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DEAN LADD

At 11:15 P.M., July 23, Dean Carl E. Ladd '12 died of a heart attack. He was 55 years of age.

Besides serving as Dean of the College of Agriculture and director of the New York agricultural experiment stations at Cornell and Geneva, Dr. Ladd was chairman of the New York State Planning Council, had been chairman of the New York State Milk Supply Stabilization Committee, secretary of the Governor's agricultural advisory commission under Roosevelt, and chairman of the commission under Governor Lehman. He was a member of the New York State Defense Council and Food Commission. Author and editor of many books, he recently wrote with Edward R. Eastman the book "Horse and Buggy Days," describing farm life of his earlier years as a boy and young man in Tompkins County.

As tribute to Dean Ladd, President Edmund Ezra Day said, "In the death of Carl Edwin Ladd, the University has suffered a great loss. His outstanding leadership was not confined to Cornell. The entire state looked to him for wise guidance of its rural and agricultural affairs. The great national Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities was deeply influenced by his balanced far-sighted counsel."

Governor Dewey paid tribute: "The passing of Dean Ladd shocks me deeply. His fine character and great qualities of leadership earned the respect and affection of all of us who had the great privilege of working with him. His loss is a great blow to the war effort on the food front, and he will be mourned by the people of the whole state."

Liberty Hyde Bailey, former dean of agriculture at Cornell said, "Dean Ladd has been a notable figure in rural affairs in state and nation. His life has been a cordial blessing. His loss is a calamity."

Howard E. Babcock, chairman of the Board of Trustees of Cornell, and chairman of the New York State Emergency Food Commission, said, "Dean Carl Ladd was distinguished among agricultural leaders of the world by his fidelity to all that is best in agriculture as a way of life, and by his deep understanding and appreciation of the economics of soil and of the industries founded on it."

We students shall always remember Dean Ladd with respect and love. He had the unique ability to bring together practical agriculture with academic study, was equally at home in the field and in the classroom. He kept his office door and his own heart always open to us. We will try to live up to the high example of living which he gave us—to serve our college and our country with the best there is in us.

R. C. C.
College Training Can Help

JUST because Cornell University is strongly involved in military training for several branches of the Army, Navy, and Marines, it does not mean that the regular courses in the State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics are being neglected. Nor are they modified except as they may be made more effective as to the production of more food, and as to the nutrition needs of the nation.

Change in Time

One real advantage comes from the change in time of the fall term, which begins in November and carries until March, which enables farm students for the College of Agriculture to obtain a full term of regular college training during the period when farm work is slack. That is, the term begins when the harvest season is about over, and the term ends before the real rush of spring work begins.

To start with a term in College now means more of an assurance that a student will want to come back to it, no matter what war emergency may arise, than if the College course is put off until hostilities cease.

To learn more about the courses of study write to

Dr. J. P. Hertel
Roberts Hall
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York
Welcome from our Deans

To Students in the College of Agriculture:

The entrance of the class of 1947 into the College of Agriculture and the return of the old students are of deep interest and concern to me. Because of the unusual circumstances in this war year, I am anxious that every effort be made to help you feel welcome and at home on this campus at the earliest possible moment. As the new Dean of your College, I, too, am having to learn a new job, and, because of that, I may feel a stronger comradeship with you than I will with any succeeding group of students. I urge each one of you to feel free to call on me whenever you think I can be of any help.

You may find fewer students in the College of Agriculture than you expected. The number is the lowest in years. It is due to the need for men in the armed forces, on farms, and in war industries. This condition may disturb you; it certainly does me, but probably for a different set of reasons. I am concerned because I see many problems ahead in agriculture and I know that their solution will be only as complete and accurate as the knowledge and techniques of those who are doing the work of agriculture will permit. It is a serious thing when any group in society fails, for a time, to receive a fair share of the best young men and women in training for future service. The low enrollment gives me concern for the supply of young persons for the jobs ahead in agriculture.

Some of you may wonder if you have made a mistake in coming to college, since so many others did not come. That very fact makes your presence here all the more important and places that much more responsibility on you to remain as long as you can and to make full use of your opportunities while you are here. I know that in war time, when great battles are being fought, it is often difficult to find satisfaction in prepa-ration and training. You may very likely find times when you will wish you were working more directly to help win the war right away. When you feel that way there may be little that I can say that will help you. You should realize, however, that the reason you can be in college is that those in authority believe that you are more useful here than anywhere else at the present time. The marvelous job that this country is doing in the production of food and other essential war materials is possible only because of the educational level that has been reached by our people. Your contribution can be in that proportion too.

I have told you that I hope you will quickly learn to feel at home on the campus. The best way to do that is to become busy around the place. Get acquainted with other students, both new and old, and through them find out about the organizations and groups of students that are at work on the campus. You are certain to find some that are doing things that will interest you. The acquaintances that you will form and the opportunity that you will have to work with others may, next to your academic work, be of the greatest value and give you the greatest satisfaction of your college experience.

Cornell has one of the most beautiful settings of any great University in the country. Many students have taken advantage of the hills, gorges, and fields to acquire a lasting interest in nature and the great out-of-doors. Get acquainted with the University farm, the herds, and flocks, and the men who manage them. You will learn much from them that will be of benefit and satisfaction to you. We hope from among you that more than one outstanding agricultural leader may develop. It's up to you.

William I. Myers
Dean of The College of Agriculture

To Students in The College of Home Economics

Cornell is still Cornell in spite of the changes wartime living has brought. The lake still shines below the hill, the chimes still play familiar tunes, the fall colors are beginning to glow, and the campus dogs seem more numerous than ever! But changes are evident!

The contrast between this year and last is startling. Last fall we had scarcely recovered from the stunned amazement that the appalling turn of world events brought, and life went on fairly normally, except for a greater seriousness and earnestness of purpose on the part of the students. Many of the men students enlisted, some women became WAACS and WAVES, but classes were held as usual, and extra-curricular activities functioned normally. This year, no one is spared the direct or indirect impacts of the war; everyone has relatives and friends in combat service, some wear gold stars, all must endure petty deprivations; and on the campus, faculty members and students alike have settled into a grim determination to do their best to win this war quickly.

Few students have time now to run over to Johnny Parsons for a cup of coffee in an off-hour, class schedules are heavier, and free time is filled with war activities. Fraternity houses have become barracks, where men tumble out of bed at 5:45, and under the campus elms the air resounds with "Hup-two, three, four!" as marching feet tread new paths in the turf. Hundreds of uniforms give an entirely new aspect to the campus, for instead of the kaleidoscope of colors as students pour from classes, groups of marching men make patches of khaki, gray, and white. This martial aspect is in keeping with the times, and civilian students as well as the faculty are trying to keep in step with the men in service.

The Home Economics College has accepted the burden placed upon it of meeting the tremendous need for women trained in all divisions of the
education it offers: foods and nutrition; child care; large-quantity feeding; conservation of textiles; food, and equipment; household management; it is well equipped to serve the country now when these subjects have taken on tremendous significance.

Families are attempting to cope with new problems and unexpected adjustments, so that the need is urgent for women so trained that they can help to keep homes stable and effective. Then there are shortages of women trained for professions related to war needs, such as teaching, extension work, supervision of food services, institution management, social work, nursery school work, and many others.

The immediate demand for this body of trained women has been met by accelerating the college program, beginning in July, 1943. The college year hereafter will be divided into three sixteen-week semesters, making it possible for a student, by continuous study, to complete her course in two and two thirds years instead of the usual four. Every course has been expanded to meet the current interest in wartime problems, and the need for understanding such problems. The students are happy to be hastening the time when they can make a positive contribution to the winning of the war, and over 90 per cent of them are availing themselves of the additional third term. The faculty members feel that they are doing their bit also, and now that the mechanics of the reorganization are through with, the college has settled down to a long, steady pull.

In all this special emphasis upon special training, the college has not lost sight of its aim to guide each student toward effective functioning in her individual living and as a member of society, since this kind of general education is fundamentally necessary.

We are glad to welcome the incoming class, knowing that after all, in spite of harder work and longer hours, girls and boys will still have fun, and will still have enthusiasm for all the normal pursuits of college life, which will survive through the stress of wartime living. We can well be proud of the achievement of the College of Agriculture and the College of Home Economics in their service to the country at present, and can be sure that they will emerge from these critical years stronger and of greater service than ever.

Sarah Gibson Blanding Dean of the College of Home Economics

School in Summer
Laurel DuBois

"We are the seniors a ‘taking our ease’—That’s a popular conception which exploded just before I entered my senior year. There has been nothing easy about an eight to five schedule with Saturday classes and reading in the Libe on Friday nights and Saturday afternoons. But I’ve loved it because this term has been full of experiences. I’ve been preparing for all these three years: participation in teaching at the college nursery school and, for comparison, in the settlement house play group downtown; a struggle with Shakespeare down on the lower campus, and learning to ‘feed the family’ with Prof. Helen Monsch, head of the department of foods and nutrition. Then there have been afternoons filing cuts in the Countryman office, picnics in Stewart Park, visitors from home, midnight snacks with my bosses, and Westminster meetings on Sunday nights.

At first it bothered me to be studying in the summer. I missed the smell of the Adirondacks where I had worked two summers, and the feeling of relaxed abandonment that used to fill those months. But it became quite normal after awhile to struggle up Eddy Street for an 8 o’clock, to be caught in a summer shower, to balance my “Complete Works of Shakespeare” on one hip every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. When I heard the chimes in the morning, or saw the Libe tower silhouetted against a perfectly clear sky, or looked down at night to watch Ithaca’s twinkling lights, a lump rose in my throat and jiggled perversely there. There will always be memories of “that last summer at Cornell.”

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THE CORNELL CO-OP
Barnes Hall On The Campus
Farming Somewhere In Africa

Staff Sergeant George (Doc) Abraham, 39, former Countryman board member, a horticulture major, first came to our attention when he wrote an article on life in North Africa which appeared in the New York Times Magazine last spring. We asked him to write for us as he used to in his college days. From overseas he writes for us now during winter-time in Africa (August 11).

St/Sgt. George Abraham
Somewhere in Africa

Agriculture in this sun-drenched section of equatorial Africa is as primitive as it was 10,000 years ago, when cannibalistic savages with long hair, lived in caves and ate each other for supper. Yet, despite the fact that natives never heard of a plow, or a 5-10-5 fertilizer, they grow exceptionally well their two main crops—rice and cassava. The latter (American tapioca is made from it) is a starchy tuberous root resembling a yam. The plant grows about 6 ft. high, looks like a pointsettia and is in the same family.

In yesteryear, when intertribal warfare was the vogue, a type of “bullet” was made from cassava. The pulp was cooked, beaten and formed into pellets after sun-drying. Perhaps these bullets were propelled by gunpowder or slingshots. Today, natives use cassava for checking gonorrhea by soaking the roots in palm wine and drinking the concoction.

But the main use for cassava is a rubbery mass of dough having the consistency of a bath sponge, whereas “Fu Fu” a tastier delectable has its starch extracted by pounding the root in a large wooden mortar, using a 5 ft. pestle which doughboys call a “log.” It is yielded by husky, muscle-bound, scantily clad women who rhythmically shake with sizzling equatorial oompf at each downward blow. The resulting pasty, chewy “Fu Fu” resembles grandma’s unbaked biscuits only in looks. Both are eaten with palm oil or repelling fish gravy (the sun-baked fish are leathery and shingle-like). French-fried cassava is tempting to the jaded appetite.

Soldiers who visit villages have to pull up a chair and try native dishes or disappoint the chief. Eating native’s “chop” is difficult, especially after seeing scruffy chickens and mangy goats eating from the same bowl he hands you. Chewing “Dum boy” is like tussling with molasses taffy, so the natives add “palaver” oil—and a mixture of monkey or elephant meat with a dash of okra and blazing hot peppers. Soldiers in the process of acquiring unique gustatory experiences learn that the native way of eating rubbery “Dum boy” is best, so they swallow chunks of it without mastication. Well greased with palm oil it slides down their throats and bounces off the abdominal walls which are constantly saying “No!” The GI pretends it tastes good by uttering sounds of gastronomic delight “Dum boy” tastes better than a goat’s eyeball, which one soldier was offered to eat.

Farming in rain-soaked West Africa is more difficult than in most places since torrential downpours bring as much as 200 inches of rain in some spots. It’s not uncommon to have 5 inches of rain in 12 hours. Naturally, there is no summer or winter in that region. The seasons are spoken of as the “wet” and “dry.” The wet season lasts 5 months, starting from April and ending in November. There is a “short dry” or “middle dry” season occurring in July or August, which native males use to clear land for a second crop. Unlike America, women here do the farming—till the soil, harvest the crop and cook the meals. All the males do is clear the brush and smoke smelly clay pipes. It’s a common occurrence to see women with babies strapped on behind, chopping stumps, pulling weeds and shooting birds away from their crops.

Although Africa soil teems with myriad insects, they seldom bother crops. In fact, in any rice field one can see 10 ft. high ant hills. More destructive, think natives, are spirits and small animals. Spirits are prevented from doing any damage to crops by means of a bamboo mat or a bunch of palm leaves tied together and placed at the entrance of the patch. Small animals such as antelope, bush cats and guinea pigs meet their doom when they ramble into a cassava or rice field. Natives enclose their plots with a solid wooden fence made of sticks stuck into the ground. At intervals a small opening is allowed in the fence, and here is the trap—a crude and cruel gadget which has a dual purpose: keep animals out, and provide meat for the table. The weight of the animal as it steps on a camouflaged wicker platform releases a vine cord which sends a suspended 200 lb. log crashing on the doomed intruder.

Obviously, agriculture is the African native’s chief means of livelihood. Around any native hut one can find at least 35 fruits and vegetables growing wild, such as peanuts, bananas, pineapples, eggplants, cucumbers and corn. Irish cobblers do not grow here, but yams have been known to weigh 300 lbs. (that’s right—300 lbs.!) The corn ear worm has made its way here and given soldiers a chance to experiment on a native’s corn patch. With an oil can, light motor oil was squirted on ears of corn, shortly after the silks first appeared, the oil being directed within the silk channel so as to form a barrier. It worked. Natives learned from soldiers that tobacco leaves soaked in water made a liquid which killed sap-sucking and leaf-chewing beetles on cucumber plants.

After this holocaust is over, one thing Uncle Sam must do is preach the gospel of agriculture throughout the world. All these natives need to be taught is, how to grow different crops, and find a market for what they produce. It won’t do much good to raise crops if the principles of agricultural economics are omitted. African-grown crops can be sold in Africa as well as other places throughout the world. Africa can be converted into a “bright” continent where cannibalism is a thing romanticists fictionalize only for the sake of sensational reading. Whether or not she is converted will depend upon the extent Uncle Sam will exercise American agricultural ingenuity.

Submitted by:
(Story) St/Sgt. Geo. Abraham,
APO 601, c/o Postmaster,
Miami
Ha & Serv Co (Comp #5889)

Approved by:
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Major, JAGD
Post Public Relations Off.

William J. Yamber
1st Lt.
Commanding Officer
WHAT'S WHAT ABOUT
Our New Dean
Succeeding the late Dean Carl E. Ladd, Dr. William I. Myers '14, head of the agricultural economics department at Cornell since 1938, has been made dean of the New York State College of Agriculture.

Dr. Myers is nationally known as an economist through his work as governor of the Farm Credit Administration in Washington from 1933 to 1938. He reorganized the scattered federal agricultural credit agencies to work at lower cost, to refinance farm debts, and to build a cooperative credit system for agriculture. Under Myers, FCA loaned five billion dollars, including one billion in production credit association loans, to improve farm production. When he resigned from the FCA Dr. Myers said, "My future lies with Cornell University and the promotion of agricultural betterment and progress in New York State. There is no career in government service in top positions."

Myers has also served as president of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, director of the Federal Surplus Commodities and Commodity Credit Corporations, president of the American Economics Association, member of the national emergency council, the American Statistical Association, and the Agricultural Economics Association of England.

Brought up on a Chemung County farm, Myers was graduated from Elmira High School, received a B.S. degree from Cornell in 1914, and his Ph.D in 1918. He acted as instructor in farm management while getting his doctor's degree, was assistant professor from 1918 to 1920, and professor of farm management until 1938 when, as successor to George F. Warren, he was made head of the department now known as agricultural economics. Dr. Myers has been faculty representative on the Board of Trustees at Cornell since 1939, and is a member of the advisory committee on administration. He lives now on his farm north of Ithaca on which the main enterprise is poultry.

W. I. Myers
Summer Attendance
There have been nearly 2,000 civilian students enrolled in the 16-week summer term at Cornell University. Of the total of 1,937 there were 1,066 men and 871 women. By colleges the registration was as follows: Agriculture 27; Architecture 29; Arts and Sciences 568; Engineering 581; Graduate School 190; Home Economics 492; Hotel Administration 7; Law 29; and Veterinary 16.

The servicemen on campus were registered as follows: 630 in the Army Specialized Training Program (120 veterinary students); 1,642 Navy's V-12 College Training Program; 800 student officers in Diesel and steam engineering and deck training; and 110 pre-flight cadets; 25 teachers in the ESMTW course in physics and mathematics; 25 in ordnance material inspection; and 107 Curtiss-Wright engineering cadets.

Total registration in the University was slightly more than 5,700.

Who Was Here?
The College of Agriculture did not accelerate as a college this summer but it did offer courses for the students of other colleges, especially Home Economics and Arts and Sciences.

Of the twenty-seven students registered in the College of Agriculture this summer, only ten were boys. Three of the students were married. Four were foreign students (three from Venezuela and one from Shanghai, China.) The class of '46 had 2 students; '45—6; '44—7; '43—12. There were also between 50 and 70 Army and Navy specialized training men.

Mr. J. P. Hertel, Secretary of the College, estimates that this fall there will be about half the new students of previous years. He expects the college registration to run approximately like this: 200 new students; 150 old students (from a survey last spring); 50 Army and Navy specialized training; possibly 50 junior ROTC boys and some discharged servicemen. This will bring registration to about 450 as compared with 1,100 in the peak year of 1941. Last year registration dropped from about 800 to between 400 and 500 by the end of the year.

Most of the students this summer were, and those this fall will be, either bacteriology students or those agriculturists eager to finish and get on the job. The faculty of the College will remain about the same except for a decreased number of graduate assistants. The courses offered will be as numerous and varied as before. Classes will be smaller, giving more opportunity for individual instruction and help.

School of Nutrition Notes
There have been three appointments made in the School of Nutrition during the summer. Dr. I. A. Maynard, professor of nutrition and director of the U. S. Nutrition Laboratory, has accepted membership on the Consulting Committee on Nutrition which will cooperate with and advise Agricultural Research Administrator E. C. Achter on basic food research needed by the Army and Navy. Also on this committee is another member of the Cornell faculty, Prof. Vincent DuVigneaud, head of the department of biochemistry at the Cornell Medical College in New York.

Dr. L. C. Norris, secretary of the School of Nutrition, has been appointed acting director of the school while Dr. Maynard is serving on the Committee sent to England to study the food problem in England.

Dr. Clive M. McCay, professor of nutrition, has been commissioned a lieutenant in the United States Naval Reserve and has become the chief of the Department of Naval Nutrition at the Naval Medical Research Institute, Bethesda, Maryland.
All the University directory says is: “Mondolphi, Edgardo ’43, Ag, 312 Stewart Ave., Caracas, Venezuela.” But therein lies a story.

Edgardo’s father is a retired member of the diplomatic service in Italy. Edgardo wanted to come to the United States for his college training because: (1) he’d heard so much about the United States and he wanted to see for himself; (2) he wanted to receive a thorough progressive education and (3) by learning a new language he would be trained for a superior position in his chosen field.

He had thought of attending either Stanford or Michigan. Then one day he met Cornellian Professor Whi- zell at a tea and was persuaded to come to Cornell.

Cornell has a good reputation in Caracas. Several of the professors in the College of Agriculture there are Cornell graduates. Cornell has a reputation of being friendly to foreign students, being “stiffer”, and giving a better preparation for an agricultural vocation than any other college. Edgardo says he hopes more boys from South America will come to Cornell for training. Agriculture in Venezuela is not advanced, so our principles of soil conservation, animal breeding and plant pathology can well be used to develop South American farm practices.

Edgardo is a Cornellian through and through. “I love the informality here. If I walked around like this at home—overalls, shirt and slippers, I’d be put away.” English has been difficult to grasp. He had two years of English grammar in high school but that didn’t help when it came to American slang and class assignments. His favorite courses are zoology and animal husbandry. He likes animals anyway and has a special interest in taxidermy. Edgardo plans to return to Caracas and teach in the College there or enter the extension field. Later he would like to have a farm of his own and raise beef cattle or horses. Best of all he would like to work for the Museum of Natural History in Caracas collecting animals in the Venezuelan jungles. “You see, I'm not too stable, I don't want to settle down very much.”

But at least Edgardo escaped one Cornell tradition—he married a Cornell coed two months ago. She was a freshman in Arts and Sciences when he met her his junior year. They live with a couple from Columbia, and Edgardo has fun talking Spanish with them. (Ruth doesn’t understand Spanish yet). “Maybe it’s because I never knew many girls outside, but I think the coeds are nice, as nice as anybody.”

ed. note Nice man.

Cornell in Post-War Planning

The State Board of Regents has announced that Cornell is to be included in a post-war educational building program report envisioning expenditure of $100,000,000. Included in the 34 projects listed by the board is expenditure of nearly $14,000,000 for state institutes of aeronautics, business and applied arts. Other expenditures were under consideration for Cornell University, New York City and Rochester areas. The program has been characterized as the education department’s contribution to a post-war building program to improve and enlarge state educational facilities.
Cornell Homemaker

Tenth Year For Cafeteria

"Domecon Opens Cafeteria and Teasoom" read the headline in the October 1933 issue of the "Countryman," which gave details of the early American style dining rooms and modern equipment. What a contrast between the group of 500 that it hoped to accommodate on opening, and the 1,000 or more people the cafeteria serves these busy days! Now, Cornell students, service men and towns folks keep the food workers on their toes for three meals each week day and even for Sunday dinners.

The arrangement of the cafeteria was planned to give the greatest amount of practical experience to students of institutional management classes and best service to customers.

Quantity cooking experience is given Home Ec and Hotel students, who learn on their responsibility to prepare food in cafeteria quantity. One girl may have as her morning assignment: make 12 dozen muffins, 100 pounds of mashed potatoes, or 25 pies. Laboratory techniques in preparation, basic procedures and quality judging help students to take on responsible jobs in their chosen field. Other courses in the cafeteria are concerned with serving on the counter, menu planning and popular taste observing.

Equipment and facilities (thought to be ample planning for the future when installed) are working overtime. A frozen foods cooler, large gas and electric ovens, and other mechanical equipment are only a few of the many kitchen conveniences.

So, on this 10th year of successful service we can look to the Home Economics cafeteria for high standards in both training and serving Cornellians.

The Idea Exchange

In this day and age, parents have to be inventive to provide toys for the children. Many of the popular toys are no longer available. Here are a few simple ones:

For climbing, arrange packing boxes of different sizes, from the small soap boxes to large packing boxes. Place two or three planks about ten inches long from box to box for bridges. A plank over a log makes a good teeter.

Sawhorses in various sizes, together with planks, boards and boxes make it possible for the child to create many climbing devices.

Kay Snell

If a brown-eyed, jolly looking girl greets you with a smile and calls you by name, it very likely could be Kay Snell, one of our outstanding seniors on campus. Through her active part in activities, Kay has become a sincere friend of the many who know her.

Kay Snell started a climb to the top when her freshman class elected her as their president. She was also on the "Cornellian" business board and Willard Straight committees that year. In social life, Kay is a member of the Delta, Delta, Delta sorority. During her sophomore year she won the New York State D.A.R. Silver Jubilee Scholarship, and for the last two years, has received a scholarship from the N. Y. State Federation of Women. As a junior, Kay became a member of the Raven and Serpent, junior women's honorary society. Being president of Risley dormitory took a large part of Kay's efforts in '43, and this position made her a member of the Women's Self-Government Association, executive committee.

Kay's top honor came when popular vote made her president of W.S.G.A. All summer she has worked conscientiously at this job and will continue until she graduates in February. Mortar Board handed a candle to Kay in its ceremony to choose the senior girls of highest scholastic and leadership standing.

Kay, who has had two Cornellian sisters before her and one in the present Freshman class, comes from Herkimer, N. Y. After taking a post-graduate course in high school, she came to the Home Economics College and took Institutional Management as a special field. Since then Kay has decided that her interest lies in student personnel work. She hopes to take graduate work in this line at Northwestern University. "People" are Kay's big interest and she has the ability to go far in such a profession. During summers she has worked as a waitress, and was a counselor at Freshman camp one year. As an explanation to her success in making many of her clothes, Kay says, "it's just the Home Ec in me."

Students Assist Canners

Home Economics College girls are doing their best to help on the home front by assisting the women of Ithaca with their canning this summer and fall. Homemakers are invited to come to the Home Ec laboratories with their food, jars, and rubbers, and use the college's pressure cookers and other canning equipment. About thirty students, trained in canning procedures, show the inexperienced canner step by step how to use a pressure cooker and pressure canning methods.

Ann Bode is chairman of the student committee and Mrs. Grace Foster, assistant professor of foods and nutrition, is in charge of the project. Girls work with the housewives from 8 a.m. daily until mid-afternoon, except on Tuesdays and Thursdays, when the labs must be used for classes after one o'clock. Most of the girls are members of the Home Economics Club, which is sponsoring the project. There are fourteen pressure canners available, each having approximately a seven quart capacity.

All women interested in using these facilities need only to call the College Information Office, phone ex. 2469, twenty-four hours before wanting to come, and report the kind and quantity of food to be canned. As much as possible of the preparation is done at home to save time in the laboratory.

Chicken In The Pot

Cornell has a bulletin that describes the several good methods of cooking poultry. It describes the different classes of fowl and suggests the best ways to prepare them for the table. In addition to the directions for cooking, the leaflet gives recipes for chicken pie and gravy, and for stuffing; it also shows how the chicken fat can be used for baking.

Send to the Office of Publication, State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York. Be sure to include your name and address plainly written.
DEAR Jinx,

I guess I wrote you the stock letter about "The Average Day In The Life of a Farmerette." Permit me to now ramble on about the extra added attractions connected with life at the Regional Market.

As I probably wrote you, we lived in the Regional Market which is a combination garage, packing house, and storehouse. I can't think of any other way to describe the place. Before it had been converted to "barracks", for us by means of double-decker cots and curtains, it was the place where all the farmers from the surrounding region brought their produce. They still bring it there but of course they don't use our place any longer. The farmers come in about 4:30 or 5:00 a.m. with the produce they want shipped that day. They park their trucks and wagons in what we called our "backyard" and after the business of selling and exchanging is over, they go into the Tavern for a cup of coffee. After their cup of coffee, the farmers used to go home, but when we got there, they stayed around waiting for their daily allotment of farmerettes. Said farmerettes, after getting up and washing, dressing, eating breakfast, etc. (especially the etc.), are almost ready to depart with their man of the day. Last minute details include grabbing Kleenex, snapping up sunglasses and farmer chapeau, inspecting lunch for good things and, after not finding them in the bag, "packing" it with goodies from home or elsewhere. Thus prepared for the day's labor, the gay little dears smile their last spontaneous smile until 5:00 P. M. and off they go!

PILING joyously into the back of their farmer's truck or wagon as the case may be, they set off singing light songs such as "Let's Go Picking Cherries Neath The Strawberry Moon," "The Strawberry Blonde," "When The Strawberry Blonde Gave Me The Raspberry, I Got The Blueberry Me Blues." For some reason or other, all the songs seem connected with one fruit or another. Occasionally the refrains of "Here We Go Off To The Labor Camp" can be heard.

The day begins at about 7:30 except in rare cases when it begins at 7:00. Work can be anything from fruit picking to planting, weeding, hoeing, thinning, spraying, fertilizing, and packing. After some three and a half hours of hard labor which has raised a glistening sweat on the brows of the famished farmerettes, the noon whistle from all the factories in the vicinity announce the lunch hour. With a whoop of joy that they didn't know they had in them, the fair maidens drop everything they are doing and dive for their lunch bags. Despite the monotony of the repast, the girls don't seem at all reticent to eat like a pack of famished wolves. After they have eaten, they stretch back and gaze at the sky, saying not too gentle things about the sun they see shining above them. Their love for old Sol is practically nil and they make no bones about it.

At 1:00, the farmerettes reluctantly get up and start back to work. Just as they knew he would, the sun beats down with a vengeance, but they grin and bear it, knowing it will bring a lovely tint to the skin. "Bye, bye, stockings and leg make-up! I've got a sunburn instead."

At 5:00, or thereabouts, the day's work is done and then the fun begins. The ride home. In the back of the truck, while the wind blowing so refreshingly in your face and hair, is distinctly the best part of the whole day. Well, almost the best. It shares that honor with the shower at the end of the day. Anyhow, the ride home is sometimes even further enhanced by an ice cream cone or some iced soda pop.

Once home, the farmerettes show another tremendous spurt of energy in their mad dash for the mail box. Ripping it from its hinges, they tear through the stack of letters just as they should have torn through the weeds during the day. If she has no mail, the farmerette will give vent to a lovely live choice expressions until some sweet soul, with about ten or twelve letters in her hand, will remind her that if she wrote more often, she might get more answers. The truth hurts, so the mail-less girls will slink away quietly and softly drolly as the other read their billets-doux.

Far be it from her to even think about trying to get a shower while the others are still busy. No, that would be too intelligent. So-o-o-o-o, instead of doing that, she just sits and waits and then joins the merry, pushing crowd of ninety females, all with but a single thought—a shower before dinner. Needless to say, they don't all get in, so some set down to supper in their work clothes but with clean hands and faces.

After downing their evening meal with as much gusto as the noon one, our little patriots repair to their boudoirs, not to emerge until they are all beautiful and ready for what ever the evening may bring. Sometimes it brings including ping pong, swimming (if you felt like spending the money or something you felt entitled to have for nothing), bowling (if you had the strength), roller skating (likewise if you had the strength), walking, writing letters (this, I can assure you, was the last resort for an evening's entertainment), dancing, and talking. Ping pong and talking were the biggest draws, closely followed by walking, the movies (Newburgh had several good movie houses), walking, and dancing. Week-day bedtime was at 10:30; week-ends at 12:30. Occasionally a U.S.O. dance on Wednesday when a warrant was issued in the curfew but for the most part it was adhered to in the set fashion. "Men" were not lacking, for several reasons. One was the fact that our reputation was quite widespread. By that I mean that everyone in Newburgh knew about the farmerettes on Dickson Street. We were written up in the local papers and appeals from us for such things as magazines, radios, pillows, an electric iron, and furniture for our "porch" had been broadcast on the local radio station. Also, we were not far from West Point and its airfield. Other happy aspects of the summer of 1943 came in the form of two traveling carnivals, the second of which was in full swing when I left and which is the second largest traveling carnival in the world (said she, visibly swelling with pride).

Also to disprove the idea that "It's So Peaceful In The Country," we had the local musical talent practice for their band concerts right behind our "barracks". Once in a while, the State Guard in the Armory across the "street" would stage sham battles with blanks. Ah me! for the quiet and contentment of the big city:!!

Well honey child, that was life as a farmerette as witnessed in the flesh by Alice Vogel, that amazing person who could see raspberries even when there were none for miles around. As a matter of fact she can see them now; they're sitting on the type writer keys making faces at her. When she gets finished with this letter she's going to pick them up, one by one, and drown them. She hopes none of them are reading of her plans; she wants to get them all now so that she never has to do it again.

Hope all goes well at Ye Olde School For Females and Sailors. Take it easy, old girl and don't be too hard on this berry weary farmerette for not writing sooner. Love, Me.
Former Student Notes

'R18
Russell Lord is now at work on The Wallaces of Iowa, a book about the Vice-President and his forbears as farmers and farm leaders. Lord recently collected the speeches given by Henry Wallace from April 8, 1941, to June 6, 1943, in a book called The Century of the Common Man. The speeches deal with America's domestic and foreign policies after the war.

21
Luther S. West has been commissioned a captain in the Army, assigned to Surgeon General's Department. West was formerly professor of biology and head of the division of natural science at Northern Michigan College of Education, Marquette, Mich.

'S2
Seym Vaughan, assistant negotiator for the real estate section of the North Atlantic Division of the U.S. Army Engineers, is working at the Philadelphia office on leasing and acquisition of land, wharves and warehouses for Uncle Sam.

27
Caroline G. Pringle is now in the Home Bureau office, Fort Edward.

30
She's 2nd Lt. Ruth Beadle of the United States Army now, on duty as dietician at Chico Army Flying Field, California.

31
W. Gifford Hoag is principal editor of Information and Extension, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Farm Credit Administration, Kansas City, Mo.

Soldier or civilian, it's the same kind of job for Captain C. Blankenship. He's a specialist in mess management with the Army Air Forces in the Caribbean Area. Blankenship is working with Captains Gordon and Vernon Stouffer, who headed the Stouffer restaurants organization where Blankenship was employed before entering the Army.

33
Miss Evelyn Rahm and Winona Chambers are interning in health education methods at Cleveland Health Museum for four weeks. This field training course is one of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science in Health Education. Miss Chambers is Technical Assistant on the Committee on Food Habits of the National Research Council in Washington, D.C.

