Old Armory. The hall was decorated in the traditional manner with pine trees and boughs. During the dance Saint Murphius, patron saint of the Cornell Foresters, appeared and bestowed his blessing upon those assembled, via the medium of the amplifying system which furnished the music for dancing. All those who attended the dance enjoyed themselves very much.

The Forestry basketball team is holding its own in the Inter-college League but it will be several days before the tie can be decided to determine the holders of first and second place. However Spring will soon be here, believe it or not. Baseball, tennis and crew will be under way. Any one interested in any of these sports see "Spence" Palmer as men are needed to represent Forestry. Although in Spring a young man's fancy turns to various things, remember Forestry needs men to represent it, so turn out and help the teams along.

SENIORS TO JOURNEY SOUTH TO STUDY LOCAL CONDITIONS

For the Seniors in Forestry, classes will cease at noon, Wednesday, March 30. The majority of the men will set forth for the South in automobiles, but some, those who desire to be seen in wide circles, others, will trust to the "Iron Horse."

Bright and early Saturday morning, April 2, the men will gather in the offices of our good friend, Mr. G. J. Cherry, at Charleston, S. C. This year several lumber mills and a creosoting plant are on the schedule. The men will do some field work as well as assuming the role of spectators. Classes will be resumed April 15.

Mr. A. M. Huntington, a good friend of the Cornell Foresters, again offered prizes for the South Carolina trip. C. P. "Chuck" Mead, T. M. "Mac" McConkey, and W. L. "Bill" Chapel won three prizes for $80 each, and D. D. "Jimmie" Coster, S. H. "Spence" Palmer, F. H. "Fred" Anderson, and W. T. "Walt" Cusack won the prizes for $40 each. The money is to be used only for defraying the expenses of the trip. This year the prizes are mighty welcome, for several of the men have been unable to go otherwise. They are indeed grateful.

CORNELL FORESTERS TO HOLD ANNUAL BANQUET

The Cornell Foresters will hold their fourth annual banquet at Willard Straight Hall on Friday, May 13. This is the last big event of the year for the Foresters and one which they look forward to with a great deal of interest. The committee in charge of the banquet is composed of: W. T. "Walt" Cusack '33, Chairman, W. H. "Ward" Robens '33, J. W. "Jack" Puffield '34, and V. "Yin" Keator '35.

The committee is working hard to make the banquet a success and it is up to the Foresters to give them full support in turning out.

The Foresters are very fortunate in having as the main speaker, Mr. Royal S. Kellogg, Secretary of the Newspoint Service Bureau of New York City. Mr. Kellogg has been in the United States Forest Service for many years and is a recognized authority in the field of Forestry. He is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, and has written numerous publications dealing with various phases of Forestry. Among them are "Lumber," "Pulpwood and Wood," and "The Iron Horse." Mr. Kellogg now resides in Tarrytown and is prominent in Boy Scout work in the Metropolitan area.
Enjoy the Spring Season

**Tennis**

When you play you do not think of how much you paid for the racket, balls or shoes. You do think if the racket breaks, the balls do not wear well or the shoes do not fit. You can count on the Co-op to sell the right quality. We are pleased to report better prices for 1932.

**Kodaks**

There are new models with improvements in lenses and shutters. Some models use an 8 exposure film where only 6s were to be had before. There are chances for many beautiful pictures about the Campus and Watkins and Taughannock are near. Keep a scrapbook of your pictures.

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**Cornell Co-op. Society**

Barnes Hall

Ithaca, N.Y.

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The Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics of Cornell University

are two of the several colleges which together make the University. They offer several types of instruction, with the advantages of attendance in a leading University where students are encouraged to add to technical and professional training, the broadly cultural advantages of courses in other colleges of the University. The colleges offer, among others, the following courses:

1. A four-year course, leading to the bachelor degree with opportunities to specialize in economics, education, engineering, agronomy, animal husbandry, botany, dairy, forestry, horticulture, poultry, entomology, plant pathology, dietetics, institutional management, hotel management, clothing, child training, and many other subjects.
2. A two-year course in practical subjects in many fields of agriculture, with opportunities to go from the two-year course to the four-year degree course.
3. A twelve-week winter course in agricultural subjects open to anyone with a common school education.
4. Intensive courses of short periods for training in specialized fields.
5. Correspondence courses in many subjects open to those who are in a position to use the knowledge in practical ways.
6. Graduate study, through the Graduate School, in many fields in both agriculture and home economics.

Announcements of the various courses may be had by addressing

O. W. Smith, Secretary, Roberts Hall, Ithaca, New York
In times like these, the farmer must make new plans. The prices he receives today for his products are low—so low that it is extremely difficult to make more than a bare living. Yet many farmers made fair profits in 1931. They reorganized their operations. They learned how to accomplish much more work with much less labor.

They learned that a farmer’s profit depends not only on his selling price, which is usually out of his control, but also on his production costs which in large measure are in his own hands. They answered their problems by cutting their costs with mechanical power.

The modern farmer uses tractor power and fast, big-capacity equipment because they not only give him more time for other profitable work but enable him to keep his labor and other expenses down to a minimum in all farming operations, so as to better his chance for profit even in lean times.

Write us for an interesting booklet giving the complete reports of scores of farmers and their success in the raising of corn, wheat, cotton, etc. These men, and thousands like them, give full credit to the McCormick-Deering FARMALL.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

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"If it isn’t a McCORMICK-DEERING it isn’t a FARMALL"
What will you answer when asked about -- ELECTRIC REFRIGERATION?

As a future farm operator or agricultural consultant, you will be intimately concerned with electric refrigeration. Why?

Because only dependable refrigeration will retain the quality of products that are being held for substantial profits at peak prices. This may involve the proper storage of fruits, vegetables, meats, or eggs while awaiting higher seasonal prices; or it may be a matter of only a few hours during which the quality of milk and cream must remain unimpaired; in either case, proper refrigeration allows the farmer to sell at the most profitable market.

There's another reason. Electric refrigeration is vital to the proper preservation of the large store of food generally maintained in farm homes.

Electric refrigeration equipment — with its continuous low temperature, automatically controlled — checks deterioration and spoilage and practically stops all harmful growth of molds, yeasts, and bacteria. It preserves high-quality products in dry, clean surroundings. And it abolishes forever the cold, hard labor of cutting, hauling, and storing ice and repeated filling of the ice chest.

General Electric has cooperated with agricultural engineers in adapting standard products and developing new products to meet the electrical needs of agriculture. Partly because of this and partly because of their performance, G-E refrigerators and milk coolers, and G-E motors and controls on large storage plants, are inseparably associated with the use of electric refrigeration on the farm.

In your work, you have the opportunity to learn about refrigeration on farms. By study, you can fairly appraise the value of electric refrigeration to the farmer of today and tomorrow. Then, when you are asked the question, “Where should I use electric refrigeration on my farm?” you will have the correct answer.

GENERAL ELECTRIC
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NOTICE

All Crew Members, Supervisors, Team Captains and Student subscription salespeople who wish to avail themselves of the opportunity for free scholarships made possible through the courtesy of the Leading Magazine Publisher's again this year are requested to apply to the national organizer M. Anthony Steele, Jr., Box 343, San Juan, Porto Rico, stating qualifications fully.
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Seniors--

Some facts about yourself and the Countryman

—You will soon be breaking your close contacts with the College and your classmates.

—After you leave you will want to know what is happening on the Upper Campus and what your classmates are doing.

—The Countryman is the only “go between” which will tell you what you want to know about your College and your college friends regardless of where you are or what you are doing.
A Visit to the Philippines

Esther Warren '29 and Stanley W. Warren '27

WHEN the Japanese activities around Shanghai began to get interesting, the American Consul in Nanking advised all Americans to leave while the leaving was good. We thought it a good time to make a visit to the Philippines, so on the morning of February 15, a fine "June" day, we arrived in Manila, with our winter costs under our arms. That afternoon we made a short visit to the part of the University of the Philippines which is in Manila. The next day we went to Los Banos, about 50 miles distant, where the colleges of agriculture and veterinary science, and the school of forestry are located. We had one very good friend at Los Banos, Dr. Francisco M. Sacay. He received us royally and made us feel so much at home that we forgot we were war refugees.

Dr. Sacay received his Ph. D. degree from Cornell last June. He is in charge of the department of agricultural education here, and also principal of the rural high school, which is run in connection with the department. There are about 170 students in the high school. After we had been here a few days, we had the privilege of accompanying this group to Manila on a bus excursion. We felt as though we were back in America, and not in the Orient. Most of the time when we were moving we were entertained with spontaneous singing of tunes such as "The Stein Song," "There's a Rainbow 'Round My Shoulder," "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here," and "Dancing With Tears in My Eyes."

This campus embraces the only agricultural, forestry, and veterinary colleges in the Philippines, and one of the few in the tropics. There are about 600 students, not including those in the high school. Many are self-supporting, and live in small houses made of bamboo and palm leaves, and built by the students themselves. Naturally, the colleges are wholly American in background, although there are now very few Americans on the faculty. Most of the men holding important positions have taken graduate work in American institutions. Cornell tops the list with ten "sons" on the faculty, so we have good reason for feeling at home. Wisconsin is also well represented, and the Wisconsin influence ranks about equal with that of Cornell. Many other American institutions are also represented on the staff.

THE animal husbandry work is under the direction of the present dean, Dr. B. M. Gonzalez, who calls himself a Wisconsin-Johns Hopkins hybrid. The problem with which they have been working the most is that of developing stock which will be more satisfactory than the native varieties and still withstand the "rigors" of a tropical climate. With hogs the results have been very successful. A breed known as Berk-Jala has been developed as the result of a Berkshire-Native cross. It withstands the climate like a native and grows like a Berkshire. This breed is in its ninth generation, and the proportion of "throwbacks" is now very small. With beef cattle it is hoped to do a similar job by crossing Herefords with native cattle. The native cattle are very small, and so are the Herefords in this climate, but the cross is larger than either of the parents. Dean Gonzalez expects that his sons will make the final report on this project about fifty years from now.

The poultry work, which is a branch of the animal husbandry department, is developing rapidly, under the direction of Dr. F. M. Fronda who received his Ph. D. from Cornell in 1922. Thus, this college is taking its place in the long list where the poultry work has been greatly influenced by Professor Rice. In last year's egg laying contest five birds made a record of over 200 eggs each. The highest record was made by a Nagoya pullet (a Japanese breed) with 242 eggs to her credit. When you consider that the average production of the native farmyard variety is only about 50 eggs, these records seem quite outstanding. The breed which is proving the most satisfactory is the Los Banos Cantonese. The original stock was imported from Canton, and then improved by selection here at the college. This improvement has been so successful that some of the improved birds have been "imported" back to their native health.

Dr. N. B. Mendola, the head of the agronomy department, received his doctor's degree from Cornell in 1918. He did his graduate work in plant breeding under the direction of Professor C. H. Myers, who left Nanking to return to Cornell, just a few weeks after we arrived there last fall. As in several American colleges, agronomy includes everything which has not yet grown large enough to be a department by itself. Here it includes plant breeding, farm management, farm crops, vegetable gardening, and pomology.

Dr. Leon Gonzalez, who received his degree from Cornell in 1927, is in charge of the pomology work in the department of agronomy. When we were visiting him he showed us some of his orchids which would be worth a small fortune in Ithaca. He also treated us to papaya fresh from the tree.

THE agricultural engineering department which includes some physics and mathematics is under the direction of Dr. A. L. Teodoro, who left Ithaca in 1928 with a doctor's degree under his arm. Our visit to this department reminded us of the set of buildings out back of the judging pavilion, "Far Above Cayuga's Waters." At the time we visited the department a number of students were in grease up to their elbows, overhaulng a Model T. Ford. All students are required to do a considerable amount of
"farm practice" work on the farm and in the blacksmith and carpentry shops. Just at present the carpentry shop is busy making all the chairs for the rural high school—even making the cane bottoms.

Mr. P. Montellano, who has charge of the field work for the high school boys and girls, did one year of graduate work in the rural education department at Cornell in 1920. He has a master's degree from Wisconsin. Since the homes of most of the high school students are so far away that they have to live at Los Banos, home projects, which are part of the agricultural work in New York's rural high schools cannot be carried out. Instead, each student has a project here on the college farm. Both in the high school and the college, they seem to be doing a good job of keeping the agricultural teaching close to the soil.

This brief account only covers the departments of the college of agriculture where the Cornellians have their desks. Among the other departments are agricultural chemistry, English, entomology, plant pathology, plant physiology, rural economics, and soils.

In our visit to the college of veterinary science we were greeted by two Cornellians. Dean Gregorio San Agustin spent the summer of 1920 "on the hill," and Dr. A. K. Gomez who is in charge of veterinary bacteriology work was in the graduate school in 1917-18. He is doing considerable work on tuberculosis. This is very important in the Philippines, as more people die from this than from any other one cause.

H. M. Curran, who is on the faculty of the school of forestry, has the distinction of being the oldest Cornellian on this campus, having attended in the gay nineties. He has two sons who are taking the forestry course. Forest entomology and pathology is being taught by Mr. A. de Mesa, who received his B. S. from our Alma Mater in 1927 and his M. S. in 1928. In our visit to the forestry school we were particularly impressed by the rapid growth of the trees. We saw one group of Narra trees (Philippine mahogany) which looked big enough to be 50 years old, but according to the sign by the grove, they were planted in 1913.

After we had been here a few days, we attended a banquet given by the Cornellians. It seemed great to sit down to a Cornell dinner. The place cards had a Cornell seal on them, due to the thoughtfulness of Dr. Sacay, and Cornell banners decorated the room. Having come from China where women don't count, we were particularly impressed by the fact that the wives attended the banquet, in the true Cornell fashion. As Dr. Sacay said, women in the Philippines follow the men, not because they are subordinate, but because, as in America, they have the final say.

Cornell can be justly proud of the fine work which these Cornellians are

(Continued on page 135)

Feeding A City With Perishable Produce

W. C. Hopper

What a wide territory may be represented by the food on the average dinner table,—butter from the middle west, bread from wheat grown in Minnesota or North Dakota, potatoes, I hope from New York, but possibly from Maine, and meat from cattle raised in Nevada and finished in Nebraska. There may also be salad with California lettuce, New York cabbage or Washington apples. For dessert there may be Florida oranges, Porto Rican pineapples or bananas from Central America. If course, too, there is coffee from Brazil and sugar from Cuba. At every meal we enjoy the products of the soils of many states and often several countries. It is a revelation of the marvels of present day methods of distribution to analyze the origin of the food on the dinner table of the average American family.

A city, in many respects, is not so very different from a large family. Take the city of Albany, and calling it a family of 128,000 people let us look into its annual supply of fresh fruits and vegetables and poultry products. We shall not attempt at this time to discuss its many other kinds of foods. The department of agricultural economics at Cornell University has made a study of the consumption of perishable produce in the city of Albany and the figures which will be presented will be from the results of this study.

For consumption in their homes and in their hotels and restaurants, this great family of 128,000 individuals spent in one year $7,241,000 for fresh fruits and vegetables, $1,750,000 for poultry, and $2,210,000 for eggs.

Over three thousand freight cars and from seventy to eighty thousand motor trucks were needed to transport this eleven million dollar volume of perishable produce to this big Albany family. About one-eleventh of this volume, or $1,000,000 worth, was used in hotels and restaurants and $10,000,000 worth in the homes.

Can you imagine a dinner table so big that all of the 128,000 persons of Albany could be seated around it and a year's supply of fruits, vegetables, eggs, and poultry could be placed upon it. That would indeed be a giant table. The dinners about which we are talking are well worth studying, but we have time only for a few comments about them. Almost one-third of them are children under 14 years of age. The average size of the individual family is 3.9 persons. Eighty-four per cent of the seats are occupied by white

the British Isles, and Northern Europe scattered amongst them. Six per cent of the seats are taken by Jews, six per cent by Italians, two per cent by colored Americans and two per cent by other nationalities. Some of the members of this big family are Americans with a few from Canada, rich and some are poor, but the most of the wage earners have incomes between $1,200 and $4,000 a year.

Now let us look at the food upon the giant table. On the average, each individual has spent $56 for his year's supply of fresh fruits and vegetables, $3 for his poultry and $1.77 for eggs. However, the amount varies greatly with income, nationality and age. The adults, regardless of the income, eat more vegetables and fruits than the children. The native white American spends more for fruits and vegetables than any other nationality. They also have the largest average income. The Jewish group are the next highest consumers of fruits and vegetables while the colored people spend less than half as much as the white American on these foods. The Italian comes a little below the negro in his annual expenditure for fruits and vegetables. The fact that both
Danforth Fellowship Experiences

Bradley O. Gormel '32

ONE of the most valuable fellowships which is awarded to students in the college of agriculture is the Danforth Fellowship. It was started three years ago when William H. Danforth, president of theRalston Purina Company, brought eighteen seniors, representing as many outstanding agricultural colleges, to St. Louis to study large business organizations. Mr. Danforth has always been interested in the youth of the nation, and has taken an active part in several movements for its betterment. Through these fellowships he is endeavoring to help future leaders in agriculture make better decisions, enlarge their horizons, and broaden their contacts in life.

Last summer it was my good fortune to go to St. Louis, where Mr. Danforth opened up the doors of his business, Purina Mills, to thirty-one agricultural seniors from all parts of the United States and Canada. It was a genuine pleasure to greet the Dixie boys, the Yankees from the North and King George's representatives from Canada, and we set out together to see business as we had never seen it before.

First came a study of the organization of the Mills. We learned the duties and responsibilities of every man, from the president to the janitor. We were then divided into groups and taken through the mill proper, where we observed and had explained to us all of the processes through which the various grains and other ingredients pass before they are finally mixed together to make complete or supplemental rations for the livestock feeder or are made into breakfast cereals.

After seeing how rations were made in the mills, we were taken to the Purina experimental farm at Gray Summit, Missouri, where we saw just how each feed is tested before it is placed on the market. Every foot of this three-hundred-acre farm and every animal on it is devoted to experimental work.

The work at the farm is divided into six units: a poultry unit consisting of about eight thousand chickens and three hundred turkeys; a dairy unit of one hundred and twenty-five cows; a fattening department of two hundred and twenty-five Hereford steers and five hundred hogs; and a small animal unit having about fifty dogs, twenty-five foxes, and fifty rabbits. Each of these units is superintended by a man who has been graduated from an agricultural college or who has had years of experience in the feeding business.

The east St. Louis stock yards where the Danforth Fellows spent a day. The steers shown are the fast dwindling Texas Longhorns.

FOLLOWING this interesting four-day visit to the experimental farm we resumed our activities at the office in St. Louis. Classes were given in initiative, thrift, integrity, character building, and the task of finding the vocation in life to which one is most suitably adapted.

We spent a very valuable six days in the sales training class, where we were given the training which every Purina salesman gets before he enters the service. The cardinal principles of salesmanship which we learned will be applicable in our everyday lives, even though we never have an order book in our hands.

During the remainder of our six weeks' stay in St. Louis we were scattered through the six-floor office building of the organization, working as paid employees in the various departments, research, sales training, orders, dairy, or poultry, each one choosing those departments which interested him most. It is virtually impossible for one to comprehend the extent of the work and operations necessary to carry on such a large business until the privilege is presented to actually work in such a place.

While in St. Louis we visited many other large business concerns. I will mention a few of them and tell you some of the things which particularly interested us.

A half day was spent at the National Livestock yards at East St. Louis, Illinois. The traffic manager of the stock yards personally guided us through the yards, explaining the various channels through which livestock moves. We observed the handling of Texas Longhorns, Southern Brahmas, dairy cattle, hogs, sheep, and calves from the time they were unloaded from the railroad cars until they arrived at the slaughter houses of large packing companies. The stock yards are one of the largest in the country, covering six hundred acres, and having over forty miles of railroad on the grounds. The yards handle daily on an average twenty-six thousand cattle, thirty-seven thousand hogs, and twenty-seven thousand head of sheep.

We spent the afternoon of our day in East St. Louis at the plant of Swift and Company, making tours through the coolers, boiler rooms, and dressing floors, and by-products departments.

ANOTHER most interesting trip was one to the St. Louis Merchants' Grain Exchange. The secretary of the Exchange outlined briefly to us the history of the Exchange and the handling of grain through it. When we arrived at the floor where men were buying and selling on the future market, we had considerable difficulty in interpreting the language used around the pit, but finally decided it was just a bit of registered slang.

Tours were also made to photo-engraving plants, newspaper printing (Continued on page 129)
Through Our Wide Windows

An Opportunity for All

In common with most of the universities of the country, Cornell is suffering from the effects of the economic depression and the shrinkage of incomes. To our hand has come the recent statement of Provost A. R. Mann '04 concerning the financial condition of the University at the present time.

An analysis of the income of the University and of the existing shortage shows the efficient management of the finances. Cornell's endowment is of modest proportions and produces only one-third of the annual operating income. Two-thirds is derived from tuition and fees, and contributions of alumni through the Cornellian Council. Through wise investment the income of the University from its securities has fallen only slightly. However, due to the budgeting of a $40,000 deficit from last year, plus shrinkage of anticipated incomes, additional incomes from all sources of approximately $250,000 must be obtained unless a sizable deficit is incurred again this year.

About one-third of this sum appears to be assured. The remainder must be provided by contributions of the alumni body. Of course it is recognized that the incomes of members of the alumni body are greatly reduced but there are many alumni who are not regular contributors. Here is an opportunity for all of us to stand behind Provost Mann and the University in a time of stress.

Why Not Look Ahead?

On all sides we hear pessimistic talk about the depression. We are told that the future is dark—there is no way out—conditions, instead of growing better, get steadily worse. Nothing which is suggested for relief will do any good. Yes, the croakers, like the poor, we have always with us.

After all, life is a series of ups and downs. Just because we are now in the midst of a down-turn must we wear mourning and chant funeral dirges? In the revolution of a wheel does not every side touch the earth at some time? And does not every part ascend to the top again? Life goes on, as wheels revolve, and prosperity must follow depression just as surely as day must follow night. Those of us who sit back with folded hands and complain are retarding the progress of the wheel. We need to lend a shoulder. We need to spend the money we are hoarding against possibilities of worse times. We need to talk with an optimism that refuses to listen to the morbid mumbling of those cynics who cannot see the light. It is our duty and privilege to go about our daily tasks with a cheerfulness of spirit that will pervade the atmosphere of those around us and make others glad.

The Spring is upon us; that season of the year when all is gladness. The weather is putting on a pleasant face. Can we do less? Let us ostracize those who can only croak. We don't want ravens. Rather we would have the full-throated song of a canary, glad with the joy of life. Have we not had happiness in the past along with the sorrow? Consider it, measure it carefully, and agree that the balance hangs heavily on the happiness side.

Play square, fight hard, look ahead. Examine yourself when things go wrong. Above all, let us not give up. For, when the Last Great Scorer comes to write against your name, he writes, not that you won, or lost, but how you played the game!

Public Health

There was a time not long past when one heard it said that there was no more precious thing than health, and that it could not be bought at any price. This was a common opinion among our fathers and there was reason in those times to look upon the matter with resignation. When imaginative persons first began to doubt the truth of this hypothesis they were looked upon as harmless but well meaning fanatics. But these persons were right, as was shortly proven. Prominent among them, and now permanently identified as a leader in public health work, was Cornell's Doctor Hermann M. Biggs. As chairman of the State Health Commission in 1913 he fostered the organization of health service which put New York State in its present leading position.

Since that time the findings of science have swelled immensely. In 1930 Governor Roosevelt deemed it wise to study the work being done in this state, and throughout the country, and abroad, with a view to incorporating the best of knowledge and experience in a more comprehensive state health program. For that work he appointed a commission headed this time by Dr. Livingston Farrand.

The findings and recommendations of this commission constitute a book of five hundred pages. It will not be widely read because it is not that kind of a book. But it is tremendously interesting all the same and it represents labor that will spell life to unborn thousands. It is interesting also as an embodiment of the trend of medical practice from a strictly private enterprise to a publicly supported service. Its recommendations wait upon the cumbersome machinery of government, but the motivation is of a good sort and results are assured.

The work of past years has made it apparent that the costs of preventive medicine, which is the essence of public health work, are considerably less than the cost of cure and rehabilitation. If there is need still to argue the principle of public health work, this alone should serve to convince the paltry brains that would plead penurious pockets.
The Rochester Alumni Review for February-March includes a picture of the bronze replica of the plaster bust of Professor Herman L. Fairchild done last year by Miss Blance Will of the staff of the Rochester Memorial Art Gallery. The ceremony of presenting the bronze to the University of Rochester took place on January 14, at a joint meeting of the Rochester Academy of Science and the Sigma Xi Society. The speech of presentation was made by Professor Floyd C. Fairbanks, president of the Academy of Science, and the bust was accepted for the University by President Rush Rhees. Professor Fairchild himself was present and made some very happy remarks. The guest speaker was Professor Heinrich Ries, who talked on "Industrial Applications of Geology."

Willis A. Ingalls, for many years a school superintendent, is now retired and living in Phelps, New York. He writes that Captain Robert D. Ingalls '17, who has been in the Army since his graduation, is now stationed at Fort du Pont, Delaware. His wife was Miss Willa Plant of Opleka, Alabama. Captain and Mrs. Ingalls have two sons.

John W. Taylor, who until recently has been in the lumber business, is living on Douglas Street, Corinth, Mississippi.

Charles H. Werner, after practicing law for thirty-six years in the Wall Street district of New York, has retired to Wernersville, Pennsylvania, where his forbears have lived for two hundred years. He writes that his chief diversion is looking after three farms which he owns there.

Walter S. Brown, who is chief of the department of horticulture at Oregon State College, last June received the honorary degree of D. Sc. from Alfred University, where he received his A. B. in '99. His address is 215 North Eighth Street, Corvallis, Oregon.

The address of George H. Bissinger is now Army and Navy Club, Manila, Philippine Islands. He is assistant director of research for the Philippine Sugar Association.

The address of Frans E. Geldenhuys is Department of Forestry, Pretoria, South Africa. He is director of forestry of the Union of South Africa.

E. G. Brougham offered advice to farmers as to best methods of satisfying the appetite for apples in a talk from WGY at 12:15 p. m. Tuesday, April 19th. Mr. Brougham is now completing his twelfth year as county agent in Delaware and Greene counties during which time he has worked particularly with fruit growers, assisting them with problems relating to spraying, fertilizing and marketing. Mr. Brougham is a native of Chemung County and was graduated from the New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University, in 1914. His address is 330 Grandview Avenue, Catskill, New York.

Theodore D. Crippen is automotive sales manager in Western Pennsylvania for the Vacuum Oil Company, with offices at 717 Liberty Avenue, Pittsburgh. He lives at 136 Breading Avenue, Ben Avon, Pennsylvania.

Ray C. Halbert is chief probation officer and superintendent of the Neighborhood House in Elmira. His address is 741 West Clinton Street. He is also district Scout commissioner, and member and director of the Elmira Boy Scout Council. He is director of the Social Service Association and president of the board of directors of the Volunteers of America.

Kenneth A. Tapscott is a landscape architect with Charles F. Gillette in Richmond, Virginia. His address is 3141 Griffin Avenue. Twin sons, Jack and Jim, were born on September 12.
Lucy A. Bassett is in Florida for the winter. Her address is Route 4, Box 370, Jacksonville.

Bourke H. Bayless is owner and manager of the Sequoyah Hotel and Radium Water Bath House in Claremore, Oklahoma. He is specializing in the use of Claremore Mineral Water, commonly known as Radium Water, for the treatment of rheumatism, skin diseases, and some forms of stomach trouble. Bayless writes that Will Rogers, whose home is in Claremore, says, "Radium Water will cure you of everything but being a Democrat."

Theodore H. Townsend, the editor of the Watertville, New York, Times, on March 23 spoke over radio station WGY on "How the Centralized School Solves the Problem of Rural Elementary Education," on a program of the New York State Teachers' Association.

Mary C. Blodgett, after living and working in Colorado for twelve years, for the past five as state supervisor of vocational home-making education, has accepted a similar position in Connecticut with headquarters in Hartford.

Earl D. Merrill, after nine years as manager of the Monroe County Farm Bureau at Rochester, New York, has taken over the management of Forest Farms, a 500-acre livestock and fruit farm in Webster, New York. He has three children.

Hilda J. Moline is teaching in Patterson, New York. She spent last summer abroad. She expects to attend the Cornell summer session this year.

Ella Jeanette Day is a professor of home economies and in charge of the department of child development at the University of Tennessee in Knoxville.

Ellery R. Barney is teaching agriculture in the Milford, New York, Central School.

George H. Acker, 22 ME and Mrs. Acker (Evelyn G. Coe, '23) live at 3372 Glencairn Road, Shaker Heights, Ohio. A son, Peter Herbert, was born on December 29. They have another son, Joseph William, who is three.

W. Dean Ferres, Jr., and Mrs. Ferres (Maurine K. Beals '23) now live at 224 Sunset Avenue, Ridgewood, New Jersey. For some months, however, they will be in Wilson, New York, where Mr. Ferres has been appointed a special deputy superintendent of banks, in charge of the Wilson State Bank, now in liquidation.

Bernhard Z. Eidam last June received the diploma in violin from the New York College of Music. His address is 47 St. Paul's Avenue, Toms-kinsville, Staten Island, New York.

Alfred A. Doppel is an assistant in natural resources with the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. His address is 1615 H Street, N.W., Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Knowlton (Eva E. Reith) are the parents of a baby boy, Kenneth Charles, born June 6, 1931. Their home is in Springville, New York.

A recent letter from Wilber M. Gaige, Jr., gives his present address as 96 North Munn Avenue, East Orange, New Jersey.

Z. Carter Patten was married on August 19 to Elizabeth Bryan, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Worcester Allen Bryan of Nashville, Tennessee. His address is 730 Volunteer Building, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Albert Kurdt, agricultural agent of Ulster County, New York, was a delegate representing the Kingston Rotary Club at the International Convention of the Club held in Vienna last summer. Mr. Kurdt was Alice M. Shoemaker, '27. Their address is Box 1056, Kingston, New York.

Lois M. Dusinbury is an instructor of home economics at the Junior School Number 3 in Trenton, New Jersey. She lives at 836 Berkeley Avenue.

L. Christine Spraker is teaching clothing at Memorial High School, Haddonfield, New Jersey. She is living at 120 Kings Highway, West. Ever

Charles L. Bowman has been county agricultural agent in Genesee County since 1928. His address is 215 Washington Avenue, Batavia, New York.

Harold F. Yoder '27 is engaged to Georgia R. Ramsey of Midwood Terrace, Madison, New Jersey. Mr. Yoder is with Yoder Brothers of Barberson, Ohio.

Percy H. Eason is in school administration work in Jackson, Mississippi, as a state agent in rural education. His address is care of the State Department of Education. He has three children, aged twelve, eight, and two, respectively.

Edson A. Edson and Mrs. Edson (Virginia I. Carr, '27) live at 2927 Holly Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. He is assistant supervisor of the Harrisburg Division of the Reading Company, and is a member of the Engineers' Society of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Edson has been handling cosmology for the Harrisburg Community Theatre.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar C. Tonning have announced the marriage of their daughter, Rose Ramona, to George L. Godfrey on November 14 in Fairfield, Connecticut.

Thomas W. Hopper is now working for the Allied Products Company, Incorporated, in Suffern, New York. Mrs. Hopper was Helen W. Miner '29. They live at 46 Washington Avenue. A son, Thomas Miner, was born in February.

Marian M. Walbanke is teaching homemaking and directing the cafeteria in the Richmond Hill, New York, High School. Her address is 8935 114th Street.

Everett E. Burdge is on the front office staff of the Hotel New Yorker in New York. He lives at the Midletown Apartments at 148 East Forty-eighth Street, with Richard B. Shalley, '31, who is night manager of the Hotel Lexington.

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Decatur Martindale of Ithaca, have announced the marriage of their daughter, Catherine C., to Wayne E. Willis. He is instructor in industrial arts in the Odessa, New York, High School.

Louse M. Marks is teaching home economics in Mahopac, New York.

Josephine Steele is teaching home economics in Johnstown, New York. Her address is 99 Second Avenue, Gloversville, New York.

Marian I. Fedder is organizing a home service department for the Kalamazoo Vegetable Packing Company in Parchment, Michigan. Her address is 330 Riverview Drive.
A Note About Present Students.

Miss Maxine Chipman, daughter of Mrs. Flora M. Quick of Ithaca, and Kenneth H. Bennett, ’35, of Glens Falls, were married March 18 at the First Methodist Episcopal Church parsonage.

Miss Dorothy Eilers and Frederick L. Chapman, ’35, both of New York City, were also married at the same time, celebrating a double wedding with each couple attending the other. The Rev. Alfred P. Coman performed the ceremony. The two couples are residing at 415 College Avenue.

Miss Chipman, who is popular among the young people of Ithaca, was graduated from the Ithaca High School in 1930. She was prominent in school affairs and athletics.

Mr. Bennett is a student in the College of Agriculture.

Miss Eilers is a cousin of Sally Eilers, the movie actress.

Mr. Chapman is a student in the Hotel Management Course.

Danforth Fellowship Experiences

(Continued from page 125)

The Cornell Countryman

Danforth Fellowship Experiences

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(Continued from page 125)

plants, the radio broadcasting station KMOX, where our group put on a half hour program during the station’s Farm Service hour and then, last but not least, a visit to a Woolworth five and ten cent store, where we studied the methods of merchandising and management used in this type of business. Yes—there were plenty of those Million Dollar Babies there, too.

It certainly was a wonderful privilege to be able to go on these tours, personally conducted by men who are acquainted with the work and who know the ropes, and having them explain each working process and answer all the questions that arise. And just imagine the number of questions that would arise from a group of thirty-one young men who represent nearly every section of the United States.

On August 23 we left St. Louis to spend two weeks at the American Youth Foundation Camp at Shelby, Michigan. As the saying goes, “All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.” Mr. Danforth had arranged this two weeks in camp as a fitting close to our six weeks’ study in St. Louis.

We had one grand time at camp. Everything went like clockwork. We arose at 6:30 every morning and took our refreshing dip in the chilly waters of Lake Michigan. How the boys from Sunny Dixie did enjoy that! Regularity in eating and sleeping, athletic contests, classes in religion and principles of leadership gave us a balanced training in the physical, social, religious, and mental aspects of life.

I have told you only of the educational value of the tours we made. I am sure you will agree with me that there is also a great value derived by one who becomes personally acquainted with thirty college seniors from as many leading colleges in the United States and Canada.

It all ended too soon. Six weeks in St. Louis seemed to pass as quickly as two weeks in college. I cannot imagine eight weeks with more worthy experiences crowded into them. Every bit was educational, but presented in such a manner that it was not even suggestive of college work.

We all voted the summers’ experiences as worth more than a year in college. Furthermore, the experiences were such as cannot be had in any college.

Feeding a City with Perishable Produce

(Continued from page 124)

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Feeding a City with Perishable Produce

(Continued from page 124)

the Italians and negroes have rather low average incomes probably has an important influence on their expenditures for all kinds of foods.

The annual quantity of poultry placed before each Jew seated at this broad table is almost twice as large as that demanded by the average American. The Jews are also the largest consumers of eggs with the white American not far behind. The negroes eat the smallest amount of poultry and the Italian the smallest number of eggs.

Let us turn now to the sources of this eleven million dollar array of food. Every day there rolls into the city of Albany many cars of perishable produce. In 1930 about 4,300 cars of fruits and vegetables and 540 cars of eggs and poultry were unloaded in this city. About three-quarters of the contents of these cars were consumed in Albany and the rest was trucked out to surrounding villages and smaller cities.

The products of thirty-two states and four countries are represented in the fruits and vegetables found in the annual bill-of-fare of the people of Albany. Thirty-nine different kinds of fruits and vegetables were included in the cars unloaded in 1930. Every month of the year several carloads of lettuce, onions, oranges, and potatoes arrive by rail. California and Maine stand first in importance amongst the states from which originated the rail shipments of fruits and vegetables unloaded in Albany. New York ranks

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But what’s that got to do with Butter and Peaches, and Window Drapes—

The acidity of high quality cream used in making the finest butter is first carefully and scientifically standardized with a specialized material, Wyandotte C. A. S. (Cream Acidity Standardizer).

The peaches on your dinner table don’t show any knife marks of hand paring do they? They were peeled by machine in a hot, free rinsing solution of Wyandotte Canners Alkali.

Paints in this busy age are frequently applied with a spray gun in a spray booth which is easily cleaned when it is first treated with Wyandotte Spray Booth Coating.

And window drapes are made to look like new when sent to the cleaning company that keeps their cleaning fluid sweet and clean with Wyandotte Solvent Clarifier.

Oh yes, the babies! Many of them let out their first wail in hospital rooms and nurseries cleaned with Wyandotte Products, and then treated with a chlorine material now known as Wyandotte Sterilizer.

There is a Wyandotte Product for doing every known kind of cleaning economically and well.

Manufactured by

The J. B. Ford Company

Wyandotte, Michigan
third in origin of carlot shipments of these green foods. New York, of course, comes first in importance when we consider all the fruits and vegetables used by the 128,000 Albany consumers, as a great volume comes in by motor truck from New York farms. New York producers supply 40 per cent of the fruits and vegetables, 45 per cent of the poultry and 75 per cent of the eggs eaten in Albany. These figures indicate that city consumers like New York State grown products, but also that many still prefer the shipped stuff from other states. Of course much of the fruits and vegetables from other states do not enter into competition with New York grown produce, but often when both are available consumers will buy the well graded uniform quality products from other states. Improvement in the grading and packing of local produce would result in an increased demand in our cities for New York State grown products.

In 1930 Maine supplied Albany with 609 cars of potatoes and Washington sent 45 cars of apples. Both of these commodities are grown in large quantities in our own state, but for some reason potatoes and apples from other states capture a large share of our city demand.

The most important agency in Albany concerned in the distribution of New York State grown fruits and vegetables is the Albany Public Market. Though hopelessly inadequate in size and arrangement there passes through it annually about $3,500,000 worth of perishable produce. Growers from 15 different counties used this market in 1930. It is largely a wholesale market. Only 17 per cent of the sales are direct to consumers, but this, however, is not such a small amount as it represents $600,000. Sales on the Public Market to Albany peddlers and retail stores amounts to $1,000,000 more. Produce to the value of approximately $1,500,000 is transferred on the Albany Market square from growers and other sellers to buyers who take it to surrounding centers of population where there are no public markets.

If the public markets in our state were adequate in size, suitable in general layout and equipment and properly managed, decided benefits would accrue to growers of perishable produce as outlets would be enlarged and costs of marketing would be reduced. The consumer, too, would benefit by the lowering of selling costs. There has been a marked increase in the use of fruits and vegetables in the diet of American citizens in recent years. Producers have increased the supply to meet this demand, highways and motor trucks have reduced the time required to transport this food from the farm to the city, but many of the public markets have not been improved to meet this new situation. Markets are situated in unsuitable locations, and they are small and overcrowded.

It is time that growers, dealers and consumers became fully alive to the need for better public markets. United groups could do a lot towards solving this pressing problem. Regional state controlled public markets would be a long step toward reducing the spread in price of perishable produce between producer and consumer.

Cornell Bulletin 525 by F. P. Weaver entitled "A Survey of Some Public Produce Markets in Upstate New York," is available upon request. It will give you some idea of the importance of our public markets to growers and consumers in New York State.

EDITOR'S NOTE: "Feeding A City With Perishable Produce," by W. C. Hopper, was first given as a radio talk from Cornell University station WEAI on the agricultural hour and was obtained for publication through the offices of WEAI and the office of publications.
COLLEGE SELECTS
BEEF CATTLE STOCK
Aberdeen-Angus Major Breeding Unit

In 1929 when plans were laid for the enlargement of the research and teaching facilities of the department of animal husbandry, one of the things which the state animal husbandry advisory committee asked was the establishment of a beef breeding herd. Vital animals on the departmental herd could not consider itself a department in more than name, if a few representative animals of the beef breeds were not on hand to be used as class-two in all other and at the same time offer facilities for some research studies dealing with the proper feeding and handling of steers.

After taking count of numbers and relative importance of the different breeds of beef cattle in the state, it was decided, for the present, to introduce only Aberdeen-Angus and Herefords. Because of the relative good breeding record of the former, the Aberdeen-Angus was selected as the breed which would make up the largest breeding unit.

Throughout the process of founding a herd, the aim has not been to secure several show-winning individuals of decidedly disconnected breeding. Too often fine specimens have proven to be disappointments when put either to the production or the reproduction tests. Accordingly almost no successful premium winners have been purchased, and the only well-known prize winner that has been used is an Aberdeen-Angus bull which has proven himself a wonderful sire.

Earl Marshall Strain Prominent

The breeding of the animals in the different herds is of the very best that could be obtained. Needless to say, the owners refused to part with several of them—sacrificed were not too high that their purchase would not be allowed. However, the Aberdeen-Angus herd has been built largely on the offspring of Earl Marshall—the sire that outranked all competitors in his value to the breed. The Angus bull now being used is a grandson of Earl Marshall, a son of Revelerica, good enough as a yearling to be junior champion of the breed at the Chicago International Show in 1926. The full brother of this sire was senior champion at Syracuse last fall and the offspring of this bull have already won enough prizes to establish him as a great sire.

In the female herd of Aberdeen-Angus are four heifers also by Revelerica. Every heifer in the Aberdeen-Angus herd is sired by a bull that has already established himself as a great herd sire. Some of the individuals are of outstanding interest. For instance, Coquette of Dancer is the junior champion last fall at Hamburg as a junior yearling and was also awarded the Beef Cattle Championship at the recent Student Show. She herself is a heifer of Earl Marshall breeding. Another very interesting female in the foundation herd is Briarcliff Lisa 7th. She is an own sister of Briarcliff Amos, the steer that was made Grand Champion over all breeds and ages at many of our eastern fairs in 1930 and was defeated in his class at Chicago that year only by the steer that was made grand champion over all breeds and ages at the Chicago International Show in 1930. She is heavy in call to one of the greatest breeding sires at Briarcliff Farm.

Hereford Unit Shows Wise Selection

Nor are the Herefords behind in the merit of their breeding. The bull himself which the college finally bought is a grandson of Hartland Mischief—a bull that has done so much for the breed—and is a son of the grand old bull, Julian Visage 15th—still breeding regularly at thirteen years of age. She was undefeated in the show ring until her second year. The six females selected were picked on the basis of the accomplishments of their ancestors, as well as on their individuality. Two of the young females selected are daughters of W. S. Gay Last 144th—Grand Champion Hereford female at the Chicago International Exposition in 1926—while one of the heifers is a daughter of a full sister of this grand old cow. Two of the remaining three heifers are daughters of Bell Woodford 175th—a cow that had a fine show-ring record until she was retired to the breeding herd at two years of age—while the sixth offspring of a grand-daughter of this cow makes the second generation of breeders. It can readily be seen that record of ancestry—as well as individuality—has been used as a guide in the selection of these animals.

The department of Animal Husbandry of the student college, under Provost Mann's chairmanship, feels that with breeding herds of some twenty Aberdeen-Angus females and about one dozen Hereford breeding females, students who come to the New York State College of Agriculture can get a much more rounded training in animal husbandry than they could obtain without the college facilities. Furthermore, valuable figures on cost of production, cost of wintering, and the economics of beef cattle under different conditions, can be obtained.
AG WINS TRACK MEET

The annual intercollege track meet was held the afternoons of March 30 and 31, having congested the track during the most
recent being last year's champion, arts, with 43 points. The validity of the ag score has been questioned due to
forestry and veterinary entering as separate teams. However, while their points were credited as usual to the
ag score. As yet no definite decision has been reached on this technicality.
Ag was represented by fine athletes and easily took the lead in the first after
noon. The second afternoon they scored in every event except the 300-
yard race, almost doubling their lead and presenting exceptional strength, well distributed.

MARKETING STUDENTS
MAKE NEW YORK TRIP

Professors and students in course 147 spent five days of the Spring vaca-
tion, April 4 to 9, in New York. This course deals with the marketing of perishable farm products in New York City and is in charge of Pro-
fessors Rasmussen, Spencer, Wilcox, Ross, Hennicke, and Himan, all of who accompanied the class of some 21 members made up mostly of gradu-
ate students, on this interesting trip. A fallen tomato! This trip involved, concerning the phases of the trip, concerned with the marketing of meat and meat products, milk and milk products, poultry and eggs, fruits and vegetables, and miscellaneous.

Among the more interesting events of the trip were visits to the ware-
houses of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company, Sheffield Farms railroad
yards, milk pasteurizing and bottling plants viewed under operation in the evening and the morning phases of the Kraft Cheese Company's packing plant, Dairymen's League General Offices, New York Mercantile Exchange, Pennsylvania and Erie railroad piers at the auction, and various other warehouses and dis-
tributing plants handling perishable products.

The class were guests at a banquet and luncheons given by several New York men prominent in the market-
ing field. As might have been sus-
ppected it is rumored that not all even-
gings were spent in pursuing studies.

The prospect are favorable that when the angry hordes return next fall, our eyes will brighten at the vision of a beautiful campus and perhaps—
no pile of dirt.

POULTRY SCHOOL ANNOUNCED

Professors J. G. Halpin of the University of Wisconsin, W. R. Graham of the Ontario Agriculture College and D. R. Marble of Penn State College will be on the teaching staff, in addition to the regular Annual Cornell Poultry Judging and Breeding School which is scheduled for June 27 to July 2, at Ithaca, New York. An announcement and pro-
gram will be ready for distribution about May 1.

Because of the present trying con-
ditions in the poultry industry and agriculture in general, Professor G. O. Hall of the poultry department believes that this school has especial significance this year.
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Jewelers
HELPFUL PARENTS MUST UNDERSTAND MODERN YOUTH

Parents, to be helpful to their children, must learn to understand the world in which their children are living, says Professor Flora Rose, co-director of the college of home economics.

"Human nature has not changed in the last generation," she says. "It is the environment which has changed and which makes the girls and boys of this generation different from those of ours.

"Because the world has changed more in the last fifty years than it did in the whole preceding history of civilization, parents are often like children in knowing the modern world. Parents of today's youth grew up in an environment totally different from that of their children. The world they knew in youth was a different world from that in which present day youth must live. Therefore, parents to be helpful to their children must learn to see the world as it is today, must keep close contact with their children's outlooks and reactions. They must try to see what the modern world is, where it is taking them and what it is doing to youth, to family life, to children, and to all other social and economical problems. Parents must understand present day youth's rating of values, their experiences, judgments and points of view in order to be able to give their children what they themselves have learned about living.

"Never before in the history of the world has there been such opportunity for the development of the complete independence and freedom for youth as there is today. Never has there been a need for wisdom in youth, for wise self-direction in the use of its freedom and for its understanding of the importance of interdependence in its independence.

"Parents, to help their children to get these, must not only have confidence in young people, but must be able to win their confidence. They must establish a new relationship on a conference basis, not a command basis. The youth thinks that the relationship between parent and child should be as one adult to another. The youth of today are not children but people, who want to make their own decisions and must be helped to do so.

"Parents must get them ready from early childhood to do this wisely in youth and must then leave them alone. And always, parents must keep up with their children; they cannot hope to be of real help if they remain static.

"If homes are not now doing what they should for young people, parents should make their homes over."

ELECTED TO MORTAR BOARD

Helen R. Burritt '33
Elinor A. Ernst '33
Marion E. Ford '33
Eileen S. Kane '33
Harriet A. McNinch '33

DOMECON STUDENTS ELECTED TO W.S.G.A. COUNCIL

Several students of the College of Home Economics received offices in the recent W. S. G. A. elections. Helen Burritt '33, was elected Chairman of Organized Groups; Ruth Carmen '33, Eleanor Johnsen '33, and Marion Ford '33, Presidents of Balch; Betty Klock, President of the class of '33; and Ruth Bohiem, President of the class of '34.

Five Domecon students were also elected to Mortar Board, senior honorary society.

MISS BRUCHER ATTENDS SHOW IN NEW YORK CITY

Miss Olga Brucher, assistant professor of home economics, attended the Home Service Conference at the Electrical Institute, Grand Central Palace, New York City, April 4, 5, 6. The conference was sponsored by the National Electric Light Association, and was planned particularly for home service workers in this part of the country. The first two days of the conference were devoted to lectures, discussions, and exhibits at the Electrical Institute. The last day was set aside for trips to various home service departments and institutes located in New York City.

PROFESSOR BINZEL SPEAKS AT SYRACUSE CONFERENCE

Professor Binzel, of the department of rural education, spoke at a conference to discuss the preparation of teachers of home economics, held at the Hotel Syracuse on April 23 and 24. The conference was called by Miss Marian Van Lieu, chief of the home economics bureau, department of education at Albany, for the faculties of teachers' training institutions of New York State. The other speakers were the Misses M. Johnston of Russell Sage, Mildred Sluy of Buffalo State Teachers' College, and Marian Van Lieu. Professors Flora Rose, Beulah Blackmore, Marie Fowler, Ethel Wareing, Mary Henry, Helen Monsch, Helen Canon, Grace Morgan, E. E. Binzel, and Mrs. Myrtle Betten, Misses E. C. Jacobsen, Miss Muriel Brasie and Miss Mildred Carney, all of the home economics staff of Cornell University, attended the conference.

STUDENTS GIVEN PRACTICAL TRAINING IN EXTENSION

Seniors and juniors in home economics who are planning to do extension work after graduation are being given a chance to do actual extension work themselves in preparation for their future work. Only a few have been able to take advantage of this opportunity. One is Mrs. Armstrong, who is doing a compulsory but voluntary part of the work as a teacher. The other is Miss Brucher, both of whom have been able to work in the home economics department, and have gone with the girls on their trips out into the counties, but they have not participated in the lectures and demonstrations.

Eleanor Ernst '33 and Harriet McNinch '33 went to Cortland to talk on "The Use of Eggs in the Diet" and demonstrated on the preparation of eggs. Mildred Garman '32 and Mary Fitz-Randolph '32 gave a similar demonstration (on eggs) at Dryden. They also demonstrated "Meals that Please and are Prepared with Taste." They went to Cortland and gave a demonstration on "Luncheon Foods" in connection with this demonstration week on "Luncheon Menus."

Miss Garman received her degree in February and is at home with her family in New York. She accompanied Professor Helen Monsch to Rochester and visited Miss Monsh when Miss Monsch gave her talk on "Tea and the Family," the emphasis being placed on the feeding of the child of pre-school age. In connection with this lecture Miss Garman showed how the meals for a child of this age can fit in with the regular family diet.

The student work in extension is under the direction of Professor Helen Monsch who describes the work being done, "as just a step towards bringing young people to school and learning the subject matter in foods and then actually presenting it to an audience in such a way that it will be understood."

MISS MONSCH LECTURES TO SALAMANCA P. T. A.

Professor Helen Monsch of the department of dress and home economics of the State University, has lectured on Friday, April 15, to the Parent-Teachers' Association at Salamanca, New York. The subject of her talk was "Feeding the Hungry Child."
DOUGHBUSTERS HOLD ANNUAL CONFERENCE AT CORNELL

Home demonstration agents from forty-one New York counties and three cities met at the New York state college of home economics, March 28, 29 and 30, for the annual conference of extension workers in home economics.

The conference began with a joint session of extension workers in both agriculture and home economics. In the afternoon, the home demonstration agents and the extension specialists of the college of home economics discussed projects for study.

Banquet Held for the Doughbustes

Monday evening the home demonstration agents, the Doughbustes, had a banquet to welcome the new agents and impress them with the seriousness of their jobs, and to discuss freely and at length the business of their organization. The Doughbustes first came into existence in 1919 when the food conservation agents under the state food administration in force during the war became county demonstration agents of the state extension service. This title was chosen at the time when the farm bureau agents named themselves Sodbusters and the 4-H Club agents became known as Kid Boosters. The official insignia of the Doughbustes is a seal in which a doughnut and two rolling pins are joined. Their president is the Chief Doughbuster; the vice-president, Handmaiden to the High Dame; the secretary-treasurer, Kneader of the Dough.

Tuesday, March 29, was devoted to relating the extension program to the present depression; to a presentation by Miss H. Ida Curly of the State Charities Aid Association of New York City of how the extension service may help the county welfare agencies, and to suggestions from specialists of the colleges of home economics and of agriculture on ways of adequately adjusting needs to lowered incomes. In the evening the annual banquet for all workers in extension was held in Willard Straight Memorial Hall.

The remainder of the conference was devoted to committee discussions, and to plans for 1932 activities.

GOOD HEALTH MEANS GOOD REFRIGERATION

"The more people know of the relation of food to health, the more they realize the need for adequate refrigeration in their homes" says Miss Olga Brucher.

Miss Brucher represented the College at the Refrigeration Show in Rochester, April 11 to 16. This show was sponsored by the Electric League of Rochester, and was put on in cooperation with the National Refrigeration Bureau of the National Electric Light Association.

A Visit the Philippines

(Continued from page 124) doing. The college of agriculture and forestry in the University of Nanking where we would be now, were it not for the Sino-Japanese war, also has a large delegation of Cornellians on the faculty. We intended to write some former student notes concerning the faculty there before we left; but our departure was somewhat hurried. With our limited travels we have become impressed with the full meaning of "All 'Round the World Cornell."

THE campus of the Los Banos colleges is in many ways similar to Cornell. It is situated on the side of Mount Maquiling, which has been set aside as a National Botanical Garden and overlooks a large lake known as Laguna de Bay. It is located just outside of the town of Los Banos, so that there is plenty of room for green grass and trees between the buildings. The campus is certainly an exceptionally beautiful spot.

After coming from China with its war, bandits, flood, and famine the Philippines impress one as a land of beauty and plenty. Among the first things which we noticed were the cleanliness, the roads, and the schools. As in many parts of the United States, one of the first things which the traveler notices when driving through a town is the school building. In spite of all the Western influence, the old Philippine custom of open hospitality to all strangers still remains much in evidence.
SENIORS ENJOY A FULL WEEK ON TRIP TO SOUTH CAROLINA

Eleven members of the class of ’32 and two graduate students under the capable direction of Professor A. B. Recknage, gathered Saturday, April 2, at the offices of the North Carolina Lumber Company in Charleston, S. C. The men then drove to the camp established at Witherbee for a fine lunch. The afternoon was spent in establishing camp and a tour of inspection in the nearby pine woods. The girls of Witherbee and nearby towns staged a “frolic” that evening as a welcome. Everyone had a lot of fun.

The following morning was similarly spent in a trip through nearby stands and a swim in the Cooper River. The afternoon was given over to entertaining several prominent guests, including Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Cherry, Mr. Mayo, Mr. and Mrs. Reeves, among others.

Tuesday we had a special flyer composed of Engine No. 4 and a flat car with alfalfa upholstery. We saw everything from felling the trees to loading the logs on the barges which take them to the mill at Charleston. A side trip took in a salvage operation in a portion of the HELL Hole Swamp, from which the logs were trucked out to the railroad. In the evening, Mr. Austin Cary of the Forest Service gave a very interesting lecture to the assembled men and women.

Another cruising job was tackled Wednesday by all the men except Professor Recknage, T. W. “Tom” McConkey, C. F. “Chuck” Mead, and W. G. “Bill” Chapel. This crew journeyed to Brook Green to have luncheon and spend the afternoon with Mr. Archer M. Huntington. Mr. Huntington’s home is beautiful, looking across white sand to the blue Atlantic, elsewhere the green and gray of the park. We were royally entertained.

Thursday the “army” gathered at the logging headquarters of the Tusbury Lumber Company. Again we had a special train, but this time on standard gauge. We first went to see their “Clyde” loader and skidder in action. To those men who had never seen power logging the scene was fascinating. A fire had escaped, so that, with the dust and crash of the splintering logs and the wine and roar of the machinery was a veritable holocaust.

ROBIN HOOD FRATERNITY HOLDS ANNUAL INITIATION

On Saturday evening, March 26, Robin Hood Fraternity, professional forestry fraternity at Cornell University, held its annual formal initiation in Fornow Club Room. The initiates were:

Henry Ashton ’34.
Olmstead Peet ’35.
George Starnowski ’35.
Edward W. Stann ’35.

PROFESSORS HOSMER AND WILSON HONORED BY SIMILAR SOCIETIES

Professor Ralph S. Hosmer, head of the Department of Forestry, has been recently elected a fellow by the Society of American Foresters, a professional society corresponding to the various engineering and scientific societies. Professor Hosmer is the thirteenth man to be so distinctively honored since the founding of the society in 1900. He was a charter member of the organization when it was formed in Washington, D. C., from members of the United States Bureau of Forestry, the parent organization of the present United States Forest Service.

Likewise, Mr. Ellwood Wilson, Acting Professor of Silviculture of the Department of Forestry, has recently been elected a fellow of the Society of Foresters of Great Britain, an organization corresponding to the Society of American Foresters. Before coming to Cornell Mr. Wilson was prominently affiliated with forestry work in Canada and it was in recognition of this work that he was so honored by the society.

ANNUAL TREE PLANTERS SCHOOL HELD BY FORESTRY DEPARTMENT

The Department of Forestry held the third annual session of the Tree Planters School from March 31 to April 1. Twenty-three delegates from 18 counties, one municipal official, and others interested in the work attended the school.

Morning sessions were given over to lectures by different forestry officials and members of the staff of the department, including a welcome address by Dr. Cornelius Betten, Acting Dean of the College of Agriculture. On the evening of the first day an informal supper was held at Willard Straight Hall. The supper was well attended and those assembled were entertained by Professor G. A. Everett who read some of his French Canadian stories.

The Champion Reforestation Machine was on display, but due to stormy weather it was unable to be demonstrated. On the afternoon of the second day of the school a field trip was conducted to the University nursery and plantations. The school was a complete success and in all probability will be continued in the future.

MEMORIES OF THE SOUTH

“Raa-chrrr!”
“Only one fire in the South!”
“Frolic!”
“Asbestos had!”
“The fellow with the curly hair—Ralph something!”
“Sunshine for three minutes, four days after our return!”
“Watersnake nothing—that’s a moccasin!”
Spring and Summer

About the Campus are many things of interest to students. We are calling your attention to only two.

Picture taking is the foremost as most students are making scrapbooks filled with pictures or something similar.

The second matter to be considered is swimming. The Beebe Lake pool is in good shape. The Co-op.'s new stock of swimming suits has arrived.

Seniors

Each year we remind seniors to leave their addresses at the Co-op. If you remember to do it in November it would be in time, but many forget. Because dividend checks were cashed by the wrong people with perhaps the right name, the Directors passed the rule requiring your address to be on file.

BETTER DO IT NOW.

Cornell Co-op. Society

BARNES HALL - - - - - ITHACA, N. Y.

The Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics of Cornell University

are two of the several colleges which together make the University. They offer several types of instruction, with the advantages of attendance in a leading University where students are encouraged to add to technical and professional training, the broadly cultural advantages of courses in other colleges of the University. The colleges offer, among others, the following courses:

1. A four-year course, leading to the bachelor degree with opportunities to specialize in economics, education, engineering, agronomy, animal husbandry, botany, dairy, forestry, horticulture, poultry, entomology, plant pathology, dietetics, institutional management, hotel management, clothing, child training, and many other subjects.

2. A two-year course in practical subjects in many fields of agriculture, with opportunities to go from the two-year course to the four-year degree course.

3. A twelve-week winter course in agricultural subjects open to anyone with a common school education.

4. Intensive courses of short periods for training in specialized fields.

5. Correspondence courses in many subjects open to those who are in a position to use the knowledge in practical ways.

6. Graduate study, through the Graduate School, in many fields in both agriculture and home economics.

Announcements of the various courses may be had by addressing

O. W. Smith, Secretary, Roberts Hall, Ithaca, New York
In any low-cost hauling program, the quality truck is a vital essential—as necessary in the saving of valuable time and labor as mechanical power in the field. International has always had a reputation as the truck of true hauling economy. Once purchased it stays dependably on the job, ready to cope with every kind of road and load, low in fuel consumption and upkeep cost, certain to last for years and years. Internationals have earned back several times their purchase price on thousands of farms.

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Put your hauling up to an International truck. Don’t be content with less than International quality. It will pay you definite returns in economical mileage from the very start and will continue doing it long after the truck of poorer quality has worn itself out. You want long truck life, minimum upkeep, lowest costs, and hauling satisfaction—you can get them all in an International. And remember that no service equals International branch and McCormick-Deering dealer service. Ask the nearest branch or dealer for a demonstration of any of these trucks. Write us for a catalog.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

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WELCOME '36

Learn to know your College through its publications. Membership in the Association includes a subscription to The Cornell Countryman.

The Ag-Domecon Association

Oh, to be in Ithaca now that Summer's Here!

HUNDREDS of graduates of Cornell cherish pleasant memories of the campus and of Ithaca. These pleasant memories are slightly colored, however, by that lurking ogre popularly known as "Ithaca weather." During the regular school year the weather is almost justifiably a favorite topic of conversation, because it has a way of disturbing the best-laid plans of mice, men and Rym Berry.

But in summer "Ithaca weather" is shelved solely for the benefit of the Cornell Summer School. The Cornell Campus then becomes for a few weeks the ideal place to come for pleasure and profit.

If you are a teacher, plan now for that bit of "professional improvement" that is a prerequisite of the teaching profession. Or, if you happen to belong to the ranks of the unemployed, what better way can you spend your time than by better preparing yourself for the years of prosperity to come?

The announcement of the Forty-first Summer Session lists nearly a hundred pages of courses ranging from the History of Ancient Art to Farm Power Machinery.

Before you plan your summer, send for the Summer Session announcement. It is not as attractive looking as a folder of European tours, but it may be infinitely more valuable to you.

Write to: Secretary O. W. SMITH,
New York State College of Agriculture,
Cornell University, Ithaca, New York
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500 Rooms
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Single ............................. $2—$4
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Direct entrance from Garage into South Lounge
Quiet, airy rooms overlooking the Hudson and surrounding hills

HEADQUARTERS
Albany Auto Club

BREAKFAST and TEA
Room on main floor
To the Class of '36

The June number of the Cornell Countryman reaches the new recruits of our college forces and may properly contain a greeting to them, even if it be nothing more than a word of congratulation on the fact that they and their parents have been courageous enough to assume the sacrifices necessary in these days for even the more fortunate to undertake a college course. There is good reason to believe that even if the investment is difficult to accomplish it may be made to pay dividends.

Any young person who can manage to get a good basic education in these days should certainly count himself fortunate. The real hardships of these times fall on those who see the results of the hard work and careful planning of years somehow lose their value through causes beyond the individual's control. For those now in training the chances are that they can enter upon their careers at low capital expense. Farms and other properties can be acquired advantageously and while the beginnings may still be difficult no one doubts that the present younger generation will get the benefit of the upward trend that must eventually come.

As everyone knows, it is the rapidity of change that is most characteristic of our times. The practices we follow, the tools with which we work, even the immediate ends for which we strive, are often not those of a few years ago. This emphasizes the need of looking for the really basic elements of whatever training we undertake. To have generous purposes, clearly seen, to understand underlying causes, to be able to strip situations of their personal elements and to deal with them with scientific precision, to be able to work effectively with others, these are samples of the habits and abilities that count in a moving world.

At the same time, this is no time to drift. The colleges still have too many students who are simply going to college and who emerge without much sense of direction. The entering student will do well to head somewhere, to study carefully the fields that enlist his attention, and to redirect himself constantly in the light of what he discovers as to his own capacities and interests.

On entering a new situation one naturally seeks to gain the advantages peculiar to that situation. The farm boy particularly should realize that the college gives the best possible chance for him to learn both to work and to play with others. He will find other young men from all parts of this country and from foreign countries as well, and he should from the first cultivate the habit of establishing a wide range of friendships. The good opportunities afforded to this end by sports and other student activities will hardly fail to come to his notice.

Cornell University has always been noted for the friendly atmosphere of its campus. We hope that the class entering in the fall of 1932 will from the very first find this a place of helpful associations as well as of inspiring leadership.

Cornelius Bettan
A German Exchange Student at Cornell

Karl Vogt

SOME days before I left Germany to go to Cornell for a few years, a friend who had just returned from his exchange student year in America told me, “Do not think that your ideas about college life over there are right. I tell you all things are different from the stories we hear about it here. But you will find it is still more interesting, and you will enjoy it.” He was right; this year on an American campus has become much more important and valuable to me than I ever had imagined. It has been the most interesting year of my life.

I came to Cornell as an exchange student studying under the auspices of the German-American Student Exchange. This institution provides that an American student gets a fellowship at a German university for the same period I am here. The number of students that are exchanged by the Institute of International Education between America and different countries in that way is about 200 for this year. The largest national group is the German group of more than 80 students who are scattered around over almost all colleges and universities of this country.

What is the idea of this student exchange? It is not its main purpose to give us a chance to study in a foreign country, although this advantage should not be underestimated. As I see it, the organized student exchange, which is a post-war institution, is one of the most efficient steps toward world peace. The problem of understanding and cooperation between the nations of the world is an extremely important one in our day, and its discussion is almost as important as that of the economic situation. But hitherto only the political and economic ways have been considered as the means. Although there has been much discussion, the results have not been very amazing. The reason for this deficiency seems to be the lack of understanding between the individuals of the different nations, the lack of contact and of personal friendship. It is the idea of the student exchange to raise this understanding and the knowledge about each other. The best way to do it is to bring men and women—young people—from different nations together not only for some days or weeks at international conferences and similar institutions but for a longer period of time, at least for an entire school year. Only by living in this close contact with each other can the necessary understanding be brought about. The advantages for the exchange students are so obvious as not to require further details.

Moreover, there is another advantageous feature in the exchange. Every student who goes abroad for some time learns to see his own country from another point of view, not necessarily from the one of the country he is going to, but from a point of view modified and enriched by distance. In almost every country students, unfortunately, have a rather narrow horizon; they often cannot see farther than the outposts of their campuses, not only in international, but also in domestic problems. I believe that during this year here in the States all of us have become better acquainted with our respective countries and are better able to appreciate their important and perhaps individual aspects as well as their deficiencies, both in international and domestic affairs. At the same time we have tried to give to our American fellow-students some idea of how things look on the other side of the ocean. For it is to forward knowledge and understanding that we were sent to live on American campuses, to these communities which are so much different from German universities.

“Cornell is the most beautiful campus in the United States.” How often did I hear that before I came up here. I did not quite believe it, I admit, but I have changed my mind since I have been here—now for nearly one year. I have seen other campuses, but there is no possible comparison with Cornell. You may explain my enthusiasm by the fact that very soon after my arrival I became part of Cornell. This year became the finest year of my life. Cornell’s campus with all its facilities for study and recreation, with its fine buildings and the beautiful scenery of its surroundings must impress everyone who comes up here with open heart and open eyes. And especially he who has studied for years, as I did, at a university situated in a big city, a university which has a narrow campus between high gray business buildings and noisy and crowded streets, must like this place at once for its wideness and quiet life.

But the beautiful campus alone would never have made this year such a successful one for me. It is the spirit of Cornell which impresses and influences the outsider. This spirit is exhibited in the social life of the university community as well as in the scientific work which is carried on here. Freedom of work and opinion and a feeling of responsibility on the part of all those who are willing to “seek the truth” seem to me the uniting factors in the university life. This spirit would not be possible without the men and women, students and staff, working here. Certainly not everyone is convinced by this spirit, but most, I am sure, have felt that there is something which distinguishes academic life from other walks of life,—the academic spirit of freedom and responsibility.

At this point I found the relation between students in America and in my country. Willingness and capacity to work are to be found on both sides. Cornell is famous beyond the boundaries of this country, for its work in many fields. Between many departments of the College of Agri-
The Cornell Countryman

June, 1932

Digging Up the Past

W. Gifford Hoag '31

CORNELL, in spite of its relative infancy when compared to other universities, has organizations on its campus that have behind them many traditions. The Ag-Domecon Association is one of these organizations. Although relatively young in its present form, its ancestry dates back to the very earliest days of the University. Its whole line of predecessors have held to the one tradition, to change its functions as changing conditions made its old ones unnecessary. It has been this one tradition, which is so unlike traditions of many other organizations, that has made it the oldest student organization on the Cornell campus with a continuous life.

The Cornell Agricultural Club, as it was at first known, was organized during the school year of 1871-72, according to Professor J. L. Stone '74, now emeritus professor of farm practice, in an article in THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, November, 1910. Professor Stone said the club was organized by the students because at that time the work in applied agriculture was very limited, most of the courses in agriculture being largely in the general sciences such as chemistry, botany, and geology. The students formed the Agricultural Club to exchange ideas and experience relating to agriculture and to acquire training in discussion and debate. Professor Stone said that the day sessions of the Club were held in the "Cascadilla Building" because at that time there were no lighting facilities in Morrill Hall.

Professor Stone said, in his article previously mentioned, "Membership was not confined to agricultural students. Some who were registered in the then popular Course in Science were associated with us. Frequently the papers presented were as appropriate for a science society as for an agricultural club." Professor Stone was the first treasurer of the Club, Charles Y. Lacy '73, the first man to receive a degree in agriculture from Cornell, was the first president of the Club. He is now living at Long Beach, California. The secretary was the late William R. Lazenby '74, afterward professor of forestry at Ohio State University. The late David Starr Jordan '72, president of Leland Stanford University for many years, was the Club's corresponding secretary.

THE program of the Association has changed from time to time as the taste and needs of the students have changed. In the earlier years their programs included discussions and debates on agricultural and public questions. Frequently they were addressed by speakers both from among the faculty and men from other colleges or men with practical experience in some phase of agriculture. The frequency of the meetings varied considerably, sometimes being as often as once a week.

The activities which the Association has carried on includes almost all of the student activities put on by the Ag College. The Association has sponsored such things as Ag banquets and barbeques. Ag teams competing in intercollegiate sports have always received their support from the Association. THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN was started by the Ag Association as was Kermis, the Ag dramatic organization.

The Ag College was the first college at Cornell to adopt an honor system. This was the result of student opinion as brought out by the Association.

Many of the present courses in the curriculum of the Ag College were first suggested by the students in meetings of the Association. CORNELL SONGS was published by the Association and is now regarded as the official book of Cornell songs.

In the spring of 1927 the Ag Association was changed to the Ag-Domecon Council in an attempt to unite the interests of all the students on the upper campus. The change became necessary as a result of the establishing of Home Economics as a separate college after its having been a department of the Ag College up until a few years previous. The organization was changed to some extent, but after a rather unsuccessful year due to unforeseen difficulties in the plans of the new organization, the old Ag Association was revived. In the spring of 1929 the officers of the Ag Association together with the representatives of the various organizations drew up plans for what was to be known as (Continued on page 144)
Opportunities on the Ag Campus

FRESHMAN attitudes toward college vary extremely. Most upperclassmen are quite agreed, however, that to get the most out of college life a student must balance his studies with his social life and outside activities; for he comes to college mainly to study, but one of the most useful things he learns here is how to live in association with other people. The following activities can be very helpful in teaching him this as well as in broadening his campus life.

THE AG-DOMECON ASSOCIATION is the central student organization on the "upper campus" (the campus of the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics). It is the successor to the Ag Association, the oldest student organization at Cornell.

The Association aims to draw together the whole student body and the faculty. It sponsors assemblies, dances, and other social activities. It is financed by the sale of membership tickets to all students on the campus. This year the membership will include a year's subscription to the COUNTRYMAN.

The governing board of the Association consists of a president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer who are elected each spring by the students. The officers together with a representative of each student organization on the upper campus form an executive committee which runs the Association. The officers this year are Donald F. Armstrong '33, president; Mary Ellen Ayer '33, vice-president; Clifford B. Raymer '33, secretary; and Morton Adams '33, treasurer.

THE HONOR COUNCIL is a body elected by the students to try any violations of the honor system that occur in the Ag College. One freshman, one junior, and one woman are elected in the spring of each year at the time of the Ag-Domecon elections. The present members of the Council are Allan W. Rand '34, John D. Merchent '35, Susan D. Koetsch '33, Herbert E. Wright '33, and Donald F. Armstrong '33.

AG ATHLETICS are a tradition at Cornell. Each college and some of the departments of the University, such as forestry and hotel management, have athletic teams which compete with each other. Ag has won the all around athletic championship in all but three years since the system was inaugurated in 1909. The teams are soccer, cross country, wrestling, basketball, crew, baseball, tennis, and track.

The University gives awards to the winning team in each sport and each player on the team is given a medal. The Ag Association awards shingles to the members of all the Ag teams.

KERMIS is an amateur dramatic club made up of students in the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics. The main production is given during Farm and Home Week. Other productions are given at various times throughout the year. All students are eligible to compete for parts in the plays. A competition is held each year for sophomores for the positions of production manager and stage manager. Kermis each year offers prizes for the best plays submitted in its contest for plays with rural settings. This contest is open to anyone in the United States or Canada. Kermis gives training in rural dramatics and fosters the writing of plays with rural backgrounds which will be suitable to give in rural sections.

THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN is the official undergraduate publication of the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics. It is published monthly during the college year. The subscribers are the student body, alumni, high schools, farm bureaus and others interested in agriculture. The magazine is published by the students. The staff is chosen by competitions open to freshmen and sophomores.

THE FORESTRY CLUB is an organization for students in forestry. It holds meetings for discussions of activities and to hear addresses by prominent foresters. It supervises the forestry athletic teams and holds occasional dances. Eats are a big feature of their meetings.

THE HOME ECONOMICS CLUB is the student organization for women in the College of Home Economics. Each year it awards a scholarship to the sophomore, junior, or senior it deems to be most deserving. Membership is open to all women students of the College of Home Economics.

THE HOTEL ASSOCIATION is composed of all students in the course in hotel administration. It fosters friendship among the students and faculty and conducts intercollege affairs, especially athletic matters. It operates "The Ezra Cornell," a hotel-for-a-day, each spring.

THE UNIVERSITY 4-H CLUB is made up of students who are former 4-H Club members and those interested in extension work among the young people. The club gives students interested in country life a chance to get better acquainted and to discuss problems that face the modern rural community. The Club is associated with the American Country Life Association.

THE FLORICULTURE CLUB is composed of students interested in floriculture who meet occasionally to promote a more intimate association with the faculty and each other and to keep in touch with the leaders in the professional field who often address the group. The Club holds a "Mum Ball" each fall and assists with the annual Flower Show held in Willard Straight Hall.

THE ROUND-UP CLUB is composed of students interested in animal husbandry. They meet to become better acquainted with the faculty and with one another. They entertain speakers who are leaders in this field and who address them from time to time. Their meetings are renowned for their good times and excellent eats. The Club maintains a cafeteria in the An Hus Building and sponsors a student livestock show during Farm and Home Week. They also whole heartedly support the student cattle judging team.

THE VEGETABLE GARDENING CLUB meets to discuss problems in their field not touched in class work and to offer an opportunity for students and staff to get acquainted. The Club often has prominent men from the industry and other institutions address them as well as being entertained by its own members who have returned from travels in other lands. The Club holds occasional steak roasts, picnics, and banquets. Any one interested in vegetable gardening is welcome at its functions.

HO-NUN-DE-KAH is the senior honorary agricultural society. It elects largely on the basis of activities and scholarship. It brings together the student leaders of the Ag College so that they may be of assistance in solving the problems that arise in the College. Ho-Nun-De-Kah was organized in the spring of 1936 by a combination of Helios and Heps-Sa, the two existing senior honorary societies in the College of Agriculture at that time. Members are chosen in the spring of their junior and the fall of their senior years.

OMICRON NU is a national honorary society in Home Economics. The society endeavors to promote scholarship, leadership, and research in home economics. Members are elected in their junior and senior years. Eligibility is based on scholarship and leadership.

YE HOSTS is a senior honorary (Continued on page 151)
A Word in Parting

Each year comes a time when the senior members of the COUNTRYMAN board are reminded of their eager successors, and other things, that the time for parting has come. New energy has won the right to assume all of the pleasant things that go with our offices. We feel at first a sense of vast relief, a restful carefree bliss, as the inevitable dictum dawns upon us. But parting is not so easy as all that. While we have been encumbered here, little roots have grown out unsuspectingly attaching us firmly in our association with the COUNTRYMAN. The duties it imposed have become a part of life's routine and we miss all that goes with them.

One other thing makes the time a sad one. One year ago we were planted in the same threshold of opportunity which now frames our successors. There was a challenge in that position, which rather frightened us to be sure, but at the same moment inspired us with a zest to make a lasting mark in the history of the COUNTRYMAN. And now that we are leaving we feel an added reluctance because that contribution we might have made is at best not readily apparent. We could point to reasons but none of them are good enough to prevent our being sorry.

It is natural for persons feeling the first pangs of maturity, pseudo or not, to look back upon what has past and contemplate its worthiness. We wonder if any of our efforts have pleased those whom we intended to please. We strongly suspect that our mistakes and shortcomings have at times irked our readers. We are quite sure that undergraduate opinion expressed editorially has no noticeable effect on the peregrinations of humanity. It is good fun to pretend though. We might even do it seriously if we didn't sometimes see our elders absorbing these literary efforts with indulgent smiles.

Another Beginning

The old board makes its adieu and is gone. We of the new staff are left with the COUNTRYMAN in our trust. We start with enthusiasm, for we realize the opportunity before us. We are to have the fun of publishing a college magazine, of seeing our ideas put in print and sent to our fellow students on the campus and to a great body of Cornellians and friends of Cornell in scattered parts of the country. The thought of such power is inspiring. It calls forth an urge to give the best.

But the success of the magazine does not depend on the board. It is the interest of the readers which makes the paper go. We may rack our brains and pound our typewriters for ever and aye, but if we receive no comment, no criticism, nor any contributions from subscribers, how can we guide the policy of the COUNTRYMAN?

Most alumni, perhaps, consider the Former Student Notes as the most interesting section. If so, we wish that they would supply material for it and send us notes about themselves and their classmates. We would suggest that the receipt of an occasional penny post card from an alumnus telling about his affairs or one bearing a line of suggestion or comment from a subscriber would give us immense satisfaction and make us feel that we were progressing in our task.

A Victory for Education

Let us hail with joy the defeat of that part of the proposed tax bill now being discussed in Congress which would deprive the state of federal aid in vocational education. On February 23, 1917, through the Smith-Hughes Act and later on February 5, 1929 through the George-Reed Act, the federal government encouraged vocational education in agriculture in this state alone to the extent of $4,000,000 annually. The federal government has encouraged states and municipalities to organize departments in various schools, and the proposed tax cut would mean a "right about face" in policy. It would, in fact, constitute what might be called a breach of faith, because for over a decade various schools have been building up a system of vocational education based on the assumption that they would receive the promised assistance from the federal government.

People need education now more than ever before. Competition for jobs gets stronger daily, and the best in the profession are selected to fill positions. There is no doubt but that the uneducated man faces a tremendous disadvantage in this competition.

Realizing this there are more men and women in schools right now than ever before, making greater demands on the school system. R. M. Stewart, our professor of rural education, is to be highly commended on his instrumentation in helping to bring about the defeat of this part of the proposed tax bill.

The board members who will be in charge of the publication of the COUNTRYMAN for the coming year are Robert M. Hood '33 of Flushing, editor-in-chief; Lawrence B. Clark '33 of Mohawk, managing editor; Herbert W. Saltford '33 of Poughkeepsie, Campus COUNTRYMAN editor; Dorothy A. Denmark '33 of Van Etten, Domecon Doings editor; James G. MacAllister '34 of Neponsit, Cornell Foresters editor; and Elizabeth S. Foote '34 of Fairport, Former Student Notes editor.

The business staff will be directed by George Pringle '33 of Mayville, business manager; Merle W. Reese '33 of Ransomville, circulation manager; and Donald H. Boyden '33 of Crown Point, advertising manager.

THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN wishes to do four things: publish interesting alumni notes, furnish campus news, present the latest agricultural information and stimulate boys and girls to seek the aid of their State Colleges in order that they may lead fuller and finer lives.
General Clinton G. Edgar, head of W. H. Edgar and Son, of Detroit, one of the largest independent sugar concerns in the United States, recently testified before Federal Judge Julian W. Mack that the Sugar Institute, in trial for violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, had compelled him to take a "broker's oath." The oath, he explained, bound him to adhere to the so-called code of ethics promulgated by the Institute, and forced him to decide whether his concern should remain in business as brokers, merchants, truckers, or as a storage company, explaining that it could function under only one of these heads.

Edwin J. Kyle is dean of the School of Agriculture at Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, College Station, Texas.

Ernestine Becker, who is an associate on the staff of the John Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health, recently gave a course of lectures and a seminar in nutrition at the Colorado Agricultural College. Her address is 615 North Wolfe Street, Baltimore.

The engagement of George H. Stanton to Ruth Fox of Montclair, New Jersey, has been announced.

Ralph E. Noble is principal bacteriologist of the Bureau of Laboratories and Research, Chicago Department of Health, at Room 712, City Hall, Chicago. He lives at 1552 East Sixty-fifth Place.

Mr. and Mrs. Glenn I. Werly have two children, Glenn, Jr., and Constance Ruth. They live at 7 Boston Road, Bellevue, New York. Werly is assistant service manager of the city division of the Standard Oil Company of New York.

Mrs. Henry Cook (Molly Franz) is a happy home maker. Henry, Arts '23, is advertising manager of the Hall Brothers Company, Cleveland's most exclusive department store. In Molly's spare moments she attends to her duties as first vice-president of the Cornell Women's Club. Their address is 1307 Hathaway Avenue, Lakewood, Ohio.

William J. Garpie is store manager for the Stumpp and Walter Seed Company at Hempstead, Long Island, New York. His address is 123 Leaverech Street. He has a daughter, Barbara Ann, who is now a year old.

Robert Henn and Josephine Steves Henning, with their two attractive children, Jean and Junior, reside at 2313 Lake Shore Boulevard, Cleveland, Ohio. Bob is connected with the City Service Oil Company.

James D. Pond, who is 4-H Club county agent at Port Edward, New York, recently made a spectacular thirty-mile drive at breakneck speed with serum for an infantile paralysis victim.

Mrs. Keran O'Brien of Brooklyn has announced the marriage of her daughter, Dorothy A. O'Brien, to Lieutenant Howard William Hunter, United States Army, at the Chapel in West Point on December 26. Their address for the present is 159 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

Warren C. Palmer is a salesman with the Federal Mill Company in Lockport, New York. He lives at 191 Woodside Avenue, Buffalo.

Mildred A. Pye was married on November 10 to Donald A. Dougherty. They are living at 16 West Williamette Street, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark E. Wallace are the proud parents of a daughter, Marian Hathaway, born on January 10. They live at 157 Hudson Avenue, Red Bank, New Jersey. Mrs. Wallace was formerly Helen Ogden. Mr. Wallace was a Cornell C. E. in the class of '27.

Hanson D. Powers is doing psychological work for the United States Public Health Service at Leavenworth Penitentiary. Mr. and Mrs. Powers and their two children, Dorothy and Hanson, Junior, reside at 613 Walnut Street, Leavenworth, Kansas.

The engagement of Marion J. Race to P. Russell Cole of Schenectady has been announced. The wedding will take place next summer. Miss Race is manager of the Downyflake Doughnut and Coffee Shops in Buffalo.

Adolph H. Villepique is manager of the Villepique's Inn in Sheepshead Bay, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Riffe Routt have announced the recent marriage of their daughter, Martha Virginia, to Eugene I. Roe. Mr. and Mrs. Roe are living at 1442 Chelmsford Street, Saint Paul, Minnesota.

A daughter, Adrienne Ray, was born on May 23 to Favor R. Smith and Mrs. Smith (Mabel T. Ray.) They live in Westport, New York. Smith is farm bureau agent of Essex County, and frequently gives radio talks over station WNYR in the farm bureau broadcasts.

Mr. and Mrs. William Woods of Sherburne Falls, Massachusetts, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Jane Elizabeth, to Charles M. Werly. He received his M. B. A. from Harvard in '29 and is now with the Associated Investors in Boston.

William Y. Nails' address is now 213 Frederick Street, Hanover, Pennsylvania. He is secretary-treasurer of the Nail Motor Company, Ford dealers.

Edward A. Devlin, formerly a teacher of agriculture in Canandaigua, New York, is now selling insurance with the New York Life Insurance Company. He lives at 201 Gibson Street, Canandaigua.

Ethel I. Olsen is married to Victor F. Strong, of Owego, New York. Among the wedding party were Caroline G. Pringle '27 and Harold E. Olsen '32. Mr. and Mrs. Strong are living in Owego.
Helen V. Branch since July 1 has been an assistant in the accessions department of the Yale Law Library. She lives at 116 Howe Street, New Haven.

C. G. "Cam" Garman, has announced that he is engaged to Miss Mary Louise Rowe of Opelika, Alabama. They will be married in June. "Cam" has resigned his position as head of the farm management department at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Alabama, and will come to Cornell July 1. He will do graduate work from July 1 to October 1, and then he will do full time extension work in the farm management department here.

Rachel A. Merritt has changed from teaching to extension work and is now assistant home demonstration agent and associate county club agent for Jefferson County, New York. Her address is 1008 Washington Street, Watertown, New York. She spent two months abroad last summer.

Thorsten Y. Olsen ’03 and Mrs. Olsen have announced the recent marriage of their daughter, Thorstena von U. Olsen ’31 to John J. Millane ’28. Mr. and Mrs. Millane are living at 30 North Street, Ludlow, Massachusetts. Millane is head of the science department in the Ludlow High School.

Eva A. Hant has been farming since last April in Palenville, New York.

Frank K. Beyer is a junior forester in the United States Forest Service, working on a survey of Southern forests. His address is 348 Baronne Street, New Orleans.

George Hepting since June had been working with Dr. Perley Spaulding of the Northeast Forest Experiment Station in Amherst, Massachusetts. He had been doing work on the diseases of trees in the New England States. He has returned to Cornell to continue his graduate work in the department of plant pathology.

Donald B. Saunders is with the New York Telephone Company. His address is 414 Seventh Street, Brooklyn.

A son, Paul Charles, was born on December 5 to Eugene W. Scott, ’31 Ph. D., and Mrs. Scott, formerly Dorothy Lewis. They live at 114 Hall Apartments, Hall Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Lucile G. Smith is an extension specialist with the department of floriculture and ornamental horticulture at Cornell. She lives at 309 Eddy Street.

Mildred L. Swift, ’30 M. S., is a nutritionist with the Massachusetts State Department of Public Health, Division of Child Hygiene, with offices in the State House in Boston. She lives at the Pioneer Club, 410 Stuart Street.

Mary V. Page and James E. Crouch, M. S. ’31, were married November 28, 1931. They are living at 409 Eddy Street, Ithaca, New York. Mrs. Crouch taught homemaking in Hamill, New York, for a year and half and is now employed in the Domeon Cafeteria. Mr. Crouch is working for his doctor’s degree.

Alfred “Al” Van Wagener has accepted the joys of matrimony. He was married to Elizabeth Hadley of Manchester, New Hampshire, at her home on April 4. Walter Schait ’30 was best man. “Al” was affiliated with the New York State Poultry Breeders Incorporated for one year after graduation and then accepted a job as instructor in the poultry department here. He was editor of the COUNTRYMAN in 1930. Mr. and Mrs. Van Wagener are at home for this term at 113 Cook Street, but they plan to take their wedding trip this summer to the Pacific Coast.

Maurice W. Jackson is now night clerk at the Molly Pitcher Hotel in Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

Ione L. Koller is a supervisor of dining room service with the New York Telephone Company. Her address is 251 West Fifteenth Street, New York.

Priscilla J. King is teaching home making and supervising the cafeteria in the Skaneateles, New York, High School.

Jane K. Marshall is assistant head of the comparison department of the Woodward and Lothrop department store in Washington. Her address is 7021 Blair Road.

Willard H. Mann, Jr., was married on August 29, 1931 to Blanche L. McCarthy of Rochester, New York. Orlo H. Maughan, who is now a graduate student at Cornell, was best man at the wedding. Mr. and Mrs. Mann are living at 3 Riverview Avenue, Ardsley, New York. He is head of the history department at the Ardsley High School.

Doris Brown is a student dietitian at the Montefiore Hospital in New York City.

Agnes Talbot is now a demonstrator with the Brooklyn Edison Company. She lives at 214 Columbia Heights. She was for a year a county home demonstration agent in New York.

Helene Browne and H. R. Nelson, an instructor in the physics department of the University, were married January 26, 1932. They are now living on Buffalo Street but expect to move to 311 Dryden Road, Ithaca, before next term. Mrs. Nelson will be graduated this June.

Bradley Gorham, although recently graduated from Cornell, just couldn’t bear to leave; so he has accepted an assistantship in the department of animal husbandry. He is also working for his M.S. degree. He is living in Forest Home, New York.

DIGGING UP THE PAST
(Continued from page 140)

The present organization consists of an executive committee made up of the Association officers who are elected each spring by the student body and a representative of each student organization on the upper campus.

The new Association holds get-togethers during the college year, sponsors dances, and provides for the support of student activities such as Ag and Forestry athletic teams and the Home Economics Club.

The Association receives its finances from the sale of membership tickets to all members of the student body. This year the membership will also include a year’s subscription to the COUNTRYMAN.

The officers of the Association for next year are Donald F. Armstrong ’33 of Union, president; Mary Ellen Ayer ’33 of Angola, vice-president; Clifford B. Raymer ’33 of Sudus, secretary; and Morton Adams ’33 of Troupsburg, treasurer.

Some of those who were officials of the Association in their student days include Ada C. King ’99, now professor of farm practice, J. E. "Jimmie" Rice ’90, professor of poultry, H. H. "Hi" Wing ’81, professor emeritus of animal husbandry, Albert R. Mann ’04, now provost of the University, Charles S. Wilson ’04, now member of the Federal Farm Board for the Northeastern States, George F. Warren ’05, professor of agricultural economics and farm management, Ralph W. Curtis ’01, professor of ornamental horticulture, Maurice C. Burritt ’09, master farmer and member of the New York State Public Service Commission, and Raymond A. Pearson ’94, president of the University of Maryland.
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FLOWER AND GARDEN SHOW HUGE SUCCESS

Many Admire Displays and Gardens

The annual flower and garden show has at last achieved true success. The new headquarters of the department of floriculture and ornamental horticulture in the Plant Science Building were found to be entirely too small to accommodate the many people who attempted to crowd their way into the building on the second day. Members of the department, after considerable calculation, estimated that at least 10,000 people saw the exhibits, open from 10 o'clock in the morning to 10 in the evening on April 23 and 24. The traffic police handled over 2,000 cars on Sunday, the passengers of which, added to those who chose to walk or take the street car, helped to produce a quite of considerable length awaiting entrance.

Pi Alpha Xi, national honorary floriculture fraternity, combined with the Floriculture Club, sponsored the whole show, while W. H. Starke, of Philadelphia, acted as superintendent.

Informal Garden Receives High Praise

A display which received high praise was an informal garden planned by Lula A. Minns '14, an instructor in the department. The unique feature was the stone wall which began at two brick posts, supporting hydrangeas, at either side of the entrance, and wound through the garden, ending in a wall painting which carried it out of sight behind a hedge of pine trees. The background of the garden was composed of evergreens, while in front of them were Easter lilies, digitalis, aquilegias, penstemon, and tulips. Along the outer edge were grouped hyacinths, cigar plants, English daisies, and pinks, along with many other less common plants. Each plant was labeled so that each interested visitor might see the name without finding it necessary to inquire.

In the center of the same room were window displays set up by the class in retail store management. The prize window contained a miniature steamship filled with flowers, surrounded by various suggestions for the traveler. In the rear of the window was a neon F. T. D. sign.

The ornamental plantings were arranged to portray a back yard scene, with a natural sized porch and kitchen. A garden scene at the rear. Ornamental plantings ran down either side of the room, terminating in a most beautiful rock garden. The foreground was planted with pachyandra and roses, while the gravel walk was edged with low boxwood. Rhododendrons and azaleas in full bloom, which had been forced in the greenhouses, produced a fine effect and caused many people to tarry awhile.

The central motif on one side of the garden was a mural painting of a small garden of perennials, in front of which was a snow white arbor and gate covered with forsythia and climbing roses. On either side of this were deciduous plants in flower such as double flowering peaches, forsythia, lilacs, and buddleia.

Table Decorations Shown

There were two rooms containing exhibits by the class in flower arrangement in which were included breakfast, luncheon, and dinner tables decorated with flower compositions of the most exquisite sorts. There were also two buffet tables arranged so completely that they even had dishes of cashew nuts and chocolate candies on them, in pretty silver dishes. Around the edges of the room were tables supporting various individual compositions, each with a card telling the best place in which the arrangement should be put for its fullest effect. All china and glassware was furnished by the courtesy of Treman, King & Company.

The exhibits were divided somewhat by the personnel of the department into floricultural and ornamental displays. Professor E. A. White, head of the department, Miss Minns, and Mr. Kenneth Post, instructor, supervised the former group, while the latter was directed by Professors Ralph W. Curtis, '01, Chester J. Hunn '08, and M. Henry Skinner. The actual management of the separate parts of the various displays, however, was assigned to specific students as part of their regular classwork.

HOTEL EZRA CORNELL OPENED

Annual Function Delights Visitors

Hotel Ezra Cornell was opened with true metropolitain splendor, May 6, for the seventh time in as many years. The student promoted, financed and operated hotel for a day was comparable in every way to a high class hotel and brought forth praise from many prominent hotel men and members of the University community.

The highlights of the program were the formal banquet and dance held in the memorial room of Willard Straight Hall. More than 300 persons were served the eight course dinner prepared and served by the students of the hotel administration course.

Provost A. R. Mann '04, gave the address of welcome. In his speech Dr. Mann pointed out that the "Ezra Cornell" is more than a laboratory demonstration of the hotel students. It is one of the outstanding social events of the year. Frank A. McKowne, president of the Hotel Statler and chairman of the educational committee of the American Hotel Association, was loud in his praise for Hotel Ezra Cornell and for the Cornell hotel course.

During the course of the dinner, vocal music was provided by "Link" Owen, tenor soloist, and Al Sulia '29, who presided at the piano.

Later in the evening about 250 couples danced to the rhythm of Dan Gregory's Victor recording orchestra into the small hours of the morning to bring the event to a brilliant close.
The Cornell Countryman June, 1932

CORNER STONE PLACED

President Farrand Makes Address

The laying of the cornerstone of the new Agricultural Economics Building took place at four o’clock in the afternoon, May 23. This ceremony was particularly impressive due to the number of persons participating in the placing of the mortar around the stone. Following is the ORDER OF THE TROWEL: President Farrand, Provost Mann, Acting Dean Betten, Director Ladd ’12, Professor Warren ’03, Professor Sanderson ’98, Professor Lauman ’97, Miss Bush representing the clerical staff, and D. A. Russell representing undergraduates. Each of the following eleven counties were represented by students in the department: Alabama, Armenia, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Denmark, England, Germany, India, Poland, and South Africa; also representatives from thirty-two states participated.

The program was continued at 4:45 in the Plant Science building with Acting Dean Betten presiding. Professor Warren presented the history of Agricultural Economics at Cornell and Professor Sanderson gave the history of Rural Social Organization here. These talks were followed by remarks from Director of Extension C. E. Ladd, and Provost Mann. The program was completed with an address by President Farrand.

Building to be Occupied in Fall

It is expected that the building will be ready for occupancy at about the beginning of the next semester. The building is to be finished in limestone and brick to correspond with the Plant Science building. The departments which it will house are properly located in the marketing building, which has already been dismantled, in the old farm management building and former judging pavilion, and in the storey building.

Of the two departments, agricultural economics and farm management and rural social organization, the former is much the larger and is headed by Dr. Warren. It is divided into farm management, marketing, business management, genetics and statistics, rural economy and history of agriculture. Of all students registered in the graduate school, 56% are majoring in this department, coming from all parts of the world. 51% of these are registered for their doctors degree in farm management, 35% in marketing and remaining 14% in the other fields.

Brief History of the Department

The beginning of the research work in farm management traces back to the orchard surveys which were begun by G. F. Warren in the summer of 1903. As this work progressed, the idea developed of applying the same methods of research work to the farm as a whole.

The beginning of definite scientific teaching in farm management occurred when Professor Hunt came to Cornell in 1905. In this same year Professor Lauman became Assistant Professor of rural economy.

In 1920, the departments of rural economy and farm management were combined in the present department of agricultural economics and farm management.

The farmers and farm organizations desire that the same methods which had for so many years been so successfully applied in scientific studies of farm management be applied to marketing and agricultural business. A special appropriation for this work was made in 1924. This resulted in the present organization of the department which includes the six divisions mentioned above.

For a number of years, most of the work has been housed in an old poultry feed house and a stock-judging barn. The congestion and fire risk has been so serious that the legislature in 1930 made an appropriation for a building that will adequately house the work.

HO-NUN-DE-KAH
A. W. Gibson ’17
A. H. Adams
Morton Adams
D. F. Armstrong
D. H. Boyd
B. O. Bradley
R. B. Brower
J. W. Burke
C. C. Canfield
L. B. Clark
Abraham George
H. D. Hill
H. A. Hochbaum
B. H. Hood
H. J. Marquart
N. E. Martin
George Pringle
M. W. Reese
D. W. Russel
H. W. Saltford
E. J. Smith
H. E. Wright

D. F. ARMSTRONG TO HEAD AG-DOMECON ASSOCIATION

D. F. "Don" Armstrong ’33, was chosen president of the Ag-Domecon Association at the recent elections of that organization. Mrs. M. E. Ayer ’33, was chosen vice-president; C. B. "Cliff" Raymer ’33, secretary; Morton "Mort" Adams ’33, treasurer, and F. W. Hill ’34, assistant athletic manager. H. E. "Herb" Wright ’33 and J. D. Merchant ’35 were elected to the Ag Honor Council.

The Ag-Domecon Association is the student organization of the colleges of agriculture and home economics.

BARN DANCE BIG SUCCESS

The Barn Dancing Big success sponsored by the Round-up Club in the new Beef Cattle Barns was well attended by approximately 225 fittingly clothed farmers and farmerettes of the campus. Dancing began at 9:30 to the music of Larry Graham’s Nightengales, who furnished the music for both the round and square dances. Promptly at 10 o’clock the Grand March began with Professor and Mrs. Hinman leading. This was one of the novelties of the evening and practically everyone took part. The march was so directed by T. A. Post ’32 that it ended in a formation of a square dance. Round dancing made up the remainder of the entertainment with the exception of an occasional square dance.

The members of the club, including members of the animal husbandry department, cooperated well with the committees in putting on an intensive ticket sale, decorating the barn, and giving help in all ways to put the dance over without a hitch. The men in charge included L. M. Palmer ’32, chairman of the entertainment committee, Morton Adams ’33, president of the club, N. C. Kidder ’32, secretary, M. C. Cunningham ’33, publicity chairman, K. K. Story ’33 in charge of lighting, D. H. Foster ’32, ticket sales, Ralph Wilkes ’33, Donald Knapp ’32, and N. K. Perinchief ’33.

The charmers were Professor and Mrs. E. E. Morrison, Professor and Mrs. E. S. Savage, Professor and Mrs. R. B. Hinman, and Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Willman.

AG WINS CREW RACE

The Ag College eight crossed the finish line a length and a half ahead of the third 150-pound crew and three lengths ahead of the Forestry and Civil Engineering boats in the inter-college race held on the lake at McKinnie’s Point on Saturday, May 14. The Ag crew pulled into the lead at the start and kept a length advantage over the third 150’s for the first time. Their time was 6:12.

The men rowing were: F. E. McNutt ’33, bow; Daniel Stein ’35, 2; J. P. Davenport ’32, 3; A. E. Fowler, Jr., Sp., 4; C. J. Strohm, ’34, 5; J. E. Rose ’32, 6; Richard Pringle ’32, 7; A. T. Williams ’34, stroke; and J. C. Fair ’33, bow; while the substitutes were F. E. Matteson ’33, and J. M. Wright ’34. J. E. Rose ’32, was manager of the crew.

THE OLD GIVES WAY TO THE NEW

The old marketing building which was torn down last year to make a place for the new agricultural economics building.
AG-DOMECONadopts

MEMBERSHIP PLAN

Memberships in the Ag-Domecon association are to be combined with the one year subscription to the COUNTRYMAN as the result of a recent agreement between the two organizations. The new plan is to be inaugurated at the beginning of the fall term of 1932 when the two groups will conduct the annual drive for memberships jointly.

The plan is expected to bring about a closer coordination between the Ag association and the COUNTRYMAN, without in any way implying an actual merging of the two organizations. Neither one will in any way be subservient to the other or subject to regulation of any sort beyond that specified in the agreement.

Several attempts have been made in the past to bring about such a combination without success. The present plan involves the sale of all memberships in the Ag association with a one year subscription to the COUNTRYMAN. The price of both is to be $1.25 which is considerably less than the separate price of either. The Ag Association has agreed not to sell any memberships separately and the COUNTRYMAN will not sell any subscriptions to students without also conferring membership in the Association. Seniors who wish to subscribe to the COUNTRYMAN for more than one year may do so, but during their senior year such a subscription would carry with it membership in the Ag Association.

The plan is expected to increase student interest in both organizations and to increase the support given both by making the proposition more attractive. It will also produce practical benefits in the way of greater efficiency and cooperation which will work for the mutual good of both organizations.

RAISING DUCKS FOR PROFIT

by Ray E. Pardee, Cory Kein Publishing Co., Springfield, Ohio. 46 Pages, 17 Illustrations, 1930, $1.00

Raising Ducks for Profit, by Ray E. Pardee, is a revision of the late James E. Rankin's Duck Culture.

In this paper bound booklet Mr. Pardee gives the essentials of duck raising as learned by years of experience on his own large duck breeding establishment at Islip, Long Island. The author treats all phases of the subject of duck raising from hatching to marketing and includes answers to questions arising in regard to duck raising without going into detail on any particular subject. Thus it may be regarded as an outline of the duck business as seen by the most outstanding duck breeder in this country rather than as a text or thesis on ducks. It is valuable in that it presents the practices of a successful duck breeder.

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SUMMER SCHOOL IN THE HOME ECONOMICS COLLEGE

This year, more than ever before, the college of home economics summer school program is being planned to meet the needs arising out of our present economic situation. The college plans to help people to make adjustments that are necessary at the lower economic level by helping to solve those problems which loom large in the management of the family finances. Teachers, extension workers, social service workers, dietitians, and others will benefit most from the courses, it is suggested, if they come well informed about the needs in the situations which they represent.

Doctor Jean Pattison, Pediatrician, will come to the Child Guidance department of the college from New York City. The other members of the staff in the department will be: Doctor Ethel B. Waring, Professor Marie Fowler, Katherine M. Reeves, and Mabel H. Robinson, all of the Cornell college of home economics.

Other members of the staff in the New York State College of Home Economics who will participate in summer school instruction are: Professor Beulah Blackmore, Textiles and Clothing, Professor Day Monroe, Economics of the Household, Helen Monsch, Foods and Nutrition, Doris Schumaker, Family Life; Assistant Professors Muriel Brick, Foods and Clothing, Erna Brucker, Foods and Nutrition, Mildred Carney, Textiles and Clothing, Katherine Harris, Institution Management, Dorothy Scott, Household Art, and Anna Glass, Textiles and Clothing, and Instructors Rachel Sanders, Foods and Nutrition, and Alma Scidmore, Household Art.

ASSOCIATION HOLDS SPRING MEETING AT CORNELL

The Southern District of the New York State Home Economics Association held its annual spring meeting at the New York State college of home economics at Cornell University, Saturday, May 7. The Southern District includes eleven counties: Broome, Tompkins, Tioga, Chemung, Cortland, Chenango, Delaware, Otsego, Schuyler, Steuben, Yates. Seventy members attended, registering from Owego, Elmira, Horseheads, Binghamton, Johnson City, Osswe, Interlaken, Rome, Marathon, Canastota, and Oneida.

The program began at 9:30 A. M. with informal discussions on various topics led by specialists on those subjects. At 10:30, fifteen minutes were reserved for the election of new officers. This was followed by the reports of the group discussions and an open discussion of those problems brought out by them. This was led by Miss Cora E. Binzel, Professor of Rural Education, Cornell University.

OMICRON NU

Helen Burritt
Joséphine Collins
Eleanor Ernst
Christine Heller
Harriett McNinch

A demonstration for high school teachers showing how to decorate and furnish a home economics center in the school was on exhibit at Stone Hall. Miss Florence E. Wright, assistant professor of home economics, had selected and arranged furnishings to give an atmosphere that was both homelike and in keeping with a public building. There were set-ups showing the living room of the apartment used for a foot-ball banquet; a kitchen with colorful dishes, utensils and curtains, where high school seniors would enjoy preparing a "feed"; a dining room as it might be in a homemaking center arranged for a tea for mothers of the students; a home economics center living room arranged for a clothing exhibit; and a display of a temporary arrangement in the bedroom of the apartment for the study of child care and home nursing. A corner of this exhibit showed a niche where a comfortable chair and convertible table may be used for the student while caring for the child. This exhibit also included a bulletin board which properly displayed illustrative material, and methods used for displaying clothing to best advantage.

At 1:00 P. M. a luncheon was held in Willard Straight Memorial Hall. Mr. Louis C. Booechever, director of public information, Cornell University, spoke to the association members at this time.

