The Cornell Countryman

Freshman Issue

Volume XXXVIII  October, 1940  Number 1
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THE CORNELL CO-OP

Barnes Hall On the Campus
The Editor Says:

THE STORY OF CORNELL

In this issue we take up the 242nd chapter in the Countryman’s “Story of Cornell.” It has been the most popular feature of the magazine since the first chapter was published in 1903 under the editorship of the late George F. Warren. We hope you will leaf through this issue right now and look for it—but not too hurriedly. It is a strange coincidence that every editor since 1903 has neglected to include this most important feature in the table of contents.

Not to mislead you any farther, our “Story of Cornell” is not set up as a special feature. It runs through the magazine from cover to cover. Through each of the Countryman’s 241 issues a student board has devoted whatever writing talent they might have to our continued story of happenings on the Ag and Home Ec campuses at Cornell. It may not be generally known that no member of the Countryman staff receives any compensation other than the self-satisfaction of expression through the printed word. We want to continue the high standards of this magazine’s service to Cornellians, not only to students but to alumni scattered all over the world.

But we need your help. We need it first through your interest in the magazine as part of Cornell—more students reading the magazine every month. We need it through your criticism and suggestions. We need it through contributions of news on campus activities. We need more feature articles written by students who have something to say.

Won’t you take your share of the responsibility of presenting each month a complete chapter of “The Story of Cornell”?

GET ACQUAINTED

AFTER a week or so at Cornell you members of the entering class have already politely listened to many times more advice than you can hope to absorb in your four years here. However, we can’t resist the temptation to squeeze in one simple little suggestion which may be more important to your happiness and success here than all the hours of advice on courses, fraternities, organizations and coeds.

To you, we suggest—get acquainted. We don’t mean merely going through the customary freshman procedure for making friends at Cornell—open houses at the Straight fraternity rushing, bull sessions. They’re all great institutions but don’t stop there. Take every possible advantage to continue making new acquaintances all day, all week and all year long. Strike up a conversation with the people sitting next you in lectures. No, we don’t mean during lectures. We assume that you’ll run true to freshman form and be there a little ahead of the hour for the first few weeks at least. Then there are all sorts of excuses to start conversation when you happen to be at a table with strangers in the cafeterias. You’ll be surprised how much any two Cornellians have in common.

Making friends here will take care of itself in ever-widening circles if you’ll just make it a point to build up a good-sized nucleus during the first few weeks. When you come back to start your senior year you’ll really be surprised at the number of people with whom you have at least a speaking acquaintance.

The fact that you have chosen Cornell is evidence that you have not been too impressed with the advantages which many people like to present for the small college. Don’t let 7600 strange faces get you down. Cornell will seem like a small town when you enter a world of strange faces in 1944.
For Practical Persons

Lots of folks want to go to college but cannot take four full years of study; yet they may have the chance to get college training.

Farmers and others who can attend practical courses during the winter are invited to look into the opportunities offered by the CORNELL WINTER COURSES which give free instruction to persons who are at least 18 years of age and are residents of New York State. Those who wish to study the various subjects taught may have a choice of six.

These subjects are: general agriculture, dairy industry, poultry, fruit growing, flower growing and vegetable growing.

No examination is required for entrance, and the courses are open to any one who has had a grammar school education.

The courses run for twelve weeks beginning October 30, 1940, to February 7, 1941.

For a complete announcement of the courses and an application form, address

JOHN P. HERTEL, Secretary
New York State College of Agriculture
Ithaca, New York

You may wish to note at this time that the dates of Cornell’s Farm and Home Week are from

February 10 to February 15, 1941.
Developing Good Citizens
By John Wilcox '42

The shouts which fill the air at Berkshire now must be enough to cause those sedate old Shakers to turn over in their graves, but to others it is just an indication that one hundred fifty boys are happy and satisfied. The Shaker atmosphere has long since disappeared from the Berkshire Industrial Farm, and it now stands as a model institution for problem boys.

More than fifty years ago Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gordon Burnham of Morristown, New Jersey purchased a tract of land from the Shaker colony in the town of Canaan, New York with the idea of making a home for problem boys. Here boys drifting into delinquency have been given the opportunity to become useful, self-supporting citizens.

At the time that the Berkshire Industrial Farm was founded it represented a relatively new experiment. In the "eighties" a reformatory meant guards, barred windows, and a detention cell, but Berkshire was simply a farm, a home and a school combined. In spite of the usual ridicule that accompanies a new experiment, this institution has proven successfully that the majority of "wayward" boys can be trained for citizenship, if they are taken in hand in time.

The boys at Berkshire are no different from other boys who participate in every day life—the difference lies in the environment from which they come. Their homes and communities would give them less than an average chance to make good, but at the Farm they have an excellent opportunity to prepare for a successful life.

Boys who are admitted to the Farm are surrendered for an indefinite period. They have committed such offenses as thievery, truancy or come as a result of bad home conditions and poor guardianship. They may be committed by the New York State courts, transferred from other institutions, or surrendered by their parents or guardians. Because of these various means of commitment, the boys come from a dozen different states and all types of communities.

When a boy is admitted to the Farm he must go through a routine of tests to determine the state of his physical and mental development. His first ten days are spent at the infirmary where his behavior is noted by a psychologist. While there he is examined by a physician to determine whether or not he has any communicable diseases and to uncover any physical handicaps which may be impeding his development. He is also given psychometric tests to determine the condition and extent of his mental abilities. The use of nationally adopted placement tests then determines his aptitudes, abilities and place in the school life of the Farm.

After being discharged from the infirmary the boy is placed in one of the cottages which comprise the living quarters of the Farm. There are five of these cottages each with a capacity of housing thirty boys. Each cottage has a house mother, and an attempt is made to duplicate ideal home conditions.

When adjusted to the Farm the boy lives a fourfold life. He goes to school to develop the mental side of his character; has an extensive recreational program which aids in his physical development; plenty of opportunity to develop the social abilities which he will need in the future, and an extensive religious program which aids in balancing his life's program.
The Berkshire Industrial Farm is a school district in New York State, and the grade school is under the supervision of the New York State Board of Regents; Regent's examinations are held twice yearly. High school work is given to those boys whose intelligence, attitudes and future possibilities merit it.

The majority of the boys are schooled in a trade which will enable them to support themselves after they are discharged from the Farm. The trades offered at present are printing, auto-mechanics, the building trades, and agriculture. For the boys who are studying these trades, half the day is spent in the shop and the other half is divided between academic grade work and "related subjects", which include industrial hygiene, mechanical drawing and mathematics. The shop work consists of practice on sample materials and actual jobs on the farm. This lends both an objective and further interest to the work.

Agriculture at Berkshire is taught by Harold Winer, Cornell '28, who is assisted by F. C. Boughton, Cornell '36. These two men manage the large modern farm and the older boys at the school work on the farm thus receiving practical as well as theoretical training in agriculture.

The watchword at Berkshire is "practicality". Everything possible is done to prepare the boys for a clean and useful life as citizens.

The Berkshire Industrial Farm stands as a monument to those who are interested in developing good citizens. For more than fifty years it has grown and improved under the watchful eyes of public spirited citizens who have seen fit to give both large and small donations toward the maintenance of such a private institution.

The sign of welcome is always out to people who are interested in inspecting the institution, and many people have accepted the institution's invitation to inspect the grounds.

Why don't you make it a point to become one of the many who have visited at Berkshire?
DEAR CHARLIE,
I take my pen in hand, I stretch my limbs, give forth with a great big yawn, and notice that midnight is not far off. Now I sit down to write what I hope will be the longest letter I ever wrote to any living being. You understand from the start that I am not a great correspondent. Well, all right.

But seriously, I was really glad to hear that you have been accepted to the College of Agriculture. I want to take this occasion to confer my hearty congratulations upon you. You have a great life ahead of you at Cornell.

I thought I'd write you a line or two telling you about Cornell—the College of Agriculture, and the rest of the campus. I know when I came up I certainly did appreciate the advice given me and I think you won't scoff at this letter, either. I might just as well begin with your arrival in Ithaca.

You will be on your own, you know, the minute you arrive in Ithaca, whether by train, bus, or car. Somehow or other, we all manage to get up here for classes. Some of us "thumb it," but a good majority of us pay our fares to the railroad and bus lines leading into this collegiate metropolis. And when I say collegiate metropolis I mean just that.

YOU will take an orientation course under Professor Gibson, or you might hear President Day's address to the Frosh Rally at Bailey Hall, and they will both undoubtedly tell you that Cornell is proud of its tradition for being cosmopolitan. We have students from all over the world enrolled in the "Ag" school, as we call it. There are young people here from Slam, Hindustan, China, and students from Iraq. These are just a few of the nationalities represented. I'm sure you can meet people from the world over at Cornell.

THE first step in your orientation will begin when you go up to Barton Hall Monday—registration day—for incoming students, the University calls it. But it is so much more to the average frosh. To him it is a new adventure upon which he enters eagerly. Yes, even waiting in line Monday, will be an adventure to you. It won't be a novelty, which it is at first, after you get inside. If your number is low you will be fortunate enough to register in the morning and then you may be lucky enough to get out of that inferno—once you get in, you will agree with me and call it that—you may get out by late noon. And if you register in the afternoon, you ought to get out by supper time.

My advice to you is that you should be sure about the field you want to major in. Not only because it will help you avoid confusion on registration day, but also during the many days that will follow while you are in school. Professor Gibson will also tell you about the young people who came to Cornell and, after a year or two, decided to leave school because they found out that they were not interested in what the Ag school had to offer them. But I'm sure you will not be one of those, Charlie. Some of "those" who "left" school were, in reality, "busted out" because they weren't fit for Ag school courses. Therefore, my advice to you is—think twice—its an unknown endeavor you are entering upon.

OH! I forgot to mention it, but you most probably will be rushed by a lot of smooth-looking men from different fraternities. I'm not going to warn you off them, but I will inform you of their presence—a presence of which you will be ever so cognizant once you arrive in Ithaca. Nuff said about fraternities.

Perhaps the most exciting experience awaiting you in your first year here, besides the President's Review, is going to the Junior Prom, or better yet, going to your first lecture. Or it might be your most frightening—it all depends on how you take it. At my first lecture many of us were in a dither as to how we would take lecture notes. Well, here I can offer you no advice; you must find out and solve the problem for yourself. But it isn't such a problem when men like Professor Gibson or Professor Petry of the Botany department lecture. They will be a great help to you, just to mention two men, and you will find out that it is a simple matter to take notes at their lectures. You will find that another one of your problems will be the method of studying. Here again nobody can effectively help you unless you devise your own system built out of the suggestions offered to you by people of more experience. Here, I recommend your orientation course as a good reference.

Now don't misunderstand me, Charlie. Cornell, the Ag school or any of the other colleges, are not simple affairs; rather you will find that college, exemplified by Cornell, is much more difficult and much more complicated than our hometown high school. But don't let this get you down—others like yourself came through all right, and look at me Charlie, I lived through it.

WELL, enough is plenty, and I think I'll be closing my letter now, but first I want to briefly run over a picture of the school year. First of all, get a picture of classes six days a week in a diversity of the most surprising weather. Then picture the football season with its trips to the Dutch and Zinke's in victory celebrations; house parties and formals. Vacation at Thanksgiving, and back home to the folks, sporting a frosh cap. Back to school again for those prelims, basketball begins; the Christmas recess and some of the reports we take-oaths-to-catch-upon but never do. Finals follow all too soon, but then we can always look forward to the snowdrifts and the Junior Prom with its glamour during Junior Week followed by Farm and Home Week—no classes for those in the Ag school. New classes and perhaps faces, after the hectic week. Most of us will be fortunate enough to come back for the second term, but a few will so triflingly "bust out." More basketball; fraternity initiations by February; the Frosh Banquet, and then more prelims followed by the good old Spring recess and a hope that upon the return the sun will have come forth with warmer weather. Finally, Fresh-Soph rivalries, spring sports; and Saturday picnics. Spring Day with its houseparties all over the Hill and the Navy Day Ball; when the merriment has died down the deacons will have handed out final examination papers, for Block Week down on the Arts campus is over. Yes, and then your first year at Cornell will have been over too, Charlie.

I would like to say that when you get up here, the whole university will have turned out, including myself and my colleagues of the Cornell Countryman, to welcome you Charlie, and the other members of the class of 1944—this year's frosh. Welcome to Cornell and the best of luck to you!

Sincerely,
Ed
Faculty Notes

Prof. Benjamin D. Wilson of the Department of Agronomy died September 5, in Warren, Ohio after his car skidded into the side of a freight train. He was 52 years old.

Born in Lexington, in 1899, Wilson received his bachelor of science and master of science degrees from the University of Kentucky. He received his Ph.D. at Cornell and became an instructor of Agronomy here in 1917, was appointed an assistant professor in 1918 and received his full professorship in 1924.

Four Professors from the College of Agriculture recently gave their services to the national convention of vegetable growers in Philadelphia. Speeches were made by Professors Rasmussen '19 and Thompson; Prof. Paul Work served on the information committee and Dr. Pratt of the judging committee took six teams of New York junior farmers to the judging and grading contests of the National Junior Vegetable Growers Association.

Prof. W. I. Myers, head of the Department of Agricultural Economics recently urged that the Farm Credit Administration be reestablished as an independent agency of the government, in speaking before a session of the Institute of Cooperatives.

As former governor of the FCA, he emphasized his opinion that adequate credit for the needs of farming is an important requisite of farm welfare.

Two new members have been added to the staff of the United States Plant Soil and Nutrition Laboratory. Dr. Gordon H. Ellis '36 Ph.D. and Dr. Karl C. Hammer. They will also serve on the faculty of the College of Agriculture.

Dr. Ellis has been appointed Biochemist in the Laboratory and assistant professor of Biochemistry and Nutrition in the College of Agriculture.

Dr. Hammer will be in charge of plant investigations in the Laboratory and Assistant Professor of Plant Physiology in the Department of Botany in the College of Agriculture.

Scholarships For Twenty Farm Boys

For the first time twenty boys entering the New York State College of Agriculture have been awarded scholarships by the Sears-Roebuck foundation.

From the three thousand dollars made available, twenty freshmen scholarships of one hundred-fifty dollars each were made available. It was decided that this was about the amount of cash needed for fees and books during the freshman year. The boys who receive the scholarships are:

Allen J. Albright, Ontario
Richard R. Bosom, Corfu
Allen H. Benton, Ira
Douglas A. Bissell, Friendship
Ray W. Colvin, Cherry Creek
Robert G. Dudley, Meridian
Charles F. Hembry, Cattaraugus
Lynn A. Keyes, Horseheu Falls
Lewis P. Little, Afton
Edwin W. Mankel, Geneva
James E. Mapes, Newburgh
John L. McGurk, Cassville
Lewellyn S. Mix, Heuvelton
George E. Mitchell, Canandagua
William M. Quinn, Camillus
Irving M. Reed, New Berlin
Arnold R. Seeleffel, Ransomville
Malcolm E. Sergeant, Moriah Center
James H. Starr, Richfield Springs
Lincoln R. Torrance, Peru

Alternates are:

Barton R. Allen, Marathon
Durwood R. Carman, Poland
Mora C. Horton, Painted Post
Leonard F. Walker, Chittenango Sta.

The only stipulations are that the recipients should be farm boys in need of the scholarship. These boys represent a pick of the State and could not have entered Cornell without having to work for nearly all of theirs expenses.

Several of the boys were valedictorians of their class and many of them have been prominent in their 4-H clubs, the Future Farmers of America, and in school activities. All have State Regent's examination averages higher than 80, and most of the averages exceed 85.

This is the first year that freshman scholarships have been available at the college of Agriculture at Cornell.

Bankers Provide 4-H Scholarships

For the first time this year the New York State Bankers Association awarded two scholarships to 4-H members entering the colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics. Elizabeth Kandiko and E. Paul Barrett are the winners of the scholarships for this year.

Miss Kandiko was selected by the college of home economics and Mr. Barrett by the college of agriculture in accordance with the plan of the bankers to give financial aid to one 4-H club girl and one club boy entering the state colleges at Cornell this fall.

Each scholarship amounts to $150. The plan is to apply for five years, aiding two club members who enter the freshman class each year.

Weather Bureau in Commerce Department

After being a part of the United States Department of Agriculture for more than fifty years, the weather bureau at Cornell has become a part of the Department of Commerce.

The reason for the change, ordered by the President, was that government officials believed weather reports most important and essential for modern air travel and that the Department of Commerce was the place to handle the surveys and reports.

The bureau at Cornell, however, will continue its weekly weather and crop reports during the growing season, as well as other reports of value to farmers.
October, 1940

Short Courses In Agriculture

Six winter short courses, starting October 30, have been announced by the College of Agriculture. Admission is open to both men and women who are at least 18 years of age.

Tuition is free to those who have been residents of New York State for at least one year previous to registration. Each year more than one hundred persons from all over the state get college training which they could not get any way other than through these courses.

According to Prof. C. A. Taylor, in charge, their popularity is increasing from year to year. They are business and occupational courses, hence no examinations for admission are required. The courses are given for twelve weeks.

Those available for the 1940-'41 season are: general agriculture, for those interested in general crop growing and dairy farming; dairy industry, for those interested in operating milk plants; poultry, for those who wish to operate poultry plants; fruit growing, for those interested in commercial fruit growing; flower growing, for those interested in commercial flower growing and marketing, and vegetable crops, for potato growers and market gardeners.

Bailey Hall Has New P.A. System

A new public address system representing the latest advances in acoustical engineering was recently installed in Bailey Hall. The new system was purchased through a gift of Heber C. Peters '22, retired industrial executive of Budd Lake, N. J.

According to R. LeRoy Davis, acoustical engineer of Morristown, N. J., who is supervising the installation, the acoustical properties of Bailey Hall are well suited for excellent amplification. The high walls of the auditorium and the front of the balcony were treated with sound deadening material several years ago.

Under the new arrangement of the public address system, the loud speakers will be placed in the front of the proscenium arch and will be decorated to make them inconspicuous.

Two microphones with six separate pick-up patterns will permit amplification of various tonal affects without distortion. The system will be controlled from a station in the rear of the balcony.

Freshman Handbook, Page 5000

If you were you, dear freshman—
But should I be the one
To tell you what's ahead of you
And spoil all your fun?
The prelims, though—but skip it;
You'll find out for yourself
That textbooks were not meant to be
Left idly on the shelf!

I could mention snowbanks, too,
And routes to plough to class,
But skating's worth the effort
When Beebe's smooth as glass!

And scorn you've never known
my son,
Until beneath that cap,
You "Yes, sir, sir" to this one,
And you "No, sir, sir" to that.

But hear it all quite bravely,
And their silly, childish schemes;
For all these freshmen nightmares
Will make your fondest dreams.

And, mark my words! By next year
We'll hear you quote, as such;
"You can always tell a freshman;
But you cannot tell him much!"
—M. Phyllis McCarthy '42

Two Thirds of Class Have Jobs

As of the day of commencement more than two-thirds of Cornell's class of 1940 reported employment, topping the 62 percent figure of last year, and the 59 percent score of 1938.

The Cornell placement bureau reported that only 33.6 percent of the entire senior class of 1937 students in all colleges and courses were either unemployed or unaccounted for at the Willard Straight office.

Cow Sets Breed Record

Another champion Guernsey has been developed by the University. Cornell Royal Ann 479433 has established a new record exceeding the average of the Guernsey breed in her class.

She has an official record, supervised by Cornell and announced by the American Guernsey Cattle Club. of 14,764.7 pounds of milk and 727.4 pounds of butter fat in class EE.

WHCU Has New Studio

Having changed its call letters from WESQ to WHCU, the University radio station will have new studios in the fourth and fifth floors of the Savings Bank Building. The new quarters will occupy 3,200 feet of floor space, including one studio large enough to accommodate a full-sized orchestra, another large enough for choruses, and a third for interviews and talks.

The completion of the new studios will be marked by extensive ceremonies, involving special programs in which organizations in the entire WHCU listening area will participate. The wave length of the station at $50 on the dial will remain the same. The primary area of WHCU, covering a radius of over 100 miles, now includes a population of more than half a million.

The campus studios of WHCU, located opposite Bailey Hall, will be retained for programs originating on the hill.

The new call letters were chosen to represent "Home of Cornell University."

The personnel of the station includes Michael R. Hanna, general manager; Sidney Ten Eyck, program director; Lew Tanner, sales manager; Prof. William C. Ballard '19, technical adviser; Prof. Tru MeLean '22, engineer in charge of operating; William D. Modcr '27 and Dr. Howard G. Smith '30, engineers.

Campus Club Officers For 1940-41

Ag-Domecon:

President, Burtt Dutcher '41
Vice-president, Eleanor Slack '41
Secretary, Robert Guzewich '41
Treasurer, Raymond Wallman '41
Women's representative, Grace Ruckler '41

Extension club:

President, Burton Markham '41
Vice-president, Eleanor Slack '41
Secretary, Norah Partrick '42
Treasurer, Byron Lee '41
Publicity secretary, Margaret Bull '42
This Year's Picture

By Jean Duddleston '41

FOLKS say you can always tell a freshman, but I say don't take that too literally. There are many seniors on the campus who to all outward appearances, may be freshmen. Cheer up, freshmen, someone may take you for a senior!

But whether we do or not, you must remember that much lies ahead of you in the next four years which is more important than worrying about being a freshman. It always amazes me to think that the students who are now leading in the many organizations on the hill, were once freshmen. The students who are entering now will be the leaders in the next four years. So you see, we are all depending on you to do your job and do it well.

I hope every one of you entering the Ag or Home Ec college this fall partly realizes what a serious step you are taking by coming to college. For the first time in your lives most of you are now on your own. It's hard to suddenly break the bonds at home and step out for yourselves. At college no parents will say yes or no to you. There are a few rules we all must abide by on the campus, but outside of these, you must decide for yourselves the things you do. Here you are considered, not boys and girls, but men and women.

The first thing you will find happening to you is a feeling of suddenly growing up. Perhaps the first realization of this will come when you return home for Christmas to visit the family and high school buddies. The pranks and antics of high school will seem silly and childish. Younger brothers and sisters will seem much younger to you. In short, you are becoming a man or a woman and you will find college one of the most broadening experiences of your life.

MANY of the students in the class of '44 have already decided the line of work they wish to follow. You are fortunate. Others come to college to find out just what they wish to do. You are less fortunate. It will take you a long time to orient yourselves and many of your precious hours of college will be lost deciding the work best suited to you. But whatever line of study an entering student wishes to follow, most important of all is to do his work well.

Most of us will agree that the word freshman also spells opportunity. The minute you arrive on the campus, the opportunity begins for you to make something of yourself or to drop your pipe dreams and fail. No one here will prod you into doing something for yourself. At college you attain whatever you earn. This seems like a severe and dreary picture, but once you realize that this is the life you'll always find, it will not seem so harsh and your gloom will lift.

The break between high school or preparatory school and college is a wide one and the adjustments to the new ways of college are difficult and discouraging. Habits here are different and routines are less rigid. Most of the people you see here are new, and for shy and retiring freshmen, meeting this sea of new faces is one of the most difficult barriers to put behind them. A few will always fail to pass the test of the first year in college, but with sincere effort and ingenuity, most of the class of '44 will return the following year happy that their dread freshman year is behind them.

TODAY when the world is facing one of the greatest crises in the history of civilization, coming to college may seem unimportant. Perhaps some of the young men entering college wonder just how long they may be in school. Will they be called away next year to train in the army or navy? If so, will they even have the chance to return? Will our country be engaged in foreign wars? If they should have the opportunity to come back to school, would they want to? These vital questions should shake the thoughts of every freshman because you are at the age when these questions affect you.

College will teach you to think more democratically. College will widen your interests beyond those of your home. Your training in college will make your mind keener and more alert. It will make you conscious of your government and governments which are not democratic. How could college be unimportant to any beginning student when these serious questions affect his world?

Such is the picture facing the freshmen class of '44. It is a serious picture, but in spite of this, those who have graduated and those who are about to graduate, all agree that the time spent at college make up the four happiest and most carefree years of your life. Here is the picture, freshmen. From now on you will be a part of it. Your chance to do your part has come and the other students in the university now wish you—good luck!

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Stanton G. Smith, for over a year has been liaison officer between the CCC Third Corps Area, and the Forest Service. His office is 300 Hearst Tower Building, Baltimore, Md.

Paul H. Benson is senior silviculturist, trying to correlate growth with the kind and quality of timber needed by the various industries. Paul was one of the first graders in forestry, and said he used Fernow only as a shelter while writing his thesis. He was amazed at the growth of the age campus which consisted in his day of three buildings grouped around Roberts.

William P. Brodie is superintendent of the Cooperative GPF Soil Building Service, Inc., at South Kearney, New Jersey. He has two children and lives at 149 Colfax Avenue, West Roxelle Park, New Jersey.

Mrs. Norma LaBarre Stevens of Scarsdale, New York, died September 16 after several months illness. Besides her husband she is survived by two sons, Donald and Burton.

Roy Bird is rambling around the state as a consulting forester, but reports “times aren’t like they used to be.” His home is in Boonville. He had an article on forest taxation vs. growing stock in the June Journal of Forestry.

Mark Owens, on leave last fall for the first time in several years, relaxed with his parents at Morristown, New Jersey until he returned in February to his job with Socony at Yonkers. He has been abroad for several years, in the late-lamented Albania and now Japan.

Kurt A. Mayer, life president of his class, led a group of 53 at Reunion and showed that twenty years has not slowed him down. The former intercollegiate champion quarter-and-half miler is with Jessup and Lamont, New York City.

Harry Donovan is operating Camp Boyville at Canaan, N. Y. He’s including a little forestry in the program of the camp which is in its 25th year.

Ralph M. Goodell is testing milk for the Cayuga Dairy Herd Improvement Assn. He resides at Weedsport, N. Y.

Willard S. Jordan was one of the victims of the Hercules powder plant explosion in Kenvil, N. J. on Sept. 13. He was a native of Rochester and had been employed by the company for six weeks, preparing to take an executive position. He is survived by Mrs. Jordan (Helen Smith) and two children, Robert 6 and Diana, 20 months.

Johnny Eisinger spent most of the winter in charge of tree work on real estate developments near Mt. Vernon, N. Y. He hopes to get into paper and pulp work.

Merle W. Reese married Grace A. Hayes on June 1 at Youngstown, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. James E. Rice, Jr., are the parents of a son, James E. Rice, III. Jimmy Jr., is the son of Jimmy Rice, former head of the poultry department. The poultry building was recently named Rice Hall honoring Jimmy’s father.

Donald N. Hanford of Interlaken married Pauline T. Johnson of Ithaca on July 5 at Taughannock Farms. He is now proprietor of the Hanford’s Hardware in Interlaken.

William S. Hutchings married Katherine Barr of West Lawn, Pa. on August 31. Hutchings transferred to the College of Engineering at Cornell and now has a position with the Vanity Fair Silk Mills in Reading, Pa. They live at Spring Crest Port, Pa., a Reading suburb.

Katherine A. Reed married Paul F. Diggans of New York City on May 18. The bride was given in marriage by Professor M. C. Bond of Cornell. Mr. Diggans, a Princeton graduate, is studying law at New York University.

Dolores Weimer became Mrs. Melvin Godwin on June 18 in Los Angeles, California. After receiving the Master’s degree from Cornell in ’36, Mrs. Godwin was employed as a seed analyst at the Geneva Experiment Station until August 1939 when she took a similar position with the Ransom Seed Laboratory in Los Angeles. Dr. Godwin received the Ph. D. from Cornell in 1926 and is now assistant professor in the School of Medicine at the University of West Virginia at Morgantown.

Lois E. Wood became Mrs. George E. Burch on July 3. Since graduation Lois has been employed as a secretary in the State Extension office in Roberts Hall. Dr. Burch graduated from the Cornell Veterinary College in ’36 and now has a position in Sacramento, California, where they will live at 1511 21st Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Reid C. Adams (Elaine Ogle) are the parents of a son, John Reid. Reid is working with the Central Hudson Gas and Electric Corporation in Poughkeepsie, New York.

Grace A. Johnson and Eugene E. Crosby, son of the late Professor Cyrus Crosby were married June 26 at the Lutheran Church in Ithaca. Mrs. Crosby has been employed at Willard Straight Hall since graduation. Mr. Crosby graduated from the College of Engineering at Cornell in 1931 and is now employed by the Carnegie Illinois Steel Corporation of Pittsburgh.

Dorothy E. Messier is assistant dietician at Faulkner Hospital, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

C. Sterling Tuthill married Lois Y. Kendall, daughter of Professor E. W. Kendall and Mrs. Kendall of Guilph, Ontario on June 22. Mrs. Tuthill has
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been connected with the Cornell In-

firmary for the past two years. Tut-

hill is now doing graduate work in

the Department of Plant Pathology at

Cornell. They live on DeWitt Place

in Ithaca.

Francis Brown is now living near

Moravia on his dad's farm. Both he

and his father are successfully farm-

ing, with poultry and dairy their

principle interest.

Howard E. Conklin married Mary

E. Chittick August 25 at the Chapel

of the Chimes in Oakland, California.

Emma R. Curtis and Roswell F.

Elliott of Watertown were married

August 10. Mrs. Elliott has been a

member of the faculty of Ithaca High

School since 1938. She was in

volved in marriage by her brother Lloyd E.

Curtis of Sodus. Elliott graduated

from Mechanics Institute in 1950 and

is now an Ag student at Cornell.

Winifred M. Drake and Albert H.

Sayer, both members of the '37 class

from Cornell were married August 31

in the Ithaca Lutheran Church. Mr.

Sayer has completed his graduate

work at Cornell and the couple will

make their home in Amherst, Massa-

chusetts.

Alden M. Jones married Marie E.

Bennett on August 10 at Mayfield,

New York. The Jones' now live in

Norris, Tennessee.

Barbara Keeney is now employed as

4-H leader in Pulaski, New York.

Her home is at North Lansing, Cay-

uga County, New York.

Thomas J. Law, Jr. married Doro-

thy D. Morris of Ithaca on September

9 in the Memorial Room of Will-

lard Straight Hall. After a trip

through the South Mr. and Mrs. Law

will reside in Ithaca.

Geraldine L. Mattern of West Rush

married Donnell L. Wood on June

22. Catherine Mattern of Washing-

ton, D. C., also '37 was maid of honor.

The Woods make their home in Rush,

New York where Mr. Wood operates

a Red and White Store.

Janet D. Morrison of Ithaca mar-

ried Robert S. Beardsley on July 6. 

Janet has been employed by the GLF

in Ithaca since graduation. Mr.

Beardsley, a graduate of the Engi-

neering College at Cornell is a re-

search engineer in the U. S. Depart-

ment of Engineers at Ithaca. They

now reside on the Spencer road.

Arthur L. Tuttle, Jr., is educational

director at Goose Rock, Kentucky.

CCC Camp.

Ernest Underwood can now be

found in the classrooms of the Little

Falls High School, where he is teach-

ing vocational agriculture. He can

be reached at Little Falls, but his

home is in Locke, New York.

Mille F. Brooks resigned her job

at Saratoga Springs and now has a

civil service position as kitchen super-

visor in the District of Columbia penal

institutions. Her address is District of

Columbia Workhouse, Lor-

ton, Va.

Mabel Pavek and Paul Goetschius of

Ithaca were married on June 29.

James Cake '42 was best man. Mrs.

Goetschius is employed at the State

offices of the Agricultural Conserva-

tion Program in Ithaca. Mr. Goet-

chius is laboratory helper in veterinary

diagnosis at the Cornell Veterin-

ary College.

The Cornell Countryman

James B. Outhouse married Louise

Reinhohl, a graduate of the University

of Maryland, March 21 in River-
dale, Maryland. Outhouse is an in-

structor in animal husbandry at the

University of Maryland at College

Park. Their address is 812 W. Mad-

ison Avenue, Hyattsville, Maryland.

Dean Sumner works at Montpellier

for the Farm Credit Association. He

is doing well and has recently bought

a farm in Vermont.

Warren W. Burger and Florence

Dixon were married on June 29 at

Great Neck, Long Island.

Laura E. Bradley and Henry Gas-

ket '41, of Ithaca, were married Sep-

tember 8 in Ludlowville. They are

now making their home at 425 N.

Geneva Street, Ithaca while Mr. Gas-

ket completes his college work.

Upon graduation, Roger Conklin

went back home to the farm near

Locke, New York to try out some of

the things he learned at school, and

he can be found working out there

now. His address is Rural Delivery,

Locke, New York.

Nelson N. Foote and Geraldine

Roach of Memphis, Tennessee were

married on June 8 at the home of Mr.

and Mrs. Leonard S. Cottrell, Jr.

of Ithaca. Foote is an assistant in

the Department of Sociology at Cor-

nell and they are now living in Spen-

cer.

Albert H. Harrington married Har-

riet J. Withey on August 17. They

now live at 907 West Springfield Ave-

ue, Urbana, Illinois.

Dawn Rochow, who began flying

six months ago, has received a pilot's

license from the Civil Aeronautics

Authority. She is the first woman at

Cornell to learn to fly in the govern-

ment sponsored classes.

Clarence E. Russell married Gene-

vieve DeLaura, graduate of Geneseo

State Normal School, January 2.

Russell is with the department of

grounds at Willard State Hospital,

where they live.

Sylvia Small married William At-

kinson of Syracuse on August 11 in

the garden at Taughannock Farms. 

Diana Dibblee of Pittsburg, '39, was

maid of honor and John Breerton, '37,

was best man.

Winifred Waring married B. John

Tyers on August 3 at The Little

Church Around The Corner in New

York City. Mrs. Tyers attended the

Tope-Cornell School of Fashion in

New York and is now assistant buyer

of sports hats at Lord and Taylor of

Fifth Avenue. Mr. Tyers is a gradu-

ate of the University of Southern

California and the Juilliard Graduate

School of Music and is a baritone

singer with the Schubert Agency and

the Embre Concert Service, Inc., fill-

ing opera, concert, and radio engage-

ments. They reside at 318 E. 56th

Street, New York City.

Wilson C. Abbott of LaFayette is

employed by the GLF Exchange in

the western part of New York State.

Rita A. Abbruzzese is a home ser-

vice agent for the Central Hudson

Gas & Electric Co. at Poughkeepsie.

Her address is Box 155, Milton.

M. Kathryn Ball, vice-president of

the Class, is dietitian at Cazenovia

Seminary Junior College at Cazenovia,

N. Y.
Betty J. Banes is engaged to Robert Saluato who is attending CCNY and is employed by L. F. Dommerich & Co. Her address is 10 Linden Place, Warwick.

Dorothy A. Barnes teaches home economics in Little Valley High School. Her home is at 16 Grant Street, Johnson City.

Ralph O. Erickson and Barbara Helm of Ithaca were married June 15. Mrs. Erickson has been employed as a secretary in the Central Farm Bureau office in Roberts Hall for several years. They now live at 702 Plain Street, Ithaca.

Carl W. Fribolln is teaching vocational agriculture in the Jasper-Troupsburg School. His address is 101 Homestead Road, Ithaca.

Robert E. Fuerst is teaching science and mathematics in the Constableville High School.

Sylvania M. Purey entered Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md., to study nursing. Her home is at 117 Sears Street, Ithaca, N. Y.

Ann Fusek has been assistant 4-H leader in several counties this last summer. She has supervised the 4-H girls' programs at some of the County fairs and assisted at the State Fair. She is back studying at Cornell this year.

Shirley F. Getman is a student intern for hospital dietitian at Englewood, N. J. Hospital. Her home address is 31 Montclair Avenue, Batavia.

Morris Gibber is raising a flock of two thousand chickens at Kamesha Lake. He also teaches science and mathematics at the Cedar Knolls School in Westchester county.

Eunice D. Goodman has a position teaching home economics in Sauquoit Central School. She lives in Forest Home; is the daughter of Professor Alpheus M. Goodman '12, Rural Engineering, and the former Clara Browning '12.

Robert Grindrod is in the petroleum division of the GLF Exchange. His address is Clear Pond, Cold Spring-on-Hudson.


Merritt W. Means is teaching vocational agriculture at the Hemlock Central School, Hemlock.

Kyle W. Morse is teaching shop and vocational agriculture at Panama, N. Y. His home is at Ashville.

Donald R. Nesbitt is with American Fruit Growers, Inc., working in Florida, South Carolina and other parts of the south.

Joan T. Rochow is teaching home economics at the Brownville-Glen Park High School at Brownville. Her home is at Long Meadow, Pittsford.

Edith C. Rogers, daughter of Job R. Rogers '02, has been teaching home economics at Whitesboro since February. She is teaching home ec at Livonia this year.

Ellen M. Saxe has a position teaching home economics in the South New Berlin Central School.

Mary M. Stinar is teaching home economics at the Waterville Central School. Her home is at 331 Jay Street, Albany.

Charles M. Sullivan is now with the Delaware GLF Cooperatives at Walton, N. Y.

Beverly Schwartz is now working in Washington, D. C. Recently her engagement was announced to Alfred Sykes II. (Hotel '46). Bev's address is 1929 18th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Lloyd E. Slater married Margaret E. Lidgerwood on Saturday, August 31 at Putnam, N. Y. They now live at 218 Litz Ave., West Lafayette, Ind. Lloyd has an assistantship in Agriculture Economics at Purdue University.

Julia Swenningson has a position teaching textiles and clothing at the new N.Y.A. center in Hartwick Seminary, near Cooperstown, New York.
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W. D. McMillan '24, President, Board of Directors
Let's talk about the Weather

A BOON to conversation always, the weather does a lot of things other than just making talk. It represents one of the biggest hazards for sailors, aviators, and farmers.

It also has a lot of effect on Cornell's Farm and Home Week.

For the past few years the attendance of visitors to this annual gathering has hovered around the figures represented by more than ten thousand persons who have actually registered; not counting many who attend lectures and exhibits, and who never go near the registration desks.

Last February, the first two days of the week brought registrations in a considerably larger number than any which had been reached before on the first two days. It looked like a new record, by several thousands, over any previously recorded.

Then, on Wednesday, sub-zero weather accompanied by blizzard-like conditions, struck suddenly, and the soaring growth of figures was blasted by the frost. The prospective crop of statistics was cut down in its prime.

Yes; just like any other crop. But with the same hope that springs eternal in the farmer's breast, the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics planned and hoped for next year,—to be bigger and better than ever.

There's only one sure way to thwart blizzards and such, and that is—as far as Farm and Home Week is concerned—to have the Colleges' visitors come early and stay the entire week, not risking the possibility of another mid-week set-back that will prevent travel over icy roads and drifty snow.

Anyway, the authorities at the College invite you to make Ithaca your home for the entire week, and promise enough in entertainment and education to occupy your time and give you full measure of pleasure and profit.

Won't you be with us?

The dates are:

FEBRUARY 10—15, 1941

This invitation is extended by the

New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics
at Cornell University
Ithaca, New York
The World's Largest Watermelons

By "Doc" Abraham '39

A N Arkansas farmer taps his pipe smartly against the palm of his hand and tells an agricultural college professor: "I aim to grow watermelons so big that one will serve a hundred people!"

That farmer, Mr. O. D. Middlebrooks, who lives in the small town of Hope, Hempstead County, Arkansas, was making no bold boast when he made that statement, for today he has the distinction of being the grower of the largest watermelons in the world. His title has never been challenged by growers elsewhere, although he faces keen competition. The largest watermelon he has grown to date weighed nearly 200 pounds. Other record melons have ranged from 140 to 164 pounds during the last 10 years. The size of these melons can be appreciated if one considers that a large watermelon, as sold at the grocer store, only weighs about 50 pounds.

There is no secret in Mr. Middlebrooks' method of producing giant watermelons, as he claims that the average farmer is not willing to take the trouble to compete for mammoth size record. Persistent thinning and removing of young fruit are the keynotes to his success. After several melons have developed on lateral vines, all except the most perfect one are removed. Any formed subsequently are pinched off at three or four day intervals, permitting only one properly shaped fruit to grow to maturity. In this way, only about 50 watermelons are grown per acre, one to each vine. He also applies heavy applications of manure and chemical fertilizers since watermelons are such gross feeders.

A few growers coax their melon "babies" along with the "bottle" method, which consists of feeding a sugar solution through a cotton wick fastened to a hole in the stem. Such a method, however, has failed to break the record established by Mr. Middlebrooks, even though it is frequently used for producing giant pumpkins for exhibitional purposes at state and county fairs.

After the melons are half grown, he places heavy paper or card board under them to prevent insect injury and to improve color and shape. The vines are trained to extend with the row and are kept pushed in to make a continuous mat of vegetation. Artificial shade is provided after the melons approach 100 pound sizes by tacking a burlap sack on stakes. This excludes direct sunlight and assures a better color.

Mr. MIDDLEBROOKS is in no hurry to pull the big melons as he has found from experience that they continue to grow, even after reaching maturity, as much as 3 pounds a day. Farmers competing for size actually weigh their melons at intervals to determine daily rate of growth. The fact that about 95 per cent of a watermelon is water accounts for its weight.

In some southern and western communities the growing of giant watermelons has developed into a highly competitive sport. It is not uncommon to see whole fields of watermelons approximating 100 pounds in size. These gigantic fruits are often sold for exhibition and novelty purposes. Their quality is fairly good and often a single melon has, as Mr. Middlebrooks visioned, served banquets for over 100 people. The large melons are crated singly and shipped to points throughout the United States.

Growing giant watermelons weighing nearly as much as 200 pounds is a difficult task which requires the skill and patience of a parent over a growing child. Mr. Middlebrooks has these requisites, besides others, and that is why he can grow the largest watermelons in the world.

GLF Opens New Building

The new GLF school of cooperative administration in Ithaca was formally opened last month by Leigh G. Kirkland, president of the GLF. President Edmund Ezra Day of Cornell University was the main speaker, making an address on the functions of administration, distinguishing between management and administration.

Mr. H. E. Babcock, chairman of the Board of Trustees of Cornell University, and former general manager of the GLF, who will direct the school, explained its purposes in a brief talk at the dedicatory exercises.

"The 150,000 farm families which use GLF for buying farm supplies and for selling their farm produce have established the school," Mr. Babcock said. "Its immediate purpose is to train their GLF employees to do a better job of handling goods. Its long-time objective is to study the processes by which goods move from producer to consumer and to reduce the cost and improve the efficiency of these processes."

Guests from eight states and Canada attended; included among them were all the directors and executives of GLF and Southern States Cooperative and representatives of agricultural cooperatives in Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina and Canada.
Making Democracy Work

This picture was taken in the New York State Armory at Syracuse on October 31, 1939. It shows part of 1650 stockholders who attended the G.L.F. Stockholders Annual Meeting.

Most of the stockholders at this meeting were Patrons Committee men, locally elected representatives of the farmers who use G.L.F. services.

The group reassembled at Syracuse on October 24 this year. It included many new committee men, elected at local patrons meetings held last summer in 466 communities throughout the New York Milkshed. Each of these community meetings is part of the machinery of democracy. The stockholders meeting, held every year, provides the individual stockholders and committee men with the means to keep the machinery under control. Five members were elected to the Board of Directors, questions of policy and the activities of the cooperative were freely discussed.

Truly, an assemblage such as this is living proof that democracy can work—that farmers working together can solve many of their own problems.

The G.L.F.

COOPERATIVE GRANGE LEAGUE FEDERATION EXCHANGE, INC., ITHACA, N.Y.
To the Enrichment of Human Contact

By Ruth Babcock '42

ALL OF us know Willard Straight Hall, the student union of Cornell University, as a gathering place for students and faculty, but few of us realize the many and varied aspects of its social and cultural program.

Willard Straight Hall grew out of a desire expressed by Willard Straight of the class of 1901 that his estate be used by his wife to do "such thing or things for Cornell as she may think most fitting to make the same a more human place." He had been a most active undergraduate and an honor student with a distinct talent for sketching and painting. He was art editor of the "Cornell Widow" and an active member of many clubs and societies. Willard Straight was keenly interested in what other students and professors were doing and thinking and made many close and enduring friends with both. He wished all Cornell students to have the opportunity for personal development through human relationships that had been his privilege.

He expressed his philosophy of life very well in a letter written to his son before he died. The following extracts are from this letter:

"Treat all women with chivalry. . . . The respect of your fellows is worth more than their applause. . . . Understand and sympathize with those who are less fortunate than you are. . . . Make up your own mind but respect the opinion of others. . . . Don't think a thing right or wrong because someone tells you so. Think it out yourself, guided by those whom you respect. Hold your head high and keep your mind open. You can always learn."

These words are carved in the space overlying the fireplace in the Memorial Room. It is significant that Willard Straight lived and worked as he advised his son, as a boy, in college, as a young man in China, as United States Consul in China and later across seas in Paris during the World War. He died in December 1918.

IT WAS announced in 1922 by Mrs. Willard Straight that the hall was to be built and Delano and Aldrich were chosen as architects. In March 1924 construction was started and the cornerstone laid in June. It was opened in November 1925 but the formal dedication wasn't until December fourteenth of that year when Mrs. Leonard Elmhirst, the former Mrs. Willard Straight, could come to give the dedication address. In her speech Mrs. Elmhirst expressed the reason for and purpose of the Hall in these words:—

"Willard Straight saw individual life assuming significance and importance through vital relations with other human beings. The great formative factor in his own life was his contact with people—a group of relationships through which his own personality progressively expanded. . . . It seems probable that he had in mind the desire to see University life opened to more opportunities for the sort of human contacts which had enriched his own life.

"It is our hope that Willard Straight Hall may play a part in cementing really great friendships—friendships between men and women, between faculty and students, between men of all groups, races and nationalities.

"So because human relationships opened new worlds to Willard Straight, it is our hope that the Union may in some measure recreate life in these terms for others. In that faith, President Farrand, we present the building to the University to be guided and governed by the students, and made by them through their own adventures of spirit here, into an instrument for the illumination and enhancement of personal and social living."

The only important structural changes since the Hall was built were made in 1938 when the upper terrace was enclosed to provide a passageway through the building. This alteration changed the terrace into a lounge room and made possible the present Browsing Library, the Music and Art Room.

- All students of the university are members of Willard Straight Hall and the annual budget is met by student fees, faculty members, alumni, and administration officers are also invited to join. It is administered by the Board of Managers and the Board of Governors.

THE Board of Managers is composed of sixteen members, eleven of whom are students elected by students from nominations chosen by the outgoing Board of Managers. Three faculty members and one alumnus are chosen by the President of the University. The Director of the Hall is a member "ex officio." Of the eleven students, eight are Seniors, three juniors, eight are men and three are women. The board of Governors is responsible for the administration and government of the building. Its work is divided between cultural and social activities with more than two hundred students serving on twenty sub-committees.

The Board of Governors is composed of fourteen prominent faculty members, University trustees, alumni, undergraduates, and university administrators with the President of the university as chairman.

Foster Coffin is Director of Willard Straight, Edgar Whiting is assistant director, Miss Cecelia Werner is social director, Milton Shaw is manager of the dining department, and Miss Barbara Kirby, Librarian.

The Hall itself is a beautiful structure built on a steep slope with six levels. On the main floor are the lounge and recreation centers. The browsing library with over a thousand books, the Music and Art room with its hundreds of records, popular and classical, and varied art exhibits, the women's lounges where the women's weekly teas and social affairs are held, the Memorial Room where large dances, "open houses" men's coffee hours etc are held—these are all on the first floor. The two upper floors house the Board of Managers and Social Directors of offices, the Billiard and Game Room, bar shop, and sleeping rooms for visiting teams and other guests. The floor below the lobby is taken up with the dining rooms, cafeteria, soda bar, and kitchen. There are several small dining rooms available for special parties. On the next floor down are committee rooms and rooms for meetings of campus organizations such as Musical Clubs, Student Council and University Placement Bureau. On the lowest floor is the well known Theater, and rooms of Cornell University Athletic Association are also found on the lowest floor.

MANY times it seems that the undergraduate on the "Ag Campus" is prone to pay his fee for the upkeep of the Hall, then forget about it for the rest of the term. In few places can as many people get valuable experience in management, leadership and cooperation as is possible in working on the various committees. Willard Straight Hall is our student union and by working for it we benefit ourselves and others and the Hall. By our work and our using the facilities offered there do we build our "faith and fears, hopes and doubts—into the very bone and structure of this building" as Mrs. Elmhirst so earnestly desired.
Miss Rose Says Farewell

"A defense of living," should the need arise, will be the job of every girl who heard Miss Rose talk at the home economics club mass meeting. On the eve of her departure for California, Miss Rose left us with the feeling that our knowledge of nutrition, clothing and economics would make us valuable contributors to a national defense program. In token of farewell, Miss Rose was presented with a corsage and the gift of a travelling clock.

The different classes were welcomed by Ginny Allen '42, president of the club. Our five delegates to the A. H. E. A. convention at Cleveland last June went informally dramatic with their report by putting on a hash session covering their experiences on the trip. In the interest of "getting wise," we were introduced to the faculty class advisors and members of the council. Committee chairmen spoke briefly on their plans for the year.

The cake, which with punch was served for refreshment, was brought in at the close of the meeting bearing the inscription "Miss Rose, 33rd Anniversary, Home Economics."

A. H. E. A.

The highlight of the national convention of the American Home Economics Association was the election of Virginia Allen '42 to the chairmanship of its college division. Our four other representatives were Carol Ogle, Ruth Pierce, Doris Strong, and Edna Hausman, all of the class of '41.

Before we go further, let's clear up this waffling as to what A. H. E. A. is anyway. Briefly, it's a national organization representing all branches of home economics. It comprises ten departments, one of which is the Department of Student Clubs. More than 2000 clubs from all over the United States belong to the high school section while within the college section there are 279 universities represented.

Most of the girls seem to feel that the chief advantage of the convention was the chance it offered for the free exchange of ideas. Carol led a discussion on radio, while Ruth showed the possibilities of having a mimeographic college publication like HEN when it isn't possible to have one printed. Dory and Eddy studied open houses, special programs and student-faculty relationships.

The picnic, at which it rained, was voted the best social event. The delegates finally ended up in a university (Western Reserve) barn, sitting around on bales of hay and finding out how very much alike college songs are all over the country.

Man-Trouble

Honest, when I saw you, I was gone, right from the start.

Tall—and dark—and handsome—

Tall—and dark—and handsome—

Oh I had to warn my heart!

The answer to this maiden's prayer—my wildest dreams come true—

And I am so damn mortal—I fell in love with you.

All my foolish puppy loves became a silly trial.

And every adolescent crush just vanished with your smile.

When we met you didn't know what havoc you had done.

For I, who stooped to conquer,

I—was begging to be won!

Though I say I hate you, it's just your proud disdain—

Inside I nurse a puzzled heart and a poor bewildered brain.

My nonchalance is no avail,

those awful echoes taunt

So proudly did I offer—a heart you didn't want.

—Corinne Hickox '42

Seniors Fete Miss Rose

Side by side with their cherished memories of Miss Rose's breakfast for them freshman year, seniors will lay the memory of their breakfast for Miss Rose. It was on a wintry Sunday morning that Miss Rose greeted us on her doorstep: took us out into her kitchen to be served in order that everything might be piping hot; introduced us to the mysteries of cafe au lait (served by Mrs. Roosevelt in handleless cups), and so initiated us into a tradition always to be associated with her administration.

The breakfast for Miss Rose was served in the green room; brimful glasses of orange juice, hot biscuits with honey-butter, and coffee, poured by Betty De Golyer Niederhauser and Betsy Nishet. At the conclusion of the breakfast, Pat Mooney presented Miss Rose with an old will-o' the wisp coffee cup.

Co-chairman and originators of the breakfast were Grace Noble and Eleanor Norris. Other committee chairmen were: cooking, Mary Lou Garmon; service, Betty Bourne; finance, Jeanne Perkins; and cleanup, Eleanor Slack.

Food For Something Besides Thought

A snack is a frequent and pleasant experience for nearly every dormitory woman. The food served in the dining room is very satisfactory, but these in-between meal feeds are a part of every college girl's social life. Since they are so important, suggestions might not go amiss.

First, there is the habitual munching which is done while studying. This is the most dangerous form of feeding because it will either add unnecessary pounds or cause loss of appetite for regular meals. Bad business! But something can be done. If the habit cannot be regulated, the kind of food may be changed. Instead of chocolate bars or cookies—apricots, prunes, raisins, figs, or apples—any fruit—would do more for the person. After all a good figure and healthy appearance are the best testimony of good diet a girl can exhibit.

Then there is the "dead hour" coke, the afternoon sundae, or the evening cup of coffee. These have their place. Usually they are not indulged in alone, and these contacts with others are some of the most pleasant moments in the lives of college girls. Many keep food in their rooms: crackers, cheese, jam and bread. Snacks sake give one a pick up, but again care must be taken not to eat so often that regular meals are interfered with. There is also the time element to consider. Snacks eat into study time.

The best snacks are the boxes from home. These call for a real party, and all rules may be broken. Fudge, roast chicken, peanut butter, cheese, jam, cake, cookies, canned fruit, anything. The only qualification is the words "from home."

The food that inspires the imagination most is that planned and prepared by the girls themselves with the limited resources available in the dormitory. One enterprises group gave a member a send-off to the Homemaking Apartment with a spaghetti party. They gathered pans, dishes, and equipment from all over Balch and did the job in the kitchenette. Simpler feeds might include cocoa and toasted cheese sandwiches or egg nogs, and sandwiches. Occasion feeds do something that nothing but group cooperation on a single project can do, namely, break down any cold or unfriendly feeling that might exist in the dormitory.
Virginia Ruth Allen

“Oh I never played with dolls,” laughed Ginny, telling us about her little girlhood. “I used to love nice sticky picnics and lots of fireworks on the fourth of July!” “But,” she demurely added, “I learned to knit and crochet practically in the cradle—and I spent hours making crepe-paper and rubber flowers.”

This versatility of interests is characteristic of Ginny as the way she crinkles up her eyes in one of her infectious smiles. In high school she went a wee bit daft over tennis, golf, and swimming. This strong love of sports led her to take a job as a counselor in a Y camp where she discovered that there was nothing she liked better in the world than teaching. And while teaching is old Allen tradition, Ginny wants to go into extension, which she feels offers opportunity to plan new projects and really make home economics grow.

In all her activities, our Home Economics’ Club president fairly radiates enthusiasm and vitality. Her freshman year she pledged Delta Gamma, sang in Sage Chapel Choir and worked on the tea committees for both the Straight and the Home Economics Club. Her second year she became co-chairman of both of these committees, took a keen interest in C. U. R. W., competed for the freshman desk book, and was elected to Raven and Serpent, junior honorary society.

Last June, Ginny went to the national convention of the A. H. E. A. where, to the glory of Cornell, she was elected Chairman of the College Division of Student Clubs. She is taking her two big jobs seriously. At the convention, she spent all her spare time talking with the girls from other colleges, getting ideas for our club here. As national chairman, she plans to contact all the home economics clubs in this section at least, and she hopes to attend several conventions as well. Best of luck, Ginny! We wish you a great success.

Autumn Fun

Crisp frosty mornings, bright blue afternoons—November is the month to get out and tramp, to toast your cheeks, to sing out your lungs, and to tell ghost stories around a campfire.

Where to go? An on-the-spur-of-the-moment affair may come off very well at Beebe or Stewart Park. If it’s the tramping you enjoy, hit the trail for Six Mile, Van Attas dam or Buttermilk Falls. For a real bang-up party, an overnight picnic at Danby or Mount Pleasant is tops.

There are a few good camping practices that it might be well to remind ourselves of—again. Clothes should be warm and old—blue jeans with scarves and mittens or in colder weather, ski pants. For tinder, use the shredded bark of grapevines, yellow birch, red or white cedar, or dead twigs of hemlock and white pine. Kindling should be a soft wood, split fine. For steady heat you will want coals, preferably of hard maple, white oak, or beech. For cooking, wear cotton gloves and save your hands. Dishwashing will be easier if you lather the outsides of the pots with soap suds before setting them over the flame.

Whether you walk for a few minutes or all day, when you get to the end of the trail you’ll want food—lots of hot food to fill that aching void. The three fall classics are chili con carne, Spanish rice, and spaghetti with meat balls. Concentrated vegetable soup or split pea soup with bacon pieces are also delicious. The best desert we know is hot applesauce with marshmallows. And take along a pot of honey for your coffee instead of sugar.

Plan your meal ahead of time, serve your food up hot and sit back and enjoy the chorus of Ummms and Heavenlies!

Write? Right!

Students who want to write to Miss Rose should address their letters to 2320 Laconte Avenue, Berkeley, California.

Carol Ogle

We know Webster wouldn’t think so, but Carol Ogle and capability are synonymous. This year’s president of Omicron Nu is one of the most versatile persons on the upper campus. She started out in her freshman year, when she pledged Alpha Xi Delta, was active in CURW, yet still had time to make the Omicron Nu honor roll, as one of the five highest in her class scholastically.

Sophomore year Carol continued in these activities, joined Extension Club, was elected to Sage Choir and the Countryman board, and devoted her spare time to preparing script and acting in Roommates and Company. Junior year found this seasoned activities woman a member of Pi Lambda Theta, member of the Women’s Debate Club and the Home Economics Speaking Stage, and winner of the Carrie Gardner Brigid Scholarship.

“This year,” says Carol ruefully, “all I’m doing is filling the president’s shoes in Omicron Nu.” That’s a mighty big “all”, Carol! Carol’s smile flashes quite readily, but never so brightly as when she’s busy in Extension work. “Yes, my sophomore year I led a group of 4-H women at Kennedy’s Corners. We all became interested in food, so junior year I spent a good deal of time in the GLF kitchen testing recipes.” Yes, it’s extension work for Carol, but it wasn’t always so. She had her family very worried at one time when her crowning ambition was to be a Broadway dancer. Her ideas have changed considerably in the last four years, but whatever Carol does, we hope she dances through it all. The Countryman crystal gazer predicts she will.
The Editor says

WELCOME SHORTHORNS!

To you, new students in Cornell’s short course, The Countryman extends a hand in cordial welcome. You come to our campus when we regular students have already fallen into our routine for the year. No doubt some of you may be a bit disappointed in your sincere attempts to penetrate our callous shells and make some real friends.

However, your quiet entry into Cornell life at this season has some definite advantages over registration in September. You avoid, for the most part, the horde of solicitors who lie in wait for gullible freshmen. Your first impression of Cornell shows a smoothly functioning community with none of the confusion and apparent instability of registration week. More important, you come at a time when longer days and less tempting weather have combined with our first prelims to bring about a more studious attitude in the entire student body.

We’ll frankly admit just a little envy of your opportunity at Cornell. You come here with your feet on the ground. No lofty ideas—just a sincere yearn for knowledge. That’s something we regular students often lose somewhere in our four years of hurly-burly campus activities. We hope you can keep it—not only while you’re here this winter, but for the rest of your life.

A PLEA FOR OUR LIBRARY

Some ten years ago tentative plans were drawn for a new ag library building at Cornell. We fully realize the difficulty of obtaining sufficient funds to construct a building worthy of one of the best collections of agricultural information in this country. It is definitely a long time project and we would hate to see any sort of a compromise with the best that can be afforded.

In the meantime, however, we students would like a full opportunity to use these 100,000 odd volumes. Anyone who has spent an evening in an attempt to write a report from references in Stone Hall will agree that it affords a combination of conditions which make efficient study almost impossible.

We feel that some temporary provision could possibly be made for a more healthful atmosphere. The consistent hot house temperature along with the stagnant atmosphere combine to full even the most alert into drowsiness within a few minutes. This situation becomes more acute with colder weather coming on. It seems like all the excess steam developed by our efficient heating plant is utilized in heating that one small, but important room. A chilly walk home after a drowsy session in our ag library is almost a perfect set-up for development of a cold.

We hope something can be done soon to make our present library more than a place to store books for posterity. We would like to use them now—tonight!
Round-Up Club

Animal Husbandry students will find that the Round-Up Club has much to offer them in the way of information about their chosen field. This club is a chapter of the National Block and Bridle Club, an organization for men interested in animal husbandry.

The first meeting of the organization, held recently, was a typical one. There were one hundred nineteen people present. President Robert Stevely stated the objectives of the organization, and appointed the following committees for the coming year:

Social Committee:
- Chairman, Russel Durland
- Robert Bean
- Wendell Johnson

Speaker Committee:
- Chairman, Steve Close
- William Fendegast

Publicity Committee:
- Chairman, Luscian Freeman
- James Cochran
- Alec Dugan

Membership Committee:
- Chairman, Raymond Wallman
- Elton Borden
- Gerry Woodruff

In accordance with its usual custom, guests of the club were leading men in the field of animal husbandry. Professor Maynard of the animal nutrition department and Professor Morrison of the animal husbandry department spoke briefly.

Professor Maynard told of the new nutrition building, and emphasized the connection that this new department would have with the rest of the University. He also gave a description of the type of work to be carried on by the department, and the relation of this work to agriculture.

In his address, Professor Morrison emphasized the difference between eastern and western agriculture. Many of the illustrations that he used were drawn from things that he had seen on a recent trip through Texas.

Refreshments were served at the close of the meeting.

University 4-H Club

The University 4-H Club met Monday October 14 in South Room, Barnes Hall, for the first regular meeting of this term.

President Margaret Bull opened the meeting. Glenn Feistal and Virginia Downs were appointed as commit-

ees to investigate closer connections with the State 4-H Office. Jim Cochrane and Leslie Clinton were appointed to act as nominating committee for a Faculty Advisor. It was decided that the Club should send delegates to the National American Country Life Conference at Purdue, Nov. 5-10. Mary Munion, Bob Gue- wick, and Bert Markham were appointed to this committee. It will be left to the committee to decide how many will go, and what per cent of the expenses the club will pay.

The meeting was adjourned and the business meeting was turned over to the program committee—Gladys Haslett and Cloise Cior. The program consisted of a "get-acquainted game," a relay race, and round dance.

Officers:
- President—Margaret Bull
- Secretary—John Almquist
- Treasurer—Marlin Prentice
- Publicity Sec.—Norah Patrick

Floriculture Club

The opening meeting of the Floriculture Club was held recently in the Plant Science Seminar Room.

John Holden, chairman of the Mum Ball Committee, reported to the club that this year's ball was the most successful of all those given in the past fourteen years by the Floriculture department. The new floriculture library, which was begun in the spring of 1929, has been gaining in popularity with the floriculture students. The statistics show that an average of 125 students are now using the library daily. The shelves of the library now hold over a thousand books and fifty periodicals. Songs, games, and refreshments ended the meeting.

Seventy students, faculty members, and guests attended the club's picnic this past Friday at upper Enfield and everyone there agreed the picnic was very successful.

This year's officers include: John Brookins '41, President; Allene Cush- ing '41, Secretary; and John Holden '41, Treasurer. Al Boicourt, grad., is the club advisor.

Kappa Phi Kappa

Students in the Department of Education on both the arts and agricultural campus should give attention to the Alpha Phi Chapter of Kappa Phi Kappa which is located here at Cornell.

This is a national professional education society, organized to give its members opportunity to become acquainted and to promote better relationships with the faculty.

Membership selection is made on the basis of scholarship and general attitude toward educational work. Members derive benefits from the organization by participating in discussions of common problems related to teaching. Often leading men in the field of education are called in to discuss these problems before the society.
Four-H Team High In Dairy Judging

New York’s 4-H dairy cattle judging team placed second among teams from various states at the National Dairy Show in Harrisburg. Michigan won first honors.

Though denied first place in team ranking, New York’s representative, Douglas Stanton of Greenville, Albany county, was the high scoring individual in the contest. Other members of the Empire state team were Robert Thompson and Llewellyn Mix, both of Heuvelton, St. Lawrence county.

The New York team placed first in judging Brown Swiss, second in Ayrshires, fifth in Guernseys and Jerseys, and ninth in Holsteins. Individually, Stanton was second in judging Jerseys, and Thompson was second in judging Ayrshires.

The records show that the New York boys made the highest score ever achieved by a New York team at the National Dairy Show. Their scores have risen steadily over since oral reasons were made a part of the judging contest.

A college team from Illinois placed first in inter-collegiate judging, as the Cornell team trailed, Stevenson Close of Ithaca placed fifth in the contest, but was first in judging Ayrshires and fourth in judging Guernseys. Other team members were Merwin Liebowitz of Middletown, who was ninth in judging Guernseys, and Ralph Sigbee of Tully. Contestants had to judge 15 classes of cattle.

F. F. A.

The Cornell Collegiate Chapter of Future Farmers of America officially started its year’s work at a regular meeting held Thursday evening, October 17, in Comstock Auditorium. The meeting was well attended by upperclass men, but only a few freshmen were present. Mimeographed copies of the year’s program of work were passed out and the program was discussed. Art Hausner was elected to represent the chapter of the Ag Domecon Council. After standing committees were appointed, the meeting was adjourned. Apples were served as refreshments.

The program of work of the Collegiate Chapter of F. F. A. contains business, recreational, and social features. This year, in keeping with its theme, “the development of ability to participate in and to promote wholesome social and recreational activities in the rural community,” the chapter has made careful plans for social activities. These include a Hallow’een get-acquainted party for old and new members, a Thanksgiving party, a St. Patrick’s Day party, and the annual picnic. Entertainment and educational phases of the program are provided for by panel discussions, changes of officers at chapter stations, and guest speakers. Other high lights of the program are the granting, at different times through the year, of Greenhand, Future Farmer, Collegiate, and Honorary degrees. All these features, together with others relating to publicity, broadcasting, and Farm and Home Week plans, provide a varied, and an attractive program. All in all, this year gives promise of being one of the best in Collegiate F. F. A. history.

Ag-Domecon

Every student on the upper campus is a member of the Ag-Domecon Association and is represented on the council by the members elected each year. It is the duty of this council to arrange a schedule for other organizations to follow in holding meetings and other functions. In the past this system has proven to be very satisfactory, and it appears that during the coming year, the council will be doing more and more to insure a harmonious functioning of the social program on the upper campus.

In starting its program for the new year, several new committees have been appointed. The social committee is to arrange for social functions sponsored by the council. If the Army dance recently sponsored by this committee is a good example of what it intends to do during the coming year, we have more good times to look forward to.

The calendar committee arranges a schedule for evening club meetings on the upper campus. It also serves to take care of any additions or changes in the calendar that may be required.

The newly formed publicity committee has as its duty the job of keeping every student on the Ag campus informed as to what his Ag-Domecon Council is doing.

We are printing the calendar of upper campus activities, in the hope that every club officer will keep a copy on his desk and keep it in mind when he schedules a meeting.

CAMPUS ACTIVITIES CALENDAR 1940-41

First Monday of each month:
AGR and AZ house meetings

Second Monday:
4-H Club

Third Monday:
AGR and AZ house meetings

Fourth Monday:
4-H Club

First Tuesday:
Cornell Countryman

Second Tuesday:
Vegetable Crops Club Floriculture Club Round-Up Club

Third Tuesday:
Pomology Club

Fourth Tuesday:
Vegetable Crops Club Floriculture Club Round-Up Club Poultry Club

First Wednesday:
Extension Club

Second Wednesday:
Domecon Council

Third Wednesday:
Extension Club

Fourth Wednesday:
Scarab Ho-Nun-De-Kah Two Year Students

First Thursday:
F. F. A.

Second Thursday:
Kermis Club

Third Thursday:
F. F. A.

Fourth Thursday:
Kermis Club
SENIOR PERSONALITIES

Neil K. Swift

A real dirt farmer at heart, who loves to milk cows, drive the tractor, the truck, and do just about everything around the farm.

"Swifty" is the son of "Speedy" Swift, Cornell '14 and former business manager of the Countryman. Neil comes from Middleport about eight miles south of Lake Ontario and in the fruit belt. He prepared at Middleport High School where he was in the Glee Club, Dramatic Club, a member of the Student Council, and participated in athletic activities.

When he was in High School, he thought he wanted to be a chemistry teacher. The three years working on the farm after graduation convinced him that there was too much farmer in him for that. He decided that he wanted to teach Agriculture, and off to Cornell he went.

As a frosh, he was about as green as they come. He just couldn't get used to the magnitude of the campus. However, he wasn't that way very long.

Besides earning about half of his expenses, he has a record in activities that most of us might well envy. He is a member of the Alpha Gamma Rho Fraternity, Pershing Rifles, was on the Frosh Rifle Team and a member of the Varsity Squad for two years. He was production manager of Kermis in his Sophomore year and is now President of that organization.

Neil is an officer in the F. F. A., Kappa Phi Kappa and a member of Ho-Nun-De-Kah and the Cornell Musical Club.

Swift hasn't wasted his summers either. As a student in the Advanced R. O. T. C., he has spent a summer in training camp. His other summers have been spent on the home farm where he has been active in the Grange and Dairymen's League organizations.

We wish Neil the best of luck in his chosen profession, teaching vocational agriculture.

Byron R. Lee

"A college student should maintain a balance between social and mental development." All of you have heard Byron express that opinion at some time or another, and he is dead serious about it.

"By" was born and brought up on a farm, attended a rural grade school, and a small town high school. He realizes better than many, the value of a balanced life.

Skaneateles, New York is a small town, but Lee says that from the time he was able to toddle, he never had any trouble in finding enough activity there. He won't tell you about all of his activities, you almost have to drag such information out of him.

From the time that he entered high school he has always been in the thick of things. Skaneateles High remembers him as a good athlete, a 4-H member, a member of the Grange, and along with many other people in the State, they remember him as president of the New York Future Farmers. He is no slouch as a church member either.

We know him for what he has done at Cornell, and that can't be summed up in just a few words either. Byron is an extension major during the greater part of the day. But it must be a long day, for he is also chancellor of Alpha Zeta, president of Ho-Nun-De-Kah, treasurer of the Extension Club, and an active 4-H Club member.

He has been Vice-president of the New York State American Country Life Association, secretary and treasurer of the collegiate F.F.A., and a good worker in many other campus clubs.

He has chosen extension work as his field, and with his background and love for country life, he should be "tops" as a county agent.

Ho-Nun-De-Kah

Plans for the year were discussed at the first meeting of Ho-Nun-De-Kah, senior honorary society of the Ag. college. Dr. John P. Hertel, faculty advisor, lead the discussion.

Results of a senior survey conducted by the society last spring indicate that seniors definitely want some form of a senior orientation course. Ho-Nun-De-Kah is investigating the possibility of arranging a series of informal meetings for all seniors during the next term with leading men in various fields as speakers.

Other business of the first meeting included the consideration of election of new members and appointment of a committee to arrange a smoker for the Ag. college faculty.

Officers for this year are: Byron Lee, President; Lewis Cutbush, Vice-President; Paul Mount, Secretary; and Burton Markham, Secretary.

Vegetable Crops Club

The Veg. Crops Club plans to hold semi-monthly meetings throughout the year. The purpose is to bring together the people on the Campus who are interested in Veg. Crops and make them better acquainted through participation in some social activities.

The first meeting was held Thurs., Oct. 24 with the Undergrads in charge. The grad-students will take turns with the undergrads in sponsoring the programs.
National Dairy Show
By John Wilcox '42

There is one question that all cattle breeders are asking these days: "Will North America become the world's center for prize cattle?" With the Channel Islands right in the middle of the road between the parties that are shooting, it certainly looks that way.

If you were at the National Dairy Show you probably concluded that the United States and Canada already have good dairy cows. As a matter of fact, they looked just like those we commonly see in pictures. Can any of you lovers of good stock picture anything more beautiful than thirty or forty prize winning cattle in one ring?

It certainly was enough to renew our faith in the ability of the American cattle breeder. So, if America becomes the cattle center of the world, the breeders here will certainly have much to offer.

There was one other grand feature about the "National." The fact that Canada, in spite of being involved in a war, sent cattle and government officials to the show, was certainly heartening. Canadian exhibitors had some Ayrshire cattle there that made a good showing too. Never may mere borders in the western hemisphere inhibit the interchange of ideas and cooperation between nations!

Students and alumni of the New York State College of Agriculture have something to be proud of too. Our entries in the Holstein classes didn't take a back seat for anyone. Cornell Holsteins consistently placed among the first ten in nearly all the classes. It was a shame that last year's Grand Champion, Cornell Ollie Catherine, couldn't be shown. However, sickness is one of the factors which can't always be counted out of the picture.

Honors came to New York State in one other field of this show. The State 4-H judging teams placed Second in the National Dairy Cattle judging contest. Just proves that the younger generation know what good cattle look like. Our college judging team didn't do as well, but they can be excused after the fine showing they have made in other years.

If you intend to take in the show next year, take this warning:—don't spend all your time looking at the young lady who will be queen of the show. If she is like this year's queen she'll be a beauty, but so are good dairy cows.

Why just think about observing such shows? If you are building a purebred herd, the place to gain a reputation is in the show ring. Perhaps showing at the "National" is a little too high an aim to shoot at, but it sure is a good aim to have in mind.

"WE CORNELLIANS"

by

STEVE BARKER
(Ag '41)

A NEW AND ENTIRELY DIFFERENT BOOK ABOUT CORNELL AND CORNELLIANS, PAST AND PRESENT.

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Barnes Hall On the Campus

317 east state street
Robert H. Blackall is president and general manager of Everglade Valencias, Inc., a 112-acre orange grove in the Florida Everglades near Fort Lauderdale.

Dr. Ralph S. Nanz has been appointed dean of men at Carroll College, Waukesha, Wis. He has been chairman of the biology department for fifteen years. Cornellians will remember him as Botany instructor as well as University pastor for Episcopal students.

Mrs. Norma LaBarre Stevens, 160 Bell Road, Scarsdale, N. Y., died September 16, 1940 at the White Plains Hospital after several months illness. Mrs. Stevens was a national officer of Delta Delta Delta sorority and traveled extensively. She was president of the Westchester Alliance of Tri-Delt in Scarsdale. She was also active in religious and social circles. She is survived by her husband, two sons, Donald and Burton.

"Jake" C. V. Noble is agricultural economist and head of the department at the College of Agriculture of the University of Florida at Gainesville. He and his wife are planning to be in Ithaca next June, to attend the graduation of their daughter, Grace. Their two sons, Frank and Bob will be completing their Junior and Freshman years in Electrical Engineering and Pre-Med. 1941 will be the only year when all the children are in Cornell at the same time.

Ann Phillips Duncan (Juda Ann Phillips), home demonstration agent in Broome County for 17 years, died at her home in Binghamton, New York on October 3, 1940 at the age of 47.


Lyman O. Bond has a second son, born August 12. Bond, whose home is at Valois, is with the Farm Security Administration.

John W. Ford, Jr. is county agricultural agent at Prattsville, Alabama.

Henry E. Luhrs was re-elected president of the Toy Manufacturers of the United States of America, at their recent annual convention at the Hotel New Yorker, New York City.

Gladys C. Burgess has been awarded a scholarship in the Alice F. Palmer course for deans in the Boston University graduate school. Miss Burgess was graduated from the College of Agriculture.

A. Martin Funnell has recently become engaged to Frances V. Whittingham of New York.

Frances M. Olson teaches at Islip. She previously taught at Oriskany.

Cornelia M. Dunphy of Ithaca received the MS at the School of Applied Social Sciences, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, in June. She is now with Associated Charities in Cleveland.

Almon D. Quick was transferred on September 16 from the DeRuyter CCC Camp to the camp at Masonville. He expects to move his family from DeRuyter to Deposit.

Robert L. Beers is employed by the Dairymen's League, 11 West Forty-second Street, New York City.

James S. Fulton and Mrs. Fulton (Edythe King '32) have a son. Carl King Fulton, born June 20 in Montreal, Canada. Mrs. Fulton is the daughter of Professor Asa C. King, Farm Practice.

Slava M. Malec is dietitian in charge of diet kitchen and diabetic clinic at the Brooklyn Hospital, DeKalb Avenue and Ashland Place, Brooklyn.

Art Phillips, who received the PhD in 1933, is now a biologist for the State of New York. His address is Cortland Experimental Hatchery, R. D. 1, Cortland.


Winifred Mary Drake married Albert Sayer, Cornell '37. Both bride and groom are graduates of the college of Agriculture. They were married in the Lutheran church at Ithaca and will reside in Amherst, Massachusetts.

Orville Engst is director of Hillcrest School, Salisbury Connecticut, where Mrs. Engst (Helen M. Saunders) '37 teaches home economics. They have a second daughter, Donna Jean, five months old.

Art Podma is teaching vocational agriculture at Highland, New York and says that he is rooting strong for the Big Red.

Martha Jane Schwartz has accepted a position to teach textiles and clothing in a new high school in Bellemore, Long Island. She formerly taught home economics in Milford, New York.
FOR a long time I was curious to find out just what was this job of a 4-H club agent, and this summer gave me my chance to spend seven weeks in three different counties, finding out the real answer to that question.

My first week was spent in both Washington and Saratoga counties. I learned to fill out reports and expense accounts. I spent some time with agents on visits around the county, to get an idea of the territory in which I would be travelling. I must confess I was just having a good time and at the end of the week I was still wondering when the "work" was going to begin.

During my next two weeks in Washington county, I had a chance to see something of an agent's real job. Some days I spent entirely in the office writing letters and news articles, or catchup on visiting reports. More often, however, I spent the entire day out of the office, making visits to the homes of members and leaders to discuss project work and help with questions about room improvement, clothing projects, food preservation or club organizations.

I attended meetings to discuss activities, watch procedure, help with plans for county fairs, and even to give demonstrations. There were other meetings, too—agents', leaders', executive and council meetings. Here I was mostly an onlooker, watching the procedure and learning much about the agent's job in the whole set-up.

I FOUND out many things in those two weeks. A agent must spend much time outside the office, and that means a car is important. Often I traveled 500 miles a day visiting or attending meetings. And an agent doesn't work by any definite time schedule, but rather according to the people with whom he is working. Many days began early in the morning, and last until long after dark, but every day brings something new and different. Never a dull moment appears.

I must not forget to mention the county fairs, for I worked at three of them in Washington, Saratoga and Oneida counties. I certainly found variety in my work there. I did everything from painting, cleaning, window washing and carpentry to decorating, clerking, cooking and even announcing for a style show in the grandstand program.

In between these events I spent a weekend at the state fair to help arrange an exhibit there and look over the other displays. A trip to the Beech-nut factory with farm and home bureau members, a visit to the capital district camp, a day in Troy at the district ensemble review and a ride on the merry-go-round and the octopus at the county fairs—these were a few of the other fascinating things I did.

The 4-H believes in mixing fun with work, too, and picnics, Weiner roasts, parties or games were planned for any spare moments.

I think the hardest job I had was convincing people that I was not a high school freshman or the agent's little niece, but an agent. I tried my best to look older but failed in all attempts and I decided to be just myself.

Now that it is all over I can hardly wait for the next time, but I had better stop daydreaming and get busy with the books or there won't be any next time.
The name "Kermis" means carnival, and the origin of the Kermis Dramatic Club dates back to 1914 when a group of agricultural students were asked to take charge of entertaining Farm and Home Week visitors on the Cornell campus.

The first few years the entertainment took the form of a groups of skits and musical numbers staged by the different clubs on the upper campus. The material written by the students was arranged and presented with the help of Professor D. J. Crosby, Bristow Adams, Benham Blackmore, J. E. Price and Professor G. A. Everett. From this program of general entertainment grew the play writing contests sponsored among the students.

In 1918 the Kermis program was started: "For the past four years students of the New York State College of Agriculture have given an annual Kermis or general entertainment. It has had three purposes. The first of these was to offer some amusement to Farm and Home Week visitors, on the theory that 'All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy,' the second to serve the dual end of giving the students an opportunity for playing together and letting the college's guests see them frankly at play. The third end was to raise funds for carrying on some undergraduate activities of the college, such as athletics, dramatics or other community enterprises."

For some time now the students have felt that the entertainment did not measure up to the objectives. This year for the first time an attempt has been made to give serious dramatic expression to phases of country life and to start the development of an effective representation of the rural point of view in dramatic form.

"It is hoped that the play given this year—a play written, staged and acted by the students, will be the forerunner of many others to come."

That first play was "They Who Tell" by Russell Lord '20 and it was followed by many plays, successful in the fulfillment of the previously mentioned objectives and financially successful as well. The proceeds were contributed in a great part to the Student Loan Fund.

In 1920 Kermis was reorganized with a manager, assistant manager and competes into the present Kermis Club. At this time Mrs. Morgenthau volunteered to offer $130 in prizes for a play writing contest which was to become a nation wide affair. These plays were to have the characteristics of former plays, dealing with rural life, yet simple in staging and acting. Professor Bristow Adams was chairman of the judges. The contest resulted in the submitting of many good plays and in 1931 Mrs. Morgenthau volunteered to make the contest international. The prize winning plays were to be put on during Farmers' Week. Several of them were successfully staged and were used widely throughout the state. Kermis Club took a few "on the road" and presented them to nearby granges and high schools. A group of plays was also produced in the fall and in the spring aside from the Farm and Home Week entertainment. The club was active in radio work also at this time, broadcasting several original plays.

During the coming season Kermis will try to produce plays suitable for staging in rural communities and interesting to a rural audience. The students who participate gain experience in directing and staging which will be of value when they go into rural sections. The fall series of plays will include "Who Is Wellington" by Connie Ladd, a first prize winning play of 1940 in a contest put on by the American Agriculturist, "Over Fourteen and Single" written especially for the Loren Williams New York State Play Project and "Miller's Big Moment" by Julia Eaton. There will be another set of plays produced for Farm and Home Week and the spring group will be presented in some of the neighboring towns.

This year Kermis is headed by Neil K. Swift with Edward Hulst as vice-president. Betty Niles is secretary; Ruth Babcock, treasurer; Robert Smith, production manager; William O'Brien, advertising manager; Margaret Daniels, costume mistress; Connie Merritt, makeup mistress; Edmund Hoffman is stage manager assisted by Burton Inglis, Gordon Jones and Richard Edsall. Properties are in charge of Agnes Clark; Joan Royce is historian and Mildred Keith is social chairman. The club is advised by Miss Dutchie and Professor Peabody.

(Advertiser's note: The following extract is from the Cornell Countryman, Farm and Home Week issue, February, 1918.)

This year Kermis offers unusual attraction. For the first time the play is an original one—written by a man in training camp who took with him a well balanced and highly developed agricultural mind. This man is Russell Lord, '20, experienced in rural dramatics and a poet. The play is "They Who Till;" the place is Bailey Hall; the time is Tuesday evening, February 12.

"Dom Econ" is open this year, as usual, and you will get plenty to eat. The days are full with some three hundred practical lectures. Kermis is the attraction of Tuesday evening and here you may regress to feed your imaginations. The author of Kermis once said, "We have mouths, and we have minds, and we have imaginations, and they all three need feeding."

Letter to the Editor

Please, sir, begging your pardon, sir, but I'm in a terrible state. You see, sir, you'll agree, sir, if someone got me a date, now you'll say, sir, and you may, sir, "What's got into the dame?" But I'll answer that now, sir, "It's a date to a football game!" Now it's so, sir, I can't go, sir. I don't understand the thing. All I know, sir, is I go, sir, and clap for the band and sing. "Course I cheer, sir, when I hear, sir, the crowd begin to roar. But it's so, sir, I don't know, sir, what the yelling's for.

You can ask, sir, this poor maid, sir, if you will—in your magazine. If you would, sir, be so good, sir, then I won't seem so green. And I'll go, sir, with my beau, sir, and rival those houseparty queens.

Derilda Mae

P. S. I went to see Robert Benchley in "How to Watch Football," but that didn't help me any.

With love,

Derilda Mae
Raymond W. Gartelmann of New York City, married Florence C. Callfas of Flushing, New York.

Grace A. Johnson married Eugene E. Crosby (Cornell '39). Both were very active in their respective colleges of Home Economics and Civil Engineering.

William B. Knight Jr. of Ithaca married Lorraine Lundy of Albia, Iowa, September 25, 1940 in the church of St. Mary of the Lake, Watk’s Glen. Mrs. Knight was graduated from Stephens College, Columbia, Missouri and was a graduate student at the University of Iowa.

Anthony C. Maier was married on September 28. He lives at Wantagh, Long Island. He is now operating his father’s green houses on Long Island and is building a new home there.

Thomas A. Rich and Mrs. Rich (Helen Brew) ’38, of Lyons, have a daughter born August 8. Rich is the son of George T. Rich ’14 and Mrs. Rich is the daughter of James D. Brew ’10.

Frederick C. Smith is engaged to Miss Ruth Pfeiffer of New York City.

George "Doc" Abraham is working on the magazine, The Florists Exchange in New York City. His home address is 100 Post Avenue, New York, New York. Doc was our former students notes editor in 1938-39.

Professor W. A. Anderson and Mrs. Anderson announce the marriage of their daughter Ruth E. Anderson to John I. Brown, Jr. Mrs. Anderson attended Cornell in 1938-39.

Herb Baum is teaching vocational agriculture at the Junior-Senior High School in Warwick, New York.

Gertrude Henry has a position with the Central Hudson Gas and Electric Company as Home Service Agent.

Maria Luisa Ramos sends us the following address: University of Puerto Rico, Extension Service, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.

William C. Twaddle married Grace E. Lunderman of Brier Hill June 20, 1940. They are residing in Brier Hill where Mr. Twaddle teaches agriculture.

Louie Wood, who did graduate work at Cornell last year is teaching vocational agriculture at Downsville.

Rita A. Abruzzese has a position with the General Hudson Gas and Electric Company in Poughkeepsie, New York. Dorothy Cooper and Betty Huber have similar positions with the Rochester and Long Island Electric Companies.

George E. Allen works for GLF Co-operative, farm supplies division and lives at Owego, New York.

Dorothy Angell married Clayton Glass on August 3, 1940. They are in Washington, D. C. at present.

Marion J. Ballie is working at Bamberger’s in Newark, New Jersey.

Lois Bentley is continuing her studies at the Nurses Training School of Syracuse University.

Margaret Boardman is teaching in the high school at Avon, New York.

Margaret Catlin married Ed Leonard last June 29. They are living at Tupper Lake, New York.

Carol Clark was recently appointed to take over the duties of associate county club agent in Broome County, New York. She has had seven years experience in 4-H work and was very active during her college career.

Willard "Bill" DeGolyer has enlisted in the Air Corps Training school. He is now in a training school in Florida.

George Pasek, who is working in the petroleum division of the GLF, has been transferred from Batavia, New York to Edinburgh, Pennsylvania. He reports that he likes the work very much.

Elinor Hanson has a position as an assistant to the Director of Halls at Vassar College.

Julia Kalonzyk is teaching home economics at Nyack, New York.

Luba A. Lemish is an apprentice in institution management at the University of Wisconsin.

Elizabeth Lewis is dietitian in the Lockland School at Geneva, New York.

Connie Logan is teaching home economics at Millbrook, New York.

Frieda Mann is working at the Schoellkopf ticket offices. She is planning to enter the Ithaca Business School in December. Frieda was home-see editor of The Countryman last year.

Laura and Merritt Means are living in Hemlock, New York where Merritt is teaching agriculture.

Edward J. Milanese is employed in the administrative offices of the American Tobacco Company in New York City. He is attending Pace Institute at night and his address is 575-84th Street, Brooklyn, New York.

Frances Raynor married Charles Halsey on September 3, 1940.

Jean A. Raynor, after six weeks training will become section manager at Bambergers, Newark, New Jersey.

Helen R. Ripley is an assistant in the Division of Dormitories and Halls at Purdue University.

Joan Rochow had the misfortune to break her ankle in an accident. Wilma Mehlenbacher has been substituting for her. "Timmie" resumed her teaching of home economics at the Brownsville School on October 21st.

Irene Schoff has a position teaching home economics at the Lyons Falls high school.

Barbara E. Warner is working in Hotel Cortland Coffee Shop, Cortland, New York, as hostess.

Evelyn Weber and Margot Spiegel are apprentices in food service at Michigan State College at Lansing, Michigan.

Estelle Wells is working as assistant agent-at-large in Junior Extension Service. Her address is Roberts Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

Jildred J. Wells married John C. Ludlum. Miss Wells is a graduate of Home Economics and a member of several honorary educational societies. Mr. Ludlum is a graduate of Lafayette College.

Betty M. Bishop is on the promotional squad at Macy’s in New York City.
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They say that it is impossible to "sell" education; but that it is possible to sell opportunity; opportunity to make more money or to make the same amount with less effort; to improve one's condition in one way or another. In other words, that education is not an end in itself, but only a means to an end.

Grant that the object is to make more money. Then the Cornell home-study courses in agriculture, intensely practical, are intended for residents of New York State who are in a position to put the teaching into effect.

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You may learn about the individual courses by writing to the College of Agriculture for a description of the whole correspondence school set-up. Just use a one-cent Government postal card and address it to

CORNELL FARM STUDY COURSES  
NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE  
ITHACA, NEW YORK
The A B C's of "B.A."

By Russell Lord '20

Editor's Note—Students in Professor Bristow Adams' classes in agricultural journalism are certain to hear Russell Lord mentioned at least once during the term as one of Cornell's outstanding alumni.

Mr. Lord was editor of The Cornell Countryman in 1919-20 and continued in journalism after graduation; first, as a newspaper reporter and later becoming well known as associate editor of Farm and Fireside. He is the author of some half dozen recent books and is now writing for the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in Washington.

This article is taken from Mr. Lord's remarks in opening discussion at the Regional Extension Conference for Northeastern States, held last March in New York City.

Bristow Adams was a man of many parts. He is not only an Agricultural Editor at Cornell, but teaches, at the same time, resident courses in journalism and conservation. He is in all his work an artist. Born in 1875, he knocked around east and west between art schools and writing. Back in Washington, he wrote and drew pictures for Forestry and Irrigation, a journal with strong conservation bias, and established a general paper The American Spectator. In 1896, when the U. S. Forest Service was started, Adams joined up. Thus he entered the Department of Agriculture. Pinchot was his chief.

I met him first in 1918, when he was first assistant to Herbert Smith, Editor of the Forest Service. He was then, as now, a homely fellow; and one of the most attractive men alive. Then as now his grin, or once wise and boyish, set young and old at ease.

In 1914, the key-year to the Smith-Lever passage, Dr. B. T. Galloway was named Dean of Agriculture at Cornell, to succeed Dr. Bailey. Adams was one of a few "Galloway men" brought up from the bureaucratic halls of Washington to help reorganize resident teaching, research and extension at liberty-loving Cornell.

Against such "invasion" not a few doctors of the agricultural faculty, powerfully resistant, had their backs up, their phrases sharpened. For Adams the phrase was "press agent," or sometimes "cheap publicity man." It is remarkable how little of a decent humility great learning sometimes instills.

Adams was thirty-nine years old at the time. He had always been an easy-going sort, little given to asserting his personal dignity and importance. But the stings and barbs of the professorial hurt and aroused him; he broke out his old Sigma Xi key as a token of scientific respectability, edged his grin and words with a tinge of acid, and fought. "A man ought not take himself seriously; but his work he must take seriously or be only a hack," Adams said. He fought to have the work of a college editor taken seriously as education, and a vital part of adult education the country over.

Sharp, even nasty, opposition within faculties or other institutional groups may be useful. It may be truly democratic. In the end the jeering section of Cornell's faculty, as Adams used to call them, drove him to lean over backwards and keep self-seeking or institutional publicity out of the news releases—or far down. Often the authority or reference-point of the item was the county or home demonstration agent, with no mention of Cornell and its colleges whatsoever. "Service news," he called it—and that was what it was.

At a time when most college and governmental releases, resembled the impetuous utterance of high school cheer-leaders, Adams brought skill, training and a professional attitude into the work. At the end of his first year at Ithaca, his office had clippings showing that these service-news items had gained a printed circulation totaling 35 million at least. The present circulation of his releases runs above 200 million a year.

He had rounded out his second year at Ithaca, when I reached there as a student in 1916. Most of the scientists were speaking to him by that time. And among the students, "B. A." seemed already a Cornell institution dating from the beginning of time. He wrote rondesous for the college papers, drew pictures for any one who would ask him, went swimming with the coeds in Fall Creek, and held at his home each Monday night an Open House which drew students of widely different origins, persuasions and courses of study. Through it all he worked at his job with gusto, and engaged in many a skirmish with the high priests of public relations, a growing cult. When a book called The Ethics of Publicity came out Adams remarked that, if he ever found the time for it, he was going to write one on "The Chastity of Cleopatra." When still another of the commercial priesthood, (himsell a Cornell agricultural graduate) announced discovery that selling a concern to the multitude through news items is in some ways an artistic performance, — "Yes," said Adams, "publicity is one of the arts and crafts."

And so, by raillery, and preaching; but more especially by getting his copy printed steadily in everything from the New York Times to the smallest crossroads paper, Adams made his point. He established an extension news outlook and method which has since been followed, in varying measure, by every Land Grant College in the United States.
Remnant of America's 18th Century
By John Gilchrist

The Shakers have enriched the life of a wide section of New York State and New England. While America is planning for her future as never before, she must examine her past to find there, strength in studying groups which have contributed to her greatness.

On busy Route 20, the main highway between Albany and Boston, near Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in the Lebanon Valley, New York, is a Shaker village which was founded in 1780. Visitors who find their way to the heart of the village are gratified by their discovery of this out-of-the-way settlement half hidden by trees on the slopes of the valley. The Shakers, of whom only a handful remain, still pursue their activities in line with century-old tradition.

Mother Ann, the founder of the community, left England in 1774 with a band of persecuted followers to find religious freedom. Her ideas of tolerance and faith form the principles which have guided the succeeding members of the colony and are the ones yet practiced by these devout people in their once extensive settlement on Mount Lebanon.

Misunderstood at every hand, Mother Ann, upon arrival in America, was driven from town to town. Once she settled in Troy, New York, only to be charged with witchcraft and forced to leave her home. Because she preached against war, the Whigs at the beginning of the Revolution suspected her of secret correspondence with her British countrymen and she was imprisoned in Albany in 1776. In autumn of the same year she was released, and set out again to gain more converts. Continuing her preaching, in 1780, she finally established her main settlement, the Lebanon colony. So successful was she that at one time about 5,000 men, women, and children composed fifteen Shaker organizations in five different states.

Orphan children were taken into the colonies, fed, clothed, and brought up in the spirit of the Shaker religion. At maturity they were permitted to decide whether they wished to remain in the colony. The group prospered for more than 100 years, then gradually declined.

To be sure, a sect, practical in many respects, but based upon the unrealistic idea of celibacy often received criticism and censure in spite of the gentle, kindly, industrious nature of the followers. One of the critics was Charles Dickens who wrote in his "American Notes", of his visit to the Shakers. He deplored the constrained life they set for themselves, found them sour, sharp and frustrated, and declared it was no mystery why most members had never married! He was not able to see much of the colony, for shortly before his visit, the elders found it necessary to bar all visitors because a few had disturbed their weekly religious meetings.

From these meetings at which time the men and women came together in the meeting house for their religious ceremony, the name "Shakers" was given to them, because of their loss of control during the frenzied ceremonials.

The Shakers made large contributions to agriculture and industry. They were the originators of the seed industry in New York, and seem to have been the first to put garden seeds into packets. They were first to grow broom corn and developed the flat house broom. They were among the
originators of fruit and vegetable drying, especially corn, apples, and raspberries for market. They cultivated or gathered various medicinal plants and put them up for the drug trade. At one time they made from poppies most of the opium used in America.

In 1832 they began an attempt to carry on the silk industry in the New York colony, and although it was not very successful here, they used the products of a Shaker community in Kentucky which were shipped north until the silk mills were destroyed by fire during the Civil War.

Much of the original colony remains, including farm lands, orchards, woods, and many buildings, which once housed a variety of industries developed to a high degree. Here in these many-windowed, substantially built stone and frame structures were tanneries, furniture mills, laundries, herb shops, tailor shops, dairies, and other projects necessary for the maintenance of many "families" as well as production of surplus for sale.

At the Shaker store open to visitors today, some of the original furniture may be seen. A few orders are taken for chairs which the Shakers manufacture by hand. Modernistic in style, simply built for long wear, emphasizing utility. Shaker furniture is widely distributed. Its distinctive forms were copied by other furniture manufacturers and influenced greatly the design for home furnishing in New York and New England. The Shakers specialized in heavy kitchen tables, foot stools, chairs, beds, drop-leaf tables and slip-back chairs.

The few Shakers left in the colony are eager to tell of the days when the scattered acres were the homes for many of the faithful. The religious dance is no longer performed, but its style has been imitated and appears in the repertoire of some modern dancers.

Shaker Village is in good condition. The immense stone buildings, some of native stone, and the four and five storied dwelling houses with their quaint windows, are well preserved.

Visitors wonder at the huge handcut beams in the barns and other buildings. They marvel at the fence corner posts which are cut in one piece from rock.

A few of the buildings on Mount Lebanon furnish quarters for Darrow School, a preparatory school for boys. Another Shaker settlement in this valley, referred to as the Canaan Shakers at Canaan, New York, in local history, now furnishes a campus and farm for Berkshire Farm School, an institution for under-privileged youths, which for more than half a century has pioneered in individual work with the problem boy.

If you are ever near, don't miss the chance to stop and visit with the Shakers; we can all afford to absorb some of their philosophy.

'Honey-Butter'  
By Barbara Hall '43

Honey—as smooth as butter! Honey—that is free from grittiness, that can be spread like butter! That is what the Finger Lake's Honey Producers' Cooperative aims to give you.

Under the direction of Dr. Elton J. Dyce, the cooperative has developed a new and successful method of processing honey to this delicate state. Dr. Dyce, a Canadian, came to Cornell to study the process of fermentation and to obtain his Doctor's Degree. In 1936, he was sent here to work on a problem that had discouraged Canadian beekeepers for years. Canada had been marketing honey for many years in solid, crystalline form, but the product was gritty and unsatisfactory for household use.

In 1931, Dr. Dyce discovered the process which has revolutionized the honey business. Under the old method, honey is allowed to crystallize normally from the liquid state, thus forming coarse crystals which give it the characteristic grittiness which everyone is familiar with. The new process involves a forced crystallization, and the microscopic crystals which result, give the honey a wonderfully smooth and pleasant taste.

The honey which is extracted from the comb is first heated to kill the yeasts that are invariably present, in order to prevent any fermentation. It is then cooled, and previously processed honey is added to act as a catalyst in the forming of new crystals. Dr. Dyce and his associates coined the name, "honey-butter," since the honey acts like butter in respect to temperature as well as appearance.

Now, 90% of the honey in Canada is marketed under this new process, and the per capita consumption is twice that in the United States. But beekeepers here hope to equal and perhaps surpass Canada's record.

So far, there are only three "honey-butter" processing plants in the United States. There is one in Wisconsin, one in Utah, and one in the little village of Groton, just 12 miles from Ithaca. The patent for the process is held by the Cornell Research Foundation, and these plants are licensed under the research foundation.

Workers at Cornell are greatly interested in the Groton plant, since it is the first of its kind in this section. The Finger Lakes Honey Producers' Cooperative, which was organized about a year ago by fifteen large beekeepers, purchased an old building in Groton where road rollers were once manufactured. The building was well repaired and machinery was installed to carry out the process. It is estimated that a factory of 12 employees can handle 5,000,000 pounds of honey for market in one year.

The cooperative is fortunate to have Dr. Dyce as plant manager, and William Cogshall, Cornell '35, as its president. Mr. Cogshall has been Dr. Frank Phillips' assistant in the Apiculture Department at Cornell since his graduation. Both he and his father, Archie Cogshall, are prominent members of the cooperative.

Under the competent direction of these men, the new plant is bound for success, and soon "honey-butter" will be a favorite in many homes.
Sheer Flattery

"You can't wear them out, but you must be careful of snags," seems to be the worst to be said of nylon, the hosiery that has taken the feminine world by storm and has manufacturers and retailers running in circles in an effort to supply the demand.

Enthusiasts would credit their pet with the best qualities of steel and gossamer. Since holes seldom result from abrasion, foot reinforcement has been cut to a minimum and we have yet to find the woman who does not appreciate the fact that this more attractive stocking-foot enhances a low cut shoe. Although some say that nylon's low degree of water absorption permits more foot perspiration, the majority approve of the quickness with which nylons can be dried and their great resistance to spots and splashes.

It has been estimated that at the present time, the nylon industry constitutes only one eighth of the average yearly consumption of silk hosiery.

On Other Shelves

Not every book on the shelves of the Home Economics Library is devoted to child development, meal planning, diet therapy, or modern housing. Next to the magazine racks on the Loan Shelf is a collection of novels, biographies, poem anthologies, and other non-fiction. The next time you have finished all your reference readings, why not look over and browse through some of the new books. Here are several which you might overlook had your attention not been called to them:

.. Within This Present by Margaret A. Barnes; a story of life in the last two decades—of the things which people thought about, talked about, and became excited about in the 1920's.

A Book of Miracles by Ben Hecht; a story of the Jewish race. Thumb through it; its make-up alone will hold your interest.

Season Ticket by Margaret Hays; a story of people who daily take the train to their work in the city, their secret lives and their abiding loneliness.

.. Faith for Living by Lewis Mumford; a testament for survivors of the last twenty years—a reminder of the ideals of life which in the past have supported humanity while the world about it fell.

Christmas—1940

Dusk settles down upon the earth; the snow is fresh and white;

Fighting worlds seem far away, for this is Christmas night.

Yet stupid, bitter, futile men are holding God on high
And flouting noble doctrine to preach but never try.

Still tranquil homes bring comfort, carols peal across the snow
And with the thick and swirling wind I feel my reason go.

I know that slow bombs falling blow other homes apart
But soft snow blots my mind away... peace creeps in my heart.

—Corine Hickox '42

"It's Just What I Wanted!"

Away with dull lists o' handkerchiefs and hose! We challenge you to make this year's gifts ones of gayety, of distinction! And the best place in which to find them is the Student Salesroom on the second floor of Van Rensselaer Hall.

Bright-hued peasant aprons, daintily knit sweaters and socks, saucy yarn lapel dolls—to mention a few of its attractive wares—are enough to charm the pennies out of the most obdurate white-china-pig bank. Most popular right now are the special fruit cakes (wouldn't Mother be pleased!) which you can order through Pat Homer '43, Chairman of the Salesroom.

We hardly need to remind you that the freshly-made brownies and fudge will make short work of these devastating pre-lunch, post-lab aches and pains. Hours are 10 to 12 and 3 to 5 daily, excepting Saturday afternoons.

Guilty of Excellence!

The highest honor in home economics, election to Omicron Nu, has been conferred upon two graduate and eight outstanding senior students. The girls chosen are tops in scholarship and leadership, while the graduates in addition have done work of high merit in research.

At the initiation banquet held in the Green Room the first Wednesday in December, Carol Ogle, president, was toastmistress, Eleanor Slack, journal correspondent made the welcoming speech; the response was made by Jane Brown, and Shirley Richards was in charge of arrangements.

The graduate students are: Betty Jean May and Fredda Meyer.

Seniors are: Betty Bloom, Lillian Strickman, Mary Ellen Gillett, Jane Brown, Mariel Elliott, Ruth Cothran, Helen Broughman, and Edna Haussman.

Light On Darkness!

For the past two years the potato has been literally on the spot—in the home economics college about its cooking qualities; in the ag school as to its growing qualities. Despite much careful research, the old, old question—what makes potatoes turn dark?—still remains pretty much of a mystery. Our only clue, in the report of Mrs. Helen Nutting who has been trying to isolate the darkening agent is that it is somehow related to flavor.

Much research has also been done on texture. Thus far workers have discovered five means of measuring taste objectively—that is by means other than through the taste buds in the mouth: by the use of the extrusion machine, the pentrometer, and specific gravity.

Work is also being done in the study of texture on mealliness and sogginess. Although the study will continue indefinitely, comprehensive reports on present findings will be published soon in the various research magazines.

For Pleasure And For Profit

Perhaps the most versatile and original contributors to Salesroom stock are the members of the Craft Club. Under the guidance of Mrs. Dora Erway, Assistant Professor of Household Art and club advisor, Virginia Allen '42, Chairman, and Barbara Cross, '44, Co-chairman, these devotees to the oldest of arts get together every Tuesday afternoon over their mutual interests in such handicrafts as spatter printing, needlecraft, and wood carving.

Much of the credit for the organization of the club goes to Ginny Allen who first realized the possibilities of such a project while talking with girls from other colleges at the A.H.E.A. convention last June.
December, 1940

Letter To An Old Friend

Dear Bunny-twin,

Yes, knee-socks and boots are worn on campus here but nothing like your description of Smith. But you know what is really worrying me so much that I can’t plan my spring wardrobe yet? Skirts! I don’t mean I’m trying to decide between plaid and pleats or both. What I’m tired of trying to do is to predict how soon this “pencil-trim” silhouette will invade campuses. Can you ever picture us going back to those horrid straight-skirts of four years ago? Never. While there is a hair left in my head will I hear of it!

Oh, but you should see the way everyone is wearing red! If you don’t have a red cardigan, you’re a misfit. Three girls on our corridor have red wool flannel evening wraps and two of them have red flannel swing skirts with matching gherkins. They are darling with white satin blouses. We have really gone Russian in a big way.

And, Bunny, the earrings! Darling seed pearls or mother of pearl, or gold circles or gold hearts! And they show up beautifully with the pompadours every one is wearing. I’m sorry I don’t have time to tell you more about my classes, but I have to dash.

Sunny.

P.S. I forgot to ask you—shall we go shopping for ski suits during vacation—red ones?

Recipe For Fun

Let’s throw a party! And let’s be opportunists who know that there’s no place like the recreation room to make it a bang-up affair! By the way, to obtain use of the “rec” room, get in touch with Mary Crowe ‘43.

This room, especially planned for parties, has a kitchenette, a fireplace, ping-pong and card tables, a radio-victrola and plenty of floor space for dancing. Make the decorations Christmas—evergreens and bows of red ribbons, and arrange to have one of the huskier fellows come in as Old Saint Nick with a sack of amus-ing gifts.

The simpler the menu the better—hot chocolate with whipped cream and sandwiches, or hot wassail with star-shaped sandwiches, Christmas cookies, and hard candies. Invite the jolliest people you know to chaperone and have the whole gang pitch in and help with the refreshments.

If people like to sing, there’s no place more fitting to sit around than the fireplace. Toasting marshmallows and popping corn over the embers may be old but we know of no better form of entertainment.

Martha Bristol Cross

“I guess that the hobbies I ride hardest are knitting and making my own clothes.” Marty’s eyes lighted with that special alive-to-the-finger-tips smile so characteristic of her when she is enthusiastic, which, if you know Marty, is most of the time.

“Ah—sports! I like dancing, tennis, and swimming, especially swimming and diving! And star-gazing, too; ever since I went into the planetarium at the Chicago World’s Fair I’ve been interested in constellations!”

Another of Marty’s hobbies is children. Marty has a way with youngsters, having often taking care of them, that has always made us privately think that her Family Life courses must have been a snap.

At present, her chief interest is in Rural Ed 135. Although she has always wanted to go on and take nursing, Marty enjoys her teaching so much that she is seriously considering both teaching and extension.

Besides working all four years, Marty first became interested in extracurricular her freshman year when she was a hostess at the Straight, pledged Delta Gamma, and worked in the C.U.R.W. Her sophomore year she became interested in swimming, went out for the Countryman, and did consignments for the Student Salesroom. The next year saw her a member of the Countryman board, the Swimming Club, continuing with the Salesroom, and Secretary of the Home Economics Club Council.

This year she is president of Balch I and still finds time to sing in Sage Chapel Choir, is Radio Program Chairman for the Countryman, and a member of W.S.G.A. To put it briefly, we think that Marty is a combination of integrity and charm that’s hard to beat.

Who’s New In The Faculty

Assistant new to the college staff this year number twenty-four. In the Family Life Department, Dorothy Hatch, Wisconsin, is teaching juniors; Opal Powell of Nebraska is conducting course 230, and department assistant is Mrs. Jeannette Beyer McCay who took her M.S. and Ph.D. at Cornell after graduation from Iowa State.

In the Economics of the Household Department are Ruth Hembert of New York and Mary Thompson of Ohio.

Assisting Miss Monash in the Nursery School is Marion Bean ’37; with “Child Feeding”, Mrs. Esther Metcalf of Illinois. Assistants in the Child Nutrition Research are: Mary Henderson of Massachusetts, Margaret Whelan of Rhode Island, and Marie Folsom of Maine. With Miss Pfund and Miss Bryant on potato research are Elizabeth Grawemeyer of Iowa, Barbara Lee Morrell of Delaware, and Karla Longree of Berlin, Germany, Ph.D., Cornell in 1938. On vitamin C metabolism with Miss Hauck is Jane Sanford of California. In charge of “Diet Therapy” is Mrs. Eise Dawson from the University of California. Assistant to Miss Pfund in Foods 110 is Ellen Bek.

In the Household Art Department, Donald Dunklee, New York University ’40, teaches “House Furnishings”, “Appreciation of Everyday Art” and “Hotel Furnishings.” Olive Chadeayne of California is an instructor in “House Planning”.

The Department of Institution Management has appointed two assistant managers of the cafeteria: Frances Kimble ’40 and Mrs. Helena Leahy ’31. Instructor and cafeteria assistant is Marion Neidert of Ohio.

The first senior half-time supervisory assistantships for this department went to Mrs. Haleyon S. Grigsby and Mary Lou Garmong.

Resignations taking effect from July 1, 1940 include: Mrs. Mollie Butler, Dorothy Hatch, Clarine Hughes, Katherine Johnson, Iris Kemp, Mrs. Helen Nutting, Annette Richetta, June Thorn, Marietta Numan, and Ruby Osterman, research assistants in Nutrition; Mabel Rollins and Rose Smith of Economics of the Household; Mrs. Pauline Reulein, assistant in Family Life; Mary Lou Cockfair, Homemaking Apartments; Mrs. Alma Scidmore, Assistant Professor of Household Art; Marlon Baillie, of the Publications Office; Genevieve Dziegal, Mrs. Mary Kerns, and Martha Roberts of the Department of Institution Management.
Did You Know That—

1. One of the best known clubs on the Cornell Campus which was flourishing in 1907-08 was the Lazy Club. This Club had been formed several years before that time by Dean L. H. Bailey. If we were to look around over the United States and trace the history of persons who have been or are now famous in genetics, floriculture, pomology, vegetable gardening and farm crops we would probably find that many of them were former members of the Lazy Club. The meeting place of the club was in the old greenhouses which were about where the southwest corner of Barton Hall now stands. The old pomology barn stood where the baseball cage is now located, everything east of this was part of the farm.

The unique thing about the Lazy Club was that the only members it had were those persons present at the meetings, no officers, no dues, no fuss. It met every Monday night of the school year.

Out of this club has degenerated the following clubs: The Vegetable Crops Club, Floriculture Club, Pomology Club and the Round-Up Club.

2. The present bull barn of the dairy group of barns was — formerly the University sheep barn. The hospital unit and youngstock barn was the swine barn of the college in early years, where Professor Wing developed, bred and raised the only New York white pig—the Cheshire pig. This white pig and the Cheshire Breeder’s Association which flourished for a while has now gone the way of all good pigs.

3. The first all-around barn built by Professor Roberts housed all the dairy cattle, horses, sheep and hogs, that the University owned. It stood about where the west end of Comstock Hall now stands. With the exception of Roberts Hall there were no other buildings on the Agricultural campus at that time, except a small animal husbandry building which was at the east end of the agricultural quadrangle.

It is interesting to stand on the front steps of Roberts Hall and realize that this whole development of the Agricultural campus has occurred in thirty-six years. Roberts was built in 1864.

5. The north end of Goldwin Smith Hall was once the dairy building of the New York State College of Agriculture. That was in 1853 when the legislature voted fifty thousand dollars for such a building. Goldwin Smith Hall was not constructed until 1906 when the Dairy Building was incorporated in the hall.

Square Dance Coming Back

Dust off the fiddle, for the square dance is coming back! Swing your partners, let’s go!

Maybe it’s the patriotic wave that has stirred the country to things American; but those persons are dead wrong who believe the square dance is one of those things that was put into the attic for keeps along with hussies and red flannels.

William M. Smith, Jr., of the department of rural sociology at Cornell, says the square dance is on the rebound. It has been returning for the past ten years, and more so in the cities than in the rural communities where it developed. And it’s coming back in more modern attire than it wore when it was put away, he adds.

Country Life Conference

Six representatives from the 4-H, Extension, and F.F.A. Clubs of Cornell attended the National Convention of the American Country Life Association at Purdue University. John Wilcox ’42, for F.F.A., Leslie Clinton ’42, for 4-H and Extension Club, and Marlin Prentice ’42, James Cochrane ’41, and Gladys Haslett ’43, also representing 4-H, were our delegates. Professor R. A. Polson of the Rural Sociology Department drove and acted as the group chaperone.

The general topic of discussion was “Building Rural Communities”, and the program consisted of exhibits, group discussions, speakers from various universities and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, folk dancing and recreation groups.

The American Country Life Association is divided into adult and youth sections. Last year the youth section was invited to join the American Youth Congress but refused because of the communal attitude of the Congress. The Association holds annual state and national conventions with organized discussions on the general theme of the betterment of rural organizations. Cornell is especially interested, in that Liberty Hyde Bailey is Honorary President of the Association, and Professor Dwight Sanderson of the Rural Sociology Department is on the Board of Directors of the National Convention.

Round-Up Club

To those who attended the annual Smoker this fall, the Round-Up Club provided a night of first rate entertainment. Professor Warren struck the keynote of informality in an extremely enlightening as well as humorous talk on the Agriculture of China. He pointed out that the average size of farms in the Yangtze Valley is approximately five acres. This naturally requires great intensification of farming to support a family, even under very low living conditions. He also told of the poor conditions of sanitation still widely prevalent throughout the country, the small but widespread ownership of animals and some of the interesting customs of the Chinese.

This was followed by several unusual bagpipe selections by Donald McKenzie.

Professor Gibson then spoke on the opportunities for positions in the government, in agricultural businesses and in farming after graduation and the numbers entering these fields during the past years.

This highly successful meeting gradually broke up following the good old country custom of apples, cider, and doughnuts.

FACULTY NOTES

Dr. J. Herbert Bruckner has been appointed, by the board of trustees at Cornell University, as acting head of the poultry department for the year ending June 30, 1941.

He succeeds Dr. F. B. Hutt who is chairman of the department of zoology which was integrated recently under the Colleges of Agriculture and Arts and Sciences. The trustees also elevated Dr. Bruckner to a professorship in poultry and made him poultry husbandman in the Cornell agricultural experimental station.

The new acting head of the department is a 1930 graduate of Purdue University and earned his Ph.D. degree at Cornell in 1935. From 1930 to 1935 he was instructor in poultry at Cornell, and from 1935 to 1937 he was foreman of the state same farm at Ithaca under the New York State conservation department. In 1937 he was made assistant professor of poultry at Cornell.
The New York State College of Agriculture had a share in the celebration of WGY's 15th anniversary party.

Among those from the college who took part are Dean Carl E. Ladd and Professor Britton Adams. Dean Ladd spoke at the noon broadcast on the anniversary day. Professor Adams, of the editorial staff of WGY's "Farm Paper of the Air," and a contributor to some of the farm forums, acted as a sort of master of ceremonies and interviewer in some of the television programs at the birthday party.

All of those who visited the television display set up at the General Electric plant saw, by television, a number of the contributors to the farm programs, including Professor Adams, "Farmer Ed" Mitchell, Jared Van Wagenen, farmer and author of Lawversville, and many others.

Scientists here at the agricultural experiment station are "pasteurizing" soils with electricity to rid these soils of insect pests and weed seeds.

Soils that have become unproductive are thus made productive, as heat disinfects or disinfects the soil. Many growers of flowers and vegetables who do not have equipment to steam-sterilize find that limited quantities of soil can be "pasteurized" with electrical devices, according to Professor A. G. Newhall.

A soil temperature of 150 degrees Fahrenheit was found high enough to insure the death of all important disease organisms and most seeds.

Soil in greenhouse benches and ground beds was brought up to pasteurization temperatures with a series of buried portable pipe-type heaters. Successful use was also made of an electric dairy-utensil steamer to pasteurize soil in flats or trays.

Danger from over-heating soil is reduced to a minimum by the new low temperature electric pasteurization methods.

Those who grow seedlings, cuttings, and other plants are interested in better ways to remove disease organisms from the soil.

Professor George H. Servies of the department of Agronomy is on sabbatical leave. He is at Ohio State University studying for his Ph.D.

Professor F. B. Wright, of the Agricultural Engineering Department, is spending his sabbatical year studying at the University of California in Berkeley. He is taking courses in engineering and short story writing, and from all reports is very enthusiastic about the trip and his work.

Senior

Burton H. Markham

Ever hear of Turin, New York? We hadn't either until we met Burton Markham. Then we soon found out that a small town in northern New York could certainly be an active place. At least the chance for activities that Burton found at Turin led us to believe that it was a place where they left the side walks out long after sun-down.

Let's talk about Burton; he's the one we are interested in. Burton certainly piled up a long list of activities in his twelve years at the Turin Union School.

During his five years of 4-H work, he had the distinction of having the only forestry project in his area. Besides pioneering in the fields of forestry, he also had a good 4-H Dairy project.

During his four years of high school, Burton managed to get in a lot of extra-curricular activity. Having no difficulty getting an academic diploma, he was also president of his senior class, sang in the glee club, was active in the dramatics club, and was on the school paper staff.

He showed that there was plenty of man about him by the good work he did in playing soccer. He proved it so well, as a matter of fact, that his team mates elected him captain of their basketball and baseball teams.

After graduating from school at Turin, Burt took one year of Vocational Agriculture at the Constableville High School. During that year he was active in the Future Farmer organization.

Most everyone here at Cornell knows Burton for the work he has done in our campus clubs. As an extension major he has been active in the 4-H and extension clubs. He was treasurer of the 4-H club last year, and is president of the extension club this year. He is also treasurer and house manager of Alpha Zeta, and treasurer of Ho-Nun-De-Kah.

Last year Burton was assistant student chairman of the Farm and Home Week program. He journeyed to Penn State a year ago as the 4-H delegate to the American Country Life Conference. With this experience behind him, he was ready for action last winter when the New York Country Life Association called on him to help organize their state convention.

The type of work he has done during the summer has made education a twelve month's job for Burton. Last summer he was Assistant 4-H Agent in Jefferson County. The summer before that he assisted Professor J. L. Miller in work on lamb feeding experiments.

Need we add that we are sure that Burton will make a successful county agent?

F.F.A. Plays Host to Home Ec. Girls

The future farmers of the College of Agriculture and the future teachers of the College of Home Economics joined hands in gay Virginia Reels and square dances at the Thanksgiving party on Monday evening, November 18, from 9-12 in the seminar room of Warren Hall.

The members of the collegiate chapter of F.F.A. played hosts to the girls—and gracious hosts they were! After the girls were welcomed at the door with a name card cut out in Thanksgiving Day symbols of turkeys and pumpkins, they were ushered into a merry evening of "a la monde left" and "circle four."

Although the party was primarily social, Mr. William Smith, extension instructor of Rural Sociology, featured those recreational activities which Home Economics and Agricultural teachers and extension workers can use in rural social gatherings.

Refreshment chairman, Richard Chauney, with his committee of boys, served the guests vanilla ice cream and assorted cookies. Others who helped make the party a success were: President Robert Corrypt, David Hopson, John Wilcox, Neil Swift, Erton Siper, John Gold, Donald Walsman, Howard Teal, Donald Robinson, Ronald Bowman, and James Cramer.
THE STEADY droning of the little yellow planes winging their way across the sky is now heard in nearly every college town in America. What is it? It's young America flying—flying, as it has always dreamed of doing through the centuries, from the time that young Icarus fashioned his waxen wings, down to the more practical times of today, when it is no dream, but a reality. In bringing this about during recent years, the Civilian Pilot Training Program, more than any other factor, has been responsible for the tremendous influx of young private pilots into the world of aviation. Not only does it provide excellent training facilities, facilities for which one would ordinarily pay several hundred dollars, but it also serves the purpose of a primary training school for hundreds of students who have chosen the Army Air Corps, or some phase of commercial aviation as a career.

Requirements? Nothing very unusual. Students must be between the ages of 18 and 26, possess good physical health, perfect vision, and what is most important, have a love of flying. It costs very little, in many cases, nothing!

Once in the course, students breathe a sigh of relief at having successfully passed their first few obstacles in the goal toward a private pilot's license. Now the fun really begins! For the first two weeks or so, until the solo, students fly only about a half hour or so a day, doing shallow turns, figure eights, spins, take-offs, and landings. After the completion of the minimum eight hours dual instruction, the instructor, calmly climbing out of the ship, informs the slightly bewildered students that he is about to solo. It would make an exciting story if I could say that students looked upon their solo with trembling and trepidation, but this is not true. If the student doesn't crack up on his first solo landing, probably he will fly around the field several times and come in for a decent landing, and this is all the first solo amounts to.

This solo, upon which so much undue emphasis is placed, is all so perfectly natural and mechanical, that one hardly notices the absence of the instructor. The solo stage is merely an indication of the many hours of intensive training ahead, by no means does it signify mastery over the plane by the pilot. During the first few weeks, or days, as it may be, many students have an unusual lack of self-confidence in their ability, but throughout this phase, as I passed it, I remember what my instructor once told me. "Fly the ship, don't let it fly you!"

Ah yes! Landings! What can any amateur pilot say that has not been said before by wiser and more experienced pilots? Of course, it depends upon the individual ability, but at any rate, they will be pretty bad, those first few landings! As for mine, I think my instructor suffered from a suppressed desire to tell me what he really thought of some of my landings; especially when I would come diving in with '708 and hit the ground on one wheel and a wingtip (similar to the landings of another student whom we nicknamed "One Wing Low" because he always came in for a landing with his wings tilted!) But '708 could take it. Her sturdiness was a constant source of amazement to me. She was a good ship, even though her air-speed indicator didn't work, and even though her altimeter was incorrect by a few hundred feet! Suppose she did rattle a bit louder than necessary, and suppose the right exhaust was loose and threatening to fly off. Despite her cracked pyralon windshield, despite all of these defects, I liked her better than any of the other ships on the field. She weathered the beating that I, and the other students gave her, and she deserved our affection. From latest reports, however, '708 has been repaired until she now resembles a brand new ship.

After passing the solo stage, the students practice stalls with sport landings, forced landings, solo spins, dual cross-country and solo cross-country. Spins, especially solo spins, are a real thrill, probably enjoyed more than any other single maneuver. The slight hesitation of the plane just the second before she rolls off on one wing into a spin is a pleasant experience. I have always wanted to experience a five or six turn spin, but an two turns were the maximum allowed. I never had the chance to find that out. Speaking of spins reminds me of the time that one of our group of C.P.T. students, Hank Carey '42, was doing solo spins and his motor stopped completely dead. Carey made a good forced landing in a large pasture nearby, and thereby became the first, and only, one of our group who had a real forced landing. He covered himself with glory. The only close call I had to glory was the time when a wasp alighted on my wrist when I was about to pull out of a spin. He really stung! Momentarily I became distracted and allowed the plane to spin an extra turn—and that's the extent of my fame!

The most interesting part of the course, and that which marks the end, except for the flight tests, is the cross-country trip made by all of the students. The "cross-country" was mapped in a triangular course, with Elmira as our first stop, Cortland our second, then back to Ithaca. We had to plot the course by ourselves, but since many of us didn't use compasses, we flew by a method of navigation known as 'plotting', which simply means recognizing landmarks on the earth below as given on the map. It seems a simple method, really is, but we are constantly surprised to see how easily one can become confused. One of the C.P.T. students, heading for Elmira, found himself in Waverly, about twenty miles south of Elmira. Upon changing his course and reaching Elmira in due time, he could not find the airport. I can quite sympathize with him since I could not find the airport either. After diligent searching, I found it, only to begin searching for the cleverly camouflaged windsocks—the two socks pointing in opposite directions!

Flight tests which mark the completion of the course are simply showing off what we have learned. Together with the flight test, comes the written final in Ground School, which has been pursued simultaneously with our flying. The final covers Civil Air Regulations, Meteorology and Navigation and must be passed with a minimum grade of 70%.

Now with our private licenses, we are part of Young America of the air; we are Young America flying. Ahead of us we see many happy landings!
A Hostel At Home
By Marie Call '42

A YOUTH Hostel? Oh, how exciting! Please let's have it!

This was the family's reaction last spring when we learned a committee wanted us to consider establishing a hostel on our farm. They chose our place for several reasons: it is near secondary roads on which hostlers prefer to travel, only a mile from town, has a swimming place, plenty of space to set up the necessary equipment, and above all, has folks who are noted for their friendship to young people. Dad cast the only dissenting vote before he became as enthusiastic as the rest of us. He had to be convinced that his privacy would not be disrupted, that it wouldn't cost him anything, and that hostlers were not a wild bunch who might burn down his barns with a stray cigarette.

Youth hosteling, still comparatively new in this country, might need some explaining. A hosteler is anyone between the ages of "4 and 94", who enjoys the outdoors and "likes to travel under his own steam—by bicycle, foot, skills, horseback, or canoe". He cooks his meals, makes his own bed, washes his dishes, and tidies the hostel. The hosteler sees the country, meets interesting people, and has one wonderful time, all on practically no money. A hostel is the inexpensive overnight accommodation set up usually in farm buildings with the farm folk acting as houseparents. It has separate sleeping and washing facilities, and common kitchen, dining, and recreation rooms. Bunks, mattresses, blankets, and heavy cooking equipment are provided by the hostel, making the hosteler's pack a light one. There is an overnight charge of 25 cents plus 5 cents for fuel. This added to the money spent for food constitutes about the only expense.

Youth hosteling started in Germany nearly thirty years ago, and in a short time has spread over Europe, especially England, France, and Switzerland. Its American founders, Isabel and Monroe Smith, realizing, after hosteling in Europe, the adventure and education gained from such a movement, established the first American Youth Hostel in Northfield, Mass., six years ago. It gained popularity as they hoped it would, provided an outlet for restless and adventuresome youth, and helped to draw young people together. Now there are nearly 300 registered hostels over the United States and almost 13,000 A.Y.H. pass-holders.

These staid facts cannot possibly instill in anyone the admiration and enthusiasm for hosteling and hostellers that comes from meeting and being with them. Our hostel gave us that enthusiasm. The place needed little fixing in order to be a first-class hostel. A local committee took care of all expenses and of soliciting such things as cots, blankets, pans, and dish towels. A large double garage attached to the back of the house was renovated for the kitchen, dining, and recreation room all in one. A "Hosteling Bee" brought a group of men and boys one day to lay a cement floor, whitewash the walls, and screen half the front. A contractor's services and a concrete mixer, the town trucks to draw gravel and crushed stone dust, an electric stove and the Power Company's time to install it, two large picnic tables and six regulation size bunks made by the N.Y.A.—all these were donated readily as well as the many smaller things. The bunks were put in the tool shed which was given up for the summer, and, along with an old rug or two, a table, a mirror, and several chairs, made a modest but welcome resting place for more than one weary fellow. The girls slept on cots either in the garage or on the screened porch on the west side of the house.

Most hostellers are high school or college age folks though once in a while a whole family starts out together. One couple went around part of our loop, hosteling for their honeymoon. Since our hostel was new this year, we had few visitors. Those that came, however, followed the same procedure each time. They went swimming almost as soon as they had arrived and then would eat an early and hearty supper. The evening might be spent in riding Max, the horse, in playing pool, ping-pong, or badminton, or if there were a large group, they spent the evening telling stories and singing around the fireplace in the backyard or on the west porch. They presented their passes as soon as they arrived and could claim them again just before they set out in the morning, after Mother had inspected their quarters to see that they were cleaned up. The pass, by the way, is the only means of checking the actions of hostellers. If a houseparent objects to the behavior of any hosteler, she may refuse to return the pass, and since the hosteler could not be admitted to another hostel without it, this ends his hosteling.

It speaks well for the character and thoughtfulness of hostellers that in their history in this country, not more than a half dozen passes have been revoked. That is quite a record considering the 35,000 overnights of last year.

Hostellers are interesting—the people themselves and their experiences. The number of adventures that occur and the interesting things seen are truly amazing for even one day. One of the most interesting persons that visited us was a Swedish boy, a graduate of the University of Stockholm, who was working for his doctorate at Princeton. He was out for a look at our country this summer, and also to look for a job in one of our universities so that he would not need to return to Sweden and join the army. He told us that he could not get used to our fences in the fields. In Sweden a hosteler can cut across country by going along the edges of the fields and thus avoid troublesome traffic.

Hostellers are fun. Two boys came through one night who could not figure out how to cook the pork chops they had purchased on their way. They experimented with different methods before swallowing their pride and seeking help.

Hostellers are friendly, too. More than once they helped gather eggs, feed the turkeys, or do dishes. They watched with amazement the corn being cut and threshed, and the tractor pull huge forkfuls of hay through the big door of the barn.

When we consider the unpleasantness in the world around us, it's great to think, as the A.Y.H. "Knapsack" puts it, "The Youth Hostel World is a friendly world, for World friendship."
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Former Student Notes

Dr. Henry Brodman, is at present practicing medicine in New York City. His son and daughter are both Cornell graduates.

Warren W. Hawley, Jr., '11, vice-president of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation, has been appointed a member of the appeal board for Erie, Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Genesee, Niagara, Orleans, and Wyoming counties to function in connection with the Selective Military Service Law. Mr. Hawley has one son, Warren III, '46, helping him on the farm at Batavia, and another son Steve, '43, and a daughter, Betty, '41, at Cornell.

Daniel P. Crandall who lives in Kendall, New York, has a son, Donald, who holds a scholarship as a freshman in the Engineering College at Cornell.

Wilbur D. Chase has a farm at Batavia. He is District Supervisor for the Federal Land Bank in western New York. Wilbur has a son, Kenneth, who is a freshman at Cornell.

J. C. Corwith of Water Mill, Long Island, has a daughter, Virginia, at Cornell. She is a freshman in the college of Home Economics.

Robert V. Call is a field man for the Production Credit Association of Springfield, Mass. In his spare time he manages his 300 acre farm in Batavia. Bob has six children, the oldest two, Marie, '42, and Elizabeth, '43, being now at Cornell. He is a member of the State Land Use Committee.

Thomas H. Howe is a practicing veterinarian in Allegany County. He lives on East Main Street in Friendship, New York. He is interested in dogs, and is a well-known figure at Western New York dog shows.

Fred Walkey runs a farm implement business at Castile, New York, as well as a large general farm. Fred has one daughter, Glen, who is a senior at Michigan State, a son, Frank, who is a sophomore at Cornell, and another daughter, Betty, at home.

Evelyn Call (Mrs. F. W. Hankins) is now living in Collegetown, Pennsylvania. She has three children, Ralph, '14, Elizabeth, '11, and Philip, '10. Hazel Dunn, who is 4-H county club agent in Schenectady County is on sabbatic leave until February.

Elmore B. Stone teaches Vocational Agriculture at the Hinsdale Central School.

John R. Fleming, director of economic information of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. has an article "Uncle Sam, Farmer," in the autumn number of The American Farmer.

Charles Bowman, who married Doris Reid of Springfield, Mass., in 1938, has a son, Charles Reid Bowman, born January 11, 1940. "Chuck" is in the Real Estate Department of the Federal Land Bank at Springfield.

Gerald "Gid" Britt and Mary Chapin Britt are living on Norris Avenue, Batavia, New York. They have three children; Jane, '11, Jerry, '8, and Donald, '4. "Gid" is Secretary-Treasurer of the Batavia Production Crediton Association.

Bill Naill is at the same old stand in Hanover, Pennsylvania, selling Oldsmobiles and GMC trucks. He just completed a new home, and also saw the Ohio State game.

John H. Caldwell is still area manager on the Laurel Hill Recreational Demonstration Project "trying to accomplish construction of recreational facilities on 900 acres." His family consists of two boys, one girl, "and one dog."

George H. Salisbury, Captain of Infantry in the reserves, was ordered to report to Camp Upton, Long Island, October 16, for a year of active duty under the national defense program. Captain Salisbury earned his master's degree at Cornell two years ago. He has been teaching agriculture at Groton High School during the past year and has been granted a year's leave of absence. He was a captain in the R.O.T.C. while at Cornell and taught in the R.O.T.C. for several summers.

Dora Merreness recently married Alton Hill, and is living in Oxford, New York.

Miss Evelyn Fisher who has been head of the Home Economics Department at the Albion High School for the past five years, now has charge of the school cafeteria.

Robert L. Beers is employed by the Dairymen's League, 11 West 42nd St., New York City.

Ralph F. Brimmer has a son, weight 7 pounds, born November 1940, named Michael Franklin. Brimmer for the past four years has been technical foreman at the Breakabeen CCC Camp. His address is Middleburg.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Helen Cotter and Lloyd Strombeck. Strombeck is a graduate of the University of Nebraska. They are both county club agents in Onondaga County.

Donald Call married Flora Tinknel of Auburn in October, 1937. He is Farm Bureau manager in Schenectady County, with headquarters in Schenectady.
Marian Call Hemmett and Gordon Hemmett (Pre-Med, Cornell '35) who were married in July, 1937, have a son born August 5th, 1940. They live on Elmdorf Avenue, Rochester, New York.

Larry Klaus (winter course) and his wife (Catherine E. Robinson) live in Hilledale, New York where Larry is working at the Hamilton Farm.

Harold Sweet 4-H agent of Lewis County, was married to Miss Elizabeth Lallier in midsummer. Both are former Harrisville High School teachers.

William Barry teaches agriculture in the Friendship Central School.

Harry Bissell is a milk tester in Cattaraugus County. He married Anna Thomas, and they have two children, Larry and Laurel. Their address is Franklinville, New York.

Clifford Harrington became Farm Bureau agent in Allegany County on September 1 after considerable experience as assistant agent in Cattaraugus and Erie Counties and just recently Oneida County. On July 13, 1940, Cliff married Miss Olga Frederickson of Salamanca. Mr. and Mrs. Harrington are living at 8 Whitney Avenue in Belmont, New York.

Franklin Karn teaches Vocational Agriculture at Remsen, New York. This is his fifth year at Remsen.

Miss Mary Keane is staying at her home in Worcester, Mass. this year. She has taught Home Economics at Groton High School during the past three years.

C. Sterling Tuthill, married Lois Hendall during the summer. Tuthill is doing graduate work here at Cornell.

Carl Widger teaches agriculture at Munnsville, New York.

John E. Wurst has been shifted from CCC duty at Reno, Nevada, to active duty at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. He reports a liking for the work. He has one daughter, Sandra Jean, one year old.

Marian Bean is doing graduate work in dietetics at Cornell. She is also the dietitian at the nursery school here.

Barbara Keeney was married to Richard Mandigo, of Pulaski, New York, on October 13, at Sage Chapel. Following the wedding, the reception was held at the home of her parents in North Lansing, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Mandigo are making their home in Pulaski.

Ruth Mason married A. M. Phillips (Ph.D. '37) in Albion on November 16, 1940. Ruth has charge of the cafeteria in one of the Rochester schools. Her husband is Assistant Superintendent of the Fish Hatcheries at Cortland, New York.

Michael J. Strok '37, and Mrs. Strok (Helen L. Perkins '38) of Lock Haven, Penn., visited Ithaca on the weekend of October 26. Mike is now Purchasing Manager for the Piper Aircraft Corporation of Lock Haven. He has a private pilot's license and does a great deal of cross-country flying, having flown to Ithaca several times.

Arthur Burdin is managing his father's farm near Lodi, New York.

Rhea Casterline succeeds Marian Irvine as head dietitian at Sage College, women's residential hall at Cornell.

Helen Gustafson is teaching Home Economics at the Gorham Central School, Gorham, New York.

Both Frances Otto, now Mrs. J. S. Cooper, and her husband are employed in Sibley's Department Store in Rochester.


Harold Shepard married Esther Dutton of Leroy, New York, on September 28, 1940. Harold is the Secretary-Treasurer of the Pough-
keepsie Production Credit Association.
Ceylon Snider runs a successful farm at Fillmore, New York. He keeps a top-notch herd of purebred Holsteins.
Gilbert G. Sappington is agricultural teacher in Naples Central School and has the largest enrollment in agriculture in the history of the school.
Elizabeth Wiegand is an assistant home demonstration agent at large. Since March 15, she has been located in Allegany County and is now the acting agent there for several months.

"39"
Byron Bookhout has an assistantship in the College of Agriculture at Purdue University, and is living at 108 Pierce Street, West, Lafayette, Indiana.
Melva Brower is teaching Home Economics and helping with the dramatic group work at Edwards High School, Edwards, New York.
Carlos Cary is the assistant Farm Bureau agent in Allegany County and has been in Belmont since the middle of March.
Nancy Disbrow, graduate of the College of Home Economics and a dietetics major, has finished work as a hostess in the dining room at the Heinz building at the World's Fair. She is now working with the State Health Department in the prevention of tuberculosis.
Lee Fair teaches agriculture at Portville, New York.
Norman Gray is the agricultural teacher at Whitesville, New York, near the Pennsylvania line in Allegany county. Norm was former Student Notes editor of the Countryman in 1938-39.
Mr. and Mrs. Donald Huckle of Ripley are the parents of a daughter, Marcia Jeanne, born in October at Erie, Pennsylvania. Don has been the agricultural teacher at Ripley since his graduation.
Hyman Katz is working in the laboratory at the Queens Farms Dairy Co., Ozone Pk., Long Island. Hyman's address is 2137 Crosby Ave.
Maurice Malloy died in July, 1940 after an illness of about a month.
Bob Markham is the Agricultural Conservation agent in Allegany County. He and Carlos Cary share the same office in the Court House and have an apartment in Belmont. Better look them up.
Anne Messing is head of the Home Economics Department of LeRoy High School, where she also works with the dramatic club and has charge of the cafeteria.
Ethel Skinner (Mrs. C. J. Browne) who was married immediately after graduation and who has since been living in Balboa, Canal Zone, is visiting her home in Ithaca until Christmas.
Sylvia Small was married to George M. Atkinson on August 11, 1940. "Bill" is an architect and the couple reside on Dry Hill Road, Manlius, New York.
Sedgwick E. Smith, who received his doctor's degree here in 1939, recently married Margaret Gainey, '36. He is an agent in the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture and is doing experimental work with foxes and mink at Cornell.
Marjorie Voorhees is the bride of Harold E. Milner. The couple live at 206 Owasco Road, Auburn, New York.
Charles Will is with the Farm Security Administration with offices at Wellsville, New York. Charlie does a good job at anything, even learning to roller skate.
Alex W. Trainor, Jr. is living in Onewa, New York, and is Area Supervisor of Rural Rehabilitation for that section.

"40"
Edith Allen is teaching Home Economics in Groton High School, Groton, New York. Edith's home is in Springville Center, New York.
Dotty Barnes is teaching Home Economics at Little Valley High School.
Herbert Bean married Gertrude Havens August 31. Herb is working for G.L.F. and is living in Hudson, New York. Earl Bellington is the head of the agriculture department at the new Alfred-Almond Central School.
Mary Brundage is assistant dietitian of the YWCA cafeteria in Hartford, Connecticut.

Lester Burns of Trumansburg is teaching agriculture at Groton High School. He is staying at the home of Mrs. Andrew Hammill on Spring Street in Groton.
Duane Call was married on June 18, 1940, to Janice Fuller (University of Rochester, '40) and is now with the G.L.F. at Greene, New York.
Laurence Cook is teaching vocational agriculture in the centralized school at South Courtright, New York.
Harold De Brine, who is teaching agriculture in the Clyde Central
School in Clyde, New York, recently received the State Degree at Lyons Grange. This is the first year that the Clyde School has had an agriculture department.

There seems to be one “big happy family” in Apartment 1 A at 30 Fifth Avenue in New York City. Marjorie Eddy, who is doing graduate work at New York University for her master’s degree in merchandising and retailing, does cooperative selling part time at Bloomingsdale’s. Another of the girls, Doris Tingley is following the same plan as Marjorie and is selling at Sak’s. The third member of the “family” is Margaret Kerr who sells at Stern Brothers.

Harold Evens has his headquarters in Warsaw, New York. He is acting Assistant Farm Bureau Agent of Wyoming County. Harold and Estelle Wells, ’40, announced their engagement this fall. “Stelle is now acting as Assistant 4-H Club Agent at large from Tompkins County.”

Sylvan Parry is at the John Hopkins Hospital and School of Nursing in Baltimore, Maryland, where she is taking the three year course offered to students of nursing.

Edward Garber is working for his master’s degree in plant genetics at the University of Minnesota.

David D. Grove is the Assistant Secretary of the Batavia Production Credit Association. His address is 13 Kingsbury Avenue, Batavia, New York.

Miss Betty Huber, of Manhasset, Long Island, has been appointed assistant to Mrs. Marguerite Dixon, county Home Bureau agent in Tompkins County.

Caroline Hurd is now working for the New York Telephone Company in Ithaca, New York.

Mary T. Jones is teaching Home Economics at Greenport, Long Island.

Ellen Langer is serving an apprenticeship in the dormitory and food services at Indiana University and filling in spare moments with some business courses.

Naomi Neureuter is assistant manager of the YWCA cafeteria in Niagara Falls, New York.

Virginia Pease, is teaching Home Economics in Canaseraga, New York.

Louise Rider was recently appointed to take over duties as associate county club agent in Chemung County.

Fred E. Riley is at present managing the Blossom Hill Farm at Lebanon, New Jersey.

Carol Riodan is working as a bacteriologist in the Endicott-Johnson laboratories in Binghamton, New York.

Irene Schoff is teaching Home Economics in Lyons Falls, New York.

Everett Schwartz is teaching agriculture in Edwards, New York. He directed the local fair there last summer.

Wesley Smith is now 4-H county club agent in Yates County. We understand Wesley married the home town girl this summer.

James A. Young teaches vocational agriculture in the Fillmore High School.

Betty Spink has a position as bookkeeper and saleswoman at the Singer Sewing Machine Company here in Ithaca.

Dorothy Starr, is working for the Farm Security Administration Bureau in Oneida, New York.

Frank Stephens is acting 4-H County club agent in Schenectady County. Frank was the advertising manager of the Cornell Countryman in 1939-40.

Ann Strahan was married to George Kuchler, ’39 in Sage Chapel on November 15, 1940. They will live in Largrangeville, New York where George is managing a farm.

John Van Aken is now D.H.I.A. Supervisor for the Wharton Valley Association in Otsego County. This position is less formally known as "cow tester".

Hats Off to the Compets

A large share of the copy for this issue of the Countryman was contributed by compets for the editorial board. Business board compets have done most of the routine work of addressing and wrapping the last two issues, in addition to selling subscriptions and advertising.

We members of the regular staff take this opportunity to give due credit to these ambitious candidates for the board. Elections from the competition will be announced in a later issue.

Editorial compets:

- Marie Call ’42
- Everett Coutant ’44
- Jay Gold ’44
- Ruth Gould ’42
- Barbara Hall ’43
- Marjorie Helt ’43
- Mary Jerome ’44
- Dorothea Lemon ’44
- Clarence Nans ’42
- Alice Popp ’42
- Eleanor Slack ’41
- Mary Strok ’43

Business compets:

- Frances Ardell ’42
- Paul Barrett ’44
- Frank Curtis ’44
- Gordon Jones ’43
- Jeanne Leach ’44
- Louise Mullen ’43
- John Murray ’44
- William Quinn ’44
- George Silverman ’44
- Warren West ’44
- James Whittaker ’42
- Tom Youngs ’44
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In back of every great accomplishment there is a vision . . . a dream. Columbus dreamed his dream and discovered America. Our Colonial forefathers dreamed their dreams and gave us the Declaration of Independence. Pasteur, Edison, Fulton, Marconi, Madam Curie, every great man or woman has dreamed a dream.

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Cornell's Farm and Home Week

Not only will many things be talked of, but they will also be shown and acted, and presented otherwise in diverse and pleasant ways, by the State Colleges of Agriculture, Home Economics, and Veterinary Medicine, and by the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station at Ithaca, and the Experiment Station at Geneva.

You are invited to be one of the several thousands of persons who will attend this annual gathering to share the lectures, discussions, demonstrations, conferences, exhibits, plays, movies, contests, banquets, concerts, with something for every member of the family.

Whatever has a part in the life of the farmer, the farm family and the rural community will be touched upon, and particular emphasis will be laid on

The Needs of the Hour

This, then, constitutes a cordial invitation to you, from the College officers at Cornell, to be one of the large and happy family. The Colleges not only welcome you, but welcome also the opportunity to be of service to all who visit Farm and Home Week

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The Editor says . . .

Use Sense During Defense

We are hearing a lot these days about how the small towns are booming with activity, and many are advancing the opinion that we have found the corner that prosperity has been hiding around for so long.

It recently entered our minds that perhaps in the hurray and bustle of the coming busy days, many people will be forgetting the lessons that we learned a few short years ago. Many problems are evolving from this new program and its effect on the layman, and we can expect many more perplexing problems to come forth in the future.

Defense industries are stimulating activity in the small town and the big town alike. How is this going to effect the rural population? As we see it, “Old Man Opportunity” will soon begin knocking on the door of rural youth. Many young people will not wait for him to knock twice. They will be off to the city to take a job that means a weekly pay check and at least temporary security. But, will this security be anything more than temporary? Many of us can still remember the slump after the world war of the past, and we are doing a little wondering about whether or not this war will create a false prosperity.

However, any young man who is interested in farming should remember that in the long run rural life is a secure life. The economist still agrees that it is a good time to buy real estate, consequently a good time to become established in farming. But, let no one forget that lesson we learned in regard to exploiting marginal land. Our abandoned farms were abandoned for a reason, and the young man who buys one just because there is a chance to make a little money in farming will soon come to grief. Our’s is a plea to all to use just as much business sense in the future as we had to use during the dark days of the past.

Those who are already established in farming can well take stock of the policy of the old mariner. He believed in keeping the ship going on an even keel through both fair and stormy weather. We can do well to keep the farm on an even keel during the next few years, if that old feeling of over confidence enters the picture, just remember that there have always been rainy days and there will be more in the future.

No matter what the economic situation, the advantage of the farm always has, and always will be based on the security that it offers. Part of this security lies in the fact that rural folk can produce most of their food at home. The more self sufficient we can be, the more secure we WILL be.

—J. W.
"District Number 10"

By Marie Call '42

The January after I turned six, I started to school. It wasn't the streamlined first grade that we find nowadays, with its modern methods of teaching, bright airy rooms, and carefully separated groups of abnormal, normal, and subnormal children. It wasn't an ordinary city school—it wasn't even a centralized rural school. It was just the school that belonged to District Number 10.

District Number 10, as we called it, was, I believe, a typical rural school. From the outside, it was a plain, un-attactive, grayish-yellow, clapboard building with two windows on each side except the front which was adorned with a "stoop" extending the length of the school. The grounds would have filled a landscape artist with despair. About 50 feet behind the school there was an abandoned sandpit with a quick-sand bottom. The fascinating danger of this was matched only by the ditch running along the road at one side of the school. In the spring when snows were melting this held the most beautiful rivers and consequently the engineering feats in damming were remarkable. This too, was forbidden but usually the slush was much more enticing than the thought of dry feet.

The school house itself had one room, an entry for coats and the waterpail, a woodshed where bad boys were sent to ponder their misdeeds, and two very small toilet rooms. The main room was lighted by daylight, and heated by a wood stove in the front right hand corner. It had a painted cardboard blackboard across the front, and a small slate to one side. There were five rows of seats of various sizes, shapes, and purposes. If you wanted to sit with your best friend or if you were put with a new-comer to break him in, you sat in one of the double seats and carved your name on it as a hundred people had done before. If you were smart or the trustee's child, you might possibly sit at one of the three "new" desks which were firmly anchored to the floor and had the inkwell still present. If you were in ill favor, you cramped yourself into a "single" and when you moved, the desks behind and in front of you jiggled, and no one could do any studying. In the corner opposite the stove was a long bench—the recitation bench. When the teacher at her desk said, "Seventh grade arithmetic," one to four students might saunter to this seat and wait for the teacher to expose their ignorance. After about ten minutes, she would say, "Dismissed," and then possibly the second grade reading would take their place. All this time, the other 25-odd students would be studying, writing notes, or raising their hands for permission to whisper to a friend or to get a drink.

Speaking of a drink reminds me of the common waterpail we all shared together. At the beginning of the school year, each student would bring a cup or glass which was placed on a small shelf above the waterpail. The pupil's name was pasted under each glass. If there were several children in a family, one cup was thought sufficient. The rusted enamel pail held a dipper used to fill the individual glasses. Quite often, if we were in a hurry, we didn't bother to drink from our own cup, but would grab the first one we spied. Once in a while I'd see someone hurriedly snatch a drink directly from the dipper. Every room one of the older boys would go to a neighboring well and fill the pail with fresh water. Such was our water supply; it was not sanitary, but we all survived.