37
Lt. Frank V. Beck is now teaching navigation at the Enid Army Flying School, Enid, Oklahoma.

38
Lt. Bill Barnum is stationed in Maryland helping to train officer candidates in "Defense Against Chemical Attack," and he's wondering what those who know he got a 68 in Fresh Chemistry think about it!

William G. Walter is assistant professor of bacteriology at Montana State College. He has been there more than a year, working with many other Cornellians on the staff, and really likes his job. Why not? This summer he taught bacteriology to 150 pre-nurses who will later relieve graduate nurses for military duty.

39
George Johnson is back at Cornell as an extension animal husbandryman, working largely with sheep breeders and growers. He gave up his position as assistant county agent in Canton, New Jersey, when a new appropriation to the College made possible his present job.

"Plenty of apples a day to help keep the doctor away." That's Harold A. Kappel's motto, now that he owns and operates the 500-acre Covert Apple Orchards, Inc., at Interlaken. The orchard yields 75,000 bushels of fruit annually!

Diana D. Dibblee is bacteriologist.

The Student Laundry Agency is now operating in its 50th year. It was started in 1894 by Seth Higby and incorporated in 1907. Out of the Student Laundry Agency, all the other present agencies have arisen under the head of the Student Agencies, Inc.

We take this chance to express our appreciation for the cooperation which has been extended to us and we sincerely hope that we may continue to serve for many years in the future.

Come In For A Snack

Any Time At

JOHNNY'S COFFEE SHOP

Dryden Road

Student Laundry Agency

Dial 2406  409 College Avenue

John Bishop '45  Wm. Schmidt '36

Harrie Washburn '45

November, 1943
November, 1943

for the Richard's Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J.

"Destination unknown" for Sarah R. Steinman. She was trained last summer in Washington, D. C., as a recreation staff assistant for overseas American Red Cross.

Two more souls launched on the sea of matrimony—Dort Cameron and Shirley Hint. Dort is a lieutenant in the U. S. Army. Recently wounded in an Arizona camp when another soldier's gun was accidently discharged, he is now recuperating at the Beaumont Hospital, El Paso, Texas.

Captain Robert J. Bear, USMCR, was recently presented the Air Medal by Rear Admiral George D. Murray for his achievements in aerial combat in the Pacific. Captain Bear had previously been awarded the Navy cross for "extraordinary heroism" in the battle of Midway.

M. Truman Fossom is professor of horticulture at the University of Maryland, College Park, Md.

Congratulations to PFC Joseph C. Brownell who was highest honor graduate of the radio mechanics school, AAP Technical Training Command, Trux Field, Madison, Wis.

In line with her duties as first assistant dietician of Buffalo General Hospital, Shirley F. Getman is teaching nutrition and diet therapy to student nurses. Shirley was recently elected treasurer of the Buffalo Dietetic Association.

Sarah E. Claassen is back home in Ithaca. She is secretary in the farm labor office at the College of Agriculture for recruiting boys and girls to work on farms and setting up camps to house them.

Ruth McBride is assistant dietician of the Navy Mess Hall here at Cornell.

Charles E. Ostrander is busy these days teaching vocational agriculture in Portville.

Captain Bob Hardenburg is stationed at Camp Beale, California, helping to train a new colored battalion for combat duty. Bob says it’s plenty hot there in the foothills of the Sierras. The temperature rises to 135° F., but they grow good kidney beans.

Marlin Prentice will remember Fonda, N. Y., and June 26. That’s where and when he married Velma A. Dennis.

George Durkee is down in San Antonio taking some courses in mathematics, physics, and code while waiting for assignment to an Air Corps navigation school.

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**PLANNING AHEAD WINS**

---in the BATTLEFIELD!

---on your FARM!

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For every battle, months of painstaking preparation are necessary before a single shot is fired. Looking ahead is just as important for the poultryman. In the fall or winter, even before he orders his chicks, he should have a definite plan of management which takes into account the equipment, supplies and buildings available if he wants capacity production a year later.

In egg production, a good part of the planning must necessarily concern feed, especially now, when we must make every bit count. In order to help the poultryman do this, and achieve profitable results, Beacon has prepared a pamphlet called "The Beacon Wartime Feeding Program for High Egg Production.

It tells you how to get the most from your flock, and how to stretch available supplies of feed to the utmost. Every poultryman should have this pamphlet tucked up in his feed room or laying pen. Beacon cordially invites you to send for your copy, and to follow the simple rules, so that your contribution to the food program, and to Victory, may be the greatest ever. Ask your Beacon dealer for a free copy or write direct to...
Farm Buildings are War Equipment... Keep Them Fit and Fighting!

Of Course, This Is Not YOUR Barn!

but if you think for a minute, you can probably recall many a barn and farm service building in just as bad shape as this, or worse. You can find them in practically every community, every county, every state, the result of neglect and lack of repair. Farm building specialists everywhere agree that the impaired condition of farm buildings is one of the most serious problems facing agriculture.

Farm Building Repair is Vital...

The struggle in which our nation is engaged is a War of Resources. Of these, one of the greatest is Food. The task of Food Production falls most heavily upon the shoulders of American farmers. Their buildings must house the crops and live stock they produce. Safe storage for crops and adequate shelter for livestock is an essential link in the whole chain of Food Production. Thus, Farm Buildings become essential War Equipment: they must be kept Fit and Fighting, for otherwise the whole campaign of Food Production for Victory may fail!

"How To Make GALVANIZED ROOFING Last Longer"

As part of its contribution to the National Food Production Campaign, the Zinc Institute has prepared concise and complete directions for the repair and maintenance of Galvanized Roofing. This booklet will be sent free to everyone who wants to know:

- How to Make Roofs Watertight
- What Nails Will Stay “Nailed”
- The Best Paint for Galvanized Sheets
- How to Install Lightning Protection
etc., etc.

Galvanized roofing is good roofing; it pays to take care of it. This booklet tells you how to make it give a life-time of good service. Write for it today.

American Zinc Institute
60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N.Y.
On the Way to Ellis Houck of Tully, N.Y...

$37.61 Worth of G.L.F.

The certificate shown above is one of many thousands which will be filled out and sent to G.L.F. Service Agencies for distribution to members within the next few months.

At the top of the certificate is a statement showing that Ellis Houck, N.Y., purchased through G.L.F. 270 bags of formula feed, 60 bags of mixed fertilizer, $35.49 worth of field seed, and $38.21 worth of mixed dusts. On these commodities G.L.F. had money left over at the end of the year beyond the cost of doing business and setting aside necessary reserves. These savings are returned to G.L.F. users in proportion to their purchases.

Mr. Houck's share is $37.61. He will receive a Participation Certificate for that amount.

If he wishes, he may hold this certificate as an interest-bearing investment. Should he feel that he wants cash, a fund has been set up by the Board of Directors to cash it in for him. Or he may trade it for G.L.F. common stock at $3.00 a share. This is the choice that the farmer-elected directors of G.L.F. sincerely hope most G.L.F. members will make.

Why Convert to G.L.F. Common Stock

Close to 200,000 farmers make some use of G.L.F. during the year. Probably half of them are customers regularly in purchasing their farm supplies or in selling their farm produce.

These 200,000 G.L.F. users furnish volume of business in their cooperative. By means of this purchasing power, savings are made. A part of these savings are refunded to users like Houck in the form of a Participation Certificate. Before these refunds can be figured, however, money must be provided for building and maintaining facilities—mills, elevators, trucks, machinery. Other money is set aside for necessary reserves—interest must be paid to stockholders.

This means that every user of G.L.F., whether a stockholder or not, already has an investment in G.L.F. This investment on the average figures out to be about $100 per user. Since every user already has a stake in G.L.F., it's just good business for him to protect this interest by owning some of the common stock through which G.L.F. is controlled.

At present, comparatively few of the farmers who use G.L.F. do own this stock. This year, every farmer who receives a Participation Certificate is being urged to convert it into common stock.

By so doing, he not only receives further benefits from any savings made by G.L.F. in the form of interest on his investment but he also does his part in keeping G.L.F. in the hands of farmers responsive to farmers' needs—ready to do the things farmers want done.

Yet few of these farmers own any of the common stock through which G.L.F. is controlled. And comparatively little of the capital used in running this cooperative is farmers' money—much of it is furnished by banks and investors.

In operating a farmers' business of the size of G.L.F., it is good business to borrow money from banks to finance the heavy movement of supplies during peak seasons. But the permanent capital of the organization should be furnished as far as possible by the farmers who use it.
FOR TWENTY YEARS the Farmall idea has been the foundation for all experiments in general-purpose tractor design...

TODAY 4 sizes of modern FARMALLS—the sturdy "A" and "B", and the big powerful "H" and "M"—with special machines and tools for every crop, operation, and season, lead the way in the battle for food.

In 1923 came FARMALL, the first true all-purpose tractor... the farm power unit designed from the soil up... the tractor that started from the implement end.

Harvester built it, based on EXPERIENCE—and that made SENSE!

After 1923, the call for farm power really swept the nation. It was Farmall that made the old dream of horseless farming come true. Here was the tractor that did almost everything. From every state came comments like these: "Not a horse or hired man on my place..." "At least 1½ cheaper to farm this new way,..." "My Farmall works in crooked rows when a snake would get lost"... "My two boys, 13 and 11, do anything that I can do with it."

Pretty soon there were a hundred thousand, and then a half-million FARMALLs. Today there are more FARMALLs producing food on American farms than all other makes of general-purpose tractors combined.

When war struck our nation, a Farmall army, with an infinite number of working tools, went into battle. The greatest food crisis in our history was at every farm gate—and the Farmall System was ready!

So we mark the 20th Birthday of this most popular of all tractors. There's a proud record of progress between the old "Original" of 1923 and the streamlined red FARMALLs of today—endless improvements in power and machines. Today millions know that Farmall is the ideal power for any farm, whatever the size. Farmall showed the way, and will show the way when the boys get home from war.

Farmall and Harvester are pledged to the faithful service of that great American institution—the family farm.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
180 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 1, Ill.

FARMALL Leads the Way TODAY
WARTIME STRATEGY ON THE FARM

TOOL GRINDER . . . Sharp cutter blade saves time, helps to increase food production. It's easy to sharpen tools on a motor-driven grinder. A portable motor can be attached to a grinder in a jiffy.

CHICK BROODER . . . Here's an electric brooder that a farmer can build in a few hours—at very low cost. Reduces chick mortality. Produces healthier birds. Free from fire hazards and dangerous fumes.

POWER WOOD SAW . . . No more back-straining toil in cutting the winter's wood supply. Frees farmers for other more important work on the farm. Can be built in a single day. Costs little to operate.

Farmers need help to win the Battle of 1944

Now's the time . . . when other farm work has slacked off . . . for farmers to get their fighting equipment ready for the Food Production Battle of 1944.

Electricity can help them win this Battle!

A portable electric motor will provide many production shortcuts—help replace farm labor that has been lost. Any small electric motor can be made portable—in a few minutes' time, at practically no cost.

It's easy to build a power wood saw . . . corn elevator . . . chick brooder . . . and other farm devices that will save time, labor, and money next year.

Farmers should check over their food-production equipment. Sharpen and adjust all cutting blades. Repair or replace worn and broken parts. Clean and lubricate all bearings.

On this page are shown a few farm-production aids that farmers can build in their spare time during the winter months ahead.

Many of these time-and-labor-saving devices are described in the new "Farm Motors" book and 12 Westinghouse Farm Bulletins.

Since part of your future job may be to help farmers step up food production, send for this helpful free literature today! Use coupon below.

TO HELP FARMERS WIN THE BATTLE OF 1944...

Westinghouse offers free "Farm Motors" book that explains how to make small and large motors portable. Tells all about the selection, care, and use of electric motors on the farm.

Also, any or all of twelve free Farm Bulletins that explain how electricity can help get more farm work done in wartime. Mail coupon, today!


Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., (Dept. AC-129)
Rural Electrification, 306 Fourth Avenue, Box 1017, Pittsburgh 30, Pennsylvania
Please send me free "Farm Motors" booklet — also send free Farm Bulletins on the application of electricity to the subjects checked below:

[ ] Beef Cattle  [ ] Cooking, Canning, and Preservation of Food  [ ] Crops
[ ] Clothing  [ ] Sheep  [ ] Handicraft  [ ] Home Improvement  [ ] Poultry
[ ] Rural Electrification  [ ] Dairy Cattle  [ ] Swine  [ ] Truck Gardening

Name: ____________________________________________
Address: ____________________________________________
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In This Issue
The cover is McGraw Hall lighted up to wish you a Merry Christmas.

"Luck or Horse-Sense" by the editor tells what happened to old Jumbo ............... page 4
A former COUNTRYMAN member, Pvt. John Meloney '45 sends "From Campus to Camp" ............... page 5
The life of a baby "With Six Mothers" is described by Rudy Caplan '44 ............... page 9
Campus Countryman ............... page 6
Cornell Homemaker ............... page 8
Former Student Notes ............... page 10

The Student Agencies wishes to extend Greetings to the Class of 1947

Student Laundry Agency
(In our 50th year of operation)
Dial 2406  409 College Avenue
John Bishop '45, Secretary-Treasurer
Wm. Schmidt '36, Grad. Mgr.
Harrie Washburn '45, Asst. Mgr.

Cornell Christmas Cards And Cornell Gifts
Many attractive views of the Cornell Campus made into Christmas Cards. Very distinctive for Cornell students—

SIX CENTS EACH (Includes Envelope)
And your name can be imprinted on these cards at 25c a dozen.

Also HALL-MARK CHRISTMAS CARDS Including your name imprinted by us
Drop in and look over the Special Cornell gifts you will want for Mother, Dad, Sister, Brother—and naturally your girl.

TRIANGLE BOOK SHOP
412-413 College Ave. Sheldon Court
Open Until 8:30 p.m. Est. 1903 Evan J. Morris, Prop.
After All!

AFTER ALL the facts had been studied, the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics have had to decide, with great regret, that the usual Farm and Home Week at Cornell University would have to be given up for 1944.

The hardest person to convince of the need for this step was Dean W. I. Myers of the College of Agriculture, who said he felt that the war itself made it more desirable than ever to furnish an opportunity for farm folks to gather for conferences and discussions on the many problems that now confront them.

Dean Sarah Gibson Blanding of the College of Home Economics felt the same way about the home folks; yet, her clinching statement as to the usual week of profit and pleasure went something like this: "I would not like to invite my friends to a party and not be able to give them anything to eat."

All other arguments as to the need of saving gasoline, and tires, of lessening the over-strain of passenger travel by train or bus, and the shortage of housing facilities in Ithaca, faded into relative insignificance.

Here is the real situation:

Cornell now teaches some four thousand young men in the Navy, Army, and Marines; in addition it has civilian students to bring the total number to more than seven thousand. In spite of two new and large mess-halls, and a conversion of the Student Union into an eating place, mainly for men in service, there are many army officers. A scarcity of servants has compelled many households to "eat out." Food supplies for restaurants are not plentiful; many eating places are closed during at least one extra day in the week. Fraternity houses, which formerly fed their members, have been converted into barracks for soldiers and marines.

In short, even if there were any places to eat besides the cafeteria of the College of Home Economics, there wouldn't be enough food available. As it is, for the College Community alone, long lines besiege the "Home Ec" cafeteria every day. What would it be if only half of the Farm and Home Week visitors of some recent past years should arrive on the Campus? Some years, the Colleges have had as many as fourteen thousand persons registered; half of that number would double the present student population of seven thousand.

Moreover, on an educational basis, the Colleges are running on a three- term basis without holidays to use the educational plant to fullest advantage in educating its students for war efforts and for the many important tasks that will arise after the war. Farm and Home Week audiences would occupy class rooms and auditoriums, and set back the quickened pace to fit students for the problems that lie immediately ahead.

So "taking one consideration with another," the Colleges had no choice as to 1944; so Farm and Home Week for that year may be counted as another war casualty. The decision to omit the event this coming February is for this February alone, and not for any other date. As soon as changed conditions warrant, the Week will be restored.

It is a truism that negative news should not see the light of print. So, to keep this announcement from being wholly negative it carries the positive promise that Farm and Home Week shall be back, better than ever, as soon as it can be seen that it will help, rather than hinder, the ultimate achievement of Victory.
"I AM THINKING TONIGHT
Of My Old College Town . . . ."

AS WE WERE . . .

In Memoriam

The sad news of the death of Professor Elmer Savage came to us just as we were going to press. He died on November 22 of a streptococcus infection. He was 60 years old.

Professor Savage has been in the animal husbandry department at Cornell since 1913. He is noted for his work in the development of standards for feeding dairy cattle. On this subject he wrote "Feeding Dairy Cattle" and the "Feeds and Feeding Manual". One of his more recent accomplishments was a calf-starter that enables farmers to omit fluid milk after the first two weeks.

We students remember Professor Savage, not so much for his work, which we know is memorable, but for his classes in animal husbandry. We enjoyed those classes.

To The Editor

Dear Editor:

How would you like some news of a soldier who has had 35 different addresses since January 1? Gordon L. Eckley '36 travels around so much his mail is worn out before it reaches him. He feels like apologizing to all the mail orderlies from New York to North Africa. Here he is in Oklahoma and his mail goes over the ocean and back again. Just the other day he got a letter dated January 5.

Gordon enlisted as a private in October 1940. Now he is a Technical Sergeant in charge of hospital funds at the 49th General Hospital, Chickasha, Oklahoma. A year of his time he spent in Hawaii, returning at the beginning of this year. Since then he has been busy changing addresses as he went around lecturing on nutrition and helping with Army menus.

We close with a delicate hint to you, O Editor:

Don't send Eckley's copy of the December COUNTRYMAN overseas.

Merry Christmas,

Company X

We Are Ready

This is the last Christmas of our college days for us seniors. This is the last time we shall sit on our beds two days before vacation and debate with our roommate as to how many reports we can leave until after vacation and how many we have to do before.

Next Christmas we shall be in that part of the future which we have dreamed of and worked toward since we were in kindergarten. When we were five or six we spread our paper dolls on the living room rug and played we were "grown-up." We had our goals already in mind. Some day we would teach real little children or write real books or feed real people.

Our goal was clear all through grade school, through high school, and almost through college. But when the war came and the immediate need was heard from all fields, we wavered in our path. Should we stop and do a little right away or should we keep on and do more later?

Now we are a little frightened to think how near we came to giving up our goal, the aim we worked toward ever since we were five or six... For now we are ready to take our place in the world. And our place is not a "duration" seat. It is a lifetime seat; it is the goal we have worked toward for fifteen years.

We are needed now and we are needed tomorrow and fifty years from tomorrow. We are the college students.

Quiet! We're on the Air

The CORNELL COUNTRYMAN brings you five minutes of the latest campus news every Thursday over WHCU at 12:45.
Luck or Horse-Sense?
Betsy Kandiko '44

Dad was born when the moon wasn't right, our hired man used to say. That's why he had such bad luck with his horses. Dad used to buy a new horse every three or four months. Mother said, "Humph, it wasn't the moon; it was Dad."

Mother always said Dad didn't have any horse-sense. I guess that meant he didn't know a good horse when he saw one, or maybe, he didn't know a bad horse when he saw one. Most of the horses that came to Lonehill Farm were bad ones. Mother used to say all the horse dealers in the country conspired to gyp Dad.

The first horse I can remember was Jumbo. Dad said he was the best horse he ever had. We kids liked Jumbo; he never cared how much we rode him and tagged on his mane and pulled the wrong reins when we drove him. Dad used to let us drive him to town all by ourselves. He said the horse would go to town and come back whether we held the reins or not.

Jumbo was awfully smart. He would stop at the grocery store and wait without being tied until we got the groceries and then go to the butcher shop and wait and then to the ice cream store. The ice cream was the main reason we kids were so willing to go for the groceries. After the ice cream Jumbo took us to the feed store for chicken mash. He would wait until all of us were weighed on the feed scales and then he would plod home.

We liked Jumbo but the hired man didn't. He said Jumbo was too old to work and his partner had to pull the whole load. So Dad gave in and bought Kate. We kids wanted to keep Jumbo too, but Dad said he couldn't afford to keep three horses.

Kate wasn't any good. She was big and black and strong but she was grumpier than the hired man. Whenever some one with a cap walked by her she would lay her ears back and bite the cap off his head. If he didn't have a cap on she was likely to take a bite out of his arm.

Kate was the only horse we ever had who couldn't be tied. She broke the rope or halter every night until Dad decided to let her have her way and just put a chain across the back of her stall. That habit was the end of Kate. Once Dad loaned her to an old friend and forgot to tell him not to tie her. After Kate had broken two halters this man tied her with an enormous ox-chain around her neck. I guess he was going to show her he was not going to give in. Well, Kate broke this chain, but she also broke her neck.

As soon as the horse dealers heard Dad had only one horse they swarmed around like flies, (like mosquitos, Mother said.) I don't think Mother meant that they were blood-thirsty; they were only money-thirsty. Almost every horse they brought, Dad liked but the hired man ganged together with Mother and turned them all back until Cherry came.

Cherry was a beautiful red horse and we all liked him—at first. We didn't even mind his queer habit of refusing to drink water from the trough or from a stream. He would drink only from a pail set on a high stump. I figured his neck was too long for his suction pump and told Dad he ought to teach Cherry to lift up his head after a mouthful like a chicken does. But we didn't have time to teach Cherry anything. One month after we got him he began wheezing and coughing like old Mr. James who has asthma. The veterinarian came and poured medicine and pills down Cherry's throat but it did no good. Cherry died.

The next horse we got was brought by a neighbor. Dad said he would take Bill without even a trial, because after all, a neighbor had brought him. Everything was fine for three months after Bill came, and Dad was telling the neighbors what a fine team he had bought for himself, when one day Bill and Jack, our other horse, got into a fight and Bill kicked Jack so hard in the leg that he broke it. Dad had to sell Jack to the foxfarm for three dollars and look for a new horse.

Mother vowed she was going to have a say in the next horse. She was tired of the "vicious animals" Dad bought. Dad said, sure, he guessed he needed some help. But one day he went to the city for a new plow and came back with a new horse. He just couldn't resist buying it, he said. Bill was wonderful.

Here was a problem for us kids. We couldn't have two horses named Bill and we couldn't change either one's name. So we called the old horse Big Bill and the new one Little Bill.

Little Bill was wonderful. He could do everything from opening the latch door on the piggan and letting all the pigs out to reaching over the garden fence and eating the prettiest hollyhocks. Once he even got into the chicken house and ate the laying mash. Dad said he didn't expect Bill to live—the mash was named "Lay or Bust" and Bill didn't lay any eggs.

The only trouble with Little Bill was he didn't like to work with a partner. He used to make Big Bill awfully mad because first he would pull the whole load and then he would hold back and make Big Bill pull the load, and him too. Going down hill he would run ahead, and going up hill he would hold back.

Dad gave up trying to use the two Bills in a team. But he didn't sell Little Bill. We kids talked and talked until Dad let us keep him. Bill was the best horse we ever had for riding and going to town. He would run as fast as he could with us and still be as gentle as our collie. He seemed to enjoy taking us to town and he was so handsome every one admired him.

But Dad had to have a team. This time he said he was going to find an honest dealer. Mother asked him why he didn't take a lamp like somebody called "Diogenes". Diogenes must not have had any horse-sense, like Dad.

Dad bought a really good horse next time—no more nags, he said. Bob was a Percheron, the hired man told us, a big gray-speckled Percheron. Big Bill and Bob made a good team and Dad was proud of them.

But I think Dad's moon still wasn't right; Bob stayed only six months. One icy day in January when the horses went out in the barnyard for water, Bob slipped on the ice and fell. He must have hurt something in his back legs because he couldn't use them at all after that. The foxes ate him too.

Harry was the last horse Dad bought. The whole town got together and helped Dad find him so he should have been a good horse. And he was. Dad did all the spring plowing and planting, and the summer cultivating and harvesting with him and Bill.

In the fall Dad was telling every one that now his troubles were over and he need not bother with horse dealers any more. But Dad spoke too soon. Hunting season opened and some dumb hunter must have thought Harry was a deer. We found him limping in the pasture one night with a little round hole in his hoof. The veterinarian said it was a bullet hole and Harry probably would never be any good again because he couldn't get the bullet out.

Dad was disgusted; Mother was disgusted; and the hired man was disgusted. We kids weren't disgusted but we didn't have anything to say about what happened next. Dad sold all the horses and bought a tractor.
From Campus To Camp

This feature is not a story because it has no beginning or conclusion. It is an attempt to show the reader what is happening to some of the boys who left the "Jo" campus to learn the art of war.

Details of their training, observations of morale, living conditions, and everything else written by this soldier has been carefully censored. This is what is left.

FIVE months ago the class of '45 donned its Army uniform and went to war with Enlisted Reserve Corps. Many of us were fortunate in having remained together during our basic training. Now, however, the members of only a few small groups have avoided being separated.

One of these groups is at the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, where the Oklahoma "Aggies" stage their annual rodeo. I am fortunate to be here with my classmates, although agriculture is no longer our pursuit of study.

We are here for only one purpose: "To Beat the Axis!" However, being human we miss Cornell, the farms we used to live on, and the girls we used to go with.

Soldiers think a lot. They think about the war, and about their homes and plans. But they talk mostly about the latter.

Some of us have been selected for special training in colleges under A.S.T.P. (Army Specialized Training Program.) We feel that we have a real job to do because our buddies at the front are making our opportunities possible. We owe everything we have to them and won't let them down. Many of us have become more serious about studying than ever before, because we now see clearly the job we must do.

THERE is a bright side to army life. Food, clothing, and medical care are excellent. Griping goes on anyway. We complained at college, we do now, and probably will when back in college. But that's only to build morale. Any group of men is O.K. if it gripes enough.

For three months we complained daily of the heat and lack of rain. Last week it rained! Only a shower, but the griping was terrific. We would have to walk in mud, wear raincoats, and couldn't improve our tan. Yes, morale is excellent.

Probably the biggest complaints registered were during our basic training. Several soldiers, originally from farms, slept on the lawn by their barracks one night. All were good shots and had hunted crows at home in the good old days. Early the following morning one of the soldiers was awakened, and looking over his shoulder, he saw the impossible.

Perched squarely on the soldier's derriere was one of those elusive ... crows! More than one unarmed rifleman complained that morning.

Army life is not dull. There is too much to do. Learning G.I. language itself is a man-sized job. Everything in army communication is abbreviated. We enlisted men are E.M.'s and E.R.C. The average soldier is a G.I. So you can imagine an N.C.O.'s moniker when the present outfit is G.I. E.M., N.C.O., R.O.T.C., E.R.C., and A.W.O.L. from S.T.A.R. of A.S.T.P. or any combination of these. Of course of which I have mentioned is elementary.

... CENSORED ...

Sleeping is another G.I. pastime. Soldiers can sleep any place any time they have the chance. Sounds wonderful but the chances are rare. They sleep on the tops of trucks where they recline in the sagging canvas between supporting ribs of the canopy.

The soldiers in my own group have slept in bed only nine nights in eight weeks. Many of them prefer harder surfaces (so they think).

The "Ag" boys have a big advantage out here. They consider it a privilege to be left alone until 6:00 A.M. The urban boys hate to get up so early, but the farm boys are becoming "urbanized" too. Getting up would be another gripe subject if anybody had the energy to complain at 6:00 A.M.

IT is the little details which require most of our attention. We have at our weekly inspections a Colonel, whose delight is bouncing quarters on the enlisted men's beds to see if the blankets are really tight.

They are also particular about making us eat everything we take on our plates. I recently saw a soldier barred from leaving the mess hall because he had failed to clean his tray. There were three small grapes left under his napkin. Knowing our food shortage, I for one, think the army should be commended on such action.

Inspections are a pet hate. We recently spent three hours preparing for a Colonel's inspection which lasted four minutes. But one can never tell. He might have measured to see if our pillows were exactly two inches from our blankets. An inch from the designated distance makes the owner eligible for a "gig" or demerit. A "gig" usually spoils chances for the long expected Saturday night date. (If the soldier is lucky enough to have one.)

In spite of gigs and lack of sleep, the army is giving excellent training. It has an eye to discipline because it knows how necessary this is to both winning the war and keeping the hard earned peace to come.

The A.S.T.P. is not set up for the immediate future only. It is a long range idea which trains men for industry as well as for occupational armies.

Some of the graduates in engineering will be assigned to American war plants. Many students of foreign areas and languages will be valuable to our State Department and importing and exporting companies.

A.S.T.P. is training men to be diplomats, business men, advisors, and other peace time work, as well as to fill the wartime need for liaison officers, translators, and armies of occupation.

Many of us who were going to be farmers may not be. However, because the army and the war are shaping new careers for us, there is no reason for alarm. The future promises well.
Cornell Enrollment Tops 7,000

The civilian students enrolled in Cornell University now total 3,586 for the fall term. Adding the Army and Navy trainees, the entire enrollment for the University is now 7,726, the second largest in Cornell's 75-year history, exceeded only in 1940-1941 when there were 7,915 enrolled.

Of the total civilian students, 1906 are women and 1,680 are men. This is a record for the women. Never before did they exceed the men.

The Cornell Medical College located in New York City has 317 students enrolled, of which 302 are men students and 15 are women. The Nursing school also located in New York City, has 217 women enrolled.

The Agriculture College includes 401 civilian students—219 new students in the 4 year course, 17 new students in the 2 year course, 175 old students in the 4 year course and 6 old students in the 2 year course. There are also 51 Navy and 34 Army students registered in the Agricultural College.

The Home Economics College has 507 students registered; the Arts and Science has a total of 1043 (270 men and 773 women); the Engineering College has a total of 587 registered, 14 of which are women students; Hotel Administration has 52 enrolled, 21 men and 31 women students; Veterinary has 40 registered; Architecture has 45 students enrolled of which 30 are women; the Law School has 30 registered; and the Graduate School totals 353 students.

The Army and Navy students have greatly increased the total student enrollment at Cornell. There are 1680 at Cornell in the Navy V-12 program; this includes 220 Marines. There are about 1400 in the Army program; this includes 300 student officers in the Steam and Diesel Engine program.

There are also 100 outside women here, Curtiss-Wright Cadettes.

The total enrollment does not include the Aviation Cadets and others who are studying separately at Cornell under the Navy Administration.

Shades of Fall

He: Do you know why leaves turn red in fall?
She: No. Why?
He: They're blushing to think how green they've been all summer.

Egon Neuberger '45

When one spots a fellow of short stature hurrying from the Agriculture quadrangle to the Cosmopolitan club with a decidedly brisk step, one knows that is Egon Neuberger.

Egon lived in Yugoslavia during the first fifteen years of his life; then he came with his folks to America. He has been enrolled in the Agriculture College until this last summer term which he spent down on the Arts campus in the intensified Russian course. After this term's work of advanced Russian, he will resume his studies on the ag campus. He has followed a general agriculture course spending a good share of his time with Agricultural Economics. After the present international conflict is over and he has his degree from Cornell, he plans to return to his native country as an American citizen to help the farmers in Yugoslavia. The agriculture in that country is very poorly developed and will need able leaders in the near future. Little machinery is found in operation there; fertilizer is used to a very limited extent; new varieties of many seeds have not been used; and various other modern improvements in agriculture have not been brought to Yugoslavia. Egon hopes to improve this situation and try to develop higher living standards for the farmers in that nation.

While a student here at Cornell, Egon was elected business manager of The Cornell Countryman, Co-chairman of the library committee at Willard Straight, and Victory Warden of the Cosmopolitan Club, and is now secretary of the Cosmopolitan Club.

"Above All Is Humanity" is the motto of the Cosmopolitan Club at Cornell where Egon has lived for two and a half years. Here he made many new friends from places all over the globe: India, China, Japan, Turkey, France, Africa, and South America. He said that their exchange of ideas has been an education in itself. He thinks that if one can talk with people of other nations, one can not help being their friend. The present president of the Cosmopolitan Club was a former Turkish army officer.

Egon has earned part of his expenses while at Cornell. He now holds a scholarship given by the American Council of Learned Societies in Washington to study Russian. As an extra-curricular activity he is studying the problems of feeding the world after the war.

We in America will miss Egon when he goes back to his native land, but we know Yugoslavia needs him and we know he can help her.

Co-eds Help at Service Men's Center

Cornell girls have another part in their college-at-war. They act as hostesses at the Barnes Hall Service Men's Center. Every night from 200 to 300 enlisted men—the V-12, A-12, ASTP, ensigns, and naval air cadets, come to Barnes Hall for dancing, musical programs, religious services, and entertainment.

Student hostesses provide social dancing on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday. Sometimes on Friday square dancing is held, when certain V-12's can be persuaded to furnish the music and calling. Special entertainment is given on Wednesday nights, again mostly by service men. A ventriloquist show was one of the past features. Another was music by some former band players.

A ping-pong table is always available and a classical music program is held on Wednesday nights.

Lord Blank (on phone): Hello! Hello! Please reserve a box for two for tomorrow night.

Voice: Sorry, our boxes are only for one.

Lord Blank: What do you mean? Aren't you the Grand Theater?

Voice: No. I'm Smith, the undertaker.
Professor Kelsey in Cairo
Professor Lincoln D. Kelsey, now on leave from the College of Agriculture at Cornell for work with the Foreign Economics Administration, is head of the agricultural work of the Eastern Mediterranean office of the Liberated Areas of FEA.