NEWS WRITING SCHOOL HELD

An interesting news writing school was held on Saturday, May 14, for the Central district of Home Demonstration agents, which includes eight counties with Tompkins County. The school was under the direction of Miss Sarah Kerr, Tompkins County Home Demonstration agent, and was supervised by Miss Nellie Gardner, publicity writer, who was the only woman with the American famine relief news communication during the Russian Revolution in 1922.

The school, which lasted all day was open to the staff of the College of Home Economics. It was concerned chiefly with the special problems of the Home Demonstration agents in journalism. Group discussions of these problems, criticisms of their past work, and suggestions for new and novel ways of writing up news and special feature articles.

BOOCEHEVER SPEAKS AT HOME ECONOMICS LUNCHEON

If vocational education is to survive the economic shock through which we are passing, teachers of vocational subjects have a definite responsibility in enlisting the interest and cooperation of the parents of the children in their classes. This is the theme of an address by Louis C. Boochever, Director of Public Information at Cornell, at the closing of the Southern District session of the annual spring meeting of the Home Economics Association held in Willard Straight Hall, May 7. Mr. Boochever stated that legitimate publicity was what vocational education needed and he urged the teachers to make an effort to furnish in a systematic way definite information regarding the objectives of this branch of the teaching profession.

Commenting on the attempts to eliminate support of vocational education from the federal budget, Boochever said that this drastic move would be a catastrophe and would set back the democratising of education by a decade. "Vocational education and education in general are man's opportunity in a democratic country," he stated, "and it is particularly important that in view of these distressing times, that more boys and girls be given training along lines which have a direct connection with making a living."

Defining publicity as the art of making information public, the speaker declared that the teachers of home economics owed it to their schools, their pupils and their profession to give the widest publicity to the aims and objectives of vocational education. He outlined a number of steps to be taken to secure the endorsement of the training being given students in vocational schools.

HOME ECONOMICS CLUB ENDS YEAR WITH PICNIC

The Home Economics Club held their annual meeting of the year in the form of a picnic on Wednesday, May 18 at 5:30 on the upper campus between Domecon and Roberts. Expenses of the picnic were taken care of by holding a tag day on Monday, May 16, charging twenty-five cents per tag which was to be used as admission to the picnic. The various committees of the event were made up of the new officers of the club although actual chores were taken by the incoming leaders. The general chairman of the picnic was Margaret Trauger, '34. Other chairs were Miss Inez Fortier, '35, Entertainment, Stella Root '34, and Samina, '35, Editor. Helen Cotter '33 and Elizabeth Lucey '34 were Publicity, Esther Nordin '34 assisted by Frances Eldridge '34 and Helen Burritt '33. The picnic
was hailed a hearty success and all voted that it should be an annual event.

Another novel meeting was held two weeks previous to the picnic on Wednesday, May 4 at 4:00 P.M. in Laboratory 270 of Domecon. This took the form of a Taffy Pull. Although some of the girls got “stuck up” yet everyone had a rousing good time. All the students who have become actively interested in the club since its reorganization say that the people who do not belong are missing a lot of good times. While these were the last meetings of the year there is still another year to come for many of us and all students who wish to join are given a hearty welcome from the club.

CLOTHING CLASS
CONCLUDED WITH
INTERESTING PROGRAM

As a part of their program for this past term, the Textile and Clothing 3 classes divided themselves in to four committees and with a senior girl from Clothing 120 as advisor developed the general subject of grooming. The first topic was given on Friday, May 13, on grooming in relation to health. At this time Dr. Helen Bull of the Nursery school staff held an interview with the classes. On Friday, May 20, a trained hairdresser came to the college and discussed make-up in relation to grooming. The use of cosmetics and manicuring were also discussed at that time. The third committee developed the subject of care of clothing in relation to grooming on Friday, May 27. The last Friday of the term was spent on the topic of the ensemble and wearing clothes in style.

As another part of the program a group of freshmen edited a summary of the whole subject of grooming which will be presented to the incoming freshmen next fall. The freshmen are also working on economy in clothes. This part of the program is being put on by the sophomore girls for the benefit of the freshmen class. In this way the freshmen girls will have an opportunity to stress this idea in selecting their wardrobes for next year.

HOME ECONOMICS CLUB
HOLDS ELECTION

Frances Eldredge '34, was elected president of the Home Economics Club at a recent Domecon mass meeting. The other electees are Helen Cotter, '33, vice-president, Ethel Wadsworth, '35, secretary, Justine Demchak, '34, treasurer, Stella Root, '34, social chairman, Esther Nordin, '34, publicity manager and Assistant Professor Olga Brucher, faculty advisor. These persons elected went into office in September, 1932.

Esther Bates, '34, has won the distinction of having the highest average for the second term freshman year and the first term sophomore year. As a reward her name is to be engraved on the Omicron Nu scholarship cup. Stella Root was awarded the Omicron Nu scholarship. This scholarship is awarded to a sophomore on the basis of scholastic ability and need.

Meat loaf bakes quickly in patty tins, and is attractive and easy to serve.

CLOTHING WORK SHOP

The clothing department has organized a work shop for the students of Domecon. This work shop is under the supervision of the clothing staff, who are willing to assist any Domecon student who has difficulties in personal sewing problems.

OPPORTUNITIES ON
THE AG CAMPUS

(Continued from page 141)

society for students in hotel management. It encourages and recognizes participation in extra-curricular activities, intercollegiate athletics, and "The Ezra Cornell." Members are elected in their junior and senior years.

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

LAMBDA GAMMA DELTA is a national honorary judging fraternity. It promotes advancement in the fields of judging agricultural products and honors those persons obtaining a high standard in such lines of activity. Members of student judging teams are eligible for membership.

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LAST MEETING OF THE YEAR HELD BY FORESTRY CLUB

The last meeting this year of the Cornell Foresters was held in Fernow Club Room, Tuesday evening, April 18. The meeting was called to order by W. L. "Bill" Chapel, president, for the purpose of electing officers. The following were elected to office: L. E. "Lee" Chaiken, '33, president; L. S. "Stan" Green, '33, vice-president; P. M. "Dutch" Kihlimire, '34, treasurer; and W. J. "Jack" Duffield '34, librarian. All present were urged by Bob Everitt to turn out for tennis, baseball, and crew, the remaining intercollegiate sports.

After the business meeting Professor Bristow Adams gave an interesting and humorous talk on some of his early experiences in the Forest Service. Professor Adams pointed out that the men of the early days lived, ate, drank and slept forestry. They were imbued with the spirit and earnestness necessary for the success of an infant profession. At the conclusion of the talk the meeting was adjourned, and "eats" became of first importance. Their hunger appeased, the men voted the meeting the best of the year and scattered homework.

Appointments of assistants to the staff of the forestry department for the coming college year of 1932-33 has just been made. The men appointed are: William L. Chapel, Jr., '32, West on Donehower grad, and John R. Camp grad. Chapel and Camp are working for their M. F. degrees and Donehower is working for his Ph. D.

The 1932 Forestry Camp will start on Friday, August 26, and will run for four weeks to Friday, September 23. Professors A. B. Recknagel, John Bentley and C. H. Guise will be in charge. As usual the camp will be located at Newcomb, N. Y., on the Adirondack holdings of Finch Pruyn & Co.

Professor Ralph S. Hosmer attended the Third State Reforestation Conference held at Rochester on April 29-30. The conference consisted of an afternoon and dinner meeting on the first day, April 29. On April 30 a field excursion was conducted during which many facets pertaining to planting and forestry in general were considered. Men prominent in forestry work in New York and other states addressed the conference.

FORESTRY STUDENTS WORKING IN THE FIELD

All Winter the foresters have been straining at the leash, waiting to get into the field. With the coming of Spring they all have wood plenty of opportunity to engage in outdoor activity.

Professor Recknagel's "army" has been at the McGowan woodlots learning to ride a "Swedish Fiddle," and in the vicinity of Varna, swinging mattocks. The frost made an improvement (?) cutting on the McGowan woodlots. Needless to say it was a fine example of 'tree nibbling.' As far as it is known there was only one casualty. D. D. "Doug" Moss 33, filled with undue enthusiasm, struck an axe in his foot. They got it out all right and "Doug" recovered.

The "army" has also been engaged in planting work, supervised by the juniors, with Professor Wilson in charge.

The sophomores have been working on a cruise of the Fall Creek woodlots under the supervision of Professor Bentley. This work seems to be very attractive to some students seeking a working knowledge of forestry without having to take the prescribed courses. Invariably when the crews arrive at Fall Creek there is at least one couple, sometimes two, three, or more, patiently awaiting their arrival.

The juniors have been engaged in nursery and planting work in connection with the courses in agriculture. Several field trips were conducted to local nurseries and different planting demonstrations were attended.

Professor Ralph S. Hosmer was a speaker at the Sixteenth Annual Dinner given by the Cortland County Sportsmen's Association on April 20, 1932.

Two Cornell Foresters, R. G. "Bob" Couch, '34, and A. S. "Art" Hawkins, '34, won the annual walking contest for men conducted by the department of physical education. Besides the required walks to various local points the two men covered 40 miles in eight hours. They are to be congratulated as they also won the contest last year.

Weston Donehower, graduate student in the department, has recently been awarded a fellowship by the Chase Lathrop Pack Forest Education Board. This board was formed with the idea of encouraging the training of men to become leaders in the field of forestry. Mr. Donehower is to make a study of the management of Red Spruce for timber products in the Northeastern States.
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BARNES HALL ITHACA, N. Y.
Read the CHEERFUL STORY of William Russell and his boy Kenneth, of Fonda, Ia.

Fonda, Iowa, March 1, 1932.

Gentlemen: I have been thinking for some time I would write you of the success I have had with my Farmall that I bought in 1929.

I operate a 320-acre farm with the help of my 13-year-old boy and he goes to school nine months in a year. The only extra help I hire is a oat shucker, a man to go threshing, and one to unload corn during corn picking. What I like about the Farmall is it has always done everything I have asked it to do and does not grumble if a job is tough and has never quit me in a busy time.

I plowed 110 acres last spring, put out 110 acres of oats, and by the boy helping me after school, put in 175 acres of corn. This ground was all double-disked and harrowed once. School was out around the 20th of May, but I had the corn all in and harrowed once. When the corn came up, the boy went over the corn with the weeder, then we cultivated our corn four times, using a two-row horse cultivator to help out when the weather was not too hot. We had the corn all laid by before the 4th of July and cultivated 60 acres for a neighbor. We were feeding a carload of cattle all this time, too, besides the other chores.

We use the Farmall for all kinds of belt work too, from running the washing machine up to the threshing machine and have never had more than four horses in the field at a time since I have had the tractor.

By actual test last year, I found I could run this tractor 10 hours a day on a mix of fuel and oil at $1.47. I used 15 gallons of oil at 15c a quart, 30c, and 18 gallons fuel at 60c a gallon, total $1.47 for 10 hours. With this amount of fuel I could plow from 7 to 9 acres of ground or disk from 60 to 80 acres, cultivate from 35 to 40 acres of corn, and cut from 35 to 40 acres of grain.

When the end of the year was up, I found that my fuel and repairs and grease did not amount to what a man's wages would have been for 7 months at $15 a month.

Speaking of repairs, I have paid out $17 for repairs on this tractor and it will soon be three years old, and six of those dollars were for spark plugs.

I have always done enough work for neighbors to pay for my fuel. This last year I plowed 70 acres, cut 120 acres of oats, and cultivated 60 acres of corn for others.

The only way I know to raise a crop to sell at the price we have received for the last two years, is to let the Farmall do it. The above figures are proven facts, and when I buy another tractor, it will be a Farmall.

I know I could not exist times like we have had for the last two years if I had to farm with horses and pay two hired men like I used to, but the Farmall is the best hired man I ever had. It speaks for itself.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) WM. RUSSELL

HATS off to Bill Russell and to Kenneth, a chip off the old block! They are the kind that keep American farming ahead in the world. Isn't this a convincing story of what can be done with this all-purpose power? The best part of it is the optimism that runs through it.

Remember that there are two McCormick-Deering FARMALLS now—the original 2-plow outfit, like Russell's, and the new 3-plow FARMALL 30. See these tractors at your McCormick-Deering dealer's store. Be sure to ask the dealer about International Harvester's Crop Price Guaranty Plan on wheat, corn, and cotton, applying to tractor purchase.
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The writer is preparing this article during the last week in June for the October issue of the Countryman. The newspapers are now full of accounts of high school commencements, and the minds of thousands of New York State farm boys and girls, who have just received their high school diplomas, are full of questions about what to do next. By the time this issue of the Countryman is received by its readers, the 1932 crop of high school graduates will have made their decisions about whether to enter college this coming fall or to look for a job. However, there are many future crops of high school graduates coming over the horizon and each year, thousands of farm boys and girls and their families have to decide whether to make the investment of time and money in a college education.

Since the Cornell Countryman was founded, there have been twenty-nine classes graduated from the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics. This means that each year we have an increasingly large group in our student body composed of the sons and daughters of our alumni. The writer is always interested in the comparisons that our returning alumni draws between present conditions and "when I was here as a student." It is just human nature to expect the present to continue into the future, or to be inclined to believe that what used to exist, still does.

Most of us are willing to admit that board can no longer be obtained in Ithaca for $4.00 a week and that cafeterias and coffee shops reign where the "boarding house" was once supreme, and that Heusit Street is now College Avenue and that the Co-op IS NOT in Morrill Hall. However, in sizing up the opportunities for graduates of our institution, we are all too much inclined to think in terms of the economic opportunities that existed at the particular time that we, ourselves, walked across the Quadrangle in cap and gown to get that piece of sheepskin bearing the big red seal.

The error in judgment that we humans make because of our tendency to judge the future by the present reminds the writer of the old verse which goes:

"Once in Persia reigned a king
Who upon his signet ring
Graved a maxim true and wise
Which when held before his eyes
Gave him counsel at a glance
Fit for every change or chance
Solemn words, and these are they:
'Even this shall pass away.'"

The old Persian King who said, "Even this shall pass away," probably did a lot of worrying about holding his job or getting another one in case there were a surplus of regal heads. He may not have known anything about business cycles or index numbers, but he did realize that then present conditions would not always prevail. The alumni of this institution who now has a son or daughter in high school should not judge the opportunities for that boy or girl either by the opportunities that existed when the parent finished college or by the opportunities that existed for the 1932 college graduate. The present high school student who plans on going to college is going to be facing economic conditions that will exist in about 1938 or 1940, rather than 1910 or 1932. The fact that when Dad graduated from the Ag College, he got a good job as a county agricultural agent or high school teacher or came back to the farm and made a good labor income, and that the older brother who made just as good a record as his father but finished in 1932, took a job this summer pitching hay and running a tractor at hired man's wages does not mean that the returns from an investment in a college education are permanently low.

In the terms of the Persian King, the situations that both Dad and the older brother faced "shall pass away." The thing to be considered in deciding whether to get an agricultural education is whether or not, over a long period of time, such an investment in time and money has paid. The writer promised the editor that he would not put a single labor income table, price cycle or index number in this article—rather a rash promise for a farm management extension specialist to make—but he will state that based on the experiences of thousands of farmers on whose farms the Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management has had labor income records, that all of the results indicate that it does pay the boy or girl who is going into agricultural work to get a technical agricultural education. There have been a good many studies made of the incomes made by farmers who went to district school, who went to high school, and of those who went to college, and the writer has yet to see a table of results which indicates that it does not pay to get a technical agricultural education.

Whenever a person goes to college he ties up four years of valuable time. Just how valuable that time is depends upon what he could do with it if he did not spend it in college. The boy or girl who spent four years in college between 1918 and 1930, made a bigger sacrifice of earning power than the 1932 college freshman is going to make. The high school graduate of 1925-30 could step out and accept a day laborer's job that would pay more than many of our 1932 college graduates are now getting. Therefore, for the past few years, many of our high school graduates have questioned the wisdom of spending four years in college when they could get high wages without a college education, but "Even this shall pass away." There are many college-trained men and women out of work at the present time, but there is a much larger per cent of non-college trained persons out of a job than of college graduates. Just like the occasional agricultural graduate who makes a failure of farming, we hear...
more about the college man who is out of a job than about the other fellow.

It would seem to the writer that there are two very important factors in the present economic picture that those of our alumni who have boys and girls in high school should consider carefully in deciding whether to encourage those young people to go on to college. One is, what the King engraved on his ring, "Even this shall pass away," and the other is of a shorter time aspect, namely, that the boy or girl who is finishing high school in a time when it is difficult to get a well-paying job is not making as big an investment in four years of college work as would be made if wages were very high and good jobs plentiful. The present is a good time to get an agricultural education. We have had a number of years of business depression. Each one means that we are that much nearer better times. If we expect that we shall sometime hit bottom and that times will be better, the 1933 or 1934 high school senior who plans on spending four years in college will be that much nearer better times when he starts his life's work than if he made the start when he finishes high school.

So, in answer to the question, "Shall we send them to College?" the writer would say, "By all means." The long time outlook is that agriculture is going to need the college-trained man or woman more in the future than ever before, and the man or woman who expects to make farming or an allied occupation or profession his life work, is going to need a technical agricultural education more than ever before. The 1932 graduate of the New York State College of Agriculture and Home Economics, may, at the time this article is being read, be back on Dad's farm keeping the hired man company pitching silage corn in the field or in the house getting the baked beans and brown bread ready for the hungry crew, but even those non-technical jobs will probably be done in a better way because of that college training and as for the inability to get that well-paid job that Dad or Mother pulled down, when they graduated.—"Even this shall pass away."

"Once in Persia reigned a king Who upon his signet ring Graved a maxim true and wise Which when held before his eyes Gave him counsel at a glance Fit for every change or chance Solemn words, and these are they: 'Even this shall pass away.'"

The philosophy expressed in the above lines may never add to the income of a New York State farmer, but it does give "counsel at a glance" which is fit for such "changes and chances" as low prices of farm products, city breadlines, and 1932 college seniors who may be finding difficulty in locating good jobs.

Health: The Fountain of Youth

As Told to Elaine Bechtel by Olga Brucher

Once upon a time, not so many years ago, lettuce was popularly scorned as "rabbit food," and the word "vitamin" was not to be found in the most unabridged of dictionaries. In those days, when a man ordered a salad for luncheon, he was supposed to be either a crank or on a special, mysterious diet; and only invalids and babies drank milk. Raw vegetables were unfit for human consumption, according to housewives of that day, and cooked vegetables were cooked so thoroughly and enthusiastically that most of their unsuspected vitamins gave up the ghost long before reaching the place where they could do the most good.

The modern science of nutrition has changed all that. People everywhere are coming to understand that all growing things, whether plants or animals, depend on adequate nourishment for normal growth and strength, and that both physical and mental development of the human being is determined to a large degree by what he eats. The modern world realizes more and more that the national passion of the ancient Greeks for physical fitness, which they carried to such an extreme that their whole scheme of life revolved about activities designed to produce and maintain perfect bodies, was no small factor in their great intellectual and artistic achievements.

In short, the world in general and in particular the American public have become "health conscious." How far science has progressed already is best measured by the tremendous reduction in deaths from such causes as tuberculosis, rickets, and diphtheria; but the very same figures show also how much progress must still be made.

The first prerequisite to such progress is the development of a scientific attitude toward health, the lack of which keeps many from thinking intelligently on this subject. The same farmer who knows that he can turn a sickly, scrawny hog into a thrifty, healthy one by feeding him an adequate ration or vice versa, may fail completely to realize that the same principle applies in the feeding of his own family.

It is not enough for a child to be well-born; his body must be fed constantly with the right kind and the right amount of food to keep it in good condition. Milk, vegetables, and fruits are the outstanding representatives of those foodstuffs which are capable of stimulating growth during the period of childhood and building new tissue to replace that which is continually being broken down through life. These foods are so rich in minerals and vitamins that they are often called protective foods—foods which if eaten would go far to fill up the nutritional gaps common to the ordinary American diet. These are the foods which make possible the physical and mental health—the "sound mind in a sound body"—which was so all-important to the ancient Greeks.

Just what does a condition of "health" imply? First of all, it means the greatest possible beauty—not the beauty of perfect features, but the beauty of clear skin, sparkling eyes, and well-knit, graceful body. Second, it means an unconscious body—a body without aches and pains, to which a sense of well-being is habitual. Third, it means physical and mental vitality, with a reserve to draw on so that overfatigue is rarely experienced and quickly recovered from. Fourth, it means perfect nervous and muscular control. These are the four characteristics of the perfect health of a well-developed, well-functioning body.

The factors which keep the body in good health are proper food, sleep, rest, and exercise, and neglect of these results in physical deterioration and lowered resistance. Old age is less a matter of years than of health, that is of the condition of the body mechanism. Growing old is a process of physical deterioration which may come at any period of life, from childhood on. A youth of twenty-one may show all the symptoms of old age, while his (Continued on page 8)
INSPIRED by the glory of their surroundings, the flowers of our Capitol City and historic Mount Vernon seem to attain unprecedented heights of splendor. Everywhere one sees lovely gardens set against fine shrubs and stately old trees.

This year of the bicentennial of his birth, thousands will visit Mount Vernon, the home of the father of our country. Overlooking the broad sweep of the Potomac this southern mansion is framed by a grove of trees and boxwood bordered gardens, which were largely planned by George and Martha Washington. Within the larger gardens are many vari-shaped plots, edged with clipped boxwood. Springtime finds these gay with narcissus, hyacinths, and tulips which are followed by spring and summer perennials; autumn brings quantities of verbenas, zinnias, dahlias, roseleaf gerniums and many other fall blooms. English ivy climbs profusely over the buildings and walls. Everything responds generously to the expert care that surrounds this estate. One does not wonder that George Washington was content to stay within the grounds of his peaceful home.

Washington is celebrated for its trees. In fact, James Bryce, the British Ambassador, wrote of them, “I know of no city in which the trees seem to be so much a part of the city as Washington.” Trees march along all of the city streets, and even in the business sections. Oriental planes line Pennsylvania Avenue, and old elms grace the busy financial district. Rock Creek Park has the wild character of a forest with more than thirty miles of bridle paths. Altogether, Washington has at least six trees for each of its inhabitants. Many of these were planted by illustrious statesmen, poets and soldiers, and dedicated to famous men and events.

Among these are the Washington Elm, the Jefferson boxwood, various presidential trees, the Oak of Con- fucius, cedars of Lebanon, and the Glastonbury thorn. Best known of all, probably, are the Japanese cherry trees whose arrays of pink blossoms attract many visitors in early May. Trees are tenderly cared for, and winter finds the topmost branches of some choice varieties being wrapped with heavy burlap to protect them from the chilling winds.

The idea of gardens in connection with hospitals seems very appropriate, and on the lovely sloping grounds of the Walter Reed Memorial Hospital are beautiful plantings. Many of the plants and flowers have been contributed by well-known botanists to these gardens of singular charm. With the color and fragrance of perennials and fine foliage shrubs, they surround the open air theatre where the Marine and Army bands play, and where sunrise services are held on Easter morning.

The National Cathedral garden is one of great promise, although it is still comparatively young and incomplete. The plan is to make this an International plot as there are already trees and shrubs from many countries, the Holy Land particularly included. Garden clubs are asked to contribute specimens. Some of the boxwood plants have been brought from colonial estates in nearby Maryland and Virginia that were familiar to George Washington; they are clipped to form interesting shapes. The gardens are laid out on terraces sloping from the impressive Gothic Cathedral to the wooded amphitheatre where as many as fifteen thousand have attended a single service. Roses are particularly lovely here against the evergreen background, while later in the season full-blown anemones take their places. One of the many fine trees is said to have come from the Garden of Gethsemane. This Cathedral garden is, indeed, a fit setting for that part of this beautiful religious structure.

Washington offers many opportunities for its flower lovers. For thirty years the “Mum” show has been an annual fall event, and has drawn leaders of social and official life as well as throngs of those who are known as the common people. Some seven hundred varieties of chrysantheums, all grown in the Department of Agriculture experiment greenhouses, are displayed. Huge in size and of every color imaginable, some have petals more artistically twisted and curled than can be described. These greenhouses supply all the flower needs of the president, his family and his friends; no plants are sold here for they are all at the command of the White House. All of the greenhouses are unusually large and each contains one species such as roses, carnations, snapdragons, begonias and many others. Two or three are filled with poinsettias in full bloom—a gorgeous spectacle. In the spring a remarkable Amaryllis show is also displayed.

In approaching the many outstanding public buildings one senses a fitness in their landscaping, but it is only from close study that one realizes how carefully this work has been planned and carried out. The Lincoln Memorial with its reflecting pool and handsome boxwood and other shrubs in the foreground is a never-to-be-for gotten sight. The Pan-American building has an attractive water garden with many lilies and water plants of unusual variety. To many of these public buildings, the Potomac River and the new Arlington Bridge lend an enchanting background.

Secluded, but of very fine report, is the White House garden. The public is only allowed a glimpse of it from

A SCENE IN THE GARDENS AT MOUNT VERNON

(Continued on page 9)
Through Our Wide Windows

Congratulations

WE take this opportunity to welcome and congratulate our new dean Dr. Carl E. Ladd; new to the office of dean but an old friend to us Cornellians. An alumnus of the class of 1912, Dean Ladd had been connected with our College since 1920 and director of extension since 1924, a task which he will carry on along with his new duties as dean. We congratulate the trustees on their choice of such an able, efficient leader and one who has the interests of our College and the University so much at heart.

We wish also to congratulate Dr. Cornelius Betten upon being made dean of the Cornell University Faculties. We further wish to honor Dr. Betten for the able manner in which he carried on the duties of the dean during the past year, a job which he admittedly did not want, but one which was thrust upon him awaiting the appointment of a permanent dean.

Getting Started

TO new students and to any old students who have not had good luck at Cornell, so far, a word of wisdom may not be amiss.

The first thing to realize is that no man can get far without some hard work, and one of the hardest things at college is to do the right thing when it should be done.

Learn to study. The best way to "hit" quizzes and prelims is to do your work day by day and not depend on cramming. But don't kill your enthusiasm. If you did all that you were asked by all your instructors, you would have your nose in a book practically all the time. Be wise. Select the most important things and the things that interest you most, and do those. Do the hardest task first, and if you get behind, forget about the back work until you have done something on the new. Find out how you can study best and then establish good habits of study early. The term always goes faster than you expect.

Get into outside activities. Enjoying your studies is only half of college life. In the other half are college spirit, your health, and association with your classmates. Go out for some sport, college athletics if not varsity, even if you are a beginner. You will never regret it. Besides athletics there are plenty of other interests on the campus. Competitions are continually opening, and the best time to enter them is when they first begin, when the other "competets" are all as green as you. Try one of them.

Plan ahead what you are going to do the next day, the next term, and after you leave college. If at Cornell you learn to read, to study, and to think; and if you make friendships and join heartily in outside activities, you will enjoy yourself and be well equipped for whatever life may offer.

Fitting Tribute

LATE in May there passed from our midst Martha Van Rensselaer co-director of the College of Home Economics. The beautiful new building which is to house the activities of this college is rapidly nearing completion.

These are simple statements of fact. Equally as simple is the conclusion to be drawn from them. What more fitting tribute can be given to one of the pioneers in the field of home economics and a beloved teacher and friend than that the new building, which is rising majestically here on the campus where for nearly thirty years she was a notable figure, be named Martha Van Rensselaer Hall? We can do more, but can we do less? What more fitting monument could be erected to cherish the memory of her life and service than this building, built to house the work she so ably developed and directed?

It is our duty not only to Cornell and her alumni but to the world to honor one who laid the foundations of the science of home economics. At the time of Director Van Rensselaer's death President Livingston Farrand said: "To those of us who had the privilege of her friendship and of association with her, the national recognition she achieved was no surprise. Her broad intelligence, interests and sympathies, her quiet persistence, her forgetfulness of self and her winning personality made her one of the outstanding figures of her day. Cornell University deeply mourns her loss and will always cherish the memory of her life and service."

Let us give tangible form to our memory by creating this monument to her life and work—Martha Van Rensselaer Hall.

You Can Help

WE are just as sick of hearing depression talk as the rest of you but we at times must face facts. One fact we are sure of is that business for us has been infinitely better at times other than the present.

Our busy business manager is out now as this copy is prepared trying to get some advertising from weary local merchants whose business is not what it used to be. THE COUNTRYMAN is not as large and fine as we and you would like it. But when our national advertising is cut about four-fifths and our local advertising one-half there is not much we can do about it except work hard and hope that the bottom has been reached. But you can do something. Patronize the local merchants as much as you are able and when you do, mention THE COUNTRYMAN. Make them realize their advertising on our pages is worthwhile. Let our national advertisers know that you read THE COUNTRYMAN. Do these things. It helps everybody. The merchant does more business. We get more advertising. You get a bigger and finer COUNTRYMAN.

THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN wishes to do four things: publish interesting alumni notes, furnish campus news, present the latest agricultural information and stimulate boys and girls to seek the aid of their State Colleges in order that they may lead fuller and finer lives.
Harry Hayward, director of the Bureau of Agriculture and Science of N. W. Ayer and Son, Incorporated, died on May fourth at his home at Devon, Pennsylvania. Mr. Hayward had been associated with the Philadelphia advertising agency since 1920 in the capacity of advisor on agricultural and scientific problems of Ayer clients.

Mr. Hayward, who was 62 years old, received his B.S. degree from Cornell in '94 and his M.S. in '01. He also attended the University of Minnesota, Hamelin Dairy School in Germany, Reading College in England, and Harvard Medical School. After leaving Harvard he became professor of dairy husbandry at the Penn State College and from 1906 to 1920 was dean of the department of agriculture of Delaware College. In 1903 he was chief of the Dairy Division of the Bureau of Animal Husbandry, United States Department of Agriculture, and also in that year he organized the department of agriculture at Mount Herman School for Boys in Massachusetts, which he directed for three years. Mr. Hayward was director of the college of agriculture of the A. E. F. University in Beaune, France, in 1919 and had been twice decorated by the French Government for his services in education. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Lilian Woolson Hayward and a daughter, Mrs. Mary Frances Smith. Interment was in Lockport, New York.

Leonard R. Gracy is a lecturer and teacher on contract bridge, using the official system and approach-forcing systems, but preferring the former. He holds fortnightly tournaments at the Orange, New Jersey, Lawn Tennis Club, and is associated also with the Essex County Country Club, the Upper Montclair Country Club, and the Town Club of Montclair. His picture is featured on the cover of the May issue of The Official Bulletin of Bridge Headquarters.

Freeman S. Jacoby is manager of the Zanesville Cold Storage Company at Zanesville, Ohio. He was formerly with Armstrong and Company doing research and extension work.

John Lossing Buck and his wife, Pearl Buck, have recently moved to Ithaca. Mr. Buck was formerly teaching farm management and farm engineering in the College of Agriculture and Forestry, Nanking, China. Later he was an agricultural missionary and acting dean of the college. Mrs. Buck is the author of one of the best-selling novels, The Good Earth. She has also written Sons currently appearing in the Cosmopolitan magazine. She received her M.A. degree from Cornell in 1925. Mr. Buck in the same year received his M.S. degree.

Thomas J. Conway is now manager of the Fontana Farms Company, a large poultry enterprise located at Fontana, California. Mr. Conway resigned his position as head of the department of poultry husbandry at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas in 1923 to enter the commercial field. He has earned a splendid reputation for his efforts toward the expansion of the poultry industry.

Richard T. Cotton, a senior entomologist of the Bureau of Entomology in Washington, with two associates, has recently developed a new fumigant for use on grain, composed of a mixture of ethylene oxide and solid carbon dioxide in the proportion of one to ten. Its use was demonstrated on four hundred and fifty thousand bushels of wheat owned by
Evelyn S. Fisher is teaching home economics in Newark, New York.
Erma Linderman was married to F. Gray Butcher in Sage Chapel on May 7. Mrs. Butcher is assistant county club agent of Genesee County. Butcher is taking graduate work for his Ph. D. Their address is 9 North St.
Lydia Eloise Lueder was married to Frederick E. Darling of Rochester in Sage Chapel on July 23. They will reside in Rochester.
Beatrice M. Wild was married on July 1 at Delaware Water Gap, Pennsylvania, to Roland Ross, director of physical education at the Roxbury Central High School.
Henry B. Williams spent his second summer as manager of the hotel Westminster at Alexandria Bay, New York. In the fall he will resume his duties at the Waldorf Astoria. He was married on May 14 to Lois Olivia Slauson, daughter of Harold W. Slauson, '06.
“Bill” (Wild Wilbur) Pease, that old ruse who once ticked out ironic witticisms for these columns about people who didn’t know better, has gone and done it too. The lucky girl is Mayme Spataya of Shelter Island, New York. She is a graduate of Fawcett’s Art School of Newark, New Jersey.
The ceremony was performed by the Reverend Herbert M. Pease, father of the bridegroom, at the Pease farm near Susquehanna, Pennsylvania, which has been the family homestead for over a hundred years.
Bill was pretty quiet about it all beforehand which only goes to show that there really are things which even your best friends won’t tell you about. Of course we have known for a long time that Bill and Mayme were as thick as two peas in a pod but even so it has been much easier to connect Bill with bachelor’s buttons than wedding bells.
Ennamhow we are very glad because Bill has had a book-and-a-bowl and thou—look in hi. eyes for ever so long and a person can only stand so much of that. Besides it is well known that the home is the very foundation of Sears, Roebuck and Company so it always does our hearts good to see a new one springing up where none stood before.
In case you don’t remember, Bill was Managing Editor of this publication in its more glorious days. At present he is guiding the unsupplied youth of Castile through the baffling mazes of vocational agriculture and has won for himself besides an enviable reputation as a coach in speedball and baseball. His address is Castile, New York.
Harold Laurentius Sawyer of Watertown was married to Miss Deila Ray Baker of Ithaca on June 18 at the home of the bride’s parents. They will live in Watertown.
John Frank Evans of Beechhurst, Long Island, was married to Miss Dorothy Juliet Warren of Ithaca on June 24 in St. John’s Episcopal Church.
Lester Marcus Handler of Patchogue, died at the Southside Hospital in Bayshore, Long Island, on June 24, of blood poisoning.
Natalie Fairbanks and John Palen Wood were married at the Trinity Episcopal Church in Watertown on July 23. They will live at 513 Wyckoff Road, Ithaca, New York.
Tarino “Tim” Pasto is working for the Inlet Valley Farms, Ithaca, New York. He pitched for their baseball team in his spare time the past summer.
Ann Nunez Cardozo, of Columbus, Montana, and John A. Baty of Ithaca, were married on June 15 at the home of the bride’s aunt and uncle, Professor and Mrs. Otto Rahn, in Ithaca. They will reside in Ithaca.

HEALTH: THE FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH
(Continued from page 4)
grandfather at sixty or seventy may still be enjoying life in the vigor of perfect health. Maintaining the health of the body means prolonging the enjoyment of life for as many years as the body can maintain an active mind.
With the increased interest in health and in prolonging not only life, but the enjoyment and the usefulness of life, has come increased knowledge of the manner in which food, one of the four major factors in maintaining health, acts to do so. Today we recognize the common cold, once regarded as an unescapable visitation, for what it is—an admission of wrong food and health habits which have brought about lowered resistance to infection. Soft and decaying teeth were not long ago considered an unfortunate but unavoidable and certainly incurable accident (which probably “ran in the family”); but today poor teeth are a betrayal of certain very definite dietary lacks which might easily have been avoided. Lack of vigor, chronic fatigue, overweight or underweight, digestive disturbances—all these are greater or lesser extent confessions of ignorance of the
science of nutrition, which in recent years has made such great contributions toward the betterment of society through the individual.

The albino rat has been responsible for much of the invaluable information which the nutritionists are transmitting to the layman. Guinea pigs, chicks, and rabbits deserve some of the credit, but the lion's share goes to the misunderstood rat, which is most widely used of all to determine the answer to the question, "What should I eat? and why? and what will happen if I don't?" With few exceptions, what makes a rat grow will also make a human being grow. The practical facts learned from experiments with thousands of rats are easily told and easy enough to apply.

The wholesome, adequate diet so important in maintaining good health is also a simple and a natural one. Its cornerstone at any age is milk. Milk is the richest source of calcium among foods, and the easiest to take. It is rich in high quality proteins and in phosphorus. It has small quantities of high quality iron, and all four of the major vitamins, especially vitamin A, of which it is a notable source. In short, milk is the most nearly perfect food we have, and the use of it corrects the deficiencies of other foods, which are much less nearly perfect than milk. Every adult should use a pint of milk daily in some form.

Fresh fruits and vegetables are the outstanding sources of minerals and vitamins, and should be well represented in every diet. At least two servings of vegetables a day, one of them a leafy green vegetable, should be eaten; several times a week one of these servings should be eaten raw. A citrus fruit—oranges or grapefruit—or tomato, and one serving of some other fruit, taken daily will fill the fruit requirement, though more may be eaten if desired. One serving a day of potato should be eaten in addition to the fruit and vegetable requirement. Meat should be eaten once a day and eggs several times a week; and one to two teaspoons of cod liver oil daily should be taken during the winter months, especially if animal fats, notably butter, are reduced in the diet. Preference should be given to whole wheat breads and breakfast foods over those made from refined grains. In goitre belts it is sometimes necessary to supplement this diet with some commercial iodine-containing preparation, at a doctor's prescription.

In following these standard recommendations, which give an adequate basis for a diet, there is considerable liberty for exercising personal preference, both within the diet and beyond it. In addition to this, it is important to keep in mind that no diet is a royal road to health, since food is only a part of the picture, which must be rounded out by good habits of sleep, rest, and exercise. Without correct food, on the other hand, no amount of attention to the other factors can produce the perfect health which is the goal of everyone.

WASHINGTON GARDENS

(Continued from page 3)

the conservatory. The present plan was made by Mrs. Wilson; Mrs. Coolidge followed her work, and purchased many wonderful bulbs and plants. Dahlias could be seen from the window, marvelous in color, form, and height. Cut back to one stalk and carefully stalked, they grow ten feet tall bearing blossoms as large as sunflowers. This and other gardens, as well as a fine park surrounding the White House, may be enjoyed by the presidential family in privacy.

All these picturesque gardens and well-cared-for shrubs, trees and parks help to make Washington, our Capitol City, an object of pride and a glowing memory for those who visit it.
For Cornellians---
20 years’ experience in pleasing
those who wear
GOOD CLOTHES
and those who desire to have them
well cared for.

Suits---Top Coats
Formal Wear

Contract Rates on Pressing

The Cornell Shop
105 DRYDEN ROAD

Another Year

to prove our jewelry and watch
repairing department can give
the same service as in the past

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Gruen Guild Watches
New Yellow Jewelry
at the new 1932 price

BERT PATTEN
THE JEWELER
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Pop Corn and Candy
Please Your Senses with Popcorn

Looks Good,
Tastes Good,
and is Good!
Always a Sweet to Suit the Taste!
160 KINDS OF CANDY

Serving Fraternity Stores
A Specialty

The Marguerite
Pop Corn Shop
326 College Ave.

Come in and watch us pop!

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People’s Taxi
DIAL 2229

35c One Person
15c Each Extra

404 College Ave. Ithaca, N.Y.

Also U-Drive Cars
COLLEGE HAS IMPROVED
SWINE HERD AND BARNs
Past Year Shows Great Expansion

New York State College of Agriculture has owned and bred swine for a number of years, but these hogs were not of the type most suitable for class-room and experimental work. The old swine barn which was located east of the horse and dairy cattle barns was not only too small, but was entirely unsuited for experimental work and also for the successful rearing of pigs, and in addition only a very small area was available for pasture lots. These lots were so small that it was impossible to raise pigs free from internal parasites without keeping them indoors and off of outdoor runs until they were about four months old.

During the past year the animal husbandry department has been able to build a very practical and attractive swine barn, to equip a hog farm and to purchase a number of outstanding breeding sows and boars. The new barn is located about one and one-half miles from the other animal husbandry barns on a farm, of which forty acres has been fenced for swine pastures. The barn consists of a central unit thirty-two feet wide and forty feet long and two wings each twenty-six feet wide and seventy feet long.

The hog pastures are arranged in such a manner that swine may be raised under sanitary conditions and reasonably free from internal parasites. These pastures are equipped with portable colony houses, alfalfa hay racks, water fountains, self-feeders and other necessary equipment. Lots are available for feeding pigs experimentally on pasture.

Chester White, Duroc Jersey and Berkshire breeds of hogs are now being bred by the department of animal husbandry. The Chester White herd is headed by a boar that won first prize at the 1931 National Swine Show and the Berkshire and Duroc Jersey herds are headed by boars that each won fourth in their classes at the same show. The sows herds consist of many winners that the 1931 National Swine Show and other leading expositions in the middle west. Many of them are sired by some of the most outstanding boars of the breed and several are out of the outstanding sows of the breed.

Feeding Trials Planned

John P. Willman, who has charge of the sheep and swine, is carrying on a number of experiments for the swine men in New York State. The most extensive trial in progress at the present time is one to determine the most practical and desirable method of preventing anemia in suckling pigs. The litters of about twenty sows have been used in this experiment this spring. He plans to carry a number of swine feeding trials in the future.

It is unfortunate that this farm had to locate a mile and a half from the college, but this was necessary in order to develop a practical outfit. The students enrolled in the course in swine husbandry, with one exception, have made a weekly trip to this farm this semester. This weekly trip gives them an opportunity to get better acquainted with the practical side of pork production. Without a doubt, the swine department with its good equipment and its breeding stock will develop into one of the very good swine divisions in the country. It is a department of which the New York State farmers have a right to be proud.

DR. LADD NEW DEAN;
SUCCEEDS A. R. MANN

Dr. Carl E. Ladd, director of extension since 1924, has been named Dean of the New York State College of Agriculture by the trustees of the University, to succeed Albert R. Mann.

The post carries with it also the deanship of the College of Home Economics. The position has been vacant for about a year since Dean Mann was made Provost of the University. During the interval Dr. Corinne Betten has been acting dean of the college.

At the same meeting at which the appointment of Dean Ladd was announced Dr. Betten was made dean of the Cornell college of agriculture.

Dean Ladd was born at McLean in Tompkins county where he received his elementary education. In 1907 he graduated from Cortland Normal School and South Otselic High School. After two years he entered the College of Agriculture at Cornell and received a B. S. degree in 1912. For three years he did graduate work in farm management and economics and received his Ph. D. in 1915. At that time he was made director of the State School of Agriculture at Delhi, New York, which was just being organized and spent two years in planning and building this institution.

Returns to Cornell

In 1917 Dr. Ladd was made specialist in agricultural education in the State Department of Education in which position he supervised the teaching of agriculture in the high schools of the state and in the six state schools of agriculture. For one year he served as director of the State School of Agriculture at Alfred and then returned to Cornell in 1920 as extension professor in farm management.

After four years he became director of extension in the College, acting as supervisor of all extension activities in both agriculture and home economics throughout the state.

In 1928 Dr. Ladd went to England to organize research work in agricultural economics at Dartington Hall and to sponsor the international conference of agricultural economists which had its first session in England in 1929, and at Cornell in 1930. In 1930 he worked with the United States Department of Agriculture to develop nation wide activities in the field of agricultural economics. During his leave of absence from Cornell in 1931 Dr. Ladd was deputy commissioner of the State Conservation Department at Albany and for the past three years has been a member of the governor's agricultural advisory commission and secretary to it. He is the author of several pamphlets and books and one of the editors of a series of books on agriculture and home economics.
OUR CAMPUS HAS CHANGED

LANDMARK REMOVED

After all these years, our alma mater and its environs have not yet been completed. And presently, what will be, is due to depreciation and endowments. A strange, yet beautiful sight greeted our eyes upon our arrival at the university. Of course, we found a lot of things in order to make a fairly complete inspection, and were quite surprised to note the many changes that have occurred during our sojourn from Cornell.

The old filtration plant just west of Fernow is still being blasted away, thus bringing to an end another of our well-known landmarks. And while we are speaking of places far to the west, it is quite possible to see that there is now a macadam and crushed stone road running from Forest Home, past the greenhouse, to the barns. The cattle barn, “way out,” has just been completed. A few of the oats must be ready before one will be able to see the cattle in their pens. Imagine having a crop of grain as high as all that.

Sage Green Cut Up

Do you know that there is a new road running directly through Sage Green? Well, there is. It extends from Central to East Avenue, thus making a direct route through for the freshmen, instead of making a stop for them and their vehicles, to go in such a roundabout way.

Many of our readers have probably not seen the new law building on Central Avenue. All of the grading and furnishing were completed last spring. The grading has since been practically finished, and the new building and grounds are certainly a welcome addition to our campus.

The new Home Economics and Agricultural Economics buildings are coming along slowly, but surely. They have their outsides on, and parts of their roofs, and, among other things, two of the largest buildings on the campus.

A new little gadget has been placed in Roberts Hall that adds a great deal to the comfort of living. It is just near enough to our offices to allow us a quiet walk when our eyes begin to wear down under the strain of pouncing a typewriter and reading copy. Just imagine having a refrigerated drinking fountain within a stone’s throw! Must be that the powers that be are thinking a lot more than usual about the students, for Roberts Hall now is the proud possessor of a Hamlen electric clock, also.

Last year, no one could ever be sure of the correct time here on the ag campus, but now we can at least set our watches correctly, whether we manage to get to classes on time, or not.

4-H CLUBS GATHER

AT STATE COLLEGE

More than 400 4-H club members from thirty-four New York State counties attended the annual state 4-H congress at the New York state college of agriculture from June 27 to 30. Nassau county, with forty-one boys and girls in its delegation, had the largest group attending the congress, followed by Chenango with twenty-nine, St. Lawrence with twenty-seven.

delegates, Otsego, twenty-four, and Madison twenty-one.

Dr. C. E. Ladd, ’12, director of agricultural economics, and the newly appointed dean of the state colleges of agriculture and home economics, told the delegates at their first assembly that the extension 4-H club movement is an experiment to take responsibilities in their home communities, and that with their training they should be able to make better than the average farm income and should maintain a standard of living that is more satisfying than the usual mode.

Dr. Ladd also urged the farm boys and girls to appreciate and encourage more beauty on the farm by planting more flowers and shrubs, and by eliminating sign-boards and unsightly refuse.

He compared the English farm homes with those in New York state in respect of beauty, respect of the home and reverence of local history. New York state, he said, is full of historical places often unknown and unhonored.

Cornelius Betten, acting dean of the state colleges, discussed the history of the college, Yell and Cornell University. and Commodore W. E. Longfellow of the American red cross, who instructs the group in swimming and life-saving, urged them to avoid risks in swimming and to be prepared for emergencies.

FARM RELIEF?

If, by any chance, you should happen to stroll out into your yard some day and begin reaping the corn, looking green and white, you will be excited about four feet high, don’t get all excited and destroy or damage the thing. In case corn cannot be harvested, it is well to remember that, even in the months of August, it might happen to be a United States Government trap for Japanese beetles.

We can’t just figure out why (although we shouldn’t admit the fact), but we think that the bugs have fallen into the thing in the first plate, but we suppose that even Japanese beetles must make their mistakes sometime.

The traps consist of a white funnel set into a glass bell of which a glass jar is attached. Within the bell there is poison bait in a trough, and it is this that attracts the beetles and helps demolish them.

One method of making the traps set about the country the government is able to study the spread of this serious pest.

Even Miss Minn’s garden, under “wide windows,” is not free from suspicion and at present it sports one of the government’s new green and white garden decorations.

FILTRATION PLANT GONE

It has been mentioned elsewhere in this issue that an old landmark, the filtration plant just west of Fernow, has been demolished. Many who have passed it by in years may have wondered what it was, but have never been able to find an answer.

It has been learned that the plant was the result of a request by Carnegie, and was constructed in the 1890’s, following the second of two serious typhoid epidemics. It has now yielded to a much larger and more modern plant and serves Home Economics to keep the students of the University in good health.

SEX-LIFE OF OYSTERS SHOWN AT CONGRESS

Is an oyster a "he" or a "she"? No; you are both wrong! No; you, also are wrong; an oyster is not an "it." At least that is what W. R. Coe of Yale University told the international genetics congress and brought all here to 24-31, in explaining that several species of oysters are inter-sexual when young, or undergo a complete change in sex from one breeding season to another.

In the European, the reversal takes place regularly and over the greater portion of its range two or more sexual phases are completed in one season. Within a few weeks after hatching according to the oyster functions as a male. A similar change takes place in the small native California oyster, in which there is a male phase, then an intervening female phase, and then a male phase. These three phases are commonly completed during the first year of the oyster’s life, when it is born in early spring, but only one or two are completed if it belongs to a later brood.

In some of the species, the inter-sexual, or female phase is long delayed, and in a still smaller proportion of the young oysters, egg formation, or the female phase is long delayed, and then they may be classed as true males.

Dr. Coe points out that these differences in the expression of sexuality in the young oysters may be interpreted as indicating that the species have been brought about by their food rather than by differences of a primary sex determining mechanism, because some evidence points to a close relation between rapidity of growth and the formation of female characteristics. Favorable food conditions seem to point to a quickening of the female function.

Long Island Sound the oysters are similarly intersexual in character, and the male and female elements are visibly differentiated in oysters less than four months old. During the first winter there is little change in the sex of oysters in other localities, but in the early spring the male cells are more in evidence. Relatively few of the individuals develop into females at less than one year of age. The rapidity of growth, and the first breeding season is highest in situations which give the best chances for rapid growth.

The smaller, as well as the larger oysters of a dense cluster are likely to be males and Dr. Coe says this may indicate merely nutritive differences at a critical sex-differentiating period. He adds that there is, as yet, no proof of change in the genetic or the formation of citatory secretions, between associated individuals.

SPRAY MIST HELPS ROADSIDE STANDS

Lettuce remained salable for eleven days when displayed on a rack sprayed with a fine mist of water, but three days when in an ordinary display tower. According to work done by Kenneth E. Brown, ’33, of Niagara Falls, a student in the department of vegetable crops. With the exception of lettuce, tomatoes, turnips, eleven different vegetables and ordinary carrots were unsalable within three days; the
vegetables under the spray lasted from three to five days for spinach to eleven days for cabbage. The use of spray racks for vegetable displays is increasing for both stores and roadside stands. Mr. Brown says, "The equipment is merely a rack for baskets or trays with nozzles of various types to maintain a fine mist or spray on the produce. The racks may be home-made or manufactured. In addition to keeping the vegetables longer, the water adds to the appearance of the display, and lessens the shrinkage. In every trial the vegetables under the spray weighed as much or more than the original. The vegetables on the unsprayed side of the rack lost weight.

CLOTH HOUSES FOR FLOWERING PLANTS

Further experiments, similar to the ones tried last summer, in growing various flowering plants in houses made of muslin, have been carried out during the past summer by the department of floriculture and ornamental horticulture. It has been found that nearly all of the plants experimented with grew one to two feet higher than they did in the open, the flowers are larger, and are practically insect-free.

The purpose of the cloth house is not only to keep out insects, as is especially the purpose for asters, but it is to provide a small amount of shade and afford a higher temperature. These factors tend toward producing healthier and taller plants, and also protect the flowers and foliage from the ravages of insect pests.

Definite information concerning the uses and construction of the muslin house may be had from the department of floriculture and ornamental horticulture.

FOOTBALL

The Cornell football team began its season of play on Saturday, September 24, by crushing the team from Buffalo by a score of 72 to 0. A score as high as that really looks like something, but since the Buffalo team was none too strong, and since Cornell had a number of men on the sick list, including Gil Dobie, the coach, it can forecast little of the amount of success to come. Dartmouth will furnish the thrills for the homecoming week-end this year, and will be the only really strong team to play in Ithaca during the current season. However, there are games scheduled with Columbia, Princeton, and Penn away from home, which, it is hoped, will add a bit to the gate receipts.

PROFESSORS R. H. WHEELER, L. R. SIMONS ARE PROMOTED

Professor R. H. Wheeler '12, professor of extension teaching and assistant director of extension, has been appointed assistant treasurer of the University in charge of all funds appropriated for the use of the three State Colleges, Agriculture, Home Economics, and Veterinary, and the State Experiment Stations. Professor Wheeler will also continue to perform his present duties.

L. R. Simons '11, State county agent leader for the past four years, has been appointed director of extension of the College of Agriculture to succeed Dr. C. E. Ladd '12.

Since his graduation, Director Simmons has taught vocational agriculture in Gowa and High School, organized the Nassau County Farm Bureau, and joined the staff of the United States Department of Agriculture as a field worker in extension activities. In 1920, he returned to Cornell as assistant county agent leader, serving until 1927, when he became county agent leader.

E. A. Flensburg '15, formerly assistant state leader of agricultural county agents has been appointed state leader to succeed L. R. Simons '11.

CORNELLIANS TO ATTEND COUNTRY LIFE CONFERENCE

Provost A. R. Mann '04, will give the presidential address of the American Country Life Association Conference at Oglebay Park, Wheeling, West Virginia, on Saturday, October 14. The topic of the Conference will be Basic Elements of Rural Life. D. F. Armstrong '33, will lead a student discussion at the student section of the conference. Armstrong's group will discuss the question, "In what respect is the farm a superior place to rear children?"

Josephine Collins '33, president of the student section, will preside at the section's business meetings.

The Conference held their sessions at Cornell last year.

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COLLEGE MOURNS LOSS OF MARTHA VAN RENSSELAER

Miss Martha Van Rensselaer, co-director of the New York State College of Home Economics and one of the most distinguished contemporary American women, died in St. Luke's Hospital in New York City on Thursday, May 26. She had been at her desk in Ithaca on the preceding Monday.

Miss Van Rensselaer was a pioneer in home economics in New York State and in the nation, and was widely honored for her long career of service. She was to have retired this year, but the board of trustees requested her to continue her position for another year to begin administrative work in the new building now nearly completed.

Recognizing her achievements in the betterment of homemaking, the National League of Women Voters named Miss Van Rensselaer as one of the twelve greatest living American women. After the war she was created a chevalier of the Order of the Crown of Belgium by King Albert for her services in the interest of child welfare and women's education.

Born in Randolph, New York

Miss Van Rensselaer was born in Randolph, New York, June 21, 1864, the daughter of Henry Killian Van Rensselaer and Arvilla Owen Van Rensselaer. She was graduated from the Chamberlain Institute there in 1884, and received her A.B. degree from Cornell University in 1909.

Before coming to Cornell, Miss Van Rensselaer was a public school teacher in Western New York. For six years she was school commissioner of Cattaraugus County, during which time she was employed by the State Department of Education as an instructor in Teachers' Institutes and as secretary and instructor in the State Summer School at Chautauqua.

Organized First Home Economics Service

Long before Cornell University had even a department of home economics, Miss Van Rensselaer was asked to organize a service for farm women to parallel the extension courses for farmers, by means of which the problems of their homes might be solved along with the farm problems. As a result of her work, thousands of rural women who have never seen the University call it their alma mater.

In 1907 the Department of Home Economics was organized and courses were offered to students in residence at the University. At this time Miss Van Rensselaer and Miss Flora Rose Van Rensselaer, who served as heads of the department and together developed its work, both extension and resident teaching, until in 1920 it was made the school of Home Economics and ranked as a professional school in the College of Agriculture. In 1925 it was created a College of Home Economics, and the teaching and extension activities will soon be housed in the new million dollar building for which Miss Van Rensselaer worked. The college now has seven departments, approximately 660 students, with 430 of them specializing in home economics.

Was Prominent Nationally As a Welfare Worker

Many honors have come to Miss Van Rensselaer. President Hoover appointed her assistant director of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection, inaugurated July 1, 1930, and still in progress. She was also appointed by the President to head the Committee on Homemaking, Housing and Family Life, of the President's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership in December, 1931.

On January 7, 1929, Miss Van Rensselaer was appointed by Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt as a member of an agricultural committee chosen by him to investigate farming conditions in New York State, with a view to inaugurating a program of farm relief. During a period of the World War Miss Van Rensselaer was in Washington as Director of the Home Conservation Division of the National Food Administration. She served on a number of state and national educational committees and was president of the American Home Economics Association during the early years of its existence. She was editor of the Homemaking department of the Delineator from 1921 to 1926 and was well known in magazine work and as a public speaker.

Miss Van Rensselaer was the author of many bulletins issued in the Cornell Reading Course for the Home and with Flora Rose and Helen Canon was the author of "The Manual of Homemaking."

TRAINING SCHOOL HELD FOR HOME BUREAU WOMEN

With the resources of its faculty and laboratory turned over to the use of women from all parts of the state, for help on food preservation, the New York state college of home economics recalled war-time days, according to Mrs. Ruby Green Smith, new leader of demonstration agents in New York state. During the World War, Mrs. Smith was Deputy State Food Commissioner of this state and represented the U. S. Department of Agriculture on War Emergency Committees.

For one week during the summer fifteen women chosen by their county home bureaus assembled at the college to find out the best ways of using the latest scientific information on preserving fruits, vegetables and meats. This training school was in charge of Dr. Marion C. Pfund, assistant professor of foods and nutrition. Each woman was then able to demonstrate, in her own and neighboring communities, how to can those foods being harvested at the time and also to be ready to give help with future crops. The school was in response to S. O. S. calls from all parts of the state from individuals and organizations that wanted to know more about canning the foods they were raising.

Although four extra extension agents from the college as well as many local demonstration agents, located in 39 counties and 3 cities, have been demonstrating food preservation all summer, more requests for this kind of help have come to the college the last few months than have reached it since the World War.

All the women attending the training school were chosen because of their previous training and experience in canning, in teaching and in leadership. On returning to their communities some of them worked with the Home Bureaus, some with directors of gardens for the unemployed, and some with other welfare organizations.

Those women attending the school were: Mrs. Ernest Landon, Vestal, Broome County; Mrs. Frances N. Graham, Salamanca, Cattaraugus County; Mrs. Mary Switzer, Ithion, Herkimer County; Mrs. Elston Holton, Webster, Monroe County; Mrs. Herbert Smith, Skaneateles, Onondaga County; Miss Mary Fitz-Randolph, Cooperstown, Otsego County; Mrs. Harry Fogarty of the Rochester City Home Bureau; Mrs. Belton, Ballston...
CORNERSTONE IS LAID FOR NEW COLLEGE BUILDING

The cornerstone of the New York State College of Home Economics was laid Wednesday, June 8, with simple yet impressive ceremonies. The new building, now nearing completion, is just north of the present college building.

Dr. Livingstone Farrand, president of the University, presided, and he and Professor Flora Ross, director of the College of Home Economics, spoke on the outlook for the future of the college.

Cornell University and its trustees were represented by President Farrand and Provost A. R. Mann, while the Home Economics College was represented by Acting Dean Cornelius Betten, Dr. C. E. Ladd and Miss Rose.

While the staffs of many colleges were represented, most of the people who gathered for the ceremony were in some way connected with the college of home economics. Representatives of the participating groups helped to place the cornerstone.

Mary F. Henry, professor of home economics, acted for the faculty. The home demonstration agents were represented by Helen Paine, county demonstration agent in Wyoming County. The Home Bureau participated through Mrs. Margaret Jewell and Mrs. Edward Amerhart Ott.

Alumnae were represented by Mrs. F. E. Miller, president of the New York State College of Home Economics Alumnae Association. The students sent Ellen Ann Dunham of Woodlawn, Maryland, a senior in home economics and then president of Omicron Nu, senior honorary society.

Grace Brown, a stenographer at the college, attended for the clerical staff. Mrs. Glennie Kellogg, housekeeper of the college, placed the mortar as representative of the house keeping staff.

FACULTY AND STUDENTS TRY EMERGENCY MENUS

Faculty and students of the New York State college of home economics not only practice what they preach but practice before they preach. They have tried out on themselves low-cost breakfasts, dinners and suppers which, if found satisfactory, they will offer, in menu-form, to the Temporary Emergency Relief Associations of New York State, the Ithaca Welfare organizations, and other groups throughout the state working with emergency situations. The College plans to work directly with mothers by helping them to adjust the menus they themselves have made on a low-cost budget to meet the needs of their individual families.

For one week, every morning at 7:30, each afternoon at 1:00, and again at 5:30, Professor Helen Monsch, head of the foods and nutrition department of the college, Miss Marie Wells, extension nutrition specialist, and three students in problems of family nutrition, met in the college apartment dining room to eat the meals which Miss Wells prepared.

The menus were made from the list of foods which the Temporary Emergency Relief Association suggests for one week for a family of five on a food allowance of 17 cents a person a day. The minimum caloric requirements for the average family of father and mother, each doing moderate physical work, and three growing children is approximately the same as that for five women all doing moderate physical work. The actual cost, based on urban and rural prices in different parts of the state, for the food in these menus, ranges from 15 cents to 17 cents a person a day.

Using suggestions given by the Temporary Emergency Relief Association for a minimum amount of food adequate for a family of five, the college nutritionists made a list of the following foods: Seven quarts of fresh milk and 7 pint cans of evaporated, 1 dozen eggs, 2 pounds of meat, 2 pounds of dried and 2 pounds of fresh fruit, 15 pounds of potatoes, 12 pounds of bread, 2 pounds of dried peas or beans, 10 pounds of other vegetables, 4 pounds of fats, 2 pounds of sugar and 1 can of molasses, and 25 teaspoons of cod liver oil. With these foods they made menus for each day of the week, and prepared appetizing, well-balanced meals, so planned that for about 17 cents a person per day, each has the foods necessary to keep her healthy.

Competition for Freshmen and Sophomores in Ag and Domecon

| COMPETITIONS |
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Editorial and Business

OCTOBER 19—7:30 P.M.
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THE FORESTRY JUNIORS
DISPORT AT C. E. CAMP

Early on the morning of August 22, seventeen foresters of the class of 1934 in tended the south end of Cayuta Lake. On their arrival they found a brand new mess hall awaiting them which was quite an improvement on the dining tent of other years. The remainder of the first day was given over to the erection of tents and the setting up of the camp. The "army" was divided into three parties with J. W. "Jack" Duffield, Max Dercum and J. F. "Rick" Hazen as captains.

On Tuesday, the second day of the camp, field work was begun. Some of the parties went out on topography and looked over their respective plots, others ran out level circuits and a few unfortunate were stuck on camp duty.

As the first week-end arrived there was a great deal of most of the camp cleaned up and scattered over the country to Ithaca and various other places. Those remaining spent the time in cleaning up tents, washing socks, shirts, etc., and catching up on some much needed "sleep." About the third week beards began appearing on faces hitherto unadorned by hirsute decorations and there was kerry because the men to see which one had the longest beard. Max Dercum was judged as having the longest and most unique with R. W. "Rip" Snowdon a close second. H. H. "Tiger" Thomas was eliminated due to the fact that he was unable to raise his hair on his face within the allotted time.

As the work progressed the "army" was initiated to various branches of surveying such as triangulation, hydrography and railroad location. The last week of camp ushered in the periods of all night "vigils" in the computing tents as members of parties worked frantically over maps, transverse, sun and star azimuth computations and other mysteries of mathematics known to surveyors.

September 24 marked the end of camp. The tents came down in a hurry, packed with other baggage on trucks, and brought to Ithaca. After storing the equipment in Lincoln Hall the "army" scattered homeward voting the camp a five weeks well spent and not such a bad place after all.

CLASS OF '33 ARRIVES AT C. E. CAMP

On Friday, August 20, the noble Senior Class of Cornell Foresters drove into camp near Newcroathy in the heart of the Adirondacks. First they camped singly, then they came in droves. After much heming and hawing tents were erected and the "army" settled down to blissful slumber (?). Saturday dawned bright and clear with a heavy fog covering everything that a fine drizzle missed. Since the weather was not conducive to good views the "army" was started on "field work" instead of the usual hike up Goodnow Mountain to the fire lookout tower. Waldo G. Smith succeeded in falling in Fishing Brook and thoroughly wetting himself. He later broke his tape, which didn't improve matters much.

The usual camp elections were held at the opening of camp. A. "Abe" George was elected president and M. M. "Mike" Alansing camp historian. J. R. Hicks and F. F. Tuthill were elected to complete the executive committee. These two promptly drew up a schedule for the singles in horse shoe pitching. To date L. S. "Stan" Green and "Abe" George appear to be the leaders, although "Stan" beat his rival in a close match.

Many visitors have been in camp. R. S. "Chief" Hosmer, and his son, Erwin, S. N. Spring, and his two sons, Gardner and Peter, Dr. Stewart and Mr. Morey of the Northeastern Experiment Station, and several alumni.

The men were very sorry to hear that L. S. "Stan" Smith had been unable to attend camp because of work. The entire camp was dumbfounded to learn that D. W. Lippert had taken unto himself a wife.

The plans for the camp this year include a timber cruise of Lot 46, which lies north of camp, a trip to Glens Falls, and probably a trip up Mt. Marcy. On Wednesday, August 31, the men went to Upper Lake and visited the O. W. D. mill, and then roared on to the Lake Clear Nursery. At the nursery many seedbeds and transplants were observed during the eclipse.

The men are being well fed by Mrs. Louise Hasard, of Ithaca, and everyone is well pleased by the innovation of a woman cook.

HELLO, FROSH!

Cornell is a great place. At first you may decidedly disagree, but you will change your opinion. There are many teachers who we consider the best, and they are still the highest. You are entering the oldest forestry school in the country, so naturally you would expect this. You won't find any book on the subject, or is there any course that covers these ideas and traditions? But as you mingle with the upperclassmen and your professors you will gradually learn them. We who have been here for a while have striven to carry on the enviable traditions established by those who have gone before. We pass them on to you with the hope that you will take it upon yourself to keep these ideals to the best of your ability.

Some of us perhaps have had experience in the field of forestry, others of you know very little about it. Those who come in the first group know the secrets of the profession to some extent. The rest of you will find that the work is extremely interesting. There is a niche somewhere for every type of fellow. You have the job to find this niche, and we wish you luck. You will find that the upperclassman or professor will gladly help all he can, but of necessity you yourself must do most of the searching and striving.

In Fernow Hall you will find a picture of Fernow, the father of forestry in this country. Underneath he gives the motto carpe diem as a good one for a student to follow. You will do well to adopt this and live up to it in all your work. Remember that a Forester is a gentleman and a man of honor, two things which are inseparable.

We welcome you to Cornell and wish you all the success in the world!

CORNELL FORESTERS
HOLD ANNUAL FEED

As usual, the Cornell Foresters ended last year with a formal banquet held in Willard Straight Hall. Mr. R. S. Kellogg was the guest speaker and several members of the Forestry Staff spoke a few words. Our own Professor A. B. Recknagel was the master of ceremonies. J. H. Eisinger was announced as the winner of the Pack Essay Prize, and the Foundation Prize for the outstanding member of the graduating class was divided between W. L. Chapel and George Parsons. Mixed in with the depression and fraternity functions the turnout was rather select, but those who did attend thoroughly enjoyed themselves and are serenely awaiting the next blowout of the club.
Save Your Slips---

You save money when you save the CO-OP. Slips. The Directors ask that this year the students save their slips and hand them in at the end of each term. This will save quite a lot of money in sorting the slips. We want to pay a Dividend to every student.

Drawing Materials---

The room at the East end of the store has been re-arranged with a view to giving better service. The drawing supplies as well as the athletic goods are located in the new department. Buy your textbooks at the Co-op., too.

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The Ag-Domecon Ass’n. is the Student organization in the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics. It sponsors entertainments, which are free to members or at reduced rates. Membership also includes a subscription to the COUNTRYMAN.

Take Time by the Forelock

It is not too early to begin to plan for the Winter Short Course at the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, which is in Ithaca, New York.

Practical courses are offered in a wide variety of subjects connected with farming and the farm business.

Tuition is free to citizens of New York State, and you don’t need to have more than a grammar school education to enter.

Generally speaking, the courses run from the middle of November to the middle of February, and some of the subjects are offered for even shorter periods. But you can learn all the details and receive an application blank by asking for an Announcement of Winter Courses.

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Not Too Early!

It is not too soon to begin to make plans for attending

Cornell Farm and Home Week

at the New York State College of Agriculture
at Ithaca, New York

FEBRUARY 13th to 18th, 1933

The program of the week contains about four hundred events many of which will be interesting, instructive, or entertaining to every member of the family.

You are cordially invited to be present

"For pleasure and profit"
Thoughtful Christmas Giving

Based on Suggestions of Dorothy Barnard Scott
Made to Elaine Bechtel ’33

Remember the perfectly stunning magenta wall-hanging Aunt Hester once gave you for your red living-room? And the magnificent white porcelain elephant from whose no less magnificent howdah sprang an even more magnificent lamp shade—Cousin Elsie’s contribution four or five Christmases ago? And the beautiful blue bedroom slippers (which must have cost more than Sally could afford to spend) that looked so painfully out of place in your dainty pink bedroom, especially with your favorite green kimono? And all the other gifts you have received during your lifetime for which you have had to be officially grateful, even though you had duplicates already, or would never have any use for them, or wore them out in three or four usings?

Of course you remember them; who does not have such memories? You knew that they were tokens of remembrance, but they were all the sort of gift that seems predestined to populate the attic or end its brief career in the waste basket or the ash can, according to whether or not the donor is likely to drop in expecting to find his gift in evidence, or immediately available. The garments you never wear, the books you never read, the bric-a-brac you have no place for, the silver or glassware that is much too nice for actual use, the hangings or rugs or table linens or towels that are just the wrong color for everything—they were all tokens of affectionate esteem, but somewhere between donor and recipient the essence of the affection that was to have been expressed was lost.

What is the essence of affection if not thoughtfulness? And thoughtfulness is not expressed by the person who, however well-meaning, buys an unsuitable gift. Too often the stress in Christmas buying is placed upon the theme, “Whatever can I get for So-and-so?” instead of on, “What is it that So-and-so wants and needs more than anything else?” Lack of money is not a factor in the decision required by this means of selection; the slender Christmas pocket book, the more chance there is for the exercise of real thoughtfulness.

Many persons may protest at once, “But I don’t know what my friends want. They don’t go around publishing what they hope to get for Christmas!” The obvious answer to this plaint is: “Ask them.” Surprise is only one element in a Christmas gift; surely anyone should be glad to sacrifice some expense and surprise in exchange for a gift which satisfies a real need or desire. Moreover, it is impossible to associate familiarity with anyone without noticing some lack or want. It may be an empty space on the living room wall which could be admirably filled by a simple hanging; it may be a table which suffers ever so slightly from lack of jars or jellies that the homemaker herself has not had time or facilities to make; it may be a costume which could be completed by a bright scarf or a dainty, inexpensive piece of costume jewelry. It is these small, almost unnoticeable hiatuses which should determine the Christmas gifts of a thoughtful giver.

From the giver’s point of view, gifts fall into two groups: those that can be made, and those that must be bought. The classes are not mutually exclusive. Some things can be made, but buying them may be more economical and no less pleasing to the recipient. Dyeing materials for much-needed curtains is a boon to many a housemaker, but if material of the desired color can be bought for approximately the same price, the time and effort used in dyeing would be wasted. Only where handwork means added value and attractiveness is it practical, and only where it means equal value and attractiveness with greater thrift is it economical.

Many gifts, however, can be made to great advantage. Consider first the lunchbox or breakfast set. Unbleached muslin is one of the cheapest and sturdiest materials which can be bought, and one of the most adaptable. In a good quality it may be dyed any delicate color desired to blend with the color in the room where it will be used. Tie-dyeing can be employed to put harmonizing stripes across it, or contrast may be brought in by binding with a deeper shade of the material or of dyed yarn. Simple border stitchery in a deeper or contrasting shade of yarn may also be used, or the hem may be couched with braid or yarn.

Winter bouquets of leaves and grasses are welcome in any home. Bittersweet, Japanese lanterns, poppy-seed cups, and the group of plants known as “everlastings” are commonly thought of as materials for winter bouquets, but the actual possibilities extend far beyond these, to every field and wood and roadside where berries and grasses may be found. The art involved in making weeds into ornaments for the house is the art of improving on Nature herself. The dye-pot, the paint brush, and the ingenious imagination may be combined by the skillful hand to heighten Nature’s modest tans and greens. The resulting bouquets, in bowls or vases painted specially for the purpose, may be used either as contrast or as a bright accenting note to lend light to dark corners and cheer to a quiet room.

Block printing and the other crafts come into their own during Christmas gift time. Wall hangings, window curtains, cushion covers, suede or fabric purses and pocketbooks, are a few of the applications of linoleum blocking. Leather tooling applied to purses, book covers, book end covers, wallets, and portfolios makes individual and charming gifts. Dyeing makes possible distinctive and unusual colors and combinations of colors; and uncut pieces of dyed materials to be used
for curtains, cushions, or bedspreads are a blessing to the household which lacks these things.

The point to be remembered is that the need or the desire for anything is what makes it valuable, rather than any intrinsic value it may possess. A solid gold table service would be of value to the typical American homemaker only if she could find a buyer for it; but there would be no "ifs" about the value of a modest jar of face cream which she had wanted hopelessly for months, and from which she had abstained because its price would buy a pair of shoes for Bobby, or material for a school dress for Sister. A piece of delicate and expensive pottery would mean to a busy housewife only another thing to dust, while so simple a thing as a cardboard letter file covered with attractive paper would actually cut down her work by keeping clippings and bulletins together in one place.

Every Christmas giver should ask himself three questions about every gift bought or made for Christmas: "Does she want it? Does she need it? Will she like it?" This year more than ever these questions must be answered in the affirmative, because an affirmative answer means that the gift will be used and enjoyed, and use and enjoyment are the greatest enemies of waste and depression.

Precipitation in New York State

Professor R. A. Mordoff '11

IT MAY be said that New York State is supplied with moisture principally by the winds that come from the Gulf of Mexico and from the Atlantic Ocean through the action of cyclonic storms. The general current of the prevailing westerlies plays but a small part in producing the rainfall of the State, except in so far as it accounts for the passage of the low-pressure areas.

The accompanying charts show the annual and growing season precipitation. They are based on observations made daily at about one hundred twenty-five stations throughout the State. The records vary in length and also in the years covered, but no records covering a period of less than fifteen years have been used in computing the averages. Several of the records cover a period of more than eighty years; a few, more than fifty years; and many, more than thirty years. Different types of rain gauges have been used in the series of records, but it is believed that no serious errors have arisen from this procedure.

Precipitation in the form of snow was reduced to its water equivalent by melting the snow and measuring and recording the depth of the water thus obtained. When it was impracticable to melt the snow, the water equivalent was recorded as one-tenth of the actual depth of the unmelted snowfall. If the snow is very wet or very dry, the error in applying this so-called "1-to-10 rule" is considerable; but when the method is applied to the snowfall of a season, which includes snowfalls of every character, or to those of many seasons, experience has shown that the error, so far as averages are concerned, is not serious.

Examination of the annual-precipitation chart brings out clearly the remarkably wide variation in the average amount of rainfall received in the different divisions of the State. In general, the average rainfall of the eastern half of the State greatly exceeds that of the western half, except possibly for the more elevated parts of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus Counties. For the Central Lakes division, including part of Livingston, Ontario, and Yates Counties, as well as for the western part of Niagara County and a part of the Champlain Valley division, the annual rainfall is the lightest in the State, a little less than thirty inches annually. The heaviest precipitation, slightly in excess of fifty inches, is in the lower Hudson Valley division, including parts of Dutchess and Putnam Counties, and along the western slope of the Northern Plateau.

FOR the State as a whole, the winter season is relatively dry. By far the greater part of the State receives less than nine inches of precipitation calculated as rain during the winter months. The driest part of the State during the winter is the Champlain Valley division, with the remarkably low average of less than five inches. It is also dry in winter over most of the Central Lakes division. Over the southeastern counties, including Long Island, and over the greater part of the Mohawk Valley division, the winter rainfall is liberal, ranging in amount from eleven to more than twelve inches.

The average precipitation for spring shows increased amounts and a somewhat more uniform distribution than that for the winter months, but the light precipitation persists over most of the Central Lakes division and over most of the Northern Plateau and adjacent divisions. For Long Island and the southeastern counties, and for most of the Mohawk Valley division, the precipitation is nearly the same as that for the winter months.
The summer rainfall is not only greater than that of any other season, but is decidedly more uniform in its distribution. The only parts of the State to receive less than a total of nine inches during the three summer months are Niagara and Orleans Counties, and a narrow belt along the St. Lawrence River. Nearly all the rest of the State receives more than ten inches, a large part receives more than eleven inches, and considerable areas, particularly the Eastern Plateau and Western Plateau divisions and the lower Hudson Valley division, receive more than twelve inches, during these months.

It is interesting to note that the precipitation for Long Island is less in summer than during either the winter or the spring season.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Precipitation (Inches)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>2.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>2.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>3.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>2.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>3.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>3.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>3.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>3.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>3.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>3.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>2.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>2.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>38.48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The average annual snowfall for the State as a whole is about sixty-five inches, but it varies greatly in different parts of the State. The Adiron-
dack Mountains have the heaviest and

**The most serious error in the records is undoubtedly in connection with the measurements of precipitation in the form of snow. This has always been a difficult problem, and even under the most approved methods of calculation there is a considerable error when high winds prevail and there is much drifting. A study of the earliest records for the winter months indicates that, as a rule, the amounts recorded from snow were probably somewhat less than the true readings.**

The summer season is a season of light rainfall, particularly in the Central Lakes division and along the shore of Lake Ontario. Over all of this region the fall precipitation is less than nine inches, and over much of it the average is less than eight inches. Over most of the eastern half of the State, the fall precipitation is liberal, ranging generally from nine to more than eleven inches; a marked contrast to the conditions that prevail over the western half of the State.

In order to bring out more clearly the fact that spring is not the season of greatest rainfall, as is commonly believed, the mean monthly precipitation for the State is shown in the accompanying table. This table indicates that July and August, two months which are ordinarily thought of as dry periods, are in reality the two months of heaviest rainfall during the year. The heavy summer precipi-

Heavy rains for a short time, and then pass on leaving the sky clear and the sun shining. April, with its proverbial "April showers", is one of the drier months, having over twenty-five per cent less rain than has July.

From the foregoing paragraphs, and from the rainfall map for the growing months, it will readily be seen that New York State is exceptionally well favored by having a good distribution of rainfall throughout the growing season. This is of much more importance to agriculture than is the total annual rainfall, since moisture is thus furnished for plant growth at the time when it is most needed. Also, the smaller winter precipitation, principa-

(Continued on page 25)
Through Our Wide Windows

Attention, Alumni

The Board of Trustees of Cornell University is an extremely important body because of its wide powers in shaping University policies and the choosing of methods and personnel for carrying out these policies. Each year the alumni of Cornell elect two of their number to the Board so that they may represent the opinion of the alumni, who, after all, have had a chance to see a working out of the policies adopted by the Board in the past.

The State Colleges at Cornell are a large and integral part of the University, but their alumni have never been represented on the Board of Trustees. The peculiar organization of Cornell University, consisting as it does of both endowed and State supported colleges, necessarily creates different problems and points of view within the University.

It is time that the alumni of the State Colleges unite and take the action necessary to elect a representative to the Board of Trustees next spring. We feel sure that the alumni of the other colleges will recognize the justice of such representation and will be glad to see such a representative elected.

In Memory of Bob Adams

The following lines, entitled "My Spirit Flower," were written by Edith L. Adams in memory of her brother, Robert Morrill Adams, who died a year ago. We feel that those who worked with Professor Adams in the department of vegetable crops and all those who knew him as "Bob" Adams, the author of "Rural Rhymes" will appreciate this poem of simple beauty and its thought of immortality.

There blooms for me in heaven above
A bright- eternal flower of love.
The flowers of earth may fade and die,
We often for their beauty sigh:
But one there is who lives above,
And now, with more than earthly love
A brother who in life was dear,
A spirit presence, ever near.
That cheers me on my lonely way
Along life's journey day by day.
Forget-me-not, eternal flower
Bloom on in thy eternal bower.

A Temporary Change

We are sick of hearing the depression mentioned, but we are forced to mention it ourselves, for it has left a serious mark on the COUNTRYMAN. For the first time since the war, an issue has failed to appear.

The facts are hard and simple. This year we have been deprived of all national advertising. The local merchants could not give us enough advertising to pay the expenses of a November issue; so, upon the recommendation of the Board of Directors of the COUNTRYMAN, the issue was omitted. The Board further recommended that the issue be combined throughout the remainder of the school year in order that the magazine may be made to pay for itself and not have to be discontinued entirely.

We sincerely regret that we have had to make this move. We are now undertaking a subscription campaign, in which we hope that we may have the cooperation of our fellow students, the faculty, the alumni, and the many other friends of the COUNTRYMAN. We ask you to renew your subscriptions as a sign that you are in favor of the continuance of the CORNELL COUNTRYMAN.

Ag Men!

Vote at your class elections. You are the ones who decide whether the Ag College will be represented in the Student Council. The men of the upper campus can hold their own in other University activities, and they could and should take their place on the Council. Ag men will be nominated, but they will not be elected unless other ag men are behind them. If the Council means anything, voting for its members is the serious right and duty of each of you.

Your power as ag students depends upon the extent of your cooperation. You have as much reason to foster college spirit as any of the other colleges. The coming election will give you an opportunity to do so. Show an active interest. Do not leave the selection of your class representatives to fraternity groups or any other small groups. Unite as members of the College and act.

Board Elections

At a recent meeting of the COUNTRYMAN board, the following new members were elected to the editorial staff—Elizabeth D. Donovan '35 of Saugerties, New York; John P. Hertel '34 of Moutour Falls; Harley H. Thomas, Jr. '34 of Garden City; Diane L. Gibson '34 of South Hartford; and Margaret L. Pedersen '34 of West Orange, New Jersey. At the same meeting J. Raymond Conklin '34 of Pomonu, New York, and Milton F. Untermyer, Jr., '34 of Elberton, New Jersey, were elected to the business board.

Herbert W. Saltford '33 of Poughkeepsie has been chosen Managing Editor to take the place of Lawrence B. Clark '33 of Mohawk, who was unable to return this year. Morton Adams '33 of Troupsburg has been chosen Campus Countryman Editor.

The COUNTRYMAN wishes to do four things: publish interesting alumni notes, furnish campus news, present the latest agricultural information and stimulate boys and girls to seek the aid of their State Colleges in order that they may lead fuller and finer lives.
William Trelease, who is professor emeritus of botany at the University of Illinois, spent last winter and the early spring in recreation and botanical study in the Canary Islands and the south of Spain, and plans a similar expedition this winter to New Zealand.

Barrett L. Crandall has been appointed secretary of the New Jersey State League of Municipalities. He has been associated with the Elgin Corporation, dealers in street-cleaning machinery, and was formerly a member of the Journal News and Alumni News staffs.

Grant C. Van Hoesen has been promoted to the office of superintendent of the Newburg wire plant of the American Steel and Wire Company. He was formerly assistant superintendent of Donora, Pennsylvania, wire works. He, with his wife and daughter, Eleanor, are now living at 2920 Clarkson Road, Cleveland Heights, Cleveland.

Simon D. Shoulkin was married on June 5 to Ethel Fewtig of New York. A few days later they miraculously escaped with their lives in a Pennsylvania Railroad wreck. Their address is Box 61, Scarborough-on-Hudson, New York. Early in the spring Shoulkin completed a model dog and cat hospital, located on the Albany Post Road. He received his D. V. M. at Ohio State.

Bennet E. Rose is park superintendent with the Kewanee Park District of Kewanee, Illinois. He was formerly connected with the Westminster County Park Commission. He is married and lives at 411 McKinley Avenue, Kewanee, Illinois.

George D. Spencer is an accountant and office manager in the sales department of the Maxican Petroleum Corporation at 122 East Forty-second Street, New York. He lives at 1723 Pacific Street, Brooklyn.

Roy E. Pardee, a former winter course student, is raising ducks on Long Island. He originated Pardee's Perfect Pekin Ducks. He is a member of the American Poultry Association and the Long Island Duck Growers Association. His farm is noted for its breeders, hatching eggs, and day old ducklings. His address is Islip, Long Island, New York.

What has happened to the class of 1923? We want to know. The best way for us to find out is for the graduates to tell us about what they have been doing. Are you married? How many children do you have? What is your line of business at present? Your friends would like to know that you are still on earth, and also what part of the earth you are on. We know you were a good class. Ten years is a long time, but surely the spirit of '23 has survived the ravages of time and circumstance. Won't you please send us a line or two about yourself, your classmates, or any friends of other classes? We want to give you an especially good write-up in one of the coming issues of the COUNTRYMAN. We'll be watching the mails for YOUR letter!

Paul A. Herbert is professor and head of the department of forestry at Michigan State College in East Lansing. He was formerly senior forest economist in the Forest Taxation Inquiry at the United States Forest Service at Yale.

Dorothy De Lany has been in extension work since graduation. She was assistant home demonstration agent for Oneida County for a year and home demonstration agent in Chenango County for two years. She has been assistant state leader of home demonstration agents for about five years with headquarters at the College of Home Economics. This year she has been spending part time in state 4-H club work and is secretary-treasurer of the Home Economics Alumni Association. She is living at 809 East State Street, Ithaca, New York.

Mildred O. Evans was married to Horace Dwight Munson, Jr., on July 16 at Niagara Falls, New York. Mr. Munson attended Lehigh. Donald M. Rupert '26 was the best man at the wedding. Mr. and Mrs. Munson are living at 314 Falconer Street, North Towanda, New York.

William D. McMillan is recovering from an attack of pneumonia. Bill is manager of the Agricultural Advertising and Research Association, Inc. His address is Lower Enfield Glen, Ithaca.

Blanche E. Moron is home demonstration agent of Warren County, New Jersey, with offices in the court house in Belvidere.

John C. Huttar who for the past year or more has been Superintendent of the Dewey Meadows Farm, Vineland, New Jersey, has accepted a position with the G. L. F. Exchange. He will develop the G. L. F. Cooperative Egg Marketing Project in New York City. This is a distinct promotion. The field has large possibilities for promoting the welfare of the New York State Poultrymen.

Clayton E. Whipple came home at the end of last spring after three years of rural work in Greece, Albania, and Bulgaria for the American Near East Foundation. He first went to Salonika in 1929 to supervise farm instruction, health, and recreation in Macedonia, in which section of Greece some 500,000 refugees from Anatolia have been settled by the League of Nations. A year ago he was assigned to the Folk School at Pordim, Bulgaria. He spent the past summer at Cornell working for his master's degree in agriculture. He will return to the Near East this fall.
'27

A daughter, Louraine Claire, was born on March 6 to Raymond C. Morse '27 Arts and Mrs. Morse (Lulleille C. Armstrong). They live at 680 Broadway, West New Brighton, Staten Island, New York.

Francis J. Townsend married Dorothy R. Burnett '26 of Ithaca on August 11. Mr. and Mrs. Townsend are living in Cazenovia, New York, where he is manager of the Long View Poultry Farm.

Charles Milford Werly, formerly of Ithaca, now of Cambridge, Massachusetts, married Jane Woods on March 3.

Harold Cowles took four prizes at the State Fair at Syracuse. He won first in the production contest, second in produce of dam, third for three-year-old bull, and fourth for aged bull. The COUNTRYMAN received the following letter from him last spring.

Hillcrest Farm, Ashville, N. Y.

Dear Editor:

I hope Bob Zautner started something. Well, anyway, I was glad to read Bob's and Archie Fox's articles, and I hope more of the old class of '27 will make themselves known.

For the benefit of those who don't already know, I'll tell you what I am doing. I am on the farm with my father. We own 150 acres and have sixty head of pure bred Holsteins. We try to farm according to Farm Bureau and State College standards. Thanks to the departments of farm management, animal husbandry, and rural engineering for all their instruction. We hope to keep on attending college all our lives by keeping in touch with them and following as best we can their rules.

I have not yet made any great mark in the world for myself. I usually attend all the Holstein functions possible. Last year Leo Blanding and I attended the national meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association and the Canadian Royal Winter Fair. Last January, for some unknown reason, I was elected a director of the State Holstein Association, and consequently I attended Farm and Home Week at Cornell because Mr. Brownell called a directors' meeting at Ithaca that week.

I'm not making much money now, but I don't expect to be out of work for a while. Let's hear from more of the old gang. Drop in at Ashville and see me.

HAROLD COWLES.

Stewart Burchard '02 and Mrs. Burchard of Brookline, Mass., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Dorothy, to John M. Francis '27. Francis is the son of the late John M. Francis '02, and a classmate of Mr. Burchard's and a grandson of the late Charles S. Francis '77. Francis, his father, and grandfather were prominent crew men. Francis is with the Perkins Petroleum Products Company in Coloho, N. Y.

Dr. and Mrs. James S. Hathcock announce the arrival of a son, James Shoffner, August 31, 1932. Mrs. Hathcock was the former Miss Helen C. Works, '26 AB. The family is living at 1407 Maple Street, Columbia, South Carolina.

G. Richard Townsend is this year head of the pathology department of the Everglades Experiment Station of the University of Florida, at Belle Glade.

'28

Adelbert H. Blencoe is a farmer, specializing in dairy and poultry, in Cooperstown, New York.

G. Robert Ewart is engaged in planting up the open land of the Bishop Estate Forest Reserves of the Hawaiian Islands.

Dr. Frederick "Bugs" Fish, who received his doctor's degree at Johns Hopkins, '31, is now employed by the Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D. C., studying the diseases of fish. Dr. Fish was married in '31 and lives on Kalorama Road, Washington, D. C.

Warren W. Fisk is assistant manager of Brassel's Restaurant at 206 Lafayette Street, Utica, New York.

Richard H. Kramer is with Morris- son and Townsend at 120 Broadway, New York. He lives at 325 East Thirty-second Street, Brooklyn. Last year he graduated from the School of Business Administration at New York University.


A daughter, Elizabeth Ruth, was born on March 15 to Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Mellon. Mrs. Mellon was Ruth E. Conklin. They live at 176 Legion Way, Cranston, Rhode Island.

James D. Pond and Nellie M. Wilson were married at Sage Chapel on May 17. They are living at 8 Stevens Street, Fort Edward, New York. Pond is junior extension agent of Washington County.

Richard Morton Chase was instantly killed in an automobile accident near Utica, August 13. He had been employed in P. W. Wood's insurance office, Ithaca.

Paul D. Hardwood who has been at Rice Institute, Houston, Texas, is now doing research work in parasitology at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.

'29

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick R. Bennett of Southampton, New York, have announced the marriage of their daughter, Lillian S. Bennett '29, to Keith A. Spencer, on February 6. Elizabeth A. White 30 was maid of honor. Mr. and Mrs. Spencer are living at Spencerport, New York.

Ruth Chaffee is teaching homemaking in the Binghamton, New York, Central High School. She lives at 24 Riverside Street. She spent the summer before last touring Europe.

Bernard M. Clary of Ithaca and Miss Katherine V. Boyles of Columbia, South Carolina, were married May 9 in Columbia. Miss Boyles graduated from Ithaca College in 1931. They will reside in Ithaca.

Charles F. Doney is an assistant at the Brooklyn Botany Garden. He lives at 48 Hawthorne Street.

Evelyn M. Gaynor is director of the Cafeteria in the Ossining, New York, Junior and Senior High School. She lives at Apartment I, 113 Main Street.

Marvin L. Smith, who is a junior forester with the United States Forest Service, in January was transferred from Washington to Delta, Colorado, where he is engaged in the preparation of data for statistical bulletins on stumpage and log prices, under Henry B. Steer, B. S., '14, M. F. '15. Smith was married a year ago last May to Doris I. Campbell of Brighton, Colo- rado.

Anne L. Steger is teaching biology at the Bennington College for Women.

Luella G. Urban is with the San Francisco office of Tamblyn and Brown, Incorporated, at 235 Montgomery Street. She lives at Apartment 107, 2415 Van Ness Avenue.

Catherine Bucklow and George Gif- ford, '31, are engaged. George is teaching Agriculture at Holland Pat- ent, New York.

Merle Kelly, former circulation manager of the COUNTRYMAN, is taking graduate work in physics and assisting in meteorology here at Cornell. Merle is living at 214 Thurston Avenue, Ithaca.

Jared W. Stiles is now a district manager for the Grange League Federa- tion Cooperative Association. Jer- ry is living in Owego, New York.

'30

Charles H. Diebold now lives at 6 Stannard Avenue, Troy, New York. He and Wilber Secor '31 are making a soil survey of Rensselaer County for the New York State College of Agri-
culture, in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture.

Harold V. Moon is manager of the Breakfast Club located in the Delmonico Hotel in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Saxes of Ithaca have announced the engagement of their daughter, Margaret A. Saxes '30, to Charles M. Nicholson, Grad.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Van Wagener took a postponed wedding trip to the Pacific Coast this summer. It may have been a little behind schedule but "Al" and "Betty" made up for that by having two months of fun seeing America second.

Lester Brokaw Whiting, of Ithaca, was married to Mary Douglas, of Valparaiso, Indiana, at Manila, P. I., September 22, 1932. Miss Douglas is a graduate of Ithaca College, '30. Mr. Whiting has a position with the Associated Gas and Electric Corporation in Manila.

'32

Katherine Kammerer, of Woodhaven, New York, was married early this fall to Bertram Belton, '31 of Niagara Falls. Miss Ruth Boehm, '34, of Palmyra, New York, attended the bride. The young couple have been in Ithaca during part of October revisiting friends and scenes of college days. Now its back to the old grind for "Bert", and "Kay" will have a chance to prove that a Dometoner can do more than theorize on these little matters of cooking, sewing, and other household arts. They are at home to friends, in Elizabeth, New Jersey.

Edythe King was married in September to Mr. James Street Fulton, assistant in the Philosophy department. Mrs. Fulton was unusually prominent on the campus during her university career. In her junior year she was president of Prudence Risley Hall, and during her senior year she was a member of Mortar Board, national honor society to which members are elected on the basis of scholarship, leadership, and service. She was one of the Honor System Committee in the College of Home Economics; she was elected to Omicron Nu, the honor society of Home Economics students; and was President of the Women's Self-Government Association, the highest office any women in the University can obtain. Her sister is Dorothy King, '31. Both were members of Alpha Xi Delta Sorority. Her father is Professor Asa C. King, '99 of the Farm Practice Department. Her home is in Ithaca. Mr. Fulton has a position at McGill University, Montreal.

PRECIPITATION IN NEW YORK

(Continued from page 21)

Long Island has the lightest snowfall, as is shown by the snowfall chart.

Snow occurs usually from October to April, inclusive, but it has been recorded both in May and in September. The greatest average snowfall is in the month of February.

Thunderstorms are more frequent in the Hudson Valley and over Long Island than in other parts of the State; the average number being about twenty to thirty annually. They are also frequent along Lake Erie and Lake Ontario; Buffalo reports as many as fifty-five in a single year. They are less frequent in the northern part of the State and in the interior; the average number reported annually in these sections ranges from six to fourteen.

True hail is a product of thunderstorms, but fortunately, relatively few thunderstorms produce hail. Of the twenty to thirty thunderstorms that occur annually in the Hudson Valley and over Long Island, only about three or four cause an appreciable fall of hail. For the remainder of the State, hail probably occurs at most places on an average of one or two times in the course of the year, but rarely does it cause any widespread destruction.

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ROUND-UP CLUB HISTORY
TOLD AT FIRST MEETING

Professor M. W. Harper Speaks

The Round-Up Club held its first meeting of the year Tuesday evening, October 11, in the an hus building. Many old members and freshmen were present. Besides the regular business there were several interesting features. Professor Harper presented the history of the club in an interesting manner. It seems that D. L. Baker, a student active in the club started it in 1906. He believed that the an hus department should have a club similar to the Lazy Club of Bailey fame. After a year of agitation among the students and a great deal of discussion with Professor Wing and his assistant, Mr. Baker, won their sanction to the club. A meeting was called, and the students decided to form a club patterned after the Lazy Club and as organizationless as possible.

The first meeting was held March 25, 1907, and Professor Harper stated that, at the president's desk it was the first an hus club to be started in any ag college. The first meeting was held at Professor Wing's house, as there was no gas or light in the dairy parlor. After the meeting the Roberts group, Professor Wing's wife, through her husband, suggested the name of Round-Up Club, and it was accepted. The object of the club was to cultivate the relations between instructors and students at a man to man basis.

Prominent Men Were Members

At first the attendance was erratic and if anyone felt inspired, he got up and talked. The only requisite was that all who attended should sign the book at each meeting. The first social break-over came when Professor Harper took the attendance at a meeting to the Lyceum Theater, where they crashed the gate and saw "Ben Hur."

In 1910 Barnard Whitear began working for a livestock show comparable to the Annual Show of the poultry department. So in 1911 the first show was held at the fourth annual Farmers' Week. This was before the days of the little internationals and was the first student livestock show known to be held in any ag college. Its object was to give students practical experience in the organization and holding of a show, together with fitting the animals. No show was held in 1912, but there has been one every year since.

A few of those men who were active members of the club during the early years were Dean Carl E. Ladd '12; Maurice C. Burrill '08, Public Service Commissioner; F. C. Shaw '13 of Langwater farms, a prominent breeder; T. E. Elder '11, a director of the Holstein-Friesian Association, successful breeder, and judge.

After this history, the president, Morton Adams '33, called on Dr. E. S. Harrison to introduce this year's judging team. This team was composed of Warren Hill '34, Russell Hill '34, and John Walker '33. At the Eastern States Livestock Show, Warren Hill took first individual prize, and his twin brother Russell won second individual prize.

Professor Savage then recounted some of his experiences while traveling in Europe, after which he showed and explained some very interesting pictures dealing largely with the cattle he saw there.

The meeting then adjourned to another room, where cider and doughnuts were served.

FLORICULTURE CLUB MEETS

The Floriculture Club held its initial meeting of the current year in the seminar room of the Plant Science building on Tuesday evening, October 4, at eight o'clock. "Floriculture '33" acted as president officer and will continue as president of the club throughout the coming year.

The business session was rapidly en
acted. It was decided that the annual "Mam" Ball would be held in Willard Straight Hall on the fifth of November. Curly Johnston's orchestra was selected. Committees for handling the details of the dance were appointed and they began functioning immediately, so that the affair would more than live up to its reputation.

Members of the department intro
duced themselves and gave brief talks for the benefit of the new students, after which each person present was obliged to arise and spend at least twenty seconds in making himself and his interests known.

Both a radio and a victrola ceased to function, so that the musical side of the program had to be foregone. However, there were bountiful refreshments, and the guests of the dance were appointed and attended the ice cream and wafer to successfully close the first meeting of the year.

WEAI CHANGES TO WESG

The Cornell University radio sta
tion has not been discontinued but
will now broadcast an all-day schedule, instead of one or two hours a day as in the past. According to University officials, the time not used for its educational programs is leased to the Elmira Star-Gazette, which will broadcast programs of a commercial and good-will purposes. The same amount of time has been reserved to broadcast educational programs as has been used in the past. Lest it be sup
posed that the broadcasting studio is still in advertising, the station call letters have been changed from WEAI to WESG. The power and frequency re
main unchanged.

The only broadcast sponsored by the University at present is the noon-day farm program which is presented on week days at 12:15, and is entirely free from advertising.

CORNELL REPRESENTED AT COUNTRY LIFE MEETING

Provost Mann Presides

The American Country Life Asso
ciation held its annual conference at Oglesby Park, Wheeling, West Vir

Provost Mann presided at the general meetings of the conference. The topic for discussion was, "The Basic Elements of Rural Life."

In the student section, all the Cor
nell delegations took an active part. Miss Collins presided at the meetings. Mr. Gibson acted as chairman of the Recommendations Committee. D. F. Armstrong led at a small group, the question being, "In what respects is the farm a superior place to raise children?"

"J. D. Merchant was chairman of the nominating committee. Willis Kearns was unanimously chosen as national song leader, and Miss Almstedt failed by one vote of being elected vice-president.

The next conference is to be held in the spring at the Ohio State College of Agriculture.

YE HOSTS ELECT NEW MEN

Ye Hosts, honorary society in hotel management, initiated the following twelve men at a meeting on Monday, October 31.


Following the initiation, the new members were entertained at a banquet at Willard Straight Hall. R. S. Ashberry '25, alumni field secretary of the University, was the principal speaker of the evening.

ADAMS DOES EXTENSION

Professor Bristow Adams is conduc
ting a news writing school for farm women, under the auspices of the New York State Home Bureau.

One-day sessions are being given in each county. During the morning Professor Adams lectures on the principles of news writing. In the after
noon time is given to the criticism of articles written.

More local publicity was needed in some districts where the farm bureau operates. The school was organized with that in mind. According to Pro
fessor Adams, little was known about extension work, and failure to receive county and state appropriations would eliminate many.
OLD AND NEW VEGETABLE MEN BANQUET AT MEETING

The Vegetable Gardening Club held a banquet for old and new members on Tuesday, October 18, at the Plant Science Building. Albert Griffiths, president, made a speech of appreciation. The club, composed of: hamburger steak, potatoes, baked manish, pineapple salad, and chocolate cake.

The officers are: president, A. E. Griffiths '33; vice-president, L. H. Ashwood '33; secretary-treasurer, H. E. F. Moulton '34; and treasurer, R. A. Newcomb '33, representative, E. K. Brown '33.

Meetings will be held the first Monday and the third Tuesday of each month in Room 404 in the Plant Science Building. Warren Hill will also hold a spring banquet in Forest Home Chapel and a picnic in the last week of May at Lower Enfield State Park.

The club was started in the early '90 by L. E. Hyde, who later became dean of the College of Agriculture, and was known as the Horticulture Club. Later the name was changed to the Vegetable Gardening Club. The purpose of the club is to develop the interest in vegetable gardening and to provide an opportunity for the students to meet the professors of the department informally.

JUDGING TEAM PLACES SECOND IN CONTEST

The Cornell dairy cattle judging team placed second to Maryland at the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield, Massachusetts, and repeated their performance to become the top team by having first and second high man in the contest.

The team was composed of Warren Hill '34, Russel Hill '34, John Walker '33, and Carl Grant '34, alternate, and was coached by Dr. E. S. Harrison. As a team they made 2001 out of a possible 2400 points and were only four points behind Maryland who had 2005 points. Forty-four teams had 712 out of a possible 800 for first place and was followed closely by their twin, Russel, who had 707 points.

The team was high in Holsteins, and Warren was high man. In the judging of Ayshires the team took second, while Russel was second high man; and in the judging of Guernseys, Cornell placed third.

KERMIS ANNONCES WINNERS

Kermis, ag dramatic club, has concluded the playwriting contest for 1932. The prizes of $5, $3, $1 and $1 for each entry placed were, respectively, presented by Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Jr. The following plays were judged the best among a group of over 130 which were submitted.

First Prize: "Old Settlers' Picnic," by S. E. Jennings, 718 North 12th Street, Waco, Texas.

Second Prize: "Compensation," by Mabel George, 125 Eddy Street, Ithaca, New York.

Third Prize: "The Sofa," by Mrs. Edith D. L. Parker, 47 Willard Road, Swampscott, Massachusetts.


"Compensation" was presented during Farmers' Week, last winter, by the club.

Kermis is grateful to Mrs. Morgenstern for her interest in the contest. The club was also pleased with the large number of plays submitted. An announcement will be made in the next issue of THE COUNTRYMAN concerning the contest for next year.

CAMPUS CHATS

No doubt you have heard, dear reader, all about the genetics conference that was held here at Cornell. Anyway, if you haven't heard all about it, you should have, for all kinds of facts about plants were divulged. New facts, indeed, that will forever open the door to the innermost secrets of the sex-life of oysters.

Now we are engaging in the study of genetics, some of us students here in the College of Agriculture. Recently we studied corn plants, and, would you believe it, we saw stalks almost fifteen feet tall, growing in our own laboratory! However, they had not yet matured their kernels, for they were tropical species, and would probably be nipped by the frost, so that they might never do anyone any good.

Seeing such plants has made us wonder if they couldn't be profitably used for silage, if not for production of ears.

INTEREST IS AROUSED

The upperclass men and women have at last awakened to the fact that they can get something out of Farm and Home Week, and that the present practice of farming is not advantageous.

This is shown by the fact that petitions are being circulated for the signature of the students, interest has been shown by a number of members of the various organizations in agriculture and Home Economics, which include the Ag Domecon organization, Round-Up Club, Ho-Ro-De-Kah.

In a simple, unpretentious way the students are asking for a chance to attend the lectures in which they are interested and hand in notes on these, if the departments deem it desirable. They also ask that the attendance of compulsory class attendance during that week and exemptions of the ones who are taking an active part in making Farm and Home Week a success, including the attending of any required lectures in the ag college.

They feel that the ones who are working on committees or fitting animals for show are learning more than those who would have a spare time in class, and that if classes were held and some excused, it would put the excused ones at a disadvantage in the course and would also do away with any chance the student might have to listen to the lecture in which he was particularly interested.

These upperclass men and women are soliciting the support of every undergraduate in the College of agriculture and Home Economics to put through a measure for the good of the New York State College of Agriculture, which is a whole and also for the farmers and their wives who annually attend Farm and Home Week.

SCHOLARSHIP CUP AWARDED

The Alpha Zeta scholarship cup was presented by Al Landon, who gave George E. Branford '35, before the Freshman Orientation Class on October 11. This large silver loving cup is presented each year to the Sophomore in ag with the highest scholarship standing for his freshman year. His name is engraved on the cup, and it is placed in his possession for the remainder of the school year. This year four men had higher averages than the highest for the preceding year, 85.6, made by John W. Duffield, '34. These four men were George E. Brando with an average of 90.03, giving him the cup; R. Mapes; Ronald G. Pasko; and Stanley E. Wardsworth; all of these had enviable scholastic records.