Perhaps I'd better describe a typical day for me, about this time of year in 1929. We lived a mile from the school and if the weather were unsettled, we would walk. We dressed very warmly since the schoolroom was little warmer than the walk, especially if the fire was low. If the trustee-janitor who lived across the road, remembered to make the fire, we would leave our coats on until the room was slightly warm, and promptly at 9:00 o'clock, have opening exercises. This consisted of several songs led by the teacher—"Rock of Ages" and "A Spanish Cavalier" were our favorites, and we always ended with "My Country 'Tis of Thee". There was a good chance that our trustee-janitor had forgotten to make the fire or that it had gone out after he had started. On such mornings we would play running games in our outdoor clothing all around the room for a few hours until the fire was doing its job again.

However, on the more ordinary days, the reciting of reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, history, English, and spelling classes for the eight grades in the room took every minute of the day, minus of course, our recess in the middle of the morning and an hour for lunch—a cold one carried in a dinner pail. Sometimes we had unexpected time-outs when we took afternoons to practice for the Christmas play, or times when the school doctor came to examine us. Then too, we would celebrate a holiday such as Hallowe'en or Valentine's Day with an appropriate party.

Arbor Day, in the spring was a complete vacation. We spent all morning cleaning the school, inside and out. The girls picked up and dusted, washed woodwork and window panes, stacked cutouts from the windows and pasted new ones on, and straightened the insides of the desks so that the books didn't fall out when someone walked down the aisle. The boys took care of the outside—burned papers, disposed of branches and debris left by the melting snows, and raked what little grass thirty active kids would permit to grow on the ground beneath their scampering feet. As soon as this spring house-cleaning ceremony was finished, we took our lunches and walked a mile through the fields to Fishe's woods. Here we spent the afternoon picking wildflowers, teasing the couple that walked off by themselves (there were some even in District School), and looking for a suitable tree to take back and plant in the school yard. None of these transplanted trees ever lived, but it was a worthy purpose.

Such a haphazard schedule as this would probably fill our present-day educators with dismay, but I don't think it should be condemned. Modern schools do have better sanitary and lighting facilities, warmer rooms in winter, and less hectic schedules. Not ever having had these things we didn't miss them. We had music and gym and even dramatics of a sort, besides the regular schedule from spelling to history, and I never knew an alum of District Number 10 to have trouble in his higher education at the city schools.

I am not exactly bemoaning the decrease in number of our rural schools, and certainly I am not against the founding of our wonderful centralized schools, but let's remember these fading institutions with respect. They did their job well.
Campus Fads

By Mary Jerome '43

FADS! FADS! College clothes are based on fads! Rubber boots, ear muffs, reversibles worn rain-side out regardless of the weather, knee socks, dirty saddle shoes, gaily colored head-kerchiefs—all these and more too, can be seen here on the campus on a crisp and snowy winter morning as the students "slosh their weary way through the snow" to their eight o'clocks amidst the chimes.

Perhaps one of the most sensible of these fads, worn mostly by girls, are the rubber boots, seen in many hues, shapes, and sizes. Black, red, brown, and white boots make a path in the snow for the late comers whose main supports are saddle shoes and knee socks. Besides ploughing a path for others, the rubber boots are advantageous to their owners by keeping feet warm and dry. Some boots fit over saddle shoes and are half length, while other boots are knee length, worn over heavy wool or rubber soled shoes.

No matter how the boots look, the owners prefer them to saddle shoes which get wet in the half melted snow. Wet shoes mean wet feet; wet feet mean bad colds; thus the school song changes to:

To the infirm we must go,
To the infirm we must go,
Hi, ho, the dairy, oh,
To the infirm we must go.

Once out of the infirm, on with the saddles—more wet feet. Now, don't you believe that boots are really sensible for our wintry weather?

"Alike as two peas in a pod" best expresses the appearance of the reversible owners, for regardless of the weather, reversibles are worn. They serve the two-fold purpose of raincoat and topcoat. Many mistakes are made in the identity of students due to these reversed reversibles.

But back to saddle shoes, the oldest fad, once more. Throughout the years they have withstood the criticism of our elders and now are more of a necessity than a fad. The contrast between the white and brown is very striking at first but after a month's wear, the distinction is no longer noticeable. Not only are they comfortable and easy to take care of, (since no care is required) but they are also practical; they go with all colors and the thick rubber or crepe soles are long lasting in spite of scuffing on cement walks and icy roads.

The newest fads are knee socks, short skirts, and hip-length, baggy sweaters. There certainly is nothing handsome about this costume but it is comfortable and warm except the bare expanse of knees. Whether or not these long sweaters and short skirts are patterned after the styles of 1929 is a question yet to be answered. The knee socks keep legs warm at least to the knees, but the few inches between the skirt and socks turn blue with the cold. At least these socks are much warmer than the ankle socks worn by a few. Most everyone wears some combination of this campus style because it is the latest craze and everyone's doing it, so we say, why shouldn't we?

Head-kerchiefs are comparatively new and have been accepted as "the thing" to keep ears and heads warm.

Louise Burnett is the head of the home economics department at the

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FUTURE Farmers is one group which is not open to the softening that comes from being spoon-fed on the rich curriculum of palatial school plants. They are striving and learning for themselves. In fact they literally have their fingers in this pie called democracy. In this they are as originally American as the pioneer building his own cabin.

Many people, of late, have come forward to observe that even though we want the tenants of democracy taught in our schools, the school is the last place where they are taught. These people do not recognize the mere understanding of history and social studies as the teaching of democracy; to truly teach democracy is to teach through participation.

The farm boy of today is not getting the chance to participate in his chosen vocation that Dad had. Highly mechanized farms, and the lust for efficiency have served to divorce the farm boy from the duties that were once expected of him. It has become his job, as that of others of school age, to go to the class room and be ‘cultured’, a thing far removed from the understanding of adult problems which he will need soon after graduation.

The program of Vocational Agriculture has recognized that mastery of subject matter is not all the future farmer needs. He needs an insight into real farm and community problems. This insight demands more than going to class, reading books, and memorizing long lists of dry facts. It is up to the program of Vocational Agriculture to give the student this necessary training as well as a mastery of technical material.

More and more we are coming to emphasize the word ‘participation’. Participation in farming, in the community, in social functions, in adjustment to living and working problems, and, most of all in LEADERSHIP—this is the essence of the F.F.A. program.

A Future Farmer’s program is not all mapped out for him. He develops it; he improves it; and he sees that it is carried out. It is the job of the teacher to advise his Future Farmers, not to dictate to them. The teacher may plan much of the school work, but he should stand by in the capacity of adviser to the rest of the program, exhibiting a very essential enthusiasm.

DURING this year’s Farm and Home Week we will be able to observe hundreds of Future Farmers at work. They will be conducting their state convention. Well-trained student officers will preside at the meeting and they will do it with skill and confidence. Other delegates, by virtue of their training in local chapters, will be able to make motions from the floor and participate in committee work. Here will be a living and working example of what we mean by learning through participation.

In this meeting, much of the story of the year’s work will be brought to light. We will hear the delegates talk about thrift programs, building libraries, participation in farm cooperatives, organization of recreational programs, and scores of other things they are doing.

To illustrate the Future Farmer’s programs, we can look in on any vocational Agricultural Department in these United States. During the day, we will find the boys consuming subject matter at a tremendous rate. If we were to follow one of them home, we would find that he was applying what he had learned that day, or perhaps he would be found mulling a problem over with Dad! Part of his after-school chores will be the care of crops and animals which are his projects. Not only his projects, but his responsibility, for care, management, record keeping, and final sale.

In this way, the student faces real farm problems. He may seek advice, but final decisions are his. Be they right or wrong, he will remember them, and the reason for their success or failure.

Don’t let any educator try to tell you about this program in the dismal jargon of professional pedagogy. It is not to be explained in that way. It is a simple, down to the earth program, with student participation as the heart and the center of it.

WE BELIEVE that the F.F.A. has something. The stiff-stayed educator might do worse than to take a day off from devising fancy curriculums, to have a long and humble look at America’s greatest youth organization.

With the nature and demands of this great program in mind, teacher trainers here at Cornell are emphasizing it in teacher preparation. Educational study includes a study of the F.F.A., and an organization has been set up to acquaint prospective teachers with the program first hand.

This organization is the collegiate chapter of Future Farmers. They are affiliated with the New York State Future Farmers, and work in cooperation with them. These college men run their organization on the same basis as the high school student. However, their aim is different. College men are aiming to prepare themselves to advise the F.F.A. Organization.

Through the F.F.A. these college men are getting an insight into rural problems necessary to the teacher. This year, great emphasis is placed on preparation to face social problems. Here too, learning is carried out through participation. Learning social games and learning the place of the teacher in the community society is this year’s program. It will be carried out in cooperation with prospective teachers of Home Economics.

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But more than that, they protect the girl’s curls from the whistling winds and temperamental weather. In addition to all this, they add a sparkling color note to the drab reversibles and bring bright dots to the campus.

The ear-warmer is the ear muff.

For the girls they could not compete with the head-kerchiefs, their popularity is diminishing, but the fellows still enjoy them because they seldom wear huts to protect their ears.

It is hard to classify either gabardine ski-suits or reversibles as a fad for they have already proved themselves worthy of recognition as a permanent style. The ski-suits are light weight, warm, attractive and wind proof. The ski-suits description fits the reversible except the reversible is attractive on one side only.

These fads comprise the main part of a college student’s wearing apparel. Although some are frivolous, most of them are satisfactory and may possibly become the accepted form in future years.

New Board Members! !

Editorial Board: Marie Call ’42, Mary Strov ’43, Barbara Hall ’43, Mary Jerome ’43, Eleanor Slaack ’41, Alice Popp ’42.

New Year's Resolutions
Minutes are golden; I throw mine away...
You don't have to tell me. I'll rue it someday.
Now I could be noble and write down a slow
Of faults I might better, or fine
go things to do.
But age brings wisdom, it's true
and it's sad.
That virtues don't tempt me, I'd rather be bad.
I'll never remold me, it's futile
to try.
"Eat, drink, and be merry, tomorrow we die!"

-Corinne Hickox '42

Dietetics
The third in a series of vocational talks by experts in their own fields was given recently when Miss Katherine Harris, of the Institution Management Department talked to a group of dietetic majors. Speaking of the opportunities in the field, she emphasized the increasing importance of the managerial area in dietetics, and advised all undergraduate students to include in their course of study some business, personnel and economics courses.

"Scholastic rating in your own college takes a major place in selection of students for internships. There is a great deal of competition for training periods in the best hospitals, many of which provide a chance for doing some graduate study in connection with the training. Students will do well to make careful inquiry as to entrance requirements, and courses offered."

Meeting ! !
A mass meeting of Home Economics students will be held in Martha Van Rensselaer Auditorium at 7:30 p.m. on Wednesday, January 8th, to discuss how the college is cooperating with national, state, and local defense organizations.

The possibility of student participation will be considered by Miss Mary Henry, acting director of the college, Miss Marie Fowler, Mrs. Martha Eddy, Miss Helen Canon, Miss Olga Brucher, and Miss F. M. Thurston. Opportunity will be given for questions from the floor.

Preparations for the mass meeting were made at the last council of the student faculty committee on defense plans.

Did You Know That
the New York State College of Home Economics is celebrating its fortieth anniversary this year? It was started in a basement room in Morrill Hall, the only furniture being a chair, a table, and a few books.

... the course in Home Economics was at first merely a reading course taught by Martha Van Rensselaer, but later became so popular that seven more teachers had to be hired.

... in 1909, a legislative body visited Cornell, and were served luncheon in Roberts Hall by the Home Economics Department. On the menu was escalloped cabbage which "made a hit" with certain members of the board.

... the first building that the department could call their own was Comstock Hall to which they moved in 1913? On Monday after moving day the cafeteria was to open for Farm and Home Week, but on Sunday night only half the equipment was there; nevertheless the meal was prepared and served, and the equipment arrived after the close of Farm and Home Week?

Vocationally Speaking
The Home Economics Club is sponsoring a series of vocational talks on the various fields open to Home Economics graduates. In November Doctor Ruby Green Smith, Director of Home Demonstration Agents in New York State and Miss Dorothy Delaney, Assistant State Leader of 4-H Club Agents spoke on the opportunities for Home Economics graduates in Extension work, discussing types of jobs, qualifications, salaries and opportunities for advancement.

In December Mr. M. L. Hanna of WHCU spoke to the girls about the vocational opportunities in the field of radio. He expressed the feeling that radio is a dynamic field with many places for women who are interested and qualified. He offered a personally conducted tour through the new station.

Miss Dorothy Brayton, '41, chairman of the vocational series has announced that the future meetings will deal with opportunities in the fields of commercial foods, teaching, merchandising, and personnel. She is being assisted with the arrangements by Miss Ruth MacBride '41, and Miss Florence Miner '41.

St. Agnes Eve Dance
Get your date now for this January formal.
Miss Rose Writes Days Are Not Dull

Bridging the gap between California and Cornell, Miss Rose's letters bring the colorful descriptions and thought-ful observations about life and people that were so much a part of the personality admired by students who knew her.

After weeks of househunting, she and Claribel Nye, former member of our staff and now at the University of California, have leased and somewhat settled "a tiny dwelling which has charm." She describes their new home, saying, "It is a snug fit, this bit of a house, but nevertheless we have the illusion of spaciousness with the 'big' room, the terrace and the view."

Miss Rose tells of several long trips around California visiting date and grapefruit orchards and ranches. Characteristically for Miss Rose "the days are neither empty or dull. One Sunday we drove to a meeting at Stockton which corresponded to our annual Federation meeting in Syracuse. That night we heard the Farm Bureau Chorus—a really remarkable performance. It begins in units in the counties. An interested group inaugurates the project there and this group practice together the songs to be sung at the annual meeting. Then, they have county-wide practices. Later they have regional practices. On Sunday morning of the day they are to sing for the public, they have a day of joint rehearsal. There were hundreds of them, men and women. The chorus was held in a huge auditorium in Stockton. Members of the chorus all wore black choir robes and entered from the back of the auditorium, marching down the four or five aisles. Very impressive. Psychologically very interesting, for each participant seemed to feel his or her importance to the success of the enterprise. The songs chosen were beautiful, dignified, representative of the very best in music. An amazing performance result. It was almost unbelievable that such accuracy, expression, unity and quality could have been achieved by a single day of rehearsal of an entire chorus."

She describes the weather in glowing terms, and of herself she adds, "I am loving and enjoying it all. My own freedom, and the freedom of the atmosphere that is California's and the hospitable spirit and welcome of the Californians. Time is my own, and with all there is at my command there is still not enough for all the things to do and to be done."

Ruth Cothran

Script in hand, a microphone in front of her—that's the typical picture of Ruth Cothran, Home Ec senior whose friendly smile is so familiar to upper campus students.

This year's president of Mortar Board is busier than any other two people we know. Mornings she may be found in the WHCU station writing and broadcasting educational scripts. Afternoons and evenings—well, classes, the duties of a Balch vice-president, square dancing, music and poetry fill whatever spare hours she may have.

Yes, this senior is busy but she avers she doesn't mind it. "I came here from a Cornell family, knowing what Cornell had to offer, and I was determined to make the most of my four years."

That was no idle boast—and Ruth started in her Freshman year when she placed among the first ten of more than a thousand college students who entered a nationally sponsored radio contest. Arete, the Glee Club and the Sage Chapel Choir claimed Ruth's attention, too, but her chief interest lay with the Radio Guild.

Junior year found Ruth head of the dramatic and casting department of the Guild, treasurer of the junior class, secretary of Arete, and a member of Raven and Serpent. Then, as if that weren't enough, this activity's girl worked as assistant in the publications office in the College of Home Economics.

A capable, versatile person, with spirits as gay as her smile, Ruth deserved the Omicron Nu election which she achieved this year! Congratulations, and a wish for further success!

Defense Lines at Home

What can I do toward aiding in national defense? That's a question students are asking of one another and of faculty members these days. What can we do? That's what Home Economics people are asking now.

In a talk at the Omicron Nu initiation banquet held recently, Miss Olga Brucher, of the Foods and Nutrition Department, expressed her opinion. "The greatest contribution of a young person today is the awareness of a need to be physically and mentally alert."

Miss Brucher stated that the term "mobilization of resources" applied not only to material but also to human resources, and added that students could help most by concentrating on their present program of educational training.

Miss Brucher went on to say that clear thinking was essential to world adjustment in any day, but more especially necessary today. For that reason she urged that students take every opportunity to become accurately and well informed about world issues, and thus achieve better understanding of the turbulent society in which they are living.

Index of American Design

Art in America does have a tradition of its own, which is just now being unearthed by the work of the WPA in their project called the Index of American Design. American crafts of all kinds from our earliest times are being recorded in the most minute and exact detail. These drawings and paintings by artists who work under WPA are to be reproduced and eventually this country will have available for study and enjoyment, portfolios of pictorial records of its design, painting and handiwork. This source material secured from heirloom articles in private homes as well as from collections will be of inestimable value to our own and future generations. The articles included are furniture, textiles, costume, and a few pieces of jewelry mostly from the New England region.

The Art Gallery in Martha Van Rensselaer on the third floor has a large collection of these reproductions on display now. Drop in for a few minutes look at them, it's well worth your time.

Elections

Congratulations to Eleanor Slack '41, Alice Popp '42, and Mary Jerome '43, home economics girls newly elected to the editorial board of the Countryman.
Devoted to Local Events

The Campus Countryman

Around the Top of "The Hill"

Need Research in Marketing

Research in agricultural marketing and distribution is the greatest present need of agriculture, according to Dr. Carl E. Ladd, dean of the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics.

Dr. Ladd spoke to a delegation of State Grange Masters who came from the recent national convention in Syracuse to a one-day meeting in Ithaca. He said that research in this field is as important to consumers as to producers, and that the problem of efficient distribution is as unsolved in city business as in agriculture.

Dean Ladd expressed his belief that marketing will yield to scientific research methods just as have the problems of farm production.

In describing the agriculture of New York state and the work of the State College, he pointed out that New York ranks fifth among all the states in total value of agricultural products and ordinarily ranks first in value of dairy products, second in apples, and is among the leaders in the production of potatoes, eggs, vegetables, and grapes.

The Dean also revealed that the number of students in agriculture has doubled during the past ten years and now is about 1600. The agricultural college at Cornell has, in addition, about 190 short course students, 400 graduate students, and 900 summer school students.

Dr. Ladd said the people of New York state have supported a large and comprehensive research program in agriculture because they know this expenditure of funds brings new wealth to the State equal to many times the cost.

Professor Willman Presents Trophy

At a dinner given by the Saddle and Sirloin Club at the Stock Yards Inn, in Chicago, Professor John P. Willman, President of the National Block and Bridle Club, presented a plaque to the Iowa State Livestock Judging Team and coach in recognition of their winning the International Livestock Judging contest for this year.

Professor Willman is well known among agriculture and animal husbandry students as the professor of sheep and swine husbandry. He was honored last year by being elected president of the Block and Bridle Club.

State Agricultural Defense Committee

The New York State Council of Farm Organizations, anticipating the need for a group to mobilize farm resources for defense and to prevent unnecessary hardships to farm life and business growing out of disturbed world conditions, organized the New York State Agricultural Defense Committee, the first of its kind in the country. Present membership consists of the following representing their several organizations: Fred Sexauer, Dairyman’s League Cooperative Ass’n, Chairman; Herbert P. King, New York State Farm Bureau Federation; Mrs. H. W. Wagenblass, New York State Home Bureau Federation; W. J. Rich, New York State Grange; Wessel Ten Broeck, Jr., New York State Horticultural Society; Henry Marquart, New York State Vegetable Growers Association; Leigh G. Kirkland, G. L. F. Exchange; Carl Wooster, Agricultural Conservation; Harold Peet, Soil Conservation; Harold Stanley, Land Use Planning Committee; Millard Davis, Farm Security; H. B. Munger, Production Credit; William Mapes, New York State Poultry Council; John Riech, Jr., 4-H Federation; and E. S. Foster, Secretary.

Arnot Forest

In 1927, Cornell University received from the heirs of Matthias Arnot a gift of 1,639 acres of cut-over land in Schuyler County. Later, certain minor additions brought the total to 1,922 acres. This year the University leased from the Federal Government an additional 1,823 acres of abandoned farm land purchased under the Resettlement Administration. The tenure of the lease is 95 years.

This tract of land is being managed to promote timber growth, prevent soil erosion, and provide for both plant and animal conservation.

Probably because of fires which swept the land, little pine is present in the timber now standing there. Hemlock, white ash, birch, maple, and basswood are the principal species and under the direction of A. B. Recknagel of the Forestry Department, the forest is steadily increasing in value. As yet no considerable income has been realized from the forest, but 29 years hence, Professor Recknagel estimates, the forest will be returning a tidy sum annually to the University as the timber then will be of merchantable size.

Cornell Livestock Judging Team Wins Second Honors

Cornell University’s livestock judging team won second honors among eastern teams in judging at the International Livestock show at Chicago, West Virginia was first.

The Cornell team made the midwesterners’ sit up and take notice when they won first place in judging swine. The team scored 1139 points out of a possible 1250. The corn Belters feel insulted if one of their teams is not high in “hogs” and, besides, New Yorkers are only familiar with dairy cattle. It was, therefore, quite a victory for Cornell and next year the Midwest schools will go into the contest with “blood” in their eyes.

Members of the team were David Longnecker of Rockville Center, Glenn Nee of Akron, Jeremiah Wunderstock of New York City, Steven W. Close of Ithaca, and Elton Borden of Schaghticoke. Alternate was Glenn Feistel of Carthage.

In individual judging, Longnecker ranked 12th in swine judging and Nee, 15th. The entire contest included judging of horses, beef cattle, sheep, and swine.

The team traveled into Indiana to judge horses on the Conner’s Prairie farm at Noblesville, and to the Lynnwood farm to judge beef cattle. These farms are said to be two of the most famous breeding establishments in the country. They also stopped at Purdue University.

Coach of the Cornell team is Professor J. I. Miller, of the department of animal husbandry at the College of Agriculture.

Eastman Stage

Yes sir, its bound to be good this year. The contestants will be six who survived from a group of forty three who entered the contest.

Here are the speakers whom you will see in action during Farm and Home Week:

- W. A. Bigham, Sp. Ag.
- L. E. Enis, ’43
- Miss Marie Call, ’42
- R. Dague, ’42
- H. Jeffer, ’41
- B. Miles, ’43

Alternate:
- R. W. Durlan, ’42
Faculty Notes

New celery varieties about to be released by R. A. Emerson, Plant Breeding, and H. C. Raymond, Vegetable Crops, are attracting much attention and vegetable growers.

F. B. Hutt, head of the Department of Poultry since 1934, has been appointed Professor of Zoology and chairman of the Department of Zoology. He retains his professorship in the Poultry Department and will continue to teach and do research in breeding.

Several staff members of the New York State colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics have been designated to help the work of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities of America, during the coming year.

Dean C. E. Ladd continues as a member of the executive committee of the association; and as chairman of the committee on relations between the land-grant colleges and universities and the United States Department of Agriculture.

L. R. Simons, director of extension, was chosen as chairman of the committee on extension organization and policy, and will also serve on the committee on relations.

Professor Martha H. Eddy continues as a member of the committee devoted to the interests of the older rural youth.

Professor W. J. Wright, state leader of 4-H clubs, is a member of a new committee on citizenship training for rural youth and adults.

Other representatives of Cornell University at the recent annual meeting of the Association in Chicago, were President Edmund Ezra Day, Dean S. C. Hollister, Dr. Cornelius Betten, Professor A. W. Gibson, Dr. C. E. F. Guterman, Dr. Ruby Green Smith, and Professor Mary Henry, acting director of the College of Home Economics.

Announcement has been made of the coming retirement of George W. Parker from the position of bursar of the state colleges of agriculture and home economics at Cornell University.

Mr. Parker has been associated with Cornell for more than twenty-eight years, and has had charge of the business offices of the two state colleges during that time.

Since he entered the service of Cornell in 1912 during the administration of L. H. Bailey, Mr. Parker has served under six administrata-

The Cornell Countryman
Waxing Fruits and Vegetables

By George "Doc" Abraham '39 and Kay Mehlenbacher '43

THE next time you walk past a fruit stand pay particular attention to the glossy sheen on the fruits and vegetables. Many of them have been coated artificially with wax to preserve their freshness and to increase the attractiveness.

Although the process of artificially waxing vegetables is entirely new, wax emulsions have been used on fruits for many years. Today 80-90 per cent of the oranges grown in California and Florida are treated with some kind of wax. Other crops which are waxed commercially are apples, bantaloopes, tomatoes, cucumbers, peppers, eggplants, and rutabagas.

The purpose of waxing is to provide to the consumer, produce which is fresher, neater in appearance, and above all to prevent shrivelling by conserving moisture. Fruits and vegetables are living organisms even though separated from the parent plants. They respire like animals, consuming oxygen and releasing carbon dioxide. The role of wax is to seal the openings in the skin. Besides retaining moisture, the wax causes gas to accumulate within the fruit or vegetable and in this way slows down the rate at which they breathe. From the growers' standpoint this is particularly desirable since it prolongs the life of the produce as well as retards the rate of softening.

Most fruits contain 80-85 per cent water and this is gradually lost as vapor through the openings in the skin. Mother nature endowed many fruits with a natural coat of wax to prevent this water loss. However, certain varieties of apples such as the Golden Delicious and Grimes Golden, were not richly endowed and for that reason they shrivel badly in storage. Artificial wax is used successfully on these varieties to prolong the storage life by as much as one half without impairing the flavor.

Growers in the Pacific Northwest apple region find it necessary to use wax since the fruit is washed vigorously in solutions of hydrochloric acid to remove insect spray residues. This process removes much of the natural wax on varieties like Delicious, and if the wax is not replaced artificially the fruit will not ship as well to distant markets. It may also be mentioned that acid baths often leave a dull finish which renders the fruit less attractive. This is obviated by artificial waxing which imparts a glossy sheen to the fruits, rendering it more salable.

The methods used for waxing vegetables differ from those used for coating fruits, the simplest process consisting of dipping the vegetables into hot, liquid paraffin to which other substances such as resin and carnauba wax added in small quantities. This method is used extensively in Canada for waxing rutabagas, and is referred to as the Canadian Process. The wax is heated to a temperature of 260 degs. F. and the roots, which first have been washed and dried, are dipped into the hot paraffin for not longer than a few seconds. After removal from the bath, the wax forms a smooth, transparent, glossy coating for which housewives have developed a decided preference. In view of this, growers realize it becomes increasingly difficult to market their crop without first applying the wax treatment.

Perhaps the oldest waxing process is the slab wax method used by some in California for waxing citrus fruit. A slab of wax, consisting mainly of paraffin is pressed against rapidly rotating brushes which transfer the wax to the fruits. A more recent method is known as the Brogdex Process, which consists of spraying a mixture of melted wax on fruits, after which they are brushed mechanically until a film of the desired thickness and gloss is obtained. This method though it requires fairly elaborate equipment, can be used only on such crops as oranges or apples, which are not injured by the high temperature of the wax spray.

A different method consists of dissolving wax in a suitable solvent and spraying on the fruit after passing through an atomizer which converts the liquid into a dense fog.

However, the method most promising for waxing vegetables is the dipping process, using cold-wax emulsions. The vegetables are first washed, and without drying they are dipped into a wax emulsion of proper concentration. After removal from the waxing tanks, they are allowed to dry thoroughly before packaged for shipment.

The amount of wax used on fruits and vegetables is exceedingly small. At Cornell University it has been estimated that the total weight of wax on a bushel of carrots dipped into a wax emulsion is about one tenth of an ounce. The layer of wax film is so thin that about 29,000 are required to span an inch. Obviously, the quantity of wax which may be consumed if waxed fruits or vegetables are eaten is so small it could not possibly cause any harmful effect. Moreover, warm water readily washes off most of the wax.

Attempts are being made to incorporate in the wax disinfectants harmless to human beings. Some emulsions now contain small quantities of borax which is claimed to check a certain rot disease of tomatoes.

Wax is being considered for preserving perishable crops such as asparagus, which is one of the most perishable. Unless the stalks are kept under refrigeration, they soon wilt, and fermentation causes the tips to sour. Waxing has been used to delay the development of sour tips, and offers possibilities for shipments from the West Coast, the Carolinas or other regions far removed from the principal markets.

In recent years sweet corn has been offered for sale in husked form because of damage by the corn ear worm. It has been shown that under such conditions, waxed corn has a decidedly better appearance than the unwaxed ears.

Some growers feel that the chief benefit of waxing cucumbers is to prevent the dark green color from fading to a pale yellow. Another advantage of waxing cucumbers lies in the fact that the wax film tends to reduce "pitting", a defect caused by low temperature injury and which often occurs in crops grown in the greenhouse and shipped to the market during cold weather.

From the commercial standpoint, the waxing of tomatoes seems to be of more importance than to any other vegetable. At present, large losses are incurred annually in "green-crops" shipped from California and the Southern States, and often a large percentage of the fruits have to be discarded due to decay, softening, and shrivelling. The wax film aids in keeping the produce in a firm condition. In the Northern states the waxing of tomatoes may become of great importance in lengthening the storage life of fruits picked at the green stage late in the fall.

THE apple you eat before retiring to bed tonight may be coated artificially with wax. If it is, you can eat it with a feeling of safety because it is harmless as the wax in honey. But bear in mind the wax has played an important role in making the fruit a fresher product.
Former Student Notes

'09
George Miller is a District Supervisor for the Federal Land Bank of Springfield. He is recognized as one of the best judges of fruit land in the country, and has been given special assignments from Washington which take him all over the country, away from his own large fruit farm near Albion, New York. Mr. Miller is a former member of the Cornell Countryman staff.

'11
Warren W. Hawley, Jr. was elected for his sixth term as first vice-president of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation at its 25th convention in Syracuse last month.

'12
Don Ward, who for over twenty years was County Agent in Onondaga County, now is the manager of the Regional Markets in Syracuse. His daughter Barbara will graduate from Cornell this year.

'16
Royal G. Bird is now technical foreman in CCC Camp CP-2, Peekskill, N. Y. Roy has been doing consulting work in forestry for the past two years.

Harry G. Chapin is a dealer in farm produce and supplies in Lyons, New York. He and Mrs. Chapin (Helen Adams, H. E., '17) have four children, Cynthia Ann, 19 months, Mary D. 12 years, Dick, 17, and Barbara, 18, who is a Freshman in Home Economics college at Cornell.

J. C. "Pete" Corwith has one of his two daughters, Virginia, starting Cornell this year, "Pete", who was an outstanding cross country runner, now lives in Water Mill, Long Island. Besides doing a good job of farming as evidenced by the fact that he is a Master Farmer he is a director of the G.L.F. and an appraiser for the Federal Land Bank of Springfield.

'19
Dwight B. Ranno, is assistant supervisor of the Deepwater Operating Company, Penns Grove, N. J. This is a power plant on the Delaware River supplying Atlantic City Electric Co., Philadelphia Electric Co., and duPont Dyeworks.

'20
James G. Gee is dean of Sam Houston State Teachers College, Huntsville, Tex. Being a reserve commissioned officer, he expects to be called to active duty as a field officer.

C. Amslie Phillips married Margaret D. Hansen October 12, in Sage Chapel, with Russell M. Phillips '16, brother of the groom, and Mrs. Phillips (Helen M. Frauts '23) as attendants. The bride has been employed until recently in the College of Agriculture. They are living at 3505 Alabama Street, San Diego, Cal., where Phillips is an engineer with the Consolidated Aircraft Corp.

'22
Douglas M. Moorhead is a fruit grower and shipper at North East, Pa.

'23
W. O. Gilboy recently moved to Albion, N. Y., where Mrs. Gilboy will be the Orleans County junior extension agent.

'24
R. D. Perine is bookkeeper and accountant clerk for the Wilna welfare department, Carthage, N. Y.

'25
Harry D. Beaver is industrial traffic manager at the Rome division of the Revere Copper and Brass, Inc., Rome, N. Y.

Charles M. Bodger, is with Bodger Seeds, Ltd., El Monte, Calif.

John H. Caldwell, area manager of the Laurel Hill Recreational Demonstration Project, Rockwood, Pa., is "trying to accomplish construction of recreational facilities on 4,000 acres." His family consists of two boys, one girl, "and one dog." Mrs. Caldwell is the former Dorothy E. Briggs '31.

'28
Mrs. Carroll F. Reynolds (Erma Lewis) has a daughter, Judith Lenore Reynolds, born August 8. She lives at 429 Shady Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sam Levering is working winters with the Production Credit division of the Farm Credit Administration in Washington. During the summer he operates a large apple farm in the Shenandoah mountains. Sam is living in a recently built house that he designed himself. It is reported that he has one of the most beautiful views in the Shenandoah mountains, being able to see as far as 35 miles on a clear day.

Lucille Grant Smith died November 22 at her home in Pueblo, Colorado. She studied at the University of Colorado, at the State College of Washington; came to Cornell with advanced standing and graduated in 1930 combining landscape architecture and ornamental horticulture. She held positions in the departments of Household Arts of the College of Home Economics and in the department of Floriculture of the College of Agriculture.

'31
Elton Smith, "Smitty", is Secretary-treasurer of the Syracuse Production Credit Corporation. His address is 701 Ackerman St., Syracuse, N. Y.

'32
Stanton Allen is working the farm with his father in Valatia, New York.

Clayton G. Craig married Gladys A. Deinhardt of Buffalo on November 10. Craig graduated in agriculture in '32 and completed the course in hotel administration in '36. He was formerly assistant manager of the Buffalo Athletic Club and is now manager of the Cleveland Country Club, Chagrin Falls, Ohio.

'34
F. Warren Hill, is teacher of vocational agriculture, vice-principal and athletic coach at Rush High School, Rush, N. Y.

'35
William L. Cogshall has been named chairman of the board of directors of the Empire State Honey Producers' Association.

'36
J. C. Bauerfeld has received a poultry science award, and his doctor's degree, and now has a job in the research department of Hiram Walker Distilleries, Peoria, Ill., doing work on distillers' grains.

E. J. Cole, until recently Yates County 4-H club agent, is now Cataraugus County agent, Salamanca, N. Y.

'37
Gene Hayden is assistant secretary of the Olean Production Credit Corporation and is in charge of the Fredonia branch. He is married and living in Fredonia, New York.

Byron L. Culver is the Warren County agricultural agent, Warrensburg, N. Y.

Leon F. Graves received his M. A. in meteorology and physics at Cornell
in June and is now working for a Ph.D. in meteorology at Cornell.

Nelson Hopper and Esther Mandeville of Slaterville Road were married on November 17 in Sage Chapel. The Cornell chimes were played after the ceremony by Bruce Netschert '41 and a reception took place in the Terrace Room of Willard Straight Hall. Nelson is Oswego County Supervisor of the national Farm Security Administration.

Margaret F. Sullivan married Raymond E. Paetow, Jr., on November 21, 1940. Mrs. Paetow was graduated from the College of Agriculture at Cornell in '38 and from Cortland Normal School in '39. Mr. Paetow is employed by the Ithaca Gun Company.

Byron R. Bookhout received his M. S. degree in August in Farm management and marketing at Cornell and is now working for his Ph.D. at Purdue. Byron's father died last summer and his mother is now at Purdue with him.

Marie Bennett is now Mrs. Alden M. Jones of Norris, Tennessee. Alden Jones is junior aquatic biologist in Economics at King Ferry, New York.

Pearl Slocum was married to Stanley L. Thompson last May. Pearl is continuing her teaching of home economics in Dalton.

Henry W. Simons, formerly the agriculture teacher in Hemlock, is teaching at the Rushville Central School, which has one of the best equipped agricultural departments in that part of the state.

William Mattoon married Beverly Shepard of Cortland, New York, in August, and is now working for the Comstock Publishing Company of Ithaca.

Hilda Morehouse is teaching home economics in Jamestown High School, Jamestown, N. Y.

L. R. Stillwell, a two year student, was a campus visitor last month. His home is in McLean, N. Y.

Evelyn Louise Wilson edits the "Betty B. Smart" column in the Ithaca Journal. This column is a shopping guide. Teddy is living at 413 North Geneva Street, Ithaca.

John Wilksa is a district supervisor for the Jamesway Manufacturing Co. He is located at Springfield, Mass.

William Palmer is spending the summer working as a bookkeeper for General Mills in Brandon, Vt., is now assistant Farm Bureau agent in Seneca County, N. Y.

Harold J. Evans, Jr., is assistant agent for the Wyoming County Farm Bureau. Prior to that he worked for the G.L.F. in the Peru, N. Y. store.

Gilbert E. Brown, grad, former assistant extension forester at Cornell has been shifted from Pikeville, Kentucky to Indiana. Address: 315 Walnut Street, Huntingburg, Indiana. He is now engaged in construction of a log yard and mill to manufacture staves for Seagram's Whiskey Corp. at Jasper, Ind. His second daughter, Lynn Elliott, was born Sept. 27, 1940.

Willard DeGolyer, who was the class treasurer, is now with the air corps detachment, Lincoln Flying Field, Lakeland, Florida.

Arnold Fredrickson is teaching vocational agriculture at the Elmira Reformatory, Elmira, New York.

Albert G. Hall is with the Bureau of Game in the New York State Conservation Department. His home is in Troy.

Jane Hall was married to Bill Barrett '38 on June 26. They are living in Worcester, N. Y., where Bill is teaching vocational agriculture.

Alexander Edward Hagan died at the Cornell Infirmary on November 9, 1940 after a serious automobile accident on the Ithaca-Elmira road.

Elizabeth Keeney and Donald Mackenzie of Ludlowville, N. Y. were married at Ludlowville on November 20. Ralph Lash is an assistant Farm Security Administrator, located in Watkins Glen.

Bette Limpert is assistant home demonstration agent-at-large. For the past three months she has been working in St. Lawrence County.

Wilma Mehlenbacher married Stephen Hyde in July. They are living in Wayland, N. Y. Wilma is doing part-time work for the Soil Conservation Department.

F. A. Nerret is working in the laboratory at the Deerfoot Farms in Southborough, Mass. The Deerfoot Farms is a branch of the National Dairy Producers' Corporation.

Virginia Pease is homemaking teacher in Canaseraga Central School. Ask Virginia if it isn't handy to have these Cornellians driving to Ithaca every important week end.

Maurice Phelps married Elizabeth Phelps on June 29. Elizabeth has been teaching home economics at Scott Union School since January 1939. Maurice finished the two year course last June. They are living on his farm at Chaffe, New York.

Louise Rider is working as an associate 4-H Club leader in Elmira, N. Y. She is engaged to "Mack" Deller and the wedding is to take place December 21st in Ithaca.

Winton Klotzbach is teaching vocational agriculture in Sardinia, N. Y. He graduated with the class of '40.

Ellen "Tony" Saxe is teaching at New Berlin. Marian Stevens '39 taught there last year.

Margaret Soper is now assistant home demonstration agent in Madison County, Wampsville, New York. Her address is: 465 Elizabeth Street, Oneida, N. Y.

Grace Kinney '42 married Dr. Ralph Loomis of Wellsboro, Pennsylvania on November 17 in Sage Chapel. Mrs. Loomis will continue her studies. Dr. Loomis graduated with the 1940 class in veterinary medicine at Cornell.

---

**Ithaca Bowling Center**

402 E. State St.

Lou Barnard, Mgr.
A good horse works best for a good horseman. A good horseman knows the value of the right kind of feed. He knows how to use a curry comb and brush.

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Thousands of good farmers, working together, have developed a system of getting the kind of plant food their land needs at the least cost. That plan is G.L.F.

These farmers have used the recommendation of college trained experts, experiment stations and their own experience to write the specifications for these plant foods.

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These farmers have used G.L.F. through the years to bring about these changes. They have used G.L.F. to bring them better plant food at lower cost to feed their well-groomed land.
Distinctive Design—New Fuel Economy

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The new Internationals bring you new double-anchor hydraulic brakes, sealed-beam headlights, longer easy-riding springs, safety glass throughout, a new all-steel Safety Comfort-Cab, and many other features. Catalog sent on request.

International Harvester Company
180 North Michigan Avenue
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The Cornell Countryman

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ON THE 17th of February will begin a week that will be, or should be another significant and important step in the growth of the College of Agriculture. The relation between the farmers and the college have been continually growing closer and more advantageous to both parties, and in a way Farmers' Week will mark the culmination of the increase of these relations."

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What changes have been made in the organization and growth of Farmers' Week since it was started in 1908! The first year of Farmers' Week nearly 800 farmers attended the meetings and exhibits here on the Hill. We also have the following statistics for February 1908: lectures, 76; demonstrations and round tables, 9; speaking and judging contests, 1; conventions and conferences, 4; exhibits by departments, 8; entertainments, banquets, etc., 1.

Compare these figures to those we might collect today! Last year over 14,000 persons registered their attendance at Farm and Home Week and more are known not to have registered. Attendance was reduced last year due to a heavy snow storm which lasted through the week. Instead of 76 lectures for the entire session, we now have that many and more lectures each day, for six days; the exhibits are conducted by nearly every department in the college.

Past issues of the Cornell Countryman yield interesting notes on the beginning and rapid development of Farmers' Week. (This name was changed to Farm and Home Week in 1928.) Farmers' Week was an outgrowth of New York State Experimenters' League. Many of the older farmers of the state probably remember this as an informal organization of progressive farmers who experimented on their own farms with various crops, fertilizers, feeds and sprays. To bring together the results of these experiments for discussion and comparison, the League was organized in 1903, and the annual February meeting became an important event of the year for fifty or sixty farmers.

The meeting in 1907 brought so much valuable information of statewide interest that Dean Liberty Hyde Bailey decided to extend its benefits of the foundation of this building can still be seen in the sod of the agricultural quadrangle.

Cornell was especially proud of its buildings in 1908, the year when the buildings now known as Roberts Hall, Stone Hall, East Roberts were first used. Before 1908 the only agricultural building on the Cornell Campus, except for a dairy barn, was the dairy building which now forms the north wing of Goldwin-Smith Hall. The completion of the buildings on the upper campus at a cost of $350,000, with a total floor space of more than three acres gave Cornell one of the best agricultural buildings on any campus in the country. The present Stone Hall was originally known as the agronomy building and what is now East Roberts was a dairy building.

It is difficult to picture a Farm and Home Week crowd around the Roberts Hall group and the old animal husbandry building, or stock-judging pavilion as compared with the present extent of the upper campus.

In the earlier sessions the meetings and demonstrations for each hour were announced in the hallways by students with megaphones. Other student committees were similar to that handling the work today, with the addition of such necessary ones as the ventilation committee assigned to each room to regulate windows according to the warmth of the discussion!

The second Farmers' Week in 1909 brought an estimated attendance of two thousand and this indicated that
THE SYMBOL above is used to designate a bulletin of the State Colleges at Cornell University. This bulletin has been in print for many years, and has been revised several times each year, because it is the current List of Publications issued by the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station and the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics.

New bulletins are listed as they appear, and some which have completed their usefulness have been revised or dropped; others are reprinted from time-to-time if the demand for them remains constant. On an average, the institutions print more than two publications every week.

Just now, the list gives the names and symbols of more than five hundred publications, on a wide variety of subjects. If you have a farm or home problem, or if you seek information on some phase of agriculture or home-making, it is fairly likely that the Colleges have a bulletin which may be of service to you. The Colleges welcome this opportunity to be of service.

If you wish to know the titles of the bulletins now available, send for this 24-page list; it is yours for the asking. Just put the symbol "EE 47" on a penny post-card, with your name and address, and the list will start you-ward on the next out-going mail. Address your postal card to

Office of Publication
Roberts Hall, Cornell University
Ithaca, New York
The Childhood of "Farmers' Week"

By Jean Duddleston '41 and Gordon Butler '41

ON THE 17th of February will begin a week that will be, or should be another significant and important step in the growth of the College of Agriculture. The relation between the farmers and the college have been continually growing closer and more advantageous to both parties, and in a way 'Farmers' Week' will mark the culmination of the increase of these relations.

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The second Farmers' Week in 1909 brought an estimated attendance of two thousand and this indicated that
the eight hundred who attended the year before must have spread the good word. This large attendance was responsible for initial meetings that led toward the organization of several associations which were to become regular features of Farmers' Week for several years. Some of these organizations were: The New York State Drainage Association, the first of such organizations in the country; the Cornell Horticultural Union, the Home Makers' Conference, and the Students' Association of the New York State College of Agriculture, now called the Alumni Association.

Other features in 1909 were the annual meetings of the New York State Plant Breeders' Association, organized the previous year, and the second annual agricultural stage, or public speaking contest, with prizes contributed by A. R. Eastman for whom the contest was later named. Two of the speakers in 1909 were K. C. Livermore, speaking on seed regulation, and G. P. Scoville with a plea for a new type of country church, fewer denominations, less dogma, and more real religion.

Many unique features of Farmers' Week are now out of date and have been dropped from the program. From the Cornell Countryman of February, 1909, we find the following item: "On January 29th, which was known as Corn Day, the boys all over the State brought to their school, the ten best ears of corn that they could find. These were judged by three of the best farmers in that vicinity and prizes awarded. The girls at the same time served some simple thing made from corn and its products. Every school after its Corn Show could send the five best ten-ear exhibits to the Cornell Corn Show at the College of Agriculture during Farmers' Week. to each of the five Farm Boys' and Girls' Clubs sending in the best five ten-ear exhibits, a banner for the school room was given." Another item in the same issue says: "Probably two or more lectures will be going on at the same time so a person will have to choose the one which he thinks will do him the most good." Contrast the choice we have to make today in attending lectures during Farm and Home Week; Sometimes as many as ten lectures are given at the same hour!

The animal husbandry department took a prominent part in the 1911 Farmers' Week when the first Live Stock Institute was arranged by members of the Round-Up Club. The famed Glistra line of Holsteins and the college herd of Cheshire swine were the centers of interest in the livestock show.

Visitors to Farmers' Week in 1913 saw two new buildings on the campus—the poultry building, now Rice Hall and the home economics building, now Comstock Hall. Even with these additional buildings, now bringing the total number of buildings on the campus to five, the departments were still handicapped by lack of space.

The year 1913 marked the opening of the first home-economics cafeteria; it was in the basement of the new home economics building. More than a thousand people were served on Thursday noon in spite of the fact that the regular equipment had not arrived, and makeshift, borrowed equipment had to be used.

In 1914 a group of students took the first step to interest farm boys in Farmers' Week. A farm boys conference was organized and lectures were arranged especially for boys. A notice of this new feature was sent to granges of the counties near Ithaca. About thirty farm boys attended a reception sponsored by the junior class for the boys who came to the meetings.

The programs through the years reflect the trends in emphasis on various phases of agriculture. In earlier years production was the one import-
ant topic for discussion. There was little consideration of such problems as marketing, land classification, and soil conservation. About 1908-12 tile drainage was in the minds of farmers, and fruit production was the subject of much discussion particularly as to spraying materials and equipment. During the so-called world war of 1914-18 and on into the early twenties the tractor versus the horse was the farm topic of the day. Other basic topics have had a prominent place in the program from the beginning: the rural church, rural education, and social activity in the rural community.

All through its development Farm and Home Week has followed the interests of those who visit here, with no attempts at propaganda for the college or any other institution. Here are more than four hundred events scheduled with the least conflict all within one week. At every hour of the day from 9 to 4, visitors can take their choice from as many as thirty different events, and each evening had something to divert or instruct the colleges’ guests.

Farm and Home Week is now old enough so that traditions have been built up and the regular visitors have certain exhibits and lectures and contests which they never miss: the apple exhibit in the Plant Science Building, the live stock judging contests, the wood-chopping contest, the insects in Comstock, the movies in Bailey Hall, the Eastman Stage and Rice and Home Economics debates, the registration lobby of Roberts Hall, (the place to meet your friends or to collect lost children, or mislaid wearing apparel!), the Agricultural Engineering Laboratory, (the haunt of small boys), the Kernis Plays, the movies and exhibits at Fernow, the flowers in the greenhouses, and so on. Each person comes to Farm and Home Week with the idea of having a good time as well as receiving instruction in subjects of interest to them.

Certainly the childhood of Farm and Home Week is past and with its mature age, the fruits, yielded through the sincere efforts of the college and with the cooperation of the farmers, show that the childhood has been a sound and profitable one. In Farm and Home Week we see bigger and better years to come!
Corn Detasseling

By Marie Call '42

WHEN told that I would have complete responsibility for the corn detasselling last summer, I was completely mystified. I started some inquiry and found that I would be finishing a complicated cross breeding process started here at Cornell, to produce a hybrid silage corn especially suited for various parts of the state. By combining the best qualities of four different kinds of corn, the college produces two hybrid strains, the seed of which, conveniently called "male" and "female", is sold or contracted to farmers for another crossing to make what is known as Cornell 29-3.

We planted the single cross seed on our farm, one row of "male", then two rows of "female"; then one of "male", and then four of "female", and so on across the field. The object of detasseling, I found, is to pull out all "female" tassels so that the pollen from the "male" rows will fall on the silk of the female corn. My job was to make sure that all the tassels from the female rows were pulled out before they were "shooting" pollen. This does not sound like too much of a job—just pulling tassels out of corn. But you must realize—corn is as individual as people—some corn plants mature and bear tassels ready to pollinate when they are two feet high while others have nothing showing until they are eight feet high.

We had about 30 acres of hybrid seed, and I had to see that there were no "female" tassels showing at any time in any part of the field. This meant going over the fields about ten times altogether, about once every three or four days at the beginning, and then every day when the weather was hot and dry and the tassels were growing fast.

My gang of workers was as amateur as I was, but they were fairly dependable after they got the hang of it. The gang was comprised of my sixteen-year-old sister, my fourteen-year-old brother, four high school boys who wanted work for part of the summer and a chance to get a tan, and two of the regular men we have on the farm. We would spread out, each taking two "female" rows, and march across the field, pulling any tassels that we could see. One march across would take a sizable bit out of the field.

They were a lively bunch,—too lively! Sometimes they raced each other down the rows, and would likely skip several large tassels. Sometimes they used the larger tassels for darts, plaguing my sister to distraction. If the boys couldn't think of anything to say when I started checking their rows to find skipped tassels, they would call me "Simon Legree Marie" or start singing, "I hope that I shall never see, a boss as bossy as Marie." Usually, though, they tended to business and did a good job.

ONE Monday, since we had not gone over the fields on Sunday, we found so many tassels that we had to go a great deal slower than I had expected. As a result, at quitting time, a large part of one field was unfinished, but still needed detasselling badly. I consented to go home for supper, but was determined to go back afterwards to do some more. To my horror, the inspector from the college who had to certify the 29-3 seed, came while we were at supper. I burst into tears, sure that the whole lot would be thrown out because more than the allowed 1% of female pollen was showing. In less than five minutes I had two sisters, a brother, and both parents back in the field, detasselling corn for all they were worth. The inspector, seeing that we were really trying, and having my promise that it would be finished that night, and that we would go over it again well the next day, let the field pass, much to everyone's relief. That night after detasselling almost constantly from 7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m., I had nightmares of inspectors pulling "female" tassels out of thin air.

The next day, while doing the field again, the inspector was the topic of some rather uncomplimentary remarks on the part of the boys. As we came to the end of the rows at one side, and as I started to take a drink of water, the inspector walked out behind us from the rows we had just completed. I was so surprised I choked on my refreshment and had anything but the dignity of a foreman.

Pulling the tassels off in time wasn't our only worry. Naturally, other varieties of corn must not be grown near the hybrid, or the pollen might be blown to our field. One of the lots of corn was in the back corner of the farm. Before planting it there, Dad had the word of the farmer owning the adjoining land that he would not grow corn in his adjacent lot. In spite of the agreement, however, the inspector discovered silage corn in the corner field touching ours and threatened to disqualify our entire field, if something were not done. Several things could be done. We could plug up that part of our field which would be contaminated; we could build a brush fence between the two lots; or we could detassel the neighbor's corn. We decided both to detassel and build the fence. The neighbor allowed us to detassel his corn in return for 25 bushels of seed, since his yield would not be hurt. We didn't have to do much of it anyway, as the silk of ours had dried before his tassels were pollinating.

After we had gone over a hybrid field 7 or 8 times, we would start to finish it—that is, would try to pull all the tassels, whether they were showing or not. This would mean pulling the heart out of some of the small ones and digging deep in the big ones. It meant getting everything so that there wouldn't be tassels after we had marked the lot finished. After this process of getting everything was repeated about 3 times, we would begin to feel that at last we were through. Then likely as not, the inspector would come with the report that No. 3 ought to be done once more, just to get everything.

Corn detasselling is hard on your feet—the walking all day long on the hard, uneven ground, stepping into woodchuck holes, and stumbling over stones. It's hard on your back—the walking and reaching and pulling upward. It's dirty—the dust you raise from scuffling and the dirt from the corn leaves slapping your face and arms. It's wet—early in the morning or on a rainy day when it has to be done regardless of the dampness. (Who can tell when the inspector may come?) Still, it's outdoors, and it's doing something that makes you so tired you ache all over. It's the ache that gives you the satisfaction of knowing you've done a man-sized job.
College men know that a thin mantle of manure on several acres brings about twice the gain in total crop yield, as compared with the same amount of manure in a heavy coat on a single acre. Few farmers take full advantage of this fact because it takes too long to cover the acreage with slow-moving equipment.

Now, with either of the machines shown here, that waste of crop-producing power gives way to creation of new wealth. Motorized spreading makes thin applications practical because it multiplies the acreage covered in a day. Rubber tires permit spreading at tractor speeds even on rough, frozen ground. Transport from farmstead to field is speeded up still more, even on stony roads.

Hitching is faster because there is no heavy lifting, no jacking up; self-hoisting hitch simply slides to level of tractor drawbar. Maneuvering is faster because the spreader is built and balanced, steers and backs like a 2-wheel cart. Loading is faster because the front end lowers for loading, because the low wheels are not in the way. Every detail reduces drudgery, increases daily capacity, encourages better manure management and soil building.

The new low-priced model below has a 70-bushel steel-sided box. Its tires and wheels fit other farm machines, get double or treble service from a single investment in rubber. Both it and the 90-bushel size shown above are built with an apron drive which moves manure more steadily to the beaters ... and uniformity of spreading is required to make manure do double duty through thin application.

There is also a Case horse-drawn spreader, long famous for its light draft, its double steel backbone, its long life. See any or all models at our factory show rooms or branch houses. J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.
You are cordially invited to avail yourself of the benefit of our experience in earning a livelihood with beef cattle and draft horses; to visit the farm; to write us concerning your problems or discuss them in person at the farm or in Ithaca by appointment at the Ithaca Hotel May 8th, 9th, 10th, 1941.

MYRON M. FUERST '29
PINE PLAINS (Dutchess County), N. Y.
Livestock Judging Team

The livestock judging team of 1940 represented Cornell in three inter-collegiate livestock judging contests. These contests were held in connection with the livestock shows at the Eastern States Exposition, Baltimore Fat Stock Show and the International Livestock Exhibition.

In those large and highly competitive contests the Cornell teams had opportunity to compete against the most highly trained students in animal husbandry from agricultural colleges throughout the nation. The record made by the Cornell team was one of the best made by any of the competing teams.

The Cornell team won first honors at the Eastern States Exhibition. Not only did the team bring back the trophy for high team, but they also brought back the Dreyfus Trophy for having the highest score in judging horses.

The contest held at Chicago was the largest intercollegiate livestock judging contest ever held. The Iowa State College team compiled the highest score in the contest at the “International”. The Cornell team placed eleventh in the contest with a score 215 points below the winner.

The Cornell team made the highest score in judging swine, with 1339 points out of a possible 1250. David Longenecker ‘42 ranked twelfth among the 155 contestants judging swine, and Glenn Nice ‘41 ranked fifteenth. This is believed to be the first time that a team outside the “hog” country has ever placed first in swine judging at the “International.”

Prof. J. L. Miller of the Animal Husbandry staff is coach of the Cornell judging team.

The Countryman believes that all of you would like to become acquainted with these high ranking judges and the following are short biographies of each member of the team. Needless to say, we at Cornell are all proud of these good judges of livestock.

Elton “Stubby” Borden

“Stubby” is a resident of Easton, New York, and also did his first eight years of school work in the “little red school house.” While attending high school at Greenwich, New York, he was active in the 4-H Club, F.F.A. and the debate club.

Elton is one of the few boys in this nation who hold the much cherished American Farmer Degree. He received this as a result of his well rounded F.F.A. activity. He closed his four years of high school with a “bang” by graduating as salutatorian of his class.

Perhaps you have seen “Stubby” at the New York State Fair. He exhibited cattle there for four successive years.

He entered Cornell in 1937 and is now completing his fourth year as a successful extension major. And we do mean successful! As proof of his scholarship we will exhibit the fact that he has been awarded two Roberts Scholarships and an Abraham Eller cash scholarship.

But don’t jump at conclusions, he is not a grind. He is a member of the Extension Club, 4-H Club, Round-up Club, Ho-Nun-De-Kah, Phi Kappa Phi, and Alpha Gamma Rho.

Last year he was awarded the Danforth Summer Fellowship which is given on the basis of physical, mental, social, and religious development.

Steve Close

Steve came to us from Bel Air, Maryland where he seems to have led a very active life, with his chief interest centering in dairy farming.

Since coming to Cornell he has set a pace that has kept his competitors on the jump. His interest is in animal husbandry, but as some of you may have noted, he is just enough of the journalist so that he likes to tell others about cattle as well as enjoy them himself.

He is vice-president of the Round-up Club and superintendent of the student livestock show. Steve is also a member of the editorial board of the Countryman, and a member of Ho-Nun-De-Kah.

Glenn Feistel

Glenn hails from the town of Champion, New York. In case you never heard of it, it is near Carthage. He is one of the many boys on the campus who still cherish fond memories of the one room country school. Glenn attended West Carthage High School where he was vice-president of his senior class, and active in many school organizations.

However, Glenn will tell you that he made his real mark in 4-H Club work. He was president of his county and the State 4-H councils; 4-H delegate to Chicago, and delegate to National Club Camp at Washington, D.C.

As it should have been, Glenn won the American Agriculturist 4-H Award for the outstanding 4-H boy in the State.

He is proud of the fact that he is and will continue to be a member of the Grange.
Here at Cornell, Glenn is an extension major, a member of Alpha Zeta and Ho-Nun-De-Kah, and has served as president and secretary of the University 4-H Club.

Rodney Ingalls
Men who received their elementary school training in the one room school house seem to be in the majority. Rodney comes from Hartwick Seminary, New York; as we have already hinted, he saw his first schooling in a country school. He went to high school at Cooperstown, New York. While in high school, Rodney played football, basketball and baseball, was a member of the senior play cast, and did some work in the 4-H Club.

Here at Cornell he is taking a course in general farming in preparation for that worthy vocation. Rodney is a member of the Cayuga Student Residence Association, played on the 150 pound football team, and was a member of the frosh baseball team.

Dave Longnecker
If you see a tall, good looking fellow walking across the campus with a couple of good looking co-eds, chances are that it is Dave.

Dave was born and brought up in Rockville Center, Long Island. He went to the Southside High School there. In high school he was president of the dramatic club, and captain of the polo and swimming teams.

Dave became somewhat of a local hero through his mastery of the art of self defense. As a representative of Nassau County, Dave got all the way to the Golden Gloves Tournament. Here, as Dave puts it, "he was knocked cold."

At Cornell he is a major in livestock production. His extra-curricular activities include membership in the Round-up Club; three years on the crew, including rowing at Poughkeepsie; and membership on the swimming team for two years.

Glenn Nice
Glenn received his earlier education in the schools of his home town, Akron, New York. Here he was president of the F.F.A. chapter and a 4-H Club leader for two years. As a F.F.A. member he was active in judging livestock and crops.

At Cornell he is a major in extension with emphasis on animal husbandry. He is a member of the Round-up Club, University 4-H Club, and the Extension Club.

Jerry Wanderstock
To call Jerry one of the busiest seniors in Ag would not be exaggerating the facts in the least; he has always been interested in some activity or other. In high school he compiled quite a record for himself both scholastically and in extracurricular activities and came to Cornell with an impressive record. Jerry's crowning achievement was his election to the presidency of the high school honor society in his senior year.

Now, after four years of activity at Cornell he has a record as good as his high school achievements. He was a member of the Sophomore Smoker and Junior Week Program committees and he was elected to the business board of the Cornellian in his sophomore year. Last year Jerry was a member of the Junior Week Ice Carnival committee and he was also a junior member of the Freshmen Advisory board. Now in his senior year Jerry has been a member of the General Livestock Judging team; he is an active member of the Round-Up club and also is the current Associate Business Manager of the Cornellian.

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Check the records before you buy your next dairy animal. A careful survey will prove that the purebred Holstein-Friesian cow is the greatest and most efficient producer of both milk and butterfat in the world. Study the facts—Holsteins stand the test.

The Extension Service of The Holstein-Friesian Association of America is always glad to furnish information and assistance. Special pictures and literature are available for teachers of agriculture and extension workers.

The
Holstein - Friesian
Association of America
BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT
Living To Serve

The Collegiate Chapter of F.F.A. recently conferred on a group of F.F.A. boys from Scott High School the degree of Future Farmers. This degree is the second of four given by the Future Farmers of America to worthy members. Because these nine boys with a total investment in projects of $1614, and with total earnings of $530, had amply demonstrated their ability as young farmers, they were selected by their own chapter to receive the advancement.

One of the first objects of the Collegiate Chapter is to encourage a closer relationship with the State Association of F.F.A. To encourage this relationship, the chapter has a degree team for service to high school chapters in the surrounding areas.

In many other ways, the Cornell Chapter tries to be of benefit to high school clubs. Senior in Rural Education are often asked to speak at local meetings and banquets. During Farm and Home Week the chapter acts as hosts to over two hundred high schools of the state at the annual judging contests. Committees composed of Collegiate chapter members have charge of the various contests. The chapter also conducts the annual Stunt Night on Monday of Farm and Home Week. This contest, held in Bailey Hall, is participated in by F.F.A. members from throughout the state.

4-H Club

The University 4-H Club held its last meeting before Farm and Home Week recently in Willard Straight Hall. The club members had their picture taken as a group for the Cornellian. Moving pictures of the 1938 New York State Fair were shown and were enjoyed by all.

The program for Farm and Home Week was discussed and appropriations were made for the candy stands that the club will have around the campus again this Farm and Home Week. The club will also cooperate to make the folk dancing program for Farm and Home Week a success. The club is also going to cooperate with the Extension Club and hold a party on Wednesday night, February 12, in the Agricultural Economics Seminar room. The time is from 9 to 12 midnight.

The party is open to all University 4-H club members, 4-H members throughout the state, and all extension workers in 4-H.

1940 Graduate Dies

George Fosek, 1940 graduate of the College of Agriculture, died in an Erie, Pennsylvania hospital on January 15, 1941, following a very sudden illness of a rare blood disease.

He was born December 25, 1914, at Waterville, N. Y. and graduated from the Waterville Central School. Shortly after, he entered Cornell where he was a member of the varsity baseball squad during his sophomore and junior years and the varsity boxing squad during his junior year. He held the Abraham Eller Scholarship during his senior year.

Since graduation, George had been employed with the Soil Conservation Service of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and had recently accepted a position in the petroleum division with the Edinboro, Pennsylvania, Grange League Federation.

Surviving are his parents, four brothers, and three sisters.
Owning a purebred Guernsey herd or working with such a herd offers you opportunity for—

Quality Milk Markets
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Development of Judging Ability
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It's a men's shop . . . where Cornell men are learning a new course on clothes at a degree on prices unmatched in the city.

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LAKE ROAD
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By Clarence Naas '42

We don't get our milk from an old farm cow; we get our milk from a nice clean milkman."

Down in Jersey, just off Route 1, about half-way between New York City and Philadelphia, stands a mechanized cow-barn—I hesitate to say "cow-barn." for I think of it more as a milk factory. No more running through the cold air into the milk-house to grab a pail and dash for the barn. No more thrusting of cold hands against warm udders with head resting against a passive flank while streams of milk drive holes in the foam; no chance for a twitch of that flank to send a stool, a pail and a boy flying backwards against the wall with the pail usually landing there first.

Let me take you on a tour through the high speed production line of the Walker-Gordon Dairy Farm, where an almost human machine washes, dries, disinfects and milks fifty cows in 12½ minutes—240 cows an hour, a complete herd of 1680 cows every seven hours.

We're in a car, it's 1:30 in the morning and our headlights drive against the dark Jersey night—or, to make it a little more exciting, we might have a little fog. Milking begins at two, so we have to hurry. You see, these cows are "taken for a ride" three times a day on their "merry-go-round"—at 6 P.M., at 2 A.M. and at 10 A.M.

We turn off Route 1 at the gate house to the Walker-Gordon Farms and drive a mile down to a big sign: ENTRANCE. Here we make another right-hand turn to the parking spaces. Now we can stretch our legs.

Let's see what comes first. Oh yes, the "Rotolactor." Translated, this means revolving milker. Quite all right—I had to be told, too. We walk over a glass enclosed platform above the cows where we can watch the action below. At first, we see nothing but a circle of cows. Then, we begin to look around to find what makes this thing tick. Milking has just begun. The cows come up a runway to the revolving platform. Watch how the cows step on the table, each in turn, and stick their heads through the stanchions which automatically close. They can't turn their heads to one side or the other—lots of breath saved there! They have already been brushed to get off most of the dirt that might cling to them from the stables. That is done before they enter the Lactorium (place in which milk is pumped from bovine specimens). Now watch the showers—practically a grand hotel. And no rubbing here, nothing so crude. These cows are dried by electric warm-air drying machines. Then what's that man doing? Let's look at the guide book. He's wiping the cows' udders with sterilized towels; just as an extra precaution, you know.

Since we've started with "Maggy," let's follow her right around. The milking tubes are attached, and all we have to do is trail around the circle—fifteen feet per second. In twelve and a half minutes, we will be all the way round. Look, they're taking the tubes off now. That man, all in white with the milking stool strapped on behind, is going to "strip" from the cows what little milk is left by the machine. This is necessary, since some cows are not as quickly milked as others. There goes old "Maggy"—she's contributed her bit toward raising young America. Notice how she turns around on the platform and walks off. She's been here before. The guide book says that machine down there automatically dumps the milk, weighs it; then it is piped to the bottling room. Let's follow it there.

The dairyman who takes charge here is familiar with about 5,000,000 pounds of milk—milked daily. The milk from this dairy is good. There is no other word for it. They have a real milk. They are sure to find the best kind of quality they can and they're sure to find enough to keep a good family well supplied. They are sure to find the kind of milk that is the best for the health of the family and the health of the nation. They are sure to find the kind of milk that is the best for the health of the family and the health of the nation. They are sure to find the kind of milk that is the best for the health of the family and the health of the nation.

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A Welcome to Farm and Home Week Guests

Visitors to Cornell usually call at the Co-op because it's one of the interesting spots on the campus. Right now you will see us at one of our busy moments, filling the needs of Cornell students and Cornell departments, but we're not too busy to welcome you and to serve you in every way possible. Drop in and see us any time.

BOOKS
for Farm Study COURSES

FILM
for snapshots of the CAMPUS

SOUVENIRS
Jewelry and Novelties with the Cornell Seal

POST CARDS CANDIES
Cornell felt pennants, seals and shields, and Cornell lapel buttons with red and white ribbon attached.

A free campus map for everyone

THE CORNELL CO-OP
BARNES HALL — OPPOSITE WILLARD STRAIGHT

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Welcome!
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"Before and After"
taking a course in our shoe rebuilding plant. Your shoes enter run-down and they leave smart looking and sturdy.

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To Arms!

“What kind of a world would we like?” asked Miss Mary Henry, director of the New York State College of Home Economics, asked assembled students of the college at a meeting at which six faculty and four students in a panel discussed “What Is Your Part in the National Defense Program?”

Miss Henry asked the question of students after she had reminded them that home economics and home economics education dealt with things close to the lives of people. As Miss Fowler, assistant director, later said: “Our whole job is the care of lives, the care of homes... If homes fall, it’s just too bad.” Furthermore, we should make a fine contribution “no matter what state the world is in.”

Pointing more to the immediate problems, Miss Fowler went on to say that since “we are defending democracy, we must carry on in a more democratic way.”

In speaking of the way students might formulate a program for themselves, Miss Flora Thurston told students that they were developing from a “stage of living without much responsibility for social affairs to the one of a great deal of responsibility.”

In order to prepare for this, Miss Thurston urges students, particularly underclassmen, to spend more time in preparation for their responsibilities in the future. A college campus, she said, should not be isolated, nor should it be engulfed in the affairs of the world.

Other concrete suggestions as to what students might do were brought out. These included taking advantage of the opportunities on a campus for keeping well-informed, making a sharp evaluation of the activities in which students participate in order to determine the worthwhileness of these activities, and in keeping physically fit. In the summer, it was felt students would have an opportunity to do more materially through volunteer service in various county and state nutrition committees.

Faculty members on the panel were Miss Henry, Miss Fowler, Miss Thurston, Miss Olga Brucher, Miss Helen Canon, and Miss Dorothy Williams. Student participants were: Chairman Virginia Allen ‘42, Marie Lueders ‘41, Ruth Pierce ‘41, and Blanche Bassets ‘43.

The Home Economics Prize Speaking Contestants

Helen Donny ‘41, Barbara Cross ‘44, Ruth Cohran ‘41, Laurine Raiber ‘41, Elizabeth Kandiko ‘44, Helen Finlay ‘44 and Jane Brown ‘41 (not in picture)

More On Parties

St. Valentine's Day demands a party. Call it “An Affair of the Heart”, “A Sentimental Social”, or some other catchy name, spread the sentiments on thick.

For the most fun plan a variety of games and activities. A party worth having is worth planning, and plan to begin when the first guests arrive and plan to stop when everyone is having a good time. Suggestions for games can be obtained by writing to the Department of Rural Sociology, New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, requesting “Parties for Valentine's Day”, mimeographed sheet 1477-1.

Refreshments are an essential part of a party, and Valentine's Day lends itself to delicius and individual refreshments. Tiny, crisp, heart-shaped cookies and sparkling cranberry juice cocktail would be good. The punch could be served from a large punch bowl into punch cups or glasses that have had the edges frosted. This can be done by dipping the rim of the glass with lemon juice, then dipping into granulated sugar, then turning glass right side up and leaving to dry. Heart-shaped sandwiches, filled with something in which pimento or cherries have been chopped, would be suitable. Tomato or fruit gelatin salads are attractive, and tasty. A sandwich loaf is another suggestion. Care should be taken not to make them shapes and colors monotonous. Ice cream and cake, old stand-bys, also may challenge your initiative. Don't forget that marshmallows and cinnamon candies and gum drops are very satisfactory materials for carrying out clever ideas for centerpieces and favors.

Songs such as “Let Me Call You Sweetheart”, “Put On Your Old Grey Bonnet”, “Down By the Old Mill Stream”, and “Memories”, sung by everyone, should make a “grand finale”!

Meet Them On The Ether

They're on the air! More and more students are doing their part in Farm and Home Week through radio. Toastmistress for the 11:15 to 11:45 program Monday through Friday, will be Ruth Cohran '41, who will interview a guest announcer at the beginning of the broadcast. Loris Jeffries '42 will give the news of the day, and then the guest announcer will in turn interview some outstanding guest of the week. If you're interested in radio you'll want to tune in!
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Best Bets

Everybody knows that, technically, the way to pick courses is by subject, but that actually you’re way out front if you pick them by professor. The same goes for Farm and Home Week lectures. There is precious little time for student participants to go personality-shopping—so we’re going out on the limb and tell you the people “you must meet”.

Lena Madison Phillips, Attorney-at-law, President of International Federation of Business and Professional Women’s Clubs, Inc. Her likes—young people; her looks—unassuming; her speeches—dynamite! She speaks at Bailey Hall on Thursday at 2:00 o’clock.

Mrs. L. Alfred Watt, President of The Associated Country Women of the World, London, England. She has what it takes to keep her organization one of power in times like these. Tuesday at 11:00 in the Auditorium.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles Cahill, Publicity Director, United States Shoe Machinery Company, Boston, Massachusetts. We’re more curious than sure but we’re going to take a chance on his reputation for good stories. Wednesday and Thursday at noon in the Auditorium.

Poeletti, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E., Lieutenant-Governor, New York State. Albany and New York City. Both husband and wife are young, colorful, and charming. Comment on their last visit: “Everybody went crazy over them.” Time: Friday at 3:00 in the Auditorium.

We can’t be emphatic enough in saying that you must not miss the symposium Thursday afternoon at 3:00 in the Auditorium. Undoubtedly we’re biased, but then, so will you be after hearing them if you aren’t already well-acquainted with the outstanding men and women on our own campus.

L. S. Cottrell, Jr., Professor of Sociology, College of Arts and Science. W. W. Mendenhall, Executive Director, Cornell United Religious Work. Flora M. Thurston, Professor of Home Economics Education, School Education.

Helen Canon, Head of Department of Economics of the Household and Household Management, College of Home Economics.

Helen D. Bull, M.D., Professor in Family Life, College of Home Economics. Mark Entorf, Extension Associate Professor in Family Life, College Home Economics.

Margaret Wylie, Extension Professor of Family Life, College of Home Economics.

Eleanor Louise Shack

Holder of four scholarships and being an activities woman, says Eleanor is simply carrying on a family tradition—one which, “is mighty hard to live up to when it has been maintained by a mother, father, and two brothers who were Cornellians.”

Still she is doing it ably, whether it be square dancing, pouring tea or guiding visitors through Van Rensselaer Hall, this capable senior devotes 100% of her energy to it.

Fresh year, Eleanor was class soccer manager and a member of the Home economics guide service. Her sophomore year she was chairman of guides and a member of the Home Economics Club Council.

Busier than any other two people her junior year, she was president of 5 East Avenue, secretary of Extension Club, assistant student chairman of services Farm and Home Week, served on the Home Economics Club council, and was elected to Omicron Nu.

This year Eleanor added Phi Kappa Phi to her list of honors, is the vice-president of Balch I, of Extension Club, and of the Ag-Domecon association. Besides being journal-correspondent for Omicron Nu, she writes for the Countryman.

Summers are Usen’s holidays to her for she has been assistant instructor in household art, assistant to the home demonstration agent in her county, has learned to drive, and just plain worked to earn money for school.

of carrying so much responsibility.

She plans to go into extension when she leaves Cornell. “It’s something I’ve wanted to do ever since I was a kid, and I was lucky to get in Cornell to prepare for it.” But if you ask us, Cornell is lucky too.

So That’s What Finals Are Like!

And we thought all along they were something you took like an evil-tasting medicine because it was good for you. Just swallows and swallows of questions that you had to take and the professor had to spoon out so that he could give you a grade.

But we have just found out that exams can be interesting and profitable. In one family life course, students correct each others papers and during the scheduled examination period find out all the reasons why their paper came back with so many notations in red.

You could hardly even get mental injection from cramming for a foods final in which you are given a slip of paper which listed the ingredients but neither title nor directions. And, woe, if you don’t know enough to recognize angel food in the raw and dump your mixture into a waffle iron!

On the assumption that everyone can talk whereas many people are baffled by a blank sheet of paper, several professors schedule conferences for oral discussion. Analysis of a case study, making you put those principles you learned by rote to work is another good way. And then there is the clever teacher who knows what you’re worth and takes the examination period to find out what you think could be done to improve her course.

All of these finals demanded serious thought and thorough preparation, not the kind that ruins health and disposition but the kind that comes from the result of interest and effort during the whole term. Progressive? Yes. Good? We think so.

Calling All Juniors

Juniors! That rare visitor, Lady Opportunity, is knocking on your door. It’s time to go into the college secretary’s office and ask about the Danforth Summer Fellowship.

Here’s your chance to spend two weeks in the industrial center of St. Louis, studying problems in manufacturing, commercial research, and advertising; and two more weeks at the American Youth Foundation Camp on Lake Michigan, training for leadership.

If you want to know what makes industry tick, you’ll enjoy being on the inside of research and analytical labs, dairies, candy manufacturing plants, department stores, hotels, metropolitan newspapers, hospitals, wholesale grocers, grain exchanges, advertising agencies and radio stations. And at Camp Miniwance, you’ll have a chance to live an open-air life with congenial girls from all over.
KERMIS CLUB

presents for its

Farm and Home Week Productions
in cooperation with
New York State Dramatic Festival
Four One-act Plays

including

1. The Electric Fence
2. The Checkered Schoolhouse
3. Bill Wakefield's Legend

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12 — 8:00
WILLARD STRAIGHT THEATRE

Admission Fifty Cents
A openly astonished expression slowly crept across her face as she listened to me. I knew before she uttered a word exactly what she was going to say.

“Oh—you're in Ag?” Disbelief mingled with surprise is evidenced in this part statement, part question. “But what in the world can you do in Ag. I thought that it's primarily for men—men from farms, at that. What can a girl possibly do?” And so on they run, these statements of disbelief and surprise at the thought of a woman being enrolled in the College of Agriculture.

This attitude is out-dated, and is one which has died a quiet, uneventful death with the passing of the horse and buggy days, instead of showing itself at 20th Century Cornell. Once the fact is accepted, it seems to be the general opinion that the woman in Ag should be a large red-cheeked, husky, young miss with an aptitude for milking cows, and such. Far be it from me to disillusion you, but I'm willing to wager that there are more than a few girls in Ag who have never even seen a live cow, much less been near one! She is thought to be singularly uninteresting, since her conversation must exclude things pertaining to music, art, or literature. Of course, she could know nothing about that! The name Degas means nothing to her, his dancing girls mean less. As for Picasso—who's he? A prize cow perhaps? They sometimes have strange names! A violin concerto by Mendelssohn would fall on deaf ears, since her tastes don't include music—especially music by the masters. In other words, her “culture” is sadly neglected.

Because the woman in Ag usually does not have art appreciation or some such similar course on her schedule, because she can be original in her ideas and not be prejudiced as to what she should think according to a set of stereotyped lectures that have been handed down to students for the last ten years or more, always the same, she is either abnormal or unorthodox.

But the question still remains unanswered. Just what can a girl study four years of Ag? Opportunities are so many and so varied it seems almost futile to go into them. To begin with, quite a few girls go into the field of bacteriology. The work is difficult; the rewards seem small; but if you like bacteriology, there you are! Some excellent courses in all phases of the subject are offered here at Cornell. The biological sciences are chosen by quite a few girls, mostly for the purpose of teaching after graduation. Sociology and psychology are very popular and I would say that the largest percentage of girls major in these two subjects. Floriculture and vegetable crops are certainly not neglected, whereas dairy does not seem to be so popular with the girls. Ornithology and agricultural economics have their share of the women Ag students. Good courses can be obtained in agricultural journalism and many girls major in that particular field. Other fields less occupied, but equally interesting, are entomology, animal husbandry, agronomy, wild life management, and forestry. Of course there are many others, but these seem to be the ones most popular. As you can see, there is no lack of opportunity, once a student finds herself and knows what she wants to do.

In all, the girl in Ag isn’t such a bad sort—not quite as abnormal or unorthodox as one would think!
Hurry, gang!
This is our last chance
to buy the Annual
for $7.00!

$3.00 down payment
$4.00 when book comes out
Regular price if not ordered now
$9.00

CALL 2522 — LEAVE YOUR NAME, AND A COMPET WILL CALL ON YOU
Harold C. Atwater of Atwater Nurseries, Agawam, Massachusetts, has a son, Harold C. Atwater, Jr., a senior in Agriculture. Harold Sr. Lives at 122 Monroe Street, Agawam.

Louis Fish has a large Guernsey farm at Salt Point, New York. Two of his six children are at Cornell, Margaret, a junior in Home Economics, and Mary, a freshman.

E. V. Hardenburg, Professor of Vegetable Crops at Cornell, has two children here. Robert ’41 in the College of Agriculture and Dorothy ’44 in the College of Arts and Sciences.

It is with regret that we must chronicle the passing of Earl A. Brown. During his college years, he was president of the Agriculture Association, and for many years he had been associated with Thompson’s Dairy in Washington, D. C.

Walter M. Peacock is technical crop adviser to the Deerfield Packing Company and lives on his farm at Deerfield, New Jersey.

Wesley H. Bronson is now in charge of the production department of the Whiting Milk Company, Boston, Massachusetts. He lives at 141 Rutledge Road, Belmont, Massachusetts.

E. P. Smith has recently been elected a director of the Second Chenango National Farm and Loan Association by the stockholders. His son Howard is now a Junior at Cornell and a member of Alpha Gamma Rho. His address is Sherburne, New York.

Elmer Snyder is a pomologist with the United States Department of Agriculture, and is conducting research work in grape production and breeding at the United States Horticultural Field Station, Fresno, Cal., where he may be addressed: Route 3, Box 552.

Daniel P. Crandall recently took a position at the National Youth Training center at Geneva, New York and has moved there with his family. His son Donald, is a freshman in engineering at Cornell this year.

Ray Pollard is Farm Bureau manager in Schoharie County. This year he has published a book of farm essays, “Warm Chimneys”. He is also a contributing guest writer for the American Agriculturist and Farm Journal. He has four children; the oldest, Mary, is a freshman in the College of Home Economics.

James D. Smart is operating the same farm that his father, grandfather and great-grandfather have farmed since 1826. His address is Lyons, New York.

John Harriott is vice-president of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation with his office in the Farm Credit Administration building, 310 State Street, Springfield, Mass. He was former professor of Farm Economics in charge of Cost Accounts.

Hugh Coaline, Associate Editor of the American Agriculturist, has two children in the Ag school at Cornell, Hugh, Jr., a senior, and Ruth, a freshman.

Edgar L. Forrester is manager of the Massena office of the New York State Employment Service. His address is 50 Allen Street, Massena, New York.

C. F. Gilman is supervisor-in-charge, City Branch, Milk Division, New York City Department of Health, 125 Worth Street, New York City.

Elton M. Smith is secretary of the Syracuse Production Credit Association, which serves about 950 members. He lives at 2100 Park Street, Syracuse.

W. H. Hutchings is district manager forRalston Purina Company in Connecticut, Massachusetts and Vermont. He lives at Somers, Connecticut, where he recently purchased a sixteen room house with eight fireplaces built in 1819.


Elizabeth Ryckman Cornell is teaching home economics in the Elba Central School. She has three children, two boys and a girl.

Homer L. Hurlbut is working in the state Agricultural Conservation office in the Savings Bank Building in Ithaca this winter. He also owns a gas station in Interlaken where he lives.

Broder F. Lucas was married on December 24 to Evelyn Engle in Upland, California. Broder and his wife are making their new home at Richfield, Utah.

W. G. “Guy” Meal is the head of the Fruit and Vegetable Division of the Agriculture Marketing Service and lives in Washington, D. C., when he is not traveling.

Malcolm E. “Mac” Smith is in Washington working on marketing standards for fruits and vegetables—everything from peanuts to watermelons as he puts it.

Stephen T. Stanton is vocational agriculture teacher and vice-principal at Mexico Academy and Central School, Mexico, N. Y. He has 48 boys in the agriculture department and there are over 1000 enrolled in the school.

James Park is a field representative of the Production Credit Corporation at Springfield, for Vermont, northern Connecticut and northeastern New York. He has a son, James Jr., about five years old. Jim’s address is Albanarle St., Springfield, Mass.

Lester Foreman is the first president of the newly organized Pittsford Rotary Club at Pittsford, N. Y.

Ralph C. Sutliff is a supervisor of Agricultural Education at the Bureau of Agricultural Education in the State Educational Department in Albany. In addition to this, he has been working on a committee that is cooperating with the United States Office of Education in evaluating 10

George Pringle bought a farm near Lounsberry, New York, Tioga county, last spring and moved there from Chautauqua county, bringing the pure bred herd formerly owned by his father. Mrs. Pringle was Jane Barker ’30; they have a daughter, one year old.

34

"Ed" Ronk who married Miss Gert-rude Godfrey, ’29, is the senior business analyst for the Springfield Bank for Cooperatives. Their address is Birie Road, Longmeadow, Mass.

H. H. Baum is teaching agriculture at Warwick High School. He formerly taught at Salem, N. Y. His address is now Warwick, N. Y.

Gene Hayden is working in Freder- donia for the Production Credit Association at Olean, N. Y. His address is 214½ N. Second Street, Olean, N. Y.

Julian Wright is teaching agriculture at Westfield High School. He received his M.S. last June in Agricultural Economics at Cornell. He states that he has an active F.F.A. chapter and part-time group. His address is 22 Plamant Ave., Westfield, N. Y.

Peter I. Tack received his Ph.D. from Cornell in 1939 and is now an instructor in zoology at Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michi-

gan. He was called to Michigan State to introduce a new series of courses in the zoology department—ichthyology and limnology.

35

Merrill N. Knapp is instructing two-year and winter course boys in Extension Teaching here at the Col-

lege.

Earl "Rip" Savage seems to be enjoy-

ing his research work in pomology in the south, and is now starting his second six months at the Georgia Ex-

periment Station.

36

Harold Hawley earned his Ph.D. last June at Purdue University. Now he is working for Swift and Company in Chicago where he analyzes data and forecasts hog and pork prices.

James M. McDonald has been trans- ferred to the Flood Control Survey section of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, and his address is 22 Castle Creek Rd., Binghamton, N. Y.

Eleanor Marion Reynolds became the bride of Donald W. Hammond last December 26. Mr. Hammond, who graduated from Cornell in ’39 is with the Farm Security Administration at Fort Edward, New York.

37

Ruth Green is the dietitian at the Ulca Memorial Hospital.

Ralph Graham who was the agricultural conservation agent in Erie County is now assistant secretary for the Syracuse Production Credit Association with his office in the Re-

gional Market building.

Helen Cotter, assistant 4-H Club agent in Onondaga County, and Lloyd Strombeck, the 4-H Club agent, were married in December.

37

Victor Garman who married Jean Scott of Niagara Falls, has a baby boy born last summer. "Vic" is plant manager of the Golden Guernsey Milk plant in Syracuse. His address is 1019 East Genesee St.

Marian G. Burts is home service director at the Binghamton Gas and Electric company. Her address is 19 Grand Boulevard, Binghamton.

Albert H. Sayer married Winifred M. F. Drake (Cornell ’27) August 21 in Ithaca. They are living in Am-

herst, Mass.

Florence M. Bradt teaches home economics at Lansingburg Junior High School, Troy, New York.

38

Eleanor Bahret who has been working in the Vassar Brothers Hospital laboratory, married Jack Spencer of Poughkeepsie, in November.

Tommy and Helen Brew Rich have a daughter, Sarah Louise, born August 8. They live at 12 Ditton Street, Lyons, New York.

Charles Clark is engaged to marry Joan Sherbrooke Myers of Newport, R. I. Lieut. Clark is an instructor at the Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

Lucille Howard married Serge Jar-

vis, a member of the New York Bar association. Lucille was on the editorial foods staff of McCall’s magazine the early part of last year. They reside at 230 Riverside Drive, New York City.

Walter Johnson is agricultural con-

servation agent in Erie County. He is married and his address is 503 Root Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

James Outstanding coached the winning collegiate team at the Inter-

national Livestock Exposition in Chicago in November. Jim is an instruc-

tor in Animal Husbandry at University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland.

39

Robert Taber is second lieutenant in Field Artillery at Cornell and is also assistant coach of polo. His ad-

dress is 308 Hudson Street, Ithaca, N. Y.
Nearly half a million cows are fed G.L.F. dairy rations.
Farmers buy these rations to supplement the hay, ensilage, and grain grown on their own farms.

The G.L.F. dairy rations are made to fit the haymows, the home-grown grains, and the cows of the dairymen who use this cooperative service.

How the feeds fit particular feeding situations is shown by this table:

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COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC... ITHACA, NEW YORK
H. Ellis Ross, Jr., married Barbara Mungle in Sage Chapel on December 28, 1940. Mr. Ross is employed by the G.L.F. at Batavia, New York.

Alex Trainor is area superintendent of Rural Rehabilitation at Oneida, where he is now making his home.

Margaret Eldred is a secretary at the Beacon Milling Company. She lives at 140 Franklin Street, Auburn, N. Y.

Norman E. Thomson is head examiner in the Inland Marine department of a large insurance company in Hartford, Conn.

W. Dale Brown is teaching agriculture in Hamilton Central School.

Louise Burnett is the head of the home economics department at the new centralized school at Katonah, New York.

Edward Foreman is in the Farm Supplies Division of the G.L.F. at Canton, New York. He was transferred from a similar position at Port Jervis, New York.

David Holland, was recently married to Rita Brown. While Dave was in college, he was an All-American 150 pound team football player.

Ralph Lash is working for the Farm Security Administration at their office in Watkins Glen, New York.

V. D. "Lindy" Linderman is running the home farm at Franklinville, New York.

Jean Raynor married Charles Halsey of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Louise Rider was married to William McGregor Deller, December 21st, at the Sigma Kappa Sorority House. Margaret Soper and Louise Burnett also of the Class of '40 and former roommates of the bride, were bridesmaids.

Lloyd Slater, stopped in Ithaca during Christmas vacation to say hello. Lloyd's present plans are to finish his work on his master's degree out at Purdue, and then to enter the business world in some line of agricultural economics.

Carol Clark is the new associate 4-H Club leader for Broome County. Her address is 47 Cedar Street, Binghamton, N. Y.

Dorothy Cooper is working for the Rochester Gas and Electric Company, doing home service work.

Katharine Duroe is teaching Home the TVA project at Norris.

Ralph Everett is teaching vocational agriculture at the new Cuba Central School.

Hilda Keller of Clyde is at Smith College for a year of graduate work, having received a teaching fellowship. She will work with the nursery school and also study for her master's degree in child psychology.

Leon Pratt is the Madison County 4-H Agent, working from Morrisville.

Howard Ross is Boy Scout Field Executive of Orange and Sullivan Counties, working from Newburgh, N. Y.

Alice Sheldon, after a year as student dietitian at Cook County Memorial Hospital in Chicago, Ill., is assistant dietitian at the Children's Hospital in Buffalo, N. Y.

Alice Rees is teaching home economics at Wellsville, N. Y.

Hubert Rhodes is teaching vocational agriculture at Ludlowville High School, Ludlowville, N. Y. Hubert's home is in Watkins Glen, N. Y.
Beyond the Horizon...

Each new year brings a new horizon, beyond which are concealed the realities that materialize or shatter our hopes, our dreams, our visions. It is this mystery of the future that adds zest to living and spurs man to new achievement.

In 1837, John Deere caught a vision of a better plow to turn the stubborn soils of the new west. He dreamed, he hoped, as his anvil rang day after day, night after night. Success greater than his fondest hopes lay beyond the horizon for John Deere, the blacksmith of Grand Detour.

Today, the great organization that bears his name looks forward to new horizons, to new achievements in the creation and perfection of equipment that makes life easier and more profitable for the man who tills the soil. Its twelve great factories with thousands of men, and its sales organization that spreads around the world are a living tribute to the man who saw beyond the horizon of 1837.

John Deere • Moline, Illinois
From the BROAD PRAIRIES to the SLEEPY HOLLOWS of Our Land

American Farms are Arming with FARMALL Power

THESE ARE EVENTFUL TIMES! The pages of history are being turned with tragic speed before our eyes. The Old World is in the torment of change—but what of the New? What of America, and the great peaceful populations across the broad reaches of the United States?

In your mind—and in your heart—is certain knowledge that this nation, too, has felt the drive of world events. But the change we know is not the agony of violence and bloodshed that has rent Europe asunder. For that we may give fervent thanks to a kind Providence, and to our forefathers who dedicated themselves to a new life on this continent.

The people of America have experienced a great awakening of spirit—a new-born patriotism. They have said, as one voice: "We who owe so much to Liberty—why have we prized it so little? Let us be mindful, as never before, of the meaning of that Liberty. And on our farms and in our industries, let us work as a united people to protect and preserve our Freedom—the most precious inheritance we can hand down to our children."

FARMALL FARMING is a peaceful mechanization by which our farmers are controlling all their power operations, all their crops, in all the four seasons. Ever since the introduction of the New McCormick-Deering FARMALLS in 1939, the Farmall factories have been working to their utmost capacities to supply the extraordinary demand for all of the models shown below.

Harold Jones of Chariton, Iowa, is doing a fine job of deep plowing here in tough sod. His tractor is the plucky new FARMALL-A which is filling all power needs on thousands of small farms today. Harold operates 120 acres, and he has no horses on his farm. He planted 65 acres of corn this year with direct-connected planter, cultivating with this "Cult-Vision" tractor.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
180 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

The FOUR New McCormick-Deering Farmalls
Don't Wait!

IF YOU intend to go to college, and have not already made arrangements to enter, do not delay to apply for entrance, and to learn the requirements for admittance. Practically every college or university that is well thought of has more applicants than it can accept. The aim of the college is to admit those who are most likely to profit by the education it offers. Yet it can not wait until all applications are in, and then pick the best prospective students and leave the others to a last-minute disappointment. So the college must take, as they come, the students best qualified by records in studies, by tests of character, and by qualities of leadership.

One of the evidences of quality in a student is his ability to make decisions, his foresightedness, and his promptness; additional reasons for early deciding on a college course and applying for entrance. In short, as soon as you are sure of graduation from high school, get your name on the list of prospective students at the institution you wish to enter.

If you apply early, and can not be accepted, you may still be not too late to enter another college; but if you apply at the last moment for one college and are not accepted, you have small chance of being accepted anywhere else.

These statements apply to the New York State College at Cornell University for it has its limitations on the persons who can be successfully taught there.

The purpose of this announcement or warning is not to discourage any one who seeks to take advantage of the educational opportunities at Cornell; rather it is meant to encourage those who sincerely wish to enter to prove that they are up-and-coming individuals worthy of consideration in the selective process that must be used in any college.

By all means it should be realized that any person who wishes to go to college this year should not be diverted from his purpose by the prospect of an immediate job with good wages. National emergencies do not represent a normal state; when they pass,—as they always do, in a relatively short time—the workers who are then in demand are those with cultivated brains, those who have a specialized education which increases their chances to be of service to their fellow men. Others will be out of work, as is well shown by past experience.

If you are thinking of entering the New York State College of Agriculture, or any of the several colleges connected with Cornell University, send your queries to the

Director of Admissions
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York
The Cornell Countryman

Founded 1903

Member of the Agricultural College Magazines, Associated

Published Monthly from October to June by students in the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics at Cornell University. Entered as Second Class matter at the Post Office, Ithaca, New York. Printed by Norton Printing Co. The subscription rate is one dollar a year or three years for two dollars; single copies 15 cents.

W. D. McMillan '24, President, Board of Directors

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This Month

On this the thirtieth anniversary of the founding of the Farm Bureau, John Wilcox evaluates the history of that organization in "Then 'Til Now." See what radio can do in Professor C. A. Taylor's Smith Family Radio. Eleanor Slack peers behind the scenes to tell us about Home Economics extension in "For Better Homes." Many of the extension agencies come in for their share of just praise in Marie Call's "Results Show Success." Dr. A. K. Getman tells of progress in education in "Vocational Agriculture." Mary Strok tells us about what the Department of Agricultural Economics does in extension work in "Interpreting The Facts." Don't forget to check up on your former classmates in "Former Student Notes." Editor of this issue "John Wilcox '42"
END OF SEASON SALE
20% DISCOUNT
On All Skis and Ski Equipment and all Nestor Johnson and Wilson Skates

THE CORNELL CO-OP
OPPOSITE WILLARD STRAIGHT

The Editor Laments

Some appear to think that running a magazine is easy, but from experience we can say that it is no picnic, because readers are hard to please.

If we print jokes, people say we are silly.

If we don't, they say we are too serious.

If we clip things from other papers, we are too lazy to write them ourselves.

If we don’t we are stuck on our own stuff.

If we stick close to the job, we ought to be out hunting news.

If we get out and try to hustle, we ought to be on the job in the office.

If we don’t print contributions, we do not appreciate true genius; and if we print them, the paper is full of junk.

If we make a change in the other fellow's copy we are too critical.

If we don't, we are asleep.

Now, like as not, somebody will say we swiped this from some other paper. And we did.

BROWN & BROWN
CLOTHES

Through their unchanging excellence of Quality, Artistry and Skilled Tailoring give assurance of complete satisfaction and unchallenged value.

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150 EAST STATE ST.

ARCTIC ICE CREAM CO.

If you haven't tried our Revel Ice Cream
You have missed something good
ANY of the things that we have long taken for granted have a long and interesting history. Organizations and services do not just grow; they develop slowly and out of a very definite need. The Farm Bureau is just such an organization; it has become so firmly established in the farm picture that we now take it for granted. But this organization had its period of hard knocks, and it grew with the “ups” and “downs” that are characteristic of all such groups.

Let us go back to the period before there was any Farm Bureau, there was a need for extension service, but the money and means to finance one simply were not available. Many people did their best to render service to the farm community; but for the most part, farmers knew little or nothing about “scientific” agriculture.

Certainly, many institutions were doing farm research, but that research was presented at scientific meetings, bound in the proceedings and set up on a book shelf to gather dust. Many of the earlier publications are still on library shelves, and if the silver bugs have not eaten them the dust will choke you if you try to read them. Things bound in a book do not mean much, it is not until they are brought to the attention of people and acted upon that they amount to a “row of pins.”

One of the first men to recognize the necessity of putting this information in the hands of the farmer was Dean Roberts of the College of Agriculture. To him goes much of the credit for the founding of the present day extension service.

As a result of what Dean Roberts and other leaders of his time had to say, one of the earliest extension programs sponsored by a college was founded. This was what was known as the Chautauqua system of New York. Most of the actual work of founding the organization was done by Lewis Miller, and John H. Vincent. The program of this system began in 1874 when the Chautauqua Sunday School System was founded, and it included instruction, recreation, and entertainment. Within a very few years it had become so popular that it spread throughout the State, and soon more than 60,000 rural folk were pursuing educational courses of its type.

This first program was the result of the work of private individuals, but soon the State became interested in it. In 1893 farmers of Chautauqua County appealed to the College of Agriculture at Cornell to aid them in some necessary experimental work. At the time the college had no funds for such work, and the farmers appealed to the State legislature in 1894.

It was at about this time that Liberty Hyde Bailey suggested that State aid should be sought for publishing information and holding horticultural meetings. S. F. Nixon, assemblyman from Chautauqua, obtained the passage of a bill which granted $8,000 to the experiment station for experimental and extension work in sixteen counties in the western part of the State. Professor Bailey was put in charge of the work. Tests or demonstrations, such as orchard spraying, were conducted on many farms, as well as many other demonstrations and the publication of several extension bulletins.

MANY of the things that we have long taken for granted have a long and interesting history. Organizations and services do not just grow; they develop slowly and out of a very definite need. The Farm Bureau is just such an organization; it has become so firmly established in the farm picture that we now take it for granted. But this organization had its period of hard knocks, and it grew with the “ups” and “downs” that are characteristic of all such groups.

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As a result of what Dean Roberts and other leaders of his time had to say, one of the earliest extension programs sponsored by a college was founded. This was what was known as the Chautauqua system of New York. Most of the actual work of founding the organization was done by Lewis Miller, and John H. Vincent. The program of this system began in 1874 when the Chautauqua Sunday School System was founded, and it included instruction, recreation, and entertainment. Within a very few years it had become so popular that it spread throughout the State, and soon more than 60,000 rural folk were pursuing educational courses of its type.

This first program was the result of the work of private individuals, but soon the State became interested in it. In 1893 farmers of Chautauqua County appealed to the College of Agriculture at Cornell to aid them in some necessary experimental work. At the time the college had no funds for such work, and the farmers appealed to the State legislature in 1894.

It was at about this time that Liberty Hyde Bailey suggested that State aid should be sought for publishing information and holding horticultural meetings. S. F. Nixon, assemblyman from Chautauqua, obtained the passage of a bill which granted $8,000 to the experiment station for experimental and extension work in sixteen counties in the western part of the State. Professor Bailey was put in charge of the work. Tests or demonstrations, such as orchard spraying, were conducted on many farms, as well as many other demonstrations and the publication of several extension bulletins.

**Then 'til Now**

*By John Wilcox '42*

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It was only natural that when news of this program began to filter across the nation, the Federal government should become interested in it. But a large part of the credit for stirring up interest in a national farm extension program is due to S. A. Knapp of Essex County, New York. Early in his career as a professor of Agriculture, Knapp concluded that farmers would never change their practices appreciably as a result of the work done on demonstration farms. He felt that the only way to bring about desirable changes in practice was to have the experimenting done on the farms by the farmers. He was responsible for drafting a Federal bill for support of such experimental work in 1882. It was this bill that later paved the way for the Hatch Act which was passed in 1887.

It was not until about 1902 that the movement for rural extension work attracted the attention of the National Board for General Education. Following this, through the generosity of many individuals, some rural extension work was begun throughout the nation. This program expanded rapidly, and in 1910 the work was in progress in 455 counties in twelve states, and there were 450 county agents.

The climax in National interest came in 1914 when the Smith-Lever Act was passed. Out of this act grew the huge extension service that we have today. The need had long been present, and when the means was provided the thing just grew like "Topsy".

But what of the work in New York State during this growing period? It was not slackening up, on the contrary it was progressing well ahead of the national program. In 1909 George Monroe, of Dryden, New York, agent of the Bureau of Soils, began demonstrations with lime and clover on some Tompkins County farms. The following year three farmers were hired to do this work.

**Under** the limited State funds, the extension work of the State College progressed until in 1911, the appropriation was increased to $50,000, and a department of extension was organized at Cornell under Professor Tuck. He was able to further develop the work, and under his direction volunteer extension workers were appointed throughout the State. In 1912 conferences were held in ten counties; some of you remember these conferences as "Farmers Institutes".

In 1911 the first “Farm Bureau” was established in New York State, at Binghamton, New York. John H. Barron, a graduate of the New York State College of Agriculture was the agent appointed to work with this bureau. With the aid of “Old Dobbin” and the buggy, he rode about Broome County helping farmers and becoming acquainted with their problems.

As characteristic of all new things, this program developed slowly. It was not helped any by the fact that it was sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce, and farmers were definitely “suspicious”.

Many of you will be acquainted with Professor Barron who is now in the Department of Agronomy at the College of Agriculture.

In 1912 a Farm Bureau was established in Chenung County under the leadership of C. P. Scoville. This again was a locally supported agency but did receive some support from the U.S.D.A. and the Crop Improvement Committee of Chicago. Professor Scoville is now in the Depart-
(Continued from page 81)

ment of Agricultural Economics at the New York State College of Agriculture.

These organizations were quickly followed by similar ones in Jefferson, Clinton, Oneida, Herkimer, and Niagara Counties. All before the passage of the Smith-Lever Act.

At present the dean of agricultural agents in this State for continuous service in one county is Ray P. Pollard. Your editor wrote Mr. Pollard for his slant on the program, and it is so good that we are going to print it here.

"The special training that I had in Cornell for extension work was a course given by M. C. Burritt who was at that time County Agent Leader. Two courses in public speaking, one under Professor G. A. Everett, helped much.

"H. E. Babcock, assistant county agent leader in 1916, was the one responsible for placing me here.

"From the Farmers' Institutes and such men as D. P. Witter, Edward Van Alstyne, and Jared van Wagenen, jr., I learned much in the early years in regard to methods of lecturing and the approach to farm people.

"Well I recall a two-day trip on which Professor M. C. Burritt accompanied me. We hired a boy to drive his father's team of horses on a democrat wagon; and we rode in the back seat—so slowly that Professor Burritt had plenty of time to give me pointers. Each afternoon and each evening we held a "get acquainted" meeting. The night out was spent in a farmer's house and we occupied the "best and coldest bedroom." Professor Burritt walked six miles the second afternoon to take a train back to Ithaca; and I was left to sink or swim.

"That first year I rode in a variety of conveyances—cutters, bob-sleeds, buggy, model T.

"One of the first "projects" undertaken was that of treating seed oats to prevent smut. I remember two incidents: one afternoon I was giving a demonstration of using formalin from a sprinkling pot—had just started to explain the reason—when an old man with infected whiskers piped out, "Young feller, what do you know about farming?" I told him that if he would keep still until the meeting was over, I would try to tell him. When the meeting was over, he ambled up to me and said, "Young feller, I kinda like you and I want to join the Farm Bureau."

"Another 'project' that first year was that of pruning apple trees. H. B. Knapp, then Director of the State School of Agriculture in Cobleskill, was the specialist. For one demonstration meeting we drove a horse on a buggy through mud six inches deep and the horse balked (or got tired) and made us late. Maybe we couldn't have prevented the farmer from using a draw-shave on his apple trees had we arrived at the appointed hour.

"In those early years I think our best approach to win the confidence of farmers was that of field demonstrations, spraying, corn variety tests, oat variety tests, use of lime. Then we had some junior extension work—dairy judging contests, corn and potato growing projects, essay contests.

"Getting folks to take part seems the best way to do extension work. I think of the old lady who attended prayer meeting week after week with no special report to her family. Then one night she came home all excited and in reply as to the success of the meeting she said, "Oh, it was the best prayer meeting ever tonight; I spoke!'"

Smith Family Radio

By Prof. C. A. Taylor

WHEREVER you live in New York State, Cornell comes to your home every weekday in the year. From one to a half dozen radio stations bring you the current messages from the College of Agriculture and Home Economics; some of the thirty-four cooperating stations cover every neighborhood each day. Just flip the dial and the college program, already vibrating in the ether in your sitting room, comes clearly from your loudspeaker.

The Smith family, living on the back road bordered with six-foot snow drifts are still in touch with the extension service and able to get the day's news of scientific agricultural discoveries, meetings to be held, seasonal recommendations from the State colleges, or suggestions from the County Agricultural Agents, Home Demonstration Agents, or 4-H Clubs. Or maybe Mr. Smith's radio in the stable, after regaling "Bossy" with Stephen Foster's ode to Jeannie's light brown hair, follows up with an announcement from the agricultural economists about the "feed situation," or suggestions for this year's garden. Or at another hour, Mrs. Smith, on her way to a Home Bureau meeting, may be picking up a cherry cobbler recipe via the auto radio in the family car.

Of the thirty-four cooperating stations, thirty-three are broadcasting the Radio Briefs that flow appearance broadcasts a year over the University's station WHCU, and 50 or 60 from WGY Schenectady, and occasional nation-wide broadcasts over one of the chains. For instance, there was the fine broadcast on CBS, coast to coast, during Farm and Home Week, when Professor A. A. Allen so dramatically described his ornithology expeditions and for sound effects included his recordings of bird songs from different parts of the country.

A FAIR question is, do people really listen to those Farm and Home radio programs of the colleges and extension agents? One answer is in the mail responses to these broadcasts, and that amounts to some 30,000 letters a year; an average of about 100 letters for every working day. Broadcasters have made hundreds of scientific studies to learn the relation of the number of letters received to the number of listeners. Their results vary widely but most of them exceed the estimate of one thousand listeners for each letter sent in.

By that standard, we are reaching more than 100,000 listeners a day; and that seems like good coverage, doesn't it?
The story of extension work in home economics in New York State has a very simple beginning. As a means of meeting the need for adult education in relation to farming, the College of Agriculture organized a reading course for farmers. Alert to the needs of the whole farm enterprise, Liberty Hyde Bailey proposed an enlargement of the course to include the special interests of farm women. In 1900 he asked Martha Van Rensselaer to come to Cornell to organize a reading course for farmers' wives.

A basement room in Morrill Hall was placed at Miss Van Rensselaer's disposal. Its equipment consisted of two chairs and a small kitchen table with a single drawer. Directly after her arrival, Miss Van Rensselaer sent a letter to the wives of the 6000 farmers registered for the farm reading course, the assumption being that every farmer had a wife. Almost immediately 2000 replies were received in answer to the printed form letter. As a result of this response the first bulletin, called Saving Steps, was prepared, and this was sent to each of the 2000 women who had indicated their desire for information on home subjects.

The range of interest covered by the farmers' wives' reading courses is indicated by some of the early subjects: saving strength; home sanitation; decoration in the farm home; germ life in the farm home; the rural school and the farm home; food for the farmers' family; flowers and the flower garden; insect pests of house and garden; the care and feeding of children.

The women wrote many letters which show that the reading course met a need of the farm women. Newspapers commented on the interesting innovation. Schools used the bulletins. In one section of the country and in several states, these bulletins were made the basis of the school syllabus and were either quoted in part or reprinted as text books.

By the end of the fifth year of its existence the reading course had an enrollment of 18,000 names, and by the nineteenth year, 75,000. The College later found it necessary to restrict the mailing of bulletins to individual requests. The total bulk of printed matter sent out has therefore decreased, but its variety, scope and appropriateness have been constantly improved. Over 150,000 bulletins were distributed last year in answer to requests. The reading course as such has disappeared, but it served a purpose and was the nucleus of the whole extension movement in home economics.

During the first year of the reading courses, study clubs were organized throughout the state which would use the courses as a basis for discussions of their own household problems. Home bureau activities have replaced most of these clubs, but over a thousand still exist.

The first home bureau was organized in 1914 in Erie County, first as a department of home economics, then as a Home Bureau with an equal basis in a County Farm and Home Bureau Association. Otsego, Jefferson, and Cortland Counties followed. The war gave great impetus to the movement since, as a war emergency measure to increase the food supply, Federal funds were appropriated for the employment of agencies to act as representatives jointly with the United States Department of Agriculture, the New York State College of Agriculture, and the New York Food Supply Commission. Thirty-eight counties and seven cities, were at once organized. After the war twenty-five counties and two of the cities continued their emergency organizations as Home Bureau Associations.

During the war food was the main interest of homemakers, and the cards which were sent out then gave recipes for wheat-saving bread, milk as meat and drink, potatoes for patriotism, for the meatless day, sugarless sweets, and there was a card called "Seven commandments for buying the daily food without wheat."

When the war was over, the homemakers sent in requests for bulletins and information about hygiene, civics, nutrition, and health. Extension workers cooperated with local agencies in distributing information. Through the development of local leadership, a relatively small number of college specialists were enabled to extend their usefulness through the initiative of the women of the communities, and the number of persons that could finally be reached was vastly increased.

Extension work in home economics was not alone for adults, for work with the girls and boys had been prominent in the college extension program from the first, under the leadership of Professor Bailey, Mrs. Anna B. Comstock, "Uncle" John Spencer, and Alice McClockey who initiated and established the nature study movement. The home economics work in junior extension, or 4-H Clubs, as they are now known, reaches more than fifteen thousand girls in 51 counties on such subjects as foods, clothing, housing, home furnishings and care, home management, child care and training. Miss Dorothy Delany is the present Assistant State Leader in charge of homemaking program in 4-H Clubs.

Every year the number of homemakers who have joined Home Bureaus have increased, and in 1940 there were nearly 34,000 members. Even in this day of telephone, radio, and improved transportation, homemaking material in farm journals, newspapers, and women's magazines, an attendance of 718,370 at home demonstration meetings in one year shows that the extension work is meeting the needs of homemakers.

Albany County has organized a Home Bureau Association, bringing the total to forty counties and three cities. Mrs. Ruby Green Smith is State Leader of Home Demonstration Agents.

All these things have happened in the last forty years, and they say life begins at forty!

The subjects in which the homemakers are interested today as shown by requests and interests displayed at Farm and Home Week aren't very different from forty years ago, the greatest number of questions still being asked about food and nutrition, about child care, and about equipment and furnishing for the home.

Just as there are many races of people, there are many tyes of bread

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LAKE ROAD
Results Show Success

By Marie Call ’42

WITH pencil and pad poised professionally and with knees quaking under my reversible, I knocked at the professors’ doors, ready to make them lean back in their chairs with the question, “What does your extension service do?” As soon as I had made my visit understood, I began to learn things. Professor Russell of the Plant Breeding department, taking his pipe from his mouth, told me that extension work aims at getting as many farmers as possible to profit by the experimental and research work done in agriculture at Cornell.

In the Plant Breeding department this is accomplished by regional experimental work and result demonstrations in about twenty counties of the state. These along with Farm Bureau demonstrations help to show the suitability and adaptability of varieties of grain to different sections of the state. Valuable publicity is also gained from exhibits set up at the state and county fairs and from radio and Farm and Home Week talks. Too, in this department, as in all extension work, a definite effort is made to contact 4-H clubs and high school agricultural classes to give future farmers a knowledge of quality in seed, and its value in crop production.

In order to make proven grain available, farmers who are capable are encouraged to grow certified seed. In this state in 1940, 3,303 acres of certified seed wheat, rye, oats, barley, hybrid and open-pollinated corn, soybeans, and other crops were inspected by members of the department, and an estimated 108,500 bushels of seed produced. Wholesale purveyors and farmer cooperatives also help in publicizing and providing recommended seeds.

In my second interview, I learned that the “Veg” Crops extension department acts for vegetables as the Plant Breeding department does for grains. When informed that there are over forty different kinds of vegetables grown for sale in New York State, not to mention several varieties of some of the plants, I began to realize how very detailed and extended this work must be. Four men give their full time and effort towards spreading the good word as to what crop to grow where and the best way of doing it.

ONE man, Dr. Arthur Pratt, is responsible for the subject matter which goes to 4-H leaders and members on raising vegetables, and especially, potatoes. Part of this is done by general and then advanced reading courses. This part of the extension program places a great deal of emphasis on having a self-sufficient food supply, and the result may be noted in the good farm and home gardens produced by the young people. Work with the Home Bureau in canning and storage is also touched upon.

Publicizing the adaptability of certain vegetables and sponsoring special types and kinds for the adult farmer is carried out through winter meetings in practically all the vegetable growing counties of the state. The meetings are usually in concordance with the county agent, and the topics taken up are chosen according to what is grown in that section. Production and handling processes as well as the results of experimental work are all discussed. Beside this regular work, the department finds time to put out an annual bulletin, “Varieties of Vegetables for New York”, which reports on the newest developments each year. “Veg” Crops also works with the Plant Pathology department in inspecting for seed certification, especially of potatoes.

Potato seed certification, I was informed when asking about the extension services of the Plant Pathology department, is only a small part of the work done. Research is carried on concerning the diseases of ornamentals, trees and shrubs, and grains, as well as vegetables. Information as to the control of these diseases is put in bulletins and mimeograph materials which are sent to seed growers and county agents. Besides by means of printed material, the department does a great deal of its extension work through winter and summer meetings held usually at the request of the county agent, to tell and recommend the latest control measures of diseases. This includes information on seed treatment. Considerable work is done all year long by the research staff which answers questions and analyzes and suggests remedies for diseased specimens which are sent to the college.

My last interview logically should have been my first, as the Agronomy department has to be doing its work before the other departments, at least the first two, can make a success of theirs. Four men take approximately one-fourth of the state each and work in cooperation with the county agents. Their work to bring down facts to the attention of the farmer includes meetings during the winter and demonstrations during the summer particularly with a view to demonstrating the process of using adequate amounts of phosphorus to give the maximum crop production. There are over two hundred of these soil fertility tests in progress all over the state, along with field tests for forage and pasture crops. As a further aid, monthly contributions on the work accomplished are prepared and distributed to the press.

An important part of this extension program is taken care of in the soil survey work. Soil survey maps have been prepared for about three-fourths of the counties of the state. These maps often play an important part in helping a young farmer pick out his farm, and in aiding a more experienced man to determine what crops could be grown most successfully.

My interviews were over, and, though there had been no need for my knees to quake, I had found a use for my pencil and pad. It seems that, not unlike many other people, I had a very hazy idea, if any at all, about the extension work done by these four departments, Plant Breeding, Vegetable Crops, Plant Pathology, and Agronomy. Each has its own definite sphere of work and covers its field individually. However, they are all related in that they work in conjunction with the county agents and 4-H groups, and that they have a common objective, that of helping the farmers of the state in every way possible to make their farming as successful and profitable as it should be.

All groups work through printed material, regional meetings, exhibits, and lectures such as those given during Farm and Home Week. That they have been highly successful in their aim can be judged from the results, the use of soil survey maps, the control of innumerable plant diseases, and the fostering of suitable new and hybrid grains and vegetables for New York State farmers.
Cornell Dog Among Best

G. L. Hunt, shepherd at Cornell University, has trained one of the great sheep-herding dogs of the country. Visitors to the recent International Livestock Exposition at Chicago were privileged to see the dog in action, and news reels carried the pictures to all corners of the land.

The dog is Pat, a five-year-old black and white border collie weighing only 30 pounds. Hunt raised her from a pup and trained her to obey his slightest command among the Cornell flock of sheep. Each night in the huge amphitheater at Chicago, Pat set her sharp, keen eyes and bent her will nearly 2,000 pounds of mutton on the hoof.

A writer in Chicago Daily Tribune called her "one of the great sheep-herding dogs of our time." In his book, "dows the blood of her Scotch ancestors from whom she has inherited the talent by which she performs her nightly feats."

In her brief act of less than five minutes, Pat, at the command of Mr. Hunt, rounded up a dozen western range sheep and drove them into a pen. The sheep were selected at random from stockyard pens; some had never before been herded by a sheep dog, and others had never even seen a dog.

Pat not only herds the sheep into a pen, but also works the process in reverse. She leads the flock out and through a gate and then onto a truck. The signals of the shepherd are given in various ways, through motions, low whistles, and calls. Whenever Hunt speaks to the dog, it is always in a low voice, but there is the ring of authority in it. And Pat thrills to the job as she squats, leaps, hesitates, waits, and then runs, with every motion and action a meaningful one.

What mysterious power is this? Instinct, Hunt says. "Pat showed it when she was three months old. All she needed was training to learn my signals. Some dogs have the instinct, others do not. Pat is one of the best."

Pat belongs to that breed of dogs known as "border collies." Hunt bought her from D. D. Hammond of Ithaca, who owned the dam; later he also purchased the dam. The sire of Pat was owned by Reginald Bolt of Durham, Connecticut.

Cornellian Heads Growers Association

Louise Mullen, sophomore in the College of Agriculture was elected president of the New York State Junior Potato and Vegetable Growers' Association at the annual convention in Buffalo recently. Her sister, Zelda, also a sophomore, was chosen second vice president of the organization. Both girls have earned state-wide recognition for their 4-H agricultural work. When they represented New York State in the national vegetable show in Philadelphia last year, Louise was elected vice president of the national Junior Vegetable Growers' Association. Both girls have been active in the 4-H for ten years. Louise is also an active member of the Countryman.

Faculty Notes

E. Laurence Palmer, professor of Rural Education at Cornell, has been elected to the Advisory Committee of the National Association of Biology Teachers. This month, Professor Palmer will leave for South Carolina to see the azalea display; go on to Sanibel Island, Florida; and from there he will go to Cuba.

Professor J. Chester Bradley, of the entomology department, will visit institutions in eastern, southern, and central states this semester, to collaborate with various specialists in preparing a field manual of insects of the northeastern states.

Prof. Arthur B. Recknagel, of the Forestry Dept., was reelected president of the New York section of the Society of American Foresters at their annual winter meeting January 30 in Syracuse.

Prof. Ralph W. Cummings, Soil Technology, has a son born January 29 in Ithaca.

Prof. George A. Everett, '39, Extension Teaching, accompanied by Mrs. Everett and their daughter, Martha are travelling in the south this term. Prof. Everett, on sabatical leave, plans to study parliamentary practices in the Congress at Washington, D. C.

Curtis G. Keyes, of the Floriculture Dept., married Phyllis N. Fishel December 21 in Danby, N. Y.

Mrs. Dorothy Riddle, Home Economics librarian, is convalescing from a major operation which she underwent January 31 at the Orthopedic Hospital, New York City.

Falconry At Cornell

Falconry—that ancient sport of kings and yeomen—hasn't been quite forgotten in the stress and strain of this—our modern civilization. Here, at Cornell, in the Ornithology department are several followers of this old and venerable sport, among them being H. G. Stevenson '41.

This sport, falconry, is no longer as popular as it used to be because a number of birds are protected by law now, and there is a lack of proper housing facilities. There are housing facilities here at Cornell but they are not adequate. "A college is no place for birds—especially falcons," says Stevenson. "It takes considerable time to care for them properly." Falconry requires patience during a long period of intensive training of the bird, and many people interested at first lose their enthusiasm.

However, the enthusiasm of the Ornithology department has not waned, in spite of the fact that the department does not have any birds at the time. They had one several weeks ago, but it died;—it was a Cooper's hawk which they had been training painstakingly for falconry.

Poultry Conference

The Poultry Department is planning a special conference, probably in June, covering recent developments in the fields of nutrition, genetics, incubation, etc. It is felt that the more advanced poultrymen, vocational teachers, county agents, and others have not had the opportunity to become acquainted with the research program in poultry, owing to the absence of specialized schools formerly held several times during each year. If, as a result of this conference, it is found that special schools in incubation, breeding, etc., are desired, it is probable that they will be offered.

Rural Drama

The department of Rural Sociology has been maintaining a lending library of plays for the past twenty years. Those of us who saw the Kermis club productions Farm and Home Week will agree that they were very good. These, and many other excellent plays are now on file at the library at Cornell available for use.
Home-Ec Doings

From Van Rensselaer Hall

That They May See!

80% of our knowledge is gained through the use of our eyes, and there are hundreds of children who today would be denied that primary medium of learning had it not been for the foresight and the courage of Franz von Gahels of Austria.

By the nineteenth century public attention had been called to the plight of crippled, mentally deficient or totally blind children, and schools had been established for their care and education. It was for Gahels, however, to call attention to those children who were only partially blind. Missfits in the ordinary school, they became ever greater problems in the school for blind. Recognizing that these partially sighted children needed special education to fit them for an adequate part in the world's activity, Gahels offered a definite program plan for the group, and in 1907 Germany pioneered in the field of sight-saving classes.

The following year England established classes for her young people, and five years later America followed in Britain's footsteps. From the two classes organized in Boston and Cleveland, has grown the present organization embracing 612 groups.

The objectives of the classes are: to provide education with the least possible eye-strain; to preserve the vision the child already has; to make the child en-conscious rather than eye-conscious. Toward the achievement of these aims, special equipment and methods of teaching are employed. Room furnishings are soft in color, dull in finish to eliminate glare. Lighting is controlled by an electric eye which automatically switches lights on when the natural light within the class room falls below twenty-five foot candle power.

All the materials used are made to conserve sight. The books are large with 24 point black letters on cream colored paper. The pencils are large, and soft; the chalk is about four times larger than that ordinarily used. Occasionally the students use printing pens or stub pens and India Ink.

Legibility is the aim in writing class, and pupils are taught to make letters nearly square in shape to avoid slanting and shading. Whenever possible the children are taught to use the typewriter and minimize the amount of writing done.

The regular public school curriculum is followed so that pupils who can return to regular classes may do so without difficulty. About five percent of the sight-saving class students are able to participate in regular class sessions and with care they make a natural adjustment.

The ideals of pioneer educators in the field are being realized. Ever increasing efficiency and success are resulting. For some of these unfortunate children the classes are but a postponement of the darkness to come; for others they are a cure. For all—that they might see—is the aim to which educators look in future days.

Read and Heed

Read and heed is the advice given Home Economics students who want to gain an understanding of the present world conflict. The librarians in Martha Van Rensselaer Hall have cooperated with the college staff in preparing a shelf of material on defense. Already the collection contains many new books, numerous periodicals and current articles, furnishing an accurate description of the organization of the defense program, the progress made by committees, and suggestions for individual action to strengthen America.

From the wealth of current books on the national and international scene, the following have been purchased for the "defense" shelf:

- Europe on the Eve by Schuman: a complete story of Fascist aggression and democratic defeatism since Hitler's rise to power in 1933.
- City of Man by Agar: a declaration for world democracy.
- Why Europe Fights by Millis: a factual history of the last twenty years.

Where Do We Go From Here? by Laski: this book maintains that revolution against Hitler is the only means of bringing new life to Europe.

Defense for America by the William Allen White committee: fourteen distinguished Americans give a warning cry in a world of complacency and indecision.

Report on England by Ingersoll: the word of an American who flew across the Atlantic to see Britain at war.

Pen Portrait

Excerpts taken from Miss Rose's letters written to the Home Economics staff tell of everyday happenings which she longs to share with her Ithaca friends.

"At last our house is settled" she writes. "Draperies are up and an atmosphere of shabby but real comfort prevails. It is to me an enjoyable experience to find I have not lost my "touch with food" and to realize afresh the satisfaction and wholesomeness of meaningful manual labor if there is not too much of it. I am learning much from it. There is a reality, a something genuine and substantial about doing things with your hands that adds to, keeps in line and gives significance to the things you may be able to do with your head."

Cornell students will be surprised to know that Miss Rose's hair is really bobbed. Do I like it? How can I tell? It remains for you to see when I return in June."

That Miss Rose attended Farm and Home Week in spirit is shown by a paragraph in her last letter: "All this week I have been thinking of you and saying "today is the home bureau banquet; tomorrow the Governor will speak; will Thursday's crowd fall off because of Mrs. Roosevelt's absence? Are their feet and backs tired?"

The time for reading for which Miss Rose always managed to make room has been increased these days and she writes "I have just finished Mary Beard's "America Through Women's Eyes" and I recommend it to you. I should like to be sure that every home economist read at least the introduction."

Free time has been an infinite gift to Miss Rose. I cannot begin to tell you," she says "what it means to me to have this feeling of freedom to reflect, to put together all the fragments of past experiences and to see them form themselves into a pattern of the whole."

A happy, satisfying combination of working, reading and playing seems to be Miss Rose's pattern of life these days, but then, it was when she was here at the College, too, and we still like to think of her as essentially unchanged. That's why we are pleased inside when she ends her letter with a sentence particularly her own: "Now I must go and bake bread, for bread in this household is still home-made."
Vocational Agriculture

By A. K. Getman

At the close of the present school year, agriculture will have been taught in the high schools of New York State for exactly forty years. Indeed, it is a progressive step from the struggling course in "academic agriculture" established in the Belleville Academy in 1901, to the present vocational education program in agriculture organized in 316 high schools and enrolling 15,000 pupils. As in other types of human experience this program has moved forward by sallies. At one point on the line of progress a forward step was taken while other important parts lagged behind. We have forged ahead technically and lagged behind in economic teaching; then we lunged forward on the better teaching of management and loitered a little in genetics. And so progress has been made. All points in the line have come up in the end but at each separate stage special emphasis has been placed on points of weakness.

This analogy between a teaching front and a military front is significant I think because it brings to our minds two primary functions, balanced effort and group action. Now, within the limits of this article we can scarcely do more than sketch the important items in such efforts.

With the passage of the Vocational Education Act by the New York Legislature in 1910 legal encouragement and financial aid were given to local districts in establishing vocational courses in agriculture. The Federal Vocational Education acts of 1917, 1932, and 1937 have served likewise to stimulate interest in providing vocational training opportunities and financial aid in support of such instruction. The administration and supervision of such training has been placed by law under the State Department of Education, while the training of teachers of agriculture under the rules and regulations of the board of Regents has been conducted at the State College of Agriculture. A third group which has played an important role in the organization and development of agricultural instruction has been the Teachers Association of New York.

The combined leadership of the supervisory staff at the Education Department, the staff at the College of Agriculture and especially the staff in the Rural Education Department, together with the Executive Committee of the Teachers Association has striven from the beginning to provide a balanced program for the high schools of the State. We have a way of saying that five types of effort on the part of local teachers constitutes such a balance. These include the teacher's systematic effort in preparing a program of work to meet the particular needs of his community, building and executing courses of instruction for four years of work, organizing and maintaining supervised farming practices for each pupil, guiding the youth in organizing and maintaining local, regional and State-wide activities of the Future Farmers of America and finally providing educational, avocational, and recreational services for the young men out of school on farms within the area served by the school. It will be clear to the lay reader as well as to the prospective teacher that specific abilities are required to perform these functions well and to keep them in balance.

It would be difficult to find a type of education in which the efforts of different groups were more happily and successfully coordinated than in the field of vocational agriculture. In the first place those responsible for administration and supervision, and the staff at the College of Agriculture for three decades have striven to unite every possible resource in preparing and aiding local teachers of agriculture to handle their jobs with increasing efficiency. A recent evidence in point is the cooperative effort on the part of these agencies to assist county groups of teachers of agriculture, county agents, and extension specialists to serve the needs of the out of school farm youth between the ages of 17 and 24 years.

Another phase of group activity is found in the relationship of the farm organizations to the high school program. In fact the early leaders of these organizations were primarily responsible for the encouragement and ultimate legislation authorizing agriculture in the high school. At the present time the interest which the farm leaders are taking in the vocational preparation of our farm youth is of the utmost significance to the schools in keeping their services on increasingly high levels.

The teachers of agriculture through their Association have made enormous contributions to the growth of the movement. Annual State-wide conferences have been held regularly since 1913. In recent years local groups of teachers have met monthly at some central point as a means of professional and technical improvement. Two years ago the Association took another forward step by establishing an Executive Council consisting of the officers, directors and the chairman of each of the 38 local groups. This council meets at least three times annually for the purpose of assisting in formulating plans and policies in cooperation with the administrative officials.

As the high school instruction for the State has been stepped up to meet the changing demands and to serve the increasingly large number of pupils enrolled, vocational agriculture has become an integral part of the offerings of a large proportion of the schools serving rural youth. It is reasonable to expect that within the present decade virtually every high school in the State, serving a rural patronage area will provide this type of service. At present there are approximately 9000 pupils enrolled in the four year curriculum, and approximately 6000 young men out of school on farms enrolled in the year-round service programs for these, young people. Approximately 60% of the pupils who have received two years or more of instruction in agriculture enter a farming occupation, for the period immediately following their school leaving, and approximately 12% of the graduates enter a college of agriculture.

Few youth organizations have enjoyed the steady growth and the consistent progress, that the Future Farmers of America have experienced. This movement was launched at Endicott, N. Y. in 1920 and has spread throughout the Nation, enrolling at present about 200,000 members. This is a youth movement in the strict sense of the word with adult leadership in an ideal position.

(Continued on next page)
Interpreting the Facts

By Mary Strok '42

In the year 1902, Dean Roberts took an inventory of the University farm, which was then located on what we now call the Ag Quad range. Among the many astounding things which he found as a result, was the fact that the University owned ten cows that gave milk from twenty-two quarters! In general, he found all other enterprises in a bad state. This was the first time that any such inventory was taken and so successful was it, that it became the policy of the University to take inventory in all departments. In view of the possibilities that Dean Roberts found, he went even further into the matter and developed a system for taking farm inventory, and a system for keeping farm records.

As a result, this proved to be the beginning of Agricultural Economics in both the College and the state. During the following few years, Dean Roberts taught several courses in Economics, the classes meeting in Morrill Hall. From then on, for some reason, Agricultural Economics became tied up with Agronomy, and about a decade later, the Department of Agricultural Economics was established. In later years, under the guiding hand of George F. Warren and others, the Department developed into the highly integrated and successful organization that it is today.

Today, as well as giving courses to undergraduates, the Department also sponsors work in research and extension. One of the outstanding, or at least the best known of these, is the farm cost account service, carried out successfully in cooperation with 75 to 100 farmers in New York State.

These farmers keep records of their business; records which are gone over and balanced by the Department of Agricultural Economics. In return for this, the College is allowed to use the records for the public, this being the way that the Department keeps in close contact with what is actually going on in New York farms. Many of you read, and appreciate, the analytical bulletin (Farm Cost Accounts) issued each year.

Another field of work, and a comparatively recent one, which the Department undertakes, is the marketing problem. There is a crying need for work in this field, but as yet few definite recommendations have been made. Most of the work has been done in New York City markets.

Some of the other work of the Department is in the field of land class and land utilization. This work, along with the publicity which has been given to it in extension circles, has resulted in the removal of a great deal of abandoned land from crop production. Much of the work has been done in co-operation with the Agricultural Department, and at present, most of the state has been surveyed.

The feature of this Department, with which most people are familiar, is the speaker service which it offers to farm groups. Extension men from the Department spread the gospel of good farm management to every corner of the state. They aid farmers, give practical recommendations for in analyzing their farm business and improvement.

The department was, for several years, in the national headlines and played a large part in determining some national policies. The late George F. Warren for a time served as an unofficial adviser to the President, and even today the features of some national bureaus and organization may be attributed to him. Another man prominent in national agriculture was W. I. Meyers, governor of the Farm Credit Administration, and now holding the chair of Agricultural Economics at Cornell.

If you were to pick up the College of Agriculture's list of official publications, you would be impressed by the fact that those of the Department of Agricultural Economics lead all others in size and number. This is not necessarily because economists like to write—but more a result of the fact that they have a great deal to write about.
Lewis Toan continues to make a success of his 200 acre farm at Perry, New York. He is a commissioner on the Farm Credit Association of the northeastern states. He is married and has two children, Jimmy, age 6, and Carol, age 4. They live at 1220 Oneida Lane, Bethesda, Maryland.

Wallace E. Washbon who lives in Watkins Glen and is County Agent there, has an eight months old son.

O. M. Smith is district superintendent of schools for Wocott, Red Creek and North Rose in Wayne County, New York.

Frank W. Beneway has a diversified fruit farm at Ontario, in Wayne county. Mr. Beneway, who was made a Master Farmer in 1935, has two children in agriculture at Cornell, Jim, who is a senior, and Ellen, a sophomore.

Ralph J. Quackenbush has been promoted from sales manager to public relations representative of the A and P Tea Company. He lives at 4208 Adams Street, Des Moines, Iowa.

Roger B. Corbett is Director of the agricultural experiment station at the University of Maryland.

Lee L. Townsley is employed by the Farm Security Administration and lives at 118 Copsey Road, Upper Darby, Pennsylvania.

W. H. Davies is teaching vocational agriculture at Sacketts Harbor, New York.

Kenneth Paine has been in the seed department of the Eastern States Farmers Exchange since July 1, 1940. He is also president of the Cornell Club of western Massachusetts. He lives at 75 South Street, Shrewsbury, Massachusetts.

Lawrence Vaughn is an economist with the extension service in Washington. He is working with farm economists from the northeastern states. He is married and has two children, Jimmy, age 6, and Carol, age 4. They live at 1220 Oneida Lane, Bethesda, Maryland.

Captain Charles W. Skeele is on duty with the Air Corps in Washington, D. C. He and Mrs. Skeele (Iva E. Springstead) live at 2384 North Quincy Street, Arlington, Virginia.

Robert K. Mitchell is selling farm insurance. He is located in Southbury, Connecticut and has two children, Linda, eight and Robert, three.

Alfred J. Van Schoick is a resident manager of the New York Power and Light Corporation. He lives at 41 North Street, Cobleskill, New York, has one daughter, Jane, age four.

James C. Pettingill works for the secretary's department of the Federal Land Bank. He lives at 28 Albemarle Street, Springfield, Massachusetts.

Walter E. Flesher, M.D. writes that he has just completed one hundred thousand miles of sea voyages as a Ship Surgeon. He says, "A far cry from Cornell but that's life!"

Merle Kelley teaches Physics at the East Orange High School in New Jersey. He has one daughter, age four.

Marvin L. Smith serves as Assistant Forest Supervisor on Mark Twain National Forest. He is located at the United States Forest Service, Springfield, Missouri. He says that the normal spread of jobs was recently expanded to include the acquisition of about 64,000 acres for Fort Leonard Wood, a new army training area selected inside the National Forest.

Carlos J. Chavel is assistant agronomist at the Agricultural Experiment Station, Isabella, Puerto Rico, in charge of experiments with sugar cane and field corn.

L. P. "Larry" Draper is field officer for the whole of Western New York for the A.A.A.

Otto Landon manages the Kenwood Mills experimental sheep farm near Springwater, New York. This farm was started to find the advisability of sheep farming on sub-marginal land.

Samuel Levering, The Hollow, Virginia, is managing an orchard and working for the Farm Credit Administration.

Josephine L. Steele, now Mrs. Albert E. Wilmore, teaches in the Englewood, New Jersey, Junior High School, and lives at 18 Mona Lane, Port Lee, New Jersey.

Willard M. Wood is Speech Specialist in Watertown Public Schools. He has two children: Sylvia Marie, 5 and Donald 1½ years. He lives at 129 Bishop Street, Watertown, New York.

W. Gifford Hoag works for the Farm Credit Association in Washington, District of Columbia. His address is 4021 Pershing Dr. Arlington, Va.

Ovid Fry, besides running a farm of his own, is teaching agriculture in the high school at Brockport, New York. Since these and his three children don't keep him busy enough, he raises purebred dollys as a sideline.

J. M. Wright is the agriculture teacher at Westfield, New York.

Clarence E. Lewis continues in his position at the State Institute of Agriculture at Farmingdale, Long Island, New York.

Everett P. Christopher is now Head of the Department in Horticulture at the Rhode Island State College in Kingston, Rhode Island.

Margaret R. Robinson is in her fourth year of teaching home economics in the Baldwin High School. She lives at 27 Oakmere Drive, Baldwin.

Wallace E. Washbon who lives in Watkins Glen and is County Agent there, has an eight months old son.
EVEN time it rains, men from all over the country start for the same place—the Arnot Forest, just over the Tompkins County line near Cayuta, New York. There, on the two slopes of Irish Hill, is the Arnot Soil Conservation Experiment Station, established in 1934 to test the effect of rainfall on typical vegetative coverings of southern New York, northern Pennsylvania and northern Ohio.

The station’s situation is typical of some five to ten million acres in the three states—on Lordstown and Volusia soils at an elevation of 1400 to 2000 feet above sea level. It is in the hills, where waterflow and soil erosion start. Much of the land is shallow, stony, and sparsely covered, presenting a serious problem in soil and water conservation.

The station was established in 1934 and was the first in the state. John Lamb, Jr., Superintendent of Soil Conservation Experiment Stations is in charge of the station. The results of its research will be applied to all of our northeastern states. The Arnot station represents a cooperative enterprise between Cornell and the federal government; Cornell furnishing land obtained from the Arnot family of Elmira and also advisory technical assistance. The Research Division of the Soil Conservation Service furnishes supplies, technical assistance and labor.

The work of the station consists mainly in investigating the rates of erosion, its causes, agents, and means of reducing it. The plots are planted to crops such as corn and potatoes in strips of varying widths. During a rain the water and eroded soil run into a gutter and down into tanks located at the foot of the plot. In this manner the amounts of run-off water and eroded soil can be measured.

On the reverse slope of the hill are other plots in pasture. The purpose of these plots is to measure erosion on pastures. Sheep are grazed in some, to reproduce exact natural conditions.

The station house, at the foot of the slope on which the cultivated plots are located, is filled with recording instruments and shelves lined with samples of soil and rain water. A staff is maintained to check the results of heavy rains.

Above the house, along the hill are more experimental plots, with conducting flumes leading from their lower ends into the building, where more tanks are provided to catch everything that comes off the ground. Some of these plots are plowed, some are covered with corn, weeds, grass, potatoes, and clover, and some are fallow. They are one-hundredth of an acre in size.

The work at the station shows that the easiest place to control water is at the point where it first strikes the ground. This is in the hills in this part of the country. Plowed and land planted to intertilled crops erode rather severely as compared with land covered with a grass soil. Therefore by planting slopes in strips running across the slopes, alternating the intertilled crops with sods, erosion can be materially reduced. Work is continually being done to determine the best width and arrangements and the most satisfactory crops to use.

Stony land erodes less than land from which the stones have been removed, because each rock acts as a tiny dam.

The station has proved that it is better to plant crops on the contour, that it is very inadvisable to leave broad plowed surfaces uncovered, and that thunderstorms have a greater intensity at altitudes of 1600 to 2000 feet.

Tests on woodland plots, that were burned, pastured and unpastured, showed that the more the soil is left undisturbed by man, the less is the amount of erosion. In a forest also, the leaves and undergrowth tend to break the fall of the water and act as absorbents. In an open field, rain churns the soil and washes it away, sealing the pores at the same time.

Injurious soil erosion has been going on since man first started to till the land. Therefore, it is nothing new. The establishment of experimental stations, however, to scientifically study the process is a relatively recent development. The Arnot station as one of these has contributed much useful information to the control of losses of soil from the land.

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This Month

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Facts and Fun

CORNELL UNIVERSITY offers many courses of instruction during its summer session, which comes this year from July 7 to August 15. This period generally known as "the heated term," and sometimes as "Dog Days," is likely to be rather warm in many sections of the country. But on the heights, above the ever-cool Cayuga Lake, the atmosphere is that of an ideal summer resort with opportunity for boating, swimming, fishing and many other forms of outdoor recreation.

The combination of study and sport attracts many persons to the Cornell campus and brings many students who seek both pleasure and profit.

Of the scenic advantages at Ithaca much has been written, for it is surrounded by some of the most striking features of the famed Finger Lakes region. The very campus of Cornell is on a high bench or plateau above Cayuga Lake which stretches fifty miles straight north. On either side of the campus are two deep gorges in which are many cascades and waterfalls.

The Cornell University Summer Session offers exceptional opportunities for professional improvement.

Teachers of agriculture, home economics, natural sciences and other subjects related to farming, homemaking, and rural life may improve their knowledge and their chances for advancement in their profession.

Something Really New

This year, an Extension Service Summer School, for three weeks, from July 7 to July 25, offers to all extension workers courses planned for county agents in agriculture and home economics, and for 4-H Club agents. They deal with the methods, objectives, and philosophies of extension rather than with technical subjects.

Such courses have been both popular and effective for the past five years at Colorado State College, attended by extension workers from Western States, and even by persons from New England. The Cornell School has been established in response to demands for similar instruction for the Eastern States.

If you are interested, write to

The Director of the Summer Session
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York
From June to January

By Elizabeth Herrold ’41

From cider in June to strawberry-ices in January, quick-frozen foods have swept across the country. Today in America there are hundreds of food-storage plants, and a million American families enjoy fresh fruits and vegetables the year round.

The story of a pea pod from pod to refrigerator is a tale of adventure. Just the morning when Johnny Pea has grown to maturity in his sunny garden, he and the other six peas in his plump pod are picked from the vine and put into a basket. Because the housewife knows that vitamin content and color are rapidly decreased by a few hours of standing at room temperature, Johnny is rinsed in cold water and then plopped into a boiling hot bath and within an hour is jumping around in the water with a half-bushel of other perfect peas, just like himself. This is the blanching process which lasts only one minute. Again he is thrown into cold water, drained, and the spoon scoops him up into a cellophane bag. The housewife puts this bag into a little waxed cardboard box, loads trays of these boxes into the car, and is off to the frozen-storage plant.

There, the attendant seals the boxes and carries them to a room that stays several degrees below zero the whole year. This is the sharp-freeze chamber where all kinds of food products are frozen to rocky hardness within a short time. Within two hours Johnny is placed in the family food locker, at freezing temperature, and settles down for a long, long winter.

Meat that the farmer brings to the plant goes through a somewhat different process. As soon as possible after the animal is slaughtered, the carcass is placed in the chilling room at a temperature a little above freezing. After several days, an expert butcher cuts the meat into meal-sized portions, wraps them in heavy paper, labels the various cuts, and places them in wire baskets. Another attendant then takes them to the sub-zero freezing room—the sharp-freeze chamber. Within a week a hog or calf is in the locker, ready to be taken out in handy pieces by the consumer.

The locker plants which are now mushrooming throughout the country are organized in a variety of ways. Sometimes an individual will invest several thousand dollars in a separate plant, sometimes a quick-freeze unit is combined with a creamery or ice plant or a produce and meat market. Becoming more popular all the time are the farmer cooperative locker-storage plants. Depending on size, each plant has sufficient lockers for a large part of the community.

The advantages of this new refrigeration to the rural family are numerous. Meat may be butchered, if convenient, during the warm months, and food bills are cut. The meat is cut at the plant by an expert butcher, and unnecessary waste is avoided.

If the family has artificial refrigeration, one trip a week to the locker will provide perishable food which may be stored in the freezing compartment of any mechanical refrigerator or placed on the ice of some ice refrigerators until ready for use. Frozen food will keep from several months up to a year or more at freezing temperatures, but once it is thawed it deteriorates more rapidly than freshly prepared foods.

Lockers are of many types. Some of them are simple compartments or stacks of drawers in a large room that is kept at the temperature at which water freezes. They are well lighted and ventilated carefully to prevent odor accumulation. In other plants, the customer steps into a warm room whose floors are nothing but little trapdoors. A hoist lifts a column of lockers from the freezing room below, and the customer selects parcels from her drawer. Still another system is that of a giant turntable. A selector is turned, a button is pushed, the door opens when the proper locker is in back of it, the customer takes his packages, closes the door and leaves. This operates like an automatic elevator except that it goes around instead of up and down.

For many years nutritionists have known that freezing incurs no loss in carbohydrates, proteins, fats, or minerals. The amounts of Vitamins B and G lost in the blanching process is lower than the amounts lost in ordinary cooking. Very recently, the College of Home Economics found that frozen peas have as much Vitamin C as cooked fresh peas.

And so, one late afternoon in January, while the wind is howling outside, Johnny Pea is released from the bag, placed in boiling water, and is ready in six minutes for the family dinner table. Here he takes his place with a tender steak, “fresher than fresh” corn-on-the-cob, fresh fruit salad, and strawberry shortcake.

For more information on the advantages and disadvantages of quick-frozen products, write to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., and ask for Consumer’s Guide Volume 6, Number 18. The Farm Credit Administration has issued Miscellaneous Report, Number 24 of the Department of Agriculture, and this also may be had for the asking. The Cornell Extension Service sends Bulletin 690 on receipt of a post card.
The Cornell Countryman

April, 1941

The Country Store

By Barbara Hall '43

GRANDDAD was grumpy the day the chain store took over Mr. Pierson’s place: “Danged city fellers—they’re even takin’ the chunk store out!”

That store had been the center of Graddad’s social (and political) life for years. Every evening he and his cronies would gather their well-whittled boxes around the fire and argue about everything from Sam’s new hired man to the coming election. Granddad was not the only one who hated to see Mr. Pierson give in to the march of the chain store.

Pierson’s store was located on the main road through West Groton and it had been the nucleus of that tiny community for nearly 100 years. It was not a compact grocery store, or a clothing store, or even a hardware store—it was just a good old country general store, where Mom could buy her sugar and her house dresses and where Pop could buy his nails and his boots.

The general heterogeneous appearance of the store would have shocked the modern department manager or window dresser; turmoil, yes, but it was a cozy turmoil. The overloaded counter was always the center of attraction, for it was here that the business of the town took place. In the middle of the counter was a huge set of scales which weighed anything from a banana to a sack of grain. There was no cash register—Mr. Pierson said that his money would keep as well in a cigar box as in a “fancy clanging thing.” On either side of the scales were uncovered boxes of gumdrops and chocolate drops which attracted grimy little fists during the day and well-fed rats at night. Packages of cigars and tobacco were placed at each end of the counter to attract the “men folks.” Mom always wondered how Mr. Pierson found room for the big round molds of cheese, the 2 and 6 lb. cans of coffee (to be grown at home), the soap, lemons, or oranges that were invariably piled up on the counter.

His hardware, clothing, shoe, and drug departments were all combined in one disorderly mass on the other side of the store. Boots and shoes leaned against barrels of nails and bolts, while overalls and straw hats dropped unevenly over them. Even the youngsters could shop at Pierson’s, for school supplies were kept on the lower shelves along with gloves, stockings, and caps. On the shelves above was the drug store: rat poisons, bird seed, and cure-alls. Mr. Pierson rarely had to paint his walls, for they were well covered with calendars, weather almanacs, and ads. Huge placards explained in detail the remarkable deeds of Dr. Flunker’s Liver Pills and Aunt Sophie’s Curls Restorer.

But it was the big chunk store in the back of the room that was the most popular on cold winter evenings. This was the part of the store Graddad loved, for here a man could smoke and chew in peace. He loved the long tales, the shady gossip, and the heated political arguments that the hot, bulging sides of the store seemed to invite.

Today Pierson’s General Store is gone; in its place is a neat little grocery store. And today Granddad sits at home, grumbling about the “danged modern store!”

Seed Corn Is Scarce

By John Wilcox '42

It is going to be heads up, and play good ball for about ninety percent of the farmers in New York State this spring. That is if they expect to get a supply of good seed corn.

It is a definitely established fact that there will not be enough high quality seed from well adapted varieties to supply the demand. This situation is the result of the many tricks that old man weather played on the grower of seed corn last summer.

In the first place, the weather didn’t break early enough last spring but what most of the corn was planted two or three weeks late. On top of that jack frost made his first visit at an exceptionally early date and there was still much immature corn when the plants were killed by frost last fall.

Even in corn that matured well, the water content was from thirty to fifty percent when the corn was harvested. Because of its high moisture content, a large amount of the corn was damaged by freezing in storage this winter.

The end result of this combination of factors is that seed corn supplies have been greatly reduced, and much of the home grown seed that was saved by farmers will not germinate very high.

Those who saved their own seed will want to run germination tests on it as soon as possible in order to be sure that they want to plant it. The same will hold true if you are buying seed from your neighbor or any other source where germination per centages will not be available at the time of purchase. Growers should watch the tags on other purchased corn very closely this spring to be sure that they are getting corn which will germinate ninety per cent.

Supplies of the new hybrid varieties that are adapted to this state will be limited; they will also be two or three dollars a bushel higher than the more common varieties. However, the fact still holds that varieties such as Cornell double-cross 29 - 3, will give yields which more than compensate for their extra cost.