He has charge of agricultural plans for aid and reconstruction in these areas. His work includes an appraisal of what resources these countries have and how badly the farming facilities have been damaged. Rehabilitation operations will follow a definite plan, with the necessary supplies being shipped over.

Professor Kelsey has his office set up at Cairo. He was with the Near East Relief in the first World War.

Lost and Found
A woman haggled and haggled with her grocer over rationing points at the busiest time of the day. At last satisfied, she said, “Do you know, when I came into your shop, I had a dreadful headache, but I’ve quite lost it now.”

“It isn’t lost,” replied the distracted grocer, “I’ve got it.”

Cornell Professor Heads Forestry Service
Professor A. B. Recknagel, professor of Forest Management and Utilization at Cornell, will take charge of the New York State branch of the Timber Production Wartime Project. He will be stationed in Albany.

The project is designed to speed the output of wood products. Each area of the state will be provided with a forestry service from which millmen, operators, and timber owners may receive advice.

An advisory committee including Professor Joshua A. Cope, state extension forester, and Samuel N. Spring, Dean of the College of Forestry at Syracuse and formerly head of the forestry department at Cornell, will assist Professor Recknagel. Others helping will be W. G. Howard, Director of Lands and Forests in the Conservation Department; R. J. Powers, WPB Lumber advisor, and I. B. Stafford of Syracuse, head of State Soil Conservation.

Cornell Trains Nurse’s Aides
A Nurse’s Aide training course is being given at Cornell for the first time this term. Students receive seven weeks of lecture at Martha Van Rensselaer Hall and eight weeks of laboratory at the Cornell Infirmary. Next term more advanced training will be given at both the Infirmary and the Hospital. Students will take 150 hours of ward practice.

The course is called Clinical and Preventive Medicine and leads to a Red Cross certificate upon completion. The students also receive three hours of class credit a term.

Cornell Grange Meets
The Cornell Grange will once more become active on the Hill, resuming their meetings this fall term. The Grange was organized two years ago under Professor Taylor and Mr. Currie. If any one is interested in coming to the meetings he should see Professor Taylor or Doris Wynn, Secretary of the chapter. The Grange was organized to develop better rural leaders to meet the problems in their communities.

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THE CORNELL CO-OP
Barnes Hall On The Campus
Cornell Homemaker

Yank to Exhibit in Martha Van Rensselaer

The art exhibit in the Home Economics Building Art Gallery from November 21 to December 12 will be original drawings, cartoons, and photographs from the weekly issues of Yank, Army magazine.

These sketches and photographs are the ones sent to Yank by enlisted men from all parts of the world: from Guadalcanal, from North Africa, from Australia, and even from Labrador.

A few of the authors are: Sgt. George Baker, who drew parts of Snow White and Bambi under Walt Disney; Sgt. Ralph Stein, illustrator of the best seller, It's a Cinch, Private Finch; and Pvt. John Rupe, who has had cartoons in Collier's, The New Yorker, and the Saturday Evening Post.

Only service men can buy Yank but every one can see the exhibit, circulated by the Museum of Modern Art, and open to the public daily in Martha Van Rensselaer 12:00 to 5:00.

Home Ec Girls Study at Merrill-Palmer

Eight Cornell students are studying for the fall term at Merrill-Palmer in Detroit. Rebecca Harrison, Mildred Horn, Barbara Chapin, and Laurel DuBois are the seniors; and Eleanor Dickie, Margaret Farley, Lois Hill, and Olive McWilliams are the juniors.

The girls will return to Cornell in February.

Graduate Student Leaves for Syria

Margaret Florea, who received her master's degree at Cornell in June, has left for Beirut, Syria as home economist for the Near East Foundation. Her chief work will be mass feeding.

She expects to go to Greece after that country is occupied by the United Nations.

Miss Florea received her B.S. at Kansas State Teachers' College.

Faculty Notes

Miss Knowles of the economics of the household department has stopped teaching for a while in order to complete work for her Ph.D. During her absence Constance Burgess, who received her master's degree last May, is teaching the Household Processes course. Miss Burgess is a graduate of Wayne University in Detroit.

Her favorite pastimes are swimming and music. On our interview we found her propped on the window seat listening to a "Peer Gynt" recording on her Victrola. We asked her to say something she would like to see in print. She concentrated hard for a moment, then smiled ruefully and said, "I can't think of anything clever to say so I'd better not say anything."

Are You Hungry?

Feeding Babies and Their Families by Prof. Helen Monsch, head of the Department of Foods and Nutrition; and Marguerite K. Harper, instructor in the Department; 356 pp., New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc., $3.50.

With bigger and better babies climbing into the limelight and clamoring for attention these days, Cornell's baby-feeding experts have written this delightful and practical guide for mothers and a text for students.

Although the book emphasizes the feeding of babies, it also deals with problems of feeding the rest of the family. Why we eat the foods we do, what the newly-weds want to learn about nutrition, what the pregnant woman is wise to eat and do, and how to feed the baby and his family through childhood and adolescence, in sickness and in health, are all discussed in the chapters of the book.

Written in a light and humorous style which makes these who know Miss Monsch and Mrs. Harper think they are listening to them talk, the book contains many choice bits of the authors' home philosophies and favorite stories and poems. Here, for instance, is one popular ditty printed in the chapter on problems of feeding the pre-school child:

At the table he is rude, Baby-mine, Baby-mine,
Put the hash between his toes,
Put the molasses up his nose.
And we wash him with the hose, Baby-mine, Baby-mine,
And we wash him with the hose, Baby-mine!

Attractive illustrations of the babies, and children are worth the price of the book itself; while the menus, weight charts, and nutritionally balanced appetizing diets for people of all ages are invaluable for mothers who are looking for a set of meal suggestions set down in black and white. The book is truly a practical easy way to find out what to feed the family to keep them healthy and happy.
Life With Six Mothers

Rudy Caplan '44

PLEASE pass the baby."
"Oh, no! You were his mother last week."
"But you've had him all day. Let me play with him awhile."
"Okey-doke. Come on, baby darling. Into the arms of your grandmother while I go to heat your formula and get your bath ready.

This tiny baby has not one, but six home economies co-ed mammas! They live together in one of the three twelve-room apartments in Martha Van Rensselaer Family Life Wing. The course, Homemaking Apartments 300, is given under the supervision of Miss Alice May Johnson, who has charge of the apartments. She is assisted by Miss Catherine Benke, a graduate student.

From the time the baby sends forth his first lusty greeting in the early morning hours, until the time when he is taken up and changed for the last time at night, the girls manage to keep busy each day. They divide the jobs so that each is house manager, mother, housekeeper, cook, assistant cook, or laundress and gardener, for one week.

Each girl keeps records concerning her work. At the end of every week the whole family holds an evaluation meeting, where they exchange ideas on how to help make the following week better.

The house manager keeps the house records. These include: menus, market orders (each manager must plan to do her buying for the week on two shopping trips), inventories, and account sheets. These account sheets show the cost of her general housekeeping supplies, food for the family and baby, laundry expenses, and traveling money. The girls spend an average of 60c a day on meals. They each pay a fee of $65 for room and board for the seven weeks. It is the manager's responsibility to see that things run smoothly in the home: she checks each girl's plan for her use of time the night before, she helps where help is needed, and at the end of the week she writes what she thinks of the work each girl handled her area and her family relationships that week. Here is the big job of doing little things to make the family happy.

When a girl takes over the job of mother, she is often afraid that she will break the baby to bits, but she learns quickly that he is bouncy, manageable, and adorable. The girls learn everything from the astounding fact that it is possible to keep down the odor of baby's diapers by shaking them out when soiled, and storing them in pails in which they are covered with cold water—to the happy fact that they can make their own melba toast for baby (or for thinning-ladies-at-large) by de-crust ing and thirding sliced bread, then toasting it in a 250 low oven for an hour or longer.

One of the high spots in a tour around this apartment is the cleaning closet. It is so neat the housekeeper almost gets joy in going to it! Her closet has a hook for every broom, and paper-lined shelves for miscellaneous cleaning equipment. She keeps his oiled dusting cloth in a covered jar to keep it from soiling the shelves and from getting dust.

To clean the dust mop instead of shaking it out the window on all the little people below, or having to run downstairs to shake it out everyday, our co-ed housekeeper cleans her brushes and mop with the vacuum cleaner attachment, and then cleans out the vacuum bag.

She learns that to keep the house looking its best all the time, it is easier for her to do her general straightening up, dusting and sweeping every day; clean bathrooms at least twice a week; and thoroughly clean a few rooms at a time during the week—dusting, mopping, vacuuming furniture and floors, and polishing woodwork.

In ironing shirts (girls like to wear them too) the laundress is taught to dampen them well (warm water spreads most quickly) and then iron the thick parts first (collars, cuffs, and front pieces) so that they will get dry sooner.

Most popular girl of the week, of course, is cook for she keeps the cookie jar full and the appetites satisfied. Among things she learns is that meats keep juicier, look better, and shrink less, if they are roasted in a low 325° oven rather than at higher temperatures. Cook learns to save jars and their covers from everything she buys, so that she can use them to store leftovers, vegetable waters and fats which she can use later in gravies, soups, sauces, and casseroles.

In a jam session with her pots and pans, the cook and her assistant find out that if they boil salt soda and water in burnt pans, then use cleansing powder and a rough cloth, the black disappears like magic!

Saturdays are the big cleaning days, before the new week starts and the new cook takes over. Vividly do we remember spending one lovely Saturday summer evening, listening to Benny Goodman's dance band on the radio in the kitchen, as we scrubbed the woodwork, and our date cleaned the stove!

Men of all shapes and varieties—from ensigns to instructors—collect like flies around the apartment. They like to play with the baby as they sprawl on the couch or crawl on the rug before the fireplace. They seem to get a kick out of helping girls wash dishes after dinner, or cleaning pots and pans, putting our frilly aprons over their dignified dress uniforms!

These men, we find, also like to eat. Goodbye cookie jar! Many are the dates spent in the kitchen, concocting some wild and wondrous sandwiches, making up a batch of waffles, or resorting to the regular raiding of the peanut butter and jelly jars, crackers, and milk.

How to live graciously in their own homes is one of the most important things that the girls learn. They are graded not only on their housekeeping techniques and standards, but on their social graces. They must keep themselves looking and acting well at all times, as they would want to do in their own homes. Each week the house manager acts as hostess at a social function—perhaps a tea, a dinner, a buffet luncheon, or a theatre party.

"One of the purposes of the course," Miss Johnson says, "is to make more real to students the rich possibilities of home life, and to help them grow in adequacy as potential homemakers. It brings together the varied phases of homemaking and helps to increase the students' ability to understand and solve problems of family living with tolerance and a sense of responsibility. By the end of her seven weeks stay in the apartment each girl comes to understand the real meaning of these purposes, and is doing her best to develop a way of living. The course has proved so valuable that now it is required of every girl who plans to become a home economics teacher. Other girls may take the course during the summer term. Those who have gone before say, "we have lived through it, and are all for it!!"
Former Student Notes

1900
Our first note this issue bears unfortunate news. Hugh McCollum Curran, with his wife and daughter, is now thought to be a prisoner in a Japanese concentration camp somewhere in the Philippines. Curran was Professor at the Philippine school of Forestry at Los Banos when the Japs took over the city. It is hoped that more news can be obtained later from the Red Cross.

1915
Frank Fielding is a Lt., USNR, in Naval District Section, Public Relations, Office of Secretary, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., and cusses because he's at a desk and not at sea!

1917
Byron A. Allen, who runs the Great Barrington Manufacturing Co., Great Barrington, Mass., has bought himself a 110-acre farm. A paradise, no less! It borders a trout stream for a quarter-mile, has ten acres of hard wood and a stand of white pine, two barns, and a one hundred fifty-year-old house in excellent condition.

Stan Sisson has a "major" task at hand now, since his appointment in the Army. The Major is resigning his directorship in the Empire State Forest Products Association and is waiting to be sent to Michigan.

Tom Luther was also appointed a Major in Spec. Res. in August. He's been sent to school in Division of Military Government at Michigan, so he and Stan will probably "rub elbows" soon.

1920
Mrs. Thomas Kavanagh (H. Evelyn Hendryx) is teaching nursery school at Chapman Technical High School, New London, Conn.

1921
The sea or not the sea... The Marines may have turned down Bill Appgar, but since last December he is somewhere in service with the Navy.

1923
Ken Spear is still a Captain in Air Intelligence somewhere up the Bering Sea. And while he's out there in the fight, his wife is doing her bit in war industry inspecting minute parts of machinery.

1925
Ray Ashbery is busy these days. He's living in Trumansburg, practicing law, and has charge of Sheldon Court, recently taken over by the Army.

1930
Ruth Beadle is now a second lieutenant in the Army Air Corps. She is serving as a diettian at the Army Flying Field, Chico, California.

1932
George Parsons made expert riderman grades in basic training at Fort Belvoir, Va., followed through with OCS, and came out a 2nd Lt. Attached to the 797th Engineering Forestry Company, he's helping boss a sawmill. He says forestry helps a lot, but not enough when it comes to driving a nail or running a line in the dark!

1938
Mary Stewart, WAVES, is now doing Communication work in Washington, D. C.

1939
B. Ellen Baltzell has taken on two jobs—one of being Mrs. Donald M. Rowe, and the other of teaching in the public schools at Delhi.

1940
Bob Reed was recently appointed District Soil Conservationist in Livingston County, which he covers in addition to Allegany and part of Steuben. Bob lives in Belmont with his wife and seven-months-old daughter Kathleen.

1942
Phyllis Salsburg, now married to Wendell H. Wilson, is Reservationist for the American Air Lines at La Guardia Field, New York.

Mary M. Griffin is assistant director of cafeterias in the public schools of Newark, New Jersey, while Dorothy G. Lutz is cafeteria manager of public schools in Great Neck, Long Island.

Somewhere in England Chuck Mend is attached with a gang that used to be the Eagle Squadron, and he helps keep 'em in the air. That's a full-time job for Chuck, but he still hopes to visit some of the forested area and get a slant on English forestry methods.

1943
Herbert J. Wright, Jr., somewhere in Scotland, was promoted to the rank of Captain in April. Congratulations!

1944
Gretchen Brunning Gregory, WA VES, is now aerographer's mate third class. She received her promotion after completing training as a weather observer at the Naval Air Station, Lighter-than-air base at Lakehurst, New Jersey.

1945
Lt. Ed Youmans has been in England since September, 1942. Last time he wrote he said he was living with a nice family, in a house "where they installed the plumbing in the First Crusade."

Sally Steinman is Recreational Staff Assistant in the American Red Cross, working in the Capitol City.

Hugh M. Kring is now managing his mother's poultry farm. The produce, which includes vegetables as well as eggs, is being sold as retail in Oswego.

Barbara J. Ward is one Home Ec graduate who really has her head in the clouds! Somewhere in Texas, she's serving in the WAFS.

"Hard work, but I love it," says Henrietta V. Low, member of the Women's Land Army Corps. She resigned as engineers' assistant with the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., is now milking thirty-six cows on a dairy farm!
I am Mrs. Sow. My business is mothering little pigs. Among all the four-footed farm animals I have the highest birth rate. My children grow soonest to market maturity and they make the most meat from a hundred pounds of feed.

Nowhere but in America could you have such pigs as mine, and such opportunities as yours. Only the American system of free initiative and rivalry in good works could select and develop strains of such pork-producing power. Only under the American freedom to own and enjoy private property, and to receive the rewards from its management, can your swine husbandry be so productive and profitable. Only with American freedom to earn and to spend could there be buyers to bid such amounts as you get for my pigs.

So, too, it has been American freedom of invention and industry which creates the farm machinery to produce the crops whereby we are fed. While my breeding has added perhaps fifty per cent to the pork produced per bushel of feed, the tractor-powered plow and picker, cultivator and combine have multiplied the bushels produced per hour of labor. Compared with the implements of a generation ago, they enable a man in the same number of hours to grow and harvest two acres of corn, three acres of soybeans, or four acres of small grain. Under no other flag, under no other system does one man’s work provide feed for so much pork.

For over a hundred years Case has been building ever-better machines to make farm work easier, farm earnings greater, and food more plentiful. In that single century the American freedoms of enterprise and employment made this the world’s greatest nation, with the highest standards of living and the richest opportunities for youth. To preserve those blessings, and to continue creation of equipment for advancing agriculture, this company is devoted in principle and purpose. J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.
TO ASSURE ENOUGH FEED FOR THE WINTER

... you need to Act Now!

Relying on luck to see your cows through the Winter may result in being short of feed before the next pasture season. Beacon recommends that you plan your feeding program in advance—it's not too early now—so as to allow yourself time to take whatever action may be necessary. In planning, Beacon suggests these three steps:
(1) Estimate the requirements of your herd for hay, silage and grain until pasture season. (2) Deduct the amounts you have available. (3) Find out from your Beacon dealer how much of the balance you can reasonably expect to purchase.

If your requirements exceed available supplies, you have a real problem for the Winter. Here are some measures you can take towards solving it:
1. Cull out the low producers, diseased cows and non-breeders.
2. To save grain, use the greatest possible amount of good roughages.
3. Feed each cow according to her individual needs.
4. Supplement your home grains properly, so as to obtain the maximum feeding value from them.
5. Protect your feed from rats.
6. Keep a small reserve of grain for emergencies.

A new Beacon booklet "Feeding Your Herd This Winter" discusses these points and others in detail. Write for a free copy. Any Beacon dealer or Beacon service man will be glad to help you make your plans. Contact them directly, or by writing to the Beacon Milling Company.

The BEACON MILLING Co., Inc.
Cayuga, N. Y.

Doris J. Place has answered the call for "Angels of Mercy." She joined the US Cadet Nurse Corps and is training at the Cornell University-New York Hospital School for Nursing.

Helen Frankel works in Boston as a Junior Inspector in the United States Department of Chemical Warfare.

Lorraine Kuhn, now Mrs. Samuel Painter, is acting dietitian in the Wright Aeronautics Plant at Cincinnati, Ohio.

1943

Doris Fenton, former president of WSGA at Cornell, is now Research Assistant in the General Foods Corporation, New York City.

Jean Quick is doing specialized work as a Laboratory Technician for the General Ice Cream Corporation, Springfield, Mass.

Barbara Styles completed her studies with the International Business Machines Corporation, Rochester, and is now repairing electromatic typewriters in Chicago, Illinois.

E. Ann Nash, winner of the 1943 Vogue magazine "Prix de Paris," and now member of the Vogue staff, returned to Cornell recently to speak about feature writing. She was sponsored by Pi Delta Gamma, women's honorary journalistic society, of which Ann was president in her senior year.

Lucian C. Freeman came back to Cornell in the capacity of a student—but only for two days. Now he's in Belmont, applying himself to his job as assistant county agricultural agent for Allegany.

Cal DeGoyler, Herb Angell, and Frank Curtiss are all back at Cornell as gobs under the Navy apprentice seaman V-12 program. All three are living in the Theta Delta Chi house, now a Navy barracks, while their own Alpha Zeta is being used by the Army!

Mary V. Strok is really "up in the air" these days. Our former Countryman feature editor has entered the Women's Flying Training Command at Sweetwater, Texas. Upon graduation from WFTC, she will be a member of the Women's Auxiliary Ferry Service. Last summer Mary flew in the coast patrol at Detroit, Mich., and at present has more than 100 solo hours. "Keep 'em flying, Mary, and good luck!"

It won't be long before Elizabeth B. Irish will be known as Private "Liz." She recently enlisted in the Women's Reserve Marine Corps and is awaiting orders for basic training in North Carolina.
In the early days of the war when Allied supply lines were still uncertain... a stirring pledge came back from the fighting forces: "Give us the tools and we will finish the job."

Food and equipment from American farms and factories are now flowing steadily to every front. But to continue winning battles, campaigns... and eventually the war... the boys making good their pledge must have more, more and still MORE of everything. If there must be shortages anywhere, let them be here at home—never in the battle lines.

The gigantic task of stocking supply lines has brought two-fold responsibility to us at Allis-Chalmers. We have built—and will continue to build—every single farm tractor, harvester, implement and repair part permitted by our allotments. In addition to producing standard war materials, we have developed special new war machines and are building them in volume. Our monthly war production alone multiplies by several times our highest peacetime record. This we say not in a boastful way but as our pledge to the boys who must have both food and bullets to win.

Our war leaders tell us that 1944 must be this country's greatest food production year of all time. That can be accomplished only by bringing every usable farm machine into top working condition. Your Allis-Chalmers dealer is prepared to help you now! See him right away... Let's finish the job!

ALLIS-CHALMERS
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AFTER THE WAR...

When the last enemy lays down his arms in unconditional surrender, we will be ready for our regular peacetime assignment—building the best and latest in farm equipment.
ANYONE can start something. To sprint the first lap of a race—to write the first chapter of a book—to give your best during the first part of a war, those things are easy. There is a thrill about beginning.

And then what?

Then the grind begins. The runner’s chest tightens and his legs drag. The writer’s ideas come hard. The manufacturer stares glumly at a cancelled war contract, while the worker in the plant finds the mornings cold and dark, his job monotonous. That is the time when quitters quit and even the champions slow down, when it is hard to keep plugging. It is the time when races—and wars—are won.

All of us have been going through the grind. We have felt the pressure. We have been disheartened by failures, tired by constant effort. Now, like a runner, we are getting our “second wind.” The worst of the grind is past. Victory is ahead. We know it can be ours, if we use our “second wind” with determination.

Let us pledge ourselves, now, to use our strength to the utmost, to help on every front of the war effort, to tackle every production job as though it were the first one. Above all, let us pledge ourselves to stay on the job—every man and woman—until we finish what we have so well started, until complete Victory is won.
The Cornell Countryman
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INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
180 North Michigan Avenue Chicago I, Illinois

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER
“Electricity helped me double production without extra hired help!”

Meet Charles F. Wendig, owner and operator of a completely electrified poultry farm near New Hope, Pennsylvania. Read what Mr. Wendig has to say about how electricity helped him double his production—in spite of the manpower shortage. Farmer Wendig’s story should be of interest to every agricultural student. We hope you will read it!

CORN SHELLER—“It used to take two men an hour to shell 10 bushels of corn with a hand sheller,” says Mr. Wendig. “Now, one man shells 50 bushels an hour with a sheller driven by a 2 H.P. portable motor. Figuring labor at 50¢ an hour and electricity at 25¢ a kilowatt-hour, we save $4.45 in shelling 50 bushels of corn.”

HAMMER MILL—“When we ground feed by tractor power, the fuel cost alone was $1.20 per ton of feed. Since we began using this small grinder, driven by a 2 H.P. portable motor, the power cost has dropped to 30¢ a ton. And that’s not the only saving... for now our tractor can spend more time at productive work in the fields.”

LAYING HOUSE—“Electric lights increase our hens’ working day and their egg production—there’s no question about it! My lights go on automatically about 3 hours before daylight. Personally, I don’t think it helps to turn on the lights after sundown... so our laying houses are dark until morning.”

WATER SUPPLY—“Our 3,000 chickens drink about 100 gallons of water a day. It used to take a man 3 hours to pump and carry that much water by hand. Now, this electric water-supply system pumps & carries’ water to all of the automatic drinking fountains for 3¢ a day. At 50¢ an hour for labor, we save about $1.50 a day.”

FEED MIXER—“Formerly, we mixed poultry feed by hand—a long, tiresome job—for it took 2 hours of hard shoveling to mix a ton. Now I mix a ton in 40 minutes, at a cost of 1½¢ for electricity. I save 1 hour and 20 minutes of a man’s time... worth about 66¢... and get a more uniform blend of feed, too!”

EGG GRADER—Says Herman Orte, brother-in-law of Mr. Wendig: “When we graded eggs by hand-scale, the most we could do was 100 dozen an hour. Now, we grade twice as many... 210 dozen an hour... for less than a penny’s worth of electricity. We get more uniform grading and cut the labor cost in half!”

FREE! “Farm Motors” book and 12 Westinghouse Farm Bulletins, filled with helpful suggestions on how electricity can help cut labor costs and get more farm work done in wartime. Just check the ones you want and mail the coupon, today! Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

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Please send me free “Farm Motors” booklet — also send free Farm Bulletins on the application of electricity to the subjects checked below:

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☐ Clothing ☐ Sheep ☐ Handicraft ☐ Home improvement ☐ Poultry
☐ Rural electrification ☐ Dairy cattle ☐ Swine ☐ Truck gardening

Name .................................................................
Address ....................................................................

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THE CORNELL CO-OP
Barnes Hall On The Campus
Every Week Everywhere

The cancellation of the 1944 Farm and Home Week at Cornell serves to call attention to the fact that the State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics hold that the celebration of mere "weeks" and "days", as such are not worth much if the activity is restricted to such brief periods. Likewise, if the activity is worthy it deserves support every day and every week throughout the year.

How Cornell Works

Cornell works on the second theory. Through its Extension Service the Colleges' campus extends to the outermost boundaries of the State and to all its citizens within those boundaries; the members of the Extension staff are constantly on the job.

Counting the members of that staff, 275 persons are at work every week, everywhere. Some are quartered in the counties; these are the agricultural agents, the home demonstration agents, and the 4-H Club agents. Others are members of the Extension staff stationed at the Colleges, the Extension specialists, officially residents of Ithaca, but ordinarily at home only over the weekend. These specialists take to the citizens of "Old York State" the information and instruction which, during the usual Farm and Home Week is also concentrated in an intensive program at Ithaca.

The Experiment Stations, Too

To learn new facts and practices, derived from researches at the State Experiment Stations at Geneva and Cornell, small editions of Farm and Home Week are being conducted at the Colleges. The county agents attend these to exchange ideas and to increase their knowledge and how to impart it; the agricultural agents had their session in December. During the coming year all the agents will make an increased effort to reach many times the number of persons who have made the annual pilgrimage to Ithaca.

Plans for Local Groups

Perhaps local groups may wish to arrange special schools at some convenient time. If they do, the Colleges will try to meet the demand. But don't all speak at once. And try to stagger the dates. Such meetings should be arranged through the appropriate county agent or agents, if the people desire a combined program.
A Happy New Year

By the Library Tower Bells

Camp Cornell

We received a letter the other day with our address written Camp Cornell, Ithaca, N.Y. We laughed and thought no more of it. But today, when we got our weekly Cornell Bulletin, which used to be the Daily Sun, we decided, (and we were not sorry to admit it), that the letter had a bit of truth in it. We are going to college at Camp Cornell.

Let's look at our copy of the Bulletin. What are the headlines? "University Faculty Votes Discontinuance of Finals." No more 3-hour final exams—the Navy requires 16 weeks of school a term, so we all have classes through block week and finals week, with marks coming from class-period exams.

In one way, it's tough on us civilians. We used to have a riotous time during block week. There was always ice on Beebe Lake and plenty of coke and 5c music in J.P.'s. Finals? Well, we had to relax for finals week.

Let's turn to page four of the Bulletin. No more "Li'l Abner"—that's what happens when the University takes over a paper. Won't somebody please tell us whether Li'l Abner ever married Daisy Mae?

Wiping our tears on a Navy handkerchief, (now, how did that get into our pocket?) we look at the sports page. It is alive with basketball, rowing, boxing—just about everything we had before. We should have even better teams, though; after all, we have half of our opponents on our line-up. On our basketball team, the starting five includes Penn's captain-elect, a forward from Hofstra, a guard from Fordham, and a center from Worcester Poly.

What else is news? The ASTP is just starting its new 12-week term, and has inducted 200 more trainees. However, the total number of Army men will remain the same because 200 of the A-12's have left for active duty. The A-12's are 17-year-olds who stay in college until they are 18 and then go to a camp for 13 weeks' basic training.

The Curtiss-Wright Cadettes, 96 girls from 72 colleges, have been graduated, and the freshmen who were living in Willard Straight, are going back to Anna Comstock dorm.

The WAVES are campaigning for recruits. Wonder if they need a good journalist? Wonder if they'd take a poor one? But we can't leave now. There's a sign over the editor's desk, The show must go on. Anyway, the campus is "mighty interesting" just now.

B.K.

The Cover

The cover is our old favorite, the Library Tower, in which are the bells pictured above. We thank the Alumni News for lending us the cut and hope to repay the favor soon.

From Africa comes a letter signed Staff Sergeant George Abraham '39, to follow up the article, "Farming somewhere in Africa," that we printed in November.

Dear Editors:

Well, I'll be switched! I didn't know I was writing to some college girls. In my time, the Countryman was a man's field. But I must admit you gals are doing a swell job.

I miss Cornell. When I went to that joint, washing dishes was the subject I majored in. I minored in the care of babies, changing diapers, and pulling weeds out of Mrs. Woods' garden.

Thanks for sending the last issue to my wife, K.T. Golly, it's hot here. Wish I was where I was.

Best wishes,

Doc

P.S. Tell B.A. when I get through I'm going to be as good a writer as he (wink). He's a great man. Once he said I was too full of enthusiasm. You see? Now I'm in Africa.

(Editors' note: B.A. is our journalism professor, Bris-
tow Adams.)
Take Me Home
By Betsy Kandiko '44

What would your first thoughts be, upon awakening from a long sickness in the hospital, when all was quiet inside and a strong wind was blowing outside?

"O wind, a-blowing all day long, O wind, that sings so loud a song."

I wish the nurse would come. I want to ask her how long I have been here. It's awfully quiet in here. What's that roaring outside? Oh, it's the wind.

I wonder when I came. I don't remember. I don't remember anything except that long ago I had a headache and I couldn't see.

But that was long ago . . .

I wonder how long ago . . .

I hear the wind plainly. It is a strong wind . . .

I wonder if the wind could blow me home. Long ago it blew Odysseus home . . . almost home. Aeolus gave him all the winds tied in a bag but Odysseus let only the east wind out.

I wonder what wind is blowing today. What wind would I use to get home? I don't know. I've been here so long I don't even know what day it is. I don't know what month it is. Is it spring or is it fall? or summer? Maybe it is winter.

I don't care. I just want to go home. I want to be in the country. I've never been away from the farm before, and now I'm in the city. It does not matter what wind is blowing. If only it would take me home. It doesn't matter what part of the year it is either . . .

There are four winds and there are four seasons. One wind must belong to every season. Then it would depend on the wind that took me home what season it was.

The wind is blowing hard. It may be a north wind. If it is, it would be winter when I got home.

I like winter. I like it especially home on the farm. It's probably night now and Johnny and Marge are lying on the rug in front of the fireplace. That rug is softer than this bed. It's the skin of a cow Dad got from out west.

Johnny looks tired. I wonder if he shoveled the snow from the path to the chicken house. That's a hard path to clear. It has a drift three feet deep.

I wouldn't mind clearing it. I always liked shoveling paths. It made me feel like a pioneer . . . breaking a trail where no one had ever gone before.

I always knew as soon as I woke up whether it had snowed the night before. If it had, the first thing I'd hear in the morning would be Dad's boots stomping on the porch as he came back from feeding the cows and horses.

I'd rush downstairs, put on my skil suit, and shovel a few paths before breakfast.

Breakfast . . . I wonder when I last ate. At home they are having pancakes with maple syrup and sausage for breakfast. It's our own maple syrup, thick and brown.

Johnny and I used to collect and cook the maple syrup all by ourselves. Before school we would empty all the buckets on the trees and again at night after we got home.

I wonder if the trees miss the sap. Maybe they feel about it as we do about giving blood to the Red Cross.

I'd like to give a pint of blood for the army and navy. Mother says I have to wait until I am eighteen. The war will be over by then. It can't last forever.

Mother says I can help more by cooking plenty of maple syrup and by growing a big garden . . .

I have to go home and get to work. I'll tell the nurse when she comes.

Maybe it's too late to cook maple syrup. Maybe it's spring already . . .

I wish it were a west wind outside.

I think a west wind means spring. I think I would ask the wind to drop me at the mailbox so I could walk up the lane to the house . . .

I like that lane. I used to walk along it to school by myself every morning and night. Johnny went at different times from mine because he went to high school and caught a different bus.

I used to think a lot as I walked along the lane. Thinking is easy when you are by yourself outdoors . . . when there is no noise except birds singing and chipmunks scolding and maybe a little wind blowing in the trees.

I used to write poetry sometimes. I remember how proud I was when I got my first poem published. It wasn't very long ago, maybe half a year. I didn't get any money for it but I couldn't have felt any prouder if I had.

Now I can't see why I was so proud. Writing a poem isn't much. It's easy when you have to walk every day by yourself through a half mile of woods with flowers on every side and brooks and little wooden bridges.

I think if I were a shepherd and were alone in the woods and fields all day I would write a whole book of poems. Maybe that's why the ancient Greeks wrote so much. They lived in the country and were alone much of the time.

I don't think I could write a poem in the city. Everything is hard and cold—the roads, the houses, the cars, the factories, and even the people. Nobody has time to walk a mile in the woods by himself.

I think it would do my uncle in New York City good to walk along our lane every day. Uncle George is always in a hurry. His car can't go fast enough; the buses poke along; and even the dinner cooks too slowly for him.

Maybe Uncle George would stop saying poetry was nonsense if he saw the flowers and heard the birds in our lane every day. Maybe he would even write some poems.

Uncle George will probably visit us this summer . . .

I wonder . . . maybe it's summer now, and that is a south wind outside.