This cup was first presented by Alpha Zeta fraternity last year, due to the interest of that organization in scholarship, with the idea of rewarding effort in this direction, as well as providing an extra incentive. It is presented each year before the Orientation Class, that all Freshmen may know of it.

DAIRY PRODUCTS TEAM WINS HONORS IN DETROIT

Cornell University was represented in the recent National Dairy Products Contest in Judging Dairy Products by P. E. Beck '33, D. A. Paddock '33, and H. B. Walters '33, Dr. E. S. Guthrie, Professor of Dairy Industry, accompanying the team.

"Dan" Paddock won first place in the ice cream judging contest. Fifth place in the same contest went to Paul Beck, with the team as a whole placing second. The two gold medals won by Paddock were awarded by the Dairy Industries Exposition and the International Ice Cream Manufacturing Association.

The contest, sponsored by the
AG-DOMECON MEETS

The Ag-Domecon Get-Together was held in Roberts 291, at 8 o'clock Wednesday evening, October 19. W. A. "Bill" Moore '33 was elected president in place of Miss Harriet McNinch '33 who felt unable to devote sufficient time to the position. Fred Warren '35, was elected stage manager to fill Moore's former office.

The club decided to present a play this fall. Tryouts for acting, staging, make-up, and properties, were held Monday evening, November 7. The name of the play as yet had not been selected. Kermis plays are given with the aid of the university dramatic club.

The officers of the club for 1932-33, elected last June, with the above exceptions, are as follows: Portia Hopper '33, vice-president and representative to ag domecon; Clara Savage '34, secretary; C. L. Pinckney '34, treasurer; R. R. Babcock '33, production manager; and K. W. Wescott '45, assistant stage manager.

MUM BALL CREATES COMMENT

The spirit of autumn ran riot in the memorial hall at Willard Straight on the evening of November 4, when the Floriculture Club gave their annual Mum Ball. The hall was decorated with a lavish display of chrysanthemums from the university greenhouses and with branches of oak in the full glory of their autumn foliage. As a special feature a corsage of chrysanthemums was given to each lady, Curly Johnson and his men outdid themselves for the occasion serving up a brand of music that received favorable comment from many. For some reason, perhaps the approaching Dartmouth "Crush", the attendance was not very large, a fact which greatly pleased the favored few. One girl claimed that she was not stopped on all evening, thereby establishing an all time record for the school. In the words of one of the chaperons, "It was by far the nicest party of the year." The affair was under the supervision of A. F. Kohler '33, and a committee of horticultural students.

INCREASE IN REGISTRATION

The Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics at Cornell show an increase in the registration of students for the fourth consecutive year. This term there were 1522 students compared to 1448 in 1931; 1251 in 1930; and 1108 in 1929.

Of the new students, 365 registered in the four-year course in ag; 29 in the two-year course; 136 in home economics; and 48 in hotel management. The totals are 867 students in the four-year course in ag; 52 in the two-year course; 424 in home economics; and 179 in hotel management.

Dr. Carl E. Ladd '12, dean of the State Colleges, says: "It has been necessary to limit the number of entering home economics students because of lack of room. Two applicants have been turned away for every freshman admitted in that college this year. This condition will be largely remedied when the new home economics building is completed next year."
LONG NIGHT OF DEPRESSION
TO Usher In A NEW DAY

"Now as never before, knowledge and its intelligent application are needed in homes and by homemakers," said Miss Flora Rose, director of the College of Home Economics at Cornell University, in an address at the Herald-Tribune conference held in New York City, September 29. Not only is it necessary to use all materials on hand and to cut expenditures, but in doing this the homemaker must give more time to productive activity than before.

The factors contributing to family welfare, health and nutrition require particularly careful study. To maintain the morale of the family in the face of cut or threatened income, the best possible health, physical and mental, is necessary to each member of the family, Miss Rose believes.

"This is a long night of economic depression which is ushering in a New Day. What this day will bring depends upon the lessons we learn and the understanding we gain from this experience," she stated. "We can avoid reproducing this situation only if we learn the conditions which caused our economic ills and try to stimulate the types of research and education which will enable us to prevent such a situation from occurring again."

Other members of the conference included Owen D. Young, Walter Lippman, J. T. Shotwell, Mary E. Wooley, Fannie Hearst, Mrs. Lilian Galbraith, and Walter Damrosch. The conference was under the direction of Mrs. William Maloney Brown, editor of Delineator.

CAFETERIA COMBINES LEARNING AND EARNING

The cafeteria of the New York State College of Home Economics at Cornell University teaches many students how to manage a restaurant. There are three general groups of student workers; those learning to serve, those learning to cook, and those who already know how but are working as regular employees. An increase in the employment of student labor was noted during the past school year.

In 1930-31, about eight per cent of the cafeteria income was spent for student labor, and in 1931-32 more than nine per cent. Since the cafeteria is self-supporting, it is necessary to pay actual money to students, and the number of student helpers increased also.

Last year, thirty students at Cornell University, most of them registered in the State Colleges of Agriculture, Home Economics, and Veterinary Medicine, were given employment in the cafeteria. Although most of them worked for meals, many students made extra money to pay a part of their other expenses. The amount of work given to employees is determined by the need of each student. The cafeteria pays out about $25 a day to its student workers.

The cafeteria is conducted as a student laboratory for the institutional management courses. Four items in the menu each week are cooked and served by students. The other meals are prepared and served by the regular staff.

$3.50 SAVES ONE HOUSEWIFE THIRTEEN MILES A YEAR

For the cost of $3.50 one housewife saved thirteen miles a year and had much more leisure time. This was accomplished by making a few simple alterations in the kitchen.

Ella Cushman, of the New York state college of home economics pointed out how these costless changes effected the entire household. When the homemaker has more leisure time and is less fatigued, the domestic environment is brightened.

In one kitchen, the ironing board was moved across the room, saving about one and one-half miles of walking in a year. In the same kitchen, six and a half miles a year were saved by hanging pots and pans in a convenient place rather than putting them in a cupboard. This not only saved footsteps but also irritation from finding them misplaced. Another means of saving mileage was by moving the garbage can to a place under the sink.

These few improvements cost only $3.50 and saved a total of thirteen miles. The cost of a shelf above the stove, hooks for hanging small equipment, a curtain making a permanently closed box was not cheaper. But the advantage of making a work table of the ironing board, when not used for ironing, and paint and linoleum lacquer, were included in the small sum of $3.50.

STYLES AND TIMES ARE SIMILAR, SAYS MRS. BUTT

This year's styles seem made for hard times according to Mrs. Gladys Butt, clothing specialist in extension. Sleeves that are too short or that are worn at the armhole or cuff may easily be lengthened by adding the new little cap at top or placing bands of a different material in a spiral form on the sleeves. The desire for a slim waist line, very little blousing and fitted belted styles can be lengthened by dropping the lining of the blouse, placing the belt between, instead of over, the cloth of the waist and skirt, so dropping the whole skirt. The very full skirts with full flare which were parts of many dresses last few years may be taken out and used to make yokes so that the skirt may be dropped or lengthened. Mrs. Butt thinks eleven inches from the floor a good average length for clothes to be worn during the day.

MISS HENRY DISCUSSES FOOD FUNDAMENTALS

"One of today's biggest problems is the selection of food for health by people who have very little money with which to purchase. Of the foods for tomorrow, the day which is essential to prevent permanent injury to health," said Professor Mary Henry, assistant director of the College of Home Economics at Cornell University and formerly professor in the department of foods and nutrition, at the New York State Home Economics Teachers' Conference at Elmira, New York, October 6.

"The principles of food fundamentals underlying such selection can be reduced to a rule-of-thumb. Buy foods that will keep the body tissues and bones from being harmed. Milk in some form is one food that cannot be neglected. There was one cup a day for children and a cup and a half for adults is the minimum.

"Cereals at breakfast and bread at every meal, preferably those of whole grains, are necessary each day to give energy and protect muscle tissue. Vegetables and fruits are next on the list. Be sure that everyone in the family eats potatoes once or twice a day," exhorts Miss Henry. "Children require fresh or canned tomatoes, or a fresh orange every day, and adults should have these three or four times a week, alternating other days with some other vegetable."

"If possible give the family one or other vegetables, one raw, such as cabbage or grated carrots, several times a week, and a second fruit, fresh or dried, daily. All the family, but especially the children, need a teaspoon of codliver oil a day."

"Also, if it can be afforded, children should have an egg three or four days a week and grown-ups two or three times. The cheapest cuts of meat should be bought, fish occasionally, and dried beans, peas, and lentils served once or twice a week instead of meat. Butter and other fats should be included. Buy only enough sugar, syrups, and other sweets to make meals attractive.

"In selecting from the foods with essential food values, select the cheaper when there are two, such as cabbage instead of lettuce, carrots instead of turnips. Of foods of the same price, select those of highest food value—whole cereals rather than refined, brown sugar rather than white.

"Home Economics teachers throughout the state will aid housewives to make selections in their own communities, and show them how to make cheaper foods more attractive, as well as other cheaper foods attractive and palatable and how to cook vegetables so as to lose none of their food value. Thus we can make the most of small incomes in relation to nutrition and health."
DOMECON FACULTY
MEMBERS PROMOTED

The death of Miss Martha Van Rensselaer, co-director with Miss Flora Rose of the College of Home Economics, has caused the promotion of several members of the faculty. Professor Rose B. S., M. S., D. Ped., has been promoted to the position of solo director of the college. She is in charge of resident teaching, research, and extension work. Miss Mary Henry, M. A., formerly professor of foods and nutrition, is now assistant director of the college. Dr. Ruby Green Smith Ph. D., has taken up her duties as state leader of home demonstration agents in the extension service of the colleges of agriculture and home economics. Mrs. Smith has been associate leader since 1921. She is the wife of Albert W. Smith, Emeritus Dean of Sibley College of Engineering. Mrs. Smith was one of the founders of the New York State Home Bureau and was for several years secretary of the State Federation of Home Bureaus. Mrs. Helen Bull M. D. has been promoted from acting professor to professor of home economics.

Other Advancements Made

Other advancements include those of John Courtney M. S., former instructor to assistant professor of hotel accounting and Miss Katherine Harriot, B. A., manager of the cafeteria and an assistant professor, to professor of home economics.

Mrs. Dorothy Fessenden Sayles '25, has been appointed instructor in hotel administration for the first term. Mrs. Lois Farmer Meek, former manager of the cafeteria, will instruct in hotel administration during the second term. Mrs. Meek is the wife of Professor Howard B. Meek, professor of hotel administration. Elizabeth Hopper '31, instructor in home economics, is teaching in place of Helen Simmonds who has been granted leave of absence for the first term. Miss Simmonds is studying at Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

Additions to the home economics department also include the Misses Charlotte W. Bryunen, extension instructor in the department of household arts; Alice M. Burgoin, assistant manager of the cafeteria and instructor of home economics; Lorna Barber, acting extension assistant professor in the department of foods and nutrition; Hazel M. Hauck, assistant professor of foods and nutrition; Grace Sledge, research assistant in the department of foods and nutrition; also Mrs. Martha H. Eddy, instructor in home economics.

ELECTED TO OMICRON NU

The following members of the Class of '33 were recently elected to Omicron Nu, honorary society in the College of Home Economics: Elaine Bechtel, Marion Ford, Marion Hart, Portia Hopper, Eileen Kane, Betty Klock, June Sterling, Helen Weissbrod.

The Cornell Nursery School held parents' meetings weekly from October 8 until November 16. At each meeting a different topic on the proper needs of the normal child was discussed.
On Monday, November 7, the Cornell Foresters gathered for their second monthly meeting in Fenrow Club Room. President Lee Chalmers '33 called the meeting to order. The business of the meeting consisted of a report on athletics by our athletic director, R. H. "Bob" Everitt '33. "Bob" told of Forestry progress in soccer and urged all the men to support the annual sporting event of the Upper Campus, the Ag-Forestry soccer "battle." He then announced that the Inter-College Cross Country meet would be held in a few days and that basketball season would soon be here and urged all the foresters who are interested to come out for the team and participate in some of the famous old Army "forays." The next business of the meeting was a report of the dance committee by L. J. "Len" Coyne '33. A discussion on the matter followed and it was decided to consider the matter further and decide upon the time and place of the dance in the next meeting. The final business of the meeting was the reading of a set of by-laws for the club, produced through the combined efforts of the committee: J. W. "Jack" Duffield '34, Waldo G. "Fishing" Brook Smith '33, and P. M. "Dutch" Kihlmire '34. It seems that the club has been without a set of by-laws ever since the last personal appearance of our patron, Holy Murphius, who was quite a while ago, and a sore need was felt for them.

After the business of the meeting was disposed of, the "army" adjourned to room 210 where it was entertained by a talk illustrated by "movies," given by Professor J. A. Cope about his European trip of last winter. The pictures showed not only the forestry aspects of the countries which he visited but also the scenic points of interest as well. The picture gave those who have never seen the conditions in Europe an excellent idea of the intensive forestry methods which are employed in Germany, Denmark and Norway, and the wholly satisfactory results derived from the application of these methods. The pictures were thoroughly enjoyed by all the group and it is hoped that more of these talks will be continued in the future.

These boys taking "F 121" ought to be fed bigger and better breakfasts or something. Prof. Bentley entered 210 last Thursday morning and commented on the fact that the various groans and grovels heard reminded him of the sound effects of "Bring 'Em Back Alive."

FERNOW DOINGS.

It would seem from comments passed on the subject that in Forestry, among the underclassmen at least, there are a good many who cannot see just what their course is preparing them for, and still others who think there will be no place for them when they do graduate with a degree of Bachelor of Science in Forestry. Every day one hears such expressions as, "What am I taking drawing for, anyway?" "Don't know what there is in this business when I do get out!" and "Guess I'd better change my course to something worth while." This sort of idea is less prevalent among the upperclassmen, who are largely men who have decided what the answers to these questions are, and who are going ahead wholeheartedly with their course for that reason. The course is not ideally or otherwise adapted for those who are taking it because they don't know of anything else they would like to do. Intense interest in the work is what inures the majority of the upperclassmen in our forestry school.

Some say that the ratio of those who graduate to those who enter is very small and point to this as an argument that the course is not satisfactory to those who take it. Of those who entered Cornell as freshmen in Forestry, fifty to sixty percent graduate as foresters. A study of the "mortality" for classes in all forestry schools in the U. S. for the five years preceding 1931 shows that the ratio of those who graduate as foresters is in the neighborhood of forty-five to fifty percent. A recently completed study of Engineering Education indicates that in this field in general only about forty percent of those who start the course actually graduate. In the New York State School of Agriculture, fifty-five percent of those who enter graduate.

The reasons for dropping out of Forestry, as in every other line, are numerous and varied. Scholastic failure, financial difficulties, and health account for some. Men entering Forestry know less what to expect, know less about what Forestry is, and less about what is expected of them than does the entering class of any other college. The professors try to give the freshmen some good and fair idea of what they are getting into at the beginning of the first term so as to discourage those taking the course who are not interested. Those who do have the practical side of forestry and those who become interested in courses which they take as part of their preparation and decide to specialize in that particular line, account for the loss of a few more men. There is certainly nothing wrong with them about the way in which the classes grow smaller toward graduation.

Prior to the industrial depression the percentage of men getting positions in the field of forestry was as satisfactory as in any other well established occupational field. Admittedly, forestry graduates are not getting positions now, but neither are other college graduates getting positions for which a college education may be deemed essential. In the early years of the development of forest schools, in general the first decade and a half of this century, not anyone graduated from a forest school with a good record could be placed without difficulty. There is little doubt but that that state of affairs is over and that there will be keen competition for every available opening even when normal conditions return.

The issue comes down to this: If a man is interested in forestry, he must have the determination to pursue his education along those lines. On the other hand, should he be enrolled in forestry because he is interested in something else, he will do well to give serious thought as to whether or not he should be in college at all.
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Thursday, February 15, 1933
A History of the Agricultural Alumni Association

A. W. Gibson '17

WHILE it is only twenty-four years since the establishment of the "Students' Association," the changes that have taken place in the agriculture, and particularly in the agricultural organization and organizations in the state, is almost unbelievable. Indicative of the problems and condition of the agriculture at that time are the matters that were considered important for the "Students' Association" to undertake. It was thought then that the association might aid in the conduct of field demonstrations and cooperative experiments; strive for better sanitary conditions in the country; undertake to remodel the country fairs along educational lines; transfer the local newspapers from political control into farm service; organize good roads associations; extend traveling libraries in rural districts; organize local lecture programs; secure special rates on agricultural books for members; act as an employment agency for former students; distribute agricultural information to members; and many other matters that needed more attention than could be gotten then through any other existing agencies. We have learned since 1909 that these matters concern all of the people and that more representative organizations were needed to handle them.

In 1911 it will be remembered by many who participated, that the "Students' Association" took a very active part in securing the establishment of the Agricultural Council. This was according to Dean Bailey's plan which sought to place the immediate administration of the college under a board that would be in close touch with agricultural affairs and reporting to the trustees.

The alumni took an active interest in the legislation and organization connected with the building of the exten-
tion service in the state. This was true with respect to all phases of agricultural education and policy during the period of its development.

The winter of 1912-13 was probably the time of greatest activity in the "Students' Association." The alumni believed that it was in the best interests of the state that forestry education, which they considered a part of agricultural education, should be developed at the College of Agriculture and not in a separate College of Forestry which was being proposed in the state legislature. Alumni in large numbers from all parts of the state, campaigned vigorously in opposition to the establishment of this separate college, both as a matter of educational policy and of economy. Their attempt, however, was not successful and the College of Forestry was established at Syracuse. As a result of the campaign the "Students' Association" found itself $950 in debt.

During the next five years much effort was expended in paying this debt which was completed in 1918. For this purpose many alumni made special contributions beyond the payment of their membership dues and while a great deal of work was done in raising the money, there was never any doubt about its ultimate achievement. The whole episode was an excellent illustration of the willingness of the alumni to see through a program in which they believed.

There were changes in the administration of the college during that period in which the alumni took an active part. For two years of that time Charles H. Royce '91 was president of the "Students' Association." His vigorous action on questions of vital importance to the college, even where his stand might be opposed to the plans of a personal friend, is an outstanding example of loyal service.

It is certainly of interest, at least, to mention here that Mr. Royce in 1914 proposed that the alumni elect a graduate of the College of Agriculture to the board of trustees of the University. While this was much more concrete than many proposals that have been made to the association it was not attempted, nor has it been since that time. It was also during this period, February 14, 1917, that the name of the non-resident division of the "Students' Association" was changed to "Alumni Association of the New York State College of Agriculture," and the Alumni organization has been separate from the student organization since that time. In fact, it is noted that the name "Student Association" had long since failed to clearly indicate the nature of the association or its membership.

In the succeeding years there were further attempts made to start county and other local organizations, to interest farm boys in the work of the college and to tie the Alumni Association more closely with the Cornell Countryman through a combination arrangement of dues and subscription which was abandoned after one year. While the program for the establishment of local alumni units in the counties has not resulted in a great many such organizations the alumni of Chautauqua County have held meetings regularly through a period of twenty years. Any general establishment of clubs by our organization would probably have required a permanent and full time staff for the purpose. Cornell Clubs are located in many of the larger centers throughout the state and in those areas there would not seem to be any necessity for similar efforts by our association.

In 1926-27 alumni purchased thirty-three framed pictures of the main buildings of the college which were presented to their local high schools. These were obtained through the Alumni Association at a special price. An alumni committee was appointed early in 1929 by the president of the association to meet at the college with a faculty committee to discuss the possible establishment of a two-year course. The expenses of this committee were paid by the association. A program of two-year courses was subsequently authorized by the faculty and offered at the beginning of the 1929-30 college year.

At recent meetings of the association the need for scholarships for students in agriculture has been considered. While such a need has been realized there has been no organized attempt made by the association to obtain funds for the purpose, and such an attempt probably would not be advisable now. The Alumni Association has given and still offers an annual prize of twenty-five dollars, during the past twelve years, to the student in the college who has attained the highest scholastic average at the end of his junior year.

In 1910 the secretary of the association, now the Provost of the University, reported his opinion regarding the purposes of the association. He realized that only a limited number of things at that time might be undertaken successfully. He believed that it would be possible to strengthen the sympathy and cooperation between all students, past and present, by a regular reunion at the college during Farmers' Week and that an organization could be maintained and "on tap" ready for service when the occasion should arise. We have had such a reunion each year and the desirability of such an affair is manifested by its successful continuance. It was at Dean Bailey's suggestion in the very beginning of the "Students' Association" that Wednesday of Farmers' Week should be the Reunion Day and that has been maintained without exception. The alumni banquet has grown during the past fifteen years from a meeting of less than a hundred former students and faculty to about three hundred, meeting in the beautiful Willard Straight Memorial Hall. The association spends a small amount of money each year on the banquet, sometimes to secure a prominent speaker and on whatever decorations are used. Since the establishment of Home Economics as a separate college, we have continued to enjoy the cooperation of the Home Economics graduates in connection with this annual banquet.

That the association has remained "on tap" and ready to be of assistance at any time has been repeatedly demonstrated. With more than twenty thousand former students there can be no doubt that their influence for constructive planning in agricultural affairs is and will continue to be very significant. At times they will need, as in the past, to use that influence as an organized group. That purpose in itself necessitates the existence of the association and its support by alumni. It has been possible to build up a small cash balance during recent years, in addition to meeting the expenses of the association, so that at any time when there is work to be done, it will not be handicapped in beginning immediate action.

Many interesting stories of personal experiences connected with the activities of the Alumni Association might be written by those who have given freely of their time for that purpose. It would be impossible to try to mention their names without doing an injustice to so many who would be left out because of the numbers involved. They have made the history of the Alumni Association what it is, and any one who reviews it will be impressed by their loyalty to the college and to agriculture which it serves.

If a suggestion for the future may be included in this history, it would be to take up at an appropriate time the proposal of Mr. Royce, made in 1914, that a graduate of the College be elected to the board of trustees of the University.
The Year at the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics

Dean Carl E. Ladd '12

THIS article is in the nature of an annual accounting to the alumni of the State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics of the new developments at the Colleges and the present status of various lines of work in which the alumni are particularly interested. Director Flora Rose will supplement this with a further statement concerning the New York State College of Home Economics.

I know that you are always particularly interested in the student body. During the past four years there has been a consistent increase in the total student body from 1677 in 1928-29 to 2333 in 1931-32. This is the total of all students registered in the regular course, short course, two-year course, summer school and graduate work. During the same period the number of four-year students in the regular college course leading to the Bachelor's degree has increased from 662 to 840. The winter course has suffered a slight falling off but has a registration of 99 this year. There has been a considerable increase in the number of graduate students in agriculture from 259 in 1928-29 up to 487 in 1931-32. This comes largely as a result of the constantly growing reputation of the college for strong scientific work. The summer school has increased in attendance from 676 to 880 in 1931 but suffered some falling off in 1932.

Many of the alumni have been particularly interested in the special two-year course in agriculture, established largely as a result of alumni action. You will be glad to know that there has been a consistent growth in number of students taking this course. It was not large in the beginning and it is has not yet reached large numbers. In 1929-30, the first year it was offered, 14 students enrolled. The numbers increased to 43 the following year and to 63 in 1931-32. About two-thirds of these students come from farms. This year, in the first term, there has been a slight reduction with 54 registered in the course. I am sure you have in mind the fact that the same number of entrance units are required as for the four-year course, but we make no specification as to what these units shall be. These two-year special students make up a very fine student body as thoroughly prepared for their work as are the four-year students.

We have always been particularly anxious to have a considerable percentage of farm-reared boys in the College of Agriculture. The Farm Practice office has very good figures on this accumulated over a long period of years. For several years approximately 40 per cent of the entering class have been farm-reared. Another 20 to 25 per cent have had some farm experience before entering college.

CARL E. LADD '12

This leaves 35 to 40 per cent of the entering class with no farm experience. Of course, all of these men are given an examination in farm practice, given certain farm practice help at the College and are placed on approved farms under the supervision of the Farm Practice Department during their summer vacations. When we realize that a considerable percentage of the students in the College of Agriculture expect to specialize in certain lines of scientific work where farm practice is not required, such as bacteriology, forestry, and others, this percentage of students with good farm background seems quite satisfactory. In fact, we have at the present time a higher proportion of farm-reared students in the College than at any other time in the twenty-five years such records have been kept.

Buildings

I am sure that Director Rose will want to tell you somewhat in detail about our new building, Martha Van-Rensselaer Hall. We are all very proud of it and of its name.

On the Agricultural College campus, the newest building is the one which is devoted to Agricultural Economics and Farm Management and Rural Social Organization. This is a magnificent structure. Very soon, the old Farm Management Building, formerly the old livestock judging pavilion, will be removed. A portion of the grading at the east end of the Agricultural College quadrangle has already been done. If funds are available, this will be completed and some landscaping done during the next spring. We are very proud of the new physical facilities in the way of buildings that have come to us during the past five years. Some things are still needed along this line to complete the campus. Under present business conditions, these will not be urged, however.

Livestock and Barns

The foundation herds and flocks of livestock provided for by special appropriations during the past two or three years have now been completely purchased. A new beef-cattle barn has been built. This is well planned, but modest in size and in cost, representing probably no greater an investment than New York State should make in this project. A development of much the same character has been made for the swine division. A combination of old buildings and new buildings give very satisfactory housing for the sheep. The east wing of the old dairy barn has been completed with new floor and equipment for dairy cattle and is now filled with a dairy herd. On the Warren farm there is maintained an excellent experimental herd of dairy cows and we are carrying on the protein experiments that were previously supported by funds from the G. L. F. Cooperative Association and the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association.

Extension Work

The extension work with farmers and homemakers meets a real challenge in such times as these. Rural people have come to depend upon this work and to have so much confidence in it that they expect more and more help. Yet many farm problems, particularly economic problems, are almost impossible of solution during a period of world depression. Extension programs are always kept flexible. They are reorganized each year to meet new conditions. Points of emphasis are changed.

A new state-wide program has just been initiated to aid farmers to produce more of their own living from
the farm. This is called “Home Made Farm Relief.” Due to present economic conditions and the insistent demand for decreased public expenditures, county appropriations for extension work have been materially decreased and in a few counties eliminated altogether. Farmer support for extension and farmer direction of the work have increased consistently and are perhaps greater than ever before in the history of the College.

Research

It is impossible within the limits of a statement such as this to describe all of the new things that are being carried on in research. As a result of special appropriations made by the State during the past four years, a considerable number of new projects have been started. It has been possible to speed up the soil survey. Land classification work as a preparation for a long-time land utilization program is also proceeding rapidly and satisfactorily. A great deal of data is now available and some publications are nearly ready for distribution. The work on orchard soils and vegetable crops soils, in which many of you have been particularly interested, is progressing well.

One of the most promising new fields is that of pasture improvement. Some excellent work has been started along this line which will mean a great deal to the State of New York if we are able to continue it.

A whole series of studies of the problems of much soil farming are going very satisfactorily. The problems of spraying potatoes, and potato production in general both on Long Island and up-state are being attacked vigorously and real results are being obtained. For the first time, we begin to see some possibilities of solving the problems in connection with wire worms, and other injuries to the tubers of potatoes.

The new egg-laying contests in Genesee and Chemung Counties are well organized and giving very satisfactory results.

The alumni of the institution will be particularly interested in the fact that the professors of Cornell have been able to give an increasing amount of public service during the past year. More and more our professors of economics are being consulted on problems of State-wide and Nation-wide importance. This requires a considerable amount of time from some of the members of the staff but the service rendered is of great value.

The Colleges belong to the people of the State. To a very considerable extent they are centers of national and inter-national interests. They have never been developed as cloistered institutions. It has always been a source of pride to the faculty and alumni that these institutions are in touch with the life of the people, and their usefulness and their reputation depend very largely upon this.

Alumnae Association of the College of Home Economics

Dorothy DeLany '23

During alumni week in 1926, at a supper party of alumnae in the home economics building, the subject of forming a home economics alumnae association was discussed. Claribel Nye '14 and Anna Hunn '12 were chosen to draft a constitution. A year later, on June 10, 1927, a group of alumnae met at the home of Miss Van Rensselaer and Miss Rose, adopted the constitution setting the official name of the new organization as The Alumnae Association of the New York State College of Home Economics. Alice Blinn '17 was elected president; Dorothy De Lany '22, vice-president; Helen Bull '26, secretary-treasurer and three members were elected to the executive committee. Katherine Harris '22, Anna Hunn and Claribel Nye. It was decided that the staff as well as former students should be eligible to membership.

The purposes of the Association as set forth in the constitution are (1) to unite all former students of the New York State College of Home Economics and former students who previous to 1925, majored in the Department or School of Home Economics; (2) to advance the interests of the Colleges of Home Economics and Agriculture; (3) to promote home making and those professions relating to home economics.

In 1928 an amendment to the constitution was adopted to provide for election of officers by transmitted ballot so that all members of the Association may vote as well as those able to attend the annual meeting held in June. In addition to those already named, ten alumnae have served in office: Mildred Stevens Essick '18; Frances Mathews Graham '21; Mary Wright Harvey '14; Marion Irvine '30; Ruth Rice McMillan '23; Laura Fish Mordoff '14; Lois Osborn '16; Marian Salisbury '24; Frances Scudder '24; Norma La Barre Stevens '15. The officers this year are: Helen Kirkendall Miller '17, president; Katharine Harris '22, vice-president; Dorothy De Lany '23, secretary-treasurer; Ruth Davis '17, scholarship chairman; Ann Phillips Duncan '18, Lois Zimmerman McConnel '20 and Margaret Saxe '30, members of the nominating committee.

Scholarship Program

In February, 1931, the Association voted to make available to the College each year the sum of $100 to be divided into small cash awards for students who are faced with an unexpected financial problem. The awards are granted only upon recommendation of the scholarship committee of the College. After each case has been investigated and other sources of financial aid canvassed. During the first two years, eight students received amounts ranging from twenty to thirty-five dollars. Several students received aid elsewhere after attention had been called to their needs. Many former students and staff members have expressed satisfaction in the knowledge that a part of the dues-dollar has given some student timely help and encouragement.

In addition to using current funds for cash awards to students, the Alumnae Association is gradually building a permanent fund, the interest to be used as a scholarship. Nearly $200 has been accumulated from the occasional fifty cents or a dollar which members have added to the dues-check. A few alumnae have sent five dollars for dues, thus placing four dollars in the permanent fund at interest. The naming of this scholarship was placed in the hands of a committee who will report at the annual meeting in June 1933. All members have the privilege of making suggestions to the officers both as to name and the many points which will have to be decided such as qualifications of the recipient and amount to be granted.

Alumnae who can be in Ithaca during Farm and Home Week will have a chance to express their opinions at a luncheon meeting in the Lodge at noon, Wednesday, February 15. That night former students and staff members of the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics will hold their annual get-together supper arranged by the alumni associations of the two colleges.
The Year's Development at the College of Home Economics

Professor Flora Rose

Copyright Harris & Boeing

MARTHA VAN RENSSLEAER

Martha Van Rensselaer, great pioneer in home economics education, and in its truest sense creator of the New York State College of Home Economics, died on May 26, 1932.

In 1900, in a dingy basement room in Morrill Hall with an old kitchen table for a desk and herself as the sole representative of teaching, extension and research, Martha Van Rensselaer began the work which under her direction fruited into a vast living organism—a college built around the needs, activities and interests of people.

The vast new economics building which is to bear the name, Martha Van Rensselaer Hall, is a fitting memorial for this great woman, for it has crystallized in brick and steel the vision she held of the benefits for all human beings of a kind of education which built itself around realities and which kept itself close to the daily lives of people.

The cornerstone of the building was laid June 8, 1932, in a simple ceremony at which President Livingston Farrand, presided and representatives of the University, the college, the home demonstration agents, the home bureaus, the alumnae and the students contributed. In this cornerstone is sealed the written record of the traditions which Miss Van Rensselaer left as an immortal part of the heritage of this College. It is probable that the College may move into its new quarters in the late spring and summer school classes may be held there. The dedication of the building is planned for February, 1934, Farm and Home Week, when the women of the state who have always been so close to the College, as well as the alumnae and friends from out of the state can help make it a fitting ceremony.

Martha Van Rensselaer Hall will serve, as does the present home economics building as a center for instruction, for research and for extension work throughout New York state.

Its roof covers the possibilities of generous planning for personal satisfaction of both staff and students in the work they conduct together. Comfortable social rooms, a large, light, airy reading room, conference and study rooms, special work rooms for both students and staff where individual hobbies may be followed without interruption or comment, are parts of the building. In the family life wing is a large nursery school, three beautiful practice apartments of generous proportions and a play room up in tree tops, opening on a high balcony with views of all the surrounding country. It is a building in which work may well become a part of the vital living which was Martha Van Rensselaer's vision of home economics. The architectural type of the new building is Georgian, with an exterior of buff brick to make it harmonize with the other state buildings. The building faces south and is, in all, 349 feet long, with the large wings 18 feet deep; it is four stories high in front and six in the rear. The central portion which connects the wings is seven stories high. Besides housing all departments of the college and being provided with abundant class rooms, it has an auditorium seating 600 persons, an amphitheater seating 200 persons and a cafeteria planned both for the use of students and of the general public.

There are two most satisfying facts to report about those of 1932's seventy-one graduates from the New York State College of Home Economics, excepting the graduates from the Hotel Administration department, who replied to a questionnaire asking about their present activities: the majority of them have paying positions, and a good percentage of them are doing volunteer relief work besides. Both facts are significant this particular year when even experienced workers find positions of any kind hard to get, and to keep, and when relief and welfare organizations everywhere are asking for special training, efficiency, and high intelligence in their workers.

The field in which the largest number of our 1932 graduates are working is teaching. The next largest number of last year's alumnae are hospital dietitians. Others are in institutional management work and some in the extension service. One graduate is a laboratory technician and another a tea room hostess. Some are doing graduate work and several have married since graduation and are giving their full time to the profession of home making. Still others who are staying at home seem, according to reports received at the college to be putting their home economics training into constant and profitable use. One

(Continued on page 44)
service continuously since that time, with headquarters in the Ferry Building at San Francisco, whence he makes frequent trips to the national forests throughout the state. He has charge of the evaluation of timber sold from these forests by the government. He received the master's degree from the University of California. The writer visited him several times during the past three years, last seeing him about a year ago in his home at 1498 Fosen Avenue, Berkeley, California. He was married in 1930 and has one son.

A Cornellian who has more recently joined the Forest Service in California is John S. Curry, '24. Bringing his wife and five boys to Berkeley in 1931, he established a home overlooking San Francisco Bay and the Golden Gate. He can be reached at the Department of Forestry, University of California, Berkeley, California.

Also, E. Louis Frobsting, after receiving the Ph. D. degree from Cornell in 1924, married and became a professor of horticulture at the College of Agriculture, Davis, California, a position that he still holds.

Malcolm E. Smith has for several years been an inspector of fruits and vegetables for the United States Department of Agriculture, with headquarters at 408 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts. Repeated entertainment at his new home, 57 Hawthorne Avenue, Auburndale, Massachusetts, and attendance at the Cornell-Syracuse-Harvard crew race last spring in his company left no room for doubt that he is to be numbered as an ardent Cornell enthusiast, vitally interested in all the affairs of his Alma Mater. Any Cornellian within reach of his home or office will find a hearty welcome. He is married and has one daughter, Margaret, seven years old.

As to the writer's own activities in the past ten years, they have included six years of farming at Champlain, New York, a year completing work for the master's degree at the University of Tennessee, a year as research assistant with the Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics at the University of California, and a year as Social Science Research fellow, the first semester being spent in California and the second at Harvard. He is at present engaged in the further pursuit of knowledge at Ithaca, New York.

Inasmuch as Larry Vaughn and I have never been particularly interested in feminine biographies, we decided that our data were wholly inadequate, and that therefore we should leave all records of that portion of our class for compilation by its own members.

Respectfully yours,
BRODER F. LUCAS.
Frank K. Beyer is a junior forester on a forest survey being conducted by the Southern Forest Experiment Station. His address is Room 600, 348 Baronne Street, New Orleans. Also at the Station are Philip O. Wakeley, '23, Carl F. A. Olsen, '29, and James W. Croukshank, '30.

Nelson Mansfield is the proud father of a baby boy, David Nelson.

Mrs. Emma Rowse of Monongehela, Pennsylvania, has announced the marriage of her daughter, Lois Jean, to Albert J. Rissman, '29. Rissman is a junior forester with the biological survey in Washington.

Marion Bronson, who before her marriage was Marion Foss, is living in East Aurora, New York. She has one child.

Stella Hadlock, formerly Stella Smith, is teaching home economics in Bainbridge, New York.

J. Arthur Hill has recently purchased a 120-acre farm at Adams Basin, New York.

Mildred Homan, of Riverhead, Long Island, is teaching home economics and biology at Crown Point, New York. During the past summer she was nature counselor at Gray Beech Camp, Nassau Girl Scout camp near Wading River, Long Island.

Eleanor Schmidt, whose home is in Buffalo, is doing social service work there.

Fannie Sly is doing social service work in Buffalo. She is living at home, in East Aurora, New York.

G. J. Dinsmore has entered the graduate school this year.

Mabel Rollins is taking graduate work in the College of Home Economics. She is a member of Sigma Kappa sorority, and was also a member of the Women's Rifle Team.

Martha Armstrong of Poughkeepsie is spending the winter with her aunt in Florida.

Frances Arnold is in Ithaca, taking graduate work in the College of Home Economics.

Alice Avery is teaching home economics at Sherman, New York. She lives at the Tavern Hotel.

Jorn A. Bullock has been appointed manager of Pfeiffer's, Inc., of Buffalo. His address is 111 Irving Place.

Clara Clarke is teaching home economics in the Celeron High School, Celeron, New York. She is also acting as school nurse. Her home is near Jamesstown, New York. She was a member of Pi Beta Phi sorority.

Ellen A. Dunham is a research dietitian with the General Foods Corporation at 250 Park Avenue, New York. She lives at 19 Bowers Road, Caldwell, New Jersey.

Dorothy English is a student dietitian in a Y. W. C. A. cafeteria in Syracuse, New York. Her home is in Greene, New York.

Natalie Fairbanks married John P. Wood, instructor in electrical engineering, during the summer. She is taking courses in the College of Home Economics.

Marie Froelich is taking graduate work in the College of Agriculture. She is living at the Pi Beta Phi house, 114 Kelvin Place.

Annette Hagedorn has a scholarship at New York University School of Retailing. Her home is at 3755 Ninety-eighth Street, Corona, New York.

Bernice M. Hopkins is a student dietitian at the Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, D. C.

Dorothy Hopper, who was head waitress in Sage College during her junior year, was married during the summer. She is living in Ithaca, and at present is employed in Rothschild's Department Store.

“Clean from Pittsburg” was coined as a slang phrase, because it seemed too far fetched to be true.

It is true that if you dial 2255, our trucks will fetch far your clothes and return them.

“Clean from The Palace Laundry” was coined as a slang phrase, because it seemed too far fetched to be true.

It is true that if you dial 2255, our trucks will fetch far your clothes and return them.

Are your Tux Shirts clean for Junior Week?

FARMERS’ WEEK VISITORS WILL APPRECIATE ROTHSCILDS’ NEW LOW PRICES ON

Cannon Laboratory Tested Fine Muslin Sheets

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Pillow Cases—42 x 36 and 45 x 36—25c

DOMESTICS—Lower Floor

Rothschild’s DEPARTMENT STORE
Alice Jones of Henderson, New York, is an assistant dietitian in a hospital in New York City.

H. H. Lyman is working for G. L. F. at Knowlsville, New York.

Joseph D. McNairff is working in a beanery at Phelps, New York.

Helen Maly is teaching home economics at the Union Academy in Belleville, New York.

Marjorie Mundy is teaching home economics in Elmira Heights, New York.

Frank T. Vaughn is teaching agriculture at the Unadilla High School, Unadilla, New York.

Margaret Whalen is teaching home economics in Henderson, New York.

Grace Williams, Hotel, is running a coffee shop in Albany, New York. As yet we have not learned the name of the shop, but we will let you know as soon as we do, so you can patronize her place of business. Grace was engaged in many activities during her four years of college life. During her senior year she was President of the Women’s Athletic Association.

Robert Holland now has a position as bacteriologist with the Inlet Valley Acidophillus Corporation. He is living with Mrs. Holland and their son, Robert 3rd, at Marion Manor.

The Cornell Countryman

February, 1933

Mrs. Charlotte Hopkins Merrell resigned as instructor in home economics and assistant of the cafeteria, and Alice M. Burgoin, formerly in charge of institution courses and management of the cafeteria at Menomonie, Wisconsin, was appointed to fill her place. Hazel M. Hauck came here from the University of Wisconsin where she had been research assistant in agricultural chemistry and where she had received her Ph. D. under Dr. Harry Steenbock of that university’s Department of Agricultural Chemistry to be acting assistant professor in foods and nutrition. Charlotte W. Breenan, formerly supervisor of occupational therapy in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island hospitals, is extension instructor in household arts in place of Marie S. Welch who resigned last spring. Lorna Barber, previously extension specialist in child development and nutrition at Washington State University, was appointed acting extension assistant professor in foods and nutrition. Dr. Lucille J. Williamson, formerly assistant professor at the University of California, has joined the staff as acting extension assistant professor in home economics; and another University of California woman, a 1932 graduate from that university, Grace Sledge, is a research assistant here this year. Three

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Josephine Muller of Beach Haven, New Jersey, will spend the winter in Miami, Florida.

THE YEAR’S DEVELOPMENT AT THE COLLEGE OF HOME ECONOMICS

At present there are 439 students in home economics classes and 182 in classes in hotel administration, making a total of 621 students at the college. For every one of the 137 home economics freshmen admitted in 1932, two applicants had to be turned away because of the limitations of room, teaching personnel and resources to support the college.

This year, various changes have been made in the personnel and the organization of the college. The board of trustees of Cornell University appointed Carl E. Ladd as Dean of the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics; Flora Rose as Director of the College of Home Economics, with Mary F. Henry as Assistant to the Director and Professor of Home Economics; and Mrs. Ruby Green Smith as State Leader of Home Demonstration Agents. Katherine Harris was promoted from assistant professor to professor of home economics and manager of the cafeteria.

KERMIS

presents

3 Prize Plays

from 1932 Nation-wide Contest

Old Settlers’ Picnic....... S. E. Jennings

The Sofa.............. Mrs. Edick Parker

Combing Jacket...... Mrs. John H. Barry

Friday Evening 8:00 O’Clock

Feb. 17th, 1933 Bailey Hall

Student Supply Store

403 COLLEGE AVENUE

Engraved Writing Paper at a price you can afford to use.

Fraternity Crests and Cornell Seal paper very low in price.

Remember this old time store when you want College supplies.

We know what the Student wants. Busy Since 1909.

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9 O’CLOCK.

C. B. Burling, Prop.
members of the staff several years ago were reappointed: Frances Libbee as extension instructor in household arts, Mrs. Dorothy Fessenden Sayles as instructor for the first term in hotel administration, and Mrs. Lois Farmer Meck as instructor in hotel administration for the second term. Mrs. Delight McAlphine Maughan, a '31 graduate of this college, is assistant in home economics for the second term; and Fredia F. Jones, who was instructor in home economics and in charge of the Mitchell Street practice house, resigned to be married. Mrs. Martha Eddy, formerly President of the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus, and also formerly an investigator in the Saratoga County Public Welfare Department, was appointed as assistant in home economics.

The work with students in the college of home economics centers itself around the effort to train the whole student. Although this emphasis of effort is still feasible, nevertheless it is beginning to bear fruit as is shown by changes such as the following: improvements in the orientation of freshmen; increased opportunities for student participation with staff in activities of mutual concern; changes in the system of advising all students and particularly freshmen; the formation of a freshman faculty holding weekly meetings to consider the problem of improving freshman courses and situations to which they are submitted.

Changes in the organization of the college have meant a focusing of the responsibility for resident teaching, research, and extension service in department heads.

In order to better prepare themselves for their added duties, Beulah Blackmore, head of the department of clothing and textiles; Helen Monsch, head of the department of foods and nutrition; Grace Morin, head of the department of household art, spent much of their time the first term in the extension field working as program specialists.

With the college program so close to the problems of daily living, naturally during the past year every effort has been made to adjust it to the economic emergency. This has meant, among other things, opportunities for students to work directly with actual, present-day problems. In extension, it has meant helping homemakers to marshal every possible resource in order to make the best of what they have. Extension projects such as providing adequate food at low cost, remodeling and renovating family wardrobes, refinishing and reconditioning of household furnishings, wise buying, efficient management of housework, and recreation at home have met hearty response. The thirty-six appropriations for home bureaus which have been made by thirty-three counties and three cities up to the time this article goes to press, are encouraging facts that the homemakers find their state college and extension service of real and practical value.

In addition to its regular program of resident and extension work, the college at this time is making its resources of scientific knowledge and trained personnel available wherever it can give assistance. To this end, its students and staff members are cooperating with numerous welfare agencies in their family relief work, and bulletins and other publications especially designed to help solve problems of nutrition and wise buying have been and are being prepared.

With a world upside down, no one can predict future needs; neither, therefore, can the college predict future activities. However, this depression has made clearer than ever the importance to every day living of the field of education which home economics represents. Home economics is just at the beginning of its own inner growth. Its big development lies ahead. Its foundation is well laid.
This is due in large part to the women who placed the stones of endeavor and patience and understanding beneath it and who cemented them with far-reaching vision. The following resolution made by the faculty of the New York State College of Home Economics on her death, express the sentiment of those co-workers and friends who were privileged to know Martha Van Rensselaer best.

MARThA VAn REnSSELAER

The deep sense of loss felt by the Faculty of the College of Home Economics in the death of Professor Martha Van Rensselaer is mingled with pride in her achievements.

During thirty-two years of zealous association with Cornell, she introduced home economics and guided its development from modest beginnings to its academic recognition as the New York State College of Home Economics. Called to Cornell in 1900, she began by writing leaflets and by organizing study clubs for women on the farms of the state. Coveting for every woman broader vision, brighter hopes, richer intellectual life, more gracious living, she carried to places remote from the University her inspiring teaching. With unerring vision she realized that human betterment centers in the home. She championed the home and sought to bring beauty and learning into the daily lives of women. Her ardor in this pioneer work aroused a deep response and laid foundations that under her continued leadership culminated in the State Extension Service in Home Economics.

Teacher, executive, pioneer, leader, Martha Van Rensselaer served the University and a multitude of other educational groups. She was an outstanding leader in the field of home economics, not only in New York State but in the Nation and in other lands. In recognition of this leadership, she was called during the war to take charge of the Division of Home Conservation in the United States Food Administration. She aided Belgium during war's aftermath. She responded to every call for guidance on problems of country life. Her death came while she was giving her last full measure of effort to recording the findings of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection and the President's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership. In these conferences she played leading roles, presiding with grace and gallantry. This work for the well-being of children and the enrichment of the lives of women was the crowning achievement of a life of public service to imperishable causes.

Chief among the qualities of this great person were her genuine-ness and her simplicity. A courageous and invincible spirit was back of her sustained effort toward large ends. By opposition she was undaunted; by difficulties, stimulated. Clear-sighted and far-sighted, she dealt with essentials. She was impatient of indirection. Her integrity was absolute.

As she saw the essential values in situations, so she saw the essential worth in people of all walks of life—the significance of the contribution each could make. To us who worked with her, her confidence and full support were a challenge to height of effort. Nor was the day ever too full for the things of lesser concern—a personal problem needing wise counsel, a point of interest to be shared, an incident to be recounted. Her human and generous understanding never failed. Other memories remain: her vigor of mind, her ever-growing interests, her instant and fitting humor, her enjoyment of the outdoors, her rich voice, her rare friendship with Flora Rose, and the genial hospitality of the home which they created.

The sense of her pervading spirit cannot die.

Helen Canon, Chairman
Ruby Green Smith
Mary E. Henry
Grace E. Morin
Howard B. Meek

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ROUND-UP CLUB PLANS
FARMERS' WEEK FEATURES

Coed Milking Contest

The Round-Up Club held its regular monthly meeting in the afternoon building Thursday evening, January 5th. This was the best attended meeting of the school year and showed the enthusiasm which the ag students have for this type of extra curricular activity. Viola Henry '35 and William Moore '33 both spoke to the group.

Miss Henry, the national champion short time milkmaid, won her title two years ago and since that time no contest has been held. Her experiences as related were very interesting and the conditions under which she won very peculiar. For this particular contest she chose from the cows offered one giving thirty pounds of milk and reasonably easy to milk. The contest was for the greatest weight of milk milked in three minutes. Miss Henry's cow would give no more milk at the end of two minutes, yet during that time, much to her surprise, she had milked 1000 ounces more than any other girl. Miss Henry also spoke of some of the amusing incidents in dealing with photographers, reporters, and fans, especially that of the eligible bachelors. Miss Henry will have charge of the contemplated coed milking contest sponsored by the Club during Farm and Home Week and desires to get in touch with all girls who are interested and eligible.

Livestock Shows

Bill Moore told of his impressions of the International Livestock show, explaining some of the contests and individuals. He also reported where many entries of the Penn livestock were placed. Some of the evening features, such as the 4H Club parade, horse show, and sheep dog demonstrations were very interesting as he described them.

John Cunkleman of Penn State '32, now swine herdsman for the college herd, described the Penn State Little International and explained some of the details of putting it on.

A. George Allen '34 was elected chairman of this year's livestock show to be held Thursday afternoon, February 16. This will be followed in the evening by the Round-up Meeting. The club will put on a cafeteria in the annex building during Farm and Home Week under the direction of George Pringle '33. Animals for the livestock show were drawn and the different classes arranged so that the number entering this contest, the competition for the prizes will be very keen.

Student Judging Contest

Bert Cook '33 has charge of the livestock judging contest to be held for the first time Monday afternoon, February 13. This contest will be open to all undergraduates in the College of Agriculture. There will be classes of sheep, swine, horses, and beef cattle to be judged. Twenty minutes will be allowed for the judging of each class with a two minute period for giving reasons. Suitable engraved gold metals will be awarded to the Grand Champion judge and to the Champion Livestock judge, with ribbons for others.

ALUMNI BANQUET PROGRAM
WILLARD STRAIGHT HALL

The following program has been arranged for the banquet of former students and staff members of the College of Agriculture and Home Economics in Memorial Hall, Willard Straight, on Wednesday evening, February 15.

MENU

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PROGRAM

Toastmaster—Professor Bristow Adams

New Developments at the College of Agriculture—Dean C. E. Ladd

New Developments at the College of Home Economics—Director Flora Rose

Selections by the Cornell Glee Club—Eric Dudley, Director

To the Alumni—H. E. Babcock

Greetings—President Livingston Farrand

KERMIS PRODUCTIONS PLANNED FOR FARMERS

Three Prize Plays

Kermis, the dramatic club, will stage its annual Farm and Home Week production in Bailey Hall. Information concerning the time may be found in the Farm and Home Week bulletin.

The one-act plays to be presented were selected as winners in the recent playwriting contest sponsored by Kermis. The Old Settlers’ Picnic by S. E. Jennings, deals with real, old-fashioned American farm life. The Combining Jacket by Mr. John Barry, is just like a Ladies’ Aid meeting. Mrs. E. D. L. Parker’s, The Sofa has a German country-folk background.

Kermis productions are given with the aid of the university dramatic club. Following are the casts for the plays:

The Old Settlers’ Picnic

Lucy — Catherine Bower ’36
Henry — Ronald Babcock ’33
Lizzie — Marian Potter ’36
Martha — Margaret Soper ’33
Jim — Curwin Phillips ’33
Tom — Merrill Knapp ’35
Coach — J. W. Curvin

The Combining Jacket

Aggie — Grace Cottle ’36
Jennie — Doris Rathburn ’35
Amanda — LaVerne Sholesly ’34
Mrs. Wilton — E. V. Phillips ’36
Mrs. Churcham — Bernice Engst ’35
Tillie Hochtenbury — Marjorie Brown ’35
Coach — Miss J. E. Robinson

The Sofa

John — J. Moore ’33
E. A. — Elizabeth DuBois ’33
Gertrude — Margaret Barnard ’36
M. Berenson — J. J. Black ’36
Coach — Miss R. A. Gaynor

KERMIS ANNOUNCES CONTEST

Owing to the fact that in last year’s playwriting contest over 120 plays were submitted, the third nation-wide contest will be sponsored by Kermis Club of the New York State College of Agriculture and Home Economies. However, due to financial conditions, there will be but two prizes of which the first is forty dollars ($40) and the second twenty dollars ($20).

The rules of the contest are, in brief, as follows: 1. The play must deal sympathetically with some phase of country life. 2. It shall be in one act and play about 30 minutes. 3. The writer shall sign a fictitious name to the manuscript of the play and shall attach an envelope on the outside bearing the writer’s real name and address. 4. The contest will close April 15, 1933.

William A. Moore ’33, president of the club, who is in charge of this contest, is willing to send full information to anyone who requests it.
The thirty-third annual International Livestock Show, held at Chicago
November 26 to December 3, was attended by faculty and students in the
animal husbandry department. The following were among those present:
Professors F. B. Morrison, M. W. Harper, L. A. Maynard, C. M. McCoy,
and Messrs. J. P. Willman, H. A. Willman, Walter Thomson, William
Moore '33, and Morton Adams '33.

At the American Society of Animal Production a report was made of the
results of three years' experimentation on "Anemia in Suckling Pigs." This
was the work of professors J. P. Will-
man, C. M. McCoy, and F. B. Morri-
son. Professor L. A. Maynard pre-
ented a treatise on "Statistical Meth-
ods as Applied to Livestock Produc-
tion." Professor R. B. Hinman was
unable to attend but his work dealing
with "Effect of Alcoholism of Male Rabbits on Their Offspring" was read.

LITTLE KNOWN
EXTENSION FACTS

The annual twelve-week short courses began early in November with an
enrollment of a hundred and twenty
students. The courses offered, in the
order of enrollment, are general agri-
culture, milk plant management, poul-
try keeping, vegetable-growing, flow-
er-growing, and fruit-growing. The
courses are to terminate with Farm
and Home Week in February. The
short-course, or winter students, have
their own activities including lectures,
get-togethers, and socials.

At various times throughout the
year, special conferences and short
courses are arranged when groups of
persons with common interests and
problems convene at the College for
the periods of instruction varying
from one day to three months in dur-
ation. Charles A. Taylor has general
administrative charge of them. His work,
during the past year has been the administra-
tion of organization, publicity, and so forth of the follow-
ing:
A school for commercial florists.
A school for supervisors of dairy
herd improvement associations.
A school for missionaries on fur-
lough.
A school for beekeepers.
A short course for Grange lecturers.
A conference for district representa-
tives of the State Conservation De-
partment.
A school for forestry tree planters.
A special course for students from
the International Institute, interested
primarily in Rural Organization and
Rural Education.
A school for commercial nursery-
men.
A school for operators of incubators
and brooders.
A school for egg inspectors, employ-
ed by the New York State Depart-
ment of Agriculture and Markets.
A poultry breeding and judging school.
Several one day gatherings of spe-
cial groups.

4-H CLUB CHAMPIONS

The grand champion 4-H Club
Chester White Barrow at the Interna-
tional this year was owned and shown
by Edwin Sweetland of Dryden, N. Y.
Edwin's father, E. R. Sweetland, gradu-
ated from the New York State col-
lege of agriculture in 1899. This grand
champion barrow was bred by Cornell
University and speaks highly for the
work being carried on here. It sold
for twenty-five cents a pound at the
4-H auction.

Miss Katherine Shelton of Oneonta,
N. Y., received the championship in the
junior exhibit for her pen of lambs
which included the champion market
lamb and one lamb commended for its
excellence.

These livestock projects were both
carried on under the direction of H.
A. Willman, junior extension livestock
specialist. This was the first year of the
history of the junior exhibits that both
championships went to the East.

COMPETITORS CHOSEN
FOR SPEAKING CONTESTS

The final elimination for the sixth
annual Farm Life Challenge contest
scheduled for Monday evening, Feb-
uary 13, of Farm and Home Week
resulted in the selection of four stu-
dents. The four who will compete for
the $125 in prizes offered are: W. P.
Hicks '33, J. B. Farrar '33, D. H.
Bradt '34, and E. N. Davis '34. A. E.
Griffiths '33 was chosen as alternate.

The topic for this year's debate is
Resolved: That any deficit in Federal
or State budgets be balanced by a
comprehensive sales tax. Bradt and
Davis will support the resolution.
Each speech will be delivered and
judged on an individual basis.

Of the thirty-six students who en-
tered the annual Eastman Stage con-
test, six have been chosen to speak on
Thursday evening of Farm and Home
Week. The speakers and their sub-
tects are as follows:

R. M. Fellows, Special, The Influence
of Machinery on the Farm; P. H. Alle
Special, Panacea; W. Sherman, Special,
Farm Tazes; B. L. Cook '33, Shall We
Hang Separately? ; L. H. Ashwood '33,
Are We Jellyfish? ; and W. P. Hicks '33,
Tariff and the Farmer.

FARM MANAGEMENT NEWS

A meeting of the American Farm
Economics Association was held at
Cincinnati, December 28-29-30. Twen-
ty-five professors and graduate stu-
dents from Cornell attended. The
twenty-five of the present Cornell
staff here for the national meeting were
collected from the various schools.
Twenty-five of the present Cornell
staff here for the national meeting were
collected from the various schools.

Dr. G. F. Warren '03 addressed the
meeting of the American Farm Bureau
Federation held in Chicago, December
6th. The title of his talk was "Stabi-
лизации of the Measure of Value," and
it dealt in some detail with the present
economic situation, its causes, and
the relative merits of "Deflation or Refla-
tion" as means of extracting ourselves.

Professor W. I. Myers '14 attended
the conference of general farm organ-
izations during the week of December
11th. This conference was held in
Washington for the purpose of deter-
mining certain agricultural policies
which could be recommended to Con-
gress. For the first time possible in
the history of agriculture in the Unit-
ed States there was real cooperation
among the many representatives, and
they agreed unanimously on policies
relating to credit, monetary stabiliza-
tion, etc.

L. C. Cunningham is now a full time
member of the extension staff in the
department of agricultural economics.
He has been given this position tem-
orarily in the place of L. M. Vaughn '23,
who is recovering from an attack of typhoid fever.

EDWIN SWEETLAND AND HIS GRAND CHAMPION

February, 1933
AG WINS SOCCER

The College of Agriculture soccer team won the inter-college championship by defeating the Veterinary College team, the winners of League II. The Aggies, playing their best game of the season, downed the Vets by a score of 3-0.

The Ag boys gained the lead in League I by defeating or winning by default from Hotel, Law, Architecture, Civil Engineering, and Mechanical Engineering.


4-H CLUB GIVES PARTY

The University 4-H Club held a business meeting and social get-together in Barnes Hall recreation room, Wednesday evening, December 14.

After the regular meeting, a Christmas party was held, which was well attended. The entertainment was led by Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Polson and Willis Kerns of the department of rural and social organization, assisted at the piano by Helen Cotter '33. The program consisted of songs, square dances and group games. Additional entertainment was provided in the form of musical selection by R. J. Rozelle '34, and H. L. Noakes '34.

CAMPUS CHATS

RENOVATION

For several years the front of Roberts Hall has been graced with an oval shaped plot of ground planted with many shrubs. At intervals around the edge of this piece of beautification were also planted concrete pillars. Recently workmen were seen to destroy and remove these pillars. It is a safe bet that not more than a few members of both the student body and the faculty noticed this, but we see it as a decided improvement on the landscape. The cement was old and weather-beaten. It showed signs of decay. Now there is no border to the plot except the cement curbing, making all the more noticeable the shrubbery planted within.

A WARM TRIP

Whoever heard of a floriculture lab in the heating plant at Cornell University? Members of the Floriculture I class enjoyed this unique experience not long ago. Instead of the regular lab in the greenhouse they were asked to meet at the heating plant and were conducted through it by Mr. Allen and Professor White, who explained in detail the operation of the plant. Since there must be a reason for everything, there is for this, too. In order to properly understand how a greenhouse is heated, Professor White desired that his class should view the situation from the ground up. Hence the extraordinary diversion.

FACULTY ANSWER PETITION

The Faculty, in response to the petition submitted to them by the students in the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics, instructed Dr. Cornelius Betten to ask the professors and instructors of the various departments to be lenient with those students who are taking an active part in the Farm and Home Week activities, in respect to the amount of work they assign during that week.

The faculty came to the conclusion that although they were in sympathy with the views of the students presenting the petition for less classroom work, they could not see any way of remedying it because of the other group of students who do not take a part that week.

OFFICERS’ CLUB ELECTS AG MEN CLASS OF ’34

The following men of the class of ’34 of the College of Agriculture have recently been elected to the Cornell University Officers Club:

H. H. Baum  
J. W. Duffield  
R. H. Everitt  
A. H. Goldburg, Hotel  
J. W. Hollowill  
E. R. Keil  
P. M. Kihlimer  
J. A. Lowe  
J. G. MacAllister  
E. M. Marigliano  
M. F. Untermeyer  
R. H. Wilcox  
J. E. Wright

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FARM, HOME WEEK WILL INTEREST HOMEMAKERS

The homemaking program for the twenty-sixth annual Farm and Home Week, February 13 to 18, will contain many things of interest to the women visitors. The interesting feature of the opening days will be food demonstra-
tions given by Miss Lucile Labor, formerly a food specialist of the college extension staff, and now in charge of one of the research laboratories of the General Foods Corporation on Monday and Tuesday after-
noon.

The important speaker of the second day will be Dr. Flora Rose director of the college of Home Economics. Her topic will be Women's Special Contribution to Education.

Miss Lillian Shaben, food specialist of the college extension staff will give a foods demonstration on Wednesday afternoon. This will be repeated on Friday afternoon.

In addition to these special features there will be conferences on the Nutri-
tion of the Pre-school Child, on overcoming worry, on high feeding standards on a low cost budget, on weight control, on guiding young chil-
dren, on planning the little child's day, individual kitchen conferences on adolescent children, and on family feeding problems.

The department of Textiles and Clothing will have several clothing clinics during the week. Such problems as those used in the clothing, removal of stains from cloth-
ing, and essentials of good grooming will be taken up in these clinics. The subject of clothes economy will be covered in a series of lectures which include making wardrobe plans, select-
ing foundation garments, which dress to buy, and completing the ensemble.

Other parts of the program will em-
phasize family money problems in rel-
ation to the present economic situa-
tion, soap secrets, saving while you spend for food, household textiles—in-
cluding rest that restores tired bodies and Red Cross material, preserving clothes both old and new, besides many other lectures and discussions which will be of special interest this year on account of the economic situa-
tion of the entire nation.

HOMEMAKING PROGRAM HAS TWO MAJOR AIDS

The homemakers' program for this year's Farm and Home Week at the state colleges at Cornell University, February 13 to 18, has two major aids: (1) To help women understand the causes underlying the present eco-
nomic situation both in order to meet better the problems resulting from such a calamity and to prevent its re-
occurrence; and (2) To offer sugges-
tions on fighting it.

MRS. ROOSEVELT TO SPEAK

One of the outstanding features of this year's Farm and Home Week homemakers' program will be a speech given by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the president-elect of the United States, in Bailey Auditorium on Women's Educational Organization Day, Thursday, February 16 at 2:00 P. M. The topic of her speech will be The Widen ing Interest of the Family.

It will be remembered that Mrs. Roosevelt has been a popular speaker at the college of home economics during other Farm and Home Weeks. Last year she spoke on Women's Civic Responsibility.

THE HOMEMAKING EXHIBIT

One of the most important exhibits in connection with the homemaking program for Farm and Home Week this year is a display of marketable craft articles of excellent standard in the Home Economics building. This will prove attractive to many women because the marketing of home pro-

ducts has become an important prob-
lem during these years of hard times.

The department of Foods and Nutri-
tion will show exhibits featuring wise buying, emergency relief meals, diet for weight control, and savory single dish meals at various times during the week.

The department of Textiles and Clothing will exhibit and demonstrate made-
over garments for women and children in the Costume shop daily. In addition there will be a daily exhibit and demon-
stration of towing and bed equip-
ment in the same place. An exhibit of clothing for the preschool child will be shown in the Nursery School daily.

The Household Arts department will exhibit reconditioning of furni-
ture, slip covers, and beauty gained by the use of inexpensive materi-
als which always solve many furnish-
ing problems.

Exhibits of homemade toys, books and toys costing less than a quarter, books for the pre-school child, and caring for the convalescent child will be the contribution of the department of Family Life.

Also, the department of Economics of the Household and Household Management will show the safe use of soap in the home and exhibit books and bulletins helpful in the manage-
ment of personal and family finances.

MISS MORIN ON VACATION

Professor Grace Morin sailed for Bermuda, December 30 for a much needed short rest and some southern sunshine. Upon her return she will resume work on the furnishing and equipping plans for the new building.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR FARM AND HOME WEEK

Tea will be served to Farm and Home Week guests Tuesday, Wednesday,
Thursday, and Friday afternoons, February 14-17, from 4:00 P. M. to 6:00 P. M. in the Home Economics Lodge.

The State Federation of Home Bur-
carrying the three grand Sunday evening at 7:30 P. M.

Alumni Day Set for Wednesday

Alumni Day is Wednesday, Febru-
ary 15. At noon, a luncheon meeting will be held in the Home Economics Lodge for former students of the State College of Home Economics. The meeting is in charge of the Alumni Association, and the luncheon will be served by student members of Omicron Nu.

The officers of the College of Home Economics Alumni Association are: President, Helen Kirkendall Miller '17; Vice-President, Katherine Harris '22; Secretary-Treasurer, Dorothy De Leon '25; Nominating Committee, Ann Phillip Dabney '18; Treasurer, Elizabeth McCraven '17; Vice-President, Margaret Zimmerman '30; Scholarship Chairman, Ruth Davis '17.

At 6:15 p. m. an informal reception and supper will be served for all form-
er, regular, and special students and for members of the faculties of the College of Home Economics and Ag-

flation. Tickets may be obtained at Roberts Hall and in the information table, Home Economics building, be-
fore 12:00 o'clock Wednesday.

ART CLASSES TO ASSIST WITH PRACTICE APARTMENTS

Five groups of home furnishing classes are making the plans for dec-
orating the three brand new apartments in the new building. Assistant Pro-

fessor Alma Scidmore and Professor Grace Morin have never given their students a problem which has been more vital nor so near to Domecon girls. All are enthusiastic to contrib-
ute something to the alma mater by following this problem from start to finish. They studied the house plans before they began. They have made visits to watch the process of con-
struction and to learn the actual sizes of the rooms. They have made a re-
sume of the needs of the practice house family. With these plans in mind the beginning students have drawn up a tentative plan for furni-
ture arrangements. A further plan for decoration, including rugs, uphol-
tery, textiles, lighting fixtures and ac-

cessories is being made by more ad-
vanced students. This experience has
given the girls an opportunity to in-
}
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FORESTERS GATHER FOR ANNUAL SHINDIG

The Cornell Foresters held their annual shindig at the Union-Derby on December 3 and it turned out to be a great success. The affair was run much differently than in preceding years. Participants in the affair were almost all foresters, few outsiders being present. In view of the prevalence of those men whom the depression has hit, the committee in charge decided that an informal party would provide a better type of entertainment than the regular Old Army dances of previous years. The affair was held in Ferron Club room which was dressed up very attractively with small evergreens and pine boughs and a huge "bar" at one end of the room offset the fire-place at the other.

The price of admission varied directly with the square of the distance that the top of the girl's head was above the floor, and Professor Bentley would put it. All girls over six feet and under five feet were admitted free with their escorts. Several foresters, including Andy and Sandy Scotch were reportedCombo to the countryside for local talent that would be either under or over paying size. Andy showed up at the door with a broad grin and a girl four feet four inches tall, but she was recognized as a Syracuse co-ed and was not admitted due to the grounds that she was imported and a "tinker." Stags were charged three for their collar size and lone men were conspicuous by their absence.

Our patron, St. Murph', was not on hand to welcome the guests as he was away on business, but Professor Hosner gave an account of him that was enlightening to many and interesting to all.

Montana Max' Demereau got a rope skipping exhibition that was the hit of the evening. Max sure shakes a mean loop and gave us a real thrill with his demonstrations of The Juggle, the Texas Skip, and the Giant Wedding Ring. With his black whiskers, high-heeled boots, and ten gallon hat he certainly made a big hit with the ladies present.

Never before was there such an exhibition of bartending 'Bob' Everett, 'Dutch' Kilhimire, 'Pat' Marigliano, and 'Silver' MacAllister took turns on the job and maybe these boys didn't sing the cider and pretzels. It was all O. K. as the cider was sweet.

Music was furnished by some of the best bands in the country through the medium of the amplifying system set up for the occasion. Everyone had a fine time from all reports and it is hoped that such an affair can be held again.

This month, February, marks the tenth anniversary of the death of Dr. Bernhard Edouard Fernow, dean of American forestry. We in the Department of Forestry here at Cornell and alumni feel very close to Doctor Fernow as he was the head of the New York State College of Forestry established here in 1898, the first of its kind to be established in the United States. The building which now houses the Department of Forestry was named in his honor.

4-H CLUBS ESTABLISH TREE PLANTING RECORD

During the year 1932, 1640 boys and girls enrolled in forestry projects in New York State. Of this number, 1279 were first year members planting a total of 1,279,000 trees. In addition to this many other 4-H foresters purchased trees to add to their plantations and this brought the total number of trees planted to well over 1,500,000 for the year 1932. This figure is about 30% over the number of trees planted for 1931 and is more than the total number of trees planted in some states. For 1933 the goal is set for 2,000,000 trees to be planted. An acre of idle land is all that is necessary to start a tree planting project. A boy or girl enrolling in such a project receives free of charge from the State Conservation Department, 1,000 trees which is enough to plant an acre.

N. Y. SECTION OF S. A. F. CONVENCES AT SYRACUSE

On Saturday, February 4, the New York Section of the Society of American Foresters will convene at Syracuse. Professor Ralph S. Hosner is chairman of the program committee. "Hardwoods" will be the general subject for discussion. Papers on the subject will be presented by Professors Ellwood Wilson and J. N. Spaeth, members of the department faculty.

On Friday, February 3, Professors Hosner and Recknagel will attend the annual meeting of the New York State Forestry Association, held in Rochester at the Powers Hotel.

Professor R. S. Hosner will attend a meeting of the Northeastern Forest Research Council in Boston on February 7. The topic for discussion at the meeting will be Forest Fire Research.

DEPARTMENT EXHIBITION FOR FARM AND HOME WEEK

This year the Department of Forestry is planning an especially interesting exhibit for Farm and Home Week. As usual the exhibit will be located in Ferron Hall, in room 118, and will be devoted to the maple sugar industry and products made from maple wood. The exhibition will show types of trees desired for a sugar bush, conditions of these trees, and suitable spacing for them in the bush. Methods of tapping will also be shown with the sap actually running from the trees tapped.

Lectures will be given by members of the department during the week, tying in with the general theme of the maple syrup and sugar industry. These lectures will include such topics as; "The Sugar Maple, a Crop Tree of New York State, Its Growth and Development," "Marketing Maple Logs," "The Production of the Sugar Bush, including discussion of damages by fire, insects, and grazing," and "Uses of Maple Timber." Other features of the exhibition held during the week will be round-table discussions on the development and care of the sugar bush and problems of maple syrup and sugar manufacture.

NOMENCLATURE OF S. A. F.

In addition to the regular staff of the department, Mr. W. J. Griffin, president of the New York State Maple Products Co-operative Association will be present and aid in the discussions.

The exhibit is an extremely interesting exhibit planned for this year, it would be well worth while for any one interested in maple syrup or sugar production to visit the exhibit and attend some if not all of the lectures.

MONTHLY MEETING OF CORNELL FORESTERS

The Cornell Foresters gathered for their regular monthly meeting on January 12, in Ferron Club Room. President L. Frug called the meeting to order. Business of the meeting consisted of reports by the treasurer, athletic director and dance committee. After the business session, the meeting was held in Room 120 where Professor Ellwood Wilson gave a talk illustrated with lantern slides on aerial surveying. All present enjoyed the talk and at its conclusion the "army" warmed up upstairs where they consumed quantities of "sinks" and delicious (?) coffee.
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at the New York State College of Agriculture

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Idylls of an Agricultural Pedagogue

Wilbur F. Pease '31

A quarrel with me if you will with my selection of the word "idyll" for surely there is no idyllic poem, nor perhaps are the episodes to be related of such a character as to warrant their selection for an idyllic poem. But please let me use the word "pedagogue." And think of a pedagogue not as a narrow-minded pedantic schoolmaster. Rather, think of the word in its original pure meaning, a leader of boys. Pedagogue, like demagogue, which originally was a tribute of high respect coveted by the Athenian Pericles, during ensuing centuries has fallen in with bad companions, suffered evil days. Hence its true meaning, that of a leader of boys, has become well-nigh lost.

I had planned to write this article during the past Christmas recess, but a series of episodes intervened—activities such as are common with every teacher of vocational agriculture. Truly he has no vacation unless he travels many miles from home to obtain it.

I was holding a brilliant conversation with Walter Lippmann when the first event occurred to interfere with my vacation. Outside it was raining—rain, no miracle of snow to whiten the ground for the Christmas Day. Inside was warmth and cheer and books and pen and paper with which to write. The brilliant conversation I alluded to was decidedly one-sided, with Lippmann carrying off the honors in his Preface to Morals. But occasionally I balked aloud at some statement or timidly interrogated some idea. Books of mythology crowded close to me, to relieve me in case the struggle became too hotly contested.

The buzz of the doorbell and the request that I visit a poultry flock made the assistance of the mythology unnecessary. Out into the storm I went to visit 600 White Leghorn pullets suffering from roup. After what seemed hours of pain and strain—pain to the hens I had to operate on, if squawks be he sign of pain, and both pain and strain to me for having to cut them, I returned, but the glamour of Lippmann had fled. I had been facing something more real, something more a part of my everyday job. And though I realized I was not made to be a butcher or a healer, not even a leader, I could not then, but until I returned to Lippmann again.

Therefore days of making project visits, planning teaching lessons, making detailed business analyses of farms of the community followed—with school following before I perfectly was conscious of its recommencement.

Finally one warm January day I found myself prone on my stomach on a huge flat rock at the edge of the gorge in Letchworth Park. Hundreds of feet below me the Genesee River twisted and turned. And as I scribbled this article I found my thoughts twisting and turning even as the river. Whether those thoughts reached their ocean of destination I am not sure, not even as I type them now, some days later.

Leader of boys—what does it mean?
What responsibilities are accepted—what opportunities does it offer? The first duty of a teacher is undoubtedly to teach. All other duties should point to that central idea. So, to be a leader of boys, one must first of all plan the lesson jobs. These must be planned not only as to accuracy of fact and clearness of theory but must be planned to arouse the enthusiasm of the boys, as individuals and as a class. Each boy must realize the need of the job to be studied, must be inspired with the importance of solving the problems, of overcoming the obstacles the job presents. It is that part of the lesson plan, that part of the teaching the lesson that calls for the most energy and the most time and skill in preparing the plan.

The next great task of the leader is to unobtrusively see that the knowledge, skills, and practices learned or acquired in the class meetings are carried out by the boys in their individual supervised practice projects, for the test of agricultural teaching is in the doing and not confined so entirely to the examinations.

And it is this task, this part of being a leader, that most frequently disheartens the leader. After spending hours of time, non-measurable quantities of thought and energy—to find that boys or a boy has not conceived that the idea of learning is doing, or is perhaps merely uninterested, for occasionally boys creep in who have no real interest in agriculture—they are taking it merely to avoid Latin or some other subject. Such boys must be told every step to take, every improvement to make in the carrying forward of their project. Perhaps the teacher is utterly dejected and an apparent miracle happens to encourage him, to inspire him once again with a hope and faith in his teaching. A boy comes bounding into the room before school.

"Look," he says, and think of this plan for remodelling my poultry house? In this way I can enlarge it to hold 25 more hens. This will give me better ventilation."

Or perhaps it is a little experiment he wants to work out with a bean or potato crop, or some new idea, to him, for feeding and caring for his heifer and calf—or any number of other things. These boys have caught the spirit of education. They will get somewhere with their projects, their entire school life and their future life as workers. Moreover, to the selected teacher, they are the veritable salt of the earth.

Teaching and supervising projects are not the sum of the leader's tasks. The Future Farmer organization of his department looks to him for advice and assistance which requires more time and energy. There are occasional speeches to be made, newspaper articles to write, judging teams to groom outside of school hours. Farm surveys of the community must be made at least every five
years if the leader is to plan his teaching lessons to be of most value. Agriculture changes, so must lesson plans. Cooperation between the leader and the Farm Bureau and 4-H organizations is essential if unnecessary duplication of teaching is to be avoided. Moreover the leader may well assume the responsibility of acting as local leader for the local 4-H club. I understand that in some communities some opposition, perhaps only verbal, is made when the agricultural teacher attempts 4-H work. The opposition's argument is "What's the trouble? Doesn't the ag teacher have enough to do without mixing up with the work? He's hired to be a teacher in our school, not a 4-H worker." Apparently the opposition forgets that in most cases the teacher is devoting what may well be considered his own time to the work, not school time. No doubt many times he feels a desire to remain at his fireside rather than go out of an evening to take part in his extra-school activities. Fortunately I that in my community I have no such problem to contend with.

Still other activities must the true leader participate in. Perhaps he assists with the school athletics. Here is a great chance to know every boy better, to quietly drive home lessons in cooperation, sportsmanship, fair-play. He must attend regional teachers' meetings and by reading and other ways keep himself abreast with the changing field in which he works. Perhaps he should take part in community affairs, plays, town projects, church and club activities. But I am beginning to feel that a rather fine line should be drawn here, for too much may cut too deeply into one's time and energy for other absolutely essential tasks. Besides, the ag teacher should have a few evenings for himself.

GREAT then are the responsibilities of the leader; many and varied are his activities. Those who have been teaching more years than my limited number could no doubt add many to the list I have given. If they really take part in all these activities my query is, "Where do you find the time to do it?" (In all seriousness I would like that question answered, if possible.) But great are his opportunities, also. No other teacher gets to know his pupils so thoroughly as does the teacher of agriculture. No other teacher has the opportunity (merely because it is not considered part of his job) to know so well the families of their pupils as does the ag teacher. To secure the friendship and cooperation of the parent is usually half the fight in securing that of the pupil. No other teacher can see the concrete results of his teaching, other than marks on report cards, as is shown by the project work of the pupils of the ag teacher. No other teacher has his school life varied by such constantly changing activities and problems.

In a school with a small department the ag teacher lives a still more varied life. He is called upon, and rightly, to teach other subjects. If you think of agriculture as entirely a non-cultural course, which it really is not, some of the teaching combinations may seem strange, ancient history for example. But more often the ag teacher receives a class in economic geography, biology, economic citizenship, or vocational and educational guidance, fields in which truly worthwhile work may be done.

In conclusion let me say that the true pedagogue in agriculture has an even greater task than to lead boys to do certain jobs efficiently and correctly. He must also be a leader toward a group of ideals—ideas of cooperation, of pride in work well done, of loyalty to country, of pride in agriculture seasoned with a knowledge that it can be profitable as well as pleasurable to the man who knows how to make it so. Ideals to be fostered in the boys could be written line upon line. But you know these ideals that lead to successful living as well as I. It is through our activities as teachers; it is by means of our force as true pedagogues that these ideals may become part of each boy with whom we come in contact.

Thirty Years with the Countryman
E. S. Foote '34

In December, 1903, the first issue of the CORNELL COUNTRYMAN opened its eyes on the editorial world. G. F. Warren, '95, now Professor of Agricultural Economics, made his bow as editor-in-chief. The object of the periodical as expressed on its editorial page was to voice the best in agricultural progress and agricultural teaching; to present articles that dealt with the larger problems of country life, the economic and social conditions, the rural school and the farm home; and to give special attention to the news of former students and the results of scientific investigations.

When the third volume began its existence, the "office" was in a corner of Morrill Hall, a room on the second floor at the north end of Morrill Hall.

At this time practically all of the administrative and instructional activities of the College of Agriculture originated at Morrill Hall.

The dingy old room may have been inconvenient, but the reward of being in contact with such vital personalities as Dean Bailey, Professor Roberts and Professor Craig lent a spark of inspiration to the routine of filing and reading proof.

A most encouraging change came with the next season. The COUNTRYMAN obtained the large basement room at the south end of Morrill. New furniture and equipment smiled at the staff members. Not only that, but the name of the magazine appeared in fine gold letters on a front window where it must have been seen at some time by every member of the University.

The following year the College migrated to its new buildings and the COUNTRYMAN was given a splendid location on the main floor of the main building. The feeling of being in the center of things infused a spirit of prestige and responsibility into the editorial ink-pot. Only a short time ensued before the administrative needs of the college made necessary the removal of all the worldly goods and properties pertaining to the COUNTRYMAN to a labor room at the right of the foot of the main stairway. This last move insured a rest of several years before the moving van again claimed its booty.

On February 23, 1915, the COUNTRYMAN took possession of the Rural School House, formerly occupied by the Department of Rural Education. The school house was used as headquarters for the extension work in rural school education. It demonstrated a one-teacher school composed of two rooms—a main classroom and a workroom in which the children conducted experiments along the lines of natural history, agriculture, and domestic science. The building was so planned that the (Continued on page 61)
John Lemuel Stone
An Obituary

JOHN LEMUEL STONE, emeritus professor of farm practice at Cornell University, died Wednesday, March 8th, of anemia.

He was in his eighty-first year, having been born at Waverly, Pennsylvania, on July 6, 1852. He was reared on a farm, and was one of the first agricultural students at Cornell University, and one of three students in agriculture at the time when Professor Isaac P. Roberts, first dean of the college, came to the college in 1874. Stone was graduated in that year and was an assistant in agriculture. From that time on, until 1897, he was a farmer near Waverly, but in 1897 he was called to Cornell University where he was made assistant professor in 1904, and professor of farm practice, in charge of the University's farm properties, in 1907. His colleagues united, saying that he knew more about the University's agricultural properties than anyone else. Fortunately, he left a very complete record of these in the form of a published bulletin, issued in 1929. He was retired as emeritus professor in 1919. At that time, April 12, 1919, the University Faculty and the Committee on General Administration of the Board of Trustees passed the following resolution about Professor Stone's services:

"On the occasion of the retirement of Professor John Lemuel Stone from the Professorship of Farm Practice, the Board of Trustees of Cornell University and the University Faculty desire to record their deep appreciation of Professor Stone's services to the University, and to the State, and to express their regret that his active work in the University is now to cease."

"Professor Stone was reared on the farm which belonged first to his grandfather and then to his father. He entered Cornell University in 1870 as a student in agriculture, numbering among his teachers such pioneers in agricultural education as Professors Caldwell, Prentiss, Law, McCandless, and Roberts. In 1874 he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor in Agriculture, his class being the second in the University to include students in Agriculture. After graduation he returned to the home farm where he entered into partnership with his father. He soon became an active leader in agricultural, civic, and educational affairs in his community. He remained on the farm until 1897, when he removed to Ithaca, retaining, however to the present time, the farm of his fathers. During the period of active farming his chief contribution to technical agriculture was his demonstration of the value of animal feeding studies, the use of the balanced ration, and the introduction of the silo."

"On the invitation of Professor Roberts, Professor Stone returned to his Alma Mater in 1897. In 1903 he was given the title of Assistant Professor, and in 1907 he was promoted to a professorship. While he was charged with some duties as a resident instructor, his work for many years lay primarily in the field of extension, which was then a pioneer enterprise. He was concerned chiefly with the cultural problems of farm crops, and his publications on certain of these, notably on the raising of beans and buckwheat, were the first of their kind to be published in America. He also pointed the way for all other States in the development of "convenience tables" for use in determining properly balanced rations for farm stock, and his bulletin on this subject (Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 154, "Tables for Computing Rations for Farm Animals," has far exceeded in circulation any other publication issued by the College. His intimate acquaintance with farmers and their problems in many parts of the State enabled him to bring to his associates many requests for new facts involving fundamental research."

"Through his thorough knowledge of farm practice, coupled with a keen appreciation of scientific values, he was able to render distinguished service to agricultural interests at a time when the colleges of agriculture were struggling for recognition. The farmers of the State will always be his debtors."

"In more recent years he has given increased attention to the supervision of the University Farm, in the development and management of which he has fully demonstrated the worth of his teachings."

"His inquiring mind, his practical sense, his ability in administration, his excellence as a teacher, and above all his lofty personal ideals, breadth of view, and capacity for friendship, have endeared him to his associates. He has richly earned the relief which retirement from active service brings, and we his colleagues, wish him many years to enjoy the privileges which are now his."

PROFESSOR Stone was particularly interested in the practical side of agriculture and is credited with having had a wonderful fund of knowledge and an ability to keep to a sound course of action based on experience. He took an active part in the early extension work of the College, even before the development of the federal extension work, and was instrumental in carrying forward the purposes of the winter short course. He will be particularly well remembered by farmers of the state who came to the winter short course during the years in which he was in charge of that course. Because of his work in extension and of his pioneering with the winter course students, the building to the west of Roberts Hall, the administration building of the College of Agriculture, has been named "Stone Hall." This name was given, according to the action of the Trustees, "in recognition of the services of Professor John L. Stone to Cornell University, to the College of Agriculture, and to the (Continued on page 61)
Through Our Wide Windows

Former Editor Honored

The New York State College of Agriculture was greatly honored last month when Professor G. F. Warren '05, the first editor-in-chief of THE COUNTRYMAN, was called to Washington by aeroplane to confer with President Roosevelt and other leaders regarding the banking and monetary situation. Professor Warren, who is head of the department of agricultural economics and farm management, has for some years been a member of the Agricultural Advisory Committee of the State of New York.

The department of agricultural economics and farm management has been progressing rapidly under his direction. The faculty which he has chosen so wisely is building up a nation-wide reputation, many graduates having gone out to direct new departments in other institutions. Graduate students are coming to Cornell from many countries and almost all the states to study under Professor Warren and his associates. Many of us who are at present studying here do not realize the privilege which we have in listening to one of the most outstanding economists in this country. The course in Public Problems of Agriculture affords a very fine opportunity for coming in contact with this Cornell professor who, despite a great deal of adverse criticism, has presented a workable plan for remedying the economic situation.

A Plea

One of the perils of a large institution lies in the danger of friction between its parts. The smaller the unit of organization, the tighter the bond of membership and the better the cooperation among the members. Every institution finds this true, whether it is a governmental, industrial, or an educational organization.

We view with considerable regret the growing tendency on our own campus for conflict between departments of the agricultural college. Each department is becoming larger and larger with its crops of instructors, assistants and research students. A wholly unnecessary feeling seems to be growing up among these that they are "a law unto themselves" and that any other course of study is wholly useless and inane. We have seen ill feeling stirred up, also, when an authority in one department ventures to make an assertion which effects not only his own realm of work but also that of some other department.

But it is mere foolishness for any one group to say, "We are the main cog in the wheels of the social order. Were it not for us society would not be able to function. Beside us, the others are as nought." Just as every one of us individuals has his bit to contribute to society, so does every organization of individuals have so much to contribute. An auto cannot function well without an axle, but neither can it operate properly without an engine. Who's to say which is more important, the axle or the engine. the study of one phase of agriculture or the study of another? Each has an all-important part but not to the exclusion of any other.

So we plead, not for tolerance—for that bears a tinge of endurance against one's wishes, but for open-mindedness which will bring about a realization of the all-importance of unity. And the unity we need is an omnipotent one—a unity of thought and purpose.

On The Air

As this issue goes to press, we are laying plans for a new step in the constantly progressive work of THE COUNTRYMAN. We wish to announce that THE COUNTRYMAN is to go on the air over WESG. Our broadcast is to be a weekly feature of the regular farm program sent out by the College. THE COUNTRYMAN plans to bring to the radio audience outstanding accomplishments of students of the upper campus which would ordinarily become known to only a small circle. It is hoped that the recent contestants in the Farm Life Challenge Debate and Eastman Stage Speaking Contest will appear on early programs. The WESG farm programs in the past have been devoted almost wholly to talks by members of the faculty. This new program will give the farm audience a glimpse of the activities and accomplishments of the student body.

While our publication is not the most pretentious one on the campus, it is the only one that can boast of a radio program. It is thought that through this medium the COUNTRYMAN will be brought into countless new homes in this part of the state.

M. F. Untermeyer, Jr., '34 and L. B. Clark '33, of our staff are in charge of this new feature.

Board Elections

At a recent meeting of the COUNTRYMAN board, the following new members were elected to the editorial staff: John Merchant '35 of Nassau, New York; and Merrill Knapp '35 of Farmingdale, New York. At the same meeting H. W. Kitts '36 of Gouverneur, New York, Stuart A. Child '35 of Malone, New York, and Miss Martha Warren '36 of Ithaca, New York were elected to the business board.

Lawrence B. Clark '33 of Mohawk is back with us again and has resumed his office of Managing Editor.
John Lemuel Stone, emeritus professor of farm practice at Cornell, died of anemia on March 8. A brief account of his life and the resolution passed by his colleagues in appreciation of his services are published on page 57 of this issue. Professor Stone was one of two students who completed the four-year course in agriculture in 1874.

Amy von S. Gerecke is building links, a salt water swimming pool, docks, and apartments for colony gardens, on Ladies Island, near Beaufort, S. C. Previously with Miss Angela Gregory, daughter of William B. Gregory, '94, she worked for six months on a memorial for the First Division, A. E. F., near Soissons.

Arthur W. Gilbert, commissioner of agriculture in Boston, and George W. Sisson, Jr., '22, president of the American Jersey Cattle Association, have been appointed to the board of directors of the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation for the First Federal Land Bank District.

Harry Embleton is now Professor of Poultry Husbandry at the University of Arizona at Tucson.

Herbert A. Thompson is associated with the A. D. Crane Company in the development of the Lake Mohawk Country Club at Sparta, N. J. This is a 2,300 acre project consisting of a 1,000 acre lake, an 18-hole golf course, bridle paths, tennis courts and toboggan slide. His address is 36 Ravine Avenue, Caldwell, New Jersey.


Winifred Moses, formerly a professor of home economics at Cornell, and editor of "The Krege Institute" in Newark, N. J., spoke in December on how the kitchen, once the Cinderella of the house, is becoming a center of social as well as culinary activity, before the Women's Club of Orange, New Jersey. Miss Moses was associated in 1930 with Professor Martha Van Rensselaer in the preparation of a health program for the Federated Women's Clubs of New York State, and was a member of the President's White House Conference on child health and protection.

Clarence P. Hotson is at present living at Green Mountain Falls, Colorado, in a mountain cottage, engaged in correspondence teaching in English for the Texas Technological College, and in literary work on a projected book to summarize the results of four years' study on the relation of Ralph Waldo Emerson to Emanuel Swedenborg.

Frank C. Baldwin teaches mathematics at the Pingry School in Elizabeth, New Jersey. His address is 30 Decker Avenue. A son, Frank C., Jr., was born on August 26.

A daughter, Nora Clemens, was born in Bermuda on September 20 to Mr. and Mrs. Joel Sayre. Mrs. Sayre was Gertrude M. Lynahan, '22.

Thomas A. Brown is district manager for Mount Vernon, New York, of the Sylvester Oil Company, marketing furnace and fuel oils. His address is 495 East Fifth Street. He was married on June 18 to Margaret F. Fagerstrom, '24.

W. H. "Bill" Davies is teaching at Breesport. Mr. and Mrs. Davies report the arrival of Janet Mary on October 24. "Bill" has another daughter, Sarah Louise, aged 2.

A second daughter, Judith Mary, was born on November 1 to Walter D. Ludlum, Jr., '24 and Mrs. Ludlum (Helen M. Mayes).

Mrs. Carroll F. Allen (Eleanor M. Groom '24) lives at 2108 Second Street, Wyandotte, Michigan. A daughter, Nanette, was born last February.

Clarence E. Kobuski's address is now 55 Homes Avenue, Dorchester, Mass. He is assistant curator of the herbarium of the Arnold Arboretum at Harvard.

A daughter, Carol, was born to Mr. and Mrs. J. F. MacNeill on October 5. Mrs. MacNeill was Lillian E. Rabe '24. Their address is 1900 Albermarle Road, Brooklyn.

A daughter, Georgia Ellen, was born on December 29 to Mr. and Mrs. Frederic W. Baum. Mrs. Baum was Dorothy H. Brown, '25. Their address is 28 Castleton Park, Staten Island.

William E. Georgia last May was appointed agricultural advisor for the Temporary Emergency Relief Association, whose office is 124 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York. Georgia works in conjunction with the State, on subsistence farms and garden Vegetable Crops Department, for the
Arthur C. Hunt is in the hotel division of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in New York.

Charles A. Krieger is with the Ellicott Drug Company at 127 Cherry Street, Buffalo. He lives at the University of Buffalo Alumni Club, 127 West North.

Florence A. Case was married on July 16 to Paul Forrester Grassman. Their address is 1626 Salt Springs Road, Gifford Manor, Syracuse, New York.

J. William Cole has leased the Molly Pitcher Hotel in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, of which he has been manager for two years. The Molly Pitcher, formerly known as the Hotel Carlisle, is the largest and most modern in that city, and was first opened in 1919. It has 100 rooms. Cole is president of York-Harrisburg Greeters Club, a member of the board of governors of the Pennsylvania Greeters, and a member of the highways committee of the State Hotel Association.

Leroy D. Lamb is a bacteriologist. His address is 1 South Street, Hanover, Pennsylvania.

Jeanie E. Smith is teaching home economics, and is taking work for her master's degree at Columbia. Her address is 177 Washington Street, Hempstead, New York.

Carl A. Delligren on October 12 left the Dewy Meadow Farms, Inc., to become manager of the Mid-Hudson G. L. F. Egg Auction in Poult weeds New York. His address is 91 South Hamilton Street.

Louis C. Maisenheder's address is care of H. Regnaut, La Grangeville, New York. He is engaged to Grace Jackson, '32.

Martha Goodhart is teaching homemaking in the Edmeston, N. Y., High School.

Hazel E. Reed is teaching textiles and clothing in the Oswego, New York, High School. Her address is 123 West Fifth Street.

Miss Marion Louise Babcock is in the Home Economics Bureau, Brooklyn Edison Company, 380 Pearl Street, Brooklyn, New York.

R. R. "Ray" Flumerfelt "went" G. L. F. and is located at their Oneonta store.

Leon Lashner is a fruit inspector in New York City. He is living at the Y. M. C. A. in Jersey City, New Jersey.

Henry Forschmiedt, who is with the Atlantic Commission Company, has been transferred to Scranton, Pennsylvania. He is living at Apartment 4, 320 Madison Avenue.

The Cornell Countryman

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Jack Fordine is farming on the old homestead at Geneva, N. Y.

C. P. "Chris" Katsampes has entered Rochester Medical School after working for a master's degree in bacteriology under Professor Zeissig, '23, the man with four degrees (Count 'em, B.S., D.V.M., M.S., Ph.D.). We have a sneaking suspicion that "Chris" won't stay away from Cornell long—remember he only lasted one semester at the University of Illinois.

R. C. "Dick" Crosby has gone and done it! No, you guessed wrong—He's teaching physics at Ithaca High School. It is surprising what some of the boys are willing to do just so they can stay around their old Alma Mater!

Miss Virginia Marion Little was married to Mr. James Hollis Malone of Sheffield, Alabama, October 1, 1932, at Sage Chapel. They are residing at 511 East State Street, Ithaca.

Elton M. "Smitty" Smith, former crew man and president of Ag-Domecon Association has recently been appointed assistant farm bureau manager for Genesee County to succeed R. S. "Rube" Shapley, '28, who replaced Charles I. "Chuck" Bowman '27 as manager. "Chuck" has taken a position with the Federal Land Bank of Springfield, Massachusetts. "Smitty" has been engaged as an itinerant agent for the central farm bureau office at Ithaca. He spent three months each in Columbia, Allegany, and Delaware counties. This summer he worked for the Emergency Milk Committee. His address is Farm Bureau office, Batavia, New York.

Elberta Frees is teaching home economics, English, and Latin in Harsersville, New York.

Marion Jones is a student dietician at the Grassland Hospital in Valhalla, New York.

Alice Karl is taking a business course in Olean, New York.

Elma Oster is a bacteriological analyst at Broad Acres Sanitarium, Utica, New York.

W. L. "Tink" Palmer is working at home this year. His address is Ontario, New York. "Tink" was in town for the week-end recently. They raise good apples up on "Tink's" farm, as some of his friends can testify.

Doris Scudder is teaching home economics in the high school at Savona, New York.

Jane L. Finney is teaching home economics in the high school in Milford, New York. Her address is Box 26.

Gordon D. Gronberg is doing landscape work for the Holmes Seed Company in Canton, Ohio. His address is 1307 Twelfth Street, N. W.
Slava Malec is taking an eight-months' dietitian training course at the Fifth Avenue Hospital in New York.

Annie H. ("Nan") Redfearn is a student dietitian in the food science department of the Y. W. C. A. in Hartford, Connecticut.

Mary M. Griffin is a dietitian at the Strong Memorial Hospital in Rochester, N. Y.

Kate G. Rogers, former managing editor of the COUNTRYMAN, is now teaching home economics and chemistry at Morris High School, Morris, New York.

J. E. "Jim" Rose, former circulation manager of the old "C. C.,” was working at the G. L. F. store at Cincinnatus when last heard from.

THIRTY YEARS WITH THE COUNTRYMAN
(Continued from page 56)

The editorial office for the Cornell Rural School Leaflet also claimed part of the building. The COUNTRYMAN entered triumphantly into these larger quarters, lighter and more convenient quarters. The hope long nurtured in the hearts of many a former board, to have an entire building, had at last sprung into reality.

Now in 1933 the little school building has become a radio studio, and the COUNTRYMAN has again moved, this time to the third floor of Fernow Hall, room 308. In the words of Dean Bailey, "there will always be a place somewhere for the COUNTRYMAN.” We of the present board glance back at the pages in the history of the COUNTRYMAN to which time has written finis. We look to the future when we will no longer have a part in its destiny. As for the present, we must borrow the motto of Dr. Bernard Edouard Fernow, printed under his picture in the main hall of Fernow: “carpe diem”—doing the duty of the day, with confidence in the development of the future.

JOHN LEMUEL STONE
(Continued from page 57)

You Will Like the Sheldon Court RESTAURANT

A Good Place to Eat!

Meal Tickets at a Big Saving to You

The Cornell Countryman

April, 1933

Professor Stone had been ill for a little over a year. He first suffered from sciatica, but had recovered, and in the earlier months of this year was feeling much better. He failed rapidly and died the morning of March 8th. Funeral services were held March 10th, in the First Baptist Church of Ithaca. The honorary pall-bearers were: Liberty Hyde Bailey, emeritus dean of the College of Agriculture; A. R. Mann, provost of Cornell University; C. E. Ladd, dean of the College of Agriculture; H. H. Wing, emeritus professor of animal husbandry; James E. Rice, professor in poultry; Ada C. King, Professor Stone’s successor as professor of farm practice, in charge of the University farms. Interment was a Waverly.

Professor Stone leaves a widow, Mrs. Jennie P. Stone, to whom he was married on August 30, 1876, and four daughters: Mrs. J. C. Wilson of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Mrs. O. H. Johnson, Morehead City, North Carolina; Mrs. Paul C. Haviland, Westerfield, Connecticut, and Miss Delia Stone of Ithaca. He is survived also by nine grandchildren.

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CORNELL WINS POULTRY JUDGING CONTEST AGAIN

The Cornell Intercollegiate Poultry Judging Team, composed of Donald H. "Don" Bradt '34, Richard "Dick" Warren '33, Charles S. Greenleaf '35, and Morton "Mort" Adams '33, alternately won the Eastern Intercollegiate Contest held at Trenton, New Jersey, January 10, 1933. Besides winning this award with seven other competing teams, Cornell team won first, second, and third individual places, which was the first time in history that this has been accomplished. These individual awards were won by Greenleaf, Bradt, and Warren in the order named.

The six teams competing were University of New Hampshire, Massachusetts State College, S to Agricultural College, University of North Carolina, and Rutgers University. In team placings Cornell received a silver trophy donated by G. L. F. Incorporated of Ithaca for the champion team. Massachusetts State College placed second and received a silver cup donated by the National Oil Products Company, Harrison, New Jersey. Following in third place came Rutgers University and for this honor the Beacon Milling Company, Incorporated, of Cayuga, New York, presented the third silver trophy given as team rewards.

Besides the team awards the Cornell team took away its share of the other prizes. Greenleaf was winner of the silver loving cup which Purina Mills, St. Louis, Missouri, gave to high man and both Bradt and Warren received five dollars in gold out of the five individual awards of gold pieces given by Agassiz Millboard Company, Trenton, New Jersey.

Still another interesting fact concerns the judging factory that is this was Professor Hall's tenth anniversary as coach of the Cornell Poultry Judging Team and out of these ten years, his teams have never been below third and seven times they have won.

FLOWER SHOW FADES

Due to lack of funds the Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture department are unable to support a flower show this spring. A cut in appropriations affecting the State Agricultural College has curtailed many activities and here has taken specific form. It was hoped to make the flower show an annual affair which would be eagerly looked forward to by garden and flower enthusiasts, but although the students are willing to help in putting on a show which would be as good as last year's, it is at the present infeasible.

Last year the Flower Show was very successful, and in order to permit all who desired, to see it, the closing date had to be extended. The lack of a show will be as much of a disappointment to those who take part in it as to those who come to see it.

THE PRESENT SITUATION

Three years of unprecedented struggle to carry through deflation on a scale never before attempted by any modern nation finally culminated in a complete suspension of currency banking from March 4 to 15. An embargo was placed on gold exports; gold payments were suspended; penalties were placed on hoarding gold; and provision was made for the supervision of foreign exchange transactions, for more liberal issuance of federal reserve bank notes, and other emergencies arising from the acute banking situation.

The present state of affairs is a direct consequence of the collapse in the price structure and the resulting catastrophic destruction of values. Debts contracted at the price level of three years ago are now impossible of payment. The impossibility of paying these debts, and not lack of confidence, was the initial cause of the value of the securities back of the banking difficulty. Confidence disappeared as a result of shrinkage in the debts.

Now that we have suspended gold payments, the future course of events must be decided wisely and promptly by administrative and legislative action. President Roosevelt already has been given extraordinary powers to deal with the situation, and further dictatorial powers appear to be in prospect. Under these conditions it is impossible to predict the future course of events. However, the choice must be one of two alternatives. Either the debt level must be lowered to the price level or the price level raised to the debt level.

The temporary collapse in the banking structure is the first, widespread indication that the deflationists have had their day. There are limits to people's tolerance of starvation in the midst of plenty. Further attempts at deflation are fraught with danger of social upheaval or real inflation.

A. R. GANS.

NEW AG ECONOMICS BUILDING COMPLETED

The first fruits of years of planning and labor are rapidly maturing in the completed form of a new Agricultural Economics building. Those persons who were at Cornell for Farm and Home Week saw the newest addition to campus but many others have not come to Ithaca recently have at least heard of this latest thing in modern university equipment.

The building itself is quite complete, except for the various names and numbers which will be painted on the doors in the near future. It is a long and sprawling edifice, made of buff-colored brick, as is the new Home Economics building, beside which it stands. In the interior is the most modern of modern equipment for the comfort and convenience of both the students and the faculty. Those who attend the classes that are now being held in the new building seat themselves in luxurious maroon leather-upholstered seats. It's a great deal different from the days way back when our parents went to school. No need now to continually glance at your watch to see if the class period isn't almost over, for there is a large electric clock on the wall of every room in the whole place, even down to the tiniest office, which isn't so tiny at that.

Also no need to be late for classes with the lack of knowledge of the time as an excuse, for there is a double-faced clock, an electric one, in every corridor. Every clock at the present time says two minutes till eight, but tomorrow morning the hands begin to turn and make history of another noble stride toward advanced education.

The building is at present in the process of being finished. A few professors have already moved into their offices, while others will move in soon.

This is the only building on the upper campus that has made any promising approach to the solution of the problem of accoustics in a large building. All of the lecture and class rooms have sound proof materials and the halls and corridors are free from the usual noise and echo.

CO-ED MILKING CHAMPION

A great deal of interest was aroused during Farm and Home Week by the announcement of a co-ed milking contest to be held the evening of February 16. Miss Viola Hentt '35, national champion milkmaid, was in charge of the contest.