This same situation holds for seed corn grown in Pennsylvania. The Lancaster crop was very short this year, and there will probably be demand enough to use most of the seed grown there in the state of Pennsylvania.
Fathers and Sons

First Prize, Eastman Stage Contest

By Benjamin J. Miles '43

Most of us realize that young people have many problems to face. Young people brought up on farms are no exceptions. The young man who has decided to stay on the farm ponders over a number of big questions as he thinks in terms of his future life. How am I going to get a start in farming; how much money will I make; what success will I have in getting along as an individual with my neighbors; what will I be worth when I am sixty years old and cannot work much longer; will I be worth as much as dad is when he is sixty? These are a few of the big problems that farm young men think about. But something of far greater importance and significance to every farm boy in this country is a problem we seldom recognize—that of attaining a satisfactory father and son relationship.

Did you ever stop to think of the effect on the life of a young fellow on the farm resulting from the plan which is followed in going into business with dad? For example, about four years ago, we had a neighbor who lived down the road. This neighbor was considered a fairly good manager and seemed to make a good return from his farm. He had one son who was in high school and would soon graduate. The boy liked the farm and had intentions of staying on it and hoped eventually to take it over. But although our neighbor was careful in his dealings, sound in his management and judgment about the farm business, he failed to give the boy any real incentive for continuing on the farm. The boy was given a little spending money, the car once in a while to go out on a date, but he never owned anything on the farm, not a heifer, or even a couple of acres of cabbage or beans, and there was no arrangement about future plans.

Last year the boy did what often happens; he left the farm, his home and family and took a job in the city. I am just wondering if we should entirely blame the boy for leaving his home farm. This is just a typical example that we can find in most communities, and illustrates one of the reasons why boys leave the farm. In the case of another boy I know quite well, there was a different situation. This boy joined the Future Farmers of America while in high school and as part of his program had projects on his farm consisting of a small flock of poultry, and plots of cabbage and potatoes. These projects were his own—he was responsible for their success or failure. He had definite agreements about these projects so that the old saying was not true in his case, of "the boy's pig becoming the family pork." Pride of ownership and achievement in these projects gave him a material start and aroused a lasting interest in farming. His father was just as interested as the boy in these projects, and both learned new ideas on care and management. Moreover, these projects gave the father a chance to work with his son and thus a partnership was established. However, this young fellow thought it best to go to school a while longer, so today he is at Cornell training for his farming occupation. Yes, I am that boy, but similar examples may be found in the lives of many farm boys that we know.

Young men who are in the process of becoming established in farming have been a neglected group. The boys on farms do not differ from other young men in wanting to know their business standings, their responsibilities and plans for the future. It seems unfortunate that so many are forced to wait so long in an indefinite status. Occasionally young men do stay at home without any definite written agreements, but when good times come along, these are the fellows who leave the farm and go to town to work. We are being faced with this situation right now with reference to the great number of jobs being offered by the defense program.

Last Christmas vacation, I happened to see a fellow who graduated from high school with me. During the course of our visit the subject came up about his staying at home and working the farm with his dad as he had been doing in a rather indefinite way. This boy is needed at home on the farm, so I was surprised when he announced that he was training for a job in the defense program by going to night school. Since that time he has carried out his intention of leaving the farm for a city job.

This fact that our much-needed, hard-working, efficient young men are leaving the farm to go to the city is a serious situation. It presents us with a real problem and much of the difficulty lies in the lack of a satisfactory father and son agreement.

When a father and son are working together in a partnership, what are some of the points that should be considered? I would suggest a program concerning the division of income on the farm, passing the farm ownership from the father to the son, and attaining satisfactory father and son relationships. These should be carefully and definitely worked out and put in writing. When fathers and sons get together to talk over plans and agreements, it should be done as a man to man without any emotions involved. Part of this responsibility is up to the sons. We have to put our cards on the table and show dad that we have some plans we would like to go ahead with concerning some enterprise on the farm. Generally in this way a satisfactory and permanent agreement can be arrived at.

In thinking over these points I have mentioned for consideration, the important thing seems to me to be that the agreements be definite and in writing. Most fathers and sons hesitate to go beyond verbal agreements, saying that they trust each other and do no need any formal arrangements. It certainly does not make common sense to me that a written agreement is entered into only when one would not trust the other person without it. A written agreement is essential so that misunderstanding will not arise. If the point in question is in writing it is easy to check on memories.

In my efforts to call attention to these facts about establishing satisfactory father and son relationships, I hope you will remember that almost every father earnestly tries to do the right thing by his son. Dad must be a pretty smart man or he wouldn't be as far up the road to success as he is. Will Rogers once said, "When I was sixteen, I thought my dad was the dumbest man in the county, but when I was twenty-one, I was surprised how much dad had learned in that five years."

We should do all we can to keep farm-minded young men on the farm where they belong. Most of us young fellows like to be independent, we like to have a chance to exercise our initiative, we like to look forward to something definite in the future, we like to deal with life. And, I ask you, where can you find a more satisfying occupation than farming to take care of these natural desires?

Speaking for sons, I am making a plea to all fathers to come halfway and give us something definite in the way of an agreement for the home farm, and as a son, I am sure we will come more than halfway, and perhaps attain what you intend we should—a successful satisfying life on the farm.
College of Home Economics.

These unit courses focused directly on emergency measures are for both home economists, and welfare and social workers, nurses, and others who because of the present emergency feel the need of work in foods and nutrition and the need to get it intensively in a brief period of time. These offerings are in line with the college’s defense policy of “making every possible effort to foresee what situations may arise and then altering or adding to its educational program to prepare for these situations,” says Mary F. Henry, acting director of the College.

In each of the two College nursery schools this year is the child of a family recently come from Europe—in the senior group, Karl Georg Ludloff, four and a half years old; and in the junior group, Renee Sack, two and a half. Karl Georg has parents, and his younger sister came about a year ago from Germany. Renee and her parents came from Brussels, Belgium, this past summer. Karl Georg is now speaking English very well, and is happily adjusted to life with the group of American children. Renee loves nursery school, and plays busily indoors and out, understanding all that is said to her in English, and venturing a word herself now and then.

The American Home Economics Association has started a National Survey of the country to list all Home Economics trained people in all walks of life—to have the information ready for defense use. This piece of work, has been handed over to the officials in each district to carry through. Mrs. Dora Erway of the Household Art Department is Vice-President of the Southern District of the New York State American Home Economics Association and is in charge of making this survey for this district which includes eleven counties. She will have a committee from each county to help her. Mrs. Erway says that the Association is anxious to have included the names of college-trained home economists who have married and retired from professional activity. A registration card prepared by the Association asks each registrant to indicate whether she would be available for service in her own community or elsewhere, full-time or part-time as a volunteer or on a salary.

In an effort to bring to Cornell educational administrators throughout the State the education departments of both Agriculture and Arts and Sciences have cooperated to arrange a series of Spring conferences.

The purpose of these conferences is three-fold: 1. to give to student teachers an opportunity of discussing with high school principals what is expected from a teacher; 2. to acquaint visiting principals with the university and its methods of preparing teachers; 3. to provide informal personal contact between students and administrators.

Student committees from Home Economics, Agriculture and Arts have scheduled activities for April 16th and May 2nd and 3rd. The program will include observation of class and campus activities, luncheon, discussion groups and tea. It is expected that these group contacts will enable the students to glean first hand the qualities and activities expected from them in the teaching profession.

Congratulations to the following girls whose fine work during the term has won them places on the Home Economics Honor Roll:


Home, Sweet Home

If you should see a girl struggling along under a load of grocery bags or wheels a cherubic looking infant around the Ag quadrangle these Spring days you can bet she is living at the Home Economics practice apartments—and, what's more, liking it!

That's the way we Home Ec students put into practice what we learn in classes: how to make a pudding out of a left-over cake, how to tuck a baby in bed so it won't smother, or how to plan the weekly budget so the family doesn't have to live on beans and soup the last three days of the week.

We spend five weeks in an apartment furnished like a real home, complete with even a very small baby. There are four girls, and we move all our belongings over from the University dormitories and live right in the apartment with a housemother who is there to help us with advice whenever we need it.

The duties are divided up among the four of us, each girl taking turns at being hostess, cook, laundress and mother. It's the cook's job to prepare the meals that the entire group has planned within the budget we have for apartment expenses. My week as cook certainly taught me to appreciate my mother if nothing else. In fact, the entire Home-making course might very well be labelled "Appreciation of Mother; Part I, as Cook; Part II, as Laundress; Part III, as Hostess; Part IV, as Nurse."

After a week of cooking, I worked as laundress, while my roommate had charge of the baby. While my life was a round of soap and clothes pins here was a succession of preparing formulas, feeding oatmeal, squeezing orange juice and supervising sun-baths.

"All work and no play" isn't the rule of the apartments though, and we planned our budget to include money for entertaining. We entertained some rather envious friends at a Sunday night supper and had others in for tea. Our faculty dinner was such fun that we scolded one another afterwards for being even a wee bit scared at the prospect of cooking for professors.

All very good experience for the time we hope to have our own home with its responsibilities for meal planning and entertaining such people as the boss and his wife, and perhaps some of our in-laws, our five weeks in the practice house is rightly called "Preparation for Homemaking."

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Pen Portrait

Basking in the warmth of the California sunshine, Miss Rose has been getting almost as bronze as the flagstones of her new home's terrace. Her weekly letters to the College staff have been gay accounts of her life in California. She writes:

"Share with me this sweet house into which we have begun to settle with so much deep satisfaction. We are on the down-side of the street and the hill begins to go right down. A little strip of lawn runs across the front of the house, then stepping stones down to the front door at one end of the house. Under a gnarled live oak tree with bird houses swinging in it.

"As for the house itself, Once in the front door you land on a platform and go down four steps into the "big" room. A room twenty feet wide and thirty-five feet long opening through four double glass doors on to a tiled terrace which runs its entire length. The tiled terrace is about ten feet wide and has an iron grill between cement posts all around, for the garden is some twelve or fourteen feet lower."

Of the kitchen Miss Rose writes: "The kitchen is tiny but will in time become convenient as we 'Cushmanize' it."

"In mentioning the view from the living room Miss Rose says 'It is really very satisfying. The trees, the bay are framed for you to see. Very beautiful indeed, and at night, fairyland.'"

Students and staff alike are eager to hear of the daily happenings of Miss Rose's life and, generously, she tells us of visiting, friends, views, adventure, and experiences. Characteristically she shows us the significance in seemingly insignificant things, and, as always, buoys up with a faith in the present and a hope in the future. "Even the thought of a world in revolution and the changes it promises to bring to this country has its present values, for though it may not happen in my life time, I have, deep in my soul, the belief and faith that out of this travail we shall arrive at a goal where such satisfactions as you and I now have will become more common to all of humanity."
Senior Job Series

A series of meetings of the senior class in agriculture are being held to discuss the job situation. The meetings have been arranged by a committee consisting of Gordon Butler and Ray Wallman, co-chairman, and Dorothy Alfke, John Brookins, Timothy Henderson, Robert Everingham, Jeremiah Wanderstock and Byron Lee.

At the first meeting Walter Foertsch, '39, hotel, talked on "What the employer looks for in college graduates." Foertsch is in the employment department of the Eastman Kodak Company in Rochester. He emphasized that the important thing is a liking for the work in which you are seeking a position, and secondly, that you have done something toward development of that interest such as out of school study or a hobby.

At the second meeting in the series H. H. Williams of the University Placement Bureau discussed the problem of Selective Service as it affects the college senior. Lt. Robert J. Dickson of the U. S. Army also presented information on the procedure of the Selective Service Act and showed movies of Army and Air Corps training.

Class in Recreational Sociology

For those interested in re-creating a bit of the old time folk dancing and games so popular in rural communities, Miss Eva Duthie's course in recreational sociology is just the thing.

The members of the class are given the opportunity to learn square dancing, folk dancing, and play party games of many lands and communities. Each person is also asked to teach a game or dance in which he is particularly interested.

A vast selection of games and dances is offered as well as experience in teaching and directing. For those planning to enter extension work, social service, or community organization, this class should prove helpful and entertaining.

Poultry Club Spring Fete

Just before the spring recess the Poultry Club held its annual spring party. Everyone forgot about the business formalities and went ahead with the party. There were square and round dancing, colored slides of the campus were shown, and everyone participated in the new game of horse-racing which has become very popular.

In all, it was a very enjoyable evening and everybody had a swell time.

Ray Wallman

Which would you rather have given to you, a car or a purebred milking short-horn? Well, Ray Wallman was asked such a question and he chose the short-horn. This is not peculiar for Ray because from what we gather he is a horn cattle man.

Ray hails from Pittsford, outside of Rochester and his pre-college days were spent at Pittsford High School. Ray was active in extra-curricular activities in high school but his major interests were in 4-H and livestock. He was a member of the Monroe County Dairy Cattle Judging Team at the New York State Fair at Syracuse in 1935, and that is how he received his background for the livestock judging he has done here.

Since Ray has come to Cornell he has compiled a record which entitles him to be called a BMII. He was an active member of the 4-H Club and CIA during his freshman and sophomore years. Until last year he was a member of the FFA. During Farm and Home Week in his freshman year he showed a Guernsey heifer at the Round-Up Club Livestock Show.

In his junior year he was on the livestock judging team, and was high man in all classes at the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield, Mass. He was elected to the business board of the COUNTRYMAN; the Round-Up Club representative to Ag-Domecon. He was elected to Kappa Phi Kappa, and he was a junior member of the Freshman Advisory Committee. That year he also took first in the class for Hereford heifers at the Livestock Show Farm and Home Week.

This year has been another very active year for Ray. He is still a member of the Newman Club which he joined in his freshman year; he is now the secretary of the Round-Up Club and also the chairman of the membership committee. Off the campus Ray is a member of Alpha Gamma Rho fraternity and editor of the Crescent, the fraternity publication.

We think he has achieved just about the best recognition anyone could ask for—he was elected to Ho-Nun-De-Kah, elected Treasurer of the Ag-Domecon Council, and he was chosen recently as co-chairman of the Senior Job Series Committee.

When Ray graduates this June he is going back to the farm he has always worked on, and the twenty head of purebred milking shorthorns he has been raising ever since he refused the car for the shorthorn. Ray also hopes to cooperate with the local 4-H agent. Farming, Ray says, has always been his main interest and we think he has a grand start for a fine life's work, his first love.

Special Summer School for Extension Workers

This summer the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics are going to offer a special summer school for extension workers. The school will last for three weeks and six courses will be given.

Dean A. L. Deering of the University of Maine will give a course on the objectives and program of extension work. Professor Kruse of our own faculty is giving a course on psychology for extension workers. Three men are going to give a course on the meaning and problems of democracy. They are Dr. M. L. Wilson, director of extension of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, John W. Herring of the New York State Educational Department, and Thomas S. Barclay of Leland Stanford University.

Grace Henderson will direct the course on the problems of farm families, to be given by members of the Ag and Home-Ec faculties.
It isn't very often that a sophomore in the College of Agriculture merits the recognition that Louise Mullen has earned for herself. Louise, who is a vegetable crops major, is without doubt one of the most active co-eds in the college.

Louise has won numerous awards and she has a record of ten active years in 4-H behind her. In 1937, she was the garden champion of the state and the year before she went to Chicago as a member of the state crops judging team at the National Club Congress. In 1938, she was on the team which won the Snyder Trophy in the national vegetable grading and judging contest. She was also on the team that won the trophy in 1939. Last year Louise was the achievement winner at the club congress and she was also chosen as the winner of the award, given by the American Agriculturist, of "Junior Master Farmer."

Louise, who lives in Stafford, N. Y., has at home potato lots which have been widely recognized and are a good source of income to her. She and her sister, Zelda, are paying their college expenses with the money, about $2100, which they earned selling certified seed potatoes that they raised.

Although her major interests are potato growing and gardening, she is also interested in homemaking, poultry, and forestry. In 1939, she was the first girl to win the tree identification contest with a perfect score, on the Adirondack forestry tour. This is ample evidence of her versatility.

In her local 4-H club Louise was the president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer. She is also a member of the state 4-H Club council. Recently Louise was elected president of the New York State Junior Potato and Vegetable Grower's Association; she is also vice-president of the national association. Besides all this, Louise was chosen as one of the two New York State 4-H club girls to make the trip to the National 4-H Club Camp to be held in Washington this June. Here on the campus, she is a member of the business board of the COUNTRYMAN.

Louise has two more years here at Cornell and we are quite positive that she will still go a long way and make a bigger name for herself than she has done in the past—and that is really going some.

**Home Ec—F. F. A. Party**

The Collegiate Chapter of F. F. A. recently acted as hosts to the girls of the College of Home Economics at a party held in the seminar room of Warren Hall. The party was well attended by both girls and fellows and a very good time was had by all. Mr. Regnier of the Rural Sociology department conducted the games and dances. Refreshments consisting of ice cream and cookies were served.

This year it has been the policy of the Collegiate F. F. A. to conduct several social affairs with the idea of training the prospective agriculture and Home Economics teachers in the art of meeting people and making friends, and in the science of rural recreation. The Home Economics girls who are majoring in extension or rural education have cooperated whole-heartedly so that these two joint parties; this one and a similar one held earlier in the school year, have been grand successes. The facilities for these parties have been no greater than would normally be available in any rural community. Simple but enjoyable games have been stressed. It is sincerely hoped that everyone who attended these parties took away something that he or she can use later in community activity.

**Growers Plan Summer Tour**

New York state fruit growers are planning a tour this summer to see how fruit is grown in other sections of the country and to learn of federal experiments underway.

Sponsored by the New York state horticultural society and county farm bureaus, the tour is scheduled for the week of August 18. Interest is being shown by growers in about twenty fruit counties of the state, in eastern and western New York.

Chairman of the tour committee is Mark E. Buckman of Sodus, and the secretary is John Goodrich, assistant county agricultural agent of Niagara county. Other members of the committee are Theodore Oxholm of Esopus, Ulster county, L. B. Skiffington of Rochester, and Professor M. B. Hoffman of the pomology department at Cornell.

The growers will first visit the Federal experiment station at Beltsville, Maryland, where hundreds of acres are devoted to fruit experiments, such as those on breeding, fertilizing, the handling, and storage of apples, peaches, and small fruits.

The New York growers will also visit the Shenandoah-Cumberland fruit section in Virginia. In August, it is pointed out, the fruit can be seen to good advantage on the trees, and peaches will be ripe at that time. Hence, both harvesting and production methods may be studied.

**Getting Wilt-Resistant Cantaloupe**

To save the western New York melon industry, plant science, according to Prof. F. P. Bussell, is developing a new melon—known now as No. 13. Bender Surprise had been grown in this section until it became the victim of Fusarium wilt. Since this is a soil inhabiting disease this rendered Bender Surprise useless; to develop a wilt-resistant cantaloupe was the only answer.

The Plant Science Department realizing this, made crosses on plots in Monroe and Niagara counties—with the new wilt-resistant variety from Michigan which gave after much crossing and "selfing," the desirable No. 13. Prof. Bussell does not believe this to be the end of experimentation, but a good step forward to the desired melon. This melon is apparently wholly resistant to wilt and is of high quality. However, it does not have the orange flesh of the Bender but a green flesh which is not quite as popular. What they desire is a thick fleshier melon of the right color, proper netting, size, and good shipping qualities. These qualities are to come with more crossing—the basis for which is already developed—that is a wilt-resistant melon and one that does well in the Western New York melon area.
Live Fur Coats
By Marjorie R. Heit '43

FUR keeps animals warm. Fur on garments to keep women warm. For this reason the trappers are out every day of the year, in the snow, rain, or with some of the animals the trapper brings from the wilderness.

To another vanishing American, the trapper! And yet there still remains a possibility that he will be able to carry on in the same fashion in which his forefathers have done for centuries. For one thing, the trapper is not a millionaire for who venture in this business.

His income, such as it is, comes from the sale of the pelts he catches, or catches traps. He raises muskrat and other small animals and is too clever to walk into a careless set trap.

In New York the muskrat trapping season is bounded by the New York Central railroad tracks. North of them it opens on January first, so the trapper need the New Year in with a trap in one hand and a flashlight in the other, waiting for midnight to begin setting traps. He usually doesn't catch anything, but the traps serve to stake his claim and warn away late comers.

No trappers agree on ideal trapping weather. Cold means traps frozen tight, and deep snow that the rats starve in their houses, but a warm winter produces thin pelts. The spring break-up, if it doesn't come so late the season is over, is the most exciting period of trapping and produces most of the season's catch. One spring morning my father found that the river had risen, due to an ice jam farther down, and the "flats" were submerged. The boat he had tied to the dock the night before was floating on the end of its chain a half mile away across yellow muddy water. He rode the horse into the water as the only way of getting the boat. She surprised as the water came to her knees, then to her withers but went steadily forward, feeling the hard road under her hoofs. A mistoop would have plunged her into the deep water of the marsh on either side of the road. She kept to the road safely and when my father arrived at the boat, he dismounted into it, unfastened it and paddled back to the hill, the mare following. That was the day when he saw a moving mass on a log; he paddled over to it, expecting to find a muskrat; the object proved to be twenty or thirty mice, washed out of their homes and riding on this ark waiting for the waters to subside.

Fur thieves are more dangerous than nature's whims. On the first night of the season one winter, a gang of six men appeared, surrounding my father and announcing that they were here to sink him under the ice and put a stop to his annoying actions, such as having the more persistent thieves arrested. There seemed to be a possibility of their carrying out their offer, but he escaped over the thin ice which the larger group broke through.

Another set of trap thieves, caught with the evidence, were prevented from escaping in the best wild west manner. My father was riding his horse, had no rifle, and discovered the men by the barking of his dogs. He was awaiting the arrival of the game warden in connection with some trespassers; these men did not realize he expected reinforcements and stood there telling him that they would be delighted to tear him apart if he would only get down from that damn big horse. One of them grabbed at the horse's bridle, but she reared and threw her head out of reach. You never saw a more surprised group of men when the game protectors came.

Not all trappers, of course, have as spectacular adventures. The biggest marsh owner in our vicinity practically has a special cell block reserved in the local jail and calls out game wardens, state police, and special deputies if anyone sets foot on his property.

The trap is still not finished when the fur has been captured in the teeth of ice and snow, freeze, flood, thieves and predators. He has brought the fur out of the wild, but it must be skinned and cured for market.

Country collectors buy the fur from the trapper, paying as little as they can and as much as they have to. The raw fur goes to city merchants or exporters or to be sold at auction, where it is purchased by retail furriers and manufacturers, who make the fur up into coats.

In response to every woman's desire for a fur coat, cheap furs, such as rabbit and squirrel, are on the market, but the fur quickly loses its gloss, the hair wears thin and falls out.

At the other end of the scale are exorbitantly priced furs, chinchilla, sable, ermine, mink. But the muskrat is the standard fur for those who can afford fur coats of warmth, durability, and beauty.

Fur trappers were the explorers of the North American continent. In these days of wide-spread civilization the trapper is doomed with the rest of the frontiersmen. The fur farmer will take the trapper's place and be able to supply the fur market, even if not with as fine peltry or with some of the animals the trapper brings from the wilderness.

To another vanishing American, the trapper!
Low-priced pitch-on Trailer-Baler rolls on two rubber-tired wheels, goes anywhere behind motor car or small tractor, gets to work in a jiffy with power from its own air-cooled engine. No staking down or belting up; ideal for field baling of cocked hay, handier and easier for stack and barn baling. See both these balers at hay-machine headquarters; also new 4-bar side-rake geared to go at tractor speed and new all-forage cutter for all kinds of silage and chopped hay, fodder, etc. You are always welcome at our branch houses and factory display rooms. J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.

Here is hay as easy to feed as helping yourself to a slice of bread. No tugging to dig matted hay from mow or stack, no struggle to tear apart the folds of ordinary bales, no loss of leaves by rough and repeated handling. And what hay! Richer in leaves, in color, in vitamins, in nutrients, in softness and palatability. Air-conditioned hay made with a Case side-delivery rake and then baled at the ideal stage of cure. Baled with a new continuous-feed pick-up baler that weighs no more than an average motor car, pulls with a small tractor, works with two men, stays in step with 7-foot tractor mower and side-rake. A baler that has no blocks to handle, that measures every bale to same size with automatically spaced dividers.

The Case blockless pick-up baler is built for individual hay growers, to bring them the blessings of sliced hay with a small family-size crew and a surprisingly small investment. It saves the labor of loading loose hay, the dirty work in the hay mow. It multiplies the capacity of storage space four or five-fold, reduces risks from fire. In addition to all this it is the ideal means for saving straw from the combine in the preferred form both for bedding and for chemurgic uses.
I Remember---
From a letter from J. B. Kirkland '18

(Mr. Kirkland's reminiscences make up the first in a series of articles about alumni of the College of Agriculture at Cornell. In this series we are presenting some interesting notes from the experiences of alumni who were well known when they were here as students and who have extended their college activities into outstanding careers.

Two years after graduation Mr. Kirkland became superintendent of the George Junior Republic at Freeville, continuing there until 1931. At that time he began promotional work with the Boy's Clubs of America and is now associate director of that organization. He is a candidate for alumni trustee of Cornell University for the term beginning this June.)

My first introduction to Cornell was a wire from Lyman Ward, a former New Yorker and the founder and director of the Southern Industrial Institute, Alabama, where I received my high school training. He urged me to give up going to Leeland Stanford and come to Cornell. I changed my plans and left Mississippi the next day for New York instead of California, borrowing $75 and an umbrella! (in case it rained as I had no overcoat!) and landed in Ithaca after two days and three nights ride in a day coach.

My unknown friend in Ithaca was the beloved Unitarian minister, Dr. C. W. Heizer. He introduced me to Coach Al Sharp, who gave me a job earning my meals by waiting on the Football Training table. When Dr. Heizer found I needed extra school work to pass my entrance exams, he persuaded his good friend "Daddy" George, founder of the George Junior Republic, to let me come up there and work and live and go to school for a year.

Much to "Al" Sharp's surprise instead of finding me on his "Frosh" football squad, he saw me playing guard on the Republic team at the opening "Frosh" game on Percy field. I shall never forget "Doc" Sharp coming into the locker room between the 0-0 half and asking me what in the world I was doing on the Republic's team. While we were eventually able to convince him of my being orthodox in competing against his Cornell Frosh team, I am sure he and many friends will never agree it was orthodox for a fellow who had never had football in his hands before, to go out on the field dressed in a basketball jersey and trunks and lasso the "Frosh" players from in front or behind, around the neck, legs or anywhere circumstances permitted! Moral: you can learn a lot of football in a hurry under such conditions!

I entered Cornell in the fall of 1914. My living problems were solved by working for my room and board for Miss Alice McClooskey, head of Cornell Nature Study.

The next two years I worked and lived at home of Dr. Andrew D. White. His interest in others and human understanding were always an inspiration to me. My duties were many and varied—from getting up at odd early hours to working late evenings in the greenhouses and gardens with Mrs. White on her special hobbies. Many are the times I received an extra shower from the hose as she would use it for a pointer to tell me where to dig up and reset another plant.

During the war I was put in charge of the University Farm and made supervisor of ten power-driven ditchers purchased by the State, to drain and prepare potential agricultural land for increased war food production. To supplement my funds for living expenses, I obtained the job of cashier at the Home Economics Cafeteria. This I held for three years. I learned the working "behind the scenes" of a great institution, and became acquainted with the hundreds of students and professors who daily passed my register. Many times professors like Van Loon, English, Britt, Burr and others, as well as students, would try tricks to catch me in mistakes at adding up their trays.

During my Senior Year I lived at the "Firehouse" in back of Bailey Hall and next to the Home Economics Practice Cottage. I was earning my room rent by having charge of the Volunteer Fire Company. One vivid recollection is being roused at five a.m., at ten degrees below zero and going out in pajamas and bathrobe to the alarm of the Chem building fire. We were the first department on the job and the last to leave. When I got back to the firehouse hours later to change to dry fireman's coat and rubber boots, I stood my frozen bathrobe in the corner of the firehouse.

My experiences on the crew are among the pleasantest. Even the hard work, rigid training and discipline under "The Old Man" was a thrill and a new experience to one who had never lived near big water. Last one think "the crew" had a "einh" let it be said, we took our finals under "Uncle Pete" Smith, supervisor, and under arduous circumstances; a bunk in the old barn at Poughkeepsie, for a seat; an orange crate, for a desk, and blanket over the shoulders to keep warm, even a hat on the then heavy hair to keep our brains from congealing on the knowledge stored within!

Speaking of exams, I was permitted to take my Senior finals on the train enroute to Mississippi (this, my first return trip home and with a berth!). The Honor System was in force, and as I was president of it, my Profs seemed to think it would be okay as my averages were over 80% anyway. This "break" was given me in order that I could get a little vacation before taking up my duties on the University Farm, which began as soon as College was over.

My experiences as instructor in Farm Practice were many, varied and amusing. The students, who never had been near a farm, often performed most unusually when confronted with simple problems such as hitching up a team, milking cows, etc. One day an earnest young student from England, Leonard K. Elmhurst, was initiated in hauling loose lime from the East Ithaca Station to various parts of the farm. His first day's experience was to re-hitch the team to the wagon after the lunch hour, on top of the then steep hill in front of the agricultural barns. He inadvertently forgot to put the tongue through the breast vole ring, and as he started up the team, the tongue began to wobble, the wagon crowded on the horses, and with quick thinking he instantly stepped on the lever! Ah! But not the brakelever—the dump lever! and there was the whole load of loose lime in a heap on the ground while Elmhurst and the horses were enveloped in a cloud of white dust. Everyone had a good laugh, including Elmhurst, when he could get his breath, and he took the subse-
quent "kidding" like the true English
man and good sport he was.
It took six years' work and a lot of
persuasiveness to convince "Daddy"
George's eldest daughter that she
wanted to work her way up with me.
But having tackled all sorts of dif-
ficult tasks I found that rather pleas-
ant and so we were married in Sage
Chapel on April 20, 1921. Now our
firstborn is a student at Cornell and
we hope his sister will go next fall
and eventually the other two boys.
It has been my great privilege to
meet and work with outstanding lead-
ers in the business, industrial and
professional world throughout my time
since graduation. In find in these
leaders the same spirit and willi-
geness to help individuals or programs
worthy of their support as I found
during my undergraduate years in my
professors and teachers.
In more recent years my inspiration
and guiding spirits have been men
like J. G. White, one of our national
Board members; William Edwin Hall,
President of the Boys' Clubs of Amer-
ica; Herbert Hoover, Chairman of the
Board with whom I am now actively
working in the setting up and direct-
ing of a National Committee of 100
outstanding men in 100 cities of
100,000 population, who are to be in
turn our inspirational leaders and in-
terpreters of Boys' Clubs in their
respective cities.

Faculty Notes
Professor Bristow Adams recently
spoke at Potsdam before a Rotary
Club meeting at which each Rotarian
brought a farmer guest.
On the following evening he ad-
dressed the Lackawanna County
Cornell alumni at Summit, New Jer-
sy; later, the Essex County Cornell
Club, also in New Jersey. In addition
he visited a number of schools in
northern New Jersey.
During the spring vacation period
he met with Cornell alumni and
prospective students in Wilmington,
Delaware; Baltimore, Maryland; and
Washington, D. C.
Professor Work of the Vegetable
Crops Department tells a story he re-
vived from days gone by.
It appears that in 1917 he left Cor-
nell to join the army. Shortly after
he was promoted to the rank of ser-
gant, a column of soldiers, not in his
division, appeared in the training
grounds. His superior officer com-
manded him to inform the command-
ant of the trespassing soldiers to
leave the field.
The professor briskly approached
the commander, snapped sharply to
attention, and then stared aghast.
The officer was a former student whom
Professor Work had busted.

14
Arnold Davis lives in Livonia, New
York. He has two children, Lewis
Fitch Davis, who is a freshman in
Cornell, and Elizabeth Jane Davis,
who is 13 and in the eighth grade.
Besides operating a 250-acre farm,
Arnold is president of Sub-district 15
of the Dairymen's League, president
of Livingston County Mutual Fire
Insurance Co., secretary-treasurer of
the Genesee Valley National Farm
Loan Association and a member of the
Livonia Rotary Club.
Chester C. Engle is vice-president
and general sales manager of the
United Clay Mines Corp. in Trenton,
New Jersey. He has two sons and
one daughter.
15
Miss Winifred Moses, formerly a
member of the staff of the College of
Home Economics, died Friday, March
7, 1941, in New York City.
17
J. Newton John of 146 N. Stan-
ley Drive, Beverly Hills, California,
is production manager of the Knud-
sen Creamery Co. in Los Angeles. He
has two daughters and one son.
19
Abraham S. Pearce of Sparks, Mary-
land, is traveling for Dietrich and
Gambill, Inc. Feed Co. He has one
son 18 years old.
20
Raymond V. O. Dubois of Gardiner,
New York, has a daughter Laurel who
is a freshman in the College of Home
Economics at Cornell.
George B. Gordon is associate land-
scape architect for the Public Roads
Administration. He is living in Vienna,
Virginia.
Albert Johnson is a landscape
architect in Old Westbury, Long
Island.
G. A. Spader is teaching at the
Morrisville State Agricultural School
at Morrisville, New York.
22
Robert Howard is running a farm
at Sherburne, New York. He is mar-
rried and has two children, Mary Ann,
11 years old, and John, 6 years old.
Bob is chairman of the land use com-
mittee in his county.
Lloyd S. Passage, Roslyn Heights,
Long Island, is the eastern repre-
sentative of the publishing firm of
Reynolds Hitchcock Publishers. He
is as yet unmarried.
William C. J. Weidt of Mount Vern-
on, New York has been president of
the New York Conference of the
United Lutheran Synod of New York
City for three years.
23
William L. Norman of 60 E. 42nd
Street, New York City has been with
the New York Life Insurance Co. since
1926.
Lawrence M. Vaughan of Bethesda,
Maryland is an economist in the Ex-
tension Service, United States De-
partment of Agriculture.
24
Chester A. Arnold is assistant pro-
fessor of botany and curator of fossil
plants at the University of Michigan
in Ann Arbor. He has two sons:
Daniel, four, and Bruce, one year old.
Arnold Exo lives at 367 Ravine
Drive, Highland Park, Illinois. He is
district advertising manager of the
Household Finance Corp. He is mar-
rried and has a daughter three years
old.
25
Ralph D. Reid is employed at farm-
ing and also is an appraiser for the
Federal Land Bank. His address is
Salem, New York.
26
John Marshall, Jr., is a milk mar-
ketig economist in the Bureau of
Markets, State Department of Agri-
culture. He is living at Sacramento,
California.
28
Sanford R. Shapley of 347 The
Parkway, Ithaca, New York is work-
ing as District Agricultural Agent
out of the Central Farm Bureau Office.
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The Co-op pushes the books
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Reynold A. Aymar has a daughter, Susan Donna Aymar born February 27. His address is 3446 Ninety-first Street, Jackson Heights, New York.

Howard W. Beers is a professor of Rural Sociology in the department of Farm Economics at the University of Kentucky, at Lexington.

Claude H. Colvin of Binghamton, New York is District Milk Sanitarian with the State Health Department. He has one boy and one girl.

Myron Fuerst is operating the Fuerst Stock Farm from which so many champion Percheron horses and Purebred Aberdeen Angus cattle have come. His address is Pine Plains, New York.

James E. Crouch, is associate professor of biology at San Diego State College, San Diego, California. Last May Jim was elected to the University of Southern California chapter of Sigma Xi.

Paul B. Jones is assistant County Agent in Suffolk County. His address is Riverhead, Long Island.

Elmer and Patricia Phillips wish to announce the birth of a daughter, Patricia Marie. They also have two other children, Larry and John. Elmer is an instructor in Extension Teaching. His address is Pine Tree Road, Ithaca.

Donald A. Russell of Alexandria, Virginia, is in the Production Credit Division of the Farm Credit Administration.

Lawrence B. Clark of 45 Arcadia Court, Albany, New York is in Company B 101st Anti-tank Battalion, Fort Benning, Ga. He has a year's leave of absence from his teaching job at Roesslerville High School, Albany. At present he is a corporal.

Frances Eldridge is married to C. Maynard Guest and lives at 4039 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

William N. Kasler of Constableville, New York received his M. S. the summer of 1939. He is principal of the Constableville Central School.

Garth V. McGregor of Maine, New York has a daughter eleven months old, named Mary Lou.

Leon W. Taylor is 4-H Agent in Steuben County. He celebrated his fifth wedding anniversary on March 1, 1941.

Stanley Wadsworth is in the department of Horticulture at the State College of Washington, at Pullman, Washington.

C. Chester DuMont, Jr., of Troy, New York is proud to announce that he has a son, Robert, born November 27, 1940.

Nils M. Tornquist of Detroit, Michigan is designing cars at the Hudson Motor Car Company in Detroit.

Virginia L. Barkhuff was married to James W. Righter August 12, 1939. She is teaching elementary homemaking in the Poughkeepsie public schools; lives at 18 Hooker Avenue, Poughkeepsie.

Frank V. Beck, Room 421 South, State Capital, Madison, Wisconsin expects to receive his Ph. D. from the University of Wisconsin in June of 1941 with a major in Agricultural Economics.

Richard H. Bertram married Katharine A. Ivins, September 28 in Mancelona, New Jersey. Mrs. Bertram attended Penn Hall and the American Academy of Dramatic Art, and Bertram is with Chubb and Son, New York City. They live at 47 Oakland Place, Summit, New Jersey.

Robert Child is an Extension Instructor in Agronomy. Mr. and Mrs. Child are now living in their new home, 723 Lake Road, Ithaca.

Charles A. Clark, Jr., 67 Central Avenue, Albany, New York, is the proud father of a baby girl, Nancy, born December 23rd.

Howard E. Conklin is still in Berkeley, California, but hopes to return to Cornell for more graduate work in the near future. His address is Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Mercantile Building, Berkeley, California.

Paul A. Smith received his Doctor's degree in bacteriology in September. He is working for the Crown Can Company in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Ray E. Deuel, Jr. married Marjorie O. Tufts on August 10, 1940. They are living in Syracuse where Ray is in the Medical School. Their address is 200 Euclid Avenue.

Jerome Pasto, is working in the Soil Conservation Department at Hedgesville, West Virginia.

A. Sumner of Montpelier, Vermont, married I. Frances Ingalls of Bolton, Mass., September 6, 1940. He is still employed by the Federal Land Bank.
William G. Walter, who received his Master's degree at Cornell in September is doing further work on detergents at the Geneva Experiment Station. His address is 35 Hoffman Avenue, Geneva.

39

Barbara Babcock is a student in the Yale School of Nursing at New Haven. Her address is 62 Park Street, New Haven.

Marion Brown is assistant home supervisor for the Farm Security Administration in Cattaraugus and Chautauqua Counties, with headquarters in Little Valley.

Ralph Everett is teaching vocational agriculture at the new Cuba Central School.

Hilda Keller of Clyde is a Smith College for a year of graduate work, having received a teaching fellowship. She will work with the nursery school and also study for her master's degree in child psychology.

John S. Morse is at Corvallis, Oregon. He is working for his M.S. degree in Fish and Game Management.

Leon Pratt is the Madison County 4-H Agent, working from Morrisville.

Howard Ross is Boy Scout Field Executive of Orange and Sullivan Counties, working from Newburgh, N.Y.

Alice Shedit, after a year as student dietitian at Cook County Memorial Hospital in Chicago, Ill., is assistant dietitian at the Children's Hospital in Buffalo, N.Y.

Betty Smith is assistant supervisor of public school cafeterias in Baltimore, Maryland. She lives at 5107 Roland Avenue, Baltimore.

June Thorn has changed positions. She was receptionist at the Cornell Infirmary but is now an assistant in the Willard Straight dining rooms office.

10

Betty Bain, A.M., is teaching home economics at Armstrong Junior College, Savannah, Ga.

Cornelia Snell is married to William E. Bensley, Jr. '39 and is now living in Springville, New York.

Priscilla Coffin is to be married on June 30, 1941 to Charles Baxter '39.

Sylvia Clack is now the junior assistant dietician in Cleves' Cafeteria in Washington, D.C.

Theresa Campbell, 385 South Main Street, Geneva, is a special investigator in bacteriology at the agricultural experiment station at Geneva.

Ann Fusek goes to Columbia County as associate Club agent. Her address is Post Office Building, Hudson, New York.

Fred Boutcher is now located on his potato farm in Laurel, Long Island. He is local leader in the Jamesport 4-H Club.

Agnes Pendergast is teaching home economics in Ellington. She leads scouts and 4-H Clubs on the side.

Stanley V. Oakes, is teaching vocational agriculture at the Mount Upton Central School, Mount Upton, New York.

Betty Spink has left the Singer Sewing Machine Company, Ithaca, to become an air hostess with the Pennsylvania Central Airlines. She is enrolled in their training school and is at the Parkstone Hotel, Detroit, Michigan, after which she will be assigned to a permanent "run".

41

William S. Heit, February '41, is now at Fort Worth, Texas, where he is employed by the U.S. Biological Survey as a predator control agent.
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C. H. Guise, Secretary in Charge of Admissions, Roberts Hall

Ithaca, New York
Official Poultry Testing Projects

By Warner Durfee '43

MOST students have heard over WHCU at some time or other, the results of the testing projects reported by Professor R. C. Ogle. The results never meant much to me but often I ran across articles and pictures of birds that had made a new record at some project or even world's record. With my curiosity roused in my mind, I called on Professor Ogle at his office to discover the history, the purpose, and the management of such projects.

Professor Ogle has been associated with the Poultry Department at Cornell for 23 years. In 1922 he recognized the laying project at Farmingdale on Long Island, and in 1931 he was made supervisor of the newly constructed projects upstate. Since the 1931 organization, 17,207 birds have been tested and 11,075 cooperators have been served.

There are three tests in the state, one at Horseheads, near Elmira, and the other at Stafford near Batavia. These two tests are under the supervision of the poultry Department at Cornell and the third test at Farmingdale, Long Island is independent from Cornell University. The purpose of these projects is to provide New York State poultrymen and poultrymen of other states with a test for stock under normal conditions. The birds are housed in low cost structures which can be adapted on any individual farm, receive normal care and management which is within practical expense range. In order to bring about individual hen records of: size of egg, rate of lay, color and shape of egg the trap nest is used. In addition to these records, food consumption and body weight records are also maintained. Through these functions, the project provides low-cost information for the individual poultryman in order that he may achieve the highest goal in his poultry breeding program. In fact, there are some breeders in the state who depend entirely upon these tests for their poultry breeding program.

The construction of the laying pens at both plants are very similar, therefore, the generalizations made will fit both plants. The hen houses are the shed roof type which includes the open front-intake and rafter outlet plan of ventilation. The pens are 8 by 12 feet in size, separated by a solid board partition, and are equipped with six trap nest, ample feeder space, clean and fresh water and a wire netting over the roof. All equipment of the pen is individually numbered. This prevents interchanging. Probably the most unique part of the construction is the way the caretaker must come out of doors before entering the next pen making the birds individually housed. Beside the laying pens, each station has a manure shed, a hospital unit for sick birds and a service building used for living quarters for three employees, garage, office, egg room and storage space.

The birds are managed in a very simple manner with the front of the building completely opened except in unfavorable weather. Wet mash mixed with milk is fed once a day at the rate of 5 pounds per 100 birds the year around. The birds are fed grain in the afternoon and all food must be eaten each day including the dry mash. All birds are vaccinated for chicken pox and blood tested for white diarrhea by the New York State College of Veterinary Medicine and a post mortem examination is performed on all dead birds. The project begins on October first of each year and continues for 51 weeks. Each cooperator must pay a $20 entry fee per pen and send 20 birds which must be bred, hatched, and owned by him in most cases. Only pullets are used at the contest.

The stations at Horseheads and Stafford, having taken the lead in this particular phase of the poultry field, are the only stations to increase the number of birds from 13 to 20 and to discontinue artificial lighting. No definite results are available yet to the outcome of this venture, but it does look promising. The discontinuing of lights for two years has definitely brought about lower mortality without interfering with production. The mortality at these stations was 17.2 percent and egg production was 192.7 eggs per bird while the other projects in the United States had a mortality rate of 23 percent and 194.8 eggs per bird.

The stations were first provided by a state appropriation and are now maintained in part through annual appropriations, entry fees and sale of eggs. The administrative control is under the direction of the Poultry Husbandry Department at Cornell and much credit must be given Professor Ogle and his assistants for the work they have done.
Memories
By Helen Jean Couch '44

Mr. Edward H. Thomson was born and brought up on a farm in Delhi, New York, Delaware County and lived there until he entered Cornell. In 1909 he received the degree of Bachelor of Science as well as a master's degree in 1911. He was a member of Sigma Phi Sigma and Sigma Xi, an honorary scientific fraternity. Mr. Thomson has had an interesting and successful career since his graduation from Cornell.

He first became assistant farm management investigator of the United States department of Agriculture. In 1915 he married Ethel M. Cutts. They have three children, Norman, Marion, and William. In the same year he was assistant chief of the Office of Farm Management. In 1919 he became president of the Federal Land Bank of Springfield and is considered the outstanding man in farm credit work the country over.

He still retains his hold on the land because he owns a farm next to his family home and also has a dairy, alfalfa, and wheat farm of 250 acres in Cayuga County, New York.

The bank, which he now heads, is a central unit for a network of mutual farm loan associations throughout the eight states of New York, New England and New Jersey.

Along with his many other interests Mr. Thompson remembers Cornell as one of the important parts of his life as can be seen from a recent letter from him. We would like to quote a part of his letter here:

"It was my good fortune to attend Cornell during a period when the College of Agriculture was undergoing great expansion. The value of research and of agriculture teaching was being more and more recognized, and the facilities for accomplishing these purposes were being added rapidly. One of my prized photographs which I took in those days is of Roberts Hall under construction. I well remember that in my freshman year the dairy building was located where the north wing of Goldwin Smith now stands. Morrill Hall was the headquarters of the College, as it was for the rest of the University.

As I look back I realize that facts and specific bits of information were not the most important things I gained at Cornell, but, instead, it was the inspiration and vision which the leaders contributed. Such men as Professor J. P. Roberts, Dr. L. H. Bailey, Dr. G. F. Warren, Professor H. H. Wing, and others, all left indelible impressions.

Professors Roberts and Dr. Bailey stressed what I believe should be emphasized again and again: the art of living. With the multiplicity of gadgets and demands for one's time, we are in danger of losing sight of the real values of life.

It has been my privilege to come in contact with a large number of graduates of Cornell, and to help many of them get a start in their life's work. I have found that, almost invariably, they are well prepared, and, above all, they possess character and integrity, the features that are most essential for success.

The College has done, and is doing, a great work under the able leadership of Dean Ladd. Only those who are in close touch with its manifold activities and its wide sphere of influence are able to measure its value. I often wonder whether the present students of Cornell take full advantage of their opportunities and privileges to come in contact with the heads and leaders of today. In many ways, today's students are doubly fortunate. Certainly, the science of agriculture has developed so that there are now great opportunities, whether one wishes to continue in teaching, in research, or in farming."

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112 The Cornell Countryman
May, 1941
Raising Beef Cattle in New York State

By George Fisk ‘44

The dairy cow is, and will continue to be, the chief kind of livestock kept on New York State farms. In the present or the future there is little chance that dairying will be replaced by any other kind of farming. However, there is indeed a necessity for an increased number of beef cattle on New York farms.

Several practices are recommended for the stockman. First, inexpensive land should be used. Second, cheaply constructed shelter must be available. Third, there should be an inexpensive food supply. Such land as is available in St. Lawrence, northern Dutchess, Columbia, Tompkins, Tioga, Chemung, and Yates counties, although unsuited to intensive farming, is good enough to keep beef cattle.

If inexpensive grade two and three land can be made to support a cow and calf per acre, beef cattle will thrive there. Since the object in beef farming is to keep costs down, the farmer should construct the cheapest buildings possible. Practically the only requirement for a beef shelter is that it protect the animal from prevailing cold winds.

Inexpensive pasture land should be properly managed to increase its fertility and productivity. The pasture should be harrowed at least once a year so that the droppings are evenly distributed. This prevents the growth of rank grass rings that grow up around droppings. Evenly spread manure hastens early growth, because nitrogenous fertilization hastens the growth of the grasses. By close grazing the plants are kept actively growing over a long period of time. If this practice is followed, a palatable feed, rich in food value, is obtained. Legumes, such as wild white clover, should be kept growing actively in the summer for this reason, and also because they will crowd out undesirable weeds.

Although pasture is the most economical feed, it is not accessible during the winter, and since the animal must be provided with a balanced ration, hay and silage are fed. An estimated three tons of silage and one ton of good legume hay should keep a good beef breeding cow from the time she leaves pasture in the fall until the time she goes to pasture in the spring. Here again, inexpensive silage, a grass mixture ensiled with a preservative, or silage corn, is used. When it is necessary to fatten an animal for market in prime condition, from 35 to 50 bushels of grain are fed, depending upon the age of the animal, the condition it was in when feeding started, and the finish desired.

Breeding for selling is a highly specialized field; nevertheless, many farmers may wish to breed for replacements or for the increase in the size of their herds. Too many farmers are unable to resist the temptation of a good price for a young helper, and as a result, many herds through the state show the signs of poor breeding management. If possible, a bull of known ancestry should be bought for mating, because the old adage "the bull is half the herd," holds true in beef farming as elsewhere.

Cattle feeding has several advantages when combined with other types of stock raising. The most important advantage is that beef cattle require little care and give most employment to labor when other farmwork is slack. In these days of rising farm wages and labor shortages, this advantage is doubly important. Beef cattle use as feed much that would be wasted as unmarketable or surplus. By selling his feed, his surpluses, or his wastes, to his own cattle on his own farm, the farmer can charge a retail price for his products, and at the same time maintain, and in many cases increase the fertility of the soil. Beef farming can be carried on as a supplementary enterprise to almost any other type of farming. Finally, beef farming is profitable when properly managed.

Proof of the fact that beef feeding can be carried on profitably in New York is the story of two Genesee county farmers, Bob and Tom McTarnagan. Even though inexperienced, they bought several choice beef calves on November 1, 1939, when the calves weighed 420 pounds and cost $1.75 a pound. The calves were roughed through the winter without any grain, but were supplied with good quality alfalfa hay; they were turned out on grass about May 15, 1940, and again fed no grain until November 1, 1940. From December 1 until March 1 they received 20 pounds of grain a day. On March 1, 1941, they sold for $87 each over the original cost, because they had topped the Buffalo livestock market. Another example to prove that beef raising pays, is Myron Fuerst, of Pine Plains. Myron realized that beef cattle in this state could never compete with the canner cow, therefore from the day he started to raise beef, he aimed at producing the best kind of animal he knew how. Today he has a herd of about 120 animals.

The problem of the stockman is finding the customer. The dairyman produces his milk, ships it to the milk plant, and at the end of the month receives his check. The stockman, except when he can ship to a market like the Buffalo livestock market, must find his own customer. Since the New York beef man must produce a good animal, he must sell in a good quality market; the greatest in the world is New York City. According to authorities, there is, at the present time, no limit to the amount of high quality beef that can be marketed in New York State.

May, 1941

The Cornell Countryman
New Director

Miss Sarah Gibson Blanding, nationally known college administrator, now Dean of Women and Associate Professor of Political Science at the University of Kentucky, has been recently appointed as Director of the College of Home Economics to succeed Flora Rose, who retired last October. Miss Blanding will assume office in July; at that time Miss Mary Henry, acting director, will resume her duties as assistant director.

President of the National Association of Deans of Women during 1939-41, Miss Blanding is widely known in college administrative circles. Born in Lexington, Kentucky in 1898, she attended the Arnold College of Physical Education and subsequently the University of Kentucky where she received her Bachelor's degree in Arts in 1923. During 1925-26 she attended the Graduate School of Columbia University and was awarded the degree of Master of Arts in Public Law. In 1929-30 she studied Political Science, Public Law and Economics at the London School of Economics.

Miss Blanding served as instructor in Physical Education at the University of Kentucky from 1919 to 1923 when she became acting dean of women there. Two years later she was promoted to Dean of Women and assistant professor of Political Science. She has held both positions continuously since that time, receiving the title of associate professor of political science in 1937.

The newly-appointed(345,408),(615,608) director is a member of the American Association of University Professors, the American Association of University Women, the National Education Association, the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, the Board of Trustees of the Alliance for Guidance of Rural Youth, and the executive board of the Council of Guidance and Personnel Associations. She is a national board member and chairman of the Personnel Committee of the Southern Regional Council of the Young Women's Christian Association.

Home-Ec Doings

You may have seen a redhead ably debating a current topic; you may have seen the redhead who had charge of the Omicron Nu luncheonroom Farm and Home Week; you may have seen a redhead, script in hand, dashing to broadcast for "Roommates and Co." And you may have rubbed your eyes and said, "It must be three girls who look alike. One girl couldn't possibly do all those things." But you would be wrong—because the redhead is Lillian Strickman, a senior of many talents.

Lillian was elected to membership in the Women's Debate Club her Freshman year, and gave the first Oregon debate ever presented at Cornell.

Sophomore year, she continued to debate intercollegiately, and her easy in speaking earned her a part in the weekly radio broadcasts of "Roommates and Co." In spare moments you could generally locate her on the Sage Green where she practiced with the Varsity Archery Squad.

Junior year, this versatile senior was elected to membership in Delta Sigma Rho, national honorary debating society. Then vice-president and treasurer of the Debate Club, she continued to be active in the club, representing it in intercollegiate meets. At the same time she continued weekly broadcasts for "Roommates and Co."

This year has found her as active as ever. High scholastic standing as well as general all-around development earned her Omicron Nu election and membership in Phi Kappa Phi. Lillian's one of those fortunate seniors who is confident about the future because she has already been accepted as a hospital intern. Whenever she is, her red hair and easy laugh will be appreciated.

We Live at Home and—

The we-who-live-at-home students have decided that we do not want to be felt sorry for any more. We like living at home, and here's the reason why.

We like informal family dinners, with a little bit of bickering and a chance to put young brother in his place once in a while. We like a huge kitchen refrigerator to "treasure hunt" in, and the chance to say to "that man" why don't you come in? I'm sure Mom has a cold chicken! No saying good-night on the front steps for us!

And we like our own home when we're sick. There's nothing like having your family around to pamper you when you're not feeling quite up to par.

Then, too, we never have to write one of those letters. Send someSoon is pretty hard to say effectively on paper, and we-who-live-at-home just do not worry about it. All we do is whip up Dad's favorite cake, settle him with his slippers and the evening paper, and then approach. The thing's done before you could lick a postage stamp.

We "towners" can make new friends while we're keeping the old, and so we are doubly rich. Too, our vacations are just as exciting as anyone else's because many of our town friends are coming home from other schools, and there are rounds of parties and gay times.

We do have one pet peeve, however. For days ahead of vacation time we hear you say—What train are you taking?—How many classes are you cutting?—Are you driving with Don? And we miss the fun of cutting that last twelve o'clock, and sitting on our bags to close them, and eating with the gang on the train. And we envy you who go home and have a big fuss made over you. Yes, we rather wish that day-before-vacation wasn't just another day to us!

But then, we have a home for entertaining, a refrigerator whose supply always exceeds demand, and the family car when we want it. Not for us, the home-away-from-home!

—Eleanor Norris '41

(Editor's note: Eleanor is a senior in the Agriculture College and has lived in Ithaca while attending Cornell. In the last issue of the Countryman the article on the homemaking apartments was written by Eleanor.)
Miss Rose

Already starting the long journey back to Cornell, Miss Rose expects to be in Ithaca by June 8th. Her days in her new home are as full as ever and as usual, she shares them with us by letters.

618 San Luis Road
Berkeley, California

As I write to you, a great bowl of gorgeous, fragrant and colorful roses, gathered from our garden, faces me. Not grown without effort, however, for this adobe soil is like hard-pan when it dries and no sooner does rain cease than hosing begins and it is the job of hours to loosen the dried soil. Slugs and snails and aphids and a thousand other plagues must be fought constantly. But the result is very satisfying.

Life has been busy and varied during these last days and full of new experiences. I borrowed the Rose baby, two and a half years old, for a long week-end so that I might have the privilege of knowing him better than brief contacts here and there permitted. From the minute of acquiring him Friday morning until he was safely returned Monday noon every waking moment was filled with care for or thought of him. He is a normal, healthy, happy, eager child and in search of opportunity to see, touch, manipulate, move, express himself in ten different ways each second of those hours when he is not asleep. Perpetual motion! And, the amount of learning which took place in the briefest of times was an amazement to his ignorant great-aunt.

As no one came to help me guard the precious loan until sometime after breakfast, getting that breakfast, feeding the child and trying to down my own cup of coffee were also problems. It is no sinecure to keep a child safely at play in a house built like this on ups and downs, get a breakfast, put the house in order and look like a respectable person yourself in the process. Something has to give way, child, parent or house. One morning I went bathless because I had not organized the situation adequately. To make a long story short, out of it all came to me new and appreciative understanding of the magnitude of the task mothers have with a little family when the income is inadequate to provide regular help in the household. More should be said and written about this very complex job, for it involves so much that was not even included in the experience granted to me. At least, I begin to recognize and value some of its meanings. What one woman, for example, with three little children and no, or only casual, help faces if she does what society expects of her.

She must be the educational guide of the children, their protector against physical harm. She must be a dietician, a cook and a psychologist to see that their meals are correct, are good and are downed. She must be a manager of parts to be able to judge between essentials and non-essentials and to select what to neglect—for neglect must occur at many points. She must be able to protect her own health and peace of mind and rest of body or she cannot do her job. She must be wife as well as mother and consider the needs of the wage-earner of the family. Then, she is supposed to have an interest in the community to keep herself up to date to be aware of the bigness of the outside world and of the demands it will come to make upon this product, the children, whom she is supposedly getting ready to meet its problems.

The upshot of my brief dip into this area of human activity is that here is a field in which some fundamental Home Economics research could well be done. As I view the situation now, one of the contributions which the childless adult could make to families with children which would be appreciated more than money and toys would be to volunteer time to look after the children while the mother had a day or a week-end off.

If this was not such a long letter already, I'd like to talk about Fantasia, for as Dewey says, that was "an experience", and about the Household Workers Training Project and a dozen other things, but enough for now.

Yours with continuing devotion
Flora Rose.

Pi Lambda Theta Elections

Sixteen Home Economics undergraduates were elected recently to Pi Lambda Theta, women's national honorary educational society.

Seniors:
Jean Louise Barber, South Byron
Helen Louise Brougham, Catskill
Rachel Arlene Burmaster, Irving
Helen Irene Douty, Ithaca
Edna Frances Haussman, Great Neck
Rosalind Irene Heath, Hammondsport
Helen Constance Hilbert, Corning
Geraldine Frances Martin, Baldwin Place
Jean Sue Palmer, Buffalo
Ruth Elizabeth Pierce, Bridgewater
Eleanor Louise Slack, Fort Edward

Juniors:
Arline Elizabeth Heidgerd, Pearl River
Helen Libich, Corning
Gladys Irene McKeever, Allentown, Pa
Alice May Popp, Buffalo
Ellen E. Quackenbush, East Islip

What makes young people happy or unhappy? Answering this question was the term project chosen by Mary Ellen Gillett, a senior in Home Economics, and Marlin Prentice, a junior in Agriculture.

The study was occasioned by a discussion in a course on personality development and family relationships. With the assistance of the Family Life Department, the students prepared a questionnaire asking about home and family, living conditions at school, types of work, social activities, recreation, friends, dating, and their conception of their own happiness rating.

The questionnaires were handed to 100 representative students, boys and girls, freshmen and seniors, country and city youth, some working and some not.

Over three-fourths rated themselves as very happy or happy. No one said she was unhappy. Sixty-five percent of the group said that they were earning all or part of their school expenses.

Class evaluation of the results of this study indicated that young people liked to use their own initiative, liked working and playing together, and needed friendships and a sense of security for true happiness.
**Tell All On Questionnaire**

If all Selective Service registrants would observe their instructions carefully on the questionnaire, as well as submit evidence about possible deferment, the work of local boards would be greatly relieved and speeded, said a recent announcement of the New York State Director of Selective Service. Farm boys and farm workers whose numbers are called should fill out their questionnaires thoroughly. Every local board has an advisory board or committee; consult any of its members for help.

The questionnaire is the only evidence upon which the local board can classify the registrant as to whether he should be inducted into the armed forces or be deferred for any reasons.

While there is no general deferment of farm labor, some farm laborers may not have told the whole story in their questionnaires, which makes it difficult for the local board to classify them correctly.

Perhaps some agricultural workers hesitate about asking for deferments because they feel it shows a lack of patriotism. The government itself does not feel this way about it, because it believes that some deferments are for the best interests of the country.

Blanket deferments are not given as to any one occupation. The decision as to whether a person's work is important enough to national defense to demand deferment is left entirely to the local boards.

Persons other than the registrant may request deferment for him and present evidence in support of the claim. They should file Form 42 with the local board within the same five-day period allowed the registrant to return his questionnaire.

Anyone may submit this evidence to the local boards, not only the registrant, but his dependents, his employer, or his neighbors. They should wait until after the registrant receives his questionnaire.

The request for deferment, on Form 42, consists merely of the statement, "I hereby claim deferred classification for . . . . . . . based on the following facts." The facts relate to the work and duties of the registrant, the question of competent replacements, relative productivity of the farm, and other information.

The maximum period of deferment is six months. It is only a temporary delay, but may be renewed if the local board so rules.

If the registrant is not satisfied with his classification he must appeal it within five days. The government has provided 284 draft-appeal boards in New York state, eleven of which are outside of New York City. Each board has five members, one of whom is a farmer. A government appeal agent, whom the registrant may consult, is connected with each local draft board.

Young men who have reached the age of 21 since registration day last October 16 need not register until and unless the President decrees a new registration day.

The foregoing statements have been compiled by the New York State College of Agriculture in response to many queries which have come to it about deferments for farm labor.

**Life**

Oh, life what hast thou to unfold? Hast thou still some secrets yet untold? Shall we know thee better some sweet day, As we toll upward on our way? Oh, canst thou tell us now, Oh life. Shall we be victors in the strife, And when we meet upon the strand On that great day, shall we understand? Then let us take from Kipling's pen, He wrote for thee and I and other men, "Oh Lord of Hosts be with us yet Lest we forget. Lest we forget." A. H. Sucee

**Education Conferences**

Perhaps east is east and west is west, but during the past few weeks the two seem to have met. The arts and ag campus have been cooperating in a series of educational conferences. These conferences were designed by the students of education in an effort to get in closer contact with school administrators. Administrators were invited to come on the campus and take part in discussions, rather answer the many questions which the students had.

The programs were enthusiastically accepted by both the students and the administrators, and the results seem to be twofold. The students have learned about actual school problems through their contact with the men; and the school officials throughout the state have become better acquainted with our University.

More extensive plans are being made for going ahead with this program another year.

**Plan Summer Tour**

The annual summer tour of New York state vegetable growers this year will be on farms in Erie County on Wednesday, June 25. Each year the growers visit a different section of the state to inspect the practices and methods in vegetable production.

The following farms will be visited: Henry Marquart and son, Clarence Henry, Walter Henry, and George H. Agle and sons.

The committee in charge of details is headed by Harold Henry of Eden and consists of Henry Marquart and son of Orchard Park; Amos Zettel of Eden; Cal Hobbie of Hamburg, manager of the New York Niagara Frontier regional market; William Ernst of Gardenville; Clarence Lockwood of Hamburg; Elmer Agle of Eden; Richard Fricke and Robert Sweet of Ithaca; and Henry L. Page of Buffalo.

It was decided at a recent meeting that the Orchard Park Grange should have charge of the dinner, and that a dinner committee to be chosen to represent the various sections of the county. Those appointed were Henry Marquart, Jr., Clarence Lockwood, and William Ernst. Executive secretary for the tour and arrangements will be Henry L. Page, county agent in Erie county.

President of the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association is Henry Marquart, Sr., of Orchard Park.

**Future Farmers Elect**

There were some changes made. At a recent meeting the Collegiate Future Farmers elected a new slate of officers for the coming year. The retiring officers are: Robert Cortright, president; Dave Hopson, vice-president; John Wilcox, secretary; Nell Swift, treasurer; Ertom Sipher, reporter; and Irving Davis, custodian.

The new officers for the coming year are:

Cleon Barber, president
Farnham Pope, vice-president
Clifford Orbacker, secretary
Ben Miles, treasurer
Glen Bronson, reporter
Harold Sweet, custodian

Plans are under way for the third and final party that this group will hold this year. As in the case of the previous ones, this one will be held as a joint meeting of the F.F.A. and the girls preparing to be teachers of home economics. Present plans are that it will be at a picnic to be held at Taughannock State Park.
New York State Play Project

At the Syracuse State Fair during the years 1919 to 1923, the Cornell Dramatic Club, under the direction of Professor Alex M. Drummond presented a number of plays about rural New York. Backed by the College of Agriculture, the idea spread to counties throughout the state, and as a result, a considerable number of plays about rural New York were written, produced, and distributed. As a result of this re-awakening to the possibilities of regional drama for education, it was found that in order to distribute the plays, there was a need for a survey of all the theatrical groups in small villages, towns, and rural areas. This was done by H. D. Albright, Ph.D. '36 who after careful study extending over three years, submitted a report to the State Department of Education. Parts of this survey have been used extensively by the Cornell University Theatre in developing its New York State Play Project. Cornell had now started the ball rolling and it was up to them, not only to keep it up, but to maintain its leadership. In 1953, Robert E. Gard joined Albright and Drummond at Cornell—in the development of the play project, and so far this group of three men have been outstanding in their efforts to preserve and interpret the traditions and rich folk lore of New York State.

At present, much is being done to preserve local legends; Gard himself has written and directed several plays for the Radio Guild (Do you remember his fascinating "Legend of Bill Greenfield"?), Professor Mary Eva Duthie of the Department of Agriculture has carried folklore into clubs in rural areas. The University Theatre has produced two excellent long plays, and Kermis, our own dramatic society, has produced the delightful one act plays, which many of you saw during Farm and Home Week. Students themselves have contributed largely, ransacking moth-eaten books and dusty attics in search of some original bit of historical material that might prove useful in a play.

We are sure that there are many of you throughout the state who have some bit of custom, proverb, legend, or information about the early days of New York State that would prove to be of immense value and benefit to the backers of this Play Project. Nothing is too trivial—all the information adds up, and perhaps yours might find its way in some play!

University 4-H Club

Twelve members of the University 4-H Club recently journeyed to the normal school at Oneonta, New York, to take part in the conference of the youth section of the American Country Life Association’s state meeting.

The general theme of this conference was "The Rural Community Faces Its Problems." Youth problems, benefits from cooperatives, recreational problems, and opportunities for improving the rural home, were some of the topics discussed at the conference.

The conference was divided into four groups, one visiting the Hartwick NYA Center, another a lumber cooperative; the third group journeyed to the birthplace of James Fennimore Cooper at Cooperstown, New York; and the fourth group visited the Ward Woolever House.

Byron Lee '41 was toastmaster at the association's annual banquet. Leslie Clinton '42 was chairman of the discussion group which dealt with the topic of improving rural homes.

Cornell Poultry Club Elects

At the monthly meeting on Tuesday evening, April 22, the Cornell Poultry Club elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Kenneth Stone '42 for president; Harrison Fagan '43 for vice-president; Herbert Angell '44 for secretary; Warner Durfee '43 for treasurer and Robert Wagoner '42 for publicity. Plans were also drawn up for the arrangement of a booth at the annual Ag-Domecon carnival and also for the annual broiler roast which is held in the latter part of May. After the business meeting, open house of the Poultry Department was observed. At that time the various experimental laboratories of the department was opened to the inspection of the students.

New Trophy Case

Through the efforts of the Cornell Poultry Club, a much needed trophy case has been built on the second floor of Rice Hall. Plans for this case were first started about a year ago but the case was not completed until last March. This case is approximately 8 by 11 feet and is equipped with sliding glass doors, glass selves and an indirect lighting system. To date it houses 28 trophies. Much credit must be given Dr. G. 0. Hall for his efforts as advisor of the Poultry Club.

Summer School for Extension Men

Summer time is a busy time for some folks. For others it means that school is out. For those extension men who are fortunate enough to attend the three weeks Extension Service Summer School, summer will mean that they will have the opportunity to obtain supplemental professional training in those fields for which there seems to be the greatest need.

All courses will meet daily. Subjects such as Rural Community Organization, Land Use and Agricultural Planning, and Farm Family Problems Related to the Extension Program will be taken up. A unique feature of this course is the discussion period which will take at least half of the class time. In addition to the regular courses, there will be afternoon round tables for each of the three branches of the extension service.

The faculty will be composed of such outstanding men as Earl A. Flansburgh, Forrest Frank Hill, Charles E. Potter and Dwight Sanderson. Each of these men is an outstanding specialist in his respective field.

Recreation will not be neglected. The old swimming hole will see its quota of daily users, in addition there are many places in the finger lake region which students will want to visit.

Mediocre Carnival

Some folks might have called it a failure, but it was not quite that bad. Still the Ag-Domecon spring carnival did not establish any precedent for a new high in entertainment on top of the hill.

In spite of little or no advertising, a fair crowd turned out; and those who were there had a good time. The Kermit booth stole the show when they pulled out the old stunt of throwing a ball at a fellow who was foolish enough to keep his head stuck through a hole in the wall.

Scarab gave everyone present the opportunity to hit the bottle. They gave the old game of knocking over milk bottles a new twist by setting up old pop bottles.

Those in the audience who had spent some time in their lives pulling on the end of a cross cut saw had many a chuckle over the efforts of the participants in the wood sawing contest.

With all the rest, square dancing still held the spotlight, and all of those present did their best at cutting a mean corner in the contest.
For Men Only
By Kenneth Stark '42

MISTER, do you have a wife? If so, do you take pride in the way she manages the household budget? Is she the best little shopper in the world? If she is, you may be justly proud of the little woman. Of course, she may take considerable time in making purchases but, you say to yourself, look at the results she gets.

That's a nice way of looking at it, John Q., but did you ever wonder how she obtains her results? Probably you have, but perhaps you haven't, and if you haven't, I would like to discuss the matter with you, John. Because it so happens that I'm one of those persons whom your wife and other women shoppers meet every day. I'm one of the guys on the other side of the counter.

Now like you John, I haven't anything against women in general. They're nice to have around, some of them are nice to look at, and most of them make great companions, but as shoppers, they form one of my imperfect sympathies. Roughly translated, that means I think they could be better. Not all of them, you understand, but the big majority.

I doubt whether you see eye-to-eye with me on this question, unless of course you've suffered long and wearily like myself, so perhaps I'd better explain.

Let's suppose we have a woman shopper, any woman shopper except the little woman. She is entering the grocery where I work, and throwing all caution to the winds, I advance to meet her with a cheerful little smile and a word of greeting.

"Good morning, Mrs. Wedonno. May I help you?"

"Why yes, Elmer. I would like a dozen oranges, if you please."

"A dozen oranges? Yes ma'am," and I grab a sack and head for the orange crate, but she's there before I reach it. Now it so happens that when I sorted those oranges, I missed a couple of (spoiled? frozen? spotted? ones, and her eagle eye notices them immediately. I can feel the instant change in her attitude as she dips into the crate and begins to sort out the biggest and finest oranges, punching and jamming every one in the crate in her frantic search for the twelve best. When she finally has her hands full, she motions towards the sack. I hold it forth obediently, and in she dumps the cream of the crate, while I, inwardly boiling, admire her technique with what she probably considers a grin of approval. She finishes her pumping and sorting, and I close the sack with a sigh of relief and politely inquire if there will be anything else. She ponders my question.

"Now let me think. Um. Oh, yes, do you have any round store cheese?"

"Yes, ma'am, strong or mild?"

"Oh, dear me. I never thought about that. Could I sample the strong, please?"

I open the cheese case, take the knife, and slice off a good-sized sample. She tastes it, makes a wry face and says, "My, but that is strong. How is the other?"

I slice off a piece of mild, she samples it, makes approximately the same face as before, and comes back with this one.

"Mercy me, now I am mixed up. Would you mind if I tried that strong again?"

W E A R I L Y I again pass out a sample of the strong cheese. She goes through the same procedure as before, but this time a smile of triumph lights her face.

"That's the one! I knew it before, but I wanted to be absolutely certain. A quarter of a pound, if you please."

By this time, I'm pretty well spent, but I manage to weigh up her tremendous cheese order, place it with the oranges and stand at attention, waiting for her to name the next item. Of course, the store is now half full of customers waiting their turn, but she apparently does not notice them, being deeply engrossed in her own meditations.

"Now let me see. Was there anything else? Dear me, I was going to make a list, but I forgot all about it. I'm sure there was another item. Let's see: I have butter and sugar, and Junior got Father's coffee yesterday. If Aunt Fanny comes over, she'll want some of that Salt Rising Bread, but we don't expect her. . . . but you never can tell about Aunt Fanny. You know Aunt Fanny, don't you Elmer?"

I automatically nod, trying my best to conclude the sale. After some time, she finally decides that she has everything she needs. I quickly say, "That will be forty-nine cents, please," hoping thereby to speed her on her way, but alas, luck is against me because like most women she carries her money in a purse.

Now I don't know whether you ever saw a woman try to find anything in a purse. John Q., but if you haven't, you've really missed something. Compared to that task, finding a needle in a haystack is like taking candy from a baby. What I'm trying to say is that it's difficult.

While she searches, I pass the time counting articles by tens as she removes them from her purse. My other prospective customers are becoming disgusted with the proceedings and are edging towards the door, beginning to wish that they had not entered.

Just as I am about to give up hope, her hand emerges from her purse. In it, she holds another, smaller pocketbook. This she triumphantly opens, only to utter a gasp of dismay.

"Oh, dear me, I must have left my money at home. How thoughtless of me. Will you charge it, please?"

With studied politeness, I write down the charge and give her a bill. She gashes, "Thank you, Elmer," and as she leaves, I turn weakly to the next in line, mumbling a short prayer of thankfulness that customer number two is not a woman.

W E L L, that's my story, John Q. I've suffered a long time in silence, and now I'm telling you, because I know you're my friend and won't give me away. I feel pretty sure you won't, John, because I know you too have met women shoppers and suffered in the process. Don't tell me you haven't, John, because I saw you last week on the edge of that pile-up at Penney's hosiery counter. I could see that the little lady had told you to bring home a pair of full-fashioned number nines or else; otherwise, you never would have tried to get through that hodge-podge of struggling females. And by the way, John, wasn't that you I saw trying to return a rather willed bunch of celery to the A&P on Market St.? Of course, I know you were there of your own free will, but it sounded a lot like the Missus when you said to the counter-man, "Does all of your celery look like this?" It takes a woman to think of things like that, Johnny, old boy.

Of course, those spoiled peaches that you saw me trying to return to my boss didn't mean any thing. Lord, no! I was just trying to help the little lady out a bit, that's all. Yes indeed, nothing like being helpful.

Well, so long, old boy. See you at the A&P.

The Cornell Countryman

May, 1941
HARVEST THE WORLD'S
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It's not the width of the swath as much as the length that counts! That's what owners say, whose fast-traveling ALL-CROP HARVESTERS run circles around slow, unwieldy "one-crop" combines.

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Name ........................................ RFD
Town ........................................ County ........................................ State
HERE is a chance to be a Peeping Tom and still be within the law. However, the good Lady in this case may not be too attractive. Neither is she likely to be very exciting, but if she were graphed in the true economic way, she would certainly have an interesting figure.

This interesting lady bears the magic name of “inflation.” Disappointed? We thought you would be. But suppose that we say it is your duty to your great democracy to take a good look at the idiosyncrasies of this ugly ducky. Will you come along with us then? All right then, we are off.

First let us clear up what we are talking about when we use the word inflation or talk about inflationary periods. We are really talking, and worrying, about a period when there will be a vast amount of money in circulation; prices will be high; and the return from investments will be proportionately low. The man on a small salary will find that his income remains the same, while his living expenses skyrocket. People who have established investments will find that there is no increase in income from them.

In other words, if we have an inflationary period, many folks will have the same income as they do at present, but their living costs may double.

There we have the characteristics of our lady, now what is going to cause her to appear? There are at least five means by which inflation could be brought about. Issuance of more paper dollars is the one that we hear the most said about; but actually it may be one of the least important, because further issuance is within the realms of control; and because in itself this doesn’t have much effect on the general price level, anyway.

Four of the five things which may cause inflation are closely associated with our credit system. If it was suddenly decided, let’s say tomorrow, that banks could loan without keeping any cash reserve, money in circulation would be increased twelve per cent.

We do not need this situation to have inflation. Banks already have money to loan. However, banks learned a hard lesson in the past, and are reluctant to put themselves out on the end of a limb once more. But an increase in bank confidence could greatly increase the amount of money in circulation.

Suppose you went to the bank to get a loan. Naturally you would want that loan to pay someone a debt you already owe, or are going to contract with them. You borrow the money and pay the debt. Your creditor uses the money to pay his creditors. Already the money has passed through the hands of three people, and theoretically it has done business equal to twice its face value. Now the money is deposited in a bank. According to Federal Reserve law, the bank holds twelve per cent of it as reserve, and issues the other eighty-eight per cent as a loan. The small amount of money that was first released goes on and on, doing more and more business.

This illustrates what a revival of bank confidence could do. Suppose the same thing happened to the layman’s confidence. Everyone started buying the things he had refrained from buying for the past ten years. There would not be any more money in circulation, but the money already in circulation would be doing three or four times as much business. Prices would jump as though they had received an electric shock. So more rapid movement of money carries us along toward inflation.

Time after time we have heard it said government borrowing doesn’t mean a thing. Our government could go on borrowing for time interminable. Economists who utter such falsities must do it with their tongues in their cheeks.

There is danger in government borrowing, and here is one possibility for such danger. When the government borrows it does one of two things: it sells securities to the Federal Reserve banks, or it sells securities to private individuals.

Like everyone else, the government borrows money to spend. Its security is merely a note to pay in a stated time. Under the present program they have borrowed nine billion dollars in just this way.

This week the government issued a check for fifty dollars to John Jones for personal service. Mr. Jones took that money to the bank, and deposited it. While he was putting his passbook back in his pocket, a man stepped up and asked the banker for a loan. The banker said he had just taken in fifty dollars and after taking the twelve per cent reserve out of the deposit he could loan forty-four dollars to the borrower. Thus John Jones’ government check started mer-

The Cornell Countryman  May, 1941
The Cornell campus swarms with animals, mostly dogs, but a few falcons and white mice. On the backs of the contracts for the Cornell University Residential Halls are rules concerning the uses of the rooms, and one of these reads: The keeping of dogs, cats, or other animals is strictly prohibited.

Most of the students who have pets avoid the issue by living outside the dormitories, but always a few hardy spirits try keeping pets.

Such were the two freshmen who lived on the top floor of Baker Tower. They decided they wanted some baby chicks for Easter and bought three and kept them in a corner of the room. Their names were George, Marian and Joe. For a week or so, the chicks lived happily; the maid knew about them but did not care much. But the housekeeper came up the seven flights of stairs and decreed an immediate removal of the happy little yellow chicks.

That should have been the end. But it wasn't.

There was a trapdoor in the ceiling of their room which opened on the roof. They had discovered by piling the furniture in the middle of the room they could open the door and scramble onto the roof. They put the chicks up there, and provided a light bulb for the chicks to huddle around for warmth.

Once a day they fed the chicks and filled their water dish.

But one evening no chicks ran to the door as it was opened. Alluring calls of "Chick, chick" brought no response. They climbed on the roof, stared about unbelievingly. No chicks.

NO CHICKS.

A dreadful thought occurred to the men. Had the chicks committed suicide by jumping over the wall? Down the seven flights of stairs they hurried to find the tiny bodies of Joe and Marian, killed instantly. But as they searched for George they heard a faint cheep. And there was George, unharmed, caught in the bush that had broken his fall!

Tenderly they took George back. But now he was lonely. As companions for him they got the chicks of another student who was bored with them and only too glad to be rid of them. To avoid further accidents they made an enclosure on the roof from orange crates and boxes obtained from the city dump. The chicks seemed destined to live to a happy old age on the roof of Baker Tower.

The next afternoon the men returned to find the trapdoor padlocked. Some-one had noticed the footprints left on the wall from their daily scrambling up with food and water for the chicks.

The chicks were on the roof, hungry, thirsty, lonely.

His roommate began organizing relief expeditions. Next door to them lived an ag student who played polo and was a daredevil and who incidentally busted out at the end of term. But he agreed that the chicks couldn't be left on the roof, took his polo stick and climbed out on the balcony between the seventh and eighth floors. By hooking the mallet over projections he hauled himself up on the roof like a mountainer with an alpenstock. He dropped the chickens into a laundry bag and swung himself back.

They were now convinced that there wasn't room in Baker Tower for the chicks, so they took them to a farm and asked the farmer's wife if she'd like some chickens. She told them to ask her husband who was working in the barn. They disappeared around the corner of the barn and returned after a reasonable interval to announce that her husband was highly delighted and said for her to take the chickens.

The orange crate pen is probably still on the roof of Baker Tower.

* * *

My roommate and I have a turtle, but we aren't breaking any rules, because turtles aren't animals, they're reptiles. His name is Herman, and our chaperone told us we could have him if we kept him in a bowl. Janet informed me of this one evening when I was exhibiting him in the living room as he was disappearing under the piano.

Janet had wanted pets, ducklings and/or alligators, and the turtle was a safe compromise, I thought. Not as many girls now come into our room as formerly, because we halt them at the door with a piercing shriek "Don't move We don't know where he is!"

You see, Herman needs exercise, and we let him walk around the room whenever we are home to watch him. The girls stand transfixed while we retrieve Herman from under the desk or out of the closet. They smile weakly, murmur, "Isn't he cute?" and quite soon go back to their own rooms.

We had a bit of trouble feeding Herman at first, regardless of all the turtle food with vitamins that we bought him. Then one day we brought down a piece of hamburger for him from the Straight and that he really gobbled. Since then he eats hamburger and disdains the worms that we painstakingly dug out of the back lawn for him.

Herman is really very intelligent for a turtle. When you talk to him he cocks his head on one side and listens with a pleased expression in his eyes. One evening we let him walk around the room for his exercise and studied and concentrated. Two hours later we remembered Herman. He was nowhere in the room. There were wide cracks under the door to the hall and into the vice-president's room. He wasn't in the hall. We finally gave up, after opening doors stealthily and prowling around in the darkness looking for a small red and green turtle. Next morning I went to my eight o'clock and returned four or five hours later to find Herman swimming in his fish bowl. Janet had been lucky enough to find him under the vice-president's bookcase before anyone else did.

But we love Herman, even if he is a little trouble sometimes. We're looking for someone who takes cod-liver oil, because Herman should have his hamburger dipped in it for vitamin deficiency.

Such is the life of Herman, our pet turtle.

May, 1941

The Cornell Countryman
Let's Predict The Weather

By Marjorie Heit '43

Contrary to the opinions of most Cornellians, Ithaca weather is not the worst in the world. The Sahara Desert would greatly enjoy some of our fine soaking rains. The U. S. Weather Bureau predicts the weather correctly 88% of the time, yet few persons pay attention to any weather forecasts except those which are wrong. Even the old almanacs can predict the right weather fifty per cent of the time, if only by the laws of chance.

The unreliability of the old weather rhymes, such as:

"Red sky at morning, sailor takes warning.
Red sky at night, sailor's delight."

means little to us because we do not know what sort of weather the sailor wanted, but his is the reason for the existence of the Weather Bureau. The Weather Bureau makes weather maps and predicts weather by highs, lows and with meteorological instruments, generally confusing to everyone but themselves. After a study of the atmospheric conditions, they condense their conclusions to brief remarks in the upper right hand corner of the newspaper—"Fair and warmer," or "Continued rain, little change in temperature."

Yet, while the Florida orange growers are issued special warnings about unseasonable frosts, most farmers and others whose occupations depend on the weather, squint up at the sun and make their own decision whether to cut the hay or mend harness.

Some of the old sayings are accurate with sound scientific bases. For instance, smoke settling to the ground is a sign of rain to any farmer. And smoke always settles to the ground during periods of low pressure, which do produce storms. The smoke settles, not because the air is heavy and pushing it down, but because the air is too light to float the smoke.

To most of us a circle round the moon means a storm, and we may count the stars in the circle to find out how many days away is the storm. And there will be a storm within a few days, because the circle is formed by the reflection of light from the ice crystals in the clouds which are forerunners of a storm. The thicker the clouds, the sooner the storm, and consequently, the fewer stars are visible.

People living at a distance from railroads and other sources of noise often predict a storm because they can hear train whistles usually out of hearing. Sound carries farther during periods of low pressure and the whistles cannot be heard in fair weather.

Some more complicated predictions are less true. Did you ever hear argument concerning whether the new moon indicated a wet or dry month? If the horns are up, the moon holds the water and there will not be much rain, is one version of the proverb. Another suggests that the Indian has hung up his powder horn and will not go hunting, but what kind of weather does that mean? The Indian may not like hunting in the rain because his powder may be wet; or on the other hand, in dry weather leaves and twigs crackle underfoot and the game is frightened so that he will find nothing to shoot.

(Continued on page 123)

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THE CORNELL CO-OP

Barnes Hall On the Campus
BECAUSE rain or lack of rain is the most important element to the farmer, many weather predictions are about rain. The dog rolling on his back is a sign of rain, as is the crowing of roosters. The "sun drawing water", those long streaks of vapor in the sky, is a sure sign of rain. Low flying swallows and leaves turning out their pale green undersides are other predictions many depend on, but the weather forecasters pay little attention to these. And others predict storms by rheumatic twinges and the aching of old wounds.

Birds are good at forecasting the weather. Pheasants, chickadees and woodpeckers are supposed to come out and look for food especially before a storm. My guess is that they have to eat, storm or not.

And my guess about the weather is as good as yours, and yours is as good as anyone else's.

Lucius C. Fuller has been appointed in a civilian capacity for the duration of the emergency as chief of procurement and expediting in the operations branch of the Constructing Quartermaster's Office, Chicago, Ill. At present Mr. Fuller is residing in Evanston, Ill.

David B. Sleigh is still running the farm at Overlook Road, just outside of Arlington, N. Y. He started there in 1900 and at the present he has a fine herd of purebred Brown Swiss dairy cows.

George W. Bush, retired last November after 25 years as County Agricultural Agent in New York state. His home is 11 South Street, Utica, N. Y.

Ray C. Simpson is living at Monticello, Fla. He is Federal State Citrus Inspector in south Florida. However, he finds time to spend two or three months on his peach and pecan orchard at Albany, Georgia.

Edward L. D. Seymour of 218 Hilton Ave., Hemstead, N. Y., was recently re-elected president of the Long Island Horticultural Society for the fifth term.

Nelson R. Peet of Webster, N. Y. is operating the Westinghouse Electric Proving Farm for fruit and dairy.

A. L. Shephard is manager of the Dutchess County Farm Bureau. His address is Post Office Building, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Hobart C. Young is General Manager of the Bell Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania, and has an office at 416, 7 Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Newell E. Beers has been County Agent at Miller, S. Dak. since 1935 and is now doing special work at the South Dakota State College.

C. Judd Stewart has been assistant secretary and assistant trust officer of the Equitable Trust Co. of Wilmington, Del. for the last three years. He has a son, C. Judd, Jr. fifteen, and a daughter, Margaret, thirteen. At present he resides at 2437 West Eighteenth Street.

Broder Lucas of Richfield, Utah is senior representative on the Sevier Flood Survey in southern Utah, near Bryce. Stanley E. Munro of 4404 Dickison Avenue, Dallas, Texas is working in the southern region organizing areas for the introduction of the Food Stamp Plan. This work is connected with the U.S.D.A. in the Surplus Marketing Administration.

Madeleine A. Carroll, now Mrs. Leroy T. Brown is living in Minas de Matahambre, Cuba, and has a second son, John Carroll Brown, born last November 9.

Paul B. Sawin, is a professor of biology at Brown University. For the past fifteen years he has been working on problems of heredity.

Wessela S. Middagh of 508 Maple Ridge Road, Bethesda, Maryland, is the Regional B.A.E Representative for the Northeast Region. His office is in upper Darby, Pa. He has a son one year old.

Shirley A. Miller is living at 218 University Avenue, Ithaca. She has been a soloist with the Cornell Sinfonietta at recent recitals, and harpist for Eric Dudley.

Elton M. Smith married Meredith I. Westlake on April 11, in Sage Chapel. They are residing in Syracuse at present. Mr. Smith is secretary of the Syracuse Production Credit Association while Mrs. Smith is dietitian in a dairy restaurant in Syracuse.

Bill Jenison is bookkeeper and teller at the Auburn Trust Company. His home address is 30 Lewis St., Auburn, New York.

James E. Rose of 29 Brookman Avenue, Delmar, N. Y. has been transferred by the G.L.F. from Buffalo to Albany.

Lillian Mary Brauner of Ithaca married Dr. Henry Herbert at White Plains, N. Y. on March 29, 1941. They will reside at Ray Brook, N. Y.

Hamilton D. Hill has spent several years with the Naval Aviation airport in Hawaii. At present he is an ensign in Squadron B. Sanfey Field, Pensacola, Fla.

Miss Ethel Laycock was married on April 23, 1941 to Raymond E. Burritt of Ithaca.

Frances M. Burns, formerly employed at the Hudson Training School for Girls, is now at 256 West Green Street, Ithaca.
Ray Fishel is the Agricultural teacher at Henderson, New York. Mrs. Llewellyn Edwards, the former Miss Anna Jones, is residing on a farm near Avoca, N. Y. She taught homemaking in Warners, N. Y. for a year then for three years in Avoca, N. Y.

Kenneth L. Coobs is now county club agent in Chautauqua County. He married Bertha Tompkins of Newark. They have a son Leslie Herbert. At present they are living at Jamestown, N. Y.

Chuck Noback is assistant professor of entomology at the University of Minnesota. He has been working for his doctor's degree.

Jean B. Ketcham has been appointed acting County agent in Herkimer County, while Jackson S. White, 23, is on sabbatic leave to study at the University of California.

Winifred D. Tyler has been appointed acting agent in Madison County while D. Leo Hayes is on sabbatic leave.

Jesse Daleymple has taken over the work of Assistant Agricultural Agent in Delaware County. He has been working in Genesee County for the last three years.

Elizabeth Nichols is associate club agent in Oswego County.

Charles H. Shuff was commissioned a lieutenant in the New York National Guard Air Corps last fall, as an Army observer. His mail address is 3298 Forty-ninth Street, Long Island City.

Robert O'Neill is with the construction department of the New York Telephone Co. He is married and has a boy, Robert William Jr. His home address is 200 North Main St., North Syracuse, N. Y.

Chester A. Gordon is 4-H Club leader at Lawyerville, N. Y. He says he still isn't married.

Helen Chandler Irish was married to Carl Bayard Johnson on April 12th.

Douglas Monroe Payne was married to Miss Jean Linkwater on Saturday, March 29. They are now living at 824 N. Aurora St. Ithaca, N. Y.

William Walter got his M.S. degree from Cornell in November, and is still working at the Geneva Experiment Station.

Stanley Seacord has been with the Army since February 3, 1941. He is stationed with the 102 Medical Regiment, Company A, at Ft. McClellan, Ala.

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Consult the Local Representatives,
CHARLES H. WEBSTER '04
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Chester H. Freeman was appointed to the office of Assistant County Agent in the county of Cayuga.

Theodore Dedowitz is a First Lieutenant in the Field Artillery at Fort Devens, Massachusetts. Ted formerly was stationed at Madison Barracks.

Arthur E. Durfee was appointed extension instructor in prices in the Department of Agricultural Economics at Cornell.

Ed Foreman has recently gone to Farmingdale, Long Island to teach in the Agricultural school there.

Frances Kibble has been in Ithaca all year. She is assistant manager of the Home Economics cafeteria on the campus.

Rodney Lightfoot has started working as assistant 4-H Club agent in Delaware county. This is his new position for the months of April and May.

Frank Stephens who has been acting 4-H Club agent in Schenectady County recently started working as assistant 4-H Club agent in Jefferson County.

Miss Helen Estelle Wells was married to Harold James Evans Jr. on April 12th. Mrs. Evans has been associate 4-H Club agent for Tompkins County. They will reside in Riverhead, New York.

The Cornell Countryman
May, 1941
One Way to get what you want is to 
Make it Yourself...

That's what farmers said twenty years ago when they set out to get things they needed to make their farm pay better.

And so they built G.L.F.

They felt their way along, first laying down the specifications of the things they needed—fertilizer that had more plant food and less useless filler, for example.

Then they built plants to make these things.

They organized a distribution system to keep supplies moving to their farms. And they built a cooperative that they control so that they could always be sure of getting the things they want, made to farmers' own specifications.

As the 1941 crop season gets under way, Northeastern farmers are in control of practically everything connected with crop production except the weather.

Here's what they've got:

* A Fertilizer Service—with nine convenient plants, equipped to make all the analyses recommended by the state colleges, and special mixtures as well.

* A Lime Service which can supply hydrated or pulverized lime in bags, and in many communities bulk limestone spread right on the field.

* An Insecticide Service—including the only farmer-owned rotenone grinding machinery in America.

* Six Hundred retail service agencies—private merchants, cooperative G.L.F. stores, and independent local cooperatives—all working together to move goods from factory to farm promptly and cheaply.

With this kind of machinery to work with, every Northeastern farmer—big, little, or medium—has at his command exactly the services he needs to do his own particular job of growing crops.

The farmers who have chosen to use this cooperative way of doing business—whether they are little, medium, or big—don't have to ask any help from anybody.

They are doing the job themselves.

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC., ITHACA, N. Y.
And at Harvest Time...

4-FOOT NO. 42
McCORMICK-DEERING
COMBINE

The popular new small-size combine is shown at left with 12-bushel low-type grain tank. The tractor is the capable medium-size FARMALL-H.

Below: Another view of the No. 42 Combine—equipped with bagger—and power-driven by the small, sturdy FARMALL-A.

All-Year FARMALLS
team up with
McCORMICK-DEERING
COMBINES

Harvest Time provides another perfect set-up for the great army of FARMALL Tractors. Whether they're new and streamlined, as shown here, or 17-year-old veterans, the FARMALLS advance from job to job throughout the year—the all-purpose power that has revolutionized farming.

But for many thousands of farmers, this harvest is going to be revolutionized, too. They're thinking ahead with double pleasure to a quick, easy, economical once-over of the fields. McCormick-Deering Combines are in their minds.

Here's what happens when you head into the fields with one of these marvelous new 4-foot No. 42 Combines. In a single, efficient one-man operation you save the big cost of paying and feeding extra help. You save equipment, twine, and threshing expenses. And you wind up with more grain in the bin because this combine does away with grain losses caused by unnecessary shocking, pitching, hauling, and stacking.

The No. 42 does a thorough job on all threshable crops at the rate of 8 to 15 acres a day.

Write us for a catalog. Arrange with the International Harvester dealer for a "personal" contact with this handsome, streamlined combine. It's big enough for many a big farm's needs. And, in addition, there are the larger McCormick-Deering Combines, up to 16-foot cut.

On the power end, remember that besides the FARMALLS the International Harvester line also offers TracTractors and standard wheel tractors. Any of them can, of course, be bought on easy terms on the Income Purchase Plan. By arranging payments in accordance with income a man gets the equipment he needs when he needs it.

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A MIDGET POWER FARMER takes Big FARMALL-M in hand. He's Herbert Sunderman, 3½ years old, of Hiawatha, Kansas. His father, also named Herbert, operates a 400-acre farm, so naturally Junior gets to play with big-scale power. . . . Note: This powerful FARMALL is now available with DIESEL engine, too. Here's real operating economy to spread over the years. Write for full details on this new "MD"!
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Says MR. EXTRA TRACTION*

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Get more work out of every cent's worth of gas and oil you put in your new tractor — insist on Firestone Ground Grip Tires. Or see your local Firestone dealer or store — and find how little it costs to change over your present equipment.

... Old Bobbin laughs every time he hears anyone say, "An open center gives a better bite."

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The College is beautifully situated on the heights above famed Cayuga Lake, and between the gorges of Cascadilla and Fall Creek.

The work of the summer session is directed toward instilling a spirit of helpfulness and achievement, and toward ideals of service and leadership.

The instruction includes many of the subjects offered in the regular terms of the College; moreover, some field studies can be made more advantageously in summer than in winter.

A large part of the summer work is planned for teachers; and this year, for the first time, special courses are offered for extension workers.

For announcements and detailed information address

Director of the Summer Session
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York
Dedicated to Research

By Mary Strok '43

THE Geneva Experiment Station is something we've all heard of but something about which we know very little. What is it? What are its purposes? What kind of work does it do? These are questions that may well be asked—the answers to which are not generally known.

At any rate, it had its beginning when Dr. E. Lewis Sturtevant, its first director, took possession of a farm of 130 acres with its various buildings on March 1, 1882. It had been purchased by the State but a few months before, and this date marked its official birth. As stated in the New York State Legislature, the Station was created "for the purpose of promoting agriculture in its various branches by scientific investigation and experiment." It is not the purpose of the Station, however, to run a model farm in any respect. Rather, its fields and orchards are used as laboratories to carry out experiments that will prove of benefit to farmers throughout the State. It attempts to set standards of farm practice, rather than set itself up as the "ideal farm." It is, therefore, the chief work of the Station to study and work out scientific problems pertaining to farm life in all of its aspects, especially the problems of industries which are dependent upon farms throughout the State for their raw materials. The facts and principles developed at the Station by its highly trained corps of research workers are taken over by many agencies in the State and shown how they can be applied on the farm in a practical manner.

The Geneva Station was not always under the administrative control of Cornell University. However, since in 1923, following a reorganization of the State Government, it was only then placed under the jurisdiction of the Board of Trustees of Cornell University. Previously to that time, it was under the jurisdiction of a Board of Control appointed by the Governor of New York State. Its present director is Percival J. Parrott.

At the present time, the Station maintains about sixty-five specially trained workers, who are engaged in over one hundred and fifty main lines of research. The Station owns and rents about three hundred and fifty-six acres and has five laboratory and office buildings and eleven farm buildings. Concentrated in Geneva, it is nevertheless spread throughout the State in the form of field stations and laboratories, which the Legislature has seen fit to set up from time to time. At these places, problems which are peculiar to the region are taken up and receive special attention.

Divided into eight departments, it is well able to serve the diversified interests of New York State agriculture. These divisions are: Bacteriology, Chemistry, Dairying, Entomology, Plant Pathology, Pomology, Seed Investigations, and Vegetable Crops. Each particular division has its head or Chief in Research, and associates and assistants in research.

And now, the kind of work these men do. All problems assigned are of immediate interest to most farmers, since in many cases the farmers' own economic welfare may depend upon the results of the findings. Take, for example, the seed problem. Seeds constitute one of the farmers most uncertain commodities. He must know, before he plants and sows, their planting value and especially their quality. The tests which the Station makes in its Seed Laboratory are of considerable value to the farmer in determining those important factors. Every year, hundreds and thousands of flower seeds, vegetable seeds, and field crop seeds are tested for their planting value, purity, and germination value. This is a routine job at the Laboratory, but one of tremendous economic importance all over the State.

Such is also true of the work done with potato blight, pea diseases, and other vegetable diseases, for which effective control measures have been worked out, thus contributing largely to sound and profitable farming. Among the one hundred and fifty or so problems under consideration, a few might be mentioned to show the wide scope of the Station's activities. Diseases of canning crops and hops are receiving wide attention, as are also soil and soil problems basic to agriculture, goat herd studies, fruit and vegetable investigations, fertilizer placement, war effects, trends in bacteriology, and many others too numerous to mention.

ENTIRELY separate and distinct from the Geneva Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y., is the Cornell University Agricultural Experimental Station at Ithaca. Very frequently mistaken as the same station, they are quite separate. Funds for the two are maintained and allocated separately; those for the Cornell Station, allocated by Assistant

Director Dr. Carl E. Guterman, and for the Geneva Station, by P. J. Parrott. The Cornell Station was "founded" in 1879—the movement originating in the minds of many faculty members who realized the significance of the contributions made by such experiment stations in England and Germany. Later, as a result, the Hatch Act, enacted by the Federal Congress in 1887, reorganized and made it a permanent institution, also a growingly important one with each succeeding year. The early Board of Control of the Cornell Station, of which Professor Isaac Roberts was Director, had one delegate each, from the leading farm organizations of the State—this, to enlist the aid and support of the leading agriculturists of the day. This Station, as also the Geneva Station, was organized for the purpose of "promoting agriculture by scientific investigation and research."

Unlike the Geneva Station, however, the one at Cornell does not maintain separate experimental areas, laboratories, or buildings of its own, since the actual work is carried on in the buildings of the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics. Graduate students working for their degrees and other research workers in general on the Ag and Home Ec campus constitute in major part, the Cornell Agricultural Experimental Station. These young graduates, with all the enthusiasm of youth, attack their problems with relish, and surprisingly large number of the problems under investigation are completed at the end of a year.

It may well surprise you to know that a good one-third of all of the funds appropriated to the New York State College of Agriculture is used for research, thus accounting for the large number of projects going on. Ending July 1, 1941, there were four hundred and seventy-five active projects under scientific research! Surprises you? I was surprised too! Of that number, ninety-nine were completed in a year—which is a good record. On the average, 20%-25% of all projects are completed annually. In all probability, this year's figures are still higher. Figures don't mean much unless they are analyzed. Let's look into these a bit. Last year, there were at least four hundred and seventy-five agricultural problems facing different farmers throughout the
No, this is no direction sheet telling other people how to make a million. All we can do is to present the facts. This business of roadside marketing is more than dumping one's surplus rotten cabbage on some unsuspecting person from the city. It is an industry that requires a market easily visible from the road, high quality produce, and clever roadside advertising signs. Scared? Don't be, because many a farmer's wife, and many children out of school for the summer vacation have successfully operated roadside stands.

Common horse sense and a little experimentation should influence the type and size of the business conducted. Most folks have found the "Sunday driver" to be their best customer. The largest volume of business is generally on Sunday. Monday finds most of the prospective customers home or at work, and therefore, as might be expected, Monday is usually the dullest day. Business picks up a little on Tuesday, a little more on Wednesday, shifts into high on Thursday, and by Sunday is once again swelling to its peak volume. Of course, the heaviest hours come in afternoons and start. The cash box is busiest between the hours of ten and twelve in the morning, and two and five in the afternoon. Folks who plan to open stands for a short time only, should begin in August, because that is the busiest month of the year, and the time when the largest part of the crops are maturing.

The size and cost of a stand is very important, as anyone who has spent too much money on one will tell you. If it is obvious that only a few motorists will stop, then a small homemade affair that can be stored for the winter will be satisfactory. If you are fortunate enough to be on a busy thoroughfare, you will want to build a more permanent and attractive stand. In cases where the operator owns both sides of the road, and where the traffic is in one direction in the morning and another at night, it may be desirable to have a small portable stand on wheels or runners that may be placed on either side of the road, depending on the direction of traffic.

Even before building your stand, you should plan the location. One should keep in mind the fact that the stand should be clearly visible from both directions at once. If possible the market should be located on a level stretch of road, at the apex of a curve; and should be on the side of the road leading into town wherever opportunity permits. Under no circumstances should the stand be placed: on the top or at the foot of a steep hill. Motorists will not stop, no matter how intriguing the product or how reasonable the price.

As any experienced market operator can testify, some markets do better than others. Luck perhaps? Pshaw, that's the lazy man's success receipe. The reasons for success are more tangible. Locating where a large number of cars pass daily; placing good advertisements on the road for a distance of about 100 feet from the stand; fair prices; packing and grading farm produce according to quality; and regularity of operation of the stand are some of the constituent of a successful stand.

A customer, once satisfied, is likely to call again. Studies made of actual market operations show that 61% of the customers are repeat trade. Customers are pleased by honest advertising, but when fooled by trick signs, soon become angry with the business man who has resorted to such practices. In packing and grading, the stand operator should resist the temptation to put the best produce on the top of the box and the poorer quality on the bottom. Honesty in packing and grading pleases the customer, who is then more likely to return.

There are three methods of pricing: by government or other market report; by sealing to the city retail prices; and pricing by what the roadside markets charge. Of the three, the most successful is the method of making prices by what the other stands charge. Pricing is supposed to be for the benefit of both the producer and the consumer; the producer should price his goods so that he will receive higher prices than the farm buyer is willing to pay him, and lower prices than the consumer would pay on the city market. One of the main attractions of the roadside market is its fresh produce at reasonable prices.

Advertising will often increase the volume of trade. It may be done by merchandising produce in printed cartoons stating the advertisers products and his address. Use of roadside signs near the market telling of the kind of produce for sale, announcing prices and the distance to the stand. Advertising in the local newspapers should be judiciously timed. Customers will not come out from town in inclement weather.

What have you for sale? Anything goes. Among northern farm crops, sweet corn is by far the most popular. Tomatoes, cabbage, peas, carrots, beans, and celery are named in the order of their popularity. Potatoes are often in good demand. Soft drinks, gasoline, and luncheon may serve to attract customers. The operator should not hesitate to invest a little idle capital on a supplementary enterprise. It may bring extra profits.

The stand operator should be at all times courteous, neat, pleasant, and attentive to the needs of the customer.
Questioning the Soil

By Warner Durfee '43

The lysimeter is to the agronomist as the flower pot is to the florist. As used by the agronomist the lysimeter may be called an enlarged flower pot. It is a cement tank sunk in the ground; 4 feet square and about 4 feet deep. A sloping bottom is provided, with a drainage channel opening into a tunnel beneath and at one side. As the tanks are arranged in parallel rows, one tunnel suffices for two rows. The sides of the tanks are treated with asphaltum in order to prevent solution of minerals.

The experiments here described were designed to ascertain the extent to which, and some of the conditions under which, calcium is removed by drainage water and by crops, and at the same time, to study certain of the changes that accompany the loss of calcium. With this in view, determinations of calcium, magnesium, potassium, silicon, sulfur, phosphorus, and nitrogen, have been made in the drainage water in order to discover the relations between these substances, and to what extent the substitution of one for another occurs in a four foot column of soil. Determinations of the same elements were made in the crops removed from these lysimeters on which plants were grown. Since the soil in some of the tanks was kept free from vegetation, it was possible to observe the effect of plant growth on the removal of plant nutrients in cropped and fallow soil. Only a few of these experiences can be discussed in detail here.

The soil placed in the lysimeter tanks was the type classified by the United States Bureau of Soils as Dunkirk silty clay loam. In the production of crops, the soil responds well to applications of manure and commercial fertilizers. Its degree of responsiveness to lime is expressed by the fact that it will produce a fair crop of red clover without the addition of lime, but alfalfa is practically a failure when no lime was applied. Cereals give little or no response to lime. The crops to which this soil is best suited are the small grains, particularly wheat, and such grasses as timothy and blue grass. Timothy responds remarkably well to fertilizers on this soil. Corn and potatoes are not so successfully produced as the soil is too heavy for these crops.

The tanks were filled in the summer of 1909 within 3 inches of the top of the tank. There was not much settling of the soil in the cropped tanks during the fifteen years of the experiment, but the soil kept free of vegetation gradually became so compact that, at the end of ten years, drainage was poor and water frequently stood on the surface for considerable periods. At this time these tanks were planted, and they were cropped each year for the remainder of the experimental period. This treatment reestablished good drainage.

All of the tanks received the same quantities of farm manure on the same dates. The manure was well mixed and applied at the rate of 10 tons per acre. The only fertilizer applied, in addition to farm manure, was sulfate of potash which was applied annually at the rate of 200 pounds to the acre to only two tanks. Several tanks received lime at the same rate and on the same date. The rate was 3000 pounds to the acre in the form of burnt lime.

The experiments were designed also to compare the effect of several cropping systems on the composition of drainage water, and eventually, on the composition of the soil. A rotation containing no legumes was compared with one containing legumes. Corn was the first crop grown after the lysimeters were filled with soil. It was expected that the thorough aeration and partial drying to which the soil was subjected in transferring it to the tanks would increase greatly the first crop and possibly a few succeeding ones. With respect to the first crop this was the case, but apparently there was no later stimulation produced by this operation.

The effect of legumes on crop yields is arranged over a five year period or a complete rotation. The tanks which were not limed in the first rotation showed that the non-legume tank produced 110 pounds more of dry matter than the legume tank did. However, this was not true for the following rotations as the legume tank produced 8,183 pounds more dry matter on the average for each following rotation. The limed legume tank showed a steady increase in number of pounds of dry matter produced over the non-legume limed tank. That is, the first rotation of the limed legume produced 3,469 pounds more of dry matter than the non-legume limed, the second rotation 9,271 pounds more and the third rotation 12,213 pounds more. This result proved that the use of lime and the growing of legumes is beneficial to the soil.

Liming has often been said to make a heavy soil more permeable. The soil used in these experiments would certainly rank as a heavy one. The effect of the lime treatments was probably confined largely to the six or eight inches of surface soil. However, greater permeability in the surface layer to that depth might have some influence on the total flow of drainage water. The annual percolation of water through the limed soil was 16.41 inches and 17.30 inches for the limed soil per year. Liming cannot be said to have resulted in a greater percolation of water.

Neither can it be concluded that it has interfered with percolation. The percolation was less from the unplanted limed soil than from the unplanted soil which was not limed.

Calcium was removed in the drainage water in larger quantities than any of the cations determined, but in the plants grown it was not present in the largest quantity. Not only was the quantity of calcium in the drainage water of the unplanted soil greater than that in the planted soil, but it was greater than the amount contained in the drainage water and plants combined in the planted soil. The total amount of calcium removed from the planted tanks through drainage and cropping was 224.5 pounds per acre, and that removed from the bare tank was 368.8 pounds per acre. The process of cropping conserves the calcium in the soil even when the entire crop is removed.

Because of this, an annual conservation of 144 pounds of calcium per acre was effected by cropping the soil instead of leaving it bare. Liming the soil was not accompanied by an increase in the quantity of calcium in the drainage water, or in that of the crops produced.

The results of these experiments, though briefly described, are carried on by the use of lysimeters along with many other experiments. The lysimeters have proven to be an invaluable aid to the agronomist for carrying on experiments which can most nearly meet actual farm conditions. Mr. E. W. Leland of the agronomy department has charge of the field plots during the entire time that these experiments have been in progress. His careful execution of this part of the work has contributed much toward the accuracy of the investigations.
De-Kah, and Co-chairman of the Senior Job Series Committee. He has also just finished working as a member of one of the Senior Memorial Fund-raising teams.

This summer Gordie will audit County Farm and Home Bureau and 4-H department accounts and he will be started out in the right direction toward what he has wanted to do since he entered Cornell,—extension work. He has made a success of his undergraduate days and we feel sure that he will be very successful in the future.

M. S. C. Students Visit Cornell

A party of 17 seniors and juniors who are studying poultry husbandry at Massachusetts State College at Amherst, visited Cornell and Ithaca recently in connection with a tour they are making through five northeastern states.

The party is in charge of Professor Luther Banta, Cornell, '15, of the poultry staff of M. S. C., who has conducted the boys to several poultry farms and to the state agricultural colleges in Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and New York.

In New York State they inspected the egg-laying tests at Horseheads, conducted under the supervision of Professor R. C. Ogle of Cornell; they toured the State Game Farm here, and made a fairly comprehensive study of the set-up and methods of the Grange League Federation Exchange, better known as the G.L.F. farmers' cooperative.

Three of the young men on the trip plan to enter the service of the Eastern States Cooperative Exchange, which is the counterpart of the G.L.F. in the New England States.

Professor L. M. Hurd of the poultry husbandry department at Cornell aided the members of the party during their stay in Ithaca which was the last stop at the several colleges and experiment stations before their return to Amherst.

Round-Up Club Elects Officers

At a special meeting of the Round-Up Club held on May 13, the following were elected: Russell Durland, president; Erton Sipher, vice-president; James H. Whitaker, treasurer; Horace A. Ketchum, secretary; Harrison Wilcox, Ag-Nonecon representative; Robert M. Bean, senior auditor; Bernard W. Potter, junior auditor.

Gordon Butler

Ever since Gordon Butler graduated from high school way back in 1930 he has been travelling around doing one thing or another until finally he settled down at Cornell in the fall of 1938. We found it quite interesting to hear about the things he has done since he graduated in 1930 from high school in his home town of Albion. After graduation Gordon went to the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, N. Y., during the '30-'31 school year. At this time Gordie wanted to be an electrical engineer. He worked on the farm at home for the next three years and then he went to the Medina Collegiate Center, which was opened under the supervision of Alfred University, for one year. Still intending to become an electrical engineer, Gordie went to Detroit and worked in a factory for a year to get the experience. In 1936 he was appointed agricultural conservation agent in Orleans county and continued in that position until he came to Cornell. While working as an agent, Gordie decided that he wanted to attend Ag school.

During his first year here, Gordie was elected to the Countryman board and to Alpha Zeta. In his second year he was elected Former Student Notes editor of this publication, he shot on the varsity Pistol Team, and he also became a member of the Extension Club. During the past two summers he worked as a farm checker on the Agricultural Conservation Program in his home county. This past year has seen Gordie as the Editor of the Countryman, the steward of Alpha Zeta, a member of Ho-Nun-Jean Duddleston

We have seen many people who are well versed in some activity or another, but Jean Duddleston is really versatile; Jean is an excellent writer and she is also a well-informed person on gardening. It is interesting to note that Jean had a fine background for this work, for her father is a grower of hybrid seed.

Her home is in Trumansburg, N. Y., and she went to high school there. When she graduated, Jean was the valedictorian of her class. She then came to Cornell and her activity on the top of the hill began in her sophomore year. She was on the advertising staff of the Spring Day Scoop, as a student in one of B.A.'s journalism courses, and she was also elected to the Countryman board that year. Last year Jean was elected to Pi Delta Gamma, a new women's honorary journalistic society, and she wrote general news items for the Trumansburg Free Press as well as a regular garden feature. This year, Jean has become the Feature Editor of the Countryman and she has been writing a weekly vegetable garden column for the Binghamton Press.

Besides her two main interests, Jean also makes knitting, reading, and gardening her hobbies. She has majored in Ag Journalism as an undergraduate and if she does graduate work in the near future she hopes to study floriculture and vegetable crops. Jean wants to write for a trade journal and we can't see how she could miss it with her knowledge in horticulture and her journalistic abilities. We wish this modest young lady loads of luck,—she deserves it.
The Campus Countryman

Scarab

*S. A. Allen  
G. M. Barthel  
L. Berger  
J. F. Birkenstock  
J. S. Chesbro  
H. H. Coyne  
F. A. Crowley  
F. P. Eggert  
A. N. Foster  
W. C. Forbush  
B. A. George  
A. E. Hausner  
F. R. Haverly  
G. H. Hines  
C. W. Jack  
J. B. Kernochan  
*J. L. Kraker, Jr.  
R. M. Merwin  
J. C. Muth  
*S. L. Painter  
*W. W. Paty, Jr.  
E. A. Rogers  
*H. A. St. John  
M. R. Shaw, grad.  
*R. S. Smith  
*C. S. Toan  
A. H. White  
H. W. Zimmerman

* Asterisk indicates member of Ag school

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Edgar V. Shelden

John Wilcox

Two Year A's Hold Elections

At a recent election of the Two Year Agriculture Club, the following members were elected club officers for next year: Allan W. Saxby, president; Roger W. Preston, vice-president; Claude I. Bennet, secretary; Edmond L. Lawrence, treasurer; and Howard L. Ellis, Roger W. Ganung, and Donald A. VanWaes the executive committee.

News Of The Dairy Science Association

Taughannock Park was recently the scene of the Dairy Science Association's annual spring outing. The members of the club and the faculty members who attended, including their guests, comprised a group of about a hundred or more people to make the picnic one of the largest held by any group this year. Activities began with the bacteriology majors playing the dairymen in a baseball game. Later on in the day a combined student team was featured losing to the faculty in another baseball game. A catered supper was then served. Club officers for 1941-42:  
Robert Rubin '42, president; Ed Hickey '42, vice-president; Robert K. Reeve '43, Secretary; and Leo Berger '42, treasurer.

Kermis

President  
Wendell H. Wilson '42

Vice-president  
Robert S. Smith '42

Treasurer  
Rosemary Williams '43

Secretary  
Rosemary K. Fallon '44

Prod. Manager  
Ed Hoffmann '42

Social Chairmen  
Donald E. Cameron '43  
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Publicity Manager  
R. F. W. Herrmann, Jr. '43

Robert Q. Smith '42

Historian  
Janet Willets '44

Faculty Advisor  
Merrill Knapp

4-H Club

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Vice-President  
Leslie K. Clinton '42

Secretary  
Wilma J. Harris '42

Publicity Secretary  
D. B. Davidson, Jr. '43

Treasurer  
James T. Veeder '42

Song Leader  
James H. Blodgett Sp. Ag.

Floriculture Club Elects

At a recent meeting of the Floriculture club, the following members were elected officers of the club for the 1941-42 school year: Robert Lehde, president; Barbara Hesse, vice-president; Louise Schall, secretary; and Gordon Jones, treasurer.

Professor Eames Elected

Professor Arthur J. Eames of the Botany department was elected recently to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Professor Eames is known for his flora collections which he gathered in all parts of the world.
Corinne Hickox

Pictures don't lie, but they often tell only half the story; so here's a thumb-nail sketch of a junior whose achievements these three years have disproved the old adage, "Beautiful but dumb!"

Corinne will answer the WSGA roll call next year as Balch IV president, as Omicron Nu president and as a WSGA. That's a large order for any member of Executive Committee of two people but we are confident that Corinne can fill the bill!

Freshman year, Corinne was elected to Arete, and divided her spare time between club activities and classwork to writing long letters home to her father (a Dartmouth graduate) to persuade him that Cornell was a mighty fine place.

Already in the swim of things, this active junior joined the Swimming Club sophomore year and spent her free evenings learning to dive. This year she has continued in Swimming Club and has been pledged to Omicron Nu.

Next year promises to be a busy one and Corinne plans to spend a "restful" summer—starting out with the Home Economics Club Convention in Chicago and the Omicron Nu Conclave at Michigan State, both the latter part of June.

The rest of her free time Corinne will fill with reading, with hiking, and swimming. And just to keep her busy, this staff has asked her to write some poetry for these pages—yes, she writes, too!

Hailing from Waterbury, Connecticut, our Balch IV president was first introduced to Cornell by her sister, now a research assistant in Plant Pathology here. Corinne plans to do nutrition work upon graduation, and has spent her summers getting institution experience in foods work— that is, all except one summer which she "spent youth hosteling through the New England loop on bicycle, and that was wonderful!" Just as she is wonderful—this youth hosteler, this student government member, and the Countryman's poetry writer!

Scholastic Honors

Honored by Mortar Board, national senior women's honorary society, the following girls from the Ag and Home Ec colleges were applauded at the mass meeting attended by 1600 co-eds recently. These students captured top places in their classes.

Class of '41
Elizabeth B. Howe (H.E.) 89.12%
Washington, D. C.
Jeanne Perkins (H.E.) 87.27%
Savannah
Nellie C. Doughten (Ag.) 85.36%
Moorestown, N. J.
Prudence Lehrbach (Ag.) 84.91%
Rochester

Class of '42
Nanette Alberman (Ag.) 87.18%
South Fallsburg
Barbara Jeanne Arthur (H.E.) 86.82%
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Elizabeth A. Chase (H.E.) 86.09%
Ithaca
Francena Lounsbury (Ag.) 85.83%
Ithaca

Class of '43
Helen Jammer (H.E.) 86.81%
Wellsville
Doris Fenton (H.E.) 85.88%
Port Washington
Alison Torrey (Ag.) 84.90%
Milton, Mass.
Gladys Stroh (Ag.) 83.33%
Batavia

Class of '44
Gertrude Hungington (Ag.) 90.82%
Ithaca
Elizabeth Kaadiko (H.E.) 90.53%
Ameram
Lillian Davidson (Ag.) 89.06%
Hollis
Grace Forster (H.E.) 87.33%
Rochester

From Van Rensselaer Hall

Miss Sarah Gibson Blanding

Newly appointed director of the College of Home Economics to succeed Flora Rose, Miss Blanding will assume her duties during July. Prominent in educational circles, she has been associated with work among the rural families of Kentucky, and has shown particular interest in cooperative housing activities among women students.

Miss Blanding has been Dean of Women at the University of Kentucky since 1925 and now holds the title of associate professor of Political Science.

Active in educational circles, Miss Blanding last year was president of the National Association of Deans of Women, and is also a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, and the American Association of University Professors.

"Oh, We Are The Juniors"

The sun shines on the campus in this lovely, lazy Spring. It beguiles us to forgetting how the languid days take wing.

We talk glibly of the future For it's vague and far away; Exams are much more imminent As June looms up from May.

But even threats of finals Seems a minor sort of bane That hardly clouds the glory Of "Blazer Swing-Out Days."

We're young and, maybe, foolish But gaze upon us, do . . . For Solomon in all his glory Would have envied a '42.

—C. Hickox
**A Word to a Frosh is Sufficient!**

After the first week of getting acquainted, getting schedules fixed, and getting registered, life will begin to flow rather smoothly up on the Hill. You'll find yourself with time on your hands—not a great deal, of course, but enough to cause you to cast around looking for some extra-curricular activity.

The majority of the clubs and organizations on the Hill open their doors to Freshmen through "competitions." A competition is a trial period during which the "competes" do for assuming the responsibilities of the work which best prepares them the job for which they are trying. Length of competitions varies but all are long enough to give Freshmen a fair chance to show their abilities.

This magazine will open a Freshman competition in October for all those interested in writing or business procedure. Few enterprising Freshmen will want to miss the good fun of a college magazine office and the chance it offers for stimulating relationships with college professors and research men.

That the experience is valuable may be seen by noting the following men who were on the staff of "Countryman" in former years:

Russell F. Lord '20, now executive secretary of Friends of the Land, and editor of their magazine as well as special contributing editor to the Department of Agriculture; author of several books and some special bulletins.

A. Marion Weir '34 in charge of publicity for the New York State office of NYA.

Elizabeth Foote '34 now assistant to the Director of Public Information at Cornell.

John R. Fleming '22 in charge of all information from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and consultant for official pronouncements.


Opportunity beckons you to follow in these footsteps. '45—is a word to the wise sufficient?

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**Dear Cornell '45,**

It's wonderful, girl! And I'll bet you can scarcely wait until September to pack up your duds and trek Ithaca-wards. As for me—I'm in the throes of packing my accumulation of four years here and trekking home-wards.

You should see my room! Perhaps I'll give up the Ghost and tie up everything that's still unpacked in my bedspread. You know, I left my bedspread on until the last minute; I hate to take it off, because that somehow reminds me the end has come, although some call it commencement! I made that spread, with curtains to match, Freshman weekend. There were a bunch of us who wanted to make our rooms more homey, so we all bought some cotton material here and spent an afternoon in the Home Ec sewing room.

One of the upperclassmen showed us the room with its electric machines, and even an iron to press with, so we got busy—and maybe you don't think our tongues flew as fast as our needles!

That is, all except Jean. Poor Jean—she broke her glasses first night in the dorm and had to send home for new ones. We were leading her around all weekend. (Hint: Do bring along your glass prescription when you come. Your doctor will be glad to give it to you, and you can get glasses made up more quickly in Ithaca than if you had to send home for them. Now I'm not wishing you any bad luck, but it's wise to be prepared!)

You'll be receiving a good deal of advice this summer—from all directions. The College itself will be sending you several letters discussing how much money you will need, what type of clothes to bring, and all the activities you expect during Freshman Weekend. Don't worry about courses beyond familiarizing yourself with the catalog that you will be getting. Freshman Weekend includes time set aside for program planning, and there will be many people here who are "in the know" to help you.

This "Information, Please" booth will be open all summer—do write to me, and I'll try to give you at least some of the answers.

As ever,

A '41 who would be otherwise
The Creed of the Students of College of Agriculture

(Editor's Note: It is with great pleasure that we reprint this CREED which was formerly printed in the May 1911 issue of the COUNTRYMAN. Even though made up many years ago, the CREED embraces a line of thought which every student could do well to give consideration.

Professor James E. Rice, the author of this creed, held the first professorship in poultry husbandry given in the United States. Under his able leadership the department became one of the foremost of its kind in the country. Even though he is not at present an active member of the present staff of the Poultry Department, he still keeps in close contact with its work.)

We believe that we are here primarily to secure an education.

We believe in living a well-balanced, symmetrical life.

We believe that to develop a well-rounded, vigorous, efficient manhood and womanhood we must be trained harmoniously, mentally, physically, morally, and that in one person there should be found the highest average of scholarship, physical skill and moral courage.

We believe that in order to develop symmetrically we must study faithfully, think clearly, play lively, eat heartily and sleep soundly.

We believe in inter-college athletics because of its wholesome emulation, mental relaxation, physical development and moral stimulus.

We believe that play is to the body what a good laugh is to the mind and a good deed is to the conscience—refreshing and invigorating.

We believe that it is no sin to play to win.

We believe that it is better to lose honestly than to win dishonestly.

We believe that true sportsmanship will recognize and heartily applaud a successful play on the part of the opponent.

We believe that the true measure of victory is in the quality of the opponent and fairness of the play, rather than the size of the score.

We believe that all selections and elections to the positions of honor or trust within the gift of the students must be made wholly on the basis of individual merit.

James E. Rice

We believe that efficient service and accomplishment should be rewarded, whether in the realms of scholarship, athletics, journalism, public speaking or other legitimate student activities.

We believe that the greatest rewards are to be found not in medals, shingles, diplomas or applause, but in the consciousness of work well done, a game well played, an honor fairly won, and that we have contributed to the honor and success of others.

We believe that every student owes an obligation to himself and herself, and to the college, to do something, while here, for the good of others and for Cornell.

We believe that the students of the College of Agriculture should set a standard for wholesome play, right thinking and clean living.

We believe that the students in the College of Agriculture subscribe to this creed and strive to live up to it, and that in this they have the hearty cooperation of the College staff.
Conscription, industrial mobilization, and the President’s review, all serve to remind us that a few years ago others were experiencing the same state of affairs that we are now.

We are not of the group holding the opinion that these unbalanced times give us license to play up merry. We are still at Cornell to get an education, even though others may determine what we do with our mental gain.

Many folks are torn between two things: personal selfishness, and national duty. Let them never forget that if national duty is neglected, there may not be opportunity for personal emulation in the future.

At this time when we are laying plans for embarkation on another year’s work, we feel that we should look back and see what those who went before did about the matter. The pictures accompanying this editorial give better answer to that than any amount of writing could hope to.

If history is to be repeated, and these scenes are to be reenacted on the campus, the Cornell student of today will be just as brave and loyal as those of past days.

However, we look upon this calamity as something which may yet be averted. We have taken stock of the lesson learned by others, and we do not feel that there is much to be gained by hysteria and flag waving. Let us move forward in a calm and collected manner, and take no step which future generations will have to condone us for.

With the publication of this issue we move into that annual transitional period. Only now do we realize how much we have depended on our senior board members; but we also realize that they are moving on to another period in life’s responsibilities. May their leadership, which they have so well shown, take its place in the realms of agriculture and home making.

We will do our best to carry on the great traditions which they have established, and hope that we are big enough to fill the shoes that have been willed to us.
**We Are Six**

By Marie Call '42

Some day I'm going to write a fairy story in which the princess-heroine will be the oldest and by far the most beautiful and sought-after of a large family, instead of the lovely youngest of three sisters or the only darling of a doting king-father. My story will be written for that unhappy portion of the world's population who are the oldest in their families. My heroine will be pestered and treated badly, but through it all she will be sweet and loving and, in the end, will marry the handsomest prince of all, and of course will live happily ever after.

How I longed for such a story when I was reading the brothers Grimm. To my imaginative mind, since I was the oldest, I was doomed to horrid spinsterhood for treating my sisters cruelly, or else didn't have a chance at anything lovely, since everything would have to be divided into several parts.

For the first fifteen months of my existence, I enjoyed the then-unappreciated advantages of being an only child. The slight cloud on my horizon of undivided attention, accorded to the novelty of "the baby," was the fact that the oldest child of a farmer should be a boy,—which I was not! Neither was my sister when she arrived. Everyone was lovely about it, though. It was remarked several times how nice it would be for us to be able to grow up together. "Sister" changed to Elizabeth when about two years later another sister came along.

This time people said, out-and-out said that it was too bad she wasn't a boy. Still, one couldn't be sorry about her. Her very blond hair, blue eyes, deep dimples, and sunny disposition captured everyone's affection and the nickname "Suck" almost immediately.

Another two years passed before Bob, junior, finally made his appearance. Richard weighed twelve pounds when he was born, and some of us were disappointed that he wasn't twins. He was a pretty baby, though, and everyone made quite a fuss over him until David claimed the position of "baby."

"Three girls and then three boys,—what a fine family," people say. Yes, it is a grand family, but why couldn't one of the others have come first, or better still, all three of the boys? As long as I can remember, I've heard, "Marie, you're the oldest. You should have known better than to let the others play in the feed bin."

"Come on, Marie, I can't let the others walk back to the woods alone. You can finish your story come other time."

"No, Marie, I don't think we'd better go to the movies tonight. Elizabeth will want to go too, and she's too young to be out so late."

The joys and privileges of being the oldest weren't uppermost in my mind in circumstances like these.

Maybe my biggest problem was always to be the good example I was supposed to be for the younger children. A love of teasing, a wicked temper, more than a tendency towards selfishness, a fingernail-biting habit, and similar other traits made me a doubtful pattern. Sometimes I really tried to be good; there were other times when the constant reminder that the others might copy me, made me want to act like something with a tail and horns.

Of course there was always the clothes situation. Popular opinion usually gives the youngest the bad time with clothes. I've gotten another side to that idea. Ordinarily, my aunt sent me dresses which were "perfectly lovely and perfectly good for you to wear." Maybe they had been for her girls, but they never sent them on until they were just a shade past the fashion or had something else wrong with them. I wore them, but my sisters didn't have to. If there were anything left to a dress when it finally "gave," we used it for doll's clothes. Elizabeth got most of the new things.

A few years later when Mother got too busy to make our clothing, I got new store clothes that weren't for me. They were for the three of us! They had to be of sturdy cloth, a style that would stay or could be altered easily, and a color that would work for me, a redhead, Elizabeth, a brunette, and Sukey, a blond. No one felt better than I did when they got too big for my castoffs.

Responsibility and the protective instinct were pretty strong factors in my existence. Elizabeth sucked her thumb until in desperation, Mother put "Bitteralows" (it sounded like that) on it. She had been threatening to do it for some time, so I that I had the idea that it was something horrible. Though "Liz" didn't mind in the heart, she fought and told Mother how cruel she was until I had my mouth washed out with soap.

I took my responsibility seriously. When in charge of the others, I was so "bossy" no one had any fun; sometimes there were some rather awful scenes when there was an objection to my authority. Yet there were compensations. I could always be the hero of the moment by pulling David out of the lily-pond, even though spoiling my Sunday dress, or by diving fully dressed into the swimming hole after him when he got beyond his depth. It was my privilege, too, when Richard fell into the water-trough and cut his head badly to carry him into the house. It was a long time before I let Mother wash the blood stains out of the shirt I was wearing at the time. I liked the impression it made on the kids that came to see me.

When I was old enough for dates, a new problem arose. By that time I was going to the city school so that the fellows usually rode their bikes out to the farm. More than once, perfectly good tires were mysteriously flattened and younger brothers would be conspicuously absent when it became time for my guests to leave.

Just as surely as they were absent when they were wanted, they were present when I wanted privacy. It was their general opinion that anyone who came to see me commanded no respect for person or property. With wild yells they would tackle my visitor, upsetting him over a croquet arch or on the kitchen floor. As soon as he realized that politeness didn't go around our place, they were usually properly taken care of. Toys and out-door clothing could get spread from play-room, to kitchen, to living room quicker than the writing of it, especially when I was preparing to entertain in a special way.

Being the oldest has its compensations, I'll admit. I could usually blame something on someone else and get away with it, quicker than they could. I could always find work to do outdoors if the housework seemed too much drudgery. I had priority claims on the first lamb born in the spring; the first cat to have kittens was mine, too, and after I had picked my favorite, I might generously let whoever was "in" with me at the time, select the kitten he or she wanted. There are other agreeable elements too, but somehow, I don't think they balance the less pleasant ones.

Take the word of an authority; if you must shed tears over the members of a large family, give the bulk of your sympathy to the oldest, the unrecognized deserver!
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A Look To The Past and Future
By Jean Duddleston '41

GRADUATION, with its pomp and ceremony, always brings a flood of memories and hopes to the senior who is leaving college. We gray-haired seniors like to recall our four years spent at school, just before we pass another important milestone in our lives; and we also like to speculate with the future.

First of all there are the friendships we make; some we will always keep, others we will lose. Roommates head the list for the most permanent pals, perhaps because we know them best. Then come the incidental friendships gained in class association or in our outside activities.

Of course, Cornell, like other universities, has its "profs" we students will never forget. We'll remember Prof. Everett, who gives the ablest student confidence when he gives a speech; Dr. Robb, teaching the girls in oralds, what makes automobiles operate and just what's what in household plumbing; Prof. Bristow Adams who can keep the sleepiest student on the alert with his lectures colored with fascinating stories from his eventful career; Dr. A. A. Allen who keeps the "feathered folk" around Ithaca trained to his call; Dr. Gardner who tells us why we act the way we do, and what we might do about it; Prof. Curtis who can make the dullest woody plants seem interesting; and Prof. Loren C. Petry who makes botany one of the most appreciated subjects on the hill.

We remember the classes we thought were such a grind. Now we look back and muse that these years are probably the easiest "grind" we will ever experience. Getting up for eight o'clocks and attending classes will doubtless seem like a vacation ten years from now.

When we were freshmen entering college four years ago, we had no idea just how much college would mean to us. Our outlook on life broadened; we found out that the world did not revolve around us. We weren't the big shots we were at home. That was hard for us to take, but we learned it and took it in stride. We also realized that we learned we weren't big shots much faster at college than we would have at home; not that we wouldn't have learned at home. College gave us a boost. Our friends who were not fortunate enough to attend college, have missed one of the greatest opportunities presented to young people in America.

Tolerance is a quality most of us acquired at college, especially for people of other races. Some of us had no background for appreciation of art and music, and many of us cultivated this appreciation while at college. We learned to appraise good lectures and debates and to value their worth. Outside activities taught us cooperation and gave us the opportunity to express our individual talents. Perhaps even more important, a few of us who were uncertain discovered at school the career we wished to follow the rest of our lives, whether it was a farmer, chemist, country doctor or a housewife. We came to college to study and we have learned to think.

The younger brothers and sisters who are starting college next fall are just as excited as we were four years ago. The girls are as thrilled with their new clothes as a bride with her trousseau; boys wonder who their roommates will be and where they will live on the campus. How can we tell them they are beginning four of the most important years of their life, that the things they learn and experience at college, will be found no other place?

These are the memories and ideas we bring up from the past when thoughts rest on our graduation, but more important today are the thoughts which look toward the future.

World crises seemed too distant a few years ago to touch us or our country, but today we realize we are in the midst of a crisis ourselves. The administrators of our country have deemed it necessary to pass law inducting young men into the army to prepare us for an uncertain future. Our plans to become a teacher, a social worker or a scientist are scattered by the four winds. To some of us this merely offers a chance to willingly carry out the patriotic duty of every citizen; to others conscription represents a needless interruption in their lives; but to still others the new military program looms as a tragic force which is corrupting our moral and democratic rights. However this may affect us, there is uncertainty, and many of us are confused as to what to do next. It is not a peaceful world we are entering.

The military program is only a small part of the changes we are seeing today. We watch strong and weak nations subjugated by brute force, helpless people being destroyed, our democratic principals threatened and we even see discontent among the people of our own nation.

The future is dimmed by the rapid changes in world history, but the future is not hopeless, because we are willing to sacrifice our personal and democratic liberties, in order to insure the return of these liberties when the world again becomes a peaceful place to live.

WHEN we seniors graduate this June, our hearts will be filled with regret at leaving school. The early morning chimes, the specious campus and class work will not longer be the center of our lives. The hurly-burly of the outside world which can never deeply touch an ivied campus, will soon surround us. We've had our turn, so those of you who are left, wish us luck because you will soon catch up with us.
Dudley Alleman is an arborist, doing tree surgery and landscaping. He has three children: Irene, who is a junior at Wheaton College; Dudley, Jr. who is working for the Bethlehem Steel Shipbuilding Company, and Frances, 16.

Edwin G. Bishop is a special agent in Miami, Florida for Prudential Insurance Co. of America with offices in the DuPont Building at 169 E. Flager St. He writes that his "only contact now with forestry is occasionally crashing through a South Florida hardwood hammock in search of tree snails of the genus Liguus."

H. Clyde Knandel, head of the Poultry Department at Pennsylvania State College, is the author of a new text book in poultry husbandry. It is entitled "Profitable Poultry Keeping" and is intended for use primarily in vocational schools and elementary college courses in poultry husbandry. Knandel is also contributing editor to the Poultry Tribune and the Pennsylvania Farmer.

Birge Kinne is selling advertising for the Meredith Publishing Co. and especially for Better Homes and Gardens. Birge is married and has three children: Birge, Jr. 15, Mary Ann 13, and Gerald 11.

Dr. Edwin E. Honey is Assistant Plant Pathology Inspector, USDA, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, with headquarters at Milwaukee, Wis. He took his M.S. at the University of Illinois in 1925 and his Ph.D. at the University of Wisconsin in 1928.

B. A. Allen is a bleacher and a finisher of cotton goods. He is living in Great Barrington, Mass., is married, and has three children: Robert 19, Jane, 16, and Byron 9.

H. J. Metzger is teaching and doing research work in Rutgers University. He is married and lives on Easton Ave., New Brunswick, N. J.

Jack M. Larson is the owner and operator of a service station in Springfield, Oregon. He has two sons, 13 and 15.

Jim Beiermeister is a salesman and a farmer. He is married and has three daughters: Jean 14, Ruth 11, and Dorothy 8. After managing Van Horne Farms, Inc. for ten years, he became a partner on January 1, 1946. The herd at present consists of about 300 head of Holsteins.

Jim McGahan is in the wholesale flower business at 761 West Bay Street, Jacksonville, Florida, with the Floral Supply Co. This company is the largest shipper of cut winter gladioli in the United States.
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HERBERT King, '00, of the King Orchards in Trumansburg, New York, well deserves the title conferred upon him when he was chosen a member of the 1929 class of Master Farmers.

Mr. King says of his attendance at Cornell, "the science of agriculture was in its infancy then and it has been very interesting to watch the changes that have taken place in these forty years. The College of Agriculture offers so much more today that it almost seems as if the courses given in those days were in the kindergarten class!" Mr. King had taught school before he came to college and was about five years older than most of his classmates and able to take his studies quite seriously.

If the College of Agriculture lacked its present-day extensive curriculum and numerous buildings, the men who taught the courses they offered will not be forgotten at Cornell. Liberty Hyde Bailey gave the courses in horticulture, pomology, vegetable garden- ing and floriculture, while Professor Roberts, Dean of the College taught courses in general agriculture. Other professors were Caldwell, Comstock and Wing.

Daniel S. Beam of Geneseo has been sheriff of Livingston County since 1937.

Freeman S. Howlett is in the department of horticulture at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio.

James A. McConnell is the general manager of the Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange in Ithaca, N. Y. His residence is 118 Dearborn Place.

Raymond B. Mead is district agent for the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company in New Haven, Conn. He has three children: Goron Freeborn, 14, Alan Robert 10, and Paul Edmund 6. Mr. Mead is also Deacon of the Congregational Church, Director of the Underwriters, Association, Scout Master of the Rotary Club sponsored troop, and an active booster of the community chest. His address is 60 Forbes Place, East Haven, Conn.

J. R. Hazlitt, after five years with Federal Agencies is now a fruit grower at Hector, N. Y. He has two boys, 2 and 4 years of age.

F. E. Cobb is state director of the Prairie States Forestry Project in North Dakota. This project is concerned with the development of the shelter belts in that area. He says that 164 million trees have been planted to date in six dust bowl states since the spring of 1935 and that 5 million more will be planted this spring in 500 miles of shelter belts. The North Dakota total will then be 28 million trees in 220 miles of windbreaks. The percentage of survival of planted trees is about 70% and some trees are now about 25 feet tall. Last year trees grew 3 to 8 feet.

George Kreisel is district supervisor for the Farm Security Administration with headquarters in Syracuse.

Ed K. Ach has been shifted around from one state to another in the Central Region, working as forester with the U. S. Soil Conservation Service. He notes the recent arrival of a girl to his family in addition to two older boys. He lives at 1422 Audobon Ave., Lexington, Ky., but may move soon into a recently organized soil conservation district.

Irv Taylor has been with the Railroad Retirement Board in Washington, D. C. for the past four years. His address is 3968 4th Street, Arlington, Va.

Leonard Hall is salesman with Mead Sales Co. (paper) in Dayton, Ohio. He lives at 409 Forrer Blvd., Dayton almost across the street from Wm. C. Shapleih, Jr. Shepleih is a salesman with Oxford-Miami Paper Co. at West Carrollton, Ohio.

John Dorris is with Champion Paper and Fiber Co. at Hamilton, Ohio.

Marion Bankhead Smith is teaching Home Economics in New York City.

Wm. H. Bell was married to Mrs. Ruth Beers of Lockport on May 5. They will live in Lockport where Bell is secretary of Niagara County Surrogate's Court and President of the Lockport Kiwanis Club.

Harold Gulvin is teaching vocational agriculture in the Central School at Forestville, N. Y. He is attending the University of Buffalo on Saturdays to complete his masters degree in education.

John H. Elsinger recently accepted a position as park ranger with the National Park Service and is stationed...
at Fredericksburg, Va. in the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania Co. Battlegrounds Memorial National Park.

His work includes law enforcement, forest fire protection plus some wild life and botanical and historical phases.

Weston Donehower was married to Miss Elizabeth Knight Gladding of Westover Hills, Wilmington, Del. on May 17 at the bride's home. Wes is a forester with the Soil Conservation Service for the northeastern states with headquarters in Lancaster, Pa.

Ham Hill is pilot and instructor at Pensacola, Florida in naval aviation. He was married in Honolulu last August and is expecting an addition to his family soon.

William F. Davis is teaching vocational agriculture and industrial arts at the New Berlin Central School. He has one son, Walter, age five. Bill is studying part time at Syracuse University where he is working for his Masters degree in Education.

Charles Strohm is buyer and field representative of the Atlantic Commission Company, Inc. Chuck lives at Lyons, N. Y. but says his business address is any place between New York and Florida. He is married and has one son fours years old.

Joseph J. Davis and Mrs. Davis are the parents of a son born April 23rd. Joseph John Jr. to be known as Jackie and who arrived feet first during the busy season when father was supervising tree planting* weighs 6 lbs. 7½ oz. Jo-Jo is technical foreman at the Oakland, Md. CCC camp.

Phillips B. Street is in the bond business with Graham, Parsons and Company, in Philadelphia. He is an ensign in the U. S. Naval Recruits and expects to be called to active duty soon. His address is 2116 Loat Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Frederic D. Morris teaches vocational agriculture in the high school at Rushford, N. Y. He is married and has a son, Warner, two years old.

Wilfred Brown is teaching vocational agriculture at Port Leydon, N. Y. where he has taught for the last four years. The first of July he goes to Delhi to start a new department. He has two children, Niles 3, and Chistel 1.

Kenneth St. John is County Supervisor of the Farm Security Administration with offices in Avon, N. Y. He covers Livingston and Monroe Counties, and is a member of the Avon Rotary Club.

Alice Scheidt received her ADA at

The Cornell Countryman

at Clyde High School; Hartley V. Martin, at Lyons High School; F. H. Rosekrans, at Canaseraga Central School; E. A. Ekland, at Treadwell High School; M. E. Buckley, at Churchville High School; and Dick Chauncey, at Lafayette High School.

Among the student dietitians for next year, are: Betty Bourne at the Ancker Hospital in St. Paul, Minn.; Janet Heany, at Hahnemans Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.; Marie Lueters, at the University of St. Louis Hospital; Ruth Mitchellson and Betty Savery at the Long Island College Hospital; and Marion Flink, at the Grasslands Hospital.

Among those graduating, who majored in Institutional Management are: Harriet Cross, who has a position at the Mills Restaurant, Columbus, Ohio; Rachel Burmaster, who will be employed at the Colonade Cafeteria in Cleveland, Ohio; and Eloise Crosby, who will work at the Louis Restaurant in Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Neil Swift is going into active service as a Second Lieutenant in the United States Army.

Paul Mount is going to demonstrate farm machinery for the J. I. Case Company. He will work from the branch office in Syracuse.

Edward Hulst is going into the United States Air Force.

Patricia Money has a position with Abraham Straus in Brooklyn.

Jeanne Perkins has a research assistantship in nutrition at Oregon State College.

Lillian Strickman has an apprenticeship at the Boston Dispensary and Evelyn Opydke has one at Framingham, Mass.

Spire, Elton Borden, Raymond Wallman, and Raymond Simpson are going back to the home farm at Batavia, Schaghticke, Pittsford, and Caledonia respectively.

Ted Bowen is going to manage his own farm at Nedrow, N. Y.

Helen Hilbert will be working at the nursery school at Smith College, and Anna Rose Bernstein will be at the Cooperative School in New York City.

Carol Ogle is going into 4-H work.

Ruth Marshall will be at the Katherine Gibbs School.

Dorothy Jacobson will do Home Service for the Clark Hardware Co. in Jamestown, N. Y.

Eleanor Shick will be a Home Demonstration Agent in Broome County and will be located in Binghamton, N. Y.

Gladys Haynes, Mary Ellen Gillotte, and Helen Brougham will be Assistant Home Demonstration Agents at Large.

The best of luck to the Class of '41.
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Welcome '45

Your Ag-Domecon association is the organization that sponsors agricultural athletics, get-togethers, and dances on the upper campus. As soon as you’ve completed registration, get a date for the first fall dance. You’ll see the posters around the hill.

Best of Luck

Your Ag. Domecon Association
An open letter to Ag and Home Ec Students:

One of the Ag College’s outstanding seniors came into our office the other day to have a final “bull session.” One thing led to another, and before we were through we had talked well over an hour. Right here and now we may as well admit that we talked about personalities as well as events.

We pulled out some back issues of the Countryman and just thumbed through them to review the records of our Ag campus leaders. Many of the events recorded there forecast great things for the future, and all of them filled our minds with memories of the past.

Our senior friend expressed his regret that he had lost many of the back issues of the Countryman. He said, “To me the Countryman is a written history of what has happened here on the hill for the past four years. I never realized how important it was to me until now that it is time to leave Cornell.”

Of course we seized the opportunity to sell him a subscription to the Countryman for several years to come. What is more important, however, is that fact that right then and there we got an idea. Why not give the seniors something to remember their Alma Mater by?

Now you have the reason for our handing you a free copy of this June issue. It is also the reason for our offering you a special rate for a five-year subscription.

Our friend’s expression of regret that he had lost several copies of the Countryman caused us to sympathize with him. As a result, we raided our personal files to see that he had all the issues printed during the past four years. That was “OK” in one case, but golly we can’t outfit everyone like that.

It seemed that the talk with him brought just one idea right after another. Why not give the freshmen a special chance to start their volume of the Countryman before they get here? Well, you know the answer to that—here is your first copy. Here, too, is an opportunity to get nine more copies at a reduced rate.

We hope to have many “bull sessions” with you, “‘45,” both through the printed page and personally. We are just students like yourself, with the same interests that you have. All we want to do is to make your college and Ithaca a better place to live, work, study, and play.

Drop around and see us next fall. We hang out on the fourth floor of Roberts Hall.

Your friends and fellow students,

The Cornell Countryman Staff

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**SENIORS**

**Special Offer**

To all graduating Seniors in Ag and Home Ec—
A 5 year subscription, 45 issues, for $2.00

To all entering Freshmen in Ag and Home Ec—
A 1 year subscription, 9 issues, for 50 cents.

Enclosed please find a subscription to the Cornell Countryman beginning with the October, 1941 issue.

Name

Address
Strike a Straight Furrow...

ONCE you've laid out the land and plowed the first straight furrow, it's easy to keep going that way.

Farmers who organized G.L.F. to do the things they couldn't do alone, know the importance of striking out straight furrows. They know they must keep their eyes on a point in the distance to keep it straight.

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HARVEST TIME provides another perfect set-up for the great army of FARMALL Tractors. Whether they’re new and streamlined, as shown here, or 17-year-old veterans, the FARMALLS advance from job to job throughout the year—the all-purpose power that has revolutionized farming.

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Write us for a catalog. Arrange with the International Harvester dealer for a “personal” contact with this handsome, streamlined combine. It’s big enough for many a big farm’s needs. And, in addition, there are the larger McCormick-Deering Combines, up to 16-foot cut.