I wonder if a south wind is as strong as a north wind. Maybe a south wind couldn't carry me home. But wasn't it a south wind that took the Ancient Mariner home? I don't remember exactly. I read the poem long ago.

Everything I remember was long ago. What have I done lately? I wish the nurse would come . . .

Maybe she's taking a sunbath if it is summer. Do nurses like sunbaths, I wonder?

I do. I like to be outside all day just so I can get brown. That's why I like to drive the horses on the hay wagon for Dad and pick berries for Mother . . .

My hair gets yellow as I get brown and everybody calls me a peroxide blond. I wonder what kind of stuff peroxide is. I'd like to have golden hair like all the princesses in the fairy tales . . .

But I ought to have blue eyes. I wonder if I could change the color.
of my eyes too. Green eyes aren’t pretty. They are cat’s eyes.
Johnny says I ought to be able to see in the dark. I tried it one night
but I couldn’t see any more than Johnny did and he has brown eyes . . .
Johnny doesn’t like summer as much as I do. He likes fall.
I think I like fall too. Maybe I always said I didn’t because Johnny
said he did. We used to have long arguments about which was better,
summer or fall.

Now it seems silly to argue over such a thing. We didn’t have any
choice in the matter anyway. Summer and fall both come every year.
Johnny and I disagreed on lots of things just because we didn’t want
to agree. I don’t think it hurt us. I don’t like people who always say,
“Yes, it certainly is” or “No, I don’t think so either.”

They agree with you so fast you
know they aren’t thinking at all . . .
I wonder if it is fall now. What
type of a wind would it have to be to
take me home? South . . . west . . .
no, I’ve used those already. The only
one left is east . . . I’m not sure that
an east wind comes with autumn . . .
But it doesn’t matter . . .

Johnny must be happy if it is fall.
He is probably making jack-o-lanterns
from the big pumpkins and eating
pies made from the small ones . . .
I’m hungry . . .
I’d like to have an apple—a wine sap,
or maybe a snow apple. I like hard
apples, the ones that are bright red
on the outside and all white on the
inside.

There are barrels of apples at home.
There are other things there too that
aren’t here in the city. I don’t want
to be here either . . .
I want to go home . . .
I wish the nurse would come.

Not Snow, nor Sleet, nor Rain
By Rosa Wunsch ’47

A GROUP of hardy souls about
the campus enthusiastically in-
dulge in weekly hikes. No one
seems to have told the Outing Club
members and followers that the short-
est distance between two points is a
straight line, for in spite of this (or
should I say because of this) they
have tramped through many an en-
joyable hour around the Ithaca coun-
tryside.

Sunday morning, November 14,
about 25 hikers in two groups braved
the icy blasts and began a six mile
trek to Mosquito Creek. Getting up
to leave at ten on the one day of
rest must have been too much for
them, and their eyes were still blinded
with sleep, because they passed the
lodge without seeing it, and thus
covered about an extra mile in at
least an hour’s search. After hearty
eating and singing, the groups started
back at five-thirty.

The following Saturday afternoon
two groups left from in back of the
Straight after lunch for a supper
hike to Dead Horse Gulch, about two
miles out of town. The route car-
ried them over South Hill, past Tre-
man Lake, and near Buttermilk Falls
State Park. After a series of back-
trackings and circles, the picnic site
was reached. Upon completing a
variety of “K.P.” activities, the hikers
were rewarded with a delicious din-
ner of fried ham, mashed potatoes,
hot cocoa, jam and cookies. After
sitting around the fire and singing,
they started back at 7:30. There were
no casualties other than one mem-
ber’s falling into the stream at the
foot of the Gulch. As if that were not
enough, after drying his shoes, he
promptly proceeded to fall in again.
The way back was marked with much
groping about, and sliding along the
steep wall in the dark, looking for the
road.

The weekend of November 27 was
a highlight—an overnight hike. Al-
though it was snowing and muddy,
a group of thirty (including alumni
and chaperones in cars with the sup-
plies) left at three o’clock Saturday
morning, for Mount Pleasant Lodge, seven miles
away. Reaching the Lodge between
six and seven, they promptly pro-
ceeded to cook a sumptuous dinner
of turkey with all the trimmings. Then
the whole group joined together for
vigorous singing and square dancing
until two o’clock in the morning. All
but the burnt socks that were dried
too dry over the fire arrived home
safely the following evening.

Sunday morning, December fifth, a
group of 17 left for a 17 mile hike to
Enfield Glen State Park. The “trail
blazers” condescended to touch civil-
ization only to get water at a friendly
farm house. When they had walked
far enough to get hands and feet
numb, the group rested in a deserted
hay loft. The Glen was finally reached
at 1:30. Hearty appetites consumed
14 loaves of bread, with Spanish rice,
apple butter, cranberry sauce, salad,
cocoa, and cookies. The way back
was over the scenic South Rim Trail.

No doubt many will retain fond
memories of these amazon treks across
the countryside. Sliding down hills,
tearing pants, wet feet, muddy fields
and marshes will certainly play an
important part in these memories.
From the looks of things the Outing
Club will continue in popularity; for
not only are the students well repre-
sented, but servicemen have also
joined in the cross-country hiking.
Campus Countryman

Cornell Student Wins Honors at Chicago

Members of the New York State Junior Vegetable Growers Association attended the National Junior Vegetable and Potato Growers meeting held December 9 and 10 at Hotel Sherman in Chicago. Four Cornell students, George Keller, Walter Boek, Kenneth Cox, and Germaine Seelye, attended this meeting with Dr. Arthur J. Pratt of the department of vegetable crops at Cornell.

About 200 attended this conference. They visited the South-water market in Chicago and listened to the fruit auctioneer at an early hour in the morning when the market was raucous with buying and selling. They toured the A & P produce warehouse at Chicago and saw carloads of produce being unloaded (even saw a carload of bananas being opened), tomatoes being repackaged, storages, refrigerator rooms, office activities, etc. Other highlights of Chicago were the stockyards, the Natural Museum of History, and the Planetarium.

Germaine Seelye was elected secretary-treasurer of the National Junior Vegetable and Potato Growers Association at Chicago. Earle Parsons of Massachusetts was elected president. Germaine Seelye is now the president of the New York State Junior Potato and Vegetable Growers Association, an organization of 4-H and F.F.A. members, and other young people interested in the production and marketing of vegetable and potatoes.

Germaine Seelye received one of the sectional (northeastern section) scholarships for $100. This scholarship was awarded on the Marketing Correspondence course, the records and activities. This Marketing Scholarship program is sponsored by the A & P Co. There were six other winners from New York State. George Keller of Cornell received a state award of a $25 War Bond.

Demonstrations were given. George Keller gave one on the preparation of vegetables for freezing. Twelve from New York State participated in the crops judging, grading, and identification contests. The Indiana team placed first.

The climax of the program was the annual banquet at Hotel Sherman, where the Junior Vegetable Growers enjoyed a turkey dinner and entertainment.

Yorke F. Knapp

"I want to be a farmer" is Yorke Knapp’s chief ambition. He is now a member of the Quartermaster Corps in the army and says that he doesn’t mind it, but will be glad when he is back on his home farm in Kendall, New York.

Yorke was stationed at Camp Lee in Virginia this summer but came back to Cornell to finish his four year course in the College of Agriculture. His courses include several hours of the regular R.O.T.C. classes and the remainder are in the college of Agriculture. The thing most looked forward to now is the weekend off.

Yorke Knapp was the Eastman Stage Winner in 1943. The topic of his speech was "I want to be a farmer." He was elected as a member of the Ho-Nun-De-Kah, a Senior Honorary Society, based on scholastic and extra-curricular activities. He has also been a member of the Pomology Club at Cornell. Yorke has worked three of his years while at Cornell in the Sage Kitchen.

After Yorke returns to his life’s work, farming, he says that he will remember, perhaps most of all, the large dances here at Cornell. Yorke’s farm is chiefly a fruit farm. Some day we’ll expect a basket of polished apples from him.

Search for Rubber

Cornell University is searching for rubber in two sources. A committee headed by Professor Lewis Knudson of the botany department is looking for rubber in plants. The other group, under Professor P. J. W. Debye, in the chemistry department, is studying synthetic rubber. The research in under a contract with the Rubber Reserve Company.

The workers are considering rubber from its physical properties, rather than its chemical, since that is the quickest and least wasteful method. Several new instruments have been constructed in Baker Laboratory for this experiment, and the accomplishments to date are considerable, but the results can not be published until after the war.

Results of Potato Tests

Recent experiments in Steuben, Livingston, and Tompkins Counties indicate that the Katahdin and Chipewa varieties of potatoes are the most resistant to Yellow Dwarf disease, a virus infection. Rurals, Green Mountain, Red McClure and Burbank were the most susceptible of the commercial varieties.

Movies of Brazil Shown

Movies of Brazil were shown at the recent meeting of the Floriculture Club, held to acquaint the students with the faculty members in the department. After the movies, there were games and the autumn party snack of cider and doughnuts.

Silk Screen Prints On Sale

The exhibit of original silk screen color prints, on display at the art gallery of Martha Van Rensselaer Hall, is also for sale.

The prints are made by squeezing paint through a screen of silk onto a paper. By blocking out certain parts of the design with glue, and by reprinting several times, a variety of colors is achieved. The 37 prints on exhibit have all been made by hand by members of the Silk Screen Group and by WPA artists.

The first exhibition of the Silk Screen Group was in Springfield, Massachusetts, last year. The art itself is only two years old, having been begun by a few WPA artists on an experimental project.
Modern Oats Breeding
Marjorie Fine '45

Last summer at the Brooklyn Botanic Gardens, where I was working, I had the good fortune to meet Dr. George M. Reed, curator of plant pathology in the Gardens. He was working on oats breeding at the time, and he not only told me about his work, but also took me out in the field to show me the experimental plots. Then I browsed around in his laboratory and watched the research records being made. How could I help but write a story on it?

My DAD used to say that he wished some one would develop a variety of oats that the rats would not eat. I said I’d buy him a dozen cats for Christmas. He laughed and said:

"Then, get me some oats that can be sown in the fall in New York State, some that will have stiffer straw, a larger yield, and a higher resistance to disease than any I’ve seen."

I am going to send Dad a folder of Dr. Reed’s pamphlets, for Dr. Reed has been experimenting on oats to develop exactly what Dad wanted. He told me that there are three ways besides breeding to grow rust- and smut-free oats, but none of them is as sure as breeding. The rusts can be partially destroyed by removing the co-hosts, such as barberry and buckthorn, upon which the diseases spend part of their life cycle. But, while it is comparatively simple to remove the co-hosts from one field, or one farm, it is not easy to remove them from a state, or from the country. The spores of the rusts are blown by the wind from state to state.

One method of combating smuts is to plant the oats at such a time that they will mature before the smuts germinate, or after the smuts have died. A hardy winter variety would be useful here, as the cold prevents the germination of the smuts. In any case, if the plants are beyond the seedling stage before they are infected by the smuts, they are practically all safe.

It is also possible to treat the seed, but the chance of infection still remains. Breeding oats that are disease-resistant is the best method yet devised.

Finding the varieties that are resistant to rusts and smuts is no easy task, for there are fifty known races of smuts alone. All races prevalent in a locality must be inoculated into the seeds to be tested, and the most resistant varieties recorded. Then these varieties must be tested to see if they are hardy enough to withstand cold weather planting, and if they produce a large crop. Often, the experiment has to start all over because a smut from a different state spreads and infects the experimental crop.

However, the experiments have progressed, and there are now many varieties of oats noted for all three of the basic qualities of good oats: high yield, hardiness, and the ability to resist diseases. The most recent variety is Lenroc. Other improved strains are Cornellian, Cromfield, Empire, Itaca, Standard, and Upright.

*Dr. Reed was formerly Professor of Botany at the University of Missouri. Later he served in the Department of Agriculture, working with the breeding of cereals against smuts. Since 1921 he has been with the Brooklyn Botanic Gardens. He has recently been appointed acting-director.

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Prof News

Cornell Professor Leaves For Syria
Professor L. H. MacDaniels, head of the department of horticulture has been granted leave of absence to aid the Near East Foundation in agricultural extension and rehabilitation in Syria.

One of the Professor’s main interests at Cornell has been the arboretum, having been a member of the Cornell Arboretum Executive Council.

Poultry Professor in Washington
Professor H. E. Botsford of the poultry department at Cornell has been granted a year’s leave of absence to work with the U. S. Department of Agriculture as a marketing specialist.

He will help to train unofficial graders of poultry as well as official government graders. His aim is to achieve greater uniformity in the grades of eggs and poultry among consumers and producers of the different states.

Professor Botsford was the extension professor in the poultry department at Cornell. He has done much to aid the development of uniform poultry grades in New York State.

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Cornell Homemaker

Home Ec Club Elects Officers

At the last mass meeting of the Home Ec Club, President Barbara Chapin announced that she was leaving Cornell to study at Merrill-Palmer in Detroit. It was also found that Betty Jo Purple, Alice Douglas and Marian Stout could no longer fulfill their positions because of practice teaching off campus.

Barbara announced that there were no seniors on council who could meet the requirements of at least two terms on council, specified by the club constitution before election to presidency. A committee was set up to choose candidates who they felt were qualified. Janet Sutherland, a sophomore, who had previously filled the position of corresponding secretary, was elected president by the members of the Council. Beatrice O'Brien was elected as vice-president, Katherine Foote, treasurer, Rayma Carter, corresponding secretary, and Mary Lou Dondero remained in office as recording secretary. The rest of the council is composed of chairmen of various sub-committees, Alice Ross — tea, Elishabeth Price — organization, Carolyn Usher — vacation series, Louise Greene and Esther Torgersen — publicity, Sally Gibson Lounge, Janet Elwin, editor of the Home Ec News and Helen Griffith — business manager and Barbara Smythe — guides.

Just at present, plans are under way for the traditional Saint Agnus Eve Dance to be held on January 22. This dance is one of the most colorful of the dances presented by the club. According to legend, the man you dream of this night is the man that you are going to marry. This promises to be a gala event, one that you will not want to miss. Watch for further news!

HEN Is Published

Jan Elwin, editor of the Home Ec News, commonly called the HEN, promises that she and her staff are going to publish the kind of news that the students want. The December issue, based on the Christmas theme, features things to make and do for Christmas. The cover design was done by Betty Perry. Ruth Levine is assistant editor, Helen Griffith, business manager and Janice Evans is assistant business manager.

The paper, which will be published monthly, is free to members of the Home Ec Club.

Co-eds Trim Christmas Trees For Sailors

The sailors at the Sampson Naval base were not able to get home for the holidays, so the Red Cross, with the aid of the Ithaca Garden Club, and the co-eds in the household art classes at the College of Home Economics, decorated and sent them forty-four Christmas trees.

The girls cut little wooden stars, angels, circles, and other figures from scraps of wood and painted them with such gay designs as flowers, birds, and trees. When the paint was dry, holes were bored in the figures and strings attached. The 300 decorations cost very little and, reports show, were much admired by the sailors.

Save Ration Points

To help mothers and nursery schools with the problem of feeding their youngsters with as few ration points as possible, Professor Helen Monach, head of the Department of Foods and Nutrition, in the College of Home Economics, has made a series of Trial Nursery School Menus for Children in Wartime.

The menus were submitted to women who attended the recent State Foods and Nutrition Conference held here, and they are now being used by the New York State Department of Social Welfare, Day Nurseries, field workers, and home-makers all over the state. Here are a few of the trial menus.

Approximate servings for each pre-school child

1. Creamed eggs 3/4 cup
   Toast 1 slice
   Carrot strips 1 tsp.
   Parsley potatoes 1 tsp.
   Fruit cup 1/2 cup
   Milk 1 cup

2. Fresh salmon loaf, white sauce 1 tsp.
   Baked potato 1/2 medium
   Peas 1 tbsp.
   Lettuce sandwich 1
   Fruit cup (orange, date, grapefruit, ripe banana) 1/2 cup
   Animal crackers 2 pieces
   Milk 1 cup

3. Creamed carrots and peas 1/4 cup
   Stuffed baked potato 1/2 medium
   Lettuce sandwich 1
   Norwegian prune pudding, custard sauce 1/2 cup
   Milk 1 cup
Facts About Food
Rudy Caplan '44

From an interview with Professor L. C. Cunningham, of the department of agricultural economics, member of the New York State Emergency Food Commission, and of the Committee on Feed Supply.

F W E want to eat eggs, milk, and meat this year, we will have to give more corn and grains to dairy and poultry men for feeding their livestock. For here is the feed situation today:

This year the livestock numbers are about 10 per cent larger than a year ago, and we are feeding more to each animal (feeding rate is 12 per cent higher).

But we do not have the great amount of feed this season (nine per cent less than last year). And we do not want to use as feed, the world's last reserves of human food, wheat.

It is plain to see that there must be a reduction in the raising of livestock, because there will be less feed, and consequently, enough for fewer animals.

Both the Corn Belt and the feed deficit areas (those which do not produce enough to meet their needs and require shipments) will be affected. A deficit area like New York State will be especially hard hit, not only because of the corn price ceiling, which prevents much corn from moving east, but also because of the limited transportation on the lakes, and other obstacles to the flow of feed to such areas. To make matters worse, the grain crop was so poor throughout the state that the home-grown grain supply is 58% lower than last year.

From last November until the beginning of the next pasture season, April 30, 1944, New York State itself will need about 30 million bushels of corn shipped in, and in all, the 13 northeastern states will need almost 85 million bushels.

The Commodity Credit Corporation sold wheat last year, which, although small in amount, was especially important in filling requirements of feed deficit areas, because most of it was already under government control at central points and was a readily mobile supply of feed.

Small government purchases of Canadian and Argentina wheat are reported, but grain supplies in these countries, too, are lower than last year, and recent indications are that there will be little importation from these countries. It will be hard for the government to make as much wheat available for feed during this season as it did last year.

FROM the fall of '42 to the fall of '43, dairy and poultry ration prices went up about 30%. This was largely the result of having to substitute oats and barley at about $1.10 per ton for corn at $41 a ton, which was not available.

On December 6, 1943 the corn price ceiling was raised from $1.07 to $1.16 per bushel. It is questionable whether this is sufficient to bring adequate corn supplies on the market.

Although 1944 production goals call for 17% fewer pigs and increases of 3% and 1% in milk and eggs, compared with 1943, the present government price policies and location of feed supplies favor the opposite. Hogs are being fed about an 89% corn ration, and except for those for which corn is bought, at about $40 a ton corn ceiling price; while dairy cows and chickens are on a 90% non-corn ration at $55 to $60 a ton.

Possible Answers

The country cannot long stand such an accelerated drain on its feed resources. Feed grain reserves are about gone. The problem of obtaining feed supplies for Eastern dairymen and poultrymen will become increasingly difficult unless the corn ceiling price is raised materially, or hog prices decline drastically, or unprecedented quantities of wheat are made available for feed.

Some farmers have bought feed ahead, but the rank and file of dairymen and poultrymen have not bought enough to offset the decrease in homegrown grain production this year.

Among the adjustments by individual farmers to help meet this situation are:

1. Consider raising somewhat fewer heifer calves in 1944.
2. Continue to keep feed wastage on the farm to a very minimum.
3. Eliminate diseased animals as soon as possible.
4. Protect farm-stored feeds from rat damage and spoilage.
5. Conserve part of the homegrown grain supply to cushion against stoppage of the flow of commercial supplies.

Some alternative lines of group action are:

1. Increase the ceiling price of corn to the actual value of corn.
2. Lower the price of hogs.
3. Make available large amounts of wheat for feeding livestock in deficit areas.
4. Import more grains from Canada by rail.

Unless some definite action is taken, there will not be enough feed in the Northeast. If the flow of feed grains into this region is not kept up, there will be less production of milk and eggs.

Professor Morrison's Suggestion

End Scoop-Shovel Feeding

Speaking at the University of Georgia in Atlanta last week, Professor F. B. Morrison, head of the animal husbandry department at Cornell, urged farmers to stop the "scoop-shovel" method of feeding grain to cows and to feed only according to milk production.

Because of the current feed shortage, he advised a modern feeding schedule whereby maximum milk production could be maintained despite the feeding of less grain.

Although the farmers have done well, milk is rationed in some areas and there is little hope of excess grain being shipped from the north central states to ease the situation.

Professor Morrison urged feeding of more hay and silage in place of grain, stating that cows don't mind a change of feed if the mixture supplies enough protein. He added that such measures as fertilization of grasslands with nitrogen and early hay cutting will enable farmers to maintain heavy milk production.

Cloudy Weather

Husband (answering the phone): "I don't know. You'll have to ask the weather bureau."

Wife: "Who was it?"

Hubby: "Oh some darn fool called up and wanted to know if the coast was clear."

—Borrowed...
Former Student Notes

16
Colonel Kenyon P. Flagg is busy these days down at Camp Stewart, Ga., training anti-aircraft units. "Like father, like daughter..." Barbara '44 now attends Cornell.

W. Francis Bull, a major in the Army Air Force, is stationed somewhere in India.

18
Ralph Van Horn and Ross M. Preston '19 are up in Quebec, Canada, producing milk products and special glues. Van Horn's son Bill is serving with the Canadian Army now stationed in the British Isles.

Fuller D. Baird is new assistant manager of animal feed sales in the special products department of Standard Brands, Inc.

"An army travels on its stomach." And Lieutenant Marian A. Levine, WAC, is doing her part to see that our soldiers are well fed. She's training as an army dietitian in Fort Devens, Mass.

Asa H. Smith is now a first lieutenant in the Army Air Corps. He's at Westover Field, Mass., with the 840th Guard Squadron.

Ensign and Mrs. H. Vincent Allen Jr. are the proud parents of Marilyn Frances, born September 3. Allen received his B.S. in ag and Mrs. Allen, the former Frances E. Smith, was awarded her B.S. in home ec the same year.

Wedding bells rang last August for Corporal John Philip Davenport and Sarah Lounsbury Dewitt. Davenport is serving in the Army Air Corps.

Dorothy M. Hudson was married in Halifax, Nova Scotia, last September to Joseph H. Johnson of the Royal Canadian Engineers. Mrs. Johnson has been active in welfare work in Nebraska and New York, and was appointed director of the USO Travelers' Air Service in Paris, Texas. Lieutenant Johnson was honorably discharged from the British Army following a campaign with the Corps of Indian Engineers. He is at present working for the Canadian Government.

Betty C. Joki is a Lieutenant in the WAC and is stationed at the air base in Grenada, Miss.

K. Antoinette Makarainen has been sworn into the Women's Reserve of the USNR. She is an apprentice seaman in the officer candidate quota of the WAVES. Miss Makarainen expects to be sent to midshipman's school at Smith College, Mass.

Anthony C. Maier was recently promoted to the rank of major in the Field Artillery at Camp Van Dorn, Miss.

Genevieve E. Dziegal is now an ensign. She was commissioned at the Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn. Genevieve, a Phi Kappa Phi, earned her M.S. degree at Kansas State College before joining the SPARS.

19
Jerome "Brud" Holland, who made practically every all-American football team in 1938, achieved recognition in a different field recently when the officials and employees of the Sun Ship Building and Dry Dock Co. of Chester, Pa., sponsored a testimonial dinner in honor of his accomplishments in the personnel department there. At Cornell Brud was awarded both his B.S. and M.S. in ag. After graduation he coached football at Lincoln University and later went to work in his present position.

Dawn Y. Rochow, member of the women's Airforce Service Pilots, is busy these days wheeling flying fortresses over central Ohio. Right now she is completing a nine-week training course at Columbus.

Jack Chamberlain won't be seeing a uniform for a while at least. He's just been classified as an essential farmer. Jack is still single and happy—or is he happy?

A Cornellian is now managing Glenfoot Farm in Cherry Valley, N. Y. Gordon P. Parsons is his name; he's living in Sharon Springs.

Betty Banes is temporarily editing "The Warwick Valley Dispatch." When the regular editor is back, she plans to return to advertising in New York City. Betty says she often thinks of the "old days" on the Cornellian. She was feature editor in 1940.

Agnes I. Clark has been transferred to Baldwinsville to work as associate supervisor in the Administration Office there.

First Lieutenant Edward M. Hulst was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for action in the Southwest Pacific last January. He has returned to the U.S. and is spending his time with his bride, Dorothy E. Clark '42. The couple were married November 28. Dorothy will continue with her home ec teaching when Ed goes back into active duty.

H. Gordon Warner was married on November 24 to Beverly E. Frost of Syracuse. Warner is teaching school in Afton, and his wife is a medical department diettian in the U.S. Army.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Sweetland, Jr. of Ithaca on December 5. Sweetland attended Cornell for the winter agriculture course during 1940-41.

Eugene E. Barnum Jr. will fly home from England with three medals on his uniform. For action over Europe he holds the Air Medal, the Oak Leaf Cluster, and the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Kenneth B. Stark has been promoted from the rank of first lieutenant to captain. Stark fought in the North African campaign in a tank destroyer battalion and received the Silver Star for gallantry in action.

Paul "P.H." Mount spent the summer pushing for victory—pushing a lawn-mower to keep the Camp Upton victory garden in tip-top condition.

On the second anniversary of Pearl Harbor, the death of Captain John Robinson King was reported. The accident was caused by a mysterious explosion aboard a Flying Fortress being warmed up for a routine training flight from Lockbourne air base. Capt. King left Cornell in 1940 to join the Army Air Force, where he served as a flight instructor. He was the nephew of Professor A. C. King of Cornell.
MY NAME is Bossy. I make milk. Milk makes such strange things as buttons, glue for building boats, and fibers like felt for hats and wool for clothes. Most of all... and best of all... milk builds strong bones, sound teeth, healthy bodies. Because my milk is so abundant and so widely used, I believe I do the most to make ours the best nourished of all the great nations.

As an average cow, I make 700 pounds more milk per year than my grandmother made back in 1924. While better breeding and feeding have added about one-sixth to my milk-making ability, better farm machinery and mechanical farm power have multiplied my master's ability to grow the feeds from which I make my milk. In the hours it took him a generation ago to tend one acre, he now can grow and harvest two acres of corn, three acres of soybeans, or four acres of small grain.

In the free American way of doing things, I am fed more as I produce more, and my master is paid more as he produces more. Only such a system brings out the best in cows, or in people. By that system of reward according to performance... plus American freedom of opportunity and originality... our country has grown in little more than a century from a wilderness to the greatest nation in the world.

For more than a hundred years American freedom of opportunity has enabled Case to build better and better machines that make farm work easier, farm earnings greater, food more plentiful. To foster that freedom and to continue the creation of equipment for advancing agriculture is the abiding purpose of this company. J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.
Former Student Notes

'42
Elliot Carmen of Jamaica, New York died early in November. Carmen was serving the armed forces as an Aviation Cadet.

First Lieutenant Emanuel L. Baum finds life interesting and rather enjoyable with the Infantry somewhere in North Africa.

Technical Sergeant Edward Peckham, reported missing in action last July, is now known to be alive but a prisoner of war in Germany. Peckham was an aerial gunner on a Flying Fortress.

Double or nothing! So it is for twin brothers, Lieutenants John and Henry W. Wannop. John is in Virginia managing four officers' messes for a newly-organized training unit at Camp Lee, while Henry is running the 12th regiment officers' mess there.

Frances H. Hornsby is in Rochester General Hospital. Not a patient, we're glad to hear, but in the capacity of dietician.

M. Elizabeth Whitaker is living in Edmeston now and is teaching home ec there. Her husband, Hurley A. McLean, is a physical education instructor at the same school.

It's Ensign Frank Walkley now, stationed down in Norfolk, Va. Frank came back to Cornell a few weeks ago for a visit. He looked pretty good to us; wonder how the old Alma Mater looked to him?

Caroline F. Shelp has started her internship in dietetics at the Presbyterian Hospital, Columbia Medical Center. This summer Carol announced her engagement to Lt. John F. Mattern '42.

If you're looking for Elizabeth A. Call, stop in at the International Business Machines in Detroit, Mich. "Liz" is a customer engineer there.

Bernice S. Henry is also in Detroit as an apprentice production manager of the Greenfield Restaurants.

Joan E. Royce and Eunice Jacobson have joined the ranks of home ec teachers. Joan is in Hancock Central School, while Eunice is working in Livonia.

Milton Coo is on Parrus Island now adding his bit to the work of the Marines there.

"Anybody want a wife?" asks John "Ripper" Collins at Camp Lee, Va. He's qualified to fill the bill now that army life has taught him to wash clothes, make beds, and swing a mean mop!

'43
John Birkland '43

John Birkland is assistant agent for Erie county. This past summer he worked on the Farm Labor Board in Buffalo and Camandaigua where his duties brought him contacts with Jamaican and Italian war prisoners who were helping overcome the labor shortage on our farms.

John Swan is now working in the Farm Bureau office in Rensselaer County. He's working on the Farm Bureau news and says that his position as business manager of the Countryman last year has been a great help to him. Last July John married Mary Warren, a fellow Cornellian. Congratulations to them both!

Thorlow "Bob" Whitman said "I do" to Marion Williams '45 on November 27. "Billie," as she was known to her Sigma Kappa sisters, loves keeping house for her hubby in Owego, where he is a member of the GLP Corporation.

Doris B. Lee, circulation manager of the Countryman last year, was married on September 18 to Robert P. Zabel '43. From all reports it was a real Cornell wedding. Not only the bride and groom, but also the three bridesmaids—Cecilia Early, Shirley Brueker, and Marian Turnbull—were Cornellians. Doris' "kid sister" Joyce, at present attending the University, was maid of honor. At the close of the wedding breakfast every one sang the Alma Mater. Joyce says the wedding was so much fun they all wanted to do it over again!

Cpl. Bill Mosher writes from the Desert Training Center in California that he has just finished maneuvers in Tennessee where he was doing lab work at a field hospital. He also sends Cornellians something to warm them up; temperatures down there go as high as 130-140 degrees!

'44
Ralph Tuthill is in Sampson attending quartermaster school for three months. He likes the naval training station but could suggest a few improvements—more liberty hours and fewer beans to eat!

Elliott D. Mullhouser, now Mrs. Gregory Lynes, has gone down to Texas to be with her aviation-cadet husband.

Jimmy Miller is bound for the soil for the duration, working on his dad's farm. But Dick Keough '45 will soon be leaving the old homestead to answer Uncle Sam's call.

Marguerite Ruckle was recently married to Lieutenant Kenneth S. Blauvelt '45. Blauvelt is serving in the Marine Corps.

'45
"Go west young man..." And so he did! Walter Henry is now in Lowry Field, Colorado, after enrolling in the bomb sight maintenance school.

Esther Forbes gave up studying home ec and started practicing it after she married Gerald Twentyman last August.

'46
Cpl. Herbert Dachert informs us from the University of Michigan that he is there taking the A.S.T.P. training in language. He writes that after only three months of a nine-month course he is doing well with his German.

Seaman 2/c S. Calvin Klepper is now stationed at the University of Houston in Texas, taking a course in elementary electricity and radio material. According to his letters, Calvin enjoys his work but is looking forward to the time when he can come back to Cornell after the war.
HOME AGAIN... What Then?

When that great day arrives, Joe like many thousands of other farm boys will be home again. Joe had a job to do over there. It was a thrilling, dangerous, challenging job. He did that job well... but what next?

Joe was studying at State College that fateful December 7 when all his dreams were shattered—when his whole way of life was changed. Should Joe go back to college and Agriculture, or should he try to find his place in one of the newer, more glamorous post-war industries? Does Agriculture offer a challenge and a job to do for a returning warrior?

This Is Our Answer

Here at Purina, our advice to Joe would be to go back to State College... return to Agriculture, for there's a job to be done... a challenging job. There's much to be done on America's farms to improve production... to create a better life for the families who work those farms.

Proof of the need can be found in the results of a nation-wide farm survey made this year by Purina Field Service men to discover how prevalent are approved breeding, management, sanitation and feeding practices on American farms. Over nine thousand farmers, large, small and medium operators were interviewed—and here are the results:

IN 7,312 POULTRY FLOCKS—
97.2% of the flocks needed some correction that would tend to increase production.
66.4% of the flocks were producing at less than 60%.
39.4% of the flocks had disease or parasites.
50.4% of the flocks were over-crowded (less than 3½ sq. feet of floor space per bird.)

IN 5,204 DAIRY HERDS—
99% of the herds needed some correction which would tend to increase production.
22% of the herds were having udder troubles in more than 10% of their cows.
48.3% of the herds had too many dry cows.
Average daily production per cow was only 15.77 lbs.

IN 3,979 HERDS OF HOGS—
97.7% of the herds needed some correction that would tend to improve results.
48.8% of the farrowing pens had no guard rails.
48.2% of owners do not vaccinate pigs.
52.3% of owners do not worm pigs.
28.6% of owners feed no supplement to sows and pigs.
24.7% of owners feed no supplement to hogs.

That alone is a job for Joe and many more college-trained men like him. More farms must adopt better production practices—more farmers must be taught how to produce more, how to produce efficiently, and how to earn a better living for their families.

Purina is in this battle on the side of the colleges and all of the Joes. Purina has faith in the future of Agriculture—Purina believes that the end of the war will bring new and greater progress to American farms—new economic and scientific benefits that will make Agriculture a challenging, worth-while job for Joe and thousands more like him.
FARMALL and HARVESTER
ARE PLEDGED TO SERVE
The Family Farm
...and so are the International Harvester
Dealers as they celebrate
FARMALL'S 20TH BIRTHDAY

The family farm is Home Sweet Home. It is home ground where every corner in the house, every turn in the lanes, every rise and fall in the fields, is part of the family's heart and soul.