There were seven competitors who were the Misses M. Beasley '34, C. G. Day '35, M. E. Giles '33, M. B. Haynes '34, M. E. Lloyd '36, F. A. Moulton '34, and P. S. Sly '36. The contest was won by Miss Moulton who obtained 8.2 pounds of milk in the three minutes that the contest lasted. Second place went to Miss Beasley with 6.4 pounds.
NOW WE'RE ON THE AIR

The soon to be inaugurated radio program of THE COUNTRYMAN is completed and is ready for publication. The first broadcast will be on April 5 when A. W. Gibson '17 speaks on "Our Alumni." The program begins at 8:30 p.m. and will go on the air every Wednesday at the same hour for nine weeks. This new feature is part of the farm radio program sponsored by the college and broadcast over WESG. The completed program, for the convenience of readers, follows:

April 5—Mr. A. W. Gibson '17—"Our Alumni."
April 12—B. L. Cook '33—"Uniters We Stand."
April 19—W. P. Hicks '33—"Our Vanishing World Markets."
April 26—R. A. Eyerman '33—"Pollow the Band." Drum Major of the Cornell Band.
May 3—Debate: "That any Deficit in State and Federal Budgets be Made Up by a Comprehensive Sales Tax." Affirmative—E. N. Davis '34, Negative—W. J. Lucas '33. (Both speakers competed in the Farm Life Challenge Contest during Farm and Home Week.)
May 10—H. D. Cain '34—"Polo at Cornell." Manager of the Polo Team.
May 24—J. Goodman '34—"The Federal Budget." 1933 winner of the '34 Memorial Debate Prize.
May 31—G. H. Allen, Sp.—"Three Colonies of Bees." First Prize.
*Indicates speakers who took part in the Eastman Stage Contest during Farm and Home Week.

LIVESTOCK SHOW

HISTORY'S LARGEST

The largest livestock show at Cornell University since the shows were inaugurated twenty-one years ago, was held Thursday afternoon of Farmers' Week, February 16. A large white building, flame-lit by a shell #2510. The talk was vivid and interesting, and interspersed with many interesting anecdotes of Indian lore. The rations prepared were very much interested in the topic and a lively discussion ensued after the meeting was adjourned.

Dr. Bates showed that the new York State Indians had a surprising understanding of agriculture as is illustrated by the fact that they used clam shells in hills of corn on acid soil and that they used particular varieties of fish in particular localities. Surveys since have indicated that the fish used in certain localities were higher in certain essential minerals in which the soil was deficient than were common to fish. To get the required for fertilizing corn in certain sections near Ithaca shad were transported from the Hudson River.

You should watch an Indian's hand when he is grinding which according to Dr. Bates. If, while stroking his chin, he points downward with two fingers he is indicating to his friends that you are talking two ways—which is as much as saying that you are a pretender worse. Another sign is the waving of air past the sign-maker's ear with his hand. The translation of this means "Sweet Wind" or, in the vernacular, the speaker is guilty of "spreading it too thick."

Dr. Bates relates of having read to an Indian of a New Jersey Piney who sold his wife for a jack-knife. This caused the Indian to fly to his friends and then say, "Ugh, good wife; she worth jack-knife! Eh?"

4-H CLUB STAGES PARTY

The University 4-H Club gave a party March 17th in honor of the Future Farmers' Club, the members of which are students interested in vocational agriculture in high schools.

During Farm and Home Week, the club gave a demonstration of inexpensive games for the rural home, which were provided by the Department of Rural Social Organization. A member of the club was in attendance at all times to explain the operation of the various exhibits to the visitors at Farm and Home Week. The club also conducted a candy booth in Roberts Hall, making a profit of $25.10.

PROFS' PRANKS

Professor C. B. Moore of the department of rural education, has resumed his teaching duties with the beginning of this term. He was on leave last term and spent from August to January touring in Europe. During the recent Farm and Home Week he gave an informal report on recent observations of educational and social conditions in Europe.

Professor Bristow Adams of the publication office was forced to take a short holiday late in January because of illness. Threatened with pneumonia, he was ordered south by his physician. Professor Adams returned to Ithaca during Farm and Home Week much improved by two weeks stay in Washington, D. C. and North Carolina.

CAMPUS CHATS

STEEL NERVED CO-EDS

We are glad to make note of the fact that our future teachers have excellent control of their nerves. On a certain day a cold wind blew, and the wind pressed too eagerly against a pain of glass in a classroom window in Stone Hall Splinters flew in all directions, inflicting minor cuts on some of the students who were listening to a lecture on education. Did pantheism break loose? Not so. The fifty young women arose simultaneously, filed out of the room and upstairs into another classroom, where the class was continued. No one shrieked. No one fainted. The injured members were cared for and the incident passed into history. Hats off to the co-eds!

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Grand Champion Animal in the show. The men who exhibited these animals were freshmen in both cases.

Horses
M. W. Eskeli '34 roped the Yearling class of horses with Dixie. W. N. Crandall special az, with Ora defeated last year's yearling champion in the Two-year-old Percheron Mare class, Dorcus, shown by Miss J. E. Ross graduate. A horse with a distinguished name, Miss Satinet, won the Three-year-old and over Percheron Mare class with R. M. Sears '33. To these two also went the Champion Horse award. In the corresponding class for Belgian Mares, Miss E. K. Pasto '33 won the Reserve Championship for Horses with Woodrow's Flash Lady.

Beef Cattle
The beef cattle classes were short and snappy, but by no means uninteresting. Moton Adams took the Hereford class and the Champion Showmanship with Cap I. J. R. Walker '33 won the medal in the Aberdeen-Angus group with Briar Cliff Blackbird 47th 2. Both men received cash awards in addition to the regular prizes. The Buck and Doe Run Valley Farms offered $5.00 to the Champion Hereford Showman and Mr. W. H. Pew of Briarcliff Farms offered the same to the Champion Aberdeen-Angus Showman.

Sheep
There were five classes of purebred lambs exhibited. W. F. Davis '34 was first in the Hampshire class; T. C. Woodruff '35, winner of the Livestock Judging Contest, took the blue ribbon in the Southdown Ewe class and the Reserve Championship for sheep. W. A. Moore '33 was judged the best in the Southdown Wether group. Miss M. H. Pierce '36 defeated five men to earn the blue ribbon in the Shropshire Ewe class. J. A. Dunn '34 exhibited the best fitted Dorset Ewe Lamb and claimed the cup as Champion Sheep Showman.

Swine
The first showman in the purebred swine classes, L. A. Sheldon '33, captured the Reserve Swine Championship and the ranking ribbon in the Chester White Fall Pigs class. J. R. Walker repeated his victory in the Aberdeen-Angus class by winning the Berkshire Fall Gilt class. In a second class of the same animals, G. P. Gibbs '33 came out on top, G. H. Butler '34, shut out in the sheep competition, came back to win the Dorset Jersey Spring Gilt class and the silver cup as Champion Swine Showman.

The Livestock Show was sponsored by the Round-up Club, a group of students who are majoring in animal husbandry or have done some work in it. George Allen '34 did commendable work as Student Superintendent of the Show. He was ably assisted by Wendell Wicks (Dairy Cattle), Leland Sheldon (Swine), Merle Cunningham (Sheep), William Moore (Beef Cattle), Miss Virginia Yoder (Horses), and he of the loud voice, Kenneth Dayton. Russell Hill acted as chairman of ushers and Gordon Butler as manager of properties.

The Club Meeting
The prizes were presented at a meeting of the Round-up Club the evening following the show. President Adams presided. Professor Morrison awarded the cups to the champions and the superintendents doled out the ribbons and medals to their respective classes. Mr. Clegg spoke on showmanship and Mr. Schaefer on profitable livestock farming. DeWitt C. Wing, nationally-known agricultural journalist, related some of his humorous experiences as a writer and sheep breeder.

The splendid support received from various livestock interests and others aided materially in encouraging students to enter the contest. The club wishes, through the CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, to credit everyone for their support and particularly those who gave special awards. It is extremely grateful for the competent aid given by the members of the animal husbandry department.

When Professor White assembled his class in Floriculture 5, he announced that the class was to go downtown to criticize a floral arrangement—but when he added—at a funeral in the First Presbyterian Church, consternation reigned supreme. We trust that the departed one did not mind; after all—it was purely in the interests of science.

"O Tempora—O Mores"
PROFESSOR BLACKMORE VISITS NATIONAL BUREAU

Professor Beulah Blackmore, head of the Clothing Department of the College of Home Economics at Cornell, advised all staff members as to the opportunities offered them by an annual visit to the National Bureau of Home Economics in Washington. In this building, there are exhibits of the work done during the year by every state of the union in the field of home economics. It is a relatively easy way to compare and contrast the accomplishments of the nation in the various phases of home economics.

Miss Blackmore was especially interested in the equipment of the building of the Bureau of Home Economics because she is a member of the committee which is planning the equipment for the new home economics building at Cornell. Miss Olga Brucher of the Foods and Nutrition Department and Miss Grace Morin, Head of the Household Art Department, are also doing active work on the committee.

MRS. ROOSEVELT TO USE COLLEGE MENUS

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, first lady of the land, has stated her intention to use in the White House menus some of the economical foods which have been prepared in recent research done by the College of Home Economics at Cornell University.

Mrs. Roosevelt has always been deeply interested in the higher education for women, and for several years she was a member of an informal advisory council for the College of Home Economics. She has announced that she plans to be present at the dedication of the new home economics building, the Martha Van Rensselaer Hall, during Farm and Home Week in February, 1934.

OMICRON NU SERVES TEA TO JUNIORS IN DOMECON

Omicron Nu, the senior honorary society of the College of Home Economics, gave a tea on March 8 for the Junior class from which they are considering electing a group of girls who meet the standards of the organization. Omicron Nu elects its members from the Junior class on the basis of good scholarship and extra-curricular activities.

Miss Portia Hopper, a present member of the society, acted as chairman. Professors Helen Monsch and Faith Fenton, both of the Foods and Nutrition Department, poured at the tea.

DIRECTOR OF NUTRITION SPEAKS AT THE COLLEGE

Miss Marietta Eichelberger, Ph. D., Director of Nutrition Service, of the Evaporated Milk Association, spoke, Wednesday, March 8 to the class in Household Economics 26, on the Home Economics person in business, illustrated from her own experiences.

She said that success depends on knowledge of subject matter, the application of such knowledge to the problems which arise, and tact in dealing with medical, and other educational groups.

She gave some startling statistics about canned milk and its use in the United States.

In considering the problems of standardization in canned milk, she said that it was necessary to have strict inspection of the raw milk for freshness, cleanliness, and quality.

She described the process of evaporating milk, explaining why each step was important in the production of a standard good.

She quoted some of the present prices of evaporated milk, and the conditions, which affect fluctuations in the price.

FRUIT AND FRUIT JUICES PROVE TO BE BEST SELLERS

Fruits and fruit juices were the best sellers in the "roadside stand" managed by Omicron Nu at the New York state college of home economics during Farm and Home Week here, according to reports from the members of the home economics honor society. Six times more fruit and fruit beverages, tomato juice in particular, were sold than candy, and two times more than all the sandwiches, cookies, and candies sold.

One reason that tomato juice is so popular, suggest food specialists at the college, is because its low price and its high food value make it a bargain food. Tomatoes contain those vitamins which are essential for good bones and teeth. They are most valuable also in maintaining vigor and in resisting head and chest colds.

Miss Helen Weisbrod, '33, assisted by the Misses Christine Helfer, '33 and Marion Ford '33, was in charge of the booth this year. Last year only candy was sold, so their booth was a successful experiment.

SPRING HATS TO BRIGHTEN DULL COSTUMES

Hats are a dominant note in the spring outfit. The high crown hats made of plaid of silk, cotton, or other fabrics trimmed with a narrow patent leather band will inexpensively brighten up a neutral costume with an air of smartness. Bicycles are the trim sailor is becoming a keynote to accentuate the importance of the hat.

NEW CEREAL MAY BE MADE FROM SOY BEANS

We have no food or food mixture that is complete in itself, yet, in these times we find many families trying to live on one food only, such as pancake flour or oatmeal. Already here at the college cornmeal has given a mixture higher in nutritive value than the cereal alone by combining it with dried skim milk. This mixture is being made commercially and is being distributed under the copyrighted name, Mirkorn.

Besides this corn-like mixture experimentation is now going on with products that include other cereals and milk powders, bean flour and meals. The soy bean is an important part of the Oriental diet, and which is grown extensively in parts of the United States, is fast becoming an important crop in New York State. The soy bean is richer in protein of high quality and fat than other commonly used beans. Through its use it is hoped that another food mixture, high in nourishing qualities, may be made available.
DR. ROSE ATTENDS INAUGURATION

"Do not fail to attend a presidential inauguration but be with the crowds as an ordinary citizen and you will enjoy it," stated Dr. Flora Rose, director of the College of Home Economics at Cornell University, after witnessing the inauguration of President Franklin D. Roosevelt on March 4.

Dr. Rose was greatly impressed by President Roosevelt's Inaugural Address which seemed to inspire the crowds with confidence. The people were quiet and did little cheering but all around her Dr. Rose heard enthusiastic expressions of confidence, belief in the new administration, and feeling that the day marked the beginning of economic recovery.

Professor Beulah Blackmore of the Clothing Department and Assistant Professor Caroline Morton of the Extension Department went with Dr. Rose to the inaugural ceremonies.

ALL PURPOSE FOOD CALLED MILKORNO

The College of Home Economics at Cornell University has been aiding relief work among the needy and unemployed markedly during the past few months. Their contribution comes as the result of many months experimentation to put on the market an enriched food which may be combined with milk, fruit, vegetables, and a little meat in a low cost adequate diet. This food, known as Milkorno, contains in its formula equal parts by weight of dried skim milk and corn meal with a little salt. The G. L. F. has been made the licensed distributor of Milkorno and this is now on sale at all G. L. F. stores. During the economic emergency the G. L. F. will sell it without handling charges. The retail price will probably be 20 cents for a five pound sack and $1.50 for a fifty pound sack. Recipes are enclosed with each sack.

This food was first introduced to the public during Farm and Home Week this year. It was used as a part of the luncheon served to Governor Lehman and also in the breakfast served to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, besides being served in the cafeteria each day. Experimentation is being continued for an enriched wheat food and an enriched oat food which will soon be ready for the market.

Recently the college succeeded in making out a week's menu and a market order for a family of five consisting of a father working as a carpenter; mother; two boys, one sixteen and one ten; and a girl of thirteen, at a total cost of $4.84, which allows a leeway of 16 cents in buying. Milkorno was used in these menus which will be found adequate in every respect.

Copies of the menus and market order, five dollars for a week's food for five, may be secured from the College of Home Economics.

Annual flowers give a variety of colors and satisfaction cheaply.

FEW CHANGES MADE IN STAFF FOR SECOND TERM

Few changes have been made in the staff for the second semester. Miss Helen Simmonds, Instructor of Textiles and Clothing, is back after a leave of absence. Miss Simmonds has been studying at the Iowa State University. Miss Elizabeth Hopper, who took Miss Simmonds' place last semester, is staying as an Instructor.

Miss Mildred Carney, Assistant Professor in Textiles and Clothing, is now doing full time extension work instead of teaching.

In the Foods and Nutrition department, Mrs. Delight McAlpine Maughan '31, is a new assistant.

The Hotel Foods course which was taught during the first semester by Mrs. Dorothy Sayles '25 is now being taught by Mrs. Lois Farmer Meek, former manager of the Home Economics Cafeteria and wife of Professor H. B. Meek of Hotel Management.

DOMECON DITHERINGS

After helping St. Patrick chase the "schnakes" out of the Drill Hall, a certain group of active Cornellians felt the urge to make the world a brighter place to live in with a song that shook the foundations of Risley. Unfortunately, the inmates were not in the proper mood to appreciate their offerings; and the serenade was broken up by the untimely arrival of the Ithaca Constabulary.
FRISKY FORESTERS
FROLIC IN FERNOW

The disciples of St. Murphius departed from the custom of having only one dance a year, when they had their second one in three months on Friday, February 27th. Judging from the numbers present and the comments passed by all, the dance was a great success. In contrast to the last one, this dance was marked by a decided influx of "strangers" into Fernow Hall. Engineers, Architects, and Lawyers were present in sufficient numbers to make their presence felt. As no active publicity was attempted for this last dance, it would seem that the one held in December had established a reputation.

Fernow Club Room was again the scene of action and the committee decorated the room attractively and fittingly. A new stunt was devised for charging admission. A couple approaching the door to the Club room encountered a stout gentleman who spun a roulette wheel with practiced ease and handed the young lady a shiny marble which she dropped onto the wheel. The element of chance played no small part in the price of admission, as charges ranged from a free pass for 0 to fifty cents for a double 0. This method eliminated the necessity of bringing short women to the party as was the case when the price of admission went up with the height of the girl.

"Willie" Higinbotham furnished part of the entertainment with his accordion and "Pop" Arthur gave an exhibition of tap dancing that is a treat to watch. The special entertainment was ended with the playing of "Drifting and Dreaming" while all present sang. The combination of and Arthur's voices was pleasing, especially to those used to hearing men's voices alone at fraternity "sings" and at camp.

This type of dance does more to further the spirit of good-fellowship than any other form of get-together during the school year. One had only to look once at the merry crowd to sense the rare good-nature among all present. This contrasted sharply with many social events on the Hill where the average man can hardly hope to know more than one out of every ten or twenty present. Summer camps play a large part in forming the close friendships, for which the foresters are so famous, on our campus, but summer camps are a long way off when there's snow on the ground. May the Muse of song and dance, Terpsichore, look with favor on the Cornell Foresters and give us the opportunity for further enjoyment of the kind.

GONE BUT NOT FORGOTTEN

"After June, 1936, all teaching of undergraduate courses in professional forestry will cease at Cornell. The work of the department is hereafter to be devoted to research and the teaching of graduate students who seek advanced degrees." This statement comes like the crack of doom to some of us for we realize the importance of our school in the world of forestry. Also, undergraduate foresters at Cornell have always felt themselves fortunate in having more than an opportunity to further an attitude of mutual understanding and respect between students and professors than any other group on the campus. Nevertheless, we must also realize that our field has long since been overcrowded with men who have had undergraduate training in forestry, and we must not condemn but rather appreciate the wisdom of a move which is, by ending the undergraduate career of the first forestry school in the United States, endeavoring to decrease the numbers of those now entering the profession. When a member of the faculty who has been with the school for over twenty years, and whose life is wrapped up in it, can say that he thinks this move is for the best, we, as foresters and Cornellians, must not feel bitter over the fate of our school. Let us rather strive to make our last classes one which, when they are gone will; at least, be not forgotten.

U.S. F.S. SUPERVISOR VISITS DEPARTMENT

The coming of Supervisor M. A. Mattoon of the Pisgah National Forest, North Carolina, was one of the high lights of this college year for Cornell Foresters. During the last years, the United States Forest Service has sent a supervisor from one of the National Forests to visit each of the forest schools in the East.

The purpose is to give the students first hand information as to how a typical national forest is handled and to put them into personal contact with the work of the Forest Service in general. Besides the popular talk given to the Forestry Club, Mr. Mattoon gave lectures to members of the department on management, fire prevention, wild life, and recreational facilities of a national forest and of the Pisgah National Forest in particular. In addition to these lectures, Mr. Mattoon held conference periods on two afternoons. The periods were devoted to answering questions and informal contacts with any interested in the work of the United States Forest Service. We, as Cornell Foresters, sincerely hope that Mr. Mattoon realized the appreciation we feel toward his courtesy and that of the Forest Service in coming here to us.
In the spring a young man’s fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love,” sang the poet Byron. In the spring the young man’s fancy,—and the young woman’s too—turns rather more seriously to thoughts of education.

Have your thoughts turned to your State College, wherever you are?

In New York, these thoughts might readily turn to the State Colleges of Agriculture, or of Home Economics, or of Veterinary Medicine at Cornell University, which is in Ithaca.

These institutions not only fit you for a career, but they offer opportunities for broadening your knowledge of many subjects taught at Cornell University outside of the State Colleges themselves.

If you are interested,—and you should be—write to the College Secretary,

O. W. Smith,
Roberts Hall — — Cornell University
Ithaca, New York
GOOD CROPS of hay, particularly clover and alfalfa, are the foundation for low feed cost in milk production and herd maintenance. You can reduce the cost of producing this hay much easier by using the highest quality seed, taking extra care in preparing the seed bed, and if necessary using somewhat less seed than is possible by using cheaper seed. Try it! The following table will give some idea of the possible reduction in rate of seeding where adapted seed of high, strong germination is used and where the seed bed is put in best possible condition.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seed</th>
<th>Seeds to the sq. ft. seeded at 1 lb. to an acre</th>
<th>Plants to the sq. ft. for a perfect stand</th>
<th>Common rate of seeding per acre</th>
<th>Number seeds sown to a sq. ft.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Red Clover</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alsike</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet Clover</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alfalfa</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timothy</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redtop</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>920</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"It is too much to expect that every seed sown will produce a mature plant but improvement can be obtained by taking care to kill weeds before seeding, to pulverize the soil into a smoother seed-bed so that seeding may be at a more uniform depth and to roll the field after seeding until the ground is firm, so young plants can make the greatest possible use of soil moisture."

*This material reprinted from release by Agronomy Dept., N. Y. State College of Agriculture.

G. L. F. Selected Origin Seeds are of known crop-producing history. They are selected for health, vigor, purity, germination, adaptability, and crop yield. Plants from G. L. F. seeds carry the heritage of hardiness, adaptability and productivity and are better able to withstand adverse weather conditions.

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DIAL 2008
June, 1933

The Cornell Countryman

Pounded 1903  InorCIpated 1914
Member of the Agricultural College Magazines, Associated

Published Monthly from October to June by students in the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics at Cornell University. Entered as Second Class matter at the Post Office, Ithaca, and Auburn, New York. Printed by The Fenton Press. The Subscription Rate is one dollar a year or three years for two dollars; single copies 15 cents.

W. D. McMillan, President of Board of Directors

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Flowers...

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ACCEPTABLE AT ALL TIMES AND CERTAINLY THE MOST PERFECT EXPRESSION
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"Exclusive Men's Wear Shop"
PALM BEACH SUITS
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SINGLE BREASTED DOUBLE BREASTED
"Smartness Without Extravagance"
To the Class of 1937

Dean Carl E. Ladd '12

This is a greeting to the four hundred and more young men and women who will enter the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics in September, 1933. You are very welcome. We shall be glad to see you standing in line on registration day and we shall be glad to become acquainted with you as you progress in your work. Included in your ranks will be people from many different states and from several foreign countries. Some of you come from villages, some from cities and some from farms. You will meet students who have a background of experiences quite different from your own. One of the most important experiences of college life is getting acquainted with your classmates.

Cornell students are men and women who manage their own affairs, make their own decisions and take responsibility for their own individual and group actions. They are busy but friendly. You will quickly become one of the group.

I think that you will like Cornell. We live in a small friendly city where there are good relationships and a full understanding between city and university. The gorges, the lake, the distant hills, give Cornell a setting that no alumnus ever forgets. Within a week you will be as enthusiastic about the beauties of the campus as are we who have lived here longer. The faculties of these two colleges are interested in students and they are teaching because they like to teach. Many of them in addition are carrying on research work of great importance which makes it possible for them to speak with particular authority in their fields. Their chief interest is in their chosen field of work and they are interested in teaching that work to others. Teaching is the major function of the faculty members whom you will most frequently meet. You will enjoy knowing them and they will be interested in you and your plans.

The Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics are primarily interested in the open country and the problems of country folk. A large proportion of the student body comes directly from farms and a considerable number of every graduating class go back to farms. It is the hope of the colleges that this will continue to be the case with future classes. Whether one is interested in crops or livestock, fruits or vegetables, marketing, business organization, or the specialized fields of entomology, bacteriology, genetics, or plant pathology; whether one is interested in nutrition, textiles, household management, or rural sociology the one great common interest of the State College students is in country life.

This is a particularly fortunate time to be getting an education. Education is capital upon which you may draw dividends throughout your life, and it is the kind of capital which cannot be lost through unfortunate investments. The returns which you receive on this capital, however, are not all monetary. Some are in the nature of enriched living and greater enjoyment of life, some are in the nature of life-long friendships formed with fellow students and teachers.

At Cornell we believe that education is secured through hard work. The Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics have no room for the student who is insincere in his work. They have no recommendations for graduates who did as little work as possible but yet managed to pass their courses. The men and women who work, who live and enjoy life, who secure scientific training in agriculture or home economics, who are sincere and conscientious in their studies and who learn to live and work with their neighbors are the kind who will profit most by Cornell training, and the kind whom Cornell can best serve.

You are entering college during a great business depression, a depression of a magnitude that has occurred only once in a generation. Many people are greatly worried about the present condition of farming, industry and business. At the time that this is written, in early May, events of far-reaching importance are happening. The nation and the world are attempting to emerge from the depression. People are hoping that the worst of the depression is over and that we are now starting the climb toward full employment of people and prosperity on farm and in city. We all hope that this may be so.

But whatever may happen between now and registration day, America is going forward. She may pause for a moment, she may lose step for a year or two, but ultimately she will irresistibly move forward. Few sane, well balanced, people are pessimistic over the next forty years in America. No matter how worried they may be over the present. You people who are entering the class of 1937 are preparing not for the present but for the future. America is going forward. Agriculture is going forward. Home Economics is going forward. Meanwhile, the best preparation for the forward march, the best preparation for life as you will live it, is through education.
Anecdotes from the Randolph Register
Rhea Brown '35

SATURDAY morning is one long agony of suspense on our corridor until the mail arrives with those most popular and edifying weeklys, The Randolph Register, The Perry Record, and The Palmyra Courier-Journal; printed on Thursday, dated Friday, and read on Saturday.

You can learn more by reading the social and personals on the back page, than you can by listening on a party line for a week. You can be sure that what isn't there in black and white is there in the spaces, so if you are interested, let's read some real news.

Last week the front page carried nine deaths and one wedding. This is a record even for the Randolph Register. And the one wedding quite over-balanced the nine deaths in importance, since Randolph had been waiting for months to see which of three attentive suitors would win the fair lady and check off one more old maid from the long and lingering list.

Not long ago this intimate bit of gossip was printed on the front page: "Mother and Three Girls Leave Home Unannounced."

"Mrs. Esther Hammond, wife of DeForest Hammond of Steamburg, with her three daughters, left their home after Thanksgiving, according to reports received by Deputy Sheriff Leon Pickup. Neighboring police were notified and searched likely places without results. This week, however, a letter was received telling in what city the woman had taken refuge. Apparently the party is safe and may return when they are ready."

That was startling enough, but when this paragraph appeared in the following issue, it was almost too much: "Similarity Of Names Causes Unpleasant Error."

"A statement in The Register last week to the effect that the wife of DeForest Hammond of Coldspring had left home with the three daughters was incorrect. The Register makes this correction because a similarity of names and the error has made unpleasant comment in regard to Mrs. DeForest Hammond of Coldspring; the lady was in no way connected with the case mentioned.

It was Mrs. Esther Hammond of Pope who left home with the three daughters and for whom the frantic search was made. Mrs. Hammond has been heard from, it is stated, so the search has been dropped."

Apparently neighbors had a bad time getting that straightened out.

OCCASIONALLY something exciting happens to fill the columns of the front page besides deaths and births. The Register sold fifty extra copies when the big hard cider case was on. Headlines screamed that one of the trusted sextons had desecrated the sacredness of an empty vault by using it as his private wine cellar, but worse, that the doors to the vault had been broken in, and not by ghosts, and one barrel of hard cider stolen. Local talent among the younger generation was found to be responsible, and feeling ran high. The authorities were in a quandary as to which were the criminals. They decided to hold a public trial in the Community House before the Justice of the Peace. It became a matter of great concern to anti-prohibitionists and prohibitionists, instead of a matter of discipline. The day of the trial arrived and people mobbed the streets only to wait in vain for the appearance of the criminals. The defense had decided that the thing was getting out of control and that they might be prosecuted themselves, so they dropped the charge. Whispers involved several prominent business men in the scandal, saying that they had hired the sexton as their bootlegger and authorized him to store it there, they being members of the Cemetery Association. It was news for a while, but eventually died down.

Another item, which disproves the theory that newspapers print only crime, headed the first column last week. The title was "Largest Prize Goes To Ischua Folks." The article said that a $10 prize was given to the Claryson family, in the town of Ischua, because they had fifteen living children, the County record.

They say that "Variety is the spice of life"; if that is true, the Randolph Register must have enough spice to season a gallon of soup, just from the unclassified column. There, you can try to sell a baby buggy on one line, and heavy cream on the next, or advertise a bake sale, followed by a hunt for a lost dog. Anything goes in that section, and, if you are a detective, you may be able to find anything, by reading slowly and carefully.

This ad has appeared on the back page every week for over fifty years; it has become an institution.

The Busy Harness Shop—
Cow Tonic .......................... $1.00
Bag Balm .................................. .60
No-kick Cow Hobble .................. .75
Lice Powder ........................... 1.00
Colic Cure .............................. .75

Everything for the horse or cow.

As a matter of fact, the only business ever done there is well described in this little personal from the chronology of the year. "Four vigorous Randolph men met at Ferris' harness shop one afternoon this week and passed a pleasant half hour. The total age of these four men counted considerably more than 350 years."

ANOTHER interesting and mysterious ad appeared on the back page several weeks in succession, a big, striking caption followed by a paragraph in fine print:

Who Is STRICKLAND?
Where Did STRICKLAND get his training? etc.

Strickland might have been a horse, a trained seal, or an elephant, but to our disgust, he was only a mere man looking for a job, and he knew the publicity game.

Randolph alone does not benefit in the Register, in fact, you might think that you were studying a geography book, when you see names such as Mud Creek Letter, Clear Creek News, Quaker Bridge Items, Pine Hill News, Coffee Run Letter, and always the Pope Personals, which have nothing to do with religion.

Recently Quaker Bridge sent in the following item, "Glover's truck was at the place Monday, delivering feed to the farmers. "The Charles Simpson family has a new radio." Jay Hotchkiss returned home from the city and is doing nicely after having had 24 teeth extracted, the work having been done in two sittings. It sounds funny, but nothing is so small that it doesn't interest someone, at least the next door neighbor.

One day as I opened the paper I was astounded to see that the village board members had taken sides, with the President as captain of one team and the Vice-president the other, and were having a contest to see how many startled they could kill off. All (Continued on page 79)
Liberty Hyde Bailey—Pioneer

Janet Robinson '33

IN ITHACA, working within a short distance of the campus lives one of the foremost scientists in the world; a man who contributed twenty-five years of active service to this institution and whose influence and interest are still manifest, particularly in the state colleges.

Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey is listed in WHO'S WHO as author and editor; to Cornellians he is a great educator and a leader in vocational agriculture; to horticulturists he is a pioneer in hitherto untouched fields of botanical exploration and propagation of cultivated plants; to the CORNELL COUNTRYMAN he is one of its earliest friends and contributors.

Dr. Bailey's boyhood was spent in Michigan and he was a student of botany at the state university. After several years as a member of the faculty at that institution he came to Cornell where he was conferred the first chair of Professor of Horticulture established in the United States.

At that time botany was not the exact science it is today; horticulture was a new field. Dr. Bailey had become interested in cultivating plants even as a boy. He states that he has had a garden annually for sixty-five years. He hoped to discover facts about the propagation of cultivated species which would aid growers.

In this connection he began his collections of blackberry, cherry, plum, strawberry and wild grape specimens. Today these are still increasing and represent work of a greater magnitude than has before been accomplished by one man.

For fifteen years he was a member of the faculty, during which time he was first editor of Country Life in America. The magazine began its existence on the second floor of the stables of Dr. Sage's old home. When Dr. Bailey was asked why they should publish a paper in such an environment, he replied, "So it will have the smell of the soil to it."

When the agricultural college assumed a separate identity, Dr. Bailey was asked to take the leadership of the new group. From 1903 to 1913 he served in this capacity. The impetus which he gave our three state colleges cannot be overestimated. From a bare hill-top a campus has emerged in the thirty years past. Roberts Hall was a fine new building at the far edge of the campus when Dr. Bailey retired.

The campus today extends a good half-mile farther east to the college farms.

Dr. Bailey is, first and foremost, a man of science. He does not make these trips altogether from a love of travel, although he admits he enjoys it, nor to acquire rare novelties in the plant world with which to startle the populace. Rather, he makes a study to determine the probable location of some species he wishes to have, then goes there. Wherever this may lead, through dense jungles, across swamps, suffering all the inconveniences and privations known to hunters and explorers of uncivilized countries, he and his daughter, Ethel, make their way.

Dr. Bailey confided that he had never gone on one of these trips and failed to bring back what he determined to find. What this means, few of us can realize; it means insufferable heat, pouring rains, plagues of insects, dangers from wild animals and snakes at every turn. Collecting plants sounds much less formidable than hunting wild beasts, but it is perhaps just as dangerous or more so. The same country is visited; the same conditions must be met.

Although Dr. Bailey modestly declined to discuss any of the specific incidents concerning his own adventures, he admitted that his daughter once came face to face with a panther on one of the trips, and that they were both lost several times. "Adventure cannot be pursued. If one goes looking for it, in the end it must be made up."

As a result of twenty years of exploration, Dr. Bailey now has 115,440 specimens in his herbarium at Ithaca. The process of collecting is only one step. When they return from the field, extending all around the western hemisphere, the specimens are mounted carefully on specially prepared paper, classified, and filed in the herbarium. Monographs are prepared and printed, then mailed to every part of the globe.

The writings of this indefatigable man occupy a column of fine print in the list given in RUS. His monographs are supplementary to these publications. This past week a new book arrived from MacMillan Company on his studies of Conifers. Next week a book of popular interest, (Continued on page 78)
Through Our Wide Windows

Our Contribution

I MAGINE a relay that has continued for thirty years and proposes to continue without ending. Such is the COUNTRMAN. For us, the senior board members, our time is up; our distance run. We watch with satisfaction that our team-mates will start fresh and vigorous on their lap, and then we pause to look back upon our own efforts. Have we done our proper share? Can we stand proudly beside those who have run before us? There have been powerful men among them—men of endurance and determination. We feel that we have been weak; we have not summoned all our energy to forge ahead when we were falling behind.

But we have enjoyed our part. So, instead of looking sadly backward and saying, "We could have done better," we say cheerfully, "We have carried on the spirit of the COUNTRMAN." We have faced difficulties and overcome them. It grieved us to reduce the number of issues, but we were glad to keep the magazine going. Sorry though we were to lose the Countryman Building as our worthy hands as those of the University Broadcasting Station. At least we may keep its picture at the head of place of work, we were pleased that it passed into such this page as a pleasant reminder.

Thus, we have made our contribution, and its worth is not for us to judge. We are thankful for the experience and pleasure we have had in making it; and now we withdraw and leave to the incoming board our heartiest wishes for success.

A Good Fight

ONLY those of us who have been closely in touch with the staff through the year can understand the heartaches caused by a business depression which shattered the ideals and plans set up and brought in addition problems which had not been foreseen nor planned for. With an indomitable perseverance the staff fought for each issue and in each case won only by a close margin. It would have been so easy to give up many times, taking the same route that many business men followed in a more drastic manner. Such an idea was not considered as a way out.

In this spirit of "carrying on" the pen has been passed on to the members of the new staff, and we have had the temerity to accept it with its full significance and responsibility. We too have plans. Plans which go with a brighter day no longer around the corner, but in plain view directly ahead.

Our first aim is to prove our worth as an advertising medium and obtain sufficient advertising to enable us to publish every month next year.

Our second aim is to publish a magazine which will be of more interest to the students on this campus. If this magazine is to be considered successful, it must have a larger circulation on the hill.

Our third aim is to get the magazine into the hands of more alumni and print news which will be of interest to them.

To accomplish this we will need the cooperation of every group and individual who is interested. At present we are sadly in need of students who have some ability in writing and a nose for news. Next fall we sincerely invite all students who are interested, including freshmen, to stop at our office and try out for the Editorial Board.

And so we members of the new staff pledge to our readers that we will carry on to the best of our limited ability.

On Leaving Cornell

Q UOTH the sage, "Life is composed of beginnings and endings," and as we think of it, we solemnly nod in acquiescence. The end of the school year approaches swiftly, and with it closes our stay at Cornell. We must start again on another way of life and make other friendships.

Ah no! The sage is wrong. His point of view is at fault. What though our course is over, the life of Cornell stays with us. We have absorbed the beauty of this hill and lake and could follow the paths of this campus though we were made blind. We shall remember our friends and our doings here.

By investing the four strongest years of our life we have acquired a sophistication, a feeling of well being, and a preparation to start us in our life work. So, although our term is complete, still have we the essence of it with us, and we go forth with pleasure in our hearts, grateful that we need never relinquish Cornell.

Staff Elections

T HEN staff to be in charge of the publication of the CORNELL COUNTRYMAN for the coming year was recently announced by the board of directors. This staff is headed by J. Parker Hertel '34, of Montour Falls as editor-in-chief and Milton F. Untermeyer Jr. '34, of Elberon, New Jersey as business manager. The new editorial staff is composed of Dnae L. Gibson '34, of South Hartford, managing editor; E. D. Donovan '35, of Saugerties, Domecon Doings editor; E. C. Lattimer '34 of New Hampton, Campus Countryman editor; Elizabeth S. Foote '34, of Fairport, Former Student Notes editor; and Harley H. Thomas Jr. '34, of Garden City, Cornell Foresters editor.

J. Raymond Concklin '34, of Pomona, as advertising manager and Harry W. Kint '36, of Gouverneur, as circulation manager will assist the business manager.

THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN wishes to do four things: publish interesting alumni notes, furnish campus news, present the latest agricultural information and stimulate boys and girls to seek the aid of their State Colleges in order that they may lead fuller and finer lives.
Delos L. Van Dine, until recently an entomologist with the Tropical Foundation in Cuba, has been selected to lead the Division of Fruit and Shade Tree Insects of the Bureau of Entomology, United States Department of Agriculture.

Gilmore Clarke, landscape architect of the Westchester County Park Commission, spoke on April 19 on Public Parks and Boulevards, in a series of talks by architects at the New School for Social Research, in New York.

Elwyn H. Dole has given up management of the Winnecook Ranch Company and has bought a sheep and dairy ranch near Harlorton, Montana.

Dr. R. L. Gillett, who is statistician in the state department of Agriculture and Markets, has been elected president of the Albany chapter of the American Statistical Association.

Mrs. Dorothy S. Britenbecker (Dorothy A. Stone) was married on November 24 to Dr. A. F. Showalter, a teacher at Bridgewater College. They will live in Bridgewater, Virginia.

Ralph C. Parker is distributor for Long Island for the Rototiller Tractor. His address is 133 Morris Avenue, Rockville Center, New York. A third son, Paul Corwin, was born on September 1. His other sons are Robert, aged ten, and Charles, who is three.

Ernestine Becker, who is an associate at the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health, is also lecturing to the nurses of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, on nutrition and is giving a weekly seminar on nutrition to the pupil dietitians at the hospital.

Howard A. Stevenson is in charge of the Outdoor Book Department of Doubleday, Doran and Company, Garden City, New York.

A daughter, Barbara Yates, was born on February 25 to Mr. and Mrs. William P. Burhohn. Mrs. Burhohn was Elsie T. Yates.

Dr. Cliff D. Carpenter owns and manages the Petaluma Laboratories which makes vaccines and disinfectants for poultry. His address is 6174 Van Nuys Blvd., Van Nuys, California.

Holt S. Ackles is farming in Marietta, New York in partnership with his brother. They have a herd of Guernsey cattle, poultry and grow cash crops. Ackles is married.

Horace C. Bird is farming in Medina, New York. Mrs. Bird was Aurelia D. Vaughn. They have two sons, Robert and Leslie, and a daughter, Emily Ann.

Henry T. Elewer is farming at Newark Valley, New York. He has two children.

F. Eugene Boshart is farming in Lowville, New York. He has a son and daughter.

George B. Bronson is working in Easthampton, Massachusetts. His address is 7 Chapman Avenue.

Herman P. Everts is a florist in Cazenovia, New York. Mrs. Everts was Beryl E. Emery '26. They have a son, Paul, aged six.

Adrienne Foster received her Ph. D. in botany at Harvard and later studied in England. He is now a member of the faculty of the University of Oklahoma.

Malcolm E. Smith is still inspecting fruits and vegetables for the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. His address is care of United States Department of Agriculture, Room 703, 408 Atlantic Avenue, Boston.

Mildred E. Neff is a nutritionist with the Yonkers Tuberculosis and Health Association, at Room 306, 30 South Broadway, Yonkers, New York.

Florence W. Opie in October resigned her position as general secretary of the Princeton Y. W. C. A. and is now working for L. Bamberger and Company in Newark. Her address is 50 Morris Place, Hillside, New Jersey.

Clinton C. Cornwall has left the Long Island Vegetable and Research Farm at Riverhead and is managing a dairy farm at Kirkwood, New York.

S. C. Teng, who took his master's degree in Forestry in the fall of 1926, is undertaking a survey and study of most important crop plants of China through the laboratories of the Science Society of China in Nanking. He was recently given a Class A scientific research fellowship from the China Foundation for Promotion of Education and Culture.

William W. Walker is purchasing representative in the Pittsburgh division of the Vacuum Oil Company, Inc. His address is Walker Heights, Elizabeth, Pennsylvania.

Charles I. Bowman resigned in October as county agricultural agent of Genesee County, New York, to join the staff of the Federal Land Bank in Springfield, Massachusetts. His address is 22 Cherryvale Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Y. Matz of Shillington, Pennsylvania, have announced the marriage of their daughter, Ruth E. Matz, to Andrew Martin Gehret, at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, on August 5. Dr. Gehret graduated from Bucknell and the Jefferson Medical College, and is practicing in Wilmington, Delaware. Their address is 819 Harrison Street.

Adolph H. Villepique, in addition to managing Villepique's Inn at Sheepshead Bay, New York, is connected with the General Outdoor Advertising Company.

Francis G. Davenport is superintendent of Walter C. Teagle's Estate, "Lee Shore", at Port Chester, New York. Mr. Teagle is a trustee of the University and a member of the class of '99.

Earl Good was married to Miss Mildred Baldwin of Westbury, New York in June, 1932, and is in partnership with J. B. Fleckenstein '30, Ellenville, New York.

Claude Emerson Heit tells us that he was married to Miss Mabel Emily
Westendorf of Palmyra, New York, on January 21st of this year. Claude is still located at his home in Clyde, New York.

Richard H. Kramer is with Appenzeller, Allen, and Hill at 55 Broadway, New York. He lives at 325 East Thirty-second Street. He received the degree of M. B. A. in 1931 from New York University.

Conrad MacGregor is nursery superintendent for the Long Island State Park Commission. He is at present located at Babylon State Park, New York.

A daughter, Ruth Helene, was born on December 2 to Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Beyer. Their address is 348 Baronne Street, New Orleans.

Norval G. Budd is manager of the G. L. F. store in Amsterdam, New York.

Elsie L. Clark is opening the home economics department in the new King Ferry, New York, Central School.

Evelyn S. Fisher is teaching home economics in Newark, New York. Her home address is 481 Woodward Avenue, Buffalo.

Walter E. Fleischer married Cornelia "Connie" Gaskill '32, on April 24th after a month's whirlwind courtship. "Walt" is finishing studies for his doctor's degree in botany and expects to enter the Medical School in the fall, while "Connie" is studying first year medicine after graduating from Home Economics last spring. Both the bride and groom are members of Phi Kappa Phi. At present they are living on The Circle at the home of Miss Flora Ross.

Robert G. Foster, Ph. D. '29, has been appointed director of an advisory service for college women, under the auspices of the Merrill-Palmer School, Detroit, Michigan.

William S. Scott, Jr., formerly of Trumansburg, and Miss Frances Grace Hendry of Ithaca, were married April 2, at the home of the bride. They will reside at 427 North Cayuga Street, Ithaca.

Marvin L. Smith since April has been a forest ranger on the Alpine district of the Uncompahgre National Forest in western Colorado. His address is 432 South First Street, Montrose.

Dorothy M. Dietzen is teaching home economics in Jordan, New York.

Edwin W. Hicks is secretary-treasurer of the Hicks Nursery at Westbury, New York.

J. Arthur Hill has recently purchased a 120-acre farm at Adams Basin, New York.

Dorothy F. Borst, who last year was a student dietician at the Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, D. C., is working in Elmira this year. Her address is 240 Glenwood Avenue, Elmira Heights.

George J. Dinsmore is taking graduate work at Cornell.

Mr. and Mrs. Homer L. Bretsch have announced the marriage of their daughter, Marion Bretsch, to William E. Burbank '29, on February 25, at Hastings-on-Hudson, New York. The bride was attended by her sister, Eleanor Bretsch '28. The groom's brother, L. Norris Burbank '34, was the best man. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. G. Eugene Durham '20, of Ithaca. Other Cornellians present included Homer C. Odell '22 and Mrs. Odell (Gladys Bretsch) '24, Willard J. Chapin '30, John McConnell '27 and Mrs. McConnell (Corinne G. Messing) '28, and Captain John P. Davies '03. Mr. and Mrs. Burbank are living at 1906 Warwick Avenue, Baltimore. Mr. Burbank is with the Curtis Publishing Company there.

Lemo T. Dennis, Ph. D., is field worker in child development and parent education of the American Home Economics Association, Washington, D. C., and is giving special attention to promoting courses of instruction in family relations in high schools and colleges.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hankinson of West Brighton, Staten Island, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Esther Hankinson, to Dennett Farwell Howe, a graduate of Amherst.

W. Gifford "Giff" Hoag, former Editor-in-Chief of the COUNTRYMAN, has moved out on his friends at Cornell, after sojourning with them for nearly two years of graduate study. He has left the "sacred halls of learning" to go out and grapple with a world of figures and formulas, for he is employed in the statistician's office in the New York State Bureau of Agriculture and Markets, at Albany. His address is 781 Lancaster Street, Albany, New York.

Mrs. John Chivers Lappaus of Binghamton, announces the engagement of her daughter, Charlotte Stafford Lappaus, to Lewis Matty Nutting, son of Dr. Lewis A. Nutting and Mrs. Nutting of Syracuse. Miss Lappaus graduated from home economics and was a member of Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority. Mr. Nutting was a member of Sigma Pi fraternity. He is an assistant bacteriologist for the city of Syracuse.

Marion L. Emmons is teaching home economics in the Southampton, New York, High School. She is engaged to William J. Comery '33.

Martha A. Armstrong is spending the winter with her aunt in Florida.

Peter J. McManus is working with the G. L. F. at Bridgehampton, New York.

Sheldon W. Williams is making a labor income study of some 200 Vermont dairy farms for the Agricultural Economics Department of the University of Vermont.

Ettole Barzim is employed by The Banana Company of Jamaica, Ltd., in their Albany Branch. His address is Rosend Estate, Albany, New York.

"HOW PLANTS GET THEIR NAMES," is expected.

Dr. Bailey answers inquiries from every part of the known world upon his discoveries and writings. Prominent men in every field of plant science visit his herbarium. He receives collections from all over the world, and in exchange prepares sets of New York flora to send his correspondents. Last week three hundred specimens were sent from the Bailey work-shop in Ithaca to the director of the botanical gardens in the Imperial University of Tokio.

It would seem to most of us that after seventy-five years spent so industriously that Dr. Bailey would wish to rest a little, but he says he believes he did more work in the past year than in any year previous. He has planned expeditions and treaties to fill many years ahead. His explanation of this continued endeavor is simple:

"I believe that anyone who acquires more than the usual amount of knowledge concerning a subject is bound to leave it as his contribution to the knowledge of the world. This is my personal contribution. The work I did for the university served a time and a need in the life of the institution and in my life. It is now the charge of others. To me, this work, indicating his work-shop with a wave of his hand, is what matters most.

"I did not strive to classify one region. We take specimens from anywhere, for our work is to increase the general knowledge concerning little known plant families, such as the palms."

The value of Dr. Bailey's work in this field may not be recognized for many years. He is laying the founda-
tion for a great future of tropical agriculture and commerce. He prophesies the use of the palm, in its varied aspects, as a producer of many fruits besides the date and the coconut, the source of the world's greatest sugar supply, oil, fiber, vegetable ivory and for more extensive use as an ornamental tree in landscaping.

The editors of THE COUNTRYMAN are confident that Dr. Bailey will carry on his great work for many years to come and are happy in the thought that he may inspire these pages each year to renewed effort in our small enterprise.

**ANECDOTES**

(Continued from page 74)

the townsmen took part, and guns popped for a week. I guess the natives thought that they were in Chicago. They counted up every night and reported to the Captains, and the last night the total was 2,634 birds. The losing side had a big banquet for the winners, and Randolph settled down to peace and quiet once again.

My girl friend read the paper one week and since then has been convinced that I live in wild country, and that they are all big game hunters down my way, because it said that Mrs. Bentley saw a large black bear, recently in the back pastures, and on the next line, that a John Bentley saw a buck and a doe feeding on sweet apples in the orchard.

In this time of depression most people are so busy complaining about their own hard luck that they don't have any time left to think of others' misfortunes, but not so at Bates Corners. I read that friends of Reese Kessler would be pleased to learn that he had a job on a farm at Hopewell Junction.

The "Old Times In Randolph" column is the funniest thing I've ever read, though some of the still-hopeful spinsters don't think so when they see that, "a daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Jones," in the Fifty Years Ago News.

This item struck me as quite modern, and I guess they knew their publicity even then; "On December 6th, 1882, the transit of Venus was observed; during the transit, four couples were married in Bradford."

They had even heard of depression 50 years ago, when the paper states that, "General financial condition was credited as the cause of a three cent drop in the price of cheese."

In that same year of depression, they had a severe winter, and the paper records that, following a bad snow storm, one evening, the fire alarm was given, but instead of a fire, it was a lantern used by Mr. Van Rensslear who was shoveling the snow off the roof of his new office.

Maybe it was due to this same severe winter that a man in Leon reported that he was robbed of $117.00 which he had kept hidden in a pepper box. It couldn't have been unemployment, because in the same issue a correspondent wrote that the town of Leon needed a lawyer, a harnessmaker and a barber. Too bad that was 50 years ago.

In 1882 horses were speedy and sturdy, as proven by this account, "Brazil Kent's team ran away at Steamburg and went down the railroad track ahead of a freight train. Going through the railroad bridge they jumped a wire fence and, escaping injury, were found near Bunker Hill."

These stories show the small town at its worst and at its best, but never boring either time. As for me, I think it is the best place in the world to live.
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New Tire Before You Buy
—
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PHONE 2032
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The Fred E. Illston Ice Co.
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and are making
Clean--Pure--Crystal Ice
ALL ICE WILL BE SCORED WHICH WILL INSURE UNIFORM WEIGHTS TO EVERY ONE.
THOSE WHO REALLY KNOW PREFER ICE
ABERDEEN BREEDER
ADDRESSES CLUB

The Round-Up Club was privileged to hear a talk by W. H. Pent, man-
gager of Briarcliff Farms, at a recent meeting of that club. Mr. Pent told
of the factors which were essential for "A Successful Beef Program."

Mr. Pent stressed the necessity of diversification in modern farming,
pointing out certain criteria for an ef-
ient farm program. Although he is
himself mainly interested in beef cattle,
he did not recommend an entire beef
farm in New York State. He does
firmly believe, however, that beef
cattle could be used on most of
the farms in the state (dairy, fruit,
cash crop, general farms) as a means
of beef production, thus providing a
varied income.

The keynote of beef-raising in New
York, Mr. Pent said, is in quality pro-
duction. The farmer must first of all
seek to produce top-grade stock to
produce beef suitable for that market.
The markets in New York, said this
authority, demand meat, not from steers
which are three to four years old,
but from prime young steers.

This talk was followed by a lantern-
slide lecture in which Mr. Pent showed
pictures of Briarcliff Farms, illustrat-
ing the buildings, barns, pastures,
crop-hand and, above all, the Aberdeen
Angus beef cattle for which this place is
famous.

Accompanying the speaker were
several well-known men: DeWitt C.
Wing, nationally known agricultural
journalist, Thomas Schoen and Lee
Collard, both of Geneva and well
known as Aberdeen Angus breeders.
Mr. Pent himself had built up a fine
reputation long before he accepted the
management of Briarcliff Farms at
Pine Plains, New York, under Oakley
Thorne. Previous to that, he was own-
er of Ravenwood Farms at Ravenna,
Ohio, where he bred Shorthorn cattle
and Poland China hogs. He was at
one time head of the Animal Hus-
bandry Department of the Iowa State
College at Ames, Iowa.

The Round-Up Club is one of the
most active of the student organiza-
tions on the hill. It is the meeting
place for all those who are majoring
in, or are interested in, any phase of
animal husbandry. They meet once a
month to listen to such nationally
known authorities as those who talk
and to talk over and discuss such problems relating to the field as
they have already met or expect to
meet in their actual work.

AG DRAMATIC CLUB
NAMES NEW OFFICERS

Elections were held at the April
Kermis meeting and the following
officers were elected:

Charles Pinkney '34, vice-president
Merrill Knapp '35, secretary Eleanor
Smith '34, treasurer Edith Trappe '35,
production manager Merrill Knapp '35,
age managers Fred Warren '35 and

Karl "Red" Westcott '35, mistresses of
the properties Carrol Connely '35
and Mary Anne Shaver '35, mistresses of
the costumes Betty Mason '34, and
mistresses of make-up Constance Sheedy '35.

THE ECONOMIC SITUATION

Recent developments in the eco-
nomic situation have been of epochal
importance. In the early days of June,
the striking and/or exporting of gold were prohibited. By that
order we definitely and officially
joined the long list of countries which have abandoned the attempt to main-
tain the pre-war price of gold. For-

"ABERDEEN BREEDER"

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importance. In the early days of June,
the striking and/or exporting of gold were prohibited. By that
order we definitely and officially
joined the long list of countries which have abandoned the attempt to main-
tain the pre-war price of gold. For-
eign exchange rates, which for a cou-
ple of days had reflected anticipation
of this step, immediately rose in
terms of dollars. On May 6, the
dollar premium was 15 to the cent.

The increase in the premium on
gold was accompanied by an immedi-
ate rise in the prices of basic com-
mmodities and of securities. The usual
consequences of rising prices are now
taking place. The ruinous process
of liquidation has been interrupted;
buying has been stimulated, and many
industries are calling men back to
work. These events provide a happy
contrast to the dire consequences of
revaluation as predicted by those who
failed to understand that gold is a
basic commodity, similar to wheat,
cotton, copper, etc., and that the ex-
change value of these commodities is
not altered by the mere redefinition
of the dollar.

Propinquity, at least, the outlook
for the future has been improved
greatly, but many uncertainties re-
main. President Roosevelt has defi-
nitely committed the administration to a policy of revaluation,
which means a rise in prices to the
level at which debts were contracted.
Through the mone-
tary amendments to the farm relief
bill, it appears that Congress has estab-
lshed in him sufficiently strong to achieve
this end. Strong opposition to such a
policy is to be expected, however,
from the bitter-end deflationists.
Before the gold standard was abandoned, they insisted that revaluation
would not work. Now they say either that the effect will be temporary
or that we will inflate to infinity,
and are urging return to the old dol-
lar or to one very much like it. The
deflationists say we are gambling a
thing but, there is real danger that
undue optimism, induced by par-

E. C. LATTINGER HEADS
AG-DOMECON ASSOCIATION

Florence Gordon Elected Vice-Pre-
sident

E.C. "Ev" Lattimer '34 was elected
president of the Ag-Domecon Asso-
ciation for the coming year at a recent
election. Miss F. H. Gordon '34
was chosen vice-president; C. M. Rodger
'34, secretary; D. L. Gibson '34, treas-
urer; M. N. Knapp '35, assistant ath-
letic manager. W. E. Church '34 and
G. M. Carrol '35 were elected to the
Ag Honor Council.

The Ag-Domecon Association is the
student organization of the colleges
of agriculture and home economics.
The association aims to draw together
the student bodies of the "upper camp-
us." It sponsors assemblies, dances,
ag-athletics, and other campus activi-
ties. All students on the upper cam-
pus are members and contribute one
dollar a year to its support. The offi-
cers together with a representative of
each student organization of the two

THE CAMPUS COUNTRYMAN
Volume XIV
Ithaca, New York, June, 1933
Number 5

ARMY OF 1936

ATTACKS ITHACA

Defending Blue-coats Had Pressed
With Battle of "Ithaca's Stalwart Blac-
Kjets." One of the more efficient
ions of the law pursued a freshman
who had jerked a trolley off the wire
and then had fled into the crowd.

The T-shirts that were turned
into an Ag-Domecon dance in
progress at the old armory. Here
the lights were turned out and a fire
hose was turned on a policeman.

The occupants had heard of the
intended attack and successfully barred
all entrances. Sorties against Risley
and Balch dormitories were also
unsuccessful. Attentions were then
turned to a dormitory occupied by
men: A. "Ev" Lattimer '34, who had
just returned from the Temple
Barrage and turned the hose on the
freshmen who replied by laying
a barrage of eggs but were finally
forced to retire when their ammu-
nition became exhausted.
colleges form an executive committee which runs the Association. The Honorable Council has charge of the enforcement of the honor system in the two colleges.

FLORICULTURE CLUB HOLDS ELECTIONS

Election of officers was held at the April meeting of the Floriculture Club. Milton Untermyer '34 was elected president, Charles "Chuck" Bodger '34 was elected vice-president, Alice Huested '35 was elected secretary and Robert Reich '34 was elected treasurer. The vice-president's and treasurer's positions were closely contested necessitating a second ballot as no one received a majority on the first ballot. Alice Huested was elected unanimously.

Professor Porter took charge of the meeting after the business and entertained the club with moving pictures taken while on his sabbatical leave in Florida. Everyone appreciated the pictures and several stayed after the meeting was adjourned to look at photographs.

The Floriculture Club is an organization of students specializing in the department of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture, and is open to both men and women. The club sponsors student activities, among which the most important are the Mum Ball in the fall and the departmental picnic, an event looked forward to in the spring.

KERMIS PRESENTS DRAMATIC CLASSIC

For its annual spring production, Kermis Club, the dramatic organization of the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics, presented Lady Gregory's famous one-act play Spread ing the News. The play was presented on May 25, in Roberts Assembly.

The cast of characters for the play was as follows:

Bartley Fallon.....Ralph Smith '35
Mrs. Fallon.....Vincenta Phelps '35
Jack Smith......Bert Cook '33
Shawn Early.....Seth Combs '33
Tim Casey.......Duane Gibson '34
James Ryan.....Chester Lee '33
Mrs. Tarpey.....Phyllis English '36
Mrs. Tully......Jill Spangler '36
Jo Muldoon, a policeman

Joseph Moore '33
A Removable Magistrate

Ronald Babcock '33

Spreading the News is one of the most difficult plays that Kermis has attempted to present in recent years. It is a classic in dramatic art, having been presented professionally at its premier shown by the Irish Players in the Abbey Theater late in 1904. The coaching of the recent production of this play by the Kermis Club was under the direction of L. J. Voss of the coaching staff of the University Dramatics Club.

DITCHES

Those who are new to Cornell, whether freshmen or not, are forced to wonder at the inordinate amount of digging which is forever going on around the campus. Apparently this wonder is not confined to the newcomers alone. A short time ago a professor was heard to remark during a lecture concerning "one of those ditches that they dig across the ag campus whenever they have nothing else to do." Of course it is no concern of the students how many holes and ditches are dug: "Ours not to reason why." But none the less, it is rather curious. Ornamentation cannot be the object; the workmen, uproot, as much shrubbery as they set. And if a pipe is laid at the bottom of each of these ditches, the supply of pipe must be in imminent danger of exhaustion. The only logical reason for such procedure we can see is that it is the academic solution of the unemployment problem.

WINDOW DISPLAYS

MARK ANNIVERSARY

THE COUNTRYMAN held a display in the five windows of the First National Bank facing on Tioga Street, for the week of April 15-22. This display was carried on as a feature in conjunction with the commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the COUNTRYMAN at Cornell.

The display was aimed primarily to show the strides of progress that have been made in the course of the magazine's existence, particularly those steps in which the magazine has had a part in the making. One window was a display of the features in connection with the week's weekly radio broadcast to which the magazine has undertaken this spring. Another window consisted of a display of the advertisers who patronize the COUNTRYMAN; a third was fitted up to represent "Planting Time"; a fourth was an advertisement of "March of Progress", and showed the progress which has taken place in the magazine in the last thirty years; and the fifth was dedicated to the Alumni of Cornell.

ROUND-UPPERS DANCE MIDST RURAL SETTINGS

The second annual Barn Dance, under the auspices of the Round-Up Club, was held in the loft of the Beef Cattle Barn on the evening of May 13. The loft was appropriately decorated with shocks of corn, bales of hay and farm machinery, in keeping with the rest of the setting.

In the atmosphere of this rural setting couples swayed rhythmically to the music of Will Taylor's ('34) "Keukans." The most sophisticated of campus colleagues and co-eds responded nobly to the spirit of the occasion and appeared dressed in overalls and gingham dresses. Seats were provided, for those who wished to sit out a dance, on bales of hay or straw. Round dancing held sway during most of the evening but several old-fashioned square dances, quadrilles and line dances, were held during the intermission for those who felt capable of participating.

The patrons and patronesses of the dance were members of the teaching staff of the Animal Husbandry Department and their wives: Professor T. A. Willman and Mrs. F. B. Morrison, Professor and Mrs. W. H. Harper, Professor and Mrs. R. H. Hinman and Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Willman.

The evening's entertainment was planned and executed by the officers of the Round-up Club and committees, under the charge of W. A. "Bill" Moore '33 president, W. A. "Bill" Moore '33 vice-president, Merle Cunningham '33 secretary, Ralph Wilkes '34 treasurer, and the committee consisting of L. E. "Doc" Sheldon '33 and George Allen '34.

GIBSON IS AWARDED SUMMER FELLOWSHIP

D. L. Gibson '34, has been awarded the William H. Danforth Fellowship which is given to one member of the Junior class from each of the state agricultural colleges throughout the country each year. The fellowship includes two weeks of study at the Kalona Poultry Mills and experimental farms at St. Louis, Missouri, working on problems of manufacturing, sales promotion, farm experiments and experimental farm management. This study is followed by two weeks of leadership training at the American Youth Foundation Camp at Shelby, Michigan.

"Don" Armstrong '33, was awarded the fellowship last year, and B. O. Gormel '32 won it the year before.
MANN GIVES HAT
TO NEW DIRECTOR

Dean Ladd, at his inauguration by extension workers and staff members, received the "Dean's Hat" an old-fashioned topper which tradition has prescribed each retiring dean shall turn over to his successor as a symbol of his office.

The tradition was started by the first dean, Dr. G. P. Roberts, who bought the hat to conform to the conventional dress of professors. He soon discarded it however, this act typifying to him the new idea of college life in 1874. When Dr. H. Bailey succeeded Dr. Roberts, he received the "topper" as a symbol of the office which he, in turn, handed over to Beverly T. Galloway in 1914 with appropriate formalities. Director Galloway passed the hat to Dr. A. R. Mann in 1916 with the suggestion that it be worn publicly once a year.

Dean Ladd, the fifth dean of the college, now owns the hat but would not commit himself about making an annual appearance in the "Dean's Hat."

POULTRY JUDGING
SCHOOL PLANNED

The Annual Cornell Poultry Judging and Breeding School is scheduled for June 26th to June 30th, 1933. Because of the present conditions in the poultry industry and agriculture in general, many may be interested in this School and will desire to pay a visit to Cornell University. A few quotations from the announcement follow:

"The work of the course shall consist of lectures and laboratories. The plan is distinctly that of a school and not of a conference. The instruction is largely by demonstration and laboratory practice in the handling of fowls. Professors W. R. Graham of the Ontario Agricultural College, D. R. Marble of Penn State College, and Arthur O. Schilling, Judge and Artist, Rochester, New York, will be on the teaching staff, in addition to the entire staff of the Poultry Department, here at Cornell.

"The buildings, equipment and staff of the Poultry Department of the College will be utilized. Trapped birds, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes and S. C. White Leghorns from the College flocks will be used for laboratory practice work."

Admission Limited

"In order to provide instruction for those who are best qualified to apply for admission is limited to persons who are professionally engaged in resident or extension teaching, research, judging, official poultry inspection service, writing, or who are college students specializing in the field of Poultry Husbandry or persons who are managing a poultry enterprise as an important part of a business and who are at least eighteen years of age."

"Students will register at 9:10 a.m., Monday, June 26, second floor, main hallway, Poultry Building. Enrollment will not be limited, but those desirous of enrolling in the course should write, as soon as possible, to the Poultry Department for further particulars and application blanks."

DEAN LADD CONFRS
WITH SENIOR CLASS

On several Monday afternoons during this last semester groups of seniors have met in the dean's office. Contrary to usual procedure they had transgressed no rules, but were co-operating with Dean Ladd in his attempt to secure a closer relationship between the students and himself. Dr. Ladd believes the students should have a chance to know their dean intimately and also an opportunity to talk over any common problems with him.

With this end in mind he has instituted a series of Monday meetings with seniors in his office. These gatherings are very informal. Tilted backwards in his swivel chair, Dean Ladd discusses any questions the seniors have. Sometimes the students carry on lively discussions with the dean; other times they are silent and listen to Dean Ladd's relating of other's opinions regarding the outlook for obtaining jobs. After an hour the gathering breaks up and the seniors proceed to their classes. All the seniors who have attended these meetings have not only enjoyed and been encouraged by them, but they also have a chance to meet a man whom they ordinarily would have no contact with during their courses here.

Uncle Ab says reading doesn't do some folks much good. If they agree with a book, it's because they already know what it says, and if they don't, they don't like it.
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WE INVITE YOUR BANKING BUSINESS
NURSERY SCHOOL DISPLAYS
HOME-MADE EQUIPMENT
The Home Economics nursery school exhibited the correct thing for
children to the members of the Parent-Teachers Association convention
which was held at Cornell from April 24-28, 1933. Miss Fowler of the Nur-
sery School staff was hostess at the exhibit from 4-6 o'clock on Wednes-
day the 26th.
Miss Fowler has a class of men who are interested in making over old toys
and making the best type of toy out of materials about the house. One of
the largest rooms of the school was devoted to an exhibit of their work.
There were doll carriages made of grape baskets; building blocks, trains,
etc., all made out of odds and ends of otherwise useless materials.
Another room of the school was devoted to an exhibit of the proper kind of
clothing, and showed several interesting "kinds." There were stockings knit
so that they could be buttoned onto the wrist rather than depend upon garters
for support. Most of the shoes were of the moccasin type. All of the dresses
were very full at the bottom.
The dining room showed how parents and children could have the same
basic meals with certain omissions for the children. There was a complete
set up for the three daily meals of a family of mother, father, and two
children. All of the prices were quoted and all were exceptionally low.

CO-EDS ENTERTAIN
NATIONAL CONVENTION
The Cornell Women's Self Government was hostess to the Intercolle-geate
Association of Women Students from Wednesday, April 19, to Sunday,
April 23. Presidents or presidents-elect of the women's government as-
associations from thirty-seven universities or colleges represented twenty-
four states from all points of the compass.
Miss Adele Langston '33, the national president, had charge of this meeting which
is held every two years. The chairmen of her committees were Marion Glaeser '33 and
Betty Klock '33. A well rounded program was planned for the delegates, all of whom were housed in Unit 3.
Balch. The mornings were devoted to addresses and discussion groups.
Several teas, a concert by the Women's Glee Club, a play by the Cornell
Dramatics Club, a formal banquet, a formal dance, and picnics provided
recreation. Professor Flora Rose spoke at the banquet.
The next meeting will be held at the University of Indiana.

STUDENTS CO-OPERATE
TO HELP UNFORTUNATE
A highly organized relief team has grown out of an observation of eight
children of the Ithaca public schools. These children were a group receiving
a mid-day lunch prepared for them by the high school girls as a child nutri-
tion problem. Miss Marian Brockenway found out that these children needed
clothing badly. She started an investigation of their families and discov-
ered that even though they were in dire need they were not receiving help
from the town. She pointed out their needs to a group of students taking
Cloth 103, a course in which students construct clothing for others, and to
the members of the clothing 10 class which is a course in the clothing
of children. With the cooperation of the Red Cross, the City Relief, and certain individuals, both old
and new materials were made into garments for these needy children.
This work was done outside of the class hour but every worker felt she
got more satisfaction than her time was worth.
This movement was continued with a group of Junior High School girls
who did not have proper school clothing. It is a custom for the college
students to make a dress for a young
girl who supplies the material. This year the Red Cross and a church
society donated the material and allowed the needy girls to select their
patterns and colors for the dresses with the supervision of the college
students.

OMICRON NU
Mrs. C. V. Wiser.................. Grad
Mary Ellen Ayer............... 33
Ester A. Bates.................. 33
Ruth Boeingh.................. 34
Emma Mammel.................. 34
Stella Root...................... 34
Dorothy Trench............... 33
Ruthanna Wood............... 34

SEPTEMBER 1933 MARKS
NEW ERA FOR DOMECON
Cornell boasts of a new Home Eco-
nomics building, the Martha Van
Rensselaer Hall, which is to be open
in September, 1933. It will house the
New York State College of Home
Economics and serve as a center for
instruction and for extension and re-
search work. The students will not
have only the advantages of a very
modern and well-equipped place for
instruction, but also they will have
opportunities to assist in the daily
running of the building.

The building is situated on the up-
per campus facing south, and is of
Georgian architecture with exterior
of buff brick which corresponds with
the general style of the surrounding
buildings. A sunken garden in front
of the building will add to its beauty
and give more light to the rooms on
the ground floor.
All the departments of Home Eco-
nomics will be housed in this build-
ing and will be so arranged that the
more closely related departments are
grouped together.

Foods and Institutional Manage-
ment Departments
The cafeteria is larger than the pres-
ent cafeteria and will be able to ac-
commodate a large public daily. In
the same wing with the cafeteria are
the foods, nutrition and chemistry
laboratories where the students will
be able to work with equipment simi-
lar to that used in institution kitchens.
There will also be laboratories equip-
ped for research and clinical work for
experimenting with animal and child
nutrition.

The Clothing Department
The clothing department has the advan-
tage of a large laboratory on the
second floor where the students can
display costumes on a stage and also
by means of lantern slides.
On the third floor there are textile
laboratories for experimenting with
fabrics; a work shop to be entirely
under student management; and a cos-

MARTHA VAN RENESSLAER HALL
MORTAR BOARD ELECTS
DOMECON STUDENTS

Mortar Board, the national senior-women's honorary society, has elected three Domecon women to membership: Mary Bjornsson, Ruth Boehme, and Helen Rowley, all of the class of '34. Initiation was held May the third in Risley Hall.

Scholarship, leadership, and service are the qualities the society maintains and encourages. It is considered a distinctive honor to be elected to this society which has chapters in fifty-two colleges and universities and a goal for all under-classmen to strive toward.

DOMECON DITHERINGS

Well, maybe, just ditherings, but at any rate we still maintain that the domecon buil body was said to be the truly bughouse when the department of entomology moves in next year.

New discovery made in Food's laboratories! Save time, money and energy! Why buy knives when candy will do as well? These knives were rolled and perforated the pie crust with the same instrument. One martyr food student paid with the flesh and blood of her finger for the discovery of well-cooked, brittle fondant that cut like a knife.

Overheard in another food's laboratory: "Which end of the thermometer do you put in first?" It's alright, little girl, both ends stop.

What charming young, lady-professor says: "Isn't it simply delicious?"

We think that chemistry is pretty confusing but "that is to say" has us in circles.

Notice in Cornell Daily Sun of the 22nd:

"Hotel Housekeeping 51A will meet from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. today in Room 245, Home Economics Building.*" We always knew Prof. Everett was right, those boys are bound to fail.

Spring is in the air; the frog are around throwing eggs at Willard Straight, breaking up a sorority dance and trying to climb in windows up at Balch—all because the Sophomores want to have fun.

And the other day we saw a professor who has driven a dignified Dodge sedan for years (and years) riding a bicycle to class.

STAFF MEMBERS SPEAK
TO STATE ASSOCIATION

Professors J. H. Rose, Director of the College of Home Economics and Professors Day Monroe and Doris Schumaker, both staff members at Cornell, attended a meeting of the New York State Home Economics Association at Rochester. At the meeting they discussed relief work in the field of home economics.

The Southern District of the New York State Home Economics Association held a meeting May 4 at Cornell University. The members were conducted through the new building of the College of Home Economics of New York State.

FRESHMEN GIVEN
EARLY ORIENTATION

Freshmen week-end is the time set aside preceding registration day when the freshmen have their first insight into the goings-on at Cornell. At this time the campus is void of upperclassmen with the exception of the Junior girls who act as their "grandmothers." The purpose of the program seeks to acquaint the new students with the college and its scholastic and social activities. Special care is given so that the new students may be successfully launched in their new life. It is not possible for all work end with Freshmen week-end. It is followed up by a course especially designed for orienting the freshmen, called Orientation. This course is arranged for the students to discuss with leaders their special problems. It aims to help them acclimate themselves to their strange surroundings as quickly as possible. Not only do the Freshmen profit by this course, but the Junior girls who act as leaders in the Orientation group profit also. They are very well suited to conduct the group because it has not been very long since they have become acquainted with themselves. They know the problems that confront the incoming student and can often aid the student considerably. Since difference in the ages of the girls in the Junior class and freshmen is not very great the girls are able to talk freely together. The grandmothers during Freshmen week-end enjoy helping the freshmen and must not be considered by the freshmen as an imposition but rather as a friendly act, and one which will prove very beneficial. Needless to say the freshmen in Home Economics are fairly well at home in Cornell by the time that the freshmen in Arts are arriving just in time to be plunged in to the memorable registration line.

HOTEL MEN HOLD
ANNUAL CELEBRATION

The boys of Hotel Administration have once again made a success of their "hotel for a day" project. On May 5th Willard Straight Hall was transformed into Hotel Ezra Cornell; Memorial Hall was the grand ball room. A magnificent banquet was served there to the hotel magnates of the world together with students of other colleges who were guests at this gala event. The banquet was followed with dancing to the irresistible strains of Teddy Brewers' Columbia artists. L. P. Himmelman '33 was the Master of ceremonies, John Jones '33 was the head chef. Both were assisted by a very competent staff.

Noel R. Jones '33 made a 70-pound cake which was to be served at the banquet. It was a distinctive cake in that it was a model of the Cornell Library with every window represented on the intricate icing but it erred from the original only in that every face of the clock told the same time. Unfortunately this cake was stolen from its exhibit case before the hotel opened.
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It may be hard to meet the costs of a college education; but the State Colleges of Agriculture and of Home Economics at Ithaca offer free tuition to residents of New York State.

They have shown no falling off in the number of students during hard times. Some explain the fact in this way:

The parent wants the young man or woman to go to college, and the young person wants to go to work. The parent says, "All right! Get a job!" No job in sight; result—College!

Or the youth wants college and the parent says, "No; go to work." Youth retorts, "Find me a job, then." No job in sight; result—College!

Perhaps you had better be getting ready by writing to Cornell for an announcement of courses, to be entered upon next Fall.

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Cornell University
ITHACA, NEW YORK
Upon graduation you can not stop studying altho you do need another type of book. Some books you will want to buy before you leave. The books are being recommended to you by your teachers. Get a copy also of the Co-op Agricultural booklist.

TENNIS AND BATHING

Spring exercise is out-of-door exercise. While some practice with the team most people must figure their own method of exercise. Tennis seems to be the most popular. Equipment can be inexpensive and only two people are necessary for a game. Beebe Lake swimming "hole" is the other popular exercise. Get your things at the Co-op.

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The Cornell Countryman
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Published Monthly from October to June by students in the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics at Cornell University. Entered as Second Class matter at the Post Offices, Ithaca and Auburn, New York. Printed by The Fenton Press. The Subscription Rate is one dollar a year or three years for two dollars; single copies 15 cents.

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Advice To Freshmen 98
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RECOLLECTIONS
James E. Rice '90

FORTUNATE is the person who has been identified with Cornell University either as an agricultural student or as a member of the staff of the New York State College of Agriculture. This is true even of those whose acquaintances began during the early days when agriculture at Cornell was merely a course of instruction as it is now of those who enjoy the privileges of a full college curriculum, great buildings, modern equipment, excellent libraries, large farms and a highly specialized and scientifically trained personnel.

To one who has watched the truly remarkable growth of the New York State College of Agriculture from a one-man staff to several hundred employees, the panorama of events in the growth of the College seems more like a utopian dream than a vivid reality. One who has not witnessed the evolution of the College can scarcely visualize the progress which has taken place since Ezra Cornell first gave recognition to Agriculture as a subject to be taught in a modern educational institution. A brand new educational trail had to be blazed. Farming at that time was an art rather than a science. It was in the nebulous stage. It had not been codified and standardized. There were but few books and these contained principally individual experiences and theories rather than proven scientific facts. We had practically no plotted curves, elaborate graphs and very few statistics, while “plus or minus correlation” was an unfamiliar term.

The personality of the teacher, rather than his teaching material, characterized early day instruction in Agriculture. Agricultural knowledge was more in the nature of rules to fit special cases than principles and natural laws of general application.

To be sure, the “old days” were glorious for their time, but distinctly were not more efficient than the new. The few students taking courses in Agriculture during the early and middle 80’s, however, had the unique benefit of personal daily contact with the great agricultural philosopher and teacher, Professor Isaac P. Roberts. He was the one and only teacher of Agriculture at Cornell, when the writer entered as a student in the fall of 1886. In fact, Professor Roberts combined all the responsibilities of a College of Agriculture. He was head of the department of Agriculture, manager of the College Farm, was responsible for sales and purchases, and taught a course in General Agriculture.

The fundamental sciences relating to Agriculture were taught by the heads of the departments of Botany, Professor H. N. Prentiss; Geology, Professor H. S. Williams; Agricultural Chemistry, Dr. G. C. Caldwell; Veterinary Science, Dr. James Law; and Entomology, Professor J. H. Comstock.

The entire number of students, including regular and special, usually did not exceed fifty. The Agricultural Department occupied four rooms at the north end of the second floor of Morrill Hall.

Professor Roberts conducted few organized laboratory exercises as we know this form of instruction today. However, he had many field trips and gave personal demonstrations and required some supervised practice in making out pedigree records, in judging livestock, butchering, sharpening tools, laying out building foundations, cutting rafters, and showing students how to swing a cradle and bind and set up grain, etc. If Professor Roberts had been provided with a sufficient staff and equipment, he would have required all agricultural students—at least those expecting to farm or teach farming, to show proficiency in the principal operations of plowing, milking, and other handicraft farm operations. This was the forerunner of our present Farm Practice Course. Only Professor Roberts would want to look for callouses on the hands and evidence of real sweat (not mere perspiration).

His philosophy of life was based upon the theory that to know, a student must be able to do as well as to understand. He believed that the first essential of good teaching was based upon the confidence of the teacher, as a result of his own skill and ability to do well what he undertook to teach. He was right. Scores of successful farmers and teachers owe a large part of their success to the sound pedagogy and practice which they learned from Professor Roberts.

HAVING been a carpenter by trade as well as a farmer, it was to be expected that Professor Roberts would stress most the things about
which he knew most. That is what all good teachers do. While Professor Roberts was exceedingly versatile, he was not a so-called "jack of all trades and master of none." He knew the land and how to farm it. Wheat, corn, meadows, and pastures were his favorite crops. He was also an agricultural architect. He designed and supervised the building of his own residence on the Cornell campus and the famous big red barn. The residence was located on the corner of East Avenue, then the "faculty row," and the road between Baker Laboratory and Rockefeller Hall. The barn stood where the Old Home Economics building now stands. He also designed the original building now owned by the Alpha Zeta Fraternity on Cornell Heights.

Professor Roberts attended many agricultural meetings in this and other states, handled the regular correspondence of the department and organized a few field and stock experiments. Thus was started the small beginnings of resident and extension teaching and research work at Cornell, which was among the first in the United States.

Yes, Professor Roberts was a busy man. All worthwhile deans are. He was the hardy pioneer who opened up the way for those who followed him. His largest responsibility, however, like that of many others holding a similar position as dean or director, was to build up faith in agricultural education. Upon the early deans and directors of agricultural departments then even more than now devolved the heavy responsibility of fighting on two active fronts at the same time. The opposition to be overcome was both from within and without. Within the University the higher authorities must first be won over to the necessity of providing proper moral and financial support to agriculture; and from without many farmers still looked upon an agricultural education as impractical "book learning" and an agricultural department as unjustifiable.

On at least one occasion, Professor Roberts was hissed off the stage by a hostile farmer audience. However, he rejoiced in the fact that the farmers in this same town later came to look upon him as a trusted councillor and friend.

UP TO the time of Professor Roberts' retirement, all of the land embracing several hundred acres east of the Veterinary College was a part of the College Farm. How great has been the material development of the College of Agriculture can only be visualized by a study of an aerial photograph of the present Agricultural Quadrangle including Bailey Hall and the development eastward.

It was during these trying times that Professor H. H. Wing, an early Cornell graduate in Agriculture, was called to assist Professor Roberts.

(Continued on page 103)

Advice to Freshmen

A Senior

BY THE time this magazine falls into your hands the education you have sought so diligently will have begun. Undoubtedly the comets of many and varied groups have pestered, entreated, and forced you to part with some part of your cash or credit. But don't worry about that because "a fool and his money are soon parted" and many organizations depend entirely on this particular truth for their livelihood. Since you may also be a combat some day, act accordingly. Let your education has been neglected I make haste to explain that these comets are merely the larva or worm stage of the gorgeous moth you marveled at as you passed him on the campus, who with expanded chest and myriads of keys and sparkling pins adorning his vast commands the attention of all freshmen. Of course not all can reach that position, for despite their profligacy, few reach maturity, for the feet of students are heavy and unmerciful and the worm must be dexterous to escape.

Has anyone approached you yet with an invitation to dine at his or her fraternity or sorority? Accept all such, even though you have not the cash to join one at present for the meals will be good and the company congenial. If you intend to join immediately do not make the mistake of choosing with your eyes closed. It isn't exactly like getting married for you only have to live with the group for three or four years, but that is long enough to make you regret a mistake in choosing. First be sure the type of people in the society coincides with yourself, for there are rich groups and poor groups, groups which place scholarship first, and those which emphasize the social side of the college life. In choosing a group with which to affiliate always remember that the organization can drag you down easier than you can lift it up, so choose wisely and well. Don't think because of the aforesaid or anything else you might have heard that you have to join a fraternity or sorority to get along. Any non-fraternity man or non-sorority woman who shows ability and common sense along with ambition and willingness to work can gain recognition. Don't be led to believe that you must join the first year you are here either, for most societies take in Sophomores and Juniors who have shown themselves to be desirable candidates for membership, so if you can't decide, wait.

THEN there is the question of boy and girl friends. By this time you have written to the sweetheart back home stirring renewed allegiance and telling of the wonders you have already seen. Letters may help that loneliness feeling at first but nine chances to one "absence makes the heart grow fonder."—for someone else,—and many a fellow has busted because his girl friend turned him down. Somehow a "steady" and studies don't go well together. Have lots of friends, but keep from getting serious—if it is possible (?).

You will find that friendship and extra-curricular activities are a large part of your college life. Get interested in something right away, but one thing is enough at first. There is the band, athletics, dramatics, publications, etc. Notices appear on bulletin boards, telegram poles, and in the student publications of meetings at which the organizations are explained and freshmen have the opportunity to try out, competitions they are often called. Don't be too bashful to inquire when you are interested.

Some students take college entrance and its life away from home as an opportunity to slip away from the church. One of the first things you do here should be to join a youth peoples' group sponsored by one of the denominations here in Ithaca. Don't be afraid to visit Barnes Hall and get acquainted with the university pastors. These young peoples' groups offer opportunity to make friendships and discuss some of the moral and ethical problems which confront college students. Talented men and women lead these groups and sponsor the social gatherings, picnics, and hikes which form a very enjoyable part of their program. They are worth trying at least, and you will be surprised how quickly that homesick-
With the Big Red Band

D. L. Gibson '34

"DON'T forget," said my brother in one of his parting admonitions to me as I prepared to go away to college, "be sure to go out for the band. You're not too expert a musician, but you can get along quite well and you know we can't all be soloists. Your experience will more than repay you and so go to it."

Then followed hurried, bustling days, filled with new experiences, the pleasure of meeting new acquaintances and new situations—the first few days at Cornell! I felt a little lost but there was consolation in the fact that there were more than a thousand others in the same fix that I was.

Registration in the various courses was always complicated enough but in the R. O. T. C. registration at the drill hall, it seemed even worse. When a thousand or more young men try to gain enlistment at the same time, it takes very well-oiled machinery to keep things running smoothly. I registered in infantry because I had been told that the band was called out later from the files of the students in infantry. A towering upper-classman, who was later my drum-major in the Big Red Band for two consecutive years, soon informed me of my mistake and I was forced to have my registration changed, much to the disgust of the officer who was in charge of assignment to companies.

The first rehearsal in one of the tower rooms of the drill hall might well have been termed "Paderewski's idea of Hades". Probably a hundred and thirty or more fellows were getting the "feel" again of instruments long left idle. Every man Jack of them, as soon as the leader's back was turned for a minute, would begin to play some part of a piece that he liked or one that was difficult for him and the result was a veritable bedlam.

Even under the expert direction of George L. Coleman '95, head of the combined musical clubs of Cornell, there were a great many sour notes that burst forth in the middle of a piece, and many a man discovered to his confusion that he had been playing a measure or so behind the rest of the band.

But anyone with the ability and experience that Mr. Coleman has has in handling amateur musicians can work wonders with a student band in three weeks. During that time we practiced all of the Cornell songs and one or two of the old standby marching tunes which could be used on the football field. After the first ten days we were divided up into the Freshman Band and the First Band or R. O. T. C. Band and were taken down onto the floor of the drill hall where we were put into marching files and put through the elements of drill by Captain Roamer and "Red" Connor '34, one of the smoothest baton-twirlers I've ever seen. We Freshmen were told to watch the Big Band and see how they marched. They hoped, I suppose, that we could thus absorb some of the skill of marching or at least catch the spirit of it. Well they certainly were good and we sighed hopelessly at the sight of our own broken ranks and dis-spirited marching.

We stuck at it, however, and by the time the first football game came, they even thought our fifty or sixty piece band good enough to appear on the same field that the Big Red Band did. We wore the regular cadet uniform of gray and marched onto the field considerably in advance of the other band.

We were given the privilege of playing at all of the home games of the football season and even represented Dartmouth in their annual clash with Cornell by playing Dartmouth marching songs and the Dartmouth Alma Mater.

After the football season was over, drill was largely discontinued but rehearsal was held three nights a week just the same.

When the following fall arrived, all of us became eligible for the Big Red Band. And did we work for it! It seemed as if the one ambition of all those present from the Sophomore Class was to make the Big Band.

And what a thrill that day was when we were told to go to the Supply Office and draw out our red uniforms.

(Continued on page 110)
Through Our Wide Windows

Can the Profs Advise?

ONE OF the most obvious weaknesses in the set up of the college of agriculture is the lack of an adequate guidance program. The need in this quarter lies not only in providing instruction in the field, but also in giving advice to individual pupils.

The institution of the faculty advisor system several years ago marked a forward step in filling the need for guidance, but any undergraduate who stops to consider his experience can tell you that the system is utterly inadequate. Most of the professors who act as advisors lack any training in this field of work. Those who recognize the need and have enough native ability to guide the students are usually so successful in their field that they do not have the time to devote to this work. In most cases the student prepares his own schedule each semester whether it be good or bad and the advisor signs as a matter of routine. Five or ten minutes a semester seems to be considered adequate time to counsel with the student until he reaches his last year when irrevocable damage has been done and the pupil squeezes in a course here and there so he can graduate. One hour a semester for each pupil, eight hours for four years, seems little enough and might easily be increased, when one considers the profound influence it may have on forty years of life after graduation. Is it not possible to increase the efficiency of this great educational machine and turn out more adequately prepared graduates and fewer misfits?

Farm and Home Week

ALL too often the freshmen do not recognize the value and significance of Farm and Home Week which is held here every year. It was largely for this reason that attendance at classes during this week was made compulsory, thus defeating part of the original purpose of the institution and evoking hardships on students and visitors alike.

For the information of you who are entering as freshmen we wish to say that we advocate the discontinuing of classes and compulsory attendance at fixed classes and lectures during that week and the substitution of individual reports on such lectures as the student is interested in and wishes to attend. This would also release many students in order that they could accompany parents and friends. The students, moreover, could meet and entertain the youthful visitors from ag departments in high schools and others who should become interested in their institution here at Cornell and what it holds for them as future students. What better time to sell its possibilities to them and who better prepared to act as salesmen than those of us who are experiencing the opportunities it offers? There is certainly more chance for development along this line than has ever been done in former years and what a challenge for constructive work it offers for an organization such as Ho-nun-de-kah, the senior honorary society. Even the ag fraternities have not realized its possibilities.

So freshmen join us in our endeavor to make Farm and Home Week all its founders intended it to be and pledge yourselves to cooperate to the best of your ability. You can not go home that week anyway—why not make the most of the entertaining and educational material made available for us and our visitors?

Are Ags Dumb?

UNFORTUNATELY some students and instructors on the lower campus consider ag students as rural plow jockeys and incapable of any outstanding scholastic success. You freshmen will feel the effect of this undercurrent of sentiment more than others since you must take several required courses in that environment. Some of you may get through without knowing that such a feeling exists and others will be subjected to its unmerciful effects. Don't develop an inferiority complex as it is designed to suggest, but rather square your shoulders and show them that the easiest A's and B's of your whole course were on the lower campus. Other ags have gone down and shown them and it will only take time and work to change such undeserved suspicion. The ags are one of the largest and strongest groups in the university, yet there is no solidity of feeling or unity of purpose. Why not start pulling together and gain control of some of the politics and management of the student affairs? Let's go, Frosh! That's one way to get the old inferiority complex down, turn the tables!!

Have You Seen the Dean?

IT WAS with much interest that we watched Dean Ladd's experiment of meeting groups of seniors in his office last semester. The reactions of the groups were extremely favorable to this method of coming into closer contact with their Dean, an individual who often seems far aloof to most students. It is unfortunate that the greater part of the student body never has the pleasure of meeting the Dean in any but a very formal manner or as a part of the audience which he is addressing.

We realize that the Dean can not know every student intimately, but our hope is that these meetings with Seniors might be continued through the greater part of the coming school year, either as discussion groups or more friendly visits. Is it not possible that some of the burdensome tasks of our Dean be delegated to others and that he might be released for conferences with individual students and study of the problems confronting them?
Beatrice Anton is engaged to be married early in the fall.

Donald F. Armstrong is teaching agriculture and commercial subjects in the Bethlehem Central School, Delmar, N. Y.

Lester Ashwood is teaching agriculture at Afton, N. Y.

Ronald R. Babcock is teaching agriculture and industrial arts at Clinton Central School, Clinton, N. Y.

Paul E. Beck is in the retail milk business with his father at East Amherst, N. Y.

George T. Booth is in the milk business with his father. They live at 327 Dove St., Dunkirk, N. Y.

Vincent C. Brewer, Jr., is growing seed corn, potatoes, and tobacco. His address is 27 High St., East Hartford, Conn.

Kenneth E. Brown spent the summer in the Champlain Valley in disease control work for the department of plant pathology. He intends to return for graduate work this fall.

Carlton C. Canfield has a large farm at Wakeman, Ohio, which he is managing.

Ruth Carman visited friends in California during the summer and then returned home to the Phillipine Islands.

Seth A. Coombs is teaching agriculture in the high schools at McGraw and Virgil, N. Y. His mail address is McGraw.

Dorothy Denmark, Domeon Doings editor for THE COUNTRYMAN, is selling children’s clothes in Binghamton’s foremost department store.

Joseph B. Farrar is assisting in the management of a 1500 acre farm at the Virginia Industrial School, Maidens, Virginia.

Frank B. Finnerty is teaching vocational agriculture in the high school at Addison, N. Y.

Edward M. Fisher, Jr., is continuing his studies in the Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

Marian Ford is teaching home economics at Mainwicks, N. Y.

Marion E. Giles is teaching in a rural school at Rickford, N. Y.

Albert E. Griffiths is working in the G. L. F. store at 85 N. Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.

William F. Hicks is doing nursery landscape work with the Hicks Nurseries at Westbury, N. Y.

Ruth Tommasine Horton is working in Rothchild’s.

Don E. Huddleston is teaching vocational agriculture. His headquarters are at Morrisville, N. Y.

Clarence E. Johnson has a position with the Federal Land Bank of Baltimore, Md. He is living at 2416 Steele Rd., Mt. Washington, Md.

Emil Kahabka is farming with Glenn Alexander at R. D. 3, Cortland, N. Y.

Eileen Kane is living at 2229 Nameoke Avenue, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

Mrs. Carrie M. King of Trumansburg, N. Y., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Mary, to Kasson W. Cooker, Syracuse 30. He is employed by the G. L. F. at Owego.

Oliver R. Kingsbury is foreman of the Fish Hatchery operated by the State Conservation Department at South Orsulic, N. Y.

Francis F. McNutt is with Washburn’s Dairy, Gloversville, N. Y. His address is 14 Littam Place.

Henry J. Marquart is truck farming with his father, one of New York State’s Master Farmers at Orchard Park, N. Y.

William A. Moore is showing sheep at fairs for W. S. Hutchings of Coldwater, N. Y.

Daniel A. Paddock is an assistant in the ice cream plant of the Dairymen’s League. His address is 1598 Kemble St., Utica, N. Y.

J. Cuyler Page is an assistant in the G. L. F. Egg Auction at Smithtown Branch, Long Island.

Elizabeth K. Pasto is teaching in a rural school. Her address is Lockwood, N. Y.

Donald W. Russell is farming at home, Pixley Road, Coldwater, N. Y.

Herbert W. Saltford is with the large florist establishment operated by his family. His address is Spackenkill Road, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Raymond F. Sawyer is farming with his brother Harold ’31, at R. D. 3, Watertown, N. Y.

Leland A. Sheldon is on the home farm at R. D. 1, Fulton, N. Y. They specialize in dairying with milk sold at retail, and in potatoes as a cash crop.

Margaret W. Schillke of Buffalo and Owen David Safford of Breakbees were married June 16, 1933, at Sayre, Pa. They will live in Hartford, Conn. Both Mr. and Mrs. Safford graduated in June, 1933.

Preston Timothy Kellogg of Interlaken was married to Miss Dorothy Grant of Interlaken on June 24, 1933.

Louis F. Boyle is supervisor of the Kelsey-Enoch public schools at Gilmer, Texas.

J. Charles Lane is executive secretary of the Consolidated Home Owners Mortgage Committee.

Dr. Nicholas Kopelloff was a speaker at the fourth annual conference on interpretations of physical education held recently at New York University. Other speakers were Dr. D. B. Dill of the Fatigue Laboratory at Harvard, and Dr. George Crile of Cleveland.

Benjamin Bettis Bouknight, a prominent agriculturist in Edgefield County, S. C., died on January 7, 1932, of peritonitis following an operation for appendicitis. He was born near Trenton, S. C., in 1880, the son of Joseph H. and Emma Bettis Bouknight. He was known throughout the South for his work on boll weevil control. Several times he produced prize winning cotton exhibits shown at the State Fair and grown on his farm at Pinehouse. Mr. Bouknight was generally looked upon as the leading authority in his section on crop outlook and conditions.

Bernard Henry Kroger, Jr., a director and former treasurer of the Kroger Grocery and Baking Company in Cincinnati, died there on June 5, of injuries received in an automobile accident. He was born in Cincinnati forty-one years ago. He is survived by his father, a brother and three sisters.
Mrs. Earl B. Kennedy (Marie Helen McCarthy), died at her home in Findlay, Ohio, May 12, 1933. Mrs. Kennedy was a former Ithacan. She is survived by her husband, a four-year-old son, and three brothers.

Everett W. Lins is now in Candor, N. C. He is sales manager of the American Fruit Growers, Inc.

Clarence Eugene Lamoureux, formerly of Ithaca and now of Syracuse, and Mrs. Jean Ames Connors of Malone, were married in Malone, August 5, 1933. Mr. Lamoureux is junior meteorologist of the U. S. weather bureau in Syracuse.

Chan S. Liu is director of the Bureau for the Improvement of Sericulture, Department of Reconstruction, Honglok, Canton, China.

Joseph H. Nolan is resident auditor for Herkath and Horkath at the Commodore Perry Hotel in Toledo, Ohio. His address is Plaza Hotel, 2518 Monroe Street.

Alfred Lander Olsen of Ithaca and Miss Margaret Mary Mone of Ithaca, were married July 22, 1933 in Ithaca. They will reside in Ithaca at 710 East State Street. Mr. Olsen is an instructor in Hotel Administration.

William E. Blauvelt and Helen Fowler of Montclair, N. J., were married July 1, 1933. Mr. Blauvelt is an extension instructor in entomology at Cornell. They will be at home on the Lake Road after September 1st.

Alan W. Crosby, who has been studying landscape architecture at Harvard, has been awarded a traveling fellowship for the academic year of 1933-34, under the Frederick Sheldon Fund.

L. P. Ham is with the Federal Land Bank of Springfield. He is married and living at 166 Forest Park Ave, Springfield, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Warren announce the birth of a daughter, Alice Janet, weight eight pounds and one ounce, on August 22. Mrs. Warren was Esther Young '29 of Brooktondale.

John Elhick, former editor of the COUNTRYMAN, received his Ph. D. at Harvard this year and is continuing his mycological investigations at the Imperial Mycological Institute.

Kew Surrey, England, under a National Research Fellowship in Biological Sciences.

Mr. and Mrs. Laurence L. Clough are residing in Albany where "Larry" is chief accountant for the Milk Control Board.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Lawrence Ellis have announced the marriage of their daughter, Leona Marie, to Raymond F. Mapes '30, on June 17 at Kennmore, N. Y.

James Price manages a Standard Oil Station in White Plains, N. Y. He is still single. His address is Tuckahoe. Douglas M. Roy is a salesman for the New York Telephone Company and attends the New York Graduate School of Business Administration. He is neither married nor nearly so. He also writes that all "Cornellian Aggies" are welcome to call at any time.

Albert J. Ubele of Malverne, Long Island, and Miss Beatrice E. Wood of Ithaca were married August 12, 1933 in Sage Chapel.

Eugene Barvian '06 and Mrs. Barvian of White Plains, N. Y., have announced the marriage of their daughter Mary '31, to Henry C. Purcell '32 M. E., on April 16. Mr. and Mrs. Purcell will live in White Plains. He is associated with an oil company in Bronxville.

Elizabeth Cornell Wheeler of Forest Home and Richard Collier Crosby of Ithaca were married August 16, 1933 in Sage Chapel. Mrs. Crosby is field captain of the Ithaca Girl Scouts. Mr. Crosby is science instructor in the Ithaca High School.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Course are living in Washington, D. C. (Miss Emily Blake '31).

Mary Evans is home demonstration agent for Oneida County with headquarters at Owego.

Mr. and Mrs. William Frayer of Richmondville, N. Y., have announced the marriage of their daughter Mary, to Wilmer L. Smith '31.

Dorothy Ruth Hopper of Ithaca and Francis Ralph Sears of Cortland were married in Sage Chapel July 1, 1933. They will reside in Auburn where Mr. Sears is connected with the Farm Bureau office.

Edith Macon is demonstrator on the Institute Staff of the New York Herald Tribune.

Darwin Miscall is doing research for the Albany Perforated Wrapping Company. He lives in Albany at 17 Buchanan Street.

Vesta Rogers is studying medicine in New York City.

Helen S. Adams is teaching home economies in Greene, New York. She is leader of the 4-H Club there, and treasurer of the Southern District Home Economics association.

Grace Aronson is the home economist for the Jewish Social Service Bureau of Chicago. Her address is 1414 East 59th Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Margaret Elliott is teaching home economies in the Lyons Union School.

Anna Farrell is teaching home economics at East Junior High School, Binghamton. Her address is 48 Arch Street, Johnson City.

Jean Ferguson is a research fellow at Cornell. She got her M. S. from Cornell in '32. She belongs to the Society of American Bacteriologists. Her address is 505 Dryden Road.

Martha Goodhart teaches home economics in Edmeston, New York.

Louise N. Gurnee is a dietitian at the Mt. Sinai Hospital. Her address is 3 East 98th Street, New York City.

Elizabeth Hopper is instructing in clothing courses in the home economics department at Cornell. She received her M. S. in June, 1933. She is a member of Alpha Xi Delta, and Pi Lambda Theta.

Regis A. Illson is assistant dietitian in Millard Fillmore Hospital, Buffalo, New York. Her address is 875 Lafayette Avenue, Buffalo.

Dorothy King expects to teach in Edmeston High School this fall.

Elsa Krupa has surrendered her independence for a life of marital bliss. The lucky man is Ralph M. Hetterly, Harward, '31.

Ellen G. Kuney lives in Seneca Falls, New York, and is teaching home economies in grammar school in Gouverneur.

Rita Mayberry is teaching home economics in junior high school at Scotia, New York.

Tina Olsen also took the fatal plunge. She is married to John Millane. They are living at 30 North Street, Ludlow, Massachusetts.

Clarissa Smith is teaching home economics in the Camden High School. Her address is 2 Oswego Street, Camden, New York.

Olave G. Worden is a dietitian in the nutritional department of Spaulding's Bakery, Binghamton, New York. She lives at 82 Chestnut Street.

Esther Jane Halsey of Ithaca and Ralph R. Jenkins of Lowell, Mass., were married June 24, 1933 at Geneva. They will reside at 28 Pine Street, Geneva.

Richard Pringle is with the G. L. F. at their store in North Collins, N. Y.
RECOLLECTIONS
(Continued from page 98)

Professor Wing brought to the Agro-
sional qualifications needed, namely, a
cultural Department exactly the per-
farm background, a college training in
agriculture, a research technique from
his experience in the New York State
Experiment Station at Geneva and in
Nebraska, and, not of the least im-
importance, a rare native ability to han-
dle exact office details.

Later Professor Wing developed the
Division of Dairy Industry, which
was housed for many years in the new
Dairy Building provided by the State.
This building now forms the north
wing and entrance to Goldwin Smith
Hall. Look at it and compare it with
the New Dairy Building.

When the administration of the
Dairy Department was taken over in
1903 by Professor Raymond Pearson,
also Cornell 1892, Professor Wing be-
came head of the Department of Ani-
mal Husbandry. In the succeeding
years the Animal Husbandry Building
and many of the farm barns were
built and one of the best dairy herds
in the country was developed.

Then came Liberty Hyde Bailey as
Professor of Horticulture, with his
clear vision, literary ability, authorita-
tive knowledge of horticulture, his
enthusiasm, unbounded energy, and
ability to get things done.

Promptly upon Professor Bailey’s
coming to Cornell as Professor of
Horticulture things began to happen
in that large and long neglected field.
The earth began to fly, greenhouses
were erected and filled with growing
things. A photographic laboratory was
equipped and cameras began to click.
Many acres of land, where the Veter-
inary College, the New Armory and
the Hoy Baseball Field are now lo-
cated, were, within a few years, plant-
ed to fruits, vegetables, and ornamen-
tals from wide sections of the world.
Quickly many bulletins and scientific
papers filled the mails, and the maga-
zine “Country Life in America” ap-
ppeared—the product of the facile pen
of Dean Bailey.

I RECALL very vividly my first im-
pressions of Professor Bailey as
a teacher. He frequently walked into
the classroom and began lecturing be-
fore he closed the door. He talked so
rapidly and said so much of value that
students found it difficult to keep
their eyes on the speaker and the note
paper at the same time.

Among the many trite sayings
which characterized Professor Bailey’s
lectures, which he used in order to
drive home important facts, was, for
example, “Northern fruits like north-
ern girls have red cheeks.” Not at all
strange is it that this striking illus-
tration thrown in parenthetically
made a more lasting impression than
some of the more prosaic facts in the
lecture outline.

During this period the great field
of nature study took form at Cornell
University under the guiding genius
of Professor Bailey and the inspired
leadership of Anna Botsford Com-
stock, assisted by “Uncle John” Spener
and Miss Alice McClosky, who by
their combined writings and their or-
organization in the schools created a
new epoch in education. It was then
that the little cottage south of Bailey
Hall, recently occupied by the Cor-
nell Countryman was erected as a
model rural school building.

As might be expected, students
flocked from far and near to Cornell,
attracted by the reputation of the hor-
ticultural department.

Among the important early events
in the Department of Horticulture
was the organization and conduct of
the “Lazy Club,” which will long be
remembered by hundreds of students
who there found an opportunity of
close association with their fellows
and Dean Bailey in an informal man-
ner. These men now, in many instan-
tces, have become national authorities
in Horticulture.

(Continued on page 110)
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WARREN NAMED ON BRAIN TRUST

The college of agriculture was highbly honored during the summer when the head of the department of agricultural economics and farm management, Dr. G. R. From was officially named on President Roosevelt’s “brain trust.” Dr. Warren and James H. Rogers, now of Yale University but formerly a professor at Cornell, made a complete study of the national budget, seeking a means of putting the public debt on a long-term basis at reduced cost. This work was done with the cooperation of Lewis Douglass, director of the budget.