On the power end, remember that besides the FARMALLS the International Harvester line also offers TracTracors and standard wheel tractors. Any of them can, of course, be bought on easy terms on the Income Purchase Plan. By arranging payments in accordance with income a man gets the equipment he needs when he needs it!
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Firestone gives you up to 215 extra inches of continuous traction bar length per tractor. That puts a powerful backbone into the traction zone. It avoids costly traction leaks, common to broken bar treads. That's why Firestone Ground Grips give you greater traction.

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Without obligation on my part, please send me (check below):
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This Month

For our cover this month, we are indebted to Professor Prisham of the Horticulture department for the picture of the Minim's Memorial in the garden next to the WHCU studio.

Dean Ladd tells the Class of '45 how to get the most out of preparing to earn, live and serve in The University Opportunity ...................... 3

The hunting season gets some attention from Warner Durfee in The Egg and the Hen Pheasant ...................... 4

Why don't you get acquainted with The Ag-Domecon Association ...................... 5

In our series of articles about wellknown alumni, we would like you to meet Dr. A. R. Mann.

"I remember ... "  ...................... 8

Dort Cameron, a former Countryman board member and now Assistant County Agent in Genesee County, tells an interesting story in Switch on the Rain ...................... 10

Halloween is remembered in Marjorie Heit's article in Ghosts ...................... 13
Plow a Straight Furrow

Plow a straight furrow" used to be a popular adage; but the straight furrow has gone out of style on lands that are not level. Nowadays, good farmers plow curved furrows on contour lines. That is only one of the many changes that are coming about in farming. To meet, and know, and profit by these changes, try the

Cornell Winter Courses

which give free instruction to persons who are at least 18 years old and who are residents of New York State.

No examination is required for entrance, and the courses are open to any one who has had a grammar-school education.

The courses run for twelve weeks beginning October 29, 1941 and ending February 6, 1942.

For a complete announcement of the subjects to be studied and an application form address

John P. Hertel, Secretary
New York State College of Agriculture
Ithaca, New York

Speaking of February, 1941, why not jot on your new calendar the dates of Cornell's

FARM AND HOME WEEK?

These dates are:

February 9 to February 14, 1942.
The University Opportunity

By Carl E. Ladd, Dean

The class of 1945, seven hundred strong in the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics, has embarked upon its college course, and fifteen hundred second, third, and fourth-year students have returned after the summer vacation to begin another year of progress towards the bachelor's degree. You are starting a year that may be a decisive one in international affairs and a time of critical decision for our nation. The future seems clearer and simpler than it did a year ago but even more troubled. No one can foresee the exact role which he or she may be following four years or even one year from now.

But this is not the first time that people have been confused and troubled. All through history the human race has periodically been tried by great crises, national and international. The fact that we cannot see clearly for four straight years ahead does not prevent our charting and following a course of action for the months that seem visible. Like any other puzzle or problem this one will best be met by finding a place to begin and by working step by step, day by day, towards a final, untangling of the skein.

You have enrolled in certain courses. These courses have been carefully planned and prepared by competent teachers, specialists in their field, teachers who are not static in their research or participation in it, are able to make the subject matter of their work but through their closeless to classrooms grow before your eyes. This presents an opportunity that will not always be yours after you leave the campus and during these four years you will do well to seize and explore the opportunity to its fullest.

But there are opportunities outside the classroom that some of us miss and many take advantage of only occasionally. Cornell has a wonderful setting and location for a most pleasant and educational out-of-door life. These hills, gorges, fields, and forests present unusual opportunities for getting acquainted and in tune with nature. The out-of-doors is to be explored and many generations of students have found recreation, serenity of spirit, peace for the soul, and the beginnings of lifetime hobbies in this land of lakes and hills.

Then it will be wise to recognize clearly that a great university is not a thing of land and buildings, of bricks and stones, of shade trees and beautiful views, important and pleasant as these are. The heart of the university, the real university, is made up of the men and women who teach, who do research, and who carry the teaching to the field in extension. If you know them, you know the university. A beautiful building may leave with you a happy memory, but a great teacher may help you to build a pattern for living. Each new class has to discover for itself that teachers really delight in the companionship, the acquaintance, and the friendship of students. It would be worth much if this could be learned in the freshman instead of the senior year.

You will take subject-matter courses in many departments but the subject-matter of a university is not something to be gleaned only from textbooks. At Cornell there lives a great research program, thoroughly in touch with and sensitive to the problems of rural people. Every day new truths, new data, new practices are being discovered and applied practically. This research program is a living, vital thing, growing, expanding, searching, finding; and eager to serve farmers, homemakers, and all rural folk.

From it constantly flow new discoveries to vitalize and enrich the teaching work of the university. Seldom is any course exactly like that of two years or even one year ago. It grows before your eyes and if you inspire your teachers by an interest in and enthusiasm for their work, you may share something of the thrill of discovery.

The university will help you to prepare to make a living, but you should be sure that while here you also prepare to live a fuller and more enjoyable life. The curriculum for this is not on your schedule card, it is not planned for you; it is wholly elective and it is wholly in your hands. Music, lectures, drama, art, literature, opportunities to satisfy the spiritual needs, and discussions of national or international problems are offered to the student body, the faculty and the community in many ways and in dozens of public events. From these one may build an extra-curricular program to supplement and enrich the studies of the classroom. No student need to feel that the requirements of his course necessarily narrow his development. The general cultural offerings are spread before him and brought constantly to his attention by posters, announcements, notices in the newspapers, and in other ways. Whether he will participate in this cultural program for better living depends upon his own decisions.

The four years that stretch out before the freshmen are short ones. All too soon they will have passed, and so they should be lived to their fullest. This is an educational institution and your first responsibility is to attain a competency in your chosen field. This is an institution for human culture, and every student should sample, explore, and participate in the cultural possibilities of the campus. The heart of the university is its faculty, and the members of the faculty have warm hearts. You will do well to become acquainted with them early and thereby form warm friendships which will last through the years. The great social opportunity is in meeting individual students and groups of students from many states and countries, with widely varying backgrounds and with even more widely varying personalities. Here you will learn to work with, to understand, and to have confidence in people.

If your program contains these activities, these experiences, then you will learn to make a living, you will learn to live a full and satisfactory life, and through the years to come you will have the ability and the desire to serve the world in which you work and live.
The Egg and the Hen - Pheasant

By Warner Durfee '43

Since 1900 the steady development of conservation has included game bird propagation. The first State Game Farm in the United States was started in Illinois in 1908 and, in the spring of the same year, New York State established a game farm at Sherburne. Today New York State has five such game farms, mainly for pheasants, although some quail, ruffed grouse and ducks are also bred in captivity. The game farms are located at Ithaca, Sherburne, and Farmingdale.

The Ithaca Game Farm is composed of 196 acres of which 117 are tillable; it is necessary to rent ten acres of land every three years to complete the rotation. The soil on this farm is in Land Class IV and has poor natural drainage. The permanent buildings consist of a two family house, a barn, the pheasant nursery, incubator, storage room and other smaller buildings.

The ring-neck pheasant is the species commonly reared. All birds used in the breeding flock are range-reared; that is, reared with brood hens confined in rearing coops and hand-fed. When the young birds are from ten to twelve weeks old they are caught and breeders selected from them on the basis of desired size, conformation and apparent vigor. The female breeders are carried through two laying seasons which makes necessary replacement of one-half of the females each year. Males are replaced every year.

There are two separate and distinct methods of incubating and rearing the birds. The older or "semi-natural" method of rearing has been used in New York State since the beginning of its propagating work. This involves the use of the broody domesticated fowl and small individual rearing cages. The heavy breeds of fowl without feathered legs have proved to be the best foster mothers. Ordinarily it is possible to purchase two hundred and eighty broody hens from nearby farmers in two or three weeks. The average price paid is between a dollar and a quarter and a dollar and a half apiece.

After the incubation period of twenty-three days the hen and her brood of sixteen or seventeen pheasant chicks is moved into a rearing field containing alfalfa, clover and timothy through which strips have been mowed. The coops are set in the paths about forty feet apart. For several days the chicks are fastened in, the length of time depending on weather conditions; however, the hen is shut up for a longer period. The birds are fed four times a day for the first six or seven weeks, and thereafter three times daily.

The factors affecting chick mortality are predatory animals, exposure, mechanical injury, and physiological and pathological causes.

At nine or ten weeks the half-grown birds are caught and those not saved for breeds are sent to various sportsmen's associations for liberation.

The artificial breeding method is relatively new in the propagation of game birds. It was not utilized by the New York State Conservation Department until 1931. Since that time, it has gained wide popularity and in 1938 more than 42,000 birds were produced by this method. Mechanical incubators are used to hatch the eggs, but with varying results. The incubation room should be kept at 65° and 70° and have a relative humidity of about 65%. The hatched chicks are placed in the nurseries for five or six weeks and then moved to a hardening range before being placed on the summer range.

During the winter eight hundred pheasants are confined by an eight-foot fence in each of our acre lots. The winter yards are in a three year rotation, to check contamination. The north and west sides of the "L" shaped pens are covered with burraps and pines for a windbreak. During this confinement the birds must be caught three or four times to shear off new growth of flight feathers. The breeders are handled wet or moist mash in the morning and scratch grain in the late afternoon. The daily consumption per five hundred birds is about 20-25 quarts of mash and about 25-30 quarts of scratch grain. This ratio is slightly changed as the breeding season nears with mash consumption increasing and scratch grain decreasing. During the snow season paths are plowed in front of the windbreak and hay is spread on these paths. The birds do considerable scratching in the hay and it furnishes them with some roughage. Each morning the snow and droppings are shaken out of this litter and the litter is replaced every week or ten days.

Egg production is prompted by the increase in light and to a certain extent by warmth and environment. Ordinarily the first eggs are collected during the first week in April on the Ithaca farm. Birds on the other game farms come into production a week or ten days later. However, time of production may vary due to unfavorable March weather and amount of light the birds are exposed to. Lighted birds lay approximately 83 eggs and non-lighted birds 58 eggs per season. The average farm hen excels these figures by only a few eggs during the course of a year. The eggs are gathered in the afternoon of each day and may be found anywhere in the pen. It is customary to have a small pine tree tied in the corner to furnish shelter, and often the eggs will be found under this or under the beaver in the pen. Production is discouraged after July first, since birds hatched in the middle or later part of July do not reach the desired size for the fall hunting season. Also, these birds are more apt to winterkill.

The distribution of the birds depends on quotas drawn up in the central office at Albany. The total production for all the game farms is divided into county quotas. These quotas are determined by quantity of cover, quality of cover, number of hunting licenses granted, reported hill of species, and intensity of hunting by outsiders. Each county's Federation of Sportsmen, when informed of its allotment, sends to Albany its desired proportions to the local member sportsmen's associations. After the central office prepares its distribution sheets, each farm is supplied with its portion and proceeds to fill the quotas. For the fiscal year, 1938-39, the Bureau of Game distributed, through organized sportsmen's associations, 15,686 mature pheasants, 46,456 young pheasants, eight to twelve weeks old, 42,176 day-old pheasant chicks, and 63,451 eggs.
The Ag-Domecon Association
For All of Us

AG-DOMECON OFFICERS

Bob Smith Lloyd Davis Bud George
Marie Call Peg Bull

If you are a frosh in Ag or Home Ec., and some lordly upper-classman calmly informs you that you are a member of the Ag-Domecon Association—don’t stare at him. You are! It just happens automatically when you register, like assignments and fees. Don’t worry—you aren’t the only one who doesn’t know what Ag-Domecon is. Even some of the upper classmen get confused when you ask them to tell you about it.

The Ag-Domecon Association was formed to draw together the students and the faculty of the Home Ec. and Ag colleges. Its main purpose is to co-ordinate all the social and club events of the two colleges, and to hold some co-operative events each year to encourage the students to get together.

A committee is appointed by the Council to set up a calendar of events on the upper campus so that each organization has a particular meeting night, and competition between organizations is decreased. It is really a clearing house for activities of all types. A similar committee supervises inter-college athletics. The Association sponsors dances during the year, and the annual spring carnival on upper campus or in Barton Hall at which each club is allowed to have a booth or “concession”. You’ll hear more about that in the spring.

The officers of the Association are elected by the ballot of the student body of the two colleges. In the spring, the council nominates two or three people for each office. Petitions are circulated for these people, and then a general election is held. These officers, with one delegate elected from each of the upper campus clubs make up the Ag-Domecon Council. The Home Economics Club, Floriculture Club, Cornell Countryman Board, Round-up Club, 4-H Club, Vegetable Gardening Club, Ho-Nun-De-Kah and FFA; as well as Extension Club, Kermis, Omicron Nu, Reading Club, Scarab, Poultry Club, and any other Home Ec or Agricultural Club may have a representative.

You should know this year’s officers of the Ag-Domecon Association if you want to rate among the really wise freshmen.

Ag-Domecon’s president is our public speaking prize winner, Lloyd Davis ’42 of LeRayville, Pennsylvania. He is Chancellor of Alpha Zeta, a winner of the Danforth Fellowship. He is a member of Officer’s Club and Ho Nun De Kah, senior honorary organization. Lloyd is interested in Extension work. Some of you undergrads might even be getting some advice from him in the line of public speaking, since he is assisting Professor Peabody in the Extension Teaching department this year.

Margaret Bull ’42 of Watertown, New York is our dark-haired, flashing-eyed Vice-president. Peg has always been active in upper campus activities. Besides working in Willard Straight since she was a Freshman she has been president of the University 4-H, Treasurer of the Home Ec Club and Publicity Secretary of the University Extension Club. Sophomore year she was one of the representatives from Cornell at the National Convention of the American County Life Association at Penn State. She is this year’s winner of the Martha Van Rensselaer Home Bureau Scholarship and is a member of Arcte. She is interested in 4-H Extension work.

The Secretary’s duties fall to tall, good looking Robert S. Smith ’42 of Laconia, New Hampshire. Bob is a member of Acacia, Vice-president of Kermis dramatic club, and Treasurer of Scarab, honorary society of Ag and Hotel. Bob is also interested in Extension.

Barnard George ’42 is that genial fellow who wears a white sweater, glasses, and a perpetual smile. “Bud” as most of us know him comes from North Java, New York and is the Treasurer of Ag-Domecon. He is a member of Alpha Gamma Rho, and got that letter he’s wearing from his work on the Wrestling team. He is a member of the Wrestling Club, Newman Club, and was Vice-president of the two-year Ag Club. Just to be different Bud, too, is interested in Extension work when he leaves school.

The Woman’s Representative on the Council is Marie Call ’42, who comes from a farm near Batavia, New York. Marie describes herself as “just one of those women in Ag” since she is not training for any special job when she leaves college. However, she is intensely interested in radio and in journalism. She is putting this interest to work this year she is Co-editor of the Cornell Countryman.

Marie is Social Chairman of Sigma Kappa and last year was on the Eastman Stage Speaking Contest. She has also been elected to Pi Delta Gamma, women’s journalistic society.

Even from these sketchy biographies, you can tell that the officers of the Ag-Domecon Association are people with enthusiasm and “push” who will lead us in a good year of Agricultural and Home Economics activities.

Please mention the Countryman when you patronize our advertisers!
Devoted to
Local
Events The Campus Countryman
Around the
Top of
“The Hill”
Don’t Forget ‘45
All the members of the Colleges of
Agriculture and Home Economics are
invited to come out for the annual fall
competition of the Cornell Country-
man. The competition is divided up
into three divisions: editorial, busi-
ness, and radio. Upperclassman and
underclassman alike are invited and
will be welcome at the first meeting
which is being held Tuesday evening,
October 7, at eight o’clock in Roberts
Hall, 4th floor.
If the first meeting cannot be at-
tended, do not hesitate to drop up
at the office and sign up. A special
invitation is extended to the freshmen
—the class of ‘45—to come out and
get right into the swing of things.

Life Of Fresh Butter Extended
The Cornell University Dairy Indus-
try Department, in our College of
Agriculture has informed the world
that fresh butter can be kept for six
years. After six years of research,
Doctors E. S. Guthrie, C. N. Stark,
and B. J. Scheib, have finally come
upon a method that will preserve the
freshness of butter for a much longer
period of time than has ever been
done previously.
After some research it was deter-
mined that “good” butter must be made
from sweet cream pasteurized at 165
degrees Fahrenheit, without salt in
it, and also having undergone special
sterilization methods.

Indian Summer
With all of us here at Cornell so
interested in the weather, especially
fair weather, the topic of Indian
Summer is a welcome one in the fall,
here, once the cold blasts come down
upon the campus from Lake Cayuga.
Folks have debated about the time
of year that Indian summer arrives.
Some say late September, some say
October, and others think Indian sum-
mer is a November perennial. Accord-
ing to Dr. Erl Bates, adviser on In-
dian extension at Cornell—Indian
summer comes around November, at
the time of the full moon. This he
says is based on the legends of the
Kennebecs of Maine, the Six Nations
of New York, and other tribes. It
is to give the lazy farmers their last
chance to take in their harvest before
the snows descend on the Earth from
the yawning mouth of the Great Bear.
So the next time you get in to an
argument with the neighbors or your
friends, just tell them the Indian ver-
sion of Indian Summer.

Louise Mullen
Louise Mullen Heads Society Again
While in high school and once she
came to Cornell, Louise Mullen, that
wonder girl from Stafford has been
elected head of one type of vegetable
grower’s association or another.
Last year, for those who had not
known the Countryman before this
year, we told somewhat of Louise’s
exploits, in these columns, and we
find that she is living up to our pre-
diction that she will go places.
Over the summer Louise was elected
President of the National Junior Vege-
table Grower’s Association for 1941 at
Columbus, Ohio, during the 33rd an-
nual convention of the Vegetable
Grower’s Association of America, Inc.
She also won a scholarship for ex-
cellence in reporting and making a
market study on roadside stands. She
also won judging honors out at Colum-
bus, placing third highest individually.

Mock Trial
Democracy will be the defendant in
a mock trial to be staged by the Ex-
tension Club Wednesday, October 15,
at 8 P. M. in Willard Straight North
Room.
Leader of the panel will be a young
Washington sociologist, Morris Storer.
Prominent as a discussion leader, Mr.
Storer has worked with numerous
other groups of young people using
"Putting Democracy on Trial."
Invitations have been extended to
Future Farmers of America, to 4-H
Club members, and to the Home Eco-
nomics Club.

Nutrition and Long Life
New facts on the relation between
the diet and the life span have been
released by Professor Clive M. McCay,
Leonard Maynard, and Gladys Sper-
lung of the department of animal nutri-
tion. They found that man’s life may
be increased even though middle age
has been reached.
Experimenting with a rat in its
middle part of age, they found that
it could be made to live for a period
of time that is closely equivalent to
110 human years. They found that
fatness shortens the life span, meals
short in protein content do aid in
shortening long life, and, finally, ex-
ercise does not shorten one’s life if
taken regularly.

Cornell Radio
Attention of the readers of the Cor-
nell Countryman is called to the radio
programs over WHCU that are de-
voled to agriculture. Talks, news,
and views are given over this station
from a quarter after twelve, usually,
to one o’clock or thereabouts. The
topics are concerned with research
and news of farming and the home.

Short Courses Popular
Increased food production has given
added importance to this winter’s
short courses in agriculture, which
start October 29 at Cornell, says Prof.
C. A. Taylor, in charge of the courses.
Four courses are being offered to
the shortrows whom we will soon
welcome to Cornell. Each course
lasts twelve weeks. They are in gen-
eral agriculture, milk plant manage-
ment, poultry, and fruit growing.
In the dairy industry course the
enrollment is limited to 56, so that
early registration is recommended.

Extension Staff Praised
The faculty members at Cornell
working up at the Animal Husbandry
department in extension were praised
in a recent article in “The American
Dairyman” entitled “Extension An-
swers the Call.” It states that many
of the results of the latest work in
the research fields would never have
gone into practical effect had it not
been for the extension workers.
Particular note is made of Pro-
fessor S. J. Brownell and his success-
ful efforts in raising the number of
milk cow-testing associations from
40 in 1929 to the 137 today in New
York State.
"She raises horses!"
"She has a 'super' line of jokes and stories!"
"She knows farms, too, right from seed up!"
"You should see her 'Virginia Reel'!"
"And best of all, her office door is open; she's always ready to talk to you."

These are just samples of some of the comments that have been flying around Campus. The "she" is Sarah Gibson Blanding, only recently appointed Director of the College of Home Economics, but already well-established in the hearts of all who have had even the slightest contact with her. From the 4-H-ers who square danced with her at Club Congress last June to every last person on the Upper Campus, have come expressions of genuine admiration of her keen sense of humor, her ready friendliness, her out-going personality.

Home demonstration agents who heard her close the Nutrition workshop last month left the meeting with one of her characteristic phrases ringing in their minds: De Fraud not thy self of the good day. As one of the agents remarked, "She must get up in the morning with that injunction from Ecclesiastes on her lips, because she seems to drain from each day every ounce of pleasure, joy, contentment and learning that the day has to offer."

Born in Kentucky and bred on a farm where her major interest was horses, Miss Blanding was educated in Kentucky schools and became associated with work among the rural families in that state. She served as physical education instructor and later acting dean of women at the University of Kentucky where, in 1925, she was promoted to Dean of Women and assistant professor of political science. At that time she held the degree of Master of Arts in Public Law from Columbia University.

President of the National Association of Deans of Women during 1939-41, Miss Blanding is a member of the American Association of University Professors, the American Association of University Women, the National Education Association, the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, the Board of Trustees of the Alliance for Guidance of Rural Youth, and the executive board of the Council of Guidance and Personnel Associations. She is a national board member and chairman of the Personnel Committee of the Southern Regional Council of the Young Women's Christian Association.

Letter from Miss Rose
After spending a major part of the summer at Cornell, Miss Rose returned to California. She tells of her trip thus:

"Berkeley again after a 4900 mile trip from Ithaca. And such a trip, filled with interest from the beginning. Shopping for China on the way to Toronto. The brief glimpse of the quints allowed the passing public at Callander. Five fine looking youngsters in the very pink of condition."

"Then on to Spokane and up to the Coulee Dam. A vast project which is only partly completed and overwhelmingly impressive. It is in wild, treeless country. Basalt lava formation and is man's ingenious way of taming the Columbia River. Why try to describe it! It is not beautiful as the Boulder Dam is beautiful but it certainly represents man's unconquerable imagination, courage and inventive ability. This seemed the way in which human effort should be being used instead of destructive operations . . . What a world this could be. The possibilities within these great barren reaches of our country to produce wealth and serve human life seem almost limitless when one sees an enterprise like this dam taking shape."

"After the dam a whole day along the Columbia River. So different from my mental picture of it. At first a great spilling river, half water, half dry bed between tawny treeless hills. Rugged, challenging but bald... We went down to the river at one place to watch the Indians fishing in the rapids for salmon. That takes strength, skill and courage. The fish are caught in nets swung on long willow poles and are speared as they are caught in the nets. Each man has a strong rope tied around his waist and anchored so if he gets swept into the rapids he can be hauled out. It was a stirring thing to watch nevertheless. It has been a breathless hitting of high places but that is what such a trip is. A sort of store house for future use. My love to you all.

Flora Rose

4-H Club Party
4-H activities got off to a rousing start last week when more than 200 Cornell students interested in the University 4-H Club were entertained by upperclassmen. Round and square dancing, and group singing under Max Exner's direction kept the Freshmen busy until the Campus chimes reminded them of "class hours". We're sure that such a fine beginning means a "super" year.
"I Remember --"
Dr. A. R. Mann

The enrollment in agriculture was small and the college was still known as "The Cornell University College of Agriculture" inasmuch as the State had not yet entered actively into its support, when Albert Russell Mann entered Cornell in the fall of 1901. None of the present plant of the College of Agriculture existed. Instruction in agriculture was given mainly in the north end of Morrill Hall, where the College administration was located, in the old dairy building which is now the north wing of Goldwin Smith Hall, in the old north and south barns, both of which have long since disappeared, and on the farms. Isaac Phillips Roberts, Director of the College at the time, was a stalwart, vigorous person, a stimulating teacher with a strongly practical bent, and a good philosopher.

Albert Mann entered as a two-year special student because he could not foresee the funds to cover a four-year course. In those days students could earn part of their expenses by being sent around the State for periods varying from one to three weeks as milk testers for private herds, for which $2.00 a day and expenses were paid. In June of his second year, when he was expecting to finish his studies, he walked down town one evening with Dr. G. F. Warren, then a graduate student. Dr. Warren spent the evening persuading the student that he should return and complete the full course. On inquiry, Albert found that by taking a heavier schedule than has been allowed in later years, he could complete the work in one additional year. He returned, under this persuasion, and with the help of much milk testing, odd jobs, and inexpensive living, in June 1904 received his degree.

This additional year undoubtedly very greatly affected the course of his experience in later years. This year also ripened a friendship with a young woman senior in the College of Arts and Sciences, Mary Douglas Judd, who, according to Dr. Mann, "has ably administered the affairs of the Mann household in all the subsequent years."

About his college life, Dr. Mann has written, "The big event for the College during these undergraduate years was the passage by the Legislature in 1904 of the appropriation of $250,000 for buildings for the College of Agriculture, which sum went largely into the erection of

Roberts Hall and the attached wings, and a stock-judging pavilion, since removed. Dean Roberts retired in 1904 and Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey was elected as his successor. In his first year, Dean Bailey went to the State Legislature for funds to broaden the scope, the services and the facilities of the College. He laid the foundations for the expansion of the College as The New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University. On the evening of the day on which the Governor signed the Appropriating Act, the students of the College of Agriculture put on a parade, introduced by a salute of twenty-one guns by the Department of Military Science and Tactics, which received wide recognition in the press. The single bull from the dairy herd which led the procession had become "five black bulls" by the time the news was printed 100 miles from Ithaca.

An early edition of The Cornell Countryman told of this event. A large, banquet, attended by Legislators, faculty, and students, followed later in the spring to celebrate further this great day in the life of the College.

The Cornell Countryman was born during this period. I remember well working with Dr. Warren and others on the plans for this paper, the selection of its first board of managers and editors, and the choice of the name. The selection of the name involved the massacre of a lot of ideas, but the final decision has always seemed a very happy one.

The years when I was an undergraduate and those following were the heydays of "The Lazy Club," over which Dr. Bailey presided as Professor of Horticulture and which met Monday nights at the old Greenhouse Range down beyond the present Drill Hall; of Dr. Bailey's Sunday evenings at home for students and faculty; and of the monthly Assembly of the faculty and students of the College, when Dr. Bailey spoke of his ideals for the College, his outlook toward agriculture and country life, and when he frequently read well-selected poems having pertinence to his theme of the evening.

Among my personal experiences of great value was the summer following my freshman year, spent as a hired hand on the farm of Jared van Wagenen, Jr., '91, at Lawyersville, New York. Not only was the experience good for the hired hand, but the basis was laid for a lifelong friendship with a master in farming and living, which has become increasingly warm and meaningful with the passage of time. A few years later my first talk at a meeting of farmers, a Farmers' Institute, resulted from van Wagenen's persistence. It was the first of many bad speeches.

One of my clearest impressions of those years, which crowded my letters home, was the great abundance and range of public lectures, entertainments, and contests offered by the University and its student organizations and which competed with academic requirements for the available hours of the day."

A year after his graduation Dr. Mann was called back to Ithaca by Dr. Bailey as his secretary on the preparation of the Cyclopedia of American Agriculture, "a relationship of three years and of extraordinary privilege and personal value for the years to come." It was followed by approximately 20 years of most interesting and satisfying association with the University, 23 of these in intimate connection with the administrative functions of the College of Agriculture and 6 in the general Uni-
versity administration.

Dr. Mann has a great interest and knowledge of the human side of agriculture science and country life both here and abroad. During 1924 to 1926, Dr. Mann, with headquarters at Rome and Paris, was director of Agricultural Education for Europe for the International Education Board.

As a result of this, Dr. Mann’s collection of orders and titles include not only his Empire State Farmer designation by the Future Farmers of America, but the Order of the White Rose from Finland, and the Officers Order of the White Lion from Czechoslovakia.

Dean Cornelius Betten has said of Dr. Mann’s service at Cornell, “The fifteen years during which he served as administrative head constituted a period of not only notable growth in physical equipment, in staff, and in the range of work accomplished, but also of distinct gain in the effectiveness of the services rendered.

In all these matters Dean Mann exercised a wise and vigorous leadership, educating both the farm constituencies and the responsible state officials in the regard to the possibilities of service by the colleges in inspiring the staffs of these institutions with his own devotion to public welfare.”

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**J’ Have a Good Summer?**

*By Mary Jerome, ’44*

**THE first words your friends say when you come back are: “Did you have a good summer? What did you do?”**

I should say I wasn’t on the farm all summer. After all, you do have to visit your relatives (especially if you’re invited), and who can expect college kids to stay in nights, when we are used to studying, may I say, until the small, wee hours in the morning?

However, most of my summer was spent in the wide, open spaces, working, a welcome relief from studying.

I had only been home for two weeks, when we were in the midst of that hot, dry spell, which ripened everything in reach. Hence my days were spent between the rows of a berry patch, plucking partially dried berries from their stems. Now and then, a car would drive in our yard, so I would have to run to the house to see what they wanted. Supper time at last, but did we eat supper? No! My brother first did chores and then we would jump in our car, drive to the lake, take a swim, and arrive home for supper about ten p. m.

By THE time berry season was over, I was pretty tired of working, so I went off to my relatives for a few days vacation.

I had been back from various trips only a few days when my “Roomie” arrived. The next week was a hectic one, for we (my friends and I) had to show her the wonders of small town life. By this time the summer was rapidly drawing to a close and fairs were near at hand; all attention was given to preparing exhibits for the “Great Naples Fair”, our town fair. Both my brother and I showed poultry in the 4-H department, and we earned many prizes, which helps finance our college education.

For two weeks before coming back I stayed home and did my share of farm work, mostly mowing the lawn, weeding the garden and picking plums. The last day was spent in packing and saying “good-bye”.

Now that I am here, starting classes again, I wonder where I spent the summer. To everyone that asks, I say, “You see, my headquarters were on the farm, but I honestly can’t say that I spent much time there—you know how demanding relatives are.”
Switch on The Rain

By Dort Cameron, '40

MY SHOES slipped back with every step as I hurried across the dry alfalfa and timothy stubble toward a nearly built load of hay. I kept my head down to shield my eyes from the scorching noontide sun. A hot southerly breeze picked up wisps of dust from the horse's hoofs and blew them kitting across the field until they lost themselves among the windowills.

It had been hot like that for days and as dry for weeks. It must have been early July then and we hadn't had a rain since April that would any more than lay the dust.

"Hello Jake, what's the trouble?" I greeted the short, stocky, dust covered farmer, whose bare shoulders were burned deep brown and sprinkled with chaff. He pushed a beaten, time ventilated straw hat back from his forehead, leaned on his fork handle, puckered up his mouth, frowned a bit, and looked at the ground.

"Glad you come so soon. . . . Troubles? All I got is troubles." His English was thick, but his thought was clear as a crystal. "Look at this hay, one windrow where should be two. No rain, nothing grow. Look in my wheat." He pointed a chubby finger toward an adjacent wheat lot, "not one alfalfa plant can I find, and I seeded early this spring when the frost was leaving the ground. Last year I get fine catch.

"No rain is one trouble, worst trouble, but you can do nothing about that. I can't get a hired man. That's my next trouble. My man went to Buffalo to build airplanes, I can't blame him, he gets high pay. The neighbor's boy who used to work for me sometimes is in the army. What can I do?" He glanced toward the top of the hay load. My eyes followed his, expecting to see a bewhiskered farm hand catching a few minutes' snooze while his boss talked to me, but instead my eyes met a pair of sparkling blue eyes laughing down at me from under a head of honey-blonde hair! Yes, a girl, as fair and beautiful a girl as I had ever seen, dressed in new blue denim and a man's work shirt two sizes too large for her. My jaw must have dropped open from surprise; I must have looked funny, for she smiled then almost laughed at me.

"I got troubles with labor, O.K." Jake mused, "but that's not what I call you out here for; come and look at my oats and barley. Something is wrong with it."

Jake didn't say much as we walked to his grain field, he was apparently occupied in deep thought. We looked at the oats and barley, he told me what was wrong with them, and I agreed with him, but Jake wasn't worrying about his barley. "This dry weather is what worries me; sometimes it looks like rain, but it never comes."

"Look at those potatoes, and there's my cabbage, and my beans; everything, it needs water. Now look over there, there's a creek with lots of water all summer long. You know, I think I could get a pump and some pipeline and put water in these crops and make money at it. This land is the best land that lies out-of-doors, the whole county is. (Jake lives in Genesee county, New York) but we get a dry spell every summer and, bing, go our crops."

"Well I got to get back and finish that piece of hay; my daughter is a hard boss!

"You look into that irrigation business and see if the farmers around here couldn't make money watering their crops."

JAKE was right, and he is only one of farmers who realize that we have everything ideal for excellent crops in Western New York except an even distribution of water during the growing season. There is usually a period of a month to six or eight weeks during the summer when there is too little rain to give us even the minimum requirements for a decent growing season. This summer was particularly dry, and crops suffered greatly, but even in a summer as wet and cold as was the summer of last year, there was a hot dry period, and that period came at a time when it did the crops a good deal of damage. I took Jake's advice and looked into irrigation, not very deeply, but just enough to uncover a few eye opening facts. Right in my own vicinity I found a half dozen or more farmers who were already irrigating to some extent, some of them with relatively large areas under supplementary irrigation. There were a dozen or so others who were vitally interested in installing irrigation systems.

From them I found they could raise 400 to 600 bushels of potatoes to the acre on upland. They claimed that an increase of 10 tons of cabbage to the acre is not uncommon where the summer rainfall has been supplemented with a few inches of artificial rain.

With cabbage at fifteen dollars a ton, this would mean an increase of $150 an acre for an outlay of approximately $25, figuring the cost of the labor involved in irrigating the land, interest on the investment, and depreciation of the equipment. The latter is usually the highest item in irrigation, and the labor only amounts to about two man hours to put on an acre-inch of water. This figure will vary with the type of irrigation, but it generally holds true with the portable irrigation systems.

NOW Jake has an ideal situation for irrigating his farm. He has an unlimited supply of good water. That is always the first requirement for irrigation. Not always are water supplies adapted to irrigation; occasionally a farmer finds his water contains a mineral injurious to plant life, or is brackish from a salt seepage, or is contaminated with harmful bacteria.

Besides an unlimited supply of water, necessary because it takes 113 tons of water to make a single application of an inch to an acre, Jake has only a short distance to pump the water, and there is only a short fall from his fields to the water supply. Every farmer who wishes to irrigate won't be as fortunate as Jake, but conditions do not have to be ideal for irrigation. The water can be pumped for considerable distances, before the cost becomes prohibitive. The modern portable irrigation systems which consist of light, easily detachable sections of pipe with plain nozzle openings every three to six feet, or with rotary sprinklers every 40 to 60 feet, can be used on uneven and rolling fields without drowning the low spots or slighiting the high spots.

Every year farmers spend thousands of dollars on crop insurance that more and more farmers are finding will pay them big dividends; not only insure them of a crop, but increase their yields and quality of produce over anything they could possibly hope for in the best of years, depending upon the weather man for their rainfall.

So I won't be surprised, in a year or two, when I get back to see Jake on his farm. He will take me out and show me his wide potato fields and say, "Look at that rain, and the sun is shining."

The sun will sift through the myriad of rain drops, painting the acres with rainbows, and the soil will thirstily drink in midsommer as it has never drunk before.

Maybe I should go back sooner, I could help Jake with his plans, and that was a pretty blonde, Jake's daughter!
WHAT does America depend on for roads, for sidewalks, for silos, for dams, in fact for the foundations of every building in the nation?

On the east shore of our own Cayuga Lake can be found the answer to this question. Here, led on by the favorable rock formations, Professor Carpenter of Cornell, in 1900 established the Cayuga Portland Cement Co. Cayuga Lake soon became the scene of a growing industry, and in 1928 the Penn-Dixie Cement Corporation paid $8,000,000 for the plant at Portland Point.

At the present time 160 workers produce nearly 752,000 pounds of cement daily. Not all of this, however, is the regular building cement for commercial use. Government or so-called iron ore cement is being made by adding iron ore and silica sand from Oneida Lake to the rock before it goes through the mill. Also, a new water proof cement made with vinsol rosin is being used for government airport runways.

The transformation of solid rock to ground cement involves many interesting processes. The quarry, on a hill one half mile above the main plant, is an attraction to Cornell’s roaming Geology classes. Here holes are drilled in the limestone veins and filled with dynamite. From one to five tons of dynamite are used to blast out the rock in large chunks. Several crushers grind the rock into small enough pieces to be sent down the tramway to the main plant.

In the main plant the rock is first sent through driers and then to the hammermill to be ground at the rate of a ton in three minutes. Ram mills and blending tanks grind the rock even more thoroughly until it is at last ready to be burned in revolving kilns. These kilns are 125 feet long and 10 feet high, and maintain a temperature of 2850°F. The hot cement falls out of the kilns as “clinkers”, and here a bucket line sends them to the clinker storage to cool. After they have cooled, gypsum is added at the rate of 200 pounds per ton.

Then more grinds are necessary, this time in so-called ball tube mills, in which iron balls roll around and grind the cement to its final consistency. A loaded mill uses 14 tons of iron balls. The finished cement is pumped with centrifugal pumps into huge silos to be stored until it is packed and sold. 3,000 tons of cement can be stored in one 60 foot silo.

Penn-Dixie cement is sold in paper and cloth bags and in bulk. Years ago it was shipped by boat down Cayuga Lake to the Barge Canal, but now trains and trucks have replaced the old boats and barges to a great extent.

Today Penn-Dixie has found a new and greater buyer—Uncle Sam. Orders are being sent from Portland Point to Pine Camp, to the Munitions Project at Romulus, and to other defense units. Cement has joined the ranks of our vital defense industries.
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<td>TOWELS</td>
<td>19c, 39c, 45c</td>
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<tr>
<td>10 GILLETTE BLADES</td>
<td>Gillette Shave Cream Both 49c</td>
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<td>CORNELL STATIONERY</td>
<td>25 Sheets—25 Envelopes 45c</td>
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<td>ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES</td>
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A man was sleeping in a haunted house. During the night he woke to see a giant clutching hand at the end of the bed. With great presence of mind he drew his revolver from under the pillow and fired three times. Then he discovered he had shot three toes off his right foot.

Such are the ghost stories we farmers tell. Farmers are a hard-headed practical lot who mostly don't believe in ghosts. Since many farmers live in creaking frame houses built a hundred years ago, they can't believe in ghosts. For the soft padding footstep on the stairs that might be the ancestral skeleton changing closets is usually the family cat on a hunt. Wild shrieks at midnight mean that the wind is whistling through those knotholes in the woodshed and likewise the thumps and raps in the attic and cellar are rats and an occasional squirrel.

Consequently what ghost stories farmers tell are of the debunking sort. No ghost emerges at the end of the story with his ghastly reputation intact.

The white figure lying on top of a grass-grown grave proves to be a white dog; a tall grim specter on a far-off hilltop is, on closer inspection, an old horse turned out to pasture.

Jack, walking home from town at midnight on Saturday night, was thinking about Charlie Brown, an old friend whom he had heard had died recently. He passed the cemetery—there is always a cemetery in a ghost story—and heard footsteps behind him. He turned, expecting to see another neighbor on the way home. Instead the apparent ghost of Charlie walked straight toward him.

"Hello, Jack," it said.

Jack dodged behind a tree to escape it. "Go away. Ain't you dead? You hadn't ought to be walking around."

The apparition came nearer, explained cheerfully that he wasn't dead. Like Mark Twain, "the report of his death was very much exaggerated."

Jack listened disbelievingly. As far as he knew, Charlie was dead and had come to take him to the infernal regions. "Charlie," he said finally, "I never done nothing to you. Lemme go."

With the aid of a jug of hard cider, Charlie finally convinced Jack that he was alive and still able to drink, but another story of this sort has a grimmer ending.

One cold winter night a man was driving home from a dance. He passed the inevitable graveyard, looked over and saw a white figure seated on one of the tombstones. Here was a chance to investigate ghosts! He tied his horse to a tree, entered the graveyard and approached the ghost. The supposed ghost, he found, was the wife of one of his neighbors. He knew she was very ill and could not understand how she had come out into the bitter cold. He wrapped the woman in the blanket from his horse, drove to her house and knocked on the door. Her husband was horrified, for he had thought she was asleep and watched by a nurse. The nurse had fallen asleep and the poor woman had walked out of the house and wandered as far as the graveyard before her strength failed. Next morning she was dead.

Besides cemeteries as the locale for ghost stories, there is the old reliable haunted house. This man was sleeping in a haunted house and another man joined him. They were asleep on the floor when a hooded, sheeted figure appeared and explained:

"Three feet from where you now stand,
Place your fingers in the sand,
And you will feel my bones!"

As he complied with this request he was awakened by cross words from the other man, "Stranger, will you please keep your finger out of my eye?"

But in answer to all the easily explained ghost stories, is an eerie tale of a ghost that came in an empty room on hot afternoons and moaned and groaned and said, "A hundred yarrrrs is a lonomnegg time."

The most effective of all ghost stories, guaranteed to finish any evening of ghastly tales, is "The Golden Arm."
Stretching It
By Mary V. Strok, '43

Sweaters are funny things. Lots of other things are funny, too but sweaters are especially so this year. In my time, I well remember sweaters as they once were—ending at the waist as all good and proper sweaters should—and now—look at these refined four sacks with sleeves, the longer the better. Three feet of sweater and one foot of skirt, sometimes less. This is the picture of the average co-ed. The logical sequence, I suppose, will eventually be all sweater down to the knees or thereabouts, and what with red knee socks, boots and stuff, she'll look a bit peculiar. We're optimistic, we are, and we like to look on the bright side of things—so we can hopefully say that if things like this keep up—well, we can always use a warm evening wrap!

Want to know a good method of buying sweaters? Here's the secret, one that usually works—not saying how. Take your room-mate (preferably overnourished— if thin and scrawny, add a third to your party) and proceed to Rothschild's, second floor. So now you begin looking. If you normally wear a size twelve or fourteen, then, of course, you pick out a 42 or 44. Now this is where your friends come in, or rather get in. If the two or three of you can fit in it quite comfortably with room for a possible fourth, buy it immediately, for you have a perfect fit.

Once, long ago, I could have talked about skirts quite intelligently—but no more. I don't see enough of them to really know what they are like—they are all covered too thoroughly by the sweaters.

This trend in lengthening, everything except skirts, which are going up (or is it that sweaters are going down) is alarming—also unpatriotic, because of defense priorities and stuff. The Army needs wool—and whether the sweaters will be converted into Army drab—or used as is—we can picture some battle-scarred sergeant standing reveille enveloped in a becoming shade of pink "Sloppy Joe," we don't know. It's an interesting idea.

Not only sweaters but jackets too are longer and wider which makes us happy. Now I can wear my brother's.

Not only sweaters but jackets, too, which fit him, according to masculine standards—that means they'll fit me, if they are three sizes, at least, too large.

George says that sweaters are fine until you take them off, when they get your hair mussed.

Jack says that sweaters are funny things.

Marjorie says that she likes all colors of sweaters, if they are red.

I guess George hasn't seen our latest models of sweaters. They are so large that we keep them pinned on our shoulders with safety pins and pull them off over our feet.

The rest of the staff says that sweaters are swell on the ag campus in the winter time.

The Country Paper Speaks
I am the oldest business in this town;
Old mills have been abandoned; I persist.

Old houses, old hotels of great renown
Have gone their ways, but I, I still exist;

Upon my inky pages there appears
The story of this place throughout the years.

I told of youth and war, of girls who wed,
Of rich and poor alike, of thief and sage.

And how they lived—though most of them are dead
While ageless I am of the present age;

Man's varied acts have always been my text—
What happened long ago, and what comes next.

Though I am old, in truth I still can say;
Nothing can be so nearly up-to-date;
Both yesterdays and morrows I survey—

Of ne'er-do-wells and those of high estate.

I lived because I served, and still shall live
Because of all I have, to all I give!

—Bristow Adams
Perkins Coville has been liaison officer with the Forest Service since 1938, supervising work on the New England Timber Salvage Administration. In July he was shifted to personnel management in the Forest Service with headquarters in South Building, USDA, Washington, D. C. He and Mrs. Coville visited in Ithaca in July. They have three children, two boys, 16 and 18, and one girl, 9. They are living in Cherrydale, Va.

Kenneth Lindsey Roberts and Ruth Adams were married on July 6th in St. Louis, Mo. Ken has been on flood control survey by the United States Forest Service of the upper Merrimac River but was transferred this summer to the Southern Forest Experiment Station at New Orleans, La., in the division of forest influences.

David Williams, Jr. was called to active duty on April 10 at Fort Knox, Ky. where he was Provost Marshal. On September 21 he went to Fort Benning, Ga. to attend the "Battalion Commanders and Staff Officers School" for three months. His rank is Major, Infantry. As Provost Marshal he commanded a Military Police Detachment of 300 men and was Prison Officer over 300 prisoners. His wife and children David III, 12 years of age, and Sarah Louise 10, are farming at Richmond, Ky.

Bob Stocking is manager of the Colgate Inn at Hamilton, N. Y.

Joe Moody is manager of the Hat Corporation of America at Norwalk, Conn. and lives on Wolfpit Road. What a change for a forester!

S. G. "Pooch" Ericson is still with the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company in Washington, D. C. He has a two year old son.

G. A. "Pee" Pesez has a son, Philip Girard, born July 7, 1941. Pee is city forester for Glens Falls.

A. V. Desforges can no longer be named "Fruit" for he has a son, born May 3, and named Wm. Townsend. Van is selling insurance and lives in Alpine, N. J.

Johnny Williams left Nassau County Highway Department this spring to accept a new job with Sanderson and Porter, contractors on government buildings. His address is General Delivery, Wilmington, III.

E. H. "Pooch" Powell is now working for Eastman Kodak Co. and lives on his farm near Palmrya.

Bud Fisher was transferred last March from Buffalo to the Niagara Falls office of the New York Telephone Company. His address is Sandy Beach Road, Sandy Beach, Grand Island.

C. O. R. Spatholoz is specializing in chrysanthemum cuttings in his Newark Nursery. He has three children.

George G. Wissen (Wizenberg) has moved to 242 Delaware Road, Kenmore, N. Y. He has been technical foreman for over two years in the CCC Camp at Niagara Frontier State Park. Prior to this he held the same position at Letchworth Park.

Herman Agee of Eden, N. Y. is operating a 146 acre truck gardening farm in partnership with his father and brother. He is chairman of the Erie County Farm Bureau Executive Board, a member of the Erie County Agricultural Defense Committee, and Councilman of the Eden Town Board. He has two daughters—Trinkle, age 4 and Diane, age 5.

Jack Bodger is Vice-president of Bodger Seeds Ltd., Flower Seed Growers, El Monte, Calif. He also handles real estate sales and defense housing projects. His daughter, Marsha Lynne, was 3 in March.

Captain Bill Chapel reported for duty with the Army Air Corps at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, on July 6. He has moved his family (wife, two kids, a horned toad, three dogs, and four cats) to the big city where he is living at 2932 Northwest 14th St., Oklahoma City, Okla. Bill was formerly with the Forest Service on timber sales at Chama, N. Mex.

Chuck Bodger is managing the production end of Bodger Seeds Ltd. at Lompoc, California.

Charles J. Strohm of Lyons, N. Y. has a new baby girl born June 24, 1941.

George Eastman is associate marketing specialist in the Surplus Marketing Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Li. Robert G. Smith was called to duty on July 10th and is located at Camp Dix. Bob has been 4-H Club Agent of Orleans County since 1937, located at Albion. His place has been taken by Rodney Lightfoot '40, of Geneva, N. Y.

Bill Parr, formerly of Ithaca, and the former Doris Moore of Gardner, Mass., a graduate of Worchester Teachers' College, were married in Savannah, Ga. on March 1, 1941. Bill has been with the Soil Conservation Service since last December, cruising timber on lands to be purchased for an "Ack-ack" practice area for Camp Stewart. Bill is living in Hinesville, Ga. and visited Ithaca in July.

Henry Deining and the former Elizabeth Gath Grove were married June 13, 1941 at the Little Church Around the Corner, in New York City. The Deinings are living at Apartment 2A, 39 West 87th St., N. Y. C. Hank ought to be a good musician for he's been selling pianos since 1936, and is now with Kohler and Campbell, N. Y. C.

Johnny Niederhauser and the former Betty DeGolyer are the parents of a pretty little girl, Anne Elizabeth.

Lawrence Dohrmann, for the past two and a half years, has been working for the New York City Department of Parks. He expects to be in the army.
soon, but his job will be waiting for him when he gets out.
Keith Watkins is now County Assistant in Conservation at Fort Edward, N. Y. He was married to Ruth Mary Steele, a graduate of Skidmore College, on August 2, 1941. They are living on a 206 acre farm just outside of Fort Edwards, N. Y.
Barry and Hope Stevenson Peet barely escaped with their lives when a fire in early morning destroyed their home and belongings last February 12th. Barry has been an instructor in Hammondsport the past 3 years. He and Hope are both active in scouting.

Jim Neal owns and operates a cattle ranch in Rotan, Texas. He was visiting in Ithaca during the latter part of September and expects to be in the army soon.

Ken Claus is in the army now at Camp Callan, San Diego, Cal. He'd like to hear from any of the boys in near-by camps.

Theo Beekman and Fran Thomas were married in Indian Lake, July 12, 1941. Theo's wedding dress was made at the Cornell Costume Shop. They are living on East Main St. in Webster, N. Y.

Naomi Neureuter was recently engaged to Bruce Anderson of Buffalo, N. Y. Naomi is now working at the Town Club in Buffalo.

Evelyn Wilson is writing "Jean's" Shopping Column in the Times Union. Helen Crum is at the head of the Nursery School at Berea College, Kentucky. She teaches several courses and has charge of a dormitory of eight girls. She received her Masters Degree at Iowa State University.

Elayne May is working with United Merchants and Manufacturers Corporation in New York City. She runs textile tests for shrinkage, breakage strength, and colorfastness, and says she just loves her work.
Bob Guzewich is working for the United States Department of Agriculture on the relocation of families who have suffered home losses in the Pine Camp area. He was back visiting in Ithaca during the latter part of September and is looking as though work agrees with him.

Ed Hulst has been down in Arkansas in Army Air Corp school and is now going to Cleveland to take a Civilian Pilot Training course.
Betty Turverey was married to Louis Cornish of Ithaca on June 21, 1941. Betty is working in Ormond's Stocking Shop and we hear she is keeping herself extra busy with a good bit of home canning in behalf of the defense program.

Jane Murphy is teaching Home Economics at Forestport, N. Y.

Jim Beneway and his father are managing a 127-acre fruit farm at Ontario.

James Dudley is working with GLF in Portville, N. Y.

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Today, youth's fight is for freedom of the frontiers. Today, as a century ago, Case is on the side of youth. In Farmpower the Case challenge to your choice is based not on having built the first tractor, but on building the latest tractors; not on seniority, but on superiority. J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.
Modern war is a battle for materials. To check the life-giving flow of materials, British warships ring the European continent while German bombers and submarines encircle Britain.

Beyond comparison, the most vital of materials is food. Unlike steel or copper, aluminum or rubber, food has no substitutes. We have it or we do not have it. With it, all things are possible. Without it, tanks and planes can give no security. If the defense of America is to be certain, food for 130,000,000 Americans, and those who stand with us, must come regularly to market.

Today, as always, the production of that food is the task of American farmers. Today, more than ever, American farmers are relying on the farm equipment industry to provide them with the mechanized tools of agriculture. For, while the need for farm products rises, the supply of farm labor constantly dwindles as men are diverted to the Armed Services and the factories.

This Company and the industry of which it is a part have the factories, the trained employees, the engineering skill, and the distributing organizations to get these vital tools to the farmers of America where they need them and when they need them—subject only to the allocation of materials.

Swords are beaten into plowshares when peace follows war. Today, throughout the world, plowshares are beaten into swords... In America, the greatest food-producing country in the world, it is well to consider that plowshares are swords!

Fowler McCormick
President
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER
The Cornell Countryman

Volume XXXIX    November, 1941    Number 2
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avoids costly traction leaks common to broken bar treads. That's why the
patented Triple-braced Tread provides greater traction and uses less fuel.

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The spaces between Firestone Triple-braced bars are wide and
extend past the center of the tread. Dirt and trash are automatically
forced out at each revolution of the wheel. There are no broken end
bars to clog with trash and mud, causing slippage and loss of power.
That's why the Firestone Ground Grip tread is the best cleaning, most
efficient traction tread.

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bars. That's why they retain their sharp biting edges providing longer
wear. And the new weather-proof, wear-resistant Vitamic rubber protects
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or

The Date with a Question Mark

THE FOLKS at the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics, who act as hosts to the farmers and homemakers of New York State each February, always feel a little better each year, if the attendance reaches a new high record.

Old Man Weather has a lot to do with the attendance; but not so much as twenty-odd years ago when roads were not so good, and when snow and ice hazards were not dealt with as effectively.

Another Hazard

This year, there’s another hazard, and that is the doubt that exists as to the exact dates of the event. Heretofore the week was set a year or so in advance; in 1942, the annual gathering was scheduled for February 9 to 14, 1942. But the national emergency has made some persons think that Cornell might close earlier next spring, to allow the students to go into farming and industrial enterprises.

If the change is made, if holidays and vacation periods are cancelled or curtailed, Farm and Home Week may be put ahead. Under any circumstances it will not be earlier than the First of February, nor will it end later than the Fourteenth.

Momentous Times

So, if you wish to help give next February’s Farm and Home Week a new attendance record, just reserve the whole first half of February for a chance to learn about the places that food and farming must take in momentous times to come.

Of course, as soon as the date is definitely settled, your local paper, as well as this page in the CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, will tell you all about it. But whatever the date, make up your own mind to attend.

Cornell’s Farm and Home Week

whenever!
This Month

Written by Liberty Hyde Bailey in 1922, and illustrated by Albert Force '22 now living in Forest Home. The Thankful Heart” is as timely today as it was in the November 1922 issue of the Countryman

East met West this summer and enjoyed it, according to John Meloney in “Western Summer”

Lieutenant Ralph Eastwood, grad student in Ag Ec last year, takes us behind the scenes in the “Army Remount Service”

George Fisk ’44 thinks “It’s No Disgrace” to be a farmer

A Live Wire Raises a Thanksgiving Dinner in “Turkey Treats and Troubles

“I Remember" says Jared Van Wagenen, Jr. telling of Cornell in 1891

Betsy Randiko cheers “Rah, Rah, Rah” for Cornell and the team

Can't We Take It?

The June, 1917, issue of the Cornell Countryman, published a list of more than seven hundred boys from the College of Agriculture who had been given leave from school to do war work, whether to actually “going across” to do some of the more prosaic but none-the-less important tasks here at home. These boys and hundreds of others like them in other colleges of the University had volunteered to leave school, friends, and activities that meant a great deal to them, to give time and effort to something that was bigger than their personal ambitions. They called it “making the world safe for democracy” then.

Now we're calling it “national defense.” But what a difference in attitudes! The fact that a fellow may miss a crew race, now means to him than the fact that his country needs him more than ever before, to work on defense industries, of which agriculture is the most prominent. He forgets the privation and fatigue that millions of others are undergoing, and thinks only of his insignificant platoon of “too long stretch between Christmas and June.”

Are college students privileged characters that they can continue their lives in the normal way when all the rest of the world is out of kilter? Why shouldn't we be able to take our share of hardships? We admit that it will be hard to change the college schedule so that we will leave school two weeks earlier in June, but those two weeks are precious! Labor is scarce and farm labor especially is at a premium. Those two weeks for even the few hundred boys affected, are worth the inconveniences made by a shorter term.

No one thinks that the proposed change is the easiest way out. It will work hardships on everyone. The members of the faculty will find it difficult to change their plans, but they are willing. We are calling on the students of the University to show that they are willing to cooperate, that they can take it!

M. C. C.

They Also Serve...

Forty-nine years ago, the College of Agriculture opened its doors to 48 winter short-course students. Young and old, of many nationalities and creeds, they came, with one thing in common—a love of the land and a desire for scientific knowledge concerning its care.

Twenty-nine years ago, and twenty years after that first venture, the College of Agriculture welcomed 572 short-course students seeking the same knowledge those original 48 had come in search of.

Last week, the State College greeted 43 “short-horns,” an all-time low in registration. Does this indicate a lessened love of the land, or a scoffing at scientific knowledge? No, the Countryman sees it as an indication that rural America is sensitive to its needs—that rural America places these needs above personal desires. The “short-horns” who have not been able to register this year are those who were needed in other ways—in defense industries, on neighboring farms, at home.

The Countryman joins the rest of the College in welcoming the 43 who are to be with us the next few months. The Countryman is glad that they could come. But the Countryman also salutes those who wanted to come and could not. They, too, serve.

—M. L.
FULL of pride are we in our abounding crops. We are almost boastful that we can produce so great quantity, and that the nation can inventory so much wealth thereby. It is good to see the granaries full, the bins bursting, the storehouses laden and the barns packed to the beams. We read the figures with much satisfaction. We attain to mastery and we express our power. It is our high ambition to make every new year more productive than the old.

Yet, in the end, that people will conquer and that industry will survive that puts the most art and feeling into its efforts and its products, and the mechanical quantity-production, no matter how honest and "efficient", will fall into subordinate place. The quality of the product is verily more important than its quantity, because it expresses the soul of the producer; and even in a commercial age, the spirit will hold the leadership. To be keen in the appreciation of the beauty in the product is to exercise the highest privilege of any craftsman, whether farmer or artisan; and if one sees the beauty, one perforce is thankful.

To be thankful for the products of the year, therefore, is not merely a courteous and pious demeanor; it is a necessary result of satisfactory living. In these bountiful days we do not need to return thanks because we have not starved; we need to be thankful that we have known the joy of the earth and that we have seen the miracles come out of it, that we have been filled with the beauty. Let us, then, in due decorum appraise the beauty in an apple, the perfection in an animal, the harmony in the products of the land. We cannot do less than this. We may wish that all men shall similarly be blessed. Our hearts may be full of thanksgiving and prayer.

Liberty Hyde Bailey.
THE catalogue of the New York State College of Agriculture says, "All men students must satisfy the farm-practice requirement before the beginning of the senior year. This requirement is the equivalent of a year or more of farm work." That statement buzzed through my head all winter. When the university sent notice that I was admitted the situation had really caught up to me.

For three summers I had worked for at least a month on three dairy farms in Delaware Co., New York, as a hired man. That took care of three and a half months, but now I had to get back into the hayfield. All I could think of was heat, dust, sweat, horses, and so on, but then I decided to take action on an idea. Why not go West?

I did this very thing! Yes, I just packed my knapsack, took about eighty dollars and went West. For a few days I worked on a beef cattle ranch. For a couple of weeks I raked hay on a sheep ranch, but for most of the summer I was just plain "hired man" on a dairy farm.

Just an ordinary dairy farm not unlike those in Delaware Co. It had a mixed herd of milk cows numbering eighteen in all. There was the inevitable flock of chickens and two hogs. At first glance I could have mistaken it for any New York farm.

However, I knew better than this after having hitch-hiked four hundred miles through northwestern Colorado to find work. Meeker, Colo., is not far from Utah, and the main vegetation is purple sage. Pastures were dry, milk was falling off every day, and the hay was getting too ripe. We had to work like fury on those hot days!

The day started at five-fifteen every morning when I got the cows. It was usually dark and cold because the elevation was over five thousand feet and the nights were always clear. By the time I had the cows, the boss and the old man living with the family were ready to milk. We sat on two-gallon oil cans and milked our string of cows in the corral. When the cow walked away we walked after it. At first I thought it terribly crude, but now I am through milking in bars in the summer. No sir, not when you can watch the sun come up, breath fresh air, and milk at the same time. This done, we heard the call for breakfast; hot cakes, meat, and coffee.

This little farm is twenty-six miles from the creamery, and on the way we pass only two inhabited houses. It was impossible to drive fifty-two miles every day to deliver milk and in this country it gets awfully hot. Therefore, we sold only the cream! That presented another problem. After chores we had to run all the milk through a separator and feed the skimmed milk to the hogs. The cream was kept and stirred once in a while so that it would not sour. It was delivered to Meeker three times a week when the milk truck made its rounds.

WITH a stomach full of delicious grub I harnessed four horses every morning while the old man took the cows to the day pasture and set out to irrigate. During the day as I worked, the old man, seventy-three years old, was usually in sight somewhere in the valley with his shovel, closing certain ditches and opening others.

I left two horses for the boss. While he finished the chores around the house I rode one horse and led the other to the hay field, about three quarters of a mile distant. Then I hitched to the sulky rake, moving machine, bull rake, or whatever was on the schedule for that morning. Most of all I liked the bull rake although I was deathly afraid that sometime I would run into an irrigation ditch and smash it. Well, I may as well tell the truth; I did. The bull rake is what we call a sweep rake in the East. It has several wooden teeth about eight feet long in front, and is driven down the length of the windrow so as to pick it up. Groups of the resulting stacks are left near the stockyards in each field. There are no barns and hay mows so on the less windy days all hands turn and and stack.

The stacker horse is led at a fast walk. As it pulls up the long arm of the stacker the hay is thrown onto the pile. Usually when a load with thistles comes careening down on the pile it covers everything up, and then oaths issue from under the last load until the stacker men extricate themselves. This is the hottest, dustiest work in the summer's haying. There is also responsibility in the job because the stack must not fall over when the first blizzard comes. As each stack is topped out, those men on top have to get down, and it is slippery near the edges of those thirty foot walls of hay. The answer is that they ride down on the arm of the stacker, in my opinion, a lot of fun!

SO THE work continued through the day throughout the haying season, and after supper there were always the same chores as in the morning. Nevertheless, we had our fun and excitement. I remember the day when one of the horses I was driving on the sulky rake stopped and danced a little. I was bewildered until I saw a rattlesnake in the windrow ahead! Usually when I was out walking I packed a revolver for this purpose, but this time I wasn't out walking. On looking around for a stick or a stone I noticed the halter rope on one of the horses, and by using that I had no trouble killing the snake. However, my story took a back seat when I got to the house that noon. I was told that the boss killed two in the kitchen before I came there to work.

On Saturday nights we did chores early and went to town to a good wild shootin' show. Most of the dead-beat cowboys jangled into the theatre, pulled off their sombreros, and chewed tobacco, and peanuts, along with the kids. I never saw a good show in Meeker, although they do have some, but between the local color and the fact that there were people around, both the boss and I greatly enjoyed ourselves.
WHENEVER wars are fought in mountains, over deserts, and where roads are dreams of the future, the soldier will hear the whim of his mount and know that he has a faithful servant and a veritable means of transportation.

During World War I the army found few horses well suited as mounts and had to buy inferior horses in large numbers to supply the needs of the American and Allied Armies. By the end of the war nearly all the suitable horses had been bought.

For sanitary reasons, very few horses were returned from Europe after the armistice. Industrial mechanization prevented an orderly restocking to counterbalance the war's effect on America's horse population.

In the years immediately following the war, army and civilian horsemen became alarmed by the permanent reduction in both number and quality of horses on farms and ranches. By their mutual efforts the Army Horse Breeding Plan was promulgated and to the end that larger reserve of suitable mounts be encouraged, the plan became a law in 1920.

The Remount Service has grown enormously since those early years. One who has watched America's horses these past twenty years cannot gainsay that the vastly improved quality imparted by the Remount Breeding Plan has pretty thoroughly permeated the entire light horse population. Numbers of suitable mounts have increased to a point where little difficulty was experienced in buying 29,000 head of army remounts, of which 95 percent were geldings, during the last fiscal year.

The army has seen fit to add the most complete field laboratory for the exclusive study of horse diseases to be found anywhere in America to the Quartermaster Remount Depot at Front Royal, Virginia. Its progress is being watched closely by both civilian and army horsemen because officers working there have been assigned the task of trying to find the secrets of horse diseases of far-reaching consequence to all horsemen. Likewise, a band of 55 broodmares is maintained at each depot to inquire more deeply into horse breeding and its problems.

As the Remount Service stands today there are seven Remount Areas and three Remount Depots in the United States. New York is a part of the Eastern Remount Area, with headquarters at the Front Royal Quartermaster Depot.

The functions of an area headquarters are to buy remounts for the army on the one hand and to popularize and provide remount stallions on the other. Incidental to these functions is the cheerful readiness to assist civic groups that are trying to increase interest in horses, and particularly horses of the type desired as army remounts.

The ideal service horse is to be found among horses of from one-half to three-quarters Thoroughbred breeding. He is 15-2 hands tall and weighs between 1050 and 1150 pounds. The ideal service horse must be sound; have a well-chiseled head upon a long, muscular neck; have sloping shoulders and pasterns; fairly prominent withers; medium length of back and coupling; long croup; wide, deep spring of rib; a wealth of clean bone; straight legs; excellent feet; and true action. He must be courageous, intelligent, and docile.

In buying remount stallions the purchasing board seeks the ideal. The prospect's pedigree is incidental, although only registered stallions are purchased. Thoroughbreds comprise about 35 percent of all the 700 of remount stallions now standing in the United States. The Thoroughbred comes so remarkably close to the Remount ideal in conformation, and performance—because of the breeders' methods of selection during the past three centuries—that he has been selected as the backbone of the Army Remount Breeding Plan.

Stallions are bought to be stood by remount agents—farmers and ranchers. A stallion agent is almost as carefully selected as is the stallion which he wishes to stand. There are far more applications for stallions than it is possible to fill. An applicant must be able to guarantee that 35 mares will be served each year. He must be a thoroughly reputable citizen and a good horseman. He must promise to care for the stallion well and to adhere to breeding and management practices demanded by the Remount Service. In his turn he can expect to be issued a Remount stallion. Periodically thereafter, and without prearrangement, he is visited. He is welcome to act as agent throughout the time he remains in good stead. An agent who allows himself to become blacklisted is a wishful thinker in ever expecting to be reinstated.

An agent may charge not more than $10 per service for each of not more than 35 services per year depending upon the age and condition of the stallion. It is felt that this nominal breeding fee will let the stallion pay his own way.

Progeny of a Remount stallion may be sold anywhere, there being absolutely no contract between the agent and the army as to the disposition of the offspring. Purchasing boards do, however, make every effort to buy as many horses as possible in an agent's neighborhood to further the policy of encouraging production of better horses and to encourage neighbors to avail themselves of the services of the Remount stallion. It is not the board's policy to rationalize when purchasing Remount bred horses, but it is the army's policy to try to build a large civilian reserve of horses that are useful to farmers and suitable for the service.

Ideal remounts are seldom found. Buying boards adhere as closely as to the ideal as possible, but must equivocate as circumstances demand. In order that the maximum of encouragement to horse breeding may be given, as many horses as possible are bought directly from farmers and ranchers. The breeders must prearrange to have enough horses at a given place to warrant the expense incurred by the army in sending a buying board to inspect them. Horse dealers are patronized when the wholesale purchasing plan fails to furnish enough Remounts to fill the army's needs.

If a horse is suitable, one price is offered, and no other. Haggling is not practiced. The price offered is that which the buying board feels that
the horse is worth to the service, whether it be more or less than the owner wants. It is neither the policy to pay more than a horse is worth nor to take advantage of a seller's underestimation of a horse. Since horses that are acceptable are of pretty uniform conformation, very little deviation from the average price of $165 per head is offered.

As soon as a remount is purchased he is shipped to one of the three Remount Depots, for at least a sixty day processing period. As many arrive sick, and all are likely to become sick soon after arrival, they spend at least thirty days in quarantine in charge of the Veterinary Corps.

Three diseases that horses are almost sure to get soon after being brought into a large herd for the first time are influenza, pneumonia, and strangles. It is much better to have each horse get sick and effect a recovery while on the depot than to have him become a casualty due to his not having partial immunity to these diseases before he is issued to line units.

Horses out of quarantine are put in a maintenance area to be forced in order that they will be in good flesh and healthy for whatever is to come. From the maintenance areas they go to training and issue areas for a fifteen day period. Each horse is given whatever schooling is needed to make him thoroughly amenable under saddle. At the end of the processing period he is ready to go anywhere the flag flies, whether it be with the Army, National Guard, ROTC, Navy, or Marines.

Miss True, Take A Bow

A Colorado landscape oil painting, done by Miss Virginia True of the department of household arts, has been selected as one of the best 300 out of 8000 canvases submitted in the "Direction in American Painting" exhibit at the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh.

Because the war ruined all prospects of holding the annual Carnegie Institute International Exhibit, Homer St. Gaudens, director of the museum, inaugurated this new exhibit showing modern trends in American art. Each American painter was allowed to submit only one canvas, and from the 8000 submitted 300 were chosen for the exhibit to be held from October 23 until December 15.

While spending last summer at the Theatre Workshop in Steamboat Springs, Colorado, Miss True made sketches of the view looking down into the Yampa Valley surrounded by distant hills and overhanging dark clouds. She completed the canvas last winter and exhibited it at the Syracuse Museum of Fine Arts in April, before she submitted it in the national exhibition.

Here And There

The Cornell Nutrition Conference for Feed Manufacturers was held October 23, 24 and 25 in Warren Hall. There was a discussion of the recent developments in nutrition and their application to feeding practice.

The Annual Mum Ball, sponsored by the Floriculture Club, was held recently in the Memorial Room of Willard Straight Hall. A corsage was presented to every girl and the couples danced to the music of Ted Howe and his orchestra.

The Inter-Protestant Council had its first Rural Problems Seminar, recently in Barnes Hall Conference room. Everyone is welcome to come to these discussion groups covering the problems of the Rural Church of today. This group plans its own program and calls in speakers on topics as planned. Those who are planning to work and live in rural areas are particularly urged to come.

The Willard Straight Folk Dancing Group for men and women among the graduate students and faculty members meets in the rehearsal room of the hall, every Wednesday, between five and six. Any undergraduates who wish to join this group should call Mrs. Keristine T. Baird, Tel. 3331, ext. 1152.

Editorially Speaking

"To Market, To Market—to Get You A Job" was the subject of a discussion led by Miss Beth Cummings, youth editor of the Farm Journal and Farmer's Wife magazine, at a vocation's meeting in Martha Van Rensselaer Student Lounge recently.

This was the first in a series of discussions about other jobs open to home economists. The vocations committee has invited faculty members, recent graduates of the college, and outstanding workers in the fields to act as guest speakers at future meetings. Fields to be considered include merchandising, personnel work, and advertising; social service, and nursery and school teaching; and college residence jobs in dormitory management, office work, and student counseling.

Lending Library of Pictures

Do you need a picture to spruce up your room? Then rent one from the Martha Van Rensselaer Art Gallery. The collection is varied enough to suit everyone. It includes full color reproduction of old masters, reproductions of contemporary artists, and a group of original paintings by Ithaca artists.

The rent, surprisingly enough in this day of sky-high prices, remains at last year's level which satisfied many Home Economics girls—just one dollar for a whole year's gazing.
It's No Disgrace
By George Fish '44

The first farmer was the first man!” So wrote a famous author. For several decades this philosophy was in disfavor with the American public. The highest position that a college graduate could aspire to was a white collar job. With the sudden change in the state of world affairs, a change in the attitude towards manual labor has also appeared. It's no disgrace to be a farmer!

Farming needs highly trained intelligent men. It is rapidly becoming a complicated industrial process which requires skill and accuracy. We cannot expect agriculture to become an enterprise competitive with industry if men with training and ability to own and operate modern farms intelligently are discouraged at the agricultural colleges where they are trained. Farmers should be encouraged, farming is an adventure in contentment. True, the farmer, no matter how skilful, may not make much money as the industrial or office worker. His reward is largely in intangibles. Men who regard money as the only measure of success should not attempt to become farmers for they are doomed to unhappiness. For those who want their own homes, for those who take pride in their work, for those who love nature, for those in search of physical health, farming is happiness.

The advantages of farm life are widely known, but they are not advantages at all unless they are sincerely appreciated. Threatened with shortages of food, fuel, and clothing, the average citizen gazes apprehensively at the war scene. Except for such products as sugar and rubber the farmer feels little anxiety. His woodlot will provide fuel, his land food, and in many cases he can look to his livestock to provide both food and clothing should the necessity arise. The family occupies an important position in American life. The farm provides a home for children that money cannot duplicate. Here the child learns simple skills, self reliance, and a kind of courage not learned elsewhere. Children have the opportunity to grow up in the close proximity to God; they understand and do not fear nature. Under this arrangement the father appears as the breadwinner whose right hand is his wife, and therefore the children have the opportunity to live in a normal family relationship. Another advantage is physical and mental health. The farmer is too busy to concern himself with his neighbor's affairs. Many times he does not even feel like reading the newspaper at the end of the day. His thinking often reflects his own personality rather than that of some newspaper editor, and likewise he is seldom prone to neuroses, and inhibitions that drive his city brother to psychiatrists. Physically the farmer is not Superman, but he is strong of muscle, lean of body and tough-skinned from wind and sun and rain. He usually lives longer than the city worker and invariably has a smaller doctor bill. Another advantage of farm life, that should mean much to people of intelligence is the independence of personal action. It is true that certain duties are always present and necessary for the success of the farm, but for the most part the farmer is free to plan his work, decide just how long he should work, and also decide what he wants to do. None of these advantages are obtainable in the form of dollars, but success must not be computed according to dollars earned; the farmer must count his advantages in degrees of contentment and personal happiness.

Ben Franklin once said that a job worth doing was worth doing well. The man working in the belt system factory can attach no significance to such a statement; it is difficult for him to tell when he has done a good job. The farmer on the other hand usually sees a job to its completion. In the fall or spring he plows his land, then he fits it. He drills his own seed and fertilizer, he tends his crop as it grows, he fights disease and insects, and he harvests his own crops. There is a sense of satisfaction attendant to storing the last sack of grain or the last load of hay, there is a zest for living born of accomplishment that the factory worker can never feel. In working with his livestock and his crops, in sweating in the sun, the farmer finds happiness as a by-product of hard work. The mental satisfaction that comes from a job well done and the confidence born of successful farming are sufficient dividends.

Undoubtedly the time is coming when the farmer shall receive a price equal to that paid for industrial goods. He should work toward that end, but he should not feel discouragement, envy or greed because he, as a producer, does not get the price that he deserves. Few people can have their cake and eat it, and the chances are that when hardship and great skill are no longer necessary due to higher farm commodity prices, the farmer will lose something that comes only from battling adversity. It may seem odd to say that physical exhaustion is a pleasure. It is like saying that hitting oneself is good because it feels so good when one stops. Anyone who has worked in the hot sun from dawn to dusk knows the feeling of satisfaction that comes from slumping down at the supper table and eating a big meal—it may only be meat, potatoes, brown bread, and milk—then getting up and going slowly upstairs to bed so as to be ready for another long day. The pleasure that comes with crawling between the sheets to rest aching muscles and bones is hard to describe. The farmer gets tired all over; the city worker may be mentally tired but physically alert. He must seek some after dark diversion, cards, the theatre perhaps, or a dozen other things. As time goes on he becomes more and more tired in this lopsided fashion, but the farmer—? He is tired in every nerve and fiber of his body. That is why after a sound sleep all his senses are awake, and he feels prepared to face the day.

There are certain physical hazards connected with farming. With reasonable precautions accidents can be averted, but there are things like fires, storms and floods which cannot be prevented by man. Occurrences such as these sudden emergencies bring the opportunity for adventure. There is little of the humdrum existence on a farm, but there is a pattern that may at times become boring if one allows one's senses to become dull. Many men spend their lives accumulating things. There are a certain number of things that are essential for decent living, but there are people who are so busy grubbing for material wealth that they have no time to look up and enjoy life. The farmer may be short on things but he is close to God and nature. Usually as he grows older he develops patience and wisdom; he acquires a kind of honesty and strength that enables him to look the world in the eye, in the same fashion that he greets his neighbor.
YOUTH
Unlocks Earth's Treasure

He was still in his twenties, this restless roamer from the East, when he arrived at Grand Detour and saw at last the site he had sought all the way from the Lower Lakes to the Gulf. Home and church, mill and store, all sprang up in answer to the vision and energy of young Leonard Andrus and those who followed to the settlement he started. They had staked all on the promise of the deep, black prairie land.

Despoiled of its virgin sod the soil went sullen in the second or third season, locked up its fabulous fertility by refusing to scour from wood and iron plows. Settlers started to leave their farms. Aided by another youth, a mechanic, Andrus began to make plows with moldboards of saw steel that would scour in the sticky soil. Youth found the key to Nature's treasure, founded a steel plow business which, as the Case Plow Division, celebrated its Centennial at Grand Detour in 1937. To men older, maybe wiser, the frontier was an obstacle. To youth it was opportunity.

Furrows Still Unfold Ways to New Wealth

More substantial than mere words and monuments is the main memorial created by Case to honor Leonard Andrus. A hundred years ago his new plows tapped the treasure of an inland empire. Today the Case Centennial Tractor Plow creates new wealth from buried treasure, turns trash and cover crops into the soil to restore its riches and enhance its earnings.

Hybrid corn with mammoth stalks ... inoculated legumes, old and new, rank-stemmed and tough-rooted ... tall stubble and scattered straw from the combine—these are samples of the way America's agriculture advances toward new frontiers, finds new sources of wealth, new ways to conserve its soils. The Case Centennial Plow exemplifies the way American industry serves agriculture, furnishes machines to master its new problems. Hand in hand, method and machine are youth's weapons in a world of continual change.

Essential to all these advances on farm and in factory is the American principle of free enterprise. Not plodding peasants applying a formula prescribed by remote control, but practical men free to accept or reject admonition and advice, have pushed the progress of American farming to the topmost place in the world. Free enterprise encourages the best man, the best crop, the best machine to leap ahead, showing the way for all to follow and all to profit. In this heritage of freedom lies the hope and the opportunity of youth. J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.

Case
Steel Plow Builders Since 1837

Leonard Andrus as portrayed in the Centennial pageant at Grand Detour, Illinois, in 1937, celebrating the centenary of the steel plow business he founded.
Proposal To Shorten School Tear

Much talk has been heard on campus about the proposal to change the school calendar so that graduation can be held about June 1. This would enable the graduates of the Engineering School to get into defense work two weeks earlier than they could if graduation were to be held at its usual date. It would also enable the senior men in the College of Agriculture to go back to the farms earlier. There would be, too, an additional number of undergraduates going back to the farms for the summer. All told, approximately 800 men in the College of Agriculture will be going on farms at the beginning of June.

The proposal originated up here on the Ag campus and was sponsored by a group of professors in the college. According to their plan, it would be necessary to eliminate Spring vacation if graduation were to be held earlier and the required curriculm covered.

The plan was discussed a short time before this publication came out by the Faculty Committee on University Policy headed by the Dean of the University Faculty, Cornelius Betten. There has been much reaction both by the student body and the faculty. Various student organizations on the campus have taken action both for and against the proposal and a number of letters have been written to Dean Betten in response to his request for student opinion.

It is expected that the Faculty Committee on University Policy will take decisive action sometime in November.

Percy Winner Talks In The Newspaper Institute Meeting

Neither the Axis nor Britain and her allies can win the war without America, declared Percy Winner, head of the Rome Bureau of the International News Service, as he spoke at the final meeting of the Newspaper Institute which was held in Warren Hall.

Winner stated that the only way to knock Italy out of the war is to bring death and destruction home to the Italians. He declared that Germany is a military machine that goes on its own accord and cannot stop itself, but can be stopped only by the physical entry of the United States into the war. He told of the prevalence of the “American legend” in Europe and the fear felt even in Germany of America’s entrance into a shooting war.

Homesick

In the beginning of the fall
When the leaves turn red,
I always get a yearning
for my old homestead.
I remember how I used to wallow
in an artist’s bed of leaves,
How I used to crawl and slide
on the load of corn sheaves.
How hard it was to pick up
Piles of potatoes,
But oh, how delightful
to bite into ripe tomatoes.
Apples in the cellar
Corn stored in the shed.
All these things make me yearn
for my old homestead.
—Betsy Kandiko ’44

Judging Team Wins At Baltimore

The university livestock judging team recently won the intercollegiate judging contest held at the stockyards in Baltimore, Maryland. Teams representing six states competed on September 29. In the order of their placing they were Cornell, North Carolina, West Virginia, South Carolina, Virginia, and Maryland.

Cornell has competed at Baltimore, six times and has had the distinction of having the high man in the contest each year. This year Russell Durland was high individual with John Alquist and Roger Bradley placing fourth and seventh respectively.

The other five men making the trip were Harold Outhouse, Donald Coye, Horace Ketchum, Bernard Potter, and Robert Lewis. Durland, Alquist, Bradley, Outhouse, and Coye formed the official team with the others acting as alternates.

This year marked the third win for Cornell and gave her permanent ownership of the gold cup which will soon be on display in the show-case inside the entrance of Wing Hall.

Hardly less important was the one hundred dollar check awarded to the winning team. During the six years, Cornell’s teams have brought four hundred and fifty dollars home with them. This year, as in the past, the prize money was used to pay the team’s expenses.

The team spent the Saturday before the contest judging classes of beef cattle and Percheron horses at Monocacy Farms near Frederick, Maryland. During the afternoon they inspected the sale cattle at the Cremona and Lot angus sale at Frederick.

On Sunday they drove to College Park where the University of Maryland is located. There they judged a few classes of hogs, sheep, and horses.

Monday eleven classes of livestock were placed; three classes each of hogs, sheep, and beef cattle, and two classes of horses. Oral reasons were called for on eight of these classes.

Cornell was the high team on sheep and Durland was also high individual in sheep.

This was the second contest for the team. Shortly before school began they placed second at a contest held at the Eastern States Exposition in Springfield, Mass.

The members of the advanced livestock judging class from which the team is selected are now working out several afternoons a week and taking weekend trips in preparation for the national contest. This is held in Chicago the last of November as part of the International Livestock Exposition.

Wives Meet

Meeting in the Memorial Room of Willard Straight Hall recently, more than 150 women of the Agricultural Circle started their year’s activities.

The club was founded 18 years ago and is composed of the wives of professors, instructors, and graduate students in the College of Agriculture. Mrs. Carl E. Ladd, wife of the Dean of the college, addressed the gathering.

The women expect to be quite active, for they have made plans for fall bi-monthly meetings and monthly meetings in the winter season. Mrs. Frederick Hutt, president, is in charge of the meetings and the club’s social activities.

Assisting Mrs. Hutt are the other club officers: Mrs. A. Wright Gibson, vice-president; Mrs. W. Marshall Curtis, treasurer; and Mrs. Edwin R. Hoskins, secretary.

Alpha Zeta Holds Smoker

Alpha Zeta held its annual Freshman Smoker on October 14. Prof. Peabody of the Extension Teaching Service and The Student Conduct Committee was the main speaker.

After many Freshmen smoked their first cigar the officers were introduced. Each told a story about the others. The Sophomore Quartet entertained with 2 songs. The old standby, cider, was served with doughnuts to close the meeting.
Ho-Nun-De-Kah Active

At a meeting of Ho-Nun-De-Kah held a short while ago the plan to change the school calendar was discussed. Professor Gibson was their guest and explained the plan to them; it was decided to write a letter to Dean Betten in support of the plan. Ag-Domecon is conducting a poll to find out the opinion of the students in the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics regarding the proposal and Ho-Nun-De-Kah will assist the Association with the survey.

There was also discussion on having Vice-president Wallace come up to Cornell and address an open meeting of the society. The other guest at the meeting was Dr. Bates, advisor on Indian extension at Cornell.

The officers for this year are: John O. Almquist, president; James Calke, vice-president; Robert J. Peacock, secretary; and William S. Zimmer, treasurer.

Round-Up Meets

Taking action on the recent proposal to shorten the school year, the Round-Up Club voted at a recent meeting to send a letter to Dean Betten supporting the plan.

The guest for the evening was Dean Ladd who spoke about the deserted farm lands in the state and the problems in bringing these lands back to use.

The club will sponsor two judging contests this year. One will be held sometime around the end of November or the beginning of December, and the other will be held in the spring. Each contest will be divided into two divisions: dairy cattle and livestock. As was inaugurated last year, the winners of the contests will have their names engraved on the plaque in Wing Hall.

Refreshments were served and the meeting was adjourned.

Plan To Increase Farm Production

Agriculture has taken on a big job in the project to be completed this month according to Earl A. Flan- burgh of the extension service here at Cornell, and chairman of "Food for Freedom" regional meetings now underway in the state.

The plans, he says, are to increase the production of milk and milk products, poultry and poultry products, not only for the requirements of the United States, but also the food needs of Great Britain.

S E N I O R

James Whitaker

Quite a modest fellow, this Jim Whitaker! Doesn't think he is quite worth mentioning, but yet we found he has been pretty active and is certainly worth mentioning. At any rate we won.

Jim hails from Penn Yan, N. Y., down there in Yates County where he attended Penn Yan Academy. His home is on a farm and while at school he had some 4-H projects—among them sheep that he raised and exhibited at the state fairs. He also worked with poultry, during his twelve years of 4-H Club activity, and exhibited a prize cock at the New York State Fair at Syracuse. In 1938 he was the Yates County delegate to the National 4-H Club Convention at Chicago.

Jim continued his outstanding achievements at Cornell. In his second year here he was given an assistantship in Ag. Eng. 1. He continued his winning ways with sheep when he became Reserve Champion Sheep Showman in the Farm and Home Week Livestock Show. Jim continued on as a member of the 4-H Club, and he also joined the Round-Up Club. It was also at this time that he joined Alpha Gamma Rho.

Last year Jim was elected treasurer of the Round-Up Club, and he still holds that position this year. He was also elected to the business board of the Countryman and last June we saw him elected to Ho-Nun-De-Kah. He remained an assistant in Ag. Eng. 1, and was also an assistant in Ag. Eng. 40 and 101 at one time or another. At the Farm and Home Week Livestock Show last year Jim continued his relations with the sheep by being the superintendent of the sheep department.

Jim is editor of the "Zeta's Crescent", AGR's publication and also the social chairman over there this year. When he graduates, if he is not in the army, he wants to go into agricultural business.

Felton Leads Rural Church Seminar

Dr. Ralph A. Felton, professor of rural sociology and rural church methods at Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, New Jersey spoke recently in Barnes Hall Library on the topic "The Rural Church Situation."

Dr. Felton was Extension Professor of Rural Sociology at Cornell from 1923 to 1936. Before coming to Cornell, he was employed for ten years in rural church survey work by the national Methodist church board and the national Presbyterian church board. Dr. Felton has also studied rural churches and introduced rural church courses in seminars in China, Korea, Japan and Mexico.

He is author of several books, among which are "The Rural Church in the Far East" and "What's Right with the Rural Church."

The Rural Problems Seminar is an organization of students who are interested in studying rural community and rural church problems which will enable them to take an active part in their own rural communities. Practical work in nearby rural communities is planned to give students experience.

Count Studies Poultry Management

Count Charles Zanardi-Landi, former captain in the Royal Italian Navy, father of the stage and movie star Elissa Landi, is studying poultry flock management by mail through the Farm Study Course of the Agricultural Extension Service. He owns and operates a 125 acre truck and poultry farm near Kingston.
My Kitchen Is Mobile

That cardboard model attracting so much attention lately in the Home Ec workshop is the beginning of a mobile kitchen. Because she believes that mobile kitchens may become important factors in the lives of many people, people and communities, Miss Margaret Johnson Florea, of the Kansas State Teachers’ College, has begun work on a kitchen planning project here at Cornell this term.

With the help of Miss Canon and Miss Harris, Mrs. Florea has been sending out questionnaires to discover the needs of various communities. On the basis of these and her study of mobile kitchens now in use in army and industrial units, she expects to begin the actual construction soon.

The finished kitchen will be inexpensive, practical and flexible, utilizing many discarded household utensils and mainly handmade equipment. The unit is being planned for use in small communities to give children hot lunches in schools where there are no cafeterias; to feed people in emergencies of fire and flood; to feed farm help in the fields, and for use at public gatherings. Mrs. Florea maintains that the time may come when universities have a central food unit from which food will be sent in mobile kitchens for use at sororities, fraternities, and dormitories.

S.O.S.

Have you any especially good recipes using whole-grain cereals? Are you using whole-grain cereals in any unusual ways, or do you know anyone who is? Would you be willing to help the New York State College of Home Economics in planning a Farm and Home Week demonstration?

If you answer a hearty “Yes” to all of these, then Miss Marian Pfund, member of the foods and nutrition staff, will be glad to hear from you. Miss Pfund and the staff are working now, testing recipes using whole-grain cereals, so that they can work out a demonstration for our February program.

All she asks you to do is write out your recipe sometime soon, attach your name and address, and send it to her here in Ithaca, or give it to your local Home Demonstration agent, so she can forward it.

Betty Church

V stands for versatility as far as “Churchie” is concerned. And you’ll all agree if you’ve seen those smooth clothes which she makes for herself, or if you’ve seen her modeling in some of the local shops or in our college fashion shows, or playing a fast game of badminton. Because she does all of those things and well, too!

Attracted to Cornell because the fame of the Home Ec school had penetrated even to Bala-Cynwyd, and also because her father is a Cornellian, Betty came here to prepare to teach. We’re predicting that she will take that in stride just as she has taken every other responsibility on campus.

Churchie’s election to presidency of W.S.G.A. last June came as no surprise to those who knew her and her record. From secretary-treasurer of the freshman class to president of the sophomore class, to president of Risley her junior year—these are the steps Betty has traveled, gaining experience for the task that is hers this year. A member of Mortar Board, and one of the two girls on the Student Council, Betty ranks in first place as the busiest senior on the Hill.

P.S. The picture doesn’t show it, but Betty’s pet possessions are earrings which she collects by the dozens!

Dog Debut

Casually snatching the gardenia from Mrs. Butt’s corsage, Shadow, black silken-haired spaniel owned by Miss Blanding, made her debut recently before an enthusiastic Cornell audience.

In an exclusive interview granted a Countryman representative Shadow declared, “It was a pretty doggy breakfast. The food was excellent, but it was the company I enjoyed most—Miss Mercer, Miss Rhulman, and those nice Home Ec freshmen. I understand I’m going to have more of those parties too, that is, until all the freshmen get acquainted with one another and with me—and you can quote me in saying that I’m looking forward to it.”

Shadow, consider yourself quoted!

Home Ec Meeting

Number 1 laugh-getter at the last Home Ec Club meeting was Barbara Smith who, with flour in her hair, smudged on her nose, and dusted liberally over blouse and skirt, demonstrated what not to do in the Student Kitchen.

The skit was part of a program designed to acquaint entering students with the activities of the club and its officers. President Betty Whitaker introduced Miss Thelma Brummett, new Counsellor of Students, and Miss Sarah Gibson Blanding, who laughingly commended the “51 varieties” of activities open to students. Both guests spoke briefly of the value of leadership training to be gained through participation in club work.

Bus Man’s Holiday

Miss Helen Monsch, head of the department of foods and nutrition, is taking a bus man’s holiday. On Sabbath leave this term, she is here in Ithaca working on her book “Babies and their Families.” It is Miss Monsch’s aim to present modern scientific data in the field of baby feeding in a way that will be easily read. Assisting Miss Monsch for this purpose are a group of mothers who read each chapter as it is completed and make suggestions for revision. The book is scheduled for publication in early Spring.

Have you paid your Home Ec Club dues? There’s no time like the present!
ZINC

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The real recognition and appreciation of the value of the service which Zinc renders comes at times like the present. Back of the metal itself, is the great industry that produces it—the miners, the smelters, the fabricators. All are bending every effort to meet not only the nation's needs for Zinc, but also to cover current production for civilian use. Production has been raised to record-breaking figures, and still the output increases. Consumers in every field are assured that the vigorous efforts being made by the industry to balance supply and demand will be sustained.

The American Zinc Institute continues to offer its cooperation to educational and extension agencies and welcomes opportunities to be of service.

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- Etc., etc.

For Your Information

"The Zinc Industry" and "Facts About Zinc," two booklets of interesting and valuable information, will be sent upon request. Other booklets available for free distribution are "Facts About Galvanized Sheets," "Directions for Laying Galvanized Roofing," "Poultry House Construction," and "Metallic Zinc Paint."

AMERICAN ZINC INSTITUTE

INCORPORATED

60 East 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.
Turkey Treats and Troubles

By Marie Call '42

FIVE years ago, to the ordinary farmer, raising turkeys was as hazardous as vacationing today on a British battlefield. He might get away with it and have a lot of fun, but he might possibly lose his shirt! That's why my family discouraged me when I wanted to try my hand at raising turkeys.

There were three difficulties connected with a turkey raising venture: my inexperience, lack of equipment, and, practically insurmountable, the three thousand chickens on our farm. Baby turkeys, or poults, as they are called, seldom have a chance of survival if they are kept with the rest of the farm fowl. The presence of chickens is almost deadly to turkeys. Blackhead, a disease which all chickens have and which is harmless to them, is almost sure death to turkeys.

Well, you can bet that the folks weren't going to get rid of their chicken business so I could raise a hundred turkeys. We had to figure out something else. My equipment was an old brooder house which had been used for ducks and chickens, and a coal brooder-stove. I felt sure that I could disinfect these, but this was only part of the problem. Three years must elapse before turkeys can be put on ground where either turkeys or chickens have been before. Keep them off the ground, someone suggested. This was accomplished by putting a wire floor over a wooden framework in the brooder house and by building a wire pen, sixteen feet by sixteen feet, with special heavy wire, and setting this about three feet above ground, outdoors. When they were old enough to go out, the turkeys would climb a runway to a window which let them into the outside pen. As still another precaution against chicken-borne disease, I was the only one allowed into the pen, and, though I never touched the chickens, I had to walk in a bed of lime or change my shoes before I went into the pen.

My first one hundred day-old poults arrived on May 15. For three days before the brooder house had been fixed with paper over the wire so that the tiny poults, no bigger than baby chicks, would not fall through, and the brooder stove going full tilt to get the temperature up to the ninety-five degrees required for the first few days. Unlike chickens, poults have to be taught to eat. In large flocks, guinea chicks are often put with them to teach them to eat, but as I took them from my box, I dipped each individual poult's bill in water or sour milk, and then into a mixture of wet mash. I worried the first day or so, until I was sure they were all eating!

MY FIRST year, I used a coal brooder-stove with a regular sized cover over it. One morning when the poults were about a week old, I shook the fire first and then tried to empty the ash pit. A live coal fell out on the papers over the wire, and immediately blazed up. Knocking the turkeys away with one sweep of my arms and gathering up some of the burning papers with another, I ran out of the house, dropped the papers, continued running into the main house with the cry of, "Fire, bring the extinguisher!", and rushed back to push the frightened poults still farther from the now blazing papers, and tried to carry out more. With the extinguisher on the job, the fire was out in no time, with little more damage than a cold room and a couple of badly frightened people. One poult, however, had been caught under a burning piece of paper and all of his fuzz burned off, so that he felt like a boy's brush cut. The next year I used an electric brooder with no chance of fire.

After these first feverish days, I didn't have too much excitement. Soon I changed their feed from wet to dry mash, which is higher in protein content than chicken mash. Turkeys are sloppy eaters, and usually waste as much feed as they eat. Still, they do not like the feel of mash left on their bills. I hung strips of canvas over the mash troughs for them to clean their bills. Otherwise they used each other's wing and tail feathers and became bedraggled. During the blackhead stage, which is from six weeks to about three months, I mixed nicotine dust with the mash as a preventive. At ten weeks, I started grain, a mixture of wheat and cracked corn in equal parts, tapering off until they had whole corn alone. The first day I put grain in the hoppers in the outside pen I had a near riot on my hands. Turkeys are "leary" of anything out of the ordinary. None of them would go anywhere near it. The toms strutted back and forth in front of it, ruffling their feathers and glaring at it.

Since they were kept off the ground, I had to maintain some green food in front of them all the time. Burdock leaves, found at a distance from the chicken houses, I tied to the top of the pen so that they could pick at it without walking on it.

Turkeys grow to a certain size and then put on a finish. A finished turkey has a layer of fat under the skin, and should be started around the middle of May. This finishing process was completed exceptionally well with my birds in their pen, since they could not fly the fat off or touch the muscles.

My busiest time was naturally around Thanksgiving. This was the only time that I used hired help. The first year I had Bronze turkeys, but I changed the next year to white Hol- lands. When the turkey was dressed, a brown feather left a black spot on the skin where a white feather left no mark and so made a better looking carcass. Since I had comparatively few birds, I decided to dress and retail them myself. I used the knife method for killing, that is, destroying the brain through the roof of the mouth, and then a semi-scald, 130 degrees for thirty seconds. The men did the killing and the main part of the picking, drawing, wrapping in cellophane and delivering. This may sound like a lot of bother, but since I received from five to fifteen cents above market price, it was worth it.

Turkey raising is not all easy or pleasant. The second year, through some carelessness, some of poults left their pen for a few hours, blackhead started in, and for two or three weeks I would find from one to seven turkeys dead every morning. More than once I performed an autopsy to learn whether blackhead was really present, or tried to hold a droopy fourteen-pounder still, while forcing its bill open and putting a pill down its throat. Another time, rats gnawed a hole in the floor and before I could find the hole, killed about three poult a night by chewing off their heads.

I had fun with them, too. One year I noticed a blind one among the day-old poults. I kept it in a box in the kitchen. Sunny, one of our big collies, became very interested and stood looking into the box for hours at a time. When no one was looking, he would pick the poult out of the box.
very gently with his mouth, set it on
the floor and walk around the room
with it, licking it if it peeped too
loudly. Needless to say, the poult died
of over-exposure. The poult that had
been singed the first year became a
pet. Whenever I leaned down to fix
the food trough, he would fly on to
my shoulder and balance there con-
tentedly until I took him off.

Whistling around turkeys is taboo.
A whistle of any kind will send them
piling into the corners or under a
shelter of any sort. This was handy
when I wanted to get them out from
under my feet or from one pen into
another.

Turkey raising is profitable as well
as being fun and disappointing. The
first year I bought one hundred poult
and sold eighty, for from thirty to
forty cents a pound, which brought
me $418. Subtracting 216 dollars for
cost of poult, feed, and odd things
such as a tendon puller, insurance,
interest, and man-labor at killing
time, I had a net profit of $202.

Fun and profit can be counted on
in the modern method of raising tur-
keys, but the biggest thrill comes in
seeing the finished product of feed-
ing, doctoring, and pin-feather-pick-
ing, roasted on our Thanksgiving
table.

Kermis Holds Open House

An Open House, providing oppor-
tunity for new compet to meet old
members, was held by Kermis Club,
dramatic society of the College of
Agriculture and of Home Economics,
in Plant Science Seminar Room.
All students of the upper campus
signed up for acting or for work on
the stage crew, make-up, costume,
properties, or publicity committees.
Music and entertainment was under
the direction of Jane Furtik. Compet-
ents were rewarded with cider and
doughnuts.

A committee to contact and provide
further information for interested
students included Chairman Farnham
Pope, assisted by Rosemary Williams,
Kay Volkman, Harriet Fonda, Joyce
Cook, Bob Q. Smith, and Milton Soper.

After taking part in the production
of one play, competitors will be eligible
for election to associate membership,
which entitles them to vote at meet-
ings. Upon the completion of work
in three plays, associate members will
be eligible for election to full mem-
bership. An initiation banquet will
be held in March.

Launching a full year's program,
Kermis plans to present three one-
act plays in the Willard Straight
Theatre on December 5. Compet as
well as old members may try out for
parts. In the spring, as part of its
extension program, Kermis will take
several plays on the road, presenting
them in towns and villages within a
50-mile radius of Ithaca.

Grads And Faculty Make Merry

Making a real night of it from 9
to 12 p.m. several Thursdays ago,
faculty members and graduate stu-
dents of the university spent their
evening in the Memorial Room of
Willard Straight partaking in the
coffee hour, bridge foursomes, and
dancing.
This was the first in a series of
Graduate-Faculty parties with more

To follow. Members of the Agriculture
Department of the Ag school and the
Geology department down on the
lower quadrangle played hosts for the
night.

Bridge was played in the East
Lounges of the Straight, and dancing
was in the Memorial Room. These
two events were preceded by the
coffee hour. Miss Karen Van Derzee
(Grad) and Francis N. Jornlin (Grad)
were the co-chairmen.
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THE CORNELL CO-OP
Barnes Hall On The Campus
I Remember
By Jared van Wagenen Jr.

T WAS near evening on a day in late September in the year 1887 when from a D.L.&W. railroad train on the “switch-back” on South Hill I first saw the long streets of Ithaca and had a misty view of the lake and the gray tower of McGraw Hall. I remember that the trees of the Forest City were disconsolately dripping on the side-walks and the muddy, unpaved streets. All in all it was a rather cheerless introduction for a sixteen year old farm boy who had almost never before been away from home alone and who was already somewhat homesick. I like to remember that this train which first brought me to Ithaca also carried another about-to-be Freshman, one David Fletcher Hoy, destined to be for many years Registrar of the University and hence personally known to a vast multitude of Cornellians.

Normally every Freshman must have some sort of a place to roost and more or less directed by the winds of chance I found both lodging and table-board with one Mrs. Bliss at 14 Linn street—the house which today is marked with a plaque stating that it is the oldest structure in Ithaca and that it was once the office of Simeon DeWitt in the great days when he was Surveyor General and entrusted with the task of cutting central New York into townships and baptising them with classical place-names. I lived in that storied old house for my underclassman years and knew more foolish talk and laughter and brave resolve than by any possibility I may ever know again.

Probably the present generation of students will find it difficult to believe what an incredibly small sum of money would suffice to take care of a student at Cornell in the period which fell fifty odd years ago. But the facts are these. For one dollar per week (with full deductions for Christmas and Easter vacations) I occupied a room which was always snug and warm. It is true that it had only a wash-stand with bowl and pitcher and that I courted Knowledge by the light of a kerosene lamp, but this was quite in keeping with the general scheme of things at that period. Board was by the week—three dollars for twenty one meals. In retrospect after more than half a century it seems to me pretty good board. At any rate there was no lack of calories. It is true there was no grape-fruit or orange juice or dry cereal or thin buttered toast for breakfast. We began the day with a sturdy service of buckwheat-cakes and sausage. Bread and potatoes and fried or roasted meat was the foundation and pie was the standard dessert. Doubtless a modern dietician would declare that it was hygienically awful but we half dozen fellows who ate it enjoyed the highest health and vigor. I still have an uneasy conscience because I fear I ate more than I paid for.

Cornell was wonderfully small and primitive as compared with today. McGraw, Morrill and White were the old buildings of the campus. Franklin was very new. A small unit of the present Sibley had been constructed. Then there was Sage without the present addition, the Chapel and the beginnings of the Gymnasium. That first autumn I witnessed the laying of the corner-stone of Barnes Hall. Then there was the barn-like wooden Civil Engineering building which occupied about the site of Goldwin Smith. Between it and White Hall was an orchard of well grown and fairly prosperous looking King apple trees. There was no bridge across Fall Creek gorge and the present site of Cornell and Cayuga Heights was occupied by two or three poor, unimproved farms with weather beaten, never-painted barns. That year by enumerating every sort of student, graduate, under-graduate, special and short course, the University catalogue enrolled 1027 names—a new high water mark in Cornell history.

I am not sure that I can from memory accurately name the entire faculty of the department of agriculture. Some of them, of course, overlapped into other Colleges. There was first of all, the great patriarch, Roberts. There was Georgie Caldwell who taught agricultural chemistry with a particularly European background. There was John Henry Comstock who gave entomology. There was Prentiss who gave botany and landscape gardening. There was the bonny Scotsman, Jimmie Law, the horse doctor. It seems to me that this was the census of the agricultural faculty during my underclassman years. It is worth noting as a comment on the prevailing fashion of the time that this was the age of masculine men and all these worthies, with the exception of Comstock, went clad in the majesty of full luxuriant whiskers.

About the middle of my course the department added those two splendid names, Bailey and Wing. Early Cornell may be called upon to apologize for a good many things but not for the character or the mental calibre of the men who professed to teach embryo farmers.

NOW and again I return to Cornell and cross the well remembered campus. When I remembered how crude were the small beginnings of my day, I say “Alas—for I was born too soon—I was born too soon.” And then I remember again and I swell a little with pride and I say “Yes—but I had Roberts for a teacher and his knowledge was ageless and his wisdom was unsearchable!” I have every regard and respect for the present great throng of specialists who deal with the minute subdivisions of agricultural knowledge, but it goes without saying that never again will it be possible to have a teacher who will be able to range back and forth across the whole field of life and inspire men as Roberts did his little group when he gave five lectures a week on general agriculture during a full College year. Of all the words of eulogy that have been uttered concerning him I think the simplest, most beautiful and truest is a phrase from Dean Bailey “He was the wisest farmer I ever knew.”

The editor of the Countryman has been so kind—or shall I say so flattering—as to suggest that I write of my activities since graduation. Well—the story is fairly long in years but few in events and very quickly told. Of that class of something less than two hundred boys and a few girls who stood up before Prexy Adams to be cited for graduation on that hot, bright, June day in 1891, I was probably almost alone in that I felt very sure where I would always live and how I would spend my life and where I would be buried. I went to College specifically that I might have some education poured into me and then come home again as a working farmer and on the whole I have kept the faith. As a man living from the land, I have found surely not wealth or fame but rather a large measure of happiness and content. For the grandson who today runs over these acres I could wish no happier fate.
Rah! Rah! Rah!
By Betsy Kandiko ’44

Rah! Rah! Rah! Cornell! With three cheers and a cat call the game started. The day was hot, the crowd was large, and I settled down to see a real fight. Did I say “settle down—Oops, pardon!

The first thing that happened, and this was five minutes after the game started, was someone’s walking on my coat. Now I never was a Sir Walter Raleigh, and when I had just my coat cleaned, that was too much. I decided to hold it. The next moment the crowd, I with it, surged to its feet in a milky roar: “Hold that line! Hold that line!” I did all I could to help hold that line and then I sat down. Where was my coat? I looked. There it was—under my own feet.

I resigned it to its fate and watched the game. Just as our team made a scoring touchdown, a blast from a motor horn practically blew my ear off. How did a car get into the stadium? I craned my neck to see. It was not a car—It was a student so full of college spirit that he had taken his car apart and brought the pieces along. All for Cornell!

So excited about the touchdown, I was I disgraced myself. I don’t know how I ever did it but just as the cheers were dying down, I reached over and took a big handful of peanuts from a bag on the bleacher below me; and I did not know the owner.

I had paid to see a tussle between two teams but I also got a ringside seat for a tussle going on right behind me. Two fellows were staging a good fight and all of us spectators were standing up to get an open view when the fun was stopped by a trooper. We were sorry to see the show ended and felt quite exasperated with the man who called to us; Sit down! Did you come to see a football game or a fight?

As the day grew warmer and our team with its white uniforms began to look rather bedraggled, I heard a sprightly old lady chide her husband; (he must have been her husband): “Dear, look at those filthy uniforms. Now do you see why I did not want you to get a Palm Beach suit?”

I wondered what color jerseys the speaker would have given the Cornell men, but I could not ask for the game was almost ended, and I was too absorbed to do anything more than think of it. In fact, I was so absorbed in the game that I committed a blunder worthy of the most absent-minded professor on the hill.

Some one had bought an ice-cream and, as usual, he passed the dime along. It was put into my hand, so I put it into my pocket! By the time I was later told, and I, of all things, had explained the situation, I was wishing the cracks in the bleachers were larger, so I could go through it.

That incident enabled me to sympathize with the elderly man who sat next to a girl with an outrageously fuzzy sweater. I did not even smile when I heard him mutter, “My heavens! I’ve got half of this girl’s sweater on my coat.” I knew what it was like to do some tail explaining.

All of these tribulations, however, were forgotten in the last tense moments of the game. Already the crowd was surging towards the gates like waves to the shore. I picked up my downtrodden coat, fumbled for my misshapen hat, and lost myself in the crowd. Boy! What a game!

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Former Student Notes

1900
Herbert King is operating the King Orchards at Trumansburg, N. Y.

Sarah Nicholson Tyler, formerly of Ashton, L. I., may be reached at her new address, 122 Ridge St., Pawtucket, R. I.

Prof. Wm. L. Myers, of the Department of Agricultural Economics, has been appointed to an executive committee for the purpose of cooperating with the national defense savings organization, sponsored by Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morganthau, Jr.

Prof. E. Lawrence Palmer, of the Department of Rural Education, presided over the meetings of the nature study sections at the National Recreation Congress in Baltimore, Md., on September 25, 1941. "Equipping Boys and Girls to Understand Natural Resources" was the subject of his talk before the Conservation Institute at Ann Arbor, Mich., Oct. 9. Having also addressed a sectional meeting of the National Association of Biology Teachers in Chicago, Ill., on October 11, he will speak again at a state teachers meeting at Bangor, Me., on October 29 and 31.

Howard Allen is teaching Rural Education at the University of West Virginia. His hobby is raising cattle on a farm outside of Morgantown, W. Va.

1914
Harold M. Stanley, former member of the Countryman Board, secretary of the New York State Grange, was married this summer. He resides at Skaneateles, N. Y.

Birge Kinne is on the advertising staff of Better Homes and Gardens. J. Katherine Francis was recently married to Chester Cooke. Their new address is 117 Woodside Ave., Trenton, N. J.

Dorothy Starkweather has accepted a new position as instructor in Institutional Management in Madison College, Harrisonburg, Va.

1917
Roy L. Gillette is New York State statistician of the United States Department of Agriculture and director of the New York State Bureau of Agricultural Statistics. His wife is the former Gertrude Nelson. '16. Their daughter, Maryellen, '41, is assistant Home Bureau Agent of Oswego County. Another daughter, Ruth, is a sophomore at Cornell.

Gertrude Steward Mayer was married on December 10, 1941, to Callie R. Wilkin. They live in Bridgeport, Conn.

L. S. Huntington is teaching agriculture in the Andrew S. Draper Central School in Schenervus, N. Y. He also owns a large dairy farm managed by the oldest of his six sons.

Gordon Cairns is head of the Animal Husbandry Department of the University of Maine at Orono. His wife is the former Ruth Sharp, '37.

Clara Loveland has recently accepted the position of cafeteria director in the High School at Long Beach, N. Y.

Clifford Buck announces with pride that a son arrived on May 5, 1949, with four sisters there to greet him.

Prof. Stanley J. Brownwell, in charge of dairy extension, was praised for his work in a recent issue of the new farm publication The American Dairyman. Since Prof. Brownwell has been in charge, the number of cow testing associations in the state has increased from 60 to 113. The article "Extension Answers the Call" says that much valuable research and experimental evidence would never be put into practice on farms were it not for the extension forces, specialists, and county agents of land grant colleges.

1931
Jim Emerson has a 67 acre poultry farm at Sherwood, N. Y. He is married and has three children.

Charles England, a professor of dairy industry at the University of Maryland, visited Cornell recently while coaching Maryland's dairy products judging team.

William Davis is teaching vocational agriculture and industrial arts at the New Berlin Central School where he has been for five years. He is married and has a son.

"Pete" Tack is an instructor in zoology at Michigan State.

John Mack is in charge of vocational agriculture and teacher training work at Ithaca High School. He resides in East Ithaca.

Russell Hill is an agriculture teacher at Honeye Falls, N. Y.

Mrs. R. Dubriel, the former Olive Watkins, of Rochester, N. Y. has a son, Robert Stimson Dubriel, born June 15, 1940.

Lucy Schepf was married in Sage Chapel July 5, 1941 to Ernest Jacoby. Lucy taught Home Economics in Cooperstown High School from 1937 to 1941. Mr. and Mrs. Jacoby's new address is More Hill, Guilford, Conn.

Elizabeth Donovan Overbough has a daughter, Nancy Katherine, born February 25, 1941.

Wallace E. Washoon is county agent at Watkins Glen, and is the proud father of a young son.

Carl Hobbie has a farm radio program for one hour every Sunday morning over WGR—Buffalo, N. Y. It includes the weather report, prices of farm produce, farm meeting announcements, and short farm bulletins from Cornell.

Donald Curtis was promoted to assistant superintendent of the American Lumber and Treating Co. plant at Gainesville, Ga., on August 1.

Kenneth Wells is teaching agriculture in the Dryden High School and is in charge of teacher training work there.

Rose Mary Bannigan was married this summer to Thomas Maher. Mrs. Maher has resigned her teaching position in Utica, N. Y.

Jesse Freeman, who is an instructor in Household Management in the College of Home Economics, was married very recently to Harry MacDonald.

Howard Smith and Ann F. Laughlin of Northport were married on Oct. 11, 1941 and spent their honeymoon in the Catskills and at Cornell. Howie is a salesman in charge of plans for the Stevens-Eaton Lumber Co. in North-

port, L. I. and wishes he had taken a course in Contracts along with his forestry work.

Thomas Curry is assistant chief inspector at the Seneca Ordnance Depot, Kendal, employed by Civilian Qua termaster Corps. Tim reports he has learned more in the past year than he believed possible, after six months at Pine Camp and three months on his present job.

John E. Wurst is 1st Lieutenant, R.O.T.C. stationed at St. Bonaventure College, St. Bonaventure, N. Y. He was transferred from Ft. Bragg, N. C. in September.

Art Williams was married on October 4, 1941 to Marion Fordham. Art is assistant Farm Bureau Agent in Dutchess County. They will make their home in Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

James Huxtable is teaching agriculture and science at Bridgewater High School.

Jerome Pasto is working in Soil Conservation at Hedgesville, West Virginia.

Kenneth St. John is the county supervisor of the Farm Security Administration for Monroe and Livingston counties in New York State.

Tom Rich is teaching agriculture, training teachers, and coaching basketball at Ithaca High School.

Herbert Wells is a Beacon salesman. He is married and, at last report, he and his wife are expecting two to become three, very shortly.

Cornell O'Kay works on a farm in the Thousand Islands.

Everett Schwartz is a agricultural teacher in the northern part of the state.

Lloyd McGowan teaches agriculture at Ontario, N. Y.

William Bensly, Jr. is running a dairy farm at Springville, N. Y. His wife is the former Cornelia Snell.

Ann Fusek is the Assistant 4-H leader of Columbia County.

Bette Limpert is working the Home Bureau Agent in Jamestown, N. Y.

Charles Mason is with the Duck Division of the State Conservation Department.

Eric Van Patten has accepted a position in the biological laboratory of the Hales and Hunter Feed Company, in Chicago, Ill., where he will do experimental work with poultry and game bird nutrition.

Matthew J. Preda is now working as a soil technologist for the Soil Conservation Service on the Mobile Field Survey. He is located at Spartansburg, South Carolina.

Dorothy Cooper is a foods demonstrator with the Rochester Gas and Electric Company.

Merritt Means is teaching agriculture and shop in the Marion Central school. Mr. and Mrs. Means, the former Laura Smith '38, have a son, David William, born November 5, 1940.

Mr. and Mrs. William Wimsatt, the former Ruth Peterson, are the parents of a baby boy, William, Jr. Mr. Wimsatt is an assistant in Ornithology.

Mrs. Gloria Azarish has returned to India with her husband where she will teach Home Economics in the Agricultural Institute in Allahbad, India.

Eloise Crosby is doing graduate work at Western Reserve University at Cleveland, Ohio. She may be reached at 2605 Rocklyn Road, Shaker Heights, Ohio.

Mary Gadner is studying educational retailing at Simmons College, in Boston, Mass.

Rhoda Dunham was married October 11, 1941 to Edwin Webster. They are planning to live in Cleveland, Ohio where Ed is working.

Dottie Talbert was recently married to Bob Wiggins. They are living on Bob's farm at Poplar Ridge, N. Y.

Bill Helt is in Texas with the Fish and Wild Life Service. He is working on predator control.

Isabelle Dempster was married on June 10, 1941 to Robert Rodwell. Their address is 1377 Dean St., Schenectady, N. Y.

Vera Duffy is doing food promotion work at the Beechnut Packing Company, in Canajoharie, N. Y.
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2. THE G.L.F. PATRON, published several times a year.
3. FARM PAPERS AND RADIO, through which G.L.F. passes on to farmers important news about their cooperative and valuable information on farming.

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Probably your family has received a copy of this easy-to-read dairy handbook full of helpful suggestions gathered from the practices of successful dairymen and college tests. Similar editions are issued frequently on poultry, farm supplies, seeds, fertilizers, petroleum, etc.

FARM PAPERS AND RADIO

Much of the information farmers need cannot wait for the issue of a booklet. G.L.F. passes on this type of information to its patrons through the pages of farm papers, and in radio broadcasts. News of the world and news of G.L.F. is broadcast for farmers over Cornell Station WHCU.
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Now It's All Settled

LAST MONTH in this space, doubt was expressed as to the exact date of Farm and Home Week

Now the date originally set is verified, and the event takes place from February 9 to 14, 1942

As usual, the effort at the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics is to make the annual event "bigger and better" than that of the preceding year. Yet the accent is not so much on quantity as on quality. The attendance can scarcely become much larger because there are limits to the number of persons who can be fed and housed by the City of Ithaca. If the attendance gets to the figure of doubling the population of the town,—which it threatens to do if the weather is fine for traveling,—it will arrive at the saturation point, beyond which the attendance cannot rise. But new quality may be added indefinitely.

Something New in Programs

Technical information on farming and home-making will be available as usual, but this year a new accent will be placed on what have been described as "the finer things of life." Since that is a somewhat indefinite term, some of the "finer things" may be defined, for example, as those which have to do with the arts of the painter and of the poet.

Art and Poetry

Plans now being made call for exhibits of paintings of country life and scenes, the work of honest-to-goodness, sure-'nough, real country folks, from the Empire State's rural areas.

Added to that will be a place for country poets, through contests conducted on a plan similar to the competitions in another cultural field, that of rural dramatics. For a number of years, local player-groups have competed for dramatic honors in their own communities. The winners then enter county contests, and the county winners then go on to regional honors, and the regional victors then compete at Farm and Home Week for the State championship.

In a like manner, a beginning will be made toward the figurative crowning of the State's rural poet-laureate for the year.

None of the established features of Farm and Home Week will be slighted to make room for these new features. All of the time-tried exhibits, lectures, demonstrations, entertainments, and the rest will be retained.

The dates are:

February 9 to 14, 1942
This Month

Cover: Cornell's natural beauty yet more enhanced by a white blanket. The entrance to Sage Chapel so familiar to Cornellians.

He would have been "A Queer Duck," if he'd been a duck, for Skeezick's favorite foods were snakes and mice, and his table manners were deplorable. He wanted to vary his diet with Doodles, the white rabbit, but Mary Strok kept them apart. . . .

Get around the "top of the hill" with Campus Countryman

Do you know that Vice-President Henry Wallace is an honorary member of Ho-Nun-De-Kah? Joe Minogue tells you about the organization of this agricultural college honorary society.

That over-alls make the mechanic is proved by Rudy Caplan in "Enginerettes Fix Cars"

You wouldn't give your big brother a doll, or your little sister a pipe for Christmas, would you? No, but what are you going to give them? Esther Forbes offers suggestions on making Christmas gifts.

More than half the members of the Big Red Band are Ag students. Read the "Big Red Band", by Don B. Davidson, jr., to see the student manager's picture of the 10 square.

Compets Seek Staff Positions

Many of the articles in this and the last issue of the Countryman were written by compets vying for positions on the editorial board. Compets for the business board have secured some of the advertising and have sold subscriptions, in addition to addressing and wrapping the issues.

Candidates for both boards work for six weeks, receiving points for the amount and nature of the work done. At the close of the competition those with the highest number of points will be eligible for election to the board.

We of the staff wish to acknowledge the interest and cooperation shown by these compets. Names of those winning the competition will be published in the January issue.

The following are now competing for positions on the Countryman board:

Editorial and Radio Compets

Rudy Caplan '44
Shirley Carr '44
Eloise Clor '43
Mary Fish '44
Warren Giles '45
Betsy Kandiko '44
John Meloney '45

Marvin Morrison '45
Alice Rose '45
Joan Royce '43
Germaine Seelye '45
Annette Ely Smith '43
Frank Strausser, II '45
John R. Van Zandt '45

Business Compets

William Kelly '43
Jean Lattin '43
Barbara Larrabee '44
Doris Lee '43
Egon Neuberger '45

Marie Reese '44
Ernest Schaffner '45
John Swan '43
Charles Van Arsdale '44
Frank Walkley '43

Countryman Birthday

Thirty-eight years ago this month, the first issue of the Cornell Countryman was taken from the press. Eager to see the results of many months of planning, George F. Warren, the first editor-in-chief, stood by to turn the pages of that copy. He re-read the brief editorial message he had written and nodded, pleased with the simply-stated policy of the magazine.

Today—thirty-eight years hence—we reprint that message:

"To keep former students in touch with each other and with the college, and to present the advances in Agriculture—this is the mission of the Cornell Countryman. It is published by the students of the College of Agriculture and meets the hearty approval of the faculty—but the editors are responsible for the policy of the paper."

Today, that is purpose of the Countryman, just as it was then. This issue, as all issues, represents the work of students. This, too, represents the encouragement and cooperation that the board has received from the faculty members. This, too, is tribute to the advertisers whose patronage has made the issue possible.

To these groups, as well as to all former boards members, the Countryman says "Thanks. We are grateful for the heritage that is ours."
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A Queer Duck
By Mary V. Strok '43

SKEEZICKS was a charming fellow, with his large piercing black eyes, graceful gait, and intriguing mannerisms. He had the run of the household and there was nothing, within limits—that we wouldn't do for Skeezicks. Every night, we would tenderly bring him his supper, and, fascinated, would watch while the snakes, birds, mice, and pigeons disappeared down his throat as he tore at them and ate them. Emily Post, I am afraid, would be horrified beyond description, but then, Emily never knew Skeezicks. Skeezicks, you see, had no table manners to speak of, and all the food he got, preferably alive, he simply ripped to shreds, then feasted on leisurely. Skeezicks never chewed his food, and this was a constant source of anxiety to me until I discovered that he really didn't have to. Skeezicks, you understand, was a hawk—a red-tailed hawk.

We acquired him from the Ornithology Department at Cornell when he was about four weeks old and nothing but a mass of baby fuzz with a pair of extremely prominent eyes. He tried exceedingly hard to look dignified, and I am sure he thought he had succeeded remarkably well. Why did we name him Skeezicks? Well, we fondly thought there was a resemblance, but the name suited him quite well, so Skeezicks he remained.

He presented an incongruous figure those first few weeks, always maintaining a fierce and vicious expression on his face, while the soft, furry yellow fuzz on his chest and on his head made him look like a particularly appealing little chicken. One look at his claws, though, and one very quickly forgot any resemblances to a chicken or any other such benign looking animal.

SKEEZICKS went on a hunger strike the first few days we had him and he couldn't be induced to eat anything, not even the mouse which I so timorously handed him at arm's length—and this was really making concessions on my part. He probably got tired of seeing me around every day dangling these delectables under his nose, so eventually took a vicious jab at the food, starting me out of my wits, but ending his siege of hunger, since he ate from then on. While he was eating, he would jabber constantly and loudly in a shrill voice which would rise and fall, very much as if he were reprimanding us severely and saying,

"Well, I know you probably put arsenic in my food, and you may as well if you can't get me anything better to eat than this desiccated vile looking animal you call a mouse. I like snakes now and then for variety, chickens too. Yah, but think you'd get them for me? No, you give me raw steak and junk like this—all I've got to say is, 'A hawk's life isn't what it used to be.'"

Then a string of assorted invectives that sounded almost human.

Skeezicks didn't like strangers, especially children, as we soon found out much to our embarrassment. At first, they used to come out of their way to see this strange, yet amusing animal, but after he chased them several times and used a particularly strong brand of language, as evidenced by the tone of his cries, they carefully circumvented the house by at least a mile.

Skeezick's favorite roost was the razing of our back porch, and from here, he watched his world go by. When we first had him, I thought he would be cold in the chill fall weather, so very gently but firmly placed him in the cellar next to the furnace. Skeezicks was outraged and told me so in no uncertain terms, protesting quite vociferously. I tried to soothe his ruffled feelings but couldn't get two words in edgewise. I didn't stop to think that all animals weren't as fond of warmth as my lazy old cat, Herkie, who would happily sleep in the furnace if I put him there. Skeezicks pulled through this ordeal with a mild case of singed tail feathers but I don't think he ever forgave me for upsetting his dignity so.

HERKIE, the cat, made it a point to put as much distance as possible between the hawk and himself. Skeezicks, who was always fascinated by a moving object, I found, would frequently watch Herkie intently and quietly for minutes at a time. As lazy and useless as Herkie was, I still liked him, and I am afraid that I suspected the hawk of evil designs. Nothing ever happened, fortunately, and I doubt that anything would.

His eyesight was remarkable. One of his favorite pastimes was to sit for hours and watch the airplanes and birds flying overhead. When we had already lost the object in the distance, he would still have his intent gaze focussed upon it and would follow it for some time. Of course, he had an added advantage over us in that he could execute practically a 360 degree turn with his head.

Skeezicks grew from his baby fuzz stage into a very beautiful bird. He seemed to have absolutely no inclination whatsoever to fly away from his home although he was always perfectly free to leave, having the run of the yard; we even encouraged his flying away, but he seemed perfectly content to remain.

Skeezicks liked to stand on someone's shoulders, but we weren't always too willing, since his claws were really strong and sharp, as we discovered. Always slightly jealous of the competition offered by the other many pets we had, he demanded our attention most of the time.

The cat he didn't even seem to regard as a competitor, but Sukie, our pet pigeon, lived in constant fear of her life. Henry, the white mouse, spent most of his days under the kitchen sink, and his nights prowling around the house, so fortunately for Henry, he was in no position to be eaten alive by Skeezicks, much as he would enjoy doing so. Snooks and Funkie, the goldfish, were entirely oblivious of his existence, so were quite happy.

Skeezicks, however, was only too much aware of the existence of Doodledy, the white rabbit, so tried to end it. He couldn't understand why we objected so violently, because as far as he was concerned, he didn't like him.

Eventually, he even became used to the pets.
Stanley New Trustee

Harold Malcolm Stanley '15, was elected to membership on the board of trustees of Cornell a short time ago. He succeeds H. E. Babcock who represented the Grange last year. Mr. Babcock is still a member of the board, since he was elected to the vacancy left by the resignation of Walter L. Todd of Rochester.

AZ Cup To Mapes

James E. Mapes '44 was awarded the Alpha Zeta cup for this year. The cup is awarded to the member of the preceding year's freshman class with the highest scholastic average in the College of Agriculture. Professor G. W. Salisbury of the An. Hus. department presented the cup before a meeting of the freshman orientation class. The cup will be in Mapes' possession for a year. His average was a little below 90.

Dairy Products Judging Team

A dairy products judging team of three men from Cornell University was among the twenty-two college teams from all parts of the United States and Canada which took part in the twenty-sixth annual Students National Contest. The contest was held in connection with the International Dairy Industries Exposition.

Farm And Home Week Dates Set

It was decided by the College of Agriculture and Home Economics of the state to hold Cornell's annual Farm and Home Week as originally scheduled on February 9-14, 1942. The program for the week has been planned, and November 28 was set as the deadline for listing of the 500 events.

Twenty-Five Years Ago Today

One year before the United States went to war ... the Countryman was 23 years old. Howard Sisson was the editor and Russell Lord was the managing editor. ... The Lazy Club, founded by Liberty Hyde Bailey and now divided up into Floriculture, Pomology, and Vegetable Gardening sections held its twentieth anniversary celebration ... Cornell finished fifth in the National Dairy Show at Springfield—butter only was judged.

Frank Nearing

His face lights up and he says: "Me? I'd rather work on a poultry farm than go to college." That's Frank Nearing, the guy you see walking around the campus in a white sweater rain or shine. He really likes his poultry and although it is not his major he calls it his hobby.

Frank is quite the boy, making a fine reputation for himself back home in Gilbertsville, Otsego County. As you might have guessed, his home is a poultry farm. He was very active at Gilbertsville High, being an officer of both the 4-H club and the F.F.A.; he was vice-president of the graduating class and also the salutatorian. Frank also won a regional scholarship given by the Morris Fair Association in Otsego county. It was for an outstanding record in the 4-H and F.F.A. and makes it possible for the winner to continue his education beyond high school.

Frank has been very active on the campus, so let's lock over his achievements. He is very active in both the university 4-H club and the F.F.A. and he was treasurer of the poultry club in his sophomore year. He is an active church member, being the publicity chairman of the Baptist Student Association. Last year Frank was the Former Student Notes Editor of the Countryman and he was also elected to Ho-Nun-De-Kah. He has been a member of Alpha Zeta for the last three years and holds a Robert's Scholarship this year.

A major in Rural Ed., Frank plans to be an Ag teacher and someday he hopes to have his own poultry farm. Dabbling in a bit of everything, Frank is very interested, believe it or not, in women's clothes fashions. He has done some pretty dabbling so far and may he be as successful in his future dabblings.

4-H Meetings

The 4-H Club met recently and the club's picture was taken for the Cornellian. The club decided to have a Christmas dance and party in the first part of this month. It was also decided to hold a joint square dance with the C.I.A.

Wilma Harris and James Blodgett, Cornell's delegates, gave very interesting reports on their trip to the American Country Life Association Conference which was held in October in Nashville, Tennessee.

Professor W. J. Wright spoke at another meeting about the defense effort and the part each member can play in the national emergency. He called the club's attention to the bill, H. R. 4526, which emphasizes the importance of 4-H and other extension work in promoting national defense and preparedness of rural youth.

CIA Dance Lessons

There is no longer an excuse for Cornellians not knowing how to dance. The Cornell Independent Association is sponsoring instruction in both round and square dancing. Regular classes are held in round dancing for an hour every Friday afternoon in Willard Straight Hall. The instructor, Roy Nell, and his assistant are teaching the class much more than the basic two-step, which seems to be the stage at which many students stop.

In the field of square dancing, the C.I.A. has set a precedent by sponsoring a dance at which free instruction was given.

Plan Round-Up Get-Together

The Round-Up Club has planned a cooperative get-together to be held early this month for Cornell Students whose parents are members of the Dairymen's League.
December, 1941

Trip For Tips

Each year, Professor Paul Work's vegetable crops class 12 gets a chance to peek into the kalidoscope that is the vegetable industry. Taking a two-day trip to Rochester to study marketing methods, the "croppers" visit the Rochester public market, a roadside stand, canneries, packing houses, and retail stores.

Starting from the field, following through each step as the vegetables progress from farmer to consumer, the trip unfolds new aspects of marketing practices and problems that students may have found hard to grasp when presented in classroom discussion.

Boys this year commented on the increased use of cellophane for packaging. Officials at the Atlantic Commission Packing house at Marion showed our visitors celery packed this way. The cellophane, it is found, adds neatness and also helps to preserve the freshness of the product.

At the Clapp Baby Food factory in Rochester, the Cornell boys discovered that glass was being used in vegetable canning. "Eye-appeal" seemed to be the aim in packaging according to the students who took the trip.

And, according to those same students "A good time was had by all—and hats off to Professor Work who made it possible!"

Here And There

Prospective Home Economics teachers and extension workers were entertained recently by the Cornell Chapter of Future Farmers of America. Square dancing, round dancing, and games provided fun a'plenty!

The New York Extension Service Annual Conference was held recently to discuss farm prices, retail prices, farm and factory workers' incomes, and costs of living with an aim for concrete suggestions for farm and home management.

In these unsettled times it is important for all people to understand each other's problems and the best way to do this is by group discussions, according to Morris Storer, of the United States Department of Agriculture, who spoke at a meeting of the Extension Club at Martha Van Rensselaer recently.

The Cornell Rural Youth Association met to hear Prof. H. H. Whetzel discuss "Opportunities in the fields of agriculture" recently. It was found that from a group of twenty-five present, not more than two or three were planning for the same vocation.

Plant Science Seminar Room is still humming from the party given by 2-year students recently.

Poultry Conference

New developments in poultry breeding and hatching were discussed at a Cornell conference held last month. Dr. J. H. Bruckner, acting head of the poultry department was director of the conference.

The first few days were devoted to genetics, breeding practices, progeny testing, and other phases of poultry breeding. The hatcheryman's conference started on a Wednesday and continued through Thursday, and topics of interest to all poultrymen were discussed.

In addition to the Cornell men several outside specialists were engaged.

Ho-Nun-De-Kah

By Joe Minoque, '45

HAVE you ever wondered where Ho-Nun-De-Kah agricultural college honorary society got its name? Ho-nun-de-kah was not always an individual society; it was formed from two societies, Helios and Hebsa.

Founded in 1910, Hebsa was the first honorary society in the Agricultural College. Membership was determined by the student's character and activities. Activities were the basis for selection to membership. One or two years later, Helios came into being. Helios, as opposed to Hebsa, used scholarship as a standard for admission. Eventually Helios attempted to combine scholarship and activities.

These two individual societies were in existence from 1910 to 1929 and were successful and active. Many outstanding men in Agriculture today were members of one of these societies. Dean Ladd of the College of Agriculture and Halsey B. Knapp, Director of the Farmingdale Institute of Agriculture, Farmingdale, Long Island, to mention but two, were members of these original societies.

A Bout 1922, enrollment began to fall off so rapidly that it became difficult to obtain members for both societies. This state of affairs continued until 1929 when the two clubs decided to form one organization, with each club keeping its individual status.

Next came the search for a name. The members wished the name to be typically American; they desired to get away from the Greek letter tradition, and from the Egyptian and Greek names of the former societies. What could be more typically American than an old Indian name? The members conferred with Dr. Erl Bates, director of Indian Extension in New York State, and the name of Ho-Nun-De-Kah was chosen. The name is based on an old Iroquois society. It was a benevolent society interested in its own secret ritual and in the helping of the needy.

Each year Ho-Nun-De-Kah takes as members juniors in the College of Agriculture who are recognized for their activities and scholastic averages.

The officers for the present year are:
President, John Almqvist
Vice-president, James Calk
Secretary, Robert J. Peacock
Treasurer, William S. Zimmer

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Did You Know?

That Dr. Lemo Rockwood, on sabbatical leave this term, is working with Dr. William Healy in the Judge Baker Child Guidance Clinic in Boston? Dr. Rockwood plans on visiting friends in South Carolina before returning to school in February.

That a new bulletin "Meals for Many" is now being prepared by the Foods and Nutrition and Institutional Management departments?

That a home nursing laboratory is the latest addition to the Family Life Department? Part of the ground floor locker room was partitioned off, and is now being furnished for class use.

That Miss Marion Pfund is writing "The Cook is a Chemist", a chapter in a new book to be published soon? The book is an offspring of the "Journal of Clinical Education" and is intended primarily for use in high school but will be interesting to the lay person as well. Tentatively, the volume is being called "Chemistry in Operation". Miss Pfund is one of the several persons who are contributing authors.

They Call It Vacation

Home Economics girls certainly didn't loaf this summer. In fact, more than half of the 502 undergraduates were doing some form of clock punching! And the percent would be brought up even higher if we counted the number doing volunteer defense work.

Waitress jobs were the most popular, with about one-third of the girls working in this capacity. The open woods called some, and camp counseling and playground directing claimed 34 more girls. A close third was food service. Girls in this group cooked, made salads, did counter work in cafeterias, and other food preparation in summer resorts.

Wages varied widely: dietetics workers averaged nine dollars weekly; food service people averaged about eleven dollars a week. Housework and child care, which also claimed many girls, paid about nine dollars each week. Only average figures are quoted as many girls made a great deal more money than did others.

Home Ec girls who were busy this summer send in this parody of a popular Cornell tune: "We work like Turks, but we think it's swell."

Arlene Heiglert

"All I can say is 'She's wonderful!' That's what Arlene's roommate had to say about her and it pretty well sums up what everyone on the Hill thinks of this capable senior.

Hailing from Pearl River, Arlene came to Cornell "dead set against teaching" but somehow changed her mind and is now well along the way to becoming a modern "schoolmarm."

Freshman year, Arlene devoted her time to playing basketball on her class team, and generally getting acquainted with classmates. Sophomore year, she made the Sun business board and worked on Straight committees.

Raven and Serpent, junior honorary society, added her to its ranks the following year and Arlene's time was divided among several other activities: being president of Sage, and attending Cosmopolitan Club, Omicron Nu, and Pi Lambda Theta meetings. Then, as if that didn't keep her busy enough, she acted on WSGA executive committee and CURW freshman camp committee.

This year Arlene started off with a bang-up good time as Freshman camp counselor, and has been busy every single minute since. Vice-president of WSGA, a member of Mortar Board, and a member of the Student Health and Hygiene Committee, Arlene is generally seen hurrying off to a committee meeting. One of two girls on the Men's Student Council, this active senior has the signal honor of being the first girl appointed on the Jack Frost Formal Committee. And if Arlene dances as well as she does other things—well, just watch that stag line!

Want To Win a Book?

"Know your Community and State through Books," urges Dorothy Riddle, librarian at the New York State College of Home Economics. Mrs. Riddle is at work now on plans for a "Can You Tell Me?" program for homemakers who attend Farm and Home Week, February 9 to 14.

The questioner on the program will be Frederic Melcher, editor of Publishers' Weekly, president of the R. R. Bowker Publishing Company, and past president of the New York State Library Association.

The experts on the program are: Carl Carmer, author and lecturer whose books, "Listen for a Lonesome Drum", "The Hudson", and "The Genesee" deal with New York State; Morris Bishop, professor of French at Cornell, and author; Ruth Sawyer Durand, winner of the 1937 Newberry Medal for the most distinguished contribution to American literature for children; Robert W. G. Vail, director of the New York State Library at Albany; and the Reverend Edward T. Horn, minister of the Lutheran Church in Ithaca and a member of the DeWitt Historical Society.

Mrs. Riddle is offering book prizes for the best questions submitted before December 31. The questions may concern music, poetry, song, folklore, historical events, real or fictitious characters, authors, illustrators, or book titles, but must relate to New York State.

Painting For Victory

To help the Free French who have escaped from Hitler's domination and are now stranded in foreign countries, students in Miss Virginia True's house hold Arts 100 classes are painting Christmas cards for sale in seventeen Ithaca stores this season.

The project was originated by Mrs. Witt Leonard who has worked with the Free French in Shanghai, China. Under the direction of Mrs. H. R. Smart, who lived in France for several years, Ithaca artists, teachers, and students are painting cards with the traditional Santa Claus with V's for Victory falling from his pack. Local merchants and publishers have agreed to print 2500 cards which are now on display throughout Ithaca. All proceeds are being sent to the Free French Relief committee in New York to aid those stranded in Great Britain and Equatorial Africa.
Engineer-ettes Fix Cars

"Pass me the monkey-wrench, please, Peggy! I'm bursting a blood vessel on this pipe!" Can you guess what manner of woman speaks so? It's those ag engineering co-eds you've probably seen hunkin' out to the dairy buildings, all dolled up in 'real mechanics' gray-blue overalls. They're studying Household (sometimes known as "Hairpin") Mechanics.

To prove that girls are just as mechanical as boys if they are trained with patience, about 20 years ago Professor B. B. Robb, after completing graduate work in education at Harvard, set up an experimental mechanics course for women only, called Agricultural Engineering 10.

He worked on the theory that boys had had opportunities to develop their mechanical ability in childhood by playing with tools and mechanical toys. On the other hand, because girls had been given only dolls and dresses to play with, they had not had the chance to develop their mechanical ability.

Beginning with the little bit of mechanical experience most girls did have, Professor Robb built his new course in household mechanics around the running and repairing of the sewing machine.

Later, to keep the course poppy and streamlined, Professor Robb rebuilt the course and included lectures on the wear and care of the automobile. Students take apart and figure out the functions of several makes of cars in lab. They learn how cars should be serviced, and tips for safe driving.

Plumbing laboratories include taking apart and putting together a plumbing system, cutting, reaming, and threading pipes, and making joints. After that every girl plans the plumbing system for a house of her own choice; and still later she plans the electric wiring system for the house.

When the sewing teacher scolds that shears are too dull to cut silk blouses, the girl in Ag Engineering 10 takes the shears to lab and learns how to sharpen them.

Besides putting washers on faucets and fixing pumps, the girls study the workings of latest vacuum cleaners and the mysteries of other modern mechanical household appliances.

Each weekly laboratory is supplemented with two lectures on the physics and principles of machines. With this background of fundamental knowledge and experience, household mechanics students have learned to think and reason in terms of mechanical devices, and have become successful professional engineers, teachers of engineering, commercial demonstrators of mechanical devices, and homemakers.

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Christmas in the Making
By Esther Forbes '45

What are you going to do for Christmas presents this year? Prices are going up and your money won't go nearly as far this year as it did last. So take a tip from a Home Ec student and make your presents. It is loads of fun and saves on the pocketbook. Making gifts reflects your own personality, shows individuality, and your gift may mean a great deal more to the recipient. Consideration and thought, however, should be given to the choosing of a correct gift for any person. For instance, you would not give your big brother a doll, nor your little sister a pipe; but, of course, the little boy had a point when he gave his mother a football.

You girls are probably wondering what would make unusual and inexpensive gifts for your girl friends. Whether it is for the girls back home or the girls you have met here at Cornell, you will find that either will enjoy receiving a novel trinket. Every year we break out in new and better fads. Novel necklaces, bracelets, pins and belts are highly popular among the co-eds.

Let your girl friend start a new fad by making her a peanut necklace. Use the peanuts that come in shells and string them on yarn. They can be painted with nail polish or if you want the natural color, shellac them. There are a good many ways to make fancy marconic trinkets, in fact, in every class you will probably see a different version. You can buy it in ten-cent packages or paint it with water colors.

All kinds of kernels, seeds, acorns, and horse chestnuts may be strung and used in the same manner.

Here's an idea for a gift for the fellows to make. All that is needed is a piece of wood, alphabet macaroni, and a safety pin. Have the piece of wood cut either heart-shape or oblong and lay out the name desired. Use liquid solder to stick the letter on and solder a safety pin on to the back.

There are many other things, as yarn pins, scarfs, and bracelets and necklaces made from different shapes of sponges or from pipe cleaners. Don't think these things are silly and insignificant, for if you are crazy about them, why wouldn't your girl friends be?

If you have a little sister who is just old enough to run around, she will enjoy playing with homemade toys. A doll cradle or carriage can be made very easily from a jumbo grape basket. For the cradle, screw on rockers cut from a board, and, either paint it or cover it with an attractive print material. For the doll carriage, the basket may be mounted on wooden axles to which wooden wheels have been screwed. Handles may be made from discarded yardsticks, window-shade sticks, or sticks of similar size, with a piece of broomstick for a hand rest. The carriage is then ready to be painted, and a pad for the inside makes it complete.

For the little brother there is no end to toys that can be made from boxes, painted tin cans. It would surprise you to know how simply boats, trains, and buildings can be made from such articles.

And whose father wouldn't like to open a box filled with homemade candy? Candy is always a suitable gift for nearly every one.

Avoid the rush! Start now and do your Christmas making early!
The Big Red Band
By Don B. Davidson, Jr.

Were you there at the Syracuse game to see how still the crowd became as the band sang the Orangemen's Alma Mater? Did you see the Middies go wild with cheers over the formations at Baltimore? If you are one of those who haven't seen the 10 square band in action we hope you have that pleasure soon. In order that you may appreciate more fully what the bandsmen are doing, here is a look behind the scenes and some facts about the band in its early days.

The first account of a Cornell Band dates back to 1891 when a group of about fifteen students practiced in White Hall under the leadership of E. A. Griffith '93 then a student. At that time until 1926 there was no organized support of the band. Members wore red sweaters of different hues, white pants which often were far from spotless, and gob hats. Their only support was the money the cheerleaders raised at football games by passing pie tins through the crowd.

In 1894 they got their first professional director, Mr. Richard Groom, who stayed four years. In the years 1899-07 Patrick Conway, world famous military band director and native of Cortland, was the band's able leader. In the period from 1908-14 George Bissette, a clarinetist from the Lyceum Theater, was in charge and when in 1917 George L. Colman took over, he had nearly fifty members.

Under Mr. Colman's able leadership the band was built up so that in 1926 Col. Joe Beacham '97 undertook to organize a 10-square band and to outfit it with the uniforms of the present day.

Following Col. Beacham we have had six army officers in charge of the band affairs. At present in charge of the one hundred seventy five members we have Lieut. C. W. Loomis and Sergeant "Tex" Goodman who are responsible for the outstanding marching and formations. Succeeding Mr. Colman, who retired last June, we have Wendell Margrave as band director. He comes to us from Southern Illinois Teachers College. Assisting with the innumerable other details to be performed in so large an organization are band managers Leonard Lefevre '42 and Don B. Davidson, Jr. '43. George Lockwood '43 is the chap who does the fine job as a drum major and Donald Ranie '43 is student director who leads the band when on the field.

Did I say one hundred seventy five members? You're right: the band has grown in the past few years and it is no snap to become a member. First new members try out. If successful they are admitted to practice and in a short time, if they become proficient in both playing and marching, they may make the grade to the varsity band, but most members play a year or more in the cadet band before they reach the varsity.

45 woodwinds, 43 brasses, and 12 percussion instruments are played in the present Big Red Band. The members hail from all the colleges on the campus but nearly half of the total come from the College of Agriculture. All members play for the enjoyment and honor of being in this large organization. The only reimbursement comes in the form of a silver and a gold key to third and fourth year members respectively.

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Former Student Notes

George W. Myer is managing two dairy farms just outside of Interlaken. His mailing address is Ovid, N. Y. He was married in 1912 to Susan Brewer and they have three children: Florence Edna, 24; Le Cont, 22; and Elsie Louise, 17 who is now attending Cornell University in the College of Home Economics.

O. M. Smith is superintendent of the schools in Wolcott, Rose and Butler, N. Y. His daughter is a senior at Keuka College where she will graduate with honor. Mr. Smith has a large farm west of Wolcott.

James Corwith, Master Farmer, active in Farm Bureau, has a farm in Water Mill, Long Island. His daughter, Virginia, is a sophomore in Home Economics.

Doris Lake, who has been assistant professor of Home Economics at the University of Vermont in Burlington, Vt., is doing graduate work in Pennsylvania State College. She may be reached at 310 Nittany Avenue, State College, Pa.

Marion Fish, who received her Ph.D. from the College of Home Economics here at Cornell in 1931, was recently married to William E. Cox. She will be remembered as an assistant professor of Economics of the Household. This position she held until 1937, when she accepted the professorship of Household Management in the University of Washington where Mr. Cox is also a professor.

Paul Springer is now living at 5 Oneta Road, Rochester, N. Y. He taught agriculture for six years and since 1929 has been the librarian in Edson Technical and Industrial High School in Rochester. He married Hazel Everets, a graduate of the Ithaca School of Physical Education and is now the father of two children.

Kenneth Paine of West Springfield, Mass. is in the Seed Department of the Eastern States Farmer’s Exchange. He is also president of the Cornell Club of western Massachusetts.

Mrs. Claude Lewis, the former Rose Mary Sheldon, and her husband have been living in Penfield, New York for the past two years. They have a daughter, Nancy.

Mrs. C. Merrell, the former Charlotte Hopkins, and her husband are living on South Butler Road, Wolcott, N. Y. on a farm where Mr. Merrell specializes in raising bees. They have two children: Catherine 8 years old, and Peter 5.

Alan Crosby is a landscape architect in the Parks Department of the City of Cleveland and an expectant father.

Kenneth Kilpatrick is teaching agriculture at Lowville, N. Y.

Leo Blanding is associated with the Federal Land Bank at Springfield, Mass.

Ernest Noble is the vocational agriculture teacher at Leavenworth Central School at Wolcott, N. Y. This is his eleventh year as instructor there. During the summer he was elected president of the New York State Agricultural Teachers Association. One of his agriculture students received the Empire State Future Farmers degree this fall. Mr. Wolcott now has three children: Richard, Janice, and Marilyn.

James D. Pond is a State Extension Forester and is residing in East Ithaca, N. Y.

Gladys Wafer was married to Malcolm Cowan Mattice very recently. Gladys received her M.S. in 1940 and has been teaching Home Economics in Dryden where she has supervised student teachers from Cornell.

Dr. Alfred M. S. Pridham Ph.D. ’33, has been advanced from instructor to assistant professor in the Department of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture.

Helen Rosamond Burritt has become a globe-trotter in her career. After doing nursery school work in Australia, she started home by way of India. She stopped at Nagpur to visit a friend and never came any farther. She is now doing nursery school work and elementary teaching in Nagpur, Central Provinces, India.

Norma A. Nordstrom, now Mrs. Chester Junek, is in charge of the social activities of foreign students, in the International House, New York City.

Ernest Cole is the 4-H Club agent in Cattaraugus County with his office in Salamanca, N. Y.

Ruth Hill, married to Burel Lane of Trumansburg, has a baby born on September 4, 1941. This is their second daughter.