The writer of this Harvester message grew up on the farm. His mother is nearly 80 and she has left the farm for a cottage in town, but her heart refused to come along. The farm is her home, and will be. Her youngest son is operating the homestead now. He is running it alone—with his Farmall tractor. In September he filled his silo, alone—a tough job, but he did it. In the house is Gladys, his wife, and the little daughter, Janet. There will be a new baby in February. "Maybe it will be a boy," they are saying.

Isn't the story much the same on a million farms today? Maybe it is like that on your farm.

Everywhere you go, FARMALL Power and hydraulic control of implements makes all the difference. The true all-purpose tractor, that can do so much for a man, is a blessing in times like these. Food is fighting for Freedom—and the Farmalls, with their many mounted, pull-behind and belt machines, are fighting for food.

This Is Farmall's 20th Year—the tractor that started from the implement end—the power that is dedicated to the prosperity of the family farm. When the boys come home, the FARMALL SYSTEM will lead the way to the Future!

* * *

When war struck our Nation, a Farmall army, with an infinite number of working tools, went into battle. The food crisis was at every farm gate—and the FARMALL SYSTEM was ready.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
180 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1, Illinois

FARMALL'S 20th Anniversary
The Cornell Countryman
**WARTIME STRATEGY ON THE FARM**

He uses his **brain** instead of his **brawn**

Ed H. Forest is a born genius for finding *new ways to put electricity to work* on his cattle-feeding farm at Wauseon, Ohio.

For instance: Mr. Forest handles all the feed for his 75 head of cattle, his sheep, and his hogs, *by electrically driven elevators and conveyors of his own design and construction.*

Farmer Forest operates his 55-acre farm *without any hired help* . . . other than the *wired help* he gets from the high lines.

But let Mr. Forest tell his story in his own words. You, too, may gain some helpful information by reading what Ed Forest has to say.

"I'M GETTING ALONG IN YEARS," says Mr. Forest, "and I use electric power wherever I can to save time and labor. Take this corn-unloading conveyor, for instance, which I designed and built in my farm workshop. All I do is feed the ear corn into the conveyor in the bottom of the wagon box . . . and the one-sixth H.P. electric motor does all the hard unloading work."

"TO GET THE CORN INTO THE CRIB, I use my farm-built grain elevator. The 1-H.P. motor elevates the corn as fast as it comes out of the wagon. It used to take me about 60 minutes of hard shoveling to scoop out the wagon and throw the corn up into the crib. Now I can unload and store 100 bushels of corn in 12 minutes . . . at a cost of less than a penny for electric power."

"I FEED CHOPPED CORN to my feeder steers. This corn chopper will handle 200 bushels of ear corn an hour—at a power cost of 6¢ for the 2-H.P. motor. Formerly, I paid $3 per 200 bushels for a man to call and grind the corn in a portable grinder. Figuring my labor at 50¢ an hour and the power cost at 6¢, I save nearly $4.50 for every 200 bushels of corn I use."

"I LIFT WATER 50 FEET with my deep-well pump which I fashioned out of spare parts, including the gear box from an old washing machine. And I run it with a one-sixth H.P. electric motor. The secret of using such a small motor for deep-well pumping is the *spring counterbalance* which carries the entire weight of the sucker rod and piston. This contraption is my own idea!"

You can build this grain elevator!

We shall be glad to send you complete plans and specifications for building Mr. Forest's farm-built elevator . . . together with "Farm Motors" booklet which gives helpful information on the selection, care, and use of farm motors in wartime. Both are yours for the asking. Mail coupon, today! Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

**Westinghouse**

Plants in 25 cities . . . Offices Everywhere

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MFG. CO. (Dept. AC-24)  
Rural Electrification, 306 Fourth Avenue, Box 1017  
Pittsburgh 30, Pennsylvania

Please send me free Plans and Specifications for constructing farm-built grain elevator and free "Farm Motors" book.

Name:

Address:
Compets Elected

Four new members were elected to the Countryman board from the winter competition. Jean Krumwiede '46 made the business board, and Nancy Hubbard '46, Rosa Wunsch '47, and Al Schwartz '47 attained editorial positions.

A spring competition will be held in March for those students who missed the winter competition.

Cornell Oats Breeding

The Countryman would like to clarify the article, "Modern Oats Breeding," printed in the last issue. In the last paragraph, where we named the newest strains of oats, we not only misspelled two of the names, Comewell and Standwell, but we also failed to give credit to the men who developed the strains.

Professor H. H. Love, now head of the plant breeding department in the College of Agriculture at Cornell, deserves an apology, for it was through his work that the new varieties of oats were developed—and right here on our campus, too.

No Farm and Home Week

No Speaking Contests

Together with the Farm and Home Week, which has been discontinued for the first time since 1908, the three speaking contests held in that week, the Eastman Stage, Rice Debate, and Home Economics Stage, have become war casualties.

The Eastman Stage has been held for 34 years; the Rice Debate for 15 years; and the Home Economics Stage for the past six years. All three competitions have a first prize of $100 and a second prize of $25.

Whether Farm and Home Week comes back next year depends on the war, said Professor Peabody of extension teaching, who is in charge of the contests. This year there is not enough food, rooms, or transportation facilities in Ithaca to accommodate the usual crowd.

The Cover

For this issue, we thought a forest life cover would be appropriate, choosing a photograph by Hobart V. Roberts, lent through the courtesy of American Forests, the magazine of the American Forestry Association.

In This Issue

The main feature is "Dr. Allen—Birdman," written by the editor .......................... page 6
Poetry has its place with "Voice From the Land" by Patricia Colbert '44 ........................ page 4
What to do for better hunting is told by Oliver H. Hewitt, Instructor in Game Management, in "No Hunting?" .......................... page 11
Rudy Caplan '44 says "Take a Bite" .......................... page 13
Campus Countryman .......................... page 10
Cornell Homemaker .......................... page 12
Former Student Notes .......................... page 14
The Hardest Year Is Ahead

IN BATTLE, and at home, the present year will need more of work, skill, and courage than the American people have as yet been called upon to contribute toward winning the war. Extra work in food production will be required of farmers and victory gardeners. No less work will be needed on the part of those who will see that summer's harvests will be preserved for winter's eating.

Yet work alone will not assure success. Work must be guided and backed by skill and knowledge.

Much of the knowledge and many of the skills are presented in the bulletins of the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics. They tell, as the results of experiments, studies, and experiences, what may be done and how to do it; particularly, many of the bulletins deal with problems of farms, and gardens, and homes.

About 550 different bulletins are listed among those now available for free distribution to citizens of New York State. They include a wide variety of subjects. The best way to learn what they are is to get a copy of the list of publications, and then mark in it the designating numbers of the publications you would like to have,—as E 621.

When this has been done, you may return the list with your name and address, and with the titles marked, or you may transfer the numbers to a penny postal card. Address either one to the

Office of Publication
Roberts Hall
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York

Ask for the various bulletins you can use to advantage; but do not ask for more than one copy of each of the bulletins you want.
Wild-life Issue

This issue is dedicated to the wild-life of America, the birds and animals without which we would have a hard time getting along; and to the men and women who are devoting their time to the study and management of our wild-life, in order that all of us may derive benefit and enjoyment.

We have such a man at Cornell, Dr. Arthur A. Allen, who is one of the most outstanding bird-men in America. We are proud to accord a part of our magazine to him and his work.

Epsilon Sigma Phi Meets

"The New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics at Cornell were developed through early extension work" said Liberty Hyde Bailey, professor emeritus and former dean of the colleges, at the January 19 meeting of Epsilon Sigma Phi, honorary extension fraternity.

The annual meeting of the society was held during the week of the 4-H club agents training school at Cornell, as many of them are members. Persons who have spent 10 years in extension work are eligible for the fraternity.

Officers for 1944 are: Chief, R. F. Frickel, assistant state leader of county agricultural agents; secretary-treasurer, John A. Lennox, assistant state 4-H leader; and annualist, Mrs. Helen P. Hoefer, assistant state leader of home demonstration agents.

February 5 — Big Weekend

The Senior-Sophomore Weekend of February 5 is the morale-raising, soul-satisfying good time that will wipe the term's cobwebs from our minds and clear away the muddled debris of the last three months.

We'll cheer ourselves sky-blue-pink at the Dartmouth game; we'll laugh at the "Give Me Liberty" Variety Show; we'll wear out our new rope-soled shoes at the Senior-Sophomore formal; and we'll drink—oh, of course—coke—at the house-parties.

We'll have a hectic time, and then
We'll settle down to get our heads muddled again.

Production Onward

It's almost time for us New York State farmers to begin planting for 1944. To those who are a bit discouraged about labor, machinery shortages, and bad luck in weather, we can say that all these drawbacks in 1943 did not stop our production from being the second highest in history.

The harvest was quicker and less accompanied by spoilage due to lack of labor than in any other recent year. Honors for this great performance go to the farmers, who worked as never before, to the city folks, school children, servicemen, prisoners of war, and every one else who helped speed production onward. Let no one say we Americans do not cooperate.

Let's make the 1944 production the highest in history. Let's raise chickens, cows, fruits, and vegetables for every last baby in the East Side of New York City and for every last refugee from the devastated lands of Europe.

Home Ec Prof Writes For Encylopedia Britannica

Miss Marion Pfund, professor of home economics, has just completed a 3750-word article on home canning for the Encyclopedia Britannica, to appear in the forthcoming edition.

This will mark the first time in the history of the publication that the topic home canning has been included. Miss Pfund, who is the author of Cornell's bulletin on home canning, also directed the color moving picture on home canning filmed by Professor Elmer S. Phillips of the New York State College of Agriculture Extension Service.

For the Britannica Book of the Year, an annual publication that is published in the spring, Miss Pfund is also writing a 600-word story on food research, and another of 1200 words on home economics. This 1944 edition will also mark the first time these topics are included in the Book of the Year.
BRING them back to me—
The broken bodies of my sons.
Bring them back to the one
Who sent them forth.
I have laid open the red sod
Of my mighty breast to receive them.
Send back the still, fair flesh
Of my warrior sons.

I have no medals left to give,
No words, no hymns, no last lament.
But the wheat still blows across
The plains. And the orchards smell
Of heavy hanging fruit.
The spires are clear against
The sky. The bread upon the table
Is enough for all.
Men are born today and grow and
Love and hate in still obscure
Nobility. And wait for Spring
And are struck by hillsides
In October. And there is strife that
Speaks in a loud, clear voice, as ever.
And there is dignity and truth enough
For all. And men come out of nothing
Into everything. And out of everything
Into dust.

So, give me back the bodies of my sons.
I will bury them in my boundless heart.
I was their mother before they knew
The womb. I was created in them and
They in me.
And we shall together bring the plains
Of wheat, the fruit, the blossomings of
Many Springs.
Cities shall grow from the stone of
Our common flesh. The sum of our days
Shall light another dawn.

But the wheat blows and the orchards
Stand in wait. The bread upon the table
Is enough for all, though many times
Divided. The bread of life, the sum of
All our years.

Give me back the bodies of my sons.
They live, they grow in me.
We cannot die.
...for Rusty Roofs

Here is a sure remedy to renew the utility and appearance of galvanized roofing sheets that show a tendency to rust:

**METALLIC ZINC PAINT**

This truly remarkable paint has proved its worth in many a practical test. The rust-inhibitive and preventive power which Zinc possesses as a coating on galvanized sheets is carried into the paint itself through the metallic Zinc dust in the pigment. METALLIC ZINC PAINT applied to metal roofing sheets at the first sign of rust will completely stop it for many years—the durability of the paint is amazing.

For best results, follow the formula in Federal Spec. TT-P-641 as prepared by the U.S. Bureau of Standards.

**BUILDINGS**

Are Important In
Food Production

Our country will be called upon in 1944 for the greatest food production in history. Industry as well as agriculture has its duty to perform in the great "Food Fights For Freedom" program. Many buildings, both on farms and in industrial areas, are used for food storage and processing, and the maintenance of these buildings so as to provide safe and adequate storage and shelter is highly important.

**How to Make**

**GALVANIZED ROOFING**

**Last Longer**

As part of its contribution to the campaign for conservation of materials and to the "Food Fights For Freedom" Program, the Zinc Institute has prepared two booklets of special value to anyone who desires to maintain the utility and appearance of galvanized roofing practically indefinitely:

1-"METALLIC ZINC PAINT"

2-"HOW TO MAKE GALVANIZED ROOFING LAST LONGER"

These booklets are being distributed free, and a postal request will bring copies to you.

**AMERICAN ZINC INSTITUTE**

INCORPORATED

60 East 42nd Street • New York 17, N.Y.
HE'S NOT superman; he doesn't fly; but Dr. Allen is truly a bird-man. He has studied, lectured, and taught birds all of his life. He has been at Cornell for forty years and has taught ornithology exclusively most of that time.

The one year that Dr. Allen was away from Cornell he spent, in behalf of the American Museum of Natural History, in Colombia, South America. From there he brought back twenty kinds of birds that people up to that time knew nothing about. Since 1912 he has traveled hundreds of thousands of miles, from Florida to Arizona, from Texas to California, from the Hudson Bay to Labrador, taking pictures, lecturing, and studying. He has photographed more different kinds of birds than any other man in the world. He was the first to capture the South American Allen ant thrush, named after him; the first to photograph a nesting pair of ivory-billed woodpeckers; the first to raise ruffed grouse successfully in captivity.

The noise of the drumming grouse was a mystery until he made movies of the bird and showed that the noise was made neither by the striking of the bird's wings on a log, nor by thumping them against its breast. The sound comes by beating the wings on air. With all the noise this drumming makes, people wondered why horned owls did not raise havoc in their ranks. It was discovered, by using a sound truck and microphone to record the sound, that owls can not hear the drumming. The vibrations are too low.

Despite his extensive traveling in Labrador and South America, Dr. Allen ruefully admits that the only time he was seriously hurt was in Ithaca. He fell out of a tree and broke his arm. Once, in 1924, the newspapers announced that he had been drowned in the Gulf of Mexico. In reality, he was calmly sitting in his tent near the mud of what had been Galveston Bay. A storm had blown the water out of the bay.

In his books, two of which are The Book of Bird Life, and American Bird Biographies, he classifies the uses of birds under five main headings:
1. Destroying insects
2. Destroying weeds
3. Destroying rodents
4. As scavengers
5. As game

More birds belong in the insect-destroying group than in any other. It is well that this is so, because otherwise, the insects would multiply so rapidly that we would be in danger of getting pushed off the earth. One of the professors of entomology told us that if you started with a single pair of plant lice in January, by the next December, if all the offspring lived and reproduced normally, you would have so many lice that they would weigh more than the combined German and Japanese armies.

Birds are so active that they need a prodigious amount of food, and, if that food is mainly insects, we can see why we don't have a German army of insects on our land. Just as a giraffe has a long neck to eat leaves from the tops of trees, so birds are adapted to their particular way of eating. Insects may burrow in the ground, fly in the air, or hide in the ponds; but some bird will catch them. The meadowlark probes in the soil; the warblers and orioles examine the undersides of leaves; the nuthatch looks in the cracks of the bark on the trees; the woodpecker digs into the trunk; the flycatchers and swallows catch the insects in mid-air; and the grebe dives to the bottom of the pond. The grebe is sometimes called a "hell-diver" because it can dive so quickly at the flash of a gun that it gets under the water before the bullet reaches it.

Some birds, such as the sparrow and dove, eat seeds of weeds almost exclusively, while others, like the chickadee, in addition to insects. A few birds are almost like squirrels in their habit of storing seeds. The chickadee, bluejay, and nuthatch are among these, piling their future supplies in barns or old rail fences.

The hawks and owls are a class of bird that is known for eating rodents. Rats, more than other rodents, harbor the fleas that carry typhus and bubonic plague. Other small rodents, which are the food of the hawks and owls, carry the ticks of spotted fever and rabbit fever. A chicken does go the way of these rodent eaters once in a while, but the rats and mice destroyed more than make up for it.

The vultures and gulls are in the class of scavengers. We have all heard of the ominous circling of turkey buzzards in the South when an animal dies, sometimes even before it dies. The ocean shores, especially around fishing boats, would be littered with dead fish and garbage, if it were not for the gulls. We don't like to think of birds waiting for death so that they can eat, but it would be a messy world if everything that died had to wait for decay to remove it.

The last class of birds, the game birds, is widened by some people to include any bird large enough to see on a plate at the dinner table. But laws and the wise study of our ornithologists have shown that only those birds which are not more valuable in other ways than as food should be considered as game. However, there are some birds that, by this definition, would be game birds, and yet, unless we want to see them become extinct in the next few years, must not be killed for food. These are the birds that are not prolific enough to survive.
the hunting season. The woodcock, snipe, upland plover, and dove are among these, laying so few eggs that the number of young raised each year is hardly enough to maintain a normal number, even without hunting.

The number of eggs laid in one clutch, or brood, varies from one of the condor, auk, and puffin, to as many as twenty, the number sometimes reached by the mallard duck, pheasant, and bob-white. That is one reason these last three are among our game birds. The other reasons are: they taste good; they serve their best purpose as game; and they furnish sport for the hunter. The ruffed grouse is an ideal game bird, skillful in evading hunters, and prolific enough to maintain its ranks under normal shooting. The Canada Goose is not prolific, but is wise and not too many are shot.

The upland plover was almost wiped out about 50 years ago by excessive shooting, but now, after years of protection by law, it is coming back. Some birds have not been able to come back, and have died out completely. The heath hen became extinct in 1932, the Eskimo Curlew in 1925, the passenger pigeon in 1914. The great auk was long ago lost forever, in 1852, and the Labrador Duck in 1875.

Some species are today on the verge of extinction. In the whole United States, there are not more than twenty ivory-billed woodpeckers. The next rarest bird in the United States is the California Condor, the largest bird of flight. There are about 75 of them. They increase very slowly, laying only one egg once a year, sometimes not even once a year. Many were wiped out when the practice of poisoning carcasses out West was prevalent. The condors, being scavengers, ate the meat and died. The whooping crane numbers about 150 at most. This four-foot-high white bird is migratory, nesting in northern Canada, and wintering in Texas, Louisiana, and Mexico.

To build up our dwindling game resources, we are resorting to restrictive hunting laws, natural management, as in state sanctuaries, and, in some cases, artificial propagation. The raising of pheasants has proved the most successful, quail being next in line. Ruffed grouse are not so easy to raise because they contract diseases readily. However, Dr. Allen found that by keeping them off the ground, on wire netting, the chance of disease was lessened.

There are some birds that do not fit into any of the five useful categories mentioned above. However, we cannot denounce them as worthless. Dr. Allen says, "To put a dollar's and cents' value on every bird is like trying to evaluate a sunset or a glimpse of a mountain lake among the spruces."

Dr. Allen has studied birds because he loves them, and those of us who have been among his students can see this in his lectures and his pictures. The birds there are as much alive as are the pet crow and the two barred owls he has at his home in Ithaca. We Cornellians are lucky to have Dr. Allen with us, and we are glad to share his bird lore.
We have known him for more than a hundred years...

Here at John Deere, we have walked step by step beside him and his forebears, down through those years, studying his problems and supplying his equipment needs.

We know his inheritance. It is the kind that fits men for great accomplishments. In his veins flows the blood of men who tore a civilization from the wilderness with little more than bare hands; of women who forsook comforts to face unspeakable dangers and hardships. They were inspired by the same urge that is today giving the American Farmer strength in this hour of need—a vision of freedom and the will to build a better world.

** **

The farm has cradled the virtues and privileges that have brought into shining glory this home we call America.

The might of America today is based upon that rich heritage of a farm-born culture that is dominant in our national life. It is in our blood. It is a sustaining factor in our philosophy of living. It is an unseen, guiding force in our daily activities. In this hour of national anguish and peril, it is the solid granite for our destiny to rest upon—the foundation of strength that no crisis can unfirm.

** **

We understand the colossal task that confronts the American Farmer in this Battle for Food, upon which largely depends the very future of civilization. It is a gigantic demand upon his full resources of strength, skill, and courage. To provide enormous amounts of meat and farm produce with a limited supply of new farm machinery, to operate his farm with little or no help—this is an undertaking that might break a weak man or stampede a timid one. But the foundation is strong. The leaven of the spirit of the old pioneer stock is mighty.

Just as his forefathers met the stubborn resistance of a dormant land, subdued its wildness, ordered its progress to bring forth a great nation, so, too, their sons will preserve its freedom and greatness.

** **

Yes, we have worked with him and his forefathers since the days of Martin Van Buren—when there were fewer than 18,000,000 people in this country and only twenty-seven stars in the Field of Blue on Old Glory. It has taught us much. It has taught us to understand his needs and respect his judgment. And, it has given us a good idea of his capacity. That long backlog of intimate experience maintains our unshakeable faith—our absolute confidence that he will come through gloriously in his job of building the fortress of food defense in this momentous Fight for Freedom.

John Deere
Moline, Illinois
4-H and Extension Club Combine

The Cornell University 4-H Club and the Extension Club have combined their activities for 1944. The following Cornellians are their officers: President, Edmund Kaegebein; Vice-president, Mary Louise Jerome; Secretary, Adelaide Kennedy; Publicity secretary, Rosette Deni; Treasurer, Gertrude Durtee; The Adviser, Mrs. Eddy and Dr. Poison.

The aim of the club members is to combine social and educational activities. They have held several meetings, a Christmas party, and are planning a square dance.

Ed Kaegebein attended the County Life Conference at Cincinnati, Ohio, this year as a representative from the Cornell 4-H Club. At this meeting, he was elected president of the County Life Association.

Plans are for a series of recordings on parliamentary procedure and program planning to be used by 4-H County agents.

Plan Your Garden Now

February is a good month to start thinking about a victory garden. A plan drawn on paper will make the planting and work of your garden next spring much easier. List the crops you are going to plant in the order you want to plant them in the garden. And don't forget to put a new handle on the old broken hoe.

Floriculture Prizes Awarded

First prize was presented to Barbara Dudenoff for the best Papper Narcissus exhibit shown at the flower show in the floriculture laboratory on January 11. Second prize was awarded to Dorothy Benson. Each member of the floriculture class grew some Papper Narcissus to exhibit at the flower show. Mr. Guise and a lab assistant were the judges. Barbara placed each of her narcissus bulbs in the refrigerating room for three weeks. Then she moved them to the greenhouse to grow at a temperature of 40 to 50 degrees F. As the time of the flower show approached, she kept the growth off the plants uniform by subjecting them to a higher or lower temperature as needed. Lastly she transplanted them to an attractive dish filled with pebbles.

Charles Van Middlelem

Back to Cornell came Charles Van Middlelem, but as a member of the U. S. Artillery rather than as a civilian. He completed three years in the College of Agriculture at Cornell as a civilian, and is now completing his senior year while in the Army.

Charles chose the vegetable crops department for his major. After graduating from high school in Riverhead, Long Island, he spent two years on the Long Island Research Farm, working with vegetables under Dr. White Stevens in the fields and laboratory. Charles found this work very interesting and decided to continue it at Cornell.

He has worked his way through Cornell. During his first two years, he assisted Dr. Smith with potato experiments. During his junior year, he was Dr. Smith's lab assistant and worked with various chemical analyses on tubers, soil, etc. After the war is over, he wants to continue this work as a graduate student.

He was an Alpha Zeta man and played on their basketball and intramural football team. He was a member of the Pershing Rifles Club and belonged to the Cornell Vegetable Crops Club. His basketball muscles are still being exercised since he is a member of an Army basketball team here at Cornell.

When asked what he liked most about the campus, he replied that it was the hills. It is such a contrast to the level lands of Long Island. A part of Charles' interest is in New York City. He was married last January and his wife lives there.

Charles likes the army but will be glad to be back in a laboratory doing research work with vegetables.

J.P.V.G. Meet

At a recent meeting of the New York State Junior Potato and Vegetable Growers Association in Utica, George Keller was elected president for the new year. Germaine Seelye, the outgoing president, will automatically fill a post on the executive committee. Walter Boek was elected to the executive committee.

Dr. Charles Chupp, Extension Professor at Cornell spoke at the annual banquet on mushrooms and toadstools. Walter Schudder, a former student of Cornell, also of Louisiana State College, judged the vegetable exhibits and Dr. Pratt presented the awards to the winning 4-H and J.P.V.G. members. Germaine Seelye was chairman of the meeting and toastmistress at the banquet.

4-H War Work

New York state can be proud of its 23,000 4-H members for their share in the War Program in 1943. In the annual survey of club activities, Albert Hoefer, state 4-H cub leader, says that production and conservation of foods was a major part of the year's work. This included caring for dairy animals, raising chickens and hogs, tending gardens, and preserving the foods produced by canning, freezing, and drying them.

Another great service was done in community work. Further plans were made for health improvement along with efforts to care for children by making hot lunches in school for them. For the Red Cross, 4-H members not only made new clothing and renovated old garments, but they donated over $13,600 to it as well. In other places first aid, home nursing, and fire prevention were studied. Boys and girls became extension minute men, first aid instructors, air raid wardens and messengers, airplane spotters, and blood donors.

For the national war effort, members collected many pounds of tin cans, paper, rubber, and countless phonograph records and books for service men. And last but not at all least, these workers bought a million dollar's worth of bonds.
No Hunting?

By Oliver H. Hewitt

FENCEPOSTS on many farms throughout New York State read "Posted," or "No Hunting." At the same time, there is a scarcity of signs of game on the land.

This situation is affecting the welfare of both farmers and sportsmen. It is a blight for which both must share the blame, and for which they themselves hold the remedies. In New York State, two game species, the ring-necked pheasant and the cottontail rabbit, are more important to hunters than all the other game combined. Pheasants and cottontails thrive best on farm land, which because of its high value and intensive use, cannot be managed under public ownership.

Farm game is a crop of the land, and the answer to the present problem lies in the fact that it must be recognized and treated as such.

What part has the sportsman played in this unfortunate situation? Backed by the law which makes game the property of the state, hunters have tramped through fields of ripe buckwheat or soy beans, knocking down fences, or using wire-cutters to make holes for their dogs to pass through. Homesteads are often subjected to a barrage of gunfire, and even the farmers' livestock is not immune from attack.

On the other hand, what part has the farmer played in the second part of the problem? Why is game so scarce? On looking over many of the methods which are advocated for so-called "clean-farming," we find that they are slowly wearing the soil away and converting the land to a "wildlife desert." Fields are plowed in the fall and left bare through the winter, so that the precious top-soil is whipped away by the wind. Woodlots are cut down or grazed to such an extent that they no longer control the spring floods, or hold water through the dry months of summer. No shelter is provided for the wildlife which plays such an important part in controlling pests during the growing season.

The solution to this problem must be simple enough to be practicable, and must be of direct benefit to the farmer. The New York State Conservation Department recently set an example which could be followed in many regions by co-operation of farmers' granges and sportsmen's clubs. Several "Landowner-Sportsmen Projects" have been formed, whereby the hunting rights on a large block of farms are leased by the State, and the block is set aside as a co-operative game management area. Hunters are allowed only on condition that they respect sportsman's rules.

In recent years, more and more farmers have been organizing soil conservation districts, to make use of the U. S. Soil Conservation Service. Fortunately, the farming methods which conserve water and prevent the waste of top-soil, also serve to improve conditions on the farms for wildlife and game. Hedgerows are planted with food-producing shrubs; diversion terraces on the slopes provide nesting cover for pheasants; woodlots managed for maximum wood production are no longer grazed, and are havens for wildlife. When sportsmen become interested in the land, and work with the farmers, results will be quick, and both parties will benefit.

We are now in our 50th year of operation. For these 50 years we have strived to serve everyone to the best of our ability. At this time we wish to thank you for your kind consideration and cooperation in making it possible for us to be able to carry on these 50 years.

Student Laundry Agency
(In our 50th year of operation)
Dial 2406 409 College Avenue
John Bishop '45, Secretary-Treasurer
Wm. Schmidt '36, Grad. Mgr.
Harrie Washburn '45, Asst. Mgr.
Cornell Homemaker

WSGA Elects New Officers

At a recent mass meeting, Miss Eleanor Dickie '45, was elected president of WSGA for the next two terms. The meeting, which was held in Bailey Hall, January 11, was for all Cornell women.

Candidates were introduced and elected in the following order: Miss Marcia R. Hutchins '45, vice president; Miss Nancy M. White '45, treasurer; Miss Ann M. Lynch '45, chairman of activities; Miss Mary Elizabeth Mer- shon '45, secretary; Miss Thelma E. Emile '45, president of Risley; the Misses Evelyn H. Call, Anita M. Hansen, Nancy B. Hubbard, and Mavis H. Gillette, all of the class of '46, presidents of Balch; the Misses Kathryn H. Foote and Phyllis R. Storm, both of the class of '46, president of Anna Comstock; Miss Margaret A. Montieth '46, president of the Circle; and Miss Jane I. Purdy '46, Willard Straight representative.

The students were entertained by skits on dormitory life during house-party weekends and the nightmare of a typical freshman. These were followed by a fashion show satirizing clothes that girls take to a house-party. Votes were counted by Mortar Board, senior woman's honorary society. Program chairman was Miss Virginia E. Wilson '44, and Mrs. Barbara Cross Naylor '44 led the singing.

Highlight of the evening's entertainment was a speech given by Lt. Madeline Bushman of the Woman's Army Corps. She told of her experiences overseas in Africa, and said that being in the WAC's is the best thing that has ever happened to her.

Chinese Week

Due to the success of the Russian Week this summer, the Cultural Committee of Willard Straight held a Chinese Week, from January 22 to 28.

The week started with a Chinese Nationality Night at the Cosmopolitan Club. Sunday, Rev. R. H. Troop read in the Reading Hour Series of the Browsing Library. These events were followed by Shadow Plays in Barnes, a movie "Kukan" in the W. S. theater, a lecture in Olin and a program of Music Makers.

The purpose of having a week of this sort is to help Cornellians know and understand China. The committee have decided to sponsor one such week each semester.

Ruth Caplan '44

Rudy, as she is known to all her friends, is a girl who always has a smile on her face and a friendly word for everyone. Her engaging personality has made her well-known and well-liked here at Cornell.

Because her main interest lies in the foods-journalism field, Rudy has spent her three and a half years (on the college accelerated program) studying foods, journalism, and adult education courses. Just so she won't be caught "short-handed" she has also taken up shorthand and typing. Armed with this ammunition Rudy aims to apply journalism and adult education to home economics, either in Home Bureau or magazine work.

Chock full of theory, Rudy wanted to get working experience too, so the summer of her freshman year she got a job as dining room manager at a Girl Scout Camp. Since she had spent most of her summers camping, this summer was not only valuable experience, but lots of fun. The next summer Rudy was assistant manager of the YMCA Cafeteria in Jersey City. Here she did almost everything from planning menus to figuring accounts and making pies. This wasn't the free life of camp, but it showed her what people like in foods. While at college, Rudy has worked part-time almost two years in the Grange League Federation Test Kitchen under Miss Lucile Brewer. This term she is writing features for the College of Home Economics, and is the student assistant in Prof. Flora Thurston's course in adult education.

This lover of good food is also a lover of good music and dancing. She has been singing for two years in the Cornell Women's Glee Club, and two in the Sage Chapel Choir. During her freshman and sophomore years she was active in Kermis Dramatic Society. She has been on the Women's Self Government Association Council, Cornell United Religious Works Women's Assembly, Home Ec Club, Westminster Student Society, and the secretary of Wayside Aftermath. Rudy was on the Cornell Daily Sun her freshman year, made the Countryman editorial board during her sophomore year, and was Home Ec editor her junior year. This past summer she was writing for the magazine, and is now its feature and radio editor. It is our radio editor you hear announcing campus news every Thursday noon hour over Station WHCU.

Rudy's interest and ability in journalism was recognized at the end of her sophomore year by election to Pi Delta Gamma, women's honorary journalistic society. In her senior year she was elected to Pi Lambda Theta, honorary society in education. She has also been holder of the State Cash and Undergraduate McGraw scholarships.

Mortar Board

Because of acceleration, the traditional Mortar Board tapping was held at this mass meeting. The Mortar Boards, dressed in black caps and gowns, held lighted candles in a completely darkened auditorium. Women selected from the junior class for outstanding qualities of scholarship, leadership, and service were called to the platform. They were met by one of the Mortar Boards who lit their candles and led them into the line of women. Those chosen for this honor were:

Nancy Carol Barone
Reta Davidson
Eleanor Barbara Dickie
Nancy Trevor Ford
Margaret Hammersley
Ina Hundinger
Marcia Ruth Hutchins
Brigette Watty
Maralyn Winsor
WHEN Mom sent us a box of cookies a few weeks ago, we thought they were the toughest, most tasteless things we had ever tried to clump our jaws on! We sent a letter home, mildly intimating the sad fact.

“But, Darling,” Mother wrote back, “I made those cookies with soyflour—they’re good for you! Still, maybe I used too much soyflour in place of the white flour—I wanted to make them especially good.”

“Aha!” sez I, “There’s a clue to much of our troubles with soybeans and soyflour! Folks want to know how to make soybeans taste and look good.” Well, here’s how! In cooking soybeans there are a few things most important to remember.