The advice of Dr. Warren has been sought several times in the past by the administration but previously he acted in an entirely unofficial capacity. This work was carried on without any pay during the college recess, part of the time being spent by Dr. Warren in a tour of Europe where he studied the administration of agriculture from a first hand viewpoint. During the conferences in Washington it is reported that there were many discussions regarding the evaluation of the dollar with its accompanying reflaction of the price level, but at the time this goes to print the administration has taken no definite stand on this particular point. The appointment of Dr. Warren is considered by many as a definite point gained by the rehabilitation of whom he is the recognized leader.

POULTRY FACULTY ATTEND MEETING

Many members of the poultry department attended the Poultry Science meeting at East Lansing, Michigan, on the first and second of August. Papers written by Victor Helman, grad student in Washington, G. O. Hall, assistant professor of poultry breeds and breeding, and one written by J. J. Bronkhorst, graduated from South Africa, and Dr. Hall together were read at this meeting. Many members of the department then went on to the World’s Fair at Chicago and looked over the poultry exhibits.

POULTRY DEPARTMENT HATCHES PHEASANTS

Under the direction of B. R. Davisson the poultry department this year hatched in the neighborhood of forty-four thousand pheasant eggs in cooperation with the state conservation commission. The eggs were shipped all over the state where they were reared by many organizations and sportsmen and later released. These eggs were hatched in June and July and were obtained largely from the state game farms although some were shipped from distant states. This year the percent hatch was much better than was presumed in former years would ever be possible. This was due to the experiment and research done along these lines during the past year.

RECENT BUSINESS CHANGES

As a result of suspension of the gold standard and subsequent decline in the dollar, business has finally shown signs of reappearing from “around the corner.” Various indexes of industrial production have increased as much as 25 per cent, but are still below normal.

Wholesale prices of all commodities rose from 87 per cent of pre-war in February to 101 in July. As was to be expected, prices of basic commodities rose more than the average and rail prices less rapidly than the average for all commodities. For 17 basic commodities, the index rose from 67 in February to 123 in July. Prices paid to farmers for food products rose from 51 to 84, but the index of retail prices of food rose only from 97 to 111. In general, the prices which rose most rapidly were those which had declined most rapidly.

Many persons have thought that a policy of raising prices must be accompanied by measures to restore price equilibrium. As has been so clearly demonstrated in the last Melbourne pound there has been much needless worry over the latter problem. Equilibrium will be restored automatically if prices are raised to the level at which they were in adjustment.

The rise in prices resulted primarily from the decline in the gold value of the dollar. From April 17 to July 18, the dollar declined gradually until it was worth only 68.9 per cent of the pound. That is, the dollar price of gold rose 46 per cent. During this period the day-to-day fluctuations in the prices of wheat, corn, cotton, silver, other basic commodities, and industrial stocks followed closely the changes in the price of gold.

From July 18 to August 15, the price of gold in dollars declined 8.7 per cent. This resulted in a decline of 13 per cent in the Warren and Pearson index of prices of 17 basic commodities, and immediately curtailed speculative activity, forward buying and retarded the progress of industrial recovery. The advance in the dollar and the inevitable decline in prices which followed have shaken the confidence of business men and caused delay in the progress of recovery.

No government program to get people back to work in an understand way for more than a short period, the effects of a rising dollar and the falling commodity prices which are an inevitable accompaniment. The farm adjustment and industrial adjustment programs have and will continue to play an important role in our economic prog-ress.

The NRA policy of raising wages has been able to hold their jobs and the 2-3 millions who have been re-employed recently, but unless there is a rapid rise in commodity prices, the policy will retard more than a dollar for the millions who are still without work. Higher wages and shorter hours can mean only smaller profits or larger losses to business, unless the prices of products are brought into adjustment with the rapid rise in the price of commodities. The agricultural adjustment and industrial recovery measures will be very unpopular.

Appeal to patriotism in making changes in time of war, but present problems are economic. Appeal to the emotions will not solve them. — A. R. Gams.

COLLEGE SHOWS NEW IN FARMING

A complete lawn planting with perennial and shrubs formed the center piece of the twelve-department exhibit from the college of agriculture at the 1933 New York State fair in the wing of the State Institutions building. The lawn contained a pergola and pool with suggested plantings by the department of agriculture and ornamental horticulture.

The department of agricultural engineering emphasized the cost of various electrical units in the farm home and barn and had a sectionalized two-story house to show proper ways to wire a house. Electricity pumped water, brooded chickens, and furnished the heat for a hot bed. The hot bed was in operation with one section opened to show how it operated.

Whole milk, skimmed milk, and cream products formed a pyramid erected by the department of dairy industry to show the relative food value of the different dairy products and the demand for them. The department of forestry showed a maple grove and products from maple wood and maple syrup.

The New York state department of agriculture and markets cooperated with the department of poultry to show the food value and use of eggs and how care in handling and storage helps to keep high egg quality. The egg show for the open classes was directed by R. C. Ogle of the college. Here, eggs were judged this year, for the first time at the fair, on their interior quality as well as for size and uniformity.

A large soil map of New York state was the center of the department of agronomy exhibit. Cross-sections of soil showed the various types of soil found in different areas of New York state. A portion of the agronomy display dealt with the appropriate crops for the various soil types.

The newly developed varieties of grains were shown by the department of plant breeding with special emphasis on the new varieties of beans. Wheat, oats, barley and rye were also included. The office of publications showed bulletins and other types of printed information which are available to New York state residents.
LAND BANK EMPLOYEES GRADS

The Federal Land Bank at Springfield, Mass., serves New York, New Jersey and the New England States, is doing a rushing business in farm loans. Their organization is administering both the Federal and bank loans, in time of emergency or commission loans. On August 22 one year they employed seventeen appraisers who had on hand one hundred and thirty-nine applications for appraisals. One year on the same date seventy-five appraisers were employed and there were three thousand applications for appraisals in their hands. On the same date this year two hundred and thirty-nine applications were sent out to appraisers.

A few of the Cornell men who are now appraising farms for the land bank are Leo Blanding '27, Henry "Hank" Blewet '23, Wilbur D. Chase '16, L. E. Cruickshank '27, and Broder Lucas '23. H. B. Hi" Munger '12 is chief appraiser for the town of Boca Raton, F. Gd" Brett '27, C. T. "Chuck" Bowman '27, and Elton Smith '31, are selling farms and handling delinquencies. A great many other graduate students in the department of agricultural economics have secured positions with land banks in other regions throughout the United States.

From a recent study made in New York state it was determined that eleven percent of the New York state farm mortgages are past due with more becoming due every month. The emphasis must be upon the farmer and the land bank to reduce the number of foreclosures and if possible write down the mortgages to a point somewhat nearer the present price level. The property must be appraised weekly and the land bank will exchange cash in an amount equal to the unpaid balance of the mortgage, or the mortgage will be sold and the land bank will loan directly to the farmer, whichever of the two amounts is the lower. The interest rate to farmers of land bank mortgages is four and one-half percent, 1928 and then five and one-half percent.

HART TRAVELS BEFORE ACTING

Dr. V. B. Hart who was recently appointed acting director of extension at the college of agriculture, spent six weeks during the latter part of the summer traveling in Europe. He has traveled extensively and it is expected that he will incorporate some of his findings into the extension department. A considerable amount of his time during the past year has been spent in organizing and recording agricultural extension work throughout the country in cooperation with the United States department of agriculture and he is certain that there are many adjustments that may be necessary in the department here.

L. R. Simons, whose place Dr. Hart will have been granted a six months' leave of absence which is undergoing treatment at the Cornell Medical College in New York City, for nervous trouble resulting from overwork and overstrain.

Uncle Ab says that about every time that men propose to do something about crop production, nature steps in and does a better job.

CAMPUS CHATS

PARTICIPATION

In the past many students have looked on the COUNTRYMAN board as being on the board, while in reality it belongs to the whole student body and alumni of the colleges of agriculture and home economics. Such being the case, you as a student have definite responsibility toward it as the mouthpiece and official publication of these colleges. Did you ever stop to think what a force the magazine could be toward consolidating the various groups on the ag campus and helping them to put various problems before the student body and faculty.

Being a monthly publication you can not expect it to publish so called "hot news", but it could publish more letters and editorials that you might care to write. The editors are always on the lookout for articles, poems, and other interesting tid-bits; if these haven't all been they should be it because you haven't made them so by submitting material. In the institution that this time should be much more talent along these lines than has yet been uncovered. You freshmen remember this and when you write a particularly English article, submit it to us and if it comes up to our standard we will be glad to print it, and don't some of you upper classmen have a library out somewhere tucked away in your trunk some where that you would like to see in print?

Then comes the matter of the actual work on the publication. In the past the COUNTRYMAN board has probably been one of the easiest ones on the hill to get on. A few hours a week together with a willingness to work and some ability are all that are required to get into it and to repay with the valuable experience you receive. It is a good place to make friendships with students and faculty alike the work that it does brings him in contact with both.

There is a place for both men and women interested in the business side of publishing a magazine or in the editorial

Soon after school gets under way a competition will be started leading to membership on the board after which you are eligible for any of the offices. The editors will be glad to explain the requirements to anyone interested in personal interviews before that time, so drop in and talk it over. At present we are located on the first floor of the Forestry building but hope to move soon into Roberts Hall where we will have a permanent suite and offices. Everyone one is usually in the office from morning until 6 O'clock at odd times in the afternoon and evening. Don't put it off but drop in today!

SON IS BORN TO MRS. DONALD WYMAN

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Wyman are the parents of a baby boy, Donald Jr., born May 7th. Mrs. Wyman is Miss Rose's secretary and Mr. Wyman is an investigator in ornamental horticulture.

DAIRY RECORD CLUB HOLDS MANY MEMBERS

The Central Dairy Record Club with its office and laboratory located in the animal husbandry building has been having rather tough sledding during the period of low milk prices but seems to be holding its own. The laboratory here is now testing milk from thirty-four counties and every county in the state is now represented in the club. There are two regional laboratories, one being located at Middletown, while several of the counties do their own testing at their local Farm Bureau headquarters.

The work being done by this club facilitates the job of cutting out the boeder cows which is essential if the dairy farmers in New York state ever expect to have paying herds. The club will also carry on the rack and record service to its members through the mail. In its essentials it is like the Dairy Herd Improvement Association. However, instead of the tester coming to the farm to test and keep the records, the dairyman takes his own samples and mails them to the Central laboratory, where they are tested, computations made, and the reports mailed back to the dairyman. The club provides each dairyman with all the equipment necessary and does the work for a nominal sum.

Mr. J. W. Broder who is in charge of the work here welcomes visits from students who are interested in the work and is glad to explain the club's workings and accomplishments.

STUDENT CHOSEN AS SOCIAL LEADERS

Domecon has chosen a group of upperclasswoman as social leaders. These students have taken a course in leadership training and they will work with the Freshmen Orientation course and Miss Quats, Hostess of Wadsworth Hall. The purpose of these leaders is to insure pleasant social contacts for the freshmen and help them to fully enjoy college life. The idea of social leadership is in its earliest stage but is sure to develop into a means for the students to meet men and to benefit from all functions the university offers.

STAFF MEMBERS TEACH ON THE WEST COAST

Miss Doris Shumaker and Miss Marion Fish both on the Domecon faculty, taught in Summer School at Corvallis, Oregon.

MISS PHUND TRAVELS IN GERMANY

Miss Marion Phund, Assistant Professor of the Foods Department, spent several weeks of the summer teaching in Berlin, Germany.

COLLEGE CONFERS MANY DEGREES

The College of Home Economics conferred 120 degrees of Bachelor of Science during 1933. In the Home Economics department there were five degrees conferred in May and twenty-eight in June; in the Hotel School there were thirteen candidates in February and twenty-two in June.
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DOMECON OPENS
CAFETERIA AND TEAROOM
The Martha Van Rensselaer Hall promises a modernly equipped and beautifully furnished cafeteria and tearoom to be used in coalition with its institution management classes and foods work.

The New Cafeteria
The set-up and equipment of the cafeteria is planned to be very flexible so that it can be changed easily to cope with the circumstances. The arrangement is planned to give the students the greatest amount of practical experience and the best service to the customers.

The cafeteria is made up of two dining rooms with the seating capacity of 850. One is around the larger (North) room and 90 in the smaller (South) room. Both dining rooms will be opened at noon if business demands it and the former will be used at night according to the number of customers.

Pine paneling extends about shoulder-high on the walls and pillars and formed walls between the dining room. The ceiling is beamed and the rafters have been treated to represent pine. The lighting fixtures are electric candles in metal sockets, looking like pewter — some are in the wall and other hang from the ceiling.

The furniture is entirely American in style and the dishes are deep cream colored and regular and are in a border of seal brown, ambrosia and buff. There is a possibility of having a diet kitchen handing out tea or special diets regularly and in connection with Miss Hauck's diet in disease class and the institutional management classes.

The Tea Room
The tea room is a new venture for the college and an excellent opportunity for the students to gain practical experience in Tea Room organization, management, service and food preparation. It will accommodate 60 people and will be open regularly two noons a week and for special parties at other times.

The architectural style of the room is early Georgian, and the furniture will be of the same period. The woodwork is a light green and the floor is a very grayed light-green and black composition marble tile. The dishes are cream background with a conventional border design of fruit and flowers in several brilliant colors and the electric fixtures are like those in the cafeteria.

FRESHMEN WEEK-END PROVES SUCCESSFUL
The College of Home Economics gave the class of '37 a most cordial welcome to Cornell during Freshmen week-end.

The freshmen arrived in Ithaca on Thursday, September 21, and they were greeted by a committee of upperclass Domecon students who showed them their rooms. That same evening, the freshmen, their parents (some drove their girls to Ithaca), and the upperclass leaders had dinner together and then made a tour of the Martha Van Rensselaer Hall.

The next day, new students were very busy getting acquainted with their new surroundings, and attending parties and teas which had been planned for them. The week-end concluded with a picnic at Beebe Lake for the freshmen women of the entire University.

Raven and Serpent
M. Anita Boldt. 35
Norma A. Nordstrom. 35
Ruth R. Wadsworth. 35
Raven and Serpent is the Junior Honorary Society.

Miss Rose spends Summer Abroad
Miss Flora Rose, Director of the College of Home Economics, sailed for Europe June 10th on the S.S. Statendam. She was accompanied by her niece and nephew, Edith and Hugh Rose. They motored through several European countries and returned August 20th. Before sailing the staff gave her a party and presented her with a gift of luggage.

DOMECON CLUB ROOM ACTIVITIES FOR YEAR
The new staff of officers of the Home Economics Club have made extensive plans for club activities during 1933-34. The officers are as follows:

President — Miss E. W. Young, 35
First Vice President — Rhea Brown, 35
Second Vice President — Dorothy Rose, 36
Treasurer — Virginia Phillips, 36
Publication Manager — Elizabeth Donovan, 35
Staff Advisor — Olga Brucher, 35

The Club participated in Freshmen Week-end by giving the class of 37, a picnic breakfast on September 23rd at Beebe Lake.

The Home Economics Club will sponsor an informal dance on September 25th at Willard Straight Hall for the Freshmen in Ag, Domecon, and Hotel. There will be upper class representatives from the three Colleges to help the Freshmen get acquainted. For the Freshmen who do not care to dance the Club has provided other entertainment.

As soon as school opens there will be a membership drive. Every woman of the College of Home Economics is qualified for membership. The dues for the year are 25 cents and they entitle the women to all club activities.

The officers have made tentative plans for the club for the year. There will be two definite monthly meetings, one business and the other social. Several rooms in the Martha Van Rensselaer Hall are available for teas, dances and parties.

DOMECON EXHIBIT MOMENTOS AT CHICAGO
Momentos of the work and achievements of Miss Martha Van Rensselaer, first director of the College of Home Economics at Cornell were displayed at the Exhibition of the National Council of Women at the Century of Progress Exposition at Chicago.

Among the momentos was one glossy print of a corner of a room with a small table and two chairs. A descriptive card placed with the article had the following wording:

" THE FIRST HEADQUARTERS FOR EDUCATION THROUGH HOME ECONOMICS AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY (1902)."

This was a basement room in Morrill Hall, Cornell University and was used by Martha Van Rensselaer as an office, class room and laboratory. It had as its only equipment a small table and several chairs.

There was another glossy print of the architect's drawing of the new Martha Van Rensselaer Hall. With this article was a card stating:

"MARTHA VAN RENSSELAER HALL, THE NEW BUILDING FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF HOME ECONOMICS AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY (1933)."

This building will serve as a center for instruction, for research, and for extension work in home economics throughout New York State."

A bulletin called Saving Steps issued by the College of Agriculture of Cornell University, 1902 was also included. It was described as follows:

"THE FIRST HOME ECONOMICS BULLETIN PUBLISHED BY CORNELL UNIVERSITY."

A star shaped silver colored medal about one and one-half inches in diameter with an insignia placed in the center and pinned to the back of a black ribbon pinned on a cushion within a dark red box, concluded the articles shown. This bore the following descriptive card:

"THE HONORARY MEDAL CONFERRED BY HIS MAJESTY, THE KING OF THE BELGIAN AN INSIGNIA OF THE ORDER OF THE CROWN OF BELGIUM IN RECOGNITION OF MARTHA VAN RENSSELAER'S SERVICE WITH THE AMERICAN RELIEF COMMISSION IN BELGIUM."
RECOLLECTIONS
(Continued from page 103)
Many of the old landmarks have disappeared. The large reservoir located on the tract of land north of Sheldon Court spanned by a wooden bridge at the north end of College Avenue was long a source of irritation to the owner and the object of Hallowe’en amusement for students and others who transferred it from its loose foundation and at the same time changed its function from a bridge to a raft.

A FOOTBRIDGE spanned the Ithaca gorge a few rods west of Triphammer Falls. At the north end of the bridge a winding stairway led to the bottom of the gorge. The deep pool under the bridge was a popular "swimmin' hole." It was a favorite stunt of some of the more venture-some swimmers to walk a long ledge under the falls and dive out through the water or to be carried toward the bottom of the pool. A long low horizontal cave extended back under the ledge of the falls, where well-informed swimmers could hide and startle the newcomers by grabbing their legs while they were groping their way in the spray beneath the falls. It was a real sensation. Better try it!

Advice to Freshmen
(Continued from page 98)
ness will pass in a group of laughing students getting acquainted with each other.

Much has been said in the past and much will be said in the future about marks. It is true that studies and marks are not everything but don’t be fooled into neglecting your studies and doing only a mediocre piece of work when you are capable of much better. If you can get high marks, go out after them—don’t be satisfied with B’s when you can command A’s. Many scholarships, honorary societies, privileges, and jobs are open to those making high marks and these are worth striving for. If you are not able to make the highest mark in the class, do the best you can and don’t give up the first month or the first year. Persistence wins in the end. This doesn’t mean to be a grizzly or a book worm either, but to put forth your best efforts with some moderation of course.

BEGIN looking for your lifework if you haven’t already chosen the particular field in agriculture or home economics that interests you most. You may change one or many times but always keep striving for something higher, and plan with your faculty advisor and others, the best course to attain that particular end. Don’t be afraid to talk over your plans with members of the faculty. You will be surprised at how glad they will be to talk with you. Take your problems to your faculty advisor or direct to the Secretary, O. W. Smith, and let him help straighten you out for him you will find a sympathetic and understanding advisor. Mr. A. W. Gibson, whom you will meet in your orientation course, can also give you valuable individual information if you are interested enough to ask for it.

You will make many mistakes which you will regret as seniors, but if you accept responsibility, make the most of your opportunities, and become convinced that you can attain any goal you set for yourself, you will get there in the end, and on graduation day you will not be sorry for any small sacrifices you might have made to attain the desired position.

With the Big Red Band
(Continued from page 99)
We felt just about as "cocky as they make 'em."
Cornell walked all over her opponents that season in football and did we strut our stuff, we were so proud of it all! Princeton bowed before our Big Red Team 21-0 and Columbia, in turn, 13-0.

Then came the big treat which every member of the Big Red Band looks forward to—the Thanksgiving trip to Philadelphia and the classic game with the University of Pennsylvania. Plans were carefully laid and executed for each and every man until it seemed as if nothing could go wrong. Upperclassmen were appointed to take charge of each Pullman sleeper and see that the men in his car got on board. Every man was given his ticket and told to report at the station half an hour in advance of the train’s departure.

But "the best laid plans of mice and men," you know—and at train time two or three fellows were not present. It was discovered after diligent search that they had reported at the wrong railroad station. No more major calamities occurred to mar the trip except that one fellow forgot his boots andransacked Philadelphia in vain on Thanksgiving Day to get himself a pair.

THE HARVEST MOON
It is the Harvest Moon! On gilded vases
And roofs of villages, on woodland crests
And their aerial neighborhoods of nests
Descrated, on the curtained window-panes
Or rooms where children sleep, on country lanes
With the last sheaves return the lumin-
ching wains!
And harvest-fields, its mystic splendor-
rests!
All things are symbols: the external show.
Gone are the birds that were our summer
guests,
Of Nature have their image in the mind.
As flowers and fruits and falling of the leaves;
The song-birds leave us at the summer’s close.
Only the empty nests are left behind,
And piping of the quail among the sheaves.
—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.
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The best way to become acquainted with what these courses are, and what they try to do, is to send for an Announcement of Winter Courses. Address the Secretary of the College,

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November, 1933

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The first section of a report of the findings of an undergraduate group in Rural Social Organization. It is a summary of the results obtained from a set of questionnaires sent out to several hundred college students. It deals freely and frankly with intimacies of young people which are seldom revealed to the public.

The Adams' Monday Nights  118
The interesting story of a professor on this campus who believes so whole heartedly in his young people that he devotes an evening each week in order that he may become more intimately acquainted with them. This story of Prof. Bristow Adams is told by Miss E. S. Foote '34 who knows "B. A." in his classes and at his Monday Nights.

Glimpses of the Campus  119
By Miss A. M. Weir '34, who has a sense of humor that would please even the most discriminating. The article is just what its title says.

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Facts Versus Gossip

THERE is a tendency for young people to excuse their conduct in certain situations by saying, "Well, everybody does it." This type of rationalization seems to be useful not only as an alibi to others if accused of some socially questionable conduct, but also acts as a very convenient solace to whatever twinges of conscience may hold attempted sway over their conduct.

There is a very real problem revealed in this attitude of rationalization. If "everybody acts that way," then there are new sets of customs and habits of life to which our society must adjust itself. However, if everybody doesn't act that way, then young people are taking a great deal for granted that really isn't so and are excusing their conduct on the basis of fictitious assumptions.

This problem of conduct crystallizes into definite form in a consideration of the personal relations of young people of opposite sexes with each other. It is a problem that is difficult to confront because the actual circumstances and attitudes are difficult to obtain. Any attempt to discuss the subject with young people is usually rather discouraging. Many young people are averse to revealing their attitudes and those who will talk about it have points of view so often at odds with each other that we are at a loss to interpret just what those relations may be and what their attitudes toward them are.

With the growing freedom from restraint which has typified this generation, there has come an increasing freedom in the physical and mental relationships of young men and women. This change in relationship has added at least two new words to the present day vocabulary—the terms "necking" and "petting." These words have come popularly to mean, according to the interpretation of each individual, practically all intimate physical relations between sexes.

Since all the relations of young people together have a definite bearing upon courtship and all matters of courtship a definite relation to marriage and the family, it was suggested by Prof. Dwight Sanderson, to the students in his well known course on The Family, that a careful study be made of the physical relations of young people today.

As a result of this suggestion, a group of undergraduates undertook to make a scientific study of the physical relations of men and girls of college ages. A questionnaire was sent out to undergraduates in this and other schools and the answers carefully weighed and tabulated before any conclusions were drawn.

In this rather informal story of that research and its findings, no attempt whatsoever will be made at moralizing or philosophizing as far as it is possible. The results of these findings will be told as clearly as possible and the conclusions which were drawn will be merely an interpretation of the facts revealed. We merely intend to point out what actually is, and not what we think ought to be.

The first and most important step, then, was to secure a definition of the terms necking and petting. To nearly a third of the fellows and a slightly smaller percentage of the girls who answered these questionnaires, the terms were synonymous for love-making of any kind between couples. Perhaps the definition which best sums up the explanations that were made by the majority of the students is as follows: "Petting consists of physical contact between male and female, varying in intensity according to the skill, experience, and co-operation of each participant; which consists of the exploration of the body of each with the hands and lips, but does not go so far as actual sexual intercourse."

NECKING was generally considered a rather mild type of intimate affection without the intimacy of petting relationships. The popular opinion seemed to be that there was little or no sincerity involved in either necking or petting. Many of the young people liked to think, apparently, that these terms are applicable to casual or mere dates and not to people who really were in love. In keeping with this idea we have the statement of many of these people that they didn't consider the physical intimacies of engaged couples as necking or petting. What word they would use to describe the relations of couples in love or engaged was not revealed. The terms necking and petting as they are used in the following should be interpreted in the light of the above definitions.

To those who described necking and petting as love making between disinterested parties, and of whom there were a considerable number, it must be a form of pastime, a thing indulged in to add spice and thrill to an ordinary date.

The students were next asked the very pertinent question, "Would you like your own daughter to pet?" In the answer to this we found our first definite hint that the two sexes had different view points on the situation. The number of men who actually did indulge in petting were no higher than the number of girls but in answer to this question above half of the men were either indifferent or were perfectly willing that their daughters should pet. The girls on the other hand, were very sure of themselves in this matter and stated rather emphatically that they did not want their daughters to pet.

This indifference on the part of the men is sufficient proof that men are far less worried over the conduct of
their future children than are the girls. They are taking rather lightly their responsibility in shaping the moral standards of the next generation.

About 95% of the men and 93% of the girls confessed that they indulged in necking to a greater or less degree. 84% of the men and 58% of the girls had attempted petting at one time or another. More than thirty percent of the men said that they were willing to neck with anyone not disagreeable or offensive while less than ten percent of the girls said that. Men are apparently a great deal less fussy about their relations with the opposite sex than are girls.

In an attempt to learn the sources of these intimacies, we asked each person to state why they first indulged in necking or petting. The majority of them, men and girls both, attributed their first indulgence to a real desire and attraction for the other party. Another factor that played a very important part in the first necking or petting was that their partner expected it or others in the party were doing it. Because they thought that it was the thing to do or that they did not want to appear queer, they did it.

The reaction to that first experience at necking or petting was very interesting. Almost every emotion that is common to man was apparently experienced by some one of these young people. The reaction of men seemed to be mostly that of pleasure, tempered somewhat by amusement. Girls, on the other hand, seemed to react with either disgust or indifference. About 40% of the girls felt a repulsion as a reaction to their first experience.

Here we regret to say that we failed to make a proper distinction in questioning between necking and petting. Several of the girls who answered this, realized this and stated that they felt pleasure in necking but disgust with petting. Because our distinction was not clear here, we hesitate to draw any conclusions from the results obtained.

We were a little more diplomatic in the way we handled the next question. It was intended primarily for men and the question was: "Do you really like a girl who necks the first time you go out with her?—Same for petting?"—The general attitude was that of dislike for such a girl, although sentiment did not run so high against necking as it did against petting.

It was very apparent from the answers to this question that the students felt that necking or petting on a first date is a form of intimacy that tends to ruin a friendship. They seemed to feel that it was bringing an over-emphasis of physical intimacies into the foreground before the friendship had had time to mature in any other way, resulting in an over-emphasis of these physical elements to the detriment of all other factors.

A like question worded somewhat differently was asked of the girls who answered these questionnaires. The general sentiment was a disapproval of necking or petting on a first date. A few made the statement that there were exceptions in individual cases.

We have succeeded, then, in arriving at a definition of the terms necking and petting. We have also discovered that the general preference is that they would rather not have their daughters neck or pet, although the great majority of them have tried it and a considerable percentage of them still indulge. Men seemed to have gained greater enjoyment from their first participation in necking and petting than did the girls. Finally, the common sentiment of fellows and girls seems to generally disapprove of necking on a first date and to absolutely censure petting on a first date with anyone who is to become a permanent friend.

This interpretation of the results obtained from the questionnaire will be continued in the next issue wherein will be revealed the attitude of young people toward those whom they know neck and pet permissively.

The Adams’ Monday Nights

E. S. Foote '34

It is Monday night at 202 Fall Creek Drive, Ithaca. For that matter, it is Monday night every place else, too. But Monday night is of special significance in this dwelling. Other nights may be all the same, but this wash-day evening is different. Something in the twinkle of the welcome light sets this house apart from its neighbors. The door bell rings. What have we here? A well-dressed man, yes, even in this year of depression—well-dressed trousers, matching tie and handkerchief, moustache neatly combed. He looks familiar. Why of course—it is none other than our own “B. A.”, or if you prefer it,—Professor Bristow Adams, Editor of Publications, New York State College of Agriculture.

“Well, hello there, come right in. Glad to see you.” We enter, and after removing our wraps, follow the Professor upstairs and into the book-lined study where Mrs. Adams welcomes us to the fireside circle of familiar and unfamiliar faces. We are off to an evening of refreshing conversation,—humorous, serious, changing, running along easily as the mood suggests.

Maybe you haven’t heard about these pleasant gatherings. The Bristow Adams family chalks up Monday night of each week as the time when, as the inscription over the fireplace reads, “the time has come, the walrus said, to talk of many things.” The latch string is out for anyone who cares to come. No effort is made to guide the conversation. It drifts and swirls from one corner to another. Sometimes we travel many miles during the evening, and again we may stay close to home. Campus doings, religion, football, books, politics, recipes, marriages, classes, scenery, professors, clothes, jokes, strange stories, weather,—short, whatever anybody plucks from the stream of conversation is tossed back and forth in this room full of chattering, leisurely Monday-nighters. Jokes follow each other in lively succession, especially when Milt Untermeyer, Jr., is there to start the funny bone tickling. There is that favorite story of B. A.’s about the man with a timid and retiring spouse, whom he embarrassed without mercy in a most peculiar way. He took a huge delight in entering a crowded elevator with her, and pretending that she was a friend whom he had met by chance. He would then inquire in a loud tone, “Why how do you do, Mrs. Milquetoast, does your husband drink as much as he used to? Does he still beat you every night? And that brother of yours, is he out of jail yet?” His wife would blush and shrivel, and of course the gossip-hungry elevator crowd ate it up.

Not the least part of the evening is the time when Mrs. B. A. quietly leaves the room, to return in a few minutes with a bountiful supply of something delightful in the way of a feast. Sometimes it is fruit—heavy purple bunches of grapes, bananas,
HOME Economics has packed its tents, texts, and tenants like the Arabs, and as silently snooked away. The old building rattles with nothingness like an empty husk. You know, the kind people walk in and exclaim, "Aw, shucks!" The cafeterias is still holding out there, and we would suggest from personal experience that the sooner it is moved the better. We went in to explore the new building, and when we finally found our way out two days later we were not only exhausted but starved.

We are reluctant to confess, and have been concealing it from you, that where we got lost the longest and hardest was in the Liliputian land of the children's nursery school. We bought a compass and went back later, and discovered that it is in the northeast corner of the basement. The kiddies live the life of a goldfish, and even the furniture is built to scale. There are holes in the wall where the students can observe them without being self-conscious about this sneaky practice. Seeing this made us regret our own early childhood and its lonesome lack of an audience. Here it looks as if a kid could have a cute time with its atrocityious adults and escape unsnatched. This is because their stoop-pigeons on the side line can only watch three rooms at a time, and if the bright young things go into the fourth room their ardent admirers are forced to trek down the stairs of their cubby hole, and up another flight of stairs to the peep-hole in the

bly a second refill. Time wunders. Coeds begin to look at their watches and rise, reluctantly, to say farewell. Another Monday evening at the Adams' house passes into history. The talk may linger until the early morning hours. It has a way of drifting and shifting, of creeping and sprinting onwards. Homeward bound, you recall this and that; useful or interesting bits of information are tucked away for future reference. A pleasant, friendly feeling creeps through the meditation.

It you asked Professor Adams why he opened his home on Monday nights the answer would be something like this: "We have something of a selfish motive, Mrs. Adams and I. You help us keep young, and we like it."

We like it too. The warmth of this comradeship fortifies us against the disillusionment and disappointment that may be in store for us beyond this cloistered life in the University. Through the years that follow, these evenings will be remembered as a bright interlude between classes and organized activities—a respite from the hurry and rush of a college experience.

"Here the shadows of our youth	 time
In the dim and fading light,
Play about old hopes and memories,
Hurry quickly out of sight."

Glimpses of the Campus
A. M. Weir '34

Fourth room. Next to the nursery the thing that fascinated us most about the building was a lecture room that looks like a modernistic memorial to the famous old anatomy lecture room in Stimson, and the nice thing about it is that this one is on the first floor.

There are times and times and times when it pays to find out how the rest of the world lives. For instance a course in education has brought to our attention the neat notation of a certain school in Canada. It seems that they pay their students an allowance. This left us turning over all sorts of cute questions in our morbid minds. For instance, do telegrams come collect and read?

Dear Son:
We need some money immediately.
Much love,
Mother and Dad.

Then again we wouldn't like the idea much for fear it would take us out of the amateur class in our favorite sport (stamp collecting), and brand us as a professional. And then again, —but why list more? Some mere mercenary mortal will probably think it is a good thing. Personally we think it is just the usual English system of dope for those who are not working.

A course in floriculture brought another case of complications to our attention. It is about the matter of greenhouses. It seems that a greenhouse is not a greenhouse at all. In fact this seems to be another nasty misnomer, and should not discourage you from going into the business just because you are color-blind. The right answer is that it is a glass house. We had just about assimilated this one when someone else told us that a greenhouse was a light house. This time we were sure we were being trifled with. Three days later we found out that they meant a light house, not a lighthouse. Which is a mere matter in difference of space in the way you say it, and how were we supposed to know?

And, speaking of floriculture, we are just and disgusted with all this talk about "forcing flowers in the greenhouse." The brutes!

The last development in building construction on the Agriculture campus seems to have left it in a gorge all of its own. The slope at the east end of the Agricultural Economics building has been scraped out so that it looks like a formidable cliff. Stairs, much more conducive to dignity than the steep climb up the embankment last year, have been erected, and civilization has come into its own. The cars parked at the top in the parking space look like huge boulders perched there precariously. Then we saw an Austin that had sneaked down, probably by way of the railing on the stairs, to the bottom of the cliff, and was left there looking like a pebble that had rolled away from the rest of the rocks. That's our smile, and we're stuck with it.
Through Our Wide Windows

Sleeping Indians

THE ag senior honorary society, Ho-nun-de-kah, which has not in the past, at least, exploded the myth that all good Indians let the women do the work, gives every indication of coming out of its lethargy. Rumor has it that these mighty ag men will assume the impossible task of working out a practical activities calendar which would assign meeting nights to the various organizations on the campus to eliminate the innumerable conflicts with which the average campus politician must cope.

It is surprising how many students are actively engaged in supporting several organizations and clubs and if a calendar could be arranged so that those which were sure not to conflict met on the same evening, there would be enough nights in every week to go around and the confusion of changed dates for every meeting would be obviated.

To many this may seem like a utopian dream but with the earnest cooperation of the officers of all the organizations involved it will be possible to work out a schedule before this term is finished. However, if some sacrifices are not made and an effort put forth for the good of the student body as a whole this worthwhile project will be left unfinished, and the classes to come will have the same trials and tribulations. Jump on the band wagon, Seniors, and help erect a living memorial to the class of '34!! Whoopee! Ho-nun-de-kah!!

Activities

Did you ever stop to think how much the ag campus here at Cornell has to offer? True, there are no stately halls with marble columns but there are halls paved with food memories which marble columns could not enhance. It may not seem so now, because we are too close, but as the years pass on the recollections will grow dearer. We shall remember an attractive quadrangle fringed with buildings on which the ivy has hardly started to grow and the ten pioneer trees which have already injected their touch of beauty.

But beyond this there are organizations where students may come to know each other more fully and to realize to the utmost the joy of working together. After all, the fondest memories are of friends.

There are several organizations on the campus in need of aid from the students. And there are many students suffering from a common ailment—lack of contact with others. Put two and two together and you always have a happy combination. The organizations can not pull up their boots and go out and get the student, they can only wait for the student himself to take the initiative and ask for what they have to offer.

For everyone, there is the Ag-Domecon Association. Its purpose is to sponsor several dances throughout the year, regulate all ag athletics, arrange a picnic for the two colleges, and in general to promote a better understanding among the students. For the girls, the Home Economics Club opens its doors. If you are looking for something exclusive, there it is—nary a man in it. The Round-Up Club offers a number of interesting and experienced speakers on animal husbandry subjects, a real livestock show in which the students do their own fitting and showing, and cider and doughnuts or other refreshments at every meeting!

Certainly there are some interested in dramatics and literary work. Kermis and the Cornell Countryman are your opportunities. The ag dramatic work consists of acting, staging, costuming, make-up and properties work in a spring and fall production, three Farm and Home Week plays, and several out of town ventures. The Countryman, as the sole publication of the two colleges, offers a chance for some real experience and a lot of fun. If you prefer salesmanship and bookkeeping to writing, try out for the business board.

Studies come first—that is the biggest reason we are here—but everyone has time for just a little something else worthwhile. Let's help ourselves!

An Improvement

Registration and its attendant hysteria is a thing of the past by several weeks. Nevertheless, we cannot forego the little pleasure of pointing out the rather obvious superiority of the College of Agriculture in handling their end of this always complicated problem. We have always felt our hearts that we were a lot more efficient and level headed in confusing situations than our culturally minded confreres in Arts but it took registration to bring the fact out in bold relief. The University, of course, took a long step forward by numbering the registration blanks and assigning definite times for registration to numbers of certain groups. This of course did away with the fatiguing line of years past. Taking the registration to the Drill Hall was likewise a commendable move. We prosaic tillers of the soil took full advantage of this and moved the whole registration act right up through the filing of study cards to the Drill Hall floor.

Arts on the other hand, shackled by ancient custom went only so far in this modern improvement as to give out study cards under the protection of the Drill Hall roof. Consulting advisers, getting faculty members to sign study cards, and the filing of study cards meant hiking back to the Halls of Culture and then up and down stairs and in and out of offices. A few short steps among the faculty tables on the Drill Hall floor we found to be much easier and infinitely more comfortable the day it rained.

The CORNELL COUNTRYMAN wishes to do four things: publish interesting alumni notes, furnish campus news, present the latest agricultural information and stimulate boys and girls to seek the aid of their State Colleges in order that they may lead fuller and finer lives.
Henry "Hank" Steer has spent the last three years in Washington, D.C. with the U.S. F.S. He has been taking extension courses with the U.S. D.A. and the American University. Mr. and Mrs. John J. Swift and their daughter Mary Lou, are living at Middleport, N.Y.

The United States Government needed a liquidating agent so they called on William D. Crin, who is now at the First National Bank, Detroit, Mich. Carl Price is selling tractors in Hudson County.

Perkins Coville is with the U.S. F.S. in Washington. His address is 930 "F" St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Mary Florence Lumsden was married to Edward Lowe Duffies, C.E. 19, April 15, 1933, in Annapolis, Md. They are living in Valverly Hills, Va.

Frank L. DuMond sends greetings from Kent Scientific Museum, Grand Rapids, Mich., where he has reposed for the last ten years. No, we don't mean he is a museum piece.

Charles W. TenEick is at 1537 Jackson St., Hollywood-in-Florida, where he is employed by the Florida Power and Light Co. He was appointed by the governor to be chairman of Brower County Emergency Relief Council.

George Q. Lumsden names the Bell Telephone Laboratories Incorporated, 463 West Street, New York City, as his employer. It is ten years now.

R. E. Thompson continues nine years of service with the Massachusetts Department of Conservation, and is at Great Barrington, Mass.

L. M. "Larry" Vaughan has joined the ranks of those who stay home nights. The bride is Miss Eleanor Hanson of Onconota, New York. They were married September 25th and immediately thereafter paid a visit to "Larry's" old friend and schoolmate, R. B. "Roge" Corbett '22. "Larry" has his Doctor's degree from Cornell and has been on the extension staff of the Agricultural Economics Department here at the college.

David B. "Dave" Cook and Mrs. Cook hereby receive our congratulations on the arrival of their daughter, Martha Ann.

Alfred A. Doppelt has shifted from Maryland and is now acting District Inspector of the C. C. C. Camps, working out of Washington. We quote "A," "If jobs keep on moving much more, I intend to be an Arab and live in a tent." His address until he gets his camel is 930 F St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

Viola Marie Tuttle, Sp. of Ithaca and DeForest Lacey Van Vliet of Dryden were married September 23, 1933. They will reside at 110 North Aurora Street, Ithaca.

N. Gardener Bump is head of Grouse and Pheasant Control work with the N.Y. S. Conservation Department. "Gard" had his troubles last summer when a deer camped on a narrow ledge in Watkins Glen. "Gard" came post haste to assist the deer in his sad predicament, but after a few days the deer stuck up his nose and ambled off the ledge by himself.

E. K. "Ed" Ach writes that he is in charge of woods operations at Maniwaki, Quebec and fire protection of 4,000 square miles in Quebec for the Canadian International Paper Co. They are planning to cut 30 million feet this winter. His address is Canadian International Paper Company, Maniwaki, Quebec, Canada.

Homer Seymour Pringle and Miss Margaret T. Bossard both of Ithaca, were married October 1.

David P. Beatty has been at CCC Camp S. 51 on the Potomae State Forest, near Deer Park, Md., since June.

Charles E. Houghton is at Enfield State Park. Beside supervising C.C.C. work there, he's taken to raising sheep. He may offer his farm as a demonstration of range management.

His address is R.D. 5, Ithaca.

Chuck Abell is now the senior forester with the Appalachian Forest Experiment Station at Asheville, N.C. His address is 223 Federal Building, Asheville, N.C.

J. H. "Jack" Caldwell is with the Genesee State Park Commission at Letchworth Park, N.Y.

H. A. "Nick" Carter is with the Florida Forest Service as assistant to the forester in charge of the Western District. Seven CCC Camps are operating in his district. His address is PO Box 195, Panama City, Fla.

R. "Dick" Connor is in charge of a sales crew for the Telephone Company in West Chester. His address is 111 Coolidge Ave., White Plains, N.Y.

Carl Crane is city forester of White Plains. His address is Archer Avenue.

Bill Cushman was married to Miss Edith Macon (H. E. 31) of Brooklyn, N.Y. on June 6, 1931, in Sage Chapel. He is with the New York Telephone Co. in Bronx, N.Y. He is now on the chief accountant's staff (Bill MacMillan '24). Their address is 501 W. 193 St., New York City.

S. G. "Pooch" Ericson is living in Washington at 1737 H St. N.W.

R. G. "Bob" Ewart is now manager of the Kohak Ranch in Hawaii.

G. Harden Gibson wants the world in general and his friends in particular to know that he has an heir, born in July. Harden and the Mrs., the former F. Barbara Neff '29, have decided to name the younger George Harden, Jr. Harden is busy, when he isn't with the infant, running a poultry and potato farm at South Hartford, N.Y.

K. H. "Bud" Fisher has been transferred from the Albany to the Buffalo branch of the New York Telephone Co. He is manager of the business.
office and spends his time explaining and collecting bills. His address is 90 Courier Boulevard.

G. L. "Hi" Godfrey is in business with his father. They call it "Godfrey's Tree Experts, Certified." His address is Grinstead Hill, Fairfield, Conn.

L. H. "Len" Hall is now with the Home Insulation Co. He is living at 193 Old Army Road, Garden City, L. I.

H. R. "Dick" Hilary was with the President Roosevelt reforestation program this summer. He is now at Babylon with the State Highway Department. His address is 65 Lincoln St.

P. T. "Pete" Gillette is county forester at 1393 Newland Ave., James-town, N. Y.

W. "Winnie" Parker operates the Buxton Tree and Shrub Co. at Moorstreet, N. J. He has boosted his business by the splendid work he is doing as chairman of the relief work in the town. He is living at 410 S. Washington Ave.

J. W. "Herm" Williams is married to Miss Lola Rhodes of Jackson Heights, N. Y. He is engaged in survey work for Nassau County. His address is Thompson Park, Glen Cove, L. I.

Chas. M. Edmunds is nursery inspector in the bureau of plant industry in the state department of agriculture and markets. He is living at 2 Atkinson Street, Rochester, N. Y.

Ted Taylor of 167 Main Street, Ridgefield Park, N. J., died in Holy Name Hospital at Teaneck, August 14, of a broken spinal column suffered when he fell 20 feet on August 12. He was working at the time on the new bridge approach on Route 6 between Little Ferry and Ridgefield Park.

Don Creal and Catherine Baker (Arts '31) were married September 23. They are living at 159 Ontario Street, Albany, N. Y.

Margaret Saxe and Charles M. Nicholson were married September 12. Mr. Nicholson received his doctor's degree from Cornell last summer. He is an instructor in Economics here at Cornell.

A. W. "Art" Rawlins and Mrs. Alma Rawlins announce the birth of a daughter, Elizabeth, on October 5, 1933. Mrs. Rawlins was the former Alma M. Dolan, who took her master's degree here at Cornell in 1931.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert J. Uebele have moved to Saratoga Springs where he is teaching Science in the High School.

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M. C. Babcock was married to Miss Doris Hollister in Sage Chapel on September 20. Mr. Babcock is Secretary of the New York State Co-operative Officinal Poultry Breeders' Association.

Doris Brown is assistant diettitian in the Binghamton City Hospital. She has charge of the dining halls for the employees.

Mr. and Mrs. Orlo Maughan (Delight McAlpine '31) have officially named their son Orlo, Jr., but they call him Peter.

Leon Lasher is with the Railroad Perishable Inspection Service in New York City. His address is 503 Sheridan Ave., Roselle, N. J.

A. B. Nichols is working at Salem, N. J., with the G. L. F.

Helene Perry is in charge of the demonstration work in the Hotel Von Steuben at Harrison, Pa.

Kathryn Shaut is in social service work in Harrison Valley, Pa.

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C. A. C. "Earl" Branch is working for the G. L. F. at Endicott, N. Y.

Norman Foote is teaching Agriculture in Farmingdale, L. I., this year. He is engaged in survey work for Nassau County. His address is Thompson Park, Glen Cove, L. I.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Griffiths (Lucy Walker, Arts '31) are living in Utica where Mr. Griffiths is connected with the G. L. F. They are entertaining a young daughter, Lucy Eudora, who arrived August 10.

Laver Hought is working for the Niagara Hudson Co. at Niagara Falls.

Betty Lock is working in Macy's in New York City.

Mary Kelsey is teaching Home Economics at Ludlowville.

Herbert "Herb" Lawrence is steward in the Hotel Von Steuben in Corning, N. Y.

Betty Lloyd is demonstrating Wes-sion Oil.

J. Marquart is assisting his father on his vegetable farm in Orchard Park, N. Y.

Louise Neff has been one of the eight students chosen from the leading colleges of the East for student dietitian work at the Women's Industrial Union at Boston.

Mary Ripley has a job in a health camp near Cleveland.

Kathryn Shaut is doing social service work in Harrison Valley, Pa.

Christine Smith is teaching in Ovid. Edith Stork has a position teaching Science in Canastota.

Dorothy "Dot" Scheidt is teaching Biology in Buffalo.

H. F. White and Gertrude Carpenter of Seneca Falls are married and living on his father's fruit farm where he is assisting.

William Woodstock is teaching at Earlville.

Marrietta Zoller is a food demonstrator for the Niagara Hudson Co. at Buffalo.

Helen Belding is working in Macy's in New York City.

Don H. Boydon is teaching Agriculture at Berne.

Homer C. Bray is teaching Agriculture at Holland Patent.

Royce Brower was pulling jenriek-shaw at the Worlds Fair. His home address is Petersberg, N. Y.

C. E. Cahoon is teaching at Cobles-kill, N. Y.

Bert Cook is working for the International Harvester Company in this section of the state. His address at present is Greene, N. Y.

Liliane Champagne is teaching Home Economics at Portville, N. Y.

Maxine Elingsworth is teaching at the Ithaca Junior High School.

Eleanor Ernst is hostess in the fountain room of the Hotel Pennsylvania in New York City.

Marion Ford is teaching Home Economics at Bainbridge.

Ovid Fry is teaching at Munnsville. Willard Teers of Ithaca, was married to Miss Evelyn Grace Stewart of Lodi on February 11th, 1933, in Ithaca.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Griffiths (Lucy Walker, Arts '31) are living in Utica where Mr. Griffiths is connected with the G. L. F. They are entertaining a young daughter, Lucy Eudora, who arrived August 10.

Laver Hought is working for the Niagara Hudson Co. at Niagara Falls.

Betty Lock is working in Macy's in New York City.

Mary Kelsey is teaching Home Economics at Ludlowville.

Herbert "Herb" Lawrence is steward in the Hotel Von Steuben in Corning, N. Y.

Betty Lloyd is demonstrating Wes-sion Oil.

J. Marquart is assisting his father on his vegetable farm in Orchard Park, N. Y.

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Around The Top of The Hill

TO THOSE who have been troubled with insomnia in classes, so that at times 600 seconds slipped by before deep slumber was attained, Professor White has pointed out a new trouble maker. The daylight lantern now used for demonstration slides in floriculture lecture practically does away with the old days of darkened windows and normal sleeping conditions. Lest people think that the days of glory are gone forever we hasten to point with pride to the deep cushioned seats in the Agricultural Economics building. These make conditions practically perfect, and slumberers are only spasmodically interrupted by the senseless somnambulism of stumbling from class to class.

Do you have any theory on the number of text books freshmen carry? If you do, and you think it is none or six you are wrong. Statistics prove our point. At least that is what our statistics prove, and we're sure they are practically perfect. We had to work out a problem on the frequency distribution of something as an assignment, and this was the most useless bit of information we could think of so it appealed to us. Thorough investigation reveals that most of them carry one, two or three books. The reason they seem to be carrying so many is that those who do walk around with a library look conspicuous on a campus where upperclassmen are ashamed to be caught carrying more than a fountain pen. We had our bad moments working this problem out because some of them insist on concealing the evidence in brief cases. We had been annoyed just enough by this one day and we were feeling in an aggressive mood so we barged up and asked the offender how many books there were inside. He hastily opened the bag, and stammered, "Five." We stood there towering over him, and put this down in black on white. He still looked scared, (this was down on the art's campus) and as we were about to stalk off he stammered, "Isn't that enough?"

Edwin Markham was in town this week, and we gleaned some prize bits of his repartee from a personal conversation. He is on his way back to his native state of California where men are talkers, and a short story is a book. We asked him what he was going to do when he got out there among the big talkers.

"Why," said Markham, "when they are talking I will be just clearing my throat."

This reminded us that we wanted to collect some information on why men grow so big out there. Mr. Markham has an explanation of course. It is because the sky isn't as low as it is here, and they have more room.

Mr. Markham also revealed that he goes to bed late at night, and sleeps late in the morning. This, he confided in us, is where he gets his beauty and his brains. We have thrown our alarm clock away and bought a candle.

A campus stand-by of ours for a long time has been Mimosa Pudica. No matter how hard a prelim hits you, and no matter how atomish and insignificant you feel, this is always a consolation. If you must get familiar you can call it "Sensitive Plant," and it is a neat little number that lives in the conservatory in Plant Science building. It is a regular shrinking violet of a plant, and when you touch it the leaves curl up. It is a grand idea for self-assurance, and many an inferiority complex has been baffled by punching this plant and regaining self-confidence. We particularly recommend it to football players who fail to make the team.

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AG REGISTRATION APPROACHES RECORD

The first term registration in the college of agriculture is greater this year than at any time since this country entered the World War. The freshman class is larger this year than last with a total of 316 included in the regular four-year course. The number of old students returning shows an increase of about 40 more than last year with a total of 603. This gives an enrollment of 919 students in the four-year course. When winter course students have enrolled and summer school students are listed the total registration for the year should be well above 2200. This is probably the largest enrollment in any agricultural college in the United States.

VEGETABLE GARDENING CLUB SPONSORS NEW SHOW

The Vegetable Gardening Club got off to a flying start with a vegetable show staged September 28th to 30th in East Roberts Hall. The material was collected from the gardens of the Department of vegetable horticulture of the College at East Ithaca and displayed by the class in Types and Varieties of Vegetables, which had been engaged from September 21 learning the varieties of vegetables before frost could get them.

The show included a number of the less common kinds of vegetables, many of them garden flowers as well as of excellent type. Pure line stocks are developed by interbreeding and then these are crossed and the first generation seed is used for commercial planting. Second generation seed is used as a break in vegetative, and it is possible to grow a continuous seed. Pure line stocks are developed by interbreeding and then these are crossed and the first generation seed is used for commercial planting. Second generation seed is used as a break in vegetative, and it is possible to grow a continuous seed.

NEW BOARD MEMBERS REAP RHYTHMIC REWARD

The recent competes who were elected to the COUNTRYMAN board were welcomed into their official capacities at a party given in their honor on October 2 at the seminar room of the Plant Science Building was the scene of the hilarious celebration.

There, undaunted by the shocked glare of the dignified scientists whose pictures adorned the walls of the room, the members, the neophytes, and their friends swayed rhythmically to the lifting strains of music rendered by those modern patrons of the Muses, Sullivan's River.

The magnanimous and ever-present host was none other than M. F. Untermeyer Jr. '34, Business Manager of the COUNTRYMAN. He even obliged by assisting the orchestra with the sonorous occasions. The patron saint of the party, known locally as chaperons, were Professor and Mrs. Britton A. and Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Gibson '17.

The refreshments served were fitting to the times and the occasion, although some difficulties were found attendant in obtaining the same. The party was declared a huge success by all who attended it.

4-H CLUB PROMOTES ACTIVE YEAR'S PLAN

The officers of the University 4-H Club for the coming year are: John Merchant '35, president; Helen Richardson '35, vice-president, and Mildred Almquist '36, secretary. Harry Kitts '36 is treasurer, Margaret Lloyd '36, song leader, and Marian Beardsley '35, pianist. The club's representative to Ag-Domecon is Florence Moulton '34.

The club was represented by two delegates at the American Country Life Association, held at Blacksburg, Va., August 1-4. These were Marian Beardsley and Harry Kitts.

The first meeting of the current year was held in Barnes Hall on the evening of October II. After a short business meeting, Mr. Albert Hoefler, Assistant State Club Leader, provided a pleasant surprise in the form of photographs of various 4-H Club activities. These included shots of New York State Fair and county and state 4-H Club camps. They proved to be of great interest to all present.

Refreshments were served, and the evening closed with a short period of dancing.

Everyone interested in 4-H Club work is invited to attend the business meetings held in Barnes Hall twice each month.

INCUBATION SCHOOL HELD IN NOVEMBER

The third annual Cornell incubation school enrolls its pupils at the poultry building at Cornell, November 14, 15, and 16. It announces that this date is more than a month earlier than that set for the school in the two preceding years.

The program is presented by members of the Cornell poultry staff and by others, including representatives from neighboring newspapers, and they deal mainly with the practical application of basic principles to the economical production of white and brown eggs.

The first day is devoted to practice in the selection of hatching eggs, and discussions of feeding, breeding, and other influences to produce eggs with strong hatching power.

The second day deals with fresh temperature, moisture, and air conditions, with the turning of the eggs during incubation, the diagnosis of poor hatches; and other phases of incubation operation. The last day is given over to considerations of management, such as the control of diseases in the hatching environment, ventilation of the incubator room, and the advertising and selling of chicks.

o'clock in the morning and continued until five in the afternoon. Placings were made for the four wings of each of four of the major breeds of dairy cattle.

Merrill Brodrick of Cornell placed fourth high individual in the contest.
We have had the laugh on the college of arts and science since they abolished the honor system on examinations. When one of the more noted professors was questioned about it recently he answered that they just had to do it;—"The university had the honor and the students had the system."

One of our attractive editorial competes made the error of cornering "Ray" Conklin '34, advertising manager, during the sales campaign and almost succeeded in signing him up for a life subscription we understand. Miss Parry '36 was later elected to the editorial board.

We noticed the following lines in our contemporary, The Cornell Daily Sun—"Stribling died as he had fought in the ring, surrounded by his parents with his sister and wife, Clara, at his side."

"Tsk, tsk, doesn't seem fair."

During the summer months there have been several new walks constructed across the Ag Quadrangle and the courses of several of the old ones changed so that they lead to the doors of the new buildings. The new walks are not the proverbial cinder paths but some are of a tar and some of a cement composition. There were several of these walks built across the lower quadrangle last year and they have proven so successful that nearly all the cinder paths have been replaced.

There is now a wide path between the plant science building and the agricultural economics building across the site where the old farm management building once stood. Grading is now going on in front of the new home economics building and paths of the new material are being laid.

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Intimate pose of the "Early Bird" at home

RECORD TIME

We present to our readers the following column for amusement, entertainment and edification. You may agree with our taste or you may not, but that is what makes the world go around so "Read on MacDuff." (Respects to Shakespeare.)

The hit of the month seems to be a lament of the plains, "The Last Roundup." There are any number of recordings of this number but Victor Young's Brunswick recording stands out. On the other side Victor Young presents a novelty number in "Who's Afraid of the Big Bad Wolf," Strange as it may seem George Olsen who makes records "hand over fist" for Columbia has the poorest recording of this hit number.

The three smoothest records of the month are: "Be Careful," recorded for Victor by Don Bestor; "This Time It's Love," recorded for Victor by Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians; "Under a Paper Moon," recorded for Brunswick by Hal Kemp and his well known orchestra.

The Old Maestro and all his boys are back again with a bit of an English number in "The Duke Is On a Bat Again." The accents will floor you if you care for that sort of thing.

Ramona, besides being our choice for All American tackle for this year, does a splendid job both on the piano and vocally in the Victor record "Tell Me Honey, Are You Making Any Money?" Ramona is ably assisted by the famous Paul Whiteman and his orchestra.

We also suggest the following for your preferred list if you happen near Lent's music shop:

"Blue Prelude," recorded for Victor by Isham Jones and his orchestra.

"Shame on You," as recorded by Eddie Duchin for Victor.

"You, the Moon and Me," recorded for Brunswick by Abe Lyman.

"Music From Across the Sea," recorded for Brunswick by Glen Gray and his Casa Loma Orchestra.

And remember! If you decide to lead a parade up State Street try Sousa's band recording of "The Royal Welsh Fusiliers" by Victor.

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DOMECON CLUB STARTS
ACTIVE FALL PROGRAM

The Home Economics Club presented plans for the club activities for the first semester at a meeting on October 18 in Room 117 in Martha Van Rensselaer Hall.

Miss Monroe of the household economics department was asked to work with Meredith Givens in the Division of Consumer Statistics in Washington, D. C. Miss Monroe refuses her interest in organizing the household economics department in the Martha Van Rensselaer Hall.

DOMECON BUILDING WELCOMES CLASSES

The home economics college has started another pioneer stage this fall by moving into the Martha Van Rensselaer Hall. Structurally the building is finished but much of the interior has not been completed.

The market and financial tie-ups during the beginning of this year caused a delay in receiving some of the equipment. All the departments are handicapped by the lack of supplies and the staff is finding especially hard to arrange the new equipment which arrives daily.

The cafeteria is the only department that has not been moved from the old building. The college plans that all classes will be held in the new building before January 1, 1934.

The reading room in the Martha Van Rensselaer Hall is one of the added attractions of the building. It is conveniently located on the first floor in the east wing and is equipped with the reference books, articles, and papers used for the courses in the various departments of Domecon.

The building will be officially dedicated during Farm and Home Week, February 12, 1934. The college hopes to have Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt present for the dedication ceremonies. For many years Mrs. Roosevelt has had an active interest in watching the college of home economics at Cornell grow from a small institution to one of the country's foremost schools for the higher education of women.

MISS MONROE REFUSES WASHINGTON POSITION

Professor Day Monroe of the household economics department was asked to work with Meredith Givens in the Division of Consumer Statistics in Washington, D. C. Miss Monroe refuses her interest in organizing the household economics department in the Martha Van Rensselaer Hall.

Miss Monroe is assistant director of the institute for co-ordination of women's interests at Smith, and previously was secretary to the president of Amherst College. Mrs. Anne S. Wells, the supervisor of Martha Van Rensselaer Hall, has for many years been affiliated with the Young Woman's Christian Association in Hartford, Conn., and was especially interested in the supervision of the buildings and the maintenance of the organization as well as in the work that led to the contact with young women and girls. Mrs. Dorothy L. Riddle, who is now in charge of the new reading of the College, was in the Cornell alumni office for the past three years.

Teaching Positions Filled

Mrs. Mary Little, Thomas, who received her M. S. degree at Oregon State College last year, is the new director of the practice house. Mrs. Thomas has supervised the homemaking practice house at Oregon, and has been a home demonstration agent in California. The practice house also has a new part-time instructor, Mrs. Ellen Cullenberg, who has been a home demonstration agent and has served as a nutritionist in a New York Health Clinic.

Margaret Humphrey, the new instructor in textiles and clothing, has taught house economics in high schools, where she sponsored clubs for boys and girls and buying for the home economies department. She has worked with a costume designer in New York City; has conducted fashion lectures, and has directed relief work. Mrs. Humphrey has her M. A. degree from Columbia University.

Ann L. Neustad and Eleanor Bates are the two new assistants in the foods and nutrition department. Miss Neustad, a graduate of Cornell University, attended an M. Chem. degree here since 1926, and a B. Chem. in 1930, and is now working for a Ph. D. in chemistry. Miss Bates, who spent three years at Yellow Springs, Ohio, is now doing research work, particularly in metabolism.

Two Cornell graduates, Helen Weidell '33 and Ma McLeod '32, both from the college of home economics, have received appointments at the college.

NEW STAFF MEMBERS

UPON DOMEC CON COLLEGE

Ten new staff members have been appointed by the college of home economics to fill teaching and administrative vacancies this fall.

The new members of the administrative staff are: Esther H. Stocks, Mrs. Anne S. Wells, and Mrs. Dorothy L. Riddle. Miss Stocks, a graduate of Smith College, is now secretary of the college in place of Ellen Fitchen who resigned her position to marry Stuart Cooper. Before coming to Cornell, Miss Stocks was assistant director of the institute for co-ordination of women's interests at Smith, and subsequently was secretary to the president of Amherst College. Mrs. Anne S. Wells, the supervisor of Martha Van Rensselaer Hall, has for many years been affiliated with the Young Woman's Christian Association in Hartford, Conn., and was especially interested in the supervision of the buildings and the maintenance of the organization as well as in the work that led to the contact with young women and girls. Mrs. Dorothy L. Riddle, who is now in charge of the new reading of the College, was in the Cornell alumni office for the past three years.

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EXTENSION WORKERS HELP
STATE WOMEN DECORATE

The New York State College of Home Economics has sent out extension teachers to help bring color and beauty into the home by using cheap materials.

The course is designed to help use original ideas, harmonious color schemes, combine textures, and add color accents by simple stitches. Grain sacks, cheese cloth, wrapping paper, old sheets, pieces of fringe, old coating material, can be made into mats, wall hangings, pillows, table runners, and window curtains. During the three meetings, the women will find that the Furniture Rearrangement and Housing Projects given heretofore will be of big help to them. At the last meeting a specialist from the Home Economics College will summarize and give expert criticism of the finished product.

These teachers met on October 4, 5, and 6 and taught demonstration materials which they had developed during the summer, inspired by three sets of such material sent out by the College. They have more material, working out and discussing procedures for these classes.

This course is to give a better technique to those who are making articles for the market. When prosperity returns, those who have had the opportunity that this course offers will find themselves better equipped to make decorative purchases for their homes.
MISS WOOD STUDIES
IN MICHIGAN SCHOOL
Ruthanna Wood and Mary Ellen Ayer '34, are studying this term at the
Merrill Palmer School at Detroit, Michigan. They have been awarded
Merrill Palmer Scholarships which are given each year to seniors in
Home Economics who are especially interested in child guidance. They
will receive their degrees from Corn-
vell this June. Their address at the
school is 71 Ferry Street East.

HOME ECONOMICS DIRECTOR
ATTENDS COUNCIL MEETING
Flora Rose, director of the New
York state college of home econom-
ics at Cornell University, attended
the autumn council meeting of the
woman's national farm and garden
association at the Hotel Pennsylvania,
New York City, October 26 and 27.
Farm and city women who are in-
terested in country life and who real-
ize a common identity of interest be-
between the country and the city com-
pose this association. They cooper-
ate with federal and state agencies
for the improvement of rural condi-
tions and try through scholarships
and expert advice to help women to
the best training in agriculture, horti-
culture and the related professions,
and to develop opportunities for wom-
en so trained. They study the prob-
lems involved in direct marketing,
encourage the establishment of stand-
ards, and try to furnish opportunity
for their members to market their
farm and garden products.

STAFF MEMBERS LEAD
NATIONAL CONFERENCE
Professor Marie B. Fowler, in
charge of the nursery school, Pro-

fessor Helen Monsch, head of the de-
partment of foods and nutrition, Dr.
Ethel B. Waring, and Miss Katherine
Reeves also of the nursery school,
contributed to the program of the bi-
ennial conference of the national as-
sociation for nursery education held
in Toronto, Canada, October 26 to 28.

Miss Fowler was the chairman of
the discussion group on educational
processes in the nursery school. The
group considered the curriculum evalua-
tion, the young child's social growth,
the building of routine habits, the
fundamental principles during the
nursery school morning. Miss Monsch
was chairman of the group discussion
on the physical health of the pre-
school child. Dr. Waring and Miss
Reeves participated in various com-
mittee discussions. Nursery education
in the home as a parent-educator
seems it; preparation of nursery school
teachers; basic psychological needs
underlying pre-school education; ad-
ministration aspects of nursery
schools; and various mental measure-
ments of the young child, were the
topics of the other discussions at the
conference.

The members of the association at-
tending the conference had an oppor-
tunity to visit St. George's school
for child study.

The last conference was held at
Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa.
The national association for nursery
education is made up of educators
particularly interested in the guidance
of the pre-school child, and draws its
membership from all parts of the
country.

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light machine work
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November, 1933 The Cornell Countryman 129
FORESTERS SOJOURN
IN ADIRONDACKS

On August 25, all of the senior class of Cornell Foresters arrived at the Cornell Forestry Camp at Newcomb, Essex County, N. Y. It rained all the first day but the "army" slung canvas and plied axe, hammer, and saw like nobody's business and soon the place was ready in spite of the poor weather. Late that afternoon Professor Recknagel arrived in camp from New York City and things were all ready to go.

Saturday dawned bright and clear so the bunch took the annual "stroll" up to the lookout tower on Goodnow Mountain to get the lay of the land. It was a thrill to the first time that most of the men had been to the top of the mountain and the panorama from the top impressed them all. The weather was usually too fine in all camps, was the day of rest and odd jobs and the fellows busied themselves by making the camp more comfortable.

The field work began on Monday with the cruise of Lot 55 under the direction of Professor Guise. The first day was spent in re-running the boundaries and establishing the elevations of the different lot corners. On Tuesday the actual cruising work began. On Monday evening J. D. "Froggy" Pond '26, arrived in camp for the stay.

This year the gang was extremely fortunate in having Mr. Henry Law- son of the Atkins Saw Company, Indianapolis, at the camp for a few days, during which time he gave instruction and practice in fitting saws. One thing which impressed upon the boys was that the Atkins saw has a higher rake and a less set. On Thursday of the first week Professor Recknagel took the "army" on an inspection trip of the Finch Pruyn logging operations and a visit to the camps. All the work done this year is on Township 47 and the camps visited on the trip were Camps One, Three and Six.

Toward the end of the first week the regular election of camp officers was held with the following results: W. E. "Bill" Petty '33, president, and Max Dercum '34, historian. Executive Committee: It. W. Recknagel '34, and J. F. "Fred" Hazen '34.

On Saturday of the second week Professor Spaeath arrived in camp from Alaska and on the following Monday the work in Silviculture was inaugurated by the measuring of various sample plots. This work was in order to locate the remainder of the camp, except the time spent on the Glen Falls trip and the annual Mt. Marcy hike, which took place on Thursday and Saturday of that week.

Bright and early in a typical Adiron-

dack rain storm, the "army" roared out of camp, packed in the department truck, bound for Glen Falls where the boys inspected the Finch Pruyn paper mill with a personally conducted tour of the printing plant and editorial offices of the Glen Falls "Post-Star" by the imperial "Proax." The boys had a chance to see what a printing office is like and got their names in the paper. That afternoon the Finch Pruyn mill was visited, followed by a supper at the mill's cafeteria. After spending the night at Glen Falls the bunch went to Mechanicville. Here the mill of the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company was inspected. The trip through the mill was followed up by a luncheon given the boys by the West Virginia Country Club. After lunch the "army" embarked for home, stopping for a short time to visit the blockhouse at the Saratoga Battlefield.

Once again the professors of the forestry department showed themselves poor weather prophets. Early Sunday morning in a typical Adirondack fog the "army" left for Marcy climb. The boys were told that the fog soon would burn itself out and they would get a fine view. Well, it didn't and they spent a rather damp night packed in the lean-to at the Four Corners Camp. On Sunday the gang returned to camp pretty wet and tired, but happy in the satisfaction that they had at least climbed Mount Marcy.

On Monday the silvicultural work was resumed under the direction of Professor Spaeath and Mr. Westfeldt of the Northeastern Experiment Station of the Forest Service. Sample plots were re-measured and a few more were established on an area which was burned over in 1931. The annual trip to Tupper Lake, and visit to the plant of the Oval Wood Pulp Company took place on Wednesday of the last week. The gang arrived at Camp that evening in time to shave and break out a clean shirt for the annual banquet. The banquet was a delightful affair and enjoyed by all concerned. Beside the regular staff and students at the camp those present included: The Chief, Professor Hosmer, Mr. Treggett, Mr. Charles Treggett, Mr. Crawshaw, Mr. Swan, our good friend "Steve" Lamos, Dr. Johnson, and Mr. Westfeldt.

The next day the bunch went to Apostle Island and visited the plantations established by Doctor Fernow. On this trip the C. C. C. Camp at Cross Clearing was visited. In addition to visiting the camp the boys had an opportunity to see some of the work which was done by the Civilian Conservation Corps such as fire line, road construction and other improvements.

Friday camp broke up and the boys returned to Ithaca late that afternoon and on Saturday morning with now under construction near the entrance of the forest and, when finished, will accommodate 200 men. The contingent, composed of city men, will arrive sometime in November. It is probable the supervisory staff will be composed of Cornell foresters.

The work will be divided into projects such as opening up of the area as an aid to forest fire control by road and the building of the existing roads, bridge construction, and stream control. The second phase of the work concerns itself with silvicultural activities as thinning, improvement cuttings, and planting as soon as the weather permits.

C. C. C. CAMP LOCATES AT ARNOT FOREST

One of the new series of camps of the Civilian Conservation Corps will soon be established on the Arnot Forest. The camp will be located near the upper end of the existing roads, bridge construction, and stream control. The second phase of the work concerns itself with silvicultural activities as thinning, improvement cuttings, and planting as soon as the weather permits.
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Printed on the Cornell Campus December 1933
Facts Versus Gossip

CONVERSATION about sex is admittedly becoming less and less taboo. Young people are becoming more free and unconventional in their conversation. In a great many ways, this is a very healthy situation. It is helping to bring a live issue out of the unexplored darkness of ignorance into the dawn of comprehension.

In his book Sex and Youth Sherwood Eddy says, "I believe that there is need today, not of the old appeal to fear, not of ignorance, silence or superstition, but of scientific information applied by rational intelligence." We are attempting to apply that idea, not to the facts about sex in general, but to the specific problem of the physical intimacies of young people today.

We find conversation about this subject less free and much less common than about the general topic of sex. The reason for this is rather apparent. Sex is an objective, distant thing, but necking and petting is an exceedingly subjective and personal topic. It is comparatively easy to find out what people think and what they believe other people do, but it is extremely difficult to find out what they themselves really do.

In an attempt to elicit confidences from the college students who were questioned about their actions and attitudes in necking and petting, schedules were given them which could be filled out and handed in anonymously. This brought the desired effect, and, for the most part, the answers obtained were frank, vigorous and open confessions of their attitudes and actions. They were refreshingly interesting and as entertaining as a novel.

Too often, in the transference of ideas from those who first penned them to the form in which they are finally to appear, the thoughts of the originators are so modified that the telling thereof seems dead and lifeless as compared to the original. In the reorganization and re-writing of the material it loses its human aspect and becomes a dry and uninteresting discourse.

That is the thought that comes mainly to our minds as we try to re-interpret into a compendium the attitudes and sentiments of those who answered the questions that we sent out on necking and petting. The material loses its vitality and animation when an attempt is made to reduce it to a statistical form. Although most of the questions were asked so that the student could either check a certain word or answer 'yes' or 'no,' yet the vast majority of them preferred to answer in sentence form. This required more work and a great deal of careful discrimination on the part of those of us who organized the data, yet we were more than compensated for this by the fact that it often revealed sentiments and attitudes which would have been concealed under the very efficient mantel of checked answers and mere "yes's" and "no's." A glimpse at these schedules would prove to be of far more dynamic interest to the majority of people than does our compilation of the total number.

THE METHOD of our research was, however, not one of case studies, but of mass collection of answers to questionnaires. Our generalizations on these results will not have the interest that individual studies would have but will be much more reliable in voicing the sentiment of the majority of students.

For the benefit of those who did not read the article in last month's COUNTRYMAN, and to aid the memory of those who did, we wish to point out that we had made several rather important discoveries as a result of the study of the first questions which were answered. In the first place, we discovered what appeared to be a fairly uniformly recognized definition of the words necking and petting. The latter was considered to mean almost unlimited intimacies, excluding sexual intercourse, while necking was considered a much milder form of intimacy.

We also discovered that these college students preferred that their daughters should not pet, but were more indulgent in necking, although the great majority of them have tried it and a considerable percentage of them still indulge. Men seemed to have gained greater enjoyment from their first participation in necking and petting than did the girls. And finally, the common sentiment of fellows and girls seems to generally disapprove of necking on a first date and to absolutely censure petting on a first date with anyone who is to become a permanent friend.

The next question turned out to be a very interesting little study in human psychology. It read: "For men—Do you take it for granted that a girl pets with everyone just because she pets with you the first time you go out with her?" The girls were asked, "Do you take it for granted that a man tries to pet with every girl he goes out with simply because he attempts to pet with you the first time you go out with him?" 58% of the men said "yes" and 64% of the girls said "yes" to this question.

THERE was a tendency for both the men and girls to make exceptions in some cases and, in the main, these exceptions consisted largely in the attitude of the person of the opposite sex who was involved. They considered that they could interpret the feeling of the person as to whether he or she were sincere or not in the friendship involved in the process.

The next question was a rather indefinite one. It asked, "What do you think of another person of your own sex who pets promiscuously?" This question was so worded that the student was free to apply almost any attitude and phraseology to the answer. They proceeded to do this with the result that we were required to make some nice distinctions in classifying the answers. This was rather excusa-
GERMANY has always been an interesting nation, but is even more so today. The Germans are a strict, militaristic people, but have also a fine appreciation for the fine arts. Many of the customs are like ours, but the tourist usually notices only the ones that are different. Of course, not all Germans follow the same customs, but these are some of the observations of a tourist that may be incorrect.

Eating five or six times a day is an outstanding characteristic of the Germans. A German worker eats his breakfast of coffee, hard rolls, and some sort of jam about seven in the morning. At about ten-thirty he eats "zweite Frühstück," or second breakfast. If he happens to be working with a road gang, he stops work with the others and has his bouillon and rolls at this time. Later he has lunch at two, coffee at five, and dinner at seven-thirty or eight. In the cafes and restaurants, especially on Sunday, the Germans usually spend the afternoon eating. It seems to be the stylish thing and the waiters expect it. After being shown to your seat you wait about fifteen minutes for the menu, another fifteen minutes for your order to be taken, and about half an hour for your first course. The only order that is immediately served is beer or wine. It is the custom to start eating as soon as served; this is true even at large dinner parties. Upon leaving the table at these occasions, everybody shakes hands and says "gesegnete Mahlzeit," which means "blessed meal," and the gentlemen kiss the hostess's hand. Most Germans eat few vegetables, but a great deal of meat, potatoes, and cheese. Often the only dish available containing a vegetable is a salad, which is usually half dressing rich with oil.

ONE would think the National Socialist Party was still campaigning for Hitler. Everywhere store windows are filled with his pictures. One can buy pins, rings, hunting knives, and almost anything with Hitler's symbol, the "swastika," on it. The German newspapers and "movies" publish nothing against and everything for Hitler; in fact they are all carefully censored. Some English and American newspapers and magazines are sold on the street, although some, including the "Literary Digest" have been banned, and these are read by the cultured and educated Germans, who can read English, in order to learn about what's happening in the world.

Some of Hitler's followers dressed in uniform can be seen almost everywhere at any time. In passing each other on the street they raise the right hand and say "Heil Hitler." It is also becoming a common custom to use the same phrase in answering the telephone and as a substitute for "good-bye." Often his unemployed followers, whose uniforms are given to them on the condition that they pay for them as soon as they again have work, are taken on long walks in the country early in the morning at the end of which a free breakfast is served. This is done to keep the unemployed busy. Much money has been put into parks and free bathing beaches for the same reason.

Although his followers are seen everywhere, Hitler himself seldom appears in public. He does most of his distanced travelling by air. He is greatly admired by most persons who have met him, even Americans opposed to his government. He doesn't drink or smoke and the Germans say he must keep himself well physically because of the work he has to do. However, the average German does not apply this rule to himself. Hitler is not married, but the people are confident that he will marry as soon as he has time.

A Tourist Looks at Modern Germany

Martha Warren '36

ble, considering the type of statement that some people made in this question. The most striking thing about the answer to this question, was the fact that about 12% of the girls did not answer it at all, showing clearly that they did not know.

A comparative study was made of the answers to the two questions asking whether the individual petted or not and whether he or she would want his or her own daughter to indulge. 59% of the men who petted did not want their daughters to do so and 63% of the girls who petted did not want their daughters to indulge. Here we see exposed very nicely one of the frailties of human nature. "Do as I say and not as I do." One may have all sorts of good ideas of what one's offspring should or should not do, but it seems pretty difficult, in the main, to apply these ideas to our own lives.

Anything in the nature of a philosophical theory of all this is entirely out of place in the conclusion of an article of this kind. We can only say that young people may appear to be more radical and seemingly self-indulgent in this modern generation, but they are working out and thinking out things for themselves. The very way in which they co-operated in the answering of this questionnaire is proof of that. Many of them had apparently done a great deal of thinking before these schedules were handed out and gave their best thought and effort to the wording of their answers.

The present difficulty with regard to necking and petting seems to be that there is no code of approved or disapproved behavior. Many young people have the impression that certain forms of behavior are much more common and are more generally approved than is really the case. Dependence on hearsay tends to exaggerate the behavior of the few and so to unduly influence the behavior of everyone. A better knowledge of how young people actually behave and how they have reacted to their experiences makes it possible for them to profit by their trial-and-error learning.

We hope that by focusing attention on the present-day actions of young people in their physical relationships with those of the opposite sex that we can provoke more thought and study of it, for it is surely a matter of far-reaching social significance.
DISMAL truth reminds us doggedly that the campus will soon be in the clutches of winter. Investigation into the merits of the meteorological records shows us that the winter sunshine statistics for our Alma Mater reveal the batting average which beats so familiarly on our car drums, three point two.

For a seemingly endless time now the University has been troubled with the problem of autumn leaves. Like some deadly attack of dandruff the frost has infected the trees with the fatal fault of falling leaves. It would have been all right if the trees had been unanimous and consistent in their action. But not so. One neat downfall would nicely litter the campus, the desperate committee of grounds would get it all under control, and, come the dawn, the usual mass would be nastily strewn over the lawns again. They would lift them up tenderly, wrap them in huge white canvasses and cart them away. Until they did remove them the canvasses looked like voluptuous inverted mushroom rooms dotting the campus. Practically everyone was assailed by the necessity of resisting the impulse to poke them open, and on Hallowe'en night several people just seem to have lost control in this respect. The thing which first brought this problem of leaves to our attention was the time we saw the janitor at Rand Hall trying to sweep off the steps that lead from it up towards the Chem building. It was one of those spasmodically windy days, and he had just neatly completed his clean sweep when a swirling, swirling, spiral cyclone swooped down and scattered another collection of leaves over the steps. He shook his head resignedly and started at the bottom again. It is just one of those things you have to be philosophical about. We noticed that they were taking down a tree by Goldwin Smith, which is one way of getting around the problem. Meanwhile the two neat lines of oaks extending the length of the Agricultural campus on Tower road held tenaciously to their leaves, and we squirm in the clutches of the constant threat of these last rows of summer.

One Mr. Chang dropped in casually from China recently, and we were privileged to hear about some of his experiences since leaving Cornell. He majored in Agricultural Economics here, and since his return to China has been doing notable work for the Chinese Government. He has been occupied with compiling an agricultural census of China, and has been having rather a large time of it. Whereas we have been growing haggard, bent, and worn out from mulling around with numbers that someone has already hunted down for us, Chang has been having somewhat of a work-out digging out the original digits for the data. It seems that in China although they do not hesitate to call a spade a shovel there are a lot of other things they are very hazy and indefinite about. There just are no standard measurements; no one knows when a pound is a pound, and the only thing approximating a ruler or yardstick in the whole country is the measuring worm, which isn't always absolutely accurate. So Chang had to be individual in his treatment of the census, and as well as finding out how many acres there were in a farm and all the rest of it, he had to find out how many feet there were to the inch on their yardstick, and how many pounds to the ounce. Somehow or other he has managed to get all around this work, and has even gotten around the personality of the Chinese numbers, that is, the character, which hasn't migrated to statistical machines.

CONFIDENTIALLY we report to you without comment the cryptic remark of one of our professors: "Straight lines are lines of duty; curved lines are lines of beauty." Tsk, Tsk —Oh, but we promised that this one would be without comment!

The Mum Ball has made us corsage conscious. Since the floriculture department did the honors for the affair every smooth, saucy, serious, snowy siren present blossomed forth with one. Aside from the time when knighthood was in flower we can't remember anything quite like it. We started ruminating on the history of the thing, but could not think of any quaint impetus that must have originally culminated in this corsage custom. The Greeks thought of the idea before we did. But even if it is an old dog the modern manner has taught it new tricks. For though corsages of violets used to be the ultra and the only, they are now definitely out. It is just another case of "cherchez la femme" because it is all their fault. It seems that modern formsals being what they aren't, there was not enough material in them to fasten on the voluminous violets. (As we remember it though it was the violets that started this shrinking style.) Just the same we like quantity with quality, and we sigh for the good old days when every fair damsel wore a potted plant and men tucked trees in their buttonholes.

WHOEVER it was that decided all humor is based on cruelty seems to have scored several points. For days now we have been groveling with laughter at an experiment of the world's meanest man. It is about some ants who had very vicious habits of diet. It seems that their idea of a good meal is wood, first course to last with steak spewed stake and toothpicks for after dinner mints. We haven't figured out yet what happens to woodpeckers that eat them, but we assume that it is something pretty drastic. These ants make terrible attacks on anything wooden, and after dinner they never leave the table; they eat it. This is their idea of eating at a saving. Some host annoyed by this thrifty habit of theirs tried to figure out some way of changing their diet. A personal interview with the ants revealed that they had not been actually performing the feat of digesting wood, a thing neither humanly or insectly possible. It seems that there was an incumbent parasite attached to the ant which digested the wood for it. So the villain boiled the ants somehow or other and killed the parasite, but lifted the ants out still alive and hungry. Next the monster, master mind put the whole flock, herd or whatever you call ants in the aggregate, in the midst of a big sawdust pile. This has the same results as ringing the dinner gong at a fraternity house, and in two minutes all that was left of the sawdust, a light diet for the ants, was dust. But this gluttonous habit of diet of the ants was their downfall. The parasite was dead, long live the parasite, and the ants having eaten heartily but hastily, suddenly found themselves without their digestive equipment. So right after this operation destined to make them a friend to man they were overcome by writhing paroxysms of pain, and died of indigestion!
Through Our Wide Windows

Economy vs. Efficiency

AT LAST one of our readers built up enough courage to contradict some of our views—the result appears on the opposite page under the title "More Advice." We welcome it because it shows that student opinions and ideas presented here come to the more or less serious consideration of the "almighty" faculty in reverent awe of whom we live.

Professor MacDaniels' main point seems to be that our present faculty advisory system, admittedly inadequate, is not used as effectively as it might be by the students. Granted. We still have not been shown how we can force or cajole the "recalcitrant student" into making effective use of an inadequate system. If each student was required to spend two half hour periods with his faculty advisor each term at some time other than registration day, as we previously advocated, the system would be improved. The student who does not realize the importance of planning might be reached before his Senior year when the irrevocable damage is done. The faculty can not improve a system of this kind by calling on the students for cooperation!

Guidance is a matter for individual counseling and is not adapted to the mass treatment of the orientation course which is the best thing Mr. Gibson could make of a bad situation.

But why try to improve a system antiquated before its inauguration, yet installed because it was considered economical in terms of money. Efficient education should obviously be the aim of this institution. To gain that efficiency the college needs a department of vocational guidance which would still be economical in terms of education and would yield more riches than other expenditures which are continually being made!

The department of Rural Education also needs a professor of vocational guidance who has been adequately prepared to instruct particularly the vocational agricultural teachers in guidance. These teachers can then go out and start the future college students thinking about their life work before they enter the portals of this institution. The greatest opportunity for development in this field is in the secondary schools of our state and the teachers in these are prepared here.

We Want Action

LAST year the faculty took a step "in the right direction" when they instructed Dr. Cornelius Betten to ask professors and instructors to be lenient with those students who were taking an active part in the Farm and Home Week activities in respect to the amount of work they require during that week. They did not, however, grant the request of the student petition presented to them, nor did they issue any statement to this publication or to any individual in which they presented any legitimate argument for retaining the compulsory system of class attendance during Farm and Home Week.

The old argument about the group that does not take an active part in the activities packing its bags and departing homeward will not hold water. All students except those directing the larger projects, might easily be required to turn in notes on several lectures of their own choosing each day to assure attendance. What other arguments are there? A few years ago most of the departments were able to cover their ground without lectures during this week. This plan would force out some of the superfluous material in many courses increasing their value to the student. Who can contradict the statement that there is more practical and educational material available to the average ag student in the special lectures of that week than in the regular classes? Cornell's Farm and Home Week is noted from coast to coast for the wealth of material it makes available to her visitors. Yet her students are not free to make the most of it.

The students of the ag college evidenced considerable sentiment in regard to this lamentable situation last year and may not stop with this passive policy this year. Professor Wheeler and others stood behind the students in the past. It is imperative that those in power should recommend definite action immediately!

Let us celebrate the hundredth birthday of former Dean I. P. Roberts, that fearless yet sympathetic pioneer in practical agricultural education, with the largest, most practical, most inspiring Farm and Home Week that any Student, Farmer's Wife or Farmer has ever visited or participated in!

Our Policy

PERHAPS it is in order for us to explain somewhat our editorial policy. In the first place we wish to state that we do not agree with everything that is published in this magazine, either in the feature articles or in our correspondence columns. We will be glad, however, to print any letters or articles which present a legitimate point of view and which will be of interest to our readers. We do not wish to depart from the traditionally stated policy of this magazine, but we do hope to put forward some of the most recent points of view and opinions on the campus to stimulate interest in overcoming our weaknesses and to help us in adapting ourselves to a changing life; not in personally knocking or shocking anyone. Both letters printed in this issue are too long. Future letters for publication must not exceed three hundred words and must be signed, although your name will be withheld from publication on request.

The letters printed in this issue were drastically "cut" to fill the allotted space, for which we now apologize.
From the Outside

Husbands Wanted!

Dear Editor:

The other day I was in conversation with a central New York business man. He knew that I was from Cornell and turned the conversation that way, remarking that he did not send his daughter to the College of Home Economics at Cornell, because he did not like the teaching policy. “It’s definitely wrong,” said he, “they influence the girls not to marry. They set up a standard of values which is entirely false, and pass over the true values of American home life almost without notice.”

That set up a problem and I determined to investigate a little further. Turning first to the undergraduates, I found them supplied with appropriate quarters for learning “modern house-keeping.” Their practice apartments are fitted out with every facility which the man of wealth could procure. “Here,” say their instructors, “is what you should require of your future husband. If the man you love cannot supply them, wait until he can, or find someone who has acquired the means.”

I also learned that a man whose salary was under three thousand dollars, or twenty-five hundred at the very least, was a “very dangerous suitor.” Just think of the depths to which he might drag a girl—no electric refrigerator, no gas or electric range, possibly he might even ask her to cook with wood and wash kerosene lamps. The horror of it!

It might be mentioned that even in the best of times the average college graduate did not attain an income of three thousand dollars until he had been out of college for over five years. And inasmuch as a farmer’s income of over two thousand was the exception rather than the rule, even in the best farming sections during boom times, and since something over seventy-five per cent of farm homes do not have electricity available, it is clear that OUR STATE COLLEGE HAS NO INTENTION OF TRAINING FARMERS’ WIVES.

Then how about the graduate students? What advances have they made over their younger sisters? I found they had learned:

1. That men criticize women for being too highly emotional to make a success in a profession;
2. That to be truly professional one must eliminate every vestige of emotion;
3. Therefore, that if they are to be true to woman’s prestige in the professional field, they must eliminate every whiff of human sympathy, view all matters in a “purely professional” light, and above all, ABSTAIN FROM ASSOCIATION with the opposite sex. A graduate student who associates with men is viewed askance by the faculty. It is impossible to associate with men and devote one’s best effort to professional training. THE BEST TEACHERS OF HOME-MAKING ARE THOSE WHO DO NOT HAVE AND NEVER HAVE HAD ANY ASSOCIATION WITH MEN.

Just why should the tax-payers choose to continue to allow their daughters to be taught their ideals of home life by a group of women who have never had homes, and most of whom have proven themselves TOO SELFISH to marry? I, for one, am all for requiring that each and every member of the staff find herself a husband within thirty days, in order that she may some day learn those values of a home which are not measured in terms of electric refrigerators. As an alternative, it might be well to hire the whole crowd and procure in their places women as well educated who have been wise enough to experience the building of a home, and who will not make the error of setting up a standard which very, very few even of the worthiest young men can meet during those years in which they most need companionship in the struggle.

Yours very truly,

AN OLD GRAD.

More Advice

Dear Editor:

I was much interested in the recent editorial entitled “Can the Profs. Advise?” partly because it indicated an interest on the part of a student in an important phase of the work of the college, partly because it was an expression of student opinion, and possibly most of all because it opens the way for a discussion of the subject which may be of value to all concerned.

One of the points made, if I understand the article correctly, is that the professors lack the training and technique for vocational guidance. Personally, I plead complete ignorance for any system or technique of guidance that would be of any real assistance in the situation in question.

As I see the situation, the administration of the College of Agriculture has made a real consistent effort to give suitable guidance. In the orientation course, an attempt is made to effectively present the different fields of endeavor that are open to students in agriculture and to give the opportunities in each. The “secretary in charge of vocational guidance and placement” is an officer who is in a position to discuss the general phases of guidance and put students in touch with the men who are actually doing the work of the world, and the individual faculty advisors are qualified to aid the student in shaping a course that will prepare him for a given objective in their own fields. Admittedly, the system is not so complete or effective as it might be, nor are the curricula offered satisfactory in all respects. The point should be made, however, that the present system is not functioning as well as it could, nor can any system function without the cooperation of the students themselves. It is worse than useless to try to ram any system of guidance down a recalcitrant student’s neck.

As a faculty advisor for a number of student generations, it seems to me that it is frequently the student’s own fault if he fails to get proper help in mapping out a course of study in any given field. Many departments have formulated courses of study covering the whole four years which lead directly to a definite objective. The advisors in agriculture are, many of them, my intimate friends and I know that they would not refuse to discuss courses of study at any time with any student who would take the trouble to come and do so. One real difficulty is that for the most part the only students that the professor ever sees are those who have received notice of scholarship delinquencies and who come in to see what can be done, mostly after it is too late in the term to do anything at all.

This letter has already rambled on too long, yet there are phases of the problem not touched. The one point that should be reiterated and emphasized is that our present system, inadequate as it may be, is not being used effectively by the students of the college.

Sincerely,

L. H. MacDANIELS,
Dept. of Pomology.
'02
Mr. L. H. Moulton, former superintendent of the University Farms, is now superintending a certified milk farm at Erie, Pa., besides maintaining his farms at East Aurora and Cuba, N. Y.

'06
D. R. Marble is now Professor of Poultry Husbandry at Penn State. He obtained his doctor's degree at Cornell.

'08
Charles V. Cronk, WC, of Gorham visited the campus with his family recently. Since leaving here he has been superintendent of the Cohocton Dairy Company.

'12
Gustavus E. Bentley is principal of the Washington Junior High School, Jamestown, N. Y. He has two children, Ruth (Arts '36) and Gustavus, jr., who intends to come to Cornell.

Floyd V. Cothran is married and has five children. He runs his own fruit farm at Gasport, N. Y.

Silas Newton Stimson '12 has recently gone in for local politics. On November 7, he defeated his opponent by a two to one majority for his re-election as supervisor of the Town of Spencer and Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Tioga County. "Stimmie" also is becoming famous for the fine show herd of Ayrshires he has been developing and exhibiting for the past six years. He showed the Grand Champion Ayrshire bull at the New York State Fair this fall.

'14
R. F. Buckman is an expert on rural electrification working with the Public Service Commission at the State Office Building, Albany.

Dr. Roy L. Gillett is chief of the Bureau of Statistics and an expert of Agriculture and Markets. He lives at Slingerlands, Green, N. Y.

Ray Huey is Associate Statistician of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets. He lives at Voorheesville, N. Y. He has three children. Harold "Hank" Keyes is in charge of a school farm and is teaching Agriculture at Berkshire School, Cannan, N. Y.

'L5
Luther Banta of 7 Allen Street, Amherst, Mass., writes that the name of the former Massachusetts Agricultural College has been changed to Massachusetts State.

'16
B. W. Kinne, former business manager of the Countryman, is in the advertising department of the Better Homes and Gardens. He is living at Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.

Mr. J. Louis Neff has been made executive secretary of the Nassau County Medical Society. He has two sons, James, born July 12, and Louis, jr., born two and a half years ago. Mr. Neff's business address is 457 Franklin Ave., Mineola. His residence is East Williston, N. Y.

'17
Bertram J. Rogers is 4-H Extension Leader in St. Lawrence County and is living at Canton, N. Y.

H. N. Young, head of the department of Agricultural Economics at Virginia Polytechnic at Blacksburg, Va., is now on leave of absence while inspecting the appraisal methods for the federal land bank of Baltimore.

'18
William D. Comings is carrying on at the New York office of the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company. His address is Room 1304, 230 Park Ave., New York City.

Fred B. Merritt has been with the Mississippi State Forestry Commission for the last four years. His address is 746 Manship, Jackson, Miss.

'22
Clifford M. Buck still lives at Salt Point, N. Y., where he is farming. He and Mrs. Buck have three children, all girls.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Hoffman announce the marriage of their daughter Eugenia Isabelle to Dr. Henry Rush- ton Recht, a graduate of Pennsylvania and Columbia Universities.

'23
Dr. Barbara McClintock, possessor of a Guggenheim Scholarship, is now in Germany doing research work.

'24
Henry T. Buckman writes that he is still trying to afford the luxury of fruit growing in Hakima, Washington.

Burton A. "Burt" Leffingwell is married and raises exhibition poultry stock on his farm at Cannan, Conn. Mr. and Mrs. (Ethel Cole '26) Leffingwell have two children, a boy and a girl.

Doris Watsford is back in the College of Home Economics after having been Home Demonstration Agent in Niagara County for four years.

'25
Walter R. Cole is married and lives at Cannan, Conn., where he maintains a poultry farm. There are three children in the Cole family.

Wm. Louis Falk was recently married to Louise Margaret Fox in Milwaukee.

Mrs. Wm. E. Sipple (Olive Hoccle), who has been engaged in seed testing work at the Geneva Experiment Station for two and one half years, is now doing graduate work at Cornell.

William R. Needham and "Vic" Grotmann run a hotel advertising agency at 11 W. 42nd St., New York City. Mr. and Mrs. Needham (Cecelia Coad '17) are the proud possessors of a son, James William.

J. D. Nelson has been employed since graduation in the 24th Street plant of the Horton Ice Cream Company and has been transferred to the Reid Ice Cream Plant at Waverly Avenue, Brooklyn, which is another subsidiary of the Pioneer Ice Cream Brands Incorporated. Mr. Nelson is in the production department. He visited the campus on October 12th.

H. S. Palmer is Extension Specialist for the State of Delaware. He lives in Newark.
R. M. Goodelle does dairy herd improvement testing in Cayuga County. He lives at Weedsport, N. Y.

L. Peter Ham who has been working in Chicago, has recently accepted a position with the Federal Land Bank, at Springfield, Mass.

Elton R. Haas was recently appointed Farm Bureau Agent of Seneca County. His address is Romulus, N. Y.

Philip Highley is at the Farm Bureau office at Binghamton, N. Y. He is Broome County Agent.

Elton S. Tibbits is the dairy herd improvement association tester in Dutchess County. He is located at the Farm Bureau Office in Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Fuller Baird is in charge of the biological laboratory of the National Oil Products Company, Harrison, N. J. Last November he married the former Miss Althea Hopper, of Nutley. The couple are living in Montclair, N. J.

Cameron Garman who recently received his PhD, is working on production credit in the farm credit administration at Washington.

G. H. Gibson runs a pig and poultry farm.

Clauson E. "Clauus" Heit is now at Saratoga State Nursery. On January 20th he was married to Miss Mabel Westendorf of Lyons. Address mail c/o State Nursery, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Kenneth Howlett and Mildred E. Whiting were married on November 4 at the home of the bride's parents at Albion, N. Y. Mr. Howlett is serving as a land bank appraiser in the fruit region of western New York. It is reported with some degree of authority that his job takes so much of his time that he missed only half a day when he was married.

Charles W. "Matty" Mattison is superintendent of C. C. C. camp No. 12, under N. Y. State Conservation Department.

James Pettingil is a land bank appraiser in the fruit region of western New York and is living in Rochester.

C. R. "Rud" Spalteholz started a new kind of nursery upon the arrival of a daughter, Clara Maria, on July 11. The other is for plants and shrubs at Newark, N. Y.

A. Emil Alexander received his PhD, at Cornell this September. He majored in mineralogy and petrography. His study at Cornell followed one year at the University of North Carolina, and one year on a fellowship in mineralogy at Harvard University (1932). He is living in Buffalo at 159 Goulding Avenue.

Arthur W. Budd is managing fourteen thousand acres of timberland in Clay County, Middleburg, Florida.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Rawlins announce the birth of a daughter, Elizabeth, on October 5. They are living at 114 Eddy Street, Ithaca, N. Y.

Walter S. Schait is living at 214 Thurston Ave, Ithaca, while he is performance inspector working in cooperation with the N. Y. S. Official Poultry Breeders, Inc.

Arthur T. Thro of Hagerstown, Md., and Isabel L. Townson, '31, were married recently.

J. Stewart Smith of Lincoln, Va., is the proud father of a daughter, Louisa, born September 25, 1932.

Milton C. Smith is the resident manager of an apartment hotel at 33 W. 51st Street, N. Y. C. He and Margaret Wilkinton (Arts '32) were married August 31, 1933 in Sage Chapel.

Ethel Wallace is teaching Home Economics at Sharon Springs, N. Y. Address Box 827.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Warren and their two children have moved to Walton, N. Y., where Mr. Warren has taken up his duties as Assistant County Agent.
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Upjohns Cod Liver Oil,
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McK. Cod Liver Oil ............ 16oz. 69c
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AG-DOMECON ASSOCIATION HOLDS RECORD GATHERING

The Ag-Domecon Association held a get-together party, on Tuesday evening, November 14, in the new Agricultural Economics building. There were over four hundred people in attendance and veterans among the professors said that it was the largest meeting of the association in the past four years. The assembly filled the Main Lecture room to overflowing, the aisles were filled with auxiliary chairs, and the crowd extended out into the hallways from both the main and balcony entrances.

Everett C. "Ev" Lattimer, President of the Association, opened the meeting with a few remarks fittingly addressed to the assembly as a whole and supplemented by a special word of welcome to Short Course students. Mr. Lattimer then, with the aid of a few pleasantries, introduced "Ken" Hood, graduate student in agricultural economics, as master of ceremonies for the evening. Mr. Hood's genial manner and ready wit, together with a tendency toward the use of "ten dollar words," created a favorable impression and he succeeded in carrying out his part in exemplary fashion.

Professor McDaniels led the singing of Cornell songs during the evening.

Prof. Rice Goes Into the Past

Professor J. E. "Jimmy" Rice was first on the program with a series of interesting picture slides of early days at Cornell which he made doubly interesting by his able descriptions. Even with the limited facilities of 47 years ago, Professor Rice stated that Cornell was the outstanding agricultural college of that period. His talk and his pictures were highly inspirational in that they showed what has been achieved from such a small beginning by the untried and persevering faculty and students.

As usual, Professor Rice captivated the audience with his inimitable and characteristic remarks.

Professor Charles Taylor delivered a few fitting remarks. Several young ladies, of the College of Home Economics, assisted by young men from the College of Agriculture, enacted a pleasant pantomime of the Captain John Smith-Pocahontas episode. Miss "Betty" Bell, elocutionist, "Dicky" Rozelle and Harold Noakes with their guitar, and Dume Gibson with his lariat contributed nicely to the evening's entertainment.

Dancing Completes Evening

After the program in the Lecture Room, the scene of activities was changed to the Seminar Room where dancing and refreshments were enjoyed, the festivities closing at 12:00 o'clock. The committee should be proud of their success and their efforts should be further rewarded by increased student support and more memberships. The Association is the unifying bond for all upper campus clubs, is the main social unit for the ag campus, and provides ag activities. Memberships are now being sold at reduced prices.

CORNELLIANS HONORED BY ADMINISTRATION

The appointment of Henry Morgenthau Jr. of the class of '14 as Under secretary of the Treasury and Acting Secretary during the recuperation of Secretary Woodin again brings Cornell and the College of Agriculture to the fore in the councils of the nation.

The stepping up of Mr. Morgenthau by the administration left a gap that still another Cornellian fills. Dr. William J. Myers '14, Professor of farm management, was sworn in as Governor of the Farm Credit Administration to succeed Mr. Morgenthau, whose assistant he has been since the creation of this credit body. Professor Myers was called to Washington early last spring, and getting a leave of absence from the College, has remained as first assistant and now Governor of this agricultural credit body.

Although no official position in the administration is held by Professor G. F. Warren '03, it is evident that his advice and theory are behind the administration's financial policies. Long an exponent of the commodity dollar, Professor Warren can now see his policies put into effect. The present gold buying activities of the government are the first moves in the establishment of the commodity dollar.

At press time word comes of the hurry call of the administration for a man from the department of rural social organizations. Howard W. Beers '28 taught his classes in the morning and left for Washington in the afternoon to work with Dr. E. L. Kirkpatrick on research for the Emergency Relief Administration. The work will take six months and will consist of studies of the cost of living in several states.

SOPHOMORE CROWNED QUEEN AT MUM BALL

Before a crowd of over four hundred people, Miss Marjorie S. Kane '36, Sigma Kappa, was selected as the Fall Blossom Queen of Cornell at the Mum Ball in Willard Straight Hall, November third. To Prof. C. L. Durham '98, Prof. Edward Lawson '09, and C. McCasky '09 fell the difficult task of picking the most beautiful co-ed from the twelve who sought the title. When the choice was finally made, Professor Durham escorted Miss Kane to her throne of the evening, which was a masterpiece of horticultural art, decorated in fall colors with oak leaves and chrysanthemums. The Sigma Kappa girl was then presented with the gifts of the evening, a pair of boudoir lamps, and tickets to any theater in town for the weekend.

Part of the decorations featured the new white chrysanthemum. "Charles W. Johnston"; this flower was bred by E. D. Smith of Adrian, Mich., and mentioned in honor of the president of The American Chrysanthemum Society. This was the first display of this new flower in the East. Music was furnished by Hal Mead's popular recording orchestra from 9:30 until 1:30; other entertainment of the evening featured a quartet of male voicings from the Glee Club, composed of R. R. Hopper '34, V. C. Squires '34, E. D. Vanderbilt '35, and J. H. Bauer '33. The general committee in charge of the ball were W. F. Untermyer, J. K. Merrell, H. C. Peterson, M. C. Pritchard, and V. L. Bishop, all of the class of '34.

INSECT COLLECTION GETS NEW BUILDING

The largest and most valuable collection of insects in the world, second only to that of the United States Museum, is moving from Rockefeller Hall to its new quarters in the former home economics building. This collection was begun by Professor J. H. Comstock '24 while he was on the staff at Cornell. It contains some of the rarest species in the world. There are 2,941 cases of insects, many of the species having been discovered by Cornellians. The movement of the new building will provide the valuable collection with a fireproof home. The Entomology Library will also be housed in the same building.

Professor G. W. Herrick of the entomology department, stated that it would be appropriate to name the new headquarters "Comstock Hall."