Dorothy Burton gave up her job as manager of the Ormond Hosery Shop in Ithaca to marry Ralph S. Cramer. They were married in August and are now living in Elmira, N. Y.

Wendell Wheeler is working for the Borden Company.

Mrs. Arthur Guild, the former Elizabeth Halsey, is keeping house in Niagara Falls, where Mr. Guild is working for the Aluminum Company. The former Hildegarde Ullmann is now Mrs. Paul Wilson and lives in Southampton, Long Island.

Walter King is now manager of the GLF store at Wolcott, N. Y. In June 1940 he married Margaret Reilly, a language teacher at Leavenworth Central School.

Robert Markham is Assistant Agricultural Farm Bureau Agent in Wayne County. He filled the vacancy left by Lloyd Curtis who is now Assistant Farm Bureau Agent in Oswego County. Bob is living in Sodus, N. Y.

Dorothy Barnes is married to J. Francis Kelly. She is still teaching however, in the high school at Little Falls.

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Donald Erdman is with the American Friends Service Committee in Mexico. He is helping to repair the property destroyed by last year's earthquake.

Connie Merritt is teaching Home Economics in Gilbertsville while living in Prattsburg.

Jean Duddleston, former feature editor of the Countryman, is combining teaching ag and doing office work in the NYA farm school at Hartwick Seminary, N. Y. She is being married on December 28th to Winton M. Baines, '41, who is working with King Farms Co. in Morrisville, Penn. Right now Jean is looking for a successor.

Jane Baer is training in the Colonade Restaurant Company for work as food supervisor. She is living at 71 West Fifth Street, Oswego, N. Y.

Walter Scudder is Assistant Professor in Horticulture at the University of Louisiana. As a graduate student there, Walter is working on an experiment with sweet and Irish potatoes. He is studying organic chemistry, advance plant physiology, and economics. He is living at the experiment station.
The outfit (Model B tractor and Model 40 All-Crop Harvester) that slashed harvesting costs on family-size farms. Saves at least 10c a bushel compared with the binder-thresher method.

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WAR IS HERE!

BECAUSE the United States is at war, the program of the 1942 Farm and Home Week is bound to have a definite relation to that fact.

When the 1942 Week was first planned it was decided that too much accent should not be placed on discussions of "defense." At that time America had not been forced into armed conflict, and the country was fairly divided between those who honestly thought America should not participate in a foreign belligerence, and those who, with equal honesty, thought we should take an active part.

THE EVENTS OF SUNDAY, DECEMBER 7, CHANGED ALL THAT.

Now we have no choice. War has been forced upon us, and in such a way that we are now fighting not only in defense of principles by which we wish to regulate our lives, but against hateful enemies. We are aroused. We quote St. Paul, "Vengeance is mine: I will repay."

Therefore, in a national unity without parallel in the history of the nation, all energies, all thoughts, and all efforts are concentrated on winning against foes that have, and deserve, our detestation. Farm and Home Week will recognize this fact in changes in its program that reflect the changes in the national determination.

Yet the program will not lose sight of the finer things of life; witness, for example, the new features in the realms and exhibits of rural art and rural poetry.

Authoritative spokesmen on the latest developments in the State and Nation will be heard at

Cornell’s Farm and Home Week
February 9 to 14, 1942
at Ithaca
History Repeats Itself

This issue of the Countryman carries pictures of the campus in 1917 on America's entry into another World War. What is to be the role of the New York State College of Agriculture and the farmer in this war?

Today, as always, wars are won by food and raw materials as much as by men and machines. And today, as always, it is the farmer that America relies upon to produce this food and raw materials. But today the farmer faces a more difficult situation than before. He has the bitter lesson of the last war and the years of depression that followed: many questions of farm policy must be settled. What about price-fixing? What about surpluses? Is this war to be succeeded by another depression?

To help the farmers of New York State in the present crisis the College of Agriculture is rapidly reorganizing its programs of research, extension, and teaching. All research problems which do not concern immediate war needs are being suspended for the duration. Revision of the county agent's program is also under way.

The Farm and Home Week issue of the Cornell Countryman will contain a discussion by Dean Carl E. Ladd concerning the policy of the Agricultural College during this war.

—M. R. H.

Exposure Time, 2 Minutes!

"Picture Review for '42" has been an office chant for the past two months in the Cornell Countryman's attic quarters in Roberts Hall. When staff members took to house-cleaning and brought to "light" several candid camera shots (see page 13), the idea of a picture issue "clicked" and further "development" came each day. The "negative" faction on the board was "reduced", and this January issue is the "finished proof."

If you have any suggestions for "retouching", let us know.

M. M. L.

Letters To The Editor

From A. Reader who calls himself "a suggestive friend" comes a plea that the Countryman "renovate." May the editors suggest, with impunity, that a reader who cannot even spell "renovate" correctly is in no position to advocate a change of make-up!

From Mrs. Riddle, head librarian at the New York State College of Home Economics, comes a cheering bit of praise, "The Countryman has been my "Who's Who" for many years now, since it is through the Former Student Notes column that I learn of the activities of many old friends among students and graduate assistants."

From an observing student comes the comment "From now on, I shall wear boots to Sage Chapel services." And ye editor hastens to apologize for labelling last month's cover of a woodland snow scene "The entrance to Sage Chapel", although ye editor, to save her face, suggests that God's own handiwork provides a perfect setting for worship.

From The Countryman's severest critic and most enthusiastic booster comes word that the cut on the table of contents page was one done by Walter King Stone, local artist of note, and now assistant professor of fine arts.

From J. D. Pond comes a contribution for our Former Student Notes column for our Farm and Home Week issue. We welcome all such contributions, and thank you, Dr. Pond!
The ringing Changes from the tower
In joyous measure swell,
Proclaim the first fair morning hour
On every throbbing bell;
And to the thrilling call again
The student’s heart responds amain,
Quicken to the golden strain:
The Bells of Old Cornell!

The hour of grace, the campus o’er
The lofty bells foretell,
In melodies that sing and soar
O’er avenue and dell;
And time is beat by treading feet
To glad familiar song and sweet,
While singing spirits oft repeat:
The songs of Old Cornell!

The Evening Song is ringing slow
Today it’s soft farewell,
As from the hill the legions go,
Beneath the magic spell
of “Welcome night and welcome rest”
In tranquil melody expressed,
When echoes in each student breast:
The Bells of Old Cornell!

Though far from these majestic halls
That none on earth excel,
Oh! brothers, still the music calls
Wherever you may dwell:
The Chimes ring in your soul today,
The ancient inspiration they
Once sounded, and shall sound alway:
The Bells of Old Cornell!

W. Prindle Alexander, ’17
Cornell University was founded on the Land Grant Act of 1862, the main object of which was "to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life." Several attempts were made to found a College of Agriculture at Cornell but it was not until 1873 when Professor Isaac P. Roberts was appointed assistant professor of agriculture that the school of agriculture really began to develop. For the first twenty-five years the agricultural instruction in Cornell University was a "department" of the university. On June 20, 1888, the departments were united under the name "College of Agriculture" of Cornell University with Professor I. P. Roberts as dean, later director. From that time until the present the growth of the institution has been steady and marked.

The first great expansion came when Cornell University Experiment Station was made into a Federal station established in 1887. A large part of the student body was doing advanced work. The next epoch in the development of the agricultural work of Cornell was the opening of the short winter-courses for farm youth in 1893. These short courses offered opportunities for young men and women who were unable to take a four years' course. In 1894 the Agricultural Extension Law was passed which appropriated eight thousand dollars to Extension work. As the courses and activities and the number of students increased, overcrowding became a problem; therefore, new buildings had to be built. In June 1904 members of the Countryman board, found that ninety-nine percent of the former students were doing either farm work or agricultural education work.
The Bells of Old Cornell

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This picture was taken when the main building of the College of Agriculture was about in the stage at which Olin Hall, for Chemical Engineering is now. The corner stone of Roberts Hall was laid in 1905.
It was nearly twenty-five years ago that the United States entered World War I by declaring war against Germany. Today the nation is at war again with Germany and her Axis allies. Back in 1917, the second day after war was declared, Cornell, to a man, signified its willingness to make some contribution to national well-being. The campus became an armed camp of 1500 men. The government commandeered all fraternity houses and turned them into barracks. Drilling on the campus was a commonplace sight. Cornellians were being trained for service against the enemy. In New York City the students in the Cornell Medical School went to classes in the morning and ferried over to Governors Island to drill in the afternoon. This, too, was immediately after war was declared. Today all Cornellians are wondering what the future holds for them. Congress has just passed a law requiring all men between the ages of 18 and 64 to register, and all men between the ages of 18 and 44 are liable for military duty. Cornellians today as in 1917 are waiting patiently for the moment they can do their bit.
PROFESSORS OF THE PAST

"A" For Agriculture

Mrs. Comstock, wife of Professor J. H. Comstock, made this study in 1891 of the silhouettes of Cornell's first great agricultural teachers.

The engraving as here shown was formed by placing the silhouette of each of the seven members of the staff in the form of a capital letter "A". Each Professor was asked to appear for a special sitting in Professor Bailey's photograph gallery which was a part of his first green house. How many of those pioneer teachers can you identify in the capital "A"?

Forming the bottom of the letter "A" are, on the left Professor H. S. William, the head of the department of geology, and on the right Professor H. N. Frentz, the head of the department of botany. These departments represent respectively the earth and plant life, two basic sciences.

Next above on the left, representing two great branches of Agriculture, are the profiles of Dr. James Law, representing veterinary medicine and on the right Professor J. H. Comstock, professor of entomology. They represent two sciences protective to stock and crops.

Then above on the left are Professor H. H. Wing, and the right Professor L. H. Bailey, the former professor of dairy husbandry, and the latter professor of horticulture.

Dr. G. C. Caldwell, professor of agricultural chemistry, occupies the center tying the others together, since agricultural chemistry is involved in all of the sciences and branches of agriculture.

To cap the climax, Prof. I. P. Roberts is shown at the apex of the "A" at the culmination of all the others in the science and art of agriculture.

First Dean and Director of the College of Agriculture, Isaac Phillips Roberts was a virile, enthusiastic, practical teacher of practical agriculture. When the history of this College is written, Professor Roberts will be deserving of a large place. He had to block out the field of agriculture as a college subject, to discover its scope and content, to gather and organize the subject-matter, to seek the scientific basis.

John Lemuel Stone

Among our agricultural leaders was the late John Lemuel Stone '74. One of the first students to receive a B.S.A. degree from Cornell University, he accepted a position as assistant in extension teaching here and in 1917 became a professor of farm practice. During his period of active service, Professor Stone successfully sponsored the pioneer enterprises of extension and supervised the development of the University farm. Made professor emeritus on his retirement in 1919, Prof. Stone continued to take an active interest in agriculture until his death in 1933.

Former dean of the College of Agriculture, Liberty Hyde Bailey has been an outstanding figure through the long years during which farming has come to be a technical profession. Scientist, author, philosopher and teacher, he is still actively engaged in the pursuit of his hobby—horticulture.

Martha Van Rensselaer

Coming to Cornell at the request of Dean Bailey to organize the first reading courses for farmer's wives, Martha Van Rensselaer was challenged by the problems here at Cornell. She was a promoter, a woman of inspiration and vision; she knew people and liked them. And best of all, from the very beginning she had not only a whole vision of the Department of Home Economics but also the ability to make this vision a reality.
The Cornell Homemaker

Footsteps of Time

From a simple reading course for farmers' wives to study clubs for all women and then to winter courses in home economics—these marked the first hesitant steps taken by the Home Economics Department in its infancy. Gaining increasing confidence with each new trial the infant course soon grew into a "real home economics department." Gradually the enrollment grew and the little basement room in Morrill Hall where the first class of four girls and three Ag boys met in 1903-04 could no longer accommodate the students. In 1907 the Home Economics Department claimed an attic laboratory, two small offices and a hall space in Roberts Hall. The next step took the department across the "upper quad" to Comstock. Within just a few years these spacious quarters had been outgrown, and the department was acclaimed full adulthood—and worthy of independent living quarters. From practice house "baby" on unsteady legs to Cornell Homemaker with feet planted on terra firma, Home Economics has moved surely, and now stands ready to take everything in its stride.

Let's Go To Nursery School

Now in its sixteenth year, nursery school work here at Cornell represents the coordinated efforts of the departments of foods and nutrition, textiles and clothing, psychology, rural education, sociology, and family life. Under the supervision of faculty members and student assistants, almost forty children play and live and learn in the sunny playrooms or on the terrace and nearby hill. Sand piles, swings, logs to roll, pets to care for, flower gardens to be tended, and ladders to climb—all these fill the hours for the busy youngsters who keep faculty busy as themselves with answering questions and explaining the "hows and why" of toys and equipment. That the children teach the teachers is no secret, and students who assist in the work are often hard-put to keep up with children's questions.

"The Quiz kids would be stumped more than once, I'm thinking," says one student assistant, "but I love every minute I spend there, including those times when the kids get into mischief." And they do get into mischief! For they're just ordinary children, after all!

Edna Mae reigned as Queen of the practice apartments during 1923 and 1924. Impish-looking Francis Lodge made merry in 1921 and 1922. Together they show the results of regular schedules for sleeping, eating and playing. Cornell co-eds learn about child care as part of their class work in the homemaking apartments. Spending five weeks in the apartment which is run just like an ordinary household, the girls take turns cooking, hostessing, cleaning, and being "mother." The "mothers" agree that the babies are the best teachers and laughingly dub them "professor."

To prove that baby-tending need not be a full-time job in itself, the apartment girls entertain at formal faculty dinners, evening parties for their boy-friends and afternoon teas for classmates. And note—guests are not expected or even allowed to "coo" at the baby.

The first home of the nursery school, on The Circle near the domecon campus.

Although the school now occupies the basement in Martha Van Rensselaer Hall, the play yard looks just about the same as the one shown in this picture because sand-box, climbing equipment, doll carriages and carts still occupy a number one place in the world of youngsters.
Former director Flora Rose, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, jr. chat over a cup of tea in this picture snapped of them during Farm and Home Week in 1934. This was Mrs. Roosevelt's first visit to the campus as First Lady of the Land. On the occasion, Miss Rose commented "there would not have been this hall (Martha Van Rensselaer) had there not been an Eleanor Roosevelt."

Mrs. Roosevelt is claimed to have protested against this bit of praise, saying "Martha Van Rensselaer and Flora Rose educated me or I would not have been interested."

The faculty committee on Farm and Home Week report that Mrs. Roosevelt will again be guest of the College this year.

This small group was once the entire staff of the Department of Home Economics. Gaining department standing under Dean Bailey, the home economics group went to work in characteristic enthusiastic fashion and progressed in a manner that bespoke the ownership of seven-league boots, and gained the recognition and approval of even the state legislature.

Students will be able to "spot" several familiar faces in the picture: Miss Blackmore, Mrs. Butt, Miss Fowler, Miss Cushman, Miss Rose and Miss Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Roman and Dr. Wylie.

The modern cafeteria in Martha Van Rensselaer Hall is probably the scene of no greater activity than was this one during previous Farm and Home Weeks. Here Cornell cooks (deplored by President Gould Schurman "back when") held sway to feed the visitors.

Plans for this year's Farm and Home Week are well under way and cafeteria and Green Room service will be supplemented, as usual, by luncheons under student supervision. The Omicron Nu lunchroom in the Student lounge will be operated again, and profits will be contributed to the student scholarship fund.
HALLS OF LEARNING

FROM a few rooms in Morrill Hall, the Cornell Agricultural College has developed through the years into a campus that is known all over the world for its extensive grounds, its research, and its contributions to agriculture. Realizing the value of the work of the college, the State legislature on several occasions has made substantial appropriations for the furtherance of these aims. The first money appropriated by the State for college education in agriculture was $50,000 in 1893-94 for the Dairy Building at Cornell University. This stone building is now the northeastern unit of Goldwin Smith Hall. For almost fifty years, the campus has developed steadily until today its many buildings, fifteen in all, housing all the latest technical developments in the science of agriculture include departments of animal husbandry, dairy industry, floriculture, entomology, agricultural economics, forestry, plant breeding, plant pathology, rural sociology, vegetable crops, poultry husbandry, pomology, farm practice, farm management, botany, bacteriology, and agronomy.

Martha Van Rensselaer, one of the newest buildings on the "upper campus", is one of the most completely integrated units of Home Economics in the country. Its yellow brick structure housing all phases of instruction and research.

Warren Hall, built in 1932, was named for Dr. George F. Warren, a man who made Cornell a mecca for students of Agricultural Economics.

Bailey Hall was built in 1912 as the main auditorium for University students. It was named in honor of former Dean Liberty Hyde Bailey.

Martha Van Rensselaer, the first stone of which was laid in 1933, houses one of the best Home Economics schools in the country.

Students moved into Comstock Hall in 1913. It had been named for J. H. Comstock, professor of Entomology.
A LUMP OF ZINC ORE — unattractive, insignificant, commonplace!

But with the light of science shining upon it, let your imagination visualize the reflections which emanate from it!

In defense: on land, on sea, in the air, Zinc is an essential in the construction of ammunition, armament, battleships, airplanes. In industry, Zinc enters vitally into the construction of engines, tools and machinery. In agriculture, Zinc in one form or another protects homes, crops, orchards, animals. In ways almost infinite in variety, Zinc is used to effect economy, increase efficiency, improve safety, augment profits.

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Here and There, Some Time Ago

Extension Birthday

Liberty Hyde Bailey, second Director of the College of Agriculture, is talking with a group of teachers and parents at a time when Junior extension work was yet unknown. First plans were discussed here, and thus, May 26, 1905, the date of this picture, can be considered the official birthday of junior extension. The first extension work carried on with young people was almost entirely nature study, which was taught through the distribution of leaflets. Later, more specific problems entailing agricultural and home-making topics were taught by county agents, under the direction of Martha Van Rensselaer. Interest grew by leaps and bounds, and it wasn't long before permanent, paid leaders became the state agents. Now, it is acknowledged that junior extension has proved its worthiness a thousand times over.

Hub of the Campus

This picture has nothing to do with our modern Ag campus, but we thought it was most interesting. Can you recognize it at all at the first glance? We confess that we had to look three times before we realized that this is Barnes Hall down in the left hand corner with just the beginning of the Arts Campus in the background. Sage Hall now stands on that knoll at the right (would you believe it?) and in a few years, that picture won't look right without Olin Hall, the new Chemical Engineering Building, right there next to Barnes.

Three Guesses

We bet you can't guess who this is! We found this picture of one of the best-loved profs on the hill, in the April 1931 issue of the Countryman.

According to the caption, "Here is a picture of Professor Everett, our inimitable reader of French-Canadian dialect, well-liked professor of public speaking, amusingly powerful smoker, and mighty good friend. "You say it doesn't look like him? The picture was taken at a French-Canadian camp (that explains the head gear). Note the pipe (that proves it is Everett). It was taken one exam week, hence the look of quizzical satisfaction.

We understand that our venerable professor has decided that the cold wilds of Canada are too much for him now. Last winter Professor Everett spent more time in Washington, D. C. and Florida. You should hear him tell about the fish he caught. (Or have you?)
PICTORIALLY SPEAKING

These people show the varied careers for which “upper campus” graduates are prepared. These pictures are a few of the many that have appeared in the *Countryman* throughout the past years.

E. C. Weatherby '14, former organization manager of the Grange-League Federation Exchange, is now head of the circulation department of the “American Agriculturist”. His office is in the Savings Bank Building, Ithaca. The picture was taken in 1920.

A candidate last year for the position of Alumni Trustee of the University, J. Brackin Kirkland '18 has held an executive position in the Federation of Boy’s Clubs of America, since 1931. Before his promotional work with this group, he was superintendent of George Junior Republic at Freeville.

If this picture of Kirkland does not strike a responsive note, take a look at the April 1941 issue of the Cornell Countryman.

Mary Learning has been with the New Jersey Home Economics Extension Service since her graduation. We last heard from her in '38 when she was Home Demonstration Agent for Camden County in New Jersey. This picture was taken when she was a Senior in 1927.

E. C. Heinsohn '15, is demonstrating the perfectly appropriate position of all Cornell daddies, in a picture that appeared in 1930. The last we heard, he was living in Delmar, New York and was connected with a wholesale distributing company for poultry and eggs. The daughters are Judith, Barbara, and Meredith.

Henry E. Allanson '17, after graduation went to work with the United States Bureau of Plant Industry in Washington. In 1921, he was promoted to executive assistant and is now working as chief executive officer of that department. His address now 7330 Piney Branch Road, Takoma Park, Maryland. This is how he looked in December, 1921.
The Cornell Stock-Judging Team, which placed eighth in a field of sixteen entries for the judging contest at the National Dairy Show held in St. Paul, Minnesota, October 10, 1921. Left, Clark, Barney, "Doc" Allen, who coached the team, Skinner, and Morris.

Activities Around Campus

With the belief that extra-curricular activities will, in time, mean as much to the student as actual studies, the College of Agriculture offers many opportunities outside the classroom. Among these are journalistic and dramatic activities, opportunities for prize-speaking and debate, as well as departmental clubs for the student majoring in animal husbandry or poultry.

To those not in college, the College offers not only bulletins of up-to-date agricultural information, but also an incentive to visit Cornell, in the form of the annual Farm and Home Week.

Some members of the Countryman board back at reunion in 1919, Left, J. A. Vanderslice '17, Arthur W. Wilson '15, and Lawrence E. Gubb '16.

The Eastman Stage Prize Speaking Contest attracts the best speakers on the upper campus. It was formed to promote public speaking among rural people; the finals are held annually during Farm and Home Week.

B. W. Klane '16 N. C. Rogers '16 (Second) J. T. Owens '17
Miss Ruth Smith '16 R. P. Sanford '16 Miss Jennie Minnick '16 (Winner)

The Judging Pavilion At Farmer's Week

Farm and Home Week is one of Cornell's most important services to the New York State Farmer. Here he gets an opportunity to see the agricultural advances which he has already heard about through bulletins.

Kermis Club, the agricultural college dramatic group, is another important activity. The club specializes in short plays easily produced by rural people. This shows the cast of some plays presented in February, 1920.
When mankind was young, in the pre-agricultural or pastoral period, the frontier was a new-found, far-off grazing ground. Even in the memory of men yet living the frontier was still geographical—forests laid waste by the woodsman’s axe...virgin sod turning to golden fields of wheat and flax...everywhere the exploration and exploitation of added earth.

Frontiers for youth today are not in the narrow old earth, but in the boundless acreage of new ideas, new knowledge, new methods, new machines. Late discoveries in forage reveal new frontiers in soil conservation and livestock feeding. The new Case Sliced-Hay Pick-Up Baler, final stage in making air-conditioned hay by the Case System, opens one of these frontiers. It enables every-day farmers to capture and keep more protein and more total nutrients...more color and palatability...more vitamins and minerals...than ever before was feasible with field-cured hay. This compact, continuous-feed baler works with a small tractor and a total crew of three, takes seven-foot windrows at the same speed as mower and side-rake, builds bales that separate into sections as easy to feed as serving sliced bread.

New frontiers for youth are the fruit of free enterprise. Youth’s chance is in progress. Only where men and money are free to dare, to risk loss in hope of gain, is there place for young ideas, young energy, young courage. Now, as a century ago, this company takes youth’s part. J. I. Case Company, Racine, Wisconsin.

In 1842 the youthful Jerome I. Case began to furnish American agriculture with grain-saving machines. In 1942 the company he founded is celebrating its centennial with national ceremonials, historical pageantry, and educational exhibits. You are invited to witness these special events of the Case Centennial year. Look for local and regional announcements.
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Our Country is engaged in total war. Total war requires total production. Every factory, every field must produce up to the limit of its capacity. More food is needed, but there will be less manpower and less equipment to produce it with.

Every farmer must plan ahead. The thousand-and-one things that have to be done before planting time should be done immediately. Needed supplies should be ordered at once. Only in this way can farmers be prepared to produce the food that will "win the war and write the peace."

The Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, organized by farmers to help in their purchasing and marketing problems, is meeting the present emergency by:

1. Using all its resources and manpower to supply patrons with the things they need.
2. Serving established G.L.F. patrons first, particularly on commodities that are scarce.
3. Furnishing patrons with information about available supplies and how to get the best use out of them.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.  
G.L.F.  
Ithaca, New York
Now comes January, 1942—a different kind of year! There will be changes in farm operations and crops, many changes in farm life. In your home community business will not be "as usual." We must all face the facts with common sense.

Today farm income is up. There will be more money to spend—but there will be fewer things to buy. Common sense says this is the time to save, to buy Defense Bonds, to pay off mortgages and old debts, to prepare for the rainy day.

The world is calling for food. But farm labor to produce it is scarce at any price—and there may not be enough new machines to go around. Common sense says this is a year for wise, skillful repairing. Restore old tractors and machines and make them work. Take care of them, keep them housed and lubricated. Help your neighbor; let him help you.

Your friend, the Harvester dealer, will have many new problems. He will supply all the new machines he can—and he is equipped to do a service job as never before. Common sense says it will pay any farmer, in time and money saved, to keep in close touch with his equipment dealer. The dealer's machines and service and his practical advice are always on call.

International Harvester Company
180 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois
The Cornell Countryman

FARM AND HOME WEEK

Volume XXXIX February, 1942 Number 5
Until December 8, 1941, Sid Ward was a farmer.

His farm was a business enterprise. He worked hard, and the land gave back to him... good things to eat, clothes, a car, a decent education for the kids. Some years, there was even a little left over.

Today, with the nation at war, Sid Ward has stopped being just a farmer. He's a fighter... and his peaceful, rolling acres have turned into a victory weapon just as powerful as planes and tanks and guns.

While the war goes on, Sid Ward is in the front line of a tremendous battle—the battle of food. His farm will provide nourishment and strength for America's fighting forces—human fuel as vital as any stores of gasoline or oil or ammunition.

When the war is over, food will win the peace. America's food—abundantly, inexhaustibly produced by countless American farmers like Sid Ward—is America's greatest weapon for Peace.

Sid Ward may never get a hero's medal. But he's mighty apt to be the real hero of the victory ahead.

* * *

Today, more than ever, electricity helps agriculture. In every branch and type of farming, electricity means better, easier, more efficient operation.

When more food is needed, electricity helps increase farm production. When labor is scarce, electricity does much of the work. When working hours are long and hard, electricity brings comfort and relaxation and pleasure at the end of the day.

Westinghouse again repeats its pledge to the American farmer: The name Westinghouse will continue to stand for the highest development of all the good things that electricity makes possible.
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, New York. Printed by Norton Printing Co. The subscription rate is one dollar a year or three years for two dollars; single copies 15 cents.
W. D. McMILLAN '24, President, Board of Directors

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DINE  DANCE
Farm Power Is War Power

THE PLAN to stimulate production of needed foods, as milk, eggs, and poultry, is going to require continued, constructive, concentrated, concerted,—even consecrated—action on the part of American farmers.

The extra work they will have to do, in spite of fewer hands to do it, will require extra thought, extra preparation, extra knowledge. Some of the extra knowledge may be yours for the asking. It is contained in Cornell bulletins for the farm and home.

Publications of the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, of the New York State College of Agriculture and of the New York State College of Home Economics are issued on an average of two every week. About six hundred different titles are listed in a catalog of available bulletins, known as

E 47

If you will address a postcard to the
Office of Publication
College of Agriculture
Ithaca, New York

with your name and address, and the symbol E47, the catalog will be gladly sent to you.

From the lists given therein you can then select and send for such bulletins as may be helpful to you. The bulletins are free to residents of New York State. To residents of other states they are sold at a nominal price; most of them at a cost of only five cents.

All of the information about applying for bulletins is given in E47, which is sent free to anybody, anywhere.

Gains on the farming front depend on solving the feeding problems, on coping with plant diseases, on routing insect enemies, and overcoming soil troubles.

"Knowledge is Power"

and

Farm Power is War Power
This Month

Story of the cover: Boy looks at girl; girl looks at horse; we like the looks of all three!!! The boy is Frank Walkley '43, Countryman board member. The object of his attention is Corinne Culver '42, known as "Corky" to all her friends on the home ec campus. The horse? Black as coal, Cornell's Omar is a Percheron, and winner of second prize in that class at the International Livestock Exposition in Chicago recently.

George Fisk took the picture, and to him and Bristow Adams who made the linoleum block for the cover, the Countryman wishes to say, "Thanks again."

Farming methods may change through the years but the "Song of the Earth" never does. Frank Strausser '45 wries of the unchanging rhythm in nature .................................................. 4

Cornell educators, research workers, and extension specialists write of Cornell's adaptation to present war-time conditions. We recommend your reading "Cornell at War" on page .................................................. 5

"The Farmer in the Crisis" tells of the impact of war on the farmer. George Fisk '44, regular contributor to our columns, starts the first in this series on page .................................................. 7

"Swapping is Expensive" according to Elizabeth Schmeck who writes entertainingly of the round trip of returned goods and the cost of the excursion. Miss Schmeck is an assistant in the home economics costume shop and came there fresh from several months' work in a New York City department store .................................................. 9

Russell Lord '29, recalls that "history repeats itself" as he writes of Cornell in the time of the last war. Lord, former editor of the Countryman, is now editor of "The Land," national agricultural quarterly .................................................. 10

Featuring the 1941 Livestock Judging Team, the Campus Countryman page has pictures and biographical sketches of people you should recognize ..... 13

Alumni readers! Take a look through our Former Student Notes. If you don't find your name, send us a postcard telling us about yourself. We like mail and news. So do our readers .................................................. 19

FARM AND HOME WEEK

Once again the College of Home Economics and Agriculture have opened their doors to visitors from all over the State. The newest technical advances in agriculture, the part of the farmer in the present world situation, and new ideas and plans for successful farming will be discussed under the many agricultural topics in the official program. Home Economics lectures and discussions will cover the most savory and nutritious preparation of foods, ideals of family management, and new plans for household economy and efficiency. All meetings will stress war-time efficiency and saving. Perhaps the whole week will be a little more serious, a little more purposeful than ever before. That is as it should be, and we sincerely hope that students as well as visitors will take full advantage of this educational program. However, let us not lose sight altogether of the side of Farm and Home Week that is not strictly business. Rural art, music, dramatics, and other forms of recreation are as important as ever, if not more so. Let's remember that morale can be a deciding factor in any crisis. Let's give a definite proportion of our time to the lighter side of the week's program. —M.C.C.

OUR GRATITUDE

We spent a lot of time on our January picture issue, and had a lot of fun doing it. Our wish that it would bring back memories to our alumni was evidently granted as we have received many grand letters from people who enjoyed the magazine. We would like to have printed some of them, but just couldn't find the space this time. We'll do our best to live up to the nice things you've said about us. We hope that we will continue to receive letters that are more than just bills, whether they are for or against our policies. —M.C.C.
Humans have lived from the products of the earth since the days of the first man. From the first biped brutes, centuries of civilized man have garnered their food from the soil, first for their own sufficiency and later to supply others with produce. Men have planted the soil through the centuries, and beyond the horizon of our day men will work the soil.

I want to return to the land. I want to look at the barren ground in spring and see nothing but cold, sterile dirt the way centuries of man have seen the ground. I want to look at the same earth in summer and see rich, pregnant loam heavy with her brood of healthy plants and see the ground as man for centuries has surveyed her. I want to look at the brown earth in autumn and feel I have made her bear a fine crop and have that feeling of pride as man for centuries has exalted in his achievement.

Let me feel that the ground I walk, the ground I plant, the ground on which I live is made rich and productive by my pains. Give me the hot sun in summer, the frigid cold of winter, the rejuvenation of life in spring, the sleep of all in autumn.

Everything comes from the soil and returns to the soil, plant, animal, man. The soil gives life to all of nature, to all of humanity and when their time is spent she takes them back to her bosom. We are all children of the earth.

FRANK STRAUSSER '45
Cornell at War

Education, Research, Extension

The demand for men with college training in the armed forces and the opportunity for their enlistment in special services will result in a desire to get this training in the shortest possible time. Other students who are near to graduation may wish to complete their work, if at all possible, before going into military service or leaving for other duties. To meet this demand the college will have to provide a program of instruction during the greater part of the year.

In many courses new emphasis will be placed upon material that has a direct bearing on some phase of the war effort. There is no way to measure the amount of this, but it will be considerable. Some new courses will be organized to give important instruction for men going into military service or into new types of work in civil life brought about by the war. The college stands ready to offer training to special groups, either in military service, industry, agriculture or elsewhere. As the national program develops, the need for this type of instruction will become clearer.

The war has brought the students face to face with many new problems and decisions to be made. This has resulted in many more requests for advice and the opportunity to discuss problems with faculty advisers and counsellors in administrative offices. It has been necessary to keep informed of rules and regulations governing selective service. Methods employed by draft boards and a great variety of new situations that face students. The students themselves have shown good judgment generally. They feel their responsibilities keenly and want to know where their main duty lies. There is no question of their patriotism, and on the whole, they are trying to think things through.

RESEARCH, at the Cornell University Experiment Station is being reviewed to determine whether it is serving the most important needs of the Nation.

Dean Ladd suggests that the research projects be grouped under the following heads:

1. Projects of great importance in a war-time period.
2. Projects that may be eliminated or held inactive until the emergency period has passed.
3. Projects which may not be of great significance in the emergency but which must be continued because of their long-time significance.
4. Projects which should be initiated to help meet the emergency.
5. Needs for new facilities with which to do applied work of importance in this war.

According to Asst. Director Guterman, there may be shortages of insecticides and fungicides, and substitutes must be found for them.

In order that the farmer can get in his crops with an increased scarcity of farm labor, he must learn some short cuts and depend more on farm machinery.

The war will necessarily mean shortages and sacrifices and agriculture must suffer the consequences of them while continuing production. In a recent speech, Dean Ladd pointed out:

"For the individual farmer, two things are clear. First, it will be good business for him to farm intensively and to the full limit of his energy and of his finances through the war-time period and into the post-war years. Second, he should recognize the possibility that there may be a recession in business which will disastrously affect agriculture some time in the years that follow the making of the peace.

"There are not great surpluses of food in America. We have surpluses of wheat, cotton and tobacco... but the fact remains that for several years we have been on a net import basis, so far as food crops in total are concerned, that is, we have imported more than we have exported.

"With fewer workers we cannot produce as many goods with the remainder. Somewhere we must begin to sacrifice. The farmer should produce intensively during the next few
years and every possible help should be extended to him in obtaining the necessary supplies and equipment, in retaining his labor force and in selling his produce at prices that will repay constantly rising labor costs.

"Although a post-war depression should be anticipated . . . every planning group and technique that we have developed during the past years of depression should be used in an attempt to soften the shocks of the next depression. If we have really learned to plan intelligently, much may be accomplished."

EXTENSION Service branches are teeming with activities for defense these days organizing men and women, boys and girls in homes and on the farms. In the 1108 New York Communities where Home Bureaus are organized, 38,476 members stand ready to help the State Colleges adapt their extension work to national defense.

As they did in the last war, home demonstration agents are showing the women how to substitute foods for those, like white flour and sugar, that may be needed by the government. In many communities they are teaching nutrition, food preservation and preparation (including camp cookery for men), and are encouraging the use of surplus foods like apples and milk, to improve public health and stop waste.

To call the public's attention to the need for better food selection several county nutrition committees under the State Committee on "Nutrition for Defense" discuss food problems over radio programs, in newspaper articles, through posters and fair exhibits.

Clothing clinics are being set up by home demonstration agents to save textiles and to help the Red Cross. Remodelling old garments and solving family clothes problems make it possible to save wool and money.

When men are called for military service, often the family morale is upset, children get nervous and scrappy, and the mother is faced with greater problems than she knows how to handle. The home demonstrator's knowledge about the psychology of family life helps her give families advice on how to solve their relationship problems. For mothers who are called into defense industries, the agents are organizing groups for the care of the small children.

Ways to save money for government bonds by better management of the house are being explained by workers. The new extension programs in consumer education will help people understand the rise in costs of certain foods that are bound to come as farm labor becomes more costly, and food supply and demand changes.

THE time has come," says Ruby Green Smith, State leader of Home Demonstration Agents, "to conserve material and human resources; To waste no food, to raise it where possible, to use it in season and for maximum nutritive values; to preserve it; To take care of clothing and house furnishings; To spend money carefully so as to help finance the war; To keep physically fit, mentally alert, and spiritually aflame; To realize that our government-employed home demonstration agents have responsibilities to homemakers outside as well as within Home Bureaus; To take leadership in teaching phases of home economics for which Home Bureau members have had years of training, by serving others, and by spreading helpful information through public speaking, the press and radio; To share knowledge of home economics and government messages with other homemakers; (If each Home Bureau member could share what she has learned in the Extension Service with 50 homemakers, every home in the State could be reached.) To use Home Bureau experience in community projects to aid civilian defense; To help keep the laughter of children alive and guard the nervous tone of homes, despite war news; to keep calm and confident; To interpret democracy to those in our communities who have not yet learned to appreciate the American way; To help build morale founded upon the moral righteousness and high purposes that guide our nation's policies of truth and honor; To expand our horizons and audiences, as educators, and to use the power that resides in our Home Bureau organizations, programs, and personnel to give the United States service that is wholehearted, unified and loyal."

To sponsor the farm emergency defense programs, the New York State Agricultural Defense Committee and county committees made up of the heads of the state-wide farm organizations, were set up in the summer of 1940.

Tackling the problem of labor shortage, the defense committees are sponsoring campaigns for the use of labor-saving devices, securing deferment from military service of essential farm workers, and permitting schools to dismiss during the seeding and harvesting peak seasons, girls and boys whose work is needed on the farms. The committees are also working with the State Education Department to arrange that city boys and girls be placed in supervised farm camps for the summer.

Instruction in the repair and adjustment of farm machinery will be provided for farmers (1) by means of community repair clinics during winter months where farmers may bring their own machinery and do overhauling and repair work under the supervision of trained personnel. (2) throughout the growing season demonstrations in the field with reference to operation, repair, and adjustment of farm machinery for plowing, fitting, seeding, combining, harvesting and spraying.

To encourage farmers to repair and adjust their machinery and to order their repair parts early, a truck equipped with farm machinery assemblies will conduct an educational and publicity program. Radio, news releases, and circular letters will also supplement the publicity campaign.

Fifteen agricultural engineers-to-be and tools, are being trained to aid equipped with demonstration trucks trained craftsmen and agriculture teachers in giving machinery repair instruction.

The extension service also is doing the education part of the Federal Food for Freedom campaign.

The Live At Home Campaign is also being carried on by the extension service to encourage farmers to grow food crops for themselves. Circulars are being sent to 150,000 families telling how to grow foods, prepare them, their nutritive value, and how they will save money.

A Victory Garden campaign, under the direction of extension service in the State and counties, will be conducted to encourage all individuals who know how to grow gardens on farms and in villages, but to discourage those who do not know how, for there is not enough seed to go around. All 4-H Club members will be urged to have a farm garden in addition to work they are already doing. Information about available seeds, fertilizer, how to plant, care for, and preserve surplus foods will in most cases be obtained from the county extension officers and 4-H club workers.
The sudden impact of war has caused many farmers who formerly did their own planning, to seek information from governmental agencies in order to adapt themselves to the current situation. No one can foretell with accuracy what prices will prevail after the war, what crops will become surplus, or what the general agricultural picture will be. In any event, conservative management will prove the wisest course.

"What specific practices would you advise me to follow?" No one dares give a specific list of suggested farm adjustments. The Agricultural Economics department has made some suggestions that may be fitted to individual cases. Farmers should plan generally on high prices, but should avoid drastic production changes. "Over a period of years, dairying, poultry, fruits, and vegetables have been the important farm enterprises in New York. Wartime conditions may justify moderate shifts to less adapted enterprises, but there is little evidence to warrant major changes in the general types of farming in New York State."

"Watch labor efficiency. This calls for more consideration of labor saving machinery, ways of doing jobs with less labor, and more careful planning of farm operations. The labor situation is one of the most difficult; it has two main aspects: the scarcity of farm labor, and the high cost of labor due to the rising industrial wage rates. Although the farmer can do little that will affect the supply of labor or the rising of industrial wages, he is in a position to moderate if not solve his labor problem. He can still mechanize his business, if its size warrants and if he can afford the equipment. He can also enlist the further support of his family. Many farmers who otherwise would have been ruined, have, with the assistance of their wives and children, taken in the entire crop.

"The size of the business should be watched because in New York many farm businesses are too small for efficient operation. Rising prices justify expansion if it can be done without too great a financial risk. If prices rise and debts are easier to pay, it will be good business for people with a large indebtedness to pay it off rather than expanding too much and incurring more debts.

As long as the general price for milk remains favorable, farmers should try to make as much milk per cow as possible. For production farm livestock must be fed well. Liberal feeding of good animals will produce more butter, more eggs, and more meat. Hand in hand with increased production are increased crop yields. With farm wages relatively high compared to the cost of commercial fertilizer and lime, it will pay to use them liberally on good land. By doing so the farmer not only increases the crop yield, but also increases his own labor efficiency per acre and the total fertility of his land. In conjunction with soil conservation practices, farmers should support sound land use programs. "It is important to expand programs for the public acquisition of land not adapted to farming. If more food should be needed it can be obtained more economically by more intensive use of good land than by farming land now abandoned."

Unlike housewives who hoard perishables only to have them spoil, the farmer is in a position to maintain adequate inventories of farm supplies. It is a good idea to buy equipment in advance of actual need, because prices are rising and equipment is becoming scarce. Therefore it would be wise to fix up the farm plant in anticipation of repairs necessary in the next few years.

Avoid overinvestment in all forms of livestock. Due to the last war and other abnormal occurrences, the beef cycle, the hog cycle, and the sheep cycle have all reached their peaks at approximately the same time. With the exception of hogs, which will continue to rise in price for one or two years, it is very likely that livestock prices will become unsteady and start to decline steadily at some unpredictable time in the future.

Present uncertain conditions make it highly important to strengthen cooperatives that help to keep prices of milk and other farm products in adjustment with cost and demand. Efficient cooperatives are also a means of obtaining good feeds, fertilizers and seeds, and other farm supplies at low cost. The moral of the story: support sound cooperatives.

"These are war times. Prices are rising rapidly. Materials for permanent construction are difficult if not impossible to find and their prices are high. Conservative farmers will be cautious in making long time investments and in enlarging their farming operations unless those seem to be justified over the long pull. Judging from past experience, the present seems to be a good time to farm as fully and as effectively as possible.

Those interested in the farmers' current problems of management may write to Professors V. B. Hart and M. C. Bond, Department of Agricultural Economics, Warren Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, from whom much of this information was obtained.
Cornell Homemakers

Home Nursing to the Front

"No matter how sincere you are in wanting to help, you can't help if you aren't prepared" declared Mrs. Peabody at the first meeting of her home nursing course. Girls agreed, and all set to work with enthusiasm to learn techniques in caring for ill patients. Emergency bandaging, administration of medicine, the making of a bed with a patient in it—all these were problems tackled by the class in subsequent laboratory sections. Vacation found several class members using their families in practicing first aid bandages. A final examination after the holiday proved that practice had made perfect, and that the class was "prepared to serve."

What's New and Due in Bulletins

Do you want to make that room of yours more attractive? Just send for Cornell Bulletin 463, "The Arrangement of Home Furnishings." Published in June 1941 by Charlotte E. Robinson, the bulletin emphasizes rearrangement of furniture and making the most of whatever is already on hand. And that's a happy note in these days!

Miss Robinson has also written a bulletin on "Braided Rugs" with complete instructions for their making. Perhaps a braided rug would be just the colorful note needed in that room of yours. This bulletin is number 462.

Do you know what varieties of potatoes are the best and most economical? Then perhaps you will want "Consumer Buying of Potatoes and Store Offerings." This bulletin (number 764) was written by Alda S. Hotchkiss, who studied potatoes bought by 4937 consumers during 1936, 1937, 1938 and 1939 and offers helpful suggestions from her own experiences.

The Dance Is The Thing

On January 16, St. Agnes Eve, cooks were supposed to fast all day, eat a salt-filled egg at night, and go to bed. Then they would certainly dream of their lovers, who were to appear and offer them water.

Instead, most hungry wenches ate two or three hearty meals that fateful day, and then went to the St. Agnes Eve formal dance, sponsored by the Home Economics Club in Martha Van Rensselaer Auditorium. Under a crescent "moon" Hal Hazen's orchestra played sweet music, and across the hall, in the Green Room "Coke Bar" ice cream and cakes were served.

Helen Libisch

What is it that plays a violin beautifully, stands in the top quarter of her class scholastically, wears two honor society pins, receives a scholarship check twice a year, and is singular? No, it isn't two people—it's one Helen Libisch, active senior on the home economics campus this year.

Singular is certainly the word for Helen, who is twice as busy as any two people we know but who seems to have twice as much fun, too! Whether you see her debating for the Women's Debate Club, or making a "smooth" evening dress for herself, or pitching tent for an overnight hike with her Scout troop, you'll find her enjoying herself. (And so, too, are the people around her!)

Alpha Xi Delta was the lucky house to pledge Helen freshman year, and she was active in the sorority as well as playing violin in the Women's String Ensemble and attending Newman Club meetings.

Sophomore year found her still in the String Ensemble and in Newman Club, but also found her a member of the University Orchestra, and Kermis Dramatic Society. In her spare moments, Helen was a Girl Scout counsellor, did a bit of fencing, and managed to become an associate member of the Women's Debate Club.

Adding only Pi Lambda Theta to her list of activities junior year, Helen swung into senior year with a bang! Still active in all her other groups, Helen became a member of Omicron Nu, national honor society in Home Economics, and a vice-president in Balch I.

Active? Well, it's not understatement to say so! And between times, we've heard she is preparing to teach. Lucky kids! ! !

Honor Society Elects

Six graduate students and thirteen seniors were recently elected to Omicron Nu, national honor society in home economics. Honored thus for excellence in scholarship were:

Graduates
Josephine Brown .............. Cortland
Margaret Hockin .. Truro, N. S., Can.
Marietta Nyman .......... Logan, Utah
Ruth Remsberg .......... Ithaca
Karen Van Derzee .. Milwaukee, Wis.
Margaret Wheln .. Kingston, R. I.

Seniors
Carolee Anderson ........... Corning
Kathleen Berresford .......... Ithaca
Elizabeth Chase .......... Ithaca
Charlotte Cromble .......... Ithaca
Dorothy Dowey .......... Pleasantville
Jean Herrick .......... Ithaca
Marguerite Horn .......... Ithaca
Helen Libisch .......... Corning
Gladys McKeever ....... Allentown, Pa.
Marion Pergande .......... Kentmore
Joan Plunkett .......... Floral Park
Phyliss Sarnburg .......... Ithaca
Edith Sheffield .......... West Chester, Pa.

Hear Ye.

Calling residents from Ithaca, Gasport, Fayetteville, Babylon, Rochester, Bergen and Ancram! Calling all! Hear ye! Girls from your communities will be chief speakers at a Farm and Home Week program, Tuesday, February 19!

Six Home Economics girls will compete in the final Public Speaking Contest. This is the third Home Economics Stage to be held. Contestants, who are eligible for a $100.00 first prize and a $25.00 second award, are: Virginia Allen, Ruth Cottrall, Barbara Cross, Jane Hanse, Loris Jeffries, Greta Wilcox and Betsy Kandiko, alternate. Three of the girls competed last year.

"I am keeping the purse." That tiny sentence from a note written by a customer of a Fifth Avenue department store informed its management that she was returning three night gowns, three jeweled pins, two pairs of gloves, one string of pearls, but that she was "keeping the purse." Nice of her, I thought.

I was opening packages in the returned goods room of the store, and that note set me contemplating the ways of feminine shoppers. So often do they buy things that they do not want that the value of the articles they return for credit amounts to anywhere from ten to twelve per cent of a store's sales. One survey recently made by the Twentieth Century Fund reported that one day's sales out of eight are returned.

These figures mean, for one thing, that the inventory necessary to do business must have about three per cent more merchandise than would normally constitute a full stock. Stock must be complete, for a dress, shoe, or shirt out on approval is of no use.

As a customer, I went blithely on my way never thinking of the money involved in sending things back. When I began to work in a store for the selling experience required of anyone longing for fashion work, I discovered that the average cost for the return of each article is thirty-nine cents. The woman whose note I quoted cost the store three dollars and fifty-one cents for the privilege of taking nine articles home to decide that she did not want them.

Many reasons are given for these returns: wrong size, faulty merchandise, wrong color, change of mind, etc. In many researches, even those conducted by retailers themselves, the blame is placed largely on the stores. Two years ago, I would have nodded at that statement, solemnly confirming it. Now I have been a salesgirl and can think of many instances in which the customer is equally at fault.

You who do the buying can help the stores cut down this expense and thus reduce your own costs, for the price eventually comes from you.

Wrong size is an oft-quoted reason. The surest remedy for that is to try on the things you buy. There are dressing-rooms for just that purpose. There is no just cause for saying "I am a perfect sixteen" or "all twelves fit me." Sizes vary as they come from different manufacturers, and the salesgirl comes to know the variances of the garments in her department.

Remember that anybody looks better in a large size that fits than in a small one that does not. No one sees the size tag after you wear the dress. A salesperson will not deceive you, for she knows that your family will tell you the truth if she does not. You can try on slips, gowns, bras, girdles, gloves, sweaters, and blouses, as well as coats and dresses.

Failure on the part of the staff to match with accuracy a customer's need is another reason blamed on the store. A girl should get a clear idea of what her customer really wants and try to find it for her. I have seen poor, flustered women come into the store searching frantically for a particular style or color and go out quite happy, but a bit worried, with something quite different. In a few days, downstairs in my bin in the credit room, I have taken that dress back.

That was obviously the fault of the seller, but it would not have happened had the customer worn the hat she wanted to match. If you want a certain color, take a sample with you. Color names change seasonally, and no verbal description is ever accurate.

If you will plan your shopping ahead of time and be able to give definite descriptions when confronted by a salesgirl, the process of getting the right things will be very simple. If you do not want a thing and cannot use it, do not buy it.

Pulling an idea from an uncertain customer is a trick upsetting to the nerves of any seller. One woman said to me, "I don't want green, red, blue, yellow, or purple. A light color won't do, for I want the dress for travelling, but I don't want a dark shade. It must be tailored, but suitable for dinners and parties." All in one dress. What would you have suggested? No wonder a salesgirl collapses, but why does the customer leave in a huff?

It is perfectly all right to tell the person helping you that you want a gown for some one in the hospital, a slip for a woman with immense hips, or a dress to wear to a wedding or a funeral. You will probably never see her again, so you need not be embarrassed or afraid that she will confide to your friend the remark about the hips. Tell her what you want, and she will show you all she has that is suitable instead of dragging out everything in stock.

A SALESPERSON makes a living selling merchandise, not sending it out on round trips. It is certainly not good for her when the things you buy come back, and she knows it, for the number of credits takes a great deal from that important item of net sales in her monthly rating. She wants you to be satisfied.

One cause is blamed on the buyer: that is, did she buy without concerning herself with color-fastness and washability? Often an attractive dress is offered at a relatively low price, and the buyer, occasionally inattentive, buys to discover that the dresses are being returned with complaints of unsatisfactory service.

Often the customer asks questions only to find the staff as ignorant as she. The buyer should provide her force with more information about fibers and their behaviors in her merchandise, and if you will continue to demand laundering instruction and fiber content before you conclude a purchase, you will soon find that you have no more troubles of that sort.

These are but a few of the problems behind returns, but they help to show that when the stores give their salespeople a good foundation of knowledge of their products and see that a special effort is made to understand each customer's demand, and when you who shop learn to go into stores with your wants clearly in mind and determined not to be swayed against your will, stores will lose less money, you will spend less, salesgirls will wear genuine smiles, and the problem of credits will be a fading one.

Thirty-five Years Ago From The Countryman

Mr. Henry Ford, a native of Michigan, has recently invented a farm automobile. The inventor claims his machine will cost only $400 and will do the work of four horses. Mr. Ford is a practical farmer which gives us reason to believe that his invention may prove useful and practical.
As I Remember - - -
By Russell Lord '20

THE first A.C.E. meeting I attended was at Ithaca, N. Y. If you will consult our Founders, such as Bristow Adams, J. E. McClintock and Andy Hopkins, I think they will tell you it was the second gathering of this Association. I got in as a student then, almost at the start. Up to that time I did not quite know what I was going to do. “This is my crowd,” I said to myself. A good many of us have had that feeling for the first time at our first ACE meeting. I don’t recall any of the papers that were read, but I distinctly recall the speakers.

The day that meeting ended I rode down on the train to Washington with B. A. and that other marvelous pioneer of public service writing, Wharton. Wharton had a wooden leg. He was very cheerful about it. He claimed that a thumb-tack was the only good garter; and, “Mrs. Adams, may I put my willow under your oak?” he asked politely one evening during the meeting when we were having supper at B.A.’s. Wharton was going back to Washington to run the Red Cross publicity for the war then declared. I was heading homeward to join the artillery. Bristow Adams was going down to meet a call for help from his old Stanford friend, Hoover. This was in June, 1917. We were all twenty-four years younger then. I had just resigned as student-editor of The Cornell Countryman to serve until 1919 as an almost completely disused artillerist.

When young Cornellians of the current crop come to me now, as they did yesterday, and ask me whether to go on with the agricultural work they are trained for; whether to ask deferment from the draft or go soldiering, I tell them, though not too confidently, to go soldiering. It breaks at least, the narrow rim of our too specialized agricultural pursuits. And I figure that if they have really felt the call and companionship of associations such as this one, they will come back to it when another period that we call “Peace” returns.

If you will bear with me in these middleaged reminiscences for one paragraph more, I will come to the point directly. The Ace meeting I most distinctly remember, strange to say, was in Louisiana. The only speech that I ever heard that I can remember word-for-word from beginning to end was that great one-sentence speech of “Dutch” Keilholtz. “In the beginning there was no Agriculture.”

That brings me more or less to what to talk about in this paper for a few minutes. I want to suggest that because of a clutter of complexity, and an increasingly narrow specialization, we have, in the large sense, no agriculture now. Or at least we are headed away from rearing the kind of understanding that the old school of American agriculturists exhibited. By the old school I mean men like L. H. Bailey, the late Eugene Davenport, the late Isaac Phillips Roberts, the late Seaman Knapp. We have today, it is true, some truly great agriculturists who are not of the old school—men like Henry Wallace and M. L. Wilson, in Washington; and out in the States, here and there, a considerable number of others. I can think of at least six who are likely to
be in the room—or out in the corridor—when this paper is read. I mean that sincerely. A man does not need to have a big headline name to be a Grade-A agriculturist. But he does by my definition, have to be really educated in agriculture and in those terms, cultured. He has to be a great deal more than a good specialist. He has to understand what agriculture is all about.

IT HAS been part of my work lately to write some sketches of great American agriculturists to be run in a department called “Countrymen” in our new quarterly magazine, The Land. Going into the early life-line of men such as Bailey, Spillman, Roberts, and Davenport, it is striking to note how often they started out as Professors of Agriculture, teaching everything that could be named under that large title; and later go off into specialties, strict channels and corridors of special knowledge. But that was not the end of it. In the end you will find that all these men sought consciously to bring the whole thing together again, assert its unity; bring it to life in the large; make it make sense.

That, really, is what is behind all the maze of organization charts, all the paper-work, all the clutter of set phrases, which have marked the drive toward a co-ordinated reorganization of the Department of Agriculture, the state colleges and experiment stations, the extension service and the various arms afield. But co-ordination and unity are only words on paper, if men and women do not see and understand the whole living landscape, including the people, as an organic working whole. When Henry Wallace says something of the sort, as he often does, people say he is a mystic. There seems to be something about Wallace which lends people to matter about mysticism no matter how plain, wise and sensible are his acts and words.

I dare say they even regard it as mystical when he blows his nose. To me, there is nothing mystical about the fact that a soil and all its products, including the people, and the thoughts and spirit of the people, are completely interrelated parts of a live, going concern. And when you look at it that way, it seems to me, then this thing that we call a co-ordinated approach to agriculture, and to conservation, becomes a living principle of conduct and a live subject.

For something more than a year now, Morris L. Cooke, Dr. Charles Holzer of Ohio, Rex Tugwell, “Dink” Darling, and Aldo Leopold along with myself and some two thousand others have been working in a new society called Friends of the Land. The society includes men and women of all callings, lay and professional, and all parties. We call our quarterly magazine The Land, and the intermediate news letters we call The Land Letter. Our idea is to bring the whole problem of a conserving and permanent agriculture home to the people, not in a precise specialized way, but in a large way, a way that sticks to simple, human, personal terms, and reveals relationships.

We are working with the governmental agencies, but standing free. Our central aim is to propagate a new attitude and a changed sentiment. When the case of our land is stated in terms large enough to make good yielding land and clean water a matter of personal interest to the citizen—when the large relationship between the content of athlete’s bones and methods of tillage in a given region is stated in the language of the sports page; when the breakdown of power and light and pumping and refrigerating facilities in a given community is linked in the news with rainfall at the skyline and sedimentation below—then groundline conservation becomes a subject of immediate and living interest from everyone from the school child to the judge.

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Livestock Judging Team

Once again as Farm and Home Week is here, the Campus Countryman is proud to present to its readers the members of the 1941 livestock judging team.

Judging at three intercollegiate contests, the team competed first at Springfield, Mass., in the Eastern States Exposition and came out second only to Penn State in a field of five.

The team also made its annual trip to Chicago to compete in the International Livestock Show. Among the 28 teams competing, Cornell bettered the position it won last year by placing sixteenth—dropping down from eighteenth. High man for Cornell was Bernard Potter '43, who was fifteenth. Making the trip with Potter were John Almquist '42, Russ Durand '42, Harold Outhouse '42, and Robert Bradley '43. Robert Lewis '42 was the alternate. The coach is Prof. J. I. Miller.

John Almquist

The first member of the team we want you to meet is John Almquist. He comes originally from way out in Phelps County, Nebraska. His home is now in Alden where he attended high school. His record in high school is outstanding. He was president of the 4-H club three out of his eleven years of membership and also an active F. F. A. member.

The record he has made here is an enviable one. He is a member of the Round-Up Club, was secretary of the 4-H club last year, has been a member of the R. O. T. C. band for three years, won the Danforth Fellowship in his freshman year, is an officer in Alpha Zeta, and is president of Ho-Nun-De-Kah. His cumulative average has been 85.9 for three years at school which has earned him a Roberts scholarship his junior and senior years.

John plans to do graduate work in Animal Husbandry and we are sure he will be quite successful.

Donald Coye

The man on the team coming from Jamesville is Donald Coye. In high school at home he was a very active 4-H club member and he was a prize showman. Before entering Cornell, he farmed for three years.

Don is a member of both the Round-Up club and the F. F. A. He made the trips to Springfield and Baltimore with the team. On graduation this year, Don expects to go back to the farm.

Russell Durand

Russell Durand comes from Florida, but the Florida he comes from is in New York State. Russ attended the S. S. Seward Institute; his activity there centered about the 4-H and sports. Upon graduation he was salutatorian of his class.

Since coming to Cornell, Russ has interested himself in the 4-H, the Varsity band, and he is now the president of the Round-Up club; the reward Russ received for his activity was his election to Ho-Nun-De-Kah last year. He made all three trips with the team.

Like several other members of the team, Russ plans to go back to the farm and work with his dad, when he graduates.

Horace Ketchum

The second man from A. G. R. on the team is Horace Ketchum whose home town is Otisville. Attending the Otisville high school, Ketch played basketball and baseball and was a member of the 4-H club dairy cattle judging team in 1937—and he was high man at Syracuse and fifth at Columbus, Ohio at the National Dairy Show.

With such a fine background, it is no wonder that Ketch is a good judging man. He has been an outstanding member of the Round-Up club and was elected to Ho-Nun-De-Kah last year. By the way, Ketch is a good showman—he has shown two grand champions at the student livestock shows.

Upon graduation, he, too, will go back to the farm.

Robert Lewis

Robert Lewis really went out to do things in a big way back home before he came to Cornell. He held almost every office in the 4-H up to the county president and he, was county president of the F. F. A.

Bob is a member of the Officers club and the Round-Up club and he won a blue ribbon in the student livestock show two years ago.
Harold Outhouse

Back home in Canandaigua, Harold Outhouse was an active 4-H member for fourteen years and also vice-president of the F.F.A. for some time. When he decided to come to Cornell, Harold found that he was the recipient of a Robert Adams scholarship.

Since he has been at Cornell he has made himself worthy of his scholarship. A member of the Round-Up club and F. F. A., he has been elected to Ho-Nun-De-Kah and Kappa Phi Kappa, and he was the superintendent of last year's student livestock show. Interested in animal husbandry, Harold is a Rural Education major and he plans to teach vocational agriculture upon graduation.

Bernard Potter

The other junior on the team and A. G. R.'s third representative is Bernard Potter. His home is Truxton and he prepared there for Cornell. He was a member of the 4-H club for eleven years and vice-president of the Cortland county council.

Bernard came to Cornell two and a half years ago with a Eudora Kenney Scholarship. Since that time, his activities have been of a versatile nature: he has played in the varsity Band, is a member of the 4-H club, an associate member of the Cornell Dramatic Club, and also a member of the Round-Up club.

Bernie's plans are similar to those of his colleagues—he will return to the 700 acre dairy farm back home when he graduates.

The Round-Up

“The Round-Up Record” is the official name of the latest venture of the Round-Up Club. The “Record” with Lucian Freeman as editor is a small four page paper published by the club for the members. Issued several times each term it chronicles the activities, achievements, and the personalities of the club.

The Student Livestock Fitting and Showing Contest is a large and well established part of the Farm and Home Week program. Held on Thursday afternoon, the show is probably the highlight of the week as far as the Round-Up Club is concerned. Under the direction of Roger Bradley, superintendent, and Bernard Potter, assistant, the show this year is bound to be a success. At a recent meeting the students selected the animals they wish to fit and show. Over sixty head of dairy cattle, thirty head of beef cattle, ten horses, thirty-five sheep, and twenty hogs give promise that this year's show shall be “bigger and better than ever.”

To all of you Countryman readers the Round-Up Club extends a sincere invitation to come up to the livestock pavilion on Thursday afternoon, February 1, and take in the Student Fitting and Showing Contest. We'll be seeing you then.

Speaking Contests Farm And Home Week

The eliminations for the 3rd Annual Eastman Stage Contest and the 14th Annual Rice Debate Stage were held recently. Both contests will be held during Farm and Home Week.

The six students for Eastman Stage were the Misses Marie C. Cull, Rose Marion Head, and Frances Marion McCann, all of the Class of '42; Alvin S. Klein '42, Thomas L. Odak, Sp. Ag. and Ira H. Blixt '43. Alternate is Raymond E. Dagwe '42. For Rice Debate Stage, speaking on the Resolution that: “As part of a general price fixing program, maximum prices for farm products be fixed for the duration of the national emergency”, the speakers will be Miss Evelyn F. Kassman '42, Alverna H. Butler '42, Raymond E. Dagwe '42, and Benjamin J. Miles '43. Alternates are Miss Francis Marion McCann '42, and William S. Zimmer '42.

Big Dance At Barton Hall

The night of Tuesday, February 10, promises to be one of the biggest social events of Farm and Home Week. The Ag-Domecon Association is holding one of the largest square dances ever held in the state in Barton Hall Lloyd Davis, president of the Ag-Domecon and in charge of the affair, has announced. This is the first dance the Ag-Domecon has run Farm and Home Week.

At least two thousand Farm and Home Week guests and visitors, including the high school folks, and alumni as well as members of the Cornell student body and faculty, are expected to attend. Barton Hall will ring out with square dance music supplied by Bill Fraley and his orchestra from 9 P. M. to 1 A. M. It is certain the evening will be a big success.

Memorial For Liberty Hyde Bailey

“Among the thousands of monuments to our great men, few have been erected to those quiet people without whose influence and labors the landscapes around our houses, and those of our forests and mountains and stream, must have lost most of their beauty.” So writes David Fairchild, of the Fairchild Tropical Garden, Coconut Grove, Florida, of Liberty Hyde Bailey, Cornell's great educator.

It has been decided that a memorial to Professor Bailey can be constructed on the shores of Biscayne Bay. It would be called the Liberty Hyde Bailey Palm Glade. Mr. Fairchild explains... "in a few years we would have here a glade of tropical palms which would do full honor to Professor Bailey's memory... many visitors... would be impressed anew with the greatness of his contribution to the peace and beauty of the world.”

This memorial is proposed as a gift by Dr. Bailey's admirers. Therefore, it has been requested that no gift shall be more than one dollar a person, ... and it is planned that this memorial shall be the gift of the greatest possible number of his friends and admirers.” It is desired that on Dr. Bailey’s 84th birthday, March 15, 1942, the Palm Glade can be dedicated and at that time an album can be given to him containing the names of... all those who feel indebted to his life's activities and have subscribed to the Glade.

All checks are payable to the Fairchild Tropical Garden or subscriptions can be obtained from and be made out to the Liberty Hyde Bailey Palm Glade and sent to the Fairchild Tropical Garden, Coconant Grove, Florida.

Countryman Opens Competition

The Cornell Countryman wishes to announce to its readers and to those interested, the opening of its annual spring competition for positions on the editorial, radio, and business boards.

The competition will open Feb. 17, the Tuesday following Farm and Home Week, and it is open to men and women in good standing in the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics. Freshman are invited to try out.
THE burlap used in sand bags is the same stuff that comes around a hundred pounds of feed. Every bit of new burlaps must come from India, across 7000 miles of ocean infested by Jap submarines, warships, and planes.

The government has ordered bag manufacturers to set aside for military use two-thirds of all the burlap on inventory and to be received. The one-third left for all civilian use is not nearly enough for normal agricultural needs alone.

Farmers who use G.L.F. for their feed purchases have cooperated in developing a bag return program which has enabled them to get maximum use of burlap bags and has saved them many hundreds of thousands of dollars. G.L.F. is now urging its farmer-patrons to use this plan to the fullest possible efficiency.

In farm publications, on posters, over the radio, these points are stressed:

1. Keep on the farm enough good bags to move your normal feed purchases from warehouses to your farm.

2. Treat every burlap bag as if it was the last one you could get. Empty feed into bins, barrels, baskets—anything that will hold feed. Hang the bags up where rats and mice can’t damage them.

3. Get prepared to handle feed in bulk. Board off a corner of the feed room or fix some place where you can store from 30 to 90 days’ supply of feed in bulk.

4. When you have saved enough bags on the farm to handle your own needs, get the surplus bags moving back to your own feed distribution system.

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Each year this business gives a break to young men fitted by temperament and training to create, build and sell better farm equipment. To many more it gives a break by furnishing them power and machines to make their farming easier, faster, more effective, more economical. For a hundred years Case has stood with youth on the principle that the better man, the better method, and the better machine shall have their chance. In the preservation of that principle is both the future opportunity and the present problem of youth in America. J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.

Kin to Ralph Waldo Emerson was another Ralph Emerson, son of a clergyman and brother to a professor of Greek. While he helped found Beloit College, he fell heir to much that was mental, less that was material. At Andover, where his father taught theology in the Seminary, Ralph herded cows for the professors, taught a term of country school. Following his brother to Beloit he got a job as bookkeeper, soon became partner in a small hardware business at Rockford, then junior partner in a reaper-building enterprise.

Suddenly the head of the business died. The panic of 1857 froze the firm’s assets. At the age of 26 Ralph bore the burden of managing a business with nearly half a million dollars of debts. Spurning easy escape by assignment, he won the co-operation of creditors, kept on building reapers, harvesters, cotton cultivators, more and more kinds of tools to make life better on the farm. And then, in the fullness of years and of vision, he received kindly an inventor whose plan for improving plows had been rejected by the big plow-makers. It was the Emerson foot-lift that made play of handling the heaviest plows of the horse-drawn era, the last great event in tillage before the dawn of power farming.
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In Collegetown
Former Student Notes

Jenaro Espina Lagdameo died December 19, 1934, according to a note from Manasseh Smith '03. Lagdameo had been for a number of years with the Philippine Bureau of Forestry.

Professor J. G. Halpin, the first Cornell graduate to specialize in poultry husbandry, and now the head of the Poultry Department of the University of Wisconsin, is a member of the Poultry and Egg Board.

Professor H. C. Knandel, head of the Poultry Department of Penn State College, has recently completed twenty-five years of service with that college. Students and former students of Professor Knandel, sprang a surprise at the poultry convention banquet when they joined in honoring him for his 25 years at the institution.

Mr. Henry Dietrich is instructor in entomology and curator of the insect collection at the University. He has two daughters in Cornell: Mary Alice '43 is in Agriculture, and Dorothy is a freshman in Home Economics.

Harold Stryker Mills died at his home in Griffin, Georgia, on October 27th. At the time of his death he was working with the Bureau of Plant Industry on research work with peanuts at Griffin.

Mr. Harold Fuller owns and operates the Chenango Ice Cream Company and the Coca-Cola bottling works at Norwich, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Fuller have a daughter, Marjorie, who won a Cornell Scholarship and is enrolled in the College of Arts and Sciences.

Dr. L. C. Norris of the Cornell Poultry Department staff is now a member of the Poultry and Egg Board. Dr. Norris is in charge of the Poultry nutrition work at this college.

Hon. and Mrs. Harold L. Creal have a daughter, Joanna S. Creal, who is a sophomore in Syracuse University. Another daughter, Lois B. Steele, is a freshman in the College of Arts and Sciences at Cornell.

Mr. Wilbur J. Forbes was recently appointed assistant director of the Sheffield Milk Plant in Homer, New York. He has five daughters. The oldest, Esther, is a freshman in the College of Home Economics at Cornell, and is a member of the COUNTRYMAN staff.

J. R. Hazlitt, after five years of working with Federal Agencies, is now farming a 250-acre farm at Hector, N. Y.

Norman Hunt is in charge of soil conservation in Yates County. He has a family and resides in Penn Yan, N. Y.

Harden Gibson is very busy farming at South Hartford, New York. It is easy to understand why he is busy, for he raises 3000 bushels of potatoes yearly, has 25 cows and 1500 hens. Harden has a retail egg route beside his breeding and mating work.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Higley are the parents of a son, David Anthony, born September 25, 1941.

Charles G. Diebold has been with the Hydrology Office of the Forest Service Flood Control Survey for the past year, trying to find out how forest cover and the forest floor influence retention and run-off of water. He and Mrs. Diebold (Elizabeth Strong '35) have two husky boys which "are a pleasure and insurance against a quiet household."

John G. Royiance, 58 Bryn Mawr Ave., Trenton, N. J. saw the Dartmouth game just after becoming general superintendent of Rickert Nurseries, successors to Moore's at Morrisville, Pa. They have about three hundred acres in ornamentals and supply both retail and wholesale outlets. He was worried about Ham Hill '33, thinking him in the Philippines, but was glad to know that he is an instructor in Naval Aviation in the South.

William N. Kaskela earned his M.S. in Education at Cornell and is now principal of the Constableville Central School, where they teach youngsters the "fundamentals."

Anne Myers is manager of the school cafeteria and also a Home Economics teacher in the Locust Valley Junior High School. Anne received her masters degree at Columbia in February 1941. This summer she worked in St. Luke's Hospital in New York City.

Dorothy Gray, who received her Masters at Cornell in 1941, is now graduate assistant in the department of Home Management at Iowa State. She is working for her Ph.D. in Consumption Economics.

Emilie Ann Pierce is dietitian at the Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital in Virginia.

Dorothea Bentley, former assistant Home Bureau agent in Erie County, is now married to Robert Witherspoon last spring. They live on Richmond Ave. in Buffalo.

Stephen S. Jones married Marjorie Tillinghast '40, on December 27 in Buffalo. Jones is with the research laboratories of the Linde Air Products Company in Tonawanda. They will live in Buffalo.

Pauline Moran, daughter of Dr. Moran, is now Executive Secretary of the Y.W.C.A. at Washington State College. She received her bachelor of Divinity degree at Yale in 1941.

Genevieve Dziegiel is now manager of the Gold Lantern Tea Room at Mills College, Oakland, California.

Mary Kelly is engaged to Charles Northrup (arch. '33) of Auburn, N. Y. Since graduation she has been teaching Home Economics at York Central School at Retsof, and more recently, at West High in Auburn, N. Y.

On September 7, 1941, a son, Richard VerValin II, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Richard Stringham at Crystal Springs Manor, Wappingers Falls, New York. Mrs. Stringham was formerly Priscilla Stevens, and is a graduate of the College of Home Economics.
Pauline Young is beginning her second year as associate 4-H Club agent in Cortland County.

Ralph Young is the Vocational Agriculture teacher at the North Rose High School. In August 1941, he married Ruth Miner.

Frank Strouse is teaching agriculture in Holland's beautiful Central School.

Jack Christianni and Margaret Soper '41 were married at Earlville on October 11. Louise Burnett '41 was maid of honor, and Louise Rider Deller '41, was one of the bridesmaids. These three girls were roommates in college, and we're wondering if it wasn't a matrimonial boom, for Louise Burnett is engaged now. Peg Soper says that she is getting up at 6:30 to put up lunch for Jack because he is working seven days a week in a defense industry.

Private Robert W. Wilson was transferred November 11 from Charleston, South Carolina demobilization center, to 58th Eng. Bn., Ft. Belvoir, Virginia. Bob had his basic training at Camp Wheeler, Ga. Prior to that he was in photogrammetry division of USDA at Beltsville, Maryland and is doing similar work at present. He was home on furlough in Ithaca over Thanksgiving.

Mrs. Edwin Leonard, the former Margaret Catlin, has a son, Charles Edwin.

John Van Aken is now associated with the Swift Premium Packing Company at Schenectady, New York. For the past year he has been a milk tester for the Wharton Valley D.H.I. association. His address is 27 Phillips St., Amsterdam, New York.

Florence Crabb was married to William Allen Backus in October.

Marian Julia Wightman, former member of the business staff of the Countryman, was married to Dr. Carlton W. Potter '40 Vet, on December 28, 1941, at Pulaski, New York. She writes, “If you know of any girl who wants a good job, I should be willing to move to Lawrence, Massachusetts, where Carl is practicing.”

Sally Gibson is Home Bureau Agent in Burlington, Vermont.

Jin Young, former Commodore of that famous 1940 Big Red Crew has been teaching agriculture at the Fillmore High School since graduation. He was called into the army this summer.

Jane Peck is helping her father farm in Williamson.

Agnes Hansen was recently married to Harold Tripping.

Grace Noble is a dietetic intern at St. Mary's Hospital in Rochester, Minnesota. She says she especially likes the work because all of the patients are assigned to the hospital by the Mayo Clinic.

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The development of hybrid corn has been, and will continue to be a contributing factor in helping American farmers, both old and young, reap more wealth from their land. DeKalb works hand in hand with men of the soil—devoting tireless effort in developing hybrid varieties which will make farming easier, faster, more productive, more economical. To our American youth of today, this means hope, ambition and wealth. To their fathers, it means contentment and security.

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Pieterje 2d had the inherited capacity for production. She had the size it takes to consume a lot of feed. She had the udder development it takes to make a lot of milk. She had the kind of management it takes to make the best of her inherited ability to produce. She was fed a simple diet of timothy hay and cornstalks for roughage, turnips and potatoes for succulence, oats and bran for concentrates.

Pietertje 2d finished her record 54 years ago this month.

And there is the lesson for dairymen. Good cows—the ones with the inheritance for big production, the size and development to make the best of their inheritance, combined with good management—can do the job with simple feeds.

We are at war. Molasses is valuable as a source of alcohol for gunpowder. Cocoanut oil meal can't be bought at any price. Supplies of other ingredients may become short or unobtainable. A simple dairy feed may soon be the only kind dairymen can get.

G.L.F. War Ration is a simple feed. It's made from ground grains combined with the by-product ingredients that become more plentiful during war — gluten feed, by-products of starch; oil meals, by-products of fats; bran or wheat feeds, by-products of flour. War Ration, because it makes the best use of available supplies, will cost less than feeds made to more rigid specifications. The formula will be publicly posted by every G.L.F. Service Agency that handles G.L.F. War Ration.
"Must the rural community die?" was the question asked of Farm and Home Week audiences by Rose Marion Head, '42, winner of the 33rd annual Eastman Stage contest. The Countryman regrets that it could not print Miss Head's entire speech, but assures its readers that the quality of the whole is as excellent as the portion printed here on page 5.

Laureates of the plowlands proved that their number was legion when hundreds responded to the call for the rural poetry contest. Poems awarded first places all had their genesis in farm experience as you can see on page 6.

Rudy Caplan, '44, is the Cornell Homemaker Editor for this issue and you'll agree that she has an ear for music and news, too, if you read "Music to Lend" on page 8.

Read the story of a graduate wife who tells her story in "Earning Our Ph.T." on page 9.

Plums to the public speaking department who trained the winners of the Rice and Eastman Stages pictured here on page 10.

News notes from former students tell of Cornellians and what they are doing these busy days 11.

And A Little Child . . .

With Farm and Home Week gradually becoming but a hazy recollection of exhibits and speeches, I am surprised at one incident which, of late, has been intruding itself into my thinking. At the time the thing happened, it seemed almost too trivial to note—just two small boys talking. Now Farm and Home Week brings hundreds of such boys to the campus, and usually by Wednesday we have become deaf to their comments, but somehow this conversation found its way past.

"C'mon, let's go in here!"

"No, we'd better not."

"Why not? What are you afraid of? This is a State building, ain't it? It's ours! C'mon!"

It's ours—from the lips of a youngster who may someday be a Master Farmer. He has learned today what his father may have taken years to discover, that the College is his, was founded for his education, exists for his benefit. All its doors are open, so C'mon!

—M.M.L.

Apologies

Last month's Countryman carried an article labelled "Farm in Crisis" by George Fisk, '44. Illustrating the article was a picture of a Case tractor. Unfortunately, the credit line was assigned to Firestone Tire and Rubber Company. As much as we know that Firestone officials would be pleased to be credited with such a fine machine as the Case tractor, still we feel that credit should go where credit is due.

—M.M.L.
A COLLEGE EDUCATION means more than ever now because, in the days of reconstruction that follow the catastrophe of war, the trained man or woman is in demand; the untrained are at a disadvantage.

If you expect or intend to go to college and have not already made arrangements to enter, apply now and learn what is required for admittance.

Every prominent college or university has more applicants than it can accept; this condition may be doubly true next Fall if the government asks the colleges to train men for war tasks.

The college aims to admit those who are most likely to profit by the education it offers. It wants those who have keen minds, high character, and qualities of leadership. However, neither the college nor its prospective students can wait until all applications are in and then sift to find the best. It must take the records as they come, and choose those whose qualifications promise performance.

The ability to meet a situation and to make decisions indicates character; foresightedness and promptness denote that uncommon quality known as common sense. So, as soon as you are sure of being graduated from high school and are determined to go to college, get your name on the list of prospective students at the institution of your choice.

The foregoing statement applies to the New York State Colleges at Cornell University; its purpose is to encourage those who wish to enter to show that they have the desire and the determination to make decisions and to take advantage of this best of opportunities for education offered by the State.

One thing else: Persons who wish to go to college should not be diverted from their purpose by prospects of immediate jobs at good wages. There is a difference between a job and a career; when war is over this difference is likely to be felt, keenly and even disastrously. War does not represent a normal state; and when its heightened activities are over, those with cultivated brains and trained talents will be best able to serve their fellow-men, and therefore most in demand; others won't be.

If you think of entering the New York State College of Agriculture or of Home Economics, or any of the several other Colleges of Cornell University, do not put off sending for the necessary information. Address your queries to the

**Director of Admissions**

**Cornell University**

**Ithaca, New York**
Must the Rural Community Die?

By Rose Marian Head '42

My father grew up in a typical, small, rural community about which I would like to tell you. I shall call it Chester.

At the close of the civil war, Chester was made up of several distinct neighborhoods. Farms were large and transportation slow so a man was apt to see just his immediate neighbors, except when he went occasionally to Chester Center, a small village, to sell his produce and buy what his family needed.

Each neighborhood had its own church and its own schoolhouse and it was around these that social life was built. Taffy parties and square dances were held; everyone went to prayer meetings. One man helped another mow and thrash. All relationships were face to face and each man knew his neighbors well.

When the depression came in 1929, the little factory in Chester Center shut down. There was no longer an opportunity for young people there—there certainly was not a chance on the farms. And so young men and young women went to the city. With them went a few whole families. One village church closed, the rest were 2/3 empty. Clubs became discouraged, the village newspaper stopped publication. There were no socials. The people had lost all interest in each other. Whenever a man had any money it gradually found its way to the city. The city had become the focus for his whole attention, his whole life. The rural community of Chester was in a state of complete disorganization.

This case, multiplied by several thousand, has caused people to say that the city is the only place to live in a civilization such as ours and to condemn our rural communities as being out of date, of no further use, dead.

But is it in the final destiny of things that they must die out? I would like to make two emphatic statements: First, I believe that our rural communities can be recreated to meet the demands of our day, and second, that they must be so recreated if America is ever to see real democracy and to preserve the things which have been best in her life.

Within forty miles of Ithaca, there is a hamlet with approximately 100 people. By 1928 the community like Chester, disorganized and discouraged. Even the two churches around which life had always centered, were unable any longer to pay their ministers and keep up their buildings. Each year each church contracted a new debt of $500.

A few far-seeing individuals saw the situation clearly and recognized the need for a more practical church arrangement. These people, both Baptists and Methodists, began to plan the way for a union.

The first step was to federate the young people's societies and evening services. Finally, a year after the first joint young peoples meeting, complete federation was accepted.

But the federation was not the solution to the problem. Each group retained its own denominational ties and the congreagation was divided sharply into two factions. A few people were not on speaking terms and there was a conflict over every issue. The only thing which had been accomplished was a pooling of resources to make it easier to support a minister and maintain a building. The people were not satisfied, so they tried again.

This time, they changed to an interdenominational community church. Denominational ties were severed and the church became entirely independent. A new membership role was compiled. It grew from 65 to over 200 in a very short time. It drew from the whole country side, and included people from eight denominations.

Bees were held and everybody worked to get the two buildings in order, one as a church and one as a community recreation center. They painted, scrubbed, and roofed. It was good to see people working together who had formerly not spoken to each other. And it was good to see the improvements and know that they cost so little.

People once more are neighborly and take care of their relatives and friends whenever the need or opportunity arises. A strong "we" feeling has developed. Participation in the program is almost 100%. The church has become a community-wide organization and has made the hamlet once more a united, purposeful and wide-awake community.

But projects which have brought communities back to life are not always connected so closely with country churches. In one place the movement was started with the organization of a community band, in another, a community chorus. Hartford, N. Y. has a Community Unity Week during which union church services, lectures, musical shows, plays, and a community banquet are held. Everyone takes part and tries to make the week a success for the profits (which are surprisingly large) are used for community improvement and everyone is interested whole-heartedly in the particular goal of the time. It took five years to get a fire truck and a garage for it, but the goal was worthwhile and Hartford now has a fine volunteer fire company with a whole lot of spirit behind it.

Whatever the form of the project or program, it unites people toward a common, community-wide goal.

Its impetus carries over to all phases of community life, including local government. The people in these places are interested in their government. It makes some difference to them what plans are made. They discuss new projects democratically and elect their leaders for their ability to carry out policies for which the whole community stands.

Fate has not ordained that rural communities shall disappear. But, if they are to survive and to thrive, we must get busy. We must find these vital interests within our own groups and build community life around them. We will need leadership, interested participation and whole-hearted cooperation. There is hope for the future of rural communities. We can rebuild them and make them able to meet the demands of this new age.
Poets from the Plowlands

Traditions may be started at any time; whether they survive is determined by their fitness to survive. Two that promise long life were started this year by two women connected with the College of Agriculture at Cornell; one of these is Dr. L. Pearl Gardner, professor of Rural Education, who inaugurated the rural poetry contest; the other is Professor Clara L. Garrett, who started the first exhibit of rural art, both in connection with Farm and Home Week.

This article deals with the first of these activities, the rural poetry contest; the second will be the subject of subsequent comment.

The results of the poetry contest amazed everyone, including the judges; Professor Harold W. Thompson, author of "Body, Boots, and Britches;" Russell Lord, former editor of the "Cornell Countryman," now editor of "The Land;" and a poet in his own right, and Professor Franklin Adams, editor of publications of the New York State Colleges or Agriculture and Home Economics.

The astonishment arose from both the quantity and quality of the poems submitted for honors and the prizes of $15, $10, and $5, for first, second and third prizes, respectively. The judges had little trouble in selecting the first two awards, but were so puzzled over the third that they finally added two more five-dollar prizes, both as an evidence of the excellence of the next three, and as a penalty they imposed on themselves for not being able to choose between them.

In all 277 poems were submitted, and more than a hundred were of superior quality. When the semi-final sitting was completed there were still 33 which were worthy of consideration for the three main positions.

The single group of poets most in evidence was made up of farm house-wives. Rural ministers, too, were well represented. In subject, nature poems were ahead, but always with strong human interest; grandparents inspired more poems than did grandmas. Farm and home drudgery had a place, but always with a smile.

A few of the best poems are here printed. Of the first-place poem, written by a young married woman, 33 years old, on a farm, and mother of two, Carol, age six, and son James, age three, the author says: "Although my son is only three years old, I have been imagining the universal experience of mothers here and all over the world as their sons went into the army." Conversations with a neighbor lad, who drove the delivery wagon of a feed store, and who was to be called for service, convinced her that "he was already in a different world, that the new one was real and that the farm was already slipping out of mind."

Thus it can be seen that the genesis of a real poem comes from something near at hand.

The poem judged in second place, had its beginnings in a story that came from Kansas in the first place, was repeated to another person, who passed it on to a third, and finally it came to New York and to the minister who put it into blank verse and added the New York background from his own farm experience. It has a theme, a background, and a treatment that is characteristic of some of the best work of Robert Frost.

And let the prize winners speak for themselves:

November Trumpet

Third Prize

By Katherine Harriet Herber, Peurn Bush, Albany County

The boy is like the awkward, leggy colt,
Shying at strangers, fearful of the bit.
But settling in the traces for the pull.

His mother sees the papers, tries to knit,
Eyes bright with unshed tears.
Is hunting for the words he cannot find.

The boy listens gravely but does not hear—
The drums of war are pulsing in his mind.

He hears the booming of a foreign surf,
Sees sunlit banners dip in proud salute.
Later he will remember little things,
The lazy, drifting milkweed parachute.

The April robins strutting on the grass,
Bee-balm in August; fragrant garden dill,
The sound of apples dropping in the night,
Blackberries ripening on the pasture hill.

Warm brown bouquets of hardtack in the snow,
And wisp-y bird tracks near the scattered grain.

When he sees loam, unplanted in the sun,
His hand will ache to hold a plow again.

CLASS 1-A

By Inez George Gridley of Grahamsville, Sullivan County

First Prize

The plowman rides to favor on his toil,
He looms so large against the morning sky,
Salvation springs as always from the soil.
We need no seer to tell the reason why.

He drives his rugged plow across the hill,
One sees the master in his measured gait;
Deep plowing showing care and well-learnt skill.
He gazes down the furrows—they are straight.

Long furrows leaning neatly breast on breast,
Dark waves that heave and rise before they fall;
Each furrow fit to meet a rigid test,
As if the plowing were the end of all.

A patient man who braves the slanting rain,
Whose faith is not depressed by wind and sleet;
He sees behind him fields of golden grain
And willing reapers sweating in the heat.

He drives his plow and breaks a somber hush
That northern winters cast on land and air;
New life heats the minstrels in the bush,
The groggy groundhog leaves his black-out lair.

The plowman needs no plea to speed his pace,
High sense of honor guides his way of life;
In peril as in peace he fills his place
He does not seek to rule by strength and strife.

In times of war he is the first to bear
The brunt of battles with his daily chores;
His furrows reach the warriors over there,
His front is far away on distant shores.

The swelling cereals of the morning meal,
The leaves that show a trace of crumby sod,
The fruit, the staff of life—all these reveal
The forms of two—the plowman and his God.

We crown this faithful tiller of the land,
He bends to serve but is forever free;
Lo, we can leave our fortunes in his hand—
He opens up the lines of victory.

The Cornell Countryman March, 1942

The Plowman

By John M. Pritchard, Cazenovia, Madison County

Third Prize

The plowman rides to favor on his toil,
He looms so large against the morning sky,
Salvation springs as always from the soil.
We need no seer to tell the reason why.

He drives his rugged plow across the hill,
One sees the master in his measured gait;
Deep plowing showing care and well-learnt skill.
He gazes down the furrows—they are straight.

Long furrows leaning neatly breast on breast,
Dark waves that heave and rise before they fall;
Each furrow fit to meet a rigid test,
As if the plowing were the end of all.

A patient man who braves the slanting rain,
Whose faith is not depressed by wind and sleet;
He sees behind him fields of golden grain
And willing reapers sweating in the heat.

He drives his plow and breaks a somber hush
That northern winters cast on land and air;
New life heats the minstrels in the bush,
The groggy groundhog leaves his black-out lair.

The plowman needs no plea to speed his pace,
High sense of honor guides his way of life;
In peril as in peace he fills his place
He does not seek to rule by strength and strife.

In times of war he is the first to bear
The brunt of battles with his daily chores;
His furrows reach the warriors over there,
His front is far away on distant shores.

The swelling cereals of the morning meal,
The leaves that show a trace of crumby sod,
The fruit, the staff of life—all these reveal
The forms of two—the plowman and his God.

We crown this faithful tiller of the land,
He bends to serve but is forever free;
Lo, we can leave our fortunes in his hand—
He opens up the lines of victory.
A HUNDRED TURKEYS
Second Prize

By Wheaton P. Webb, Worcester, Otsego County

Jonas sat rocking slowly where the sun
Slanted down warmly through the ageing trellis,
Making a silvery fire of new-washed milk pails
Up-ended on their rack against the porch.

Jonas was getting old—he’d long been thrifty
Of early morning shadows on the meadow
And of this breath of momentary leisure
Before the dews dried, and the syntheses began
Their slow, hushed whispering down the pasture fence.
He listened to the bob-white’s full-throat madness
Swaying a daisy, and the little winds
Made all the window’s cleanliness part of him.

He sat now, staring at his stockinged feet.
The way an old man will, then with an effort
Stood up and drew on his heavy shoes
And laced them meditatively as if
To postpone getting up one further moment.
Jonas had had three loves that kept a pretense
Of youth still struggling in his creaking bones—
His farm, and Rachel—and his hundred turkeys—
Three snatches of old song that wove a pattern,
The allegretto movement of his life,
Something to nourish now an old man’s pride.

He’d won three prizes at the county fair
With that same flock of turkeys—just to hear
Their bright, incessant gobble by the woodhouse
Woke something in his heart, not dead, but sleeping,—
Broadbreasted Bronzes and the Bourbon Reds,
The prettiest flock in all Schenurers Valley

"Strange," Jonas thought—there came no sound to him
From all his hundred turkeys. He tied up
His shoestrings and trudged quickly as he could
Out to his turkeys. Jonas leaned weakly
Against the fence and stared all unbelieving—
"Dead!" was all he could say, "My Bourbon Reds
And all my Broadbreasted deader than a nail!"
Rachel had heard his cry, and she came running.
The way she had for more than forty summers
Since Jonas took her for his wife out there
Under the old maple.

"What is it Jonas?"

She asked in much alarm. He only pointed
At the great birds all lying on their backs,
Their legs all pointing stiffly in the air.
"Dead!" Jonas said again, not quite convinced,—
And yet convinced. She drew her breath in sharply,
And then she told him—"Jonas," she said, trembling,
Choking the tears that struggled to her throat,
"Jonas, I did it!—I didn’t mean to,
But I did it—after the cherry canning.
Last night I threw the pits and all the spoiled ones
In for the turkeys—I don’t know what made me:
I never thought to do them any harm,
And now they’ve gone and burst themselves inside,
And all your prize flock’s dead."

Jonas put his arm
Around her frail old shoulders and threw back
His own a very little, like a man
Will, when he knows all’s lost, but won’t be beat.
"There, there," he said, a soothing in his sadness,
"You couldn’t know—"—then, slowly, with an effort,
"We’ll save the feathers—we can sell the feathers!"
He ended brightly, though he didn’t feel it.

All through the morning and the afternoon
Together they plucked feathers—but not talking—
It seemed as bad as laying out the dead.
The feathers mounted to a little mountain,
And Rachel stuffed them into burlap bags
And tied the necks with tearful resignation.
The cows came plodding up the short-cropped lane
For evening milking, in the lead Old Jersey.

Her rusted bell pealing a rusty summons;
A mournful bell, thought Jonas...

A crescent
Moon shone weakly over the hill pasture—
Jonas remembered now. "That’s what you get,
Seeing a new moon over your left shoulder;"
He said aloud. He slid the wooden bar
And listened in Old Jersey in her stanchion.

"Jonas!" Rachel’s voice was full of terror.
He stumbled across the lawn to where she stood,
Leaning aghast against the fence and staring—
It looked to him like resurrection morning;
Broadbreasted Bronzes and the Bourbon Reds
Were strutting in uncomprehending wonder,
Featherless!

Jonas understood. "Dead drunk
As lords on your spoiled cherries—drunk as lords!
And now they’ve sobered up, all my prize birds,
And not a feather on ’em, and the fair
Only two weeks away!

Confound that moon!"

Here on This Hilltop
Third Prize

By Beassie A. Hallock, Honeoye Falls, Monroe County

Here on this hilltop lies the loan
Of land I think of as my own;
Free of debt and free from care,
Over which the sunbeams travel.

Snipping bits of cloud away
For shadow pictures on the hay.

Open fields and crowded swales,
Thick with thumping tabby-tails;

Elderbushes shielding nests,
Warblers, transitory guests;

April furrows and August wheat,
Egantine and bittersweet;

Sky and earth, an aviary;
My Jenny Lind, a wild canary.

In the spring my locust sways
Overhead its white sacchets,
Till everything that hums and sings
Seems to be trying out its wings.

In the summer my chuckers grow fat,
Loaing outside their Boston flat;

And pheasants stalk among the chard,
Each, a living color card.

In the fall my Seckel bears
Clusters of mulatto peers;

And my apples show their faces
Like ruddy stop-lights in dark places.

In winter when the iceman knocks
My entire farm in a jewel box,
My juncoos fly around the cove,
While God feeds the little stove.

That He placed beneath each vest
When He helped them to get dressed.
All these things in field and ten
I have leased for three score ten,
With the possibility
Of holding them a century.

Then my Landlord promises me
A plot of my own, six by three,
Where my hands, though buried deep,
May still raise clover for His sheep.
Music to Lend

Are you tired of hearing your church choir sing the same old anthems? Is the choir sick of wishing for copies of new music that it can’t afford to buy? The Sage Chapel Loan Library of Sacred Music for Rural Churches has been created this year to answer your prayers.

Under the direction of Max V. Exner, music specialist in the Rural Sociology Extension Department, and Prof. Paul J. Weaver, chairman of the Department of Music at Cornell, the Sage Chapel Library lends free copies of church anthems to requesting choir directors, pastors, or parishioners in rural towns with a population under 5,000.

Any rural people may ask for the list of available music, by writing to Max V. Exner, the Department of Rural Sociology, New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

From the catalogue of small works on hand for lending, borrowers may request as many copies as they need for a maximum of five different anthems. Exceptions are made for festivals or combined choir concerts. It usually takes a week from the time the music is requested until it is received; and as soon as the copies arrive the borrower is obligated to send the cost of postage back to the Department of Rural Sociology.

Music may be borrowed for as long a period as six weeks, allowing for time to rehearse and give performances. An extension of time is granted if requested and it is possible.

Just So!

“I just sewed a practical final,” was the comment heard last month from members of the Textiles and Clothing 110 class during examination week. Did they all pass? Well, I guess they did!

Twenty-eight men’s bathrobes and thirty-six little boy’s shirts are evidence of the success of the exam. From cloth donated by the American Red Cross, the girls made the garments to prove to instructors that they really had learned the fundamentals of sewing.

“It was the most pleasant exam I ever took,” said one girl, while another commented, “Yes, but the hardest, too. Handling bathrobe material is sure different from making myself an evening gown. Wait until my Dad hears about this; he’ll probably be placing an order for his ‘42 Christmas present.”

--

JULIA SNELL ’42

Curling up in bed, studying her First Aid lesson for defense, the WSGA Chairman of Cornell Women’s Activities laid aside her book and grinned the sweet “hello” that has made her the pet of all Cornellians who know her.

Julie kicked over the first pebbles in her climb to the heights in popularity and success when, in her freshman year, she helped on Willard Straight committees, worked on the business board of The Sun, and became a member of the Home Economics Club and of Delta Delta Delta sorority.

Active on the W.S. entertainment committee, and representing Tri-Delt in the CURW Women’s Assembly in her sophomore year, she was elected president of Comstock dorm for her junior year. Then she became a member of WSGA council, and worked on the committees for Women’s Teas and Cornell Day for Women.

Omicron Nu elected Julia to membership at the end of her junior year, when she became vice president, and a delegate to the Omicron Nuclave at Michigan State. She was also awarded the Danforth Fellowship, and was sent as a delegate to the National Home Economics Association at Chicago that summer. Now as a senior, Julie is Chairman of Women’s Activities, secretary of both WSGA council and executive committee, and is co-chairman of the W. S. Sunday, rectial committee.

Julie was graduated from Herkimer High where she was editor of the school newspaper and year book. She “had always wanted to come to Cornell” and her sisters Cornelia ’40 (who is married to William E. Bens-}

ley, Jr. ’46) and Kay ’44 (who was president of her freshman class) are also Cornellians. Julie’s uncle, Birge W. Kinne ’16, was business manager of the Cornell Countryman, and is now advertising manager in New York State for the Better Homes and Gardens magazine.

Letter Home

Dear Mom:

Your reporter on Farm and Home Week picked up a few hints for home that you might be able to use.

For a blackout room curtain, use the gaily colored quilt that is wearing thin. Just line it with black sateen; it keeps the room cheery looking and also keeps the light from leaking out.

To prevent splintering of window glass, paste cheese cloth or muslin on the window by applying hot bookbinder’s glue, or flour paste with 5% glycerine or molasses.

And you know those stained aluminum pots of ours? Well, boil vinegar water in them and rub gently with steel wool. Gently does it, and doggone, the stain disappears.

And when burned food gets stuck in the bottom of your baking dishes, try using baking soda in the water you soak them in, then rub them gently and patiently, they’re clean!

Another point of interest, Mom: you get more prunes for your money if you buy the smaller ones. We love to munch them in our rooms when we’re studying. Dried fruits are sweet like candy, but don’t mean so much sugar, and are better for our complexities. Hint, hint! Can you find an empty corner in my laundry case next week?

Which reminds me of the yummy ice-creams you’re always concocting. Here’s a cheap, delicious, nutritious recipe for apricot ice cream. Whip one tall, ice-cold can of evaporated milk; add the juice of two or three lemons. Then fold in one cup of apricot pulp combined with 3/4 of a cup of granulated sugar. Now isn’t that easy! And it’s good for you too. Did you realize that one pound of apricots have about the same nutritive value as five pounds of fresh fruit?

Yes, your daughter is getting smarter every day. Farm and Home Week really gave me a slew of tips, and I’m going to pass them all on to you, but this is enough for one letter. Write me soon and please send my laundry case early.

Love,
Carol
Earning Our Ph. T

By Eunice Nelson Palmer

ONE graduate wife of every three has either a part-time or full-time job. We call it earning our Ph.T. (putting hubby thru) Those of us who have neither secretarial training nor influential friends eventually find ourselves a job—(usually the less desirable full time ones paying 23c an hour, a part time one, or even a clerk’s position in the stores downtown). At any rate, let’s say we have a job. We make our budgets, cross our fingers, and pitch in.

The type of job really doesn’t matter since we’re building toward a future—cooperating with all our might. We can’t see that already we have one strike against us—the fact that we have to work. My contention is that, in such marriages, the problems of adjustment are more varied and harder to overcome than in those in which the wife stays at home.

At first we like the feeling of being a part of the whole—a real cooperative mate. Aren’t we the hard-working wives “putting hubby thru”? We rise at 6:45, wash and dress, get breakfast, stack the dishes, push the studio couch together, “pick up” the apartment and walk to work with our husbands at 7:30.

We don’t pay much attention to the fact that while we’re rushing about, John has been dressing leisurely, lingering over a second cup of coffee and a cigarette, and still managing to be standing at the open door, his foot tapping impatiently, by the time we’re ready to leave.

Nor do we notice that at night while we are preparing dinner, washing the breakfast dishes, and finishing the cleaning, John is sitting by the radio with a newspaper or book. We overlook the fact that, if dinner isn’t on the table around six o’clock, John comes into the kitchen with the rather pointed question, “Dinner nearly ready, dear?”

After dinner, John usually goes to “the building” to study. We sit down to enjoy a cigarette and to scan thru the paper. But not for long—there’s the dinner dishes, washing, ironing mending—those notes of John’s and several parts of his thesis to be typed, his bibliographical cards to file, that German article he wants translated—there’s the family letters to write, the lunches for the next day, a grocery list to make up—there’s—oh hum—“Hello, John. Glad you made it before 12:00, I’m rather sleepy.”

We find that we have to set the alarm for 7:00. We just can’t seem to be on our toes at the office and at home after six or seven hours of sleep, and that extra 15 minutes in the morning is certainly a treat. But what a vicious circle—there’s more ‘picking up’, straightening, and cleaning to do in the evening. Oh, well, let’s leave John’s socks go just this once and get to bed early—after all when we fall asleep in our chair—but “What’s the matter, dear” all my socks have holes in them.”

Well, let’s set the alarm for 7:15 and leave all the cleaning till night—but “Gosh, honey, the apartment seems awful messy lately.” Then let’s send out our laundry with the linen—but “Holy Smoke! Look at this laundry bill. What are you sending out?” Well, then let’s—but—ad infinitum.

At first we don’t notice these various things. We only notice that as time goes on we feel just a little more tired day after day. “You don’t seem as vivacious as you used to”—because I refused to get up at 4:00 A. M. and go on that all-day field trip last Sunday? “We don’t seem to have any mutual interests”—because I fell asleep while you were reading excerpts to me from that paper on the present status of the Muskox?

If our emotional stability and physical stamina are high, we may go a whole year without noticing. We may even go two years and, I suppose, those of us who have had actual experience in responsibility, economics, sacrifice, and grin-and-bear-it-roles, may even go on longer. (I must confess my ignorance of any one in this last category). Sooner or later, however, we begin to get a little suspicious that the cooperation in our family has all the earmarks of being a one-sided affair. And the proper time to come to the actual conclusion with a very decided and deep-seated conviction is at the end of a day not unlike the following.

1. Oversleep and cuss at the clock.
2. Cuss at the heating system which isn’t working this coldest of winter mornings—or at the landlady who calls herself patriotic by conserving fuel but is probably endangering our health.
3. Cuss at the water you have to heat for John’s shave.
4. Finally and cold-bloodedly, swear at the frozen milk!

In these four steps you have the perfect beginning of a day commonly believed to occur only on a Friday the 13th. It’s the first week of the month too—and for the umpteenth time the budget has tipped way over in the red side. Farewell to a new pair of stockings.

Now take the following ingredients: a hard day at the office; a last minute—but by no means minute—run in those expensive Nylons; hurried preparations for the dinner which has to be good for a member of John’s committee and his wife due at 7:00; a terrible awareness of the unmatched china and the five and ten forks; the cleaning in the kitchen; and a throbbing head. Mix well and top off with a query from John, “Honey, when are you going to type these notes?” then run, don’t walk to the nearest insane asylum and borrow their strongest strait jacket.

* * *

Suffice it to say that John helps with the dishes; he makes the bed; he takes his turn at washing and waxing the floor; and he can prepare a meal! And I. Well, I am only too glad to type his notes, to do his filing, to translate his German articles, and to help pay the rent and other expenses. And once more I have the feeling that we are really working together towards a common goal—a future which will be the better for our having taken John’s Ph. D. and my Ph. T.
Poultry Gift

An appropriation of $100,000 is now before the state legislature. The proposal, by Assemblyman Rapp of Darien calls for the construction of an experimental poultry plant in the college.

This Year's Bouquets

A good share of the success of Farm and Home Week this year lies with Professor Kelsey, in general charge, and additional thanks go to Robert S. Smith, student chairman, and his assistants: Stephen Hawley, William Slack, and Marian Pergande. Also committee chairmen—Marie Call, news; Richard Back, attendance; Stuart Allen, ushering; Dodge Blake, information; Robert Laben, arrangements; Lester Vollmer, checking; Philip Wilson and Mildred Keith, registration.

This Farm and Home Week saw two girls win top honors at the annual Eastman Stage Contest with Rose Marian Head '42, who spoke on "Must the Rural Community Die?" taking first place, and Marie C. Call '42 second prize. Thomas Odak, Sp. Ag., received honorable mention. "Must the Rural Community Die?" is printed in this issue of the Countryman.

Raymond E. Dague '42 was the winner of the Rice Debate Stage this Farm and Home Week, and Benjamin J. Miles '43 took the second

CLASS RINGS

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prize. Both speakers took the affirmative of the resolution, “Maximum farm prices should be fixed for the duration of the national emergency.”

Farm and Home Week Memoirs

We still think of the Rolling Kitchen, over at Home Ec., and the furniture collection of New York State’s leading families wasn’t anything to pass up either... that’s quite a slogan they had, “Food for Victory.”... we hear that registration was only 10,263 this year, or 3,000 less than last year. ... Fred Feulner did a neat job on his 10 inch beech with 27.4 seconds—good enough to win and also to be a new record for the woodchopping contest... and we can’t forget that shindig up at Barton Hall that Tuesday night—we haven’t had so much fun in a long time...

Student Livestock Show

As usual, the Round-up Club sponsored its annual Student Livestock Show this Farm and Home Week, and it was a very successful show, thanks to the efforts of this year’s superintendent, Roger Bradley ’42 and his assistant, Bernard Potter ’43. At least 150 different kinds of farm stock were fitted and shown.

Winners of the various divisions were: dairy cattle—Champion Showman, J. A. Stein and Reserve Champion, Sonja Kramarsky; beef cattle—William Potter, Champion Showman, C. McMillan, Reserve Champion; horses—Champion Showman, Jean Anne Leslie, Reserve Champion, H. W. Patton; sheep—Champion Showman, S. R. Cuthbert, Reserve Champion, F. J. Vuillemot; swine—Champion Showman, Jim Whitaker, Reserve Champion, Erton Sipher.

Poultry Club Dance

The Cornell Poultry Club threw a swell dance this past Friday at Warren Seminar. Round and square dancing from 9 to 12 to the music of Davidson’s band!

Former Student Notes

’11
Lydia Francis Humphreys reports her address as Apartment 5, 322 East State Street, Ithaca, N. Y.

’12
Mary Wheeler has changed her address to 305 New Scotland Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

’13
Caroline D. Higgins lives at 135 Pleasant Street, Arlington, Massachusetts. She is a member of the D.A.R. and of the Executive Committee of Civilian Defense Unit in Arlington.

’17
I. Newton Voorhees of Beverly Hills, California, reports that he is employed as Production Manager of the Knudsen Creamery Company of Los Angeles. He has two daughters and one son.

’20
Alberta Dent is still Associate Professor of Home Economics in charge of Nutrition at the New Jersey College for Women. Her address is New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Charles Ten Eyck as an ex-forester has achieved a position held by no other Cornell woodsman. He was recently appointed postmaster at Hollywood-in-Florida. Tenny also is a professional engineer; 1st lieutenant in Florida Defense Forces; Secretary-Treasurer of the Democratic Executive Committee of the 4th Congressional District in Florida and secretary of Cornell Club of Southeastern Florida. Outside of these avocations, he has nothing to do. Hope he gets the mail out more than once a week, even if the mailbag isn’t more than half full.

Elizabeth C. Cooley is Head of the Foods Department at the Andrews School for girls at Willoughby, Ohio.

Lloyd S. Passage is eastern representative of the publishing firm of Reynolds Hitchcock, and publishing all of the “best sellers” they can get.

Franklin Smith is still with Indian Service, and was transferred sometime ago to Fort Washakie, Wyoming.

Albert Muller who has been in Plant Pathology work in several South American Countries for some years visited the United States last summer and in September became
Director of the National School of Agriculture of Guatemala.
Gertrude Hicks is still Assistant Dining Room Superintendent in Batch Hall at Cornell.
Bob Zautner is happy to announce the fourth in a long line of descendants with the arrival of Susan Linda on last November 18. Vital statistics on “Bob”: 2 boys and 2 girls—so far.

George Webber M. S., 1928 has celebrated the first birthday of his son, John Bentley, born last January 27.
Ruth H. Kennedy reports that she is still teaching General Science in the Maplewood, New Jersey, High School. Her address is 76 Washington Street.
Ellen Cecelia Watson is now Dietitian at the College of New Rochelle, New York.

Robert Mitchell is selling Dairy Farming Insurance in Connecticut. He has two children—a girl, 9 and a boy, 4.
Lester B. Foreman is still District Superintendent of Schools, living in Pittsford, N. Y.

James D. Pond is a State Extension Forester and is residing in East Ithaca, N. Y.

Marvin Smith is with the United States Forest Service, Springfield, Missouri, serving as Assistant Forest Supervisor in the Mark Twain National Forest.
Myron Fuerst is establishing an enviable reputation managing his own stock farm at Pine Plains, N. Y.
Dr. H. J. Sloan, head of the Poultry Department at the University of Minnesota, is also head of the Poultry and Egg Board. He majored in nutrition under Dr. L. C. Norris '20.

Beatrice Fehr is Home Demonstration Agent in Cortland County and may be addressed—Home Bureau Office, Court House, Cortland, N. Y.
Mary Bean is now Mrs. George W. Hart and lives at 871 Dorian Road, Westfield, New Jersey. She writes that they have two refugee children, Doris and Inge Newberger, ages 10 and 12, in their home since April, 1938. The children are from Germany, of Jewish background.
Mort Adams shows his great love of horses when he exhibited at the recent International Livestock Show in Chicago. By the way, Mort has two sons, Sam and Mike.
Charlotte Spencer was married to

Gerald Hurley on April 12, 1941. Her home address is Box 433 Newark, Delaware.
Genevieve Haskell is still teaching in the Public School at Norwich, N. Y. She lives at 93 E. Main Street.

Norma Kenfield is cashier of the Holding Corporation of G.L.F. in Ithaca, N. Y.

Merrill Knapp continues as an instructor in Extension Teaching in Roberts Hall.

Don E. Curtice, formerly assistant superintendent at Gainesville, Florida has been promoted to superintendent of the Elizabeth, New Jersey plant of American Lumbar and Treating Company.

Avis Munn now Mrs. Ransom Page Jr. lives in Stafford, N. Y. She has a two year old son.

Ruth Rieger married William E. Kennedy '36. They are now living at Tarrytown, Connecticut. Bill is associated with the American Brass Company and has one daughter.

Constance Haste is an instructor in Textiles and Clothing at the University of Connecticut.

Robert A. Van Order, MF '37, and Mrs. Van Order are the parents of a second daughter born December 30th, 1941. Bob is district supervisor of the Farm Security Administration in Norwich, N. Y.

Barbara Congdon is married to Andrew McElwee and has one daughter.

Lucille Case, now Mrs. Lee Pigage, is living at West Lafayette, Indiana, where Lee is an instructor in engineering at Purdue University.

Marion Bean is married to Norman Parnell '41 and is living in Little Rock, Arkansas.

Marian Wrench was married August 25 to Charles E. Roosa of Hamburg. Charles is working for the Dunlop Tire and Rubber Company in Buffalo.

Bob Brooks is employed as assistant chemist by Curtice Brothers Company packers of quality foods in Rochester, N. Y.

Josephine Slaughter, now Mrs. William Cogshall, has one son.

Mr. and Mrs. Chet Freeman are living at Apartment 6G, 397 State Albany, N. Y. Chet has a job with the Bureau of Planning in the Division of Commerce.

Rhea Casterline is head dietitian at Sage College.

Mary Latham was married to John Krenger on August 2, 1941. Their address is 2550 East 73rd Street, New York City. For the past two years Mary has been assistant dietitian at Penn State College.

An announcement of the marriage of Jean Benham and William Marshing has been received. They are living at 3-25 Summit Avenue, Warren Point, New Jersey.

Wilbur Farnsworth was married to Myrtle Grull the 20th of November in Buffalo, N. Y. Congratulations, and best of luck to Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Farnsworth.

Robert Markham, formerly Assistant Farm Bureau Agent in Wayne County, is going into the United States armed forces.

Miss Carol Clark began October 1 as Associate 4-H Club Agent in Broome County.

Mary Dafgard is now Mrs. Winthrop Allen and lives in Ithaca.

Rose Broadback is now food supervisor in the Hotel Statler in Cleveland, Ohio.

Doris Tingley and Marjorie Eddy have finished their course at the New York University school of retailing and received their MS degree in re-selling.

Geraldine Martin is Home Economics instructor in the LeRoy High School.

Elaine Yaxis is beginning her career as a private secretary by attending the Moon Secretarial School in New York.

Elaine Ely and Laurine Raiber are working in the farm security field. Elaine is home management supervisor in Oneonta and Laurine is doing the same in Watertown.

Dorothy Jacobson was married to Fred Classon on June 11, 1941. She is doing home service work with the Clarks Hardware Company in James-town.
In 1842 a farm lad of 23 set out from his home in upstate New York to the newly settled Midwest. He saw in its grain fields a chance to serve his fellows and himself by selling threshers. Landing in the frontier territory of Wisconsin, he sold all but one of the six machines. He had to sell them because his capital was energy and enterprise, not money, and he had secured them on credit. The sixth thresher he kept, using it for custom work and for experiments. Already he had a vision of something that would not only thresh grain from the head, but also separate it from the straw and chaff. That same winter he began to build improved threshers, and by the time he was 25 put into the field an improved model which was both thresher and separator. Thus did Jerome Increase Case in two short years come to one frontier and create another.

Jerome I. Case, founder of the company which bears his name, as photographed later in his life. Above is a groundhog thresher, with which he started his career.

Physical frontiers are at an end, and it is just as well. All the new land opened up since the dawn of history never, of itself, freed mankind from fear of hunger. In one short century the new frontiers of man’s mind have transformed a world of want to a world of surpluses. From the groundhog thresher, only one degree above the flail, to the combine that cuts, threshes, separates and cleans all sorts of seeds and grains without touch of human hand is less than a hundred years.

Freedom of these new frontiers is youth’s opportunity, its defense youth’s challenge. Your generation deserves, and properly may demand, the same freedom of enterprise that Jerome I. Case enjoyed . . . freedom to enter any employment, engage in any business . . . freedom to risk the present for a promising future . . . freedom to receive in full the rewards for your service to society.

Founded in free enterprise by a youth a century ago, this company stands today for free enterprise as the honest heritage of youth. Its research is directed and its machines designed to discover and develop new frontiers in farming. J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.
AMERICANS ARE RE-DISCOVERING THEIR AMERICA!

A wonderful new world—this American treasureland which Columbus saw from the deck of his flagship in 1492. A wild and virgin land—a land of immeasurable hardship, and of hope!

Here the foundations of liberty were laid in the centuries that followed. Here the founding fathers created a new miracle of government. The year was 1776, and they wrote down a heaven-sent dream and wrought it into fact.

They bequeathed to us the United States of America, and their sons and grandsons made it great and strong.

Had we forgotten, in recent years, to be grateful for our American way of life? Yes, most of us had. But now that we stand in peril of losing it—we remember. Now that we must fight with all that we have and are, to hold that heritage, we look back on the hard history that lifted us up on the heights. And we review the later years that have brought us to this bitter hour.

Today, in 1942, the mists are clearing from our vision. The Nation is at war. Americans are re-discovering their America.

Now, as in the days of the pioneers, Agriculture is the foundation of American security and of American survival. In the fight for Victory the man who really fights leads all others in our devotion. And here, back home, no man's job is greater than the farmer's job. He must raise the food that freemen need.

International Harvester pledges that its utmost effort shall be rendered—through its factories and the men who build its products, and through the dealers who service and sell its machines—to the end that the people of America may win their way to early victory and peace!

International Harvester Company
180 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois
We’re fighting a new-style war.

It’s a mechanized war. In the field, it’s a war of swift-thrusting tanks and deadly bombing planes. . . . of camouflage and combat cars, of armor plate and automatic rifles and a hundred vicious engines of destruction. It’s a war of new tactics, new strategy, new equipment.

And it’s the same kind of war at home.

American industry has precision machinery and manufacturing methods that are the envy of the world. We’ll win the battle of production. American agriculture has mechanized equipment and modern farming tools that have set new standards of farming practise. We’ll win the battle of food.

Electricity will help to win that battle.

Dependable electrical power means greater farm efficiency—more work accomplished, with less human labor. It means higher farm production—more food and better food from the same amount of land. And it means comfort and pleasure for the men and women who fight the battle of food—the rest and relaxation that make good work and hard work possible.

Modern electrical farm equipment helps the nation. It helps you. When you buy anything electrical, make sure it’s marked Westinghouse—the name that stands for the highest development of all the good things that electricity makes possible.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION CONTEST

Westinghouse again sponsors the National Rural Electrification Contest for 4-H Club members. See your County Extension Agent or write Westinghouse for full information.
ATTENTION ALL DRAFTEES

Let us make a Natural, Life-like Portrait for You to Leave at Home

Tompkins Studio
140 E. State St. Ithaca, N.Y.
The Family's Food Supply

Food For The World

NORTHEASTERN farmers are busy at what is probably the most essential job in America—producing food for a world at war. Severe shortages of all kinds handicap this work, while at the same time enormous demands on the nation's food stocks are being made.

One of the big jobs in G.L.F. is to furnish information to patrons to help them do this job. Information becomes still more important when the usual ways of doing things are no longer possible.

Food For The Family

As G.L.F. patrons go about their business of producing more food, they must at the same time feed themselves. This is a year in which stocks of food in patrons' larders will prove a great asset to both the farm family and the nation.

With depleted manpower, gardens must be streamlined—better planned—with an eye toward nutrition.

The new G.L.F. Patron, called "A Handbook of Foods for the Farm Family," is designed to help farmers garden more efficiently; to help farm women with the canning and preservation of vegetables, fruit, and meat; and to pass along cooking helps and recipes.

Within a few days, 125,000 farm families will receive a copy of The G.L.F. Patron.

Information of this kind is another cooperative tool farmers are using to do a job.

A copy of The G.L.F. Patron will be sent on request. Send a card to G.L.F. Information Service, Ithaca, N. Y.
Story of the cover: This month’s cover shows the Rolling Kitchen developed by the Department of Economics of the Household and Household Management and Department of Institution Management. Under the direction of Margaret Florea, this Purnell Research Project 325, is officially called “The Planning, Building, and Equipping of a Mobile Kitchen that can be Used for Serving Large Groups and That Can be Reproduced at a Moderate Cost.” To test its practicality the truck has been used to feed many groups at Cornell this past term.

“Many a child will eat the spinach he grew even though he says he doesn’t like it” asserts Marjorie Heit ‘43 who urges “Vegetables for Victory” on page .......

In “As I Remember . . .” Julia Aronson Dushkin ’17 takes us around the world and back again. Mrs. Dushkin has seen service with the American Red Cross, the New York Home Service, and an American Women’s Organization in Palestine and has emerged from these experiences with the conviction “We, of the Land of Plenty” have a job to do ...............

Food for Freedom

The story has been told time and again about our ancient forefathers who tilled the soil for their existence. Times have not changed, for we are still tilling the soil for that purpose, but our methods are improved and modernized—or words of similar connotation complete the story.

Now our story has changed. In pre-war days we told of the efforts of the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics toward improving the methods of farming and home-making. During wartime, however, our efforts here at Cornell are toward a new goal. Our efforts are now directed toward helping rural America help win this war for freedom.

Rural America’s way to help win the war is by producing food; we are tilling the soil today literally for our very existence. It is to produce Food for Victory of our way of life over that of the barbaric Axis Powers. All over the country farmers are making a concerted effort to produce food; all over the country everyone is making a concerted effort to help win. One way or another the soldiers at home are contributing, and so all available energy and manpower is working to give America strength in these demanding times.

It is to these rugged people, the farmers of America, that the CORNELL COUNTRYMAN pays tribute and to whom it dedicates its Food for Freedom issue . . .

—E. H. S.

The Old Order Changeth . . .

And we yield place to new—yes, new “competes”, those students who feel they’d like to take a fling at editing this magazine. Bravest one in the group is Edgar Scholnik, editor-in-chief. Assisting him are Mary Strok, to whose task fell the job of Feature Editor, Rudy Caplan, who made up the Homemaker Page, and Ly Smith, who scouted up all the news of former students.

From a preview glance at the material, we have to admit that the younger generation certainly can “deliver the goods.” Yes, we who are separated from the junior board by the lengthy span of 365 days concede that the days of our prime are past, and those groanings and creakings you hear are our joints as we ease ourselves from the editorial pages of the Countryman and from the soft recesses of the office furniture. Farewell and hail!

M.M.L.
Cornell's Summer Session Program

ALL SUMMER long the educational plant at Cornell University will be in session. Accelerating their services to the nation, the Colleges of Arts and Sciences, Agriculture, and Home Economics will provide continuous instruction by expanding the scope and coverage of the fifty-first annual Summer Session.

Commencement Day, May 25, will also be a commencing day, because a five-week session for undergraduates starts then and continues through June 27.

With only a Sunday intervening, the regular six-week session starts on June 29, and offers its usual series of courses for teachers, school administrators, and students. This session offers about two hundred courses.

An eleven-week session for undergraduate students also starts on June 29.

A second five-week session begins August 10, and ends September 12, to offer additional courses for graduate students and advanced undergraduates.

The College of Engineering also offers its own fifteen-week term during the summer, which puts that College on what is practically a year-round continuous program.

Because the courses offered are many and varied, those who plan to attend should apply for the Summer Session Announcement. It names individual subjects in several fields of instruction, and lists those which are planned to make more rapid and effective the country’s war effort.

Address inquiries to

The Director of the Summer Session
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York
Vegetables for Victory

By Marjorie R. Heit '43

PLOW it up and plant it to cabbage;” my grandfather always said when the children complained about mowing the half-acre of lawn surrounding our house. He thought the lawn meant too much work for its value, but we kept on mowing. So now, in spite of the necessity for growing food for freedom, and vegetables for victory, there is no need to plow up lawns and flower beds to plant vegetables.

The farmer should always be self-sufficient in producing food and now in wartime, he must grow not only enough food for himself, but more. The farm vegetable garden is one of the most important plots of ground on the farm.

The city man often says to the farmer, “We never get any really fresh vegetables like yours, and you have your own milk and butter!”

Yes, we farmers can have fresh vegetables, but do we? Many farmers drink skim milk and black coffee, sell their butter and eat oleomargarine. Potatoes are the main vegetable of too many farm families.

Most of them have dandelion greens and a mess of cowslips in the spring, but they are likely to see fewer “greens” during the summer. The farm garden is traditionally the job of the farmer’s wife, because the farmers cannot see crops on less than an acre. He plants enough potatoes to see them through the winter and his job is done. Some farm women don’t have time for a vegetable garden after the dishes and the laundry are done, the floor swept, and the children’s faces washed. Her own health and that of her family would benefit more if she left the house dusty and planted some lettuce.

The garden need not be large. A row or two of lettuce and radishes near the kitchen door is far more valuable than a garden the size of a truck farm, which becomes choked with weeds and overrun with bugs because it is so large that no one has time to hoe it.

Asparagus is the first vegetable of the year, except for those parsnips which have stayed in the ground all winter and are dug as soon as the frost goes out of the ground. Asparagus needs well-drained sandy loam to grow well. A hundred roots of a good variety, such as the Maryland, are enough for any family. Before the asparagus comes up in the spring, the rows are harrowed or disked, and in the summer the weeds in the rows must be pulled. Backbreaking work under a hot July sun, but we like asparagus!

Lettuce and radishes are next—plant lettuce in three week intervals all summer to have some that is always young and tender.

Then comes the real garden; sweet corn; tomatoes; cabbage; beans; string, wax, and lima; pumpkins; cucumbers; carrots. Most of these are grown from seed planted directly in rows marked by the time-honored string and stakes method; but young plants of cabbage, tomatoes, broccoli and Brussels sprouts are transplanted when they are about three inches high.

Though these young plants may be grown from seed in flats set on a sunny porch or window sill, such flats hold an uncanny fascination for kittens, puppies, and small children, and the expense of buying young plants is worth the saving in nerves and temper. For example, large quantities of tomato plants may be bought for a cent a plant.

SWEET corn is usually planted at the side of the garden, so that it will overshadow other plants only on one side. Between the corn rows go the pumpkin vines, with here and there summer squash and big dark green Hubbard squashes. In the vegetable garden there is seldom an inch of wasted space. Lettuce and radishes are sown to mark the rows of seeds slow to germinate; the radishes have grown and have been pulled and eaten by the time they would overshadow the slower growing turnips.

The farm garden suffers from animal and insect pests. The insects may generally be removed, either by sprays, or by the more painful process of picking off potato bugs and dunking them in kerosene, but the livestock is more of a problem. Cows wander in and chew at the sweet corn, if there is any left after the energetic scratching out of seeds by chickens and pheasants. Dogs find no other spot quite as suitable to bury their bones, and we have a horse who periodically tramps up and down the rows of carrots, chewing off the tops. And the cats lie in hiding behind the stiff fence of Swiss chard and frighten the birds which would come down and pick off bugs and worms if unmolested. But the goldfinches can never be frightened away. They sit on the wires strung for pole limas and swing back and forth hour by hour.

The farm garden is a family project. The younger children can have their own plots of vegetables and many a child will eat the spinach he grew, even though he says he doesn’t like it. Since the farmer is always busy, the garden cultivating falls to a freckled ten-year-old and a fat old horse. Between the two, they may seem that more vegetables than weeds are uprooted, but by the end of the summer the cultivator will be going across the garden in a nearly straight line. By the time the boy becomes efficient, he is graduated to a cornfield and the farmer’s wife is faced with putting his younger brother into the garden to learn to cultivate by trial and error.

The farm garden, well-tended, is the most valuable food producing area on the farm. Here, in a relatively small space, is a supply of vegetables for the summer, and many more to be stored for winter use. Here are better vitamins than ever came out of vitamin capsules, and here is the joy of independently producing the food the nation needs.
As I Remember...

By Julia Aronson Dushkin '17

One remembers too, the words spoken by our men of letters and men of the biological sciences. We have, for example, retained the essence of our course in the history of civilization. Men like Professors Needham, Comstock, Schmidt, Burr and others brought us a keener understanding of Ezra Cornell's dream for a school of complete academic freedom, and equal opportunity for men and women alike, irrespective of creed or color. These professors backed three clubs which influenced me a great deal, the Cornell Cosmopolitan Club, the Ethics Club and the Social Science Club. They helped us steer our meetings and discussions to fruitful ends, and one can't help wonder what this world of ours would now be like if the spirit which animated these discussions and clubs had really taken root in the nations of the world. We who were active in the Cosmopolitan Club have carried away priceless memories of that man who is today China's Ambassador to America. To him we owe, perhaps our deeper understanding and appreciation of China's present struggle and the challenge of her extraordinary courage.

It is difficult to estimate the influence of one's college days on the later developments of one's life. And yet I am inclined to believe that my teachers at Cornell played a large role in shaping the forces which have since attracted me to the problems of the under-privileged in America, as well as in Palestine, where I had had the occasion to live and work for some eight years.

The urge to bring a little light into dark corners did not come from Billy Sunday's famous visit to our campus. One got it from the vital connection between our agricultural college and the people of the state. Farmers' Week became a symbol of our helping others as we had once been helped ourselves. In addition, Farmers' Week was the annual occasion for inviting our men friends to help us pull taffy, beat fudge, and trim the famous Danecoon cakes that sold so well. As prospective suffragists, their sharing our tasks helped bring about a sense of new equality, at least to some of us. The majority of college girls were yet to be convinced that suffrage was a good thing. Perhaps it took me less time because in my freshman year, I earned $70 during the summer holidays stumping for the enactment of the law in New Jersey. Dr. Anna Shaw had addressed a large assembly in Sibley Hall. The next day she asked Dean Martin for some girls who would be ready to work in the movement. To be paid for doing something I believed in implicitly seemed an irresistible lure. If I had any doubts, they were completely resolved by this rare opportunity! But for the record, let it be known that there were those in my class who predicted a falling off in sex appeal on the part of the feminine backers of the cause! Tricks of time! Study the trend today. The girl with a job—has she not a special asset for matrimony?

In the following years, I served as Home Economics Director of the New York Home Service, sections of the American Red Cross, and several welfare agencies. My jobs helped me to know rather intimately what was going into the pots and pans of America's Poles, Italians, Negroes, Jews, Mexicans and underprivileged whites. Fifteen years' exposure to their problems and practices prepared me to take with less shock but with an increased measure of pain, the recent revelations on the state of under-nourishment of one third of our nation.

We who were working with minimum budgets, knew too well that only an extraordinary measure of country-wide education could protect our people from the damaging effects of hunger. A few people realized the possible damaging consequences, and asked for help, which came with the onset of another war. If there be a silver lining to the black clouds which engulf us it is that we have awakened to the importance of man's food in the preservation of his freedom.

Nearly every social worker can point to underprivileged children who have grown up into fine leaders of our community. But the chances are that, somewhere and at some time, before it was too late, these children were in the hands of some one who cared enough for them to make good their early deficiencies. We know the opposite only too well. Permanent charges on the public purse, because help came too late, or was inadequate. Though we knew that victims of hunger in a land of plenty lose their power and lust for independence, we delayed in re-instating them to their rightful heritage, so that today, too many...
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boys and girls have fallen a prey to physical and mental diseases. The price we pay for their hopeless treatment today is in excess of the sum that was needed for an adequate diet when they were young.

RECALL visiting Italy at the close of the last world war. I saw little children grab cigarettes from one’s hands. I saw them searching the contents of garbage piles, and I recall a co-traveller saying to me, “Unless these children get some good food quickly, they will become the slaves of the first man who will promise them a good meal.” Not long after, Hitler and Mussolini bought their freedom for the price of a loaf of bread.

At about the same time, I saw the plight of Palestine’s post war children: diseased, stunted and warped. They had the additional disadvantage of living in a part of the world where even in peace time, low standards of child care are present. But an American Women’s Organization (Hadasah) under the leadership of a Baltimorian, Henrietta Szold, and the late Justice L. D. Brandeis, answered a plea for help to Palestine, back in 1918. They sent a complete Medical Unit and trained personnel to initiate a Child Welfare program. I was staff dietitian, and in that capacity, had the unique privilege of bringing to the Holy Land its first knowledge and vocabulary of nutrition.

Over a period of twenty-two years, I have watched with an ever increasing measure of joy, the results of our work and teaching there on the sands of the desert and in the malaria ridden swamps. I recall the trying winter of 1920, when encamped on the shores of the Sea of Galilee with some 500 refugees from Russia and Poland, it was my task to stem an outbreak of incipient scurvy. Shoddy rice and a poor quality of tinned bully beef were our daily fare. The Turks had destroyed sources of protective foods; cows, hens, vegetable gardens, even the fields of grass had been burned. Epidemics of malaria, dysentery, typhoid, and trachoma were part of the daily order. Today, with devotion, zeal and science, coupled with American techniques, Palestine has been converted from a pestillential swamp and desert to a relative Eden in terms of its health welfare standards for its children.

The original American staff has been largely replaced by locally trained men and women. A hopeless post war generation of apparent weaklings have been turned into fine citizens, possessing skills which are of inestimable value in Britain’s battle of the Suez. Over 25% of the youth have remained working on the soil and have turned Palestine into a granary for the Allied war effort of the Near East. This last world war experience in Italy and Palestine leaves one with a sense of faith and challenge. Italy, part of enlightened Europe, failed to protect its youth from the inroads which made their present state of enslavement possible. Palestine, part of the backward Orient, with child standards closer to the Middle Ages than the twentieth century, has followed the practices of the Western world, and with its help, became a standard bearer for health and freedom. Surely, WE, of the Land of Plenty, the source of the world’s hope today, will soon blaze trails to new and improved sources of food essential to the survival of the American brand of freedom.

Insecticidea Chase

By Johe Rivoire ’43

The sign on the exhibit said, “Plants of western China used as insecticide by the natives.” I had seen many other exhibits during my hurried tour of the Farm and Home Week sight, but here was one that stopped me short.

On the board in front of me lay fifty test tubes with drab, uninteresting looking bits of twigs, leaves, and roots in them. On one side was pasted a slip of paper with a few words typewritten on it. It said, “These plants are used as insecticides by the natives of southern and western China. Dr. Chi, who studied entomology at Cornell, collected these specimens in the summer of 1910. Tests of their efficiency are at present being conducted here.”

Another caption said that two of the plants were of definite value as insecticides.

My curiosity aroused, I asked the attendant what he knew about the specimens. He knew only that they were being tested and that another Chinese student was working on them.

Upstairs I went to the library, dragged out Shin Foon Chi’s thesis on “Some Inert Materials and Their Action on Insects” and found from his biographical sketch that he was born in Canton, China in 1914, that he had attended Sun-Yat-Sen University, and had later come to this country to study entomology, getting his Ph.D. from Cornell in 1939. Later he returned to China and went to work in the southwestern provinces of Hun-nan and Yen-nan.

All during the summer of 1940, he travelled up and down west China, afoot, on horseback, in carriages and cars. With the aid of a grant from the Department of Entomology at Cornell, he hired natives to help him collect specimens.

In late 1940 he sent his first and last shipment of insecticidal plants to his American colleagues. With this lead I accosted friendly little Cecil Lee one day and asked him about the work he was doing on Chi’s specimens. “I have a lab now,” he said, “but come out to the insectoratory sometime and I’ll tell you about it and show you my results.”

Days fled past and still I couldn’t get time to visit the insectoratory. Then faced by the rapidly approaching deadline for Countryman copy, I quit my work at the Library one afternoon and walked all the way out to the insectoratory only to find that Cecil Lee wasn’t there. I persuaded his lab-mate to show me his sample bottles and his record sheets though.

In the sideboard stood four long rows of sample bottles. “How many are there?” I asked. A count showed sixty-one. “Two of these,” Larry said, “are definitely of value compared to cube root, the standard rotenone-containing insecticide. Incidentally, the active principle of most of these is rotenone. These bottles here have the ground-up parts. In some cases the roots are used, in some the leaves, in others the stems or the whole plants. You’ll find whole specimens upstairs.”

“These powders,” he said, “are used in a water solution along with a spreader. In our tests we used the black bean aphid as a subject. Number H61 over there was most effective. We found it only a little less effective than cube root. Its botanical name is Melilletia pachy-carpa. Maybe you’d like to know the Chinese name too?”

I hastily disclaimed any intentions to add to my scanty Chinese vocabularies.

(Continued on Page 12)
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Cornell Homemaker

College To Have Its First Dean

The College of Home Economics will be graduated from the supervision of the Dean's office in the College of Agriculture on July 1, 1942, for the University Board of Trustees has awarded the College its own first Dean Sarah Gibson Blanding.

Since the day forty-two years ago when Martha VanRensselaer started the Reading Course for Farmers' Wives, Home Economics at Cornell has been under supervision of the Dean of the College of Agriculture. Flora Rose came to Cornell and helped Miss Van Rensselaer set up a Department of Home Economics in 1907. It became a School in 1919, and finally a separate college in 1926. Still under the Dean of the College of Agriculture, the College of Home Economics was directed by Miss Van Rensselaer until 1932, Miss Rose through 1940, Mary Henry in 1941, and by Miss Blanding this year.

Miss Blanding believes that her appointment as Dean has come not only as a result of the College's development, but because of the broad-minded attitude of the University President and Board of Trustees who are willing to recognize that women can be as good educators as men. She also feels that the Board has been able to appoint a dean for the College only because of the firm foundations which were laid down by Miss Van Rensselaer and Miss Rose.

After being graduated from Arnold College of Physical Education, New Haven, Conn., Miss Blanding attended the University of Kentucky in 1922. While she worked for her AB, she taught physical education, inaugurated University women's intramural sports, and was a member of WSCA Council and Mortar Board. After graduation she was made the University Dean of 1406 Women, and she became an associate professor of political science. She received her MA in Public Law at Columbia, and in 1929-30, studied at the London School of Economics.

Always interested in the education of women, Miss Blanding considers Home Economics one of the most important outlets for the education of women who learn to make fine homes and better citizens. She feels that her job is especially exciting now when the College of Home Economics has so much to give to defense in the way of knowledge of better nutrition and family care.

Dean Sarah Gibson Blanding

Girls should have varied interests, scholastic and extra-curricula, Miss Blanding believes, and "when you get a job that you like," she says, "give it everything you've got, be willing to work hard, see others' points of view, make it fun, and then if you have anything in you at all, you'll make it a success!"

Family Life Appeals

A group of Home Ec girls interested in Family Life (ed. note: What group of girls isn't?) have put their heads together and hatched a new Family Life Club.

Hoping to build up interest in Family Life and to create a group with whom they can exchange their own ideas on the subject, the girls meet twice a month for discussion with faculty members and authorities on family life.

Extension Specialist Promoted

Miss Lorna Barber, extension assistant professor of foods and nutrition in the State College of Home Economics here, has been loaned by the College to the Federal Security Administration to act in a new position as Regional Nutrition Consultant for the eleven Northeastern states.

Her job will be to interest people in nutrition and its values to health by helping the several state and local county nutrition committees to set up programs of movies, exhibits, meetings and distribution of information on uses of surplus foods.

Letter Home

Dear Mom,

Did you win the game your nutrition class played to see who could serve best on a tray "foods rich in certain vitamins and of certain caloric value"? Sounds like the vegetable men and women were cute table decorations. Those bracelets the Girl Scouts made with peas and carrot strips (o-l-o-l-o) would be crazy new-styled charm bracelets and fun to wear. Things like that keep people's minds on the importance of eating fresh vegetables.

Had the worst time this morning trying to press the shine out of my navy wool skirt, until Jean showed me how to sew a big piece of wool to a pressing cloth, then dampen the pressing cloth, and press with a fairly hot iron (keeping the extra piece of cloth between the cloth and the skirt). The shine disappeared in a jiffy.

To make our sweaters soft and lush, after washing we dip them in a final rinse containing 1½ tablespoons glycerine per gallon of water.

In lab this week we learned that lamb's liver—so rich in iron, vitamins A, B, C, and D is more porous, more tender, and much cheaper than the ordinary calf's liver.

For Sunday night supper you might try an omelet using tomato juice instead of milk for your liquid. It gives the omelet a nice flavor, makes it more fluffy, light and tender (gosh it rises about twice as high as usual) and, of course, even canned tomato juice is rich in vitamins A and C.

For a very inviting treat make "peanut clusters" without peanuts and without sugar. (hmmmm, sounds fishy, doesn't it?) Just melt a bar of semi-sweet chocolate, add Corn Kix, and shape into clusters. With that sweet thought in mind I'll close, reminding you to "Remember the Laundry Case!" Get the connection? Here's hoping we get the candy!

Love,

Carol

Mortar Board Elects

Jane Caroline Adams, Ag.
Doris Ellen Fenton, H.E.
Elizabeth Meldrum Kerr, H.E.
Phyllis Sainburg

Who's this? A butcher? A baker? No . . . A lots of fun maker! She made plenty of it as chairman of the first Freshman Camp for Women Program this fall, and she's planning more fun as one of the two women members of the Class Day Committee for this spring.

Phyl was vice president of her freshman class, on the Willard Straight Tea Committee in her sophomore year, and a member of the Junior Advisory Committee and W.S. Off Campus Committee.

This year she has been elected to Omicron Nu, home economics honorary society, is co-chairman of the W.S. Tea Committee, and was on the fashion show committee for the recent WSGA mass meeting.

Hoping to break into the field of merchandising and personnel after graduation, Phyl works as a sales girl at Rothschilds' on vacations. She was a waitress at Willard Straight during her sophomore summer, and at the Hot Shoppes in Washington, D.C. her junior summer. This June she plans to get an apartment in New York with three classmates, and then try to get work on a department store training squad.

From Ithaca High School Phyl came to Cornell because she believed it has the best home ec school in the country. Her dad, Dr. Philip C. Sainburg '12, and her brother Frank '38 who is at Cornell Medical School now, may have influenced her too. Perhaps we'll have Sainburg descendants at Cornell for generations to come. May they all be as full of fun as Phyl!

Save Your Food For Freedom

Realizing that the success of Victory Gardens this year will be shown by the number of cans of food put up, bushels stored, and vitamins saved by American families, food specialists, 4-H Club and home demonstration agents, and local gardening and food preservation leaders met here recently for a three-day conference on “Conserving the Victory Garden.”

Since it is more economical to use foods in their natural state, stress was laid on eating more fresh fruits and vegetables, providing for proper individual and cooperative storage, and using equipment for drying foods like corn.

A New Idea --- That Works

About 350 families of Ithaca and Tompkins County believe strongly enough in the idea of owning their own retail food service to have built what is probably the finest consumers' cooperative food store in the United States.

To every family in Tompkins County, whether a member or not, this new Co-op Food Store offers known-quality merchandise at a saving. It is a store run from the consumer's angle. It offers a complete freezer-locker service. It is a locally owned and operated. It is conveniently located. It solicits your patronage.

The NEW CO-OP FOOD STORE
213 S. Fulton St. Ithaca, N. Y.
F. F. A.

The Cornell Chapter of the Future Farmers of America held a very interesting meeting recently. The president, Cleon Barber '42, opened the meeting with the regular ceremony and roll call of officers. The meeting was then turned over to the Degree Team. The team was composed of the following members: Robert Kraker, Arthur Lisack, Phil Nichols, Leslie Grimes, Dick Redmond, Earl Howes and Ben Miles. They presented the Future Farmer Degree to eight greenhorns.

After the initiation, the secretary passed out the silver keys to the seniors who had been presented with the Cornell Collegiate Chapter Degree. These men were:

Cleon Barber
Maynard Bellinger
Vernon Boomer
Raymond Dague
Robert Foraythe
Glenn Bronson
Arthur Lisack

The main event of the evening consisted of a discussion with David Hovey of Painted Post High School presiding. David is the New York State President of the F. F. A. The discussion centered around the place of the Cornell Chapter in the State and National Associations.

L. A. Dedrick, Agricultural teacher at Painted Post and Leonard Palmer, teacher at North Side High School, gave the men in Rural Education some suggestions as to the responsibilities of an adviser of the high school chapters.

The next regular meeting will be held on May 6. The topic for discussion will be "Marriage problems in improving rural living."

Why not listen in to the concluding F. F. A. series of Fellowship broadcasts over WHCU? The theme, "Vocational education in Agriculture is prepared for the National Emergency," has been divided into a series of topics which are discussed each Tuesday at 12:30 P. M. On March 17th, the topic, "Food for Victory" and "Supervised Practice," was presented by Phil Nichols, Maynard Bellinger and Audrey Bernichon. On March 24th, Vail Sheldon and Howard Nye presented the topic "Part-time Farming and Employment" with respect to Ludlowville cases studied by Mr. Rhodes, the agricultural instructor.

The concluding broadcast is to be held on March 31st. The theme, Vocational and Educational Guidance, will stress another phase of work in Vocational Agriculture. We are prepared for the national emergency—find out how!

Jim Kraker

Have you met one of our future business men? James L. Kraker, Jr., is known to most of us as the business manager of the 1942 Cornellian, but there are a lot of other interesting facts about this BMOH.

Jim's home is in Beulah, Michigan, on a fruit tree farm. He is the third generation of Kraker's to attend Cornell. Oddly enough Jim's first year at Cornell was spent in the Chemical Engineering School and he was also the recipient of a McMullen Scholarship. But at the end of his freshman year he and the Chem. E. school parted and Jim entered this college as a major in Ag marketing and economics. He also made the business staff of the Cornellian that year.

Jim has been a member of several honorary societies. Last year he was elected to Aleph Semach, junior honorary society; and this year he is a member of Quill and Dagger and also Scarab. Kappa Sigma claims Jim as one of its outstanding members, and he is the steward of the house this year. He has been a student proctor in a university rooming house, a member of the Sage Chapel choir for two years, and he was appointed chairman of this year's Senior Day Committee. Let us forget, the chairman of the orientation counselors in the Ag school this past fall was also Jim Kraker.

Jim is very proud of the fact that he has worked his way through school for the past three years, and he intended to follow this up after graduation this May by making his post-college career one of advertising and sales promotion. However, the plans have been changed somewhat and Jim Kraker is going to promote the cause of Uncle Sam by donning wings this June as a cadet in the Naval Air Corps. Keep 'em flying!

Faculty Notes

Secretary of Agriculture Wiekand has named Lloyd R. Simons, Director of Extension of the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics, a member of a national committee on "Wartime Extension Work." The committee was organized to meet the problems of agricultural war efforts and to form policies and plans such as education in the meeting of production goals despite shortages, training of local volunteer leaders, and the like.

Professor E. M. Hildebrand, of the Department of Plant Pathology, wrote an article which appeared in the January 1942 issue of Science entitled, "Rapid Transmission Techniques for Stone Fruit Viruses."

Professor Arthur J. Eames, of the Department of Botany, will attend the meeting of the Division of Biology and Agriculture of the National Research Council at Washington, D. C., April 11. He is at present doing experimental work for defense on cork substitutes.

Rural Eds Hold Banquet

Seniors in the department of Rural Education are holding their first annual spring banquet at Fontainebleau on April 20. The banquet will be a farewell affair for the men who have worked together in the preparation as teachers of Vocational Agriculture.

The toastmaster of the evening is Phil Nichols. Professors Stewart, Hoskins, Oliney and Smith and Mr. Eldred of the Educational Service are guests.

Funeral services were held recently for Karl M. Wiegand '94, Professor of Botany, at his home. Professor Wiegand retired from active service last summer after acting as head of the Department of Botany since 1913.
Cornell’s Poultry Judging Team won first honors, a silver cup now on display in the trophy case on the second floor of Rice Hall, and $63 in the contest held at Rutgers University. Pennsylvania was runner-up and Massachusetts took third place. Thirty-three men on eleven teams participated with Cornell taking second, third, and fourth places in the individual scores for a total of 3926 points out of a possible 4500.

Cornell’s second man, Harrison Fagan, was but four points below the high man with 1320 out of a possible 1500. George Baker and Olin Barber placed third and fourth respectively. Claude Harris was the alternate.

Credit must also go to the coach of the team, Professor G. O. Hall. Coach Hall holds a very proud record, for in seventeen years of coaching, his teams here at Cornell have finished below third place but twice.

Cornell Grange

At a recent meeting of five students, a desire was expressed to organize a Cornell Grange. It was thought that such an organization could develop leadership and promote better relationships among those interested in Agriculture and rural organizations. It is open to students who already belong to a grange or to those who are interested in the grange but have never joined. The Cornell Grange is open to both the student body and the faculty.

Since the meeting, petitions have been circulated. About 40 people have shown interest in the organization. Although the present term is ending rapidly, it is desired that the Cornell Chapter can be started this term.

The establishment of the Chapter would require the approval of the State Grange. It is hoped that this permission will be forthcoming soon.

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FOOD FOR VICTORY

GOOD SEED IS THE BUILDING STONE OF A GOOD CROP

Write us for seed potato prices and varieties

New York Coop. Seed Potato Assn., Inc.,
Georgetown, New York
Food for Defense! Food for victory!...Food for defense! Food for victory!...by the idea of these plants traveling thousands of miles from a war-torn country to help us in another sort of war.

The government has a huge problem on its hands. It has to feed its army, navy, and marines on battlefronts spread over the entire world. Remember lugging home groceries and preparing dinner for twelve people last Thanksgiving? Well, the government carries groceries for three meals a day, seven days a week for millions of men. It is a real job and one to which the little things count. It is for this reason among others that dehydrated food is so important.

The other day, I became acquainted for the first time with dehydrated food on a large scale. Many of us have used small amounts of powdered milk or dehydrated soup when camping. We probably haven’t thought, however, about the thousands of pounds of powdered dairy products that are shipped daily to New York for distribution to bakeries and various government agencies. The plant that I was fortunate enough to visit is a small one in upper New York State, one which manufactures eighty barrels of egg powder daily. This is equal to seven tons every twenty-four hours. Because eggs in powdered form are more easily transported and less perishable than in their original state, the navy employs the powder aboard ships for every purpose excepting, perhaps, fried sunny-side.

The eggs are purchased from huge western “hen ranches” through brokers in New York. They are shipped from the ranches to New York where they are shelved by “egg breakers,” women who remove the shells and see if the contents are good. Then they are packed in metal cans of thirty pounds capacity each and immediately frozen. Following this, they are trucked from New York to one of several plants for powdering.

About five drums of eggs are started through the process when the plant begins operations each day. The process takes about an hour. At first the five drums of eggs are poured into pasteurizers which turn them from their frozen state into a liquid form. This liquid is forced through a strainer and pumped under three thousand pounds pressure into several small pipes. Each of the sixteen small pipes terminate in a nozzle which protrudes from the wall of a huge kiln.