Everyone knows that soybeans have been found to be a nearly perfect food; for, like milk, they contain almost all the kinds of proteins, fats, vitamins and minerals needed by man in his food. They are a good meat substitute.

But everyone does not know how soybeans are definitely different from other beans. First, after one bite, we realize that they have a different crunchy texture. We cannot expect them to taste like other beans. In the same way that we learn to like a new kind of cereal, soup, or caviar—we have to learn to like the new kind of bean.

If the family will not be reconciled to learning to like the crunchy texture of cooked soybeans, don’t glower at them in disgust, or look at them like a patient martyr. You can make the beans softer by cooking them longer than the regular three hours, or by soaking them overnight and then cooking or cooking them in a pressure cooker at 10 pounds pressure for 1 hour.

Second thing to remember in using soybeans and soyflour is that soybeans have less flavor than other beans; therefore, to make them tasty and appealing they must be cooked with more salt and with other flavorful foods in meat loaf, chili, chop suey, hamburger, puddings, cakes, cookies, or whatever you wish to concoct.

From the New York State College of Home Economics at Cornell Miss Marlon Neldert, assistant manager of the cafeteria, and Miss Therese Wood of the department of foods and nutrition, recommend that this method be used for cooking soybeans:

Look over the beans carefully, wash, and then soak them in 3 quarts of water overnight (or in boiling water for at least an hour). Next simmer the beans in plenty of salted water about 3 hours.

The fun starts after the beans are cooked. You can dress them up in all sorts of fancy ball outfits that will appeal to the family’s eyes and appetites.

Men go for Chili Con Carne, even before they realize it is made with soybeans. Here’s a recipe for six servings: Fry until crisp 1/2 pound salt pork diced. Remove the pork and brown 1/4 cup chopped onions. Add 1/2 pound lean beef, ground. Stir and cook slowly for 5 minutes. Then add the crisp pork, 1 cups cooked soybeans, 2 cups tomatoes, and 1 tablespoon chili powder. Heat to boiling and serve.

Tossing together a Soybean Salad is a simple trick. Use 2 cups shredded cabbage, 2 cups diced apples, 1 cup cooked soybeans or sprouts, and the grated rind of 1 orange. Moisten the salad with French dressing to which the juice of 1 orange has been added.

For the ladies at luncheon you might try this Soybean Cheese and Tomato Casserole, developed by Mrs. Jessie Boyl of the department of foods and nutrition at the New York State College of Home Economics at Cornell: Brown 1/2 clove garlic chopped fine, and 1 large onion chopped fine, in 3 tablespoons hot fat. Add 1 1/2 cups tomatoes cut small, and a little water, 1/2 bay leaf, salt, pepper, cayenne to taste. Simmer this, stirring occasionally, till 20 to 30 minutes. Place 2 cups cooked soybeans (1/2 cup dried) with 1/2 cup cooked white or brown rice, and the tomato sauce in a greased casserole. Top with 1 cup soft bread crumbs buttered or tossed in oil, and 1/2 cup grated cheese. Bake in 350°F oven until lightly browned.

Third important point to pigeonhole in your head is about soybean flour: Although it has plenty of fat and protein, soyflour has very little starch. For this reason it is not used as a thickener, or for its stretching and rising ability in making cakes. It is added to, not substituted in, large quantities for regular wheat flour. Foods made with soyflour brown quickly, so watch out for what in the oven!

An easy way to use soybean flour in everything where flour is used—whether cakes, muffins, or batters—is to replace 2 tablespoons of wheat flour with 2 tablespoons of soyflour in each cup of wheat flour called for. In general, salt, sugar, and liquid need to be increased when soyflour is used in place of some of the all-purpose flour.

Baking tempting cookies is the quickest way to the family’s heart, everybody knows. Here’s your guaranteed best seller: Date and Nut Cookies. Beat 1 egg slightly. Add 1/2 cup melted fat and 1/2 cup hot water. Mix and sift 1/2 cup soyflour; 1/2 cup enriched flour; 1/2 cup sugar; 1/2 teaspoon soda; 1/2 teaspoon salt; 1/2 teaspoon cloves; 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon. Add dry mixture to liquid mixture and beat thoroughly. Add 1/4 pound dates and 1 cup raisins cut up; and 1/4 cup nuts. Drop dough from spoon onto greased baking sheets. Bake at 350°F. 15 to 20 minutes.

Lucille Brewer, of the Grange Federation Test Kitchen, in Ithaca, has developed this recipe for ‘they make-you-want-to-take-one-more’ Soyra Raisin Drop Cookies. Sift together 1 cup soyflour, 1 cup pastry flour (sifted flour once before measuring), 3/4 teaspoon salt, 1/2 teaspoon soda, 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon, 1/4 teaspoon ginger. Cream 1/2 cup shortening and 1/4 cup brown sugar. Add 1 egg and beat well. Combine 1/2 cup molasses and 1/2 cup sour milk. Add liquids and flour alternately to the creamed mixture. Drop by teaspoon on a greased baking sheet. Bake 12 to 15 minutes in a 350°F oven. Yield: about 3/4 dozen.

And believe it or not, you can make a Mock Pumpkin Pie using soyflour and soybeans! For the Soy Pie Crust: Sift 3/4 cup all-purpose flour (sifted before measuring) with 3/4 cup soyflour, and 1 teaspoon salt. Cut in 4 tablespoons fat. Add 1 1/2 cups molasses and 1/2 cup sour milk. Add liquids and flour alternately to the creamed mixture. Drop by teaspoon on a greased baking sheet. Bake 12 to 15 minutes in 425°F oven. Add filling and bake.

For the Mock Pumpkin Filling: Put 1 1/2 cups cooked soybeans through the fine knife of a food chopper. Mix with 1/4 cup honey, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1/2 teaspoon nutmeg, 1/2 teaspoon ginger, 2 slightly beaten eggs, and 1 cup milk. Pour into pastry-lined pie plate and bake 15 minutes at 450°F. and 30 minutes at 350°F. Serve hot or cold.

Here’s hoping your family tries a bite of your new soybean dishes—and then dips down for more!
Former Student Notes

'06
Rob Roy Slocum, 63 years of age, will retire on April 1, 1944, as chief of the Market Standards and Facilities Section of the Dairy and Poultry Branch of the Food Distribution Administration, after 35 years with the U.S. Department of Agriculture. His most recent work has been to streamline standards and grades of poultry eggs to make them easier to apply to increased wartime production and demand. Mr. Slocum is co-author of many books on poultry and has written several poultry bulletins for farmers.

'14
Edward M. Carman is new president of the Meadow Brook Nurseries, Inc., N.J. He had the opportunity recently to recall the “good old days” when he had lunch with alumni Sanford G. Lansing ’16 and George B. Howell ’17.

'15
A.S. Kenerson, manager since 1938 of the Robinson Seed Co., Waterloo, Nebraska, died December 16, 1943, as a result of a stroke. Kenerson specialized in horticulture and plant breeding at Cornell. In his senior year he held an assistantship in the Department of Vegetable Crops, and after graduation was an instructor for two years. For fifteen years he was purchasing agent for W. Atlee Burpee Co. In 1934 he occupied an executive position with Allen, Sterling, and Lothrop Co., and in 1937 worked for the Kendall and Whitney Co.

Lieutenant Franklin R. Fielding, USNR, has taken over new duties at the Navy Department, Washington, D.C. Fielding says that he had and eventful summer cruising on an airplane carrier and a destroyer with the Atlantic fleet.

We hear that Loren J. Mead is back from Chungking, China, and at present is living in Santa Anna, California.

Dr. Harold Macy is a major in the Sanitary Corps of the U.S. Army. He is on leave as professor of dairy bacteriology at the University of Minnesota.

Donald C. Thompson is president of the Orange Manufacturing Co., Orange, Mass.

Thomas R. Wagner has resigned his position as vice-president of the Peerless Equipment Co., and has taken over duties of district sales manager in the railway division of the Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Co., Chicago.

Major Norman T. Newton, Army Air Corps, is overseas on duty with the Allied Military Government.

Major Frederick R. Undritz, stationed at Fort Benning, Ga., has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Carl W. Nordgren is a research chemist for the Chris Hansen Company, Little Falls, N.Y.

John L. Shea really has his hands full these days at the Bushnell General Hospital, Utah. His job as director of dietetics has given him charge of food for twenty-two hundred patients, eight hundred soldiers, and two hundred and fifty officers. Besides that, he handles the hospital funds and purchases all furniture and equipment for officers’ mess and forty wards. Small wonder that he was recently promoted to captain!

From Persia comes word that Major Willis D. Hull, U.S. Army, arrived there in November after three months at Advanced Quartermaster School at Camp Lee, Va.

Mrs. Alma Latiff (Helen R. Burritt) has been serving with the American Red Cross in India since June. Mrs. Latiff first went to India in 1937 to direct a nursery school and train Indian girls for kindergarten work. Before that she worked at the Bethlehem Day Nursery in New York City and later taught in Australia.

After two years of military service, Lieutenant John W. Duffield is now serving with the Army in Italy. We are glad to hear that his perforated ear drums are steadily healing.

First Lieutenant John G. Franchmont is overseas with the 21st Malaria Survey Unit in the Sanitary Corps.

Ensign George E. Brandow, USNR, is at the Naval Indocentrization School, Fort Schuyler, New York City.

Robert E. Peters, carpenter’s mate second class, is one of the “Seabees” overseas now.

She’s not only Second Lieutenant Emilie A. Pierce now, of the Medical Corps, Dietetics Department, at Station Hospital, Camp Pickett, Va., but also Mrs. Frederick Schmidt. She took that “big step” last October 12.

Howard E. Babcock, Jr. has a son to take his name. Howard III. Babcock and his wife, Anne N. Simpson ’36, live on their ranch in Roswell, N.M., where he manages the Mitchell Feed Co. He is the son of Howard E. Babcock, chairman of the University Board of Trustees.

Alice Chamberlain gave up her job as dining room supervisor at Haine and Co., Newark, to take on a more important job—that of being Mrs. Burden F. Smith.

Benjamin B. Adams left Montclair, N.J. on Thanksgiving day for Seattle, to take over his job as assistant manager of the Washington Athletic Club. He is the son of Professor Bristow Adams, Agriculture Publications.

Vivian Strickman is keeping a certain man in the service happy these days. She has gone to Hawaii to join her future husband. Good luck, Vivian.

Theodore F. Galloway was killed last June when his plane crashed at Spartansburg, S.C. No other details of the accident are known.

Did you know that Lieutenant Michael J. Strok helped to design the pack release for “flying jeep” planes used to drop supplies and ammunition to the mountain troops in Italy?

We are glad to report that First Lieutenant John T. Moir III, serving somewhere in the South Pacific, has recovered in an Army hospital from his recent injuries and is “raring to go” again. Moir was general’s aide and training officer in the 27th Division Artillery.

Captain Mark T. Muller, Signal Corps, is “down under.” In case you don’t know, that’s Australia.
MINNEAPOLIS-MOLINE
WAR RECORD

Minneapolis-Moline is proud to have its Minneapolis plant and offices and its Hopkins plant and offices receive the United States Army Ordnance Banner for Meritorious Production on army contracts. This award is also made individually to around 5,500 MM employees. We accept the challenge of this award and will go forward to greater production goals.

Since the beginning of this world crisis, all the men and women of Minneapolis-Moline have dedicated their unwavering efforts to an all-out Victory program. We are proud of the 1,059 men and women of Minneapolis-Moline who left us to serve in all branches of the Armed Forces. We are proud of our loyal MM dealers who are helping farmers produce Food for Freedom with limited quantities of farm machinery by keeping their machines in good repair.

Even before 1938, Minneapolis-Moline was working on the conversion of a farm tractor to serve our Armed Forces. This vehicle was the first that the Armed Forces called the “jeep,” so named by Army men at Camp Ripley, Minn, in 1940. MM “jeeps” are now serving on many fighting fronts.

Minneapolis-Moline was one of the first 100 firms in the United States to set up a Labor-Management Committee to help increase production.

Minneapolis-Moline was among the first to advertise nationally the need for getting all scrap into the big scrap and has consistently followed up this program.

The United States Treasury Department reports that Minneapolis-Moline was one of the first 100 large firms whose employees regularly invested 10 per cent or better in War Savings Bonds and Stamps through the Payroll Deduction Plan. For this Minneapolis-Moline proudly displays the Treasury “T” Minute Man Flag. MM was one of the first to tell farmers nationally of the urgency of investing every possible dollar in War Savings Bonds and Stamps.

MM has contributed to the War Production Fund of the National Safety Council to help stop accidents that have killed or injured over 11,600 workmen every day since Pearl Harbor. More than a year ago, Minneapolis-Moline was awarded the Governor’s Safety Award Pennant for a well-established safety program in every plant.

Minneapolis-Moline and its employees have regularly supported every worthwhile cause and endeavor that helps assure final and complete victory.

Minneapolis-Moline manufactures all the farm machinery and tractors allowed under Government Limitation Orders, for which materials can be obtained, and many quality products for our Armed Forces so that complete victory may be ours sooner.

Minneapolis-Moline was one of the first 45 firms in the United States to be awarded the United States Maritime “M” Pennant, the Victory Fleet Flag and Maritime Labor Merit Badges for its employees by the United States Maritime Commission in recognition of Minneapolis-Moline's outstanding production achievements in helping build victory ships.

The Como plant of M-M was awarded the Army-Navy “E” last summer.

This United States Army Ordnance award makes Minneapolis-Moline probably the first or at least one of very few in the United States to have earned all of these production awards for high quality and high production achievement. Naturally, Minneapolis-Moline is the first in the farm machinery business to have earned all these awards for meritorious production.

MINNEAPOLIS-MOLINE POWER IMPLEMENT COMPANY
MINNEAPOLIS 1, MINNESOTA, U. S. A.
Former Student Notes

'M39

Mrs. G. W. Atkinson, formerly Sylvia Small, alternates her time being both a good homemaker and a part-time assistant at the Pontiac Nurseries in Michigan.

Private Hyman M. Lechcock is in Camp Grant, Illinois, serving with Company B, 31st Medical Training Battalion.

'M40

Frederick L. Faber is in Washington, D. C., working as an agricultural economist with War Food Administration.

Ensign Theodore D. Gordon, USNR, was graduated from the Naval Reserve Officers' Indoctration School, Arizona, on November 12.

Robert B. Grindrod received his second lieutenant's commission last September after successfully completing his officer candidate course at Camp Davis, N. C. Grindrod is in the anti-aircraft division of the Coast Artillery.

'M41

Gilbert B. Jaeger was recently promoted to sergeant in the Marine Corps and is now serving overseas.

Naval Aviation Cadet Rodney H. Ingalls is now receiving his intermediate flight training at the Naval Air Training Center, Pensacola, Florida.

He's not just "Nick" Drahos now, but rather Private Drahos, serving with the Second Army down in Tennessee. He's in a Signal Corps photography company. Have the eyes of his camera seen anything interesting? We wonder...

Jeanne Perkins is now an Army wife, Mrs. Mathew J. Quinn. She recently received her M.A. at Oregon State.

Maja S. Cavetz is a receptionist for the American-Scandinavian Foundation. She has been there since November.

Muriel E. Elliott has turned "school-marm." She's teaching home economics at Manhasset High School, Kenmore.

November 4, 1943, was "the" day for Robert F. Cortright, when he married Thelma E. Depew. Cortright is teaching Agriculture in the Van Etten Central School.

'M42

Peter E. Crowe is now a second lieutenant in the Air Corps. At present he is receiving instruction at the Four-Engine Bomber Transition Training School, Hobbs, N. M.

Marie Call Wells '42

Marie Call Wells is doing a lot of traveling these days, following her husband around the country. He's an aviation cadet and has to move every two months. It won't be long, though, before he gets those long-awaited "wings" and then they can settle down. Marie doesn't mind the traveling, for she has been loads of new places and has met many interesting people. Anyway as she says, she and her husband can still be together. Lucky girl!

Mildred Keith (Mrs. Herbert F. Bohnet) is on the move, too, with her husband in New Mexico.

Phyllis A. Colling is the new home demonstration agent for Herkimer County. Elizabeth J. Nisbet is doing the same type of work in Chemung County.

'M43

Rosemary Williams is assistant home demonstration agent in Syracuse. She is engaged to Sergeant Nathan G. Gardiner, overseas with the U. S. Army.

Richard M. Dickerman is now a second lieutenant. He received his commission after graduation from the Field Artillery OCS at Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

Margaret Smith is an associate 4-H Club agent, Court House, Cortland, New York.

Marion Silsby (Mrs. Floyd D. Snyder) is an assistant home demonstration agent in Binghamton, N. Y.

'M44

Melvin I. Kolker is at Princeton University as a research assistant in the physics department there.

Robert J. Manovill is receiving student training with the Carnation Milk Company in Mt. Vernon, Wash., and hopes to join the General Milk Company which handles Carnation's foreign business. Lots of luck, Bob.

Mary A. Dietrich is now teaching general science and biology at Catskill High School. Mary is the daughter of Dr. Henry Dietrich '17, Entomology.

Jane Bartholomae is assistant dietitian for the F. Baker division of General Foods in Hoboken, N. J.

Constance Austin is receiving training for becoming a junior executive at Abraham and Straus, one of Brooklyn's large department stores. She is learning merchandising and the ins-and-outs of buying and selling.

Home ec teachers are needed badly, they tell us. And here are five girls who certainly helped relieve the shortage: Mary Ammarell at Exeter Township School, Jacksonwald, Pa.; Shirley Busacker at Central School, Andes, N. Y.; Mary Christian in Walden, N. Y.; Cora Thomas at Haverling High School, Bath, N. Y.; and Barbara Larabee at Central School, Unadilla, N. Y.

Abraham J. Brook had to give up his instructorship in bacteriology to answer Uncle Sam's call. He is now at Camp Upton.

Betty Carter is working in the Agricultural Extension Service at Syracuse, New York. When she is not busy running in and out of stores making a survey of dominant clothing shortages, Betty gives instructions on how to make new clothes from old ones. Her work is varied, too, and has carried her to the field of radio where she participated in broadcasts on summer meals.

Wilma Harris is doing home service work for the Gas and Electric Company, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

'M45

Lois Leeds took Ensign A. J. Cohen, USNR, "for better or for worse" last October. Cohen studied Diesel engineering here at Cornell after receiving a degree in '40 from the University of Florida. The couple are now living in Southport, N. C.
Years of Research and Experimental Feeding

Develop Methods & Formulas to Meet Wartime Feed Restrictions ...

You buy more than stated percentages of protein, fat, fibre and carbohydrates when you buy Beacon poultry feeds. You buy more than 20 carefully selected, tested and blended ingredients in Beacon Complete Starting Ration. For you buy the scientific perfection of years of experiment and research. You buy the down-to-earth know-how of practical poultry men who have spent years growing chicks under the same conditions of climate, shelter and care that your chicks must weather. And you buy feeds that have been adjusted to meet those conditions and to promote optimum health, growth, flesh and laying capacity in the environment of the average poultry farm.

That should mean a lot to you right now. For Beacon poultry feeds have kept pace with the times. They have been adjusted to meet wartime feed restrictions—not by guesswork, but by careful scientific analysis and actual feeding tests constantly carried on since 1939. That's why today's Beacon Complete Starting Ration is practically equal in biological efficiency to the pre-war Beacon starting ration, even though many feed ingredients are harder and harder to get.

Like all feed companies, we at Beacon are putting forth every effort to make the feeds you need to produce "food for Victory." Unfortunately we cannot keep up with the demand.

So that you won't be disappointed, and possibly suffer financial loss, see your Beacon Dealer and find out how much feed he can sell you before you make plans for baby chicks.
OF THE FARMALL
and the Farmall System of Farming

The Original Farmall-Born in 1923

FOR TWENTY YEARS the Farmall IDEA has been the foundation for all experiments in general-purpose tractor design.

TODAY 4 sizes of modern FARMALLS—the sturdy "A" and "B", and the big powerful "H" and "M"—with special machines and tools for every crop, operation, and season, lead the way in the battle for food.

In 1923 came FARMALL, the first true all-purpose tractor...the farm power unit designed from the soil up...the tractor that started from the implement end.

Harvester built it, based on EXPERIENCE—and that made SENSE!

After 1923, the call for farm power really swept the nation. It was Farmall that made the old dream of horseless farming come true. Here was the tractor that did almost everything. From every state came comments like these: "Not a horse or hired man on my place"..."At least 1/2 cheaper to farm this new way"..."My Farmall works in crooked rows where a snake would get lost"..."My two boys, 13 and 11, do anything that I can do with it."

Pretty soon there were a hundred thousand, and then a half-million Farmalls. Today there are more Farmalls producing food on American farms than all other makes of general-purpose tractors combined.

When war struck our nation, a Farmall army, with an infinite number of working tools, went into battle. The greatest food crisis in our history was at every farm gate—and the Farmall System was ready!

So we mark the 20th Birthday of this most popular of all tractors. There's a proud record of progress between the old "Original" of 1923 and the streamlined red Farmalls of today—endless improvements in power and machines. Today millions know that Farmall is the ideal power for any farm, whatever the size. Farmall showed the way, and will show the way when the boys get home from war.

Farmall and Harvester are pledged to the faithful service of that great American institution—the family farm.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
180 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 1, Ill.

FARMALL Leads the Way TODAY
"If I didn't have electricity, I'd sell the herd!"

That's Clyde Schneeman of Pontiac, Illinois, talking.

About eight years ago, young Don Schneeman—an ardent 4-H'er—persuaded his dad to stock his 240-acre farm with pure-bred Holsteins.

Since then, milk production has improved consistently . . . because of the fine herd of Holstein milkers . . . and because of the ever-expanding use of electricity about the farm.

But let Clyde and Don Schneeman tell you about how electricity helps them save labor, cut production costs, and increase profits on their dairy farm!

Whenever you see the WESTINGHOUSE nameplate on electric farm motors, farm equipment and household appliances, you can always be sure of sturdy construction . . . economical operation . . . long, trouble-free life.

Westinghouse is the name that means everything in electricity.
RENEWAL OF FAITH

Dance on, O snowflakes
Aimlessly tumbling from heaven,
Whirl me around, O wind
Blow as hard as you can
There are two feet of snow on the ground
And overhead a sunless sky,
But all this does not mean a thing,
And I'll tell you why,
It's spring.

Spring is here
With a message of hope for all,
The trees feel it, bowing
Before the wind and snapping back
With twice their usual vim,
And I feel it, swinging along

In a freshened stride, smiling
From a heart filled with joy.
O wonderful spring
Harbinger of a new day,
Strengthener of my heart,
I pray you

Hasten your coming in that land
Where men are dying
And nations are asking why,
Where the cause of freedom is wavering
And the flame of faith burning low,
Go to them, show them too
That after the darkest winter
There always comes a spring.

—The Editor
When the Boys come home, there will be

A ONE-MAN HAY HARVEST

When their task for Uncle Sam is finished, our soldier sons, as well as those who are now producing food for victory, will have an opportunity to operate their own farms with the best equipment modern design can offer.

A machine to help give them that chance has rewarded our search at Allis-Chalmers for a better system of making hay. It is ready and will be in production when war conditions permit—a new field baler that makes possible for the first time a one-man hay harvest without a pitchfork.

One man sitting on the tractor seat, master of his own hay crop! Rich protein and carotene formerly leached by the rain and bleached by the sun can be safe in the bale the hour hay is cured.

This machine forms a new type of weather-resistant rolled bale which will be handled mechanically from field to haymow. It is wrapped with ordinary twine, with the leaves sealed inside, protected from the elements by the bale’s outer layer which serves as a “raincoat”. It may be fed any of three simple ways: 1. Unrolled like a carpet 2. Sliced open lengthwise 3. Placed in feed rack whole, with twine removed.

Men who believe progress is yet young are planning equipment like this for even better living on the farm.

ALLIS-CHALMERS TRACTOR DIVISION, MILWAUKEE, U.S.A.

Keep the Red Cross at the Side of Our Soldiers — Give Generously NOW

ALLIS-CHALMERS ONE-MAN BALER
Freeze Your Food
Nancy K. Masterman*

FREEZING food to preserve it is not new—the Eskimos have been doing it for centuries—but for wide use in this country, such study and experimentation is needed. At Cornell, a study of the preservation of foods by freezing has been under way since October, 1942.

This project is a good example of cooperation between the various departments of the University, involving the aid of the School of Nutrition, the College of Engineering, the College of Home Economics, the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, and, at times, the College of Agriculture. The study is partly supported by the Consolidated Edison Company of New York, and is under the direction of a committee consisting of Dr. L. A. Maynard, chairman, Dean Sarah G. Blanding, Dr. C. E. F. Guterman, Dr. A. G. Heinicke, and Dr. F. H. Rhodes.

Equipment for the freezing preservation of food received its first attention of the study. Dr. Rhodes of the School of Chemical Engineering has directed engineering tests of home freezing units supplied for that purpose by manufacturers interested in cooperating in the research. Simultaneously with the engineering studies, the place of the home freezer in the family economy has had the attention of the College of Home Economics. Miss Helen Canon of the Department of Economics of the Household and Household Management has directed this phase of the research in which the writer has been actively engaged. Users of home freezer units have been contacted to learn what use has been made of cabinets, what the home problems connected with their use have been, and how the user has met the problems.

THAT home freezing as a method of food preservation is here to stay is a certainty. The enthusiasm of the users for this method is unbounded. They report that freezing takes about half as much time as does canning and it is lot more fun. The interest that men take in freezing is amazing when one considers that they are usually conspicuous by their absence when canning is the job in hand. This has been explained by one homemaker who says it is because of their regard for fine food; freezing satisfies that demand for superior quality in flavor, color and texture. Besides, it is aligned with a fascinating piece of equipment. Fresh fruits and vegetables from the garden find their way to the table via the home freezer with their freshness unimpaired by months of storage. Freezing has a slight tenderizing effect upon meat, but more than that, meat need no longer be eaten merely to save it.

Users have discovered novel uses for their cabinets. In addition to the usual variety of meats, fruits, vegetables, eggs, butter, cheese, and ice cream, many other foods are stored in the zero cabinet. Frozen cooked foods are increasingly popular—home-baked bread, rolls, pies, cakes and cookies, baked beans, and concentrated soup. Juice from the bushel of oranges Cousin John sent up from Florida rubs elbows, or rather corners, with the venison and pheasants from the memorable hunting expedition. One caesus to be surprised at the contents of the home freezer—even the refreshments for a postponed party were frozen to await a more favorable day. And as "Rym" Berry has said, with more truth than poetry, a missing fountain pen or lost mitten is apt to be found in bottom of the box, if the bottom is ever reached.

Because of their high initial cost the number of home freezers in use has been limited, but millions of persons over the country have been enjoying frozen food and have been preserving their own home-grown meat, fruits and vegetables in the community freezer locker plant. The locker industry started from scratch in 1934. In January, 1943 there were 4,738 plants operating in the United States, serving at least one and one-half million patrons. Plants are being added just as fast as materials are allotted by the WPB for their erection.

LOCKER plant development in New York State is in its infancy. In 1938, 9 plants in New York had locker facilities. This number had increased to 38 in the spring of 1943. In December, 1943, 65 plants were operating. Most locker patrons are just as enthusiastic about their frozen food as are the users of home freezing equipment. The plant has brought better living to the farm. Town patrons take pride in their Victory Garden produce and their back-yard chickens now stored in the community locker.

Though a family has less storage space and it is not as accessible as the box in the home basement, the services rendered by the locker plant and the quality of the frozen food more than offset inconveniences involved in getting the products to and from the plant. Though the war-time food picture is a distorted one and has given a tremendous impetus to all forms of food preservation, it does not appear likely that farmers will want to go back to the old methods of home slaughtering, hanging and canning of meat. It is a chore they are glad to be well rid of. The skilled butcher at the plant saves them not only hours of time and labor but a great deal of waste of the meat itself through his efficient tools and cutting methods. The ability of the plant to dispose of the inedible portions of the carcass economically puts an end to the waste that is inherent in home slaughtering and processing. Few patrons are like the mountaineer who said to the Home Demonstration Agent trying to interest him in a locker, "Wal, I don't take no stock in them things. If the Lord had intended us to have strawberries in January, he would have fixed it that way."

Lacking the crystal ball that would reveal the future with all its splendor of new equipment and change, a new Cornell Committee on Frozen Food Locker Plants and Home Freezing Units, began July 1943 for investigation, is doing its best to solve the problems of the present. No timelier subject for research was ever granted a committee.

*Research Associate School of Nutrition and College of Home Economics.
Campus Countryman

New ROTC Uniforms

Plans for new uniform to replace the present grey uniforms of the Cornell ROTC have been approved by University and Military authorities, but there will probably be no immediate change because of contract difficulties.

The new outfit will be more economical to the students selected for Advanced ROTC study since they will be able to use part of the basic uniform for the officer uniform. The new uniforms will have “pink” officers’ trousers, khaki shirt with the Cornell shield on the left pocket, a black belt, black tie to be worn outside the shirt rather than tucked in as in the old uniforms, and a khaki “oversized” cap with red and white piping. The basic ROTC students will have a three circle torch insignia backed by blue felt and will be worn on the left collar and on the left side of the cap. Advanced students will have red patches and will substitute a metal Cornell shield for the torch on the cap.

The summer uniform is similar except that khaki trousers will be worn. Black or tan shoes to be purchased by the student will complete the outfit; however, tan shoes are preferred since they are a part of the officers’ uniform.

These new uniforms were recently modeled for President Day.

Cornell Grange Installs Officers

The Cornell University Grange recently held an installation service at which the following officers were installed:

Master—Frank Wiley
Secretary and treasurer—Doris Wynn
Overseer—Germaine Seelye
Steward—Roland Randall
Assistant Steward—Jack Stiles
Gatekeeper—Ducy Weale
Chaplain—Helen Wiley
Lecturer—Hollis Hatfield
Lady Assistant Steward—Zelda Mullen
and Executive Committee—Prof. Charles Taylor

At the next regular meeting, the Grange will confer the first and second degrees for the new members.

Edmund Kaegelmi

Another livestock man, Ed Kaegelmi, is a senior at Cornell, majoring in extension in animal husbandry. This is a logical profession for him since he was brought up on a livestock farm of 500 acres on Grand Island, New York, on the Niagara River. He has put his Cornell knowledge to practical use on his farm during summer vacations, having had nine years of 4-H Club work, and raising purebred Percheron horses for his project. Reports are that he raised a fine lot of horses. The climax of his 4-H work is his being president of the 4-H and Extension Club at Cornell this year.

Ed has maintained a good scholarship average in the four year course, being elected to Hom-nun-de-kah, senior honor society. Besides being a member of Alpha Gamma Rho, he has been active in the Round Up Club and the Cornell Young Cooperators, both animal husbandry organizations.

Other activities are president of the Two-year Agriculture Club and chairman of the Lutheran Student Council. He has also earned a part of his expenses at Cornell, one of his jobs being an assistant in the animal husbandry department.

Ed says that he hates to leave in June, but, since he is going into either 4-H or Farm Bureau work, he is so anxious to start that, in one way, June can not come fast enough.

Phi Kappa Phi Elects 44-45 Members

Phi Kappa Phi, national honorary scholastic society, has announced the election of members and officers for the year 1944-1945. The new officers are president, Prof. Marion Pfund, College of Home Economics; vice-president, Prof. Howard B. Adelmann, Department of Histology; secretary-treasurer, Asst. Prof. I. C. Gansalus, Department of Bacteriology; journal correspondent, Asst. Prof. Charlotte Young, College of Home Economics.

The undergraduates chosen from the College of Agriculture are: John P. Beardale, Gertrude L. Huntington, Lloyd A. Putnam, James H. Starr, and Helen M. Wright; College of Architecture; Edwin R. Kramer.

Those chosen from the College of Arts and Sciences are: Martha E. Ashcroft, Anne Bishop, Richard E. Colby, John P. Cushman, Guinevere G. Griswold, Robert L. Dow, Madeleine L. King, Marylee Myers, Peter F. Oliva, Jennifer Pelletier, Nancy M. Peters, David Simon, Hubert L. Thomas and William Work.

Those elected from the College of Engineering are: Chemical Engineering; George B. DelaMater, Lawrence Himmel, Wallace H. Teole; Civil Engineering; Adrien A. Duncan, Richard G. Milhan; Electrical Engineering; Ralph Bolgiano Jr., Nicholas J. Markason, Robert S. Rochlin; Mechanical Engineering; Frederick B. Allen, George W. Bishop, Julian D. Cole, Gaston R. Desnoyers, Robert H. Garmezy, Leonard Goland, Franklin K. Moore, James S. Pansosan, John T. Parrett, Raymond A. Van Sweringen.

Cooking and Freezing

by H. E. Babcock

ONE of the memories of my boyhood days in Otsego County is a neighbor's woodshed in which there stood a cabinet of shelves with a screen door in front. In this cabinet in January and in February there would be dozens of apple and mince pies frozen solid.

I never thought much about this phenomenon in those days, though I still can remember how delicious Mrs. Miller's hot mince pies used to taste after a rabbit hunt. Nor in those days did I think much about the fact that even when my school lunch froze solid on the way to school it still proved pretty good eating when thawed out behind the big stove in the district schoolroom.