TWO CLUBS COMBINE IN EVENING'S FESTIVITIES

On Friday evening, November 11, the 4-H Club held a party and dance in Fernow Hall. The Forestry Club was likewise holding a dance in another room at Fernow. During the course of the evening, they joined forces and a real gala occasion ensued.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR.
CORNELL INSTRUCTOR MAKES TRIP TO POLE

Mr. Alton A. Lindsey, an instructor and graduate student in the Department of Botany here at Cornell for the past four years, has gone with Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd on an inspection of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition. Mr. Lindsey is going as one of the two biologists of the expedition, the other, being the famed boy scout of the famed Byrd expedition.

The acceptance of Mr. Lindsey's application came as a surprise to him. He filed his application two years ago, after hearing that Rear Admiral Byrd was interested in recruits who might bring the equipment and biological collections on the expedition. Mr. Lindsey himself is an expert in bird life.

Mr. Lindsey left Ithaca September 16, and sailed from Boston on the S. S. Jacob Rupert, a supply ship, on September 25. He is not sure whether he will spend the winter encamped on ice or the continent, and await a more favorable weather. The chief work he expects to do is from the standpoint of collector, hoping to bring back large collections of birds and plants. He will concentrate upon the collection of lichens, algae, and floating organisms, both land and water, which are technically known as "flora and fauna." Mr. Lindsey is also interested in bird life of the Antarctic having doing some work here in ornithology.

Mr. Lindsey hopes to return to Cornell by Christmas and complete his work for his degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He spent the summer in Mount Rainier National Park, the first year he was a naturalist studying plant life in the far west. He was one of a party which this summer traveled with Mount Rainier, which has an altitude of 14,038 feet. He returned here, following his graduation from Allegheny College at Meadville, Pa., four years ago.

COUNTRYMAN OPENS FALL COMPETITION

In the Countryman office in Fernow Hall, at seven-thirty, Thursday evening, October 19, one Junior, fourteen Sophomores, and ten Freshmen donned their hats into the ring of competition for election to the board of the COUNTRYMAN.

The business competitors were:

Mr. A. E. Bailey '36, Mr. Gordon M. Cairns '36, Mr. Edmund Hoffman '37, Miss Erna Kley '36, Miss Marian H. Potthoff '36, Miss Marion Beebe '36, Miss Alice Wheeler '36, Mr. Carl Wadge '36.

The editorial competitors are:

Miss Jean Cole '36, Miss Andrey Harkness '36, Miss Claire Kelley '37, Miss Gretchen Dorothy Knaak 37, Miss Jane Stainken '36, Mr. Ernest Cole '36, Mr. Jesse Dalyngrimp '37, Mr. Clarence Beal '35, Mr. Jack Spaven '36, Mr. Clinton Simmons '36, Mr. Arthur T. Tidwell '36, Mr. Edgar Weinzinger '37, Mr. Elwin Keech '36, Mr. Ivan Warren '37.

FLORICULTURE CLUB MEETS

The Floriculture Club met in the Seminar Room of Plant Science, Tuesday evening, November 14. President Smith read the story of Mrs. Mussolin, a Columbine Gorer, who greatly advanced the science of flower breeding by raising about 500 seeds in 17 days. Miss Griswold, an entomologist, gave this amusing talk on her work and its value to everyday green life. Mrs. Griswold also works on the Iris Bor- er, which glues its eggs securely to the leaf making trouble in removing them.

PROFESSOR POLSON ADDRESSES 4-H CLUB

The University 4-H Club held a meeting in Barnes Hall, Monday evening, November 7. This meeting was opened by John Merchant, the Club President, Harry Kitts, the secretary, gave a financial report showing the Club in a very healthy financial condition. The remainder of the evening was turned over to Mr. R. A. Polson, Extension Assistant Professor of Rural Sociology, who led a discussion on the fundamental principles of leadership through 4-H Club work.

Professor Polson pointed out the several types of leadership, mentioning in particular the social leaders, the professional leaders, and the voluntary leaders. He stated that, while 4-H Club work does develop leadership to a certain extent, more stress is laid on project work than on leadership. During the course of his discussion, he pointed out that students in college were exceptionally fortunate in the opportunities afforded them in specially designed leadership courses as well as the advantage of practice application through actual participation in college activities.

STUDENTS REGISTER FOR SHORT COURSES

One hundred and nineteen students have registered in the short winter courses in the college of agriculture at Cornell this fall. These figures show an increase over the 149 registered in the 1932-33 registration, and bring the total number of students registered in the college of agriculture to 1038.

Of the general agriculture courses lead this is second in popularity, with the students each, while poultry husbandry has twenty-three; flower growing, seventeen; fruit growing, six; and vegetable crops, five. The Society of Horticulture completes the registration by departments.

Tompkins County is well represented with twelve students, while students from the Otsego Counties follow close behind with seven and six respectively.

The G. L. F. poultry scholarship was won this year by Henry T. Eldred of Broome County. Graduate dairy scholarship was taken by Franklin S. Kelder, of Ulster County; the Beatty scholarships were given to Frank H. Adams and Ralph R. Davis.

NEW AGASSIZ CLUB HOLDS TWO MEETINGS

The reorganized Agassiz Club met at McGraw Hall, Thursday, October 26, with Professor J. G. Johnson, of the Department of Zoology, as the speaker of the evening. His subject was forgetting, which he defined as an active blocking or rubbing out of memory due to the natural process of interleaving material and altered stimulating conditions. Forgetting is necessary, there are so many things which are unimportant or disagreeable to be forgotten. A factor of several days, but unless it is occasionally reviewed it will slip from mind eventually.

The value of sleep before exams and the killing of will to sleep and rest improve the memory considerably, whereas insistent repetitions cause loss of memory. The mind forgets twice as rapidly while we are awake as while we are asleep. According to Professor Jenkins, remembers exactly what he is told. If you don't believe it ask anyone who has confessed to a committed murder.

On Thursday, November 8, Professor Robert Matheson of the entomology department gave a talk on ticks. The meeting was held as usual in McGraw Hall, Thursday evening. The relationship of ticks to human disease was discussed. Professor Matheson told about the Rocky Mountain Fever which is very puzzling to the scientific worker. This disease has recently spread to the eastern states. A single tick may infect 10,000 people. Tuberculosis, the second most contagious disease, is often contracted by man as well as animals.

Victor Schmidt '34, is president of the club and Bob Schaeffer is secretary. Meetings are held Thursday in McGraw Hall. A varied program with interesting speakers has been planned.

NEW GRADING SYSTEM GOES INTO EFFECT

This year Cornell University adopts the numerical system of grading. The faculties of the various colleges met last July and rendered this decision. All grades will be abolished. The registrar as heretofore, but in numbers, not letters.

In the past some colleges used the letter B with a plus or minus attached and set some combination. The greatest confusion was between the Colleges of Arts and Sciences and the Colleges of Home Economics and Agriculture.

For example, a B- in Agronomy would mean the same as an A- in Economics. Under this system a student receiving a C in Economics, or Agriculture receiving a B held substantially a higher grade than the student in Arts and Sciences who received the same, and there was no way of putting them on an equal plane.

Under the new system, with letters abolished, the numerical grades will be on an equal plane. Grades may range from zero to one hundred, while sixty will mark the passing grade.
PLANT PATHOLOGISTS
HOLD GET-TOGETHER

The plant pathology department staged a get-together in the Seminar Room of the Ag-Dome on Saturday evening, November 4th. A dinner was served to over 90 guests. With the exception of the roast beef, which was supplied by the A. & P. Grocery, the dinner was prepared by the men of the department. The menu comprised tomato juice cocktail, roast beef, mashed potatoes, creamed spinach, cranberry beans, hot rolls, pineapple and cottage cheese salad, apple pie, cheese, and coffee.

After the dinner, the evening was spent in gambling. Fifty dollars was issued to each person present, and the winning and losing began. Roulette, Black Jack, Poker and other games were played on the various tables.

Steeing was permitted, and, in his capacity as sheriff, Professor M. F. Barrus, Extension Professor of Plant Pathology, was kept busy pinch ing people and keeping order.

Among the guests were Dean Ladd '12 and Mrs. Ladd, Professor R. S. Kirby '22 and Mrs. Kirby, Dr. George Zehnder '10 and Mrs. Zehnder, Professor M. T. Munn and Mrs. Munn, Professor F. C. Stewart and Mrs. Stewart, Professor J. G. Horschall and Mrs. Horschall, Professor O. T. Kirby, who received his doctor's degree from Cornell in 1922, is the acting chief of extension plant pathology at Penn State, and Dr. Malley, who studied here from 1913-15, is connected with the same department. Professor Munn and Professor Stewart are professors of botany and research in the Experiment Station at Nebraska. Professor O. T. Kirby is Assistant Professor of botany and associate in research, also at Geneva.

KERMIS FEATURES PLAY
FOR NEW DEANING

Some new ideas have hit the upper campus. For instance, the Kermis DEO has cooperated with the national government through its able economists and sociologists two organizations within that college, and the algebraic advantage and a good time for everyone who comes out. On the evening of December 14, the Ag-Dome con will present a feature play called "Kermis, who play- ing a platform and ready to start the term elections off with a string of victories."

ONE STUFFED CHICKEN
OVER AND NOTHING BUT ROE

Miss M. F. Malley, succeeded in getting the attention of Professor Peabody's class in public speaking.

She gave a speech one day on the desirability of a course in home economics. A newly wed housewife liv ing next to the Malley house attempted to cook her first chicken. Unfortunately she had no training in cook ing. She immediately put the bird in the oven she rushed into to the Malley house and announced tearfully that the chicken was going to be over.

"But what did you stuff it with?"

asked Miss Malley.

"Oh," retorted the cook, "it was al ready stuffed!"

Miss Malley also spoke on the nar rowest interests of some students. One boy she knew was only interested in fish eggs. He spent all his time cooking fish eggs, not being interested in anything else and he was such a nice looking boy.

CAMPUS CHATS

OUR ATHLETIC CONTRIBUTIONS

Every fall the upper campus sends to "Gloomy Gil" Dobie the cream of his pigskin crop, and they do this test to make football history for the Alma Mater.

In the past years such gridiron giants as "Gib" Cool, '16; J. E. O'Hern, '17; George Leutir, '22; and Abe Malley, have been notable examples of the type of men the upper campus has delivered to the Big Red Team. To have such men in college is a credit to the upper colleges a greater respect in the eyes of some of the high hat colleges west of Bailey Hall, who used to have the opinion that the only thing the college of Agriculture and Agriculture turned out were well trained bell boys and plow jockeys.

This year's team has also been greatly benefited by the action of our boys who have carried the pigskin for the Cornellian and White. A. S. Frederick '35, R. S. Grant '34, Harry Shaub '35, G. C. Wilco '34, C. G. Rankin '35, H. F. Nunn '36, F. J. Politi '36, F. A. Rotondi '36, all of Agriculture, and Johnny Ferrari '34, F. J. Irving '35, Harold A. Hand '35, D. E. Anderson '35, F. M. Nelson '35, W. D. Switzer '35, of Hotel Administration, are the fourteen Dobie men from the upper campus this season.

"But what did you stuff it with?"

asked Miss Malley.

"Oh," retorted the cook, "it was already stuffed!"

Miss Malley also spoke on the narrowest interests of some students. One boy she knew was only interested in fish eggs. He spent all his time cooking fish eggs, not being interested in anything else and he was such a nice looking boy.

Ritchey and Eleanor Smith '35, Lewis George and Norman Lasch '37, John Bentley '36, and Ronald St. John '35. The play is under the direction of Lawrence Voss, of the Cornell Dramatic Club.

WILD CANADA GEESE
STOP AT SANCTUARY

Professor Arthur A. Allen '16, reports that five wild gese geese have joined the flock of fourteen tame geese on the island at the head of Cayuga Lake. The wilds while in the refuge display none of their customary wariness.

For several years a pair of wing clipped Canada geese have nested in the sanctuary. They diligently guard the nest against intruders and succeed in rearing several young. During the past the geese foraged the upper campus through the head of the lake. Two years ago some of them joined a flock of passing geese and flew south for the winter months, but they returned to the island this fall.

The loss of fear is not confined to the geese in the pond. Every winter flocks of wild ducks come in to the port of the campus to be fed by the tame ducks. The majority rise into the air with a roar of wings when anyone approaches. But not until one or two of the group is close to the boat do the braver fowl leave. Yet when the birds are beyond the confines of the sanctuary they are exceedingly wary. At any rate wild ducks and geese are not responsible for the term "as silly as a goose"—ask any duck or goose hunter.

COUNTRY MAN STAFF SPONSORS PROGRAM

This year the radio program has been carried on as an activity of the Countryman. This program is arranged by the members of the staff and broadcast every Friday from 1:30 to 1:45 over WEGS between one and one-fifteen o'clock. The arrangement of the pro gram is directed by M. F. "Milt" Untermeyer '34, and "Larry" Clark '33 and consists of a studio presentation or an interesting talk by one of the students. It has been presented for several weeks and will be continued for the remainder of the college year. It is a student program and not only offers the chance for those with talent to entertain but also gives them a check on what goes on back at Ithaca.

SMITHS IN FIRST PLACE IN C. U. DIRECTORY RACE

Do you know that there are more Smiths at Cornell than anyone else, both in and out of the Ivy Leagues? Mr. and Mrs. Smith certainly believe in giving their children a college education. Their nearest rival is not, as we would expect, the New Englanders, but the Miller's, who boast of having thirty-four of the descendants of the original Miller studying (?) at our Alma Mater. Keeping up with the Jones' seems impossible, but every year the object is to keep way ahead of them; this has been easily accomplished by the Browns, the Davises, the Williams, who have the study of the Cornell's Who's Who, or what is commonly known to undergraduates as The Directory of The University, as the countryman.

The famous John Doe has not a single representative to carry his moniker through our halls of learning. Perhaps the innumerable legal pro perities which he has been dragged unwillingly through has so badly drained his pocketbook that he cannot even afford to rear a family, much less to send his namesakes to college.
DOMECON DANCE PROVES CLUB'S SOCIAL ABILITY

The Home Economics Club gave their first dance November 17 in Risley Recreation room. The social committee, Rhea Brown, '35, and Marion S. Shriver, '35 and E. York City, '35, organized a system to get dates for the girls who wanted them and planned the novelty dances such as the Virginia reel and other popular folk dances.

The publicity committee was Elizabeth D. Donovan, '35, Mary Pratt, '37, Helen Fellows, '37, and Nina M. Hugunin, '37.

Mrs. Cornelius Betten, Miss H. M. Hauck, Professor and Mrs. B. A. Adams, and Miss Olga Brucher were chaperons.

Club Downs Old Title

The club is undertaking to make the title "She is only a home economics student" obsolete on the campus. This attitude has been taken by some of the students in other colleges. The upper classmen who have enough courses in clothing and foods and other departments in the college should advise anyone member in the college as to the proper solutions of certain circumstances. Suitable correspondence will aid in the making of certain circumstances, and correct etiquette are other topics for discussions.

DOMECON STUDENTS PROMINENT AT PICNIC

The Freshmen women held their annual picnic on Beebe Lake, at 5:00 o'clock Thursday, November 2. Miss Louise Davis, chairman, was assisted by Helen Fry, H. E. cheer leader, and Helena Palmer, H. E., song leader. Marjorie Brunt, H. E., was chairman of the refreshment committee, which consisted of Margaret Chase, H. E., Kerstin Traube, H. E., Mary Loman, Helen Saunders, H. E., Mary Couch, H. E., and Jean Bredbenner.

Natalie Chivers and Jane Sterling were in charge of fires; Alice Guttman was chairman of head bands; and Dorothy Pelzer was chairman of posters.

Although the picnic was for members of the class of '37 exclusively, the Sophomores arrived while refreshments were being served. The Freshmen, however, witnessed their attack and, as a climax, serenaded the Women's Dormitories with their class songs and cheers.

DOMECON PROFESSOR VISITS EXPOSITION

Miss Beulah Blackmore, Professor in the College of Home Economics, spent the week end of November 17, 18, and 19, in New York City at the Hotel Exposition. Miss Blackmore visited the exposition especially to see the new types of hotel textiles and the new methods of furnishing the guest rooms.

CO-ED SOCIAL COMMITTEE FOR WILLARD STRAIGHT

Miss Edith Outez, hostess of Willard Straight Hall, has organized a Women's Activity Committee for 1933-34, to act as assistant hostesses for the parties and teas given at the Straight during the year. Florence H. Gordon, '34, Ruth Ryerson, '35, Elizabeth D. Donovan, '35, Marjorie S. Kane, '36, Marcin Brown, '37, and Jessie H. Reisner, '37 of Domecon are six of the twelve members of the committee.

The committee made the plans for the Willard Straight freshmen women's party and the Thanksgiving party both of which were given at this hall. Any suggestions for teas or parties or any other form of social entertainment will be accepted by this group which is trying to bring a closer relationship among Cornell women.

NEW CLOTHING HOSPITAL HELPS REPAIR CLOTHES

Under the leadership of Miss Humphrey, instructor in Home Economics, the students in the Clothing Department hand over and receive a clothing hospital which is located in Room 226 of Martha Van Rensselaer Hall. The hospital is open on Friday afternoons from three to five o'clock, and on Saturdays from half past eight to eleven o'clock.

Any girl who so desires may bring her dresses, coats or hats, and clean these herself under the expert instruction of the students present. There is a small charge of from ten to twenty-five cents per garment for the use of tools and materials.

If the girl has a special problem which she would like to discuss, the participating students will be glad to help her solve it.

FLORAL DECORATIONS FOR THE WINTER

Miss Lucille Smith of the Department of Floriculture spoke in Martha Van Rensselaer Hall, November sixth and seventh, on The Use of Flowers for Decoration in the Home During the Winter Season.

For early in the season, she suggested that autumn foliage and berries such as the Japanese berries and the snowberry be used. For all during the season, she recommended straw flowers, laurel, and the seed pods of poppies, tulips, and other flowers. She pointed out that the poinsettia, holly, and evergreen was also useful. She also discussed, in some detail, the problem of gathering the flowers, arranging them in containers, and placing them in the room.

Those who were unable to attend her lectures, and would like to learn about inexpensive ways to decorate the house with flowers during the winter may obtain such information by calling on Miss Smith in Room 14 in the Plant Science building.

NEW FOOD BILL KEEPS PRODUCER FROM FRAUD

"Proposed Revision of the Food and Drug Act from the Consumer's Standpoint" was the subject of Mr. Wharton's talk to Domecon faculty and students on Thursday, November 9. Mr. Wharton is Chief of the Eastern Division of the Food and Drug Administration. He was introduced by his assistant, Miss Day Monroe, head of the household management department.

The Pure Food and Drug Act was passed in 1906. Since that time, many conditions have developed which make that act deficient in protection to the consumer. Mr. Wharton pointed out, with the aid of an exhibit, the deficiencies in the present act and how some of the present abuses will be corrected in the new bill to be presented to Congress.

Especially did Mr. Wharton emphasize the introduction of regulation of misstatement about the sale of misleading radio and magazine advertising in the new bill. At the present time the consumer receives protection from the government in regard to fraudulent and misleading cosmetics. Many of them contain lead poisons which affect the health of the user. Also the public is induced to buy fraudulent and misleading products due to the misleading statements in advertising. All this will be abolished through the enforcement of the proposed bill.

Several of the improvements over the present act have been made in the new bill. Mr. Wharton pointed out that as matters stand now, the government must prove the label on any product is fraudulent in order for the consumer protection to be enforced. Since it is difficult to prove that the manufacturer knew his product was fraudulent, conviction in court is often impossible for the proposed bill, any product, particular improvements, abuses which are proved injurious to the user will be condemned.

Mr. Wharton mentioned such products as Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, Crazy Water Crystals, Ban-zar, Ex-basin as being either harmful or useless. In the category of canned goods, grades will be put on the labels indicating the exact quality of the goods. No fancy packages which are deceptive in appearance as to the amount of content will be allowed.

One example which Mr. Wharton cited in this case was that of a chicken dinner put up in glass jars. The center of the jar was found to be hollow so that the size of the jar did not justify the amount of food.
THREE COUNTIES WIN PROMINENCE AT FAIR
Franklin county, Chenango county, and Delaware county won the first places in the home bureau exhibit at the State Fair.
Franklin county's exhibit was an insulated and ventilated storage place for vegetables in a cellar in which there is a furnace. Chenango showed methods of upholstering and reconditioning furniture. Delaware demonstrated refinishing furniture woods in the home.
The home demonstration agents of these counties are all Cornell Alumnae: Franklin—Elise Irish '24; Chenango—Gladys Adams '28; and Delaware—Beatrice Fehr '30.

NURSERY SCHOOL HAS HOUSE WARMING TEA
The Nursery School Staff entertained the faculty of the Home Economics College at tea on Friday, November 10. The purpose of the tea was to house warming to initiate the new nursery school of the Martha Van Rensselaer building. The hostesses were Miss Reeves, Miss Fowler, Dr. Waring, Mrs. Junkin and participating students.

DOMECON ALUMNAE HAVE ELECTION OF OFFICERS
The Home Economics Alumnae Association elected the following officers by mail ballot for the year 1933-34: President, Mrs. Ruth Rice MacMillan '23; Vice-President, Miss Catherine B. Gifford '29; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Katharine Harris '22; Nominating Committee, Mrs. Ruth Boies Comstock '27, Miss Gladys Adams '28, Miss Lida M. Stephenson '16.

APARTMENT CO-EDS GIVE OPEN-HOUSE FACULTY TEA
Apartment E of the Homemaking Apartments entertained the faculty of the Home Economics College at an open house on Thursday, November 9. Tea was served from 4 to 6. Mrs. Thomas and Miss Callenburg, the directors of the homemaking apartments, were assisted by the Misses Betty Allen, Cleo Angell, Emma Mammel, Florence Gordon, Evelyn Freer, Irma Sherman and Frances Eldridge, all of the class of '34.

DOMECON DITHERINGS
Co-ed answering telephone — "no, she isn't in. Well, I saw her go out and she was dressed so I don't think she'll be back till eleven or twelve. Goin' Puritan on us!"

It's great to be fooled but it's hell to know. After seeing the exhibition in Martha Van Rensselaer Hall, it just makes one perspire to think of all the air they sell in pepper boxes. It's fairly upsetting and have you heard about Lydia—another illusion broken. As for the cosmetics—you just know grandma used them (by the victorian labels).

Who was the fetching red head who insisted upon posing with the fakes, quacks and dupes? You can't be in the limelight all the time—besides the blossom queen's chosen for this year.

Friends—our ditherings are turning soft on you—becoming a regular fashion sheet. Guess what? We started the "Aggie" fan. Business has picked up till we have no less than four dashing collegiately about.

Hurry up Repeat! We're going from bad to worse. Is it the bathtub gin or just an optical illusion or do two robed figures really fit back and forth minute by minute between Roberts and the old Domecon building carrying a pile of airy boxes on a rickshaw arrangement? Eleven in the morning is a discouraging time to see such fantastic nightmares.

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Professor C. H. Guise of the Forestry Department has been named to give a brief outline of what is happening down on the Arnot Forest in this article. Professor Guise has been in charge of the management of the tract for some years and at present is the general director of the projects which are to be carried on there by the Civilian Conservation Corps.

The winter camp on the Arnot Forest was authorized early in the fall by the joint action of the Civilian Conservation Corps Administration, the New York State Conservation Department, and the Cornell College Forestry. The Arnot Forest of 1830 acres offers an ideal location for a winter camp inasmuch as it is a compact unit of forest land to be used for part of its area is in the need of a great deal of intensive silvicultural work. The area was logged very heavily between the years of 1887 and 1889. Since that time, and prior to 1928, shortly after it came into the possession of the University, it received no care of any description. Lack of necessary funds has kept the University from putting into effect the great improvements needed. The road system, originally well designed has, through lack of maintenance, deteriorated to such an extent that most of the tract is entirely inaccessible except by foot. Small streams following along the old roadbeds have washed out the bridges years ago. The building of six or eight new bridges, ditching, regrading, and surfacing of the old roads, will not only make possible quick access to every part of the property but will also permit the entrance of trucks and teams to the outermost limits of the tract where some of the best of the existing stands are located.

To meet winter conditions the men are housed in wooden barracks. The erection of the barracks was begun October 3 with Lieutenant Harold Jardine of the U. S. Signal Corps in charge. The erection of the entire system of buildings took a little over a month. As this article goes to press the work of erecting the camp is practically completed. The system consists of five barracks, each 20 by 112 feet designed to accommodate 50 enlisted men. A building of similar proportions to the one for housing the army officers and supervisory staff of foresters and engineers. Additional buildings consist of a mess hall, also 20 by 223 feet and two structures somewhat smaller than the barracks used as an infirmary and recreation hall. There will also be a blacksmith shop and tool house and a garage to accommodate the motor equipment which is essential to the work projects. Local labor was employed entirely. At times there were as many as sixty carpenters working in addition to a number of laborers.

The camp is in charge of Captain W. L. Harding of the U. S. Marine Corps assisted by Lieutenants Janpole and E. N. Small. Captain Harding and the other army officers have been at the forest for several weeks with an advance contingent of twenty-five men; the full force of workers was expected November 25. The camp superintendent in charge of the field work is Mr. H. W. Hobbs. Mr. R. P. Pendorf is in charge of road building. Both of these men were transferred to this camp from Camp 69 in the Adirondacks which was discontinued for the winter. Assisting in the road building are several local foremen. In charge of the silvicultural and stand improvement work are foresters who are recent graduates of the Department of Forestry at Cornell. As this is being written a considerable amount of equipment transferred from other camps has already been received at the forest. Initial projects have been discussed on the ground with the supervisory personnel and work is ready to go forward immediately.

The plans call for a contingent of two hundred workers. The projects to be carried on may be divided into two broad groups. Under the first group is included the building of roads and bridges for the purpose of making the tract accessible for protection, logging, silviculture, and general management. Under the other half of the work calls for the silvicultural improvement of the tract and includes improvement cuttings, release cuttings, thinnings, planting in the spring, and so forth. A considerable amount of material to be in thinning and improvement cutting will supply the camp this winter with fuel. It is estimated that this alone will take four hundred full cords of wood.

When the projects set forth are accomplished the University will have a forest which will be extremely useful for research as well as one which may be used as a demonstration of intensive Forest Management in medium sized tracts of land.

THE FORESTRY MUSEUM

Many a Cornell Forester has gone through more than two years of his schooling without suspecting that the department possessed a real up-to-the-minute museum. Up until now, the museum has been down in the basement behind four doors no one got to see it without special permission. When the State Architect originally planned Fernow Hall, he planned room 118 as the museum. When the Department of Forestry was established, cases were purchased for that room. Due to the necessary overcrowding of the building by various other departments the museum was required for class purposes, and although the Department has always planned to move the museum, it was not until the new buildings on the Ag Campus were begun last year that the outside departments were able to vacate Fernow Hall and room 118 was made available for the purpose originally planned.

The museum went through a process of being moved and by the time this article is printed it will be opened to both the forestry students and any visitors who are interested in forestry and would like to see it. There will be two kinds of exhibits in the museum. The first will be temporary in nature for purposes of class instruction, and the second will be composed of more permanent exhibits. Two cases hold dendrological exhibits including woods of both foreign and native species, two cases hold silvicultural exhibits such as nursery grown planting stock and the seeds and fruits of important timber species, and four cases are given over to management and utilization exhibits. The old museum room has been given over to Professor J. A. Cope, Extension Forester, for extension work exhibits including those during Farmers Week.

FORESTRY CLUB

The denizens of Fernow Hall gathered for their second regular meetings on Tuesday, November 7. After the business session the club adjourned to Room 210, where a preview of that mighty film epic, "Cornell Foresters in the Fog or, the Conquest of Mount Marcy" filmed, produced, and directed by that sterling camera artist, Max Dercum, was given. After the film the members adjourned to Badlands. Another film showed the work of erecting the barracks for the C. C. contingent on the Arnot Forest. After the pictures were finished cook J. J. "Joe" Davis held forth with his superior brand of cookies, doughnuts, and coffee.
For twelve years the G. L. F. has purchased and mixed feeds for an ever increasing number of dairymen—Fixed Formula Super Feeds for those who want the same ration regardless of fluctuating ingredient supplies and prices—Flexible Formula Feeds for dairymen who desire correctly balanced mixtures providing digestible feed at lowest cost. For economical milk production and herd maintenance G. L. F. open formula dairy feeds are the choice of discriminating feeders. Note in the table below that these feeds contain more digestible nutrients per ton than ever before.

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Professor Roberts as I Knew Him
Jared Van Wagenen Jr. ’91

Edward Rice, commonly known as “Jimmy,” destined to be some day, head of the Department of Poultry Husbandry. I remember that he took me to his room and with vast pride exhibited a simple contrivance such as I had never seen or heard of before. It was just an ordinary glass fruit jar. In it was a little earth in which was growing a small buckwheat plant. There was also a little decaying organic matter which was to furnish the CO₂. He explained that this was a little universe all in itself, hermetically sealed from the rest of the world. The moisture was evaporated, condensed on the sides and top and descended as rain to water the earth and the whole cycle of growth thus went on. To me, this seemed exceedingly wonderful and I marveled much that a boy only one year further advanced than I should have set up such a mysterious cosmos. As a matter of fact, I suppose it was a common scientific toy of an earlier and less sophisticated generation than this. I have seen the same in print and think it was a Wardelian Jar although I have no means of verifying the speaking.

THAT YEAR, 1887, was still in the day of small things. The entrance of the relatively large class of ’91 enabled the University for the first time in its career to enroll more than one thousand students and I happen to remember that by counting every one who registered including special and graduate students, the roster carried a grand total of one thousand and twenty-seven, which was acclaimed a new high water mark in the history of Cornell University. The Department (not the College) of Agriculture was domiciled mainly within the north entrance of Morrill Hall. As I remember (and possibly memory grows uncertain after forty years) agriculture had the south side of the north corridor on the first floor and both sides of the corridor on the second floor while on the third floor, farmers had no rights at all. Then too, in the basement there were two or three plows and the very small beginnings of a museum of agricultural implements. The north end of Morris Hall then was the heart of the Department of Agriculture but agricultural instruction was somewhat scattered about the Campus. Professor George Caldwell gave his lectures on Agricultural Chemistry in Franklin Hall. Over in Sage was the so-called Botanical Lecture Room and here Professor Prentiss gave some lectures on Botany and also Landscape Art—subjects which were regarded as primarily agricultural. Somewhere in White Hall Professor Comstock had his Entomological Laboratory. In the south end of McGraw Professor James (Jimmy) Law the Scotch “Hoss Doctor,” gave a course of lectures in Veterinary Medicine which were regarded as very proper nutrition for Aggies. Then down in the north end basement of McGraw was Professor Gage’s laboratory, where biology was taught. I am not sure that this was required for four year students in agriculture, but I think that almost all of us took Professor Gage’s work.
Compared with the wonderful College of Agriculture of today—the whole set up was pitifully insignificant and primitive. So too, the number of students was very small. Technical education as a preparation for farming was still a rather new idea in the world and only a few eccentric youths were hardy enough to try the experiment. My own class, '91, graduated eleven men in Agriculture—the largest class up to that time and indeed it was not again equalled for some years. When I go back to Cornell, as I do now and again, and note the imposing magnitude of the Upper Campus, I can only lament "I was born too soon—I was born too soon." But then I find it easy to comfort myself, because I say "Yes, but remember that you were privileged to be a student of Roberts and that you knew him in his rich and fruitful prime."

I AM VERY, very thankful that I was fortunate enough to be a student at Cornell before it was conceived that the head of a college was merely an executive who sat in the seat of authority but turned such little matters as teaching over to his underlings. Roberts was of course Head (in modern terminology the "Dean") of the Department of Agriculture but I feel sure that he knew that his really worthwhile job was his course of lectures in General Agriculture which he gave each year to his few seniors and such other fortunate folk as were privileged to hear them. This course ran throughout the college year, five lectures a week at nine o'clock in the morning. The year I took them there must have been eleven or twelve seniors and probably about as many special two-year students so that his class was perhaps twenty-five in all. At that time he must have been about fifty-eight years old, but to a boy of twenty he appeared almost aged. Perhaps his fine whiskers for me represented the gray beard of wisdom which should be worn by Sages and Oracles. I believe this course was called General Agriculture, but as a matter of fact it covered the whole range of human life. Born a Seneca County boy, in the great days when Seneca County was the premier wheat county of the State, it was only natural that he should regard wheat as most important of all crops and to its production he devoted a large amount of time. But having thus laid a broad foundation concerning tillage and fertilization he disposed of all other plants very much more quickly. He spoke of crops and corn and cattle with the sure touch of one who had lived in intimate contact with these things. Judged by the standards of schools he was never a great scientist or a learned man. He himself acknowledged without shame that he was graduated from Brush College located in the back lot at East Varick. Probably it is true that he never learned to easily speak the severe technical vocabulary of science. But he was a singularly wise farmer and a poet and a philosopher and a Heaven-inspired teacher, of boys, out of whose heart bubbled up a fountain of wisdom that offered counsel concerning all the things that a young man would know. I remember—rather dimly perhaps—some of the things that he told us regarding the growing of wheat but very much more vividly I remember some of his counsel regarding the choosing of a wife and our personal relation to the community. He taught Agricultural Economics and Farm Management and Rural Sociology before anybody had even coined these terms. He took us up on a mountain top and showed us the beauty of agriculture and the glory thereof and kindled our souls with high resolve. Although I confess to having come very far short of any attainment of my dreams. It was the lot of Professor Roberts to come into public agricultural life at a period when farmers as a whole were hostile or at least contemptuous regarding book farming and Professors of Agriculture. Thirty years later when he laid down his great work at Cornell, he had the satisfaction of knowing that not only he personally but the College as an institution enjoyed the sincere regard and confidence of the hard handed men of the farm. In this result, his own kindness and diplomacy and fairness had no small share.

May I say with all due thankfulness, that save only my own father, I. P. Roberts of Cornell did far more to influence my life than any other man. Of the thousands of Cornell students in agriculture, only a small percentage have been privileged to come under his influence because he saw only the dawning of the new agricultural day. Even so, somewhere around this world there must be a good many men—some of them now very far from the campus where he taught—who are proud to call themselves "Roberts' Boys" who speak of him with loyalty and enthusiasm and who remember him with tenderness.

Retropect
Liberty Hyde Bailey

THE younger ones of us took the torch from the hand of Roberts. Now we, too, are old and the work is in younger, fresher hands. Yet we are mindful of the past, and in that past Professor Roberts occupies a wholesome part. Years and years ago I dedicated a book to him as "farmer, teacher, philosopher, and friend." That is still my estimate as well as my memory. He was a patient man, always with visions of good education for farm folk. He was persistent, holding firmly to his faith in the days before there was much visible reason for faith. He knew the time was coming when a worthy college of agriculture would rise above Cayuga Lake. His unfailingsteadfastness was our encouragement in those days. Those of a later day do not know what it means, or how much of the present great development rests on his quiet sympathetic work with students and the people.

Professor Roberts was a natural teacher. The fields were his ready laboratories. It was a privilege to go with him across the farm. It was a small farm then, the main part being the present Alumni Field. He made a long study of the maintenance of pastures. A hillside was the scene of the operations. The area came to be known as "The Roberts Pasture." He held it against all invaders. The place is now occupied by Fernow Hall, the Poultry Building, and other developments. The offices and teaching rooms were places in Morrill Hall and elsewhere.

He was a good farmer and an excellent mechanic. He loved livestock, and developed a notable herd. A farm to him was an enterprise, good enough and great enough to fill a man's life. On a good farm and all it meant to its owners and to its region he based his activities. He wrote effective rural books. Yet he saw life broader, in relation to all its connections as those connections were known in his day, and he had a quiant and effective humor that eased the burdens.

The portrait is in the stairway. It is a kindly forward-looking face, unafraid. You may well pause to look.
Pioneer Days in Agriculture
Isaac P. Roberts
Reprinted from Countryman, December 1914

Forty-One years ago I resigned my first professorship at the Iowa State Agricultural College and accepted a similar position at Cornell University; and on the first of February, 1874, I arrived with my family at Ithaca and set up housekeeping in Cascadilla—a dreary stone fortress which had been built for a sanitarium and was then used as an apartment house. We were plain people off the prairies and possibly because of that fact but more, perhaps, because agriculture was then regarded by most of the classically educated members of the Cornell Faculty as quite unworthy of a place in education beside the traditional subject of the curriculum, we suffered a sort of social neglect and felt ourselves in an alien atmosphere.

Cornell University, as well as the new subject of "scientific agriculture," was then being attacked from every side because it was not administered under religious auspices; and because the President had selected a corps of scientific lecturers who valued truth more than legend. One religious journal, I remember, called the University "a school where hayseeds and greasy mechanics were taught to hoe potatoes, pitch manure and be dry nurses to steam engines." Another dubbed it "a Godless, freshwater college planted in Ezra Cornell's potato patch." To me, coming from the more liberal atmosphere of the West, this violence of feeling was astounding.

In the Department of Agriculture there were then three senior students who had received their technical training under my predecessor, Professor McCandless. Two of them—John L. Stene and William R. Lazenby, now well known professors of agriculture—and a few strays in search of a "snap," constituted my first class. As the farm was leased and did not come under my control for some months, I had plenty of time in which to realize the difference between the conditions at Cornell and those I had left in Iowa.

From an ample farm house we came to live in three rooms in Cascadilla; instead of an 800 acre farm on which I had raised in one year, 500 bushels of corn, I found a farm which had less than 100 acres of arable land; and instead of a herd of 100 cattle representing four different breeds, I found twelve miserable cows. I had been accustomed to setting at work every morning fifty to seventy-five students and now I directed three hired men; and to large classrooms and a body of enthusiastic students, where now I had a museum for a lecture room and a mere half dozen pupils.

Even more disheartening was the history of the Cornell Farm and the earlier attempts at agricultural education. The farm had first been placed in the hands of a gentleman whose delicate health required him to spend much of his time at a resort. In the hope of obtaining better results, it had then been leased to a Cortland farmer who came to live in Cascadilla and who agreed to give the University one-third of its proceeds. The wretched condition of the farm, produced by irresponsible and absentee management, may be left to the imagination.

About 1872, President White had called to the Chair of Agriculture, Professor McCandless, a handsome Irishman from Glasnevin, who made it a condition of his acceptance that the University should build at once a large barn. Ezra Cornell, desiring to start the department properly, had provided the money for an expensive building, at the south end of the Campus on the site of the present horticultural barn. The second story of this barn was to be entered by a long causeway requiring a thousand yards of dirt; and one-horse Irish dump-carts were to be imported which could be easily turned round inside of the barn! I found this barn incomplete and was obliged to finish it—all except the causeway—but it never ceased to be a monstrosity and fortunately burned down about 1890.

Professor McCandless had already imported several hundred dollars' worth of farm implements, queer, foreign machines, quite useless in the United States. All that were not burned up with the Irish barn were ultimately placed in the agricultural museum among the other antiquities.

Although New York was my native state, I came back to it from Iowa where things were being done in a larger way; and although Cornell was founded upon the broadest lines, it was as yet undeveloped; thus, I set my expectations too high. The Farm, so far from being a model, was under the shadow of mismanagement and dishonesty and there was nothing left of the ten thousand dollar appropriation with which I was supposed to begin. Vice-president Russell confessed that there was nothing he so much dreaded as to have a farmer drop in and ask to be shown over "the model farm." When I realized the prejudice to be overcome and the lack of sympathy and of resources,
I determined that unless many things came to pass and those quickly, I would return to the West. The one inspiration I found in my department was Dr. James Law, a young Scotchman who had been brought over to be head of the Veterinary Department, a college which has now become one of the best in America. Since to complain would not help matters, I set to work to eradicate filth and disease from the dairy, to repair buildings and fences, and to clean up the farm generally. And quite to my surprise, things began to happen which made the situation more tolerable. In 1874-75 both Professor Caldwell and myself were raised to full professorships, which showed that our work was being appreciated. From the beginning, President White took the greatest interest in the department; and with this encouragement I gradually gave up my determination to go back to Iowa.

Cornell was then attempting to do a wholly new thing, the possibilities of which appealed to my imagination; and I cast in my lot with it that I might have a share in building the college of my dreams. With the help of my colleagues in the department I began to make a far-reaching plan which, though afterward altered and enlarged, was never lost sight of. But while we laid the foundations of a college such as had never been conceived, our days were filled with laborious details.

In April, 1874, I filed with the University Treasurer, the first inventory ever made by any of the departments; and that year I introduced the system of farm accounts which I believe, is still substantially retained. I began at once to make the several divisions of the farm as creditable and remunerative as possible. For instance: there were twelve milch cows that had among them only twenty-two milkable teats, and some of them were infected with tuberculosis. With the aid of Dr. Law we cleaned those Augan stables; but just then, as fate would have it, a wealthy friend of one of the Trustees gave us some Jerseys—but they also were infected and once more we cleaned those stables. In fact, this happened again and it was many years before the menace was absolutely removed.

About 1877 or 1878 we bought a few Holsteins from the Boston herd owned by the Cheneys—the first to be brought into New York. In those days Shorthorns were "all the rage" because the Eighth Duchess of Geneva, a Shorthorn cow, had sold at New York Mills for $10,600 to be exported to England. My heresy in buy-
Roberts and His Faculty

Albert R. Mann '04

It is difficult for the present generation to sense the difficulties which confronted the pioneers who were called upon to organize instruction in Agriculture in the first years of the land-grant colleges. There had been a little experience in this country, and more in Europe, in conducting schools of Agriculture; but not much had been accumulated on which to draw in meeting the requirements of the land-grant act. There was practically nothing in the way of example to be adopted, and few texts having any direct agricultural bearing; and as for teachers of agricultural subjects or knowledge based on experiment and research, they were almost non-existent in this country. It was to men trained in the natural sciences and to farmers of outstanding achievement that the land-grant colleges of agriculture first turned.

A few teachers who had studied in Europe and had gained some familiarity with agricultural education abroad were also to be found.

A beginning had been made in the teaching of Agriculture at Cornell before Isaac Phillips Roberts was called here as an assistant professor of agriculture in 1873; but the situation which confronted him was as just described. Roberts was a farmer, with teaching experience in agriculture in Iowa. When he came to Cornell his associates in the “Special Faculty” of agriculture then existing here were a chemist, a zoologist, a geologist, a botanist, a veterinarian, and a young instructor in entomology, all of them seeking to show some of the implications of their sciences for agriculture. The Register for 1873-74 announced the courses in agriculture under the captions, The Chemistry of Agriculture, The Physics of Agriculture, The Geology of Agriculture, The Botany of Agriculture, The Zoology of Agriculture, The Economics of Agriculture, and The Mechanics of Agriculture.

But what calibre men the first faculty members turned out to be! All, with one exception, achieved names great in the history of science and of Cornell, and all except one remained to serve Cornell during long, productive careers: Caldwell in chemistry, Wilder in comparative anatomy and zoology, Hartt in general economic and agricultural geology, Prentiss in botany, including horticulture and arboriculture, Law in veterinary medicine and surgery, and Comstock the young instructor in entomology. Prentiss was at the time aided by an instructor in botany, William Russell Dudley, who, while not named in this special faculty in 1873-74, soon became a member of the faculty and won deserved recognition. These full-time teachers in the faculty of 1873-74 were supplemented by a practical farmer and a leader in agricultural affairs, a speaker of exceptional merit, John Stanton Gould, who held a position as a non-resident professor and lecturer on mechanics applied to agriculture.

At the time when Roberts arrived, Dr. George C. Caldwell was serving as Dean of the Special Faculty of Agriculture as well as Professor of General and Agricultural Chemistry. After graduating in Chemistry at Harvard University, Caldwell had studied at Goettingen and Heidelberg. He came to Cornell in 1868 as a member of the first group of teachers, and he served with distinction until advancing age compelled his retirement in 1903. His work at Cornell established his name firmly in the history of chemistry and of agricultural chemistry in America. Caldwell Hall and Caldwell Field memorialize his services to agriculture at Cornell.

Dr. Burt G. Wilder gained eminence in zoology, and his instruction in certain of the fundamentals of animal life left its mark in the scientific preparation of his students. As a scientist and teacher he was outstanding. He remained in active service until 1910, but was transferred from the faculty of agriculture to the faculty of natural history in 1883.

Dr. Albert N. Prentiss, Professor of Botany, Horticulture and Arboriculture, was primarily interested in botany. Through his assistant and later associate, W. R. Dudley, whose field was cryptogamic botany, the investigation of plant diseases was early inaugurated and carried forward to a noteworthy degree. Professor Prentiss was an ardent student, effective and unassuming. Illness compelled his retirement in 1896, and he died a year later.

Charles Fred Hartt, Professor of General Economics and Agricultural Geology, was absent from the University much of the time, engaged in studies abroad. He died in 1878 in Brazil.

Dr. James Law, Professor of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery, trained in the best veterinary institutions in Scotland, England, and France, won front rank as an investigator and educator in his field in America. He also was a member of Cornell’s first faculty in 1866. He was an acknowledged leader in his profession for forty years, until his retirement in 1908. His chief concern was with the agricultural students for more than two decades, when the development of a Faculty of Veterinary Medicine claimed him as its Dean in 1896. James Law Hall on this campus is a memorial to his great service.

The younger instructor in entomology was John Henry Comstock, one of Wilder’s students, whom the latter encouraged to inaugurate instruction in entomology, a field in which Comstock already had a highly developed interest when he entered Cornell as a student. He gave his first course of lectures in entomology in 1873, although he did not receive his bachelor’s degree until a year later. From then until his retirement forty years later, with one slight interruption, he developed entomology and general invertebrate zoology at Cornell, bringing his department to a foremost place in this country. He was a de-
voted and inspiring teacher, an eminent scientist and writer, an indefatigable worker, and a figure of international recognition.

Thus, very briefly and inadequately, may we recognize the men who were Director Roberts' first associates in the faculty of agriculture, most of whom remained his colleagues in Cornell University during his long service at Cornell. It was an exceptional group. The firm foundation in science which these men laid for agriculture at Cornell has proven an invaluable asset in all the years since.

Space will permit only mention by name of those who became associated with Roberts in the later course of his service. Their numbers are not great, as the faculty grew but slowly during the thirty years of Director Roberts' administration. These associates included the following; some of whom, appointed in his later years, are active in the faculty today: Dr. William S. Barnard, Assistant Professor of Entomology and Lecturer on the Zoology of the Invertebrates, 1874-75 and 1878-80; W. R. Lazenby, Instructor and Assistant Professor of Horticulture, 1874-81; Dr. Samuel G. Williams, appointed in 1880 as Professor of General and Economic Geology, a post he held until 1886, when he became a Professor of the Science and Art of Teaching, and his position in the Faculty of Agriculture was taken by Dr. H. S. Williams, Professor of Geology and Paleontology. In the year 1890-91 Harry Snyder was appointed assistant chemist, Clinton DeWitt Smith assistant agriculturalist, Mark Vernon Slingerland assistant entomologist. In 1891-92 and 1892-93, James F. Rice taught a one-hour course in poultry husbandry, which was then taken over by George C. Watson, as Professor Rice did not begin his present long term of devoted service at Cornell until the close of the Roberts' administration. In 1892-93 appear the names of Dr. George F. Atkinson as cryptogamic botanist, L. C. Corbett as assistant horticulturist, George W. Cavannaugh as assistant chemist, and Alexander D. McGillivray as assistant in entomology; in 1896-97, L. A. Clinton as assistant agriculturist and B. M. Duggar as assistant cryptogamic botanist, both in the Experiment Station, and Charles E. Hunn as gardener; in 1897-98, Hugh C. Troy as assistant in chemistry, John W. Spencer (Uncle John) as conductor of extension work, John L. Stone as an assistant in extension work, and Anna Botsford Comstock as assistant in nature study; in 1898-99, George N. Lauman as assistant in horticulture; in 1899-00, Alice Gertrude McCloskey as Matron of Junior Naturalist Clubs; and in 1901-02, John Craig as Professor of University Extension Teaching in Agriculture and Horticule and Supervisor of the Farmer's Reading Course. These, with the omission of a few names of persons of short service, and the names of two reserved for separate mention, constitute the roster of the associates of Director Roberts in the work of the College of Agriculture with the three decades of his leadership. With very few exceptions, these persons have achieved either at Cornell or elsewhere marked recognition in their fields. The names are familiar to those who have interested themselves in the development of the College of Agriculture at Cornell or the history of agricultural education in this country. It is a roll of honor of which any institution might be proud.

The two names omitted from the preceding list for purposes of special mention are Henry Hiram Wing and Liberty Hyde Bailey. Professor Wing came to Cornell in 1888 as Deputy Director and Secretary of the newly reorganized Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station. In 1890-91 he offered a course of study in dairy husbandry, and one in experiment station methods. The following year he appeared in the faculty list as Assistant Professor of Animal Industry and Dairy Husbandry. In 1902 he was advanced to a professorship. He retired in 1928 after forty years of continuous, sound and constructive service in the fields of animal husbandry, and, until 1903, in dairy industry also. His name is secure in Cornell's history.

Doctor Bailey also came to Cornell in 1888 as Horticulterist of the Experiment Station and Professor of General and Experimental Horticulture. At the beginning of the year 1903-04 he succeeded Roberts as Dean of the College of Agriculture and Director of the Experiment Station, posts he held until his retirement at an early age in 1913. His administration marked the great development of the college in buildings, personnel, student body, and prestige, international as well as national. He won exceptional recognition as teacher, scientist, administrator, writer, and country life leader extraordinary. Bailey Hall is one of many memorials to his service on the campus.

The glory of a university arises out of its great teachers and investigators. Great teachers and inspiring leaders make a great institution. Among the associates of Isaac Phillips Roberts were many to share with him in laying the foundations for a great college; and not only to lay foundations but to erect some of the most difficult and substantial parts of the superstructure. We of a later generation are heavily in the debt of these founders of agricultural education and research at Cornell.
A college is primarily a group of teachers and students. A land grant college has two other functions: the discovery of new knowledge or research; the teaching of people who are not in residence at the institution, or extension. Naturally, the resident teaching develops first. The administrative act of 1906 defining the purpose of the college of agriculture stated the three functions as college teaching, research, and extension teaching.

The central activity of the colleges is teaching and therefore one of the most interesting parts of the development is the student body. Today there are 916 four-year students in the agricultural college. This is the largest number of four-year students since we entered the world war. In addition there are 94 special and two-year students, 316 graduate students, 122 winter short-course students, and last summer 695 students were enrolled in summer school. There has been a continuous increase in four-year students for the past four years.

In home economics there are at present 453 four-year students, four special students and 22 graduate students. Last summer 98 students were enrolled in the summer school. Owing to lack of teaching staff, the enrollment in this college is limited.

There are ample laboratories and lecture rooms for the student body. The number of laboratory assistants, however, places a definite limit on the number of students that can be taught and this is one of the critical problems in the teaching field at the present. To one who has known the colleges for twenty years it is clear that there has been a real improvement in college teaching. Class-room methods are better and of course the subject matter is infinitely better than that of 20 years ago. I am not at all sure that the student body has the same amount of group consciousness, the enthusiasm for agriculture and homemaking and the strong fervent desire to serve the open country and to be of service to the state that characterized the very early student groups. I hope that some of this early enthusiasm may be recaptured during the next few years.

Extension teaching is now carried on by every subject-matter department. Last year extension specialists from the colleges made approximately 400,000 field contacts. The work is done through lectures, demonstrations, conferences, exhibits and tours. Cooperating with the college are cooperative groups of farmers in the counties organized into Farm and Home Bureau Associations. More than ten thousand local committees give voluntary aid and without pay to this work in Farm Bureau, Home Bureau and 4-H Club organizations. This is a vast adult and extra-curricular educational movement which is not equalled in any other country. It is probably the cheapest educational activity carried on in the state and one of the most effective in producing benefits, economic and social.

Space does not permit a description of other lines of work such as the 3,400 students enrolled in correspondence college work and a half million bulletins distributed last year, 1,400 news articles furnished to papers, radio broadcasting from the Cornell station and a regular service over 16 other stations.

There is no place where one can secure so accurate a picture of the research work of the college as in the annual report. If the reader will turn to the experiment station section of that report and quickly scan the problems being studied under each department, he will get some idea of the range of subjects covered. Yet with a large research staff at Cornell and at Geneva, in spite of literally hundreds of separate research projects, I can list off-hand a considerable number of problems of great economic importance which are being demanded by insistent farmers and for which funds are not available.

In the plant sciences we have excellent equipment for the most modern type of research. The same is true in animal husbandry, poultry, and dairy. A wonderful new building with excellent equipment serves agricultural economics and farm management and rural social organization. Agronomy has for some time been well equipped. Agricultural engineering lacks facilities and room but is carrying on well in limited space. Entomology is badly lacking in equipment. It has a strong scientific staff and will be fairly well housed in its home in the old economics building. Forestry is just turning its efforts from undergraduate teaching to a major endeavor in the research field.

The college of home economies in its new Martha Van Rensselaer Hall has a wonderful building. The laboratories are furnished with the most modern equipment; well planned class rooms, practice rooms, reading room, and service rooms provide a well-rounded development ready to give the most expert service. A description of the college today should not neglect the herds of livestock. During the past year the dairy herd has won many honors. At the State Fair with only a few animals entered, a college Holstein won first prize in the aged cow class. Another Holstein won a world's production record as a senior two-year-old and also was first place three-year-old and senior and grand champion at the State Fair and Eastern States exposition. Since then she has been made all-American three-year-old Holstein. A college Guernsey is a class leader in the three-year-old class at present, ranking seventh in the world for her class in production. She was also senior and grand champion at the 1933 State Fair.

A college Aryshire is now world's champion three-year-old.

It has always been a matter of pride that the State Colleges are active, living parts of the social life of the State and Nation. Research and extension teaching are coordinated with the agricultural problems of the State. Every farm and home problem comes to the college and every rural movement touches the campus.

The college has furnished scientific data and human leadership in solving many public problems. The principle upon which the college works is to develop and to furnish indispensible facts feeling always that if the facts are fully known rural people will make sound decisions.

Perhaps the best cross-section of scientific agriculture and its application to modern farming is to be obtained by a visit to the annual Farm and Home Week at Cornell. Each year during the second full week of February approximately 5,000 rural people come to Ithaca to study agriculture. The week is not a period of amusement and little effort is made to entertain. No large organization meetings are held. This is primarily a week of subject matter teaching. The colleges give their best and they have an appreciative audience. Perhaps the best thing about Farm and Home Week is its effect upon the colleges themselves. The stimulation of new problems, fresh from the field, critical consideration of new ideas by practical minded farmers, reports of field experiences of the previous crop-growing year—these keep the college young, dynamic, practical, and, we hope, of real service to the State.
Through Our Wide Windows

Book of the Month

BROWSING along some book shelves I came across a volume whose existence is, I believe, unknown to most of the present students in the College. This volume is "The Autobiography of a Farm Boy" by Isaac Phillips Roberts. Here I thought was an opportunity to at least get acquainted with the writings of this man who had so much to do with making this College what it is. To my delight the "Farm Boy" was none other than Roberts himself. In vigorous, homely style he traces his life from his birth in East Varick, Seneca County; to his emigration to Iowa; his return to literally build the College of Agriculture at Cornell University; and to his retirement in California after a long life of service.

Here in his own words we can read of the dreams, the struggles, and the progress of this man and of the college he built. Little comes to us directly concerning Dean Roberts, unless it comes from those thinning ranks of professors who worked under him. But here in his book we can meet the man to whom we owe so much, both as students of the College and as residents of New York State.

Aside from its historic interest it is a real live story full of suspense and drama, and not a little humor. It is as well educational and inspirational. Practical farm advice can be found in its pages, and the stories of his problems, of his spirit, and of his hopes cannot be other than inspirational.

We already have assigned readings, optional readings, reference readings, and suggested readings enough for everyone's time. But why don't you in that spare minute find a copy of Dean Roberts' own book and browse, and wonder, and laugh, and admire, and mayhap be inspired?

Attention Please!

WE HOPE that this issue will bring to your attention the life of a man who had a profound influence on agriculture at Cornell. Many of Dean Roberts' traits of character could well be emulated by us today. Any of those who knew him enjoy enumerating incidents and experiences which portray Roberts as he trod his fields or taught his classes. If we could only learn to use our powers of observation in analyzing situations, drawing conclusions, and making practical applications as he did, our success would be assured. His sympathetic understanding of farm folk and their problems; his prophecies and philosophy; even his use of the parable in provoking thought among his audiences, can well entertain our attention for a moment.

The COUNTRYMAN is extremely grateful to those men who have contributed their time and memories in the making of this memorial to Dean Roberts. We hope it will be read and enjoyed both by those who knew and loved the builder of our college and those who know of him only through the great work he has done. When those who knew him are no longer with us to reminisce, we hope the members of the younger generation will find in these pages a permanent record of the great esteem in which Dean Roberts was held. We reprint his own article "Pioneer Days in Agriculture," written for the Historical Number of December, 1914, in order that you may get from the hand of the master himself something of the difficulties encountered and the hard work and cooperation necessary to overcome them. Compare the college as he knew it with it as it is today.

Our present Dean has authorized the distribution of two thousand copies of this issue to graduates of these colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics. We hope that this glimpse of your Alma Mater from past to present will revive memories of bygone days. May we also realize that the fight for better agricultural education started here by Roberts many years ago is still being waged. Continued progress is essential if we maintain the high ideals set up by him.

Friendly Pedagogues

OUR years of undergraduate experience in Cornell have brought to us increasingly the feeling that students and faculty are not as well acquainted as they should be. From some people, this statement would immediately draw forth a reiteration of the old idea that the size of our school is too great. The faculty cannot get acquainted with the students because there are so many of them. This, however, is merely suggesting a reason for the problem. We cannot cut down the enrollment very easily. The problem is here and we must face it.

The problem is brought much more forcefully to mind by Professor MacDaniels' letter in the last issue. We find, if this letter voices the general faculty opinion and we believe it does, that there is an active interest on the part of the faculty in the students and in their work.

It is up to us to cultivate as friendly an acquaintance as possible with the teaching staff. Most of the professors and instructors are far more human than we often give them credit for being. Their work involves the solution of student problems as much as it does the presentation of certain factual materials. With this in mind, we should take advantage of every opportunity possible to get to know the faculty more intimately. The result would be of considerable benefit to both students and teachers.
O N THE one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Professor Roberts, it might be profitable as well as pleasant to look back over his work at Cornell, the conditions under which it was done, and some of the results that were accomplished.

Professor Roberts served Cornell University for the thirty years from 1874 to 1903 as Professor of Agriculture, and for the latter half of the time as Dean and Director of the College of Agriculture and of the Agricultural Experiment Station.

At the beginning of this period, scholastic instruction in practical agriculture was itself in the experimental stage, and most of the instruction that had been attempted was in connection with agricultural chemistry. Although "agriculture" was included in the curriculum of all the land-grant colleges, not over half a dozen had made any noticeable progress and these through the labors and successes of such men as Miles in Michigan, Stockbridge in Massachusetts, Townshend in Ohio, Morrow in Illinois, and Knapp in Iowa. It was therefore an almost virgin field to which Professor Roberts came at Cornell with only the preparation of native ability, limited schooling, and some years of success as a pioneer prairie farmer, and as farm superintendent at the Iowa Agricultural College.

At that time the chair of "agriculture" included what is now comprised in agronomy, soils, farm crops, and farm management, the whole of animal husbandry, the superintendence of the farm, the carrying on of a considerable amount of field experimentation, and the attendance at numerous meetings of farmers throughout the state. For all of this in the first years, Professor Roberts had no assistance, not even a farm foreman. In the seventies Cornell was a struggling and a comparatively poor institution. Much of its endowment was unproductive and even being carried at an expense. There was little money for maintenance or anything else. During all the earlier years, the appropriation for the then department of agriculture did not exceed six thousand dollars a year. Much of the time the receipts from the sale of milk and other products equalled or exceeded this amount and were turned in to the university treasury without being available to the department. Thus the department was necessarily or quite self-supporting and maintained a constant though slow development which in itself was no mean accomplishment.

L OOKING back over this period, I like to call to mind some of the more specific things which indicate the character and ability of him we are honoring.

As he says in his "Autobiography of a Farm Boy," he soon discovered that "the dairy could be made to pay," and to this end, disregarding his experience with and admiration for the Shorthorn as he had seen her in the West, and notwithstanding the record of Ezra Cornell as a Shorthorn breeder, he went to Massachusetts and bought a bull of the then little-known Holstein-Friesian breed. (The herd book number of the bull was 150).

With this bull and the common cows he found on the farm he began the system of improvement of grade cattle which is now so generally and satisfactorily practiced. I would not have it inferred that Professor Roberts was the first man to breed a purebred sire to a common dam, but he was one of the first to systematically practice it and persistently recommend it to others.

In connection with the improvement of the herd, it was soon discovered that a knowledge of what each animal was doing every day was of prime importance; so the custom of weighing and recording the milk of each animal was established, and has been continued to the present time. For more than fifty years weighing and recording the milk has been as much a part of the barn "chores" as feeding or cleaning the stables. In this I am quite sure that Professor Roberts was a pioneer, and from it has largely developed the whole system of records, official and otherwise, that has been so important a factor in dairy herd improvement.

Of course, there was a fairly well developed dairy industry in New York before Professor Roberts came to Cornell, but it was mainly a summer proposition and largely given to cheese making, and the cows shifted for themselves during the winter. When milk began to be used for food more extensively, he saw that milk must be produced the year round, and that more attention must be given to the protection and comfort of the cow during the winter if milk were to be produced at a profit. Hence, when the opportunity came in 1879 to build the "universal" barn, comfort and abundant water supply were provided in the "Covered Barnyard." However much this might now be criticized from a sanitary standpoint, it undoubtedly paved the way for the modern dairy stable with its comfortable stalls and water buckets at hand.

S PACE forbids to mention many other matters in which Professor Roberts played an important part: the development of the practice of ensilage, the importance of properly grown and ripened corn for the silo, the improvement of pastures and many others, particularly the part taken in collaboration and cooperation with others in the development of the system of systematic instruction to farmers in organized meetings (Farmers' Institutes) from which has developed the whole elaborate system of agricultural extension activities.

Finally, what about direct teaching to students? During almost the whole of Professor Roberts' career as a teacher, his course was given as five lectures per week with two afternoon practices. The lectures were quite informal and covered a wide range as indicated above, but were not in a very pedagogic form. The class was most impressed by a sense that the lectures were based upon a practical experience that could be relied upon. The practices were still less formal, consisting of more or less practical work as the season allowed or provided (I recall a contest in husking a shock of corn in which I came out second to my now brother-in-law), visits to neighboring farms, and in the winter farm bookkeeping and tracing Shorthorn pedigrees. The classes were always small, often only three or four, never more than fifteen or twenty. From a personal acquaintance with many of those who passed under Professor Roberts' instruction, I think I can say for most as for myself, that the most important things that came to them were the sense of knowledge born of experience and the growth of a warm personal friendship.

In the early development of agricultural instruction and experimentation, Professor Roberts truly exemplified the adage "Prove all things, hold fast to that which is good." As an inspiration, let every student now in the college read the "Autobiography of a Farm Boy."
Greetings to the Class of '28

Herman Agle of Eden, New York, was in Ithaca for the Syracuse game. He is working with his father on market gardening.

Abram VanVranken Desorges is still with the New York Telephone Company, West Street, New York City. He has had several promotions in the accounting department in spite of the fact that he trained here to be a forester.

Elizabeth Denman is teaching homemaking in Cortland High School. She returns to her home at 214 Linden Avenue, Ithaca, almost every week end.

Kenneth Fisher, Forestry, is in the administrative department of the New York Telephone Company at Buffalo. He is married but has no children. He comes to Cornell about twice a year.

Marian E. Gandy is now teaching at Cheney Training School, Cheney, Pennsylvania. Previous to this, she taught for two years at Virginia State College, Ettricks, Virginia, at which address she still receives mail. She received her M. A. from Columbia last summer.

Frederic F. “Bugs” Fish is still working with the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries. Most of his time he is spending at the Bureau's headquarters in Washington, D. C., as Associate Pathologist. He expects to spend the first two months of the coming year at the bureau's experiment station at Kearneysville, West Virginia. After that, he plans to go to Corvallis, Oregon, to act as advisor for the State Fish and Game Commission. I refuse to make any puns about the appropriateness of the job that “Bugs” is holding, but will let you use your own imagination. His address will be c/o U. S. Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D. C.

We hasten to correct a mistake in the F. S. N.'s of the December issue that was allowed to slip through the fingers of an inattentive proof-reading staff. G. Harden Gibson of South Hartford, New York, was accused of running a pig and poultry farm. Now, as Harden and any other good disciple of Farm Management knows, pig raising is not a particularly remunerative occupation in New York State. So we take back all we said about the pigs but hasten to say that we were correct in the poultry enterprise. Harden is very proud of the stock that he has built up in this line and is, in addition, producing milk and raising potatoes.

Harry J. Limbacher and Maude Anne Roeder were married July 15, 1933. They are living at 20 West Plaza, Ridgewood, New Jersey. He is working particularly on upset sales statistics in the Cost and Statistics Department of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., of 11 West 42nd St., New York City.

M. Elizabeth Hollister Packer is married to Wilford T. Packer, (brother of Leon F. Packer, '25). Her husband is now Baptist Pastor and Professor of Religious Education at Rio Grande College, Rio Grande, Ohio. She lived in Rochester for two years after graduation, where she led a very active life. She was teacher-secretary in a high school, taught foods in night school, and assisted in clothing for the Monroe County Home Bureau. They have a daughter, Marjorie Jean Packer, born June 15, 1931.

Henry L. Page is County Agricultural Agent at the Farm Bureau Office at Oswego, New York. He started work as assistant agent in October of ’28 and was made agent on January 1, 1930.

M. L. Peterson and Miss Dorothy Crocker (formerly Dean Hammond's secretary) were married in 1930. They are living at 331 White Street, Waterville, New York. He taught at Athens for one year, but has been at Waterville since.

James D. Pond is now an instructor in Forestry at Cornell. He is married to Nellie M. Wilson, also '28. From '28-'30 he was timber cruising in Quebec. He did private forestry work at Albany in 1930. From 1931 'til last February he was 4-H club agent for Washington county. Second term last year he took grad work in Forestry, and in the summer he was an instructor in forestry at Purdue Forestry Camp.

B. Evelyn MacAllister of Tully, New York is doing Grad work at Cornell. Her Ithaca address is 510 Stewart Avenue.

Mildred Rockwood is married to Carlton S. Frantz '24, and has one child, Virginia. They are living at Alden, New York.

G. H. Salisbury is teaching agriculture and chemistry at Mansville High School, Mansville, New York. He is married to Kate Seagers '29 and has a girl three years old.

W. S. Salisbury is doing grad work at Cornell and hopes to complete his Ph.D. requirement this June. It has been reported that he is single, sound, and somewhat sane.

Andrew Given Sharp has been promoted to assistant superintendent of one of the timber companies at Kapuskasing, Ontario, Canada.

C. Elizabeth Thomas is home economics teacher at Avon, New York.

George E. Tucci is assistant nursery manager and landscape planting superintendent for the Cape Cod Nursery, H. V. Lawrence Landscape Offices. His address is Falmouth, Massachusetts.

Arthur B. Quencer was married September 16, 1933, to Isabel Mohr of Phillipsburg, New Jersey. They live at 435 35th Street, North Bergen, New Jersey. He is in the Quality Control Department of the Dairymen's League, with headquarters at the 19th Street Branch.

Lucile West is living at 12 Glen Ellyn Way, Rochester, New York.
A. K. Getman was elected Vice-President of the American Vocational Association in charge of Agricultural Education. He is now head of the Agricultural Education Bureau in Albany.

Halsey B. Knapp is Director of the State Institute of Applied Agriculture at Farmingdale, Long Island.

George H. Bissenger is in charge of Plant Breeding work for the Philippine Sugar Association and is conducting extensive experiments for the improvement of cane acreage. His address is Manilla, Philippine Islands.

Lee W. Crittenden is Director of the State School of Agriculture at Cobleskill, New York.

A. B. Dean is convalescing in Miami, Florida. He has been sick since last March, but it is hoped that great improvement will be shown in his health by spring. His 16 year old son, Byron, and his wife are in the south with him.

Albert S. Kenerson is now associated with Allen, Sterling, and Lothrop, seedsmen of Portland, Maine.

Van Crampton Whittemore (22 M. S.) is the Director of the State School of Agriculture at Canton, New York. William D. Woolston is operating a canning crops and cabbage farm near Churchville, New York.

Harold Regnault of LaGrangeville, and Mary Helen Lobb of Poughkeepsie were married on October 28. Mrs. Regnault is a teacher in the Poughkeepsie High School.

Willburn Potter owns and operates a 260 acre dairy farm in Truxton, New York. In addition he does veterinary work.

George D. Spencer notified us of his change of address to 295 St. Johns Place, Brooklyn, New York.

Rong-Ian Tai is Professor of Plant Pathology in the Kwang Tung Agricultural College at Canton, China.

Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Vaughn (Alice Boynton '18) are living at Randolph, New York, where Mr. Vaughn is working for the Borden Milk Products Company. They have two children, Bessie Leak, born June 6, 1930, and Frank Amar, born June 3, 1933.

F. P. Russell of the Plant Breeding Department, returned from San Diego October 22. The illness and subsequent death of his mother necessitated the trip.

W. J. Weaver (MS) is State Supervisor in Agricultural Education at Albany.

Francis C. Wilbur of Rochester is associated with Joseph Harris and Company, Seedsmen, at Coldwater, New York.

Bernhard Zorn Eidam of Tompkinsville, New York, and Miss Marie Wietzel of Lakewood, New Jersey, were married on November 25 at the home of the bride. They plan to live at Lakewood.

Albert F. Gunnison is engaged in orchard farming in the Champlain Valley at Crown Point, New York. Since graduation he has spent his winters in New York City working for the New York Department of Agriculture and Markets. He is married to Hollis Kemp (University of Rochester '31). Kendrick Hart is agriculture and manual training teacher at Waterville, New York.

F. F. Alexander and Nicholas A. Milone '30 are operating the Mobile Laboratories which examine the milk supplies from the State of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Norgore (Elizabeth Stowe '27) are living at 3043 West 71st Street, Seattle, Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Primmer (Elizabeth Reese '27), are living at Powna, Pennsylvania, where Mr. Primmer is athletic coach in the high school.

Dean Cutler is recuperating from his trip across country with Bill Chapel and Bill's toads, turtles and snakes. The pets arrived safely, but Dean doesn't expect to be the same for months. Dean is cultural foreman making thinnings in cut-out yellow pine stands at Woods Spring, Ariz. He writes that Dick Wilson '31 is at Mormon Lake, 20 miles away. Dean and Bill received their MF's in June just before the western trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey S. Kuhn (Thelma Dalyruble), were married on June 5, 1933. They are living at 54 Murray Street, Mount Morris, N. Y., where Mr. Kuhn is a postal clerk.

Kenneth Davenport was recently married in Mississippi. He and Mrs. Davenport live at Accord, N. Y., where he is a gasoline distributor.

Last May a daughter, Priscilla Ann, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Russell Dudley (Margaret Gilchrist '29) of Lyons, N. Y.

At last report Mr. and Mrs. J. Norton Ewart (Mildred Cushing '29) resided at 56 McKinley Avenue, Kenmore, N. Y. They have three children, Donald, Robert and Ruth.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Jacobsen (Viola Stephany), 40 Stowe Avenue, Baldwin, L. I., wish to announce the birth of a daughter, Marlene Eleanor, on October 7.

M. J. "Shipwreck" Kelly is teaching physics and chemistry at Cornings High School. Merle and the two Crossbys, Al '26, and Dick '31, and Bernard Harkness '29 took a flying trip to the Century of Progress Exposition at Chicago. Merle was on the Cornell Countryman Board.

Mrs. Henry Ketchum (Alice Meyers) dietitian at Risley for some years, was married in June of '32. Mr. Ketchum is an instructor in chemistry. They are living at 1002 North Aurora Street.

George Parsons has been recuperating from tuberculosis, and has spent the past year at 36 Kiwassa Rd., Saranac Lake. He reports he is rapidly improving and will be "on the ball" next spring.

Richard B. Shanley was married to Miss Florence A. New of Flushing in August. They are living in New Philadelphia, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer S. Jorgenson (Hermine Stewart) are living at the home of her parents at 449 Castle Street, Geneva. They have two young daughters, Margaret and Julia.

Jean Warren now lives at 19 Winter Street, Sanford, Maine, and is home demonstration agent in York County.

Louis E. Babcock is with the Brooklin Edison Company.

Dorothy Chase is Assistant Editor in the University Publications Office, Roberts Hall, Ithaca, New York. Her address is 109 Parker Street, ithaca, New York.

Elsie Lois Clark is teaching home economics at King Ferry, New York.

Mrs. Lee Thurston Corbett (Dorothy Reed '29) is teaching in Rochester. She is living at 133 North Saint Regis Drive, Brighton Station, Rochester, New York.

Norma Everson is agent of Chenango County with headquarters at the 4-H Club Office at Norwich, New York.

Agnes Gainey is with the Home Economics Bureau of the New York Edison Company. She is living at 114 West 11th Street, New York City.

Lydia Kitt lives at 151 East 86th Street, New York City. She is working for the Home Economics Bureau of the New York Edison Company at 17th Street and Irving Place.
Mrs. Adelaide Taylor Bethel is with the Home Economics Bureau of the Westchester Lighting Company, in Mount Vernon, New York.

S. M. “Sally” Cole is assistant dietitian in the Fifth Avenue Hospital in New York City.

Robert E. Love, who is assistant manager of the Le Mar Hotel, Houston, Texas, sailed from Los Angeles September 9 for Nanking, China. He is now with his parents there. He plans to complete the trip around the world, returning in the late winter or early spring. His father, Harry H. Love, is president of the Agricultural Administration to the United States, and of the provinces of Kiangsu and Chekiang.

Helen Rice, of 113 Glen Place, Ithaca, is assistant in Dean Ogden’s office, Goldwin Smith Hall, Cornell University.

Marion Skilling is with the Dairymen’s League. She is living at 11 West 42nd Street, New York City.

Agnes Talbot is living at 2 Grace Court, Brooklyn Heights, New York, and is working for the Brooklyn Edison Company.

Mr. and Mrs. Monroe Cappel Babcock will reside at 441 North Aurora Street, Ithaca, New York.

Henry Forschmidt, 2020 Cadiz St., Dallas, Texas, is salesman of the Dallas office of the Atlantic Commission Co., Inc., and head buyer of produce for 225 A. & P. stores in that section. He has been with the Atlantic Commission Co. since he graduated, having started in Philadelphia as assistant buyer of fruit and vegetables.

David Gardner Greenleaf, of Perry, New York, died in the Thompson Memorial Hospital in Canandaigua on December 6 from injuries sustained in an automobile accident on December 4 near Canandaigua, New York.

Ray R. Hall is teaching agriculture at Hammondsport, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Purcell (Mary Barvian ‘31) are living at 50 Lenox Avenue, East Orange, New Jersey.

Mrs. Burton Belden (Katherine Kammerer ‘32) of 47 Elm Street, Elizabeth, New Jersey, has a son, Robert Scott, born on October sixth.

Mildred “Milly” Garman is Public Service Representative of the Gas and Electric Company, Ithaca, New York. She spends some time in our new Domecon Building.

Donald Knapp is teaching agriculture in Fabius and Jamesville High Schools. His address is Jamesville, New York.

Charles Ogden is working for Harris and Company of Rochester, New York.

Harold Wilm, M. F. ’30, Ph.D. ’32, is on trial construction with C. C. C. camp near his home. His address is 117 North Vista, Bonita Ave., Glendora, Calif.

Laura Allen is business manager of the American Psychological Journal with her office in Goldwin Smith. She also finds time to be secretary of the Department of Biological Chemistry in Stimson. She is living at 107 Miller Street, Ithaca.

C. A. “Kay” Blevier is an extension worker in the Department of Home Economics from Cornell. Address, Home Bureau, Albion, N. Y.

C. R. Perry, WC, is now working for the dairy department at Cornell.

Dr. F. K. Sparrow, who held a National Research Fellowship during 1932 and who was at Cambridge, England, during the past year, has returned to his home at Hanover, New Hampshire, where he is a member of the Department of Evolution at Dartmouth. While at Ithaca, Dr. Sparrow lived at Forest Home and was a member of the department of plant pathology.

Alice Stamps is teaching Home Economics in Niagara Falls High School. She lives at 8863 Lindbergh Avenue.

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NEW YORK TIME'S MAN VISITS AG COLLEGE

R. L. Duffus, one of the chief feature writers of The New York Times, visited the ag campus Saturday, December 2. While in Ithaca Mr. Duffus was the guest of Prof. Ernest Adams. Mr. Duffus was sent to Cornell by his paper in order to obtain material for a feature article concerning the Agriculture College at Cornell. In an interview at the New York Times issue of December 10th under the title of "The Laboratory of the Commodity Dollar," and in it Mr. Duffus said of the Agricultural College, "The College of Agriculture at Cornell, where Professor Warren demonstrates his theory of gold and prices, is a beehive of research to which the President of the United States turns for economic counsel"... "Of the two campuses at Cornell the upper is on the whole, the one that was created by itself the College of Agriculture is a place of enthusiasm and comradeship." Mr. Duffus spent the week-end at Cornell in looking over the University and talking to President Farrand, Dean Ladd, and other university officials.

FARM WEEK SPEAKERS HOLD FINAL TRUOUTS

Five men and one woman were retained after the final tryouts of the two-year-old Eastman stage contest on December 19th. The number competing in the first tryouts was forty-five. The contest will be held during Farm and Home Week. Those who were kept after the trial were: I. Mack '34, L. R. Crane '35, A. Gentle '33, Miss Viola Henry '35, E. Rutberg, special student and W. Sherman, special student. The tryouts of the Farm Life Challenge contest in speaking gave places on the team to the following: J. A. Mack '34, A. D. Gentle '35 and W. H. Sherman, special students with alternates G. E. Brandow '34 and W. E. Washbon '35. There are two prizes for the winners in each contest, a first prize of one hundred dollars and a second prize of twenty-five dollars.

NEW YORK REPRESENTED AT INTERNATIONAL SHOW

The International Livestock Show, held at Chicago, Illinois, December 2-9, 1933, saw many members of the faculty of the New York State College of Agriculture present to attend the shows and meet the public. Professor F. B. Morrison, the head of the animal husbandry department, delivered a paper entitled "Getting More Beef Out of Your Cattle" at the annual meeting of the American Society of Animal Production. Other members of the animal husbandry staff present at this meeting were Professor Harper, Professor Hinman, Doctor J. P. Willman, and Mr. H. A. Willman.

Dean Hagan, Doctor Fincher, and Doctor Cameron of the New York State Veterinary College attended the annual meeting of the U. S. Livestock Sanitary Association. Doctor Cameron presented a paper on "Trichomoniasis in Cattle." In the 4-H Club section of the show, the New York State Club members were well represented among the winners of honors. Katherine Sheldon of the "H" Club exhibited a exhibit of three market lambs in the Junior Feeding Contest for the second year in succession. Edwin Sweetland of Dryden won second on his Chester white barrow in the Market Class. This contest was held December 2, 1933.

The honors in the open show of Aberdeen Angus cattle went largely to Briarcliff Farm of Pine Plains, New York. Briarcliff Model was Grand Champion steer, over all breeds, having won first in the Summer Yearling Class. He weighed 1,195 pounds and sold for $1.30 a pound. Briarcliff had the Champion group of three steers over all breeds and weights, and the Champion three steers the get of one sire.

In the bull classes Briarcliff won two firsts and two seconds besides Junior Champion Bull, first prize on a group of five, first on group of three, and first on group of two bulls.

In the cow classes Briarcliff had first three years old and first yearling heifer.

Seven of the breeding animals in the Cornell University Beef herd are sired by the same two bulls as are the winners at the International Show.

WISCONSIN PROFESSOR KNOCKS PET BELIEF

The crammer has at last found a champion in a prominent professor at the University of Wisconsin who recently asserted that "material learned rapidly is better than that gathered by long hours of application." The professor's conclusive evidence has elevated the rank of crammers and placed the theory that one who learns quickly forgets quickly among the outworn creeds of the dark ages.
CAMPUS CHATS

ORIENTATION

The eighth wonder of the world to freshmen in agriculture before their arrival at Cornell this fall was the orientation feature. To some it was a course about the Chinese; the more studious, upon looking up the derivation and finding that the Latin word, ori, meant to rise, conjectured that it was to do with getting up in the morning. The catalogue was no help because, as even the less intelligent know, a definition should never employ the terms of a dictionary. The last resort, a talk with one who had taken the course, merely deepened the mystery. The course, as a result, was much anticipated.

To say that the course was a disappointment would not be entirely truthful. In fact, in what it has comprised it has been very successful and interesting. It is disappointing in what it has not presented. Immediately every student comprehended what the course was intended to do, and a certain indefinite idea of the substance of the course formulated in his mind. The common concept was that it would involve a brief, comprehensive study of each agricultural subject. Many feel that this is a necessary preparation, and that the study would give one an idea of what he is about to undertake. In studying individual subjects, one might unearth in himself unknown ability or even talent. It would undoubtedly help the student in planning his course and enable him to live a fuller life. If the orientation course is ever revised, it would improve immeasurably to introduce such a project.

ROBERTS' TOP FLOOR

A COCKROACH HAVEN

Whereas most persons try to get rid of them, Mr. L. C. Woodruff, Instructor in the Biology Department is playing papa to, and is the sole supporter of, a large family of two or three thousand cockroaches! Why? Because of a COUNTRYMAN reporter, Mr. Woodruff explained that he was feeding and maintaining these cockroaches, not because he felt particularly drawn to them, but because they were better suited to his purpose than any other animals.

Mr. Woodruff is conducting nutritive experiments dealing especially with vitamin B, and also the nitrogen content of different foods. Poultry husbandry of the life cycle of a cockroach takes place in only three months, the experiments can be done more quickly than with rabbits or guinea pigs, which have a longer life cycle.

Mr. Woodruff has been carrying on his experiments for the past two years, and expects to continue them for an indefinite length of time.

PRACTICAL POULTRY MANAGEMENT

By James E. Rice and H. E. Botford

The MacMillan Company, New York

What do you want to know about the poultry business? Find a copy of Practical Poultry Management—Rice and Botford, a subject which is likely to be of interest to the student, and read the whole book. It is to the advantage of every prospective poultryman to obtain a copy, for he will find himself greatly handicapped without it.

DR. E. S. Guthrie, of the Dairy Industry Department has been carrying on some research on a product known as "cultured cream," or sometimes referred to as sour cream or Jewish sour cream. This is used to a large extent in salad dressings and to a limited degree in other uses. Up to this time this product has been used here in America by people of other nationalities, principally. Lately, however, this product is coming to use more and more. Consumption of this product, as a whole, has been on the increase. Dr. Guthrie says that one company is now manufacturing at the rate of three hundred ten-gallon cans a day, and another company has nearly this output.

JOKER OF THE MONTH

We heard a good story the other day, and would like to pass it on. A professor down on the arts campus was asked who Glista Ernestine was. He hazarded as his nearest guess that the lady with the elaborate manner was an opera singer. Whereas, as nearly everyone on the upper campus knows, Glista was a prize heifer once owned by the college. The prizes she garnered during her lifetime rewarded her prodigious milk production, rather than her melodious voice.

"CULTURED CREAM" CAN CAUSE INTEREST

Dr. E. S. Guthrie, of the Dairy Industry Department has been carrying on some research on a product known as "cultured cream," or sometimes referred to as sour cream or Jewish sour cream. This is used to a large extent in salad dressings and to a limited degree in other uses. Up to this time this product has been used here in America by people of other nationalities, principally. Lately, however, this product is coming to use more and more. Consumption of this product, as a whole, has been on the increase. Dr. Guthrie says that one company is now manufacturing at the rate of three hundred ten-gallon cans a day, and another company has nearly this output.

The research being carried on in this line is to perfect more economical ways of producing more efficiently a better quality product. Dr. Guthrie states that he hopes to have this research completed soon at which time a more complete report can be made.

Bi-weekly doings of vegetable club

Professors, graduate students, and undergraduates are members of the Vegetable Gardening Club and anyone interested in its activities is welcome to attend the meetings. During the coming year, the club will meet on the evenings of the first Monday and third Tuesday of the month, in Plant Science Sequences Room. Programs concerning some phases of the vegetable industry are given each time. On November 21, 1933, Donald Comin of the Ohio Experiment Station spoke on intercropping of the vegetables of Ohio. At a previous meeting this fall, F. C. W. Kramer discussed the vegetables of Florida. On December 14, 1933, Miesner spoke on a survey of greenhouse and vegetable farms in the area around Rochester, and on Tuesday, December 19, 1933, a speaker from Geneva will entertain the club.

At a meeting of the Vegetable Gardening Club held on Tuesday evening, November 19, R. A. Boehecke '34 was elected president, H. L. Cochran, graduate, vice-president, and H. L. Donner '34, secretary and treasurer.

PROFESSOR W. J. WRIGHT ADDRESSES 4-H CLUB

The University 4-H Club held a short business meeting, Monday evening, December 11. Dr. R. A. Polson and Mr. Willis Kerns, both of the Department of Rural Social Organization, were elected to honorary membership. Plans for the Club's participation in Farm and Home activities were discussed.

After the business meeting, Professor W. J. Wright, State 4-H Club leader, held a three-hour discussion of the history and development of 4-H Clubs and their relation to leisure time and character development.

INTRAMURAL SPORT SHORTS

The Ag College soccer team did well this season. The teams representing the various Colleges were divided into two leagues. Ag finally won the championship of their league by winning over M. E. by a 2-1 score in a play-off. They decide a tie for first place in that league. The Vet College team were the winners in the other league and they defeated Ag for the University Championship by a score of 3-1.


BASKETBALL SEASON NOW ON.

The Intramural Basketball League Ball had its first game on December 18. The Ag College team has been practicing since December 16 and its first game will come on January 10th when the boys will test themselves against the Architects.

January, 1934
The Ag Campus, the University, Prohibition, the Government—All Changed

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The model nursery school which was planned by the competent staff headed by Professor Marie Fowler has its first class of preschool youngsters designed not only to teach children study and care but to aid the children and parents.

The daily nursery school occupies the basement floor in the east wing of the Martha Van Rensselaer Hall. The parent brings the children up the circular drive to the back entrance from which a pair of stairs lead directly into the Graduate Nurse's, Mrs. Reave's office. This is to keep an incoming child who might be ill from contact with other children. The nurse's office is fully equipped in order to familiarize the children with a doctor's office, and has an isolation room for sick children. Under the care of Dr. Kenneth Bull, the pediatrician's office. Dr. Bull has a laboratory near her office.

The dining room is large and modernly equipped. It is adequate to supply healthful food for the present nursery school on the basement floor and for another class which is being planned for the members of Monday Council on the floor below.

The dining room, sleeping porch, and dressing room can all be seen from one observation booth. There are separate booths for the other rooms. These booths are accessible from downstairs where there are lockers for small belongings only so that they may not disturb the children. A black and white netting allows the observer, who is comfortably seated on a revolving stool, to see the children without being seen.

The various rooms are well equipped with furniture in proportion to the children's small bodies. The children are provided with constructive, manipulative toys. The sleeping room can be cleared for play with large blocks by folding up the tiny cots and screens. The children have a small piano in the dining room. The large, well equipped playroom, which leads onto the terrace where a formal garden and a circular track for wagons and velocipeds are planned. Back of the school is space for a flower garden and playground with open country and a forest. The youngsters have six times as much space as formerly for their out of doors play.

This large staff includes: Miss Katherine Reeves, an instructor in charge of Monday council and the regular day group; her assistant, Miss Macdonald; Dr. Ethel Waring, a psychological examiner; Dr. Margaret Wylie, professor of child development and parent education in Extensive; and as director of nutrition, Mrs. Jeanette McCoy. The person who gets results without benefit of theory is Mrs. Goldsmith, the cook.

COLLEGE DEDICATES HALL TO MISS VAN RENSSLEAER

Martha Van Rensselaer Hall will be formally dedicated during Farm and Home Week, February 12 to 17. The formal dedication exercises will consist of brief talks by men and women interested in education, home economics, and public welfare, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will be the principal speaker.

MISS GRANT '37

ON 4-H BROADCAST

During the national 4-H Club broadcast over WJZ, New York, on January 6, Miss E. M. Grant '37, a student in Home Economics, will speak on the topic, "Four Years of Club Work Have Improved My Home." The general theme of the broadcast will be 4-H Club Work Demonstrates Improved Practices in the Home and on the Farm. Mr. Albert Hoefer, Assistant State Leader of Junior Extension, will also represent New York State on this national hook-up broadcast.

HOME-EC TEA ROOM OPENS—STUDENTS HAVE CHARGE

On Tuesday, December twelfth, the new Home Economics tea room was first opened to the public. "The Green Room" is situated in the west wing of Martha Van Rensselaer Hall, and looks out on the front court of the building. The woodwork is light green, and the chairs are green and red. The dishes are decorated with a border design of fruits and flowers on a cream background. Lunch-con is served every Tuesday and Wednesday from 11:45 until 1:00 o'clock.

Miss Alice Burgoon, instructor in Home Economics, is in charge of the project, which is part of a new institutional management course offered by the College of Home Economics. Seven women in Institution Management and seven men in Hotel Management alternately have charge of the tea room. They occupy the position of supervisor, chef, salad man, pantry man, head waiter, cook, and baker. Each student progresses from one position to another, so that he may have experience in all parts of the work.

In connection with the supervision of the tea room, the students study the planning and serving of the meals, and the calculation of all costs involved.

HOME-EC CLUB ACTS AS TEA HOSTESSSES

The Home Economics Club were hostesses at a tea at Willard Straight on December 12. Misses Olga Bruch, Mildred Carney, Katherine Harris, and Doris Schumaker, staff members of the college of home economics, poured and a committee of club members served. Mary L. Malley, '35 was chairman of the tea.

ARTISTIC BEAUTY SHOWN

The decorations and equipment are not bizarre but as much like home as possible. There are several European railway posters which accurately, in almost life size, depict such scenes as a farmer plowing, or a school of fish swimming. The outstanding picture is a lovely painting of children flying kites, which was painted and donated by one of the nursery school pupil's father, Mr. Kenneth Washburn, Instructor in Architecture. It is a lovely study which has his child, the hills of Ithaca, and Cayuga as its subjects. Each detail, particularly the clouds, is well done.

The staff offices look out onto the terrace where a formal garden and a circular track for wagons and velocipeds are planned. Back of the school is space for a flower garden and playground with open country and a forest. The youngsters have six times as much space as formerly for their out of doors play.

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The staff offices look out onto the
DOMECON DITHERINGS

What souvenir hunter collected the crystal pendants from the seminar room in Ag Economics? Does he realize that he is hindering the social life of the upper campus from its most perfect completion? Give the honest a break, will you, Aggie?

Why are there so many fair damosels bent on becoming public speakers? They seem to look forward to the conferences. More power to our heart breaking, fellow board members.

The day the Ag Orientation class was excused early was just like a Roman holiday. We're betting it was their first glance inside the fair portals of our commodious library. The results of mass production were evident.

Undaunted by snow, some Cornellians feel the urge of going "Vassar" and are having pumping good fun thither and yon bicycling.

It was wisely said that a fair co-ed went to an out of town dance—to a barn dance in Etna.

Sliding over this doorstep and that with an occasional fall—go the unsteady footed (or minded) students of the Ag Campus. So the result of "balmy" winter weather.

How did you like the Chef's Ball? Come out of the kitchen and maybe the secret order of janitors will give a bawl.

Clothing class was wisely discussing hosiery and ups the brightchild, "These stockings are on their last legs."

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TIME!!!

"Just a minute please, there's one more point which I'd like to make clear before I close," says the professor as the sound of shuffling feet, scraping chairs, and snapping pocketbooks announces to him that it's ten minutes of the hour. For the next five minutes an annoyed professor attempts to lecture to an inattentive and impatient class about a point which he is sure to review at the beginning of the next meeting of the class.

This procedure has become so familiar to students that automatically they begin to move about restlessly towards the end of the lecture just to hurry the speaker along, even if he is one who never holds the class over. Such an act is a discourteous one, although it is sometimes expedient. For the professor it results in a feeling of discouragement; he feels that he is not "putting the subject across." For the student it results in a lack of interest in the subject and a dislike for the professor. It may also become quite a serious problem if the lecturer speaks so long that the student is late for the next class.

Such a situation might easily be remedied if the professors would time their lectures a little more carefully, bringing them to a close, promptly at ten minutes of the hour, and if the students would refrain from shuffling their feet, and making the necessary preparations for departure until the speaker has finished.

FRESHMEN GIRLS ELECT OFFICERS

In Balch Recreation Room on December 7, 1933, the Freshmen Girls held their first meeting and elected officers for the coming year. Jessie Reisner is the President; Louise Davis, Vice-President; E. Block, Treasurer, and Alice Guttman, Secretary for '33 and '34. A large percentage of the class was at this meeting and showed plenty of enthusiasm all of which points to a peppy year as well as an interesting four years, at Cornell.

ALUMNAE GIVE PICTURES FOR FARM-HOME EXHIBITION

An Alumnae exhibit of the graduates of the college of Home Economics will be a leading feature of Farm and Home Week, February 12 to 17. The college plans to have in a section of the exhibition the pictures of the alumnae's children.

STAFF MEMBERS ATTEND EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

Professor M. B. Fowler and Dr. E. B. Waring of the nursery school of the college of home economics and Professor M. F. Henry, assistant director of the college, attended a fall meeting of the Progressive Educational Association at the Hotel Pennsylvania in New York City on November 24 and 25.

Norman Thomas opened the conference with a speech, "Education, the Good Life and the Good Society."
FORESTRY AT CORNELL

By Prof. Ralph S. Hosmer

Cornell University has many "firsts" to its credit, the initiation of some new thing in education or in science. One such is the establishment in 1896 of the Old New York State College of Forestry at Cornell University, the first school of academic standing on the North American continent for the training of men for the practice of forestry as a profession. As the Dean and Director of that college, Cornell called E. Forbush and who, for the preceding twelve years had been the efficient chief of the Division of Forestry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

In recognition of Dr. Forbush's accomplishment here and elsewhere, the Albany Board of Trustees of Cornell University in 1922 changed the name Forestry Building to Forbush Hall. A bronze tablet and an oil painting of Dr. Forbush adorn the foyer of the building and serve further to perpetuate his memory.

The records of the "old" college show that a total of 97 men were enrolled as students. Of these 84 received from Cornell the degree Forest Engineer. Of the remainder many of those who in 1903 were still undergraduates were transferred to other schools of forestry and were graduated from those institutions. In all the number of such men totals 22, with 15 more who took special work.

Then followed a period of seven years when New York State was without a school of forestry. In the meantime, however, there had been established at Cornell the New York State College of Agriculture, with Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey as Dean. Early in his administration and repeatedly thereafter, Dean Bailey urged that a Department of Forestry be set up as part of the units of the College of Agriculture. In 1910 this recommendation was followed. The present Department of Forestry in the N. Y. State College of Agriculture at Cornell University dates from that year.

Its first Head was Prof. Walter Mulford, (B. S. 99, F. E. 01) himself a Cornellian and a graduate of the old college. He at once proceeded to build up the staff of the department and to put into effect a program in line with the ideal of the College that its service to the people of the state shall include the three functions of resident instruction, extension work and research. It naturally took some time to organize the work, but in the autumn of 1912 the regular four year curriculum for undergraduate students of professional forestry was fully on the way, along with a group of courses, non-professional in character, for men and women from other departments of the College and the University. Graduate work in forestry was also undertaken early, as is evidenced by the conferment of the degree of Master in Forestry on a student of the old school, J. P. Kinney, (A. B. '02) in 1913. The first men to obtain the B. S. were graduated in 1913 when three were given that degree. The Forestry Building, now Forbush Hall, was erected by the State during that year. The formal dedication was held May 15, 1914.

Extension work in forestry at Cornell was undertaken at once by the Department. In January 1912, Dr. Forbush resigned and Dr. John Bentley, Jr. was appointed Assistant Professor and was put in charge of it for two years. Subsequently he devoted all his time to resident teaching. In 1913 Frank B. Moody became Extension Professor. Upon his resignation in 1915 to become Conservation Commissioner of Wisconsin, he was succeeded by G. Harris Collingwood, who served from 1916 to 1924, when he was called to Washington as Federal Extension Forester. Joshua A. Cope then became the Extension Forestier of New York State, in charge of the forestry extension work at Cornell. And in 1929 James E. Davis (B. S. '24, M. F. '26) was made Extension Instructor.

The building up of the teaching staff was begun by Professor Mulford in the appointment of Professor Bentley in January, 1912. In October of that year, Samuel N. Spring, and in February, 1913, A. Bernard Reithman were added as professors. In 1915 Cedric H. Guise joined the staff as Instructor, later being advanced by promotion to his present position. In June, 1914, Professor Mulford resigned to become Head of the Department of Forestry at the University of California. He was succeeded by Ralph S. Hosmer, who has since then been Head of the Department. In 1924 Dr. J. Nelson Spaeth, '19, was appointed Research Assistant Professor of Forestry and Silviculturist of the Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station.

An unusual and indeed rather remarkable feature of the Cornell Department of Forestry is the spirit of harmony and united team work that has characterized its staff for a period of now over twenty years. Made possible by a happy blending of personalities this has given added strength to the Department and has facilitated its work in all directions. In February, 1924, Professor Hosmer was designated to become Assistant Dean of the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University, where he is now Dean. In July, 1933, occurred the death of Professor John Bentley, Jr., an event which brought deep sadness to his colleagues and other friends in the University. In October, 1933, James D. Pond, Ph.D., and Frank K. Beyer, Ph.D., were appointed Instructors in Forestry. This brings the story of the Department Staff down to the present.

During these last twenty years the Department of Forestry in its giving of resident instruction has followed a consistent program with two objectives: (1) to conduct a professional school for the technical training of men desiring to enter the profession of forestry and (2) to offer instruction to those interested in forestry as a part of the curriculum in those non-professional schools of the University.

The former has embraced both undergraduate and graduate students, including several men who have been candidates for the Ph.D. degree.

By a decision of the Board of Trustees of Cornell University on February 11, 1953, a reorganization of the Department will go into full effect in June, 1936, whereby for the first time the graduate instruction in professional forestry will no longer be given at Cornell. Thereafter the Department will be on a strictly graduate basis, training candidates for the degrees of M. F. and Ph.D., with the members of the staff devoting a considerable part of their time to research in the various branches of forestry. The extension work will be continued after 1936 as in the past, as will certain non-professional courses in forestry open to students from other departments.

The roster of the alumni of the Cornell Department of Forestry shows that in the twenty-two years, from 1913, inclusive, 302 persons (for one girl was graduated with both the B. S. and M. F. degrees) have received from Cornell the degree of Bachelor of Science. To 75 has been granted the degree Master in Forestry, and to one that of Ph.D. Allowing for duplication, the total actual number of those who have been graduated, after studying in the Cornell Department of Forestry, now stands at 326 of which 318 are now living.

The Cornell Department of Forestry has always maintained a high place among the leading schools of forestry in the United States. Following its change of status to a graduate school, in 1936, it expects to continue to render full service in the development of forestry in the United States.
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February 12 to 17, 1934

The New York State Colleges of Agriculture
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The programs hold something of interest
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WHERE VISITORS REGISTER FOR THE WEEK

The two-o’clock high-lights each day are:

Monday, Carl E. Ladd, dean of the Colleges
Flora Rose, director Home Economics

Tuesday, Charles H. Baldwin, commissioner of Agriculture and Markets
Wednesday, Frank H. Hiscock, trustee, Cornell University
W. I. Myers, governor Federal Farm Credit Administration

Thursday, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
David C. Adie, commissioner of New York State Department of Public Welfare
Alfred D. Schoellkopf, chairman, New York State Temporary Emergency Relief Administration.

Friday, Herbert H. Lehman, Governor of the State of New York.

The entire program contains more than four hundred events: lectures, demonstrations, discussions, exhibits, contests, and entertainments. The entertainment features include an orchestra concert, two band concerts, drama contest, other plays, two speaking contests, organ recital, community singing, games, and motion pictures.

The dedication of Martha Van Rensselaer Hall, the new building of the College of Home Economics, provides interesting programs throughout the week.

Bailey Hall holds two thousand persons. It is crowded every day during the week at two o’clock.

WHERE THE MAIN SPEECHES ARE GIVEN

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Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday
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The University Photo and Gift Shop
314 College Avenue
Photographers to the Cornell Athletic Association
Also Gifts and Greeting Cards for the Holiday Season
Isaac Phillips Roberts, 1833–1928

A remarkably fine photographic study of Dean Roberts as many of the older alumni remember him. The college of agriculture has been celebrating his hundredth birthday and the January issue of the COUNTRYMAN was dedicated to him. Due to an unfortunate error for which we are very sorry the picture appearing on the cover of the January issue was of Andrew Dixon White.
RECOLLECTIONS

James E. Rice, '90

IT WAS inevitable that the chasm which existed 40 to 50 years ago between the practical farmers and the Agricultural College professors must be bridged. Neither group fully comprehended the viewpoint of the other. Many of the so-called scientific authorities on numerous occasions had proven to be false prophets—the "blind leading the blind." Some of their theories failed to work out in practice. Hence, in many instances, the "practical farmers" failed to accept and try new ideas until after their more progressive neighbors had pointed the way by following the more modern successful methods which had been developed at the college. After all, education is education whether it comes from a college classroom or from over the neighbor’s fence.

The Farmers’ Institute as a pioneer educational movement met the need of bringing the college men and the farmers together. The Farmers’ Institute was a clearing house for the exchange of agricultural experiences and scientific facts. Out of this movement developed the professional itinerant Farmers’ Institute lecturer, whose number throughout the United States from the early nineties for nearly a quarter of a century was legion.

Among the many men whose names have now largely dropped from public view, and most of whom have passed on to their reward, but whose memories still linger gratefully and affectionately in the minds of those who survive, may be mentioned George T. Powell, A. R. Eastman, Edward Van Alstyne, George A. Smith, Herbert E. Cook, D. P. Wit- ter and H. W. Collingwood, all of New York State; H. C. Babcock and W. D. Hoagd of Wisconsin, T. B. Terry and John Gould of Ohio, Wm. L. Amons of Maryland, Franklin Dye of New Jersey, M. C. Grey of Minnesota, and scores of others were "names which made news" and agricultural history 25 to 40 years ago.

Carrying over from the Farmers’ Institute era in agricultural education to our modern agricultural extension work, certain names stand out in bold relief as brilliant examples of those who could successfully translate scientific facts into successful farm practice in terms that all could understand. Among them were "Uncle John" Spencer, our own Jared "Jeddie" VanWagenen, Jr., and Professor George W. Cavanaugh.

New York was one of the early pioneer states in developing the Farmers’ Institute work. It was during my undergraduate days that the first Farmers’ Institute in New York State was held at Ithaca. This particular farmers’ meeting had such an irresistible appeal to the writer that he cut all college classes for three days in succession (without permission), in order to drink in the inspiration and absorb the practical information of the meetings. This breach of student conduct was thoroughly satisfying, although highly irregular. It is no reflection upon the value of college teaching to say that the "class cutting" in this instance was fully justified from a psychological standpoint. The justification, however, was not due to the greater fundamental knowledge acquired, but rather to the fact that Institute discussions dealt more specifically with the immediate applications of scientific principles to live agricultural problems. These farmers’ meetings possessed a far stronger educational appeal to the writer than mathematics and languages, which then appeared to be too far removed from the soil. Here was a clear case of the value of objective teaching. A "bull’s eye" to shoot at. The Farmers’ Institute discussions touched the vital spot; they ignited the spark that released the pent up energy which started in motion the desire to know more—the "hunger for truth," which Professor Roberts often told us was the key to unlock the door to an education. The practical applications of scientific truths cleared the way for more serious consideration of the fundamental basic sciences.

THE MOST important single event in the history of the agricultural development of New York State, if judged by the effect upon the present and future welfare of the farmer, was the acceptance of the financial responsibility for establishing and maintaining the New York State College of Agriculture to be administered by Cornell University.

Few persons know how this epoch-making event was brought about and they, probably, "will not tell"—modesty and discretion forbidding. Many conflicting state interests and fundamental factors in education and state administration were involved. How near the cause came to being lost is submerged history. To recount the events leading up to the establishment of the State College and its early “growth pains” for many years would require a long chapter in a history of Cornell University and the development of the educational system of the state. It was a worthy cause nobly won.

Space will permit the mention of only one minor incident of a purely local character in connection with the establishment of the State Agricultural College. This occurred at the time the word was flashed from Albany that the bill had been signed creating the New York State College of Agriculture.

In anticipation of the signing of the bill by Governor Odell, a self-appointed committee of members of the agricultural staff and volunteer student workers organized for a “big parade.” Several floats were being hurriedly prepared by various divisions of the Agricultural Department when all work was abruptly stopped by a message from the President of the University, relayed through Dean Bailey’s Office. It was feared that our jubilation activities might be misunderstood throughout the state. At a hurried conference in the Dean’s Office, a subdued plan of jollification without brass bands or fireworks was agreed upon. It was to be a “modest educational parade” to be confined to the campus, and followed by a dignified banquet in the Old Armory.
It need not be revealed now how ammunition was secured from the Armory and this "old cannon" fired a state salute in honor of the occasion. To do so would be revealing a breach of University discipline. It could be said, however, even in those days that we "loved a parade."