The kiln, a room twenty-six feet square and thirty-one feet high, is an interesting and spectacular sight. About two feet below the ceiling are the nozzles, four on each wall. A huge fan creates a partial vacuum in the room and the liquid is forced from the pipes making a very fine spray. A temperature between 150 and 160 degrees Fahrenheit is kept constant in the kiln so that as the spray falls to the floor, it becomes a dry powder.

Such a description, however, hardly conveys a picture of what it really looks like. I was shown into a chamber next to the kiln. After closing the door behind us, we opened the way into the kiln, and a severe London fog couldn’t have been much thicker than the fog we looked into. There was a blinding storm of orange colored powder so thick that one had to stretch the imagination to see the light on the opposite wall. There were several inches of the fine powder on the floor, and that which was in the air blew out on us as we watched.

After leaving the kiln and brushing off our clothes, we went upstairs and looked in at the top through a small window. We could see the continuous spray comign from the nozzles. An opening in the ceiling leads to a big pipe which leads to another room where powder is also collected. This powder is lighter in color because it comes from the white of the egg. Since the egg white is light, some of it rises in the kiln instead of falling and it is collected in the second room after going through this pipe. The two are nearly the same, however, and they are not kept separated in the finished product.

Once a day, the plant is shut down while workmen shovel the powder from the floors of the kiln and the other collecting room. This is a three hour process. The powder is thus removed from the kiln and shipped in barrels of one hundred and seventy-five pounds capacity. Eggs are lighter than milk in its powder form because the same barrel holds two hundred pounds of milk powder.

It takes three dozen eggs to make a pound of powder, therefore, the price is considerably higher than that of its sister product derived from milk. Sanitation is also a problem in the manufacture of egg powder for human consumption. Considering the many times the eggs go through different hands from the time they leave the hens until they are shipped to New York City; broken, trucked to various plants, and hauled back to New York again after going through the powdering process, the handling of eggs becomes a major factor in determining the cost of the finished product.

In actual use, water is the only constituent that must be added to make it as tasty as the original egg. The sample given to me as a souvenir proved to make a rather good omelette when only water, milk, and a little seasoning were added. Most of the powder, however, is used in bakeries and for our men under arms, for food still remains the thing without which no nation can win a war, no matter how many guns, tanks, ships, and airplanes it possesses. Man must be fed.

Insecticide Chase
(Continued from Page 7)

ulary and asked him if any of the others showed promise. "Yes," he said, "number H52 over there was pretty good too. That's known as Pachyrhizus erosus. None of these plants as far as we know grow in the United States, but if we can get seeds we're going to try growing some of them."

"But how about these others?" I asked. "Are any of them any good?"

"Well," he said, "we're not sure about a good many of them yet. Some we have only a small amount of material on, others we haven't tested completely. On others we've gotten contradictory results."

Not yet satisfied, I asked him, "What are the chances of your getting more of these specimens?" "Pretty slim," he said, "we haven't even heard from Chiu in several months."

If you want to see some good specimens though, you ought to go down to the Bailey Hortorium. The best ones are there."

I had to leave it at that, but I'm still intrigued by the idea of these plants traveling thousands of miles from a war-torn country to help us in another sort of war.
Advertising in Agriculture

By George Fisk '44

O VER yonder sits Jimmy MacDonald wondering why he couldn’t move his potato crop at the price he had been promised for this year. Like the rest of the farmers in the neighborhood, he joined the advertising campaign for potatoes produced in his state, contributed half a cent a bushel to the advertising fund, spent more money this year on grading and packaging his product, and at the end of the season was disappointed to find that his potatoes sold practically for the cost of their production. His labor, his skill, his concern over the success of his crop and particularly his disappointment over the failure of the advertising campaign, which along with the middleman’s expenses partially account for his failure to make any profit, give him adequate justification for sitting and brooding.

Any part of the marketing process that brings unhappiness and tends to lower the standard of living for the American farmer is certainly deserving of the most careful scrutiny and analysis. Advertising of agricultural commodities is a subject which has never been thoroughly investigated, nor can we hope to do a complete job in the short space allotted here. However, an attempt will be made to introduce facts that will be helpful to the farmer.

One of the reasons why the advertising program subscribed to by our farmer friend failed, was that it tried to advertise a product not suited to advertising. A product, to be successfully advertised, must be one with a well ordered and regulated demand, it must be well adapted to identification, it should be produced by mass production, and it should have a high elasticity of demand. It is obvious that potatoes have none of these characteristics. Instead they have a low elasticity of demand, are highly seasonal in production, are not adapted to mass production, are variable to a great extent as to quality, and are difficult for consumers to distinguish as to brand. In addition, it is hard to regulate supply, whereas demand is fairly constant. Is it any wonder that the advertising program bore so little fruit?

If this is the case with one agricultural commodity, what is the situation with respect to other agricultural staples? Without going into complicated statistics of supply, demand, and costs, it can be stated with reasonable certainty that for all agricultural products with a low elasticity of demand, the situation is the same as for potatoes. What conclusions can we draw from the foregoing facts?

In an address at a meeting of state extension directors in Washington, D. C. in 1938, Joseph L. Apodaca of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, made the following statement, “There is nothing positive to attribute to advertising in terms of domestic per capita expenditures for consumption paid to growers, per capita expenditure as a ratio of per capita income, or rela-duct among competing products.” In other words it does not pay to advertise the staple foods to the consuming public.

Advertising agencies often point to the fact that during their sales campaigns, sales go up. They neglect to point out that they are called upon mostly in times of surplus, and that their results are obtained either by consumer hoarding because of special prices, or by direct substitution of one product for another.

At this point it should be made clear that we have been considering unprocessed goods as sold by farmers to marketing agencies. Any statements made so far do not necessarily state the case for highly processed foods which have all the characteristics of an industrial product and which are subject to the same control. In fact advertising renders a distinct service at low cost in the presentation to the public of the processed goods of agriculture. Of the total cost of food, advertising is only 5.9% of sales, and the cost per person to advertisers of all those people who read the entire content of food advertisements is only 2.7 cents. This cost is passed on to the consumer along with the costs of production, processing, packaging, and shipping to the ultimate market.

Another aspect to be discussed is that of luxury foods, such as fruits. Products of a special nature such as peaches, cherries, apples, pears, and strawberries may benefit by advertising. The main reason is that they are luxuries; luxuries benefit more from consumer advertising than necessities. The perishability of these products may also be guarded against by informing consumers of their appearance on the market and thereby creating a demand.

So far we have discussed the advertising of farm commodities which are to be sold by farmers to outside consumers; products that the farmers themselves advertise through the media of the radio, newspaper, periodicals and farm trade journals. We found that for the necessities of life, advertising could do little for the individual farmer, but for luxury products such as fruit, advertising was of considerable value. In an early issue we hope to find some information on the farmers’ response to advertising, addressed to them as consumers. Until then—farmers wise won’t advertise.
SPRING AGAIN!

Time for golf, tennis, baseball and softball games.

A COMPLETE LINE OF ATHLETIC EQUIPMENT

A COMPLETE LINE OF SPORT & OUTDOOR CLOTHING

CONVENIENT REASONABLE — 10% DIVIDEND

CORNELL CO-OP

Barnes Hall On the Campus

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Phone 2482

328 College Ave., Corner Dryden Rd.

PRESCRIPTIONS PROMPTLY and CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED

Drugs — Chemicals — Sundaes

This STORE has VOLUNTEERED to be an OFFICIAL TIN SALVAGE STATION

UNCLE SAM needs the TIN in your empty TOOTH PASTE, SHAVING CREAM, COLD CREAM, VASELINE and any other COLLAPSIBLE TUBES that you have — DROP THEM HERE.

Notary Public — Fountain Service
Phone 2482 Free Delivery Service

Brighten Up Your Suit With a

SILLY DILLY GADGET

$1

Add a note of color to your Spring suit with a merry gadget from the grand collection at Rothschild's. Carved wood and plastics in bright colors and crazy designs.

ROTHSCHILD'S—Jewelry—First Floor

The Norton Printing Co.

"Where Service is a Habit"

317 E. State St. Phone 9451
Former Student Notes

1913
Mrs. Joseph Godfry's, the former Hazel Brown, home is 114 Eddy Street, Ithaca. Her son Joseph is at Pearl Harbor and was all right when last heard from, Farm and Home Week. Her daughter Gladys, a graduate of the College of Home Economics in 1936, who got her masters at Columbia is teaching Textiles and Clothing at Peekskill High School.

1914
Roland F. Bucknam, Principal Rates Examiner with the New York Public Service Commission, is in charge of rates and rural electrification. He got his Ph.D. here in 1929. Roland has been married twenty-six years and has a daughter who graduated from Mt. Holyoke in '41. The address is 159 South Allen Street, Albany, New York.

Frank E. Rice, executive secretary of the Evaporated Milk Association, 307 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill., has been made vice-president of the American Trade Association Executives. His son, William T. Rice, is a Freshman in Mechanical Engineering.

1918
Harry G. Chapin (Special), president of the New York Bean Shippers Association, recently headed a delegation to Washington, D. C. They sought an adjustment of the bean marketing situation because of the loss of tin for canning.

1927
Thomas E. LaMont is a part time farmer, spending his winters as land specialist in the Department of Agricultural Economics at Cornell. His home is in Albion, New York. He is married and has two children, George age five and Marjorie age three.

Irv Taylor has been with the Railway Road Retirement Board in Washington, D. C. for the past four years.

1929
Norval Budd is now superintendent of the G.L.F. bean purchases at Phelps, New York. He has just bought a farm outside the village. Betty Anne is his one daughter.

Davey Sowers has left the Maryland Forest Service, and is now with the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Co., working under Bill Comings '17 and Sam Sweeney '17. Davey is getting to be an expert on Wages and Hours Law.

1935
Joseph J. Davis has completed the Scout Executives training course at Mendham, New Jersey and hopes to get an appointment in New York State soon. He was technical foreman in a Maryland C.C.C. Camp and is the father of Joseph J. Jr., born last April.

OPPORTUNITY KNOCKS!

Produce a quality food product as necessary for our Victory as munitions. Start now with a small foundation of purebred Guernseys and raise a herd.

REMEMBER!

FOOD WILL WIN THE WAR — Guernseys produce it Economically

Write for a copy of the Dairyman's "Victory Program"

THE AMERICAN GUERNSEY CATTLE CLUB
Peterborough, New Hampshire
1936

Herbert J. Mols was recently appointed timber management assistant on the Green Mt. National Forest. He lives at 91 Vernon Street, Rutland, Vt. Herbert replaces Tom McConkey '32 who was made Assistant ranger under District Ranger Chuck Meade '32 on the White Mt. National Forest, located at Plymouth, N. H. Herby has lots of fun supervising, on snowshoes and skis, the timber sales on the Green Mt. National Forest.

Jessie Freeman, extension instructor in Household Economics in the Home Economics College here, is now Mrs. Harry MacDonald, a graduate of McGill University, who is an Agronomy instructor at Cornell.

1938

Mary Angela Couch has a position with the Girl Scouts in Albany. Her address is 245 Lark Street of that city.

Jean M. Benham is now Mrs. William Marshing. The new address is 335 Summit Ave., Warren Point, New Jersey. Virginia Lee, her daughter was born recently.


1940

George E. Allen is working as one of the fifteen district Agricultural Engineers in the Emergency Farm Machinery program. He covers the territory of Onondaga, Madison, Oneida, and Oswego Counties. George's address is 304 Stone Street, Oneida, New York.

Doris Ogle is engaged to Howard Spencer Dye, son of Professor Joseph Dye of the Department of Veterinary Physiology. Doris was a member of the Kermis Club, Wayside Aftermath and Sage Choir while in College.

1941

Mrs. Glory Azariah is teaching in the Home Economics department at the Agricultural Institute in Allahabad, in India, from where she came to study at Cornell.

Byron B. Lee, who is running a dairy, poultry and vegetable farm in Skaneateles, is working in Agricultural Conservation in Onondaga County.

Walter J. Sickles is a professional ball player with the Baltimore Orioles. The address is 57 Roosevelt Street, Pearl River, New York.

Robert C. Gulvin, who was in Soil Conservation work for the Department of Agricultural Economics last summer, is now taking graduate work in school of Rural Education.

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**ROBSON SEEDS FOR VICTORY GARDENS**

All the seed for a big Cornell approved Victory Garden for only

$2.95

Send today for free illustrated Farm and Garden Seed Catalogue

Robson Seed Farms
Dept. CC, HALL, (Ontario Co.), N. Y.

---

**Holsteins For The Defense**

For defense production, dairy farmers need the machine that produces milk most efficiently—the Holstein cow. For proof of efficiency, write Box 1064.

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America
Brattleboro, Vermont
What the world needs most of all is clean-minded, strong-bodied, educated young men."

A MIDWESTERN STATE COLLEGE DEAN

It's economical, labor-saving power-equipment like this Model B tractor and "40" All-Crop Harvester that Allis-Chalmers builds. It makes the family-farm independent of outside help and slashes production costs. When you buy A-C power, you buy power to fit the farm rather than get a farm to fit the power.

SET YOUR SIGHTS FOR THE FUTURE

There's no time like the present to give thought to the future. Next to farming itself, the business of supplying farmers with modern farm equipment is proving most attractive to many agricultural minded young men. An Allis-Chalmers dealership will keep you in close touch with agriculture, and offers great opportunities for service. It's a career which will enable you to contribute to independence and better living on the family size farm—through mechanization.

The post-war world of tomorrow is already beckoning to the clear-eyed, straight thinking, strong-bodied American youth of today. It has a job for you...an opportunity that challenges the imagination of red-blooded young men, who are imbued with the fighting pioneer spirit of their forefathers.

To you men of tomorrow who love the soil, this challenge is particularly alluring...it calls for vision and daring...for planning, building, working toward a greater, more abundant agriculture than the world has ever known.

Power equipment for family size farms will be your ally. These family farms have always been the bulwark of American strength and character...yet for too long they were havens of drudgery and physical hardship. Allis-Chalmers considers it a privilege to contribute to their liberation—by developing power equipment to fit the needs of the family size farm.

"What the world needs most of all is clean-minded, strong-bodied, educated young men."

A MIDWESTERN STATE COLLEGE DEAN
To Those Who Are Troubled About Farm Equipment

HERE ARE THE FACTS About the Supply and Distribution of New Farm Machines and Repair Parts

THERE has been so much public discussion concerning the supply of new equipment and repair parts needed for the year's food production program that a word of explanation is in order. While it is obvious that distribution cannot be uniformly satisfactory to all concerned, inquiries from customers and dealers indicate the existence of much misinformation on the subject.

The farm equipment industry sincerely regrets the hardships that these circumstances work on foresighted farmers, and the embarrassment and financial loss that is visited on the dealers. Perhaps a review of the underlying facts will help to give everybody a better understanding of the unavoidable situation.

Last year the government, faced with a vast program of armament production, was forced to reduce the output of new farm equipment. The following steps were taken in planning the volume of 1942 production:

**Step No. 1:** In September the government asked manufacturers to estimate the 1942 demand for farm equipment. The manufacturers estimated that farmers would demand a 38% INCREASE over the 1940 production, or substantially the same as the actual demand and output in 1941.

**Step No. 2:** At the same time the Department of Agriculture asked county agents to estimate, not the demand (what farmers would like to buy), but the minimum essential needs of farmers throughout the country. The county agents reported a minimum need for 1942 of 7% INCREASE over the 1940 production.

**Step No. 3:** Late in December the government issued its order to manufacturers limiting the production for 1942 to an average of 17% LESS than the 1940 production of new equipment. As to repair parts, the order provided for an average of 30% INCREASE over 1940 production, which was somewhat larger than 1941 output.

In fixing these limitations on equipment and parts, the government in no way guaranteed that the manufacturers would be able to produce up to these limits. It was saying, in effect, that the manufacturers could build these amounts if they could get the materials.

**The Material Picture Changes**

To assist the manufacturers in obtaining the required materials, the OPM assigned a priority rating of A-3 to new farm equipment and repair parts. At the time of the assignment this was a relatively high rating and showed reasonable promise of providing all or most of the materials needed.

Since then, however, the production picture of the United States has changed swiftly and radically. Vast new undertakings in war equipment require additional vast amounts of raw materials. These have naturally been given very high priority ratings, so that the ability of the A-3 rating to get materials for new machines and repair parts has steadily declined.

Because of all these things there is not, and in the visible future there will not be, sufficient new equipment or repair parts to satisfy either the known demands or the reported minimum needs of the farmers of America.

This situation is not the fault of the builders and distributors of farm equipment. Neither is it the fault of the government officials who were concerned with the matter. Nothing that we have said in this statement is in any sense a criticism of the government men who had the thankless task of apportioning among many industries and for many purposes a supply of raw materials which was certain to be inadequate.

The true blame lies in Tokio, Berlin, and Rome. The truth is that you are feeling the impact of the world enemy on the American farm.

We wish it clearly understood also that nothing in this statement is intended as a complaint, as a demand for a higher priority rating or for larger allocation of materials. We do not know how much of the nation's stock of raw materials can be allotted to farm equipment. Only the government knows how large and how urgent are other demands. We do know this one fundamental fact—there are not enough materials to meet all of the needs brought about by war.

**Our Level Best in Wartime Service**

There is nothing to be gained by wishful thinking about the farm equipment situation "as it ought to be." It seems to us to be the clear duty of us all to keep our chins up and do the best jobs we can with what we have. All of us acknowledge that the needs of the fighting forces come first.

As a manufacturer, Harvester has been building, and will continue to build, all the farm equipment possible under wartime conditions.

As a distributor, Harvester is using 110 years of experience and knowledge of farm conditions and farm practices to do the fairest job we know how to do. In distributing our machines, we take into consideration in each of our sales areas: (1) the shipments we made to that area in 1940 and in 1941; (2) the local effect of the Department of Agriculture 1942 food-production program; (3) the inventory of machines in the hands of dealers; and (4) the local crop conditions. We believe that these are the factors vital to the 1942 distribution of our products.

These things we know the American farmer will understand. We have a deep and abiding faith that nothing—no shortage, no handicap—will keep him from successfully handling his essential job and carrying the nation to eventual Victory.

**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY**

180 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois
The Cornell Countryman

Volume XXXIX

May 1942

Number 8
One-man army!

He doesn't carry a gun. He never learned to fly a plane, or drive a tank, or toss a hand grenade. But he's a one-man army, just the same.

He's an American farmer, fighting the battle of food.

On his own battleground, he's his own General and his own General Staff—free to plan his battle as he sees fit. Yes, and he's his own buck private, ready, if need be, to execute his plans single-handed.

He's on his own. He doesn't expect reinforcements. It's his own fight—an uphill fight to make his land produce more and still more of the food that will win the war and write the peace.

Electricity is one of his most important weapons.

Electricity means more production with the same amount of work. Electricity means more time for productive effort. Electricity means more efficiency, more economy, greater comfort, better health. Electricity is one of the reasons why American agriculture, like American industry, will out-produce the world.

* * *

Electricity can help in the big job of food production that lies ahead of you. Now is the time to find out how to use it most wisely and profitably, how to make it the greatest possible help to you and to the country.

And, when you look to electricity, look to Westinghouse—the name that stands for the highest development of all the good things that electricity makes possible.

AGRICULTURE: WEAPON OF VICTORY

America must and will win the battle of food. To the young men preparing to wage this all-important battle—today's students in American agricultural colleges—Westinghouse pledges its fullest cooperation.
STUDENT LAUNDRY AGENCY

Shirt Done Now for 15c

DIAL 2406

409 College Ave.

Owned and Operated by Students

CORNELL EMBLEM SPECIALTIES

Silk Embroidered Seals — 35c
(Excellent for beer jackets, T-shirts, sweaters)

T-Shirts ...........................................$ .89
Sweaters ...........................................$1.75
Flannel Jackets .................................$2.75

Fraternity & Sorority Silk Embroidered Seals 50c

You'll enjoy trading at the

TRIANGLE BOOK SHOP

Open Until 8:30 p.m.  Est. 1903  Evan J. Morris, Prop.

PATRONIZE THE MERCHANTS ADVERTISING IN THE COUNTRYMAN

317 E. State St.  Phone 9451

The Norton Printing Co.

>>> <<

"Where Service is a Habit"

>>> <<
Speeded but not Skimped

No great university can afford to lower its educational standards, or to give short weight on its educational products,—war or no war! But it can put on more pressure, and accelerate its speed, without any sacrifice of its standards and its output of well-trained men and women.

Cornell, in common with many other universities, realizing the need of trained and disciplined minds, and realizing, too, that those minds should be working for the country at the earliest possible moment, has made certain changes so that the educational plant will be working full time.

Continuous Instruction

To that end, the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics provide practically continuous instruction during the summer of 1942. Present plans look toward similar uses of the summer periods, for some years at least, so that all who can profit by the intensive year-round instruction can shorten the period between the day they enter and their commencement. Thus the work may be accelerated without being slighted.

No Short Course

The twelve-week winter course, will not be given in 1942-43, and possibly not again even after the war. After 50 years of operation, the enrollment has fallen off decidedly, much as it did during the war of 1914-18. Furthermore, 340 high schools in the State teach agriculture, besides the several schools of agriculture. During the past half-century more than ten thousand persons attended the winter courses.

Those who wish to learn of the summer session instruction should write to

The Director of the Summer Session

Those who wish to know about the regular courses and changes due to the accelerated program for the regular courses, should send their inquiries to

The Director of Admissions

The address for both is

Cornell University, Ithaca, New York
“Art in the Country” by Bristow Adams discusses the Rural Art Show held during Farm and Home Week. A snowy winter scene stays into May on page 5.

Have you ever slept outdoors in the snow? Read about Cornell’s Outdoor Living class on page 7.

Jim Veeder, who was graduated from the College of Agriculture in February to go back to the farm, describes his experience in 4-H Club work on page 8.


Vegetables that cannot be eaten now can be stored for future use in a cool cellar or an earth pit. Rudy Caplan tells us how on the home-ec page, along with some notes on rat-killing, and a write-up of a home-ec senior. See page 10.

WE DID IT BEFORE

A lot of us went home to farms for Spring Vacation last month. We weren’t sure how things would be at home. The tire shortages and rationing of different products might be hard on the farm folks.

Pretty much the same on all our farms, wasn’t it? They had finished the winter wood-sawing and were beginning spring plowing, eating breakfast, dinner and supper with an ear to the war news on the radio. They knew more than we did about what was happening in the Pacific.

Dad said his ’31 Ford was obsolete, according to the rationing board; he wouldn’t have any tire trouble. Said it ran all right for an antique.

Dad will be working hard alone this spring. The neighbor boy he always hires has been drafted and the hired man left in February for a defense job.

Mother was taking a first aid course at the central school and planning to raise a huge vegetable garden. She said that she helped with the farm work during the last war and she can do it again. She’ll be helping this summer, from picking beans to driving a tractor, and so will a lot of us. Some of us didn’t come back second term because the farm needed us most and many more won’t come back next fall, for the same reason.

The farmers will keep the crops growing.

—M.R.H.
In the beginning of modern painting, particularly with the great masters of the Renaissance, landscapes were little used, and then only as settings, or backgrounds, for figures.

When the landscape became a major output in painting, and stood on its merit and in its own right, farming came into the picture, literally and figuratively. Many artists found their inspiration in the rural or pastoral scene.

Among these was Anton Mauve, (1838-88) Dutch painter, noted for his delicate water-colors. The accompanying picture reproduces a characteristic springtime scene, with the village shepherd returning home at evening with his charges, along a wet road between the pollarded trees whose lower branches are trimmed each year to furnish faggots for fuel.
Art in the Country

By Bristow Adams

Two members of the faculty of the College of Agriculture at Ithaca started something at the Farm and Home Week of 1942. Both of these persons were women. One of them, Doctor Pearl Gardner, proposed and carried through a contest for rural poets, as described in the March issue of the Countryman. The other, Professor Clara L. Garrett, inaugurated an exhibit of rural art, or paintings, drawings, and sculptures by artists who live in the country.

In the opinion of the exhibit committee, the show was a success from the point of view of the artists and of the visitors as well. It was stipulated that the works shown should be the creations of persons who live in the country, or in villages of not more than 2,500 inhabitants. No distinction was made between professional artists and those who were the merest amateurs or novices; yet it is fair to say that the work of those who still have to achieve reputations did not suffer by contrast with that of artists whose names and fame are known.

At first it was thought desirable to hang the work of professionals in one part of the improvised gallery, with a separate section for the less skilled exhibitors. But the two groups, on the basis of relative merit, could not be unscrambled. Some who had never exhibited before showed canvases of such merit and promise that invidious distinctions were impossible.

A catalog of paintings, artists, and the places where the artists lived, and the prices of their pictures, showed imagination in the titles, many R.F.D. addresses for the home places, and decidedly modest—too modest—prices. The picture here shown could have been sold a dozen times; lucky was the person who saw it first, and bought it. Its painter, Sidney Taylor of Dewittville, a farmer who works his farm during the preparing, planting, growing, and harvesting seasons is too busy to paint then, so he paints mainly in the winter. His painting, “A Snug Retreat” shows his own place under a snow-fall.

Practically all types of pictures, in almost every medium—oil, water-color, pencil, crayon, lithography, block prints, and even colored wood carving were shown, in landscapes, portraits, still life, decorations, flower-pieces.

Retrospective impressions of the show, are of some outstanding pictures: One “Pouring the Wax,” that attracted general attention was by “Grandma” Moses of Eagle Bridge, and showed maple-sugaring in a snow-scene, filled with figures which suggested to many the merry canvases of Pieter Breughel, who, about 1560, portrayed the pleasures of peasant life.

A broadly-handled large canvas had a place of honor on the largest wall space. It is a masterly transcription of clouds, and a shed on a desolate hill-top; its humble title is “Good for Goats,” by Harmon Neill, of Pleasant Valley. On another wall, the central space was given to a portrait of a young negroess, “Negro Girl with Apples,” simple and direct in treatment, by Mrs. J. Lytle, of Greenwich.

To say that there were not many unevenesses in the merit of the works shown would be an exaggeration; but it can be said that none of the 88 pictures which lined the walls was without real merit, and very few of those submitted failed to find a place in the exhibit. Those that were left out, were denied a place mainly because of lack of space, and also because at least one picture by the artist had already been hung.

At first the efforts of the Federal Department of Agriculture and of the State Colleges of Agriculture was to aid farmers in the production of crops; then followed the era of rapid growth of farm management, of agricultural economics, of marketing, when the effort was directed not alone to production, but to getting a fair return for the crops raised.

Economics, however, did not satisfy all the desires of the farmers, and rural sociology entered the field, to improve farming not only as a way of making a living, but as a way of life.

The inevitable trend was toward those intangible things of the spirit, or of the soul, artistic expression in various fields, of which, among the ultimates, are painting and poetry.

That is why the Cornell rural painting exhibit promises to be a fixed feature of Farm and Home Week.
ARTHUR HAUSNER

Art Hausner came to Cornell from Mohawk where he was very active in high school. He played football there for three years, having been elected captain his last year, and was President of the Hi-Y club.

His activities at Cornell have shown that he did not lose his tendencies toward extra-curricular activities. Art has been elected to several honorary societies including Scarab, Kappa Phi Kappa, and Quill and Dagger. He represented the F.F.A. an the Ag-Domecon Council last year, and was elected to the Student Council for this year. Besides doing all these things, Art earned all of his college expenses. In doing this, he started out his sophomore year as a Student Agencies compet and this year he has been the President.

Art has had several opportunities for jobs after graduation. He seriously considered joining the Naval Reserve, but failed to qualify because he is married. The offer which he says is the most likely one for him to accept is in the General Electric Company's accounting department, and because of his training here in school we feel sure that he will be a success.

Cornell Grange Grows

Six prospective members of a Cornell Grange and Professor A. W. Gibson and Prof. C. A. Taylor met April ninth with Deputy master Merrill Curry. The possibility of establishing a Cornell University Grange was brought before the Forest City Grange at their last meeting by Mr. Curry and they passed a resolution "favoring a Cornell group providing that it be organized and maintained as a strictly student Grange." They sent this resolution on to the State Grange Master.

The objection to the Grange is that there is a changing group of students and we don't want to start some organization that has to be fostered along after the present group graduates. There are many organizations now and it isn't desirable to establish another unless it has a definite purpose.

Mr. Curry explained the purposes of it and it is felt, however, that maybe we need an organization such as the Grange to tie together all the various organizations on the Ag campus.

Students in the past have felt they would lose contact with the Grange while in College. A student Grange would alleviate this difficulty, and also keeping in contact with the Grange means that these students would start on a new job, having something in common with the people in an otherwise strange community.

Leslie Grimes, Chairman of the group reported that the next meeting will be for all the students desiring to join; organization questions will be discussed.

Bacmania Elections

Probably only a small number of students have heard of Bacamia. This is a club for majors in Bacteriology. Membership is automatic, but open only to upperclassmen. The officers for 1942-43 are: Robert More, Presi-
Engagement Announced

Mrs. John E. Ayers of Warwick, N. Y., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Belle Townsend Ayers '40 to James Christopher Plunket '39, son of Mr. and Mrs. Owen T. Plunket of Kingston, N. Y.

Miss Ayers, a graduate of the College of Home Economics and a member of Pi Lambda Theta, honorary teachers society, was also a member of the Home Economics Club and Wayside Aftermath. She is now teaching in Roxbury, N. Y.

Plunket, a graduate of the College of Agriculture, was a member of Scarab, honorary society for Juniors and Seniors of the College of Agriculture and Hotel Administration. He was also on the Cross Country Team and a wearer of the "C". He is now a student at Albany Law School. Plunket has applied to the FBI for a position as a special agent.

Outdoor Living

One of the courses offered by the ag college in connection with defense is Outdoor Living. This course is under the direction of E. L. Palmer of the Rural Education Department. The class has about forty members, some already experienced woodsmen, others knowing nothing at all about life in the outdoors, but all willing and anxious to learn.

During March the class went out on an overnight field trip, and slept on the ground in sleeping bags. They woke up to find their shoes frozen to the ground beside them, rolled out of their blankets into a pitch black morning, got breakfast and came back to the campus in time for their eight o'clocks! During May they'll be going out on more overnights, and the weekly meeting of the class is a long hike, or a lecture on mountain climbing, with a demonstration of rope-climbing out on the shores of Beeche Lake.

The course is designed to show the place of outdoor living in modern life, to give some ideas of primitive means of living, communication, and transportation. The class is learning the technique of living outdoors, from how to keep cool to the best wood for fuel.

Final examination in the course is rumored to consist of an effort by Dr. Palmer to lose the class members in the woods. Those who come back alive pass the course!

Girls!

Lee Selbst '43
Girls! Girls! Girls! Girls!
Steel-plucked eyebrows, hair-pinned curls,
Elusive, evasive, frustrating knurls,
Girls! Girls! Girls! Girls!

Bottle Babies

By Betsy Kandiko, '44

Ears for beggars, eyes for earls,
Hearts for rubies, minds for pearls,
Where in all as history unfurls,
Were there ever men unruly by girls?
To spur, to goad, to urge, to incite,
To sting, to lash, to rouse, to bite,
To quiet, to quench, to calm, to quell,
Make men sigh—then swear like H - - !
To move, to shift, to change, to sway,
To make Shylocks spend and Scrooges play.
To twist, to warp, to bend, to fray,
To make me say "night" when the sky says "day."
And yet, even when they turn me bitter as gall,
I find myself saying, "God bless them all!"

M
AA! MAA! A weak, plaintive cry comes from the porch. We open the door and there is dad with a tiny new-born lamb—the first lamb of the season. The first lamb is always interesting but this one is especially so, for, as dad tells us, his mother does not have a drop of milk.

"Bottle babies" are an old story on a farm. We learned long ago to keep nipples and bottles of all sizes on hand. So, while my little sisters fondle Sparky, as they have already named the wobbly little creature, I heat milk and feed him. Sparky is so hungry he does not mind what we give him so long as it is warm and plentiful. But we have learned that lambs do not as a rule thrive on a diet of all cows' milk. As soon as another lamb is born, we will give Sparky some of his own brand of milk. After he is a little older he can get along on cow's milk entirely, but in the beginning he needs some ewes' milk.

Every year we have one or two "bottle babies," either because the mother does not have enough milk, or because she has twins and cannot support them both, or because she contrarily will not own her lamb.

We CALL the "bottle babies" pets; mom and dad call them nuisances. As the lambs grow older they get into all sorts of mischief. Escaping from their yard, they raid the garden, gambol in the flower beds, scare the chickens off their nests, and then "baa" derisively at the kitchen door.

Feeding them develops from six-year-old Mary's job to sixteen-year-old Helen's job, for the big babies grow fast on their special care, and the last few weeks before they are weaned is really a strenuous time for us. The lambs are so greedy they either pull the nipple off the bottle and chew it up or they bite holes in it or they butt the bottle out of our hands. We have solved the problem by standing outside the yard and feeding the lambs through the railings.

After weaning, the lambs are no longer babies. They are grown-up and ready for the market. Soon the sad day comes when the buyer's red truck roars into the yard and away go our "bottle babies."
The 4-H Clover

By James Veeder ’42

WHAT does the four leaf clover mean to you? Luck perhaps? To a million and a half boys and girls throughout the United States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico, it is the emblem of the largest youth movement in the world, and a standard of attainments.

This year I completed eleven years of 4-H club work. It was with both pleasure and sorrow that I received recognition for eleven years membership, for it marks my last year as a 4-H club member, but it is with pleasure that I look back over my 4-H career at the knowledge I have gained and the many experiences and pleasures I have had.

Membership requires the completion of an agricultural project each year. I selected potato growing as my activity. This required planting one bushel of seed and taking care of the crop, keeping close records on all expenses and receipts. I was ten years old at the time and hardly knew what to do or how to do it, but with the help of my grandfather and the county agent, I successfully completed the project and looked forward to a bigger and better year to follow. Since I did not live on a farm, I was handicapped in a choice of projects, as all but poultry would have to be conducted on my grandfather’s farm which was two miles from home. For this reason, I chose poultry in addition to potatoes for my second year work and I have carried them through to completion every year since.

Poultry has always been my main interest and after starting with a small number of chicks I have increased my operations so that now I have an efficient flock of 100 laying hens. Many other enterprises have been included in my 4-H club program such as forestry, gardening, and growing strawberries. All have proved helpful as well as interesting. For example: the poultry flock at home included many breeds, and it was not paying its way. In learning by doing, I adopted a single breed, New Hampshires, and by a definite, improved plan of brooding and rearing, more careful management, culling, and improved record keeping, a profit rather than a loss resulted. In addition to a financially profitable poultry flock, I have gained experience in judging, culling, and have participated in a number of contests. At these affairs I have met many 4-H members from other parts of the state who have become my lasting friends. I have also shown poultry, potatoes, and other products at both county and state fairs, and have done well in stiff competition. My other projects have afforded me great pleasure.

Forestry was one of my most successful activities, as I planted 1000 trees ten years ago. Upon completion of the second year work, I received a trip to the Adirondack Mountains. This marked the first outstanding recognition I had received as a 4-H member, and it was the spark which I needed to make me continue as one when our club was disbanded a short time later. I completed the third and fourth year forestry work for which I received a plaque as the outstanding 4-H forestry member in New York State. The honor that goes with these awards, however, is not as important as the incentive to continue and to achieve a higher goal.

PARTICIPATION and completion are not the only parts, or necessarily the most important parts of the 4-H program, as can be seen by the varied activities. Improvement, both socially and physically, as well mentally and morally, are emphasized by these other activities. Two summers ago I was counselor at a regional 4-H camp, camps conducted in each county, or by a group of counties, camps which are highly appreciated by 4-H boys and girls, for the program is far different than the routine work of milking cows or of working in the field all day. It gives farm boys and girls a chance to get some recreation at a small cost with social and physical benefits.

There are unnumbered possibilities for trips, awards, and good times through contests, outstanding work, and leadership. 4-H club work presents these challenges to a member, challenges which an ambitious and wide-awake member will take advantage of quickly. I have been extremely fortunate in obtaining pleasant trips and numerous awards during my 4-H club career and owe a debt of gratitude to those who made them possible.

As a 4-H club member during the past three years, I have been somewhat lax in my interest, because being away from home at college, and working summers to help support me in college has prevented me from doing a creditable job. Upon entering college, however, I joined the University 4-H Club which has helped me to keep the contacts which I made earlier through my activities as a club member.

Last summer marked my last as a county 4-H club member, but I continued my interest in the organization as a summer assistant agent. I enjoyed the summer’s work, for it gave me a different slant on club activities and it has helped me to gain experience which will be helpful in the continuation of this voca tion after graduation from college.

I am grateful to the 4-H club and our county agent for the many benefits, awards, stimulating and interesting times I have had as a member. One of the more important sidelights to my activities as a member in the club has been my recent engagement to a former 4-H club girl, whom I met through 4-H club activities.

The 4-H club is the greatest youth organization to which a farm boy or girl can belong. Every farm youth can be greatly helped, and can receive much profitable enjoyment through membership. At times it is discouraging. Hens will die, and the garden may dry up, but there is always another year in which to do better.
Nightmare Kate

By Marjorie R. Heit '43

"KATE'S gone," my father would say when he came in for breakfast from doing the chores.

"I can understand," he'd go on. "that she might slip her rope over her ears even if it were tied tightly, but how she got out of the stable with the door closed—"

I wouldn't say anything because I'd know she's got out the window that had no bars. It would be a new stunt of hers.

I'd looked out of the window and never seen her in the alfalfa field nor in the neighbor's wheat. Our saddle horse is probably Reason One on the list of Why Our Neighbors Dislike Us.

I'd go through the orchard not expecting to find her and then across into the neighbor's young apple orchard, and perhaps she'd be there, chewing on apples, a lean, Roman-nosed baccas with an arching neck and a wild glint in her eye. If I found her, I'd still have to catch her. She'd whirl and race to the other end of the orchard, and finally stop and be caught. Then I could lead her over to a rock, grab at her mane and squirim on her back and she would go home very meekly and angelically. Next day she would be gone again, preferably farther away. Sometimes she would be immured in some irate neighbor's barnyard and I would be getting her out quietly, pretending to be invisible.

Sometimes, it seems to me, most of my younger years were spent searching in impossible places for Kate. She liked me best of anyone in the family and I could always catch her; that is, almost always. If she kept on coyly dashing away out of reach. Major, the big airedale, could be called to take care of her. The dog knew he couldn't outrun her, so he stood in front of her at a safe distance from her feet and gave a warning growl, which never failed to make her stand until someone came and led her away.

Kate was no ideal horse. She was jittery: she shied at sudden noises and quick movements. Never would she stand still, for she moved away as you put one foot in the stirrup, and never could be persuaded to stop until you shifted your weight to dismount. Guns were her special fear, and she ran away the instant she heard the click of a shotgun being cocked or the safety bolt of a rifle slipped over.

Kate couldn't be tied with a halter, and a loop of rope around her neck was not infallible; disgruntled farmhands used to suggest tying a slip-knot in it, but the rope was good when she didn't untie it, slip it off over her ears, or break it. Her bridle reins were always knotted where she had broken them, and the saddle a little crumpled and buttered from being rolled on, or casually knocked off the wall and trampled.

But just when we were wondering whether we owned the horse or if she was giving us orders, she would do some good deed for us. She was an excellent means of transportation and never tired. Nervous as she was, she was also fearless. She shied at bits of paper, and leaped into the air when a door slammed, but she would walk across the railroad bridge on three narrow planks, when the dogs were afraid to cross and swam under. She would go through water up to her shoulders and climb up and slide down steep banks, anywhere that he could get a footing. And she was surefooted. Allowed to trust her own judgment, she would take her rider in and out of anything.

During the trapping season she was ridden hard, but the rest of the year she had little to do and evidently considered that she was entitled to freedom in her spare time after the winter she had spent on the trapline, wading through drifts, and splashing through mud and water, as well as carrying home the trapper and his catch at the end of the day.

I remember coming into the stable one afternoon to find her backed to the end of her rope, snorting. Asleep in the front of the stall against the manger were two of the setter's puppies. They had wandered in around Kate's feet and she had been careful not to step on them. The Old Cat had a perpetual series of kittens in the stable and as soon as they could walk they began crawling in and out of Kate's stall and festooning themselves on the posts.

A FAMILY legend insists that Kate always looked both ways before crossing the railroad tracks. She was as good as a watchdog, for it was she who first noticed unfamiliar objects in the landscape and began laying her ears back and dancing up and down until we too saw them.

We are bored with her little escapades sometimes, and refuse to look for her; and then she comes strolling home in midmorning, chewing a cornstalk or something in season and looking at us with a tolerant twinkle in her eye.

Her sleek buckskin coat is greying now, and she's fussy about her food. She wheezes sometimes and her joints are a little stiff. We'll turn her out to grass for always one of these days, but we'll never worry about her health until she stops breaking out and stays home like an old lady.
Cornell Homemaker

Children In War

The effects of war on children became more real and vivid to the students of Miss Marie Fowler's Family Life 140 class when the mothers of refugee children, Mrs. George Winter from Russia and Austria, Mrs. Henry Sack late from France, and foster-mother Mrs. Richard Robinson of Ithaca told the class some of their problems in trying to mend the war-scared lives of their children.

Mrs. Winter explained the language difficulty of her son Peterly when his family moved from Russia to Austria, back to Russia, then to Austria, and at last to America. Before the child could master the tongue of one country he was taken to another country. Now, by slowly and carefully learning to imitate the English sounds, Peterly is grasping the English language.

Flight From France

Describing their miserable journey from Belgium to Switzerland four days after France was attacked, Mrs. Sack said that she and her husband and baby Renee were forced to spend two days and a night in a crowded dirty train without water and with only a little milk and butter for the baby. The trip ordinarily would have taken five hours.

With two thousand other refugees the family soon sailed on the Manhattan, a ship with "capacity" for eighty hundred people. These people willingly suffered crowded quarters and poor food when ahead lay the great hope, America.

Mrs. Robinson told of five refugee children, only three of them brothers and sisters, who came from abroad into her home here. Kyra arrived last and faced four antagonistic cousins in an already crowded home. The foster-mother's description of adjustment problems of the children among themselves and herself made students realize some of the difficult situations the war may bring home to all American families.

WHY IS A DRESS?

Read it and you shall see. This new book by Elizabeth Hawes, author of the best-seller Fashion is Spinach, is now in the Home Economics Library.

This time the author is crusading "that all American women may have beautiful clothes." She tells how you create lovely clothes, how a designer gets started, why dresses are made as they are, and what you can do if you don't like today's styles. Elizabeth Hawes has put all her fresh lively wit into Why is a Dress? Why not give it a glance when you're in the Home Ec Like?

Margaret Bull '42

The story of Peggy's college career reads like a fairy tale. Since the time she was sent as New York State Food Preparation Winner to the National 4-H Club Congress at Chicago, Peg wanted to become a 4-H Club agent.

Setting her hopes on the Extension Service course at the Cornell College of Home Economics, she went to the Watertown School of Commerce after graduation from Watertown High School; and then she worked about two years as secretary to the County Attorney.

Soon able to come to Cornell, our young heroine joined the 4-H Club, and at the end of her freshman year was sent as a University delegate to the National Country Life Convention at Penn State.

By the time she was a Junior, Peg was president of 4-H Club, a member of Ag-Domecon council, and co-chairman of the State Country Life Convention here. She was also publicity secretary for the Extension Club; treasurer of the Home Economics Club; a member of Arite, women's social society; and winner of the Bob Adams Memorial Scholarship.

Now a senior whose favorite pastimes are dancing and horseback riding, Peggy is vice-president of Ag-Domecon, student hostess in Willard Straight, Dining Room, and has won the Martha Van Rensselaer Scholarship.

Peg worked summers as a secretary, waitress, and assistant 4-H Club agent in Washington County.

Next month her girlhood dreams are coming true, for after graduation she is to be New York State 4-H Club Agent-at-Large. With her simple purpose, straight thinking, and delightful manner, we know Peggy will find success and like a fairy tale heroines "live happily ever after."

A Storehouse For Victory

Although unprocessed green vegetables cannot be stored successfully, according to Dr. Hans Platenius, the root crops (carrots, beets, parsnips, potatoes, turnips, and rutabagas) can be stored very well; cabbage and celery fairly well; and onions and squash will stand up if stored in dry dark near freezing atmospheres to prevent sprouting.

Best storage places are those where all food life processes are slowed down, where the temperature is low, there is little light and ventilation, and damp atmosphere decreases the loss of food moisture.

If the cellar has no heat and remains an even temperature, it is good for storage; otherwise a well insulated cold indoor space, or an outdoor space is better. A barrel filled with damp leaves and covered with the lid, or an earth pit or trench filled with vegetables and covered with straw can well be used for storage. Most satisfactory is bank storage: A hollow concrete block with door is built on ground level and is covered with grass. Size is determined by amount of food to be stored, averaging 8 ft. long by 5 ft. high by 4 ft. wide.

Suburban and city gardeners with small space, heat in their cellars, and no place for outdoor storage should not try to store root crops, but grow greens like peas, beans, and corn, that can be eaten in summer and preserved other ways than by storage.

Jobs For Home Ec

What are you going to be when you graduate? Is the question discussed at the vocation meetings sponsored by the Home Economics Club. Recently occupational therapist Marjorie Fish and home service worker Dorothy Cooper have spoken. Miss Fish explained that occupation therapy is "remedial activity administered by experts to help cure a disease." Miss Fish told about the teaching of arts, crafts, and trades, the use of orthopedic exercises and the participation in recreational activities as well as gardens and entertainments, that help strengthen weakened bones and muscles.
Rat-killers
The other day we took a rat apart.
No, we’re not barbarians; we are merely foods and nutrition 230 students trying to find out why certain food substances must be included in our diets. It would not be safe to find out by experimenting on ourselves, so we use rats.

After feeding the rats a diet which leaves out a certain food essential, like vitamin D, we watch their behavior and general appearance for several weeks or months. Then, if we suspect that the diet caused changes in the heart, lungs, or other internal organs of a rat, we kill and dissect it. We see just what happened to the rat because it did not have vitamin D, and then we know what would happen to us. In the same way we find out why we need vitamin A, calcium, and all the other required food elements.

One look at the inside of some of these diseased rats is enough to send us girls rushing home to eat our spinach with a new appetite.

Cut Down That Sugar!
Sugar is not a necessity in the diet, and there are many substitutes that supply the body with needed carbohydrates. Bananas, dates, raisins, apricots and other fruits give the sugar you need, and probably they are better sources than ordinary sugars.

In many recipes the sugar content can be cut in half with little change in the taste of the finished product. Honey, brown and maple sugars, and Karo and molasses syrups will be substituted for refined sugar. When replacing granulated sugar with a liquid sugar, decrease the liquid ingredients one fourth cup per cup of added liquid.

... LETTER HOME...

Dear Mom,
Can’t help it—these balmy days are getting under our feet, and we've been out walking and picking May flowers (we call it “hiking for health.”) So our feet won’t kill us after the first half mile, we’re buying shoes that fit, by making sure that when we stand on our toes, the shoe breaks in such way that the largest toe knuckle is right over the widest part of the shoe. The chiropodist says to get shoes that are laced to give good support, rubber heeled to prevent slipping, and leather soled. (Rubber soles cause unhealthy excess foot perspiration.)

Here’s a tip for removing grass stains: “Member how I always used to get them on the back of my white muslin “party dress?” If the material is washable, rub spot between fingers, using a warm soap solution. Should a yellow stain remain, bleach it with Javelle water. If the material is not washable, sponge the spot with a solution of equal proportions of water and denatured alcohol. Avoid making a ring by brushing the alcohol irregularly into the fabric and drying quickly. Another way is to rub the stain with molasses and then wash it.

Have to get back to work now. Final examinations loom ahead so must forget about May day-dreams, and remember to study—it’s enough to give a girl nightmares!

Love,
Carol

... TOPPING THEIR CLASSES...
The first ranking members of each class in the College of Home Economics were presented at tea last month by Omicron Nu, honorary society.

Those having the five highest cumulative averages for their class had their names engraved on the honor roll, and on the scholarship cup was inscribed that of Betsy Kandiko, top ranking sophomore.

Seniors on the honor roll were Barbara P. Arthur, Elizabeth Chase, Alice Popp, Gladys McKeever, and Marguerite Horn. Juniors: Helen Jammer, Jean Hammermith, Doris Fenton, Bernadine Sutton, and Mary Klauder.

Sophomores included Elizabeth Kandiko, Rebecca Harrison, Sigrid Henley, Suzanne Coffin, and Esther Pencil; and Freshmen: Erna Fox, Nelle-Anne Judson, Marcia Huchins, Marilyn Roeslecke, and Janet Eagle.

Mrs. James R. Cook, the former Millicent Quinby has recently moved to 225, 12th Street, New York City. She has twin boys, Richard and Gerald.

Cecilia Coad recently married Donald Swenson.

Doris Lake, on leave from her associate professorship in Home Economics, in doing graduate work in Pennsylvania State College.

Grace Dimelow is in charge of the Home Economics Program for the W.P.A. in New York State. Her office is in the Old Post Office Building, Albany.

B. O. Hughes is supervisor of Mississippi National Forests. His address is still Forest Service, Atlanta, Georgia.

Broder Lucas was recently married and took a honeymoon trip through Arrowhead Spring, Palm Springs, Kermosillo, Nogales, Tucson, Phoenix, and down at the Southern Pacific’s Playa de Cortes, near Guaymos on the Gulf of California and 200 miles into old Mexico by gravel highway.

Francis Malcolm received his Mas-
ter's at Teachers' College, Columbia University. He is superintendent of schools at Fort Kent, Maine, and is giving general supervision to the rehabilitation of the St. John Valley in extreme Northern Maine.

1929

Ed K. Ach, working as forester with the U. S. Soil Conservation Service has been in the Central Region. He notes the recent arrival of a girl to his family in addition to two older boys. He lives at 1422 Andobon Ave., Lexington, Ky., but may soon be moved into a new soil conservation district.

Malcolm B. Galbreath is director of the Morrisville Agricultural and Technical Institute, Morrisville, New York. He is the father of three children, Malcolm Jr. 7, Martha 5, and John 2.

1933

Lee Caiken, MF '34, Assistant Forester at Appalachian Forests Experiment Station, Asheville, North Carolina reports for active duty as an army officer. Lee has been making a name for himself in statistical analysis in silviculture with the Forest Service at Asheville since 1934. He is married and has one son two years old.

1935

Miss Bessie Darnell married Ralph Trudeau on February 17, 1942. She has been dietitian at the Biggs Memorial Hospital. The couple are now living at North Bangor, New York. John W. Duffield has accepted a teaching position at St. Mary's School, Peekskill on April 1. He has been carrying on research in forest genetics at the Northeast Forest Experiment Station, New Haven, Connecticut for the past two years.

1937

Jeanne S. Wake is working in New York City in the home service division of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company. According to her reports "it's a simply swell job and I love it more each day." She gives lectures on food preparation, tests new recipes, teaches brides to cook, and is generally useful to the customers.

1938

Ralph King, assistant in Conservation, St. Lawrence County, was married last June to Geraldine Munson of Winthrop, New York. Their address is 57 Court St., Canton, New York.

Ella Gertrude Glei is assistant in the Foods and Nutrition Department in our College of Home Economics. She is doing graduate work and is living at 604 East Seneca Street, Ithaca.

Betty Clare Joki is in business for herself as a Designer of custom made hats, gowns, and bags. Betty's address is 489 Norwood Avenue, Buffalo.

Norma June Holaling is Dietitian at the Cornell Infirmary, Ithaca.

1939

Emma E. Ford married Dr. A. J. Wood of Halifax, Nova Scotia. Emma, a Home Economics graduate, was a member of Pi Lambda Theta, women's honorary society and the Dramatic Club.

Gertrude Henry has joined Economics of the Household Department as an assistant.

Melva Gertrude Brower is teaching Home Economics at Morrisville, New York.

Nancy Dishaw is Executive Secretary of the Ontario County Committee of Tuberculosis and Public Health, Geneva, New York.

Rose Emily Quackenbush is now Mrs. James J. Frangella and lives at Colymans, New York.

1940

Freida Mann, former home economics editor of the Countryman, attended Elmira Business College in 1941 and is now working in the Assistant Treasurer's Office, Cornell University. Her address is 15 Willow Avenue, Ithaca, New York.

1941

Hartley Martin is teaching agriculture in Lyons, New York.

Janet S. Bliss is engaged to Rudolph D. Snyder of Middlebury. Janet is a member of Kappa Alpha Theta sorority. Rudolph, a graduate of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, is now employed by the American Locomotive Company in Schenectady.

Kyle Moore is the vocational agricultural teacher at Pomona, New York.

Catherine E. Dunham is engaged to Jesse E. Neuhauser '41. During her years at the College of Home Economics, Catherine was a member of Arete, Fencing Club, and Sage Chapel Choir.

Lieutenant William R. Harrison is engaged to Mary E. Goffe of Larchmont. He is now stationed at Fort Devens, Massachusetts.

Lieutenant Floyd D. Kyte's address is Battery D, 3rd Battalion, 1st Regiment Field Artillery Replacement Center, Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Floyd is training the draftees at the Replacement Center.

Joseph C. Brownell married Florence E. Howland last January 17. Joe is now working for the GLF in Fort Jervis, New York. His address is 1 Prospect St., Port Jervis, New York.

Edward T. Foreman, has joined the ground crew of the United States Army Air Corps at Fort Niagara, but he doesn't know how long he will be there. He has been teaching at the State School of Applied Agriculture on Long Island, at Farmingdale.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Tschirner of Trumansburg are parents of a daughter born Monday in Memorial Hospital. Mrs. Tschirner is the former Rachel Johnson.

1942

James Veder of Marilla, BS '42 (February) was appointed Club Agent in Cattaraugus County. His headquarters will be Salamanca.
Morris'...
"60 seconds from State"
Has Saved Cornell Men
$50,000
On Clothing and Furnishings
You too, can help increase this
sum by getting the
4 out of 5 Habit!
It's only . . . "60 seconds from State"
To
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Water repellent gaberdine in natural
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WE WILL SEND IT TO AUSTRALIA
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Regular subscription $1.00 per year
3 years for $2.00
THERE'S A BOMB IN YOUR BARNYARD

IT'S A DUD, NOW! Just a pile of junk. It's your scrap metal! Rusting away and no earthly good to you or to the courageous men fighting this war. They need it. Their lives depend on it. Your lives depend on it. Let Uncle Sam load this bomb for you!

Scrap metal makes munitions. A one-ton bomb requires 500 pounds of it. A 75-mm. howitzer takes half a ton. And the mills are not getting enough scrap metal to maintain the steel production demanded by war industry.

By far the biggest pile of scrap metal left in America is on farms. Three million tons of it or more. And it's going to take every pound of this scrap to win this war. That's why it's up to you to collect all your scrap and get it moving before you do anything else. It may take a day or two of your time, but until it's done, there is nothing you can possibly do that's more important.

The Harvester Dealer Will Help You
Because this job is big, and scrap is tough to handle, International Harvester, in cooperation with the Government, has asked every one of its dealers to lend a hand. And they are doing an immense salvage job. In towns where there is no junk yard, Harvester dealers have set up collection points. They are accumulating piles of scrap from farms—selling these piles to scrap dealers—and turning the entire proceeds back to the farmers who bring in the scrap. Harvester dealers are not taking a penny of pay for their part in the transaction.

In other towns where there are junk yards, Harvester dealers organize drives to get metal moving directly from farms to scrap dealers where it can be broken down, sorted, and segregated for the mills.

In all this work these men have only one goal—to get all the scrap metal from all the farms moving to the mills. The pictures show some of the ways they are getting this job done.

Get your own scrap together now. Comb your attic, fields and fence corners for old metal. Be sure that it's all scrap and contains no valuable parts or equipment you may need later. Then call on your Harvester dealer for advice on the best way to send it off to be loaded for war!

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
180 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

RECEIPTS—GOOD FOR CASH
When Harvester dealers set up scrap depots, they give farmers receipts for every pound of metal brought in. When the scrap is sold, these receipts are redeemed in full in cash or War Savings Stamps. Dealers charge no commission.

PRIZE MONEY—FOR BOYS AND GIRLS
To stir up enthusiasm and get everybody working, Harvester dealers in various places offer prizes to the 4-H Club member or Future Farmer who gets in the biggest load of scrap during a drive.

CHILDREN UNDERSTAND—AND ACT!
Out in Oklahoma a Harvester dealer named Will H. Ford got word to the rural schools that Uncle Sam needs scrap metal now. Today in Will Ford's county 8,000 school children in 57 schools are busy as beavers. In the first three weeks they have dug up 647 TONS of "scrap to slap the Japs." Enough from one county to build a fleet of 36 medium tanks!

Champion "scrapper" of the primary department at Velma School is eight-year-old Wanda Ely who hunted up 265 pounds of old metal "all by herself," and brought it to school in her arms.

"SEND THIS SCRAP TO THE JAPS—WITH POWDER BEHIND IT!"
With these explosive words to an International Harvester dealer, Ira Gould, 80-year-old farmer of Bone Gap, Illinois, sent his scrap metal off to war. If every farmer in the United States will follow Mr. Gould's patriotic example and get rid of his scrap at once, this country will take a tremendous stride toward winning the war.

WHEN EVERYBODY WORKS YOU CAN BUILD A SCRAP IRON MOUNTAIN!
Down in Missouri, ninety-seven farmers have been hard at it at the urgent request of Harvester dealer George J. Seeger, of Creve Cour. In one big day they loaded all the scrap they could find and brought it to town. It was weighed at a local elevator and George Seeger gave each man a receipt for his tonnage. As the junk from this 100-ton pile is sold to scrap dealers—at prices far above what it would bring on the farms—all proceeds are turned back to the men who brought it in. Many take payment in War Savings Stamps and Bonds.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER
For Dining and Dancing Take Your

FAVORITE DATE

TO

FOU NTAINEBLEAU

ON THE LITTLE LAKE NEAR ODESSA

DINNERS   Cocktail Bar   DANCING

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Attention
Incoming Freshman

How To Save Money

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PATRONIZE
THE
COUNTRYMAN
ADVERTISERS
The Extension Office sends out information to farmers from simplified farm bookkeeping to the best way to cook muskrats. Marg Luch has collected some recent items on pages 4-5.

At last Cornell is to have a women's co-operative dormitory where co-eds can find good food and good company at low cost. The details are in the Cornell Homemaker, page 6.

CONTENTS

THANKS AND GOOD LUCK

A long while ago, all of eight months, we wrote that we were going to try to do our part for the good of the cause by taking over the editorship of this magazine since the previously selected editor was unable to return this year. Frankly, we were a little dubious of the good that we could do. Our experience was limited, but we did have some ideas and plans that we longed to try. We soon found that our fears were unfounded. True, there was much we had to learn, but few editors have been as lucky as we were in the help and cooperation afforded by all to whom we turned.

We are leaving Cornell in a few days and although we are looking forward to being out running under our own steam, we will never cease to think with kindness and appreciation of the help we have had from Professor Bristow Adams, Professor Gibson, every member of the Countryman staff, and the responsive readers and guest writers who have given thought and effort to our magazine.

Most editors at the end of their term like to dwell on the past, what has been accomplished and how they enjoyed working on the magazine and with the board. We could write a great deal under that category, but we would rather look to the future. We like the new board that has been selected and we can predict great things for the Countryman even though the next few years will be tough going for any publication. Knowing their capabilities, we would only add the hope that next year at this time they will be as satisfied by accomplishment and as expectant for the future as we are.

The "Old" Editors

AND THANKS AGAIN

The old Countryman board bids Cornell goodbye and the new board takes over. All that we know about putting out a magazine we learned from them, and with that knowledge we carry on. They were grand persons to work with and we hope next year the incoming board will have learned as much from us as we did from them.

The New Board
The Cornell Countryman
A Journal of Country Life - Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XXXIX
Ithaca, New York, June, 1942
Number 9

News of the Year
Press Releases from the Publicity Office

The Inevitable Taxes

Until this year only a small group of New York farmers had incomes large enough to require them to file an income tax return. This year a large number will be among the several million persons who will file a return for the first time.

Income tax reporting is more complicated for the farmer than for the salaried worker, for he must first determine the income before he can compute the tax, says A. J. Hangas, agricultural economist at Cornell.

"Many farmers do not keep accounts, and few ever take the time to figure net income for the year. The income tax law does not require the keeping of accounts, but records are a practical necessity to compute income."

Under the new tax schedule, all married farmers with a gross income of $1500 and all unmarried farmers with a gross income of $750 are required to file an income tax return even though no tax is due.

Has a Choice

A farmer is given the option of reporting either on the cash basis, using cash receipts, cash expenses, and a partial inventory; or on the inventory basis, using a complete inventory and complete farm receipts and expenses. A special farm form is provided for computing net income from the farm business. It must be used by those who use the cash basis, but is optional for those who keep books and report on the inventory basis, Mr. Hangas says.

He adds that the inventory basis is the better one to use with a business in which more than one year's production may be sold in any one year. The cash basis, though, is simpler, requires fewer records, and is quite satisfactory in a business with fairly even income from year to year.

Regardless of whether the cash or the inventory basis is used, the farmer needs a record of cash receipts and expenses. He should begin now to collect the milk check stubs and receipts of sales of other products, crops and livestock, and for a record of expenses to collect the feed slips, statements showing purchases of seed, fertilizer, lime, repair bills, and other expenses.

Items should be classified to separate the receipts and expenses by kinds, Mr. Hangas says. Farm expenses should be separated from the personal living expenses; and operating expenses from capital investments, such as purchases of machinery. Expenses on the farmer's house should be separated from other expenses, because they are not considered a part of the farm business for income tax purposes.

Horoscope on Grubs

"Watch out for white grubs in 1944, 1947 and 1950" is the warning made by entomologists at Cornell. The experts know that three years are required for the complete development of a brood, therefore white grub damage would come the third year.

During the summer of '41, the white grubs caused widespread damage to pastures, meadows, golf courses and to various cultivated crops. In several areas the potato crop was greatly reduced, says H. H. Schwartd of the entomology department.

The entomologists recommend that where large flights of June bugs occur in a given year, rows crops should not follow sod the next year.

Uncle Ab says:

One of the compensations of the war is that we won't be able to buy a lot of things we never needed.

Tire restrictions may put the whole country back on its feet.

The Russians have broken one wing of the Nazi army, yet can still put it to flight.

We don't need most of the folks who tell us what we do need.

Bossie Tips The Scales

If you want to weigh your cows, calves and bulls, Prof. J. B. Burke of the animal husbandry department tells you how.

There is a close relation between the heart girth of these animals and their weight. This is shown in table three, page six of Cornell Bulletin E-361 on feeding dairy calves and heifers.

"The heart girth measurements may be taken with a tape measure, drawn snugly around the heart girth of the animal just back of the shoulders. The animal should be standing squarely on all four feet. The weight may then be read from the table.

"Weight-tape measures are now available from various feed companies and from the office of the county agricultural agent. These tape measures show the weight directly."

Dinner's At Eight

According to Prof. W. J. Hamilton, of the Zoology Department, "Muskrat flesh is delicious, tasting somewhat like wild duck or terrapin. It can be prepared the same as rabbit, either roasted, broiled or fried. Of the half million muskrats trapped annually in New York state, it is unfortunate that only a small percentage is eaten."

We Need A Pied Piper

George W. Dyar, who was in charge of a Farm and Home Week exhibit on rat-control, calls the brown rat "public enemy number one," and estimates that rats cost this country's poultry industry alone more than 45 million dollars each year. He says this is the highest bill paid by any single farm group to support this pest.

"Three rats living on a poultry farm for one year will eat, destroy, or contaminate enough feed to support two laying hens for that entire year. Ten to 15 rats for each 100 laying hens is the average on moderately-infested poultry farms. Thus it may take more..."
than 10 per cent of a poultryman's flock to feed his rats," the government specialist stated.

Still Going Strong

With spring sowing well under way, farmers are urged to see that their machinery is put into shape for long, hard use.

More evidence of the need to repair and adjust farm equipment has come to light in a study by the college of agriculture at Cornell, which reveals that nearly half the tools in use to-day were originally purchased second-hand. They range in age from one year to 50 years.

The study, by J. P. Hertel of the agricultural economics department, included nearly 500 farms. It revealed the average age of various pieces of equipment as:

- Potato duster 8 years; milking machine 8 years; potato sprayer 9 years; spring-tooth harrow 9 years; feed grinder 8 years; hay loader 9 years; corn binder 11 years; grain drill 15 years; one-row corn planter 16 years; walking plow 12 years, and the same for a sulky plow.

- Wagons 15 years; shaker potato digger 17 years; roller 18 years; ensilage cutter 8 years; cream separator 10 years; manure spreader 9 years; side-delivery rake 8 years; horse-drawn mower 16 years; bean puller 10 years; dump rake 14 years; and grain thresher 9 years.

These are average ages, says Professor Hertel, and adds that some farmers are operating with tools many years older. For example, many walking plows from 10 to 38 years old were found; sulky plows from 10 to 40 years; tractor plows from 10 to 25 years; spring-tooth harrows from 15 to 45 years; tractor disc harrows from 10 to 20 years; sulky cultivators from 10 to 25 years; horse-drawn mowers from 20 to 40 years; hay loaders from 10 to 28 years; and grain drills from 20 to 50 years old.

The shortest-lived tool on these farms was the three-section spring tooth harrow. The farmers estimated that wagons last the longest.

The fact that tools are old or were bought second-hand does not mean they are not useful or can not do a real job, according to Hertel. "It does mean that old things do wear out, they may need replacement parts, and certainly do need adjustments and care from time to time.

"With a war under way, it is of the utmost importance for farmers to take care of their machinery, and to do it early. Look over the machines, order repair parts, and get all tools in first-class working order. A machine that breaks down is a victory for the enemy."

Test Cows Through the Mail

Through the dairy record club, a mail order service for testing milk is available to all dairymen of the state.

Members take their own milk samples and mail them to the central laboratory at Ithaca. Sample cans and mailing containers are furnished by the club. The cost is 12 cents a cow a month for all cows in the herd. Dairymen use the records in herd improvement.

More information may be had from the county agricultural agent, or from the dairy record club, Wing Hall, Ithaca, N. Y.

Winter Short Courses Hibernate

After 50 years of operation, the winter short courses given for 12 weeks each year at Cornell are being discontinued because of the war.

Enrollment has fallen off the past two years, the same as during World War I. Another reason is that 340 high schools give agricultural courses and serve those who now represent the students who used to attend the winter courses, Professor C. A. Taylor, says. The college also offers many one-and two-week short courses that are popular, as well as home-study correspondence courses, and these have undoubtedly affected the winter session, he adds.

In the past, the courses attracted many young men, and older ones, too, who were too busy to go to school other than during the winter months, and for whom a college degree was out of the question. They went to learn specific things about agriculture, milk plant management, poultry, fruit growing, vegetable gardening, and other farm enterprises.

More than 10,000 persons enrolled in the winter courses during the past half-century, Professor Taylor points out, and among them are hundreds today who are leaders in granges, farm bureaus, and other rural organizations.

The first short courses in general agriculture, were given the winter of 1882-83, and others were added at various times. At one time, 1906, home economics was included, and at another, 1918, game farming was taught.
Cornell Homemaker

A Co-op for Co-eds

Co-eds have tried for years to get a cooperative house at Cornell. Now, although a furnished house for about 20 girls has not been found, the Student Committee, with faculty advisers, is working hard. Hopes are high for setting up a Women's Cooperative House next term.

During the past five months about 35 girls under chairman Marcia Colby '44, University administrative officers and other advisers have been meeting to plan a possible constitution for a cooperative, housing and furnishings, finance, food administration, and standards for admission of co-eds into the House.

Living in a cooperative dormitory, girls would share the housework, do their own cooking, and marketing, and in that way cut down expenses for board and room. The cooperative committee anticipates that girls would work a maximum of 12 hours a week, possibly an average of 7 hours weekly. This would cut next year's living cost of $550 to a figure within the means of girls who cannot afford to live in the dorms. Their opportunities to take part in campus activities would be increased.

By rotating jobs, cooperative house members would learn new skills in housekeeping, develop responsibility, and create within themselves a cooperative spirit in helping, working, and learning together.

Beans And More Beans!

This year we're to have dried beans galore! For not only is the red kidney bean crop twice its normal size, but the army needs the tin that is normally used for canning 50% of the beans. Added to this is the fact that usually 30% of the red kidney crops were marketed in Puerto Rico, but with "hell afloat", shipping is hazardous and practically impossible.

New York State Bean Industry, hoping to be relieved of its huge crop, is trying to persuade the Agricultural Marketing Administration in Washington, D.C. to buy 250 cars of red kidneys at $1.00 per 100 wt. above the price of pea beans (this being the normal commercial premium on red kidneys.)

The College of Home Economics at Cornell, the U.S. Department of Home Economics, and the N. Y. State Department of Farms and Markets are cooperating by planning attractively and easily prepared red kidney beans. Let's take advantage of the surplus of good cheap food, and keep 'em cookin'!

Margaret Lucha '42

Confessing that her favorite pastimes are taking Bristow Adams' courses, ice skating, and reading Shakespeare, Margaret has just received word that after graduation she will be the first editor of the Woman's Page in the personnel department of American Tel and Tel Company, New York City.

As assistant in the Home Economics Office of Publications, she writes three regular weekly features for rural newspapers throughout the state. Last November after submitting to a national intercollegiate competition her column on good posture, called "Smooth Lines," Marg won the appointment as department editor of the "National Magazine for Home Economics Student Clubs," a junior organ of the "Journal of Home Economics."

Although she came to Cornell to be a dietitian, Marg soon found herself spending the major part of her time and interests in another field. She became a freshman member of the Women's Debate Club, Newman and Home Ec Clubs, and was elected to the "Cornellian" Business Board. By the time she was elected to the "Cornell Countryman" Editorial Board, and "Areopagus, Cornell Journal of Opinion" in her sophomore year, Marg had decided that she wanted to be a journalist.

She became Home Economics editor of the "Cornell Countryman" in her junior year, and was elected to Pi Delta Gamma, women's honorary society in Journalism. Our co-editor was also a member of Women's Self Government Association Council; manager of Women's Debate Club; and because of her activities in intercollegiate debating, was elected a member of Delta Sigma Rho, national honorary debate fraternity. Active on the Newman Club Council, Marg spent the remaining spare half-minutes of her time in editing the Provinic newspaper for Central New York State Colleges. Meantime she had begun working as assistant to Mrs. Small in the Home Ec Office of Publications.

During her senior year she has been busy as co-editor of the "Countryman," assistant in the Publications Office, secretary-treasurer of Pi Delta Gamma, a vice president in Balch II, member of WSGA Council, and department editor of the National Magazine for Home Economics Student Clubs.

Doing social psychology work during her summers, Marg was an intern, interviewing girls at the New York State Training School her freshman year. The next summer she was assistant housemother, librarian, gardening instructor, and gym supervisor at the State of Maryland Montrose School for Girls; she also spent a day each week in Baltimore, visiting the Juvenile Court and the Phipps Psychiatric Clinic, which is connected with Johns Hopkins University. Margaret attributes her interest in this work to the fact that she loves to work with people. Last summer she went to business school in Utica and assisted at the State Fair in Syracuse.

With her broad training and experience in writing, editing, discussing problems, and working with people, Margaret has laid a foundation for what promises to be a great career in the field of Journalism.

Child's Play

Dr. Jessie Stanton, consulting director of the Harriet Johnson Nursery School in New York City, spoke recently at a vocational meeting sponsored by the Home Economics Club. Dr. Stanton finds nursery schools' work the most interesting and most gratifying in the world, but difficult. Working with children takes everything you have—wisdom, judgment, powers of observation, and physical strength.

When Dr. Stanton was working with the people in the mountains of West Virginia, she was particularly interested in parent education. "But I never let on I knew anything about children," Dr. Stanton said. By example and first-hand experience, she gradually became known as "the lady who knows about children."
Home Economics Scholarships

A new Martha Van Rensselaer Alumnae Scholarship is awarded to Elizabeth Kandiko '44 for the first time.

Dorothy O'Neal '43 receives the Home Economics Club Scholarship for the year 1942-43 from the funds gathered by the undergraduates of the college.

The Omicron Nu Scholarships go to Laurel Dubois '44 and Marian Stout '44. Omicron Nu, national home economics honorary society, raises the fund by running the Omicron Nu lunchroom during Farm and Home Week.

The Robert Adams 4-H Memorial Scholarship is awarded to Wilma Harris '43. 4-H Clubs of the State of New York maintain this scholarship in memory of Professor R. M. Adams of the Department of Vegetable Crops.

Carrying out the idea originated by Carrie Gardner Brigden, first president of the State of Home Bureaus, four scholarships are contributed by home bureau women all over the state. The Carrie Gardner Brigden Scholarship is awarded to Margaret Smith '43. Eloise Cior '43 receives the Martha Van Rensselaer Home Bureau Scholarship, named in honor of the first director of the New York State College of Home Economics. Marcia Colby '44 is awarded the Flora Rose Scholarship named for the second director of the college. The Ruby Green Smith Home Bureau Scholarships go to Alice Gallup '44.

Mrs. Smith is the state leader of home-demonstration agents and counselor of the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus.

The New York State Bankers Association will award a scholarship to an incoming freshman. Alice Ross '45 held the scholarship this year.

Letter Home

Dear Mom,

Am going scrawly with term paper, finals, packing, parties, incidentally taking off for a couple sets of tennis, a dip in Beebe Lake, and then back to the dad-ratted desk.

How's home? S'pose you're having garden parties and all sorts of lovely times. Did the recipe for economical fruit ice cream I sent you in the March issue help solve your refreshments problem, "saving money and vitamins for victory?"

Here's a delicious tested recipe for cookies where you can substitute corn syrup for sugar in any proportion: 1) cream 1/2 cup fat with 1 cup sugar (or syrup) and 1 1/2 cups corn syrup (or sugar); 2) Add 2 cups flour sifted with 1 teaspoon baking powder, 1 teaspoon soda, and 1/2 teaspoon salt; 3) stir in 2 eggs, 2 cups oatmeal, 2 cups rice crispies, 7 ounces chocolate chips, and 1 teaspoon vanilla. 4) Drop mixture from teaspoon onto buttered baking pan and make in 350 degree oven for 15 minutes. Yields 4 dozen.

Honorary Societies

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<td>S. Edward Wilmot</td>
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June, 1942

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Love,
Carol

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Marie Call always says she is "just one of those women in ag." She began as a bacteriology major; after a year and a half of that she switched to journalism. She has been on the Campus Countryman Board since the beginning of her junior year and this year has been co-editor of the Countryman with Margaret Lucha. During her junior year she was elected to Pi Delta Gamma, women's honorary journalistic society, and during Farm and Home Week this year she was chairman of the News Committee which sends out press releases on Farm and Home Weeks events. These activities prove that journalism is the right field for Marie.

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Business Mgr., Charles Stansbury '44
Publicity, Douglas Bissell '44
Social Chairmen, Helen Cookingham '43
Kenneth Parkes '43

Judging Team

The Cornell Flower Judging Team took first prize at the flower show in Chicago recently. The team consisted of Henry Reinke '43, Ralph Hunt, Sp. Ag, and Gordon Jones '43. J. G. Seeley of the Floriculture Department accompanied them and served as one of the judges.

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Lecturer
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Jane Albright is working at the Hermitage in Germantown. That is a farm operated exclusively by farmettes and coming right along in the world. It was featured this spring with pictures in the New York World Telegram. V for victory, Joan!
Home Economics Scholarships

A new Martha Van Rensselaer Alumnae Scholarship is awarded to Elizabeth Kandiko '44 for the first time.

Dorothy O’Neal '43 receives the Home Economics Club Scholarship for the year 1942-43 from the fund gathered by the undergraduates of the college.

The Omicron Nu Scholarships go to Laurel Dubois '44 and Marian Stout '44. Omicron Nu, national home economics honorary society, raises the fund by running the Omicron Nu lunchroom during Farm and Home Week.

The Robert Adams 4-H Memorial Scholarship is awarded to Wilma Harris '43. 4-H Clubs of the State of New York maintain this scholarship in memory of Professor R. M. Adams of the Department of Vegetable Crops.

Carrying out the idea originated by Carrie Gardner Brigid, first president of the State of Home Bureaus, four scholarships are contributed by home bureau women all over the state. The Carrie Gardner Brigid Scholarship is awarded to Margaret Smith '42. Eloise Cior '43 receives the Martha Van Rensselaer Home Bureau Scholarship, named in honor of the first director of the New York State College of Home Economics. Marcia Colby '44 is awarded the Flora Rose Scholarship named for the second director of the college. The Ruby Green Smith Home Bureau Scholar-

ship goes to Alice Gallup '44. Mrs. Smith is the state leader of home-demonstration agents and counselor of the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus.

The New York State Bankers Association will award a scholarship to an incoming freshman. Alice Ross '45 held the scholarship this year.

Letter Home

Dear Mom,

Am going screwy with term paper, finals, packing, parties, incidentally taking off for a couple sets of tennis, a dip in Beebe Lake, and then back to the dad-ratted desk.

How’s home? S’pose you’re having garden parties and all sorts of lovely times. Did the recipe for economical fruit ice cream I sent you in the March issue help solve your refreshments problem, “saving money and vitamins for victory?”

Here’s a delicious tested recipe for cookies where you can substitute corn syrup for sugar in any proportion: 1) cream 1 1/2 cup fat with 1 cup sugar (or syrup) and 1 1/2 cups corn syrup (or sugar). 2) Add 2 cups flour sifted with 1 teaspoon baking powder, 1 teaspoon soda, and 1/2 teaspoon salt; 3) stir in 2 eggs, 2 cups oatmeal, 2 cups rice crispies, 7 ounces chocolate chips, and 1 teaspoon vanilla. 4) Drop mixture from teaspoon onto buttered baking pan and make in 350 degree oven for 15 minutes. Yields 4 dozen.

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Honorary Societies

Ho-Nun-De-Kah

Harold Hamilton Axtell
Richard ChapPELL Back
Robert Carl Baker
Donald Barnes
Robert Charles Basom
Roger Dorn Bennett
George Earl Blackburn
James Henry Blodgett
Gerald Nelson Bowes
Fenton Elmer Brown
John Millard Collins
Whitney Conant Doe
Richard Perry Edsall
Lucian Carter Freeman
Robert Irvin Freeman
John Sander Gold
Frank Arnold Gold
Donald William Hartnett
Richard Hyatt Haynes
Floyd Philip Hunt
William Francis Kelly, Jr.
Paul Manning Kelsey

David Redford Lanigan
William Nickolas Leenemberger
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Erton Walter Sipher
Milton Grant Soper
Joyce William Summer
Arthur Lee Thompson III
John David Turrel
William Updyke
Donald James Watson
George Harris Wilcox
S. Edward Wilmot
Ralph Work

Scarab

Carl D. Arnold
John S. Banta
James H. Barrett
Jerome A. Batt
*John A. Birkland
Richard C. Bonser
*Milton C. Coe
*E. John Egan
*Roy S. Hawley
Henry L. Hood
Charles H. Hunn
*Gordon S. Jones
*Robert D. Ladd
Richard R. Nickerson
*Frank A. Walkley
*Donald E. Webster
Stewart V. Underwood
J. Robert Zellner

Starred names are students in Ag School.
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This article was one of the Countryman's alumni series and Mr. Van Wagenen wrote of his experiences at Cornell and the work he has done since. Another article by a Cornellian, Russell Lord, which appeared in the Countryman in February was reprinted in the autumn issue of The Land Magazine of which Mr. Lord is editor.

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Former Student Notes

36

C. O. Pratt, formerly agricultural teacher at Lyndonville, N. Y., was called to active service in January and is now 1st Lieutenant in the 27th Training Battalion, Camp Croft, South Carolina. His wife and two sons are at home in Lyndonville.

Four months married will be the boast of Marian Bellamy on June 7th. Marian became Mrs. Wedow last February and is living now in Clarence, New York.

Mrs. James F. Kowen (Marcia Brown) answers the postman's ring these days at 25 North Goodman Street, Rochester. Is the postman bringing you the Countryman, Marcia?

A card from 408 Meareau Avenue, Endicott, tells us that Marian Burts is now Mrs. Robert E. Williams, and is living there now.

Margaret Chase, former nursery school teacher at the Connecticut College for Women in New London, is married to Thomas Durivan of 137 Mohegan Avenue, New London.

The Countryman extends congratulations to Mrs. Kenneth Clark (Helen Cothran) on the possession of one fine daughter, Roberta. The Clarks are living at 420 Brandon, Manitoba, Canada.

Esther Dillenbeck has a new name (Mrs. William Pudden) for our files since February 14, 1942. However, she is still working as assistant director of the Residential Halls at Vassar College.


38

Mr. and Mrs. Charles V. Northrop '33 (Mary Agnes Kelly) are holding their "At Homes" at Lake Side Apartments, Commerce Street, Chambersburg, Pa.

If you are near Ithaca, drop in on the John E. Beetmans '39 (Thelma Lainhart). They are living at 550 Hudson Street.

Letters to Violet Lanfear, now Mrs. Thomas A. Weeden, should be addressed 55 North 8th Street, Lounsburg, Pa.

39

Via Associated Press comes the announcement of the engagement of Nancy Dishow to Lyman Lewis, an attorney in Geneva. Nancy's friends will remember her as active in Dramatic Club, Kermis, and her sorority group, Sigma Kappa. Lyman was graduated from Hobart College and Harvard Law School.

And another military wedding! That of Virginia Liptay to Lieutenant Robert F. Algeo, USMC. The Algeos are living at Quantico, Virginia.

40

Barbara Warner, now Mrs. Brown, has a son, Richard Eric.

Priscilla Coffin, now Mrs. Charles Baxter, has a son, Richard Charles. This makes Foster M. Coffin of the class of 1912, now Director of Willard Straight Hall, a proud grandfather.

Estelle Wells, now Mrs. Harold Evans, has a son, James Leslie.

41

Florence Hoffman is assistant manager at the "Open Gate", cafeteria, gift shop, and snack bar of the Long Island College of Medicine. Her address is 116 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ruth Mitchelson is in the Long Island College Hospital.

Janet Henean is an intern at the Hahnemann Jewish Hospital at 1121 Somerville Avenue, Philadelphia.


Remember in the April issue we said Walter Sickles was with the Balti-
SPORT SHIRTS
with
CORNELL INSIGNIA
Five different kinds, including the popular cotton T shirt, terry cloth shirts, and linen colored mesh weave shirts. All sizes.

75c — $1.00 — $1.25
$1.35 — $1.50

Cornell Crew Hats — $1.00

CORNELL CO-OP
Barnes Hall On the Campus

WHO'S WHO and WHAT'S WHAT
on the Ag Campus
Find Out By Reading

The Cornell Countryman

Special Subscription Rate
90c FOR SENIORS

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3 Years for $2.00

Remember Your Graduating
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Choose From Wide Selections
From On Every One Of Our
Five Selling Floors

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War Emergency Bulletins

As a part of the victory effort at the State Colleges of Agriculture and of Home Economics, emphasis has been given to war-emergency publications, which deal with farm and home problems that have a direct bearing on the present world conflict, and on what may be done to serve our military forces and our allies.

Mainly, the new War Emergency Bulletins are short, four-page leaflets, clearly and concisely written. An idea of their character may be gained by reading the following list, which tells the wide range of subjects treated.

- E479 Hay for the Dairy Herd .................................................. W.E. 1
- E480 Health and Hygiene in the Breeding of Dairy Cattle ............. W.E. 2
- E481 Emergency Hay Crops ..................................................... W.E. 3
- E485 Cannery Peas ................................................................. W.E. 4
- E486 Manure, a Wartime Fertilizer ......................................... W.E. 5
- E487 Cannery Tomatoes .......................................................... W.E. 6
- E488 Lime for New York Soils ............................................... W.E. 7
- E489 Dry-Bean Production in New York .................................. W.E. 8
- E490 Wheat in Wartime Poultry Rations .................................. W.E. 9
- E491 Tune up the Tractor ....................................................... W.E. 10
- E492 Wartime Organization—New York State Extension Service .... W.E. 11
- E493 More Alfalfa and Clover on New York Farms .................... W.E. 12
- E494 Wartime Recreation ....................................................... W.E. 13
- E495 Fuel Wood from Farm Woodlots .................................... W.E. 14
- E496 Soybeans ................................................................. W.E. 15
- E497 Fertilize Victory Wise ................................................... W.E. 16
- E498 Growing Raspberries for Home Use ................................ W.E. 17
- E499 Growing Strawberries for Home Use ............................... W.E. 18
- E500 Raising the Family Pork Supply .................................... W.E. 19
- E501 Butchering the Family Pork Supply ................................ W.E. 20
- E502 Pastures for Pullets and Poults .................................... W.E. 21
- E504 Home-Build Labor Savers ............................................. W.E. 22
- E505 Save Labor in Growing Crops ....................................... W.E. 23
- E506 How to Prepare for Blackouts ...................................... W.E. 24

Others of a similar tenor will be forthcoming as new problems arise or as helpful information proves timely.

The War Emergency Bulletins are not substitutes for the regular series of Extension Bulletins, but represent a supplementary service to the people of the State of New York.

The regular series of Extension Bulletins are still available and are still being published. Their titles are given in a List of Publications, generally referred to as E47, which will be sent on request. Simply ask for publications, on a postcard, by number.

Address all requests for bulletins to

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION, ROBERTS HALL
CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, NEW YORK
Know all the farm jobs an electric motor will do

FARMS MUST PRODUCE more food. Farmers must get along with less help. That's the wartime situation you who are now in agricultural college should be able to help farms and farmers meet.

One good way to meet this situation is to apply an electric motor to as many jobs as possible. There are more than 35 farm jobs electric motors will do—eight of them are pictured on this page.

The first four jobs can be done by a small, fractional h.p. motor. The last four make use of a larger motor. Look at them. See how much work a motor can do on the farm.

FANNING MILL. With the electric motor and its constant speed, you get cleaner and more uniform seed.

CHURN. An electric motor does the churning while the farmer gets other work done.

FRUIT GRADER. It takes very little time to apply a motor to one machine after the other.

ENSILAGE CUTTER. With a 5 or 7½ h.p. motor, a silo can be filled using the ordinary help on the farm, at a cost of 1 kwh per ton.

LEARN HOW TO CHANGE MOTORS EASILY FROM JOB TO JOB

The FREE BULLETIN, "Farm Motors," shows how to make portable both small and large motors. A portable motor can be applied to one job after another, in a few minutes. "Farm Motors" contains facts on motor types, motor controls, motor care. It also gives ways to use a motor in every branch of farming. This bulletin will make a helpful reference book for your courses—and an invaluable handbook you'll be able to use many times after you graduate. Send it today. Address Rural Electrification, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., 306 4th Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Note: Farm Shop Equipment, Churn, and Fanning Mill can be run by Split Phase Motor, of 1/4 or 1/2 h.p. Fruit Grader needs Capacitor or Repulsion-Induction Motor, 1/4 to 1 h.p.

Corn Sheller uses 2 h.p. motor; Feed Grinder, 1/4 to 5 h.p. motor; Ensilage Cutter, 5 or 7 1/2 h.p. motor; Hay Hoist, 3 to 5 h.p. motor.
WHICH ARE YOU?

Livestock judge  Botanist
Microscope gazer  Economist
Cheese-maker  Agronomist

We have all the books and supplies you'll need for your work. We stock lots of reference material at surprisingly low cost too. Come in and browse around.

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Think of
NORTONS
OPPOSITE THE STRAND THEATRE

PHONE 9451

ITHACA, N. Y.
Farmers' Hens - Best Market for Farmers' Grain

Any poultryman who has home-grown grain can get a better price for it from his own hens than from any grain buyer. Two parts of home-grown grains, ground and mixed with one part of G.L.F. Mixing Mash, makes an excellent laying mash.

If you want a mash for breeders, mix one part of G.L.F. Super Mixing Mash with two parts of grain. Formulas for both of these mashes are given at the right.

Here are several combinations of grains that can be used. Mix 700 pounds of one of the mixing mashes with:

- 400 oats, 500 corn, 400 wheat
- 400 oats and barley, 500 corn, 400 wheat
- 500 barley, 400 corn, 400 wheat.

The corn is important because it supplies Vitamin A. In place of the 400 of oats in the first mixture, you can use

- 200 oats, 200 buckwheat
- 100 oats, 300 buckwheat
- 200 barley, 200 buckwheat.

SCRATCH GRAINS. Besides using home-grown grains in the mash, you may also use them for scratch. To get a good nutritious feed, not over 25% of the scratch should be oats and buckwheat combined, and not over 40% total of oats, buckwheat and barley.

GOVERNMENT WHEAT. An exception to the idea of feeding all your grain might be made if you have wheat of good enough quality to store under the government loan and wish to do so.

Mixing Mash

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<thead>
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<th>Guaranteed Analysis</th>
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<tr>
<td>Protein (minimum)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fat (minimum)</td>
<td>1.50%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fiber (maximum)</td>
<td>8.00%</td>
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OPEN FORMULA

| Wheat Bran | 193 # |
| Alfalfa Meal, Low Fiber | 300 |
| 44% Soybean Oil Meal | 600 |
| Meat Scraps, 55% Protein | 240 |
| Fish Meal | 120 |
| Dicalcium Phosphate | 60 |
| Ground Limestone | 60 |
| Salt | 60 |
| Manganese Sulfate | 1 |
| D-Activated Animal Sterol | 6 |

Mixing Mash 229 #

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OPEN FORMULA

| Wheat Bran | 120 |
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| Alfalfa Meal, Low Fiber | 300 |
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G.L.F. COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC., ITHACA, NEW YORK
As We Were

Schools stand as the bulwark against ignorance, the prime cause of war. When education must fight to maintain the ideals of freedom and truth it has set, it brings to the battle of its skill. Coming to college is always a great undertaking, a little more so this year. Sometimes college seems the natural thing after high school; this year, there are at least two other possibilities. One is the prospect of well-paid jobs in war work, which are not available in ordinary times. Young men and women are needed there, and those who took such work instead of continuing their education did well. Others were taken into the army by draft and enlistment and left their education to be finished in some possible future, and these are on the fighting front.

But those who registered at Cornell or any other university or college this fall see into the future. They know that educated men and women must rebuild the world after the war, and they are getting what they can of education before the war ends.

Those of us who have come back for another year have this same purpose in mind, and we also realize how fortunate we are to be here still. We will not waste the time that yet remains, and when we leave or finish—not the same thing, in these times—the years we have spent at Cornell should have prepared us for the time to come.

* * *

An emergency winter term is the latest session announced by the College of Agriculture. This will run from November 16, 1942 to March 13, 1943, and is intended for new students whose work on farms doesn’t allow them to enter in September. Those who make satisfactory records can transfer later to the two year “special ag” course or to the four year course leading to the BS degree.

* * *

The coming of fall makes us sorry to leave the farm. Mother has finished canning peaches and pears and started to make catup. Apples are just beginning to be ripe and we are eating half-green ones because we won’t be here when the yare ripe. Hickory nuts and butternuts are still hanging on the trees in their thick green shucks but in another two weeks they’ll fall and someone else will pick them up and put them in the attic for the winter. The fish are biting now and there’s a harvest moon, but here we come for the rest of our education!

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In This Issue

The Cover...

Mary Jerome shows how she and many other girls are doing their part in the war effort. Her picture on the cover was taken from “Farm Life in Pictures.” Farm help is a serious problem now and the girls and women are “pitching in.”

Advice to the Class of ’46 is opportune. Recalling what we did and should have done as freshmen is included in “To The Class of ’46” on page .... 5

Cornell Countryman board members spent the summer in various ways. Some of them relate their latest experiences in “The Vacation” .......... 6

“Yes, Less Meat” gives us some helpful suggestions on how to cut down meat consumption during the war ........................................... 11

The war is causing increased activity among the alumni. The classes of ’41 and ’42 are still getting settled. Look up your classmates on page .... 11
THE BEST ADVERTISEMENTS

THE COLLEGES of Agriculture and Home Economics welcome their new students and renew the friendly relations with those who return after the summer,—a summer presumably spent in some work that will help to win the war.

The statements here set forth are mainly for freshmen, but they are not amiss for students in other classes.

Among the first things the freshman will notice,—besides the ache in leg muscles, known as "freshman cramp," that comes from unaccustomed hill-climbing—is the freedom, the lack of restraint, the atmosphere of being "on their own." They are not herded to classes, they can stay away. No one will seek them out and drive them to the Pierian spring.

Of course, if they don't do the required work, they will lose their places in college to make room for others who will more fully appreciate the privilege.

The spirit of Cornell is exemplified in the phrase, "freedom with responsibility."

SCHOLARSHIP COMES FIRST

Students are in College to learn. Though the learning is primarily in classroom and laboratory, it is not confined to them. Students should engage in at least one of the so-called "outside activities," such as literature, art, music, drama, religion, social service, athletics.

Students edit and publish magazines, (as this one) and a daily newspaper; they have sketch clubs and art exhibits; they have orchestras, bands, choral societies; they write, produce, and act plays for a real theater, they have church work, they are active in connection with social settlements; they participate in at least fifteen sports.

They don't have to be expert in any of these activities to get the benefit of associating with persons of kindred interests.

The professors are already the students' friends; they want to help. They are on the students' side against the forces of ignorance and intolerance.

This is not so much an advertisement for the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics at Cornell University as it is a wish that all who enter the Colleges may go forth with so much of knowledge and of the spirit of service that they, themselves, will be the Colleges' best advertisements.
One of the privileges of being a senior, along with wearing one's junior blazer all fall, and having one's face in the Cornellian, is the custom of handing on hard-earned wisdom to the freshman class. Strangely enough seniors become seniors without realizing that the freshman class we advise will pay no more attention to that advice than we ourselves did to well-meaning '38'ers.

As we recall, freshman year began with Registration Day, a blue Monday during which we stood in the rain outside Barton Hall—it was the Drill Hall to us, in those days.

In our time we have seen Olin Hall grow from the architect's drawing in the Sun, and we've lived in Sage Dorm before the ensigns came. We've ridden across the old Stewart Avenue Bridge, spent a year detouring the gap left by its absence and this fall once more ride across a reasonable likeness of the old one.

But Registration Day has changed only for the worse. It's Tuesday now, instead of Monday, and we have only one day in which to recover before beginning classes. It's really easier for the freshman: you get all sorts of assistance, and are led and shoved from table to table and course to course. The hardened upperclassman has a usually discouraging summary of record thrust at him; then his advisor blue-pencil the schedule of ten o'clocks and five free afternoons and suggests working off some of his requirements. In years to come, so will it be for you.

You probably won't have time to read this Cornellian until the evening of Monday, September 28, after you have dragged your battered body home from Barton Hall to Risley, Comstock, the men's dorms, the shoveling streets of College Town, or the winding ones of Cayuga Heights. Then you can read our garnered wisdom and wish you had used it.

For you who may scan this, clutching the end of your yard of coupons, your ag or home ec catalogue, a student laundry bag and the free Widow, we offer some true words.

Don't sign up for too many hours. Sixteen or seventeen, yes, but not so many that your time is entirely used studying and going to classes. We have been reading our ag catalogue since advising you against attempts of mass brain-production, and find that the entering student cannot take more than eighteen hours that first term. But remember this for any term.

Be careful of the geographical location of your classes. From English in Goldwin Smith to an hus in Wing Hall is not a ten minute walk. Take it with a class in Roberts in between.

Don't rush into anything. This includes fraternities, sororities and unfamiliar classrooms. And whatever you do, do it by your own decision. But, while not hurrying, don't saunter. You may never have another chance, and classes begin on the hour.

KNOW What's happening on the Hill. The Sun under your door every morning will be a guide and companion, and the Widow may cheer you, but you can't be without the Countryman—the magazine for the upper campus—agriculture and home economics. Read the papers and the bulletin boards, drop into the Straight, say "Hello" to the character that sits next to you in class.

Do engage in activities—those you've done before and the ones you've always wanted to try. Look up the University 4-H Club, the Cornell Grange, and the Cornell chapter of FFA. You'll find old acquaintances there. To Kermis tryouts you go, if you're a budding or accomplished actor, and come out for the COUNTRYMAN competition, for valuable experience in writing and managing a magazine.

Get all you can out of classes. There's no use being a killjoy, but perhaps this will be your only year, or the only one for a time anyhow, until the war is won. We had a war in Europe in '39 which seemed far away to us. But this year you know what war is, and how close it is. So make all your time here count. Go to freshman orientation and, instead of sitting in the balcony and sleeping, lean on your elbows and listen. It's the best place for finding out about the ag school and the rest of the University. You may never have any experience with Z's and incompletes, and bustling and pro, but in case you should, you'll know the ag college's stand on such if you took notes in your orientation class.

This is an institution of learning, and that doesn't mean only your studies. Learn how to make friends, and how to get along with the persons you don't like, how to study and how to work, and how to budget your time, with enough for sleeping and studying, and dates and bull sessions, and then a little more for just plain sitting in the sun and staring at the world around you.

Good luck to you, '46. We know you'll like it more here the longer you stay, and we hope your stay will be long. We can't begin to tell you all you'll want to see and be and do, but here are a few more we don't want you to forget.

Don't miss:
—Professor Eristow Adams' Monday night open-house.
—skating and swimming and canoeing on Beebe.
—gorge-climbing.
—THE COUNTRYMAN COMPETITION.
—climbing the Ithaca road tower at chimes-times.
—dinner at the Straight.

The shortage of rubber and the Ithaca weather don't match. But gabardine is quite waterproof, and you must have an old pair of boots somewhere. You'll need them before fall, winter and spring are over, over here.

To The Class of '46
There were four months between Commencement and fall term this year. A year ago we had two months and parts of two others, and summer jobs were strictly summer affairs, which we began July first and left about Labor Day. But this year, when the term was done in May, there was a long time to work. The Countryman board is probably a good cross section of the ag and home ec schools, and we have tried to tell what some of us did this summer. We worked on farms, in factories, our jobs were usual and unusual. Some of us have gone into the army, others decided that the job they began this summer was too important to leave to come back to college.

Our managing editor stayed in summer school, not to improve his average and get off probation, as he suggests some students did, but to speed up his education and finish before the Navy wants him. Ithaca was a changed place, he relates.

Ordinarily Ithaca is a quiet town during summer vacation. A few regular students come to summer school to help out their averages and get themselves off probation for the coming fall term. These, together with teachers, graduate, and law students made up the majority of the summer sessions' enrollment.

This summer was different. Naval student officers have taken over many of our classrooms with their indoc- rination, communications, and diesel engineering courses. Then, there are the students enrolled in the speed-up program offered for those who wish to graduate sooner than under normal circumstances. Although the number of courses offered for those students was not great, the plan by which the summer was broken up into three sessions aided greatly in enabling students to arrange satisfactory schedules. The Engineering, Veterinary, Architecture, and Law Colleges had regular full terms. The other colleges offered a variety of courses so that a full term's credit might be obtained if one could take the courses offered without conflict with what he had already taken.

Socially, the campus was only a little like the regular sessions. None of the publications offered any issues. Only Willard Straight was the same. The fellows who worked at the main desk were as busy as ever, several dances were held in the memorial room, and the Navy took the memorial room over at meal times. The men ate in shifts, since there were so many of them. A mess hall to be used this fall was built for them below Baker dormitory.

The increased activity on our campus affected the whole town. Merchants who usually plan to relax during the summer months were actually kept busy by the civilian students, and when the Naval officers got "shore leave" on Saturday nights the town really woke up. Buses going downtown from the campus were jammed full. Once downtown it didn't make any difference which way you looked—there were white uniforms everywhere. The Navy just took over the town for the evening. The next night things would be restored to normal.

Not only this physical activity went on during the summer. There was the rumor, that perhaps students wouldn't be allowed to have cars this fall. Then it appeared in the newspaper. The trustees met and decided that it was a rumor no longer. Cars will be a scarce thing on Cornell's campus this year. The next step in the sort reminded us of how poorly students responded to the voluntary physical training classes last spring. Would the University ask us to get up and exercise? Now physical training is compulsory for all students. Maybe we'll get in shape after all.

Until the war is over there will be a large summer enrollment. The least students can do in the war effort is to speed up their education.

Rudolph, our home ec editor, got a sample of the work she may do after graduation in her summer. A fancy name for "pinch hitter" is assistant manager of the YMCA Cafeteria—me. Besides ordering food, recording and filling bills, and giving advice to diabetic customers, I set mouse traps, helped plan menus, helped serve soup, and pinch hit for the checker-cashier, coffee-girl, salad-arranger, and dessert-disher when they were on vacations.

Stumbling sleepily into the Cafeteria at 6:45 each morning, I was usually greeted by some young man's unshaven sour face mad because we no longer have Shredded Wheat. I apologized with a sweet smile, and ask him to try a bowl of our Shredded Ralston "till tomorrow. Then he smiles, and that's O.K.

As I step into the kitchen, I wonder with half-happy excitement what new predicaments I would have to untangle. Sometimes the dishwasher was in a "stew" hysterically crying that she will not start that dishwashing machine until she gets more help! I reason with her that we can't afford more help right now, and everyone else is busy, so it will be better for her if she starts now, or she'll never get finished. But she will not be budged until somebody helps her, so I pick up two wet dishes and dry them for her. Once she starts to get in motion, I leave for other fronts in a hurry.

Our customers were fun. "Rice Pudding Papa" the sweetest old man you ever met. When we served rice puddling, he always took two dishes with him, and then came back for the same third, fourth, and fifth desserts, all besides dinner! "Grabby Andy" always reached for the "bigger piece of pie in back"; incidentally he wiped his sleeve over the pie in front and upset the tomato juice below. I used to call him a pig, till I remembered that I did the same thing myself in the days before I stood behind the counter. This is a job with an education!

There are summer schools and 4-H camps in any year, but some board members did work that could be only a result of the war. In other summers, they would have been turned away with a brusque, "We're not hiring anyone just for the summer."

This year workers for any time at all were hard to get. Farm labor was scarce and both fellows and girls spent the long summer days being their father's only hired man. Others took jobs in airplane factories and ordnance plants. The Countryman's feature editor began work at General Motors in Detroit on May 27, but that is another story; here are words about a summer spent at the Seneca Ordnance Depot, which lies between Cayuga and Seneca Lakes.

After a fifteen week summer at S.O.D., as we called it, I can't say much more than that I worked there. For six weeks I was one of a group of thirty checkerettes, who were an experimental group replacing men checkers. When I went to work, I was told the work would not be easy, and at one time, when government labor "freezing" went into effect, I expected to be "frozen" there for the winter instead of coming back to Cornell.
Throughout the depot women had men's jobs; there were women chauffeurs and woman carpenters, and rumors of woman truckdrivers, who had not appeared when I left, but may be there before the war is over.

The depot was built last year, when a number of farms were bought up by the government for that purpose. We used to see foundations of houses and barns, roses growing around for- mer doorsteps and back yards, and plums, fruits from cherry, peach and pear trees. I left before the apples were ripe.

There was no waiting for the depot to be finished: a war doesn't wait, and so, although the necessary storage places were done, other buildings rose from their foundations as we passed them each day.

There was no time to bother with anything but "getting the stuff out to the boys who need it." That was the job to be done and that was what we tried to do, and it wouldn't have mattered if our office had been a wooden shack.

Above the raw-new brick buildings the Flag flew and we looked up to it as we poured through the gate in the morning, the girls in slacks and straw hats, old men doing the best work they could, "am hands" in dirty checkered shirts, checkers, surveillance men, guards, firemen, and middle-aged women with sons in the army, working as box-makers.

We worked in blazing July afternoons and got wet in the frequent rain, but no one complained. And they'll be out there this coming winter, doing their work.

Probably no one had much of a vacation, except that a vacation is a change, and our work was a change from what we usually do, for most of us. If we were lucky we had a day off a week, but a waitress at a summer resort saw the other people, the ones who did have vacations, lasting three or four days or even two weeks. These came to the Adirondacks "whatever the weather."

It's funny what weather can mean to a summer resort. In the Adirondacks it either rains or it shines. There is no in-between. For the guests rain means a gray monotony of lake, mountains and sky cloaked in oppressive silence. For the waitresses it means muddy floors, mournful looks and afternoon naps, deserted beaches and tennis courts, long walks through dripping foliage, and unanimous enthusiasm and promptness for meals.

Guests don their gayest ties and newest frocks. The grill girl is swamped with orders for toasted cheese sandwiches and coffee. The waitresses endure a steady stream of grouchers and grievors. They smile with a patience developed for use in such weather. The lights flicker in the dining room; and when the electricity fails, as it does with unfailing certainty, the hostess rushes madly to each table, in turn, bearing candles in coffee creamers. Vacationers sleep late in the morning, linger at the table, catch up on forgotten corres- pondence, and retire early at night. And behind closed doors, the manager tears his hair.

Then the sun comes out. Then come horts and drinki skirts, sun-tan oil, happy laughter, tennis rackets, golf clubs, bathing suits. The hotel lobby is deserted except for a lone some bellhop or chambermaid. Everyone comes in for breakfast, is late for lunch and eats too much for dinner.

The house count rises with each rise in city temperature. Sunshine means fruit plates and iced tea, ice cream cones, colored glasses, scanty bathing suits, good dispositions. Summer breezes lazily push the cotton like clouds across the sky. The surface of the lake is broken by saucy white-caps on their way to shore.—And the manager stoops to pat his Irish terrier, as he goes to meet a new guest.

The Former Student Notes Editor writes of the food and farming front, as important as any other.

"The American army is the best fed army in the world." "An army fights on its stomach." "Food will win the war." If the farmers of America had a parade, these would be their banners.

But the farmers need no parade to bring them recognition. Their work is showing in every field, and in every barn in the nation. Never before has the world made such a demand on the farmers of America. For today they must feed not only America but the world. With the farms of Europe and Asia in desolation the task of feeding our allies is falling upon us. And the farmers are meet ing the task.

The farmers know that food would be the best propaganda we could send to the subjugated peoples in Europe and Asia. Those peoples are starv ing; they are weak. Their minds and bodies are not equal to the task of rebellion. All they crave is food. The farmers know that we can incite rebellion faster with food than with any amount of talk.

Even with our own soldiers, food is good propaganda. Most of the en listed men are getting better food than they ever had before. Milk, eggs, meat, fruit and vegetables— these are the foods the army is demanding in greater quantities than ever.

We all see these vast stores of food going to the army, to the navy, and to the allies; but we do not all see who is sending these stores. We do not see the men on the farms rising before the sun and working until after the sun goes down.

More production—this is a cry the farmers understand. It is what they want. Now their worries about over production and surpluses are over. The world can use every bit of food we can spare.

STUDENT CLEANING and PRESSING AGENCY
SAVE MONEY BY GETTING A CONTRACT
DIAL 2406
Margie Smith

"Probably the toughest problem we have to work out at college is knowing how to divide our time best among vocational, religious, and recreational interests," points out Margie Smith, this month's outstanding senior woman.

Margie is a flesh and blood example of one way to solve the problem of time division happily and successfully. Jibing with her vocational interests in 4-H extension are her elections as president of the Extension Club, vice president of Ag Domecon Council, member of 4-H Club, and winner of the Home Bureau Carrie Gardner Brigden and Flora Rose Scholarships. In 1938 Margie was sent as the first outstanding 4-H member from Saratoga County to spend a week at the State Fair in Syracuse. Before coming to Cornell she had completed six years of 4-H work, and had been president of her club the last two years.

Coinciding with her religious interests is her membership in the Westminster Student Society of which she was last year's vice president and this year's social committee co-chairman. When it came to recreation, Margie joined the Home Ec News Staff and Wayside Aftermath social society.

A Working Girl

How did she know how to keep her interests so well balanced? She replies that she had a job a year before she came to Cornell; for she thinks that working first develops a girl's independence and helps her to find out what she really wants from college.

When it comes to the "society problem," Margie feels "that college is the best place to mingle with so many of your own age and interests," but she doesn't believe that sororities and fraternities are essential as a means of mingling. Clubs and societies, organized for social, vocational, and religious purposes can be just as useful as sororities, and can sometimes add more than social opportunities. Since time is precious at college, wise students decide among the many societies, and pick out a few which will serve them best.

So speaks one of the sweetest smilers in the College of Home Economics—one who plans to do 4-H Extension a few years after graduation, and then, like the rest of us, hopes to do some home and family extension of her own!

Margaret Smith

COED CO-OP! NO

For years Cornell co-eds have dreamed of setting up a cooperative house where they might cut the cost of their board and room by living together, doing their own cooking and housekeeping. Last year they did more than dream. They discussed and acted. With the help of the Counselor of Women Students and interested Ithaca alumnae, the girls set up Cooperative Housing Committee and made plans for feeding, housing and financing a selected group of 29 enthusiastic upperclass women students.

By the end of May the plans were completed to such an extent that, if they were approved by the University President, they could be carried out in the fall.

But that was the rub. Although the Dean of the Faculty recommended that the plan for the House be approved, the President of the University, following the advice of the University Treasurer, in July rejected the Cooperative proposal.

Letter Home

Dear Mom,

Back to the old grind. I love college but gosh, I wish I could join the WAAC's. Bill writes that he's crazy about life in the Army, and I bet I would be too. Besides, in the WAAC's I'd be doing something about the world situation instead of just sitting here staring, glaring at a pain-in-the-head economics book!

Some of the soldiers say that every girl and fellow should have a year or two of Army life—just to show them what totalitarian government is like; then they'd all appreciate America's democracy. What do you think about it?

How're you doing with all your war work at home? I read the other day of twenty New Yorkers in the American Women's Voluntary Services Inc. who have an emergency practice kitchen where they serve a daily lunch "All You Can Eat for Ten Cents." They served a salad of celery, carrots, apples and lettuce, with a vitamin-dressing of lemon juice, evaporated milk and oil. Soybean oil is cheaper than olive oil now. With the salad they had sandwiches of tuna fish and celery on whole wheat bread; rice pudding with a sauce of canned peaches; and coffee. They use evaporated milk for all cooking, and sometimes use their coffee grounds twice.

And how's home and that kid brother of mine? Is he throwing a party for Halloween? If you're buying a bushel of apples for bobbing and biting apples on a string, why not save some to make pumpkin-face apple tarts? (Send some to me too—we chew apples by the pound). Half-bake your tart shells; fill them with apples or pumpkin mixed with brown sugar, cinnamon, and butter; and complete baking the tarts. Then cover them with pumpkin faces made by cutting out a round paper pattern with holes and jags for the eyes, nose and mouth. Place the pattern on your pastry dough, and cut out the pumpkin faces. Bake them for ten minutes and place them on top of the tarts.

Do you know how to keep carbonated drinks from losing their fizz? Store them on their sides in order to keep the caps wet. Then the cork inside the cap helps preserve the seal and keeps the carbon dioxide from escaping.

Which reminds me that the weather has been getting several degrees cooler than it used to be, and my face is beginning to get chapped. Yesterday I asked our grooming teacher what to do about the situation, and she suggested that I keep my skin greased each night with toilet lanolin. It's the purest cream—they use it for babies' skins—and is inexpensive.

No more news now, except don't forget to root for the Right Team "when the Big Red Team takes the field."
TO THE FRESHMAN

Greetings to you, Cornell frosh, come look the campus over, by gosh; lift your eyes to the old libe tower and hear the time called hour by hour. Come walk the paths so smooth, and tread not on the turf forsooth, else soph's will grab you on the hoof. Go meet your mates at Willard Straight, but gossip not too long past eight. Stretch your legs and do not glower; from An Hus halls to McGraw's tower; delve into work and so to bed, and keep the ledger out of red; meet the prof's and to them talk, but at apple polish they will balk. Let music play and have some fun, yet come not in with morning sun; seek wisdom early, not too late, go not to Balch to meet your fate; and in your first year's well laid plan, resolve to read The Countryman.

Jane Adams

Here's a senior we think you know; you do if you ever came into Sage last year between the hours of 10:30 and 12:30. She's the pretty, dark-haired smiling girl who called your date's number and said sweetly into the phone, "You have a caller."

She's the girl to whom the freshman with the blind date muttered, "Which one is he, do you notice?"

Jane has been a great influence in the life of the Cornell coed since 1941, when she began desk girl work to help with college expenses. Many the night they've rushed up the steps, yelled Goodnight to their dates and asked in the same breath, "How many minutes did I get, Jane?"

Ring the night bell at two in the morning when you missed the last bus coming back from vacation and took a slow train down, and Jane comes to let you in. And those five o'clock field trips on dark spring mornings meant that Jane got out of bed and let you out of the dorm—and went back to sleep for another hour while you trudge into the cold dawn, chewing a candy bar and pondering on the practical value of ornithology.

But her desk girl work hasn't kept Jane out of many other activities; she was the one ag student elected to Mortar Board last May. She joined the University orchestra as a 'cello player and was chosen its vice president in her junior year. Last year she was a vice president in Sage, a member of the Willard Straight Music Committee, co-chairman of Freshman Week discussion groups, and a 'cello player in the Quartet and the "Sinfonietta."

This year you'll hear more of Jane, as a member of Willard Straight Board of Managers, Mortar Board and treasurer of the orchestra. In her spare moments, which ought to be truly spare, she hopes to find time for her favorite hobbies—swimming, hiking, skating, and, don't forget, music.

Jane came from Bergen, New York, to be a bacteriologist, but then decided to major in science education. She's had a full life at college, and her career ought to be as successful and colorful as Jane herself.

Stop! Look! Listen!

A New Fall Competition!

The Cornell Countryman opens its annual fall competition for positions on the editorial, business, and radio boards, Tuesday, October 13. Freshmen, Sophomores, Juniors, and, yes, Seniors, in good standing in the colleges of Home Economics and Agriculture, are invited to become competitors. Here's your chance to satisfy those secret ambitions to be a journalist, a businessman, or a radio commentator.

Come on up to our office on the fourth floor of Roberts Hall, meet the gang, and get a good start in the competition. Don't forget the date—Tuesday, October 13, at 7:30 p.m., in Roberts Hall.

We'll be seeing you!

Assists Information Head

James S. Knapp '31 has become assistant to Raymond F. Howes '24, acting University Director of Public Information, succeeding Louis C. Boecher '12. Mr. Knapp was for eight years with Professor Bristow Adams in charge of the news service of the College of Agriculture. He is a native of Ithaca and received the BS in 1932. He is treasurer of Sigma Delta Chi, former secretary-treasurer of the American Association of Agricultural College Editors. He is a graduate of the Empire State School of Printing, worked on the Lyons Republican and Wayne County Review and was news editor of the Adirondack Daily Enterprise.

DID YOU KNOW THAT:

1. The grounds where the poultry building and Fernow Hall now stand, were once Dean Robert's cow pasture?

2. One of the first high schools to teach a class in agriculture was the Waterford High School in Erie County, Pennsylvania?

3. The Kermis Club presented its first play during the year 1918, and ever since they have presented an annual play, carefully enacted by students of the College of Agriculture and Home Economics?

4. Liberty Hyde Bailey will observe his eighty fifth birthday next March 15, and that his home is across from the Cornell infirmary?

5. The Cornell Countryman is opening its fall competition Tuesday, October 13?
Faculty Notes
Professor Ralph S. Hosmer has retired as head of the department of forestry. He was one of the original members of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Division of Forestry, formed in 1898, and today known as the U.S. Forest Service. He received his BAS at Harvard in 1894, and as a member of the first class at the Yale School of Forestry, he received his MF in 1902. Two years later he became the first territorial forester in Hawaii, remaining there ten years. Professor Hosmer is a charter member and past president of the Society of the American Foresters, a member of the Research Advisory Council of the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, and a member of the Advisory Council of the New York State Conservation Department. He has been head of the Department of Forestry at Cornell since 1914. He is a member of Alpha Zeta and this year is president of Phi Kappa Phi.

Professor and Mrs. Hosmer will continue to live in their Ithaca home 209 Wait Avenue, and during his spare moments, he plans to complete a book on the history of American forestry and forest policy.

Another retired faculty member is Professor George Lauman, Cornell ’37, of the Rural Economics Department. After receiving his BSA, he became an instructor in Rural Economy, and by 1909 he was a professor teaching the history and economics in agriculture. In 1913 Professor Lauman was a member of an American commission which went to Europe to study rural credits.

He is the father of Frances W. Lauman ’35, George W. Lauman ’37, Mary W. Lauman ’37, Henry W. Lauman ’39. Professor Lauman will continue his studies and writing in rural economics at his home at 212 Fall Creek Drive.

Miss Fung Ting Fung
The Az. College is proud to claim Miss Fung Ting Fung, a native of Hong Kong, China, as a graduate student. Miss Fung, who is studying for her Master’s Degree in plant breeding, escaped from her homeland last fall after undergoing several bombings by the Japanese, to arrive in the Hawaiian Islands in time for the Pearl Harbor incident. She was studying at the University of Hawaii, located only about 20 minutes drive by automobile from Pearl Harbor, on December 7, when she heard the exploding bombs at Pearl Harbor. Classes were immediately suspended, and Miss Fung sailed from the islands aboard a transport. She is the only student at Cornell to arrive in the United States aboard a troop transport under convoy of two U.S. destroyers and a battleship.

Always a city girl, Miss Fung is looking forward to her return to China where, once she has received her master’s degree in plant breeding, she will become a “maid-of-the-soil,” and teach Chinese farmers about plant breeding on a scientific basis.

If you want to help prevent inflation, don’t force the United States government to create new money to pay its war bills. Get your old bills back to the government, either in taxes or individual loans. BUY WAR BONDS. It’s a safe way to save your money; it pays high interest; and it’s patriotic!

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The Cornell Co-op
BARNES HALL
ON THE CAMPUS
Yes, Less Meat

Looks like the rationing board is going to rule over the butcher shop soon, and cooks will have to concoct new ways of cutting down on their use of meat. Already Uncle Sam asks that we voluntarily substitute foods which have almost the same nutritive value as meats to cut down excess consumption.

If we have no meat, let us eat poultry. Inexpensive fowl or chicken wings fricassee makes a delicious dinner. Save the chicken skin and leftovers (if there are any!) to make chicken croquettes. This is done by grinding skin and meat; mixing the meat into a thick cream sauce seasoned with diced onions and salt and pepper. Cook the mixture until it is very thick, and set it aside to cool and thicken. Mold into cone-shaped croquettes, dip them into flour to make them solid; dip them into an egg-water bath, roll them in cracker crumbs, and fry them in deep fat.

Some Seafood Mama
Fish, which is inexpensive and nutritious, is an obvious answer to the problem of what to eat instead of meat. The United States, of all the maritime nations, consumes the smallest quantity of fish per capita. We have something to learn from the rest of the world. Serve fish once a week, broiled, boiled, or dipped in batter and fried. Try these fish patties (we recommend oysters). Make mashed potato patties by mixing mashed potatoes with egg and seasoning. Slice the potato patty, and on the lower half lay two oysters. Cover with the top half, sandwich fashion, and brown them in the oven or fry them in butter.

Milk, eggs and cheese are good substitutes for meat. New York State has produced half again as much Cheddar cheese as it did last year, so there should be enough to go around. Try cheese rarebit (melted cheese in white sauce) poured over a slice of tomato or egg on toast, served with crisp bacon. It's a pleasure. Green peppers stuffed with mashed potatoes and melted cheese, or with rice and cheese is also an attractive nutritious dish.

Use cereals frequently. (They don't contain all the essential protein amino acids that are necessary for life and are found in meat, but have many of them). Use leftover cereals in meatloaf in place of bread crumbs (we like Wheaten particularly). It's delicious, nutritious, and economical.

Once a week dried beans, peas and lentils may be substituted for meat. (they also contain many of the essential amino acids found in meat). Soybeans contain all the essential amino acids. Try bean loaf. After soaking and cooking the beans until they are soft, grind or mash them until they are thick pulp. Mix them with stewed tomatoes, cooked carrots, leftover vegetables, an egg, and seasoning. Then press the mixture into a loaf pan and bake it in a medium oven until the loaf is crisp and brown on top. Serve with tomato sauce.

You'll be surprised and delighted and well-fed.

Off the wars these days; attending officers' training school at Fort Des Moines, Iowa for the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps (The WAACS) are Betty C. Jokl and Mary Dixon. Mary Dixon is class secretary of '38, taught home economics for several years and received the MA at Columbia last February.

Bob Spence is a first lieutenant in Hawaii fighting the Japs.
Art Durfee has replaced Bill Allen as Farm Bureau Agent of Yates County. He was married to Martha Cross '41 last August.
A.B.C. Nicholls is employed at the Seneca Ordnance Depot as assistant superintendent of the magazine area. "Nick" was literally born into munitions work, since he was born at Pittsburg Arsenal, where his father was stationed.

Wilson C. Abbott is a sergeant in the Signal Corps and is stationed at Camp Crowder, Missouri. He has been in the Army since January and was at Fort Monmouth in New Jersey before being transferred to Camp Crowder.

Margaret Myers, daughter of Professor William I. Myers, head of the Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management, was married to Raymond McElwee in Sage Chapel on August 1. Margaret was vice-president of WSGA and is a member of Phi Beta Phi. Mr. McElwee was a member of the Clef Club and Captain of the hockey team.

Margaret Kerr was married in August in Sage Chapel in a double ring ceremony to Lieut. Edward Flagg who is stationed at Camp Bowie, Texas. Her sister, Betsy, '43 home economics, was her only attendant. Margaret is a member of Kappa Alpha Theta.
Glenn Nice is assistant farm bureau agent in Ontario County. His office is in the Court House at Canandaigua.

Mr. and Mrs. William S. Helt are the parents of a daughter, Marilyn Joyce. Bill is a Field Secretary with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. He is stationed in Texas near the Gulf, where they moved recently from Fort Worth; but his predator control work takes him all over the state from the Panhandle to the Rio Grande.

Russell Martin continues to teach agriculture in the Clyde Central School. He has been busy all summer superintending Victory Garden projects, and has now resumed his regular vocational ag sessions.

Lieutenant Gene Amorelli was in the South Pacific, most likely Australia, when last heard from. Stationed with him is Neil K. Swift, also a lieutenant.

Lieutenant Gerald Clarke, who married an Oklahoma girl, is on overseas duty.

Marjorie Lee will teach home economics at Brewer High School for another year. Marge's address is Hillside Terrace, Brewer.

Eleanor Slack, Home Demonstration Agent in Broome County, married James Q. Foster early this summer.

Agnes I. Clark is home management supervisor for the Farm Security Administration in Oneida County, while her sister, Esther, will be a '43 graduate in agriculture. Agnes' address is 465 Elizabeth Street, Oneida.

Another home economics teacher is Alice Sanderson at Remsen, who recently began her second year of teaching there.

Anne Young works at Stoufer's Restaurant, 516 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Helen Aberle was married in Spartansburg, S. C. to Private Barringer Goodridge, stationed at Camp Croft. Joan Plunkett began teaching institution management at Pratt Institute September 8. She lives at 17 Chestnut Avenue, Floral Park.

The Cornell unit of The US Navy Preflight School at Chapel Hill, N. C. is known as the "Flying Cubs," and is composed of twenty-six Cornellians. Those from the ag school who were graduated last May are Jim Kraker, '42 class secretary, a member of Aleph Samach, Quill and Dagger, and Scarab, and Alexander P. Davidson, and Winslow W. Stillwell.

Lt. Jim Cape, U.S.A., has married Edith Howe since graduation.

The engagement of Janice Newman to Lt. Harold Miller, U.S.A. was announced recently. He is now stationed at Fort Bragg.

Jack Birkenstock is at Fort Bragg in officers' training school.

Florence Belus began working on the Abraham and Straus training squad in July.

Rose Marion "Nan" Head, winner of last February's Eastman Stage Contest, was married in June to Ben Andrews '40 in Lyons, New Jersey.

Victor Zimmer, Sp. Ag. is working in the stock department of Consolidated Aircraft in San Diego, California. "Vic" was accepted into the four-year course at Cornell, but he feels that putting out those big bombers is the job now, and he will finish college when the war is over. His brother Bill, a '42 graduate and a member of Alpha Zeta is an ensign in the Navy.

Dorothy Pine is the general science teacher at the high school in Cincinatus. Her mother and brothers have moved to a house near Ithaca, on the Waterville road. RFD #4, and "Sherry" will be there weekends.

Mildred Jane Haslett was married in August in Sage Chapel to Charles Williamson of Cayuga, Indiana. Dorothy Cohan '43 sang "I Love You Truly." Jane was a member of the Home Ec Club, and the Off-Campus Girls Club and the A Cappella Choir. Her husband was a graduate student at Cornell in plant pathology and is a member of Phi Beta Kappa. He is now enlisted in the Army Air Force and is stationed at New York University for ten months training in meteorology.

Betty Church is engaged to Charles Hammond, who is in the Navy. Betty was last year's president of WSGA, a member of Mortar Board, and Kappa Alpha Theta. She was one of two women members of the Student Council.

Phyllis Salzburg is a member of the "flying squad" at Bloomingtondale, where she began work in July.

Ruth Wiggins of Interlaken spent most of the summer at the Seneca Ordnance Depot as a checkerette and office worker. She is now with her mother but plans to go into personnel work this fall.

Abraham Frockel is working as a first aid man at the Sampson Naval Training Base, now under construction. He expects either to be drafted or employed under Civil Service as a medical entomologist on malaria control in the South.

Avis Norton is teaching home economics in the Waterville Central School.

Marie Call, one of last year's Countryman co-editors, is now employed as an advertising writer by the Agricultural Advertising and Research Service Inc. in Ithaca. She's living in an apartment downtown and would like to see all of her old friends.

Margaret Lucha, the other Countryman co-editor in 1941-42, is doing well in her position as editor of the Women's Page in the trade journal of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. She is the first editor of the page. Her office is somewhere in New York City; we wish she would write so we'd know exactly where.

Arthur Lisaack, business manager of the Cornell Countryman last year is teaching agriculture in the Emily Howland Central School at Sherwood.

Kenneth Stone has gone into partnership with his father on their poultry farm near Clyde, New York. "Ken" was a member of the Cornell Band and belongs to Alpha Gamma Rho.

John O. Almoquist, a member of Alpha Zeta and possessor of the highest average of men graduates in Agriculture last year, has a research fellowship at Purdue University.

 Called into Service—

'43 Gerald G. Chapin has left the Field Artillery Replacement Center at Fort Bragg, N. C. to attend Officer Candidate School at Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

'43 Nicholas Nickou was inducted into the army at Fort Niagara in July. He had been working for the botany department since the end of the term in May.

'43 Warner Durfee, former Countryman Formor Student Notes editor is now a former student himself, since he was inducted into the army in June.

'44 Alan Mickel is attending ground school at Shepperd Field, Texas, where he has been stationed since he enlisted in the Army Air Corps in July.

Richard H. Ogden is in the Army Air Corps, stationed at Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Florida.

Two other ag school men at the Navy Preflight School at Chapel Hill are Dick Tousey and Arthur A. Jansson, Jr.
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We are proud of our service. SERVICE has become TRADITION.

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Athletic Goods
SHOES — MEN’S WEAR

GEORGE DOLL IN COLLEGETOWN 411 COLLEGE AVE.
Women Join the "Field Artillery" as International Harvester Dealers Teach Power Farming to an Army of "TRACTORETTES"

The sun is just over the ridge. Breakfast is just under the belt. The farmer and his helpers sample the breeze as they stand on the back steps, and the farmer says:

"I've got to go into town this morning and I'll be gone a while. Meanwhile, Emily, you and Ruth might as well start in on the south forty."

Emily? Ruth? Girls? Sure, why not? For Emily and Ruth are Tractorettes . . . and they know their stuff. They'll check their tractors for fuel and lubrication. They'll make those minor engine adjustments they noted mentally last night. They'll roll out early and do a first class job of field work, straight down the rows.

What is a Tractorette?
A TRACTORETTE is a farm girl or woman who wants to help win the battle of the land, to help provide Food for Freedom. She is the farm model of the girl who is driving an ambulance or running a turret lathe in the city. Like her city sisters, she has had the benefit of special training.

Late last winter International Harvester dealers began to train this summer's Tractorettes. The dealers provided classrooms, instructors, and machines. The Harvester company furnished teaching manuals, slide films, mechanical diagrams, and service charts. The girls themselves were required to bring only two things—the will to work and a complete disregard for grease under the fingernails or oil smudges on the nose.

They studied motors and transmissions, cooling systems, and ignition. They studied service care. They learned to drive tractors. They learned to attach the major farm implements that are used with tractors. And they were painstakingly taught the safe way to do everything.

Today, on their family farms or elsewhere, thousands of "graduates" of these emergency schools are doing a real job for victory. Tractorettes are working to provide the food that is a vital weapon in the war that America wages. They are doing the farm work that used to be done by boys who now are flying bombers or riding the slanting decks of a destroyer.

Their Tractorette training cost them nothing except the energy and intelligence which they put into it. The company conceived and launched the program. Its financial costs are shouldered by both the Harvester dealers and the company.

This fall and winter Tractorette training courses will be broadened to meet new needs as they arise. Thousands of new girls will take the course and join the "women's field artillery" next spring, fit and ready for the every-year battle of the land. Until Victory is won, Tractorette training will continue to be one of the important extra services gladly rendered by Harvester dealers, as typical American businessmen, to the farmers and to the nation.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
180 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois
Learn how to take care of home appliances—they may have to last a long time

All of the metal that goes into making home appliances is needed for our country’s tanks and guns. When present stocks are bought up, homemakers will be unable to get new washing machines and electric ranges and other home appliances. Refrigerators will almost certainly have to stay on the job until the war is over.

Every home-economics student should know how to give all electrical appliances the kind of care that will keep them working. Homemakers need them more than ever in wartime, when there’s so much work to do.

The suggestions on this page will help you prepare for what may be one of your most important tasks—showing housewives how to keep their appliances going strong for the duration.

---

**Care of your refrigerator**

1. *Don’t overload with food.* It stops essential air circulation.
2. *Defrost* according to manufacturer’s instructions. Each time you defrost, wash the inside with baking soda and water.
3. *If you have open-type mechanism,* have service man oil and adjust it periodically.

**Care of your iron**

1. *Keep bottom clean.* Wipe with dry cloth after iron is cool—but never dip iron in water.
2. *Don’t iron* over buttons, hooks, zippers.
3. *Make sure iron* is cold before putting away.
4. *Keep cord away* from hot iron. Replace cord at first sign of wear.

**Care of your electric range**

1. *When cool,* wash the outside with warm, soapy water.
2. *Don’t let spilled food dry and harden* on range. Remove spillover on heating unit by burning off, not by brushing or scraping.

**Care of your vacuum cleaner**

1. *Empty dust bag* after each cleaning.
2. *Keep brushes* free from hair and threads.
3. *Never run cleaner* over pins, nails, coins. Pick them up.
4. *Clean brushes;* wipe off other attachments, after using.
5. *Clean and oil* as manufacturer’s instructions direct.

**Care of your electric washer**

1. *Drain right after washing is done.* Prevents washer stored in cold place from freezing—makes washers, no matter where they’re located, work more satisfactorily.
2. *Rinse tub thoroughly after each washing.* Remove any soap curd or lint in tub.
3. *Wipe washer clean* and dry after each use. Be sure to wipe wringer.
5. *Wipe cord dry* and wind on hooks.

---

**HERE ARE HUNDREDS OF WARTIME HINTS TO GIVE HOMEMAKERS!**

In “The Care And Use Of Electric Appliances In The Home,” you’ll find hints on practically everything a homemaker does from breakfast to bedtime. This free booklet tells how to store food in the refrigerator, how to get the dishwashing done more quickly, how to get better lighting in a home. It gives menus for delicious vitamin-packed meals—shows how to cook the “Vitamized” way. Its 32 pages of answers to hundreds of wartime homemaking problems make it an unusually informative booklet for home-economics students. Write for a copy today to Westinghouse, Mansfield, Ohio.

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for so little.
For Schooling in Wartime

OFFERED for the first time this year is a winter term at the New York State College of Agriculture.

From November 16 to March 13

THIS term is meant for young men who work on the farm, and who cannot enter the regular term because of the tasks connected with the fall harvests. This period has the standard length of the regular terms. It is planned for first-year students in agriculture, is taught by regular staff members, and is of college grade.

How to Enter

THOSE who seek admittance must have fifteen units, as with the regular terms; must have at least one year of practical experience on a farm, and acceptable evidence of good moral character.

How to Apply

WRITE to Dr. E. F. Bradford, Morrill Hall, Ithaca, New York, and tell him you want to enter the course. You can't do this too soon, because it takes some time to get together the papers that show your ability to enter. A fee of 325 is required of all whose entrance is accepted.

College Credit

SATISFACTORY completion of the course entitles the student to college credit, as in any regular term. If this opportunity appeals to you, write for the announcement of the winter term. Address:

Dr. John P. Hertel
New York State College of Agriculture
Ithaca, New York
In This Issue

This cover shows a farmer plowing a side hill. Above him are long grey clouds of approaching winter. He does not know if he will ever seed the land he plows, or if there will ever be a harvest from that seed, but the farmer's faith turns the long furrows under the overcast sky.

"On the move Johnny" is none other than John Meloney himself, as he tells his story of another summer spent roaming the West. He was constantly "on the move" staying in one place only long enough to earn enough money to move on to another. His turtle derby is fast becoming a classic in our office. Read it and laugh, as we did, on page 5.

Indian summer has been known to come even to Ithaca. See Barbara Hall's explanation of the "lazy man's second chance" on the Campus Countryman page. Here will be found also a story and picture on the ill-fated University horse barns, as well as a write-up of a well-known ag senior, and news of faculty and student affairs. Pages 6 & 7.

Next to getting a letter from his folks or his best girl, a soldier enjoys getting letters from anyone at all. So the Countryman's best correspondent, Dad, writes to Jim, of the Army, Navy, Marines and Air Corps, news of the old Hill of which he was once a part. Page 8.

Betsy Kandiko writes of what we'll be wearing now and after the war in her "Clothes Go to War." She tells of the latest fads and fabrics and predicts improvements in textile manufacturing. Get a preview of your new spring suit—if it won't be a khaki one—on page 11.

The Cornell Homemaker helps out the housewife with news on everything from washing rayons and cooking turkey to joining the WAACs to get away from it all. Carol's letter home provides some of the news, your own daughter would write if she weren't so darn busy. Pages 9 & 10.

Alumni mean more to a university than the undergraduate body, they tell us. At best under-

As We Were

PICKING apples on Saturday afternoon may not seem much help to the farmer, but that's been all the help some farmers could get this fall, and they were grateful to the Cornell United Religious Work's efforts in getting the students out to help them. Anyone who grew up on a farm knows that a farmer is desperate for labor when he has to take inexperienced help that can only work Saturday. We heard last fall about the high school students "helping" the nearby farmers to the extent of apple fights, breaking branches off the trees, and bringing their air rifles to the orchard. But the farmers admitted that the kids steadied down and went to work after the first few days. The farmers were glad to have them then, and the labor shortage is even worse this fall. The high school students do a good job and they are certainly needed.

We ag school students should be able to put in some useful farm practice this fall.

These came out of B.A.'s journalism 15 class. Sorry that we don't have room for by-lines, but thanks again.

Fall-plowing is far behind this year; the farmers are just turning it over in their minds.

As she spilled concentrated sulfuric acid on herself, the coed said, "Some people are born chemists, I'm just a burnt one."

"Rain, rain, go away,
Or my face and stockings will not stay."

Alabama school boys cutting each others' hair; sort of a shearing sharing.

I knew "Birds of a feather flock together," when my biochemistry book fell in the wastebasket.

The commando course is all right; it takes away our spare tires and prepares us to get in the scrap.

The fellows have had some harrowing experiences in farm practice.

The prof and I had words, but I never got mine in.

graduates are a shifting, changeable lot, while nothing happens to the alumni group except that it grows larger every time another class is graduated. Read about your old classmates on page 12.
The Thankful Heart

FULL of pride are we in our abounding crops. We are almost boastful that we can produce so great quantity, and that the nation can inventory so much wealth thereby. It is good to see the granaries full, the bins bursting, the storehouses laden and the barns packed to the beams. We read the figures with much satisfaction. We attain to mastery and we express our power. It is our high ambition to make every new year more productive than the old.

Yet, in the end, that people will conquer and that industry will survive that puts the most art and feeling into its efforts and its products, and the mechanical quantity-production, no matter how honest and “efficient”, will fall into subordinate place. The quality of the product is verily more important than its quantity, because it expresses the soul of the producer; and even in a commercial age, the spirit will hold the leadership. To be keen in the appreciation of the beauty in the product is to exercise the highest privilege of any craftsman, whether farmer or artisan; and if one sees the beauty, one perforce is thankful.

To be thankful for the products of the year, therefore, is not merely a courteous and pious demeanor; it is a necessary result of satisfactory living. In these bountiful days we do not need to return thanks because we have not starved; we need to be thankful that we have known the joy of the earth and that we have seen the miracles come out of it, that we have been filled with the beauty. Let us, then, in due decorum appraise the beauty in an apple, the perfection in an animal, the harmony in the products of the land. We cannot do less than this. We may wish that all men shall similarly be blessed. Our hearts may be full of thanksgiving and prayer.

Liberty Hyde Bailey.
Johnny - on - the - Spot

"On the move Johnny" is here again. He's our roving reporter. Just came back for another year at Cornell, but he was a long time in making it. Started last spring from New York City and just arrived in the office via St. Louis, Denver, Los Angeles, Boise, Chicago, and points north, east, south, and west. Traveled by foot, horse, canoe, truck, train, bus, and boat. Says he, "It's great to be back but the editor better have some hot assignments because I'm rarin' to go."

It seems that he did some real ranching too. Way out in Oregon they made him foreman of a dairy. Anything over a couple of hundred acres in Oregon is a ranch. And work? You bet your life. He put it this way: "The labor shortage was terrible. On the seven ranches operated by my boss, the number of farm hands averaged less than one per ranch. That meant I had to take my lunch each day and go alone to the dairy where I milked the cows and cut and raked the hay until welcome evening arrived. Fortunately, some factory hands had a week vacation at that time and we hired them at five dollars per day and meals. That week we did the haying. Of course we lost a few hundred dollars worth of cherries and some hay spoiled, but with only fifteen working hours a day we couldn't do everything."

We really got a kick out of Johnny's experience with Missouri livestock. Says he only saw half a dozen mules all summer, but just west of St. Louis he and his friends made the acquaintance of two turtles. Louy, a walopaloover, and slow on his feet, tilted the scales at a little better than a pound. Macklameezer, small for his age, and vivacious as all heck, got by on four or five ounces.

Mack and Louy stayed with the boys a couple of days, but Mack crawled under the accelerator every fifteen minutes and caused the driver no end of anxiety.

In order to capitalize on their zoo, Johnny and his gang, all from Cornell, staged a derby in Limon, Colo. When enough boys and girls collected in front of a gas station on main street, all bets were placed on Louy, our friends knowing full well that Mack would get there first. At the signal, Louy ambled along the side walk while Mack went at a dead run. So did Johnny and his gang. Mack was going backwards. A short time later our Cornell students were in Denver.

But the end hadn't come yet. While departing for Denver the turtles were snatched along. The next day while high in the Rockies at the great Continental Divide Louy met a tragic end. The boys, admittedly sidetracked, were trying to capture a woodchuck hibernating in a hollow log. After two hours of diligent failure, it was noticed that the car door had been left open and Louy had escaped, to perish in the snowy crags of the Rockies. Later, Mack arrived in Los Angeles intact, probably the most travelled Missouri turtle in the west.

The Columbia River country impressed Johnny too. The Indians were having a bad time of it. No fish this year. Usually the salmon run up the river in great numbers but for some reason they were scarce and a food shortage threatened. Maybe the Bonneville dam restricted the run, and maybe it was something else, but there were no fish drying on the house tops as there should have been. The Indians journey to islands of rock way out in the swirling waters by means of a cable from shore. Then standing on ledges they use nets on long poles to dip salmon from the river. Each year a few men fall in and are never seen again, but it's all in a day's work. The fish caught are the winter's food.

When we asked Johnny who had made the most lasting impression on him, it wasn't the boss' daughter, nor the state police, nor the truck driver with whom he bunked, but a woman living in a one room cabin high in the Sierras. She was tall and good looking with long dark hair parted in the middle. She was the kind of woman who made one feel that America was worth fighting for. Johnny says, "When I entered the cabin she was most cordial and offered me a cot to sit on. It had been her bed a few minutes before. A stove on my right was warming the room nicely, and breakfast dishes were on a table to my left. Beside the table were some rifles in a rack, and on the wall was a Colt six shooter and cartridge belt."

She told how she and her husband lived there the year around, and how the snow, now in patches, had been five feet deep. Her husband took care of summer cottages on a lake near by. Last Christmas, she said, 'we built an addition on this cabin. It was terribly cold and snowy and we had trouble getting the materials. When they came, we shovelled away five feet of snow and built another room on the back. Later we tore down the intervening wall and moved in. It is much better now.'

"Travel is great stuff," says Johnny, "and it pays to do things when you have the chance. If the editor is around I'd like to see her. It's time I settled down to reporting for the Countryman and maybe she has a hot lead."
Watch Those Leaves!

Fall is one of the most dangerous forest fire seasons. At least that's what our Forestry Prof has been drilling into us for the past month. Last week we were rather bored when he lectured a whole period on the hazards of dry leaves. We know all about dry leaves—we remember watching with glee the little flames that the weary hometown fire department put out every fall. And we remember starting one ourselves when our mother sent us out to burn the leaves in the back yard. It was fun.

But then our Forestry Prof started talking about leaves and forest fires, and we began to realize that forest fires aren't good. When he mentioned the danger of dropping cigarette butts and lighted matches in fields and forests, we were glad we made that fellow in our Nature Study field trip put out his pipe.

This year our forests mean more to us than ever before—they are one of our strongest weapons of war. They furnish materials for practically every branch of our war effort, and they influence the water supply for both city and farm. With the prospect of a restricted food supply, the forests and surrounding areas become even more important in providing many homes with meat, and American sailors with warm vests of fur.

We must do everything possible to protect our valuable forest resources—and the one thing we can do today is—Watch Those Leaves!

Johnny Birkland

Johnny Birkland is the fellow with the broad shoulders and crew haircut who seems to spend his time on the Ag campus walking between classes from one floor of Warren Hall to the next. And that's the way it should be, because he's an ag economics major, having switched from the two-year poultry course at the end of his first two years. As a two-year student he was a member of the executive council of the Two Year Club.

Johnny is getting his experience in economics here at college, too, for he is manager of the Student Laundry Agencies, a job which keeps him busy. He spent last summer up here working over in College town for the Agencies. He comes from Wyoming County and graduated from Warsaw High School.

Student Agencies and ag economics don't keep John out of various activities. He is Treasurer of the Ag-Domecon Council, a member of Alpha Gamma Rho, and Scarab, senior honorary society, keeps up an average of eighty or eighty-five.

What's he going to do after commencement?

"There's only one answer to that these days," Johnny said when we asked him. "I'd have liked to get into some kind of agricultural business or extension work, but that's out for a while."

Indian Summer

Remember the good old years when Ithaca could boast a few balmy Indian Summer days? Last week our meteorology prof told us that the Indian Summer is caused by a stagnated high pressure area. We couldn't see what Indians had to do with high pressure areas, until we found this article in an ancient copy of the Countryman.

"The lazy red man, unlike his diligent brother, puts off the harvesting of his ripened crops, believing that the cold weather is a long way off. Then the Great Spirit sends Jack Frost to stir up the lazy-bones. Lazy-bones prays to the Great Spirit to give him another chance. And the Great Spirit sends what the paleface calls Indian Summer—but the red man calls it 'lazy farmer's second chance.'"

A Freshman's Trouble

At Cornell

Ouch! Oh-h-h! My legs! Those pains are killing. Freshmen cramps? But definitely, and more. I walk and climb Ithaca hills until my legs go on a strike. But, being a good freshman I trod wearily on my way. Couldn't someone invent escalator hills?

I have tennis cramps to help my misery too. Three times a week I put on my "monkey suit" (gym suit) and walk over to Balch dormitory. Forty-five minutes are spent here trying to hit a tennis ball. (h-m-n RUBBER). The aches journey from my legs to my arms and continuemercifully.

Are my troubles over after a week or so? Oh, no! I soon find myself counting 1, 2, 3, 4, and doing exercises in "good-grooming" laboratory. Music helps to ease the pain here. In lab, I lie on the floor with my feet on a chair and gracefully move my body up and down, up and down until I nearly pop open. Next I walk around the room, up the stairs, down the stairs with a book balanced on my head. Ah, the life of a freshman!

Tell me, dear upperclassman, when are we to be freed from this torture? Is the moral of our story—Don't be a "frosh", it only pays with aches and pains?

Campus Countryman

Across the continent in the inland empire of the states of Washington and Idaho are seven tiny villages, far away from all civilization. Their names are Princeton, Harvard, Yale, Purdue, Stanford, and our own fair Cornell. Lumber officials say that the towns were named by a group of college students in a surveying party with lots of college spirit.

The name of Cornell is spreading far and wide, for there is also a great glacier up in Greenland, named for the University. A mountain in the same locality has been named for our second president, Jacob Gould Schurman.
Horse Barns Burn

Late in October a fire swept through the University horse barns damaging the buildings to an estimated cost of $50,000. The fire broke out on a Sunday afternoon from unknown causes possibly spontaneous combustion. The building housed the University work horses and some experimental animals, as well as a large amount of experimental air conditioning machinery. The machinery was totally ruined, and several of the experimental animals suffocated and burned to death, but all of the horses were brought out safely. One wing of the barn burned to the ground, and much of the rest was damaged severely by fire, smoke and water.

The barn was built only four years ago.

Did You Know That:

1. There are real dinosaur tracks on the Arts Campus? They can be seen in McGraw Hall, largely and clearly imprinted on a great stone plaque, which was found in the Connecticut River Valley.

2. The first issue of the Countryman was printed in 1903?

3. Ezra Cornell was born at Westchester Landing at the mouth of the Bronx River in Westchester County? The place is now called Cornell Neck and is a part of New York City.

4. Cornell sent out more men to the armed forces during World War I than any other university in the country. Among them over three thousand graduates and undergraduates holding commissions in the Army and Navy!

5. The Plant Science building, one of the best laboratories of its kind in the country, ought to be given a new name in honor of one of Cornell's many prominent botanists? Can you think of an appropriate one? While you are at it, the Dairy Building needs a name too.

Hallowe'en Party

A Hallowe'en party was held by the Young Cooperators (sons and daughters of Dairymen Leaguers) and their friends in Warren Seminar Room from 8 to 12 Hallowe'en night. There was no charge for the entertainment, dancing and refreshments, and a good time was had by all.

New Extension Assistant

Ted Kangas, who replaces James S. Knapp '31 in the news service of the College of Agriculture, is no stranger either to the campus or extension work. Ted was editor of the Countryman in his senior year in 1938, and they used to turn out some good issues back in those days. After graduation he worked until 1940 with the Franklin Research Company in Philadelphia.

Ted majored in a combination of journalism, vegetable crops and agricultural economics, and his work consisted of research on wax emulsions, for preserving fruits and vegetables by waxing.

In March, 1940, Ted went up to the University of New Hampshire, where he was Assistant Editor of Extension Service, and the Experiment Station, and did most of their radio work for a year.

Ted's father's farm is only about twenty miles from Ithaca, so he's able to go out there often, which is another reason why he's glad to be back with his alma mater.

Faculty Notes

A cable from Mrs. Dorothy Riddle, former librarian of the College of Home Economics, reports that she reached her home in Adelaide, Australia, safely, after an exciting voyage. She sailed from Vancouver, British Columbia, August 23.

Professor William I. Myers '14, Agricultural Economics Consultant of the War Savings staff, United States Treasury, is the author of a twelve-page booklet entitled, "A Wartime Program for United States Farmers," recently published by the Treasury Department.

Professor Golden O. Hall, Ph.D. '23, Poultry Husbandry, has received second Annual Award, of a scroll and $100, of the Poultry Science Association for outstanding work in teaching.

Professor Dwight Sanderson, head of the department of rural sociology, has written a text, "Rural Sociology and Rural Social Organization." The book is chiefly an analysis of the structure of rural society, its institutions and groups, and the process involved in its change. As a background for considering the social relationships it also includes chapters on "The Agricultural Basis of Rural Life," "Some Problems of American Agriculture," and "Agricultural Policies and their Social Implications."
Dear Jim ...

REMEMBER Ithaca in the rain? Well, that's this fall. When I'm walking to class with the water dripping down the neck of my un-waterproof reversible, I envy you in Miami with your dry uniform.

I told you that cars were out for the duration here? They sure are, and bicycles are the thing now. Back in our first year, we used to see characters riding on bicycles and assumed that they had long field trips or lived in Forest Home. Now it's not even a little queer to ride a bicycle. There aren't any more wire baskets, so everyone carries his books in a canvas or woven one, which makes him look as if he were on a long canoe trip.