Those days, you see, were before I became interested in the freezing and storage of farm foods as a contribution to farming as a way of life. Now, I look on the simple process of freezing, harnessed and controlled, as a means of raising the farm standard of living and particularly the value and quality of the food served on the farm table, which is unparalleled in the experience of our North American civilization.

I like to think of the farm freezer as simply a stove in reverse. A cook stove for cooking food is accepted as a must in every home. Not even in these ultra-modern times do a boy and girl think of setting up housekeeping without a means of applying heat to food to cook and bake it. All a freezer does is to take heat out of the food to freeze and preserve it.

The Farm Freezer

OUR own experience with frozen foods at Sunnygables is based on several years' use of a so-called farm freezer. A farm freezer is a box or cabinet powered with a compressor large enough to maintain at least a zero temperature in the box even when considerable quantities of food at temperatures well above freezing are placed in it.

When such foods are put in the freezer the automatic controls of the box put the compressor to work circulating the fluid through coils in the box. This fluid has the job of maintaining the temperature inside the box at at least zero at all times. In effect, what really takes place is a battle between the warm foods placed in the box which tend to raise the temperature inside it and the compressor powered by electric current which must maintain a zero temperature. This battle always must be won by the compressor and, generally speaking, should be won in the shortest possible time.

During the progress of the battle between the compressor and the warm foods, the frozen foods in the box which have already been reduced to zero really help the compressor out and hasten reducing the temperature of the warm foods through the critical 32° to 28°F. temperature period when they are freezing and giving off a lot of latent heat.

Next to having a freezer sufficiently powered to reduce a fair amount of warm foods to zero and hold them there and, of course, being reasonable about the amount of warm foods put into the box, the most important considerations in freezing and storing frozen foods is to wrap them properly, and in the ease of vegetables to blanch them. I won't go into the technical subject of blanching here because it is all spelled out in Cornell Bulletin 611.

I do want to dwell for a moment on the wrapping of foods to be frozen, however, because it is here that a great many people get careless. Freezing and holding food at low temperatures tends to dry it out. It is therefore absolutely necessary if the original table quality of foods frozen is to be protected that they be wrapped before freezing in a moisture-vapor-proof material which will protect them from drying out.

In practice we have learned at Sunnygables that once a few simple rules are observed in preparing foods for freezing and in operating the freezing and storage box that the whole process rapidly becomes as routine as cooking, baking and canning, and a lot easier on the operator. This means that throughout the year we can have almost any food raised on the farm available when we want it. It means that bread and rolls and doughnuts—even pies and puddings can be baked weeks and months in advance of when they are used.

Don't Use For Hoarding

NOW, strangely enough, this very economy of abundance, this ability to have strawberries in January and home-killed beefsteak on the 4th of July calls for entirely new practices, in both food-production and food utilization on the farm.

In effect, instead of killing hogs always in the fall it is better that smaller, lighter hogs be killed two or three times a year. Instead of killing just one beef, it is better practice to kill two or three a year and divide them up with the neighbors. In this way only two or three months' meat supplies need be frozen, and space in the box is kept for freezing and storing other foods.

Most important of all, the strawberries frozen in June should be eaten in July, August, and September as well as in January, February, and March. In short, properly run, a home freezer is in use every day as a current source of food rather than solely as a means of hoarding it.

Coming back to the illustration that a food freezer is nothing more or less than a stove in reverse, I would like to make a point which not many people have thought of. It is that, at least so far as farms are concerned, frozen food should be made available to everyone on the place. The farm freezer should be no more a device for the exclusive service of the operator of the farm and his family than it is for the hired man and his family.

The Hired Man's Privileges

AS a matter of fact, frozen food can make an even greater contribution to the families of the hired help especially on Northeastern farms than it can to the farm operators. More than any other device with which I am familiar, the farm quick freezer intelligently used can capitalize the so-called privileges which are a part of most hired men's wages and make them of real value. Furthermore, these capitalized privileges need not cost the farm operator too heavily.

They can be chickens and broilers killed and frozen when the market is low. They can be hogs and lambs and veals raised without direct outlay of cash or much effort on the farm income. They can be wild berries and cultivated fruits and vegetables.

The point I am trying to make is that the farm freezer and storage box for the future is a must just as is the cook stove; that frozen foods should be as available to everyone on the farm as cooked foods and that frozen foods will round out a diet and protect the health of the people who use them.

All of the above will of course be at some expense—the investment in the freezer, outlay for current used, expense for packaging materials, labor, and of course the cost of the foods frozen. Five years' experience at Sunnygables, however, has convinced Mrs. Babcock and me that even when all of the above expenses are added up, they simply prove one thing—that freezing like cooking has come to stay on our American farms.

March, 1944
The Cornell Countryman

5
For Help with Your War Garden

ONE thing ahead in agriculture, and one thing alone, is the production of food. So far the elements have been kind; the farmers’ industry has been phenomenal. The 1942 crops were more than good; in 1943, in spite of a dishearteningly unfavorable spring, the crops were better than the spring predictions could have foreseen.

No matter what the weather may be in 1944, there will be no lack of effort to keep the food crops up to the highest possible level. One of the best ways, from every point of view, is to have a successful home garden. Every ounce of food raised by, and used in, the home, releases that much food for our forces and allies abroad.

The Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics are concentrating definitely on home gardens and home stores, to supply the family throughout the year.

All channels of information are being used to help the food campaign. The printed word, by newspapers, bulletins, magazine articles, carries suggestions for skilled and amateur gardeners. The radio, the lecture platform, and the object-lesson, or demonstration, do their parts. The motion picture carries its specific and graphic message.

Bulletins that will help me are the new “Victory Gardening” (631), a complete manual illustrated in color; “Varieties of Vegetables for 1944” (638); “Handbook for Food Production in New York State, 1944” (633), beside many others that tell what the home gardener will want to know about bugs and blights, and all the trials, troubles, and tribulations before the harvest is on the table, or stowed and stored, pickled or preserved, for next winter.

For any help that you may need, write to your own State College. Its staff members are always grateful for the opportunity to be of service. For a list of bulletins send for “E47.” Address your request to

Office of Publication
Roberts Hall
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York
AMERICAN farmers are now growing the rope with which to hang the Axis. Hemp, until recently an import from the Orient, is being cultivated on many mid-western farms to combat the shortage of fibers that is facing us due to Japanese territorial acquisitions.

Last year the War Production Board directed that 300,000 acres of hemp be grown in this country for fiber production, in addition to 50,000 acres for seed. The Board provided an agency to sell seed to the farmers, and also furnished harvesters and operators. The agency has set up a consultation service where advice on better methods of growing and harvesting hemp may be obtained free of charge.

Hemp is very well suited to this country and thrives best on land that is suitable for growing corn. The mid-west is the ideal place for this crop, and on land that would yield 50 to 70 bushels of corn to the acre, about 850 pounds of fiber will be an average yield. The fiber comprises about one-fifth of the total weight of the plant.

Hemp is planted with a grain drill, like wheat, and is seeded from three to five pecks to the acre. Although it will grow from six to twelve feet in height, the most desirable height is about eight feet, and it has a thickness comparable to a pencil.

The stalks are cut by a machine which cuts a nine-foot swath and spreads them out evenly on the ground. After being cut, the hemp is left to lie on the ground from two to six weeks, in which time, retting, or partial rotting, takes place, and the fiber is loosened from the woody center by bacterial action.

When the stalks are ready to be picked up, they are bound by a gatherer-binder. This machine picks up the decayed stalks, binds them into bundles, and tosses them out on the side, out of the way of the tractor. Due to the increase of hemp production, this machine is rapidly being improved, and many labor-saving devices have been installed.

When the stalks reach the mills they are put on a conveyor belt and are carried through a temperature of 130°F, which removes the moisture and leaves them brittle. They are then crushed by a pair of rollers and the fibers are separated from the broken wood. The fiber is put into revolving drums where is is combed and cleaned. Then the fiber is graded and made into rope, twine, marline, ratline, and other cordage.

Though hemp production has greatly increased in the past year, the growing of this crop is not new in the United States. Until the Civil War, hemp grew in abundance, but with the expansion of world trade, the industry greatly diminished. Far Eastern labor was too cheap to compete with, and our production of hemp fell from a peak of 75,000 tons in 1859 to about 1000 tons in 1910. At the time of the last World War, hemp production again increased, but after 1929 it declined to a low of 600 tons a year. Now, once again we have started to increase our production and this time with a larger goal than ever before. We feel confident, however, that our farmers are equal to the task, for they know that each new field of hemp adds another fiber to the noose to put around Hitler's neck.
Cornell Homemaker

Omicron Nu

Omicron Nu, senior society in Home Economics, announces the election of the following undergraduates from the junior and senior class:

**Juniors**
Ruth E. Franklin
Marcia R. Hutchins
Jean L. Kreage

**Seniors**
Betty Jane Bockstedt
Lorraine Ann Bode
Ruth C. Caplan
Suzanne R. Coffin
Marcia R. Colby
M. Jeane Copeland
Laurel R. DuBois
Jennette A. Froeber
Rebecca A. Harrison
Betsy A. Kandiko
Marie Elizabeth Perry
Maxian A. Stout
Barbara J. Whitmore
Greta E. Wilcox
Harriet I. Wilhelm

W.S.G.A. Revises Constitution

On February 7th the women of the University voted to accept the revised W.S.G.A. Constitution. Under the new Constitution the present W.S.G.A. Council, as it now functions, is abolished. In its place a House of Representatives is set up. The campus is divided into districts and each district sends a representative to the House. The House will now really represent all Cornell women, not just those who participate in activities.

Under the revised system the Executive Committee of W.S.G.A. will sit in the House but without vote. This committee will have a veto power over House decisions which can however, be overridden by a 2/3 vote of the members of the House.

Home Ec Club Elects

At a recent election the following students were elected as Home Economics Club officers for the coming year:
President—Beatrice O'Brien '46
Vice President—Rayma Carter '46
Recording Secy.—Carolyn Usher '46
Corresponding Secy.—Betty Brown '46
Treasurer—Kathryn Foote '46

Barbara Cross Naylor '44

It was Barbara Cross until December 1942 when she and Jim were married. Jim is now Lieutenant James Naylor, United States Army Air Forces. He went into the service soon after their wedding and Barbie returned to school.

Barbie started earning her college expenses at fifteen. With the help of her family she set up a girls camp at her home in Fayetteville. She did all the planning and managing of this group of 10-15 year-olds. The camp was a great success and the experience was invaluable. Barbie has been waiting table for the last three and one half years to earn her way entirely through college.

Barbie was elected Song Leader of the Class of '44 during her freshman year. It was Barbie who lead the singing in the recent mass meetings. She also became a member of the Women's Glee Club and the Presbyterian Church Choir during her first year. Barbie became Treasurer of the Glee Club in her junior year. She has been active on the Vocational Series and Sales Committees of the Home Economics Club. She also was Chairman of the Vocational Series Committee and has been on the Executive Committee of the Club. During her junior year she was V.P. in Risley tower. She was also on the W.S.G.A. Committee of Special Appeals.

Barbie is a member of Delta Delta Delta Sorority. She was elected to Raven and Serpent, junior women's honorary society, at the end of her sophomore year.

Barbie's favorite pastimes, outside of being with Jim, are wood carving and collecting poetry. She loves sports such as horseback riding, swimming and ice skating. She would like to apply her Family Life background by writing children's books.

Barbie is spending her last term in school at the University of Miami so that she can be with her husband. She will obtain her degree "In absentia" from Cornell.

Barbie is a real Cornellian. Jim went to Syracuse, however, so that it was decided that their sons would go to Syracuse and their daughters would go to Cornell.

Wallflowers No More

Liver, lamb, and cottage cheese, all containing vitamins and minerals essential to good health, topped the list of dinner table "wallflowers" in a recent survey conducted by Mrs. Julia Kiene, manager of the Westhouse home economics department. Mrs. Kiene found that their vitamins and minerals are essential to good health, topped the list of dinner table "wallflowers" in a recent survey conducted by Mrs. Julia Kiene, manager of the Westhouse home economics department. Mrs. Kiene and her staff are now busy devising new ways to camouflage the taste and move these items high on the food hit parade. Because liver is so rich in proteins, vitamin A and B12, iron and niacin, Mrs. Kiene devised a receipt for making beef liver loaf that will fool any liver hater. Diced celery, onions, egg and tomato soup mixed with ground liver make a meat loaf which when topped with strips of bacon, defies identification.

Cottage cheese, a good substitute for meat because of its protein content, is a source of vitamin B12 important to eyes, skin and hair, and for strong bones and teeth. In order to increase the popularity of cottage cheese, Mrs. Kiene chopped up this tasty sandwich: spread buttered slices of toast with cottage cheese; cut into small pieces and place in a shallow dish; cover with hot tomato sauce before serving.

Spring Competition to Start

On Monday, March 6, at 4 p.m. in the 4th floor Roberts office, the Countryman Board will hold a meeting for all home ec and ag students interested in journalism, for both the editorial and business boards.
What I produce fights for freedom throughout the world . . . and for seven successive years, I, the American Farmer, have set new records in the production of food. This abundance feeds our Armed Forces well and all our civilians adequately, with a substantial quantity left over for our allies and liberated peoples. Thus does food serve as a real weapon of war.

During the last three years I have not had enough new farm machinery. My sons have gone to posts in the armed services, and there has been no one to take his place fully. In 1944, with much of my farm machinery worn considerably, and the labor shortage even more acute, I am called upon to make an even greater contribution, the need for food mounts faster even than does my production.

The more bountiful harvest which I must raise depends mostly upon an adequate supply of modern farm machinery. Much more new machinery has now been promised, and I know it will be ready for the crop year, if materials can be had. But greater production means also that I must work from 12 to 16 hours and even more each day throughout the year. It is a tremendous job but I will do it! It is my share in this war! For this I am here!

All of us can help speed eventual victory so that precious freedom will be preserved by producing more, by sharing, by playing square, and by conserving. Let each one recognize his burden of duties and repeat often to himself "for this I am here!"
Former Student Notes

1890
James J. Rice, of Appledale Orchards, is down in Florida. In a recent letter he told us that he was busy playing golf, basking in the Miami sunshine, and soaking up grapefruit and orange juice. Nice work if you can get it!

1907
Harry H. Schutz recently sent five $25 Alpha Zeta bonds, issued February 1, 1907, as a donation to the fraternity. The bonds, found among his old papers, each bear the signatures of A. R. Mann as Secretary and B. H. Crocheron as President.

1912
Jay Coryell was recently presented a fifteen-year service award by the GLF. At present he is vice-president of the farm service management division of the GLF in Ithaca.

1915
Harold M. Stanley has just been appointed by Governor Dewey to succeed H. E. Babcock as chairman of the New York State Emergency Food Commission. Stanley is also secretary of the New York State Grange and its representative on the Board of Trustees at Cornell. And these duties are only additions to his main job of farming at Skaneateles!

Andrew Travis is in the feed and lumber business at Canastota, New York, and is chairman of the school board there. He reports that he sees quite a bit of Wayne Crandall ’36, vocational agricultural teacher at the school.

1916
Harold E. Irish has been promoted from manager of the Hawthorne Merchandise division of the Western Electric Company in Chicago to distribution manager of the Company’s telephone sales division in New York City.

1918
J. Brackin Kirkland, president of the Southern Industrial Institute, Camp Hill, Alabama, certainly has a family of loyal Cornellians! His wife is the former Eleanor M. George ’20; his daughter, Julia T., is at present enrolled in the class of ’45. William ’44, his son, left the University to join the ski troops.

1920
Grace K. Dimelow is a lieutenant in the Women’s Reserve in the Fifth Naval District, where she is district director and liaison officer at the Norfolk Naval Base. After graduation from OTS at Smith College, she was liaison officer for the Women’s Reserve in the Third Naval District.

1922
Seymour Vaughan is principal of Hillcrest School at Salisbury, Connecticut.

John R. Fleming has been transferred from the Office of War Information to the Office of Economic Warfare Analysis in Washington, D.C.

1924
Isaac Cohen is director of the Dairy Test Service Laboratory, Long Island.

1925
N. Gardiner Bump is now a captain serving with the AMG overseas. Formerly Bump was director of the Game Bureau in the New York State Conservation Department.

Fannie B. Miller is teaching school in Salem County, New Jersey.

1926
W. S. “Wes” Middaugh, chairman of the Northeast Post-War Planning Committee, is working now with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

1927
Harold Cowlace is president of Chautauqua County Farm and Home Bureau Association. He is busy, too, working with an outstanding herd of Holstein cattle on a farm in Asheville, New York.

Gerald F. “Gid” Britt is farm manager for Haxton Canning Company. He resigned his position as secretary of the Batavia Production Credit Association.

1929
Lieutenant Commander Walter E. Fleischer is finding his profession an important one in the services of Uncle Sam. He is a battalion surgeon in North Carolina. In civilian life he was a doctor for the Grace Lines out of New York.

Sergeant Bernard Harkness has a job that really changes—the weather! He is stationed with the 23rd Weather Squadron, Army Air Base, Sioux City, Iowa.

1934
Kathryn E. Brown, former dietitian at State Teachers’ College, Kutztown, Pa., was appointed a second lieutenant in the Army Medical Corps. She interned in dietetics at Pennsylvania Hospital.

1935
Fred Warren has given up his pleasure-time skiing over the hills of New England and has taken a full-time job of flying over them with the AAF.

1936
John Pluta, now a staff sergeant in the Army Air Corps, is at Keesler Field, Miss., instructing in physical training.

1937
Robert Brooks is back working at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station in Geneva after living in Rochester.
The struggle in which our nation is engaged is a War of Resources. Of these, one of the greatest is Food. The task of Food Production falls most heavily upon the shoulders of American farmers. During 1944 record-breaking amounts of food will be called for; the demand may continue for years. Greatly increased tonnages of grain and numbers of live stock must be produced and handled. Farmers must safeguard every factor in this great production problem.

Farm Buildings Must Be Kept in Good Condition

Buildings constitute one of the most important factors in any food production plan, for they must house the crops and live stock which the farmer produces. Safe storage for crops and adequate shelter for poultry, live stock and machinery can be provided only by buildings in good repair. Therefore, the maintenance of farm buildings becomes a necessity—an essential part of the “Food Fights For Freedom” program.

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Farm Buildings are War Equipment...Keep Them Fit and Fighting!
Gilbert Smith has taken over duties as county agent in Yates County. Before this, he was assistant agent for Chenango County.

Sergeant Jesse Dalrymple has been moved from his job as link trainer instructor in the Troop Carrier Command at Grenada, Miss., and has received a promotion.

The "missing in action" news of Second Lieutenant Raymond A. Lull has been changed to "lost in action", confirmed through the International Red Cross. Lull, a bombardier with the Eighth Air Force in England, was commissioned at Big Springs, Texas, last year and went overseas in August. He had been awarded the Air Medal and the Oak Leaf Cluster.

Jessie Freeman MacDonald resigned her position as Extension Home Management specialist here and has devoted all her time to being a homemaker. She is still in Ithaca.

Ensign John S. Moore, USNR, is stationed at Harvard University. After receiving his commission last July, he spent two months in indoctrination school at Princeton and is now studying to be a communications officer.

Warren Burger is assistant county agricultural agent in Syracuse, New York.

Ruth Remsburg is back at Cornell as an Extension Home Management Specialist. She has just completed work for her Ph.D. in Home Economics, to say nothing of getting a Ph.D. in Plant Science, too! That's what we call going some.

Doris Strong Castor is back home in Seneca Falls after spending some time with her husband Charles in Texas before he sailed.

Carol Ogle is at Iowa State College doing graduate work in Institution Management. She was awarded a fellowship there.

Arthur Durkee was transferred to Norwich on February 1 to take over duties as Chenango county agent. Up to that time he had been county agricultural agent for Yates County.

Donald F. Meister is working for the Cooperative GLF Farm Supplies as an agency service and supply man.

Dorothy M. Brayton is teaching school in Middleburg. She was married last November, and her husband Lieutenant Herbert C. Bettinger, Jr., is supervisor in the armament department at the Yale Technical OCS.


1942

Charlotte Duncan is head of Home Economics at the Delhi School of Agriculture. Her work has brought her in close contact with another Cornellian, Josephine Collins '38, home demonstration agent in that county.

Riley "Wolf" Kirby landed himself a job without even applying for it! Yes, Uncle Sam sought him out and asked him to report for work at Camp Upton on January 8.

Lieutenant George Durkee was awarded his wings on December 4 at Hondo Field, Texas. He is now in Sioux City, Iowa, as a navigator in a Heavy Bombardment Squadron.

Margaret Florea has gone to Beirut, Syria, to work with the Near East Foundation on rehabilitation there.

Ethel Saxton completed work for her Master's degree this fall and has joined the Extension staff in Wisconsin.

Forbes H. Brown can thank his wrestling training at Cornell for his life! Not so long ago at Panama a wounded boa constrictor was loose in the supply room. Most of the other soldiers who saw the reptile fled, but Brown pinned its head to the ground with a broom. Quickly grabbing the snake by the neck so that it could not bite, he thrust it into a box. Brown later decided to etherize and stuff the snake, and almost had his hand crushed when it lunged at him in revenge.

From Iceland to England. That's the way it was with Lieutenant Frank A. Bishop, Jr. Nothing like being able to get around, eh what?

1943

Eloise Clor Turrell

Eloise Clor Turrell is busy these days being both a good homemaker and a 4-H Associate Agent in Genesee County. She says that she and her husband have been remodeling their home and are thrilled with every new improvement. They like the local community and have met many other young married couples like themselves. Recently Eloise has been working on 4-H illustrative material making over clothes, sewing dickies, pocketbooks, caps, mittens, etc. Sounds like a full-time job, but Eloise is the right one to do it!

Bob Broughman made his 10-day furlough a memorable one when he married Margie Knowlton on January 12. The wedding was in Buffalo right after Bob completed his course in "boot camp" at Parris Island.

Girl meets boy; girl goes to house-party with boy; girl marries boy's fraternity brother! We're only kidding you, Jim Blandett. We wish you and your wife, Linda Hindmarsh, the best of luck and happiness.

Bill Williams was married to Patty Moore on November 27 in Sage Chapel. He was with his wife only a few weeks, however, and was then sent to OCS at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. Even if they are separated, Patty still thinks "marriage is sure wonderful!" How about that, Bill?

Harris Wilcox is in Bergen dividing his time between farming and teaching agriculture. From all reports he's working hard and doing well. But that's what we expected to hear from Harris.

Naomi Rosenhaus is doing her part or defense, cutting cable at Grumman Aircraft. She likes the job but is still planning to return to Cornell and work for her master's degree in animal nutrition.

Ethel Buer is now the assistant cafeteria manager at IBM in Endicott.

While Lieutenant Russell H. Bradley, USMCR, is on duty at the Naval Air Station, New Orleans, La., his wife (Sara H. Lockwood '42) is teaching homemaking in Greenport High School.

First Lieutenant John F. Birkenstock is at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, in the Field Artillery. He was married to Jane Gilmore on December 18.

Eileen E. Jones is now Mrs. James G. Lye. Her marriage, however, has not taken her from her work with the Housing Authority in Brooklyn Acres, Cleveland, Ohio.
BUILDING a sound service platform for members of a cooperative like G.L.F. follows the same principles as building a strong loading platform across which members can get their feed, seed and fertilizer. The platform must be kept level and stable. The foundation must be thick enough, broad enough, and wide enough to give a solid footing. In G.L.F. this foundation is made up of the 180,000 farm families whose support has built G.L.F.

On this sound foundation of membership rise the four legs which support the platform. These four legs are:

1. Operations

Operations is that part of G.L.F. which has to do with the operation of local G.L.F. community services, feed mills and fertilizer plants and the marketing service which picks up eggs at the farm or markets beans, hay and other farm products for members. Only by following sound, efficient business methods can members keep this leg of their cooperative service platform sound and strong.

2. Membership Activities

This leg consists of three parts, all vital to a successful cooperative. The first part is getting information on the cooperative and its commodities and services out to members. The second part is the use members make of their cooperative service to purchase farm supplies or market farm products and their participation in the affairs of G.L.F. in their local communities. The third part of the leg is member-ownership. Only by having a large body of stockholders, with sufficient investment on the part of each so that they feel a sense of owner-ship and responsibility, can the cooperative maintain strong, steady growth.

3. Education

Proper training of employees is vital to sound operation. G.L.F. employees must not only be good operators but must be steeped in the belief in and love of agriculture. One of the most valuable assets farmers will have when the war is over is the group of hundreds of trained G.L.F. men (many of whom are now in service) whose loyalty and effort will be devoted to Northeastern farmers.

4. Research

Farmers are building G.L.F. not just for today but for continuing service. In order to keep this cooperative abreast of the times, a constant research program is carried on not only for perfecting commodities but for developing better methods of performing community services. Such a research program will keep G.L.F. moving ahead and will point out to management and directors the way it must go.

For more than two years this country has been arming, farming, and fighting its way to Victory. American farmers are working as they never have worked before to supply all the food that is needed for the nation, for the Armed Forces, and for our Allies. On their farms is more mechanized equipment than any other nation possesses.

Hundreds of thousands of tractors and all the machines that go with them are a major resource of the United States. They are proof of the fact that between two world wars this country armed its agriculture.

The foundation of this wartime armor is the FARMALL SYSTEM, a way of power farming practiced by more farmers than any other method. The heart of this system is the sturdy FARMALL Tractor, the prime mover on power jobs throughout rural America. For twenty years it has been the most popular tractor for one basic reason. The FARMALL design makes possible the most efficient working units of machines and power for farms of every size and kind.

There will be more new FARMALLS this year, but still not enough to go around. Your International Harvester dealer will help you work out the most efficient way to raise more of the food that fights for freedom. He's your supply man for the entire FARMALL SYSTEM.

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This is the tractor that was designed at the start as the power half of an implement-tractor unit. Every improvement in 20 years of constant development has increased the efficiency of the implement-tractor team. Today the FARMALL leads because it powers the most productive mechanized team on farms everywhere.
He makes hay while the sun doesn't shine

"My electrically driven haydrier takes about all the weather hazards out of haymaking," says R. G. Williams, owner of a 600-acre farm near Wytheville, Virginia, "because I can now cut hay between showers.

"I field-dry the hay about 5 hours—then put it right into the mow and turn on the electric blower. In 10 days to 2 weeks my hay is perfectly cured—a nice green color—rich in vitamins and proteins—and no leaves lost. "My haydrier paid for itself the first season—in better hay and reduced spoilage!"

"I use electricity in lots of ways on my farm. My Westinghouse electric milk cooler keeps the milk at just the right temperature—ever kind of weather. I also use electricity for pumping and heating water, for sterilizing milk utensils, and for spraying one of my 35-acre orchards. Incidentally, I use my 7½ and 10 horse-power portable electric motors to drive the haydrier blower, spray pump, and cold-storage compressor."

"This motor-driven blower forces air through the hay at the rate of 10 cubic feet of air per square foot of mow area. At $1.00 per kw for electricity, the power cost is only about $0.00 per ton of hay—a mighty small sum to pay for improved quality hay and the elimination of the usual loss in field-curing."

"See how the hay packs down when it is barn-dried. This nearly doubles the capacity of my hay mow. Air from the electrically driven blower is distributed through the wood ducts on the mow floor. This hay is worth $10.00 more a ton. I don't sell hay—but I get that in more and richer milk from my dairy herd."

"Here's a handy gadget that I built in my farm workshop. It's a home-made weather indicator, electrically connected to the weather vane on the roof. It tells me the wind direction and how fast the wind is blowing. I find it very useful in checking weather conditions before I spray the orchard."

Whenever you see the Westinghouse nameplate on electric farm motors, farm equipment and household appliances, you can always be sure of sturdy construction—economical operation—long, trouble-free life. Westinghouse is the name that means everything in electricity.
The Cornell Countryman
Member of the Agricultural College Magazines, Associated
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So You Don’t Want to Farm!

A HIGH SCHOOL graduate said to his chum, "Why should I go to the College of Agriculture? I don’t want to be a farmer. Besides the war will get me before I have a chance to finish a college course, anyway."

The friend, who plans to enter the College of Agriculture next fall after the food-producing season is over and the crops are in, tried to explain that the teachings of the College are not confined to farming. But, as they say, he "didn’t know the half of it!"

He could have told of many civil service positions, both State and Federal, open to those who have a degree from an agricultural College, especially if the degree holder has been trained in agricultural economics, or in any of the courses that relate to various businesses connected with agriculture.

**Extend Yourself**

The extension services, connected with the comparatively new occupation of making the College campus extend its knowledge to the borders of the state, offers many positions.

Courses in agriculture engineering lead to positions with firms that manufacture or deal in farm machinery or equipment. Classes that teach agricultural journalism have led many young men and women into high positions in editorial, reportorial, and advertising fields. Students of bacteriology have found careers in connection with dairy industry, hospitals, and other places where this knowledge is indispensable.

And speaking of dairy industry there are, especially in New York State, not only the opportunities in dairy farming but also in the vast field of manufacturing and marketing milk products, such as ice cream, butter, cheese, dried milk, condensed, and evaporated milk and the whole new realm of casein products.

**Lots of Others**

More than a dozen other departments and courses offered at New York’s State College of Agriculture can be relied on to fit able and industrious young men and women for at least three times as many profitable and satisfying careers.

Of course, during these war years, the normal currents of life do not run in their regular channels. Nevertheless it is wise for young folks to plan their education. Youths below the draft age may well put in a year or even a term at College; if the armed forces take them, they will be more inclined, when they come back, to continue the program upon which they have started, than to start collegiate study from the beginning.

At least it will pay to investigate what your State Colleges have to offer at the beginning of the next fall term.

Address inquiries to the

Director of Admissions  
Cornell University  
Ithaca, New York
Notes on Prices

Prices are, as Professor F. A. Pearson of the Agricultural Economics Department suggests, like a thermometer. They show changes in the supply of and the demand for commodities and money at particular time.

It is interesting to note that farm products whose prices rose most sharply during the first World War, are the same products whose prices have risen most sharply during the present war. This is true for prices in general and also for prices of individual commodities . . . beans, wheat, potatoes, rye, barley, wool and cotton. Some other products whose prices rose the least in World War I also rose the least in World War II. However there are products whose prices rose slightly in the former war, but at this time have increased markedly from the pre-war level . . . corn, hogs, oats, cattle, and apples. The reason for similarity in price rises in both wars is the fact that the prices of some commodities are almost equally sensitive to the factors that push prices up.

These factors which tend to increase prices during great wars are, first, greater demand for commodities. This is the cause of competition between the government and civilians for goods and services. Secondly, the value of commodities becomes relatively greater in the minds of folks than the money in their pockets . . . and a great many of these folks have more to jingle in their pockets than they did before the war. There is also the problem of keeping production at a high level while manpower is directed to other activities.

We have an idea, obtained from experiences in the last war, of what we may expect. We cannot predict accurately what the future may be, but neither can we look on from behind a raised eyebrow.

Marjorie Lee Fine

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This isn't the Corn belt . . . but
I never saw a purple cow,
I never hope to see one,
But I can tell you anyhow . . .
I'd rather see than feed one.

(Deep apologies to Gelette Burgess)
Moving 450 Tons of Farm Supplies...

... takes Planning as well as Lifting...

In the next three months the average G.L.F. community service man must unload, lift, pile, take down, and load again 450 tons of farm supplies. Multiply this by the manpower in more than six hundred G.L.F. community services and you get hundreds of thousands of tons of supplies—seed, fertilizer, mash and dairy feed, barbed wire, and a hundred and one other things farmers must have during the spring season... These needs can be met... There will be some substitutions and some delays, but in general the things G.L.F. farmers need can be obtained and delivered on time because they are cooperating by:

1—Placing definite orders in advance for the things they are going to need.
2—Taking these supplies as soon as they come in.

Warehouse facilities today are taxed to the utmost with the increased quantities of farm supplies needed for food production. Transportation is slow and uncertain. Many of the experienced G.L.F. hired men—778 of them—have gone to war, and more are going every day.

Those that remain have the doubly important war job of keeping G.L.F. farmers supplied with the raw materials of food production... They have pledged themselves to do so. With the cooperation of G.L.F. members, they can and will keep that pledge.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange Inc. Ithaca, N.Y.
THE Cornell dairy herd boasts many fine cows, but none can compare with Cornell Ollie Catherine, the queen of them all. It was back on a cold December 25, in 1930 that Catherine Colantha Pottitto Lass produced the calf who was later to become an all-American and grand champion. Catherine was the result of the combination of the best characteristics of each parent, because she has proved to be a far superior individual than either her sire, Pieterje Ormsby Mercedes Ollie, or her dam. She wasted no time in proving her worth, and in her first lactation (as a two year old) she produced better than 20,000 pounds of milk and over 925 pounds of fat. Proving that she wasn't a mere "flash in the pan", the following year she bettered her previous mark by more than 1500 pounds.

For two more years she continued with her excellent performances at the pail, but in her sixth year an accident occurred in which she broke a leg with the resulting announcement by veterinarians that she would never walk again. Catherine however, thought differently, and not only did she recover, but that year she made the highest Holstein production record in New York State with 29,333 pounds of milk and 1,152 pounds of fat.

Besides being an excellent producer of high quality milk, Catherine very nearly approaches perfection as an example of the individual cow which typifies the Holstein breed. As proof of her excellent body conformation, she has won several prizes and titles. In 1934 she was declared reserve all-American Three-year-old, and in 1937 Reserve all-American Aged Cow. In 1938 in addition to being called the all-American Aged Cow she was grand champion at the National Dairy Show.