There is an interesting collection of photographs in existence showing some of the agricultural floats which appeared in the "censored parade." Among the special features, the Animal Husbandry Division contributed several head of livestock, one of which was a mild mannered yearling bull led by a student. The next morning, greatly to our surprise and consternation, there appeared in one of the New York City papers a vivid report of the great Cornell celebration, describing the parade as having been headed by "six big black bulls."

The reader is referred to Dr. G. F. Warren, of President Roosevelt's "Brain Trust," to Former Commissioner of Agriculture, Chas. S. Wilson, formerly a member of the Hoover Farm Board, to Provost A. R. Mann, to Prof. Ralph Curtis, to Dr. George Lauman, and to Dr. R. A. Pearson, former Commissioner of Agriculture of New York State, President of Iowa State College of Agriculture, and now President of the University of Maryland, for confirmation and further details of the events which transpired on this memorable occasion.

A Student's View of Farmer's Week

Esther V. Major '35

WHERE is Roberts' Hall? Who gives the lecture on wheat diseases this afternoon and where will it be given? Can you tell me where I can register? These questions and many others were asked of me while I was working at the information table during Farm and Home Week.

To me this confusion and excitement was great fun and it was not until the visitors had all gone home that I realized that this had any value to me. I believe that students rarely think of the importance of it all and thus often fail to participate. My enthusiasm for everything here had not worn off by the end of the first term and I said "Yes" when asked if I would help during the Farm and Home Week. Truly I never spent a more exciting and a busier week. When at one o'clock I was very tired and my mind was in a whirl. The value and fun I got out of it, however, were great enough to induce me to do it all over again last year.

One of my big moments came when I put my biscuits in the home economics oven. You may think that putting biscuits in the oven quite ordinary because hundreds of pans of biscuits are put into hundreds of ovens every day. But these biscuits were different for they were to appear on Governor Roosevelt's table. My face got very red from hovering around the oven until at last they came out. No debutante's mother was ever more anxious about a "coming out" than I was about the "coming out" of the biscuits.

That afternoon I worked on the information table in the Home Economics Building. I enjoyed every minute of it. I answered many questions and gave out a great deal more information than I actually knew about. The visitors did not seem to mind the occasional misinformation, however, so I got along very nicely. The outstanding event occurred about five o'clock. A tall, well dressed woman made her way to the table. She was very angry, just how angry was not apparent until she spoke. "Have you seen John?" I hadn't and said so. "What does he look like," I enquired. "He is shorter than me, a little bit. He's wearing a blue suit, black shoes, grey overcoat, and that awful black hat. He promised to take me to the Plant Science Building at four-thirty and I haven't seen him since that lecture at one o'clock. He said —" At this point John arrived and succeeded in surprising me greatly. For after being nearly withered myself, simply because I hadn't seen John, I had to stand the shock of seeing a very calm little man control the tempest by saying, "I'm sorry, Ida. We will go now." They went and I returned to normal again.

THURSDAY was my next big day. At eight o'clock I went to the home economics kitchen and until twelve-thirty I made sandwiches,—white bread, whole wheat bread,—with cheese, sardines,—round ones, square ones,—all kinds and shapes. When we had finished our five hundred sandwiches we went to the dorm for lunch. After lunch I "dyed" for the cause. My duty in this demonstration was to sit the ladies quietly and to provide them with mimeographed material. After the lecture I gave them each some small pieces of white yarn and asked them to experiment with the dyes. Also, I said that I would help them in any way that I could. This turned out to be a serious mistake for no sooner were the words out of my mouth when the large woman standing beside me said, "I don't need any help. They call me the 'Master Dyer' in my county. I had so much success with my own things that they asked me to dye the curtains for the Baptist Sunday School—and me a good Methodist, too." While this continued, other women plied me with questions. I tried to answer the questions and listen to her at the same time. The result was bad, for she raised her voice to make me hear and the others did the same. Finally I left in desperation, saying that I would go get some more yarn. When I returned all was quiet and I went about helping where I could. But peace is never enjoyed until it is gone, and the "Master Dyer" returned to tell me that she always used such-and-such brand of dyes, why didn't we? Well, just as I was thinking, "I know I'm dying—but death where is thy sting"—her daughter arrived and took her away.

I WENT from here to the Lodge to be a student hostess. I put on a smile at four o'clock and at six I was surprised to find it there and still looking natural. I answered many questions as to the merits of the home economics college and told each anxious mother that I would surely see that her daughter enjoyed herself when she came to Cornell. Immediately after dinner I hastily dressed in formal attire and went to Bailey Hall to usher for the Kermis plays. Finally at about twelve o'clock I relaxed my now very sickly smile and went to bed.

The farmers, their wives and families are greatly benefited by Farm and Home Week and look forward to it each year. Here they meet old friends, see new methods, and have their vacation. But I would hesitate to say who enjoys it more and gets the most out of it,—the students or the visitors. For each and all of us, no matter what we hope to do in the future, have reaped ample reward from the satisfaction of having helped the colleges in showing our visitors the best that we can give them,—in knowledge, skills, and friendly co-operation.
Training Farmers in New York State

Halsey B. Knapp '12

TO those born into the system of agricultural education now existing in the State of New York, it seems that this system must always have been in operation. That, of course, is not true. It is difficult now for me to believe that when I enrolled at Cornell in 1908, the great program of agricultural education outside and beyond the State College of Agriculture existed only in the minds and dreams of a few men. Doctor Bailey, “Dean Bailey,” as he will always be to us who knew him and who love him still, surely visualized this great program and worked to achieve it. And who shall say that wise old Professor Roberts was not of a like mind? Andrew S. Draper, Commissioner of Education in this State, set forth the outlines of such a program in a memorable address entitled “The Educational Needs of Agriculture” in 1908. However, such a program is conditioned in its development upon popular interest, understanding and support. Fulfillment thus lags behind the conception by many years. It is only as the structure rises above the surface that it meets the eye. But the unseen labors of gifted men have gone into the foundations that make the structure possible.

Now every young man or woman can go or should go to college. We are recovering from the particular affliction of mind which seemed to make this necessary. But we need to go further and stop being sorry for such individuals, if a person with college training can ever get over a patronizing concern, more or less concealed, for the person without such training.

Farming will be carried on in some form so far as we can see, as long as the race endures. It is not probable that it will be done in any large measure by college graduates. It is important that those who do it shall have some specific training for the job.

In any case, the program of vocational education in agriculture now in effect in this State assumes that thousands of men and women properly trained may lead happy, useful lives. Such a program does not preclude training of the collegiate type, if later it is desired.

In 1901, the little village of Belleville in Jefferson County, through endowment by the public spirited Mather family, established the “Mather School of Agriculture” as a branch of Belleville Academy. Its purpose was to train young people of the community for farming. It did so and has continued to do so. It is the oldest institution of its kind in the State.

IN 1908, the village of Hannibal in Oswego County, set up a course in “academic agriculture,” whatever this term may mean, in conjunction with Hannibal High School. The same teacher, S. R. Lockwood, dean of all teachers of vocational agriculture, is in charge in the same school today.

Albion in Orleans County followed in 1909, and Tully in Onondaga County in 1910. Since 1910, and continuing through the lean years of the present period, the organization and development of departments of vocational agriculture in high schools have made steady progress. There were 138 such departments last year. They enrolled 3471 full-time pupils and 1249 part-time pupils. There are now 154 departments with an estimated total enrollment for the current year of 5700 pupils.

This, then, is no small movement. It reaches into the farthest corners of the State and it is growing not only in numbers but in soundness of organization and in richness of content year by year.

It is not expected that every boy who studied agriculture in high school will become a farmer. Records of thousands of such boys, however, in various parts of the United States indicate that about sixty out of each one hundred such boys do become farmers. Some, of course, go on to college for extended and specialized training in agriculture.

The special schools of agriculture have been a part of the state program since the establishment of the institution at Canton in 1906. There are now somewhat similar institutions at Alfred, Morrisville, Delhi, Cobleskill and Farmingdale.

These schools care for a group, the needs of which in the main are not otherwise met. On the one hand, we have the high school department of agriculture, the students in which average about 14 years of age at entrance. Many of these students have not determined the nature of their careers. Some of them take agricultural subjects because these subjects are taught in the school and because they have a background of familiarity with farm practices. They may or may not follow agriculture as a vocation.

On the other hand, we have the college of agriculture offering a type of training consonant with university standards in other fields to high school graduates, many of whom never expect to practice the vocation of farming. The collegiate type of training is strong on principle but weak on the application of it, because of the numbers involved and because some of the things that a farmer must not only know but be able to do are not considered proper meat for a college curriculum.

THE schools of agriculture minister to students who are at least sixteen years of age and most of whom are 18 years of age, young men who have decided after they have passed the compulsory school age that they wish practical training for the farming vocations. Many of these men (50-60 percent) are not high school graduates. Even though they are high school graduates, the college type of training is not what they desire or need for the purposes which they have in mind. The schools of agriculture approach the technical schools with which we are familiar in other fields. They do not encroach upon the services either of the high schools or the colleges. They probably do a better job for their own group in their own field than can be done by other agencies. At the present time, 949 full-time students are enrolled in these schools. Included in this figure is a small number of young women enrolled in various types of courses other than agricultural courses.

The final answer as to the services of these schools must, of course, be found in the graduates. That the schools do keep close to the realities of country life is indicated by the fact that of the graduates of the six schools of agriculture in New York State from 70 to 80 percent, over a period of years, actively engage in the farming occupations. An additional 6 to 8 percent go further with some specialized form of agricultural training and an equal proportion engage in occupations that have some country life significance.
Through Our Wide Windows

1300 Welcomes

It has been the custom in years past for THE COUNTRYMAN as a representative of the student body, to issue an invitation and a welcome to Farm and Home Week to those into whose hands our publication may fall. You who have attended Farm and Home Week in the past have perhaps wondered how the student body received the function. Was it received as a happy vacation from classes or as an unappreciated interference with the scholastic program? Rest assured it is looked upon as neither. The whole program, and most especially the student participation in it, is one small way that we can show our appreciation and repay in small measure for the generosity of you, the citizens of New York State, in making this splendid institution and its facilities available to us. It is your school. Get all you can from it. We of the student body are here to make your trip to Ithaca instructive and enjoyable.

Call on us, for be assured we are most glad to have you with us.

Progress in Guidance

Satisfaction filled our souls when the new system for registration was unfolded before our unbelieving eyes. At last definite provisions have been made to bring the student into contact with his faculty advisor for the purpose of planning his schedule before the rush and distraction of registration day. To everyone’s amazement it does not even smack of compulsion but rather it obviates the necessity for the student standing in line long hours merely to receive his study card. This has now been sent to his faculty advisor whom he must visit to obtain it, at which time the vital contact is made and advisor and student may talk things over, incidentally planning a good sound schedule for the next semester.

Who would have thought that such miracles would come to pass in our fleeting school experience? Once these authorities get started there seems to be no stopping them this side of perfection. Whoever is responsible for this constructive change should be heartily congratulated by all the students.

The responsibility now lies largely with the student body. Tentative schedules should be carefully thought out and constructed before this conference. Be ready to meet your advisor at least half way in discussing your plans and ambitions. A little clear thinking in your undergraduate days may mean dollars and cents when you graduate and present your qualifications for that first position. Undoubtedly this plan will throw an additional load on a few already overloaded professors who have consented to act as advisers at this busy time of year, if only they are as interested and aware of the problem as Professor MacDaniels. We plead for tolerance and sympathetic understanding on their part; a willingness to spend additional time with those requiring it; a sound judgment and firmness which is nevertheless open-minded; an unbiased vision of the broad education and not a dazzling picture of a specialized corner.

A Student Plea

Students have often expressed the desire that some arrangement be made whereby they would be able to attend more of the functions during Farmers’ Week. We realize that it would not do to excuse classes entirely because those for whom the week holds no particular interest would merely make of it an extended vacation. We suggest that instead of attending classes, each student be required to attend and briefly report on a maximum of two lectures or special functions for each course of his schedule. Because of the great amount of practical, useful, and enjoyable information available we feel that an afternoon at the student’s disposal will be worth more to him than one spent in the laboratory.

The subject of the lectures to be reported on should be left to the individual instructors. We would prefer that it be optional. So that students may attend evening functions no assignments should be made during that week. With those who would rather copy someone else’s report than attend the lecture, we are not concerned; they alone will suffer.

Every year there are a certain number of students who do a considerable amount of work on the program itself. Some fit animals for the Livestock Show; some take part in dramatic and musical functions; some serve on committees. Our suggestion is that special exemptions be issued from the college office in such cases and according to the merit of the case.

The plan outlined must necessarily have the cooperation of all the departments in the two colleges. We appreciate the leniency which the faculty accorded us last year. We feel they are as much interested in the matter as we are. We want to become a more integral part of Farmers’ Week; to mingle with our guests, to hear the lecturers, to see the demonstrations, and to go to the special functions.
W. O. Wilkie is running a successful fruit farm outside of Amsterdam.

Floyd Nelson Darling, formerly of Atlanta, New York, died at the Tompkins County Memorial Hospital January 10. Mrs. Darling, nee Margaret Perry Stannion '11 of Ithaca and one daughter, Virginia, survive him. Mr. Darling was county agricultural director in Keene, New Hampshire, for ten years and later directed the county agricultural work in Huntington, West Virginia, and Eastville, Virginia.

Charles Sidney Leete is acting as Executive Secretary of the New York State Milk Control Board. His address is at the State Office Building, Albany, New York.

James Crawford is farming in Marilla, New York. There are now three children in the Crawford family.

Harold M. Stanley, besides running a 115-acre farm on the west shore of Skaneateles Lake, is acting as secretary of the New York State Grange Revolving Scholarship Fund. This fund is doing great work in helping farm boys and girls to secure higher education. While an undergraduate he was a member of the COUNTRYMAN board.

Paul W. Wing tells us that he is in the employ of the Cherry-Burrell Corporation, Little Falls, New York. His address is 547 Garden Street in that city. Except for a short recess to help Uncle Sam about sixteen or seventeen years ago, Paul has been building up a little family of his own and helping the above company manufacture pasteurizing equipment, storage tanks, coolers and other kinds of milk plant equipment.

Maynard C. Hammond left Boy Scout work in April, to take over his wife's father's farm of eighty-six acres, near Port Jervis, N. Y. on Route 42. Mrs. Hammond was Lilian A. Lybolt '18. Mr. and Mrs. Hammond have been erecting vacation cabins, furnished and equipped with running water, gas for cooking, and fire place. There is deer hunting in the vicinity and a spring-fed lake and trout streams. The address is Star Route, Sparrowbush, New York. They are advertising as the Caboonshee 4-C Cabins.

R. E. Britt is doing extension work with the agricultural engineering department. He and F. William Barrett '15, farm superintendent, are running a tractor and spray rig school.

I. B. Solberg is a successful landscape architect in Seattle, Washington.

Adriance S. Foster has risen to the rank of professor of botany in the University of Oklahoma. He lives in Norman, Oklahoma.

Malcolm E. Smith is working in the Fruits and Vegetables Division of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in the United States Department of Agriculture. Most of his time is spent on the Boston market. "Mac" writes us that he has two daughters, one seven and the other, Sylvia, born just last May. "Mac's" address is 57 Hawthorne Ave., Auburndale, Massachusetts.

John S. "Si" Crossman is representing the medical department of the McMillan Publishing Company's Boston Office. A former room-mate of his tells us that "Si" is keeping "bachelor's hall" in a five-room bungalow of his own in the suburbs of Boston. Our informant vouchers for "Si's" housekeeping ability in his new home,—and a one-time room-mate should know.

Dr. Paul R. Needham with his family, returned from Stanford University, California, to Ithaca for the holidays.

Leo R. Blanding is working for the Federal Land Bank in Springfield, Massachusetts. His address is 40 Clarendon St., in that city.

A. J. "Al" VanSchoick is now listed among those who have succumbed to the art of Cupid and the wiles of womankind and has married a "Blue Ridge" girl from West Virginia. "Al" is working for the New York Power and Light Company and is located at 502 Warren St., Hudson, New York.

Harold Halverson is attorney for the Ithaca Gas and Electric Company. He is living in the Van Rensselaer Apartments, State Street.

A. LaMar Lane is the principal and teacher of agriculture at Sherwood Central School at Sherwood, New York. He formerly taught agriculture at Sherburne, New York. His address is Poplar Ridge, New York.

Dr. Ernest C. Abbey has a National Research Fellowship. He is located at Schermerhorn Hall, Columbia University.

Archie W. Budd, B. S., is managing 14,000 acres of timberland in Middleburg, Clay County, Florida. He was married on August 15 to Miss Wilna Jennings (a graduate of Stetson '33) of Middleburg. He writes that Norman Martin '33, is assistant manager of Budd Foresters, Inc., in Middleburg.

Bernard Harkness is practically running a C. C. C. camp. He is architect foreman and educational director of a camp near Bear Mountain. His address is 1247 Co. C. C. C., Iona Island, New York.

George H. Heppling, who secured his B. S. degree in '29 and Ph.D. in '33, is now expert forest pathology adviser to the Middle Atlantic division of the Citizens' Conservation Corps. His headquarters are in Washington.

Gladys Lum is teaching science in a Rochester high school.
M. Clara Medders is with the Brooklyn Edison Company.

Pascal P. Pirone married Loretta Kelly, December 21, 1933, at Hempstead, Long Island. Dr. and Mrs. Pirone will live at 9 Greenridge Ave., White Plains, New York.

Mary Quigley is head dietician in the Children's Hospital, Buffalo, New York.

The Poughkeepsie Nursery Company has claimed two Cornell graduates, Gerald "Jerry" Rathjen and Albert W. Hosteck '29.

Mrs. Charlotte Rooney (Charlotte Kolb '29) is working in the Gas and Electric Company at Elmira, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wade have announced the marriage of their daughter Miriam Anne to Gerald P. Rhodes '28. The time was December 24 and the place Sage Chapel.

Sylvia Wagner is head dietician in the Waterbury Hospital, Waterbury, Connecticut.

Marion Walbancke is teaching home making at the Richmond Hill High School, New York City.

Helen Whalen is teaching home making in the New Hartford High School, New Hartford, New York.

Earl Arnold is extension instructor in the agricultural engineering department. His address is 214 Thurston Avenue, Ithaca, New York.

C. R. Champion is operating his own nursery at Perry, Ohio.

Miss Helen LaMonte Griffis, formerly of Roslyn Heights, New York, but more recently of Owego where she has been teaching, was married to Donald Emblem in Sage Chapel, December 23, 1933. Mr. Emblem is a graduate of Ohio University and is engaged in the insurance business in Ithaca.

R. S. Loomis is the manager of a G. L. F. store at Cuba, New York.

H. Charles Tomlinson has returned to England and is living at home, Ridgewood, Croham Manor Road, South Croydon, Surrey. Among other activities, "Tommy" designs and illustrates books, including ones by that illustrious author, H. M. Tomlinson, his father.

Our friend Dan Cupid was out during the Christmas holidays and we learn that Earl B. "Pat" Pattison succeeded to the skill of this famed archer. Earl is an appraiser for the Federal Land Bank and he and Mrs. Pattison (Marjorie Rose '30 Arts) are living at 111 Myrtle Avenue, Newark, New York.

B. F. Webber is possibly the only lucky "grad" who can spend most of his time on the fairways. He is in charge of grounds at a Wilmington golf links. His address is 1602 Sycamore Street, Wilmington, Delaware.

Another recent graduate is making a success of farming. Jesse Gifford is working on his father's farm in Gasport.

Assistant Professor E. S. Harrison '31 Ph.D. and Mrs. Harrison, Arts '32, announce the birth of a daughter, Ann, on November 22. The Harrisons also have a son, Edwin Shephard, Jr., who was born November 16, 1932. Assistant Professor Harrison is in the Animal Husbandry Department.

George Kern is another son who has followed in his father's footsteps. George is associated with his father in the Wyoming Nursery. His address is Wyoming, Ohio.

W. F. Pease is the proud father of a girl, Diane May, born on December 27. "Wild Wilbur" was the managing editor of this publication. His address is Castile, New York.

Carl E. VanDeman worked last spring as county agent-at-large for the Vermont Extension Service. At present he is working for the Northern Orchard Company, Inc., at Peru, New York. This last fall they produced what Carl claims is the world's largest McIntosh apple crop, a total yield of 50,000 bushels from one orchard.

Frances Arnold was recently appointed dietician in the Buffalo City Hospital.

C. A. E. Branche is in charge of a G. L. F. store. His address is Berkshire, New York. "Twig" was a member of the COUNTRYMAN board while in school.

Mrs. Katharine Beyland (Katharine Laney) is doing Extension Work in Monroe County.

Mary FitzRandolph was appointed October first as home demonstration agent for Niagara County. Her headquaters are at the Home Bureau Office at Lockport, New York.

Jerry C. O'Rourke, B. S., is a reception clerk at the Berkeley-Carteret Hotel, Asbury Park, New Jersey.

K. G. "Kate" Rogers, former member of the COUNTRYMAN board, is teaching Home Economics and English at Massena, New York. Her address is 24 Grove St., Massena, New York.

Clara S. Smith was doing social welfare work with the Pottstown Family Welfare Society until November, 1933. Since then she has been working with the Pennsylvania State Emergency Relief through its Montgomery County District No. 1 office with headquarters in Pottstown.

Demaris Summer '32 and Don Girven were married August 15 at her home in Corfu, New York. Her husband is a state trooper and she is teaching at Ellington, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Burton Beldon (Kathrine Kammerer) are the proud possessors of a son, Robert Scott, born October 6, 1933. They are living at 47 Elm Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

Dr. Willard Francis Crosier, who is located with the state seed laboratory at Geneva, announces a son born in September.

Donald D. "Don" Eastman, is Assistant Manager of the Dairymen's League milk plant at Harrison, N. Y. Don received his master's degree in Agricultural Economics while at Cornell.

Mr. William Eldridge is teaching agriculture in the Belle Ville Academy at Belle Ville, N. Y.

Edward Guthrie is with the G. L. F. egg auction at Buffalo, N. Y.

Virginia P. Haviland is studying interior decoration. She lives at 542 Salam Avenue, Hillside, N. J.

Arthur Holweg is in government forestry work in Speedwell, Va. He has charge of a group of men on stand improvement.

Homer Darling Jewel, two year agriculture, was killed in an automobile accident late in October in Michigan while he was returning from the exposition in Chicago. Two cousins with whom he was riding, were also killed when they ran head on into a truck on a curve.

Dorothy "Dot" Lutz is teaching Home Economics at Prattsville.

Miss Slava Malec is home at Edinburgh, N. Y., after eight months of training in dietetics at the Fifth Avenue Hospital in New York City.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson (Helene Brown) of 523 E. Buffalo Street, Ithaca, have a baby girl, Alice Jean.

Charles Ogden is working for Harris and Company at Rochester.

Harold Olsen is with the G. L. F. egg auction at Buffalo, N. Y.

Don Russell is assisting in farm management extension. He recently returned after working for some time for the New York Central Railroad managing farm tours to the World Fair.

Asa Harold Smith is in Government Forestry work 60 miles north of Los Angeles, Calif.

G. E. Underwood is acting head of the department of agricultural economics at Virginia Polytechnic at Blacksburg in the absence of A. N. Young, '17.
Better late than never, or should we say no news is good news. Well, anyway, Donald F. Armstrong was married early in July to Miss Elizabeth M. Doyle of Elmira. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong are living at Delmar, New York, where Don is teaching vocational agriculture. Don, you will remember, was president of the Ag-Domecon Association in '32-'33.

Robert Otto Berg was drowned October 24 at Sunapee Lake, New Hampshire. During the past summer he was employed at the Bolce-Thompson Institute for Plant Research at Yonkers, New York. While spending a week-end at the lake, his canoe, in some unexplained way, capsized and Berg was drowned. Funeral services were held October 29th at Nanuet, New York. He was a member of Pi Alpha Xi, the national honorary society in Floriculture.

Bert L. Cook started the new year off right. He was married on New Year's Day to Dorothy E. English '32. Bert is working as a collector for the International Harvester Company.

Max Constable is the rural representative of the Associated Gas and Electric Company. He lives at 66 North Main Street, Liberty, New York.

Vincent "Vint" Davis is teaching science in the high school at Greene, New York.

The Montgomery Evergreen Nursery is engaging the services of Dexter Davis. His address is Cos Cob, Connecticut.

R. F. Downen is superintendent of grounds at the Binghamton State Hospital.

F. M. "Fred" Jeffers is superintendent of grounds at the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company Farm at Mount McGregor, New York. "Fred" is a volunteer fireman but without much success. He has missed everyone of the three fires of which Mount McGregor boasts.

Janet E. "The Forest Home Flash" Robinson visited relatives in Wyoming during the summer and fall and did her share of horse-back riding and driving the dogies while she was there. She has come back to her home in Ithaca this winter and is dipping into all kinds of activities here. She is working under Miss Monroe in the department of household economics and home management of the College of Home Economics. She is acting as WESG's radio announcer for the Home Bureau programs and is attending night school in addition to this other work. Janet was a member of the COUNTRYMAN board and was the founder of the "Ditherings" column of the Domecon page.

Theo. Murzynski is manager of a large poultry farm in Corder, Missouri.

Portia Hopper is teaching home economics in the Tully High School at Tully, N. Y.

Richard Nulle is employed at the Waldorf Astoria, New York City. His address is 131 Riverside Drive.

Richard C. Ringrose has a fellowship and is working for his doctor's degree. "Dick" may usually be found at the Poultry Building.

Leland "Lee" Sheldon is working with his father on a retail milk farm at Fulton, N. Y.

John Hubert Thompson is living at 9 N. Liberty Avenue, Union, N. Y. J. W. Thompson is at Camp P.S on the Unanka National Forest, with Robens and Holweg. Johnny writes that these camps on this forest will be kept open all winter. His line is stand improvement and thinning.

Herbert "Herb" Wright let this news trickle into the office. He is working as a CCC foreman at Vineyards, New Jersey. He says that the job is fine and that New Jersey has other advantages.

On December 3, 1933, Gladys Schoonmaker was married to Mr. Edward Carle at Accord, New York, where they are now living.

"33"
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Splendid Meals Were Served in this Old Home
Today an excellent Luncheon at 50c and Dinners from 65c to $1.00 are making this old home even more famous.
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BRAIN TRUST FEATURES
FARM AND HOME WEEK

Professor G. F. Warren '03, head of the agricultural economics department at Cornell, and member of the "brain trust," and Honorable W. I. Myers, governor of the Farm Credit Administration at Washington, are among the headline speakers on the Farm and Home Week program, February 12 to 17.

Dr. Myers, who, until last November, was a professor of farm management at Cornell but was relieved to take office duties at the national capital, will speak on agricultural credit.

Dr. Warren, who is famous for his association with the monetary policies of the present national administration, will give four lectures during the week. On Monday he will give suggestions to young farmers; Wednesday, he speaks on methods of organizing for doing the world's work; Thursday, he discusses the price of farm products and on Friday he analyzes the monetary situation. All of these lectures will be at 11:00 A.M.

Dr. F. A. Pearson '12, professor of prices and of statistics at Cornell and collaborator of Dr. Warren, will speak on gold and prices.

E. H. Thompson, president of the Federal Land Bank at Springfield, Massachusetts, will speak on the facilities of the Federal Land Bank.

Dr. V. B. Hart '16, former extension professor in the department of agricultural economics, and now president of the Production Credit Association in this section of the country, will speak on credit for farmers through production credit associations.

PROFESSOR J. E. RICE
NAMED ON COMMITTEE

Professor J. E. Rice '90 attended a meeting of the Northeastern Poultry Producers' Association at Springfield, Mass., December 13. Representatives from thirteen northeastern states were present. A code, prepared to improve the marketing conditions of live poultry in the metropolis district, was considered. Like many others, the poultry industry has fallen under the influence of racketeers who exact graft charges from the poultrymen about New York City. Therefore the majority of the poultrymen send their products to other cities which, consequently, is an added expense for the consumer. At the meeting, a delegation of seven were appointed to appear before Mr. Morgan whom Mayor LaGuardia has appointed responsible for the marketing conditions of the city. The mayor said that he would welcome any evidence that the racket existed and that he would do all in his power to annihilate it. A hatchery code prepared last summer by the International Baby Chick Association and the Northeastern Poultry Producers' Council was presented at Washington and signed by Secretary Wallace and President Roosevelt. This provided for a committee of twenty-one persons to supervise the poultry marketing conditions in the entire United States. The four appointed to represent the thirteen northeastern states are W. R. Hazard, President of the Committee, Elmer Wene, Henry Hoser, and Professor F. E. Rice. The functions of this code deal particularly with the sale of baby chicks.

CORNELLIANS REMAIN
IN ECONOMIC SPOTLIGHT

Professor George F. Warren '03, gave a paper on gold before the American Economic Association at a conference in Philadelphia on November 28. The paper was jointly prepared by Professor Warren and Professor F. A. Pearson '12, of the Agricultural Economics Department of Cornell University. Both men are numbered among President Roosevelt's monetary advisors.

Morgenthau '13 Receives Cabinet Appointment

On New Year's Day, President Roosevelt officially announced the promotion of Henry Morgenthau '13 to full membership in his cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury. For the previous six weeks, Mr. Morgenthau had been serving as Acting Secretary of the Treasury, having been appointed to substitute for Secretary Woodin, who was suffering from a throat infection.

Mr. Morgenthau has been Conservation Commissioner of New York State and has also been a member of former Governor Roosevelt's Agricultural Advisory Committee.

Two Men Receive Farm Credit Positions

Dr. V. B. Hart '16 and Dr. J. F. Harriott, of the College of Agriculture, have been granted one-year leaves of absence in order that they may assume executive positions in the Production Credit Corporation of Springfield, Mass. The Corporation is an affiliate of the Farm Credit Administration. Dr. Hart, Extension Professor of Farm Management, has already left to take up his duties as Director of the credit concern. Dr. Harriott will leave January 22 to become vice-president.

Pomology Instructor Called To Capitol

S. R. Levering '30, who has been working in the pomology department since graduation, was called from his instructorship in the college to aid W. L. Myers '14 in the farm credit administration in Washington. Levering took up his work at the capitol shortly after the beginning of the new year.

STUDENTS SHOW STOCK
FARM AND HOME WEEK

The Student Livestock Show sponsored by the Round-Up Club and the annual hushpuppy dinner will be held on Thursday afternoon of Farm and Home Week, February 15, 1934, in the Judging Pavilion. Over a hundred animals are being entered for exhibition in this contest which has come to be one of the high lights of the ag campus.

Many awards are offered in this contest. All types of animals will be shown including horses; cattle, both beef and dairy; sheep; swine; and poultry. The class winners of each of these types of animals then compete for the championship for that type of animal. These winners are awarded a gold medal and a silver cup for their accomplishment which is based entirely on fitting and showmanship.

The superintendents of the various departments of this show are George Allen '34, general superintendent; John Summer '35, assistant general superintendent; Virginia Yoder '35, superintendent of horses; John Dunlop '34, superintendent of sheep; Richard Hammond '35, superintendent of swine; Gordon Butler '34, superintendent of beef cattle; Alfred Ingalls '36, superintendent of dairy cattle.

The Round-Up Club also sponsors the Student Livestock Judging Contest held this year on Thursday afternoon of Farm and Home Week. Feb. 15, 1934, which is this contest who has successfully judged classes of horses, sheep, swine, dairy and beef cattle receive a large, silver trophy presented by the superintendent of the class. The winner is determined by a panel of judges, consisting of President F. C. Morrison, head of the animal husbandry department. The superintendent of this feature of the show is Theodore Woodruff '35.

The Round-Up Club also conducts a cafeteria during Farm and Home Week which is to be supervised this year by S. A. Child '35.

One of the largest crowd-drawing features of this week of student activities, is the Co-ed Milking Contest. This unique competition was organized here at Cornell for the first time last year under the supervision of Viola Henry '35 who holds the national honors for this accomplishment. She made this novel and unique feature a great success last year, and she has consented to supervise the contest again this year.

CLOTHING SPECIALISTS GIVE HINTS FOR GOOD GROOMING

Miss Mildred Carney, assistant professor, Mrs. Patte, instructor, and Mrs. McClroy, director of the Costume Shop, all of the College of Home Economics, speak on the care of clothing during Farm and Home Week.
SHORT FLORIST COURSE HAS GOOD PROGRAM

The department of floriculture and ornamental horticulture held a florist's short course, January 15-18, in the plant science building.

Professor E. A. White opened the conference Monday with a talk: "Twenty-five Years of Progress in Commercial Floriculture." Of special interest was the evening session when Dr. L. H. Bailey gave an illustrated lecture entitled "Plant Painting on the Barro Colorado Islands."

Speakers during the Tuesday and Wednesday meetings included Dr. P. A. Pearson '22 of the agronomic-economics department, W. E. Blauvelt '26 of entomology, Dr. L. M. Massey of plant pathology, and R. C. Allen, Kenneth Post, A. M. S. Frid- liam and J. C. R. Rivas of floriculture. A consultation of research experiments and equipment was held Wednesday afternoon. At the banquet that evening L. W. C. Tuthill of New York City was the principal speaker.

CHAUTAUQUA GROUP HOLDS ANNUAL BANQUET

The Chautauqua County Cornell Club held its annual banquet at Jamestown, New York, on January 9. Eighty members of the club and an instructor, Professor Charles A. Taylor of Cornell University was the speaker.

The chairman of the committee on arrangements was Robert M. Grout of Kennedy, Chautauqua County, a winter course student in 1932-33. His father, Emery M. Grout, was a winter course student in 1908. The toastmaster was Fenton T. Prittie of Frewsburg, Chautauqua County. Mr. Prittie was a winter course student in the dairy industry course in 1931-32. The Chautauqua County Cornell Club has been continuously active for 23 years. Ordinarily it holds meetings once a month, with a banquet once every five years. The majority of the members are farmers and former winter course students.

FLORICULTURE SOCIETY HAS JANUARY MEETING

The Floriculture Club held its regular meeting January 9, in the seminar room of the plant science building with over fifty members in attendance. Milton F. Untermyer '34, president of the club, presided. At the business meeting it was voted to be a Founding Charter Club in the Cornellian. The speakers on the program were five instructors of the department. Mr. Henry Skinner spoke of his visit to the Arnoel Arboretum in Boston during the Christmas vacation and the sub-zero weather which prevented his full benefit of the trip. Miss Allen and Mr. Ratske report on the meetings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Boston and Mr. Kenneth Post told of the great Boston flower market.

Mr. Donald Wyman then was introduced. He read excerpts from writings of William Penn concerning the magnificent forests then found in Pennsylvania. He gave a list of trees near Philadelphia which are over two hundred and fifty years old. Then he showed two examples of glasswork done by the Blashkas family who presented Harvard University their collection of glass flowers and other natural imitations. These are so well made that they appear real to trained observers.

Refreshments were served by Edith Beasley '34.

The February meeting will be held the 4th with Professor Donaldenbach the principal speaker.

WHETZEL ELECTED TO BOARD OF TRUSTEES

At the regular January meeting of the Board of Trustees of Cornell University announcement was made of the election of Professor F. H. Whetzel to the Board as one of the three representatives of the faculty consulting with the board. Professor Whetzel, head of the plant pathology department, will sit with Professors George Young, Jr., and J. F. Bretz.

FUTURE FARMERS CLUB HELPS WITH CONTESTS

The University Future Farmers Club has taken upon itself the task of helping the professors who have charge of the judging contests during Farm and Home Week. There will be judging contests in dairy cattle, milk, animal husbandry, poultry, fruit, potatoes, plant diseases and farm shop.

They are planning to give even a bigger and better entertainment this year than they did last year, for the students are working hard to make their corner a success. The committee members are farmers and former winter course students.

CORNELL PRODUCES AN ALL-AMERICAN

If Cornell could not place a man on the All-American football team in 1934, she did succeed in putting a cow on the All-American cow team of the Holstein-Friesian breed. Cornell is proud to announce that Cornell Olillie Pride was chosen All-American three-year-old Holstein-Friesian cow for 1933. She was made Senior and Grand Champion at New York State Fair and at the Eastern States Exposition. These awards were enough to insure her a place as an All-American for this year.

The committee of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America decided that no other three-year-old cow this year has shown at any Fair in the United States or Canada in a better form than Cornell Olive Pride.

We are particularly proud that Pride is also Senior world's Champion in the Senior two-year-old class in the Advanced Registry of the Holstein-Friesian Association. In 305 days, milking three times a day and carrying a call 179 days out of the 365-day period, Pride made 17,231 lbs. milk and 659.5 lbs. butterfat with an average test of 3.8 per cent. This made her the world's champion producer for this age.

Pride was then continued on test and completed her 365-day senior two-year-old record. In this length of time, she produced 20,000.4 pounds of milk and 772 pounds of butterfat with an average test of 3.9 per cent, and carried her call 239 days of the 365-day period. This record gives her second place as a senior two-year-old in the yearly division.

These two records give Pride first place in New York State in both divisions of the Advanced Registry.

Pride was bred to Prince Ormsby Inka May, one of the leading Holstein-Friesian bulls of the present day, and has given us a good bull calf from this breeding. This calf is coming along very well and will make us a nice junior of herd sire if nothing happens to him.

Pride has been classified as "Excellent" by one of the good Holstein judges, Mr. Ward Stevens.
4-H CLUB PLANS FOR FARMERS' WEEK

The University 4-H Club held a business meeting January 8, at which plans were made for participating in Farm and Home Week activities. The club is working with the Department of rural social organization on a demonstration of inexpensive games for rural groups. Margaret Lloyd '36 is in charge of this demonstration. Harold Smith '35 and Harold Smith '36 are to have charge of the candy booth which is to be conducted by the club during the week. Also, the club is sending five of its members to represent the Delta Gamma and Kappa Alpha fraternities, and three of its members to assist in conducting the home demonstration during Home Week of the 114 people who have spoken in previous contests and to make the stage a reunion of all those speakers.

A LESSON FROM GRANDPA RAT

Experiments in the Animal Nutrition Laboratory in the Dairy Building are taking rather interesting and unusual trends. A visit to the rat colony revealed that the majority of the experiments deal with animals in the latter two-thirds of life instead of with rapidly growing young animals. Some of our uncles, fathers, and grandparents will be glad to hear this, for they probably think that it is about time that their needs received more attention than those of the upstarts of the present generation.

One experiment being carried on at the present concerns high and low calcium diets. The effect of varying amounts of calcium in the diet is to be partially determined by the breaking strength of the bones of the rats. A bone is taken from the leg of a dead rat and is balanced upon an ingenious device which tests the breaking strength of the bone.

The life insurance companies should look up the stimulating experiment. This particular piece of work has been in progress for two years. Since in one year a rat's life is comprised of thirty years in the life of a person, the old rats are comparable to nonagenarians. There were originally three groups of about thirty rats each in this experiment. A diet adequate, as far as known, in protein, carbohydrates, vitamins, and minerals was planned. Group I was fed a diet. Groups II and III were stunted by receiving inadequate amounts of the same diet. By method their growing period was extended from four or five months to about two years. After two years all the rats were allowed to eat all they wanted. Only one rat of the group which ate less than adequate food was allowed. This diet was fed self-tender. The experiment revealed that the rats of the latter two-thirds of life are not so greedy as their brothers. Seven rats have survived in each of the stunted groups. One of this astoundingly living fact, why do we eat so much? According to grandpa rat, if we curbed our appetites for the first sixty years, we could then gorge to our heart's desire and still live to a ripe old age.

After such a long period on an experiment, the animals acquire rather distinctive characters to the people working with them. "Stubby," a frowsy but docile old fellow, nick-named because of his lack of tail, was pointed out as extremely well behaved. He was also a sound sleeper and remained comfortably curled up while his cage was removed from the shelf. When his cage was replaced he would rise with a surprised and hurt look as if to say, "You will disturb your elders, will you?" Certain of the other animals were not so gentle, and some of them revealed a preference for fingers or lead pencils over their own daily diet.

Rats are by no means the only objects of research in the nutrition lab. Geese, pigeons, rabbits, sheep, and even clothes, moths, cockroaches, and trout come in for their share of attention.

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ZANZIG WILL DIRECT ANNUAL SONG FEST

Mr. A. D. Zanzig, director of music of the national recreation association, will return to Ithaca during Farm and Home Week this year to conduct daily schools for song leaders. Mr. Zanzig was on the Farm and Home Week program last year, and he has been asked to return because of the many requests from the men and women who attended his song leadership hours then.

Last year his one hour programs were so well attended that this year the time is to be extended from 8 to 10 in the morning, from Tuesday through Friday. They will be held in the auditorium of Martha Van Rensselaer Hall. In addition Mr. Zanzig will offer clinics in Bailey Hall each day from 1:00 to 1:35.

Arrangements for these programs are being made by Dr. R. A. Polson, extension assistant professor of social organization, and Miss Dorothy DeLany '23, assistant state leader of home demonstration agents.

DRAMATIC SOCIETY OFFERS PRIZE PLAYS

Kermis, the ag dramatic club, will present its annual Farm and Home Week plays Friday evening, February 16, at 8:15 in Bailey Hall. This year's plays were selected as usual from the nation-wide playwriting contest which Kermis sponsors with the National Dairy Council.

"Cheese It," the first place winner, was written by Edna Becker of Topeka, Kansas. This lively little skit is very approximately timed. The plot centers around the recent milk strikes and represents one family's solution of the problem. The cast includes Charles Pinkney and Leon McCurdy '34; Mary Steinman and Merrill Knapp '35; Phyllis English and Elena Reyna '36; and Mary Pratt, Leanna Wheaton '36, and Gerard Miele '36.

"Yesterday's Rations" by Myrtle G. Elsey of Fayetteville, Arkansas, won second place. The cast is made up of Everett Lattimer '36, Marjorie Brown '34, and Ronald St. John '35; Marion Potter, Mary Park, and John Bentley '36; and Jean Major and Doris Mueege '36.

The third play is "The Market," by Roy George of Phoenix, Arizona; Chester Lee '34; Rhoda Meekle and George Swanson '36; and Gladys McCoy '37 are the players. The coaches are R. C. Cookendale, F. S. Westbrook, and A. J. Tresidder, of the university dramatic staff.

EASTMAN STAGE HOLDS SILVER ANNIVERSARY

Eastman Stage celebrates its Silver Anniversary this year at Farm and Home Week Under the direction of Professor Peabody '18, special plans are being made to make this year's contest especially attractive to the contestants of the previous years. Everett will be back from his sabbatical to attend and an attempt is being made to bring back as many as possible of the 114 people who have spoken in previous contests and to make the Stage a reunion of all those speakers.
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1934 MARKS NEW ERA IN HOME ECONOMICS

The Home Economics College plans the most extensive Farm and Home Week program, February 12-17, the college has ever had. The formal dedication of Martha Van Rensselaer Hall is one of the outstanding features of this program. The dedication services held in the auditorium of this new building, are as follows:

Tuesday, February 13, 2-4 P. M.—
The Growth of Home Economics at Cornell, President Livingston Farrand, presiding.

Speakers:
Judge Frank Harris Hiscock, for the Trustees of Cornell University.
Provost Albert Russel Mann, for Cornell University.
Dean Carl Edwin Ladd and Dean Cornelius Betten, for the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics.

Director Flora Rose, for the New York State College of Home Economics.

Wednesday, February 14, 10 A. M.—
Home Economics in the World Today. Director Flora Rose, presiding.

Speakers:
Harlen Hipwood, Dean Emeritus of the Iowa State College of Home Economics.
Grace Van Liew, Chief of the Bureau of Home Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Frances Zuill, President of the American Home Economics Association, Iowa City, Iowa.


Alma Nye, Editor of the Class of 1914.

Thursday, February 15, 2 P. M.—
Home Economics Extension Today.

Director Flora Rose, presiding.

Speakers:

Carrie Gardner Bridgen, Honorary President of the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus, Rochester, New York.

Anne Phillips Duncan, Home Demonstration Agent, Broome County, Binghamton, New York.

HOME BUREAUS INCREASE MEMBERSHIP ALMOST 25%

On January 5, 1934, fourteen home bureaus of New York State had enrolled more members for this year than their respective totals for last year.

At present, Genesee leads with a 24 percent increase, followed by Orleans with a 25 percent increase. The largest home bureau is Rochester with 1367 members, and the second largest is Buffalo with 1152 members. Monroe leads the counties with 871 members, followed by Delaware with 699, Jefferson with 627, Chautauqua with 614, and Allegheny with 570.

Membership is open to all homemakers who wish to take part in the program of adult education in home economics. The members act as a nucleus, and are the group from which officers and local leaders of the community units are chosen.

CAFETTERIA STARTS 1934 IN NEW HOME-EC BUILDING

The cafeteria in Martha Van Rensselaer opened January 8. This department was the last to move from the old home economics building, the delay being caused by the installation of the equipment.

MRS. ROOSEVELT ATTENDS FARM AND HOME WEEK

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt speaks in Bailey Auditorium Thursday, February 15 of Farm and Home Week 2-4 P. M.

Alfred D. Schoekopf, Chairman New York State Temporary Emergency Relief Administration; David C. Adir, Commissioner, New York State Department of Social Welfare, and Thomas Parren, Jr., M. D., Commissioner, New York State Department of Health, also speak on the same program.

The topic is "Home Economics and the Welfare of the People of New York." President Livingston Farrand presides at this meeting.

EDITORS TO ATTEND MEETING OF ASSOCIATES

More than two hundred editors and writers of newspapers and magazines featuring articles on home economics will attend a panel discussion, Home Economics in Print, on Thursday, February 15, during Farm and Home Week.

The panel members are Mrs. William Brown Melony, editor of the Magazine section of the New York Herald Tribune; Gertrude Lane, editor of the Woman's Home Companion; Mrs. H. W. Wagenblass, chairman of the publicity committee of the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus; Day Monroe, a member of the publication committee of the Home Economics College, and Kathleen H. Small, editor of the publications and information service of this college.

Bristow Adams, professor of journalism at Cornell, will preside over this discussion.

COLLEGE AND CITY PLAN NEW EMERGENCY NURSERY

The Nursery School of the New York State College of Home Economics is cooperating with the Civil Works Administration in establishing Emergency Nursery Schools. These schools take 20 children between the ages of 4 and 6 years. They are chosen from unhealthy surroundings and needy homes of all races. It means putting unemployed teachers, carpenters, doctors, nurses, nutritionists, and garment makers back to work.

The State Department of Education supervises this, and the salaries are paid out of the Federal Relief Fund. Other costs are taken care of by private welfare, religious or educational institutions, or public departments. Ithaca as well as Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Oneonta, Syracuse, Poughkeepsie, Rochester, Tompkins, and Dutchess counties will have nursery schools.

These all day schools furnish uniform, regular meals, and coal oil. The material used is made by carpenters. Professor Fowler has sent out circular letters to all organizations and even to private homes asking for donations of clothing that can be made over by a clothing class for these needy youngsters.

HOME-EC CLUB STARTS SILK HOSIERY RESEARCH

The Home Economics club is doing research work on silk stockings for two months. All members are caring for their hosiery in the same manner and keeping records of the qualities. In April the information will be compiled and the various brands of stockings will be judged for serviceability at their relative costs. Katharine MacIntyre, '35, is chairman of the research committee.
COLLEGE TRAINS GUIDES FOR ITS NEW BUILDING

The Home Economics college has organized a guide service for Farm and Home Week to take visitors through Martha Van Rensselaer Hall. The guides are women students of the college trained for this work. They will wear uniforms and badges easily distinguished from other persons in the building.

DOMECON DITHERINGS

Gracious Domecon lady to a workman seated on the floor scraping said foundation, “Well, right down to rock bottom.”

Upper campus theme song, “Tenting on the Old Telephone Wire.” Next session will have hot dog stands at every transformer.

Heard in Family Life: “What do you do about a mother of a seven-months-old baby who hasn’t started to creep yet?”

To a young co-ed sailing “far above Cayuga’s waters,” “But madam, this is a hull of a ship.”

A certain student of our school in Soc. class in answer to: “Why not be a ditch digger?” “Oh, you get in sort of a rut!” (The natty man.)

A professor once said when the Home Economics College moved into the new building that the old building would be truly bug house. At last that day has come. The entomology department has a real cozy home for its little bugs.

Girl guides are once again in our midst. The co-eds have formed a Royal Guild of Guides for all those lost by the wayside in the ilustrous corridors of Martha Van Rensselaer.

HOUSEHOLD ARTS AIMS FOR HOME BEAUTIFUL

The department of Household Arts has secured collectors of various furniture companies to deliver speeches on different aspects of selecting house furnishings.

Wise economy in selecting is emphasized in all the lectures.

The lectures given by Mr. Vogel, a collector from Rochester, center on History, Appreciation and Finishing American Antique Furniture. These lectures, with a discussion following, are given from 9-11 and 4-6, Tuesday, and from 11-1 and 4-6 on Wednesday.

Mr. H. Carr and Mr. Porter, collectors of other companies, speak on Points to Consider in Selecting Furniture. These lectures, also followed by a discussion, are given on Thursday from 9-11 and 4-6.

The department, in cooperation with Foods and Nutrition Department, has two exhibits: one, on Table Setting, emphasizing artistic taste; the other, on Suggestions for Marketable Foods and Home Crafts. A third demonstration exhibit will be shown in cooperation with several other departments, featuring Furniture Selection and Construction — Upholstery Materials, Slip Covers, and Care of Furniture.

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C. W. A. ELECTS MISS ROSE TO ADVISORY BOARD

Flora Rose, director of the New York state college of home economics, has been elected to represent the home economics group on the advisory council of the women's division of the New York state civil works administration. Her election took place at a recent meeting of the council called by its chairman, Mrs. Charles H. Sabin, at New York.

NURSERY SCHOOL ALLOWS OBSERVATIONS FOR ALL

The Nursery School of the New York State College of Home Economics has for the first time been able to permit Farm and Home Week visitors to observe the children in action. Although appointments have to be made first, the new booth allows many people to see the children without being seen. In the old Nursery School this was not possible because of the confusion that would result.

The Household Arts department is cooperating with the school in making an exhibit of children's rooms for the mothers interested also in the pending plan to have a room arrangement and play materials for the convalescent child.

The program includes lectures and discussions of children by different members of the staff.

Doctor Kurt Lewin, a German psychologist, shows behavior problems by films taken of children in Germany.

The Cornell Countryman
February, 1934

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Acetylene Welding
Radiator Repairing
All Makes Serviced
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Excellent Workers

330 E. State St.
SENIORS VISIT ARNOT FOREST

On Thursday, January 11, the seniors made a pilgrimage to the Arnot Forest. This is the first time that the class has visited there as a group. Under the guidance of Professor Spaeth, the "army" inspected the work of the C. C. C. contingent which is present in the improvement of the main road and the woods immediately adjoining. The stream which used to cross the road at several places has had its course changed so that now only one bridge is needed. Also, a small experimental trout stream is being constructed in a part of the old stream channel which will be stocked and cared for by one of the professors in the University interested in this work.

W. "Bill" Senior '31, A. "Abe" George '33, and W. E. "Bill" Petty '33 were hard at work when the gang arrived. All of these men are working as forest chemists and took time to explain the various features of the work with which they were connected.

From the looks of things, already it is evident that considerable work of a permanent nature has been accomplished and much more will be done by the time the workers are ready to move out. Every forester in the department should make an especial effort to visit the forest as soon as possible to see for themselves the many changes that are taking place.

FORESTERS GET HARD

While at the Arnot forest last week the seniors were grouped by the side of the road and talking as the C. C. C. men were returning to their camp at quitting time. Two of the boys passed by and one of them gazed long and earnestly over his shoulder at the assembled specimens of manhood destined to become the foresters of the future. Before he had passed entirely out of earshot he turned to his companion and in what sounded much like a stage whisper said, "Gee, what pawsies!"

Just what is this thing that denotes the strong, virile type of man which foresters are supposed to be and which this C. C. C. seemed to find so sadly lacking in our seniors? It could not possibly be size. J. F. "Stork" Hazen is continually brushing clouds from his hat and the great J. G. "Sliver" MacAllister weighs at tip scales with any man or beast at any time. Perhaps we foresters should grow beards, file our teeth, shave our heads, or do something to gain a ferocious appearance. Maybe it was none of these things which gave our friends the impression that we were not the iron men that foresters are reputed to be. It might have been that red "hoochery" that K. J. "Twitter" Morgan had draped around his neck or the fuzzy white and black-striped gadget that was holding up J. W. "Jake" Duffield's chins. No, it is just possible that all of those supposedly tough C. C. C.'s were introduced to Prof. Guise's final in "155"! He might change his mind about the "softies from de collitch."

The following Foresters were elected to charter membership in Scabbard and Blade, national honorary military society:

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J. G. Mac Allister '34.
E. G. Youmans '34.
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Member of the Agricultural College Magazines, Associated

Published Monthly from October to June by students in the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics at Cornell University. Entered as Second Class matter at the Post Offices, Ithaca and Auburn, New York. Printed by The Fenton Press. The Subscription Rate is one dollar a year or three years for two dollars; single copies 15 cents. W. D. McMILLAN, President of Board of Directors.

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Eastman Stage Has An Anniversary

G. E. Peabody, '18

FARM and Home Week guests who attended the Eastman Stage this year were provided with an attractive souvenir program, bound in heavy silvered paper, announcing the Silver Anniversary of the Eastman Stage. This was the twenty-fifth annual contest since the first was held on February 11, 1910.

Regarding the beginning of the Eastman Stage we find the following in the foreword of Volume I prepared by the then Dean, A. R. Mann, "It was in the year 1910 that Almon R. Eastman of Waterville, New York, provided funds which made the inauguration of this enterprise possible. Mr. Eastman for a time served as a trustee of Cornell University and was especially interested in its College of Agriculture. He was a banker but an interest which he developed in the early days of the farmer's institutes movement ripened with the passing year, and he sought to do something which would help develop leadership in agricultural affairs. He consulted the then Director of the College, L. H. Bailey, as to how a modest sum of money might be used toward this end. The Eastman Stage for Public Speaking opened to undergraduates in the College of Agriculture was the result. "From 1910-1918 Mr. Eastman gave annually $100 which was divided $75 and $25 respectively. In 1928 the donor permanently endowed the stage with a gift of $3,000 in Liberty Bonds making possible annual prizes of $100 and $25 respectively."

Mr. Eastman, in spite of his very real interest in the contest which bears his name was never able to attend. The condition of his health required that he spend his winters in a warm climate. However, he did meet with a group of contestants on two occasions, the second time being in the fall of 1921 about a year before his death. According to Mrs. Eastman, the founding of this contest gave him more pleasure and satisfaction than any other one thing he had ever done.

On one of his brief visits to Professor Everett he told the story of how he first became interested in the need for speech training for farmers. We will let Bob Crane, '35, tell the story as he did in his Eastman speech: "A few years ago the farmers around Utica were, to all appearances, successful and prosperous farmers. They were growing hops, that crop with the dual personality. The hops yielded well and brought a good price thus making the farmers happy. Then they were put to their intended use and they made still others happy. But along came old man disease to take the joy out of life; so they called a meeting at Utica. There farmers and business men met to talk the situation over. But who did the talking? Not the farmers. Not that they lacked ideas! What they did lack was the confidence and experience to express those ideas. Mr. Eastman was present and what he saw made him realize that farmers must be trained to speak for themselves."

The speeches delivered in this prize speaking contest represent an excellent picture of contemporary student thought on rural life problems during any period since the stage was begun. In view of this fact the speeches were gathered together in the spring of 1929, at the completion of the twenty-fifth contest and were bound into four volumes. This year a fifth volume will be added.

A total of one hundred forty-four persons have competed in the preceding twenty-four contests. However as many of these competed in more than one stage the total number of different people to take part is one hundred fourteen. Of this number, but four have died.

The remaining one hundred ten are distributed pretty much all over the civilized world. Definite information is known, chiefly through personal correspondence, of one hundred of them. Thirteen of this group are engaged in farming as a major enterprise. Four of the women have married men who are engaged in farming as a major or part time enterprise. Thirty-five are busy at business or professional careers directly connected with agriculture. Twenty-six are associated with agricultural education in many ways; teaching, research, extension and in executive capacities. The present Dean and Director of the College of Agriculture was a competitor on the second stage. Five are still pursuing their studies in College leaving but seventeen who have sought opportunity for success in fields other than agriculture.

Professor George Abram Everett has been identified with this contest throughout most of its history. Much of the success of this enterprise is due to his efforts.
New York's Egg Laying Tests

By R. C. Ogle

The State College is ever trying to widen its scope of service to the farmers of New York State. The more practical those services become, the more the farmer feels that he is getting from his tax dollar.

The poultry department of the College of Agriculture is constantly attempting to increase the number of these practical services which are offered to poultrymen of the state. Two new projects, those of the Official Egg Laying Tests, are aiding in this work in a very efficient and capable manner. The Central New York State Official Egg Laying Test is located at Horseheads in Chemung County and the Western New York State Official Egg Laying Test at Stafford, Genesee County. The establishment of these Tests came as a result of a direct request by the poultrymen of the State to further advance our program in their interests by making possible the opportunity for providing records of egg production under official state supervision.

The poultry department had for several years recommended the establishment of six trap-nesting stations in different sections of the State to give the closest contact with and provide the most efficient service to the poultrymen. This proposed plan culminated in the appropriation by the State of twenty-five thousand dollars for the construction and equipment of each of two testing stations—an appropriation which was passed early in 1930.

Of all the services that are provided to farmers by the college, the Egg Laying Test offers a particularly distinctive opportunity in that it can be equally participated in by every interested poultry keeper. The back-yard poultryman, the farmer, the commercial egg farmer, the specialized breeder, and the large hatcheryman, will each be benefited by the results secured at these stations. For many years livestock breeders have found the identification of individuals and pedigreed breeding to be essential to the efficient and rapid development of better strains, families, and races of animals. Poultry breeders have attempted to follow the example of the breeders of larger animals, but for one reason or another have found that privately owned and controlled experience for the recording of trap-nest records has not worked out satisfactorily. During recent years the public has placed great confidence in the various Egg Laying Contests because they provide these means of selecting those individuals which are of better type under the official sanction of a disinterested group of investigators.

These Laying Tests possess distinctive advantages to the poultry breeders of the state. In the first place, they result in returning each year to the owner for breeding a group of birds having known records of performance as to health, number and quality of eggs laid, and cost of production. Then, too, they enable the breeder to compare the individual records of each of his birds entered in the competition with those of many other breeders in this and other states. They also serve as a means of valuable publicity, for those whose birds make credible records. In addition to these aids to those who enter the contest, the work of the stations offer the opportunity for all to witness and compare the efficiency of many of the different breeds of poultry and to see active demonstrations of the most improved methods of poultry management.

The Tests are carried on under the supervision of the American Record of Performance Council which is sponsored by the Poultry Science Association. The Council provides for standardizing the projects and recognizing the individual bird records by issuing and registering a certificate for each one, commonly known as an R. O. P. Certificate.

Operating under the Council plan, credit for egg production is recognized by evaluating the size of the egg produced as well as the total number of eggs. Eggs which will weigh twenty-four ounces per dozen are given a rating of par, or one hundred (100), and every dozen which goes an ounce or more under or over that par is reduced or added to, as the case may be, by five points (05). Under this plan full credit is provided for the better birds, regardless of their total annual production.

An indication of the amount of work which this attention to detail will involve is noted in the fact that each egg produced during the year is weighed and recorded by the point score of the weight of the individual egg. Thus in the year which closed on September 22nd more than two hundred forty-eight thousand individual weighings were made and similarly recorded on several different forms at these projects.

In the second year of its existence, the one hundred twenty entries in the New York Tests were comprised of eighty-nine Single Comb White Leghorns, one Single Comb Buff Leghorn, three White Plymouth Rocks, eleven Barred Plymouth Rocks, and fifteen Single Comb Rhode Island Reds. Most Egg Laying Contests receive entries from poultry breeders at home and abroad, and the two located in New York State are no exception. Seventy-five percent of the entries were from New York State and the rest represented entries from eleven widely scattered states and one from England.

During the past year with more than thirty Laying Tests operating in this country our Western Test held second place and our Central Test ninth place on the basis of annual results. The average production of all the birds in the New York State Laying Tests was 208 eggs each. When we stop to realize that the average egg production per hen for the United States is 90 and that for commercial flocks in the state is 130, then we can understand why it is that these tests are producing such services to the poultrymen by supplying proven individuals. The highest record was made at the Western Test by a pen of New York State Leghorns averaging 260 eggs each, and having a total score of 2971 points, or an average of 291 points for each bird.

The highest individual record was scored by a Rhode Island Red from New Hampshire when she laid 317 eggs, scoring 342 points, the highest record for the breed in all Contests in the country. The Ancona pen at the Central Test made the best score in the country for this breed both as regards the pen record of 2,588 eggs and the individual bird record of 246 eggs. A Barred Plymouth Rock pen from California at the Central Test had the best pen average in the country for this breed with 259.3 eggs per bird, as well as high individual record of 315 eggs.

The interest and value of the service provided by these projects is indicated by an increasing number of applications for entries, already in excess of our limited facilities. The projects are integral and essential parts of the state breed improvement plan. They supplement the projects which the State College has sponsored for many years, and serve to increase the worth and usefulness of the college to the farmers of the state.
Through Our Wide Windows

Women in Agriculture

At frequent intervals the well-trained eyebrows of various individuals are raised in surprise as their owners learn that women do register in and graduate from the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University. Undergraduates in other colleges of the university have been known to show astonishment at learning this, even after two or three years of college life. 'Tis true; 'tis pity; 'tis true.

The courses followed by these women are varied and colorful. Professor Bristow Adams smiles at many of them from behind the class room desk where he instructs his classes in journalism. Special feature articles, publicity, news writing; and the problems of the country weekly are all read of in these extension teaching courses under his direction. Students have gone out of his training into all of the broad phases of the journalistic world.

The department of agricultural economics and farm management trains some of them in statistics and allied subjects. In Professor Pearson's department the stimulation of contact with men now nationally famous is a vital spark.

The teaching profession, of course, inspires many to major in biology, botany or whatever science suits the fancy. The courses in rural education supplement the acquisition of this specialized knowledge.

On the far edge of the campus the bacteriological laboratories lure those whose natural bent is toward the science of bacteriology. In some instances girls who have included other related courses have been accepted in medical schools after graduation.

The Department of Rural Social Organization directs the activities of those who are to become social workers, although probably more women intending to enter this service are in the College of Home Economics.

The Floriculture course has been successfully completed by women for several years now. They work in the greenhouses side by side with the men, and, it is said, "they can hold their own."

Last, and therefore with great emphasis, we mention the girls who are training for the raising of livestock; the breeding of horses in particular. They have entered with a definite end in view. There are at least four in the college at present who expect to raise horses as a vocation. Excellent work they are doing, too, as evidenced by the recent livestock judging show in which a Junior woman took the honors as horse showwoman.

Yes, women are in the College of Agriculture. They make the COUNTRYMAN board, they win the Eastern Stage, they act as chairmen of Farm and Home Week Committees, they participate in club activities. They are here, there and everywhere. The time is past when men must work and women must weep.

On With the New

HERBERT Spencer once said that society goes right by virtue of first trying all possible means of doing wrong. Society has a very legitimate excuse for such an accusation, however. Our culture is so vast and complex that every innovation which causes improvement must come as the result of a great amount of trial and error experimentation. Were we able to predict the end result of any given change in society, we could settle disarmament, divorce, and depression problems before May Day.

Our campus boasts such attempts at experimentation very frequently. We can all probably call to mind many examples of such trial and error attempts, some of which have ended without any progress and others which have been considered classic innovations.

We are impressed just at present with the recent experimental step taken by the Committee on General Administration of the Board of Trustees of Cornell University. We refer to the recent ruling to have the university library open on Sundays. It must admittedly be an experiment—a trial action to learn how the student body will react. We can in no sense make any prediction of what the undergraduate reaction will be although some of them have made loud and clamorous demands for it for several years now.

We feel in our own minds that the Committee has made an important and useful step in their ruling and they should be commended for it. We, as students, can best show our appreciation for their efforts by making consistent use of the opportunity they have thus afforded.

Hail and Farewell

THE COUNTRYMAN takes great pleasure this month in announcing that several new members have been added to the board. The editorial staff has elected Miss Audrey Harkness '36 of Moravia, Miss Claire Kelly '37 of Utica, Miss Catherine Stainken '36 of Brooklyn, Miss Anna Weir '34 of Fairport, C. M. Beal '35 of Jamesport, J. W. Spaven '36 of Oriskany, and I. C. Warren '37 of Milton. Miss M. B. Potter '36 of Truxton, W. J. Wheeler '36 of Hammondsport, C. E. Widger '36 of New Haven and A. E. Bailey '36 of Ballston Spa were made members of the business board.

Much as we dislike to do it, we, the staff of the COUNTRYMAN, are forced to bid adieu to two of the members of the staff, our very capable helper and former business manager, L. B. "Larry" Clark, and our very recent editor-in-chief, J. P. "Sheriff" Hertel. Both of the boys finished their undergraduate work with the coming of mid-term. We're sorry to see them go but wish them all kinds of luck in their future endeavors.

- THE COUNTRYMAN wishes to do four things: publish interesting alumni notes, furnish campus news, present the latest agricultural information and stimulate boys and girls to seek the aid of their State Colleges in order that they may lead fuller and finer lives.
Former Student Notes

'26

Ray Bender is still doing his part in extending the work of the college by working as county agent of Orange County, New York, with headquarters at Middletown.

M. L. Dake, former star player of the Cornell basketball team, is now directing others while they throw around hundred-pound sacks of feed in the G. L. F. store at Smithtown Branch, New York.

R. K. "Bob" Mitchell is supplementing his farm income by selling insurance in the vicinity of his home in Southbury, Connecticut. "Bob" is married and has one daughter, Linda May, fifteen months old.

J. E. "Jim" Frazer is now teaching science at Rye High School, with his home located at 22 Sanford St. in that place. "Jim" got his M. A. degree from Columbia this last spring. His family totals one now, if you didn't know it before. Jimmie, Jr. is two years old.

Chilion W. "Happy" Sadd is still running the G. L. F. at Earlville. He lives on a farm, but is too busy to operate it.

'27

J. G. "Johnny" Weir has been working on the technical staff of a CCC camp in Northfield, Vermont. We would think that Johnny had had enough of cold weather but he seems to take pride in the fact that he is now located up in a country where the temperature hovers around thirty below occasionally, and there is a great deal of snow and plenty of fresh air. After April 1st, Johnny will re-assume his duties as Extension Forestor with headquarters at 481 Main St., Burlington, Vermont.

L. O. "Larry" Taylor is teaching agriculture at the New York State School of Agriculture at Delhi.

T. E. "Tom" LaMont has been working since last October on land classification. He is living at the Gamma Alpha House at Ithaca.

E. H. "Ev" Clark is located at 30 N. Maple St., Warsaw, New York.

He is working as county Farm Bureau agent in Wyoming County.

Leo R. Blanding missed Farm and Home Week this year for the first time since he came to Cornell ten years ago. He is so busy with the work at the Federal Land Bank at Springfield, Massachusetts, that he could not get away to join us.

'28

Helen Sue Bruckner of 162 Villard Ave., Hastings-on-Hudson, New York, is research bacteriologist on the surgical service of the Fifth Avenue Hospital, New York City. They are trying to find and perfect a really satisfactory skin preparation antiseptic for use on patients before operating. She is engaged to Philip Eagans, Jr., of Douglas Manor, Long Island.

A. H. "Bill" Blencoe, in absence of something better to do is still holding forth on the home farm at Cooperstown, New York, milking cows and picking up eggs.

G. P. (Jerry) Rhodes was married to Miriam Wade, '29 at Sage Chapel on Christmas Eve. They drove to Pasadena for the Rose Festival and Games, spent a few days in California and came back by way of the Grand Canyon, New Orleans, Florida and Dixie. Miriam is completing the year teaching Science in North Creek High. Jerry must have taken "Bill" Myers course in Farm Management for he is certainly going into specialization in a big way. He is raising 70 acres of grain, 1,000 laying Leghorns, 20,000 broiler ducks, and 40 acres of cash crops.

S. Reuben Shapley is manager of the Geneva County Farm Bureau. He is living at 2 Vine Street.

A daughter, Sandra Jean, was born to Mr. and Mrs. James D. Pond of Ithaca, on February 12.

Mrs. Pond is the former Nellie M. Wilson who graduated from Home Economics and was a member of Delta Zeta. She was home economics teacher in Wayland for two years, then assistant Home Demonstration Agent in Cattaraugus County for nine months, transferring in May, 1931 to Rockland County as club agent until she was married in May, 1932.

Mr. Pond (Froggy) has been in forestry work in Canada for two years and in Albany for a year, then was club agent in Washington County until January 1, 1933. He returned for graduate work in February and was appointed instructor in Forestry last September.

While in college, Froggy was a member of the track and cross country teams and captain of the latter. He was a member of the Phi Delta Sigma, Quill and Dagger, Alaph Sama, Heb-Sa and forestry editor of the COUNTRYMAN his senior year. They are living at 413 North Geneva Street, Ithaca, New York.

Eva A. Hunt of Catskill, went into the commercial advertising field but gave it up for her hobby of farming. She is making a go of it on the family homestead.

'29

Wayne F. Foster is still farming with his father, raising purebred Ayrshires, and reports no vital statistics. This is at Cherry Creek, New York.

Russell E. Dudley is just like that with his father, too. So far he has not set Lyons, New York, or the rest of the world on fire, according to his own admission.

'30

Teaching biology and coaching swimming and tennis at the Albany Academy makes life exciting for William C. Ritter, who lives at Western Avenue Turnpike, Albany, New York. "Al" Van Wagenen is instructing in poultry marketing at Cornell University. In between times he chaperones dances and toboggan parties.

'31

Olive Worden, in case any one wonders, is the one and only dietitian in Risley Dormitory.

Mary Evans has changed from Tioga to Broome county February first. Her new post combines Home Bureau and 4-H work.

George Stafford Gifford has given up teaching agriculture for farming at Holcomb, New York. He is "getting ready for profits in 1934."
COUNTRYMAN MEMBER WINS EASTMAN STAGE

Miss Viola Henry '35 won first place in the 25th annual competition of the Eastman Stage held in Bailey Hall on Friday, Feb. 15. Her topic was "Convolvuscence—What?" She stated that farmers will help individuals who are in need, but when co-operation is necessary for the good of all farmers they will not work together. Co-operative marketing is the only thing that will save the farmer from exploitation by the railroad according to Miss Henry.

She is a member of the business board of the Cornell Countryman and is also winner of the national milking contest held last summer at the World's Fair.

A. Gentle, special student, won second place on the "Red Ribbon Distribution of Wealth." He showed that the rich are getting richer and the poor are becoming poorer.

Dean C. A. Regier of the College of Agriculture introduced the speakers. The other speakers were J. A. Mack '34 on "Local Government," W. H. F. Shedd '35 on "Weed Policy," E. Ruberg '37 on "The Farmers Way Out" and L. R. Crane '35 on "The Future Farmers of America."

Miss Henry will be awarded one hundred dollars and Mr. Gentile twenty-five dollars. He will also receive the Distinguished Student nomination for second place in the Farm Life Challenge debate.

FARM LIFE DEBATE WON BY J. A. MACK

J. A. Mack '34 won the Farm Life Challenge debate held in the agricultural economics auditorium on the evening of Feb. 25. The students present, a special student, took second place. Both speakers upheld the affirmative side of the question: "Resolved, that for the present at least the agricultural dollar should be established at a fixed value in these terms of all commodities rather than a fixed weight in gold." They stated that this would facilitate larger discoveries of gold, but that the supply of gold is no longer sufficient.

First prize consists of one hundred dollars and the second prize twenty-five dollars.

The negative position was upheld by J. A. Pasto '34 and W. H. Sherman, special student.

COUNTRYMAN SPONSORS SPRING COMPETITION

The CORNELL COUNTRYMAN Competition for the second term opened at the COUNTRYMAN office in the Graduate Hall at 7:45 Wednesday evening, February 21. Of the nine competents present, six are trying for the editorial staff, and three for the business staff. The editorial competents are: Misses E. C. Spangler '36, H. M. Trautlein '36, and H. F. Cothran '37 HE; J. E. Dalrymple '37, H. R. King '36, and E. J. Cole '36. The business competents are: Miss Elizabeth Eldridge '37 HE, W. S. Bennett '35, and W. H. Sherman Sp.

CAMPUS CHAT

All of us tardy folks, that is we who were too late by half an hour early at Bailey Hall when Mrs. Roosevelt or Governor Lehman spoke, were left out in the cold. W. E. Kosar '35 was at hand, however, to prevent a scene. He awaited the arrival of the governor and his distinguished companions. Then he joined them and strode majestically down the aisle to a seat reserved for the chosen few.

Being an imposing sort of a man, Mr. Kosar kept his seat.

E. R. Keil '34; news, Miss E. S. F'oote '34; registrar, J. R. Concklin '34; arrangements, L. W. Taylor '34.

RECENT STOCK SHOW SCORES NEW RECORD

Cornell's little international livestock exhibition, which was conceived twenty-two years ago, held its record-breaking show this year in the afternoon of Farm and Home Week, Feb. 15. This show has been characterized by the slogan, "the survival of the fittest;" this is particularly apt, since there were one hundred fifteen animals entered in forty classes, making for the keenest kind of competition. The awards in this contest are made on the basis of fitting and showmanship entirely and not on the quality of the individual shown. Mr. Harry Strohmeyer judged the dairy cattle and Professor H. L. Garrigus judged the other types of livestock.

This year was preceded by a parade of the animals which were to be subsequently shown in the various class competitions. The finest representatives of the world's herds of cattle and many of her fine horses were led around the arena of the crowded pavilion. As the most interesting items, some of the an-nouncer's stand, Mr. Allen Wilson '34, told the spectators about the pedigree and performance of these individuals.

Mr. George Allen '34 has for the last two years been the General Superintendent of the show. This year he was assisted by John Sumner '35, W. E. Vodicka '34, Richard Hammond '35, Gordon Butler '34, and Alfred Ingalls '36, as superintendents of the various departments.

The prizes were presented the evening following the show at a meeting of the Round-up Club which sponsors these activities. President Ronald '37 Wilson '34 presided.

The club wishes to express its appreciation, through the CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, for all those who assisted. This contest both through its participation both by offering prizes and support in other ways, thus increasing the interest of the students in this contest making for greater participation in this event.

STUDENT COMMITTEES DANCE AT AGR HOUSE

With another farm and home week successfully ended the student committees forgot their worries and bade themselves to the Alpha Gamma Rho Fraternity on Thursday evening, February 17. It was a great dance—members of the upper campus and an engineer attested to that.

The students who handled the farm and home week were not only impressed by general chairman W. N. Kas-kella '34. Assistant general chairman were J. H. Sumner sp. and M. N. Pearson '35. Chairman of the various committees were as follows: attendance, C. DuBois '35; checking, R. Williams '34; guide and ventilation, J. D. Merchant '35; information, E. R. Kell '34; news, Miss E. S. Foote '34; registration, J. R. Concklin '34; arrangements, L. W. Taylor '34.
STUDENTS ENTERTAIN
PROMINENT GUESTS

The students of the practice house
apartments served tea in apartment A
on February 15 for Mrs. Franklin D.
Roosevelt and the editors of various
gazettes through the country.
The circular guides acted as host-
esse.

The receiving line was made up of
Dr. F. H. Taylor, Mary Henry,
Mrs. William Brown Melony, Mrs.
Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Mrs. Hen-
ry Morgenthau.

INFANT IS PROFESSOR
FOR APARTMENT STUDY

Master Tommy became the young-
est college professor on record when
at twenty days old he started at-
ching the women of home economics to
be good mothers. He weighed five
pounds nine and one-fourth ounces and
within five days gained one and
three-fourths ounces.

He is the "twenty-fourth practice
house" baby and the first one to oc-
cupy one of the new homemaking
apartments in Martha Van Rensselaer
Hall. Each of the three apartments
accommodates five or six students for
a period of four weeks under the direc-
tion of an instructor who lives in the
apartment. At present two of the
apartments are being used and Tom-
my is the only one.

Each student has a definite duty for
a week, one is cook; another is moth-
er with a third as assistant mother; and
the other two are assistant cook,
housekeeper, and hostess.

The apartments are exactly alike
except one kitchen is equipped with
gas and the other with electricity.
Aside from the kitchens, no part of
the apartments is different from what
might be found in an ordinary house-
hold of the same size. Each apart-
ment has a large living room which
provides for social activities of the
girls; a smaller dining room; two bed-
rooms; and a small study to accommo-
date the six students; a bedroom and
a bathroom for the baby; and quar-
ters for the instructor in charge.

There is also plenty of closet space
for linen, cleaning equipment, and
kitchen supplies.

DOMECON DITHERINGS

Dither situation is a bad one.
So the little girl guides won their
gold stars and lived happily ever af-
after.

And then there was the freshman in
Martha Van Rensselaer Hall who
shied up to the senior guide and
panted, "Is this the new building?"

1st Dope: You know the new dance
with foreheads together?
2nd Dope: But there are only two
people!

M. S. DEGREES GIVEN
TO H. E. GRADUATES

H. F. MacLeod, 32 and Elizabeth
Hopper, 31 have recently received
their M. S. degrees.

COLLEGE NAMES HALL
FOR FIRST DIRECTOR

"Martha Van Rensselaer Hall, a
building dedicated to the care, protec-
ton, and enriching of life, is perhaps
a sign of healing forces within so-
ciety which will combat the dull
and thematic trends of the living that
life," said Flora Rose, director of
the college of home economics, in the first
unit of the dedication exercises for
the new home economics building.

The dedication exercises were part
of the twenty-seventh annual Farm
and Home Week program, and many
prominent people participated in them.
Among the speakers were Mrs. Fran-
klin D. Roosevelt, Alfred D. Schoell-
kopf, Dr. Livingston Farrand, Mrs.
William Brown Melony, Miss Marion
VanLiew and many other representa-
tives of state and federal home eco-
nomies organizations.

The building is the most modern
and best-equipped home economics
building in the country and is named
for Martha Van Rensselaer, a pion-
er in home economics education,
who came to Cornell in 1909 to or-
ganize a reading course for farmers'
wives. Her first equipment was a few
kitchen tables and chairs in the base-
ment of Morrow Hall. Miss Van Ren-
selaer had a keen understanding of the
problems of the farm women and her
reading course developed into a short
university resident course. The short-
course became a longer one, and in
1907, Flora Rose, present director of
the college, joined Miss Van Rens-
selaer in establishing a department of
home economics in the state college
of agriculture.

The original staff consisted of Miss
Van Rensselaer and Miss Rose as
full-time instructors, and one clerk.
and one stenographer, each of whom
gave part-time service. At present
the college has a staff of ninety-seven
and an enrollment of 458 women and
157 men as undergraduate students.

Cornell kept pace with the chang-
ing status of the women in home eco-
nomies and in 1912 the department
moved into its own building. In 1921
it was made a professional school in
agriculture; and in 1925 the state leg-
islature created the New York state
college of home economics at Cornell
University. This year marks another
advancement in this college with the
completion of its new building.

All the departments of the college
are housed in the one building which
serves as a center for student instruc-
tion, research, and extension work
throughout the state. Both the stu-
dents and staff members cooperate in
the planning and arranging of the
equipment and setting up rules for the
building.

STUDENTS REPRESENT
CLASS AT LUNCHEON

During Farm and Home Week, the
College of Home Economics enter-
tained at a daily luncheon all the
distinguished guests and visitors of the
day. Each class selected two of its
members to attend one of the lunch-
eons. The following women were
elected by their classmates to repre-
sent them: Class of 1937, Marion
Bean, Edith Talbot; Class of 1936,
Marjorie Kane, Virginia Phillips;
Class of 1935, Norma Nordstrom,
Edith Trappe; Class of 1934, June
Anderson, Margaret Trauger.

COURSE OPENS FIELD
OF BROADER TRAINING

A new course in Special Problems
is being offered this term for all stu-
dents interested in entering the field
of home service or commercial dem-
stration work with foods or equip-
ment manufacturers.

The course does not give intensive
training in any one particular type of
demonstration work, but is a survey of
general demonstration methods. From
time to time, those who are now do-
ing public home economics work will
address the class, and outline their
activities in their own special fields.

Through this course it is expected
that the students will obtain an in-
sight into the problems of equipment
selection, commercial demonstration,
radio broadcasting, and home service
work.

Miss Olga Brucher, assistant pro-
fessor of home economics, is in charge
of instruction.

THE LATE MARTHA VAN
RENSSELAER
Why Not Go to College?

The New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics offer free tuition to qualified students who are residents of New York State.

Both of these Colleges at Cornell University offer, also, opportunities for studying some subjects in other colleges of the University.

If you want to know more about Cornell and the opportunities which it may offer, write to

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IN MAY
PROFESSOR G. F. WARREN '03
Official Horse Show Program
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WEEK END SPECIALS
A First Lady Visits Us
A. M. Weir '34

Cornell was the center of attention of the nation during its annual Farm and Home Week. Figures who are prominent in the national limelight were speakers for this event. The most distinguished of these was Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, long a friend of Cornell and Cornellians, and visiting us for the first time since she became our First Lady. Her long and deep friendship with Martha Van Rensselaer, founder of home economics at Cornell, made it particularly fitting that she be here to speak at the dedication of the hall named in Miss Van Rensselaer's honor. Also the new home economics building was made possible during President Roosevelt's administration as Governor of New York, and to Mrs. Roosevelt herself belongs a great amount of the credit for its having finally become an actuality.

As the guest of her friend, Miss Flora Rose, Director of the College of Home Economics, she made a complete tour during her visit of Martha Van Rensselaer Hall. Home economics students from the Green Room to the nursery school boast of having met her, and talk of the graciousness for which she is so famous. Slipping informally in to the panel discussion of editors held in the morning she was greeted with applause by the audience. With her usual grace, she became simply one of the members of the discussion, listening to the debate already started, finally entering into it to give her own clear opinion of the Tugwell Bill. In the afternoon she gave her address in Bailey Hall, and later spoke in a special dedication program given by the students in home economics.

In introducing Mrs. Roosevelt at Bailey Hall, President Farrand remarked that he supposed that the busiest person in the world is the President of the United States, and the second busiest President Roosevelt's wife. One finds this hard to realize after seeing Mrs. Roosevelt. Her poise and personality combine delightfully to give her the appearance of never being rushed. Her immeasurable projects and the vast amount of work she does makes this seem incredible.

In her address Mrs. Roosevelt said that the new Martha Van Rensselaer Hall thrilled her, not just the building itself but what it stands for, and the service it will be able to render. She recalled having talked about the building a long time ago with Miss Van Rensselaer and Miss Rose. This service that Miss Van Rensselaer envisioned is a monument to her. Although never a student at Cornell she feels that she has been largely educated through her contact with Miss Rose and Miss Van Rensselaer.

"We need to know more about how to live satisfactorily is what the College," she said, "how to use what we have, and how to know what to strive for."

"We are beginning to realize more and more that for a time we put all our emphasis on making money; now we are beginning to see that we need to know how to use our time. How to live satisfactorily is what the College of Home Economics teaches, and through it many other communities throughout the state are influenced."

She spoke of the government's homestead project, and some of the phases of it. She characterized this as being only a drop in the bucket of national recovery. The value of the project will result from its use as an experiment. Many people would like to change their farming methods, she pointed out, but cannot afford it. These projects act as demonstration farms where people can see what they can do for themselves.

Then turning to the subject of national recovery she urged cooperation from everyone. In a project like this we must go slowly and build a firm foundation. Our constitutional right to freedom and the ability to live happily is what we are striving for. This cannot be achieved without everyone's help, and their willingness and ability to see the conditions of the country as a whole.

Thursday afternoon in an assembly of the students of home economics in the auditorium of Martha Van Rensselaer Hall, Mrs. Roosevelt congratulated the students on their opportunity to study home economics.

"Carry whatever you get into your life, and make it count," she said.

Mrs. Morgenthau also spoke at this meeting. She praised the friendship and warmth of feeling so
characteristic of Miss Van Rensselaer, and which all who know Miss Rose share. All of us, she feels, should strive to promote this feeling throughout the world.

"It is this deep feeling of friendship and understanding which President and Mrs. Roosevelt have," she said.

Miss Rose spoke of the connection between Mrs. Roosevelt and the fact that the new building had been made possible.

"There would not have been this hall if there had not been an Eleanor Roosevelt," she said.

But Mrs. Roosevelt protested against this praise.

"They educated me or I would not have been interested," she said. This seems to be her attitude, that she was as much to her friends as she has given them.

The permanent committee formed to study the College of Home Economics was organized in 1927. Mrs. Roosevelt was a member of this. In its original investigation the committee agreed that while the academic work of the college had advanced in the past six years, the building and equipment had not kept pace with this progress. The story of how this deficiency was overcome, and how our new building was made possible, is one in which Mrs. Roosevelt figures prominently.

In Mrs. Roosevelt's first visit to us as First Lady of the Land, we are welcoming to the campus, not a stranger and unknown figure, but an old friend, one who has been of infinite service to us in the past, a helpful friend at all times, and one of whom we are very proud.

From the Outside
How Our Readers React

Dear Editor:

In the December issue of the COUNTRYMAN "An Old Grad" vigorously denounced the teaching policy of the College of Home Economics. The general idea of his charge was that the staff teaches the girls not to marry. Since I am a graduate of Home Economics, and married, I have decided to answer his charge.

First of all I thought it might be interesting to find out how many of the Home Economics girls marry and to compare it with the marriage rate of the women of the United States and also with the marriage rate of other colleges. According to a survey made by the College of Home Economics in 1913-1934, 64.9 per cent of the graduates of the college of the classes 1914-1929 are married. The 1920 census of the United States showed that 60.6 per cent of the female population over 15 years of age were married at the time the census was taken. This leaves a margin of 4.3 per cent in favor of the home economics graduates. Then, too, it is just as interesting to compare the New York State College of Home Economics at Cornell University with the marriage rate of women of other colleges. Obcrin, from a study of 1926, showed a marriage rate of its women graduates to be 58.3 per cent for the years 1900-1914; Wellesley, 1879-1926, 47.2 per cent; Smith, 1879-1925, 49.9 per cent; Vassar, 1867-1916, 53.2 per cent; Agnes-Scott, a southern girls' college in Georgia, 61 per cent. Although these figures aren't strictly comparable, the large margin that this college of ours has over them would indicate that a larger percentage of home economics graduates marry than the graduates of other colleges.

"An Old Grad" states that "They (the staff) influence the girls not to marry." But the figures show that whatever the influence of the staff may be, a larger proportion of home economics girls DO marry than of other comparable groups. Evidently the influence, if it exists, is a positive one for marriage and not a negative one against it.

Of course the graduates studied took their work in the old home economics building. But even the old building in its time was more modern than the general household. Why should "An Old Grad" limit his criticism to the College of Home Economics? Do you suppose that all of its graduate chemists, doctors, physicists, farmers, and others, are going to encounter as good equipment after they leave college as they found on the campus? Surely housekeepers will want to know the best equipment to buy when the time comes that they can afford a new range, refrigerator, or washing machine.

I tried to discover if there was any basis for the idea, supposedly engendered in the Home Economics College, that "a man whose salary was under $2,500 to $3,000 was a very dangerous suitor." I went to a professor of household management and found that the idea was absolutely ungrounded. Can you imagine any better training for the wife of a man with a low income than a thorough knowledge of low cost diets, budgeting, and sewing? Especially during the depression years, economy has been emphasized in all of the courses. And personally, I can vouch for the value of the training I received in home economics. My husband and I have lived on $1,300 this year, which includes $400 tuition, $30 fees besides books and other school supplies, and the expenses on a small car. Certainly that is a far cry from a $2,500 salary.

I wonder from what graduate students in home economics "An Old Grad" received his information. Certainly they don't correspond to any that I know—and I know quite a few. The graduate students whom I know always seem to be enjoying their association with the opposite sex as you see them at dances, and other social functions on the campus. In fact, a great many of them are married already. I have never known a faculty member to view me askance when I brought the stories and problems of my "dates" to them. Many of my friends in home economics as well as myself have found many a sympathetic ear into which to pour confidence about the "boy friends."

If "An Old Grad" had taken the trouble to check up on the married women on the staff he would have found that 23 out of a total of 33 were married. And I am still unconvinced that marriage in itself is a criterion of excellent teaching in homemaking. I would rather have my children, when I have them, cared for by women who not only are thoroughly trained but who have had experience and actual contact with hundreds of children than by women who, by hit or miss methods, have raised several of their own. The very fact that the members of the staff have considered homemaking as a subject worthy of their life time study and investigation should speak for itself as a proof of their ideal of home-making.

—Cornelia Gaskill '32.
Through Our Wide Windows

Taking Time by the Fore-lock

"PROCRASTINATION is the thief of time!" How well this is exemplified by the hosts of students sitting up all night to finish reports on time or to study for prelims or finals. When things are easy these people spend their time in bull sessions or playing cards, never thinking of the coming night of feverish study just before the hour of trial.

This mishap which does not, as a rule, lead to happiness, health, or mental ability, can in some extent be prevented by following the method used by the home economics freshmen. In the orientation course, a time project was undertaken in which each member of the class kept a daily account in ten minute intervals of what she did during the entire week. In this way, she checked up on how much time she was really wasting, and had a foundation upon which to plan a satisfactory schedule.

These schedules were planned upon a twenty-four hour basis. A certain number of hours must be spent in class. These were recorded. Any necessary outside work was provided for. Then came the plan for study. For each hour of credit, it was considered advisable to do from two and a half to three hours of work, including class hours. These hours were so placed that the student could get at least eight hours of sleep, had time for recreation, and had time for some rest during the day. Each hour of the twenty-four was provided for, but the program was so arranged that it was flexible enough to take care of any unexpected changes during the various weeks.

Dean Fitch has for some time been similarly helping the girls of all colleges to do this. Those girls who follow these time schedules do not find their work piling up so that they have to stay up all night, risking their physical or mental health.

President Roosevelt schedules his days, uncertain as they are. We can at least try.

In Defence of the Faculty

An editorial, "Analysis of the Human Mind," written by Gilbert W. Peck, appeared in The Cornell Daily Sun February 10, 1934. This article is not an "Analysis of the Human Mind," but a pessimistic view of our teaching staff and the negative results of an education in this University. This writer evidently belongs to the second of the two categories into which he divides the student body, those who have learned something and those who have learned nothing from their academic gymnastics. He complains of our teaching staff, that it is composed of scholars, not teachers. Even if this were true at Cornell, which it is not, the man who came here for an education could not, if he were intelligently industrious, remain here for four years without learning something.

The cause for the failure of the second class is not entirely due to the instructors, but in a greater degree to the group itself. The lack of intellectual curiosity allows their minds to remain idle and passive. They expect knowledge to be handed out to them on a silver platter, fully prepared and ready for use. Unfortunately, we only get what we work for, and if we haven't the ambition to work for an education, we have only ourselves to blame.

As to the statement that there are only uninspiring scholars to teach us, we disagree. A great many of our men are both scholars and teachers. They present their material in an interesting manner and often go to considerable trouble to help their students who show some interest in the subject.

We do not, however, approve of these educated machines, called instructors, who do not realize we are human beings. It is true that there are such individuals on our staff, but their number, fortunately, is small. In view of this, any person who is willing to work may belong to the first class, those who have learned something by their academic gymnastics.

On Legal Beverages

Since the repeal of the eighteenth amendment, magazines all over the country have been confronted with the problem of accepting or refusing advertisements pertaining to liquor. We can easily see that it would be decidedly unwise for a magazine such as St. Nicholas, catering solely to children, to carry ads from liquor concerns; it is also very doubtful that any sensible concern would want to advertise a product of that type in such a medium.

We have felt, however, that college men and women of today are mature enough not to be corrupted or suffer a breakdown of morals because of an advertisement. Our advertising has been governed by this policy.

The alumni association has taken exception to our stand on this question, and it firmly believes that it is contrary to the best interests of the public if we continue our present policy. So in true newspaper fashion—we admit that we may be wrong, but you—our readers—alone are the judge of that.

Public opinion is a mighty weapon, and our aim is to please our readers at all costs—So, drop us a line and tell us your sentiments on this thirsty question. We will be governed accordingly.

Does a legal beverage remain a member in good standing of our advertising columns or not? Its fate is in your hands.
A Quarter of a Century Ago

E. S. Foote '34 and M. L. Pederson '34

MARTHA Van Rensselaer Hall has been used for Farm and Home Week activities for the first time in 1934. Roberts Hall was used for this purpose for the first time in 1908. Frank S. Hayden '08 was student chairman that year and during his visit to the twenty-seventh anniversary of his event he recalled with a twinkle in his eye the trials and tribulations of the committee with which he worked, those many long years ago.

The committee made plans under the direction of Charles Tuck, then extension director of the college. Printed programs presented a careful schedule but the well-made plans were defeated to a large extent due to unforeseen circumstances. The committee members arranged definite hours and places for the professors to give their lectures but alas! when the time came for some of these lectures, given two obstacles arose. The would-be listeners to the lecture would arrive in the room only to find a class assembled for one of the regular college courses. Or, on the other hand, the professor would suddenly become aware, much to his chagrin, that he had arranged to be in two different places at the same time. In other words, he had planned to give a Farmers’ Week lecture at precisely the same hour that he regularly conducted a class. These difficulties of time and space arose because the students were not excused from classes during the week. The teaching staff was so small that it was practically impossible to carry on both activities at the same time. Eventually a custom arose whereby many classes were excused during Farm and Home Week, to allow the students to participate, and to make room for the visitors.

The time and labor devoted to the arrangement of the programs was almost a total loss. The printed page could not keep pace with the rapid changes in schedule so it was discarded in favor of a blackboard where chalk and eraser made possible a reasonably accurate list of events, subject to change without notice.

Simplicity was the keynote. Students and professors were for the most part inexperienced in conducting such an affair. No precedents had been set, nor could any one profit from former mistakes and triumphs. Each had to proceed on his own initiative and one idea was as good as another. The highlights which mark the programs of recent years, for instance, elaborate banquets, extensive exhibits, and huge audiences assembling to hear famous speakers, were absent in these early days.

Rooming accommodations were scarce. The demand exceeded the supply, let us say. Members of the committee were aware of this and made many trips into town to persuade them to open their homes to roomers. The tourist trade was not universally common at that time. It took considerable skill and tact on the part of these students to introduce the idea in an attractive manner. Registration was larger than had been expected. Mr. Hayden estimated that there were between 250 and 300 persons registered.

ROBERTS Hall was the only building on the campus of the college of agriculture and consequently eating facilities were lacking. An enterprising individual who conducted an eating place downtown obtained permission to establish a booth in Roberts, on the first floor. The site of this has now been converted into a telephone booth, but at that time it was an elevator shaft. The equipment which was installed in these scanty quarters consisted of a two-burner oil stove. A coffee pot took possession of one of these burners and hamburgers sizzled in a frying pan on the other. Sandwiches, fruit, and milk made up the rest of his menu. The men on the committee were too busy during the day to take time off for a mere detail such as eating. Mr. Hayden recalls that on the last day Miss Flora Rose and Miss Martha Van Rensselaer noticed some of these hungry looking boys after they had closed their exhibit of prime cuts of meat, which they had been showing on the fourth floor. A sudden inspiration flared within them. “Come up to the fourth floor in a few minutes, boys. There is something we would like you to do,” said one of them. The boys were bewildered, but they obligingly climbed upwards and found to their delight that the task imposed upon them was to eat the choice steaks which until then had been proudly displayed. Miss Rose and Miss Van Rensselaer had employed their utmost skill in cooking the meat, and were so successful that even now Mr. Hayden smacks his lips in remembrance of their flavor.

VISUALIZATION of the college of these early days is hard to achieve. Expansion has been so great and changes so numerous that present day undergraduates find it hard to realize that the college grew from extremely small beginnings. Farm and Home Week, or Farmers’ Week, as it was called at first, has grown with the colleges of agriculture and home economics. The first one was organized even before Roberts Hall was built. The second one was conducted in Roberts. The building had been completed in June of 1907 and during Farmers’ Week people from all over the state had their opportunity to inspect it. So this year Martha Van Rensselaer Hall has been on exhibit to the general public during Farm and Home Week and the dedication exercises have formed a large part of the program.

In years to come perhaps another new building will see the passage of Farm and Home Week as it marks another milestone in the progress of the study of agriculture and home economics. History marches on, while we sit by with pen in hand to record the changes that come with the passage of time.

THE ROBERTS GROUP AND OLD DAIRY WING

As they appeared when Hayden was a student
Earl Whitney Benjamin is still acting as general manager and treasurer of the Pacific Egg Producers' Cooperative. His office is at 178 Duane Street, New York. After earning his B. S. A. at Cornell in 1911, he continued his studies, earning his M. S. A. in 1912 and his Ph. D. in 1914. He was instructor in the Department of Poultry Husbandry here from 1912 to 1914, becoming an assistant professor in 1915 and a professor in 1918. In 1922 he left the college to act as manager for M. Augenblick and Brother, of Newark, New Jersey. In 1923 he wrote the book, "Marketing Poultry Products," which has recently been revised. He married Eva I. Hollister on July 21, 1915. They have three children, Roger Olney, Earl W., Jr., and Barbara Jean.

G. W. Peck, extension professor of pomology at the New York State College of Agriculture, died on February 8 after an attack of pneumonia. A native of New Brunswick, Canada, Peck came to Cornell at the age of twenty, and following graduation served for some time as instructor in pomology extension, then as farm bureau agent in Ontario County, returning to Cornell in 1920 to become assistant professor in pomology extension. In 1923, he was made full professor. Professor Peck was an active worker in his department and wrote several bulletins to aid farmers, in addition to his regular work.

E. G. Broughan has returned and is working for his Ph. D. degree in Farm Management.

H. J. "Red" Evans is a land bank appraiser for the Federal Land Bank of Springfield, Massachusetts. His address is Georgetown, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Davenport of Accord, New York, are the proud parents of a seven pound, twelve ounce baby daughter, born January 26, 1934. They have named her Margaret Ann.

Louis A. Zehner is again at Washington working on the new deal for farmers. He was in Springfield long enough to help set up the new Production Credit Corporation, and then back he went.

Fred E. Heinzelman, Onondaga county 4-H Club agent for 11 years, has been granted a leave of absence to become 4-H state agent-at-large until July 1. Mr. Heinzelman taught vocational agriculture at Horseheads until May, 1923, coming to Syracuse at that time. As state agent-at-large he will work under Albert Hoefer, acting state leader, in the absence of Professor W. J. Wright.

Roger W. DeBaum has changed his residence. He is now living at 120 Lawrence Avenue, Highland Park, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Broder F. Lucas has returned to the University from the Land Bank and is continuing his work for a Ph. D. degree.

John Vandervort, Jr., 528 West Beaver Street, State College, Pennsylvania, is a member of the faculty of the Department of Poultry Husbandry at the Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture. He was in charge of the poultry exhibit held in connection with the recent Pennsylvania Farm Show. This display of poultry was one of the best in numbers and quality that has been seen anywhere in the last few years.

J. R. "Jimmy" Hazlitt is an appraiser for the Federal Land Bank in the Seneca Lake section. He is living at Hector, New York.

A son, John L., Jr., was born to Mr. and Mrs. John L. Schoonmaker of Accord, New York, in September, 1933.

James Reeves '25 and George Kreisel have been serving as assistant state supervisors for the Federal CWA in the taking of the part time farming census. Kreisel is now working as a production credit appraiser.

J. D. "Joe" MacAniff is working with the Thrift Feed Mills at Doylestown, Pennsylvania.

Frank Vaughn returned for Farm and Home Week and brought several of his students with him to compete in the live-stock judging contests. Frank is teaching vocational agriculture at Unadilla High School and has certainly proven his ability as a coach for the Unadilla team placed high man and first team in the dairy judging contest.

Mary Fitz-Randolph is the extension agent of the Niagara County Home Bureau situated in Lockport, New York. Her word has trickled through that various members of the Home Bureau consider her quite the thing, and even point her out as an example to their daughters.

Bertha Abraitys and Clarence A. Altber have decided to tread the thorny path together. They were married early this year and live at 150 Vernon Avenue, Yonkers, New York.

N. E. Landis, former graduate in Animal Husbandry who received his M. S. in '32, is now second manager in the G. L. F. at Pulaski, New York.

E. L. Douglas has a position at present as the manager of the G. L. F. Service at Tully, New York.

Lee D. Kellogg is now teaching vocational agriculture at Ludlowville, New York. After completing two years at Cornell, Mr. Kellogg tested for the Dairy Herd Improvement Association for the next two years, completing his fourth year here in '33.

Madaline Kahn is student dietitian at Robert Packer Hospital, Sayre, Pennsylvania.

Mabel W. Hill is dietitian interne at Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Cafeteria work in the Dixie Kitchen is Celia O. Babcock's career just at present. Her address is 1 East 48th Street, New York City.

J. P. Hertel, former editor of the COUNTRYMAN, finished his undergraduate work in February and has a job as an assistant in the cost accounts department.
SECRETARY WALLACE SPEAKS ON NEW DEAL

Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, spoke on the New Deal at Bailey Auditorium recently. He brought to his address a complete study of the depression, some of the aims of the New Deal, and the need for the agricultural and industrial groups to meet this problem in the public interest of the welfare and progress of the country.

The two principal causes of the present depression were, he said, the after effects of the world war and the depression of 1929. The depression, which was characterized by the reversal of credit balances between the nations, to which our country did not react properly, Secretary Wallace said, in comparing our experience to that of other nations, says that Eastern agricultural prosperity depends on the incomes of city wage earners which in turn depend on agricultural products. Our foreign markets were greatly reduced by high tariffs and the depression passed after the war. At first we allowed foreign countries to buy products from us during the depression, when, with the depression, our foreign markets at a fair price were necessary to take care of the over-production, but other nations, in response to our rising tariff, greatly increased their production, which reduced the demand for our foreign market. This board has tried to divide the consumer's dollar among the different products, as it was apportioned before the war, by taking the reduction of acreage out. Secretary Wallace believes the net gain of this program is the approach to the adjustment of agricultural products to the demand for them at a fair price. The success of these programs has been limited, due in part, to the increase in production at the slighter advancement in price, which in turn weakened still more. This over-production would, in time, eliminate the inefficient businesses, but the adjustment can be made more quickly with less loss to the consumer by the government if it has fair cooperation.

Secretary Wallace, in the second division of his speech, sets forth the necessity for the different groups of the United States to meet their problem as a whole. The consumer should not be expected to support inefficient industry. Production should continue where it is the most profitable, and thus result in world trade. The high tariff not only prohibits foreign nations from selling here, but also yields one dollar for every four or five spent on it. The New Deal has tried to stop the demand in foreign markets by raising the price of gold. This was done in 1921 by issuing loans. If something is not done before the situation continues, the demand to the new price of gold, the awakening will be worse than it was in 1931 and 1932.

Secretary Wallace concluded us to stop calling other nation's names and to find some common denominator to work on. The work of the New Deal has mainly been in the form of experimenting to find this common denominator and to rationalize distorted judgments. Two ways of improving the economic condition, as suggested by Secretary Wallace, are either to be democratic in economic dealings or to give up modern machinery.

There is need for university students to devote some of their athletic fiber to the study of potentialities of economies. Secretary Wallace called our attention to the reverse side of the seal of the United States on which there is a pyramid. On the capital side of the pyramid is an all-seeing eye under which are these words, "Novus ordo situs plurium," or the New Deal.

STUDENTS ORGANIZE FOR EXTENSION WORK

Thirteen juniors and seniors who are definitely interested in extension work met February 26 under the direction of Assistant Professor G. E. Peabody in Roberts Hall. They organized a club for the purpose of promoting contacts with men in extension work and of learning the problems in this field. The officers elected were: president, W. E. Wash-hton; vice president, D. Merchant '35; secretary, R. J. Rozelle '34. A special committee for getting speakers was also selected last spring. This committee includes one junior, the president, W. E. Washhson, as chairman, and two seniors, G. A. Allen and A. J. Nichols.

At a second meeting in the office of Director of Extension L. R. Simons on March 5, Mr. Simmons spoke on the organization and work of the extension field.

STUDENTS GROW PLANTS FOR ROCHESTER SHOW

Kenneth Post, instructor in floriculture, was charge of student floral exhibits of research colleges to be held in connection with the National Flower Show at Edgerton Park, Rochester, New York, April 14-16.

Cornell had a large list of entries in the student section. Students grew a variety of flowers in preparation for the show. Several national societies including the American and Rose Society entered exhibit. The show rivals in size and quality the exhibits of the New York City flower show. The list of prizes totals twenty-five thousand dollars.