There's a new ROTC unit up here, I guess. As well as the regular blue drill stuff we always wore, these are brown khaki with blue facings—doggone, I guess you know that means the lapels are blue—I've been amazing people with that word for weeks. I'm still not sure what they're for; the fellows in them have two ideas. I asked a uniform in my biology class what the story was, and he was sure that the government or someone had run out of blue drill ones and was using these instead. Armed with this idea, I accosted another uniform for information. He told me that he was a member of a new Headquarters Unit. I like this idea better, but take your choice, Jim.

You asked me about my classes? I'll tell you about them, and you can go back to your gunnery manuals and be-happy. I'm really concentrating on getting enough hours to graduate this year, since it's my last chance. That means I'm taking Bus. Law, a good course that I've always wanted to take but never had enough courage—it's an eight o'clock.

We had a quiz in agricultural geography last week, which is a course for freshmen, but has a large number of white haired seniors sitting in the front row. The prof was tabulating the quiz averages and says he. "The freshmen average was 65, sophs, 83, juniors 89 and seniors 75." I was practically under the table by then because I had a 75 quiz, and expected him to say that the seniors would have had a hundred if it hadn't been for me... "and seniors 75." The rest of the class howled and I guess I am a lowly average senior stupid.

THANKS for the coconut, Jim. We had fun cracking it open. Of course, everyone in our hall thinks we exhibit moronic tendencies—and I can't blame them. After all, breaking open a coconut on the sink with an axe at 12 o'clock at night isn't exactly considered the smart thing to do. None of us had ever tasted coconut milk before, but we generally agreed that it tasted pretty much like dirty dishwater.

Here's luck to you, old man. And wish me some of that magic stuff, too. I've got a speech tomorrow in extension 101—my first. I can't figure out whether these chills I feel are results of Ithaca rain, or whether I am scared stiff. Strongly suspect it's the latter.

Did I tell you that Bob has gone too? Stayed here long enough to register, got his little card and left the next day. I sort of envy the guy, but somebody's got to stay behind.

The best,

Dud

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**Better Early, Than Too Late**

Yes, friends, you'd better do your Christmas shopping for books, stationery, leather goods, pens and pencils, etc. early this year.

War priorities are making deliveries slower and slower. If you don't make your selection from our large stock of unusual gifts, games, toys, handkerchiefs, etc. early, it may be too late.

The well known Norcross line of Christmas Cards is now on display. Prices range from 5c up.
College Steps Up Education

"Each of you students in college this year is living on borrowed time—borrowed from those who are actually engaged in winning the war," says Sarah Gibson Blanding, Dean of the College of Home Economics.

To help students get more concentrated practical work in case they have to leave at the end of the year to help their country, the College staff are emphasizing types of courses and subject matter which will later be most helpful in war work.

New courses in Beginning Typing and in Elementary Shorthand are being offered by the Hotel School "to make non-military students (women and non-fighting men) more immediately effective after graduation in jobs to help win the war and the peace."

The classes, taught by Edna Osborne, are open to upperclassmen in all colleges who have the consent of Professor Meek, head of the department.

Nutrition and Health, or Foods and Nutrition 190, is a new one-hour course especially set up for students in other colleges who have had no courses in nutrition, but want to get a general knowledge of how to choose good combinations of foods, how to build up good health, gain or lose weight and understand food fads and advertisements.

Meetings on Tuesday at 12 in Martha Van Rensselaer Amphi-theatre, the class is conducted by Charlotte M. Young, who is nutrition consultant, diet research worker and a member of the School of Nutrition, and of the Department of Foods and Nutrition.

How To Care For Rayons

Since we’re wearing rayon stockings these nights, we have to learn all over again how to wash them.

Instructions: (1) Rayon shrinks a little with the first washing, so wash new stockings at least 24 hours before wearing them. (2) Rayon takes longer to dry than silk or nylon, so don’t wear the same pair next morning that you washed the night before; but alternate with two or more pairs. (3) Rayon stockings snag when wet, so take off rings when washing rayons; don’t wring, stretch or rub wet rayon. (4) Never dry stockings in the sun or near excessive heat.

Doris Fenton

Co-eds, meet the President of Cornell Women’s Self-Government Association! A senior in the College of Home Economics who is majoring in Institution Management, Doris has been elected to Mortar Board, senior women’s honorary society; Raven and Serpent, junior women’s honorary society; and Omicron Nu, senior honorary home economics society.

Coming to Cornell from Port Washington because she was interested in foods work and was encouraged by her sister, Mrs. Frederick Potter (Jean Fenton ’42), Doris quickly dipped her fingers into all kinds of Cornell campus pies (besides those served in Home Ec’s Cafeteria!).

When the freshman class elected her president, Doris automatically joined the WSGA Council. Junior year as President of Sage dormitory, was on WSGA executive committee; and in her senior year Cornell co-eds have elected her president of WSGA.

She joined the Cornell Radio Guild, doing technical work freshman year, and was elected secretary her junior year.

For Dramatic Club our proxy as a fresh worked on properties, and last year became an active member. She also took part in Cornell United Religious Work Conferences; and this year is a member of the Freshman Orientation and Cornell for Victory Committees.

Works Her Way

Doris has financed herself at college during her last two years. She has been doing clerical work for Miss Plund, of the department of foods and nutrition, all four years. She did clerical work the summer before coming to college, was a waitress at Fire Island the two following summers, and last summer spent two months as assistant dietitian in the Tuberculosis Sanitarium in Schenectady.

After college, she hopes to fulfill her American Dietetics Association requirements by working as dietitian for the Army, the WAACs or the WAVES. She feels that in this way she’ll be making best use of what she can do for her country’s defense.

Doris works on the principle that “College offers so many opportunities for helping a girl to live a full, well-rounded life, that it’s a shame to miss any of them. It’s not only the extra-curricular activities that give experiences, but the concerts and lectures that are offered to all, the contacts with so many interesting older people, and the rich friendships made at college which carry over into later life.”

If you want to know a girl who deserves honor, success, and happiness, co-eds, meet your president!

It’s Turkey Time

When the calendar talks turkey, it sneaks my language. To roast that Thanksgiving turkey, after it has been stuffed, trussed, and greased outside with unsalted fat (salt tends to blister and break the skin), cover the turkey with a fat-moistened cloth, and roast it at constant oven 300° to 325° F. until tender. Do not baste; do not cover the turkey; and do not add water to the pan. Moisten the skin with melted fat as it dries out.

You can tell when the turkey is done by grasping the end bone and moving the leg. If the drumstick thighbone breaks or move easily, the turkey is done. Or the roast thermometer placed in the center of the thigh muscle should be 190°, and in the center of stuffing 180°.
If there are any leftover chunks of turkey, make turkey creole by adding macaroni and tomato sauce. It's a nice change and may not let themselves get run down. Sounds like it's not only national defense, but self defense! Love,
Carol

War Emergency Bulletins

For the use of homemakers in time of war, the College of Home Economics has published several new bulletins and memographed material which may be obtained simply by sending a request for the name and number to the New York State College of Home Economics at Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.

Bulletin 506 discusses "How to Prepare for Blackouts." Since we are in the 300-mile "Expectancy Zone" of danger from enemy bombing, all homemakers must prepare their homes to prevent panic and death in case of bombing.

The kitchen is often a good room for refuge because it contains food, stove, and sink, the bulletin suggests. However, a lackout room must also have room for chairs and places to sleep.

How to black out doors and various kinds of windows; how to provide good ventilation; make a simple and cheap protection from splintering glass; furnish the room adequately and comfortably, are described and illustrated in the bulletin.

If disaster strikes the community and many people have to be fed at once, women working in a Mobile Kitchen may save lives. In Bulletin 522 A Mobile Kitchen, Katherine Harris, Ella Cushman, and Margaret Florea have described and illustrated how they converted a 1½-ton reconditioned truck into a mobile kitchen that can serve a complete meal to 150 people, or a one-dish meal to 500.

The writers suggest that three or four people can work together on the truck if each has a definite job and is given space in which to do it. Their kitchen cost $262, but the job could have been made less expensive and just as useful if, for instance, instead of the insulated food-storage containers, the workers insulated large barrels, drums or boxes with straw, excelsior, papers or sawdust.

Letter Home

Dear Mom,

So you want me to finish college before I try to join the WAACs! We've spent nights bull sessioning on the subject, and have come to the conclusion that maybe you're right. We'll have to be 21 anyway, so might as well get our degrees (if we can) while we're in the studying groove. Of course, WAAC officers only need a high school diploma, and did you realize they have a chance to serve abroad in noncombatant work?

But Mom, you know, the WAVES sound even better. They're headed by Miss McAfee, that wonderful President cousin Louise was so crazy about at Wellesley. The WAVES are in the Navy, too. That means real Navy ranking, and the pay runs higher. The WAVES never go to sea, but replace men who do. With our college degrees (or even with two years of college and experience) we could apply for administrative and technical jobs. WAVES must be 20 to 50 and have previous training. (I could use my foods training and experience there.) V-9 is for officer candidates who must be 20 to 30. The enlistments, 20 to 36, would only need a high school diploma or the equivalent for V-10. But WAVES may not have husbands in the Armed Forces, or have children under 18. We could apply by writing to the Director or Naval Officer Procurement in our Naval District.

The WAVES sound good too, but you know how my inners act flying in an airplane! They fly around inside me too. Anyhoo, we'll investigate the matter, and see if there isn't some way to control the squirms.

In foods lab yesterday we hit on a new way to fix parsnips that will make my kid brother love them! Scrub and boil the whole parsnips, (adding a little vinegar and covering the pan help to keep them white). When the parsnips are tender, drain, peel, and cut them into lengthwise pieces. Then roll each piece in brown sugar and cook in fat on top of the stove, or brown them in a greased baking dish in the oven. In class lecture we took notes that parsnips and salsify may be left in the soil for winter harvesting, because freezing seems to make them sweeter.

Wish I could get home for Thanksgiving, but that vacation has gone out the window "over defense", along with the new rulings that students may not have cars here, may not take cuts in classes, may not have houseparties, and may not let themselves get run down. Sounds like it's not only national defense, but self defense!

Love,
Carol

Thanksgiving report—in a nutshell: The men ate like a woman packing a trunk; it wasn't a question of capacity, but of how much there was around to go in.

Throw On A Quilt

Old-fashioned quilted housecoats, evening wraps, hug-me-tights, and sleeveless vestees are in style again this year thanks to the shortage of woolen good. Quilted fabrics encase an insulating layer of cotton batting, which is warm and available.

Clever and thrifty girls nowadays are sewing their own quilted material as well as the finished outfit. The fabric selected for the outer layer of the jacket is placed square over a thickness of cotton batting and a foundation layer of cheesecloth. The three fabrics are then basted together for machine stitching.

The cloth is then laid right side down and criss-crossing diagonal lines are drawn in pencil on the cheesecloth back as a guide for stitching a diamond-shaped design.

After the entire surface of the fabric has been quilted, the pattern is fitted into place, and pinned, and the pieces of the vestee are cut. Jacket pieces, two fronts and a back are stitched together, and the lining is assembled in the same way. Lining and jacket are then joined, and the finished article is ready to face all the furies of winter winds.
Clothes Go To War

L116—OPA—you might think these were football signals—if you didn’t know football. But really, they are the classification of the new government regulations about women’s clothes. Since war priorities are taking everything from the red rubber on our saddle shoes to the metal adjustors on our slip straps, it’s no wonder our clothes have to follow all other goods to the streamlining office in Washington.

And the clothes are coming back streamlined literally—no more luxurious trains on housecoats and nightgowns, no more two-hundred inch swing skirts, no more bustles and full draped gowns. But the new clothes don’t look skimpy and old-maidish; they have plenty of style.

Most of the details omitted are not really necessary anyway. Slips and bras with adjustable straps and elastic inserts are neat-fitting, but if you can’t have them, the world won’t come to an end. Nevertheless, you will be smart to save your old slip straps. Then you will have adjustors to put on your new straps.

There are many changes in the fabrics from which our clothes will be made. Silk went out with Pearl Harbor, so of course you aren’t expecting to wear silk stockings. But even nylon are in the past. Most of the nylon produced today is floating around up in the air, in the form of barrage baloons and parachutes.

Maybe you are wondering why you can still buy nylon anklets. Well, the anklets are woven of the short fibers left over from making balloons and parachutes. The socks are practically like wool; in fact, they are better than wool, because they are warmer, they don’t get holes in half as fast, and they don’t shrink or stretch.

To balance the fabrics going out we have one that is coming in. This is aralac, the new fabric made from skim milk. It sounds like magic—socks, shirts, dresses, and coats are made from milk.

To make aralac, the skim milk is curdled, just as in making cottage cheese. Then the curd, or casein, is separated from the whey and dried. The dried protein is mixed with an acid which dissolves it. The mixture is forced through a strainer with very small holes, coming out in long fibers of a wool-like texture.

So far all the cloth made from aralac has been half or three-quarters rayon. Enough fiber to make 100% aralac cloth is not yet being made.

The 25% and 30% aralac cloth has been tested and found to be like wool in most respects. It is warm; it holds pleats beautifully; it does not wrinkle easily; it can be dyed with the colors that wool is dyed with; it dry cleans well and can be steam-pressed; above all (and this is a sure test for a wool-like fabric) moths will eat it. It looks as if moths know the value of milk too.

L116—OPA—our clothes have been to Washington. Some came back as they went, some were changed, and some got caught in the draft. But with the fabrics and styles that are left and the new ones coming in, it looks as if the American women will survive.

Former Student Notes

‘16
Harland L. Smith is Dean of the Delhi State School of Agriculture at Delhi, New York.
W. S. Oles is associated with the Sunset Seed and Grain Company with offices in Buffalo and Middleton, N. Y. Oles lives in Delhi, N. Y.

‘18
Professor Leland Spencer, Agricultural Economics, is working for defense in New Jersey. He has leave of absence to direct a study of the cost of milk distribution to help the State milk control director set fair prices.

‘27
Ralph Higely has left his position as 4-H Club Agent in Cortland County to take up work with the Federal Loan Bank in Walton, N. Y.
Mrs. Donald J. Porter, formerly Dorothy Smith, has added a third member to her family. This time it is a daughter, Judith Ann. Judy is over five months old now. Her brothers, John and Bruce, are five and two respectively.

‘31
Wonder how Jackson M. Batchelor likes Washington? He is working down there in the U. S. Department of Agriculture as a horticultural and plant explorer.

‘34
Way down in Tennessee is John W. Duffield who is a lieutenant at Camp Tyson.

‘35
Paul J. McNamara is Private Paul now. He is stationed at Camp Lee, Virginia. Is K. P. awfully hard, Paul? ‘36

Gladys Godfrey is in Uncle Sam’s service. She left her teaching job in Peekskill High School to join the WAVES as apprentice seaman September 7. Do you suppose we could ask her whether K. P. is hard? ‘38

Aviation Cadet Raymond Lull’s engagement to Harriet Stirrat of Schenectady has just been announced. Harriet is a graduate of Skidmore College.

Marian (Myers) and John MacNab have a John junior, now about eight months old.

Just about the same age is the daughter of Florence Wilson Humphreys. But we can’t play Cupid here. The Humphreys’ live in South Africa, at 3 Deveron Place, Reitz Street, Pretoria, to be exact.

Rhea Casterline and Robert Cushman were married in Ithaca in July. Notice the initials—R. C. and R. C.
News from Germantown, Penna. Both Elizabeth “Libby” Nichols and her husband, Dr. Homer Wilcox, are working in the Hospital there. Libby is a nurse’s aide and her husband is resident in medicine.

39
Jean Gilly is engaged to Robert Childers of Savannah, Georgia. Jean comes from Florida, herself, so the two will probably be “honey-chilieing” each other from now on.

Trudie Pastor is working right here in good old Ithaca, as manager of the Junior and Senior High School cafeterias.

Marian Brown was married to Sergeant Osco Robinson last July. Marian is associate 4-H Club agent in Tompkins County and the Sergeant is at Pine Camp.

Another July wedding was Dorothy Taber’s. She married Leonard Lyon.

Here are two engagements that were announced in October. One is Marjorie Eddy’s to Ensign McCarthy Hanger USNR. Ensign Hanger is a graduate of Duke University. The other engagement is between James Rice and Liela Staley of Branchville, N. J.

After engagements come weddings, as a rule. We have news of two summer weddings, one in June and one in July.

The July wedding was Betty Huber’s to Giltner Knudson. Betty left her job as assistant home demonstration agent but she plans to do some part-time foods teaching in 4-H Clubs this fall.

We’re out of order here. But the June wedding was Clarice “Billie” Burke’s to Robert Meijer.

Engagements, weddings, what could be better to add now than a birth? The honor goes to the baby girl of Louise Rider Dellar. Louise and Mac and little Susan live at Groton, N. Y.

41
The class of ’41 are also adding to the “vital statistics” of the State. We have news of a wedding and a birth.

Back in July, Janet Bliss was married to Rudolph Snyder. The Snyder’s are living in Middletown.


A different sort of news is Grace Kingsley’s. She tells us that she is working in the Rochester Children’s Day Nursery and also in the Strong Memorial Hospital as nurse’s aid. You can write to her at 79 Cottage Street, Rochester.

42
Helen Frankel is a junior inspector of chemical warfare in the Department of Chemical Warfare in Boston. If you want to hear more about Helen’s job, write to her at 5 Lothen Road, Brighton, Mass.

Elizabeth Nesbet, who received her BS in February, is assistant agent-at-large in the Home Economics Extension Service. Her address is Morris, N. Y.

Remember Sibley’s in Rochester? Elizabeth Erb is in the personnel department there.

Here is a third Elizabeth. This one, Miss Kennedy, is engaged to Ensign William Carr, US Naval Reserve.

We must get a few men in here. What’s Bob Smith doing? Which Bob Smith? Bob O. Smith. Oh, he’s back in Ithaca working as flight instructor at the airport. Wonder if he’s the fellow who was trying to land a plane in the Crescent during the last football game?

Down in Maryland is William Joseph. He is in the 417th Inf. Light-machine-gun Squad at Camp Meade.

The class of ’42 didn’t stay behind in adding to the “vital statistics”. Of course, we have no births to mention but we have several marriages.

Frederick Potter married Jean Mitchell Fenton, also of the class of ’42. Fred is in the Army Signal Corps at Fort Monmouth.
Not until long after Philadelphia’s Liberty Bell had clanged and cracked was this humble bell heard. It is the dinner bell on an old farmhouse in Illinois. Its voice is a call to eat, to abundance of hearty, wholesome food. It means more than ample fare for a farm family. This bell is the symbol of a system of farming which for the first time in human history can produce plenty of food for all of the people all of the time. Its valiant ring proclaims freedom to farmers from serf-like drudgery for a peasant’s pittance.

Before this, no nation ever had been free from famine. For hundreds of years, the average in England was ten years of famine in each century. In Europe, whole cities were well-nigh wiped out as pestilence finished the ghastly work of starvation. That was in lands whose soils still produce more per acre than the average in America. When the first colonists came here they had all the wealth of a new world beneath their feet. Yet half their people died for lack of proper food.

Neither richness of soil nor abundance of acres has ever of itself spared mankind from danger of death by hunger. In the American way of farming hybrid corn and highbred livestock, inoculated legumes and chemical fertilizers all do their bit to add production per acre. But it is farm machinery that multiplies production per man and puts plenty in the place of scarcity.

For less than five per cent of farm income, farm machines enable the farm family to feed itself and three other American families, to furnish fiber for most of their clothing, and still leave a huge surplus for export or for the miracles of chemurgy. By freeing those other three families to create music and movies, automobiles and radios, high schools and hospitals, farm machinery gives us all our material blessings.

For a hundred years the American system of free enterprise has given us new and improved machines so thick and fast that it was good business to discard the old and replace with new. We dare not do that now. Every machine, new and old, must be kept fighting to its full capacity on the food front. To win the battle of food despite less and less of farm help, we must make machinery do more and more.

Speeding the Day of Victory

To meet the need for munitions, Case factories now are producing large amounts of war materiel. Case industrial tractors, too, are being built for the armed services, air fields, ship yards, docks, defense plants and other war agencies. Similar help with the war effort is provided by Case farm tractors, combines, and other machines. They multiply crop-producing capacity per man and help maintain food production despite depletion of farm manpower. On both the military front and the food front their performance reflects the endurance which has been a Case principle for a hundred years. J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.
"Oh Tom, if you'd only fixed it last fall we wouldn't be in this fix now!"

Next spring, when every working machine will be worth its weight in gold, DON'T be caught unprepared. This winter every farm equipment dealer will be swamped with service work.

Pledge your working tools to Victory by signing up with your implement dealer now. Get in line— to make sure that every machine and tool you have is ready for its job in 1943.

Stick to Your FARM EQUIPMENT Dealer

REPAIR NOW FOR A YEAR THAT WILL BE TOUGH!

No man can kid himself about the new year that is coming up. It will be a hard year—tough and dangerous for the Armed Forces—tough to work out here at home.

Every farmer wants to make good in a big-production year for Agriculture. His own livelihood demands it, and the life of the nation is at stake. He knows that manpower will be short beyond all past experience. He knows that new machines will be very scarce and hard to get.

What can he do to prepare? What can you do? That's what counts, the nation over!

The most practical thing that you can do is to put every piece of your equipment in shape for its maximum use when the time comes. Go over your machines now, while all your needs are fresh in mind. List the worn parts; itemize the work needed; check up on all service weaknesses in your tractor, machines, and tools; put workable, discarded implements back on the job. Dedicate your equipment—Pledged to Victory!

The first step to take is to Sign Up with your experienced FARM EQUIPMENT Dealer. He is fully qualified to put the best possible performance back on your fields. He knows each operation and adjustment, he has the tools and the expert knowledge. He will have the parts if you give him time... Talk over your needs with him. Get in line on his order books—so that you can count on getting the parts and be certain that all repair work is done when the season opens.

It will be the heaviest farm service winter in history. Thousands of fore-handed farmers are already beating paths to the service shops of the men who know how. They are easing their minds on the prime essential to next year's operations.

The least, and the first, thing you can do is to consult your FARM EQUIPMENT Dealer. His job is Service for the duration, and first-come first-served!

Write the address below for the practical booklet "Your Farm Equipment—Take Care of It and Make It Do!"

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
180 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois
Farm Equipment may have to last for the duration
... learn to take good care of it!

Since it will be difficult to replace farm equipment for the duration, it's up to American farmers to take the best possible care of their tools of food production. Students can be of great help in assisting in this vital work.

By doing this, they not only help conserve critical war materials ... they help assure an uninterrupted supply of foodstuffs to our fighting forces.

Here are practical pointers which will help farmers add years to the life of their electric motors ... and make farm equipment last longer and do more work.

Lubricate correctly ... Use lubricants sparingly. Avoid over-oiling, as this may injure insulation. Do not oil bearings while motor is running. Wipe off spilled oil. Inspect oil supply regularly and keep to proper level. Check ball bearings once a year ... housing should be kept one third to one half full of special ball-bearing grease. Never use ordinary cup grease.

Keep commutators clean ... If brushes spark, commutators may be worn or dirty. Clean by gently pressing 2/0 sandpaper, attached to stick against commutator while motor is running. This will polish commutator bars and improve brush contact. Never use emery cloth. If commutator is worn in ridges or out of round, have armature removed and commutator turned down by experienced repair man.

Protect motor windings ... Dirt in windings restricts ventilation and ability of motor to cool itself. Clean the motor windings occasionally with vacuum cleaner or air hose. Proper location or shielding of motors will help keep them clean and dry. Totally enclosed motors should be used where excessive moisture, hazardous dust, or explosive vapors are present.

Avoid overloading motor ... Heat caused by excessive or continuous overload may destroy motor windings and bearings. Temporary overload will do no harm if motor is allowed to cool off during normal operation. Overload protective devices should be added if not built into motor. Motors should be carefully applied to job. Often the motor load may be reduced by changing pulleys.

For longer life and greater production, farm equipment should be inspected regularly and kept in the best possible condition. Knives should be kept sharp and properly adjusted. Shafts should be correctly aligned and bearings well lubricated.

Proper operating speeds are important ... for excessive speed is not only dangerous, but wastes power and may destroy the machine. This can be avoided by proper selection of pulleys, as explained in the chart above. Manufacturers' recommendations for machine and belt speeds should be carefully followed at all times.

Adapted from Georgia Farm Bulletin 467

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GET THIS FREE LITERATURE!

We will be glad to send you a free booklet, "FARM MOTORS," which gives valuable information on the selection, care, and use of electric motors. We will also send any of 12 free Farm Bulletins describing the wartime use of electricity on the farm. Just check the ones you want and mail the coupon, now.

Westinghouse
Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

ELECTRICAL PARTNER OF AGRICULTURE
The Cornell Countryman

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Incorporated 1914

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W. D. McMillan, '24, President of Board of Directors

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John Birkland '43
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And Cornell Gifts

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And your name can be imprinted on these cards at 25c a dozen.

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25 FOR 98c INCLUDING YOUR NAME

Drop in and look over the Special Cornell gifts you will want for Mother, Dad, Sister, Brother—and naturally your girl.

You'll enjoy trading at the

TRIANGLE BOOK SHOP
Open Until 8:30 p.m.  Est. 1903  Evan J. Morris, Prop.
ARM AND HOME WEEK, by the voice of rural folks, is to be conducted at Cornell this year. In relation to the war effort, however, the "week" is really half-a-week, or Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

February 2, 3, and 4, 1943

Lectures will be given from 10 o'clock in the morning to 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

The high-light speakers will be heard at 2 o'clock, as in former years.

The subjects will be tuned to the victory effort, and will deal with the latest facts about food production; nutrition; farm labor; machinery; conservation; waste prevention; prices; financial reserves; substitutes for, and supplements to, rationed foods; new forms of packages; consumer needs; farm supplies, and similar programs.

Forums, conferences, and round-table discussions may be increased in number because of changes that are apt to develop at any moment.

The Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics will prepare a larger than ordinary variety of printed and mimeographed material so that those who attend may carry back to their home communities many of the results of the annual gathering.

While the program is condensed it will be intensified to include the new and difficult problems that now confront farmers and homemakers.

In short, the Colleges promise a program that will definitely help toward a unity of thought and action that will lead to VICTORY
As We Were

ON BORROWED TIME

We've heard about borrowed time continually this fall. They tell us that we are still in college on borrowed time. It may be borrowed, but we'll be repaying that time with gory interest, very shortly. Fellows that sat in the row in front of us in lecture a year ago are now either in the army or in war industries. The rest of us will be there when we're needed, but just now we're getting an education on the time we borrowed. We borrowed that time legally, in most cases. This summer we spent four months in munitions depots and factories; when we left we had no pangs of conscience about leaving because there were plenty of other people to take our places.

And we were unconceited enough to believe some more time in this university, however borrowed, would make us that much more useful when we left. We know we don't know how to be skilled mechanics, or even average stenographers. We expected this education of ours to be of some value to us, or we would never have begun it; we shouldn't be called slackers because we stayed to see through what we started.

Perhaps we're being patient to stay here and listen to lectures when there is a world outside howling for us to carry guns or make airplanes at a hundred dollars a week, according to our desires for gold or glory.

WINTER COURSE

Originally this fall there was a winter course planned for students who had to harvest the crops before they came to college this fall. However, the September registration was comparable to that of previous years, and only six students registered for the winter term. It was decided not to hold the term for this number. Probably the farm boys who might have benefitted from this term were deferred only long enough to get in the crops and then drafted.

In This Issue

Horses stamp and whinny in the deep snow as winter comes to the farm. This beautiful snow scene was taken in Bill McMillan's pasture after a heavy fall of snow. Mr. McMillan is president of the Countryman's Board of Directors

"Food will win the war." "An army marches on its stomach." Other wars have taught the importance of good food for both soldiers and home front workers. Betsy Kandiko '44 tells how the Home Economics College's food experiments are progressing on page

This summer some New York farmers had a chance to meet their future county agents, still students in the New York State College of Agriculture. Lew Freeman '43 describes some adventures and experiences in count yagenting on page

Some Christmas suggestions are offered on the Cornell Homemaker's pages

The Countryman's best correspondent continues his series of letters to Pfc. Jim. Page

Former student notes bring its monthly roundup of news of alumni, from 1890 to last year, in Army, Navy, and aircraft plants, on pages

A Merry Christmas To All
O NWARD to new knowledge of food and health goes the New York State College of Home Economics. With this goal in mind, the College is working on a potato project, a brewer's yeast project, and a vegetable dehydration project.

The brewer's yeast project has shown the most progress. This experiment was conducted by Professor Marion C. Pfund of the department of food and nutrition, and Miss Christine Heller of the Federal Laboratory. Professors C. M. McCay and L. A. Maynard of the College of Agriculture suggested this research, hoping to increase the thiamin, or vitamin B1, content of some common foods by adding dried brewer's yeast. This yeast is especially helpful in foods because it contains much protein and vitamin B2 besides thiamin.

American diets are often low in thiamin, and now more than ever, we need plenty of this vitamin. A person with a low thiamin diet is apt to tire easily and in our war effort, workers who tire easily are not much help.

Professor Pfund and Miss Heller found that dried brewer's yeast, which is so rich in thiamin that a little over one tablespoon will furnish a person's entire daily requirement, can be added in limited amounts to many foods. Because of the flavor of the yeast it is best used in foods having a distinctive flavor of their own, such as baked beans, meat casseroles, cheese dishes, spice cookies and cakes, gravies, sandwich spreads, and soups. An increase in the amount of salt, about 1/4 teaspoon for every 1/4 cup of yeast used, is necessary. Since yeast has a thickening quality approximately equal to that of flour, if 1/4 cup of yeast is added, 1/4 cup of flour should be omitted.

The potato project is an attempt to find out whether potatoes can add some of the iron and thiamin lacking in our diets as a result of the shipment of a large part of our meats, eggs, and dried fruits to the army. Previous experiments were concerned with the blackening of potatoes during cooking, and the differences in texture among the many varieties.

The blackening of pared potatoes during cooking is still a problem. The addition of acid prevents darkening, but it also makes them unfit to eat, because such a hard crust is formed that they would be better fitted for hand grenades than for table use.

The iron experiment shows that potatoes contain a considerable amount of iron, less in the center than toward the outside. There is no appreciable loss of iron in cooking if the potatoes are boiled or steamed with their jackets on. There is no loss in baked potatoes if the skin is eaten. If the skin is not eaten, as much iron is lost as if the potatoes had been pared and boiled.

The general conclusion of the experiment is that potatoes, when baked or cooked with the skins on, may be considered a good source of iron, if eaten regularly and in fair quantity.

In the dehydration process, the vegetables are pre-cooked in hot water or steam, and then dehydrated. So far the moisture content of commercially dehydrated vegetables has been reduced to about 5 or 6%. An effort is being made to lower it to 2%, for the less moisture the vegetables contain, the better they taste and keep, and the better the vitamins are preserved. Minerals are not affected by dehydration unless they are dissolved in the water during pre-cooking.

Dehydrated vegetables are stored in sealed moisture-proof containers. Glass, tin, and specially treated paper containers are being used. The products keep best at very low temperatures or when stored in inert gases, as carbon dioxide or nitrogen.

To prepare them for cooking, some vegetables, such as cut-up potatoes, beets, and rutabagas, need soaking, while the green leafy vegetables like spinach, are best if not soaked. Tests on the vitamin content have shown that some vitamin A and C is lost during dehydration and storage. More vitamin C and up to one-fifth of the vitamin B may be lost by being dissolved in the cooking water. Care should be taken not to soak or cook the vegetables too long and not to use too much water.

Dr. Fenton, head of the dehydration experiment, states that the delicate flavors of vegetables are easily lost during dehydration, storage, and cooking. If the vegetables are of good quality to begin with and are carefully prepared, some of them can not be distinguished from the garden fresh variety.

Commercially dehydrated vegetables, like other dehydrated foods, will probably not be available to civilians at present because the government has decided that the factories are doing the work. The food department has already contracted for nearly a hundred million pounds of dehydrated vegetables.

The dehydration project, like other Home Economics projects, is carried on to promote better nutrition both during and after the war. The projects are for a healthier America, now and forever.
Campus Countryman

Farm And Home Week

Cornell's 36th annual Farm and Home Week, reduced to a three-day wartime program, is scheduled for Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, February 2, 3, and 4, 1943.

Before announcing the plans for Farm and Home Week, the college consulted farmers and farm organizations, as the tight farm labor situation and the need for conservation of travel became important in planning farm meetings. Farmers approved the shortened program and emphasized the need for an annual Farm and Home Week.

A schedule of wartime subjects is promised by Professor Lincoln D. Kelsey, in charge of the program for the three-day session. Food production, nutrition, labor, machinery, conservation, rationing help, prices, substitute materials, new packages for farm products, changed consumer needs, will be some of the topics considered. Open forum discussions, which proved popular in the 1942 program, are being planned for several important topics. Personal conference periods between college experts and farmers will probably be arranged.

"We cannot be sure what the attendance at Farm and Home Week will be," says Dean Ladd. "Essential agricultural meetings this fall have been well attended. Farmers are planning their travel with care, and their requests that Farm and Home Week be continued show that it may help them in wartime as in peacetime production plans. We are sure that we can offer a worthy program."

Did You Know That:

1. The Drill Hall measures 432 by 250 ft. and has free floor space of two and one-half acres? Enough space for a small orchard!

2. Formerly Sage Chapel had a steeple that was removed when a wing was added? On the old steeple there burned one of the first electric lights in this area during the 1890's. Prof. Allan H. Treman, professor of Business Law in Agricultural Economics, tells us that his father used to wind the generator for the light by hand.

3. The Countryman office was once in the little WHCU building across from Bailey Hall? Those were the days!

Cornell Grange Elects

The newly formed Cornell Grange, No. 1577, elected its officers for the coming year at its semi-monthly meeting, Tuesday, November 17. They are as follows:

Master—Llewlyn Mix
Overseer—Paul Dragou
Lecturer—Mary Fish
Steward—Earl Withiam
Ass't. Steward—Lucian Freeman
Flora—Zelda Mullen
Lady Ass't. Steward—Doris Wynn
Chaplain—Charles Mosely
Treasurer—Joe Osorio
Secretary—Frank Wiley
Pomona—Barbara Hall
Ceres—Louise Mullen
Gatekeeper—Leslie Acres
Executive committee—
Glen Botsford, Ed Lawrence
Pianist—Germaine Sedley
Flag Bearer—Roland Randall

Upper Campus Calendar

Weeks

1
Tues.—Grange
245 Comstock
Wed.—Extension Club
Room 17 Straight
Thurs.—Ag-Domeon
Straight

2
Mon.—A-H
North Room
Straight
Tues.—Round-Up
Wing A
Floriculture
Pl. Sc.
Wed.—FFA
245 Comstock
Thurs.—Scarab
Veg. Crops
Pl. Sc.

3
Tues.—Grange
245 Comstock
Pomology
Pl. Sc.
Wed.—Poultry
Rice 100
Thurs.—Kermis
Roberts

4
Mon.—A-H
North Room
Straight
Tues.—Round-Up
Wing A
Wed.—Countryman
Roberts
Thurs.—He-Nun-De-Kah
Roberts 392

Farm Machine Repair
Program

Farm associations throughout the country are praising the work of the farm machine repair program, developed by Professor C. N. Turner, upon the suggestion of Dean Ladd. On Jan. 5, 1942, the N. Y. State War Council allocated $20,000 for Prof. Turner's program. The EFMRP is a part of the Department of Agricultural Engineering in the Ag school. The purpose of the program is to do everything possible to keep existing farm machinery in the best operating condition.

The main part of the program consists of scheduled meetings of engineers and farmers in which demonstrations on the proper use and care of farm equipment are given. Each engineer is assigned to a machinery district of three or four counties. District engineers
have reported that, in the first six months, they have personally assisted in the repair and adjustment of over 25,000 machines. About 1500 machines have been reported to be kept in service by the program instead of being junked. Through the program, 2,500,000 lbs. of steel have been saved.

With the recent restrictions on the use of rubber and gasoline, farmers can no longer come to the country-wide tractor schools and machinery meetings. Therefore, this type program is essential when the technical assistance is taken to the small community gatherings and even directly to the farm. The success of this one program should be a stimulus for a similar federal program on a nation-wide basis.

Ideal Disinfectant

Many scientists have long been searching for the "ideal disinfectant" and Professor Otto Rahn in the Dairy Building is one of them, as he explained in a seminar lecture October 25. After a consideration of the far-reaching properties of a substance must have, there can be little wonder that it has not yet been found. The ideal disinfectant would have to be harmless enough to humans for venous sterilization and still powerful enough to be used in stables and barns. Also it must be cheap so that great quantities may be used as in water sanitation for cities.

Professor Rahn says that the nearest approach to the ideal disinfectant is the newly developed sufa-drug.

Twenty-five Years Ago

The enrollment in the winter course dropped from 282 to less than 200. This year there is no winter course being given and plans for a course for students who had to get in the crops before coming to school were dropped.

Dr. Henry Van Dyke addressed the students in Bailey Hall: "Before peace overtures with Germany can be made she must abandon and renounce submarine warfare. Until she does there is but one thing for us to do. We must consecrate all our forces and all our resources to obtain such a victory over the Imperial government that she will have no choice but to give up the U-boat."

"On the morning of November 13, it was announced to the students that during the day they would be given an opportunity to vote "yes" or "no" on the proposition of shortening vacations during the year, that all students might be released for service earlier next spring. At the close of the day, the vote indicated that the majority of the students in the College of Agriculture were willing to sacrifice a part of their Christmas vacation, the whole of junior week, and the spring recess, that they might be released earlier in the spring."

At a food-saving rally of the people of Ithaca, Dr. L. H. Bailey spoke on "The Food We Eat."

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Campus Countryman

This Has Nothing To Do With Agriculture . . .

We just want to tell all Cornellians about the new CORNELL BOOKENDS

When bronze was drafted, we had to find a substitute and quick. We've found it — more handsome than ever and less expensive too. You'll want a pair for your desk and some more for Christmas gifts.

$2.00 per pair

The Cornell Co-op
Barnes Hall On The Campus
Tomorrow's County Agents

New York State farmers had a chance to know future county agents this summer through summer assistantships created in the extension service with funds supplied by the State War Council. There have been such assistants hired in other years but they were few compared with this summer.

From Chatauqua County on the west to Saratoga and Albany Counties on the east, from St. Lawrence County on the north to Westchester County on the south, nineteen students were helping farmers in their production problems, gaining valuable experience for themselves. Most of the jobs started June 1st and ended September 1st, while a few of the boys were hired by their respective counties to remain until college registration late in September. One was a senior, two were sophomores and the rest were juniors.

Duties? There were lots of them. One junior complained that his job for the first six weeks consisted mostly of sitting around the office waiting for something to do. Everybody else was busy, though, doing everything that regular county agents do. The farm bureau news had to go out once a month so that members would know news of agricultural interest in their county and learn the latest news from the college and experiment station. Farm bureau news sheets are a good advertising medium for farm implement dealers, hardware companies and feed dealers so assistants frequently had to call on them to sell advertising space. Some of the area solicitors got cold looks and sharp answers but when the issue came off the press there was plenty of advertising in it.

Employment service was a prominent feature of the summer's work in one county. While still in New York City the boys were assigned directly to farms but this was unsatisfactory, so they were sent to the farm bureau office. Here they were interviewed and placed where they seemed to fit best. The agents knew the farmers and their farms and they understood quite well where each man would best go. These boys were the Farm Cadets. Of the boys who became cadets about 50% stayed the entire summer, while the other 50% became indifferent, tired or homesick and left early.

Farmer contacts were the most important job of the whole summer. Farm bureau members and cooperators in the agricultural conservation program asked for soil tests to determine the amounts of lime needed to grow alfalfa and red clover. These summer agents put a lot of mileage on their cars going from farm to farm, determining the lime requirements of the soil. Sometimes a call was made at a farm for several details such as poultry culling, soil testing, and giving some instructions on taking care of the pigs. One assistant who majors in animal husbandry gained a wide and valuable experience in pig diseases through his summer's work. He knew little about it at first but by running into problems and doing some study on them he learned as much and as effectively as if he had taken a course in swine diseases.

The assistants had to visit farmers in connection with a great variety of field crop problems, questions concerning drainage, cash crops, fertilizers, what to do for a lame horse. Sick turkeys and stunted corn brought calls from anxious farmers and sometimes the agent was as perplexed as the farmer. Anything he did not know he tried to learn from bulletins or through correspondence with extension specialists in the college. After that the agent knew a lot more about the problem when he ran into it again.

There was a lot of co-operation with other extension services. In one county the summer agent helped train the 4-H general livestock judging team. In another he helped select the stock that was sent to the New York State Junior Fair at Cortland. The district agricultural engineer held farm machinery demonstrations which as-
Vocations In Wartime

Calling attention to the differences in the college curriculum of 1939 as compared to the one of this year, Dean Sarah Gibson Blanding opened the first in a series of Home Economics Club vocational meetings. In pre-war days, Miss Blanding said, a girl took a personal inventory of herself, decided the general type of work she wanted to do, surveyed salary and job opportunities, and then studied courses that would best prepare her for the occupation which appealed to her most.

Today with our country at war, a girl must choose her vocation and courses with these questions in mind: "What abilities do I have?" "How can I best put these abilities at the service of my country?"

Women college students must decide now whether they will further their professional training, or give their services to the war needs immediately; for by the end of 1943, Miss Blanding believes five million women will be needed in industry and there will be great need for college women even without their degrees.

Warning that the leisurely four year college course will not continue much longer, the Dean advised girls to study subjects now that will prepare them for specific work. She reported that there is a great call for women doctors, scientists, sociologists, dietitians, nurses and mathematicians to replace men who have left these positions.

War Emergency Bulletins

"We will have to take good care of our mechanical appliances now, for we can't buy any more new ones!" Homemakers hear the phrase often these days. In an effort to help them with their new problems, Elaine Knowles, of the department of Economics of the Household, has written a new War Emergency Bulletin 35, Wise Use and Care of an Electric Refrigerator.

Do you know how you can give your pressure cooker the best care? Elaine Knowles and Gertrude Henry have produced War Emergency Bulletin 37, Safe Use and Care of a Pressure Cooker. If you want to learn what to do with a new cooker or how to take better care of your old one, this booklet contains the information you seek. Bulletins may be obtained by request from the College of Home Economics, Ithaca, New York.

Betty Jane Bockstedt

B. J. (short for Betty Jane), outstanding home ec senior for this month, is the vice president of Women's Self Government Board and a member of Mortar Board, national senior women's honorary society.

A jolly jumble of merriment and fun, B. J. also has some "studiability." Last year while she was president of her junior class, vice president in Risley dormitory, chairman of Cornell Day for Women, member of Alpha Xi Delta sorority, and worker in the Ithaca Reconstruction Home, she also scored a college average of 89.5.

To make sure she would be fit for a definite vocation after graduation, B. J. transferred this year from the College of Arts and Sciences to Home Economics. After graduation she hopes to teach Home Ec a year or two, and then make her own home, for she is "aching to try out and practice all the homemaking she's learned here."

Ballroom dancing, music, and travel are B. J.'s pet pastimes.

War this year finds B. J. tied up in Red Cross Surgical Dressings and on the Faculty Committee on Student Activities. She suggests (1) that all co-eds help in war work now, and (2) that they take advantage of campus activities. Just by showing an interest in any of campus organizations and programs, girls can have "plenty more fun" and make "many more contacts and friends" than they otherwise would. So speaks one co-ed of experience!

Classes On Gases

Common poisonous war gases are being studied this term by the girls in the foods chemistry laboratories under the direction of Prof. Marion C. Plund, of the department of foods and nutrition.

The Fisher Scientific Co. sent Miss Plund samples of real gases, and with them a large chart which lists clearly the common name, odor, and appearance, of each gas. The chart gives the immediate and after effects of gases, and also tells how to counteract the poisons.

Now the girls are concentrating their study on the two gases most frequently used in wartime. They have learned that the "king of battle gases," or mustard gas, smells like garlic; it irritates and blisters body tissues. Lewisite, "the dew of death," is distinguished by its pronounced geranium scent.

When asked how they liked this new study, one girl replied, "We think it is a good idea. If gas bombs were ever dropped over our homes, we would want to know how to recognize the type of gas it was and be able to counteract it. Testing is fun, and this way we're sure of getting it in small doses."

Christmas In The Making

Santa is really going to be practical this year. No more last minute rushes to the store for a pair of silk stockings for Gram or a bottle of cologne for Aunt Sue. Buying bonds and stamps use most of the budget's "pin money," and transportation headaches make shopping in town impossible; so let's follow Mrs. Erway's slogan, posted in her Household Arts laboratory in Martha Van Rensselaer: "Make Something, Learn Something, and Have Fun Doing It."

Betty Co-ed will love a 1-0-n-g necklace of squash seeds lyed in brilliant reds, blues and greens to wear with her new plaid skirt.

Christmas cards have always been a family chore. Invariably Aunt Bess sends one just like the one you sent her. Making your own spatter prints insures originality and fun for the whole family. India ink is spattered over a plant or cut-out design by rubbing an ink-soaked toothbrush over a piece of fine screen. Your spatter print greetings will be an adventure, and then a part of you is glued right under the stamp to wish everyone a Merry Christmas.
Cornell Homemaker

Baby Comes To College

The arrival of a 3½ months old baby brought excitement to Apartment A in Martha Van Rensselaer Hall, where five girls are taking a five weeks course in the care of a modern ten-room house and a baby.

Mickey is a cute little fellow who seldom cries, but gurgles happily to himself in his carriage. His hair is medium dark, and he smiles from ear to ear at the appearance of a newcomer. The girls have planned a schedule to fill Mickey's day with all the activities of a normal baby. He has five feedings, a bath, plenty of sleep, time in the fresh air, and a play period. In the afternoon, Mickey plays on a mat with his rattle, and this term he has accomplished the act of rolling over!

In preparation for Michael's arrival, Miss Scott's clothing class made and bought some of his clothes. Under the supervision of Miss Alice May Johnson, of Ohio State University, the girls who take turns acting as housekeeper, cooks, home manager, and Mickey's mother are: Anne Betts, Helen Kuzmich, Naomi Rosenhans, Margaret Sturges, Dorothy Thaden (first period), and June Gilbert, Eunice Jacobson, Ruth Picker, Maryellen Severinghause, and Annette Smith (second period).

Letter Home

Dear Mom,

May I have permission to be a human guinea pig? The Army has chosen Cornell for a place to try out a new vaccine which they believe prevents influenza. During the last war more people died in flu epidemics than in the whole war, so it's important that doctors find a way to prevent similar epidemics in this war. We're all volunteering, but need your permission to be vaccinated. Isn't it a wonderful privilege to take part in a scientific experiment that may help the health of the world!

After we finished Red Cross Surgical Dressing Monday night, Ginny hit on the bright idea that we drop in on Prof. Bristow Adams' student open house. We went and sat around B.A.'s cozy crackling fire and discussed the war, football, and a women's cooperative house.

Can't wait for vacation! Better have the kitchen clear because I'm itch'in to bake a batch of fruit cakes. For Christmas presents. Sound good? Better have the house clear, too, because I have some wonderful ideas from Household Management class on how to change the whole house around so it'll be more convenient. Also have a couple dresses to make, and must see all the gang. Need lots of sleep too. Is there anything you want me to do?

C. U.,
Carol

Miss Brucher Takes New Job

Miss Olga Brucher, formerly an associate professor in the department of foods and nutrition in the College of Home Economics, is now head of the home economics department in the Rhode Island State College of Agriculture, Kingston, R. I. One of her main responsibilities is teaching a basic nutrition course to freshmen.
Dear Jim . .

BEFORE some professor gets a chance to spring another prelim, I'll answer that letter of yours that's been staring me in the face for weeks. Boy, this accelerated program is no cinch. I just finished heaving a sigh of relief (and exhaustion) at the end of my last prelim when up pops another one. I give up! I think I know now how you felt during maneuvers when you were surrounded on all sides by the enemy.

Old man winter has bid high and won the next few months. We've had several snow flurries and the wind sure rips around the edges. I say a silent prayer each morning as I cross the Ag. quad, hoping that I won't be swept along to an English class in Goldwin Smith or into Dean Betten's office in Morrill. That's about all I need now.

John brought his pooch into Psych class yesterday. It's almost elephant size and fully covered with curly, tatterdale gray hair. Johnnie got up to answer a question and the pooch got excited and started to bark. We'd never have survived if he'd given voice to his feelings. John promptly sat down and postponed his speech until tomorrow, without the pooch. Old Saint Nicholas may be ringing sleigh bells on the Cornell campus yet. The transportation situation is pretty serious, what with the ensigns here, and the naval training station at Geneva, so President Day's plan for postponing Christmas vacation until the end of the first semester is now under consideration by the faculty. We'll know the worst in a few weeks. If it goes through Dad will have to draw up his books without my assistance (?) this year. Maybe you can come home on furlough and take my place. This certainly is a turn-about isn't it?

I guess the war (and the SUN) have finally hit the Interfraternity Council. Informal and formal initiation of pledges can only take place from Friday, 4 P. M. until 9:00 P. M. Sunday and "barbarism and nonsense" are prohibited. We really can be sensible, after all.

Did the news per chance leak down your way that Cornell beat Yale 13-7 and Dartmouth 21-19? Walt Kretz came back for the first time in the season and lit the spark. Some fun!

I think I'm going to ride a bike in self-defense. A co-ed nearly ran me down today, and after loading the compet to the brim with the new Countryman to mail at the post office, there were some left over for us dignified board members to transport.

Poor Dick was up on the Circle last Tuesday visiting Red when the blackout siren blew. Ithaca has them pretty often now—we had a daytime alert just a few weeks ago. Dick sorta smiled to himself and started looking around for a cozy corner for two. But about then a very business like coed shattered his dreams by announcing that all the girls must all meet in the chaprone's room across the hall. Dick tried to bribe her with an engaging smile and a vague compliment, but she couldn't be swayed. So Dick spent a sad hour pondering over the cruelty of the human race, some humans anyway.

If I don't quit this pronto I'll be doing a complete fadeout, not that Business Law would miss me in class at eight tomorrow morning, but—

Be good, boy—it's not so long until Christmas, you lucky man!

The best,

Dud.
Former Student Notes

'92
Henry Hicks was awarded early this year the Massachusetts Horticultural Society gold metal for outstanding service in horticulture.

'18

After twenty-one years of service with the Sinclair Refining Co., Thomas R. Wagner resigned last March to become vice-president of Peerless Equipment Co., Chicago, Illinois.

South in the winter and north in the summer—just like the birds is J. Hopkins Healy of Sherrill. He closes his landscaping business in the fall and heads for warmer territory.

'20
Mrs. Thomas F. Kavanagh, formerly H. Evelyn Hendryx, is teaching home economics in the public schools at Brockville, L. I.

'26
Elizabeth Emmons Robins and her husband have just purchased a farm about one and a half miles from Morrisville, Vermont, which they call "Few Acres". And their large family, which includes Araminta the cow, Houdini the pig, and 180 chickens—yet unnamed—is quite pleased.

'30
Alma B. Dewey was married to Merritt M. Wright on July 20. Mrs. Wright has been teaching home economics in the Massena High School for the last three years.

Lynn M. Bookhout is now Madison County agricultural agent after six years as assistant in Steuben County. He is located in Wampsiville.

'32
Lt. John G. Roylance was transferred recently from a field in Connecticut to the 89th Fighter Squadron, USAAC, Farmingdale, L. I. He reports that the latest addition to the Roylance family, Carole Ann, is almost one year old now, "is a peach and walking already."

'34
Richard L. Russ is a field representative for the Dairymen's League Cooperative of Middletown, where he lives at 160 Beacon St. He has two children, Richard seven, and Anne four.

June A. Robertson is a regional 4-H Club part-time worker in foods and nutrition.

'35
Stella Gould Fales is doing the same kind of work as June Robertson.

A 4th of July wedding was Ralph J. Barrett's to Amy F. Munn. Barrett is with the State Department of Agriculture in Kingston.

'36
We have quite a coincidence to mention here. Two '36 graduates, both dietitians, both named Helen, both having the initials H. W., are both working at Cornell—Helen Williams and Helen Wright.

Henry Behning is at Box 62, Orange, Va., as assistant inspector of engineering materials in a Navy airplane plant. His piano sales job folded in June, and after some shifting around he landed in Snead & Co. He was married June 13 (Friday), 1941 to former Elizabeth Grove. They have a son born September 10, 1942, a prospective Cornellian of the class of '65.

'37
Lieutenant Albert S. Tomlinson has skipped from coast to coast. After being graduated from Officers' Training School at Fort Monroe, N. J., he left for California. Albert is in the signal corps.

Natalie Aronson has been married to Dr. Irving Light. The Lights are now living in the Bronx, New York.

Since July 5th Audrey Allke has preferred to be called Mrs. Charles Brown.

Joe S. Taylor, who studied dairy science at Texas A. & M. and won his master's degree at Cornell in 1937, assumed his duties as Cortland County 4-H Agent on October 16.

Just married—a Smith to a Jones. Evan L. Jones and Helen L. Smith believe in simple names. The couple are here in Ithaca, where Jones is a member of the Army Ordnance Department Training School at Cornell.

'38
First Lieutenant Michael J. Strok was graduated from the "Grasshopper Flying Squadron" at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and is now stationed at Fort Lee, Virginia, waiting for official orders and a transfer. His wife, Helen Perkins '39 and daughter Kathy Ann, born last June, are staying with Helen's mother here in Ithaca, at 113 Irving Place.

Bob Ames is assistant county agent in Watertown, Jefferson County, and is now signed up with the Navy. He expects to be called for duty some time this month.

The boys are not the only ones in service. The '38 class secretary, Mary E. Dixon, is a second lieutenant in the WAAC at Fort Des Moines, Iowa.
The navy isn’t far behind. Mary Stewart of Ithaca has been accepted for the officers’ candidate class in the WAVES. Until she is called Mary is going to keep on working in the University Placement Bureau.

Elizabeth L. Valentine, now Mrs. Charles R. Cummings, is teaching home economics in the Poughkeepsie Junior High School. Betty probably gets lonesome with Charles away in officers’ school at Fort Riley, Kansas.

One member of the class at least is asserting that “the woman’s place is in the home.” Lettie Holzer, now Mrs. John P. Kolb, is staying home at 38 Commonwealth Avenue, Buffalo, with 1-year-old Jo-Ann.

Oliver Knapp, Sp. Ag., formerly a shepherd at the University sheep barns, is now manager of a flock at Eden, N. Y.

Pearl Slocum, now Mrs. Stanley Thompson, will soon be celebrating her daughter’s first birthday. The child was born on February 2.

Out on the west coast is George D. Grant, who is a lieutenant in the army, located at Seattle, Washington.

Lieutenant Ralph H. Hill of Ithaca, now serving with the armed forces overseas, is engaged to Elizabeth Oskamp.

J. Frank Stephens is 4-H agent in Franklin County where he has been located since last spring. He has aroused such enthusiasm among his club members that some of them walked their show cattle five miles to the Malone Fair when transportation was not available this fall.

Margaret Boardman isn’t afraid of the Colgate “Red Raiders”—at least not since she married William Young of that college last summer.

Shirley Getman has recently been promoted from third to first assistant diettian at the Buffalo General Hospital.

Mollie E. Parker Butler and her husband are residing temporarily in Maryland after spending two years traveling in the jungle country of South and Central America. They plan to return soon to Costa Rica with their son Karl Douglas “Dang,” born July 12th.

‘41

Jane Caryl Dean of Slingerlands, New York, will always remember May 26th. That’s when her son was born.

Glen Feistel, former 4-H club agent in Albion, is home on the farm in Champion, Jefferson County.

Bob Guziewich is studying meteorology in the Army and is stationed in Washington, D. C. Bob gets around socially as well as he ever did and has even attended Mrs. Roosevelt’s occasional teas. How does he do it?

Over in England is Bruce Budman, as first lieutenant in the Army Air Corps. We’ll think of you, Bruce, whenever we hear, “Off we go, into the wild blue yonder.”

Dorothy Rose Newman is engaged to Private Donald D. Seligman, USMC, who is a graduate of Columbia University. Donald is attending officers’ training school at Quantico, Virginia. These lucky soldiers—they study in the warm south, while we Cornellians tramp the cold Ithaca hills.

Another engagement is John Osborn’s to Elaine Seeger of Buffalo. Elaine is a ’42 graduate of the College of Home Economics. We’ll finish the class of ’41 with a wedding, that of Sylvia Margolis to Captain Lawrence Leeds, U. S. Army. Captain Leeds, an alumnus of New York University, attended St. John’s University Law School.

Norah Partrick, now Mrs. Donald Davidson, is busy in Schuyler County as associate agent. Don is an air cadet at Fort Dix; at least, he was there the last we heard from him. It is hard keeping up with the service men—they flit around like flies.

Carol Ogle, to get back to 4-H, is assistant agent in Orange County.

A few notes on bacteriologists have been sent to us. Aris Bayan, who originally came from Armenia, is in the army being trained as a weather observer.

Graydon V. Cass is in Philadelphia working for Crow Canyon Co. in the research department. His time is spent tracing the elusive bacteria that cause spoilage in canned food.

Three bacteriologists found Ithaca so pleasant that they are still here. Catherine Greci is technician for the influenza; Regina Machata is in the nutrition laboratory on Tower Road; and Edmund Hoffman is assisting Professor Rahn in the Dairy Building. Ed is planning to marry Peggy Daniels ’42 at Christmas. Peggy is working for the Rockefeller Institute.

Kay Barnes is with Farm Security in Canton. She spent a few weeks in Watertown training under Laurine Rainier ’41, who is home supervisor in the Jefferson and Lewis County districts.

A former Big Red Band member, Robert M. Bean, is helping “produce for victory” on the home farm at McGraw, N. Y.

John Almquist is doing graduate work at Purdue University in Lafayette, Indiana. He took on additional duties a while ago when he married Norma Hoagland ’41; a teacher in Elba Central School.

Dorothy Davis is married to Laurence Allen of Toronto, Ontario. Allen, who was graduated from the University of Toronto, is now a member of the Royal Canadian Air Force.

Here is some 4-H news about the class of ’42.

Margaret Bull, Oneida County Associate Agent, has big plans for training local leaders to replace those who have gone into war work.

James Veeder, agent in Cattaraugus County, married Leslie Clinton, also ’42, last summer.

Marlin Prentice, who has been assistant agent-at-large since last June, is now acting agent in Montgomery County with headquarters at Fonda, N. Y.
HEY have covered a lot of ground in their time, these models of a bygone year. Yet now they face the severest test of all—growing a crop that must not fail, in a year of long hours and hardship for all men and machines.

It’s the old timers with shaky bearings and tired pistons that have a battle on their hands. Without new machinery to take their place, they must carry a full load alongside the younger streamliners.

Can they stand the pace? That depends on how quickly farmers act. There is still a chance for implement dealers to give all such machinery a thorough going-over. But farmers must get started immediately... order repairs in time to notify factories what will be needed.

There is a tender spot in your Allis-Chalmers dealer’s heart for the old-timers he has sold. He has seen them introduce power farming in the community, pay for farms and send youngsters through school. With special pride, he is decorating them now with the Farm Commando eagle emblem... sending them out once again newly painted and “Ready to Roll!”

Every A-C machine ready for peak performance and passing inspection by Allis-Chalmers dealers will be awarded a beautiful red-white-and-blue FARM COMMANDO emblem.

Watch for your A-C dealer’s Farm Commando machinery and tractor school—your chance to get first-hand tips from factory experts. Local officials, ag classes, 4-H and FFA boys are invited to attend this educational short course on machinery care.

Mail this COMMANDO-GRAM

ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. CO. Dept. 43, Tractor Division, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Gentlemen: Can you help me locate the following equipment, no obligation to me:

I have the following equipment for sale to someone who needs it:

Name
R. F. D.
State

County

Town
**Farm Machine Production**

**Cut to ONE-FIFTH!**

The War Production Board on October 20 issued the 1943 Farm Equipment Limitation Order, fixing the amount of farm machinery which can be manufactured between November 1, 1942, and October 31, 1943. As this new order drastically affects the ability of the International Harvester Company to supply machines to its farmer customers, we feel that a brief statement is necessary in order that you may plan your future operations far enough in advance to safeguard the nation against any serious interruption in the Food-for-Freedom program.

**New Machines Cut to ONE-FIFTH**

The purpose of the 1943 Limitation Order is to limit the entire farm equipment industry to produce for American farmers during 1943 not more than 20 per cent, or one-fifth, of the amount of new equipment that was built in 1940.

The government has further adopted the policy of concentrating this limited production for 1943, insofar as possible, with smaller manufacturers. The 1943 Limitation Order therefore provides that preference shall be given to manufacturers on the basis of their size. A group consisting of the smallest manufacturers has the smallest cut in production, a second group of small to medium-size manufacturers comes next, and the larger companies have the largest cut in production.

The result is that the 1943 Limitation Order stops production completely on the great majority of farm machines heretofore manufactured by International Harvester. On a comparatively few machines we are permitted to continue production on a severely reduced basis. It means that our company’s 1943 production will fall substantially below the 20 per cent of 1940 average for the whole industry. On a tonnage basis, our company’s 1943 production of new machines will be only 14 per cent of 1940, and 12 per cent of the 1941 output. Other companies similarly classed as large manufacturers will be similarly affected.

**All Equipment to Be Rationed**

As you have been previously advised by the United States Department of Agriculture, this small amount of new equipment will be rationed to farmers, under a rationing system established by the Department of Agriculture.

The 1943 production program was adopted by the War Production Board, in cooperation with other governmental war agencies, as a part of its plan to curtail use of steel and other critical materials so as to increase the amounts available for the production of ships, planes, and weapons of war. Only the government could decide a question of such far-reaching importance.

**Harvester’s Wartime Pledge**

Our company, of course, is keenly aware of the shortages of manpower and equipment with which farmers in many sections of the country are contending. Much has already been done by resourceful farmers and many patriotic groups to overcome these handicaps. Governmental agencies are undertaking to deal further with the problem. We are sure that the farmers of the nation will make every effort to produce the food required in 1943.

The International Harvester Company desires to state clearly that it will cooperate earnestly with the government’s 1943 Limitation Order. We pledge anew to the farmers that we shall do our utmost, within these limitations, to help them with their equipment problems in 1943.

We can be of greatest help to our farmer customers in every community by continuing to supply them with repair parts and services for the McCormick-Deering equipment on which they have relied for so many years. The 1943 Limitation Order permits production of substantially the same volume of repair parts as produced in 1942. Harvester will continue to produce repair parts up to the limitations of the order and available materials, and will do everything in its power to help the McCormick-Deering dealers maintain the best service facilities possible under wartime conditions.

**Put New Life in Your Old Machines!**

The owners of McCormick-Deering machines can perform a patriotic service by ordering needed parts and arranging for service to keep their existing equipment in use for the longest possible time, thereby saving steel and other materials for war manufacture. McCormick-Deering dealers will make every effort, within the restrictions imposed on them, to carry adequate stocks of repair parts and maintain service men for that purpose. This should make it possible for our customers to continue using the machines with whose design, performance, and quality they are familiar, and to maintain their farm production at the highest possible levels under the circumstances.

For your country and your peace of mind, check over your machines and tools. **Make sure that you order all parts and service work in time for the job ahead**!

**International Harvester Company**

180 North Michigan Avenue

Chicago, Illinois
The Cornell Countryman

Volume XL

January, 1943

Number 4
LIGHT UP for better sight in the home

Proper electric lighting throughout the home means reduced eyestrain, better vision for farmers and their families.

Better vision helps assure the health and vitality needed by farmers today to win the Battle of Production on the Food front.

The mere use of many lights scattered about the home is not enough. For proper seeing, lights should be well shaded and correctly placed . . . to eliminate glare and to give the right amount of illumination.

Students should learn how to apply the principles of good lighting on the farm. They can start out by applying this knowledge to the lighting of their study and living quarters while in college.

LIGHT UP for greater safety and increased production on the farm

Properly wired, properly placed electric lights in and around farm buildings help to eliminate two dangers on the farm . . . the hazard of fire and the possibility of accident through stumbling over obstructions in the dark.

Good lighting also helps get more things done at night. After-dark chores are easier. Repairs to farm equipment can be made faster and better. All this aids in speeding production on the morrow.

In the hay barn, implement shed, cattle barn, and even outdoors, farmers need enough light to see clearly and safely. But they should guard against glare by using proper reflectors. Part of your future job may be to help farmers get better lighting, economically and effectively.

Westinghouse
ELECTRICAL PARTNER OF AGRICULTURE

FREE LITERATURE!

We have prepared 12 free Farm Bulletins describing the wartime use of electricity on the farm. Many of these contain valuable information on farm lighting. We'll be glad to send you any of this literature if you will sign and return the coupon.
THE CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF PUMPS AND WATER SYSTEMS

This authoritative manual tells how to make minor adjustments and repairs on all makes of pumping equipment. Points out preventive measures to avoid breakdowns and costly replacements. Gives useful information on all types of pumps and water systems. Fully illustrated.

Owners of equipment, by helping avoid needless service calls, save time, tires and needed manpower — and dealers appreciate this. But — when a service call is necessary, it's good business to see an experienced pump man. Myers dealers supply repair parts and do experienced servicing on any make of pumping equipment. Mail coupon for free book.
FEEDING FARM ANIMALS IN WARTIME

IN THE last few weeks, right on the heels of a record grain crop, many farmers have suddenly found their suppliers out of feed, or unable to furnish the kind they want.

What has happened?

More Livestock on Farms

American farms, as the New Year opens, are stocked with the biggest animal population in history. In response to the call for greater production of meat, milk and eggs, more hogs and steers are being raised, more cows are being milked, more hens are in the laying houses, more hatching eggs are going into the incubators.

And practically every farmer is feeding more. The demand for feed is the greatest on record.

Feed Supplies

There appears to be enough grain, at least for present needs. But the by-product ingredients that supply most of the protein—soybean meal, linseed meal, brewers' grains, distillers' grains, gluten feed, etc.—are not coming through fast enough to keep up with the demand. Soybean meal, for example: The soybean crop is the largest on record, 210 million bushels. But the crushing capacity of the U.S. is only 120 million bushels. Although production is rising every day, the crushers still can't extract the oil and produce the meal as fast as farmers want to feed it.

The same thing is true of other ingredients—the processing plants just can't keep up with the demand. The result is that feed mills have fallen behind on shipments. This is true of virtually all manufacturers—cooperative and commercial alike.

Protein Levels Reduced

The cooperatives supplying feed to farmer members along the Atlantic Seaboard sought the guidance of college nutrition men in this emergency. These men—representing six state colleges—were unanimous in stating that cows can maintain their bodies and produce just as much milk on considerably less protein than they are now getting. A maximum of 20% protein was recommended, and 16% was favored when the hay is good. There is no advantage in feeding more protein than the cow needs.

Following these recommendations, G.L.F. is now shipping a 20% protein feed on all orders for 24% feed. This will make available supplies of protein last longer and serve more farmers. Those dairymen who have been using a 24% feed to mix with home-grown grains can use instead a smaller quantity of 30% Mixing Feed.

Feeding the Chickens

By continuing to use a combination of animal and vegetable protein sources, protein levels in poultry mashes can be maintained. Although some of the high vitamin ingredients are extremely tight, G.L.F. mashes continue to carry full vitamin protection for birds of all ages. Slight formula changes have been made in order to do this.

As always these changes are made on the advice of college nutrition men.
As We Were

The Countryman's Christmas

'Twas the night before the deadline, and all through the office
Not a creature was stirring, except the janitor,
And he wasn't stirring, he was sweeping.
Except, as he said, the office looked as if it had been stirred with a stick,
And all the board felt rather sick.
There wasn't much done but a page by Fisk,
Which came in last month; you can read on page three.
It's a good article about marketing, as you will see.
We couldn't find the home ec page
Which put us in somewhat of a rage.
(Discovered later at the printers
When we had chewed our pencils to splinters.)
The Former Student Notes we had,
Where you'll find news both good and bad.
Later the Campus Countryman got done.
It always does, you know.
Away to the printers we flew like a flash,
With copy and ads and some business law notes,
And we read the white galley and dummyed the green,
And found us a cover fit to be seen.
Now all was done but editorial and ads.
The business manager, got the ads,
And the reason you're reading this poem is because
The board found out there ain't no Santy Claus!

* * *

In prose as well as verse, let us say that we had a little trouble getting out this issue, what with leaving the copy in Balch, reclaiming it twice from the vet school, turning in some notes for a course with the copy (luckily the printer knew better than to set these up,) and having our hair turn gray when part of the copy wasn't in the galley proof we read. But here it is, the January Countryman—next month comes Farm and Home Week, at the end of first term and finals, and we're hoping to see as many of our readers as can make the trip to Ithaca. We hope we have good weather and we'll be glad to see you all at the Countryman table in Roberts Hall. Come in and see us, and tell us what you've been doing.
A Wartime Week

Farm and Home Week, by the voice of rural folks, is to be conducted at Cornell this year. In relation to the war effort, however, the "week" is really half-a-week, or Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

February 2, 3, and 4, 1943

Lectures will be given from 10 o'clock in the morning to 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

The high-light speakers will be heard at 2 o'clock, as in former years.

The subjects will be tuned to the victory effort, and will deal with the latest facts about food production; nutrition; farm labor; machinery; conservation; waste prevention; prices; financial reserves; substitutes for, and supplements to, rationed foods; new forms of packages; consumer needs; farm supplies, and similar programs.

Forums, conferences, and round-table discussions may be increased in number because of changes that are apt to develop at any moment.

The Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics will prepare a larger than ordinary variety of printed and mimeographed material so that those who attend may carry back to their home communities many of the results of the annual gathering.

While the program is condensed it will be intensified to include the new and difficult problems that now confront farmers and homemakers.

In short, the Colleges promise a program that will definitely help toward a unity of thought and action that will lead to

Victory
Marketing Makes Money

FARMERS every day add to their fund of scientific knowledge. Surprising as it may seem, most of them have neglected almost completely a field of study — marketing — essential to their prosperity, trusting to luck more than knowledge. Marketing of farm products is as interesting a story as it is an important study.

Most folks were surprised if they knew that farmers receive only about half of the value that people spend for farm products. They would be even more surprised if they knew where the other half went. Refrigerator cars, storage warehouses, boats, trucks, wholesalers, jobbers, and retailers are just a few of the places where the consumer's food dollar is spent. Let us follow for example the story of a head of lettuce.

On a bright California morning, a head of lettuce found itself cut from its roots in the rich damp earth. It was packed shortly after in ice with other heads of lettuce. Later it was put in a box along with many other heads, and the box was put on a truck with other boxes. Several hours elapsed before it was finally put in a refrigerator car. Ice was put in the bunkers and between the boxes. A few days later the refrigerator car was put on a barge and floated to a Manhattan pier. A buyer's truck was on hand to take the lettuce to the jobbers. Other delivery wagons were waiting at the jobbers to take the heads of lettuce to local retail stores throughout New York City. Without the aid of the refrigerator car, the commission broker, jobber, truckmen, and retailer 3,000 miles away, this farmer could not have sold his produce on the large scale that he did. He was benefiting from modern marketing methods.

If marketing tools that the farmer uses do not seem unusual, let us go back in the history of marketing only ninety years or so. Most folks had gardens even if they lived in cities.

Several of the major steps in the modern marketing system are worthy of enumeration and further individual consideration. They are: transportation, packaging and grading, storage and risk bearing, and selling. Under these headings come many sub-topics such as types of transportation, advertising, and many others.

At the time of writing this article it is almost safe to predict that even within our lifetime, fruits and vegetables may be transported by air freight, but that again is something of the future. Trains, boats, and trucks have been the mediums through which produce has been brought to market. Foreign countries obviously require boats, and states distant from markets require freight trains. Trucks, until the present war, were steadily increasing their business and nearby states were making increased use of trucks at the expense of the railroads.

HOUSEWIVES are just beginning to understand the value of grading and farmers, too, appreciate the value of the confidence inspired in buyers who know what they are getting. Folks are learning why they pay more for one grade than another, and intelligent farmers with their eyes on the market know what to produce for the public demand. Attractive packaging sells many products, although few unprocessed farm products can increase their sales in this way.

It often happens that produce is ready for market before the public is ready to buy it. Whether it be pork or tomatoes, beef or potatoes, it must be stored until such time as there is a demand for it. Such items as meat and vegetables require refrigeration which is a costly process. Wheat must have special elevators which is also expensive.

The deterioration of perishables in transit is a loss to the shipper; this represents a storage loss because the items are really stored in freight cars until reaching their destination. The producer suffers losses, the commission houses and jobbers pass their losses on to the consumer who therefore can spend less for actual produce. Thanks to modern speedup, biological science, and improved transportation, deterioration is being steadily reduced. It can be seen that modern labor saving, and efficient storage will bring savings not only to the consumer but to the producer as well.

Farm products are not sold once but many times. The producer sells to a commission man who ships to his office located in some city. The commission agent may or may not deal with a jobber or middleman who sells to the retailers in his area. The retailer then sells to the public. Selling is not always accomplished in this fashion, but it has been found that in this way goods move rapidly to the consumer. Advertising by retailers to consumers, jobbers to retailers, commission firms to jobbers and farmers themselves, often is used to inform the interested public of what they have to offer.

Things do not always run as smoothly as they seem. For example, many large city distribution centers are inadequate, as is the Washington Street market in New York City. There is dissatisfaction with the jobbers on the part of many producers and consumers. Decentralized markets may prevent unnecessary movement of stock; the cattle industry is now shipping more slaughter cattle locally. Many improvements must be made if the consumer and producers are to get the most efficiency out of their markets. With more interest being shown in marketing—the future looks bright indeed.
Kermis Presents

First productions of Kermis this year are two plays, given January 15, in Goldwin Smith. One of these plays, "Driven from the Old Homestead," or "To the Shores of Tripoli," was written by the Countryman's editor, Marjorie R. Heit. Prominent in the cast of this one-act comedy of college girls helping a farmer harvest his crops, are several Countryman board members; Helen Fulkerson, Countryman treasurer, Jean, the home economics girl, Betsy Kandiko, Former Student Notes Editor, is Annie, and Mary Strok, Feature Editor, who was recently appointed secretary of Kermis, has the part of Ellie, the farmer's little girl. Others in the cast are Charles Tru- man, as Henry Baxter, the farmer, Virginia Howard, Rayma Carter, Dorothy Wendling, Lois Hill, and Beatrice O'Brien.

The other play, "Black Magic," is last year's Kermis prize play. The cast includes Bernard Spencer, Frank Martin, Mildred Keith, John Stiles, Louise Greene, William Sterling, Gene Hansen, Paul Barrett, and Robert Plass.

Keep Them Growing

Milk and dairy products will stay in high demand through the war and post-war periods. New York State farmers need more than 300,000 heifers a year to maintain milk production, and home raised calves are the main source of this stock.

Cornell has a war emergency bulletin that describes how calves can be grown to maturity without the usual loss of one-fifth of the calves born. If you wish a copy, write to the State College of Agriculture, and ask for War Emergency Bulletin 48.

Raymond V. Q. DuBois has recently been appointed to the Ulster County committee for examining the necessity for motor vehicles on farms. His three sons, Raymond Jr., Laurence, and Alan are taking turns helping with the milking of the registered Holstein herd and the feeding of the large flock of White Leghorns on the 100-acre farm in Gardner, N. Y. Daughter Carol is busy with Girl Scouting while Big Sister Laurel looks toward nursery school teaching after graduating from Home Economics in 1944. "Ray" was a member of Alpha Zeta, Kermis, and Ag Council while he was completing his poultry major back in the twenties.

G. Harris Wilcox

If you have had some association with the Animal Husbandry department, you've seen Harris Wilcox. And quite likely, too, he was discussing beef cattle in general or arguing for Aberdeen-Angus cattle in particular.

Harris is applying his education to his business. He is majoring in animal husbandry studies and has his own beef herd at home. Some of the animals in his foundation herd are university bred, having come out of the university herd.

Harris doesn't just raise his own stock but does his own marketing, too. This past summer he butchered steers, cut them up into consumer size portions, wrapped the cuts and stored them in a freezer locker. Through a local co-operative market he sold his products, frozen beef, in frozen baby beef. The meat business certainly helps pay college expenses.

Bergen, New York is Harris' home town, where he made an enviable record in high school. He won the school award for outstanding work in agriculture, the livestock judging award and he was president of his FFA chapter for two years.

Since coming to Cornell he has done even better. He has an excellent scholastic average. He is Chancellor of Alpha Zeta fraternity, high ranking individual on the general livestock judging team and a member of the Round-Up Club. He was a member of the tri-state conference that was sent to Dartmouth last spring. He has been a member of Ag-Domeon Council representing the Round-Up Club. He won the Chapter Merit Award in that club, too, and is vice-president of Ho-nun-de-kah. Somehow he finds time to assist in the course in animal breeding part of animal husbandry department.

He's not sure what he plans to do after graduation since his choice is divided between graduate study and his own beef herd at home; but then there's the Army. Whatever his choice, Harris is doing a good job of preparing himself now.

Smile, or else... Not only does beauty fade, but it leaves a record upon the face as to what became of it.

—Elbert Hubbard
New Courses For War Work

Stressing the point that if college women can gain highly specialized skills, they should not go into attractive war industries on a lower level, at a mass meeting conducted by Miss Thelma L. Brummett, counselor of students, four faculty members described new courses of specialized training which will be offered to co-eds next year.

Dr. Cornelius D. Betten, dean of the University faculty, said that since five million women will be needed to take over 30 percent of all war jobs, it is important that college women size up their capacities and decide for themselves how they can make the best use of their abilities for war service. Thus far, Dean Betten reported, it seems that women will be able to finish college.

After the war, stated Cornelius W. De Kiewiet, professor of modern European history, the United States alone of the United Nations will have materials and foodstuffs, so that Americans will be needed all over the world for reconstruction and administration. In preparation for the need the University will offer new intensive language courses, as well as orientation courses which will give students a basic cultural acquaintance with the everyday lives of different countries.

There will be new courses in the techniques of investigation, writing reports, accounting, city planning, comparative and international law, and refresher courses in special skills like home economics and agriculture.

Dean Blanding Speaks

Miss Sara G. Blanding, dean of the College of Home Economics outlined three major areas in which women are and will be increasingly needed. First is the field of health. Student nurses are needed so much that Cornell has made an arrangement whereby girls who have had two years of college may go on government scholarships to the New York Hospital School of Nursing. Within 24 months they will complete the necessary training and get a Cornell degree. Meantime they will be contributing to the war effort by releasing from the hospital graduate nurses for war service.

Trained dietitians and nutritionists are needed to such a great extent that they may have good jobs now even without previous experience. The efficiency of industry and welfare agencies depends largely on workers eating the right food, and their wives knowing how to prepare it.

A second great need is for child care specialists. Home Economics teachers are scarce, and there are not now enough nursery school teachers to take care of all the children of young mothers who are or will be in war industries.

After July 1, Miss Blanding said, the College of Home Economics hopes to have money enough so that it can enlarge and more women may transfer to the College for specialized training.

Course For Industry

To help satisfy the need for specially trained women in industry, Dean S. C. Hollister, of the College of Engineering, told of the Curtiss-Wright Corporation plan to give a two-term course for women in aircraft construction here.

Senior women who have had some trigonometry are eligible for a new course in Army Map Service, which will prepare them for a Civil Service appointment as engineering aides. They may take the course along with their college work next term, for it requires one class hour a week, and two two-hour drawing labs. Students will learn map reading, tracing, drawing, and lettering. The work takes precision, and leads to salaries ranging from $1800 to $2600 a year.

Questionnaires containing lists of war service opportunities were distributed among all Cornell women at the close of the meeting, so that co-eds might choose and check the types of work in which they were most interested. Information meetings of these interest groups will be held throughout the year.

Faculty Notes

Dr. L. A. Maynard, Professor of Nutrition and Director of the U. S. Nutrition laboratory at Cornell, was elected president of the American Society of Animal Production for 1943 at the society's annual meeting in Chicago last month. He was Vice President last year.

The Society, which has about twelve members at Cornell, is especially concerned with the production of animal products, such as meat, milk, and eggs, for the war emergency and for human nutrition. Dr. Maynard is the first Cornellian to be honored by election to the presidency.

Dr. T. N. Hurd, Extension Asst. Professor in Land Economics, was recently appointed secretary of the New York State Defense Committee. The committee was formed in July, 1940, for the dual purpose of correlating the efforts of farm people in the winning of the war, and to help farmers in making wartime adjustments.

Dr. Hurd was granted a leave of absence beginning December 15 so that he may devote more time to his new duties. He is now studying the farm labor shortage problem and the farm machinery situation.
Dear Jim . . .

Happy New Year, Jim!

I hear you were home for Christmas, boy. Wish I could have seen you, but first I got snowbound in town, and by the time the snowplows got around to our farm so I could come home, I had too good a job to leave, to say nothing of writing my two term papers and getting the Countryman. Bill was coming home, he sorts hoped, but then they drew lots, as only one-third of the men at his camp could be given Christmas leave and he turned out to be one of the other two-thirds. And he was always so lucky at poker, too.

But I guess I’ll be seeing all of you soon enough, if being in the same uniform makes any difference in how often you see anyone. The Enlisted Reserve Corps fellows are all going at the end of term, we hear from good sources, so that’s the end of Cornell for me for a while. After three and a half years, I’d like to stick around and get a degree, but the war isn’t going to wait for that. Anyhoot, I’ve got my junior blazer and my picture’ll be in the Cornellian and they can mail that to the Solomon Islands.

I’ve got to get down and study for finals any day now. The last day of classes I got a lot of Christmas presents in the shape of marks — 82 in that dumb math course of mine, which is practically a record, a 97 on a quiz and then again a 53 in Eco.

You certainly get around, don’t you? From the east coast to Texas and now back in the south. You’re lucky you aren’t in Ithaca. Along with all the snow the mercury went fifteen below zero. Then it got warmer and we were skating, skiing, and sleighriding, with no time out for term papers.

How was everything at home? Pretty lonesome except for seeing your own family and any 4-F friends you may have? Well anyway, it can’t be an more deserted than the campus with all the students at home—you can really hear your own voice echo all over the campus. Know what we did yesterday? Went to the Libe and sat on the floor and read books for our term papers. Not a soul there but ourselves and a couple of librarians.

And then on Saturday night in a fit of boredom we went down to the Dutch, expecting mirth and jollity there, if anywhere. There sure was mirth, jollity and gold braid. We were the only civilians in the place, but the ensigns aren’t proud and neither are we, and in a little while we were singing their versions of “On the Steps of Psi U” and all the rest.

By the way, this ‘we’ through this letter isn’t editorial; it’s Freddie. Freddie is my latest roommate; you remember how they always bust out, or join the army, like you. Freddie is a character, but a lot of fun. Like the habit he has of pouring his coffee on the floor when he doesn’t like it. With coffee rationing, you’d think he’d be happy, and he is. And the time he gave the landlady a live pigeon for Christmas.

Well, I’ll climb back to my term paper on the disease of the potato. While Freddie cooks up a batch of his biscuits for dinner, like he learned to make in hotel school, before they busted him out of there. When the Army gets Freddie they’ll probably make him a cook, and then we’ll win the war quick, because everyone will want to get away from Freddie’s cooking, and they won’t be able to shoot Freddie.

So long, boy, this letter’ll be from Liz in February probably.

The best,

Dud

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Going, Going, ---

But the Co-op can still supply equipment for winter sports.

SKATES       SKIS
HOCKEY STICKS
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Open Until 8:30 p.m. Est. 1903 Evan J. Morris, Prop.
Eloise Clor '43

This tall, soft-spoken, outstanding senior woman is Eloise Clor, Vice President and Social Chairman of the Home Economics Club.

An active member of the Home Ec and Extension Clubs since freshman year, she has also worked with the University 4-H Club and joined Arete sorority. In her junior year, Eloise was elected to Pi Lambda Theta, national educational society, and to Ag-Domecon Council. She was Tea Chairman for the Home Ec Club and a member of C.U.R.W. Women's Cabinet that year. Waiting on table at the Straight and doing N.Y.A. work with Miss Henderson were "on the side." This year she holds a W.S.G.A. vice-presidency in Balch and is winner of the Martha Van Rensselaar Scholarship. With all her activities, Eloise says, "I like flower gardening and music, and I hope to have time to spend on them some day."

Eloise completed ten years of 4-H club work in Warsaw, Wyoming County. She had been to Cornell for the State Club Congress six times and knew the campus, buildings and faculty. Because she was interested in extension and because all the 4-H agents she knew were graduates of the College of Home Economics here, Eloise picked Cornell for her own Alma Mater. Last summer's experience in farm security made her decide to go into Home Bureau extension after graduation in June. Eloise loves home economics because it is the ideal preparation for accomplishing her goal.

"It doesn't seem possible that I'm a senior," Eloise mused. "I still feel like a freshman. But college has taught me this: Watch your time and spend it in a few activities; then they will mean more to you in making friends and developing leadership."

Fields In Fashion

Co-eds interested in clothing and merchandising met recently at the Home Ec Club Vocations committee meeting to hear about opportunities for jobs from Miss Julia Coburn, co-director of the Tobe-Coburn School of Fashion in New York.

"War isn't going to curtail the jobs open in this field," Miss Coburn stated; "for even if we face clothes rationing manufacturers and buyers are inventing new substi-

tute materials that will be practical and durable rather than 'frilly', so there will still be much to sell."

This year's business is already way ahead of last year's, she reported. Then too, the war won't last forever, and those who train for leadership now will be kept on in the field where women naturally excel even in peacetime.

There is no top to the business of merchandising, Miss Coburn asserted. If a girl has ambition, the knack for selling, and the right personality, she can start as a saleswoman, become an assistant buyer, buyer, and then merchandiser manager. Larger stores are always waiting. Or a girl can work up into executive positions by working as secretary in offices especially where the executives are already women rather than men.

College girls have a background that makes stores want to advance them to high positions. It is wise to attend a fashion school, and then join the training squad of a store.

In the field of merchandising are many interesting jobs. Advertising calls for copywriters whose work is to write appealingly with an eye to selling. They lead well paid exciting lives. Fashion coordinators work with buyers in putting on fashion shows.

"Stylists in textile houses," Miss Coburn believes, "must have good judgment for they make such important decisions as picking out the predominant color for next season so that their company may produce it; while stylists on publications select clothes to be shown in their magazines." This is a field with real future.

Struggle For Life

A Cooperative house for Cornell women is struggling, trying hard to be born on our University campus.

Last spring a Cooperative Committee of 35 girls with the aid of Miss Thelma L. Brummett, counselor of students, actually laid plans for renting a house and providing facilities for 20 co-eds to do their own housekeeping and cooking, each working about an hour a day, at a cost of $300 instead of the regular University board and room fee of $550.

A Self-Help Cooperative

At first the girls planned to set up an off-campus house, independent of the University housing system. However, Miss Brummett and the advisory board of faculty members recommended that the students try to organize under the University Housing system. They should rent a house owned and cared for by the University, so that the University would make itself really interested in the new cooperative house, and would take the extra responsibilities of house and grounds care. The girls would do their own housekeeping, and planning, buying, preparing of food.

This form of Cooperative has been called a Self-Help House. The University of Syracuse and Smith College have women's cooperative houses which work under similar systems. The University of Rochester has three cooperative houses for women, the University of Iowa has three, the University of Vermont has four, and Penn State College has four. These houses are all owned by the Universities, and rented by the girls.

Why does not Cornell University rent a house to a cooperative group of women? The University argues that it does not have houses enough to place all the new students, soldiers and ensigns and a cooperative group besides. But the University has room and will make room to house these twenty undergraduates. Cornell women now: What difference would it make to shift these women from one house under the University to another?

The University argues that it cannot take the financial responsibility of a cooperative house at this time. It would be losing money,
because members of the house would be paying the University only half their usual room rent.

But under the Self-Help plan the students will pay for the cost of the cooperative house to the University. The proposal states that the rate of rent each student would pay would be based on the existing University room rents to cover the University's expenses for administration, care of grounds, electricity, fuel, water, insurance, repairs, etc. as well as an amount equal to 25% of the cost of food service equipment and installation to be provided by the University.

*Room Rents Cut*

Co-eds would cut almost in half their rent costs in the University by taking care of their own laundry and linens, telephones, board for chaperone, and eliminating costs for maid service. Thus the University would neither gain nor lose money by renting a house to the Cooperative women.

*Making-up For Morale*

Whether it is for their own or their men’s morale, girls have to keep up appearances these days. Women in the war make special provisions for their make-up kits, and co-eds on the campus still feel “undressed” if they have to dash for an eight o’clock class without the basic “streak of lipstick” and “dab of powder” fixed on their faces.

To do a good powdering job, start with powder base, cream, or skin lotion. Choose, of course, a complimentary shade of powder (one with a lanolin base is best). Powder should be patted on lightly upward with a fluffy puff; pulling downward is bad for face muscles, and rubbed-in powder streaks make-up foundation and irritates skin pores. A trick that makes powder stay fresh and dewy-looking all evening is to run an ice cube lightly and quickly over the just-powdered skin.

On these cold days licking the lips wrecks havoc with most girls’ mouth make-up. Here’s a way to make lipstick “stick longer to the lips”: apply lipstick, then blot it dry; give it a minute to “set”; powder lips lightly, dust off the excess powder, and then use another light coat of lipstick.

*Tips on Lipstick*

Scientists have proved that there’s really very little reason for paying more than 10c or 25c for a lipstick; for waxes, fats, coloring and perfume make up most lipsticks, whether or not they come in fancy cases under famous names.

“Indelible” lipsticks contain bromo-acid, a dye which should not be used by women who are sensitive to it. In cold weather it is a good idea to use a more creamy less drying, oily lipstick than in warm weather when it may smear.

When the make-up job is complete, wear it with a nice smile, and your morale will be ready to conquer the world!

*Class In The Kitchen*

Take three English refugees, add a saw, a hammer and a sprinkle of nails—and you have a home management class project. This term the class is working with the wife of an English army officer who came to the States in 1938 with her two small sons. Now her small unfurnished apartment in Ithaca means home and security for the family. Here the boys can live normal lives and have opportunities like other children.

Part of the home management class, under the guidance of Miss Ella Cushman, has been working with Mrs. B. on her kitchen to make it more convenient and attractive. The girls have helped prepare the walls with a gay Mexican print. Stacks of dishes have been measured to determine the spacing of shelves in the large corner cupboard. The removal of two shelves created a clothes closet for the children’s coats and wraps. Students worked with Mrs. B. on a working table at a comfortable height for chopping and mixing near the sink. They used inexpensive fir flooring for the surface and supported it by orange crates. The ironing board was attached to the wall in the corner at a comfortable height for seated ironing. Mrs. B. bought a stool when she realized how much less tiring it was to sit while doing her kitchen tasks.

The girls also planned a stove-sink surface so that Mrs. B.’s baking could move with assembly line precision. An outdoor refrigerator box was constructed from a partitioned orange crate in a large box and insulated with crumpled newspaper. This will store the milk, butter, cheese, eggs, and other perishable foods.

*Letter Home*

Dear Mom,

Been wondering if the coffee rationing is getting under your skin. We’ve found a way to make it stretch a little. After making coffee, put the used grounds in a flat pan and dry them thoroughly. (They’ll keep then for three or four days in covered tin or glass).

When making coffee the next time, use two tablespoons of the dried used grounds to one tablespoon of fresh coffee. The flavor is still good.

While we’re on the subject of rationing, don’t forget that soup is swell these cold days, and it helps to make leftover meats go further. If Dad still complains about fat floating stop his soup plate, try tossing a lettuce leaf into the soup pot; while cooking, the lettuce absorbs the fat. Then remove the lettuce before serving soup.

If you’re trying to save the oven, try baking cookies, brownies, gingerbread or spice cake in the waffle iron. It works wonderfully.

Not that we’re hungry—but just thought you might like to have this yummy little sugarless and nutritious recipe for molasses cookies. (Rich in iron for warm blood on cold days.) Was helping Miss Lucile Brewer downtown in the G.I.F. Test Kitchen, when she concocted this recipe and gave it to me.

(1) Brings to a boil 1 cup molasses.
(2) Add ½ cup shortening.
(3) Add and mix the following sifted mixture: 3 cups sifted flour; 2 tsp. baking powder; 1½ tsp. salt; 1¼ tsp. ginger; 1 tsp. cinnamon; ½ tsp. soda. (4) Chill the mixture.
(5) Drop cookie batter from teaspoon onto greased baking tin and bake in 350°F. oven for 10 minutes. “Fancify” the cookies by flattening the drops with the sugared bottom of a salt cellar, or by dipping a fork into cold water and pressing it across the cookies.

These are very nice for tea time, after school, lunch, and any old time. If packed well, surrounded by an insulating layer of pop corn, and wrapped carefully, the cookies are especially good to send to soldiers—and to co-eds!

Your M. T.,

Carol
Former Student Notes

Down in Washington, D. C. is John Lamont, an assistant forester in the Indian Forest Service. Mary Wright, Mrs. M. W. Harvey, is restaurant manager at Drumlin's, Syracuse.

Robert B. Willson, vice-president of the John G. Paton Co., Inc., food products, 635 Fifth Avenue, New York City, recently returned from a trip to Mexico in search of additional supplies of honey. He is a member of advisory committees of the WPB and the OPA.

Frederick W. Thompson is associated with the Copper Recovery Branch of the War Production Board at 200 Madison Avenue, New York City. Mr. Thompson was formerly in the purchasing department of the Consolidated Edison Co.

Captain Norman T. Newton, US Air Forces, is at Pendleton Field, Ore., but his mail address is still Robinson Hall, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

James A. McConnell has been appointed a member of the new federal milling advisory committee of the WPB. At present Mr. McConnell is general manager of the Cooperative GLF Exchange, Inc., in Ithaca.

Lieutenant Edward W. Lane can be reached at the Officers Club, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. During his absence his wife is publishing the Westfield, Pa., Free Press and the Knoxville Courier.

Pretty nearly a Richard Halliburton is Lieutenant Richard F. S. Starr. He has been around the world twice and to the Orient seven times. His explorations are in the interest of archaeology. One of his findings is a map, uncovered in Iraq, which is believed to be 1500 years older than any other map found so far.

Besides all his trips, Starr has found time to write three books. But for a while, archaeology is in the background; for Starr is now in the Navy.

Milford C. Howard is supervisor of the George Washington National Forest at Harrisonburg, Va.

An author we have with us, Mary M. Leaming's Book of Home Economics was published in September by the Garden City Publishing Co. of New York City. The book deals with the problems, business, and pleasure of everyday American homemaking. Mary is home demonstration agent in Camden County, New Jersey.

Down in North Carolina is Joseph P. Binns. He is a captain in the US Army Air Forces, Hq. Tech. Tr. Command, Knollwood Field, Southern Pines, N. C.

Ruth Catherine Pickney is back home on a furlough from Nicaragua, Central America, where she is working for the Central American Mission. She expects to return to her work in the spring.

Mrs. J. C. Merritt, Jr., the former Lucille Graham, is a lieutenant now. Yes, she's in the WAVES on duty in Washington, D. C.

Harold E. Gulvin is teaching agriculture in the Forestville Central School. Mr. Gulvin is the father of three children, Marge, nine, David seven, and Darlene two.

Norma MacGregor is teaching home economics at Catskill High School this fall. She left Scotia High School where she has been teaching the past ten years.

Halliday McCall, owner and operator of Riverview Farms at Neshanic Staion, N. J., was married to Elva Walters of Plainfield, N. J., on September 19.

Mrs. Philip E. Munson, the former Helen E. Rowley, is teaching home economics at the Clinton Central School. Mrs. Munson was married last August 22.

Lucy Schempp, Mrs. E. H. Jacoby, has gone back to teaching at the East Springfield Central School. It is for the duration, she says, while her husband is in England with the Ordnance Dept., USA.

Helen E. Park has been made dietitian at the Station Hospital, Camp Edwards, Mass.

Dorothy Messler is married to Daniel A. Jacobs. Her address is Massachusetts General Hospital, Fruit Street, Boston, Mass.

Frank Ruth Zingerle, now Mrs. Guy H. Baldwin, has a daughter, Nancy Lee, born last May.

Louise L. McLean has been Mrs. Thomas M. Dunn since August 1, but she is still a dietitian at Fort Jackson, S. C., and lives at 742 Kawan Road, Columbia, S. C.

The lure of the armed forces has claimed another Cornell woman. Mary Marlow has joined the WAVES, V-9. Mary used to do editorial work for Parents' Magazine, New York City, but war work comes first.

J. Edwin Jr., son of Roberta Edwards and J. Edwin Losey, was one year old on December 6. The Lossyes live at 113 Howard Street, Ames, Iowa.

About half as old as J. Edwin Jr. is James Clark Healy, son of Norman C. Healy. Daddy Healy is with the USDA in Washington, D. C.

H. Lewis George of Albany is a volunteer officer candidate in the Army.

Another Army man is Captain Herbert N. Adams, assistant classification officer at Camp Grant, Illinois.
January, 1943

'38

Leslie S. Nichols is a private in the 715th Signal Port Service Co., N.O. Staging Area 2, New Orleans, La., after a short period at Camp Maxey, Texas. He is in the personnel office for two months basic training, after which he expects a "boat ride." Mrs. Nichols, Esther Smith '40, is a dietitian at Nassau Co., Sanitarium, Farmingdale.

Patricia Prescott Kleps has a son almost eight months old.

The need for nurses is great and here is one response to the call. Marguerite E. Legge is training in the Mt. Sinai Hospital in New York City.

'39

Rose F. Brodbeck, now Mrs. Clarence H. Padgham, is dietitian at Eastman Kodak's Hawkeye Restaurant in Rochester.

Spencer H. Morrison, the son of Professor Frank B. Morrison, Animal Husbandry, has a two-months old son, Spencer H. Jr. was born on Armistice Day.

Mess managers at the Station Hospital, Camp Croft, S.C., are Sergeants John Ogden and Bruce Tiffany.

And so the ensign got married. This time it is Henry L. DeGraff USNR to Esther P. Boucher '40.

Priscilla Buchholz, Mrs. Edward Frisbee, has a two-months-old daughter, Margaret.

'40

Out on the dusty plains of Oklahoma is Edward J. Milanese. Since September 25, he has been second lieutenant in the 229th QM Corps at Camp Gruber.

Lieutenant John J. Kennedy and his wife, the former Elizabeth C. Riordan, are living in Washington, D.C. Elizabeth formerly worked in St. Joseph's Hospital, Baltimore, Md.

A Navy man is Burton F. Inglis. He was called to active duty in October and is stationed at the University of Notre Dame, Ind.

Armand W. Droz is an assistant port steward for American Airways Africa Ltd., at one of the new air bases in Africa. Armand is married to Margaret M. Tegley '41.

Rodney Lightfoot has been working with home storage in Orleans County where he is acting 4-H Club agent.

Betsy Huber, whose marriage to Giltnor Knudson we announced in the November issue, is working as a 4-H regional part-time worker in foods and nutrition.

'41

It's a Case in a hospital but not in a bed. Margery A. Case is the assistant dietitian at the County Hospital, Cortland.

Betty Niles is with the Standard Brands food research laboratory.

Walter J. Sickles, who won the Varsity C in baseball and football, is a second lieutenant of infantry at Camp Robinson, Arkansas. He left his better half, Jean C. Haupin, whom he married last May, back here at Cornell, where she is finishing college.

Ensign H. Godwin Stevenson USNR is engaged to Emily Peer at Ithaca. Emily is a sophomore in the College of Arts and Sciences here at Cornell.

Serving Uncle Sam is Barbara Ward who left her job as airline hostess to write a training manual for the Navy flying cadets' ground school.

Ruth deGraff is married to Dr. William Libertson and they are living at the hospital where he works in Rochester, N.Y.

Ellen Quackenbush recently announced her engagement to Terrance J. Mattern of Issey Terrace, N.Y.Y. Mattern is an instructor at Appalachian State Teacher's College at Boone, N.C.

Another engagement is Ruth E. Goodyear's to Ensign Henry W. Jones of Hamden, Conn. Ensign Jones was a graduate of the College of Mechanical Engineering, class of '41.

Two engagements, and now three weddings—the class of '42 loses no time.

An ensign is Alice Buhsen's husband. He is Montgomery F. Woodruff, a graduate of the College of Mechanical Engineering. The couple are living in Washington, D.C., where Woodruff is stationed.

Jean M. Herrick is married to William D. Van Arnan Jr., of South Orange, N.J.

Jane Williams is married to Robert Harvey. They are living in Freeville.

If you were lucky enough to attend a CQC square dance last year on the Hill, you will remember Leigh Whitford. He is down at Camp Pickett in Virginia in the Medical Corps. Between furlough visits to Cornell and red-headed nursery school teachers in Washington, D.C., he is pretty busy but will find time to answer mail from Hq. Co. Personnel, 2d Med. Tr. Regt., MRTC, Camp Pickett, Va.

In kindergarten work at Randolph Central School is Geraldine Backus.

Robert S. Smith and Mrs. Smith, Mary Morgan '43, are living in Mr. Morris, N.Y., where Bob is assistant county agent.

Two G.L.F. men are F. Leonard Miner, Sp. Ag. who is stationed in Bainbridge, N.Y., and Don Meister, who is working in Oneida.

Marion E. Pergande is Sullivan and Rockland Counties' new assistant home demonstration agent.

An Army man is Harry M. Hoose. He is a lieutenant at Center School, FARC, Fort Bragg, N.C.

Don Walsemann is working as district agricultural engineer serving Jefferson, Lewis, and St. Lawrence counties.

Russell H. Bradley is engaged to Sarah H. Lockwood, Home Economics '43.
Think What Power Hath Done

Only one thing keeps this scene from being a picture of your wife, your mother, your daughter. It is not a matter of time, for women still are working like this where the original photograph was taken. It is not a difference in land, for this European field is level, with soil much like that in many sections of this country.

The difference between this farm and yours is POWER. Where earth is turned by human muscle, much or most of the muscle is woman’s. Where clumsy one-piece wooden plows prevail, travelers tell of the wife teamed with the ox to pull the plow. Wherever farm work is done the hard way, women and children have to help with it. All the alleged evils of child labor in agriculture are found only in operations not yet done with Power and the implements or machines to apply it.

Every form of Power has brought its phase of freedom to the farm family. Waterwheels set woman free from grinding flour with mortar and pestle. Tread and sweep powers enabled animals to drive threshers, freed whole families from the flail. Steam power made possible the self-feeder and wind-stacker, did away with dirty drudgery in threshing. Finally came the tractor to lighten labor in field, at farmstead, and even on highway.

**Manpower Multiplied**

In the time it took to grow and harvest an acre of corn 25 years ago, a man now takes care of two acres. While he produced an acre of soybeans then, he produces over three acres now; with wheat, nearly four acres. These are actual, average results on the same farms, revealed by figures from University of Illinois farm management records.

The difference is that 25 years ago these farms had no tractors; now they have tractors, tractor planters and cultivators, combines and corn pickers. In future farming power and machinery will multiply man-capacity still more. Already, in Iowa experiments, corn has been grown and harvested with less than three minutes of man-time per bushel.

Not only did Power bring freedom to the farmer. It was freedom which brought him Power. All the glorious advance of American agriculture by the application of Power is fruit of the freedoms which are the American way—freedom of thought, of education, of employment, of enterprise. And because the American way gave them Power and the machines with which it works, one family on the farm now feeds three other families, furnishes fiber for most of their clothing, and creates a huge surplus for export to foreign lands.

In time of peace those other people are free to provide plumbing and pianos, education and all the material blessings in the American way of life. In time of war, farm machinery frees men to make weapons and to wield them in defense of all the freedoms of all the people. J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.

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3 Clothing... How electricity aids farm girls in making and keeping clothing stylishly smart... sewing, washing, and ironing of clothes.

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GEORGE DOLL

IN COLLEGETOWN
As We Were

A FOND FAREWELL

This is our fourth year of Farm and Home Week, and this year we’re really going to get around and see all the exhibits. Every year we’ve marked in the catalogue all the lectures we weren’t going to miss, and somehow we’ve always ended up handing out buttons and registering F & H Week visitors, writing news items, or going skiing. We never did know why all the good snow of the winter comes that week. Well, this year, we refused all allurements and blandishments to serve on committees, and hid our skis, and tore up the typewriter ribbon, and what happens? What happens?

Farm and Home Week gets cut to three days and we have only three days to see all the sights, and hear all the speeches. That will be us standing in line in front of you all week. This is our last chance as an undergraduate. And the next F & H Week may find us far away.

ODE TO EZRA

As necessity is the mother of invention; thinking is the mother of opinion. If Ezra Cornell had not thought he would have had no impression of what a great university should be, nor would he have decided that there should be one. However, he did think, and the result has been the founding of an institution where any person can find instruction in any study.

For those who intend to specialize, there is instruction to the minutest detail of whatever they wish to study. And for those who wish to know life in many of its manifestations, according to their own discretion, there is the opportunity to sample these forms as rapidly and thoroughly as they wish. Not all of these samples are good, as indeed, not everything about Cornell is good. However, this adds to the variety of pictures which we encounter as we walk through the gallery of life at Cornell.

Those of us whose participation in living is packed with gusto for broad lives, find ourselves in the right place. We can play, talk with persons from other lands, study science, work for our food, or experience any other bit of the outside world; the realization of Ezra Cornell’s dream. At Cornell people may satisfy their interests no matter how diversified.

COVER

This month's cover might well be called, “From Producer to Consumer.” It has also been suggested that we call it everything from “Gasless Transportation,” to “The Spitting Feline.” At any rate, we believe it to be the first photograph of one hundred percent efficient milk marketing, with the exception of that wasted drop falling from the cat’s chin.

This and other cats on the farm of Mr. A. O. Trask of Hancock, New York, have become well known for their kangaroo tactics and diplomatic methods of approaching milkers for hand-outs.

Incidentally, one of the Ayrshire heifers in this herd recently gave birth to twins, giving her credit for having produced three calves in less than a year, a good record for any cow.

Additional prints of cover may be had upon request for a charge of $.10 to cover cost of mailing.

FROM OUR READERS:

To all Countryman Board members, particularly the business board:

Last year when all I had to do was come up to the office and take away twenty copies of the current issue and give them away to all my friends and relatives, I never realized the pain and struggle you go through mailing the issue. For since I have departed from our fair Cornell and am working in New York city, I have received just one issue of the Countryman. Can it be that you don’t have my address? Perhaps I am not on your circulation list? Perhaps you don’t think I’d be interested in reading the magazine any more? What have I done, O mighty circulation manager, to have my name erased from thy rolls?

MARGARET M. LUCHA
a former editor and a very interested reader.

Are you getting your Countryman? You may not have the reasons our former editor had for not getting it. Has your subscription expired, or your address changed? Let us know if you aren’t getting your copy of the Countryman, because we know you don’t want to miss it these months.
Knowledge is Power
Farm Power is War Power
Farming, with Knowledge WILL WIN

The plans to produce a vast quantity of the foods needed for Victory must be backed by labor, knowledge, and skill.

Extra work must be done, though there are fewer hands for the work; new knowledge must be gained as to improved ways to insure results and new skills, gained from experience on the Cornell University farms or on the acres tilled by individual farmers, must be put into practice.

Results of these combined efforts have been recorded in many reports and bulletins.

Ordinarily, the New York State College of Agriculture and the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station together publish, on an average, two bulletins every week. This year, with the added brief publications of the War Emergency Bulletin series, the average number of publications printed is more than three each week.

Since a bulletin in the hands of a reader is worth two-dozen on the shelves of the College's mailing room, every possible effort is made to see that the bulletins shall go to persons who may put them to good use.

Your local newspaper and your nearest radio station tell, from time to time, of individual new bulletins. If you wish to learn about all the bulletins currently available, send a post card addressed to the

Office of Publication
Roberts Hall, Cornell University
Ithaca, New York

and ask for

E 47

The symbol (E47) stands for the "List of Publications" of the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station and the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics. This list catalogs about 550 different bulletins, any of which will be sent free on request to residents of New York State.

When you receive E47, don't hesitate to ask for the publication that may help you.
Glorious Adventure

WHEN I was told that the Danforth Fellowship was the greatest thing that ever happened to me, I shrugged dubiously and wondered. But this past summer all of my dreams came true on the same adventure.

Each year juniors are selected from thirty-seven state agricultural colleges in the United States and the Ontario Agricultural College in Canada to represent their colleges on the Danforth Fellowship. The fellowship is set up by Mr. William H. Danforth, chairman of the board of the Ralston Purina Co., to "help students make decisions, broaden their horizons, increase their contacts and to guide and assist them in attaining the four-fold way of living." It entails two weeks at the Ralston Purina Mills, Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Missouri and two weeks at the American Youth Foundation camp at Camp Miniwanca on Lake Michigan. The students are selected by the faculty and administration on the basis of four fold living: personality, health, scholarship, and character, plus college activities.

On August 1, I boarded the train and was off! Crossed Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and then the muddy Mississippi. St. Louis was so hot I may as well have been in Death Valley or some similar place. I soon traveled the complicated trolley-car system of St. Louis and arrived at the dorms where we stayed. Here I cooled off and met the thirty-four men from all over the country and from Canada, certainly one of the finest groups I have ever been with.

We soon became acquainted and shipped off to the Ralston Purina Experimental farm where we spent three days viewing the experimental management, sanitary, and breeding practices. Then back to the city again and a good education in the operation of a modern big business concern. We had classes and lectures in all phases of their business and we took long trips through their laboratories, offices, and mills.

But not all our time was spent at the Checkerboard Square for we visited the Zoo, a big newspaper concern, the historic courthouse where the Dred Scott case was decided, and Shaw's Botanical Gardens, second only to the Kew Gardens in England. For recreation, we saw the World Champion Cardinals shut out Cincinnati behind Mort Cooper's pitching, and went to the magnificent Municipal Opera, a huge outdoor theater seating about ten thousand people, where we saw an excellent performance of "Roberta."

OUR special pride was the softball team that was barely nosed out by the powerful Purina team. It was something to see Illinois pitch to Virginia, double plays made from Louisiana to Colorado, and have Florida, Montana, Pennsylvania, Indiana and New York run for a ball hit to left field or right field. Sound confusing? It was to us, too.

All too quickly we found ourselves aboard the Wabash headed to Chicago, Milwaukee, then via the Milwaukee-Muskegon Clipper across Lake Michigan to Camp Miniwanca. This was as near perfect as one could wish, for top students from all over the country, excellent educators, ideals, a philosophy, and a purpose. Camp Miniwanca will always remain with us in spirit, for it was there that we evolved a new kind of life.

It was a challenging two weeks. The camp, run by the American Youth Foundation, has its program built around four fold living, embracing the physical, mental, social, and religious sides of life. The four hundred young men from all over the United States, Canada, and China were subjected to two of the most enlightening and exciting weeks of their lives.

Here was our schedule! Rise at 6:30 A.M. and a dip into the lake, dress and clean up the tents, then a fifteen minute morning devotional quiet period before breakfast. After breakfast, class periods until two with an hour off for lunch. Tribal games until four, then a free recreational period until dinner at 5:30.

Camp Miniwanca left its mark on all of us. It made tangible to the four hundred students some of the intangibles that all of us may have grasped for at one time or another, but never seemed to reach. We learned that we were masters of our fate, if we were willing to pay the price of effort to get there. I can still see Dr. Hutchins, the father of the president of Chicago University, standing on Vesper Dune with his white hair, saying "I'll never give up . . ." Nor will I forget Dr. Lowe as he told us we must "keep alive the dreams of the older generation, also our own." So we left Camp Miniwanca, with Mr. Danforth's challenges ringing in our ears. Stand Tall! Think Tall! Smile Tall! Live Tall!
The General Livestock Judging Team

In animal husbandry last spring a group of seventeen boys were assembled for the last meeting of the class. Prof. J. I. Miller asked each the question, "Are you going to try out for the judging team next fall?" and of the seventeen present only four or five could be certain of coming back. Prospects for a team were not so good.

The day after registration in the fall ten boys were ready and eager for work. There would be a judging team, after all, and if these boys had their way about it, it would be a good team at that. For two weeks they spent nearly every waking hour thinking, discussing, arguing, and observing livestock. These boys had to be at their best all the time for the top five men were to be selected for the team and there was only one contest this year.

The only contest of the year in which the Cornell team participated was held at Baltimore, November 12, 1942. There were six teams competing and our boys were third. Their prime joy was that they beat Penn State. That alone was worth all the work they had put in.

WILLIAM S. PENDERGAST

With a name like Pendergast, "Irishman Bill" couldn't help making the team. It's partly family tradition, too, because brother Joe was a team member a few years ago.

"Bill" is the mule—and Holstein—one this year's team. On home farm at Phoenix near Syracuse, he used to drive mules and milk Holsteins. As a freshman in the two-year course he gave a speech about mules in Extension Teaching class that still rings in the memory of some of the members of that class. He could speak from experience for he spent four years on the home farm sandwiched between high school graduation and college entrance.

"Bill" is training to become a county agent and he got his start at it this summer as an assistant in St. Lawrence County. Farmers up there haven't had much trouble recalling "Bill's" ability because he did everything from chicken culting and sheep dipping to soil testing and managing the horse show at the county fair. Bill is older than most of the college students who had such jobs this summer and he has a neat way of winning confidence and respect from the men with whom he is working. He'll be a worthy addition to the Farm Bureau staff of any New York county.

GEORGE BLACKBURN

George comes from a fruit farm in Orlean County. After having worked with fruit all his life he thought he'd seen enough of it so he has majored in livestock since becoming a Cornellian. George is one of those rare men who can get good grades and still not study very hard.

In any group of boys the topic of conversation will inevitably turn to girls. Whenever that happened in this group George was in the middle of the discussion or was the butt of every boy-meets-girl joke they could think of.

After the first term is over George is going to wander around the campus a few days, attend some of those Farm and Home week lectures he never could get to in other years and then return to the farm in Medina. A herd of black and white-belted Hampshire hogs are his main ambition. He'll do well with them because as a member of the judging team he's shown that he knows a good one when he sees it.

HARRIS WILCOX

Top man of the judging team and Chancellor of Alpha Zeta are both the same man, Harris Wilcox.

Harris comes from Bergen, N. Y., and began taking agricultural honors in high school. He was outstanding in 4-H work and F.A.A. and has continued his outstanding work here.

Harris is another Angus beef cattle man. Since coming to Cornell he has built up a herd of his own and he knows his Angus like Sipher knows his Ayrshires. Alpha Zeta has heard some weighty arguments about the relative merits of these two types and breeds of cattle for they have been discussed at numerous dinner occasions.

Harris is getting prepared for his future. What will it be? Well, either graduate study or the life of a beef cattle man. He's already well started on both since he has his cattle at home and he assists the graduate staff of the Animal Husbandry Department in some production courses.

LEWELLYN MIX

Lewellyn Mix has the distinction of being the only junior on this year's team. He had quite a bit of judging experience before he came to Cornell, by working under Joe King in St. Lawrence County 4-H Club work.

Since coming to Cornell he has done a right good job. As a freshman he won the students livestock judging contest and now has his name engraved on the silver plaque that hangs in Wing Hall. He's Master of the Cornell Grange and a member of Alpha Zeta fraternity.

Lew is spending his time now between work around the dairy barns and ROTC drill. If you hear someone shouting field artillery firing instructions up there around the barns or Wing Hall, it's probably Lew Mix getting ready to go to work for Uncle Sam.
ERTON SIPHER

Erton is the other St. Lawrence County boy to make the team. The boundaries of his life are the love of St. Lawrence county on one side, Ayrshire cattle on another, Alpha Zeta and Round-Up Club on the third, and maybe-you-can-guess who on the last and best. He began his livestock study a long while ago, on the county 4-H team. He went with the county team and competed in the Chicago contest. Erton was alternate on the Cornell team which competed at Baltimore and he wouldn't trade his experience in livestock judging for anybody's fortune.

There's a farm near Gouverneur, Greenbrier Farm, that's waiting for Erton to come back. When he finishes in January he's heading for the hills of home. He has made a hobby of Ayrshire cattle and knows the breed and its champions. He knows what the breed has done; he's going home to do even better.

MONCURE WAY

Up from Duchess County and a lifetime on a beef cattle farm came "Monty" Way. He was leading Angus cattle to championships there when he was just a youngster. To show that he could still pick the good ones, even after having been away from home for a few years, Monty won top honors at the contest held at Briarcliff Farms last spring.

He has seen some good dairy cattle too. This past summer he worked for Foremost Guernsey Association where some of the best Guernsey's in the country are found.

It's the Angus that still catch his eye, though, so this boy from Kappa Delta Rho Fraternity is going back home, if Uncle Sam doesn't have other plans for him.

BERNARD POTTER

Here's the little man with the big activities list. "Bernie" is versatile; he can milk cows and play hero on stage, one as easily as the other.

In his home town of Truxton, Bernie did 4-H work for twelve years, continuing it even after he came to college. Ayrshire cattle were his first prize, for he liked their pretty colors. He showed his first one to a championship at the Cortland fair. Compared with his Dad's Holsteins, Bernie's Ayrshires didn't produce so well so he sold them. He worked with poultry, too, and competed on the Cortland County dairy cattle judging team for five years at the state fair.

Bernie played a saxophone in the Big Red band for a few years, has been a member of the Round-Up Club for four years, has been a member of the Dramatic Club, University 4-H Club, Sage chapel associates, and Sage usher for 3 years, Alpha Gamma Rho, Freshman Advisory Committee, secretary of Ho-nun-de-kah, livestock judging team and this year is including Rice Debate in his work.

When asked why he took on so many outside activities Bernie replied:

"After you've graduated and left college life, it's the things you've done outside of class that you remember most."

He has some rich memories of his college days. His greatest joy was the part of the hero in the Dramatic Club's play "No Mother To Guide Her." "I worked at

Farm-Home Weeks of Past

1908—Thirty-five Years Ago—The first Farmers' week to be held at Cornell drew a crowd of over seven hundred. The idea of a week when the college would entertain the public was borrowed from western colleges where the custom was already established. The poultry show was the most important feature of this first week. The annual parade of livestock down Tower Road was a custom for many years.

1918—Twenty-five years ago—The program this year was colored by thought of war. Progressive farmers, faced with a shortage of farm labor, crowded tractor lectures and demonstrations. University President, Jacob Gould Shurman, spoke on "The Food Crisis and the Farmer." The Home Economics college featured menus which were wheat and sugar savers. Herbert Hoover's price fixing was a favorite topic for conversation. Kermis presented a play, "They Who Till," written by a former student, Russell Lord '17, while he was in training camp.

1928—Fifteen years ago—The twenty-first Farm and Home Week brought a crowd of 5000 people. The highlight of the week was Professor G. F. Warren's lecture on "The Cause and Probable Duration of the Present Depression." Visitors heard the first Farm Life Challenge contest.

1933—Ten years ago—The Farm Management and Home Economics buildings were both used for the first time by Farm and Home Week audiences. One of the big attractions of the week was the co-ed milking championship directed by Viola Henry '35 who was then national champion milkmaid.

small parts for three years, always hoping I could have just one good part before I finished. I finally got it and it was worth working and waiting for," said he.

graduation comes in January for Bernie and on February 6, 1943 he goes back to the farm. His father has 450 acres tillable land and 150 Holsteins so there's plenty to do. When the name "Potter's Holsteins" becomes as famous as Campbell's soups and Pabst Blue Ribbon Beer then you'll know that Bernie is still at work.
The War-Time Play in Rural New York State

Since the beginning of the war it has not been so easy for farm folk to produce the plays which were once a valuable and real part of community life. In place of the play rehearsal folk have had to attend the first aid class, the Red Cross sewing club, the air-raid warden school, or the valuable meeting which might help to produce or save more food.

It is fairly easy to perceive some of the factors which have virtually stopped community dramatics, but it is not so easy to say that there is no longer a need for plays and the entertainment they afford. The United States Army ranks dramatics next to athletics as a device for building soldier morale, and it might be argued that, were it now possible to have country life plays, they might fulfill a vital morale need in the rural community.

The United States Army has recently sent out an urgent appeal for specialized plays and skits written for soldiers, about soldiers, and so simply written that no particular rehearsal time is required. In view of this Army request, it would seem that, could a similar need for plays be fulfilled for the farm workers, rural dramatics might continue to function.

Simple plays for farm folk in war-time should have a few definite specifications. They should be short; they should have a majority of female characters; the plays should be written so that they may be played anywhere; in the end of a hall, at a club meeting, in a living room . . . and without much of anything in the way of scenery or properties. The rural war-time plays should be amusing—and possibly with subject and theme pertinent to the war emergency and life.

As a first step toward creating a few rural life plays for war-time New York State, The Cornell Countryman offers The Hired Man by Marjorie R. Heit. The Hired Man has the simple plot and construction desirable in a usable now rural play, and deals in a comic fashion with a most vital subject: the shortage of farm labor.

It is hoped that seeing this play in print will inspire other writers to specialize their writing to a definite need, and help make a few good rural war-time plays for New York State.

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The Hired Man

By Marjorie R. Heit

Time: The present.

Scene: Atwell's store—a country store in a small town. There is a counter at the right of the stage. At left a table and three chairs. Entrances are from the left.

Characters:

Mrs. Dorothy Atwell, the store-keeper's wife, a middle-aged woman with a domineering air.

Mrs. Lil Rogers, a farmer's wife, also middle-aged and rather stout.

Mrs. Mary Smith, a farmer's wife about fifty, a little inclined to usually do the wrong thing.

Mrs. Martha Howell, a farmer's wife, who affects superiority to her neighbors.

Granna Winters, a spry old lady of seventy.

Sally Scott, a farmer's daughter, a young girl.

Jim Sheppard, a meek-looking man, dressed tramp-fashion.

Bill Bogert, a contractor, bluff hearty sort.

(As the curtain rises, Mrs. Atwell is behind the counter, waiting on Mrs. Rogers.)

Mrs. Rogers: And I'll take two pounds of sugar. I tell you, Dorothy, I can't stand working that farm with no help but the children much longer. It's too much.

Mrs. Atwell: Yes, it is hard on you. How do you think I like running this store? Cal comes home at night too tired to do more'n add up the receipts on the cash register and count the money. (She puts the package on the counter, not within easy reach of Mrs. Rogers.)

Mrs. Rogers: (As she stretches across for the package and Mrs. Atwell pulls it back.) Well, I'll take my groceries and be going. Got to get that hay in.

Mrs. Atwell: You just told me that the hay was too wet to draw, and you don't get that sugar without the ration book.

Mrs. Rogers: I gave it to you last week.

Mrs. Atwell: You known darn well I have to have it every time.

Mrs. Rogers: (resentfully pulls card out of purse.) Here it is. I declare, Dorothy, you give us a lot of trouble.

Mrs. Atwell: Hmm, one pound of sugar is all you get. (gives her smaller package).

Mrs. Rogers: Guess that's all I'll need anyhow. Henry's working so hard, he doesn't have time to eat.

Mrs. Atwell: It's the same way with Cal. Gone in the morning at six and gets home at night at seven. Then he eats and goes to sleep. Never has a day off.

Mrs. Rogers: Henry even has to give me his checks to put in the bank. First time I've ever had my hands on the money in this family. The pay is good, but it's hard on me and the children doing the farm work.

Permission to produce this play may be obtained by writing to The Cornell Countryman, Roberts Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. Additional copies of the play may be secured for fifteen cents each. We will be glad to answer any questions you may have concerning staging and production.

Mrs. Atwell: It's the same all over the county. (Mrs. Smith enters.) Isn't that so, Lil? You know any men staying home and working their farms?

Mrs. Smith: Not with the money they can earn working over at the munitions dump. Good morning, Lil. Good morning, Dorothy. How are you coming with the haying, Lil?

Mrs. Rogers: Well, we cut the nine acre lot just in time for it to be rained on, or I'd be out this morning in the field.

Mrs. Smith: Course with the wages the men get at the dump we really don't need to raise any crops.

Mrs. Rogers: I suppose not. But there's the hay to be cut. Worst of it is that we could pay three hired men and we can't find a half a one. I don't know what I'll do when the children go back to school.

Mrs. Smith: It's bad enough with just the chores and hay, but what about the threshing. I tell Bill he'll just have to take a week off.

Mrs. Rogers: If we only had a hired man. I wouldn't care how lazy or dumb he was, if he'd only get up and milk the cows.
Mrs. Smith: I'd want one to feed the pigs. I can do the rest of the work, but I'm sick of yelling 'pig-pig-pig. (gives a good howl)' And the kids can't do it.

Mrs. Rogers: Well, I don't know what we're going to do ... (Jim, the tramp, enters.)

Mrs. Atwell: Excuse me, girls. I've got a customer.

Mrs. Smith: I've never worked so hard before in my life. And I don't even have time to do the housework, or call on my neighbors. (Seeing Jim) Who's that man? I've never seen him before.

Mrs. Rogers: He doesn't come from around here. He looks pretty ragged, too.

Mrs. Smith: Wonder why he isn't working? (The two look at each other during this last speech and a great inspiration is born.)

Mrs. Rogers: (slowly) I wonder why he isn't working? (They advance stealthily so that they are between the man and the door.)

Mrs. Howell comes in.

Mrs. Howell: Good morning, girls. Why aren't you home working? All caught up with your haying?

Mrs. Rogers: You know very well we aren't. But it's wet this morning. Shh.

Mrs. Smith: Yes, shhh, Martha. You might scare him.

Mrs. Howell: Scare who?

Mrs. Rogers: (motioning Mrs. Smith to be quiet) Yes, scare who? I declare, Mary, you're awful queer this morning. Think you've been out in the sun too much? (Aside) Listen, do you want her to be after him too?

Mrs. Smith: Oh, no . . .

Mrs. Rogers: Well, you talk to Martha while I talk to the man. (She advances to the attack.)

Mrs. Smith: Martha, I've been meaning to give you a setting of duck eggs for some time. Why don't you come out with me and get them?

Mrs. Howell: Why, ducks are all hatched out and half-feathered by now. What's wrong with you?

Mrs. Smith: (laughingly seriously) I meant to say I'd give you some ducks, some little, yellow ducks. Wouldn't that be nice? Come on now and get them?

Mrs. Howell: I've got to get my groceries. What is the matter with you, Mary? What's going on here? (She goes over to where Jim and Mrs. Atwell are standing and stands behind Mrs. Rogers. Mrs. Smith horror a little apart from them.)

Mrs. Atwell: And a box of crackers? Stranger in town, aren't you?

Jim: Just passing through, mam. Just passing through. On my way to greener pastures.

Mrs. Atwell: Never heard of a town by that name around here. Is it far away?

Jim: Well, that all depends. Say, I haven't seen any men around this town. What's happened to them?

Mrs. Atwell: You won't see any except between seven and night and six in the morning. They're all working at the munitions depot up the lake.

Jim: Do you ladies have to run the farms and this store all by yourselves? That's hard on you.

Mrs. Rogers: (setting the psychological moment) It certainly is. What we need is a good man to help us. Where are you going?

Jim: Nowhere in particular. Anywhere there ain't any work to do.

Mrs. Rogers: Oh.

Jim: And some place where the food's good.

Mrs. Rogers: The food's good here. Of course you'd have to do some work . . .

Jim: Don't sound good to me.

Mrs. Smith: The food is good here and there isn't much work . . .

Mrs. Rogers: My goodness, if we women can do it, there certainly isn't much work here for a man.

Mrs. Howell: Especially a big, strong man like you. You're just what I need to help with the haying.

Mrs. Smith: Martha, you keep out of this. We saw him first.

Mrs. Howell: I've got just as much right to try and get him as you have.

Mrs. Rogers: If you don't stop arguing he'll go away and none of us will get him.

Mrs. Smith: (turning toward the door) He won't get away.

Mrs. Howell: Poor Mary, she hasn't any tact.

Mrs. Rogers: Now, Mr. . . . er. Mr. Jim: Sheppard. But just call me Jim.

Mrs. Rogers: Of course, Mr. . . . er . . . Jim. Now I know you'd love to work at my farm. There's a big spare room you could have, and I'm a wonderful cook, if I do say so myself. And the work isn't hard at all. Of course there are fifteen cows to milk, but the boys would help you . . .

Mrs. Smith: Oh, there's too much work there for you, Jim. At my farm, for a couple of months, you won't have a thing to do, but eat my cooking. There'll be the apples to pick after that, and a little pruning and mulching and spray-ing in the spring, but you won't mind that. And I make the best apple dumpling in the country, and we have feather quilts on all the beds . . .

Mrs. Howell: You can see there's lots of work on those farms, Jim. Now mine is quite different. There are only a few cows and chickens . . .

Mrs. Rogers: Few chickens? Few thousand chickens, you mean! Why, the man would break his back carting feed for all those chickens and keeping the brooders going . . .

Mrs. Smith: To say nothing of gathering and washing the eggs. You stay away from her place, if you know what's good for you, Jim. (Granma Winters enters.)

Granma: Hey, what's going on here? Looks like a fight, hey?

Mrs. Atwell: They're all trying to get that old tramp for a hired man . . .

Granma: What's that? They're hiring him to go for a tramp? They ought to be ashamed of themselves, with their husbands away working all day.

Mrs. Atwell: (shocked) No, no, Granma. They want him to help them with their work, and they're each trying to get him to work on her farm.

Granma: Ho, ho, ho, hefty woman like that need some one to help them! I'm seventy-three and I'm doing all our work, and Granpa's out earning a hundred and fifteen a week as a carpenter. And some of these fellows he has to show which end of the nail to hit with the hammer.

Mrs. Atwell: It's hard work for them doing all the farming.

Granma: It ain't too hard for me, and they're twenty or thirty years younger than me. Just the same, I bet I could get the feller away from them. I want a pound of sugar.

Mrs. Atwell: Where's your ration book?

Granma: You always remember to ask for it, don't you? Well, here it is. Tell them girls for me that he don't look like he can do the work on more'n three or four places to oict. So long. See you next week.

(Exit.)

Mrs. Atwell: Granma Winters says she don't want any piece of your wonderful hired man. How are you getting along?

Mrs. Smith: He's coming to our place . . .

Mrs. Howell: He's coming out to mine . . .

Mrs. Rogers: He's coming to mine, aren't you?

(Continued on next page)
Mrs. Howell: How about a raffle? We'll each take numbers on him, and the lucky number gets him.

Mrs. Smith: I don't approve of gambling.

Mrs. Rogers: We could draw straws for him.

Mrs. Smith: That's still gambling.

Mrs. Atwell: Why don't you let him decide for himself?

Mrs. Rogers: Shhh, he doesn't want to work for anyone. If you gave him his choice, he'd walk right out the door and keep on going.

Mrs. Atwell: He's got a right to, you know, that's a free country.

Mrs. Smith: You be quiet or you'll spoil it all.

Mrs. Atwell: Why don't you have him help first one and then another of you? Wouldn't that be fair?

Mrs. Rogers: There's too much work on each of the farms for that.

Mrs. Howell: Taking numbers is the best idea.

Mrs. Smith: All right. I still don't approve of gambling, but I guess sometimes you have to take a chance.

Mrs. Howell: Of course, you won't win, because you don't believe in luck.

Mrs. Smith: I've got just as good a chance as you.

Mrs. Atwell: I'll write down the numbers on pieces of paper and you can each draw one. High number wins.

(She arranges slips of paper in a bowl and the women are about to draw. Mrs. Smith with a firm clutch on Jim's coat, when Sally enters.)


Mrs. Smith: (aside to Mrs. Rogers) Don't tell her what we're doing. She's working three hundred acres of her pa's all alone and she'd grab him quicker than cat; hang on to him, too, even if she had to marry him to keep him.

Mrs. Rogers: (brightly) Just something we're practicing for the Ladies' Aid. You wouldn't be interested, Sally.

Sally: Oh, well, Mrs. Atwell, I'd like some groceries. The three women cluster around the bowl at one end of the counter as Mrs. Atwell waits on Sally. Jim unnoticed moves away a few steps. Sally comes over to him.)

Sally: My it seems strange to see a man around here. Especially a man like you. What are you, a tax collector or something?

Jim: No, miss. I'm just passing through.

Sally: Oh, you aren't going anywhere in particular? That's interesting. How would you like to come out to my farm for a while? I need a good man for a chauffeur.

(Mrs. Atwell, listening, mutters.)

Mrs. Atwell: Chauffeur for a gangplow! I know her . . .

Sally: A square of bacon, and four cans of beans, Mrs. Atwell. Put it on my bill. You (to Jim) can carry the things out to the car.

Mrs. Atwell: Everyone got their numbers?

Mrs. Smith: Thirteen!

Mrs. Howell: Five!

Mrs. Rogers: My number is— (breaks off as she sees Jim walking away.) There goes the prize!

(Jim runs offstage with the women at his heels. All of them back on stage again as they encounter Bill Bogert just entering.)

Bill: Good morning, ladies. What's this, a game of follow the leader?

Mrs. Atwell: Good morning, Mr. Bogert. Yes, we've got quite a mix-up here.

Bill: What's this man doing here? Hey, Joe, where do you work? where's your badge?

Jim: I don't work anywhere. I don't like to work.

Bill: I know all about that. I got two shifts of jobs that don't like to work now. Climb in the back of that truck out there and I'll take you where you'll get company. How does ninety a week sound to you?

Jim: Sounds good, but . . .

Bill: Okay. Come on, Joe. Good-bye, ladies. Thanks for getting me another good man.

(They go out, leaving the women looking after them.)

Mrs. Atwell: At least, that Sally didn't get him. She would have, you know.

Mrs. Rogers: And my number was seventeen. I won.

Mrs. Smith: (crossing to look out door) There goes our hired man, girls! Wait a minute . . . wait . . . I can't believe it, but it looks like . . . it can't be . . . look, Lil, do you see what I see?

Mrs. Rogers: (crosses to look) It looks like another man! It is! Coming this way!

Mrs. Smith: (confidently) This one won't get away.

(They hastily attempt to look calm and collected and they are waiting eagerly as . . .

THE CURTAIN FALLS
Cornell Homemaker

Dean Sarah Gibson Blanding

Instead of the regular two 15-

week terms this year the College

of Home Economies will have three

15-week terms, Dean Sarah Gibson

Blanding announced at a mass

meeting for home ecology students

recently.

The government needs trained

home economists now. Because our

country wants women as dietitians

for the armed forces and industry,
as child care specialists for nursery

and public schools, and as workers

in industry the State Board of Re-
gents urges that all women’s col-

leges accelerate.

According to Miss Blanding, “Be-
cause the College feels that it is its
duty to turn out as many well
trained home economists in as short
a time as possible, it will carry on
its program through next summer.”

Attending summer term at col-
lege will not be compulsory for stu-
dents, and teachers will volunteer
their services; but the College can
only afford to offer the regular fall
term courses in July and February.
Next fall, second semester courses
will be offered.

Under the new program for ac-
celeration the terms may run from
February to May 24, from July to
October, and October to February.
New York State residents will not
pay tuition fees, and other costs
will be the same as usual; the func-
tions of dormitories, health, and
other University services, including
part-time employment and student
loans, will operate as usual.

Students may also take popular
courses in other colleges of the Uni-

versity.

Through acceleration juniors this
year will be graduated next Febru-
ary. The College feels that stu-
dents, by getting out earlier will be
able to give better, more worth-
while service to their country soon-
er. Then, too, they will probably
make more money for themselves
in the long run, than if they work-
ed only a few months this summer
and then came back to college.

Wartimes At Home Week

With its time cut short, and its
outside speakers unable to come,
because of housing and transporta-
tion difficulties, Farm and Home
Week has a “homey” touch this
year.

Instead of outside help, the Col-
lege of Home Economics own staff
members present most of the dem-
onstration, lectures, and exhibits,
and as usual college co-eds help.

Highlighted on the Homemakers’
Program are two symposiums; one
on “Feeding the Family in War-
time,” led by Miss Helen Monsch,
head of the department of foods
and nutrition; and the other, “How
Can We Organize the World For
Peace?”, a student symposium led
by Prof. C. W. deKiewiet, of the
department of history.

Theme Is Conservation

Stressing conservation in all its
phases, staff members follow close-
ly the College’s program of teach-
ing in wartime. Included on the
program are talks and exhibits on
meat substitutes, dehydrated foods,
weight control, the importance of
poultry and cereals in the diet, sav-
ing and using fats in cooking, and
planning and preparing good fami-
ly meals.

Mrs. Clara Gebbard Snyder, of
the Wheat Flour Institute, demon-
strates the uses of enriched flour;
and Beth McLean, of Swift and
Company, gives a demonstration
on “How To Make The Most of
Meat.”

Mending, relining coats, using
scrap of material, making old
Clothes into new and adjusting se-
manship, are demonstrated by
the textiles and clothing depart-
ment in order to show how to make
the best possible use of available
materials in wartime. Exhibited are
clothes made by students and a
fashion show of old and new wed-
ding gowns, maternity dresses, and
baby clothes.

The Nursery School is open
for observation in the family life
department, and there are exhi-
bits of childrens books and games,
as well as ways to economize by
making children’s playthings at
home.

Saving the homemakers’ time,
energy, and household equipment
is emphasized by the economics of
the household department; while
the household arts department
asses stamps out the “seventh
column” or “home accidents.” On
its program are talks and exhibits
on the results of careful and care-
less housekeeping, and how to cor-
rect unsafe conditions that cause
fire and accidents at home.

Still another interesting exhibit
is one called “Home Play in War-
time” in which William M. Smith,
Jr. shows possibilities for family
and neighborhood recreation need-
ed in time of war especially.

As if to round out the Home-
makers’ Program Mrs. Lemo Rock-
wood, of the family life department,
will give a talk on “Marriage in
Wartime”; and Anne Kuhn is
speaking on “Morale Builders in
Family Life.”

Letter Home

Dear Mom,

Gad, but it’s cold! It’s nice to
think of the days when we used
to sweat—but pardon me, Jim
says, “only horses sweat, men per-
spire, and ladies glow!” Oh, to glow!

Anyway, we have a system for
keeping our feet warm in bed by
putting a small feather pillow over
them at night. It keeps out the
cold air, and can be kicked off when
our toes get warm. Wish I had
some of your nice white outer flan-
nel sheets and pillow cases.

Life has been hectic of late.
When finals were finished, we were
wrecked. But the University broke
down its ban on houseparties in
wartime and let us have Victory
weekend January 29-February 1.
Since we weren’t having classes
anyway, it wouldn’t hurt our work,
and it certainly uplifted morale. We
revived, and how! Highlights of
the wonderful weekend were sleigh
rides, fraternity formals, the Glee
Club’s show “V’s in Our Bonnet”,

Dean Sarah Gibson Blanding

New York State

ket
and Bobby Sherwood playing at the Victory Ball in Barton Hall.

Home Ec Club had its annual St. Agnes Eve dance—you know, that evening Keats wrote poetry about, when maidens may not eat anything but a hard-boiled egg. Then they go to bed and dream (do you wonder?) of the man they will marry. I ain’t talkin’—but I can dream, can’t I?

Then Farm and Home Week landed on us. It was only three days this year, but it kept us out of classes—so even though we worked on it like dogs, we had a swell time.

You ask if we ever think about classes. O.K. Mom. In fact we learned some very delicious things in foods lab I must tell you about.

Though you can’t buy whipped cream now, you can still serve it. How? Listen a bit while I whisper some secrets. Whip water softened gelatin or flour with top milk. Whip chilled evaporated milk! If you don’t like the taste, add a few drops of lemon juice or other strong flavoring, and serve it on gingerbread or make ice cream. (Hot gingerbread is nice, too, sliced through the middle and filled with applesauce.)

Imitation vanilla flavoring, by the way, more common now because the raw products for pure extracts are hard to get, have a stronger flavor than pure extracts and have less tendency to cook away because they contain less alcohol, so go easy on the amount of imitation flavoring you use.

Here are some ideas for the kids’ brother’s lunch box. Peanut butter gets along well with chopped green pepper and celery; with honey; raisins, nuts, and boys. If you add a little lemon juice to it, it won’t stick to the roof of the mouth.

Doughnuts split and spread with well-mixed cranberry sauce and cream cheese; or split, toasted, and served with marmalade, honey or soft maple sugar melt in your mouth.

By the by, do you realize our Cornell basketball team beat Yale? We’d better not discuss any more.

Yours, Carol.

DOROTHY COTHRAN ’43

Tiny, bright-eyed soloist of the Women’s Glee Club is Dotty Cothran. In her home town in Gasport, she took enough 4-H work to become interested in home economics, although she claims she knew absolutely nothing about home ec before she entered Martha Van’s halls in 1939. Coming to Cornell is a Cothran tradition. Dotty has been preceded by three sisters and will probably be followed by her younger brother. But Dotty had another reason for choosing Cornell, and that was Mr. and Mrs. Eric Dudley, former directors of Glee Clubs, under whom she wished to study.

Since then Dotty has climbed. She has been soloist of the Glee Club and the Presbyterian Choir ever since freshman year. In her sophomore year she was elected secretary of Glee Club, and is now its president. In 1940 she sang with the Cornell Musical Clubs at the Alumni concert in Elmira, and again at Buffalo in 1941. She is also a member of Arete sorority and has worked with the Willard Straight Music Committee. Probably her biggest thrill came last summer when she represented Cornell on the Fred Allen radio program.

Dotty has often wished that she had a chance to tell the frosh some of the things she has learned in four years of college. Marks mean more than they seem at first, she says. When it comes to looking for a job, a record of good marks behind you helps give security and confidence. But its the discovery of a way of living that is really most important.

Voice is Dotty’s biggest interest. She has studied with Mrs. Dudley for four years and intends to continue her study after graduation. “Music keeps up your morale,” she says. “Singing in groups increases the tendency to sing when you’re alone, and that’s uplifting.” Dotty also plays piano, swims, reads fiction and biography, and does some dramatics occasionally.

After studying voice a few more years, Dotty hopes to go on to a concert stage or operatic career. Here’s another Cornellian headed for fame and glory!

Co-eds Contest In Speeches

A special feature of Farm and Home Week this year is the annual public speaking contest sponsored by the Home Economics Club. The event takes place in the auditorium of Martha Van Rensselaer Hall on February 3, at 4 p.m.

Final speakers are women in the College of Home Economics who have successfully competed in the elimination contest held on December 15. Speeches were judged on content, organization, clarity, and delivery. A first prize of $100 and a second prize of $25 will be awarded the winners.


The Home Economics Public Speaking Stage first came into being two years ago when an anonymous donor offered prices of $100 and $25 to encourage Home Ec girls to try their ability at public speaking, for that donor believed, that “college women should learn to express their ideas in public with ease and conviction.”
February, 1943
Dear Jim . . .

MAYBE I can hitch myself up on one elbow long enough to say howdy, soldier. Finals are over, (gasp, gasp) but Farm and Home Week is looming around the corner.

I hope you will be able to stand this change of correspondents. Taking Dud’s place will be pretty tough but I’ll do my best. I still have a bone to pick with him about that black-out crack. Maybe it’s just as well that he’s safely tied to some sergeant’s apron strings in Georgia. Gosh maybe you two will get together yet.

It doesn’t seem possible that Christmas vacation was only a month ago. I’ve been through an eternity of prelims, finals, term papers and reports since then. It really was a “white Christmas” for our house president, she got her diamond on New Year’s Eve. We just about collapsed when she walked in that night and told us.

HOME Ec is in one mad scramble. You know that Farm and Home Week is only going to be three days this year. Monday, February 1, we all help set up exhibits and then tear them down on Friday. I’ve signed up for three corking exhibits. One is on home-made play materials for young children. It will give me a chance to prove to myself that I did know what I was doing when I picked nursery school teaching for a profession. I’m going to help Bill Smith in demonstrating home play in war time, which will be an experience in itself. Then I’ve picked out an exhibit that shows how to give household equipment a longer life. It’s all Greek to me, so it should be fun. I love Farm and Home week anyway. This may sound silly but when some lost mother comes up to me and asks her way to the nursery school and I tell her it will make me feel pretty worth while. I’ll wager that a good percentage of the Home Ec students first got the idea of coming to Cornell from their mothers and fathers who had attended Farm and Home Week.

But then you would never understand a poor Home Ec point of view anyway, would you?

Did Dud tell you about his arrival in the fair city of Atlanta? He was getting out of a cab at the station and had a hand full of change to pay the cabby, when who should he see approaching but the first lu. His hand flew up in a smart salute and the change went flying all over the street. Dud spent a good half hour trying to collect enough to pay the cabby and he still lost half a dollar on the deal. Military courtesy really hurts sometimes, doesn’t it?

VICTORY Weekend has come and gone, and most of the men with it. It really was a grand send-off with Bobby Sherwood’s music for the Victory Ball, and the Dramatic Club-Glee Club production, “V’s in Our Bonnet.” W.S.G.A. finally relented and gave the coeds special permission for the two nights and the faculty committee approved houseparties for that weekend. It will probably be a long time before Cornell sees another such weekend.

Our chaperone just came bounding up the stairs—her husband won the Distinguished Flying Medal somewhere in Africa. It really brings the war home.

My typewriter is groaning its complaints—I’ve used it continually since the new year and it thinks it deserves a rest. “After all, do you have to write your letters on me too?” So I’ll close for now—oh, a Happy New Year!

As ever,
Red

1868 — 1943
75 YEARS YOUNG
CORNER BOOK STORE
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EARLE W. DE MOTTE, President

Are you receiving your Countryman regularly? If not, stop at our table in Roberts Hall and find out why not.
Edwin P. Smith, first farm bureau agent in Chenango County, has been appointed to the board of education in Sherburne. Smith owns and operates ten farms which total 1200 acres. His daughter, Leah H. Smith, has enrolled in the College of Home Economics as a freshman.

Arthur W. Wilson is a publisher’s representative at 572 Madison Avenue, New York City. He lives in Westport, Conn., on Dogwood Lane.

Major Daniel P. Morse, US Army Air Corps, is once again in the service of Uncle Sam, stationed at a southern field. The Major won a citation and three overseas stripes in World War I. He was C.O. of the 50th Aero Squadron which was credited with finding the Lost Battalion in the Argonne. His son, John H. I. Morse 44, is following in his Dad’s footsteps. He’s soon to be called for Army pilot training.

Albert H. Main has added flavor to his life by working in the spice department of Durkee Famous Foods, Elmhurst.

It certainly is a small world! Two brothers were stationed at Camp Gruber, Okla., and did not know it until their mother told them in a letter. The two “doughboys” were Leo R. Blanding 27 and Morris L. Blanding 36. The confusion came because Leo left from Springfield, Mass., Morris from New York City.

Mrs. Donald Gardner is a defense worker, manager of a cafeteria for the “Eclipse Aviation” plant in East Orange, N. J.

Research in nutrition is the field of Annabel L. Merrill, working at the Beltsville Research Center, Md.

Almon D. Quick is a draftsman in the U. S. Engineer Corps. He is just now finishing work on the Massena-Cooperstown power line survey. Almon is living at 31 Leatherstocking St., Cooperstown.

Beatrice Foster Whanger is the proud mother of her third child, Richard Elton, born May 12th.

Congratulations to Jessie M. Rannells who completed work for her Ph.D. at the University of Wisconsin. Jessie is now at Arizona State Teachers’ College.

Agnes Talbot Mackay has been devoting all of her attention to a “definitely prospective Cornellian” since August 18th. That’s right, Agnes has a daughter.

Dr. J. Milton Batchelor of the US Soil Conservation Service in Washington, D. C., was awarded the first James R. Jewett Prize for 1942. Prizes are awarded for outstanding contributions to improve the native beach plum by the Arnold Arboretum at Harvard University.

In Rio de Janeiro Orlando D. Carvalho is managing his father’s meat packing plant.

Harry D. Switzer is with the USFS, located at 5025 Hannan Road, Wayne, Mich.

Margaret Stillman Deitrich is already making plans for her eleven-months-old daughter Mary Margaret. In Mom’s own words she is “one more prospective Dom- con.”

Margaret Robinson is the happy possessor of a master’s degree in Student Personnel Administration, which she earned at Columbia University.

Mary Steinman is wearing the uniform of the WAAC’s.

Dorothy M. Gregy is teaching home economics at Michigan State College.

John E. Wurst was recently promoted to Captain, F.A. Even though he applied for active service he was returned to ROTC duty at St. Bonaventure College, St. been stationed for the past year. He Bonaventure, N. Y., where he has spent 4 weeks this summer taking a refresher course at Fort Sill, Okla.
John H. Scank is at the Navy Section Base, Tompkinsville, Staten Island. Mrs. Callie Smith is the director of personnel at the Baltimore Quartermaster Center. At a defense plant in Little Falls, N.Y., is Mrs. James B. Chubbuck, the former Katrina Tanzer. She is the WCA assistant.

Martha J. Schwartz holds the position of assistant home demonstration agent for Suffolk County.