BROWN SWISS COW MAKES HIGH RECORD

In the last issue we told you about Cornell Ollie Pride, Holstein Friesian two year old who produced 20,000 pounds of milk in 200 days. A record of 253.85 pounds of butterfat in 365 days, gaining second place as a senior two year old for the year. And now, Orpha A, a member of the Brown Swiss dairy herd at Cornell University, has just completed a record of 22,923 pounds of milk and 900.29 pounds of butterfat which is the highest butterfat record made by any cow in the college herd in the memory of Professor E. S. Savage of the Animal Husbandry Department. To the milk record is the highest produced by any Brown Swiss cow in the college herd to date. One outstanding aspect of this cow's record is that it is the result of very uniform production throughout the year. Her high monthly record occurred in May when she gave nearly 2400 pounds of milk. In the month of March she produced over ninety pounds of butterfat. Her production during the rest of the year was somewhat below these figures, but remarkably uniform from month to month.

The average daily ration of Orpha for the year consisted of 19 pounds of concentrates, 10 pounds of beet pulp, and about 15 pounds of mixed hay. The total feed cost for the year was $181, while the milk produced, sold at an average of $1.89 a hundred pounds, bringing in $360.50. The return, after feed costs were subtracted, amounted to $352. This clearly demonstrates the value of keeping a few outstanding cows in preference to a large number of mediocre ones.

Orpha A was born March 15, 1924, and was bred by W. E. James of Charlotte, New York. Her sire was Voble's Gett, a Brown Breeder from the college herd two other daughters of this bull. The average production of these three mature cows was 18,217 pounds of milk and 710 pounds of butterfat. At the present time there are seven Brown Swiss cows in milk in the college herd. During the past year they gave an average production of 13,729 pounds of milk and 529 pounds of butterfat in 327 days. One milking as a senior yearling and two other in immature form. These are excellent representatives of the Brown Swiss breed, including Orpha A, are in the barns of the New York State College of Agriculture in Ithaca, and may be seen at any time by interested visitors.

RECENT MEETINGS OF STUDENT CLUBS

Pi Alpha Xi met Friday afternoon, March 16, to discuss plans for the national issue of "Lotus Leaf." This is a honorary floriculture fraternity of the college. A group of students interested in extension work met Thursday night, March 15, E. A. Flansburgh, county agent leader, discussed the problems and the difficulties in this field.
CLUB INHERITS SUM TO FURNISH ROOMS

Miss Flora Rose was speaker of the hour when she reported to the Home Economics Club at a recent meeting, that it had recently fallen heir to $3046. The meeting was called to discuss plans for the dance Friday evening, March 2, in the west lounge of Willard Straight, the plans for next term, and to hear the results of last term's activities.

The money, recently discovered drawing interest in a downtown bank, is a sum saved by the Home Economics Club of years ago, hoping to build a club house some time. As they were unable to do this, they placed the money in the bank to be used by some later Home Economics Club in furnishing a club room. The group decided that this money will be used to furnish the women's lounge and the Playroom. A committee of students will consult with the household art department in furnishing these rooms.

This term the social program consists of a closed dance, an open, money-making dance, a club banquet, and weekly teas. These teas are given for the home economics students every Wednesday from 3:45 to 4:30 in the Student Lounge. Members act as hostesses. Different groups entreat each week. The faculty and students from other colleges are special hosts. Members may invite their friends.

During Farm and Home Week the club served meals in Ye Hosts. Home economics students volunteered to work and were assigned a schedule. In this way the group earned fifty dollars.

The membership drive began Wednesday, March 7, when the group met again after the first tea of the term. Tea was served in the Students' Lounges from 3:45 to 4:30. Anne Myers '36 was chairman.

The club aims to provide social activities for the students in home economics. The dues, of fifty cents a term, cover all closed dances, the weekly teas, and part of the cost of the banquet.

HOME-EC CLUB GIVES FIRST SPRING FORMAL

E. J. Lucey '35 was chairman of the Spring Formal sponsored by the Home Economics Club in the auditorium in Martha Van Rensselaer Hall, March 23, from 9:30 to 10:00. This was the first spring dance of the year, the first formal the club has sponsored, and the first dance in the new auditorium. The Green Room, directly across the corridor from the auditorium, was used as a lounge.

The other members of the committee were: E. D. Donovan, M. A. Boltz, H. M. Sands, M. I. Stewart, S. L. Gould, all of the class of '35.

MORTAR BOARD

Home Economics
Miss N. A. Nordstrom
Miss Ruth Ryerson
Miss E. L. Trappe

Agriculture
Miss V. E. Voder

STUDENTS PARTICIPATE IN PANEL DISCUSSION

Spring housecleaning has started on the upper campus. A few interested students and members of the faculty of the New York State College of Home Economics met Saturday, March 10, to discuss possible changes and corrections in the curriculum and attitude of the college. Miss Rose, director of the college, asked the students to act as panel members of the discussion and tell the audience of faculty members the deficiencies as they saw them. The liberal, constructive manner in which the suggestions were given and received should be gratifying to all who are interested. The problems were organized according to departments and student chairmen were appointed. There are as follows: Foods—D. E. Stevens '35, Clothing—I. A. Hollowell '35, Household Arts—M. E. Shriver '35, Institution for Teachers—M. E. Shaver '35, Unit Courses—K. M. McIntyre '35, Household Management—V. H. Greene '35, Family Life—M. Mitchell '35, Teaching Curriculum—M. I. Bellinger '34.

The new building seems to have had a desirable effect on us, for this, to us, seems to be progressive education.

PERMANENT GUIDING SYSTEM ORGANIZED

The guiding system for the new home of the New York State College of Home Economics, Martha Van Rensselaer Hall, was so well received by Farm and Home Week guests that permanent committee has been formed. Norma Nordstrom '35 is the chairman of this committee. She will be assisted by Misses L. M. Angell, M. F. Bean, D. G. Bridgen, M. Broun, M. E. Brunt, J. R. Edwards, R. V. Ghear, N. Hacker, M. E. Marlow, L. Mathies, H. E. Palmer, M. C. Patterson, J. Reisner, J. E. Salisbury, H. M. Saunders, D. E. Smallbridge, M. J. Tiffany—all of the class of '37 and M. L. Malley, K. M. McIntyre, E. C. Myers, H. M. Sands, M. H. Shaver, E. L. Trappe—of the class of '35. These girls were chosen for the interest and competence shown by them as hostesses in guiding and answering questions.

Every Tuesday and Friday from 2 until 4 o'clock and Saturdays from 10 until 12 a guide will be available to the public. She will be stationed in the student activities room at the main entrance. These tours are planned to give a general idea of the plan, equipment, and use of the building as well as an idea of the home economics work.

This system will give the freshmen an opportunity to do actual guiding and the committee will be the nucleus for an improved guiding system next year.

STUDENT GUIDE SERVICE COMMITTEE

Left to Right: E. Myers, H. Sands, E. Donovan, N. Nordstrom, M. Malley, E. Wadsworth, B. Roel, E. Mammel
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The Cornell Countryman

The Cornell Countryman
Founded 1903
Incorporated 1914
Member of the Agricultural College Magazines, Associated
Published Monthly from October to June by students in the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics at Cornell University. Entered as Second Class matter at the Post Office, Ithaca and Auburn, New York. Printed by The Fenton Press. The Subscription Rate is one dollar a year or three years for two dollars; single copies 15 cents.

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Collie Harvested 604.5 Bu. from Best Acre
In the fall of 1931, Harry Collie, East Bangor, Pa., harvested 604.5 bushels of potatoes from his best acre; he averaged 400 bushels from eight acres. Asked how he did it, Mr. Collie said: "I used one of your eight-row OSPRAYMO Sprayers. I sprayed my crop 14 times, maintained 400 lbs. pressure." Persistent spraying at uniform high pressure will increase your crop yield.

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G. F. Warren '04

IT IS no longer news to say that the world is in the worst economic crash that has ever occurred. Fortunately the time has come when it is no longer considered unpatriotic to recognize the facts. Most of the nations of the world have found it impossible to continue to maintain the former gold content of their money. Those countries that have left the gold standard have had a considerable recovery during the past year. Those countries that have not made a monetary change have in general shown little recovery. For example, commodity prices in France have fallen slightly, and prices of stocks have fallen strikingly during the past year. The economic distress has resulted in revolutions and dictatorships in many countries. Germany suffered so severely from the previous inflation that she put off making a monetary change until a revolution occurred. Now she is making a monetary change. By attempting to maintain the gold standard, she got a revolution and even then failed to maintain it. She is still nominally on gold, but since marks are sold for tourists and often for foreign trade at 25 to 30 per cent discount the gold standard is a fiction.

Italy is trying to complete the deflation process by cutting the freight rates, wages, interest rates, and many other charges that change slowly. Hindenburg tried the same policy before the days of Hitler, but was not successful enough to prevent a revolution. A price structure is such a complicated thing that it is difficult to correct it by the cutting process. France is trying to deflate by discharging government employees. Either she may find it necessary to feed these and other unemployed persons at public expense. Thirty-four countries have left the gold standard. Only two gold-using countries, Holland and Switzerland, are trying to maintain their pre-war currencies. Others have revalued once or more, so that they do not have as difficult a situation as we have in the United States. They did not have the deflation of 1920, but are suffering from the deflation of 1929. Whether any of these countries can continue without revaluation remains to be seen, but the chances are not very good.

The world-wide monetary chaos is due primarily to changes in the demand for gold. When the war broke out, much of the world substituted paper for gold and left the gold standard as thoroughly as if gold had been demonetized. The reduced demand for gold reduced its value in the few countries that maintained a market for it. Commodity prices in the United States more than doubled. There was not the slightest reason for supposing that gold would continue to have so little value after the world attempted to return to it. The first crash came in 1920. Prices then continued at about a half higher than pre-war until the world attempted to return to gold. France was in a very strong position to acquire gold. She returned in 1928 and the gold panic was soon on.

The situation was similar to the experience in the other great war period that began nearly a century and a half ago. Much of the world then left metal standards and went to paper for a generation. When metal standards were generally restored a price collapse occurred from which there was no price recovery.

From 1914 to 1928 the world monetary supply of gold increased 38 per cent. World production of basic commodities also increased 38 per cent. If gold were used with pre-war efficiency, pre-war prices would have been expected, but prices expressed in gold were nearly 50 per cent above pre-war throughout the world. The attempt to return to gold caused the inevitable collapse. One of the strongest human tendencies is to assume that whatever is, is permanent, and attempt to find an explanation for it. Some persons were so visionary as to assume that some sudden spectacular increase in efficiency in the use of gold would occur so that prices would not fall. Some of them assumed that such an increase in efficiency had occurred, but neglected to examine the evidence.

No spectacular increase in efficiency has occurred. After a period of the greatest monetary chaos in history, hoarding, high bank reserves, and inefficiency, are to be expected for some years, so that prices below pre-war when expressed in gold are practically assured for some years. (Of course, if some important country should definitely demonetize gold or stop bidding for it, or if some magical discovery of gold should be made, gold would lose value—but neither of these is very probable.) How spectacular changes in the value of gold have been is shown by the Statist index number for prices in gold in England. When 1913 equals 100, prices in April 1920 were 253. The average for 1926 was 148. In February 1934 the average was 60. An ounce of gold in England will buy four times as much of these commodities as it would have bought in 1920 and nearly two and one-half times as much as it would have bought in 1926. Since England has raised the price of gold, her index number for February was not the gold price level of 60, but was 97 in currency. The corresponding index numbers for the United States in February were 59 in gold and 100 in currency.

Price

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en. Prices of basic commodities in gold in Sweden for February were 58 and in Canada 59, when pre-war is 100. Prices in the United States in gold are in line with prices in other countries that have suspended the gold standard, but are a little lower than prices in countries that are still on gold. An ounce of gold will buy more commodities in England or in the United States than at any previous time since the establishment of the union.

THERE are three ways in which the commodity price level can increase and yet be on a gold standard.

1. An increase in prices in the United States without a corresponding increase in other countries.

2. An increase in prices in gold throughout the world, that is, a decline in the value of gold.

3. An increase in the legal price for gold.

These conclusions are axiomatic. The only point on which there can be any difference of opinion is as to how one of these changes may be brought about.

No country can get its prices for basic commodities in gold far out of line with world prices in gold, and even if out of line by a limited amount they cannot be held permanently. It is, of course, possible for an importing country to raise the price of a single product by means of a tariff, but an index number including all basic commodities cannot be greatly increased. There is a possibility of some increase in prices in the United States in gold without a corresponding increase elsewhere, but this possibility is limited. About the only thing we can do to help in such a movement is to make more effective use of our gold supply.

As previously indicated, there is nothing in sight to indicate that prices are likely to rise to the pre-war level. But prices in gold are now so low that it is practically certain that they will not remain as low as they now are permanently. With so many countries still struggling to keep on the gold standard there is no indication that the tide is ready to turn. This change is likely to come not as a help in getting out of a depression, but as a danger after we are out of the depression. This is one of the many reasons for adopting a policy of monetary control. About the only thing that we can do to bring about a world rise in prices in gold is to use the gold supply effectively.

A third way of raising prices is to raise the price of gold. The present price is 49 per cent above the old par and since our prices are now in line with other countries, little increase in prices can be expected except as a result of numbers 1 and 2, or through raising the price of gold. The law permits raising the price of gold by as much as 100 per cent. This would be an additional increase of about 18 per cent above the present price, and would be expected to raise prices of basic commodities in the United States an average of about 18 per cent unless the world value of gold changes.

AT THE present time the world value of wheat is less than 40 cents per bushel in gold and the world value of cotton is less than 7 cents a pound in gold. In general, commodities in gold throughout the world have declined slightly during the past year, so that, in general, all the rise in prices of basic commodities that has occurred in the United States or other countries has been due to monetary action. Individual commodities vary from this general trend due to their particular changes in supply or demand, taxation, and the like. It should be remembered that the consumers in the United States are taking hogs, wheat, and cotton not at the present farm prices, but at prices much higher than farm prices due to very high taxes levied on these products. The farmer receives part of his pay in prices and part through taxation.

Horse Show History

By A. M. Weir ’34

EVERYONE knows that a Horse Show is something that progresses by leaps and bounds. The Cornell Horse Show is celebrating its fourteenth birthday this year. The first years of its history present the story of a fine effort to establish the event, but as far as furnishing anything spectacular goes it must be said that these first shows were almost 'out of bounds.' In recent years though the show has made phenomenal progress, has even passed the leaping and bounding stage, and has definitely gotten into its stride. Particularly in the last four years its improvement has been notable, and it has risen into the class of one of Cornell's big spring events.

Looking into the diary of its past we see that the first Horse Show was held in 1920. This first show was not auspicious in itself, but because it started this custom it has had far-reaching effects. It was held soon after the horses were sent to Cornell by the Government to enable instruction in equitation. That, by the way, is a term that was practically necessary back in 1920. Horses then were becoming passe, but by using a term like this you could gracefully glide over the fact that it had anything to do with them, and mouth it mysteriously as if it were somehow almost in the class of aviation. Now, however, since horses have become a rarity and we point with pride to them it may be even safe to speak of it as just plain horsemanship. This first show consisted of the usual saddle events, and a few jumping events participated in by army ROTC students and a few Ithaca people who owned horses. No admission was charged for it, and the prizes were donated by the Ithaca merchants. Then, as now, the show was held on Upper Alumni Field.

It was soon found that it was not feasible to have entries from townspeople and out-of-town guests. Although their presence lent several advantageous features to the show it made the time too short for students desiring to enter the show to be able to do so. Since the horses were sent to Cornell by the War Department for the use of the students it was felt that the real purpose of the Horse Show was defeated if they were not allowed to enter. Consequently until 1931 entries were limited to the enlisted detachment on duty at Cornell and students who had completed the equitation course. In 1929 and 1930 the shows were known as the Sophomore ROTC Horse Show, but when it was remedied in 1931 this title was dropped.

THE shows of 1929 and 1930 were an improvement over the former years; several new events were added, and better management of the show was attempted. There were even programs furnished. The cover of one of these presented a touching bit of art showing one of the gallant Sophomores taking a jump, thoughtlessly though he had left behind his horse. Polo games followed the Horse Show, and these were coming to be the main interest of the event. No one apparently, except a few personal friends of the contestants, could work up enthusiasm over the daring three feet jumps attempted, but the sporting blood of
the campus was showing an increasing interest in the gallopping game.

Polo and the Horse Show are indistinguishably linked together. The improved Horse Show of 1931 was established to raise funds for the Polo team. Horse interest had been roused and maintained by the growing interest in polo. It was this beautiful game that was really responsible for the enthusiasm that was growing for all phases of horsemanship.

Polo, the Sport of Kings, has been developing here since 1919. At this time Major T. J. J. Christian and Major Ralph Hospital organized the Field Artillery Unit of the Cornell Reserve Officers' Training Corps. The Cornell Officers' Polo Club, organized from this unit, played as much polo as it could at Madison Barracks in the summer, at the Tompkins County Fair in Ithaca in August, at Governor's Island in September, and at Cortland. In the spring of 1930 the first student polo team was organized. Twenty-six students turned out for practice, and matches were played with the Cincinnati Polo Club, Ohio State University, and a few teams from nearby communities. From this struggling start polo at Cornell has advanced creditably, and now Cornell ranks favorably with other eastern colleges as a polo devotee. The beauty of this fine game was once aptly described by Terentieff, coach of tennis: “The more one can lessen the quicker and more strenuous motions in a sporting game by rhythmical motions the greater the achievements. I do not know of any game in which individual and collective movements are represented in such a fascinating and noble form as they are in polo. The individual task of a polo player is highly complicated because he has to control not only his own motions but those of his horse as well. He is a regulating center of two cycles of motion, one within another.” The future of the game at Cornell looks unusually fine now.

So the horse interest for a long time was largely roused and maintained by polo. Beginning with the show of 1931 the Horse Show was an event in itself, and since then has made great progress. At this time the custom of having outside entries in the show was revived, and a large program was arranged. The events were of a high grade, and people had the chance to see really fine horses and horsemanship. More than fifty mounts were competing, coming from all over the state, and the value of some of the entries ranged up to ten thousand dollars. High light of the show was an exhibition ride by the New York State Troopers. They gave a brilliant performance, equal to a Buffalo Bill show. Over two thousand people attended the show, and their enthusiasm assured the success of this and future shows. This established Cornell as the center of the horse interest in Central New York.

The 1932 and 1933 shows have furnished an even better spectacle, and always for a larger audience. In addition to the Army mounts, sixty-six hunters, jumpers, saddle and harness horses were entered. Prominent people from Pennsylvania and New Jersey as well as New York attended the show, and it became one of the leading shows in this part of the country. In 1932 the Cornell Horse Show became a member of the Association of American Horse Shows.

Besides having one of the best shows in this section of the country Cornell enjoys the distinction of having the only real college horse show in the United States.

Back in the days when it was easy to be pessimistic about the Horse Show the "Alumni News" published one of its quotable quips to the effect that it would be unfortunate if the horse vanished since there is no sense erecting a marble statue of a general riding in a sedan. This dreadful danger has been removed, and the horse is once more firmly established in our statutes. And the Horse Show on its fourteenth birthday, like the famed Pegasus, is soaring.

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½ Jigger Gin
½ Pint Ginger Ale
Shake well with ice and strain.
Serve with Lemon peel.

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BARNES HALL ITHACA, N. Y.
FOURTEENTH ANNUAL
Cornell R. O. T. C. Horse Show
ITHACA, NEW YORK
May 19, 1934

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VETERINARIAN
Major J. G. Fuller, V. C......................U. S. Army

JUDGES
The following have been invited by the Executive Committee to judge the various classes and events:

HARNESS HORSES
Mr. Leon P. Randall..........................Cortland, N. Y.
Mrs. Alta Weaver............................Cortland, N. Y.

SADDLE HORSES
Mr. Leon P. Randall..........................Cortland, N. Y.
Mrs. Alta M. Weaver.........................Cortland, N. Y.

HUNTERS and JUMPERS
Mr. Ernest L. White..........................Syracuse, N. Y.
Mr. Victor Emanuel..........................New York City
Mr. Robert E. Treman........................Ithaca, N. Y.
Mr. Edward L. Bartlett, IIIrd............Hartford, Conn.

MILITARY and STUDENT CLASSES
Major S. D. Downs, U. S. A..............Binghamton, N. Y.
Mr. Robert E. Treman........................Ithaca, N. Y.

CHILDREN'S CLASS
Major S. D. Downs, U. S. A..............Binghamton, N. Y.
Mr. Edward L. Bartlett, IIIrd............Hartford, Conn.

POLO CLASSES
Major S. D. Downs, U. S. A..............Binghamton, N. Y.
Mr. Edward L. Bartlett, IIIrd............Hartford, Conn.

STEEPLECHASE
Mr. Victor Emanuel..................New York City
Mr. Robert E. Treman........................Ithaca, N. Y.
Mr. Edward L. Bartlett, IIIrd............Hartford, Conn.

VETERINARY JUDGE
Major J. G. Fuller, V. C......................U. S. Army

(The Committee reserves the right to vary or add to these names if they deem it advisable).

The Committee reserves the right to scratch any class with less than three entries.

The Fourteenth Annual Cornell R. O. T. C. Horse Show will be governed by the rules of the American Horse Show Association, Inc., as revised to January 11, 1934.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT
The Horse Show Committee wishes to express its sincere appreciation for the assistance given by the various individuals and firms listed below; without whose interest and generosity the Show would not have been possible.

Rothschild Brothers
Treman, King & Co.
Atwaters
The Ithaca Trust Company
The Tompkins County National Bank
The First National Bank
George D. B. Bonbright & Co.
Dean of Ithaca
Lt. Walter J. Williams, Cav. (RES)
The Quality Press
R. A. Eggie and Brother Company
Bert Patten
Servicenter
Johnny's Coffee Shop
Browning King
Harry Gordon
The Cornell Co-op
Dutch Kitchen
Cosentini
East Hill Supply Store
Student Supply Store
Boo!...Field Force Pump Company

LIST OF CLASSES and TIME TABLE
Class 2. Children's Class..........................11:00 A. M.
Class 10. Military Jumping........................11:20 A. M.
Class 4. Saddle Horses (local) ridden by....11:40 A. M.
gentlemen
Class 18. Touch and Out..........................12:00 Noon
Class 5. Saddle Horse (Three Gaited).........12:20 P. M.
Class 9. Obstacle Jumping.......................12:40 P. M.
Class 3. Saddle Horses (local) ridden by....1:05 P. M.
Instructors
Class 15. Mounted Wrestling........................1:20 P. M.
Class 6. Saddle Horse (Five Gaited)...........1:40 P. M.
Class 16. Polo Mounts............................2:05 P. M.
Class 13. Saddle Horse Jumping................2:10 P. M.
Class 17. Polo Bending Race.....................2:25 P. M.
Class 12. R. O. T. C. Saddle Class.............2:45 P. M.
Class 14. Musical Chairs.......................3:00 P. M.
Class 7. Flickers................................3:20 P. M.
Class 11. R. O. T. C. Jumping..................3:40 P. M.
Class 1. Fine Harness Horses....................4:00 P. M.
Class 8. Open Jumping............................4:15 P. M.
Class 19. Cornell Steeplechase................4:30 P. M.

PRIZES
Ribbons will be awarded for all first four places and trophies for all first places.
First Place ..................................Blue Rosette and Trophy
Second Place ..................................Red Rosette
Third Place ..................................Yellow Rosette
Fourth Place ..................................White Rosette

SCALE OF FAULTS IN JUMPING CLASS
First Refusal or Bolting........................1 fault
Second Refusal or Bolting........................2 faults
Third Refusal or Bolting........................Eliminated
Pulled of Horse or Rider or both.............4 faults
Front Tip ......................................1 fault
Hind Tip ......................................1½ faults
Hind Knock Down ................................3 faults
Hind Knock Down ................................2 faults

The Show will be run according to the rules of the Association of American Horse Shows, Inc., as revised to January 11, 1934.
Class 2 CHILDREN'S CLASS
11:00 A.M.
Prize Donated by The Ithaca Trust Company

For children under fourteen years old mounted on either a horse or pony. Performance of horse 50%, seat, hands and general horsemanship of rider 40%, suitability of mount 20%, dress and appointments 10%.

49 ACCELERATOR, chestnut gelding, 7 years, 16—
Owner, Miss Jane Dunn; Rider, Miss Jane Dunn

64 JIMMIE, roan gelding, aged, 15—
Owner, U.S. Government; Rider, Jack Fuller

3 BILL, bay gelding, aged, 15—
Owner, Maj. C. S. Ferrin; Rider, Alice Joy Ferrin

65 MAJOR, chestnut gelding, aged, 15.1—
Owner, U.S. Government; Rider, Margaret Fuller

67 GOLDEN GLOW, chestnut gelding, 6 years, 14—
Owner, Dr. A. C. Groff

Class 10 MILITARY JUMPING
11:20 A.M.
Prize Donated by Atwater's

For horses ridden by officers or enlisted men of the Regular Army, National Guard, Officers Reserve Corps or State Police. Riders to be in uniform. Course to consist of four jumps not to exceed four feet in height twice around. Performance only to count.

19 STRAWBERRY, roan gelding, 7 years, 15.2—
Owner, Capt. S. E. Bullock; Rider, Lt. W. J. Williams

8 CHINA GIRL, bay mare, 6 years, 16.1—
Owner, Dr. O. B. Weber; Rider, Capt. O. B. Weber

4 GAY COUNT, bay gelding, 5 years, 18—
Owner, H. E. Babcock; Rider, Maj. C. S. Ferrin

10 BOB, chestnut gelding, 7 years, 16—
Owner, Lt. Colleton; Rider, Pvt. F. Page

3 IKE, bay gelding, 8 years, 15.2—
Owner, U.S. Government; Rider, Maj. C. S. Ferrin

12 SOCAR, brown gelding, 5 years, 15.2—
Owner, U.S. Government; Rider, Pvt. F. Page

5 CRAZY, bay gelding, 7 years, 15.2—
Owner, U.S. Government; Rider, Capt. R. J. Miranda

65 REX, bay gelding, aged, 15.2—
Owner, U.S. Government; Rider, Maj. J. G. Fuller

66 RAINNEY, chestnut gelding, 9 years, 15.3—
Owner, Lt. L. W. Bassett; Rider, Lt. L. W. Bassett

Class 3 LADIES' SADDLE HORSES (Local)
1:05 P.M.
Prize Donated by Tompkins County National Bank

For horse to be owned and maintained in Tompkins County, to be shown at a walk, trot, canter and gallop. Conformation 25%, performance 50%, suitability 15%, dress and appointments 10%.

49 ACCELERATOR, chestnut gelding, 7 years, 16—
Owner, Miss Jane Dunn; Rider, Miss Jane Dunn

51 MADEMOISELLE, chestnut mare, 4 years, 16—
Owner, Miss Jane Dunn; Rider, Miss Jane Dunn

2 NORTHERN MAID, chestnut mare, 5 years, 16—
Owner, Mrs. P. A. Hevenor; Rider, Miss P. A. Hevenor

71 HAPPY THOUGHT, bay gelding, 6 years, 16.1—
Owner, H. Barclay; Rider, H. Barclay

Class 3 GENTLEMEN'S SADDLE HORSES (Local)
11:40 A.M.
Prize Donated by First National Bank

For horse to be owned and maintained in Tompkins County, to be shown at a walk, trot, canter and gallop. Conformation 25%, performance 50%, suitability 15%, dress and appointments 10%.

3 DUSTY MILLER, brown mare, 6 years, 15.1—
Owner, Maj. C. S. Ferrin; Rider, Maj. C. S. Ferrin

4 BILLY, chestnut gelding, 3 years, 15—
Owner, Mr. H. E. Babcock; Rider, H. E. Babcock

15 MAID, chestnut mare, 7 years, 15.2—
Owner, U.S. Government; Rider, Capt. L. W. Bassett

64 DOC, chestnut gelding, 8 years, 15.3—
Owner, Maj. J. G. Fuller; Rider, Maj. J. G. Fuller

65 RAINNEY, chestnut gelding, 9 years, 15.2—
Owner, Capt. L. W. Bassett; Rider, Capt. L. W. Bassett

18 SHOWDOWN, brown gelding, 10 years, 15.1—
Owner, U.S. Government; Rider, H. Galley, Jr.

50 CRAZY, bay gelding, aged, 15.2—
Owner, U.S. Government; Rider, Capt. R. Miranda

Class 18 TOUCH AND OUT JUMPING
12 Noon
Prize Donated by Tompkins County National Bank

Course to consist of four jumps not to exceed four feet and six inches in height. The first fault will eliminate entry. Horse jumping greatest number of obstacles without fault, will be declared winner.

4 IKE, bay gelding, 8 years, 15.3—
Owner, U.S. Government; Rider, Maj. C. S. Ferrin

8 CHINA GIRL, bay mare, 6 years, 16.1—
Owner, Dr. O. B. Weber; Rider, Dr. O. B. Weber

10 BOB, chestnut gelding, 7 years, 16—
Owner, Lt. Colleton; Rider, Pvt. F. Page

9 LINDYANNA, chestnut mare, 5 years, 16—
Owner, Mrs. P. A. Hevenor; Rider, Mrs. P. A. Hevenor

52 BISCUIT, white gelding, 8 years, 14.3—
Owner, Charles Wickwire

15 CAPE, chestnut gelding, 7 years, 15.3—
Owner, Dr. W. D. McMillen; Rider, Miss Dorothy Corexter

10 MAID O' SEA, bay mare, 8 years, 15.1—
Owner, Col. J. J. Fuller; Rider, Mrs. W. H. E. Hovey

64 DOC, chestnut gelding, aged, 15.3—
Owner, Maj. J. G. Fuller; Rider, Mrs. J. G. Fuller

65 BEATRICE, chestnut mare, 7 years, 15.3—
Owner, U.S. Government; Rider, Miss Millie Locken

53 PEPPER, chestnut gelding, aged, 15.3—
Owner, U.S. Government; Rider, J. S. Leslie

16 JOAN, bay mare, 9 years, 15.2—
Owner, U.S. Government; Rider, A. A. Reed

24 BILLY, chestnut gelding, 3 years, 15—
Owner, Mrs. H. E. Babcock; Rider, Miss Arlene Coryell

66 PEGGY, chestnut mare, 7 years, 15.1—
Owner, Dr. W. D. McMillen; Rider, Miss Dorothy Corexter

25 MAID O' SEA, bay mare, 8 years, 15.1—
Owner, Col. J. J. Fuller; Rider, Mrs. W. H. E. Hovey

64 DOC, chestnut gelding, aged, 15.3—
Owner, Maj. J. G. Fuller; Rider, Mrs. J. G. Fuller

65 BEATRICE, chestnut mare, 7 years, 15.3—
Owner, U.S. Government; Rider, Miss Millie Locken

10 JACK, bay gelding, aged, 15.5—
Owner, U.S. Government; Rider, Miss H. R. Hitchcock

3 DUSTY MILLER, brown mare, 6 years, 15.3—
Owner, Maj. C. S. Ferrin; Rider, Miss Elizabeth Andrews

17 IMP, brown mare, 8 years, 15—
Owner, U.S. Government; Rider, Miss Ann Simpson
MOUNTED WRESTLING 1:20 P. M.

Prize Donated by First National Bank

Open to any regularly enrolled member of the ROTC. Men will ride bare-back with saddle. At the starting signal each man will attempt to dislodge or throw another rider from his horse. Anyone who touches the ground last man to remain mounted to be declared winner. No holds barred.

CHAPPIE, Rider, M. F. Untermejer, Jr.
WODROW, Rider, J. E. Terry
JOE, Rider, S. J. Roberts
MARY, Rider, A. A. Downing
JIMMIE, Rider, W. J. Williams
FRANK, Rider, B. H. Eastman
GABBY, Rider, J. J. Senesi
WITCH, Rider, R. A. Burdett
JUNO, Rider, R. J. Patch
SHOWDOWN, Rider, H. Galley, Jr.

SADDLE HORSES (Five Gaited) 1:40 P. M.

Prize Donated by Rothschild Bros.

Conditions same as for Class No. 5.

66 PEGGY, chestnut mare, 7 years, 15.1—
Owner, Mr. W. D. McMillen; Rider, Miss Dorothy Freestone

POLO MOUNTS 1:55 P. M.

Prize Donated by R. A. Heggie & Bros. Co.

Ponies to be judged for manners, handiness and conformation. Ponies must have played during the past season and must be ridden by members of a recognized club. Ponies to turn out and be ready for polo, riders to wear polo costumes, including cap and helmet and will carry a mallet. Performance 75%; conformation 25%.

6 PEGGY OF BALL BROPHY, chestnut mare, 8 years, 15.2—
Owner, W. W. Cooperthwait, Rider, W. W. Cooperthwait

DUSTY MILLER, brown mare, 6 years, 15.1—
Owner, Maj. C. S. Ferrin; Rider, Maj. C. S. Ferrin
55 ICE POND, bay gelding, 7 years, 14.3—
Owner, U. S. Government; Rider, D. S. Stevenson
56 HIGHBALL, bay gelding, aged, 14.3—
Owner, U. S. Government; Rider, J. H. Lawrence
57 JIMMIE, roan gelding, aged, 15—
Owner, U. S. Government; Rider, M. F. Untermejer, Jr.
4 RUDY, chestnut mare, 8 years, 15.2—
Owner, Maj. C. S. Ferrin; Rider, Maj. C. S. Ferrin
58 PEPPER, chestnut gelding, aged, 15.3—
Owner, U. S. Government; Rider, J. S. Leslie
52 BISCUIT, black mare, 8 years, 15.2—
Owner, C. C. Wickwire; Rider, C. C. Wickwire
5 BLAZE, chestnut gelding, aged, 14.3—
Owner, Maj. C. S. Ferrin; Rider, Maj. C. S. Ferrin
54 WATCH, PB gelding, aged, 14.2—
Owner, C. C. Wickwire; Rider, C. C. Wickwire

SOPHOMORE JUMPING (ROTC) 2:10 P. M.

Open to sophomores who are regularly enrolled in the ROTC. Horses to be shown over a course of four jumps (twice around) not to exceed three feet in height. Performance only to count.

Prize Donated by W. J. Williams '36

42 FRANK, black gelding, aged, 15.2—
Owner, U. S. Government; Rider, B. H. Eastman
20 GABBY, black mare, 15—
Owner, U. S. Government; Rider, J. J. Senesi
21 THE WITCH, bay mare, 5 years, 15.1—
Owner, U. S. Government; Rider, R. A. Burdett
43 BUTTONS, bay gelding, aged, 15.1—
Owner, U. S. Government; Rider, C. J. Visnei

POLO BENDING RACE 2:25 P. M.

Prize Donated by Atwater.

To be run in heats of three ponies, against time. For each fault (failure to turn around a stake or knocking a stake down) 1/2 seconds will be added to the total time. Time to be taken from the starting signal until ponies cross finish line. Entry with least total time will be declared winner.

3 PEGGY OF BALL BROPHY, chestnut mare, 8 years, 15.2—
Owner, W. W. Cooperthwait; Rider, Same
55 ICE POND, bay gelding, 8 years, 15—
Owner, U. S. Government; Rider, D. S. Stevenson
56 HIGHBALL, bay gelding, aged, 14.3—
Owner, U. S. Government; Rider, J. H. Lawrence
57 JIMMIE, roan gelding, aged, 15—
Owner, U. S. Government; Rider, M. F. Untermejer, Jr.
57 PRINCE, chestnut gelding, aged, 16—
Owner, U. S. Government; Rider, C. L. Ranney
60 GABBY, black mare, aged, 15.2—
Owner, U. S. Government; Rider, W. A. Rider
58 PEPPER, chestnut gelding, aged, 15.3—
Owner, U. S. Government; Rider, J. S. Leslie
4 BLAZE, chestnut gelding, aged, 14.3—
Owner, Maj. C. S. Ferrin; Rider, Maj. C. S. Ferrin
54 WATCH, PB gelding, aged, 14.2—
Owner, C. C. Wickwire; Rider, C. C. Wickwire
5 DUSTY MILLER, brown mare, 6 years, 15.1—
Owner, Maj. C. S. Ferrin; Rider, Maj. C. S. Ferrin
6 BILL, bay gelding, aged, 15—
Owner, Maj. C. S. Ferrin; Rider, Maj. C. S. Ferrin
7 RUDY, chestnut mare, 8 years, 15.2—
Owner, Maj. C. S. Ferrin; Rider, Maj. C. S. Ferrin

SADDLE CLASS ROTC 2:45 P. M.

Prize Donated by Dean of Ithaca.

Open to any regularly enrolled member of the ROTC who has passed the riding test or privately owned mounts; to be shown at a walk, trot and gallop. Performance 50%; suitability of mount 20%, equestrian tact 20%, dress and appointments 10%.

3 DUSTY MILLER, brown mare, 6 years, 15.1—
Owner, Maj. C. S. Ferrin; Rider, J. C. Lawrence
31 JOE, bay gelding, aged, 15.2—
Owner, U. S. Government; Rider, S. J. Roberts
19 STRAWBERRY, roan gelding, 9 years, 15.1—
Owner, Capt. Butlock; Rider, W. J. Williams
20 GABBY, black mare, aged, 15.2—
Owner, U. S. Government; Rider, J. J. Senesi
21 WITCH, bay mare, 5 years, 14.3—
Owner, U. S. Government; Rider, R. A. Burdett
22 MIDNIGHT, black mare, 8 years, 15.1—
Owner, U. S. Government; Rider, J. H. Norris
Class 14  
MUSICAL CHAIRS  
3:00 P. M.  

Prize Donated by Mr. Al Kittler  

FRANK  
Rider, B. H. Eastman  

GABBY  
Rider, J. J. Senesi  

THE WITCH  
Rider, R. A. Burdett  

JUMBO  
Rider, B. J. Patch  

MIDNIGHT  
Rider, J. H. Norris  

QUEENIE  
Rider, S. A. Grant  

RED MAN  
Rider, C. R. Berquist  

JOHN  
Rider, H. E. Carson  

SUSIE  
Rider, H. Galley, Jr.  

SHOW DOWN  
Rider, H. Galley, Jr.  

Class 7  
HUNTERS  
3:20 P. M.  

Prize Donated by Geo. D. B. Bonbright & Co.  

Horses shown in this class must be up to carrying 160 pounds. To be shown over an inside course consisting of four jumps (twice around). Conformation and quality 50% performance over jumps 25%, manner of going and fencing 25%.  

4 GAY COUNT, bay gelding, 5 years, 18—  
Owner, H. E. Babcock; Rider, Maj. C. S. Ferrin  

9 LINDYANNA, chestnut mare, 5 years, 16—  
Owner, Mrs. P. A. Hevenor; Rider, Mrs. P. A. Hevenor  

10 BOB, chestnut gelding, 7 years, 16—  
Owner, Lt. Culleton; Rider, Pvt. Frank Page  

2 NORTHERN MAID, chestnut mare, 5 years, 16—  
Owner, Mrs. P. A. Hevenor; Rider, Mrs. P. A. Hevenor  

3 IKE, bay gelding, 8 years, 15—  
Owner, U. S. Government; Rider, Maj. C. S. Ferrin  

51 MADEMOISELLE MAINTENANT, brown mare, 4 years, 16—  
Owner, Miss Jane E. L. Dunn  

49 ACCELERATOR, chestnut gelding, 7 years, 16—  
Owner, Miss Jane E. L. Dunn  

16 RAINIE, chestnut gelding, 9 years, 15—  
Owner, Lt. L. W. Bassett; Rider, Lt. L. W. Bassett  

70 GORDON DOUGLAS, bay gelding, 7 years, 16—  
Owner, H. Barclay; Rider, H. Barclay  

Class 11  
R O T C JUMPING CLASS  
3:40 P. M.  

Prize Donated by Rothschild Bros.  

Open to any regularly enrolled member of the ROTC who has passed the jumping test. Either private or government owned mounts. Course to consist of four jumps (twice around) not to exceed three feet six inches in height. Performance only to count.  

18 CHAPPIE, bay gelding, 15—  
Owner, U. S. Government; Rider, M. F. Untermeyer, Jr.  

19 STRAWBERRY, roan gelding, 9 years, 15—  
Owner, Capt. S. E. Bullock; Rider, W. J. Williams  

24 GAY COUNT, bay gelding, 5 years, 18—  
Owner, H. E. Babcock; Rider, H. E. Babcock, Jr.  

20 GABBY, gray gelding, 5 years, 15—  
Owner, U. S. Government; Rider, J. J. Senesi  

21 THE WITCH, bay mare, 8 years, 15—  
Owner, U. S. Government; Rider, R. A. Burdett  

22 MIDNIGHT, black mare, 8 years, 15—  
Owner, U. S. Government; Rider, J. H. Norris  

23 RED MAN, bay gelding, 9 years, 15—  
Owner, U. S. Government; Rider, H. Untermeyer  

25 EDDY, bay gelding, aged, 15—  
Owner, U. S. Government; Rider, A. F. Valenstein  

26 LIGHTNING, bay gelding, 9 years, 15—  
Owner, U. S. Government; Rider, Lt. J. L. Hollingsworth  

29 GREY BROTHER, gray gelding, aged, 15—  
Owner, U. S. Government; Rider, S. Genevese  

15 BEATRICE, chestnut mare, aged, 16—  
Owner, U. S. Government; Rider, W. A. Rider  

24 BILLY, chestnut gelding, 3 years, 15—  
Owner, H. E. Babcock; Rider, H. E. Babcock, Jr.  

61 GEORGE, chestnut gelding, aged, 15—  
Owner, L.t. E. O. Hopkins; Rider, A. D. Merry.  

Class 1  
FINE HARNESSES  
4:00 P. M.  

Prize Donated by Tremant King & Co.  

For horses over 14.2, to be shown in full light harness, black in color, rubber mounted wings or without martingale. To be hitched to a runabout or other appropriate vehicle. To be judged for soundness, all round action and air of going, conformity, finish, style, manners and adaptability to harness.  

POST ENTRIES ONLY.  

Class 8  
OPEN JUMPING  
4:15 P. M.  

Prize Donated by Tremant King & Co.  

To be shown over an inside course consisting of four jumps (twice around), jumps not to exceed four feet six inches in height. Performance only to count.  

8 CHINA GIRL, bay mare, 6 years, 16—  
Owner, Dr. O. B. Webber; Rider, Dr. O. B. Webber  

9 LINDYANNA, chestnut mare, 5 years, 16—  
Owner, Mrs. P. A. Hevenor; Rider, Mrs. P. A. Hevenor  

3 IKE, bay gelding, 8 years, 15—  
Owner, U. S. Government; Rider, Maj. C. S. Ferrin  

10 BOB, chestnut gelding, 7 years, 16—  
Owner, Lt. Culleton; Rider, Pvt. Frank Page  

17 SOCAR, brown gelding, 5 years, 15—  
Owner, U. S. Government; Rider, Pvt. Frank Page  

4 GAY COUNT, bay gelding, 5 years, 15—  
Owner, H. E. Babcock; Rider, H. E. Babcock, Jr.  

16 RAINIE, chestnut gelding, 9 years, 15—  
Owner, Lt. L. W. Bassett; Rider, Lt. L. W. Bassett  

70 GORDON DOUGLAS, bay gelding, 7 years, 16—  
Owner, H. Barclay; Rider, H. Barclay  

71 HAPPY THOUGHT, bay gelding, 6 years, 16—  
Owner, H. Barclay; Rider, H. Barclay  

Class 19  
THE CORNELL STEEPLECHASE  
4:30 P. M.  

Prize Donated by Dean of Ithaca  

Open to amateurs only. To be run over an outside course, a distance of about 1¾ miles. Jumps to be all brush not to exceed three feet six inches in height. Horses must carry 160 pounds. No student will be allowed to compete in this event.  

CHINA GIRL  
Rider, Dr. O. B. Webber  

PFTZEL  
Rider, Pvt. Frank Paige, U. S. Army  

IKE  
Rider, Major C. S. Ferrin, U. S. Army  

REX  
Rider, V. G. Terentieff
Gilbert M. Tucker has been spending the winter sunning himself in the semi-tropical breezes which float over Sarasota, Florida.

Professor E. V. Hardenburg is the proud father of another daughter, Veralee by name. Dr. Hardenburg is a professor of vegetable crops in the college.

W. H. “Wes” Brenson is a statistician for a “down-east” organization known as the New England Milk Producers Association and Consolidated Dairies, Incorporated. His address is 22 Ivy Road, Belmont, Massachusetts.

M. F. Abell is an Assistant Extension Economist, and is located at the Agricultural Experiment Station at Durham, New Hampshire. He is spending most of his time assisting the poultrymen of the state through account-keeping to avoid the rooks, eddies, and cross-currents in the poultry field.

F. W. DeGoyler is in the lumber business at Gloversville, New York. His family was increased to the extent of one small daughter born last September 1.

Royal G. Bird has “come to roost” at Orchard Ridge, Chappaqua, New York. Harwood Martin is still located at Honeoye Falls, New York. He writes us that he hasn’t changed a bit.

R. V. O. DuBois is farming at Gardiner, New York, specializing in Holstein cows and Leghorn hens. Raymond was blessed by a visit from the stork on December 11, 1933. And the stork must have had a trailer attached for it left the DuBois farm with twin boys. “Ray” is probably thankful that the end of the depression is thought to be in sight.

Daniel H. Heller of Feura Bush, New York, is doing general and dairy farming at present. He is also a land bank appraiser for the Federal Land Bank of Springfield, Massachusetts.

Seymour Vaughan of Montour Falls, New York, says he is also working for the Federal Land Bank of Springfield, as a field man in the Finger Lakes District.

From Riverhead, New York, Nat Talmadge sends word that he still has the same wife, and four kids. The newest element in his life is the erection of a greenhouse in which he is forcing about 150,000 daffodil blooms this winter. We hope this proves a forceful means of increasing the flow of shekels into the family coffers.

The Boston market for the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics still boasts the services of Malcolm E. ‘Mae’ Smith in inspecting fruits and vegetables. He spends the rest of his time at 57 Hawthorne Avenue, Auburndale, Massachusetts, where he admits specializing in daughters; Margaret is 7½ years old and Sylvia is 8 months old.

W. G. Meal can be reached at the Agricultural Adjustment Administration at Washington, D. C. He is serving with this organization in connection with the preparation and operation of marketing agreements for fresh fruits and vegetables during a leave of absence from the New Jersey Agricultural Extension Service, at New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Hoyt S. Ackles of Marietta, New York, hasn’t had to pay an income tax yet but he hasn’t starved at his farming. Who could ask for anything more?

The schools of Bellows Falls, Vermont are particularly fortunate in having as their superintendent Francis Malcolm, who lives in the same town. He pleads guilty to having spent the summer in Mexico and Central America after attending the World’s Fair.

H. E. Luhrs who resides at 25 South Penn Street, Shippenburg, Pennsylvania, reports the arrival of a third child, a daughter, born May 9, 1933. F. E. Heinzelman is the county 4-H agent for Onondaga County, where he has been since his graduation. He is the proud father of two children. The home address is 112 Oswego Street, Liverpool, New York.

H. D. Forward, Jr., writes that he is not yet employed by the A. A. A. or its various branches, so he is one of those museum curiosities—a college farmer—family—wife and two boys, ages 6 and 1½ years.

Thomas C. Hobbie is going back to the country, but as a physician in addition to an “aggie.” He will complete his internship at the Millard Fillmore Hospital in Buffalo in July, and hopes to find a country practice.

E. S. Foster is close to the Alma Mater at 512 Dryden Road. He is Secretary for the New York State Farm Bureau Federation. He says he is “single, happy, not rich, expecting re-evaluation of the dollar to accomplish much good.” Ed, are you happy because you are single, or not rich?

H. Raymond Makuen is working with the National Bank at Goshen, New York. He lives at 181 North Church Street.

Allison A. McKenzie likes his work so well that he hasn’t changed since ‘25. He is county club agent in charge of 4-H Club work at Warsaw, N. Y.

Ralph D. Reid sold his cows last spring and added about 12 acres of potatoes, making a total of 40.

Zelner H. Stoughton “Stough” is teaching Agriculture at Weedsport High. He reports “One wife, no children.”

Russell D. Young is managing a dairy farm at Randolph, New York, and in addition is Federal Land Bank Appraiser for Western New York.

James V. Elmhirst has skipped the country to help his brother, Leonard, run an agricultural school in Totnes, Devonshire, England.
Mr. and Mrs. Andrew, residing at 45 Alexander St., Little Falls, New York, have a son, John Wing, born May 23, 1933.

W. Wylie Porter of Momence, Illinois, flew from Chicago to Buffalo when he came east for Farm and Home Week and returned in the same manner. Wylie now owns and operates several farms, a grain elevator, a coal business, and a trucking business.

R. T. "Tom" Termohlen is now living at 358 21st Street, S. E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Tom was married the eighth of last December. He is still selling farm machinery and equipment and has recently added a line of poultry equipment.

A daughter, Mary Jane, was born to Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Parish on May 15, 1933. "Doc" is active in many community affairs in Franklinville, New York.

Seth Jackson is camp superintendent of one of four conservation projects in the Huron National Forest. His address is Silver Creek Camp, Huron National Forest, East Tows, Michigan.

A. L. "Monty" Mason has completely recovered from a very severe illness which kept him in bed from last March until July. His original illness was rheumatic fever but this was followed by double pneumonia and pleurisy.

C. C. "Chuck" House is still farming at Avon, New York, but has been operating the farm alone since his father was killed in a fall in June, 1931. He is married and has two children, Donald, four, and Shirley Jean, twenty months. Chuck is chairman of the Farm Bureau Board of Directors and attended the Syracuse meeting as the Livingston County delegate. He is also local president of the Dairymen's League.

E. L. "Abe" Cruikshank is now a chief appraiser for the land bank and has his office in Ithaca.

D. M. Dalrymple is now in Lockport serving as Farm Bureau agent of Niagara County. He was formerly in Seneca County. His address is Post Office Building, Lockport.

J. F. Bodger is acting president of the Bodger Seeds, Ltd., while President John C. Bodger is on a six months' trip around the world advertising their new flower introduction, Nasturtium Golden Gleam.

R. S. Granger is now assistant county agent in Monroe County. His address is Monroe County Farm Bureau, Mt. Hope Avenue, Rochester, New York.

A daughter, Elinor Jean, was born July 9, 1933, to Mr. and Mrs. Francis Rusicka, Drawer 39, Chatham, New York. Mrs. Rusicka is the former Miss Jean Saltford, Cornell '30.

Wednesday, March 7, 1934, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Darling of Rochester, became the proud parents of a baby boy. Mrs. Darling was formerly Lydia Eloise Leuder.

Owego, New York, is the address of Mrs. Donald Emblem. She was Helen L. Griffis until her marriage December 23, 1933.

Professor M. P. Catherwood of the department of Agricultural Economics is directing a study of farm mortgages and land values that is being made in this state. This study includes an examination of the causes of tax delinquency in the rural areas, and is a part of a project under way in several states. Several of this type of projects are being started under the C. W. A. which will undoubtedly prove of great social importance. This, as well as other things, such as student employment, are not only making the C. W. A. a success but also helping students in need of it.

W. F. Dunning is now living at 57 St. Paul's Place, Brooklyn, New York. He was in poor health for a time after graduation but has completely recovered and is now working with the Household Finance Corporation in its Brooklyn office.

Willard A. Van Heiningen was married to Miss Ruth A. Sours, Connecticut State College '28, on October 6, 1933. They were married at Hamden, Connecticut, and spent their wedding trip in the South. They are residing at Sterling, New York where he is employed as a horticulturist at Skylands Nursery.

Fred Allyn returned to his farm after graduating. Since then he has been doing considerable building, including a new Dutch Colonial house and a new air cooled cold storage for six thousand bushels of apples. This raises his total storage facilities to nearly ten thousand bushels. He harvested between four and five thousand bushels of apples last fall. Upon graduation from school, Fred accepted a position as bass soloist in a church at Norwich, Connecticut. He is residing at Mystic, Connecticut.

G. J. "Dinny" Dinsmore is teaching vocational agriculture at East Bloomfield, New York. He spent some of his time last fall coaching the high school cross-country team. Dinny is living in Holcomb, New York.

Henry J. Brady is working at the Pickwick Arms at 51st Street in New York City.

Mrs. George Blewer, Jr. (Marie Hayes '33) is working in the dietetics department at the University of North Carolina. Her marriage made her Kay Blewer's '31 sister-in-law.

F. C. Hersman Grad. is teaching chemistry in the State School of Agriculture at Farmingdale, Long Island.

John W. Carter is located at Richfield Springs, New York, where he is teaching agriculture in the high school.

Myron B. Collins is a teacher of agriculture at the Genoa high school, New York.

Donald Huddleston is applying his knowledge gained at Cornell by teaching agriculture at Earlville and New Woodstock, New York.

P. T. Kellogg is teaching agriculture at South Otsego and Georgetown high schools. His address is Georgetown, New York.

Claire M. Lasher is teaching home economics in the Ithaca senior high school.

Harold Winer is teaching agriculture in the high school at Richmondville, New York.

Leland Wood is a teacher of agriculture at Groveland and Canaseraga, New York. His address is Groveland, New York.

Lynn M. Bookout is Dairy Herd Improvement Association tester in Delaware County. His address is R. D. 1, Roxbury, N. Y.

Ken Farnell is a student at the Boston theological seminary in his third year.

Elizabeth Hopper is the home economics teacher in the Miss Hall's school for girls at Pittsfield, Mass. Augustus Nulle is living with his brother Dick at 131 Riverside Drive, New York City.

Ronald L. Sheldon is a boy scout executive at Watertown, N. Y.

Jean Wolf is in charge of the National Geographic cafeteria in Washington, D. C. Her address is 1612 Longfellow St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Mr. Arthur Adams is taking some work here at the University along with teaching agriculture at McLean.

Kenneth Brown is Assistant County Agent of Cayuga County at Auburn, N. Y.

Robert T. Clausen is an instructor in botany at Cornell. He is taking graduate work in botany and zoology. His address is 510 Dryden Road, Ithaca, N. Y.
Mildred Clark is living at home on Genesee Street, New Hartford, N. Y.

Jesse Gifford is working on his father's fruit farm at Gasport, N. Y.

L. S. “Stan” Green is in charge of collection of seeds of black locust, yellow poplar, and scrub pine in the cone types near Bristol, Tenn., with a crew of C. C. C. men.

Christine Heller is in charge of the Ithaca children's home at 518 W. Seneca Street.

Hamilton D. Hill was appointed cultural foreman of the U. S. Forest Service. His headquarters are at the C. C. C. Camp Georgia F-9, Lakemont, Ga.

Betty Klock is doing grad work at Teachers College, Columbia.

E. J. Lawless is in poultry work for the State of Pennsylvania and has his headquarters at Harrisburg, Pa.

F. E. Matthes, Cortland, N. Y., is manager of McDonald-Crocker farms at Cortland. While managing the farm he finds time to raise a mere four thousand turkeys each year.

J. B. Moore is taking graduate work at Cornell. He is living at Forest Home.

C. F. Moreland, PhD., is associate professor of botany at Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.

Roger M. Murray was married on August 7 to Miss Helen Yearwood of Asheville, N. C. They are living at 702 East Unaka Ave., Johnson City, Tenn.

A. L. "Al" Richey completed his M. F. last May and immediately left to take a position with the U. S. F. S. at Ely, Minn. His address is Box 357.

Edgar A. Wright, PhD., lives at Knoxville, Tenn., and is working for "Uncle Sam." He is in charge of poultry and gardening work for Tennessee Valley Authority—government movement to help the unemployed.

Mr. and Mrs. Burton Smart Jr., (Eugenia Pobal), are living at 1611 Avenue B, Schenectady, N. Y.

Albert J. McAllister, formerly of Ithaca, now of Chicago, and Miss Lydia W. Norton of Brooklyn were married in Chicago, September 15. Mr. McAllister is connected with the business promotion personnel of the Palmer House. They will reside at 1100 North Dearborn Parkway, Chicago, Illinois.

**AG-DOMECON HOLDS SPRING ELECTIONS**

Ag-Domecon elections for next year were held on the campus May 11, resulting in the election of J. H. Summer, Sp., as president of the society for next year. The other officers were: Miss C. M. Mangan ’35, vice-president; C. K. Hobbie ’35, secretary; M. N. Knapp ’35, treasurer, and G. M. Cairns ’36, assistant athletic manager. Elections to the Honor Council were also made at the same time, with the following people named to serve on the board: S. A. Child ’35, and Miss Virginia Yoder ’35, senior members, and Miss J. B. Coolidge ’37 and B. L. Culver ’37, sophomore members.

**THINGS WE DREAM ABOUT**

"Shiv" MacAllister actually starting the fire in a fireplace with only one match and five assistants; "Clint" Stimson doing the dance of the dying swan on roller skates with musical accompaniments by "Milt" Utermeyer on a bagpipe; John, the campus cop, directing the crowd in the dairy building cafeteria at the twelve o'clock rush; walking down the gravel walk from Fernow without getting a spoonful of cinders in our shoes; a library chair in the reading room that doesn't squeak when we rest our weight on it; a girl that doesn't see if her makeup is still intact when she passes by the wood-saw display on the first floor of Fernow; a lunch in the home economic's cafeteria without hearing anyone talking "shop"; all the frosh wearing their frosh hats; and room enough to tell you heaps more.

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COLLEGE INSTITUTES
BROADCASTING COURSE

The College of Agriculture, in accordance with its progressive attitude, is to offer a new course in radio broadcasting which is available to certain upperclassmen. This course was started at the beginning of the second term under the supervision of Professors G. E. Peabody and C. A. Taylor of extension teaching department, and E. S. Phillips, announcer for radio station WESG. The course is designed to give students planning to go into extension work practical training and experience in broadcasting. The course consists of lectures and laboratory work conducted in the WESG studios. The neophyte announcers are given the opportunity to completely supervise a number of broadcasts over WESG.

These student broadcasters made their first attempts as radio artists on Thursday, March 22, from 4:00 to 4:30 o'clock during the regular Cornell University hour. They conducted the entire program, including the auditions, continuity, and announcing. The control room only was managed by the regular staff. It is planned to keep this program in the hands of the students for some time.

BABY BEEF SHOW PLANS
MADE FOR STATE FAIR

The rules and regulations of the 4-H Club show and sale of baby beef to be inaugurated at the State Fair this year, were drawn up by a committee in charge of a meeting at Syracuse, April 24. Professor R. B. Himman, who is chairman of the Management Committee for the show and sale, presided at this meeting.

Prizes are offered for showmanship abilities of the 4-H Baby Beef Club contestants and for the feeding and management of the calves. The premium list is divided between the Herefords and the Aberdeen Angus on a weight basis. About $425 in prizes has been offered by the management of the New York State Fair for Herefords and Aberdeen Angus if thirty or more animals are shown or sold, if less than thirty, the money will be proportionately decreased. At the present time there are fifty animals entered.

ORTNER ELECTED HEAD
OF COLLEGE COACHES

Howard B. Ortner '39, graduate of the College of Agriculture and at the present time Cornell's basketball coach and instructor in physical education, was elected president of the National Basketball Coaches Association, at a recent meeting of that organization in Atlanta, Georgia.

Coach Ortner has for several years been the vice-president of the association, and was vice-president last year. His work on the basketball team during his undergraduate days here opened the way for him to assume coaching responsibilities after his graduation in 1919.

CAMPUS CHAT

A rather tall story is being told about a certain promising young man who attended one of the recent dances and made a wager with a friend that he could consume four quarts of the committee's excellent punch. The wager was taken and the ambitious youth prepared himself for his ordeal.

As a sort of final request he asked if he might be granted a ten minute period in which to go down the street. The request seemed perfectly all right and was granted. In ten minutes he returned and drank the required amount of punch. The witnesses were somewhat astonished and also curious as to how he had consumed those ten minutes, so they demanded the secret from him. He again astonished them by replying that he had gone to another nearby dance to see if he could actually hold that amount. He had then returned to perform his wager with self assurance.
HOME MANAGEMENT HELPS TO INCREASE INCOME

The home management department features for Farm and Home Week lectures on spending reduced incomes wisely and economically. Level is the topic of the speeches to be given by Mrs. Canon, the head of the department. She speaks on Tuesday at 10:00 A. M.; Wednesday and Thursday 9:00 A. M.

Miss Marion Fish, a member of the department, emphasizes the saving of money by the wise spending of present incomes. Her lectures include "Saving While Spending" given at 9 A. M. Tuesday; "What the Consumer Should Know About Buying Canned Foods," given at 9:00 A. M. Wednesday; and "How Some Farm Families Manage on Reduced Incomes" given at 10:00 A. M. Friday. The last lecture will be based on recent studies made of rural home management.

Visiting speakers and graduate students will talk about retail credit, installment buying, and differing prices in grocery stores.

Two exhibits will be daily features of the program. They will be managed by the students of the home economics college.

The keynotes of one, Wise Buying is saving money. Each of six tables will show various exhibits intending to teach a lesson in themselves. For example, one table will show the advantages of large quantity buying of such commodities as soap and toothpaste; another table will show the saving in using home-made juice instead of buying oranges; another will compare costs of foods such as breakfast cereals.

Mr. Wharton's exhibit from Washington on Need of Food and Drug Co will be the other feature. In this exhibit, many of the present drugs and cosmetics which are now on the market are shown to be, either harmful or false in their claims. Deceptive packaging of food is proved. This exhibit ties up with the proposed Food and Drug Control bill which is coming before the present session of Congress.

STUDENTS ISSUE PAPER FOR HOME ECONOMICS

The students in home economics recently published a small informal newspaper, The Home Economics News. The paper is issued bi-monthly and prints only news and announcements of home economics students, graduates, and staff.

The editors are B. U. Darnell, E. D. Donovan, A. B. Hultslander, F. Lawrence, M. L. Malley, K. M. McIntyre, H. M. Sands, and M. E. Shriver, all of the class of '35.

The hotel men are publishing the Cornell Hotel News, a similar paper for students in hotel administration. The editors are H. I. Shinnen and C. C. Raitt, both of '34.

"DOWN WITH DOMECON"

No, we are not trying to start a fight. It's already been started. It's the battle of the century. It's a war against a word which has been a thorn in the flesh of home economics students and teachers for a long, long time—Domecon.

For a while it appeared to pass unnoticed, but recently sentiment has become so strong against it, that instructors and students have visibly shuddered whenever they heard that terrible word. "Dome" and "con" has been responsible for the foolish notion, which some persons have, that home economics can't even be classed as a subject, and that home economics students are the most stupid to be found. The reason for such an idea is simple—"Dome" to "dumb" is a very short step with little change in spelling, and still less change in sound.

The countryman is anxious to participate in the crusade against that word. Our first move will be to change the title of this page, and we ask for your help in finding a better one. Just send in your suggestions; we'll be glad to receive them. Now that we have a new name, let's have a new name, and strike the old "Domcon" off the record.

MISS MARTHA VAN LIENG VISITS H. E. COLLEGE

Miss Martha Van Liew, chief of the Economics extension staff of the State College of Agriculture, visited Ithaca during the last week of April to meet both the staff and students of home economics.

In conferences with the faculty, she discussed present problems and trends in home economics education in the state. She also spoke with students who are training for or who are interested in teaching. During these discussions she emphasized the idea that teaching homemaking is not just teaching students how to manage a home, but it is teaching them how to live.

Miss Van Liew is planning to conduct a course in leadership here during the summer session this year.

MODEL KITCHEN EXHIBIT AT ELECTRICAL SHOW

At the annual electrical show held by the Electrical Engineering School, the College of Home Economics had a model kitchen. A watt-hour meter was attached to each piece of electrical equipment to show the amount of power required for each unit.

DIETS ARE PROBLEMS OF MUCH IMPORTANCE

Ruth Bennett White of the college of home economics recently discussed fat diets versus food diets. Mrs. White said that the fat diet was never the best and that the standard diet taken from years of experience could be relied upon.

The vegetarian ideas about food were the oldest and perhaps the commonest. Advocates of this diet state that vegetarian animals like the elephant and the cow are the strongest and the longest-lived animals while those of meat eating species are stupid, short-lived, and nervous.

Emphasis was placed on the importance of fruits and vegetables in the daily foods but to get adequate protein in the diet careful planning of milk, cheese, eggs, and nuts must be done if meat is omitted. This is not worthwhile for the normal person because one serving of meat daily will insure sufficient protein for health.

The Hays diet prohibits the use of starch and protein at the same meal on the basis that starch requires an alkaline medium for digestion and protein needs an acid medium. The theory is that these media oppose each other but it is disproven because acid and alkaline media are found in different parts of the digestive tract.

The "Hollywood diet" of 500 to 800 calories has been injurious to health; the diet consists mainly of dried toast and grapefruit and a little fruit and meat. This diet has caused a loss of four to five pounds a week which leads to nervous breakdowns, low vitality, flabby muscles, and Miss Margery Treadwell. The diet is deficient in protein, calcium, phosphorus, iron and vitamin A.

The correct method to diet is to cut down on calories to not less than 1,400 a day and omit rich desserts, fats except butter, heavy food between meals and keep a well-balanced standard diet. The standard diet includes the following: milk for adults, one egg, two servings of fruit (one citrus or tomato), two servings of vegetables (one leafy) plus potato, one serving of lean meat, butter and whole meal cereals. Any diet which does not follow this standard may be termed as a fad.

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR BACK AFTER ILLNESS

After having been away for several months because of illness, Assistant Professor of Home Economics, is back again in her office on the second floor of Martha Van Rensselaer Hall. Both faculty and students are glad to welcome her back after her long absence.
SENIOR FORESTERS JOURNEY SOUTHWARD

On March 27, a party of Cornell Foresters composed of seniors and graduate students, with Professor A. H. Beckmeyer, came to the town of Ithaca and visited the east and west of the city for the spring recess at their camp at Witherbee, South Carolina, headquarters of the North State Lumber Company, forty miles up the Cooper River from Charleston. The party travelled in private cars all of which, except one, were leaky roadstars so that the trip down was rather damp. Most of the gang managed to find time to spend a half day prowling around Washington despite the rush to get to the sunny south. After the rather cramped quarters of a car a short dash up and down the Washington monument was something of a relief and relaxation.

On the way down Messieurs Fagen, Everett, and Thomas were invited to visit a Forestry Club meeting of the North Carolina State Forestry School in Raleigh which they did. Although the school was established comparatively recently it seems to be well organized and has an enrollment of approximately ninety students. The Foresters are active on the campus, last year electing the President of the Forestry Club to the Presidency of the North Carolina State Forestry Association. R. H. "Cypress butt" Everett gave a speech, when called upon to do so, in which he described our school at Cornell and the activities of our Forestry Club. In parting the Secretary of the club promised to send the Cornell Forestry Club a copy of the North Carolina State Forestry School Yearbook, the first issue of which will be published this spring.

In Charleston the rain stopped and ended the week the boys gathered at the office of the North State Lumber Company and waited for "Reck." By noon of that day the gang was established in Camp at Witherbee and proceeded to wreck a wonderful banquet which for variety and quantity of food quite exceeded all expectations. Archie Budd arrived in camp on Saturday and was through Monday but forgot to bring those famous movies with him this time. Aside from some measurements taken in the Cherry Game Preserve, the week was given over to trips to nearby sawmills, fire towers, logging operations, and other points of interest. Witherbee is a large place and can be a CCC camp and what will soon be the Great Smoky National Forest so that there was plenty of activity all the time. The Century Woodmen of the Witherbee Lumber Company's crosseting plant in Charleston was visited and the annual pilgrimage to Forts Moultrie and Sumter was made.

The boys broke up the week with a frolic in which the young ladies of the Foresters hold club meeting

On Thursday evening, April 26, the Foresters held a club meeting to plan their activities for the year, and to discuss plans for the annual banquet and talk up spring sports. President Duffield called the meeting to order at 8:00 o'clock and the first business was a talk on athletics by R. H. Everett. "Bob" Everett pointed out that the baseball season was commencing and urged that full support be given Jack Fa, these southern "tigers," Thomas, co-captains on the diamond. The navy situation was next discussed and a few words were added by Commodore Kuhlman who pointed out the fact that we are faced with a race with Syracuse besides the regular inter-college race this year. The Syracuse race came about as a result of a challenge issued by the gang Duffield when he attended the Syracuse Forestry Banquet last month. It will be remembered that the gauntlet was smelted by the Syracusians like an extra plate of steel to match up at fraternity dinner table. Plans are being carried forward to have the race take place on Spring Day immediately preceding the race with Syracuse.

As a result of the elections which took place the following men were elected to office: J. J. Davis, President; O. O. Peet, Vice-president; Robert Schmonsee, Secretary; Henry Behning, Treasurer; and Herbert Mols, Athletic Director.

Under the heading of new business the plans for the annual banquet were discussed. The majority of those present declared themselves in favor of holding the affair at some convenient place rather than in Ithaca. The meeting was closed and organized afterward and was followed by the traditional singers and coffee.

Witherbee and the surrounding country participated. You all know, don't you, that the woods and gals are the stuff, shoo' nuff! The weather remained beautiful during the entire stay with the temperature reaching 90° in the shade. Sun tans were everywhere and the swimming in the Cooper River was excellent.

After spending nearly two weeks in the land of the "ashbestos bud," sunshine, and flowers, we headed homeward. One party ventured westward through part of Tennessee and it seems that after spending a whole day camping in the Great Smoky and Grandfather Mountains and through the Unaka National Forest, "Blondy" Fagen has turned hairpin curves, loop-the-loops, and switchbacks in his sleep every night since. Ithaca was so glad to see the flock return to the fold on April 12, that she presented everyone with a

ARNOT ACTIVITIES

At this writing the CCC men on the Arnot Forest have put in less than six months work under the worst of weather conditions and yet they have made tremendous progress on the various projects outlined for them. All through a long winter of heavy snow and low temperatures the men have remained constantly active, carrying little for heavy ice or deep snow as it came along. To date the work accomplished is as follows: Four miles of truck trail and two miles of foot and horse trail have been put in to first class shape except for the surfaces which will be completed as soon as weather conditions permit. The work on the roads includes such things as the repairing of damage caused by thirty or forty years of uncontrolled stream washing; the placing in the roads of many culverts which, with ditches and bridges, provide adequate drainage in the future; the building of seven vehicle bridges plus two foot bridges; and the elimination of three other bridges by changing the course of the main stream. The stream has not only been diverted into new channels in places, but has had at least two miles of its bed cleaned out and graded appropriately. Feet of stone retaining walls built on its banks to keep it under full control in the future. Lifting heavy rock and digging in gravel and mud while standing knee deep in icy water is no picnic, and the men have really shown their ability to "take it" while doing their work. Five hundred acres of stand improvement work have been finished by another group of men engaged in the silvicultural improvement of the forest and about seventy acres have been planted on an area of a hundred acres. A reconnaissance of the exterior and interior boundaries of the forest has been completed as well as a new topographic survey of the entire property. Miscellaneous other projects of a minor nature have been completed also.

The men deserve great credit for their remarkable performance under trying conditions and an important task it was to keep up the spirit of the workers and keep them on the job with flying colors. The work will probably continue until April 30th, 1935. Future work will be concentrated on stand improvement and general cleanup rather than engineering.

On a fine summer day, but there have been several snow flurries since just a gentle reminder to the boys that the sun really lives in the south and only comes north now and then for a visit.
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The Cornell Countryman

Volume XXXI JUNE, 1934 Number 9
The Sport Shop
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The Cornell Countryman

June, 1934

Poultry Industry's Loss.

Mr. J. A. Hansen, of Corvallis, Oregon, is recognized as the outstanding poultry breeder of the country. Here he tells how he received his inspiration from Professor Rice.

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James E. Rice--An Appreciation
Leslie E. Card '14

THERE is perhaps no greater privilege that can be granted to any man than that he be given the opportunity, through effective leadership, of inspiring others to the accomplishment of great things. This is the sort of opportunity which came to Professor Rice, and of which he has made splendid use in serving the poultry industry. A graduate of Cornell in 1890, and a successful farmer, he was called back to his Alma Mater when the poultry work was enlarged in 1903. In 1905 poultry husbandry was made an independent department, and it grew rapidly under his direction and leadership.

That the Cornell poultry department has served as an important training ground is well indicated by the fact that at the present time the poultry work in ten Land-Grant colleges is being directed by persons who received all or part of their training at Cornell under Professor Rice. At least fifteen other heads of poultry departments received their training under men who graduated at Cornell.

Furthermore, the facts seem to be that in only one of the state colleges of agriculture have the poultry departments developed without being influenced to some extent by the infusion of products of a first or second "generation" of Cornell teaching. Surely this is a fitting tribute to the man whose energy, enthusiasm, and vision brought the Cornell Poultry Department to such an important place as it has long held in the agriculture of this country.

Always on the side of principle rather than of expediency, Professor Rice has identified himself with many movements within the industry which have served to emphasize the importance of poultry husbandry as a business and as a profession, and to bring it forcefully to the attention of persons in both high and low places. He was instrumental in organizing the instructors and investigators of United States and Canada into what is now known as the Poultry Science Association; and served as the first secretary-treasurer, and later as president of the society. At its 25th annual meeting in 1933, he was honored by being elected a Fellow of the Association.

HE HAS been an enthusiastic supporter of the World's Poultry Congresses, and attended three of the five which have been held; the first at The Hague in 1921, the third at Ottawa, Canada, in 1927, and the fourth at London, England in 1930. One of the outstanding educational exhibits at the first congress was prepared under his direction and sent from Cornell.

Professor Rice has been actively identified with the efforts of the poultry industry to secure an adequate protective tariff on poultry and eggs and their products, and has spent a great deal of time and energy in the preparation of statistical and other material in support of the industry's requests in this matter.

As a writer on poultry subjects he has had much to do with the shaping of both policies and practices in the various phases of poultry production. Special mention should be made of his books. With Dr. Hall and Dr. Marble as co-authors, he wrote, "Judging Poultry for Production," which was published in 1930 as the second book in the "Poultry Science Series" of which he is general editor. "Practical Poultry Management," which he wrote with Professor Botsford, was first published in 1925 and has recently appeared in a third edition.

A S A keen student, Professor Rice early became interested in research. His Bachelor's thesis, entitled "The Effect on Fowls of Nitrogenous and Carbonaceous Rations" and prepared in 1890, made such a favorable impression on Director Roberts that it was published as part of Bulletin 25 of the Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station. Following the establishment of the poultry department, some of the most important work that has ever been conducted with reference to constitutional vigor, the use of artificial illumination as a factor in flock management, and the relation of physical characteristics to egg production, was carried out under his direction. As the department grew, important research work was undertaken in many other lines as well.

He has long been a champion of the idea that hens could profitably be judged for egg production by examining their external physical characteristics, and that this could be made the basis of worth-while selection and improvement programs. His interest in this matter resulted in the holding of a Poultry Judging and Breeding School at Cornell in 1918, an activity which proved to be so valuable that it has been repeated every year since its establishment.

No statement of his accomplishments would be complete without some reference to the personal qualities of the man himself. Throughout a busy life his sterling character has always been in evidence, and many men and women have been made better by the inspiration gained from contacts with him. Because he has never been too busy to be a counselor and friend, many a student has left his office with the feeling that the solution of some knotty problems was made easier because they had talked it over.

One reason for the notable work which has been done by the poultry staff at Cornell is that Professor Rice seemed to have a peculiar ability to instill enthusiasm into those around him. By his genuine interest and commendation he could make a young member of the staff feel that he was engaged on one of the most important pieces of research ever undertaken in the field of poultry husbandry, and that its successful completion would be sufficient reward for the many hours of intensive application which were an inevitable part of the investigation.

An effective teacher, a keen investigator, a respected colleague, an inspirational leader, an understanding "boss," a loyal friend—he has won for himself a permanent place in the hearts and minds of those who have had the privilege of coming under his influence.
The Boy Called Jimmy Rice
Jared Van Wagenen Jr. ’91

The Editor of the Cornell Countryman has written me that Professor Rice is just about to retire from his active duties at the College and that the paper proposes to signalize this noteworthy event by a special edition in his honor. Now this announcement is in a way a rather direct jolt for me in as much as Rice is retiring because he has reached the age limit. True, he is a little older than I, but none of the less we belong to the same generation and we were boys together at Cornell. So it must be that I, too, am getting close to that boundary line when one must make up his mind to accept membership in the ranks of those who are declared to have passed the age of usefulness. Even so I insist that in matters of this kind we are too much regulated by the calendar. Personally it is only when I read the Life Expectation tables of the insurance companies that I am able to make myself believe that I am not just as young as I used to be. As for Rice I am perfectly sure that he will never become Shakespeare’s “lean and slippered pantaloon.” Rather in his behalf I would quote that lovely and suggestive phrase first applied to the seductive Cleopatra, “Age cannot wither her nor custom stale her infinite variety.” Or better perhaps he will reiterate the brave age-old boast of Victor Hugo, “The snows of winter may be upon my head but it is eternal springtime in my heart.”

This little sheaf of remembrances is not documented and it frankly confesses the liability of errors in detail although the fundamentals are surely as here set forth. Most of the events are forty years in the past and I make no pretense to fixing dates. What is set down here is meant in all good faith to be true recollections although there may be in them the beginnings of legend and myth.

The student of today may find it hard to believe that in the ’80s of the last century the center of student occupancy was in great part at the foot of the Hill. So it was that when I came to Ithaca in the autumn of 1887 I found shelter at 14 Linn Street, a house just opposite the lower end of University Avenue which at that date was chiefly a country road leading to Sibley College. I lived there for two years and enjoyed more talk and laughter and idealism and foolishness than I can by any possibility know again.

FRESHMAN friendships ripen fast and within the first week I had come to know a most delightful lovable sophomore, one Jimmy Rice who lived hard by. Jimmy was one of those always honorable company who worked their way through college and his leading economic activity was a big “Boarding Club” which he conducted in a house on the east side of Linn Street four or five doors north of the foot of University Avenue. Jimmy’s club was the largest in the town and enjoyed unusual prestige. He showed himself a prophet in advance of his time by establishing the innovation of supplying his guests with unlimited milk, putting it on the table in big pitchers and urging the boys to help themselves. This generous practice was made possible by the fact that this was a period of extremely low milk prices and this apostle of mass production purchased it directly from the producer in forty-quart cans paying only two or three cents a quart. It was at once the most ideal of food and like Sam Weller’s pease-pudding, “Werry fillin’ at the price.” However, his cook-lady, trained in a different dietetic school, was fairly horrified at what she regarded as such sinful extravagance and virtual waste of perfectly good milk and finally finding him adamant, she ended by imploring him to at least water it freely before serving it before the swine. A suggestion it is needless to say the righteous soul of Jimmy rejected with scorn and indignation. I regret to say that I was not at liberty to “join” this boarding club because I was firmly bound at 14 Linn to receive my room and 21 meals for $4.00 all told. I remember that the club was patronized by two Baldwin brothers (one of them surnamed “Buddy”) who afterwards became important figures in the financial world; there was also one John Ford, an Irish boy who if I mistake not is now a Justice of the Supreme Court. It is my belief that of all the rather numerous company of men who first and last ran boarding clubs, there was none before him, neither did any arise after him, like unto the future Head of Poultry Husbandry. Sometimes I believe that he devoted his talents not to agriculture but to gastronomics he might ere now be the proprietor of a coast-to-coast chain which would make Chids Restaurants and Waldorf Lunches appear but as third rate bean- eries.

As I have written, Jimmy was one year in advance of me but I feel quite sure that for some reason he remained at Cornell during my Senior year. After that I lost touch with him for a time but about 1895 the association was renewed when we became associated with the old Farmers’ Institute work, an activity with which he had a very intimate connection for a dozen or more years and left it only when he went back to Cornell to begin his great life job of teaching. As a Farmers’ Institute Lecturer he was an unqualified success. I remember his description of a virgin pullet peering into a nest, there beholding a new laid egg and her unabashed declaration, “golly, golly, golly, how I’d like to lay one too.” To the delight of an audience Jimmy would render this with all the verve and skill of a singing hen. Also he was widely successful in the description of the “farmer’s garden” and more specifically of the strawberries that ought to grow there. Then he would metaphorically construct a shortcake with a layer of ripe juicy berries at least three inches thick and end by declaring that the city man’s conception of a shortcake was two slabs of baked dough with a streak of red juice between. Thus did he idealize life on the land.

FARM Institute work entailed considerable travel and in this detail Jimmy was not always dependable, frequently miscalculating the hour at which trains might be expected to arrive and depart from their stations. Also as he progressed from hotel to hotel he was wont to cast away his belongings as a routed army leaves behind impedimenta of all kinds. There is a current legend—I do not for a moment testify to its exact truth although the essential facts are as represented—which avers that on a certain historic occasion Jimmy spent an entire forenoon writing letters to seventeen different hotels requesting them to forward various intimate possessions, mainly laundry, which he had abandoned in his flight.

In those days the safety razor was still a curiosity used by only a few very advanced and adventurous Jimmy as did the rest of us, shaved with an honest old-fashioned razor sharpened on a leather strap. By some strange mischance his razor had a big crescent or halfmoon broken out of (Continued on next page)
Poultry Industry's Loss

J. A. Hansen

The retirement of Dr. J. E. Rice as head of the Cornell poultry department is a distinct loss to poultry education and production throughout the country. He is looked up to by poultrymen from Canada to Mexico and from ocean to ocean as the world's greatest poultry administrator.

It is to his inspiration and guidance that I am indebted for my career as a poultry breeder. In a short-course in poultry husbandry at the University of Missouri in 1910 I was convinced by his logic and enthusiasm that such a career held high promise of success and service. I had been wandering about, trying to find my niche in the world. I had registered in medicine but had abandoned it at the end of two years. I then took up agriculture to specialize in veterinary medicine. I switched my majors to dairying and then to agriculture.

After hearing Professor Rice tell of the needs and opportunities in poultry husbandry, then a rather ragged side-line both in farm and college work, and hearing of the wonderful success of Professor James Dryden in breeding high-production stock, I made up my mind to come to Oregon and begin poultry breeding.

I regard Professor Rice as the world's greatest poultry administrator and am glad that we may still have the advantages of his wisdom and experience in his own ideal plant near his beloved college. When Mrs. Hansen and I visited this plant two years ago we found him a genial host, thoughtful for the welfare of all his guests. With his warmth of welcome went invitations to inspect his plant completely. His Rice-directed plant is a plain guidepost to poultry success for competent novice and experienced poultryman alike. In his practical work as well as in his college work no detail if essential to success is overlooked, no task refused.

We had the pleasure of entertaining him and the benefit of his inspection of our plant when he visited Oregon in 1923 to address the Oregon Poultrymen's Association. At table he had as fellow guests Professor Dryden, Mr. and Mrs. George Shoup of the Washington Poultry Experiment station, Puyallup, and Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Beal, also of Washington. Rice was the life of the party.

Professor Rice was also in Oregon in 1919 as a member of the American Association of Poultry Instructors and Investigators. He met several groups of Oregon poultry leaders and in every address was bubbling over with enthusiasm over plans for improving the poultry business. Practical wisdom as well as fine theories flowed from his lips.

Mrs. Hansen tells me she thinks he might have been one of the nation's greatest political leaders had he been so minded. In his ability to plan progressive movements and carry his adherents along with him he has few equals. She says he is one of nature's gentlemen whom gentlemen everywhere approve. "Not only the greatest poultry leader of the world," she declares, "but a sociable, thoughtful, Christian fellow-man. His place can never be filled."

On our tour of poultry plants of New York he wired ahead to Hansen customers who prepared welcome and hospitality in advance. He even proposed wiring to detain the Black Diamond flyer for connections, but a revised schedule made this step unnecessary. He moves through a labyrinth of detail with calm senses and clear eye.

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And so, Jimmy, my friend of those departed and halcyon days, they tell me that you will soon reach the traditional three score years and ten and before that date you must be retired to make room for new ways and younger blood. If this means that the heat and the burden of the day is done and that it rings for Evensong then I hope—I hope—that the evening may be long and golden and serene and that when at length the night cometh, it may fall like a benediction.

(Finished from page 249)
The April issue of the New England Poultryman published articles written by various poultrymen. It may be interesting to note that of the 26 men who contributed material, 11 of these men were Cornell graduates.

Dr. J. C. Huttar '24, has been elected President of the Northeastern Poultry and Egg Distributors. He is president of the G. L. F. Egg Marketing Service, 190 Duane, New York City. H. E. Botsford '18, is in the Department of Poultry Husbandry at Cornell and Alfred Van Wagener is an instructor in marketing, department of Poultry Husbandry, Cornell. Dr. Paul F. Sharp is in the department of Dairy Husbandry, and E. V. Smith is in the Department of Poultry, Cornell University Poultry Extension Division. F. E. Elliot was formerly Assistant in Poultry Husbandry and L. E. Card '14, chief in Poultry Husbandry, M. C. Kilpatrick '09, is with Southern Marketing Cooperative. E. J. Lawless Jr. '24, is with the State Department of Agricultural Markets in Pennsylvania.

On the Editorial Advisory Board there are four Cornell graduates: Prof. H. E. Botsford '18, of Cornell; Prof. T. B. Charles '15, University of New Hampshire; Durham, New Hampshire; E. B. Hall '10, Wallingford, Connecticut; and Prof. A. W. Lohman, University of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont.

From the various advertisements we recalled the fact that many Cornell men were auction masters of various corporations—A. G. Phillips '08, Allied Mills, Fort Wayne, Illinois; O. B. Kent '13, Quaker Oats Company, Chicago, Illinois; Carl Schroeder '19, Lorraine Milling Company, Detroit, Michigan; Robert Browning '17, The Park and Pollard Company, Boston, A. B. Hall '10, Hall's Chicks, Wallingford, Connecticut; Henry Meade Summers '21, Purina Company, Poultry Department, St. Louis, Missouri; C. E. Lee, Beacon Mills.

The responsibility for the success of producer auctions rests on the shoulders of young men. Among these auction masters of the northeastern section are C. A. Dellgren '31, Cooperative G. L. F., Buffalo, and H. W. Ludlam '29, Long Island.

Dr. Leslie Card '14 is head in University of Illinois. He recently revised Lippincott's Poultry Husbandry.

Prof. James Halpin, who is head of the Poultry Department of Wisconsin recently visited Cornell. Prof. Halpin was the first student of Prof. Rice. E. Benjamin is General Manager of Pacific Egg Producers, New York City. H. C. Pierce is chief poultry buyer for Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company. He and Benjamin have been working on a book "Marketing Poultry Produce." This should be ready for publication in the fall.

'98

Chester Young, treasurer of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., New York, since 1923, died of heart trouble at his farm home in Napanoch, Ulster County, New York, on April 27. He was 57 years of age.

Mr. Young was pioneer and a recognized leader in the field of cooperative financing. The financial plan he developed for the Dairymen's League was recognized everywhere in cooperative circles and outside as a model for producers' cooperative marketing associations. Many of the producer cooperatives organized during recent years have modeled their financial plans after the pattern of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association.

He has been a director of the association since its beginning in 1920 and a member of its executive committee since 1925. He was also a director and treasurer of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Corporation. He was a director in his local bank in Napanoch and an active member of the Farm Bureau and the Grange. After his graduation from Cornell University in 1898, he was for a time connected with the State Department of Agriculture and later was parole officer of the Eastern New York State Reformatory at Napanoch. He began dairying on a 200 acre farm in the Roundout Valley, in 1906, where he had lived ever since. He was a descendant of the early pioneers of Ulster and Sullivan Counties. He is survived by his widow, Jennie Devine, and by his only son, Chandler, who was a partner in the farming operation and a brother, Dr. George Young, dean of the College of Architecture at Cornell University.

'19

Dana G. Card is doing research work at the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment station, Lexington, Kentucky, on prices. He also teaches Agricultural Prices and Statistics and is Assistant Professor in this department.

E. Manning, Collegeville, Penna., is teaching Mathematics, Statistics, and Finance in Ursinus College, where he is an Assistant Professor.

'22

Mr. and Mrs. Irving J. Call announce the arrival of Irving Fancher on March 24, 1934. Irving J. Call received his B. S. in 1922 and his Ph.D. in 1927. Mrs. Call was Thelma Keitel '27 A.B. They have two other children, Herbert, 5 years, and Louisa, 3 years. They are living in Stafford, New York.

'23

Joseph Slate writes that he was married last June, 1933, to Maree Ab- bert of Hubbardsville. She graduated from Oneonta Normal. They are trying to see what they can do in the farming line, cows mostly, with chickens, ducks and geese for eggs and entertainment.

'32

Virginia Savage Clark B. S. and Robert R. Southworth of Ithaca were married in Seneca Falls, April 6, 1934. They are living in Ithaca at 215 Pleasant Street.

Victor Hall March, B. S. '34 of Munnsville, New York, was married to Miss Blanche Southcombe of Brockport, on April 1. Mr. March is a teacher of Agriculture in Clinton Prison, Dannemora, and manager of the Prison farm.
Through Our Wide Windows

Eternal Springtime

FOR thirty-one years the campus of the college of agriculture has felt the influence of Professor Rice. Next year, even though that influence is removed but ten miles, it will be sadly missed. We sincerely hope that you will continue your interest in student affairs, Professor Rice, and that you will speak to future groups as you have done so many times in the past. As you look back at the college from your vantage point above the lake we want you to feel that you are still an integral part of the life on the Hill.

The Chicken Business

LOOKING backward with I. P. Roberts, we were interested in noting that in 1888 a “smiling young student” approached the then head of the department of agriculture and asked him why Cornell didn’t have a poultry department. To quote Professor Roberts’ account of the matter from his Autobiography of a Farm Boy: “I replied rather sharply that I knew nothing about the chicken business; had no means to employ a man who did, if there was such a man; and that I had seen so many persons go through the chicken fever and come out looking like a mouthing hen sitting on one egg, that I was in a critical frame of mind.” The “smiling young student” was not discouraged, however, by Professor Roberts’ reply and enthusiastically outlined ways and means of starting a department for the study of poultry culture at the then embryonic college of agriculture.

Professor Roberts soon caught some of his student’s enthusiasm, and plans for a poultry plant were drawn up. The first chicken house was built out of a pile of refuse lumber left from an old barn and was located away from the other buildings at the edge of a little wood. Professor Roberts warned the young man that if he let the building become disreputable, he would turn out the hens, and burn it down, live and all.

To continue in Professor Roberts’ own words: “The boy experimented on himself and the chickens during the remainder of his college course and then went into business for himself. Later someone discovered that this enthusiastic Cornell graduate knew a lot about poultry and had a faculty of stating so clearly and forcibly what he knew that he would convince others. He came to be much sought after as a travelling instructor by the Farmer’s Institute management.”

Jared Van Wagenen, Jr. ’91, recalls making the acquaintance of this youth who built the first poultry house on the campus, and describes him as a “most delightful, yellow-haired, blue eyed sophomore with an engaging smile and bubbling enthusiasm—one James Edward Rice, commonly known as ‘Jimmy,’ destined to be some day, head of the department of poultry husbandry.”

The policies of the CORNELL COUNTRYMAN are dictated, not by the people who edit the magazine from year to year, but by the voice of the people who read it. It is those of you who read the magazine who see the things you desire to see, and read of those things that interest you—it is you who establish the policies of the magazine.

In recent issues of this magazine, because of financial necessity, we have been forced to include advertising the value of which has been questioned by our readers. Because of the number of answers we received to our editorial of a recent date, in which the cause against these ads was plead so earnestly, it was decided at a recent meeting of the board of directors of the COUNTRYMAN to refrain from using such advertising in the future.

At your request, then, we are removing from the pages of the magazine all forms of advertising solicited by liquor stores. We hope that this step on our part will be received by increased patronage by you, our readers, so that the loss of money by removing these ads will more than be repaid.

Greetings

THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN extends a hearty welcome and best wishes for a successful four years to the class of ’38. As you enter our portals and take your place as a class in Cornell University, we are scrutinizing you, confident that you will live up to your position as Cornell students. We are also envious; there are few who would not jump at the chance to change places with one of you. Keep this in mind and remember that there are many golden opportunities ahead. Take advantage of them—the old proverb, “Opportunity knocks but once” is true. Rise at his first knock.

The College of Agriculture offers much in the line of extra-curricular activities. Do not attempt to include everything in your college life but strive to make a happy balance of school work and play. Your play may be in the form of a competition. The Countryman opens one each term for both the editorial and business boards. Kermis offers you a chance to show your dramatic powers or your ability to collect props. The Ag-Domeon Association and the Home Economics Club give you social life, invaluable to your college life, for here you meet your friends. There are many other organizations and clubs eager to open their doors to you.

Finally, do not forget that the success of the class of ’38, its achievements during college and after graduation, depends upon your success and achievements of each individual member. We cheer you on—may ’38 make Cornell history!
AG ATHLETICS INTEREST MANY

Agriculture has probably contributed more to varsity athletics at Cornell University than any other of its colleges, because the ag men are in the majority on the varsity teams.

Ag athletics are a project of the Ag-Donecone Association. They are financed by a $1,000 endowment and directed by a member chosen annually. Since the starting of the Inter-College Athletic Organization in 1908, the ag teams have won more championships than any other college in the University.

This year under the management of Warren Hill they have made an unusually brilliant showing: the soccer team won their league but lost the play-off to the veterinary college by a close score of 3.1. The players on the team were G. Cairns, R. Conklin, R. Hill, S. Hard, M. Mason, J. Merchant, E. Lattimer, M. Knapp, C. O'Neill, C. Tongay, and E. Warren.

The cross country team finished second at the national team finals. The team consisted of J. Dalrymple, W. Hershby, R. Hill, W. Hill, G. Miscall, B. Quick, and E. Kochler.

In the indoor relays the ag men finished second and third. The wrestling team won again this year.

The baseball team, in spite of losing the last couple of games in the conference, played well and are in high hopes of a good season and are scheduled to finish near the top. The players are G. Brandow, R. Cantley, B. Culver, R. Hill, W. Hill, J. Hard, A. Longhouse, H. Johnson, J. Merchant, A. Peppe, and R. Strong.

Crew has an excellent chance to repeat their victories of the past two years and alter the alteration of the last year's team now rowing with the varsity 150-pound crew.

The quality of the meet out for spring track promises a successful year and a good showing is anticipated for each event.

ROUND-UP CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS FOR 1934-35

At a recent meeting of the Round-Up Club, the officers for 1934-35 were elected. They are as follows: president, R. D. Wilson '35; vice-president, J. A. Dunn '35; secretary, R. M. Sharp '36; treasurer, A. D. Ingalls '36; rep. to ag-donemon, T. C. Woodruff '35; senior auditor, L. E. Curtis '35; junior auditor, Miss E. C. Spangler '36.

LIVESTOCK JUDGING TEAM AT BRIARCLIFF AND PENN STATE

The Cornell Livestock Judging team competed with other universities in judging contests at Briarcliff Manor, N. Y. and Penn State on May 19. There were nine classes of Abercrombie Angus cattle including bulls, heifers, and steers. Penn State won first place, Cornell second, Columbia third, Massachusetts fourth and Maryland fifth. There were fifty-six contestants, twelve of whom were Cornellians.

The Cornell team placed first at Penn State, Connecticut second, West Virginia third, and for the first time, Penn State Varsity and Junior Varsity teams would have been placed second and third if they had competed for honors. Cornell averaged 685.3 on the individual basis of 800. The members of our team nearest the top were R. D. Hammond who placed second, Miss V. E. Yoder fifth, and G. M. Cairns sixth.

HON-UN-DE-KAH SOCIETY ELECTS NEW OFFICERS

At a meeting of the Hon-Un-De-Kah, organized in agriculture, held in Fernow Hall on May 11th, the following officers were elected: president, George Brandow; vice-president, John Merchant; secretary, Charles Quick;treasurer, W. R. Kelley and G. R. Godfrey volunteered to work on an initiation ceremony in co-operation with Dr. E. A. Bates.

BANQUET CONCLUDES YEAR FOR VEG. CROPS CLUB

The Vegetable Crops Club concluded the year with a banquet in the Green Room of Martha Van Rensselaer Hall on May 7th. Dean Ladd acted as toastmaster and introduced Mr. Jensen of the Railway Passage Inspection Agency. Mr. Jensen gave a brief explanation of the origin, the purpose, and the organization of the inspection service.

Mr. E. W. Wadsworth, editor of the American Agriculturist, was next introduced by Dean Ladd. Mr. Eastman was the principal speaker of the evening. He discussed various aspects of the A. A. A. and gave his views on what constitutes an education.

The Vegetable Crops Club is composed of students and faculty engaged in the vegetable crops department. During the past year the club has met regularly to hear talks on some phase of the vegetable industry.

FLORICULTURE CLUB HOLDS PICNIC AND ELECTION

W. F. ("mountain man") Kosar suffered gastronomical convasions as a result of his participation in the Floriculture Club picnic held at Tau- channock Park on May 16. Mr. Kos- sar was one of over sixty revelers taking part in the club picnic affair. Softball and eating seemed to be the principal diversions. Among those present was Professor Chester J. Hunn who supervised the culinary department.

The chef was none other than the hamburg artist, James P. Schofield, whose inspiration came from the crowds of admiring onlookers. James Nichols '35 was named the club's new chairman assisted by Janet Coolidge '37, Stanley Wadsworth '35, W. F. Kosar '35, and J. P. Schofield '35.

At a recent meeting of the Floriculture Club, the following officers were elected: President, C. H. ("Pete") Voornevel, Vice-President, James Nichols; Secretary, Reuben E. "Bar- ron" Oldfield; Treasurer, Stanley Wadsworth, all of the class of '35.

CORNELL DAY GUESTS SEE THE AG CAMPUS

Milton F. Untermeyer, Jr., and J. W. Duffield were co-chairmen of the ag campus committees which showed the sub-freshmen group various features of interest on May 12.

The large group broke up after a general meeting at Willard Straight Hall and a reception by President Duffield. They were escorted about the college they were interested in as future students. The agricultural party, numbering about fifty-five, met at the plant science building in the morning and were addressed by Professor Bristow Adams. Then they were rapidly escorted through the many buildings and shown the advantages of coming to Cornell. A high spot in the visit was the talk by Professor H. W. Westcrl, surrounded by laboratory paraphernalia, on the study of plant pathology.

The visitors were favorably impressed and some of them interviewed O. W. Smith, secretary of the college, in regard to entering next autumn.

COUNTRYMAN BOARD FEASTS AT JENNY LIND

The editorial and business boards of the Cornell Countryman and its board of directors dined at the Jenny Lind tea shop on the evening of May 15.

After the banquet, toastmaster J. G. MacAllister presided over the table. T. P. "(Sheriff)" Hall introduced the board to print special issues to gain advertising. "Times are hard," said Mr. Her- tel, "but we're lucky. Out west the newspapers are only coming out a week a week."

He mentioned that women had become more plentiful on the board than men.

Harry Kitts '35, Business Manager for next year, congratulated Milton J. Untermeyer '34, for the excellent work he has done as Business Manager.

Duane L. Gibson '34, who has been Editor-in-Chief since February, spoke briefly. Merrill N. Keal '34, editor-in-chief for next year, did likewise.

Mr. MacMillan, head of the board of directors, told of hardships faced by publications of other universities.

Professor C. W. Taylor of the ex- tension teaching department thought that more complete stories of gradu- ates would interest the alumni sub-scribers.

Professor Bristow Adams stated that the Countryman retains more alumni than any other agricultural college magazine. He also advocated the subscription payable in a lump sum.

A. W. Gibson '17, Alumni Editor, advised the members to establish rela- tions with alumni associations before they left school. He said that he thought that some of the feminine members of the board were poten- tially good advertising salesmen.
OMICRON NU ELECTIONS

Edna A. Botsford '34
Elizabeth Myers '35
Norma A. Nordstrom '35
Marjorie H. Shaver '35
Margaret F. Sturm '35

MISS BRASSIE RETURNS
AFTER LONG ABSENCE

Miss Muriel Brassie, a member of the clothing staff, has resumed her teaching duties after a leave of absence because of illness.

HOME-EC WOMEN IN TWO SOCIAL CLUBS

Cornell's two social clubs for women are in line with the other students in the upper campus. In order to discuss friendship and interest in current topics. The incoming president, E. Lawrence '35, and the historian, K. M. McIntyre '35, are home economics women. Others in our midst are C. G. Pleis, C. H. Keller, I. E. MacLeod, D. T. Wadsworth, and R. Wood among the graduate students; from the class of '34, E. Freestone, E. R. Gordon, E. A. Mann, and R. M. Wood; from the class of '35, G. M. Burger, A. T. Jones, H. G. Park, and M. E. Shriver; and from the class of '36, J. M. Bower, M. A. McNeill, and E. R. Green; and R. M. Rich '37.

Wayside Aftermath is a keen rival of Ate. D. B. Brush '36 is their new president and E. M. Potter '35, rushing chairman. Their selection of home economics women is smaller but none the less fine. It includes D. C. Hall and A. L. McIntyre '34, E. L. Mayhew '34, D. F. Phillips, and B. W. Williams '36, and V. M. Fitzsimmons '37.

DOMECON DITHERINGS

Co-ed to Hotel Man: "What are you planning to do when you graduate?"
Blushing Large Quant: "Oh, I'll get married and have a flock of hotels!" (say we—Bring 'em up in an elevator.)

Headlines: Pursued co-ed, while dashing down the corridor turns into room. Well decorated, doubtless. Roller Skates are back! New hope—and life takes on a cheery aspect for the dairy students. Tower Road will soon be congested with our corn-fed brothers shuffling to classes on the wings of the wind. The Roller Boys club will have a Two-in-One Station in front of Plant Science.

Stumble, don't run to your nearest class. Are you your father's pride and joy? Take our Weaver and Lurch Insurance with us, if you have to use the new paths across the upper campus. Winter has done wrong by our Department of Public Works.

Home economics announces a blessed event, the Home Economics News. May their ditherings surpass the last! Heaven forbid such a doom. Housekeeping Hints: To teach clean children need one small broom and dustpan.

I'm all a dither I just heard a robin

HOME ECONOMICS CLUB ANOUNCES ELECTIONS

Miss K. M. McIntyre '35 was installed president of the Home Economics Club at the club's picnic, climaxing the year's activities on Beebe Lake, May 23, at 7:15. The following were also installed: Misses M. L. Malley '35, first vice-president, C. E. Parry '36, second vice-president, Mary Marlowe '37, secretary, M. F. Sturm '35, treasurer, and Rhea Brown '35, Jesse Reifsnyder '35, and Marie Shriver '35, publicity agents. Miss Flora Rose, Director of the College of Home Economics, was the main speaker. The above officers were elected at the last meeting of the year, May 16 at 4:15 in the Student Lounge. Miss K. M. McIntyre was chosen delegate to the Convention of the American Home Economics Clubs, which takes place in New York City, during the last week in June. The committees in charge of furnishing the lounge, recreation room, and the marketing room, headed respectively by the Misses Bethel Wood '34, Hazel Smith '36, and Esther Major '35, hope to have the rooms finished when the fall term begins so that they may be of immediate use.

ANTI-COED ABOLITION?
The Cornell Daily Sun has given over a few columns to be devoted to the women of the campus. All news interest of the co-eds are published here. Are the anti-coed traditions in the wind?

MORE LUNCHROOMS PLAN FOR FARM AND HOME WEEK

Plans are being made by the College to increase the number of lunchrooms. The attendance during the week has become so great that the accommodations for eating have been congested. The plans are to have a lunchroom in each of the buildings on the Ag campus with one central unit for preparation.

This year the crowd in the cafeteria exceeded that of any previous crowd. During the week over nine thousand people were served and on one day more than one thousand.

FRESHMAN MAKES COSTUME FOR PICTURESQUE BALL

A beautiful gold fish is the latest creation of the college of home economics and it became spectacular at the annual Beaux Arts Ball given by the college of Public Works. Louise MacLean '37, made a usual costume for a co-ed whose escort, an architect, drew the original design. The dress was made of gold satin, gold metal cloth, and gold cellophane and was in keeping with the marine theme of the ball.
Oh, to be in Ithaca now that Summer's Here!

HUNDREDS of graduates of Cornell cherish pleasant memories of the campus and of Ithaca. These pleasant memories are slightly colored, however, by that lurking ogre popularly known as "Ithaca weather." During the regular school year the weather is almost justifiably a favorite topic of conversation, because it has a way of disturbing the best-laid plans of mice and men.

But in summer "Ithaca weather" is shelved solely for the benefit of the Cornell Summer School. The Cornell Campus then becomes for a few weeks the ideal place to come for pleasure and profit.

If you are a teacher, plan now for that bit of "professional improvement" that is a prerequisite of the teaching profession. Or, if you happen to belong to the ranks of the unemployed, what better way can you spend your time than by better preparing yourself for the years of prosperity to come.

The announcement of the Forty-third Summer Session lists nearly a hundred pages of courses ranging from the History of Ancient Art to Farm Power Machinery.

Before you plan your summer, send for the Summer Session announcement. It is not as attractive looking as a folder of European tours, but it may be infinitely more valuable to you.

Write to: Secretary O. W. SMITH,
New York State College of Agriculture
Cornell University, Ithaca, New York
Where to Eat in College Town?

This is a question which must be answered by students, especially those who are registering at Cornell for the first time. Gillette’s Cafeteria has been operating in College Town for the last thirteen years while countless other restaurants have come and gone. It has been operated during the last four years by Carl J. Gillette, a graduate of the Hotel Course in 1928. Mr. Gillette wishes to solicit the patronage of all Cornellians and future Cornellians.

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