It was wedding bells for Arthur Burdin and Lena Hunt ’44 on Saturday, November 28 in the First Baptist Church in Interlaken, N.Y. Art has been farming with his father in Lodi since graduation and the married couple plan to make that their home after their honeymoon in New York City. Lena is a Home Ec girl, a good cook too. Lucky Art!

Mary E. Dickson, whom we mentioned last month as a second lieutenant in the WAAC’s at Fort Des Moines, is now first mess officer at Daytona Beach, Florida, in the Oceola Hotel.

Ensign Dr. Robert C. Hickey, USNR, is completing his internship at the University Hospital, Iowa City, Iowa.

Donald H. Dewey is a junior horticulturist at the Cheyenne, Wyoming, Horticultural Field Station while waiting for orders from the US Army. Dewey obtained this position through Civil Service appointment, USDA, Bureau of Plant Industry.

In Canada is Peter Kendzior. He is managing the sergeants’ mess kitchen at a Royal Canadian Air Force Field.

Harriet S. Smith has been appointed home demonstration agent at-large in Elmhira.

Katherine Duroe is a defense worker in a plant at Norwich, N.Y.

Luba Lomish is a dietitian in the air school at Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

Betty Bain announces her coming marriage to Captain George A. Bowman, who is stationed at Camp Sutton, Monroe, N.C.

Margaret Spiegel reports that she is working temporarily on a farm and is getting keen enjoyment out of it. She picked 300 pounds of beans in 8 hours. We need more workers like Margaret.

From Guadalcanal come reports that Lieutenant Robert J. Bear, USNR, is credited with destroying a Japanese destroyer in the Solomon Islands battle. Bear was also active in the fighting on Midway Island. He was commissioned at Pensacola, Fla., in February, 1941, a year after enlisting in the Marine aviation service.

Former Student Notes

John H. Scank is at the Navy Section Base, Tompkinsville, Staten Island. Mrs. Callie Smith is the director of personnel at the Baltimore Quartermaster Center.

At a defense plant in Little Falls, N.Y., is Mrs. James B. Chubbuck, the former Katrina Tanzer. She is the WCA assistant.

Frances L. Spano of Cortland is now Mrs. Cecil H. Patterson. She is a nutritionist at the Samuel J. Fels Foundation in Yellow Springs, Ohio.

Bertha Katkawa is the dietitian in the Pentagon Building, the huge new war building in Washington, D.C.

Tribute to a Pioneer

and the American Idea

With the launching of the Liberty ship, "John Deere," the United States Maritime Commission pays tribute to one of America’s pioneers in agricultural achievement.

“It is fitting that this honor be bestowed on the man whose vision and foresight, one hundred and six years ago, gave to the world the steel plow and founded the organization which bears his name.”

The S. S. “John Deere,” launched months ahead of schedule, is a typical product of the ingenuity and freedom of enterprise which are cornerstones in the American economy. We of the John Deere organization like to believe that our founder, himself a man whose ruling pride lay in a job well done, would derive a greater satisfaction from the speed and efficiency of American production than from the personal tribute paid him.

DEERE & COMPANY,
Moline, Illinois
NEWLY-IMPROVED
BEACON
Chick Starter...

"GROWS THEM FAST
Enough to Keep
Ahead of Trouble!"
... says this Prominent
Leghorn Breeder

Charles H. Weidner, of
Hickoryhill Farm, West
Shokan, N. Y., makes an
enthusiastic report of his suc-
cessful feeding program with
Beacon Starting Ration and
Growing Mashes. Mr. Weid-
ner says in part—"I am happy
to be able to say that Beacon
Feeds have proved satisfactory
all the way through the chick
rearing season. The crucial
test, to my way of thinking, of
any starting feed, comes when
one attempts to rear June chicks in this climate and particular locality.
If one can bring these late-hatched chicks through amidst the extreme
temperature changes—the periods of high humidity—the prevalence
of coccidiosis—everything in the management program must be right."

Why not follow Mr. Weidner's success with your chicks? Start
them out this year right from the beginning... put them on Beacon
Complete Starting Ration! It's the high protein, high vitamin feed
that's better than ever before! This Beacon feed now offers a greater
stabilization of Vitamin A. You'll find it's as perfect a feed as our
years of experience and research enable us to produce... that it will
help you get fast, well-balanced, growth, excellent pigmentation and
feathering... that Beacon Starting Ration is a complete feeding pro-
gram for the first six weeks, and
needs only grit and water as supplement. For complete details see your
local Beacon Dealer today!

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ORDER EARLY
You may not be able to
get Beacon Feeds. The
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Our... so don't wait! Our
... so don't wait! Our
feeds are sold in New
York, New England,
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THE BEACON System

George G. Laties obtained his
MS at the University of Minnesota
and is working at the University
of California for his Ph.D. in plant
physiology.

Kennedy Randall Jr. of Staten
Island married Katharine Louise
Rogers '43 of Westfield, New Jer-
sey.

John H. Osborn, whose engage-
ment to Elaine Seeger we announced
last month, is serving with the
Royal Canadian Air Force. Elaine
is teaching home economics at
Katonah High School.

Ruth E. Gould is dietitian in a
girls' dormitory at Western Reserve
University, Cleveland, Ohio. She is
also doing graduate work there.

Another dietitian is Renee Dick
who works in the War Building at
Washington, D. C.

Winifred Burns is here on cam-
cus as assistant dietitian at the
Navy mess hall.

Mrs. Samuel Painter, Lorraine
Kuhn, is a dietitian at the Wright
Aeronautical Plant in Cincinnati,
Ohio.

Are all the class of '42 dietitians?
Here are four more.

Barbara Jean Arthur is in the
Washington Junior High School at
Mt. Lebanon, Pa.

Kathryn Fiske is in the Jacobs
Aircraft Plant, Pottstown, Pa.

Laura Fredericks is at the YWCA
Corner Cupboard Tea Room in
Hartford, Conn.

Irene McCarthy is working in the
girls' division of Brown Uni-
versity, Rhode Island.

In institution management are
Edith Sheffield and Frances Har-
rington. Edith is at Purdue Uni-
versity and Frances is in the Grace
E. Smith Cafeteria, Toledo, Ohio.

Virginia Allen is now doing the
work she talked of and dreamed
of all through her undergraduate
years. She is an assistant home
Bureau agent in Erie County. Let-
ters catch Ginny at 5 Edison Ter-
race, Ilion, N. Y.

Virginia Downs is a high school
teacher in Millbrook Memorial
High School.

Shirley Lois Paddock liked
Ithaca so well during her college
years that she is staying on in the
public library here, besides being
married to a senior in the vet
school.

Gladys McKeever is staying in the
Home Economics college as an
assistant in Economics of the
Household. She teaches one unit
in freshman orientation.
This light must not fail

How hollow would be our victory if this light, and others like it, were to go out, one by one all over America, not to be rekindled in our generation! Where would we grope in that darkness to find our security, our freedom and our happiness? The urge of patriotism may seem to beckon to the fields of battle but the farmer—and his capable partner, the farmer’s wife—who keep right on farming day after day when the love of country turns heart and thought toward the stirring action of the firing line—that man and that woman are patriots, staunch and true, doing their duty to their country with steadfast devotion. America needs straight thinking. America needs its solid foundation—the agriculture on which its greatness rests. The eyes of the nation are turned toward the light that shines from the farms of America. This light must not fail!

DeKalb’s whole research effort through the years has been directed toward helping the farmer. Now more than ever, DeKalb and its many dealers want to be of even greater service to the farmer in accomplishing his grave duty—not only by making available every possible bushel of DeKalb Hybrid seed, but by offering every possible service in seeing that this seed is placed where best adapted to local growing conditions and that it produces the most corn per acre of ground. Let DeKalb help you.

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America’s Largest Selling Hybrid Corn
DEKALB HYBRID CORN
Every farmer displaying this “Pledged to Victory” sign at his farm gate has the satisfaction of knowing that when the rush comes his equipment will be ready.

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Farm Equipment Service—the Best There Is!

**Farmers** who own McCormick-Deering Tractors and Farm Machines bought that equipment with the knowledge that they were getting the best.

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It's an unbeatable combination—quality-built, dependable, long-lasting McCormick-Deering Farm Equipment and quality McCormick-Deering Service to back it up.

Be sure that the equipment on your farm is in the best of shape for the year ahead. Pledge it to Victory, take care of it, make it do.

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180 North Michigan Avenue Chicago, Illinois
Here's how electricity can help farmers increase their wartime meat production

**How can farmers** step up their meat production to satisfy soaring wartime demands? How can they turn out more meat—with hired help getting scarcer every day?

A wider use of the electric motor is one solution. A portable motor—moved from job to job—can save both time and labor, in doing extra wartime chores.

A small portable electric motor can operate a corn sheller, feed mixer, stock-watering pump, and similar light farm equipment. A large portable motor handles heavier jobs with ease—grinding feed, elevating grain, chopping hay and straw, filling the silo, etc.

And there are many other ways in which electricity can help. An electric fence lets farmers fatten their stock in temporary pastures—without damage to other crops. Farmstead lighting gives farmers extra hours for grinding and storing grain, cleaning pens, repairing farm machinery.

Westinghouse wants to help every farmer increase his food production. We offer agricultural engineering students any or all of 12 free Farm Bulletins describing the wartime use of electricity on the Farm. Three of these bulletins—"Beef Cattle", "Swine", and "Sheep"—will be helpful to agricultural engineering students who are interested in raising meat animals.

Just check the free Farm Bulletins you want and mail the coupon.

---

**Westinghouse**

**Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania**

**ELECTRICAL PARTNER OF AGRICULTURE**

**FREE LITERATURE!** "Farm Motors" booklet, giving valuable information on the selection, care, and use of electric motors. Tells how to make small and large farm motors portable. Also 12 free Farm Bulletins explaining how electricity will help farmers get more work done in wartime. Mail coupon, today!

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**WARTIME STRATEGY ON THE FARM**

**MILLIONS OF POUNDS** more of beef are needed to satisfy the ever-growing demands of the armed forces and civilian populations of the United Nations.

**HOME-MADE PIG BROODER**—Provides life-saving heat for baby pigs. Heated by one or two 100-watt lamps, such a brooder can be built quickly and cheaply by anyone. Operates for less than a penny an hour!

**CORN SHELLING MADE EASY**—Only a minute's work is required to attach this portable motor to the corn sheller. Shells 20 to 30 bushels of corn for 5 cents or less. Saves time for more productive work on the farm.

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- Home Improvement  
- Swine  
- Rural Electrification  
- Handicraft  
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TRIANGLE BOOK SHOP

Open Until 8:30 p.m. Est. 1903 Evan J. Morris, Prop.
What Will Their World Be Like?

When corn was planted by hand from a shoulder-slung sack and weeded with hoes and one-horse, one-shovel plows, few children went to high school. They were lucky if they got so much as six months of elementary schooling in a year. Schools closed early so that children could help with the sack and the hoe.

Corn is but a single sample of many crops; the sack and hoe but symbols of hand work and primitive implements. Be it wheat or cotton, turnips or tobacco, scant schooling still is the rule for children where scanty machinery still prevails in crop production.

Where seedbeds for corn are fitted with tractor-powered plows and harvesters, planted with accumulative drop planters, weeded with two-row or four-row cultivators and harvested with a mechanical picker, children have a chance. Most of them go through high school, many through college. And with education comes dental care, health supervision, hospitals for emergencies, homes with comforts such as few kings ever enjoyed.

A Miracle of Freedom
On nearly a quarter of America's corn acreage it takes from two to three hours of human toil to grow and harvest a bushel of corn. Over the entire corn belt the average is a little less than half an hour per bushel; however, hundreds of farmers in one association have cut the labor per bushel to less than eleven minutes. The future that awaits the children who will be tomorrow's farmers is forecast by the fact that, on a research farm in Iowa, corn already has been produced with less than three minutes of man-time per bushel.

The machines which make possible this modern miracle are built in factories, but they are created in the minds of men. They are the fruit of American freedom—freedom of any man to risk his fortune in the hope of success, freedom to stake his future on faith in his idea or his invention, freedom to earn rewards in proportion to the service he renders his fellow-citizens.

If we guard well these freedoms, a better world will rise for the farmers of tomorrow. To bear the burdens of war which we bequeath to them they will have not only the three-minutes-per-bushel machines already in sight but still greater machines to multiply still more a farmer's capacity in food production and in providing for his own and his children's security.

In the farming of the future, as in the century past, this company's purpose will be ever-greater service to agriculture. J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.

TAKES CARE OF CORN FOR TWICE THE PORK
In the bottleneck of corn-belt farming, when cultivation competes with haying and perhaps with harvest, this man with his Case all-purpose tractor and front-mounted cultivator covers twice as many acres as he could with a team or one-row tractor. At fast tractor speed his sweeps or shovels scour better, cut or cover weeds more surely. He can use speed with confidence because he sees what he is doing, with ease because steering takes but little effort to give instant and accurate control.
As We Were

Prediction And Challenge
Perhaps this belongs on a Campus Countryman
page, but it's more than campus news. Or it might
have been a feature story, but we felt a need to answer
it, so we took it for our own, and give it to you from
the Editor.

When Dean Carl Ladd spoke on "What is Ahead
for Agriculture," at a meeting of Ag Domecon recently,
he reminded students that since the problem of pro-
duction of arms and machinery is being lessened, the
number one production problem today is food.

There has been a misconception about our food
supply, he said, for although the 1942 crops were the
largest ever, we have more people to feed than ever
before; and the fact is that we do not have as much
food per capita in 1943 as we had in 1915.

Dean Ladd believes that since there is not enough
grain to feed all the livestock, man, and industry too,
we will have to liquidate the livestock. This will
mean a large supply of meat on the market for awhile,
and then very little. People will have to eat less
meat and more grains and vegetables. There will be
an important job for home economists who must help
protect the health of the nation by figuring and telling
the people of the country how to make their meat go
further, and how to make up for the loss of meat by
eating the proper distribution of fruits, vegetables,
and grains.

Victory gardens will become essential, and it is
wise that the movement is growing, he says.

After the war, great industrial growth will draw
the young people from the farms as it did in the last
war, the Dean believed. He urged that we Ag and
Home Ec students go back to the farms and into
the homes, for, he said, soil chemicals will be cheaper,
supplies greater, and the need for food and homes
tremendous. Those who stay by the land, who are
trained and have broad scientific bases for agriculture
and home economics, will have less competition and
great opportunity for success and for service.

Dean Ladd and people of the state, we understand
the importance of agriculture and home economics in
the worn out world of today and the new world of
tomorrow. We will stick by the land, use the training
and knowledge our colleges have given us, and try
to develop our land and our homes so that the "back
bone of America" will in the future world lift our
nation high and strong.

Short But Sweet
Farm and Home Week has come, done its job,
and left; but with it went mixed feelings of regret and
delight. There was regret that the usual five-day
week had to be shortened to three days because of
wartime scarcities of transportation, housing, labor,
and time. But otherwise people seemed to be pleased.
Some felt that the Week was most successful because
it was concentrated, practical, pointed up to one end:
for production and conservation for national defense.

Others thought that the beauty of the Week was
that there were not such great crowds as in other
years (only 3,618 as compared to last year's 7,469
for the first three days.) Those who came were often
representing groups and communities at home, so that
they felt it their responsibility to get as much out of
the Week as possible. Everyone had room to see the
exhibits, hear the lectures, and get lunch without
waiting in line 'till it was time for dinner!

In This Issue
The hired man may be a fly in mother's ointment,
but he was a hero to me, says Helen Cook-
ingham in her entertaining story "Ten a
Month, Bunk and Beans" Page 5
Prize winning speech for the Eastman Stage on
"Why I Want to be a Farmer" by Yorke
Knapp is found on Page 8
Lou Freeman reports to farmers what he knows
about home economics during wartime, in his
article "Borrow Today, Sorrow Tomorrow"
Page 12
Do you know how to save on shoes and make a
substitute for butter? You'll find a few tips
by Nina Kuzmich '45 on the Homemaker
pages Pages 10, 11
Cornell's plans for acceleration this year are ex-
plained on the Campus Countryman pages,
edited by Germaine Seeley '45 Pages 5, 6
Here's news of your former college classmates,
edited by Germaine Seeley '45 Page 14
Members of the "Cornell Countryman" business
and editorial boards compete for executive
positions in these March and April issues.
Acting business manager is Egon Neuberger
'45; circulation manager, John Meloney '45;
editor for this issue, Rudy Caplan '44.
Cornell Courses and the War Situation

UNDER the war-speed program at Cornell University, several of its Colleges will admit new students for a term beginning June 28. This means that these Colleges now offer three terms a year instead of the usual two terms of fall and spring.

For readers of the Countryman, main interest in the three-term schedule centers around the College of Home Economics and the School of Hotel Administration, and the College of Veterinary Medicine.

College of Agriculture

The College of Agriculture does not offer the new term beginning in June; its fall term begins October 25, or about a month later than usual. The result is that it will allow students and prospective students in agriculture time to stay on farms through the busy fall season, for the exceedingly important work of food production, bound to be doubly difficult because of the shortages of farm machinery.

Food Production Imperative

The College is convinced that nothing is more critically needed than the largest possible supply of foods for American armed forces and those of the United Nations, as well as civilian populations that must be assured of nutritive meals.

High School students who plan to enter any of these Colleges at Cornell, either in summer or in the fall should apply for entrance as soon as their graduation is assured this spring.

Inquiries about entrance to the Colleges that start a term in June, or in the following October term should be addressed to the

Director of Admissions
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York
Father, there's a funny looking man at the door and he wants to speak to you!"

"Now, Waldo, we don't need anyone now. It's been so peaceful since Arthur left." Mother's words were lost in space. Father was already talking to the stranger. I could hear him making enthusiastic plans—the new cellar to be excavated, potatoes to be dug, and the henhouse to be remodeled.

"All right, you can stay, ten dollars a month, room and board." Father called Mother out and introduced her to John Hoben. There he stood—a middle-aged mistake—red eyes, sallow skin, shabby clothes and muddy shoes, our new HIRED MAN!

I looked at Mother skeptically. How long her face looked! She always appeared to be sick at her stomach when those fatal words "hired man" were mentioned. I, a mere ten-year-old could hardly contain my glee. He would surely have some exciting stories to tell us kids. Why, he must have been all over the world. You could tell by looking at his shoes. They were so nice and holey underneath. I could see when he stretched them out on Mother's shining kitchen floor. And the way he could spit. He spat further than any man I'd ever seen, from the back porch way over the spirea bushes!

I thought it was time to get acquainted since he was going to be in the family. Besides, I could hardly wait to hear all about those adventures. So I opened the conversation, on the subject of trains. I asked him if he'd arrived by the Flyer, which went past our house at 4:03. He grunted affirmatively and spat easily and gracefully over the spirea bushes. Now for the important question, "Do you run along the top of the freight cars and jump from one to another, when the train's moving?"

"Sure", he said. He always did that but he was better than most men because he would merely leap high into the air and wait for the next car to pass under him. I was impressed. Lately I had been making a survey of train hoppers and making plans if I ever needed to run away.

Mr. Hoben and I were on the porch and I could hear subdued mumbling and grumbling inside. Mother was not taking Mr. Hoben's arrival at all well. I thought she should be grateful because now we could excavate that new cellar and have a real furnace like the people down the road. I remembered how exuberant she had been when Arthur had disappeared a week ago. That had been a pity.

Arthur had been so nice. Of course he couldn't spit as well as Mr. Hoben but he knew so much about everything. He had been a theorist and philosopher. I had overheard Mother saying to Father one day that a man with that I.Q. ought not to be around children. I still was wondering what I.Q. meant. Perhaps it meant "inner quest" or "ideal quality". I hoped that Mr. Hoben would have an I.Q. too. It made hired men so unusual.

Mother was making Mr. Hoben wash his hands for supper. I thought it was an insult to make a traveler of his experience wash his hands. But I suppose it was just a habit of Mother's from bringing up us kids and hired men all her life. So I sat on the back porch steps, waiting for Mr. Hoben and thinking about all our hired men.

There had been Bob, the student from the agricultural college, who was six feet four and awfully good looking. He always ate four eggs for breakfast and whenever he cut his finger, which was often, he would make Father pay insurance for him to get it fixed. That was the time Father was working on his peach trees. He and Bob were always taking branches off one tree and putting them on another. That was the squash year too. Every night after school we had to harvest squashes. Bob was always complaining that his back hurt. He annoyed Mother as much as did any of the hired men. I think he used to keep his light on late to read, fall asleep and wake up with it still burning the next morning.

Although we kids "got in his hair" he had been unusually nice to us. The stilts and the ten-foot toboggan he made for us are still up in the attic. He had a girl too; and after a while he said he had to leave us because he wanted to buy a farm, and marry the girl.

After he left we had Arthur, the idealist. He wanted to raise fine hens and his room was full of Cornell bulletins on breeding, feeding, and night lighting. Father gave him one of the henhouses for his project. I remember it was winter and he was so worried for fear his chicks would freeze that he set up sleeping quarters in the chickenhouse and went to sleep there.

There was George who wanted Mother to make a certain stew. She tried again and again but George was never satisfied. He didn't stay long. Then there was Burt who was only nineteen years old. He got homesick and left after a week. He left a note for us saying that his mother needed him, but I think he probably needed his mother. John Hoben stayed six months. When he was sober he was a good worker, but as soon as he got his pay, he was down at Sloppy Joe's Taproom. He was a sad picture to gaze upon, red dissipated nose and eyes, no purpose in life except to drown his thoughts in drink. His life ended abruptly one night. He was found dead on the road between our farm and town, of a heart attack. May his soul rest in peace.

The next spring Arthur reappeared. No explanations asked for and none given. Mother silently went upstairs and cleaned the back bedroom and Father started him plowing.

For four years he worked for us, dominated our table conversation, washed his hands in our kitchen sink, and philosophized about Heaven, Hell, and chickens. Mother was the patient martyr but I will always hear her seldom-sounding outburst, "Oh, for the day when I don't have to keep house for a hired man."

Mother's wish has been fulfilled. We no longer have a hired man. Neither do our neighbors. The home- less wanderers who welcomed ten dollars a month, bunk and beans, are today in the defense plants. But in my heart they will always have a warm place, and I never think of the days when I was growing up on our farm without hearing the old familiar voice, "Don't need a man on the place 'elp, do ye' Sir?"
In Appreciation
Many thanks go to Professor L. D. Kelsey in Extension Service as general chairman of the Farm and Home Week program and to the general committee members. The student committees in the Agriculture College were as follows: General Chairman—R. Stephen Hawley; Ass’t. General Chairman—Edgar Lemon and Charles VanArsdale; News—Paul Kelsey; Registration—William Quinn; Attendance—Donald Irving; Information—John Birklund; Arrangements—Albert Rivoire; Checking—William Gilroy; Ushering—Donald Webster.

The student committees in the College of Home Economics were as follows: General Chairman—Eloise Clor; Press Room—Betty Carter; Student Services—Frances Petery; Luncheon—Harriet Gaus; Mobile Kitchen—June Gilbert and Richard Bonser. Prof. Caroline Morton of Home Economics was the general Chairman of the Homemaker’s Program.

If you want to help prevent inflation, don’t force the United States government to create new money to pay its war bills. Get your old bills back to the government, either in taxes or individual loans. BUY WAR BONDS. It’s a safe way to save your money; it pays high interest; and it’s patriotic.

“White” and “Cornell” Are Launched
The U. S. Maritime Commission launched the Liberty Ship “Andrew D. White” at Sausalito, California on January 28, the same day that a tanker named “Cornell” was launched at Sparrow Point, Maryland.

S. S. Andrew D. White, the tenth Liberty ship built by the Marinshep Corporation of Sausalite, was named in honor of Andrew D. White, Cornell’s first president. The Liberty vessel was sponsored by Mrs. Nathan W. King, wife of an employee of the Joshua Hardy Iron Works at Sunnyvale, California.

At the same time on the other side of the continent the “Cornell,” a tanker built by the Bethlehem-Fairfield Shipbuilding Company was launched. The building of the “Cornell” set a new record in construction time for tankers of that tonnage. The record was formerly held by the “Shenecady” built by the Henry J. Kaiser Co., which was completed in 116 days. The “Cornell” was launched 99 days after her keel was laid.

Campus Corn
Sage observations.
Women can keep secrets as well as men only it takes more of them to do it.
Good boarders can make bad rumors. “And some ladies would look more spick if they had less span.”
—Waverly Sun

Gardner Speaks To Cornell Grange
The Grange has, as its fundamental principle, the mission of educating and elevating the American farmer. Every farm organization in the past has some guiding motto or principle which justified its existence, but most of them are gone. The Grange is one of the oldest of farmers’ organizations and much of its success and longevity is due to its work of education and elevation of the American farmer.

The Cornell Grange, then, is in a unique position to carry out the work of the order. Its members are gaining a technical, and yet broad training in agriculture and home economics. Certainly they will be well fitted to return to their rural communities to promote leadership and help the farmers themselves. The experience of age and the enthusiasm of youth blended together will then give new meaning in Grange work to give a richer and fuller life.

Such was the meat and substance of a talk delivered by Charles M. Gardner, the High Priest of Demeter and editor of the National Grange Monthly, before the Cornell Grange and its friends and guests assembled in Warren Hall Seminar Room on Tuesday night of Farm and Home Week. Also present at the banquet were Mr. Rich, Master of the State Grange; Mrs. Stanley, secretary of the State Grange; Mrs. Kellar, Lecturer; Mr. Johncox, and Mr. Kidd, of the State Executive Committee; and Deputy Curry and Mrs. Curry, Juvenile Deputy. It was the best attended meeting ever held by the Cornell Grange, and members present were immensely pleased with its success.

The Cornell Grange is a young organization, having been in operation only about a year and a half, but its growth is steady and it is even now molding the character and building the leadership of the rural community of tomorrow.

Debate Winners
Richard H. Haynes was the winner of the Rice Debate Stage this Farm and Home Week, and Bernard Potter placed second. Both debaters took the affirmative side on the question “That compulsory allocation of skilled farm labor, at the prevailing wage, is the best way to maintain wartime food production in the United States.”

Speakers in the Rice Debate
Mary Fish  Richard H. Haynes  Benjamin Miles  Bernard Potter
Eastman Stage Winners

Cornell's annual Farm and Home Week program ended with the Eastman Stage in Public Speaking at Bailey Hall. The first prize went to Yorke F. Knapp '44 who spoke on "I Like to Farm." This speech was printed on another page in this issue. Second prize was awarded to Ira H. Blixt '43, who spoke on "District 50." He stated that the dairy farmers must not unite with John L. Lewis but must remain as Free or Independent farmers. Honorable Mention was given to Richard H. Haynes, whose subject was "We Need a Real Peace This Time." In his talk be outlined a form of International Government and its policies, and stated that the peace must be won this time. The Committee of Awards who selected the winners was Ralph Y. DeWolfe, chairman of U.S.D.A. State War Board; Herbert P. King, past president of N. Y. State Farm Bureau Federation and Claude L. Kulp, Superintendent of schools at Ithaca.

Cornell Accelerates

The motion was passed on Wednesday, February 10, by the University Faculty, that from now on there will be three terms of school each year. The terms will be sixteen weeks long with one week for vacation between semesters and one week for vacation at Christmas.

The summer term will start on June 28, the fall term on October 25, and the spring term on February 23. This program is suitable for all colleges except the College of Agriculture, because the students are needed on farms in the summer.

In light of this situation, the College of Agriculture will hold only the fall and spring terms and a few special courses for any summer students that might be here. Such a schedule is fine in the fall when crops are harvested but not so convenient in the spring. It is hoped that some plan will be devised whereby students will get out of school before the middle of June so they will be able to help with planting too.

Farm and Home Week Wits

A group of young boys from the nearby town of Newfield were asked if they wanted a guide through the Home Economics College nursery. With a feeling that they were understanding the case, they replied politely: "No thanks, we've already been all through this once."

Quotes From The Week

"If a boy really wants to farm, now that good New York State farm land is not excessively high in price, I say encourage him to start out. As long as people want to eat, farmers will have a lifetime job."

—C. E. Ladd

"In war we must liquidate the consumer—every consumer except the soldier, the farmer, and the munition worker."

—F. A. Pearson
I Believe the majority of the Cornell students are going to college with one objective in mind, to get an easy white collar job with a large weekly pay check. Well, if that's what these students are working for, I hope they get it.

I'm getting my education to go back to the farm. Some of you may think I am wasting my time as well as my money; maybe I am. I realize that I have a good possibility of owing the grocer and the fertilizer dealer, and I may have a mortgage on the farm besides my other debts. Just what is it then that makes me want to go back to the farm?

Our farm is located in the township of Kendall in Orleans county, which is half way between Rochester and Buffalo. The farm itself is a half mile from the shores of Lake Ontario. We have one hundred and twenty acres of fruit and cash crops.

In the winter time a chilly wind blows off the lake; the wind whistles and whines around the corners of our buildings, piling the snow in large drifts in front of the barn doors. If you should ever be up that way in February or March, you'll probably find us perched in an apple tree with a trimming saw in one hand and a pruning shears in the other, trimming trees. That doesn't sound like much fun in farming does it? Well, it isn't, but after the day's work is done, and the chores are finished at night, I like the smell of roast beef, mashed potatoes, squash, and fresh homemade bread. After a meal like that, the aches and pains acquired during the day soon disappear; and do you know—I don't believe there is any better smell than that which comes from my Mother's kitchen on a cold wintry day.

Later in the evening some one snaps on the flood light, and small woolly snow flakes begin to fall, landing ever so lightly on the ground. The last thing I remember before falling asleep is a thump, as a clump of snow falls from an overloaded pine branch and lands beneath my window.

I like to ride on a bob sleigh at night with a group of fellows and girls that are going to a square dance; the jingle of sleigh bells, the squeaking of the sleigh runners as they slide over the packed snow, and the yellow shadows which are cast off from the old kerosene lantern tied on the back of the sleigh, rocking to and fro beside the road, together with the rhythm of trotting horses give me something to look forward to at the coming of winter.

In the Spring the creek which flows behind our house is once more full of murky water which twists and twirls every time it rounds a bend in the creek. I wait for the night when the creek is clear enough to go shooting. I like to roll up a pair of rubber boots and watch the wind play with the loose pieces of oat chaff which fall from the folds of the boot. It's a good feeling to have the strong current push against the front of my boot, and I like the thrill which sends shivers up my back as some unseen fish slams against my boot and then is gone; and there's the thrill of having a curling, squirming, fighting fish on the end of my spear. I like to stand in the back yard and watch the light from other spearers' lanterns slowly flicker their way up stream and disappear behind the orchard. It's peaceful to hear the creek as it bounces and gurgles over a ripple. That isn't much to get excited about, but I like it.

As soon as the land is dry enough we start plowing for corn, oats, peas, tomatoes, beans, and cabbage. Long days are put in the field, because the grain and peas have to be in before the spring rains begin. The days are getting warmer and the sky has turned to a deep blue. I like to crawl along and sneak up on the woodchuck which is feeding on the tender clover shoots in the back lot; watch him sit up and sniffle for danger, and then duck down for another mouthful of clover. I get a great satisfaction when the weeds between the crop rows wilt and die after the field has been cultivated.

It's a good feeling to walk down the lane and reach down and pull up a spear of timothy and chew on the tender end, or turn into the side gate and walk in a field of clover blossoms which fill the air with a rich fragrance. I hope I will always get a thrill out of riding on a load of hay. I like to watch the wind toss the ripened heads of grain as if they were rolling waves of water. I like the threshing season, the wagon loads of grain coming down the lane, the dust curling upward in twisting spirals behind the wagons, the straw shoots coming from the blower like miniature spears, and the golden corn running from the grain spout.

Just after sunrise I like to go down to the lake and put a wriggling worm on a hook and catch a mess of perch before breakfast. And during one of those warm lazy afternoons when all that can be heard is the humming of bees, if feels good to stretch out beneath some shady elm tree and watch the lake breeze gently toss the leaves on the trees and send the fleecy summer clouds drifting across the sky. I like to watch the sunset, the pine trees filtering the fading light, letting only lance-like beams through their boughs, and the barn swallows flitting back and forth in front of the tooled barn doors before flying in to roost.

The first indication of fall is when I hear the far cry of Canada geese winging their way southward in ever-changing formations. I like to watch a flock of geese circle a wheat field at sunset, check-
ing it carefully before landing to roost. I like the harvest season, the reddening of the tomatoes, the yellowing of the bean pods and pumpkins, the turning of the corn, and an apple orchard full of ripened fruit which covers the trees with a crimson blush. The aches and pains in my back and arms at the end of the day do not feel half so bad when I turn around and see stacked on the ground boxes full of ripened fruit picked by us.

After we have cut, drawn, and loaded three or four carloads of cabbage, I like to watch the train push the loaded cars from the siding to the main track which points toward New York city; I feel like squaring my shoulders a little more than usual because I have that feeling all farmers have when they know a hard job is well done.

How many city boys know what their Dad is like? They see him for a few minutes in the morning and then for a hour or two at night. The boys can tell you where their Dad works and in what department, but the boys don't know how he reacts when things don't go just right at the office. On a farm the family is a unit; my mother is just as concerned as we are when a hail storm riddles our apple orchard, and we all look forward to the crates of fluffy baby chicks in the spring. I like to work with my Dad; we understand each other's disposition and he doesn't have to take a week off at the office to take me on a vacation to see what he is like. We all go to church on Sunday in the family car; there isn't one of us traipsing off to play golf, and another getting ready for a bridge party; we go to church as a unit, the same unit that works and plays together.

I STARTED my freshman year in High School taking vocational agriculture. Our ag teacher informed us that agricultural projects were needed to be kept by each student on his home farm. With the $50 I had earned picking cherries in the spring and trapping in the winter, Dad and I went to a stock farm and bought a heifer calf. At the end of my fourth year my project had grown from that one heifer calf to two cows, another heifer, one steer, 100 hens and two acres of cabbage. My mother had her troubles in making me keep my records on feeding and production up to date. I wasn't any "dyed-in-the-wool" farmer when I was in high school, because more than once when chore time came around I skipped out to go fishing.

If it had not been for our ag teacher in school I wouldn't be standing here now telling you why I'm going back to the farm. During the month of May in 1940 Cornell University sent our school application blanks. As a matter of form he and my folks urged me to fill one out. I did, and that started things popping. About once a week the mail man would leave blanks, blanks, and more blanks to be filled out. All during this time I was filling them out and at the same time was telling my folks I wasn't going to college. Well, here I am; and I'm glad that I came.

My cows and hens are still back home doing their part in supporting my college education. Dad gets the milk from the cows to pay for the feed for the hens, and I get the egg money. I know that I am getting the better end of the deal, but some day I hope to even things out a little more than they are now. Where else could this arrangement occur except on a farm? I believe that on every farm they have, and will continue to have, a father and son arrangement.

I hope that I don't have to have a mortgage on my farm, but if I do, I hope my college education has given me enough wisdom for good farm management so the mortgage will soon be paid. I shall not envy those students who become millionaires because I shall have my farm, and I hope to make it the best farm in Orleans county.
Dear Mom,

How time does fly! March is here, and spring is just around the corner. The campus is always so beautiful and green then that I have a hard time concentrating on my studies. I'm glad all of my courses are interesting and my labs fun.

Cornell has undergone a few changes since I wrote to you last time. Some of the "cadettes" have arrived from the Curtis-Wright Airplane Division of Buffalo to train for positions in the Company's engineering departments. They have invaded Anna Comstock Apartments, one hundred and twenty-five strong! The girls will be here for 44 consecutive weeks and are going to study construction and drafting as applied to the aircraft industry. We co-eds are glad they don't wear uniforms; with so many men leaving for the army now, competition is keen enough!

Here's something I know you'll appreciate, Mom, remember the struggle you used to have getting me to eat cereals? Well, those days are gone forever. With meat growing more scarce every day, I'm thankful to be able to get whole grain foods. And you know, they're really good. I never realized what I was missing.

While we're on the subject of food, here are a few suggestions that might help add variety to your lunches. Serve your cold cuts hot now. Just take slices of bologna or salami—topped with shredded cheese—put them under the broiler, and heat until the cheese starts to run. Sprinkle them with minced parsley and serve. You'll like it; I'm sure.

To lessen the monotony of a meatless day, add bits of diced bologna to scalloped potatoes. Bake them in a hot oven and let the flavor of the meat penetrate them. Dad, especially, will enjoy the taste.

Did you know that you don't have to scour darkened aluminum pans, Mom? The black color left after cooking potatoes or peas is a result of the deposit of iron salts. This situation can be remedied by cooking tomatoes or some other acid food in the same kettle. The iron will be dissolved and transferred to the acid food. So you see, you will get the benefit of a valuable mineral after all.

Just one more hint to pass on to you. Cracked eggs can be easily boiled without their contents oozing out if a teaspoon of salt is added to the water.

Can you believe it? It's only a matter of days before spring vacation! I can hardly wait to get home. Gee, I've got loads to do before then. I guess I'd better get started right now.

Yours, Carol

Highlights Of Home Week

Cornell University's 56th annual Farm and Home Week was shorter this year than in previous ones, and exhibits were fewer. Nevertheless they were as complete and attractive as usual.

Housewives present were especially interested in the exhibit on saving and using fats in cooking. Methods of clarifying and rendering fats were given as well as ways to use the leavings from prepared shortenings. The substitute for butter made from lamb, beef, or pork fat, caught the eye of many thrifty homemakers. It is prepared by rendering the fat, coloring it with grated carrot, straining away the carrot, and adding vegetable oil to make it soft enough to spread.

Giving furniture a new lease on life was the theme for one of the other popular exhibits. Tips on how to cover scratches in pet tables or chairs were given. If the mats are small, they can be successfully covered by the application of washing solution; if they are deep, they can be covered by rubbing them with an oily nutmeat. Since washing does a great deal to recondition furniture, many women found the recipe for washing solution valuable: 1 quart hot water, 1 tablespoon turpentine, 3 tablespoons linseed oil. Removing those white spots left by heat can be made easy by the use of a mixture of camphorated oil, salad oil, and salt.

The entire program this year stressed conservation in all its phases. It is a watchword now; it will be "the last word" in the future.

New Shoes From Old

If time has played tricks with your feet and you cannot wear your old shoes any more, don't throw them away. Take them to the nearest shoe repair shop and be surprised at the wonders the cobbler can perform. For less than $1.00 you can transform old shoes into new.

New soles can be put on; you can have heels filled in, raised, or lowered; shoes can be narrowed or widened. Toes of shoes can be cut out or toecaps ones filled in; straps can be added to pumps, and pumps may be made into oxfords. Suede shoes can be buffed down to smooth leather ones; white shoes can be made black, black ones blue; wedges can be removed from shoes or new ones added.

Repair shoes now before they lose their shape permanently, and take especial care of them after they are fixed. Oil or polish them regularly; it keeps them new-looking, protects them from dust and moisture, and makes them soft and pliable. Castor oil is a good one to use, for it penetrates leather easily. Apply it with a soft cloth and allow it to stand a few hours before polishing.

Yes, shoes are going to be few and of standard color and design for the duration. So turn your eyes today to your old shoes. They're the ones that will stand by you.

Dry Foods

Drying, the oldest form of food preservation, is once more the center of attention in our world at war. It is a solution to the transportation problem because it makes food light in weight and eliminates excess bulk. Since the food can be packed in containers unrestricted to use, it leaves valuable tin available for army consumption.

The new program for dehydration has been under way for about a year now. When water is removed from foods, they shrink from two and a half to six times in size. Leafy green vegetables regain their original shape and volume after being cooked in water which just covers them, while dry legumes such as corn must be soaked for hours.

During World War I considerable dehydrated food was sent abroad. Much of this was so poor in quality and took so long to reconstitute that the method was rejected for civilian use. Today, however, progress is steadily being made, although many processes are still in the experimental stage.
To Be A Buyer

Home Ec students interested in merchandizing gathered at a vocational session talk recently to hear Mr. Shindel, representative of Macy’s department store in New York, outline the highlights of the field.

Mr. Shindel pictured the buyer as having a rough, tough, highly competitive job, but one that is exciting and always new. She must be physically strong to withstand long hours of work and the burden of numerous responsibilities. She must have style appreciation to such an extent that she gets a big thrill just out of handling goods. Since contacts in the store and out in the open market are important, she must like and be able to get along well with people. Showmanship and creative imagination are sought in all candidates for these positions, for the buyer must dramatize her goods in order to “put them over” to the public.

Training squad programs for inexperienced girls prove most satisfactory for gaining success. Such a program consists of six to eight months spent in a series of job assignments in all of the store’s departments. Salesmanship behind the counter is the first job assigned so that the girls can learn the situations with which clerk and customer must contend. Then junior executive jobs are given to provide the girls with responsibility. It is in these latter jobs that girls learn the basic philosophy of the ways of business.

Merchandizing positions are usually attained after from three to seven years in the clothing business, depending upon the individual. The field is indeed a growing and expanding one.

Home Hints

With spring almost here, you’ll want to get that patent leather bag of yours in shape. So just rub a little milk on it and polish with a soft cloth. It’ll look like new again.

A sure way to catch that mouse! Just fasten the bait onto the trap with a rubber band.

To soften the ringing of your alarm clock, just cover the bell with a rubber band. The wider the band, the softer the sound.

How about getting more milk into the diet? Cook cereals in milk instead of water. They’re richer that way, and healthful, too.

If you can get hold of an ordinary blackboard eraser it will make an excellent polisher for window panes.

Bernadine Sutton ’43

Friendly, active, vivacious—this is “Bunny” Sutton, president of Omicron Nu, women’s honorary society for home economics students.

At present she is president of Batch Unit I and is an outstanding member of the Women’s Athletic Association. Besides this she worked for two and a half years in the cafeteria of Martha Van Rensselaer Hall. But extracurricular activities have not stood in her way scholastically; she has maintained a college average of 84!

Bunny has chosen Textiles and Clothing as her major interest and some day hopes to enter the field of merchandizing. Her big aim now is to get experience in that line of work. Last summer she worked on the junior training squad at Macy’s in New York, where her duties were divided among every department in the store. Here at Cornell she has fun making clothes in the costume shop.

Like most other college girls she has a hobby, which is a rather unique one at that. She collects toy bunnies of all colors, shapes, sizes, textures, and expressions. She has one from over half the states in the country.

Her pastimes are many and varied. She likes to skate, bowl, play badminton, shoot, write letters, and crochet. She enjoys reading modern poetry and listening to light classics. Her pet “hangout” is J.P.’s. She goes there to satisfy her yen for food and relaxation.

Bunny has enjoyed her four years at college, but is now ready to go out and use her education to mold her future. She wants to work a few years and then settle down to the task of being a homemaker. She’s definitely not a career girl! In telling about her life at Cornell she said, “College has meant more than a diploma to me. It has meant experiences which I shall value, friends whom I shall cherish throughout life.”

Rita Schoff Wins Contest

Miss Sarah Gibson Blanding, Dean of the College of Home Economics, awarded the first prize of $100 to Miss Rita H. Schoff ’45 and the second prize of $50 to Miss Laurel R. DuBois ’44, winners in the third annual Home Economies Public Speaking Contest held during Farm and Home Week.

Speaking on “Where Will I Enlist?” Rita Schoff stressed the need for women in defense plants and on farms, as nurses and doctors, and in enlisted corps such as the WAACS, WAVES, and SPARS. In choosing where to serve, she advised women to survey the jobs they are doing now and to stick with them if they are vital on the home front. “Find out where the government needs you most, and remember: it’s not a question of shall you enlist, but rather where shall you enlist.”

Laurel DuBois spoke on “Nursery Schools For the Children of Working Mothers.” She told how leaving children with untrained, unsympathetic adults injures not only their health but their social and personal development as well. “The child becomes frustrated with a sense of insecurity.” Laurel went on to state that in regions where women work in factories the juvenile delinquency rate has increased. “The solution to this problem lies in nursery schools where children obtain rest, food, and recreation, learn cooperativeness, and develop initiative.”

The other contestants were the Misses Alice Chamberlain and Eloise Clor, of the class of ’43, Mrs. Barbara Cross Naylor ’44, and Miss May Zipperman ’45.

Foreign Service Training

A Cornell Institute for Foreign Service, to train students for post-war work in relief, reconstruction and administration in war torn areas, has been organized under Professor C. W. deWieviet.

Before graduation worries begin to tug at your pocketbook, why not send for your subscription to the “Countryman” now? Address The Cornell Countryman, Roberts Hall, Ithaca, N. Y. Rates: one dollar a year, or three years for two dollars.
Borrow Today, Sorrow Tomorrow

By Lucian Freeman '43

During World War I, farming was less hampered by legal restrictions than it is today. Ceilings on farm prices were unknown; if a farmer had farm products to sell, and knew what price he wanted for them, he could usually find a buyer. Consequently, farm prices rose rapidly from 1914 to 1920.

Prices had been gradually rising ever since 1886, slowly, to be sure, but they had given a feeling of security and permanent prosperity to farmers. Loans that were made were usually repaid without much difficulty. Then about 1914 prices became excited and began to jump. The prospect for higher prices was so good that farmers borrowed money to buy their neighbor's farm, or to buy more machinery or seed so they could produce more to take advantage of those high prices.

In the natural climb up the agricultural ladder from hired hand to tenant to owner, many tenants, under the impetus of favorable prices, were changing to owners. Farm values were rising, perhaps lagging behind the price level, but still rising, so these new owners took mortgages on farms which were valued so high they could not pay off the debt later when the fall in prices came. It was not, as popularly supposed, the expansion of established owners that caused the increase in debt, but rather the tenants who went into debt when they became owners.

After 1920 prices dropped rapidly and farmers could not pay off the short term notes. They had to renew them. Long term loans and mortgages were still in effect, and many short time loans were refinanced by mortgages. The farmer still had his debts to pay but he was not getting the return on his products that he had been. He still had his debts but his farm decreased in value so that he himself owned less of his farm even though he had done nothing to change his equity. When he took out the mortgage on his farm in 1920 the farm was worth, for example, $17,000. By 1922 it was only about $14,000 so he had lost $3,000 of his ownership in the farm without changing his farm or his debts. He owed more in proportion to what he owned than ever before and he was less able to pay it off because prices had fallen.

What significance does this have in the present situation? Price ceilings restrain prices from rising above government-stated levels, regardless of supply and demand. Prices have risen since 1932 but farm real estate is still way down. That farm that was worth $19,000 in 1913 and $17,000 in 1920 is worth about $8,600 (1941 figure) which is below the 1913 farm real estate level, while the total amount of farm mortgage debt is nearly at the 1919 level. Thus our relative debt now is considerably higher than it was when there was such debt difficulty starting about 1921. Farm values are low while prices are fairly good and debt is quite high. We are now in a more difficult debt situation than we were in 1921, but we are somewhat better off altogether since prices have not passed the peak to start declining.

With farm machinery nearly impossible to buy and farm labor nearly unavailable, it seems unlikely that much expansion can or will occur. However, short term credit may be necessary at some time and there are certain considerations for the farmer to keep in mind when he applies for a loan.

*He should be business-like in making his application. A lending agency appreciates a farmer's application when he states how much he wants, for how long, for what purpose he plans to use it, and how he plans to repay it, even before the agent making the loan asks for that information.

The farmer should remember that his most important asset is his character and reputation, that other factors of prime importance are the ability of the farm to repay the cost of the loan, the ability of the farmer to make good on his debts and the fluctuation of prices. Prices now are relatively good and are expected to continue so for some time.

The soundest practice of all, wherever its application is practicable, is to reduce debt now while income is favorable. To pay off now will strengthen the financial structure of the farm business. When the inevitable past-the-peak prices come and income drops then there will be more need for borrowing and greater willingness of the part of the lender toward the man who paid his debts when times were good.

Remember the grasshopper who sang during the summer and the ant who worked? It was the ant who survived because he worked wisely while his friend played foolishly. The natural conclusion is, don't be a grasshopper this summer. It will be the wise farmer who prepares properly for the future.

Pocket Games

Everybody is game minded these days and the Library of Pocket Games is just the thing. Slip one in your pocket and when in the mood, pull it out and start to play.

Chess, Checkers, Backgammon, Cribbage and many others are available in these handy pocket sets.

Adapted from Norton, "Financing Agriculture"
"THIS HARVEST IS FOR

His old chore jacket has been hanging there for a long time now. Just today I shook some chaff out of the pockets, and realized that he has been gone since harvest time last year.

"Some folks say, you have given a boy to your country... isn't that enough? How can you hope to carry on without his help? Without new machinery and all the other things you are called on to sacrifice in wartime?"

"I'll tell you how we feel about it. We are not giving the boys in our community to Uncle Sam for keeps. We want them back. And it seems to us the surest return ticket we could send them is the biggest bumper crop we ever grew. To be dead certain of saving it, we had our All-Crop Harvester completely reconditioned this winter. If we had waited until harvest time, we might have had a breakdown in the field that would have cost us the whole crop.

"It's mighty reassuring to see our All-Crop Ready to Roll... with its handsome Farm Commando emblem. I'll feel safe driving the tractor myself. It will help Dad out, and goodness knows it will be easier than cooking for a gang of threshers the way we used to."

Allis-Chalmers dealers are going all the way in preparing every possible All-Crop Harvester for peak mechanical performance. Further than that, they are holding Farm Commando schools to give farmers the benefit of expert factory instruction on how to operate and adjust harvesters in all kinds of crops. They ask only that equipment be checked over now before it is too late. They have one purpose, one goal: let's help bring our boys home victorious... and soon!

ALLIS-CHALMERS
Tractor Division — Milwaukee, U. S. A.

EAGLE EMBLEM OF HONOR...

Allis-Chalmers dealers challenge every All-Crop Harvester to report for a thorough checkup immediately... be ready to save crops even if storms strike... to save precious seed crops that might otherwise be lost. They will award the red-white-and-blue Farm Commando eagle to every A-C machine passing inspection. Agricultural students and officials are invited to attend his Farm Commando School; get valuable operating tips from factory-trained men.

mail this COMMANDO-GRAM.
Allis-Chalmers may be able to help you.
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Dept. 43, Tractor Div., Milwaukee, Wis. Sirs: Can you help me locate the following equipment, no obligation to me:

I have the following equipment for sale to someone who needs it:

PLEASE PRINT SIZE AND DESCRIPTION — Name and Address

Name: ____________________________________________________________

Town: __________________________ State: __________________________
Dear Jim . . .

You'd never guess where this letter is being written. Now don't worry—it's not behind the bar in Leonardo's or under the table at Zinck's. I'm in a nice clean white bed at the Infirmary. It's not too serious, just a seige in the cold ward, and I'm really not minding it at all.

The gang of girls in the cold ward are as merry as a crew of Spanish cavaliers. Never a dull moment.

The other night one of the girls was sleeping with both feet outside the bed. The nurse came in and asked what the idea was. "Oh," said another girl, "didn't you hear the moron who slept with his feet outside because he couldn't stand those cold things in bed with him?"

That started us. One after another we yelled moron jokes to each other.

Remember the moron who cut off his fingers so he could write shorthand?

Remember the one who got off the bus backward because he heard two old ladies in back of him saying they were going to pinch his seat?

We were in bliss—no dorm quiet hours here, no "taps", no—then the nurse came in. "Whoever makes any noise after 9:30 get 3 little white pills".

Last night I had an awful urge toward committing murder in the first degree. At 9:30, at "lights out", I for once dropped right off to sleep. About fifteen minutes later a nurse woke me up to give me some pills the doctor had ordered—sleeping pills. Well, the result was I stayed awake until 5:00 the next morning. And at 5:30 the nurse wakes us up to take our temperature.

I had a bad case of tonsilitis the first few days I was here and do you know what I was sent for breakfast? I lifted the cover from a tantalizingly hot dish and saw four pieces of dry toast. That was the first day. I finally got some scrambled eggs.

The second day brought a second 'soft-diet' tray with its hot covered dish. I had a cold premonition as I slowly lifted the lid. I choked and sputtered, but, Jim, I remembered—since the war, I must count twenty before I get mad.

The other kids had soft boiled eggs which no one cared much for, so I trotted around and collected three eggs. After that the nurse gave me a regular diet instead of a "soft" diet.

A new girl just moved in yesterday and brought a new supply of moron jokes. Did you hear about the moron who moved to the city because he heard the country was at war? There was another moron who moved to the country because his wife was going to have a baby and he had heard of rural free delivery.

The doctor just came through and said I could leave tomorrow. Wonder of wonders! Now I can start catching up on all I have missed. I mean homework. I assure you. But doggone, I missed a lot of fun this weekend. A Saturday night in the Infirmary—oh joy!

Here comes the nurse with our 3 o'clock fruit juice. We get huge glasses of fruit juice in between meals, three times a day. That's one of the things that makes life not so bad here.

Will you join me in a drink, soldier? Here's to victory!

So long.

Red

Former Student Notes

'18 Girard Hammond is sales manager of Dunlop Tire and Rubber Co., Buffalo.

'19 Eugene B. Sullivan has been commissioned a captain in the Army Transportation Corps and has been assigned to duty at the New York Port of Embarkation, Office of the Port Inspector-General. Sullivan was first lieutenant of Field Artillery in World War I.

'20 Ernest G. Robinson is Manager of the Eastern Production area of the Shell Oil Company.

'21 Paul A. Herbert and former Dollie Helena Nelson of Washington, D. C., were married there on December 29, 1942. Herbert is on leave as Head of the Department of Forestry at Michigan State College.

'29 Chester F. Burnham joined the Emergency Rubber Project handling the growing of guayule on January 6, after being with the forest service at Laconia, New Hampshire, since last September. His address is Progressive Building, Bakersfield, California. Wonder if he appreciates the change from New Hampshire weather to California weather?

'33 In the land of the shamrock and the wearing of the green is Abraham George, Warrant Officer M-211165, Headquarters Battery, 2nd Bn., 209th Coast Artillery APC No. 813, c/o Postmaster, N.Y.C. He writes from Northern Ireland that they have more than enough rainfall, (the natives call it mist), and the grass and shrubbery are the greenest he ever saw. He said the country is full of interesting churches and historical places. In summer it is light until 11 p.m., but now the blackout makes it hard to get around from late afternoon to 8:30 a.m. Abraham longs for the snowy fields and wooded hills around Ithaca.

Helen Burritt of Hilton, N. Y., who has been a nursery school teacher in India for some time, was married to Alma Latin on November 14, 1942. They were wed at the Radio Club in Bombay, and can be reached c/o Justin Bose, Nagpur, Central Province.

'35 Jean Maloney of Monroe was married to Lieut. Howard W. Jenkins, US Coast Artillery, last August. Mrs. Jenkins is the daughter of the late Edgar W. Maloney '09.

'36 Helen Willerton is a Home Demonstration Agent of Wicomico County, Maryland. Her address is: Box 1006, Salisbury, Md.

In recent training for the WAVES, Gladys Godfrey is now an ensign stationed at the Gillett House in Northampton, Mass.

Mrs. Elmer A. Thurber (Helen Hausmann) has a son, Walter Andrew, born November 20.

Helen Meagher is married to William Getty. They are living at Pine Lodge, Angola-on-the-lake, Angola.

Ruth Staley is private secretary to the sales manager of the Burlington Hosiery Sales Co., N.Y.C. She is engaged to George P. Engel. Ruth is living at Ridgefield Park, New Jersey.

'37 Gordon L. Eckley is in the U.S.
service but where, we know not—somewhere in the Pacific is the closest guess.

Mary Rita Keene announced her engagement to Edward A. Brady, Jr., on January 15. She is living in Brunswick, N. J.

Ruth Rich married James L. Coleman on June 7, 1942, and they are living in Bridgewater, New Jersey.

Grace Sedgwick, who has been supervising food work in hospitals in South Africa, was recently promoted to Major in the British Army Nurse Corp.

Lieutenant Gordon H. Strite, US Army, is attached to the 100th Division, Fort Jackson, S. C. He married Louise S. Emanuel, second lieutenant in the Army Nurse Corps, at Fort Jackson. They are living at 1719 Heyward Street, Columbia, S. C.

Catherine Strife was married to Capt. William Laird on April, 1942. Capt. Laird is stationed at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island.

Helene Irish, now Mrs. Carl Johnston, has a son, Carl Baird, Jr., born on Sept. 13, 1942. Their address is: 724 So. St., Alexandria, Virginia.

Gertrude Randley has a defense job as an inspector at the Curtis Wright plant in Buffalo. Jean Burr’s defense work is in the General Motors plant at Buffalo.

W. Dale Brown, of Hamilton, N. Y. has a daughter, Faye, born on December 29, in Syracuse.

Here are three in the class of ’39 who have been recently married. Pauline Larock and Edward Yeaton were married on December 28, and now live on 167 Seymour Rd., Rochester. Elizabeth Schramm was wed to R. A. Shoomaker last August, and are living in Marlboro, N. Y. Margaret Shoman is now Mrs. Egbert T. Green.

This class has a number of marriages to add to its record. Married in the summer of ’42 were: Jean Rodger to Justin Condon and Butler Spink to Robert Riggs.

More marriages are: Eunice Goodman, now Mrs. Max Shaul, was married on June 25th; Marjorie Eddy married McCarthy Hanger, Jr. and for April are, Louise Burnett to Gibson Miller on the 4th, and Elizabeth Lewis to Wilson Mitchell on the 18th.

Alexander J. Cheney and Mrs. Cheney (Martha Atwood) have a son, Peter Alexander, born September 28. Their address is 327 Inglewood Drive, Rochester, N. Y.

Lucy Ann Rathbun is assistant dietitian and manager of a new campus Coffee Shop at Elmira College, Elmira, N. Y.

Arthur Wisner is in the U.S. service located at Civilian Service Camp No. 52, Powellsville, Maryland.

Rodney Ingalls is in the service too, but he seems to have done a disappearing act and no signs of his whereabouts can be found.

Jess B. Neuhausser, Jr., is a private in the Army. He married Catherine Dunham last May.

Elizabeth L. Alt is now Mrs. Hugh Laedman. She is living at Bethesda, Md., where she is assistant to the employment manager of the Inter-Continental Division.

Henry F. Stachniewicz has been promoted to the rank of first lieutenant in the Army Air Forces. He is assigned as navigation instructor to the Army Air Forces Navigation School at Hondo, Texas.

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1943 Food Problem—

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10/3/43
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1941—474 lbs. butterfat
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Elizabeth G. Savery is assistant dietitian at the Flower and Fifth Avenue Hospital, New York City. Her home address is Milford, Conn.

Jane B. Weaver was married to Preston F. Kodak last June in Yonkers.

And another wedding is that Phyllis Zimmerman was married to Fenmore R. Seton, U.S. Army Air Corps, last April. Her address is Stonybrook, Westport, Conn.

Ruth Mitchelson was married to Lieutenant John Pyka ’42, October 20. She is assistant dietitian at Buffalo General Hospital, lives at 132 North Pearl Street, Buffalo.

Pavka is now stationed at Fort Bragg, N. C. Mrs. Pavka expects to join him in the spring.

“Sally” Merrill is teaching home economics at Shenevus High School, Shenevus, New York.

Another home ec teacher who is doing all right is Alice Popp. She is teaching in Perry, N. Y.

Ellen Quackenbush was married to Terrence J. Mattern last December 10, at East Islip. Last month we announced their engagement but I guess we were just a bit behind the times.

“Fran” Lounsberry of Ithaca was married to John F. Nolon of Auburn, November 26. They both are working at the Sampson Naval Training Station.

Lieut. Ernest J. Stedge is a communications officer of the 3d Bn at Fort Jackson, S. C. He married Marion Austin last May and they are living at Columbia, S. C.

Carolee Anderson teaches home economics in Walden, where she lives at 78 Walnut Street. Her engagement to Clay Rhorback was announced last August 27.

Lieutenant Conrad Engelhardt, QM, US Army, has been transferred from Camp Lee, Va., to the Chicago, Ill. Quartermaster Depot. His address is Evans road, Florsmoor, Ill. He married Anne D. Edgar of London, England, last May.

Lieutenant Roger Kent is at the San Antonio Aviation Cadet Center, Officers Training School, San Antonio, Texas.

Here are a few ’42 Home Economics graduates in commercial foods work. Charlotte Crombie is assistant manager of the Pan Tree Tea Room in Binghamton.

Evelyn Van Tyne is a dietitian at Schrafft’s in Newark, N. J.

Christina Steinman, an assistant dietitian, juggles menus at the Consumer Cooperatives Cafeteria in New York.
The winning of the war is the first objective—everyone agrees to that. That is why the Zinc industry is concentrating its efforts on production; for Zinc is so very important, in so many ways, that it has been placed in the list of essential, strategic materials. In other words, the use of Zinc is a "must"—for many purposes nothing else can take its place.

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Food is being rationed in the land of plenty! America is at war, and food is a weapon as powerful as all our planes and battleships. If food fails, we cannot win the peace.

This year farm production will be strained to the utmost, but farm fields alone cannot produce enough food to meet the nation's needs in 1943.

This year that great American institution—the family garden—will come back into its own. Millions of Victory Gardens will yield a vast store of vegetables and fruits, and Uncle Sam will give his blessing to each and every one. Home-grown health and energy will supply the tables all summer and stock the pantry shelves against the winter. Millions of tons of precious food will be released for shipment to our Armed Forces and to supply the vital needs of our fighting allies on the battle fronts.

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Have a Victory Garden this year and make plans for it now. It will take planning, and it will mean extra work for your busy household, but there will be big rewards in health and in profits. You will be thankful in summer to have fresh vegetables each day for the family table—and doubly thankful next winter to have abundant food when the markets are bare of canned goods.

Plan a big garden. If you had one last year, don't be afraid to double your acreage. Remember it's for Victory in a year of scarcity! Plan the long rows that are quickly cultivated with other farm crops, and see that the soil is made fertile and rich. Plan your way through the picking and harvesting, the canning and preserving, the disposal of your surplus crops. Plan to share your garden—both the work and the yield—with families in town who have no room for gardens. And buy a War Bond with Victory Garden profit!

Start things right now, by filling out the coupon below and send for Harvester's garden booklet. It's a dandy.

Yours for Victory—INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY.
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AS WE WERE

We hope you have taken a good look at the cover and we hope you keep it in mind as you read on in the issue; for in that painting is the spirit we wanted to bring out in our magazine, the spirit that is given words in the title of the painting, "Our Good Earth . . . Keep It Ours!"

The man in the wheat field is the American farmer, strong and grim and sturdy, fighting just as the soldiers are fighting, though not with guns and bombs, but with plow and harrow.

As we here at Cornell go to classes, studying, working, and playing, we often feel that we are letting too much of the task of "keeping our good earth" to the farmer. We'd like to be home on the farm, tilling the soil and bringing forth from the earth food for the armies, navies, and civilians of the fighting world.

But older and wiser heads than ours have told us that our part for the present is not in the armed forces, not in industry, and not on the farms, but in education. For there will come a period after the war when the world must go back to normal and we can help it change from war to peace by not allowing a gap in higher education during the years of the war. It is up to us who are left in college to carry on the ideals of higher education.

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IN THIS ISSUE

The cover is a reproduction of a painting by John Steuart Curry. Professor Bristow Adams has written for us an article about the painting and its author. 9
This year the farmer who stands in his planted and cultivated fields can feel justly proud. But one man cannot manage a farm by himself. He needs workers. What is being done in New York State to help the farmers in this need is the subject of S. R. Shapley, Assistant State leader of County Agricultural Agents, in his feature, "The Farm Manpower Problem" 3
Who is going to take care of Johnny while mother works in the defense plant from eight to five? Perhaps nursery schools are an answer. So Laurel DuBois '44 contends in her article, "Come, Little Children" 4
Bette Carter, an outstanding senior in home economics, is featured on the Home Economics pages. Our home ec editor for this issue, Louise Flax, has other news too. 6
Frank Walkley is the senior in agriculture whom we are writing up on the Campus Countryman pages. Germaine Seelye '45, who is writing Campus Countryman for this issue, chooses the latest news about campus activities for her pages. 8
Jim, who is in the armed forces, gets his monthly letter. 10
Inside the back cover, the alumni notes have their range, written by Nina Kuzmich '45. 10
This issue, like the last one, was put out by board members competing for the highest executive positions on next year's board.

The students competing this month are:
Editor—Betsy Kandiko ’44
Business manager—Jean Carnell ’46
Circulation manager—Egon Neuberger ’45
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No! The Campus Is Not a Camp

CORNELL is taking an active part in the war, and many of Alma Mater's sons, and daughters too, are in military service. Many others are engaged in vital war work, on farms, in industrial plants, in technical research, and in many other activities upon which Victory depends.

The impression has gone abroad that the Campus is practically an armed camp; that marching men and uniforms make up the bulk of those left in the University's halls of learning; that except for those in uniform, there's no one left on the heights above Cayuga except some elderly professors and some young women in the College of Home Economics.

Not the Fact

That idea is not borne out by the facts. It is true that there are army and navy men at Cornell training for the strenuous and dangerous tasks of armed conflict. It is also true that classes are being conducted for, and attended by young men and women, who realize, as the faculty realizes, that the fundamentals of Cornell's teaching are just as serviceable in war as in peace. It is true that the most of the Colleges in the University are on a three-term basis so that the educational plant is being used to full capacity throughout the year. Otherwise, the changes that have been made are not startling; nor, indeed, particularly noticeable.

Scholarship Not Scrapped

It may be said that an educational institution which has to scrap its curriculum and re-cast all its courses to fit itself to a war effort, could not have been on the right track for instilling a will-to-win and for furnishing the best equipment for fighting any of the battles of life.

Some courses have been accentuated; a few, dealing with strictly war problems, and post-war possibilities, have been added. Some courses are attracting fewer students than they would ordinarily, because the students are seeking ways to fit themselves for tasks that lie immediately ahead.

Time-tried Policies

Cornell still stands by her time-tried policies of thoroughness; of maintaining the dignity of learning, the integrity of science; and the determination to impart knowledge, and skill, and character to her sons and daughters.

You will do well to take advantage of a college education at this time; you will do well to consider Cornell University, with its endowed and State colleges. To get the facts about the courses given and the requirements for admittance, write to

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The farm manpower problem

THE farm manpower problem is one part of the whole manpower problem facing this country and our allies. Never before in the history of this country has it been necessary to produce as much as we now need to produce. The production of an adequate amount of food for 1943 may shorten the war and save the lives of thousands of Americans as well as other people. Production of food is the farmer's job. To do this job, we will have to use the facilities at hand. As Captain Eddie Rickenbacker said in his address to the state legislature on war sacrifices, "When those boys come back bringing with them only the memories of the boys who will never come back, no one of us can hide from himself and his conscience. We did our part or we didn't; there is no middle course."

In the summer of 1940, the New York State Conference Board of Farm Organizations realized that the World War would create many farm problems. They knew that one of the many problems as the war continued would be a farm labor shortage. They decided to form the New York State Agricultural Defense Committee and County Agricultural Defense Committee to help correlate the efforts of farm people in winning the war and in helping farm people to adjust to wartime conditions.

The shortage and high cost of farm labor was felt by New York State farmers as early as the fall of 1940. In judging what any agency can do to help alleviate the farm labor problem, it is desirable to keep these basic facts in mind: the purchasing power of industrial workers in terms of the cost of living is approximately double what it was during the period 1910-14; and farm prices in terms of purchasing power of articles farmers buy are now approximately in adjustment as compared with 1910-14. Farm wages are a compromise between industrial wages and farm prices. At the present time the purchasing power of farm wages in terms of cost of living is approximately 50% above the period 1910-14. This means that labor naturally will flow from the farm to industry and to date, as far as New York State is concerned, this loss of labor from agriculture to industry has been much greater than the loss of labor to the armed forces.

EARLY in 1941 the State Agricultural Defense Committee contacted the Selective Service officials regarding the deferment of necessary farm workers. During the spring and summer of 1941 the County Agricultural Defense Committees met with representatives of the local Selective Service boards and representatives of State Selective Service Headquarters regarding the deferment of farm workers. As a result of these conferences and continued cooperation with Selective Service people, the deferment of necessary farm workers for the most part in New York State has been satisfactory.

The State legislature enacted a law in 1942 which gave the schools the right to release high school youth 14 years of age and over for work on farms for a period not to exceed 30 days without loss of state aid. Under a ruling of the Board of Regents, this was restricted to not more than 15 days in any 3-months' period. A similar law has been enacted to cover the school year 1943-44. Estimates indicate that about 19,000 youths were released under this program in the fall 1941, 8000 in the spring of 1942 and 35,000 in the fall of 1942.

Under the Farm Cadet Victory Corps program, local school officials registered prospective farm workers from the high school student body in 1942. In the rural areas the placement of these youth on farms was usually handled by the local school people. In the larger villages and cities, the United States Employment Service assumed the responsibility of taking orders from farmers and placing them with cadets. Under this program, of course, the greatest number of school youth on farms came directly from the schools in up-state New York, but in addition, at least 800 high school boys from New York City were placed, one or two to a farm, for all-summer work and about 1200 high school boys and college girls lived in camps and worked on farms in the Hudson Valley. Fifteen such camps were operated under the auspices of local farmer groups.

Three types of farm services can be performed by farm cadets, (1) full-season work on farms while living with the farmer's family, (2) harvest-season work of fruits and vegetables with recruits living in camps, and (3) harvest-season work of fruits and vegetables with recruits transported daily between work and home. Funds have been made available by the United States Employment Service to provide for the operation of up-state New York, and in camps, and the full-day recruiting of the corps. Cadets assigned to farms will be paid 85% of the minimum wage. Funds have been made available by the United States Employment Service to provide for the operation of up-state New York, and in camps, and the full-day recruiting of the corps. Cadets assigned to farms will be paid 85% of the minimum wage.

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The most difficult things in helping to alleviate the farm labor problem is to provide sufficient regular help on farms. The points being stressed in the 1943 program are, (1) the continued cooperation of the County Agricultural Defense Committees with Selective Service Boards for the deferment of essential farm workers,
(2) the recruitment of farm help in unproductive areas, and (3) the analysis of occupational questionnaires by the United States Employment Service and a careful search for farm workers among United States Employment Service registrants. There are indications that some people who have left farms to go into industry now wish to come back to the farm.

Training courses are being conducted for inexperienced city and village persons who may wish to work on farms.

At the Farmingdale State School of Agriculture a month-long training course for women was started on January 18. Some of these women have already been placed. This course will continue until about May 1 with additional women added as they are recruited.

The Agricultural Adjustment Agency is providing information from the 1943 farm plan work sheets concerning farm labor needs. The State Department of Agriculture and Markets, through its statisticians, is analyzing all available information on local farm labor needs.

The Farm Security Administration built four migratory labor camps in western New York last year and a fifth camp was provided through the cooperation of several groups, including the Monroe County Board of Supervisors, in order to make use of the facilities of a local CCC Camp. The United States Employment Service recruited and placed the help for these camps. County Agricultural Defense Committees have requested that the camps which were operated last year be continued and requests have been made for 18 additional camps. At this writing, it is not known how many migratory camps will be operated in New York State in 1943.

The Extension Service, in cooperation with the United States Employment Service, will evaluate the labor needs and organize a mobilization program in order to make full use of all available help within the counties. In order to have all the help that is needed, it is important that anyone locally who can contribute to food production for 1943 do so, even though it is only for a short time. It is important, not only to have farm labor, but in areas where canning crops are grown the canners must have help sufficient to process the crops.

Another encouraging development in the farm labor field is the interest which the State of New York is taking in trying to help farmers with the food production problem. Governor Dewey recently appointed T. N. Hurd, who was secretary of the State Farm Man Power Commission to help correlate and direct the activities of the various groups working on farm labor programs.

Agriculture, like industry, must use people who have had little or no experience. In order to use the inexperienced people, it does mean that there must be available sufficient experienced help to carry on the more skilled operations and provide some supervision. To the farmer it means spending time with the new farm worker in order to give him the right start and planning each day's work for maximum results. Farmers will do their part on the food production front.

The need for care of preschool children of working mothers is a vital one and demands attention. The country is just awakening to this need and in some communities something is being done. I'd like to tell you about the nursery school that has been started here in Ithaca for 2-5 year olds whose mothers are working in vital war plants, but it is so young that it has still to prove itself. Let me take you to Lockport and show you what has been done there.

Five family groups there, working with the college of Home Economics, became interested in day-nurseries for children of working mothers, and started a movement in Lockport for the establishment of such a school for their children. They applied for a loan through the State Department of Welfare and field workers were sent to help set up the school. Local women contacted the working mothers and informed them of the school. There are now 50 children enrolled. Of course this isn't all the children of Lockport whose mothers work in war plants. But it's a start toward the goal, and a very successful start. The hardest part of setting up such a day-nursery is to persuade the mothers to let their children come. There has been so much prejudice built up about nursery schools which break up the home that mothers are frightened.

The best propaganda in the world is the enthusiasm of the children who attend such schools. Give us such good nursery schools that the children enjoy them and the opposition will disappear.

WHAT can the nursery school offer? It guards the child's health with a balanced program of activity and rest with individual attention. Regular and well-balanced meals are served. A trained nurse or teacher is responsible for daily examination of children and isolation of any younger with symptoms of infection. There is protection against accident hazards by continuous supervision and use of safe equipment. The nursery school supplements the home in personality development. There is affectionate understanding of each individual with opportunity for the child to have the satisfaction of learning to do things for himself and adjust to new situations as he meets them. The child learns to get along with others of his age and to acquire attitudes of cooperation, leadership, independence and initiative. The activity of the nursery school takes the place of the neighborhood gang for it is exciting and challenging too. There the child finds a new security and confidence in his own ability and position.

We all know that ideally the child should find the guidance and supervision he needs in his home. That is true. Yet countless mothers of small children are busy with jobs in war industries, leaving their children with untrained, unsympathetic adults who lack understanding and supervisory ability. Not only is such a child's health in danger, but also his personal and social development. He is frustrated with a sense of insecurity.

Katharine Leuroot, Chief of the Children's Bureau, says in the New York Times Magazine, Dec. 13, that the greatest need in America today is the need for Daytime Mothers. The other warning nations of the world have realized that. The rising delinquency is forcing us to wake up too. The move to solve this problem is just getting under way, but it has worked in Lockport, Buffalo, Watertown, and countless other communities all over the country. But it must move faster if we are to safeguard our children. They grow up only once; must they become like the ragamuffins in Germany who ran wild in 1918? Here is a need as vital as sending ammunition to the boys at the front. What is to become of our children? There is an answer in the nursery school for children of working mothers.
What Will Their World Be Like?

When corn was planted by hand from a shoulder-slung sack and weeded with hoes and one-horse, one-shovel plows, few children went to high school.

They were lucky if they got so much as six months of elementary schooling in a year. Schools closed early so that children could help with the sack and the hoe.

Corn is but a single sample of many crops; the sack and hoe but symbols of hand work and primitive implements. Be it wheat or cotton, turnips or tobacco, scant schooling still is the rule for children where scanty machinery still prevails in crop production.

Where seedbeds for corn are fitted with tractor-powered plows and harrows, planted with accumulative drop planters, weeded with two-row or four-row cultivators and harvested with a mechanical picker, children have a chance. Most of them go through high school, many through college. And with education comes dental care, health supervision, hospitals for emergencies, homes with comforts such as few kings ever enjoyed.

A Miracle of Freedom

On nearly a quarter of America’s corn acreage it takes from two to three hours of human toil to grow and harvest a bushel of corn. Over the entire corn belt the average is a little less than half an hour per bushel; however, hundreds of farmers in one association have cut the labor per bushel to less than eleven minutes. The future that awaits the children who will be tomorrow’s farmers is forecast by the fact that, on a research farm in Iowa, corn already has been produced with less than three minutes of man-time per bushel.

The machines which make possible this modern miracle are built in factories, but they are created in the minds of men. They are the fruit of American freedom—freedom of any man to risk his fortune in the hope of success, freedom to stake his future on faith in his idea or his invention, freedom to earn rewards in proportion to the service he renders his fellow-citizens.

If we guard well these freedoms, a better world will rise for the farmers of tomorrow. To bear the burdens of war which we bequeath to them they will have not only the three-minutes-per-bushel machines already in sight but still greater machines to multiply still more a farmer’s capacity in food production and in providing for his own and his children’s security.

In the farming of the future, as in the century past, this company’s purpose will be ever-greater service to agriculture. J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.

TAKES CARE OF CORN FOR TWICE THE PORK

In the bottleneck of corn-belt farming, when cultivation competes with haying and perhaps with harvest, this man with his Case all-purpose tractor and front-mounted cultivator covers twice as many acres as he could with a team or one-row tractor. At fast tractor speed his sweeps or shovels scour better, cut or cover weeds more surely. He can use speed with confidence because he sees what he is doing, with ease because steering takes but little effort to give instant and accurate control.

SERVING AGRICULTURE Since 1842

CASE **
Cornell Homemaker

New Fields To Conquer

The first discussion of the spring term vocational series sponsored by the Home Economics Club was lead by Miss Ellen Miller, director of Family Life education at the Merrill-Palmer School in Detroit. In her talk on "Work with children in wartime and reconstruction," Miss Miller discussed the fields open in child development. The science of growth and development of youngsters begins in the homemaking apartments, spread through the study of pre-school children, and now covers all the phases of their development including infancy and adolescence.

There are countless vocational opportunities centered in this field. Anyone anticipating a job in this line should understand children, have a working knowledge of human growth, and be able to work intimately with children.

Because single women have already been absorbed into industry and the demand is still present, pressure is being brought on married women to accept defense jobs. Their children must have care. Children under two years of age should be left with their parents, but pre-school youngsters benefit greatly by the group activity, play space, adequate meals and trained supervision of the nursery school.

Some phases of work with children stress the mental growth of the child. Such jobs can be found in psychological clinics and hospitals, and varied fields of research. Others are concerned with the group care of children in the school or community recreation center. Guiding, scouting and 4-H Clubs offer more opportunities for leadership. Nutrition may directly influence the growth and maintenance of the child, and nutritional jobs are open in school, community centers, or homes.

Combining teaching with practice can easily be worked out. There are openings in children's hospitals, orphanages, and convalescent homes. The Community Fund offers an opportunity for the inspection of the nutritional program of public institutions. The field of public health, research, journalism and radio, and woman's magazine editing may also offer vocations for any home economics student with the basic understanding of child care.

As you may have guessed, Betty intends to enter the field of industrial textiles after graduation. Construction of garments concerns Betty most, although she has done work with design and textile chemistry. Surely, such a sincere interest in textiles while at school will bring future accomplishments to it's enthusiast.

For The Appetite

Here are a few recipes to add to your files. Use your favorite muffin recipe, but try frying them in hot deep fat. Serve them hot for lunch and the folks will like the change. Fried biscuits are good, too.

For protein nutrient on no-meat days, add cheese to your baked casseroles. Butter bread slices and cut into cubes; put cubes of cheese and bread in a baking dish in alternate layers. Beat two eggs, add salt, pepper, and minced onion. Pour this over the bread and cheese and bake at 375° for 50 minutes. There you have vitamins, proteins, and carbohydrates, the energy-supplying compounds.

For the children, let's have lots of cookies! Peanut butter cookies go easy on the shortening; and here's another idea—cream cheese cookies. Cream the cheese along with 1/4 cup shortening, use almond flavoring for a treat, and proceed as a plain cookie recipe. Cut them in cute shapes, as airplanes, sailors and ships, to please the youngsters.

If you have a few gooseberries on your farm, the best thing to make is gooseberry and sour cherry jam. No certo is needed and the jam is best ever.

Homespun Hints

Shelves planned to save space are among the handiest things in a kitchen. Materials are in direct access and wasted space is used. For more information on kitchen storage write to Roberts Hall, Ithaca, N. Y., for Cornell bulletin no. 398, "Kitchen Storage Space".

Now that brown sugar is scarce and meal planners want to save it for special occasions, a good way to prevent lumps is to store it in the refrigerator. If this plan is too late for you with lumpy sugar, put a damp cloth in the brown sugar jar and cover tightly. The sugar will soften up in no time at all.

Betty Carter '43

Betty Carter, a vivacious, capable, and friendly home ec senior, comes to our eyes as one who has carried a big college load at Cornell and has done a good job of it. The position of editor-in-chief of the Home Ec News and election to Omicron Nu, honorary home economics society are her two recent achievements. The Browsing Library at the Straight may be where you've seen Betty before, for she has been a faithful worker there since her freshman year.

Sewing, singing, and social activities describe well the way in which Betty likes to spend her time. Home Economics means mostly textiles and clothing to Betty. Constructing clothes is creative and brings out hidden emotions, according to Betty. She has proved her ability along this line with the many self-made clothes she wears. Betty even has her own sewing machine in her room at the dorm.

As a 4-H club member, Betty completed her ten year membership while a freshman. Waiting on table and NYA work kept Betty busily occupied the first year, while the sophomore year saw her a member of the Sage Choir and Straight Hostess Committee. Later she was elected member of the Cosmopolitan Club, member of the Women's Tea committee, and chairman of a committee of the co-op housing project here. Betty was one of the top ten girls scholastically in the class of '43 in her junior year. She has a D.A.R. state cash scholarship from high school.
If you notice that the inside of a lamp bulb is beginning to turn black, give it a part time job in the attic or dark closet. Put new bulbs in essential reading lamps. Blackened bulbs use the same amount of electricity but waste almost 25% of the light.

There Have Been Some Changes Made

What a grand opportunity the students in Home Economics who are planning to teach are going to have! During one term in the senior year, the students take only the practice teaching block and apartment block. This means that no other school work has to be carried in order to meet the required hours, because the credit hours for the apartment course have been raised from four to six.

During this term, the student does not live in the dormitory, for while she is practice teaching she lives in the town where her school is located. The other seven weeks are spent in the apartments. Those who have taken practice teaching know how difficult it is to carry extra studies with the apartments and teaching, so this new plan should be an advantage to the present underclassmen who are going to take the course.

Letter Home

Dear Mom,

What a busy time of the year this is! But then, I guess every month as it comes along brings its active days. Right now, prelims are piling up in all my courses, just before spring vacation. Oh, that reminds me, I'll soon be home for Easter—back with all the family. Won't that be grand!

Our household economics class has had fun this term. We're studying household processes and trying to find convenient, time and energy-saving methods for keeping house. The laundry was the first problem we tackled. The girls planned a unique sorting rack on which muslin bags can be hung for sorting clothes according to fiber, color and degree of soil. We tested temperatures for washing machine water, and found that sheets and shirts can stand about 120° F., while rayons and silks need only 110-115° F. That is just a little more than body temperature. The voltage meter showed that it is a very bad strain on the machine motor to turn on the switch while the rotating washer is in gear. The voltage just flew up!

We had varnished clothes baskets with water-proof enamel, which gave them more body and made them look well. By the way, do you know how to lift a basket heavy with wet laundry? Turn slightly sideways to the basket, then bend at the knees, take the handles, and straighten up so that the leg muscles do the lifting. This saves a lot of strain on the weaker muscles in the back. We've also decided that the housewife should do the wash dressed in her most comfortable, loose clothing. Well, you'll think I'm lecturing to you, Mom, but I thought these points would interest you. Very soon we are going to learn an easy way to iron shirts. Someday I'll help you with dad's and he'll enjoy wearing them.

The girls were entertained by a fashion show at the mass meeting a while ago. I have several new ideas about my spring clothes, both old and new. Everything seems to be matching colors this year. The costume jewelry is adorable—those funny little decorated men pins on the lapel! Coats are mostly of the straight box type in practical shades of red, blue, and tan. Don't let me worry you now; I don't want a whole new wardrobe.

That's all the news for awhile; now let me know what you're doing.

Your daughter,
Carol
Comes Spring—Comes A Garden

Are you having a garden this year? You can do a lot of good by planting one because we are already facing a shortage of food, evidenced by the present rationing, and the situation is likely to get worse. Both now and after the war we have the responsibility of feeding our armies. You can have a good garden if you choose a good garden spot, use plenty of elbow grease, stick to the job during the hot summer months, and follow the suggestions of experienced gardeners.

Are your seeds bought? If not, you had better buy them soon from a reliable seed company because there is a shortage of certain varieties. When ordering your seeds, include a second choice variety. Remember that your plants can't be any better than the seed. Many seed companies have prepared a Victory Special with an entire array of vegetables for your garden.

Plan for an all-season garden. Choose the right crops and make successive plantings to insure fresh produce from early spring until early winter. The earlier that you can have lettuce, spinach, radishes, arugula, and dandelion greens or rhubarb on your table in the spring, the better it will be your family's health.

Your long-growing season crops such as cabbage, tomatoes, and peppers are probably already started in your window boxes or cold-frames. Late April is the time to plant your early crops such as lettuce, radishes, beets, carrots, etc. Some fertilizer at the rate of 500 to 1000 pounds to the acre will furnish your plants with food and make them grow faster and bigger. Plant your tall-growing crops at one side of the garden and your small growing crops at the other side. The wide-spaced crops ought to be separated from the narrow-spaced ones, too. Run all of your rows in the same direction. This will make cultivation easier. Use succession crops, i.e., early lettuce followed by beets, spinach followed by fall lettuce, etc. The pumpkins and squash may be planted in with your sweet corn, thus saving space.

Don't let the weeds gain control in your garden. Use a hand cultivator about once every two weeks to eliminate these pests.

Don't let the insects or diseases destroy your vegetables before you do. Use dusts or sprays for the particular disease or insect which is bothering your crop.

After you have tackled a garden, don't let it down during the hot summer months when work is needed. When you sit down to a meal of your vegetables later, you will forget the hours you spent bending your back and pulling weeds.

A good garden will furnish an adequate supply of fresh vegetables from May until November and some to be canned and stored during the winter months. If you have less meat this year, perhaps a larger supply of fresh, crisp vegetables will help.

Credit Given to Draftees

The faculty has ruled that students leaving for the armed forces before the end of the term will get credit for their courses, provided that they were getting passing grades in the work. Instead of marks, the faculty will give plus or minus grades, a plus means that full term credit is being given.

In the case of seniors, if the credits do not cover all the remaining requirements for graduation, the faculty will consider each case, and if the student has a good record he may get his degree.

Cornell Trains Armed Forces

Cornell has been authorized by Washington to instruct in the following courses: army and navy training at the Cornell Medical College in New York and veterinary training in the College of Veterinary Medicine here on campus. This is in addition to the previous assignments for army and navy training in engineering.

The engineers will arrive in the beginning of April, about 400 of them. They will be housed in Cascadilla Hall and the Graduate House. The students from these dormitories are asked to move out by spring vacation.

Frank A. Walkley '43

Friendly, reserved, ready for hard work or fun, is Frank Walkley, Managing Editor of the Cornell Countryman. All though college Frank has been in the midst of many activities.

During his freshman year at Cornell, he was a member of the Freshman basketball squad. In 1942 he was a member of the Cornell Campus Chest Committee, working in the Victory Campaign. He was recently elected to Scarab society, a Senior honorary society for students in Agriculture and Hotel Administration, and to Quill and Dagger, a Senior honorary society. He was elected president of the Ag-Domecon Association for 1942-1943.

Frank is majoring in Agricultural Economics at Cornell. He has applied his economics by working his way through college. He has been working in the Student Agencies Association of which he is now president. One can see that Frank has kept himself busy while at Cornell. He has nevertheless maintained a good scholastic average.

His home farm is at Castile, near Letchworth Park. It has about 250 acres with 65 acres of fruit and some acreage of potatoes and hay.

His father is a graduate of the Agriculture College of Cornell of the class of '17 (he is a farm machinery dealer.) Other relatives have also attended Cornell; these include four uncles and an aunt.

When asked what he expects to do after graduation this May, Frank replied that he expects to go in the Navy V-17 program as a candidate for commission as an ensign. Ensign Walkley—sounds pretty good, doesn't it?

Dr. Fink Gets Assignment

Delmar S. Fink, recently appointed professor of agronomy in the College of Agriculture, has been assigned by the New York State Department of Agriculture to investigate the hay crop and pasture conditions of the state.

Phi Kappa Phi Elects

Eleven seniors in the College of Agriculture were recently elected by the faculty of that college to membership in Phi Kappa Phi, senior honorary society. These students were chosen by ballot from the upper eighth of the senior class. They are: William Gold, William Kaplan, Walter Bomo Neuberg, Kenneth Carroll Parkes, Robert Serrins, Erton Walter Sipher, Elaine Eva Stone, Gladys Louise Stroh, Ann Ward, Donald James Watson, and Harris Wilcox.
John Steuart Curry
By Bristow Adams

The illustration on the cover of this issue of the Countryman is from a half-tone engraving kindly lent by the Wisconsin Country Magazine published by the students in Agriculture and Home Economics at the University of Wisconsin.

The original painting, from which the engraving was made, is by John Steuart Curry, and is the property of the Abbott Laboratories at Chicago. Its title, as quoted by the Treasury Department, is "Long May it Wave," though it has been given various other titles.

The original picture was put at the service of the Treasury Department for use in its campaign for obtaining War Bond investments from farmers. The Treasury Department reproduced it in full color as the cover of a booklet entitled "Our Good Earth . . . Keep it Ours!" In addition to its use there, it will also be seen on farm posters throughout the country.

John Steuart Curry, the artist, is a relatively young man, born in Kansas in 1897. He first studied painting at the Chicago Art Institute when he was nineteen, and for the next ten years at various art schools in America and France.

He is represented by pictures in many of the leading art galleries of the country; and has recently been engaged in the painting of murals; notably, the frescoes in the Bedford High School at Westport, Connecticut; the decorations for the buildings of the Department of Justice and the Department of the Interior in Washington; and the murals in the Kansas State Capitol at Topeka.

He served as a private in the U. S. Army during the War of 1914-18; in 1933, he won the second prize for painting at the Carnegie International Exhibition in Pittsburgh. Everywhere he is recognized as one of that productive, virile group of young artists who have come from the farming areas of the Middle West, and who have found their inspiration in the soil and its people.

Right now—and this should be particularly interesting to students at the New York State College of Agriculture—Mr. Curry lives in a farming community near Madison, Wisconsin, and is artist-in-residence at the Wisconsin State College of Agriculture.

McKay Featured In Collier's

Dr. Clive M. McKay, professor of nutrition at Cornell, and his studies on growing old were featured, with photographs, in the beginning March issue of Collier's magazine.

Dr. McKay is working to prolong the useful, working years of man's life. He says one way of doing this may be under-eating. In an experiment on rats, some were kept alive on a below-normal diet for 1400 days, which in man's life would be 140 years. These rats not only lived longer than the ones on an average diet, but also were less troubled by degenerative diseases.

McKay's work shows that even in middle age one can help himself by starting diet control. The professor follows his own advice of "First eat what you should—then eat what you like. But don't eat too much."

When you think of Printing

Think of

Nortons

OPPOSITE THE STRAND THEATRE

IT'S SPRING AGAIN!

Come to THE CO-OP
for ATHLETIC EQUIPMENT
for all Spring sports

ATHLETIC and SPORT CLOTHING
of all types

Large stocks at reasonable prices
and 10% dividend too.

The Cornell Co-op
Barnes Hall
On The Campus
Dear Jim . . .

I'm so glad you are not here today. The weather would be perfect for your point of view—a snarling wind and wild swirls of snow whirling over the campus. But I am through with winter, oh for the spring flowers and grass and swimming.

One of my pals just rushed in after a walk and said the spring flowers were out. Well, let's see a sample. I said. "What?" she exclaimed. "Did you expect me to bring back some skunk cabbage?"

Spring vacation will be here by the time you get this letter, and I'll be home on the farm for a week. I can't wait to see all the babies my kid sisters have been writing to me about. There's a baby calf, some baby chickens, four kittens, and ten lambs. My mothering instinct will have plenty of opportunity, I can see.

The sports news will make you give three cheers for your alma mater. Coach Little's varsity swimmers just finished the season by trouncing the Penn team, 59-16. We took nine out of ten firsts. This year is said to be the greatest swimming campaign ever had at Cornell. We have won every meet except the first one where Columbia beat us. Six victories and one defeat; how's that for a record?

The basketball team is breaking records too. In the game against Colgate we made the highest score ever gained by a collegiate team in Barton Hall. The 78-49 looked darn good on the scoreboard. The total score of both teams, 127, was another record-breaker. The old high was 121.

Gosh, Jim, things have certainly changed on the hill. The Straight is now the ensign's paradise. Every night the lobby, the lounges, the dining-rooms, the cafeteria, the game-room, and even the barber shop are packed with the black and gold-clad ensigns ... and their wives.

I remember how you used to be able to make the Straight open houses. Why, there were five men to every girl, you'd say. It's not so any more. At the last open house the girls outnumbered the men. Imagine a situation like that at Cornell.

The entrance of 114 Curtiss-Wright cadettes does not help matters at all. These girls who are training for airplane construction work have taken over the luxurious Comstock dormitory; they have crowded Risley dining rooms; and now they are out to ensnare the Cornell men, the few who are left. But I suppose these matters are part of our shares in the war. Anyway, the Curtiss-Wright girls are swell kids, not any different from the rest of us.

Well, summer's coming—"Oh, barefoot boy, with cheek of tan, blessings on thee, little man . . . ." Wouldn't I look cute?

Remember how you used to tease me about not knowing what made the wheels go around in a car? Those days are gone forever; now I'm taking a course in ag engineering and learning about everything from plumbing systems and sewing machines to electric wiring and cars. When you come home I'll tell you all about a car—the clutch, differential, pistons—every part there is.

Listen to me talk, especially after I took the inspector through a red light during my driving test. Oh well, a license wouldn't do me much good now anyway. I know what you're saying: "Sour grapes!" I guess it is.

So long, Red

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**Former Student Notes**

15. Wendell W. Brown, assistant field director (Task Force) of the American Red Cross, is now stationed at Scott Field. He was awaiting orders for overseas duty when last heard from, and is probably on his way by now.

16. James B. Leslie is sales manager of the Cheney Lime and Cement Company, Birmingham, Alabama. They manufacture lime and cement for wholesale shipment over the entire southeastern states. He has two daughters, ages 21 and 22, and five months ago became a proud grandfather.

Recently elected first vice-president of the cooperative GLF Exchange, Inc., is James C. Corwith of Water Mill. Congratulations Jim!

17. Elbert E. Conklin, Jr. has charge of the fresh fruit and vegetable division of the Agricultural Marketing Administration. He was transferred from Chicago last summer where he was western regional supervisor of fruit and vegetable inspection to Washington, D.C.

18. Gertrude B. Dean is now associated with the Aeronautical Chart Section of the Coast and Geodetic Survey. Recently she spoke at a "Fields of Work for Women" Conference and stressed the need of draftswomen to take the place of those men called into active service. While at Cornell Miss Dean was a special agriculture student and did some work in the College of Architecture. Last year she was president of the Ithaca Cornell Women's Club and a member of the Campus Vocational Planning Committee.

22. Arthur J. Collins, Jr. is president of Collins Nurseries, Inc. Don't get excited; girls; we don't mean that kind of nursery!

23. Hicks W. Putnam is busy selling and installing material and equipment for industrial furnace and boiler maintenance in and around Trenton, New Jersey. His daughter, Jane, was recently married to Carl Brown of Fort Benning, Georgia. His son, Carl, is a prospective Cornellian.

27. C. C. "Chuck" House is farming at Avon, New York. Besides running Crescent Lea Farm (400 acres with 100 head of dairy cattle) he is president of the local Dairymen's League and master-elect of the Pomona Grange. Chuck reports that this fall a 22 ft. x 55 ft. tile'soil burst just after they had finished filling it, but that no one was hurt.

30. Walt Schait reports that he keeps mighty busy with only 290 man to help him with 290 laying leghorn hens. He is planning to hatch chicks this spring, too.

34. Jerome R. Hurd is a fruit grower in Clintondale, N. Y., specializing in growing apples—good ones! Captain Herbert H. Baumnis is Commander of Co. "A" of the 8th Armored Division, Fort Knox, Kentucky. He says that they're very busy and that "sleeping and eating are incidental."

37. Alfred D. Longhouse has assumed the title of assistant professor in agricultural mechanics at West Virginia University.
Leon F. Graves wrote that he expected to be an instructor by January 1, 1943, when M.I.T. started training 500 Army-Navy meteorologists. The Army and Navy turned him down on account of his eyes and the draft board on account of his job; but he doesn’t say why he’s again looking for a girl friend! He’s receiving mail (he hopes) at M.I.T. Graduate House, Cambridge A, Mass., just across the Charles River from Boston.

Robert W. Markham has recently been commissioned an ensign in the Naval reserve. The 25-year-old flier completed elimination training at the Naval Air Station, Atlanta, Georgia last August and was then sent to Jacksonville, Fla., for advanced flight instruction. He earned his “wings” after almost a year’s training in gunnery, celestial navigation, communication, and combat flying. Happy landings, Bob!

Two months ago we carried a note to the effect that when last heard from, Peter Kendzior was managing a sergeants’ mess kitchen in Canada. Latest reports say he is now teaching R.C.A.F. lads how to drop bombs. Pete tells us that instructing was the last thing that entered his head when at Cornell. But, he adds, “If that is the only way the war changes my life, I will be lucky. It is great fun and most stimulating.”

George Mattus has certainly been moving around the country lately! After completing his teaching assistantship at California, he enlisted in the Air Corps Reserve, but since he wasn’t called immediately he worked in the Pomology Department at Davis, California. He is now spending some time with his folks on their farm in Andover, Connecticut, and writes that he may spend some time at Cornell before reporting for active duty in May.

Here is a really busy man. Arthur C. Lisack is not only teaching vocational agriculture and chemistry at the Emily Howland School at Sherwood, but he is also supervising courses in rural war production training and teaching a pre-flight course. Well, Art got good practice in hard work while he was on the Countryman board in college.

Dorothy E. Marshall, now the wife of lieutenant Albert W. Henderson, is teaching home economics in Gorham while her husband is serving with Uncle Sam’s forces down in Fort Bragg, N. C.

Esther MacGachen is with the Hot Shoppe Restaurant chain in Washington, D. C. She works in the Silver Springs Hot Shoppe, which is the same one that Betsy Kandiko ’44, our former student correspondent, worked in last summer. Betsy says that Esther was day hostess last summer and is now night hostess.

Marjorie Ryther is working for the Stoeffers chain in Cleveland, Ohio.

With Stoeffers in New York, as apprentices, are Cynthia Nickerson and Ann Young.

Burt Goulko was in Ithaca for several days recently, on leave from the gunnery staff at Fort Still. Army life is good for Burt; he is looking hard and brown and “fit as a fiddle.” Next June promises wedding bells for him and Elizabeth Burrows ’43. Miss Burrows is the last of a trio of redheads for which Sigma Kappa was justly famous a few years ago.

Farm folk throughout our nation are carrying on courageously in the face of serious obstacles. Mentally awake—with hearts attuned to the great task before them—these defenders of the second line are meeting the need for the farm produce so important in the pursuit of the war and in the peace to come. In the same spirit, American industry has tuned its cadence to a martial tempo, speeding the production of war material.

Ours is a peace-loving nation. Our strength is built upon freedom of individual enterprise—on freedom from regimentation. It is to preserve and perpetuate these blessings that we enter wholeheartedly into a ruthless war—that we draw the double-edged sword of freedom and invoke a righteous wrath against the aggressor. And these blessings will survive, for an American people, aroused to the danger of domination, have rallied in defense of their liberties just as did their forebears a hundred and seventy-five years ago.

These things must survive the battle because, as a free-born people, we look forward beyond the strife and final victory to peace and the return to the American way of life.

Until victory, we must keep our farm implements in better condition than ever before. Your John Deere dealer will render invaluable aid in maintaining your farm equipment at greatest efficiency.

JOHN DEERE
MOLINE, ILLINOIS
Here's How You Can Help
Avoid a Drastic Feed Shortage!

The patriotic and overwhelming response to Secretary Wickard's request for increased production of poultry and eggs has resulted in two problems vital to the feed industry.

FIRST—the increased demand for mixed feed is taxing the capacity of mills and mixing equipment to the absolute limit.

SECOND—the available supply of certain essential ingredients—particularly protein supplements—is less than the expected requirements.

It is obvious that feed dealers must face serious difficulty in supplying their customers—and many poultrymen, particularly those who are attempting to increase the size of their operations, are faced with probable shortages.

WHAT YOU SHOULD DO... for Your Own Sake!

1. FEED FOR MAXIMUM PRODUCTION — make the best possible use of what feeds are available. In this way you will be making your best contribution to the War Food Program and you will also have a more profitable business.

2. MAKE THE MOST EFFICIENT USE OF FEED — by adopting the following practices which must be followed if maximum values from lowered feed supplies are to be secured:

   CULLING... Rigid culling of non-layers must be done, these birds should be removed to conserve feed for profitably producing hens. Frequent culling will increase profit on most farms, since many of the birds removed will have meat value.

PARASITES... From long observation of birds sent to our laboratory for examination, it is obvious that much feed is wasted on many farms as a result of infestations with internal parasites, in addition to lice and mites. Proper management or treatment will eliminate and prevent most of these wastes.

RATS... Consume a large amount of poultry feed. Careful rat-poisoning, elimination of hiding places, rat-proof feed rooms, will reduce losses from this source.

FEEDERS... Another source of much waste. Don't overfill feeders. If feed is easily thrown out—correct the trouble. Don't crowd the feeders, allow at least 32 feet of mash feeder space for each 100 layers.

CHICKS... and growing stock must be directed towards the utmost efficiency. Best growth and development occurs when chicks are not crowded and where there is plenty of feeder and water space. Not more than 300 chicks should be included in one brooder unit. Cockerels and pullets should be separated before 9 weeks to eliminate crowding.

PASTURE... Good pasture is rich in protein—and it reduces substantially the amount of growing mash required. Fresh immature grass is the finest kind of supplementary feed—but not when it's old. Mow frequently to develop a supply of young growing grass. The value of good pasture cannot be overemphasized during protein shortages!

SO—to safeguard your own flock—and your own future—and for the sake of America's Food Program, make every effort to cooperate with your dealer by making the most of what you have. This is the only way that supplies can possibly be sufficient!
Combining PATRIOTISM and GOOD SENSE

Of course every one is willing to do without the essential materials that help win the war; everybody knows zinc and steel are among those materials. And of course it is just good common sense to take care of the things we have, including galvanized roofing, to make them last as long as possible and give the best service.

HOW TO CONSERVE GALVANIZED ROOFING

You'll find galvanized roofing of various types used on all kinds of structures, on farms, in industrial plants, in housing. It is a valuable material, and with proper care it can be made to last a long, long time; anyhow, until the war is over and necessary replacement material is available.

Do This...

See that all the roof supports are in good shape. If necessary re-nail and strengthen them, and replace broken or rotted members.

And This...

Then bring all the separate sheets into as close alignment as possible. If moisture has a tendency to creep through at the laps, lay a strand of asbestos wicking between the sheets at the laps, and re-nail the roofing with an approved type of zinc-coated lead-seal special roofing nail with a drive-screw shank. Stubborn lap openings can be effectively closed with hardware screws.

And This...

If any of the roofing is showing signs of rusting, paint it with two coats of metallic zinc paint, (see Federal Specifications TT-P-641) which will effectively stop the rust and prevent further injury to the roofing. In fact, the use of this remarkably good paint, which can be readily made by any paint manufacturer, will extend the life of galvanized roofing almost indefinitely.

In "How To Make Galvanized Roofing Last Longer", a booklet published by the Institute, complete and explicit directions are given for all of the above operations. Copies will be sent free upon request.

AMERICAN ZINC INSTITUTE
Incorporated
60 East 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.
THE KID FROM KANSAS
and the "Fish" that Flies

SOMEWHERE there is a kid from Kansas, with ack-ack bursting around his ears. Watch him slanting down, wagging his wings to signal the squadron in, leveling off to aim his torpedo, drop it, send it straight and true to its target . . . Up ahead a Jap carrier squirms to escape. Her guns are blazing and her destroyer escort is blasting away, throwing everything they've got point-blank at the Doom that comes riding fast as the torpedo bombers press home their attack.

They're not counting risks, those wonderful kids from the U.S.A. And in these days, that's a thing we at Harvester never forget.

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A TORPEDO is a deadly projectile of special steels and brass and copper and alloys, carrying hundreds of pounds of explosive. Yet it has precision parts so small they can be carried beneath a man's fingernail.

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A torpedo is guided to its target by a gyroscope, so precise in manufacture and so sure in operation that it regulates the course and depth at which the torpedo travels. It must not fail. Gyroscopes normally are made only by specialists. Harvester makes its own.

That's the kind of job this torpedo is. And that's why the men and women at Harvester are proud that in starting production we beat our promise to the Navy by months.

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To the boys who use these weapons we owe a supreme debt. Every man and woman of us is determined to see that that debt is paid.

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As We Were

With this issue we cease production until next fall. This is the graduation issue.

But the campus will no longer turn over for forty winks during the summer months. Ensigns and Curtiss-Wright girls will keep the grass trod down on the lawns during the month of June and at the end of June again will be heard the chatter and laughter of the Cornell students.

We say au revoir with this issue because we are not coming back for the summer session. We are taking to heart the urgent call for help in food production and we are going home to the farm to pick strawberries and hoe spinach and milk cows.

The Cover

Do you recognize the cover as the Mimm’s Memorial in the garden by the WHCU studio? If you were at Cornell back in the teens you probably remember the eye sore, the public dump, that was near the studio.

To Miss Lua Mimms, an instructor in floriculture, goes credit for turning the dump into a practice garden for students. And to her is dedicated the sundial that sits amidst the flowers.

New Countryman Board

This is the first issue put out by the new Countryman Board. The members are listed in the masthead.

Except for the business manager, the Board is all women. But we are not going to let this stand in the way of our editing a Countryman that is for both men and women.

We have to think of readers like the one who sent us this note attached to a dollar bill:

Dear Editor:

Here attached is cash on the barrelhead to the tune of one dollar in currency of the realm for a one-year subscription to the Countryman, just to show you that I was simply busy, not obdurate, when you asked me if my subscription had not run out.

J. T. Kangas ’38

In This Issue

This issue could be called a Gardening Issue; for we have three articles on growing and serving vegetables.

Our main feature is “Serve Soybeans”—page 3
The latest developments of the Victory Garden program is found on ————page 5
On Campus Countryman page we have “Gather or Grow Greens” ————page 6
Our light feature for this month is by the editor.
Our editor was supposed to write a term paper one night, but her thoughts strayed far away from Cornell and term papers, and this is what she wrote, “The Little Things I Love”: ————page 4

THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN

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Young Men In Agriculture

ANY young men who enter the New York State College of Agriculture, in the Fall of this unsettled year of 1943, may not be able to complete more than one or two terms before they are called for military service, or for the equally important duties of full-time work on farms.

Three Ways

The faculty of the New York State College of Agriculture endeavors to serve the interests of those who enter as freshmen next fall by providing for them three possible ways to use their time to greatest advantages. These are:

1. To furnish instruction with close and definite applications to farming and related occupations.
2. To offer a wide selection of courses in agriculture to provide a basis for future occupation and education.
3. To maintain the freshman's normal program that emphasizes the study of science as a foundation for further college study.

A Flexible Plan

The flexibility is sought by extensive substitutions in the usual freshman schedule that will allow a certain amount of leeway as to selected courses; the substitutions count fully toward graduation with the regular college degree, with the proviso that the required subjects which they replace must be taken in a subsequent year.

This means that the requirements for graduation have not been changed, nor have the standards been lowered in any way. It means only that the order in which some subjects have heretofore been studied may be reversed. In that way, strictly agricultural courses may predominate during the first year. Hence, young men may become immediately useful in food production when and where needed.

For further information write to the College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York for the

Announcement of Courses

for

1943-44
Serve Soybeans

THERE will be a new vegetable in many gardens this year, a vegetable that is one of the best meat substitutes we have. It is the soybean. Soybeans are a better food than other beans and peas because they have 1½ times as much protein and the protein is more readily used by the body. Soybeans have 12 times as much fat and only half as much carbohydrate as other legumes. Even much of this carbohydrate can not be used by the body. The fat is of such a kind that it is not stored in the body as readily as are other fats. (Dieters will be glad to hear this.) But the fat in the beans comes in handy when you want to bake them, and salt pork or bacon fat is scarce.

Dried soybeans are rich in vitamin B, calcium, and riboflavin. They contain some vitamins A and E, and some iron. Green soybeans contain much more vitamin A besides the other nutrients. The bean sprouts have as much vitamin C as tomatoes. Sprouted beans can be cooked with as little fuel and as quickly as a pork chop.

Seven Ways To Serve

THERE are at least seven ways of using soybeans as food. You will probably eat the ones from your garden either green this summer or next winter as dried beans or bean sprouts.

The green beans are like baby limas. When the pods are nearly full size but still green and tender, you can pick them, boil the pods for 3 to 5 minutes, and shell them. The shelled beans then cook very quickly. They have a good nutty flavor and need little butter.

The cooked green beans are also tasty in a scalloped dish with bread crumbs and a tomato or cream sauce. They can be put into a vegetable salad as leftovers.

The dried beans can be served in all the ways other dried beans are served, except that some varieties take longer to cook. Always soak them overnight before cooking. Use them hot as baked beans, in chili con carne, bean loaf, bean souffle, imitation sausage, and soup. Cold they make appetizing salads, sandwich filling, or a pie filling, if mixed with milk, eggs, and spices. For dishes like souffle and soup you press the cooked beans through a sieve and use the pulp. This pulp adds a good flavor to meat croquettes when used in the place of bread crumbs.

Soybean Sprouts

SPROUTED soybeans have long been used by the Chinese as a food that needs little fuel for cooking, has a pleasing flavor, and is high in food value. Housewives can buy the dry soybeans and sprout them easily at home, says Prof. C. M. McCay of the New York State College of Agriculture. The sprouted beans, as well as dry soybeans are expected to be available at some retail stores in the state shortly. The sprouts are sold like any other vegetable today in New York City's Chinatown.

The beans, together with their inch or two-inch-long sprouts can be cooked as a vegetable, served in salads, fried, mixed in stews or casseroles, or added to scrambled eggs or omelettes. They do not get mushy in cooking but taste crunchy. They cook quickly in 10 to 20 minutes, and cause no intestinal gas as do most kinds of dry beans.

How To Grow Sprouts

Equipment needed for sprouting the beans at home includes the dry beans, a can of chlorinated lime, a wide-mouth container for the beans to sprout in, water, and a few pieces of clean cloth and cardboard.

The beans should first be cleaned to remove broken pieces and other seeds, then they should be washed and left to soak overnight in lukewarm water. One pound of beans takes about 3 pints of water. A pinch of chlorinated lime is added to the water to keep molds from growing.

In the morning the water is poured off, the beans are poured into the sprouting container which has a hole in the bottom to allow water to drain out. They are covered with a damp cloth and a damp cardboard to keep out light and are watered several times a day. Each evening they are sprinkled with water that has a teaspoonful of chlorinated lime added to each three gallons.

A clean flower pot makes a good sprouting container. If a fruit jar or milk bottle is used, the container should be inverted after each watering so that the excess can drain out, and they should be kept in a dark place.

The beans are ready to eat in about three to five days. If they get warm after the second day, the water with which they are sprinkled should be cool.

Methods of sprouting and cooking the beans have been tested in the laboratories and kitchens of the state colleges of agriculture and home economics, says McCay. Home demonstration agents in the counties have additional information on cooking sprouted soybeans.

Commercially soybeans are made into flour, grits, soy sauce, soy milk, and oil.

The flour and grits are used in practically all dishes where wheat flour is used; bread, meat loaf, pancakes, pie crust, and even cookies. Soy milk is very nutritious and good for feeding babies if other milk is not to be had. It can be used in cooked foods as cow's milk.

Soybeans are definitely here to stay. Why not add a few rows of them to your victory garden and see for yourself how they are?
The Little Things I Love
By Betsy Kandiko '44

W e sold the farm yesterday. I know we had to, but somehow it does not seem right for somebody else to be living on “Lonehill Farm.” Part of me is on that farm, left there from all my eighteen years of calling it “home.” As I sit here, hundreds of miles from my farm (it is still my farm, even though some strange people are living on it), I can look off into the darkness outside my window and see the two hundred acres spread out before me. I do not see the house and the barn. They do not mean anything to me. It is the little things I see, the things I shall never find again in any place I live. It is the things I discovered and I used and I loved, and now these other people will discover them and use them and—will they love them?

There is the arbutus patch that I walked past every day on the way to school. I would start from home five minutes early so I could stop along the road and smell my arbutus. I wonder if this spring the tiny pink and white blossoms will miss my coming to see them every day.

I wonder if the whippoorwill will come back this summer. I am going to miss his soft, mournful cry. After an early supper, I often used to sit on the porch waiting for the first note to sound from his unknown perch off in the grayness. I never could tell from his call where he was. First the notes would be loud, then soft; they seemed to just float through the twilight.

I always liked to be outside when the sun was slipping behind the western hill and shadows were creeping down from the woods. It was good to lie on the grass and listen to the crickets chirp under the stones, and see the gray toads hop out into the evening coolness, heading for the garden and their nightly meal of bugs and flies. It was good to just be there, seeing the fireflies signaling with their little tail-lights, and smelling the freshness of the southward breeze.

Now all these things are gone from me—my arbutus patch, my cherry tree, my lookout peak, my whippoorwill, and all the other little things I love. Now they are in the hands of strangers, because we sold the farm.

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May, 1943
“EIGHTEEN million victory gardens” is the national goal for 1943 set by the United States Department of Agriculture; and New York State hopes to grow one million of these gardens!

Since the armed forces and allies will need over one-half the 1943 commercial pack of canned vegetables and over one-fourth the foods we produce this year, there will be fewer fruits and vegetables available for American dinner tables.

Good food habits require that people eat from four to seven servings of fruit and vegetables every day; yet shipping shortages and rationing programs will cut each family’s supply far below that health standard.

Nearly every New York State farmer had a garden last year, but because of the lack of farm labor and machinery many of these gardens cannot be greatly enlarged. However, in cities, towns, and suburbs gardens may and must be expanded into the backyards, community, allotment, school, and industrial gardens. The state expects to have twice as many non-farm gardens as farm gardens in 1943.

Increasing the number of gardens of non-farm families, in many cases, will give indoor workers a chance to get exercise and sunshine, while they lower their costs of living. The work entails no problem of package or transportation for home use, and little worry of labor shortage, for no extra effort other than the owner’s is needed.

THROUGHOUT the nation communities have tackled the problem of growing gardens by cooperation and coordinating their organizations’ activities, with marvelous success. Farm and Home Bureau and 4-H Club members, Girl and Boy Scouts, Garden Clubs, and others have all sponsored victory gardens. Commercial companies have given advertising and instruction; railroad companies have given land along their miles of tracks to employees; communities have offered land and instruction to people who wish to plant gardens; individuals have donated land; and school children have grown gardens to provide for school lunches.

In one locality the Community Chest helped support the Victory Garden Council and kept its records; the Chamber of Commerce got bids for fertilizer and seed for the community; the Garden Clubs distributed seed packages; the vocational agriculture teacher and his students gave demonstrations in planting; the school superintendent planned a tool-lending center; and the Junior Chamber of Commerce boys and girls volunteered their services to make surveys of families’ needs and land available for gardening.

The Program Set-up

THE National Victory Garden Program was organized by the National Office of Defense Health and Welfare Service and the United States Department of Agriculture.

In New York State the responsibility for all victory garden work rests on the shoulders of the New York State Victory Garden Council. Director of Extension L. R. Simons is chairman of the Council; and Prof. Albert C. Hoefer, 4-H Club State Leader, is director and executive secretary. The State Council lays out the gardens’ plan for the state, and brings together the heads of all interested state organizations.

In each of 61 counties there is a County Victory Garden Council, for which the secretary and county-coordinator is usually the 4-H Club agent.

THE State Colleges help garden councils work out subject matter aids and training; give information by radio, press, and movies; and they offer the services of specialists in the departments of floriculture, vegetable crops, and foods and nutrition.

They distribute to selected leaders Bulletin E-344, “The Home Garden”. They also prepare and distribute free of charge to all New York State residents a series of six Victory Garden Leaflets which may be obtained by writing to the County Victory Garden Coordinator, or to the Office of Publications, Roberts Hall, Ithaca, New York.

The six Victory Garden Leaflets are published at seasonal intervals. Numbers 1, 2, and 3 have already been published.

Leaflet No. 4, which will be distributed this month, deals with garden care and culture. Published later this month, Leaflet No. 5 will discuss food preservation by the boiling water method, pressure cooker method, oven canning, and canning fruits with and without sugar as well as with substitutes. Leaflet No. 6, the last of the series, will be published early in July. It will describe the best methods of storing fruits and vegetables.

Food Preservation

KEEPING up with production is a nation-wide program of the Wise Use and Preservation of Food, to prevent waste. Since metals and the machinery for manufacturing pressure cookers (necessary for canning vegetables and meats) are no longer available in unlimited quantity, women are sharing their cookers with their neighbors. They are meeting and working together at canning centers, cooperating through the home bureaus and 4-H clubs, Red Cross, church and school groups, and other interested agencies.


Let’s not have to diet next year, but dig in now and follow the Victory Garden aims for “Production Wise Use, and Preservation.” It’s more fun and more patriotic to get our own dinners—fresh from the garden!
Gather Or Grow Greens

The average person delights in something for nothing, but he fails to realize that we have here in New York State an abundance of greens which ordinarily go to waste. In woods, swamps, along roadsides, in fields, pastures, and even in door-yards, edible weeds can be gathered. Besides having aesthetic appeal, crispness, fresh color and flavor, these greens contain the whole string of vitamins—A, B, C, D, E, G and also the minerals iron and calcium.

The most common weed used is dandelion which may even be canned. The stems become tough after flowering and so should be used while still young and tender. Winter cress may be gathered in early spring and again in late fall and used as greens. Water cress makes an excellent food. The young leaves of the stinging nettle are good when cooked. Likewise dock and sorrel may be used; the young leaves and stems are best. Have you ever used milkweed shoots like asparagus? Chicory may be used cooked or raw; after blooming it becomes tough. Purslane and lamb’s quarters are good either cooked, or raw in salads.

Warning: Some weeds are poisonous, so use only those mentioned in reliable sources. Avoid members of the wild carrot family, Queen Ann’s Lace and related plants with lacy foliage, those having small white or yellow umbrella-like flowers and those possessing a strong odor when the stem is crushed.

These are the wild greens; your real source will be your garden. Turnips, beets, mustard, collards, kale, spinach, swiss chard, lettuce, and cabbage are the common green vegetables. Make succession plantings of these and you will have edible greens from May to November. Brussels sprouts and broccoli are also good. Kale will be your last source of greens, staying until November.

Whether you gather your greens or grow them, serve them often for they are chuck-full of health value.

Can Whole Tomatoes

Tomatoes canned with the pulp and seeds contain food value not saved in tomato juice.

Marjorie R. Heit ‘43

If one sees a co-ed on the Cornell campus with a plaid skirt and a gay plaid shirt that doesn’t match, and with three keys, all strung on one chain, dangling around her neck, it is Marjorie Heit, editor-in-chief of the Cornell Countryman for 1942-1943. The three keys around her neck are from Kermis, the Cornell Countryman, and Pi Delta Gamma.

Marjorie comes from a farm near Clyde, in Wayne County. She followed the example of her brother, Bill, in coming to Cornell.

Marjorie’s main interest turns to journalism as is evident by her extra-curricular activities and the courses she takes. She has been on the Countryman board for three years. During her junior year, she was feature editor of the Cornell Countryman, and during her senior year, editor-in-chief. In her junior year, she was elected to membership in Pi Delta Gamma, women’s honorary journalistic society, and this year she has been secretary-treasurer of the group.

She has been a member of Kermis for two years. While a junior, she took part in the annual play production. This year, Kermis produced a play Marjorie wrote, a short farce, “Driven from the Old Homestead” or “To the Shores of Tripoli.”

Marjorie is such a busy person, it is almost impossible to find her, even for an interview. We got this one on the run after dinner one night.

Earning all of her college expenses accounts for much of her time. She worked one and a half years off campus, and has been waiting on table in Willard Straight for the rest of her four years. Marjorie holds two scholarships; the state cash scholarship and the Edward Chandler Delano scholarship of Wayne County.

Her engagement to Kenneth Parkes, a senior in Agriculture, who is now in the U. S. military forces, has just been announced. Marjorie wants to write or enter journalism after graduation, perhaps, until she becomes Mrs. Parkes.

No Bottlenecks Here

In one week from the day a request was made to the Agricultural Engineering Department for help on the scarcity of commercial chick brooders, the Department had two homemade brooders finished and a bulletin printed telling how to build them.

Professor Robb of Agricultural Engineering had a meeting with the Agricultural Engineering Advisory Board of the G.L.F. Corporation on Saturday morning. Meanwhile Dr. Wright and his assistants built the two brooders, largely from homemade materials such as lumber from a blown-down shed, wallboard, and plain iron wire. The brooders were ready for inspection Saturday afternoon.

At the meeting a poultryman set up requirements for a brooder and in the afternoon the bulletin was started. By the next Friday the bulletin was printed, pictures and all, and Saturday morning it was distributed in the G.L.F. stores and in the central farm bureaus.

Any poultryman wishing a copy of the bulletin can write to the Agricultural Engineering Department of the New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

New Crop Insecticide

Dr. T. R. Hansberry, Assistant professor of insect toxicology at Cornell, said the discovery of a new insect-destroyer promises a future supply unlimited by Axis conquests, shipping facilities or submarine warfare.
The insecticide is derived from the Chinese yam bean which originated in Central America and Mexico where the plant is cultivated for the roots, used as food. The most effective use is by dusting with a mixture of ground seeds and tale. The plant looks like a pole bean and next year may provide valuable growers of the nation with a non-poisonous substitute for Cubes from South America derris from the East Indies. It has many of the values of the rotenone insecticide.

Back From Guadalcanal

The part Fred A. Schaeffer III '42 played, amidst jungle heat, freezing nights, savage reptiles, and monotonous days with the dread of surprise bombings, in Guadalcanal earned for him the distinguished award of the Order of the Purple Heart for wounds received in exemplary action.

Lieutenant Schaeffer’s scouting expedition was taken by surprise in an attack by Japanese soldiers. Although outnumbered and poorly equipped, Fred and his party held off the Japs until help came. The Lieutenant, as a result of his attempts to stave off the attackers with a tommy-gun, received wounds in the arm, shoulder, and chest.

Dear Jim . . .

SPRING is here again—with frost-bitten fingers and frozen feet, but spring nevertheless. And with it comes rumors of house-parties. That is the situation as my roommate and I discuss it while brewing tea on the propped-up iron and watching the snow swish by laughing at our tomato plants on the window sill.

Jim, tell me, did you ever hear of the Cascadilla Courts? I hadn’t the slightest idea where I was going this morning for my first tennis class. I had vague directions about “a curved path near Barton” leading down “somewhere by the Gorge”. I found it, but needless to say, was fifteen minutes late. I sauntered to the Straight after class to get a final glimpse of our beloved hangout. It seems that the army will be hungry when they arrive in a few weeks, so the cafeteria will be taken over for their mess hall and the Memorial Room will be converted to a canteen-soda bar for use by the last vestiges of the student body.

Milk Study At Cornell

A joint research project undertaken by Cornell scientists and the research laboratory of the Children’s Fund of Michigan, at Detroit, will be conducted to learn why infants thrive better on human milk than on cow’s milk, and how modified, improved cows’ milk can be prepared. President Day announced that a grant of three thousand dollars has been received from the Nutrition Foundation, Inc., for a study of cows’ milk under specific dietary conditions. The research will be directed by Dr. L. A. Maynard, professor of nutrition and director of the U. S. Nutrition laboratory at Cornell, and B. L. Herrington, professor of dairy chemistry. Dr. John Lawrence, a research associate in the School of Nutrition, will carry on the study here under the direction of Maynard and Herrington.

This study will parallel a similar study on human milk to be carried out by Dr. I. C. Hoobler, director of the research laboratory of Children’s Fund, Detroit, Michigan. The combined studies will attempt to ascertain the chemical differences between cows’ milk and human milk, which may serve to explain why babies are more successfully reared on mother’s milk than on cows’ milk.

Farm Notes

The number of dairy cows dropped 1 per cent during 1942 in New York State. This is the first year since 1936 that the number has decreased. The total milk production in January 1943, perhaps because of the decrease in the cow population, was lower that that of January 1942.

To get a good stand of hay 15 to 18 pounds of seeding mixture to the acre is usually enough; on especially good soil 10 to 12 pounds may be enough.

Mulch, manure, and cover crops will be needed by many orchardists who cannot obtain enough nitrogen fertilizer. Cornell’s War Emergency bulletin, No. 27, describes steps a farmer can take to meet this problem. Single copies can be obtained from the Office of Publications, New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

The Limit

Jones was a farmer who grumbled at everything. However, this year everything was fine—especially the potato crop. His neighbor wanted to see if he would grumble now.

“Well for once you must be pleased. Everyone is talking about your fine potatoes this year.”

“They’re pretty good,” admitted Jones grudgingly, “but where are the bad ones to feed the pigs?”

I don’t think my instructor quite appreciated it! I know you’re anxious to hear what the old gang is up to lately. Liz will be a senior this summer and she’s putting her all into work these days. We stand in awe when our old prankster sniffs disdainfully at any suggestion such as “Come on, Liz, rattle a foot, we’re taking over J. P.‘s tonight.”

The best surprise of all—we argued with that cattle man Frank until he almost gave up his ideas about Aberdeen Angus cows. We’re still working on him. We’ll consider our lives well spent if we can convince him that the A.A.’s aren’t the only breed. But, confidentially, we think they are pretty good, ourselves!

All this is to let you know that we’re not letting the Big Fight and its complications scare us; but we do all we can, in our own way, to preserve Cornell spirit in war now and in peace later.

Good-bye for now,

Red
Letter Home

Dear Mom,

Well, that was a wonderful spring vacation even if I did have the German measles. It seems as if half the Cornell students have been in the infirn with them. Now that everybody is studying again, it seems as though we hadn't been home at all. It was grand to see the family and the few friends that were in town.

There are many more informal dances than formal ones going on around the campus lately, since evening clothes are getting hard to have cleaned. Everyone seems to like them, and when a big formal comes along, people will enjoy it more.

Guess what, mom! I've learned to like liver. We hear so much these days about how it is tops on the health ladder, so I bought some in the cafeteria one day. Pork liver, especially, is inexpensive to buy, and isn't likely to be rationed. If the tough membrane around the edge is cut off, the liver will be much more tender. You'll have to try it at home.

Members of our household economics class gave some good reports on electric refrigerators recently. They gave some technical points about their construction to show us that proper circulation and clean parts keep any refrigerator running efficiently. So many times we jam containers, paper bags, and all sorts of things inside the box. Paper is a good insulator, so it keeps warm air inside the bag and prevents the food from cooling. Covers should fit tightly on every dish of food placed inside. Of course you know that the coldest spots are around and under the evaporator, or ice compartment. Along the outside walls is warmest. When I'm home next month, I'll clean ours for you with baking soda or borax in warm water.

I did something today that worked beautifully. My gray skirt had a fair-sized hole down the front of it, and you know how I love that skirt! Well, I glued a patch on with mending cement, and it's practically invisible. It will withstand quite a bit of wear, too.

Mom, dear, this will be my last letter until I see you May 25. That won't be long. Take good care of yourself so we can do some things together when I arrive.

Love,

Carol

Louise Mullin '43

Louise Mullin, our Countryman business manager, holds a sincere love and desire for farming and extension work. This motive has brought forth the best efforts from Louise, as proved by the initiative she has shown through her four years in the College of Agriculture. Her love for farming is no surprise, when one learns that Louise has spent her life on a farm. At Cornell her field has included general agriculture courses, with vegetable crops as a major, and some sewing and design in the Home Economics College, which she enjoyed very much.

As one of the oldest in a family of twelve, Louise's early experience with planting provided considerable financial aid and rooted a deep interest to go further. Louise has earned all of her college expenses, working in a private home during the school year, and doing summer work to pay for fees. This year she is a waitress in Balch, and has been awarded a scholarship room there. She also had a National Junior Vegetable Growers scholarship.

With all this responsibility there seems little time for interests outside of study. But Louise has not been lacking in activity or leadership. She is on the Ag. Domecon Council, and has held several positions on Willard Straight committees. One year Louise was co-chairman of the Off-Campus Committee. 4-H Club ranks high as a major interest, as Louise completes her twelfth year of membership. As a 4-H enthusiast, she has attended several national conventions, and has competed in many judging contests. Louise is a member of the Extension Club, Vegetable Crops Club, and is Cerise of the Cornell Grange.

Upon leaving Cornell, Louise looks forward to doing 4-H work until her fiancé returns from North Africa. Louise hints she met Virgil Phelps at a 4-H convention here at Cornell six years ago. Similar interests in farming attracts both to a certain farm in Genesee county.

"I have a keen desire to help other farm boys and girls," she expresses. In Louise one finds a perfect combination for such a job—sincere liking for the work, background of experience from childhood on a farm, an understanding of the type of people, and a good general education in agriculture and some fields of home economics. But more than that, Louise is a friendly, pleasing person who has the aptitude to succeed.

Soften Your Water

Hard water troubles may bother you. Since it is hard for the housewife to determine the hardness of water in her district, the best method is for her to know when the water is hard, get a good softener, and stick to it. Most softeners are set for the hardness of 200 parts of calcium per gallon, so if you do know your kind of water, you can figure accordingly. But the important thing that economics student have found is that water softeners cut soap bills to a fraction. After water is softened, small amounts of soap form Suds quickly without that disturbing gray curd. Suds that will stand for 5 minutes prove that the water is soft. Water that feels slippery may be over softened, a bad thing for most fabrics.

What's New And Due In Bulletins

Home canning is becoming more and more vital to us in our everyday lives. We are not able to buy commercially canned foods as was once possible; but we wonder how we are going to can more when we have fewer materials to work with, particularly sugar. In order to meet the homemakers' needs, Louise Stanely, Mabel Steinbarger and Dorothy Shanks have revised the Home Canning bulletin, number 1762.

In the same field, the bulletin, Jellies, Jams, and Preserves, num-
May, 1943

The Cornell Countryman

ber 1800, has recently been revised by Fanny Walker Yeatman and Mabel Steinbarger. Write to the United States Department of Agriculture and request them by name and number.

Girls In Coveralls

Here's a picture of a typical girl's mechanics lab, held some afternoon in the ag engineering building. Oh, didn't you know the Home Ec girls took ag engineering? Well, now that you do, you may wonder why, and how they expect to use this type of knowledge. Most of the girls who don coveralls to learn a little of household mechanics do not expect to get jobs in this field, but more essentially to learn the principles involved in the operation, care and repair of small mechanical devices. Ability to think and reason in terms of machinery is an excellent thing for any home economist, who so often runs up against such problems. Sewing machines, automobile engines, electrical equipment and plumbing are included in the exercises and problems that the girls work out. And they can figure them out, too!

Back to the description of the girls working in the shop. Each one is well covered by the not-too-becoming coveralls furnished by the department. Big ones, baggy ones, new ones, faded ones, all bringing out different characters in their wearers. With every lab period, some girl finds a new pocket in an unexpected place on her mechanics suit. In this attire, the girls are free to really get into the working parts of machines, take them apart, and replace them again. An observer might see a girl oiling a sewing machine, tinkering with a car engine, or cutting a metal pipe in two. Most girls actually enjoy getting dirty and greasy, when it doesn't matter how they look.

Devices once thought complicated are shown to the students to be simple in principle. Actually a girl can be just as handy and clever with tools as the opposite sex, but her early training has been in an environment apart from them. She is not encouraged to handle mechanical toys as a child, so does not become curious about working parts. But once the mechanical reasoning, manipulating, and language is put in her hands, she is fully capable of carrying out mechanical work.

A Sure Cure

Miss Rose, former director of the College of Home Economics, used to tell about the vigorous instruction given in the home ec classes. Once she said, she had left her office door open and this is what she heard:

"If you have a stomach ulcer cut it on the bias and fold in with a dover egg heater."

Use Citrus Peelinig

Peelings of grapefruit, orange or lemon contain nutrients just as other parts of the fruit. Much of this scurvy-preventing Vitamin C is thrown into the garbage can; but you can make use of it if you are wise.

Bitterness is the big objection to citrus rinds. Since sugar rationing prevents much candied orange peel, use the peel in salads, sandwich spreads, pies and cakes. Here is a dandy orange bread suggested by our college: 2 orange rinds, ½ cup sugar, 1 cup water, 3 cups enriched flour, 4 teaspoons baking powder, ½ teaspoon salt, 1 tablespoon melted butter, 1 cup milk, and 1 egg. Put the peel through a food chopper, cover it with cold water and let it come to a boil. Drain, add the ½ cup of sugar and the cup of water and cook until thick. Cool. Sift the dry ingredients, add the beaten egg, milk, orange peel, and butter. Put the mixture in a well-greased loaf pan and bake at 325°F. for 50 to 60 minutes.

The orange rind can also be added to your yeast bread recipe.

For variety try grapefruits in waffle batter. Just sprinkle two tablespoons of grapefruits over the top of each waffle after it's poured on the waffle iron. Bake as usual.
Former Student Notes

John L. Buys is a professor of biology at St. Lawrence University at Canton, New York. He has three children, Marilyn, Janice, and Norman, who is a freshman in Arts at Cornell.

Earl B. Daum is a licensed real estate broker in Buffalo, New York. He says that in spite of his bachelor's life he is in the "pink" of condition and that business is good.

Charles G. Peck has recently been assigned to Hqtrs. Co., Army Air Force Technical Training Command, Basic Training Center 4, Miami Beach, Fla. Peck entered the army last fall.

Henry G. F. Hamann is very much alive and busy these days. He is with the Agricultural Marketing Administration in Washington as part of the U.S.D.A., and is national supervisor on Poultry Products Grading work.

George S. Jameson is occupied these days working on the reproduction and distribution of ordnance automotive publications at the Holabird Ordnance Depot, Baltimore, Md.

Elliott C. Rhodes is bringing his daughter Charlyn and twin sons, Dennis and David, up right on his poultry, vegetable and general crops farm in Clarence Center, N. Y. He is master of Clarence Subordinate Grange and President of Clarence Center Community.

Harold A. Carter is assistant land valuation engineer of the U.S.D.I. Fish and Wildlife Service in Minneapolis, Minn. He was transferred to that position from the U.S. Forest Service in September, 1940.

Donald S. Creal is on leave from his position as lightning engineer for the New York Power and Light Corp. to serve as second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery, Anti-Aircraft. He is now stationed at Camp Stewart in Georgia.

Earl B. Pattison, who has been working with the AAA in Chautauqua county, has become assistant agricultural agent for Genesee county with headquarters in Batavia, New York.

George John Dinsmore is vocational ag teacher at Charlotte Valley Central School in Davenport, New York, and Jefferson Central School, Jefferson New York. He says that he's trying to do a full-time job in both schools and consequently has his hands full.

Clyde G. Craig is a first lieutenant in the Army Air Forces, Randolph Field, San Antonio, Texas. Working with another former hotel manager, he revised the mess managing system. Clyde was formerly manager of the Country Club of Cleveland, Ohio.

Valentine B. Pratt is doing "right well" by himself in the retail feed business in Corning, New York. After graduation he spent five years on his family's farm in Prattsburg, and in 1938 he married Emma Louise Lathrop of East Aurora.

Leonard M. Palmer is showing the kids that farming has its joys and sorrows at Corning High School, Corning, N. Y. He is teacher of vocational agriculture there.

Frank Finnerly has just become 4-H Club agent in Steuben county after nine years as teacher of vocational agriculture at Addison Central School.

Gordon M. Cairns, since 1939 head of the department of animal industry in the College of Agriculture at the University of Maine, now heads research work as well as teaches in animal husbandry. On March 18, he was appointed head of the department of animal industry in the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station.

John W. (Jack) Spaven, former editor of the Countryman, graduated from the Naval Training School at Dartmouth on March 4 after a two-month training period. He left his job as extension editor at the Massachusetts State College at Amherst, Mass., to join the Navy. In the navy blue and gold stripes of an ensign he expects to be in the aircraft branch of naval work.

John W. Spaven has given up his position as extension editor of Massachusetts State College for a while to train in the US Naval Reserve. From 1936-40 he was assistant editor of the University of New Hampshire.

Burel Lane, taking time off from work with bees on the farm in Trumansburg, has been assisting in apiculture in Cornell's department of entomology since September. He was elected president of Empire State Honey Producers' Association at their annual meeting.

Helena Palmer Wall had her second youngster, Llewellyn, last March. Helena says, "Sandy is in charge of aircraft ignition development and manufacture" with the P. R. Malory Company.
A note of sadness touches our Former Student Notes this issue with these words: “Captain Vern-er F. Ogi, killed in action on the African front.” But the message he wrote his folks home a few weeks before his death might well be quoted here: “If you read in the papers that something new had taken place, you will know that we are in there pitching with all we’ve got. Every inch of ground we take will be held for keeps until peace can again settle over the world!”

Letti Holzer Kolb is now a full-time homemaker and mother, after about three years of Home Service work. Her last job was with the Philadelphia Electric Company. She says, “I found leadership problems galore in Home Service work.”

Mary Wood is a cooperating teacher for Plattsburg State Teacher’s College and is located at Westport. She completed work for her master’s degree last summer.

Jerome Pasto is about to finish a two-month naval ensign training course at Dartmouth. He then expects to be transferred to a photographic school in Maryland.

Richard G. Buchauer, formerly with Hodrick & Taylor in Buffalo, New York, is now in the Army with a private first class rating. All his mail goes to B Battery, 102nd, Seo. C.A. (AA), U.S. Army, A.P.O. 921 % Postmaster, San Francisco, California. His mother writes that he is in Australia in the jungles, where there is perpetual summer. And he has seen a lot of action, too!

Marietta Henderson is chairman of the city nutrition committee in Danville, Virginia. This year she is training lay leaders to teach neighborhood groups. This is all part of her work as city supervisor of home economics and in addition to the volunteer job as program chairman for the State Home Economics Association.

Kathryn Keslar says of her high school work in Sugar Grove, Pa., “It seems I spend more time helping to solve adult homemaking problems during my home visits than time with the students.”

Carolyn Walborn Halborn’s husband is at Norfolk, but she has returned to her job in Coraopolis, Pa. She writes, “There are so many things a home economist can do these days . . .”

Muriel Smith and Gladys Myers are both extension specialists in home management. Muriel is at Lincoln, Nebraska, while Gladys is a hundred and forty miles south in Kansas State College.

Jess Young is a teacher of agriculture in North Rose Central High School. We hear that he is married but no one has given us the little wife’s name.

Dar Hinsdale is another man who took the fatal step recently. Dar was married Sunday, December 20, to Miss Dorothy M. Eymann. Lieutenant Hinsdale is now communications officer in the Army Air Corps at MacDill Field, Florida.

George M. White is living at 126 Church Street, Odessa, N. Y. His work is teaching agriculture in the school there.

**How Far Can You S-T-R-E-T-C-H A WATER SYSTEM?**

Many farmers are making full productive use of their water systems. If all farmers would put the reserve capacities of their systems to work it would increase food production enormously. More piping, more outlets can be installed profitably where capacity permits.

A producing dairy cow requires up to 35 gallons of water a day for top production. Hogs when supplied an abundance of water often gain 25 to 35 pounds more by market time. All livestock and poultry produce more when plenty of water is handy. And Victory gardens will show an average yield increase of 40% by proper watering. More water means more food.

**FREE MANUAL**

Fully illustrated. Tells how to make minor adjustments and repairs. Contains useful information on all types of pumps. Copies gladly furnished to teachers and students. Mail coupon.

**MYERS**

THE F. E. MYERS & BRO. CO.,
1472 Orange St., Ashland, Ohio

Send me a free copy of “Care and Maintenance of Pumps and Water Systems.”

Name: ____________________________

Address: ____________________________
Former Student Notes

Mrs. Leslie S. Nichols (Esther M. Smith) is a dietitian at the Nassau County Sanitarium, Farmingdale. Her husband, "Les" '38, formerly 4-H Club agent in Fulton County, is now working for Uncle Sam. "One more man in khaki!"

Matthew J. "Joe" Freda received his wings at Craig Field, Alabama, on November 10, and was assigned to the Air Transport Command of the U.S. Army Air Forces. He is now stationed at the American Airlines, La Guardia Field, New York City.

Don Neshitt is an aviation cadet at Maxwell Field, Alabama. He writes that he is working very hard but is quite enthusiastic over being classed as an embryo pilot.

John Henry Klitgord recently said "I do" to June E. Gilbert '43. John played on the Varsity Basketball and Rugby teams and is a wearer of the "C." Mrs. Klitgord is a member of Delta Gamma sorority, was treasurer of WSGA, vice-president of the Women's Glee Club, and co-chairman of the Willard Straight Tea Committee. In addition, she was active on the Pan Hellenic Council and in the Home Ec Club.

On February 1, Ann Fusek became associate 4-H Club agent for Tompkins County. For two years previous to this time she held a similar position in Columbia County.

This year Julia Kiszonzyk is one of the cooperating teachers for Plattsburg State Teacher's College, and is located at Keene Valley. Student teachers in training at Plattsburg spend several weeks with her.

A letter from Eleanor Schermehorn tells that she is teaching home economics at the Bylas Day School on the San Carlos Apache Indian Reservation in Arizona, and is finding that custom, more than income, affects homemaking practices.

Ruth Walsh is assistant manager of a cafeteria in an "exclusive private girls' school in Brooklyn."

Mary Thompson Hurd is doing research three-fourths of her time in the department of Economics of the Household here at Cornell and spends the other fourth being a good homemaker.

Stuart A. Allen has a job that's a lemon! He's an inspector of citrus fruits for the Agricultural Marketing Service in Lake Wales, Florida.

with his father at Penn Yan, New York. They're wintering about 500 sheep and some cats that Jim offers to anybody gratis. He is taking a night course in an Engineering Science and Management War Training Radio School in the hope of becoming a radio technician.

The engagement of Barbara D. Merriman to H. Ralph Palmer '43 was announced recently by her parents. Barbara is a member of Chi Omega sorority and was actively associated with the Home Economics and Kermis Clubs, and Wayside Aftermath. Palmer, a student in the Veterinary College, is a member of Alpha Psi fraternity and belongs to AVMA, veterinary medical society.

Two more engagements for this class. Louise D. Nordenholt to Robert J. Schatz, and Dorothy L. Dodds to James L. Kraker. Jr. Kraker is a member of Kappa Sigma fraternity and belonged to Aleph Semach, Quill and Dagger, Scarab, Sage Chapel Choir, and was business manager of the Cornellian.

Farnham Pope is teaching in Savona. The person who sent us this note says Farnham is not married and has no children.

We would like to thank Elaine Seeger for sending us a card about her work and her engagement. When we announced her engagement to John H. Osborn in the December issue, we did not know that Elaine was teaching home economics in the Katonah High School and that Jack, who was an instructor in vegetable crops here last year, is now in the Royal Canadian Air Force. We are glad to report that they both like their jobs very much.

H. Blake Dodge recently enlisted in the Naval Reserve and is awaiting call. He's been working on the home farm in Leicester, New York, up until recently when he went to work in Buffalo, N. Y.

James H. Whitaker is farming.

Phyllis V. Stevenson has been promoted to chief editor on motors in the publicity department of the General Electric Company in Schenectady.

Marie Marie Call, former editor of the Countryman was married on February 21 to Elting Wells of Hobart College. After a short honeymoon in Buffalo, Elting left for the Army Air Corps in Atlantic City and Marie went back to her job writing radio scripts, articles, and advertisements for the Agricultural Advertising and Research, Inc., here in Ithaca.

Lt. Eugene Barnum reports from England that he has just seen the old movie, "'Tin Pan Alley" and although he sat in a cinema three thousand miles from home, he said that he enjoyed it. He adds that the English people are "swell; real folks, and they can take it."

Corinne Heaton completed work for her master's degree in September, 1942, became assistant home demonstration agent in Syracuse on August 1, 1942, and married Robert Staples in January, 1943. Nice going, Corinne!

Helena Priester writes that she is thrilled with everything as State Supervisor of Federal Nursery Schools for Oklahoma. After a year as teacher-trainer at the University of Oklahoma, Helena became Assistant State Supervisor and very soon after that, State Supervisor.

Norah Parrick Daviston has given up her 4-H Club job in this state and has gone to Texas to be with Don where he is training to be a pilot in the air force.

Ruth Cothran, home demonstration agent in Clinton county, N. Y., is working cooperatively with Arlene Pinkham, '41, to give students a glimpse of expansion. "Some of the schools are very cooperative," Ruth writes. "Altogether it's quite thrilling to see some of the theories get into practice."
Can Poultrymen produce... More Poultry Products per pound of feed?

Poultrymen are willing and anxious to do their full share of winning this war and writing a just peace. This year their job will take an especially large amount of hard work and skill.

To boil it right down, their job is to produce more eggs and more meat per pound of feed used.

Best available figures show that there isn't enough feed for last year's rates of production, so the rates of production per pound of feed must be stepped up.

The job can be done. Here are some suggestions that should help the poultry raiser in the pinches:

1. Make more use of good poultry pasture.
2. Grow all the feed grains possible.
3. Full-feed all poultry. (A leghorn hen needs 70 pounds of feed a year just to maintain her body. An extra 25 pounds will produce 180 eggs.)
4. Fight waste of feed.
   —by not filling hoppers too full.
   —with lips on hoppers to prevent billing out.
   —by eliminating rats.
   —by continuous culling to avoid feeding boarders.
5. By good management which gets top production and prevents heavy mortality.

The following table shows the approximate feed requirements of different classes of poultry. Poultrymen who can do so should plan to raise all or part of the grain their birds will need. All poultrymen—whether they can grow grain or not—can use the table in figuring out and planning for the feed they will need this year.

### HOW MUCH FEED THE BIRDS WILL NEED

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<td>100 Straight run chicks</td>
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<td>Pullets raised to maturity</td>
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<td>Cockerels sold at 10 weeks</td>
<td>Leghorns</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>140</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Heavies</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>525</td>
<td>825</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>105</td>
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<tr>
<td>100 Pullet chicks</td>
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<tr>
<td>All raised to maturity</td>
<td>Leghorns</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>120</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Heavies</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>1050</td>
<td>1400</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>250</td>
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<td>100 Broilers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sold at 14 weeks</td>
<td>Leghorns 2½ lbs.</td>
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<td>Heavies 3½ lbs.</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>100 Laying Hens*</td>
<td>Logistics</td>
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<td>Producing 60%</td>
<td>Leghorns</td>
<td>4500</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>1000</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Heavies</td>
<td>5500</td>
<td>6000</td>
<td>6000</td>
<td>2400</td>
<td>2400</td>
<td>2400</td>
<td>1200</td>
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<td>100 Turkeys to Market</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Average 16 lbs. live weight</td>
<td>On Good Pasture</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>2500</td>
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<td></td>
<td>On Wire</td>
<td>4500</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>1500</td>
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<td>1500</td>
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<tr>
<td>100 Turkey Breeders</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sold at end of Breeding Season</td>
<td></td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>1000</td>
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*These figures are for the whole laying year. For breeders, add 10% to the figures to take care of the breeding males. Breeders, of course, should be fed a special feed such as G.L.F. Breeder Mash.
A Better Land
FOR
His Return

He's digging slit trenches, now—deeper, but no wider, than those long, straight furrows he used to take such pride in plowing. . . . remember? Some of the chores he has to do now are not pleasant, but he does them, and does them well. For he knows that he's fighting for you. . . for the land he loves. . . for the way of life that's the best this earth has ever seen. When he comes back, victorious, this whole broad nation should be his welcome mat. And he should find here the things he has fought for. . . kept and guarded for him.

This is a time for straight thinking and straight talk about the future. . . about the day when America's fighting men return to the land they've been fighting for. What kind of America will they come back to?

The best way to plan for those days that lie ahead is to put every spare dollar into War Bonds. Not only because it's high patriotism to help buy tanks, and ships, and planes. Not only because it proves to our fighting men that we're behind them with all our loyalty. More than that. Those War Bonds you buy now are an investment in a strong, sure future. . . for you. . . for the men now in battle. . . for America.

In other years you might have put the surplus money into new machines. But now your new equipment, your new Farmall Tractor and International Truck have been made into tanks, and shells, and guns—for your boys who are fighting for you.

And remember, when you buy War Savings Bonds, you are lending—not giving—your money to your country. The principal itself, and good interest, are guaranteed by the Government of the United States. At maturity you will get $4 back for every $3 that you put in.

The more bonds bought voluntarily, the less money our Government will have to raise by taxation! That's an important point to consider.

So exercise the patriotic thrift that means freedom—for your country and for you. Put your money—every dollar you can—into War Bonds. . . and keep it there, for Victory!

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
180 North Michigan Avenue Chicago, Illinois

We know, and our dealers know, the tremendous problems caused by restrictions on the manufacture of new and replacement machines. Your McCormick-Deering Dealer can help you keep what you have in working order. He's a specialist in farm equipment. See him first.