She now was growing older and far beyond the average age of a milking cow, but still she kept up her high production with little change in effectiveness, although she began to lose some of the shapeliness of her body. Milking for the most part as a twelve year old, in her last lactation period she produced 26,630 pounds of milk with 1024 pounds of fat. Due to this remarkable performance she became the only all-American show ring winner having two 1000 pound fat records.

Over a five year period she had a record of production of 119,161 pounds of milk with 4,413 pounds of fat.

She is not only an outstanding cow in her own right, but she has produced several fine offspring. Cornell Royal Blend, a son of hers (by a son of Cornell Ollie Pride, her illustrious sister) was the senior herd sire at Cornell for several years. Another son is now being used at Cornell. A few of her daughters are in the herd, and one, Cornell Ormsby Cathleen, as a three year old produced more than 20,000 pounds of milk with 761 pounds of fat...a truly a promising start.

For thirteen years now, Cornell Ollie Catherine has served in the Cornell herd. Her record is an enviable one, and her accomplishments are many. A large majority of the cows in the herd can either trace their parentage directly to her or to one of her sons or daughters. As Catherine grew and developed, so has the Cornell herd grown and developed. It can truly be said that to this cow, model Holstein and fine lady that she is, both the herd and the dairy industry in general, owe a note of thanks for what she has done for the improvement of the breed.
Sugar Maker
By Alice Latimer '46

TAPPING TREES
BOILING SYRUP—
THE SUGAR-MAKING
JOY OF SPRING

Oh—oh—hum, was that Aunt Mary calling me? No, I think it's much too early. I wish the sunbeam wouldn't keep hitting me in the eye.

I snuggle down deeper in the blankets and cover my head. It's too late. I'm awake now. And in a flash I remember—it's Saturday morning, the trees are tapped, sap will be boiling, Dad will be gathering—away go the covers and in a bound I'm on the floor. In another jump I'm at the window.

A ray of sunlight is slipping boldly through a soft gray mantle of clouds. A light blanket of snow is gently caressing every object, soft, fluffy, snow, "sugar snow" as old-time sugar-makers call it.

In no time at all I'm ready for everything and stand on the porch with my dog, Spotty, sniffing the morning. It is a real fairyland in pantomime; white, black, and dusky grays. A finger of glistening white trails each curve and tiniest twig. Spot and I jump off the porch and hurry to the sugar house. The snow feels velvety underfoot. A newly arrived song sparrow is back in his familiar lilac bush, his throat fairly bursting with notes of joy bubbling forth. I greet a phoebe on the fence, his tail jerking ridiculously every time he utters his humble phe-be. The saphouse looks grayish-black and swarthy against the snowy background. Thick white steam rolls out the window and sneaks in thin, little hairs through the cracks.

I open the door and step inside to be enveloped in a heavy fog. There is the fragrant smell of boiling sap and wood smoke. The evaporator, occupying the center of the building, is divided into several pans in which the sap is boiling industriously. Fresh sap from the vat or storage tank is strained into the front pan. Here the sap boils clear, white, and foamy and in the last pan, thick and golden brown. It is a pleasant task to sample the syrup in this pan to see how nearly done it is. Actually it is not as simple as this. It is an art to keep the syrup from burning, to prevent its getting too low in the pan, and to draw it off at the proper time. Next I carefully open the door of the fireplace and quickly thrust long pine sticks into the redhot, blazing interior. Steamy and pleasant as it is inside, the outdoors is enticing. I envy Spotty, who is racing madly about, but instead walk steadily around inspecting the nearby sap buckets, breaking off icicles of frozen sap from the spiles, and eating them. The sun is now beginning to run, hanging merrily away on the bottom of the bucket. It will drip faster and faster until it is fairly running.

Sitting in the snow on an apple tree branch is a robin noisily gripping about, the weather and conditions in general. Not at all agreeing with his attitude or what he is saying I turned to the bluebird who is serenading his mistress spring. At last after working up an efficient appetite and checking on everything in the saphouse, I return to the house for a breakfast of hot pancakes, such as only mothers can make, with newly made syrup. But I mustn't
April, 1944

The Cornell Countryman

7

forget to gather a panful of snow while it is fresh and clean so that I may have the most perfect treat of all, wax on snow.

By mid-morning Dad is ready to begin gathering sap. It is such good sap weather that even by now the buckets are dangerously near to overflowing. Dad hitches the horses to the old-fashioned gathering-tub that Grandpa made years ago. It looks somewhat like an inverted pail placed on a sled. Sap is poured in at the top and later drawn off through a faucet at the bottom.

By now the sun has melted most of the snow leaving only that which is in the woods. The horses draw the sled easily through the mud of the fields, over rough wagon roads, in and out among the trees. By now they have learned the regular route and wait patiently while we gather the sap. I scurry from tree to tree trying to capture as many as possible before Dad. Yet I must be careful in lifting the buckets from the hooks, transferring the sap to the pail, and then to the tub, spilling as little as possible. One must be careful in the woods, too, for frost is coming out of the ground and one can break through at the most inconvenient times. The woods already smell of spring. The gathering tub, homely and weatherbeaten, blends perfectly into the scene, and I think how out of place it would look were it freshly painted a brilliant red or green. At last the tub is full, and the horses head impatiently toward the house. The sap sloshes and splashes noisely. It churns so much one would hardly be surprised at finding maple butter. At the saphouse it is transferred to the storage tank ready for boiling down.

In the afternoon I find numerous tasks to do; gathering sap from nearby trees, going on more long trips, acting as fire tender, picking up and stacking wood, and helping “sugar-off.” I am still not ready to stop and so spend the twilight hours in the sap house supervising and chatting with the person tending the boiling syrup, or else I curl up on the stack of wood like a squirrel, reading a book by the light of the lantern hung on a nail.

Finally I climb down from my cozy porch and reluctantly go to the house. The stars are bright and clear, and the air is sweetly tinged with the aromatic smell of wood smoke and the honeyed scent of boiling sap. Bright sparks shoot out of the chimney and glow in the darkness. Wisps of steam float out of the windows and disappear into the night. I strain my ears to hear the first croaking of frogs from the nearby swamp. It is too early, but soon they will come in full force and will sound like heavy lumber wagons rolling over a wooden bridge. There will be the high clear piping of the first peeper, and more and more voices will spring out of the darkness until a full chorus is under way. Then surely spring will be here. It reminds me of when I was small and I was told I could go barefoot after the peepers had been frozen down three times. But now after a full day’s work and fun I am ready for bed and dreams of the sugar-meeting joy of spring.

"WHEN IT'S SPRINGTIME
AT THE CO-OP"

Our customers begin to think of the out-of-doors and outdoor sports, and we go right along with them.

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Harrie Washburn '45, Asst. Mgr.
What Am I Bid?

By Durland R. Weale '44

Most farmers in New York State have some extra livestock or various pieces of equipment that some one else might be able to use. Then why not bring them to the community auction?

During the past four years many of these auctions have started up about the state. On January 1, 1940 the Tioga Valley Sales began operation near Lindley, New York, issuing shares of stock at $5.00 apiece to anyone interested. Soon the necessary number of shares was sold and construction proceeded. An abandoned tobacco shed was rented and remodelled into the sales stable.

The original stable consisted of a small ring, into which the animal to be sold was driven, with bleachers for buyers on either side. The auctioneer and his clerk had a little stand at one end. At the other end were four large and two small cattle pens and a loading platform. Since this early plan the ring has been remodelled and enlarged, and two additional buildings erected with a set of scales installed in one.

The trustees were fortunate in employing a good auctioneer. "Tex," as the patrons know him, is from Nebraska. He owns two farms there and is a cattle man from the beginning.

Can Sell Anything

Farmers are at liberty to bring anything they want to sell. Livestock, namely calves, heifers, cows, bulls, pigs, sheep, and horses, make up the larger part of the sales. Articles such as farm tools, household goods, potatoes, rope, grain, cordwood, paint, cabbage, coal, and even a farm truck are among the many other things sold.

The buyer is anyone who has money to spend. Each week several buyers from various slaughter houses come to buy their next Monday's quota of meat. Frequently a farmer spots a good looking heifer to add to the herd, perhaps Mr. Burke buys a set of tractor plows brought in by a retiring farmer.

What's It Like?

Especially to those who have never attended once, a Friday at the sale is interesting. Consignors start coming early in the morning. The rush begins between 11 and 12 o'clock and continues until the sale starts. Each consignor registers his animals, after which they are tagged through the ear with a number and weighed. Each owner receives a list with the numbers and weights of his entries and a duplicate is sent to the sales office. The animals are then put in pens with others of the same kind and size, and await their turn in the sales ring.

About 2 o'clock the sales get under way. A little red and white bob calf which weighs 80 lbs. is first. Tex starts it off at $7 (that is $7.00 a hundred-weight). Clem bids $7.25, Lefty bids $7.50, Kit bids $7.75, Leo bids $8.00, Kit nods $8.25 and gets it struck off to him. Kit will take it home and feed it on a three-toner. In four or five weeks he will bring it back, reflect it and make some money.

And so it goes until the thirty-five or forty calves are sold. Most of them are bought by dealers who truck them to slaughter houses. Yearling and two-year-old heifers are next on the program. Not many are at hand except in the fall when a farmer finds he doesn't have enough room or feed to keep all the young stock.

Usually there are not more than a half-dozen pigs and sheep so they are put through the ring after the young stock. At present the O.P.A. has a ceiling price on pigs and the auctioneer allocates them among the buyers as fairly as he can.

Beef cattle make up a good portion of the sale. With the area mainly a dairy section many farmers enter their cull cows in this class. Three-teaters, cows with minor defects, culls, old cows and the like are brought in and sold to slaughter house buyers. Some of these discarded cows give good beef cuts especially if they are not thin. Those that lack finish for good beef are sold for baloney.

The bulls are included in the beef classes. Most of the larger ones brought in are too bulky for service or have a disagreeable disposition. It is not uncommon to get $200 or more for a good sized bull, depending on his weight and appearance of quality meat cuts.

The auctioneer chants on until all cattle are sold. Then the crowd goes outside and forms a circle. Any other articles brought in are sold at this time to the highest bidders. Immediately after the sale everyone rushes to the office to pay or get paid. Nothing can be removed until it has been paid for.

A 4 per cent commission is deducted from the consignor's receipts to pay the auctioneer and other operating expenses. In other words the fellow who has his merchandise sold pays for the selling. If a sale is not made, the consignor is charged a half fee, or 2 per cent of his bid.

Chould a consignor think he's not getting enough he raises the bid just as though he were buying. If he gets the parcel struck off to him, the clerk enters it in the books as though a sale has been made. When the list is checked in the office, the consignors slip and buyer's slip cancel.

What About Infectious Disease?

So far disease troubles have been kept at a minimum. The stock are kept in pens that are cleaned each week, aired, and spread with fresh sawdust or shavings. Occasionally lime and creolin are used for additional protection.

These measures may not wholly prevent infectious diseases. This was brought out when a group of six Chester White pigs were brought in last October. They did not appear sick at sale time, though it was noticed that they showed weak condition and drooping ears and tail when they were loaded after the sale. It was afterward learned that all of the pigs died of hog cholera.

How's It Working?

At first farmers were slow to cooperate. They were afraid something was to be "put over" on them. They also had the excuse that their time was too valuable to watch what they brought. But when the cold or rainy days came, Mr. Farmer edged his way in to learn what it was all about. Today many farmers bring their salable stock and other articles in the morning, if they are busy, and then come around at night or the next morning for the check. It is not uncommon to hear from a farmer, "More than I expected."
The Thunderstorm

By Betsy A. Kandiko '44

I STOPPED abruptly at the edge of the wood, out of breath and stiff from looking over my shoulder for the nothing that I knew was there. I wanted to dash headlong through the trees and down the trail to home, but my feet would not move into that lurking greyness. The darkness of night I did not mind, though no star was out to tell whether the path was wrapped in the shadows of the trees or in the emptiness of the sky, but this was not night. Night was deep and soft, not hard and tense with grey foreboding.

Nothing in the forest was hid; every leaf stood out in a bold cut-glass design against the unmoving branches. Not a twig stirred. Even the poplars that rustle when no wind blows were silent. Were they real? Or had all the green, living world changed to brittle glass?

I wanted to tear a leaf from the maple tree overhanging the path, but I could not move. I had to stand and wait, as the trees were waiting, as the grass, as every living thing was waiting—starkly outlined in the hard yellow light streaming unnaturally from the sky. It did not arise in the west where the sun had disappeared an hour ago; it shone from the entire sky, a pale yellow fire glowing through the translucent greyness, shedding a dull metallic gleam on the trees and grass.

In this sultry, Waiting world I crouched, afraid to go back over the plain, where each footstep cracked in the rigid grass, where I was the only moving thing to attract the anger sparkling in the sky, and afraid to go ahead into the forest, where the gloom hid all things that daylight would not receive. My footsteps on the dry leaves would betray me, and center the might of the glaring heavens upon me. Better to wait as the trees and grass waited, rigid, tense, but ready to bow when the god of sun and rain was angry.

Behind me a restless stormy-black cloud moved relentlessly forward, gathering into its darkness the stray bits of vapor that were in its path. The silence was so hard that when I moved my foot in the cropped dry grass, it snapped with a harsh staccato in the yellow air. I did not want to be a part of the eerie setting, but I could not move. Dully I turned and stared at the black cloud moving awesomely overhead. I prayed for the thunder, for the lightning, for anything that would break the dead, glaring tensity.

There was only a faint, dull echo at first, but it was real. It would end the aching quiet. Then came a heavy rumble, rolling from the skies down over the hills. The light grew more intense, although it was not brighter: it was a thick, sultry vapor that threw the trees and shrubs into stark outline, but left no shadows. I waited for the lightning that I knew was an inexorable part of the angry sky. It darted through a quick jagged opening in the darkness of the cloud, a minute hint of the fire ranging in the sky. Would not the living world burst into flames? I was so taut that I shivered and could not stop when I heard the crash and crack and smash of the bolt. I knew, although I could not move a muscle to turn and see, that it had been meant for me. A tree was burning in the forest from that fiery ball, a scarred, gashed tree that had half of its bark split off as cleanly as a boy strips a willow twig for a whistle. The rain, which would follow in a moment, would put out the flames, but the tree would be left a gaunt, twisted, branchless stub.

I heard the rain when it was only a soft swish, like the wind in a marsh of summer rushes. Then it was a light pattering on the leaves and crisp grass. When I felt it, it was a wild, stunning smash of wind and water. It hurled the branches of the trees back against the trunk, and tore the leaves in limp, wet handfuls from the stems. The trees that had stood so rigid before were now bowed backward in deep, humble arcs. Like them. I too, bowed before the rain, crouching under the slanting, stinging spears of water. I did not see the lightning that flashed through the streaming sky, but I heard the rumbling boom of the thunder that followed and felt the earth tremble when the bolt crashed into it. The rain was so swift and heavy that I was too dazed to think what would happen if the next bolt did not miss me. When it crashed a mile away, I felt no relief: everything was vague, dulled. It was a long time before I realized that the rain had slackened and the furious pelting on my shoulders was a high wind driving the rain in erratic flurries.

I stood up, balancing against the force of the wind, and dimly noted that the thunder was again only a rumble, and the lightning merely blinking dots and dashes. The sky was again grey, but now it was a soft, night-time grey. The rain had put out the fire in the sky and had melted the hardness in the leaves and grass, leaving them freshly green and dripping wet. The woods were friendly again—the thunderstorm was over.
Campus Countryman

John Goheen Speaks

John Goheen, a graduate student majoring in Sociology, and a native of India recently spoke to the Cornell Vegetable Crops Club. Mr. Goheen will return to India after he completes his studies here. There he will head the Allahahababa Agriculture Institute.

Mr. Goheen explained farming as it is today in India and expressed what he hopes it will be tomorrow. At the present time, modern methods of agriculture are in their infancy in India and there is much room for progress. Ancient methods of agriculture employed are used because of the low standard of living of the people. He stated that India does not need food after the war but rather leaders and people trained in agriculture to assist in developing India. More research, more education of the people as to kinds of good that are the most beneficial to health, more and better seed produced and many other phases of work are needed to build up agriculture education. A main idea carried throughout his speech is that there will be ample opportunity for trained agriculturists in the postwar reconstruction in India.

Members of the vegetable crops club and faculty were present. Refreshments served by the president of the club, Germaine Seeley, and Miss VanGilderen and Charles Van Middlen were enjoyed by all. This was an opportunity for new students to meet older members and the faculty.

Moving Picture Films Sent to Australia

The New York State College of Agriculture has recently prepared five "how-to-do-it" moving picture films on farming to be used here and also to be shown to the Australian farmers as requested by the Commonwealth government.

Professor Elmer S. Phillips of Cornell did the color photography in these films. Arrangements for the loan of these films may be addressed to Professor Phillips of Cornell or J. U. Gardens, Acting Trade Commissioner, Commonwealth of Australia, New York City.

One of these films is concerned with the production of canning factory peas; and another is on the buckwheat. The others portray the harvesting of beets, the harvesting of potatoes, and the methods used in growing transplants for the home garden...Our Agriculture goes to Australia.

Robert Chung Jen Koo '44

From "far across the waters" to Cornell, comes Robert Chung Jen Koo, a native of Shanghai, China. Bob Koo is an undergraduate student enrolled in the College of Agriculture at Cornell. His major interests lie in the field of Pomology.

Robert Koo completed six years of grammar school and six years of high school in Chinese preparatory schools. Since it was nearly as difficult to enter an agricultural school in West China (there were no agriculture colleges in Shanghai) as it was to enter one in America, he chose to complete his schooling in America. He entered the University of Tennessee and studied there in the College of Agriculture for his first two years of undergraduate work. While studying at the University of Tennessee, he lived and worked on a farm, there gaining practical experience. He hopes to become acquainted with people and places in various parts of the United States. Trying to get a broader outlook, he spent last summer at Louisiana State College doing research work on sweet potatoes at the experimental station. After graduating this June, he plans to do graduate work in Pomology and visit a few more places in the United States.

Agriculture methods in China are very intensive subsistence methods, used to get the most that is possible out of each area. The production per acre is similar to that in the United States; but they do it with less machinery and more labor. The Chinese people hope to reduce the farm population after the war and introduce more modern extensive methods of farming.

The principal crops grown there are rice, wheat, millet, barley, and corn. Very little work has been done in China with Pomology and less still with vegetable crops. There is room for vast progress in these fields. After finishing his graduate work, Robert Koo intends to return to China and try to promote fruit culture.

Of the three universities he attended, Cornell seemed the most Cosmopolitan. In the University of Tennessee, there were no students from other countries living on the campus; but it was there that he really learned to speak English. While attending the University of Tennessee, he was active in the Student Christian movement and in the International Relations Club. Here at Cornell, he has been active in the Cosmopolitan Club; and was recently elected president of the Cornell Chinese student club.

Robert isn't the first of his family to attend school in America. One of his three sisters graduated from the Peabody Conservatory in Baltimore, Md. and is now teaching music in China. Robert's father is secretary of the World Student Christian Federation in China.

4H Club Elects Officers

"I pledge my head to clearer thinking, my heart to greater loyalty, my hands to larger service and my health to better living for my club, my community and my country" was repeated as the 4-H club pledge at a recent meeting of the 4-H club of Cornell University.

The following members were elected to office of the combined 4-H and Extension Club:

President, Edmund Kaegelin
Vice-president, Adelaide Kennedy
Secretary, Dewey Weale
Treasurer, Walter Boek
Publicity sec'y., Virginia Ferri

They are busily planning a party for 4-H members and friends to be held March 25th in the Plant Science Seminar. Several students active in this club last year are now doing Extension work in various counties: Margaret Smith, James Veeder, Lucian Freeman, Louise Mullen who is in Vermont, and other former Cornell 4-H members.
I am Doddy, the steer. I am the source of sirloin, producer of porterhouse. For a slice of my steak, homesick sailors give their first hour of shore leave, defer their first date. No longer the bully beef of other wars, but palatable though preserved in concentrated form, my flesh furnishes field rations for fighting men on a dozen far-flung fronts. No other animal offers meat so acceptable to so many of the earth’s peoples. No other is able to make such balanced use of grass, dry forage and corn, to utilize so fully every feed that grows on the farm. No other kind of livestock has played so prominent and so picturesque a role in the rivalries of farm youth nor contributed more toward its achievement.

The opportunity I offer you comes from a heritage of freedom... freedom of breeds and breeders to vie with one another in bringing forth the best... freedom to receive recognition and reward in proportion to the perfection of their product and its appeal to the purchaser... freedom to own and control property, freedom to risk it against the promise that it may multiply.

Into your hands is now entrusted that heritage. It is for you to foster and extend the principles of individual opportunity whereby a new land became the world’s greatest nation in less than two centuries.

From those freedoms to venture and invent, to produce and to profit, came the farm machinery which makes the American farmer the most productive and prosperous in all the world, and at the same time enables him to feed all the people at the highest level of nutrition and at the lowest percentage of their incomes. To preserve those freedoms and employ them for creation of ever-greater farm equipment is the policy and purpose of this company. J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.
Leadership Training Conference

Sponsored by the new W.S.G.A. Activities Council, a Leadership Conference for all Cornell women was held March 17th and 18th. Because of acceleration, younger women are being asked to fill responsible executive positions. The women of the campus are being asked to demonstrate their ability and competence as leaders and as responsible members of campus organizations, and to prepare for larger responsibilities in community life and citizenship.

This conference was offered to all women on the campus with the hope that they would use it as a tool for greater skill, effectiveness and understanding of the problems of leadership.

The program for Saturday, March 18th, included a student panel with Maralyn Winars speaking on “Parliamentary Procedure”, Eleanor Dickie on “Personal Characteristics of a Leader” and “Group Psychology”, by Midge Underwood. This panel was followed by discussion groups for girls who are already leaders and members of activities. On Sunday, Miss Mary Donlon was guest speaker and a tea followed.

On Acceleration

The students of the College of Home Economics were asked to fill out questionnaires on their opinions on the accelerated program. Many of the students replied that they were more tired and that the lack of summer earnings placed a financial drain on their families. The latter is offset by a shorter time in school before going to work.

Dean Sarah Blanding looks at the disadvantages of acceleration as listed by the students as a proof of the softness of the American people in general. She thinks that acceleration is an excellent opportunity for students to learn to harden themselves.

In reply to the student’s “We’ll be immature when we graduate,” Miss Blanding says, “We are living in wartime, a maturing process in itself. The need for an acceleration plan is acute and it will continue until the war is won.”

Eleanor Dickie ’45

Friendly, active, capable and understanding—this is Eleanor Dickie, our new president of W.S.G.A. “Dickie’s” active part in campus activities has made her the sincere friend of many who have worked with her and known her.

Dickie started college life with three rollicking days at Freshmen Camp. These were happy days because the freshmen had a chance to meet and make friends with many of the faculty and upperclassmen. After arriving on campus as a Home Ec freshman, she took an active part in C.U.R.W.’s Freshmen Discussion Group, the Women’s Glee Club and the Risley Basketball team. She was also elected Song Leader of the Class of ’45. Dickie returned to Freshmen Camp, but this time as a counselor. She led the singing, blew the bugle, and had a wonderful time. During her sophomore year, she was president of 9 East Avenue, a cottage which she helped make more like home for 15 new freshmen. She was chairman of the cottage division of C-for-V, and a member of the Sophomore Cotillion Committee. As a junior, Dickie became a member of Raven and Serpent, junior women’s honorary society. This was a busy year for her, for she was not only Chairman of Freshmen Orientation, but also president of Risley, on the W.S.G.A. executive committee and the Student Council.

the second term of this year at the Merrill-Palmer School for Child Development in Detroit.

In social life, Eleanor Dickie is a member of Kappa Alpha Theta sorority. Leading group singing is one of her favorite occupations. This is really an art, and as many who have sung with her know, she is an expert. Out door sports are her other favorite pastimes.

Top honor came when the women of Cornell placed their trust in her by electing her president of their W.S.G.A. Mortar Board, recognizing her outstanding qualities of scholarship, leadership and service, handed her their candle in the impressive tapping ceremony.

After working for a year following graduation from high school in White Plains, New York, she entered the College of Home Economics where she decided to major in Family Life. She waited table at Risley and Sage her first two years. During her sophomore year she was awarded the Omicron Nu Scholarship.

Dickie’s main interest lies in Child Welfare work. She hopes to continue her education in a graduate school of social work.

Pi Lambda Theta Elects

Miss Ann Alkin, president of Pi Lambda Theta, national honorary society for women in education, announced the names of the following initiates in the society:

Marjorie Beha
Dorothy May Bigger
Kathleen Pierce Bonsteel
Henrieta Burgott
Mildred Horn Colvin
Rosetta Deni
Eleanor Dickie
Erna Fox
Alice Hall
Ruth Hennes
Ruth Highberger
Lois Hill
Margaret Hollister
Kathleen Johnston
Nell Ann Judson Seefelt
Jean Kresge
Dorothy Lyon
Olive McWilliams
Eloise Proper
Rita Schooff
Alma Schwenk
Shirley Smith
In the Gay 90's a frequent caller on farmers and planters along the Mississippi was Will Danforth—a young man with a new idea. This idea was a better way to feed mules...a commercial feed, ready-mixed, to help keep mules in condition and working hard.

At regular intervals he would make a trip on horseback down the river to help mule owners with their feeding problems. He'd carry along samples of his new feed, take orders and ride back to his tiny St. Louis mill where he'd supervise the mixing of the feed which would then be delivered by river boat. Because Will Danforth's mule feed did the job, his idea grew, and soon Purina became popular on more and more farms.

As his company grew, Will Danforth saw to it that his early practice of calling on farmers to give them helpful feeding service right on their farms was continued. And as a special wartime job, Purina Dealers since last June have made 300,000 on-the-farm calls to help farmers s-t-r-e-t-c-h their feed supplies to produce more Food for Victory.

Purina Mills
and 7,000 Purina Dealers the Country Over
Another Johnny Appleseed! We’re speaking about Henry Hicks, proprietor of the 350-acre Hicks Nurseries at Weustbury, Long Island. For over fifty years he has worked for more and better gardens and has devoted his life to the development of new plants that will thrive in America. Andrew S. Wint has described him as both a teacher and crusader in an article “Henry Hicks: Missionary,” which appeared in Nature magazine for December, 1943.

Charles H. Ballou, well-known entomologist, is a professor at the Escuela Superior de Agricultura and chief of the department of entomology Institute Experimental de Agricultura, Venezuela. Ballou has worked in this capacity for the United States, Cuba, Columbia, and Costa Rica.

H. Andrew Hanemann was recently elected director of the Cooperative Fertilizer Service, Inc., at Harrisburg, Pa. He is also general manager and director of distribution of the Pennsylvania Farm Bureau Cooperative Association.

Louis Bromfield has written an article on “The Mason Place” for the February issue of the Rotarian. The Mason place is a neglected and rundown farm and Bromfield is restoring it to rich productivity. Bromfield’s story shows the need to study and apply soil conservation in the future. A summary of the article appeared in Reader’s Digest.

Stan Munro is down south in Richmond, acting as state supervisor of the Food Distribution Administration for Virginia. After managing a farm for Professor G. P. Scoville in Ithaca, Stan spent five years in Pennsylvania, two and a half years in Texas, and another two in Mississippi. His new job is endlessly changing, but that, says Stan, is what keeps it from upsetting him.

Leo Blanding is back at his old job with the Federal Land Bank in Springfield, Mass., after receiving a medical discharge from the Army.

J. Victor Skiff has been appointed Deputy Conservation Commissioner of New York State. Up until February Skiff had been State Superintendent of Inland Fisheries and also Superintendent of Game.

Lieutenant Marian A. Irvine, Army Nurse Corps, has taken over duties at Rhoads Military Hospital in Utica, New York. Before entering the service, she was dietitian at Sage College and later had charge of the Department of Residential Halls plant at East Ithaca.

Ensign Benjamin Bigelow, USNR, was married last April to Ann Lehr of New York City. The Bigelows are keeping the family strictly Navy, it seems, for Ann has joined the WAVES.

George Wattley, Jr., has been promoted to Corporal in the Anti-Aircraft Artillery. At present he is stationed at Camp Haan, California.

First Lieutenant Edward S. Munger, Army Air Corps, is serving with a photo squadron at Peterson Field, Colorado Spring, Colorado.

James McDonald has gone to Kings-tree, South Carolina, for four months to work on the “flatwoods” section of that state. He is making a soil map of some 42,000 acres of land showing the location of the drained soils in order to determine whether it is advisable to drain the land for crop production. Up until this time McDonald was in charge of soil mapping in Oneida and Madison counties.

Avery D. Gentle is working with the State War Manpower Commission in Albany.

Lieutenant Michael J. Strok is “riding high” these days. And he has reason to be. While serving with the Army Air Force in Italy he flew Life photographer Margaret Bourke White ’27 over the front lines so that she could get some bird’s-eye pictures of the battle areas. When the photographs were released in the February 14 issue of Life, Mike’s picture was among them. People are finding it difficult to buy the particular issue of the magazine. Did Mike get all of them?

Alden Jones has left the biological service of TVA in Tennessee and is now working at General Electric in Schenectady as a priorities clerk in the radio transmitter division.

You don’t have to be in the Army to get around these days! Just ask Charlie Nearing. Up until June 1942 he taught agriculture in Sharon Springs. From there he went to Curtis Wright in Buffalo as a machine-shop inspector. After testing airplane engines at Caldwell Airport, N. J., he spent the summer on his farm in Otsego County. Latest reports are that he is teaching again in East Bloomfield.

Lieutenant Bill Barnum is plenty proud these days, proud of his younger brother Gene who is in England flying a Thunderbolt. And he certainly has a right to be, for Gene was awarded the Air Medal, Oak Leaf Cluster, and the Distinguished Flying Cross!

W. Theodore Prescott is doing a fine job as editor of “The Holstein-Friesian World,” a magazine intended for all cattle owners.

Ensign Jerome K. Pasto was “top man” in his class in aerial gunnery school at Pensacola and fourth in target shooting with a shotgun. With a record like that aimed at them, the old partridges on the farm better look out!

Lieutenant Paul M. Kelsey has been transferred to Camp Gruber, Oklahoma, to instruct in pack artillery. He is the son of Professor Lincoln D. Kelsey, Extension.

Veronica Van Marter is doing accounting work at the Cooperative GLF Farm Products Company in Ithaca.

Both Lew Mix and Norman Allen gave up their Army uniforms and donned overalls again to work on their home farms. Someone had to grow the food to keep their “buddies” going.
The farmer of tomorrow
Today the whole world watches him anxiously in his struggle to ease the hungry calls for FOOD. The war has served to bring out his importance but this importance itself is nothing new, for agriculture has always been the foundation stone of our nation. The needs of the future mark the farmer as a MAN WITH A MISSION.

We now know that there has never been enough food for all... that so-called "surpluses" were the result of poor distribution. The farmer must not only provide enough to give millions more people a proper diet, but also enough to keep pace with the demands of a continually rising standard of living, and an industry which will use more and more products of the farm.

And while the world of the future gives greater tasks to the farmer, it will also give him a steadily rising standard of living by providing an expanding market... a more dependable market... more assurance of a profit for a job well done.

As the farmer works the soil so that it bears more and more, he, at the same time will carefully preserve its wealth and prevent erosion. He realizes that he simply holds the land in trust for the welfare of the nation and will increase the soil's richness for succeeding generations.

To attain his full, just place in the world, the farmer must first have MODERN FARM MACHINERY.

For these reasons, The Farm Machinery Dealer of the future may well be the leading business man in his community.

Get all Scrap into THE BIG SCRAP NOW.

Back the Attack—Buy War Savings Bonds and Keep 'Em.
Former Student Notes

'39

While on leave from duty in the Pacific, Ensign Robert W. Markham, USNR, came back to see his old Alma Mater. Bob, a pilot, has really been in the thick of things. He was stationed at Pearl Harbor, the Ellice Islands, Samoa, Tadawa, and the Marshalls.

'40

Captain Warren W. Hawley III is somewhere in England serving with the Tank Corps. He is the son of Warren W. Hawley, Jr., '44, president of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation.

Katherine Ball, now Mrs. Smiley, is in charge of the Guernsey Isle Restaurant at Syracuse, New York. In her senior year at Cornell, Kay was vice-president of her class.

'41

Darwin L. Hinsdale, Army Air Corps, was promoted to the rank of captain last December. He is group communications officer with headquarters at Hunter Field, Georgia.

Helen L. Brougham is a county home demonstration agent in Cobleskill.

'42

Beverly M. Phifer is dietitian at Hotel Pittsburgh in Pennsylvania. She recently announced her engagement to PFC William S. Walters, medical student at the University of Pittsburgh.

Manning W. Gould was married to Virginia LaBar on January 30. Gould is superintendent of the University's Warren Farm.

Dick Pendleton is still at Cornell doing graduate work in entomology. He can almost always be found at Comstock Hall. We do believe that next to home he likes it there the best!

Bob Laden is discovering what a huge place this country really is since he entered the Army. He has traveled a great deal, but there are still some places he would like to visit at his own leisure. We certainly hope that time isn't too far off...

"Far above Cayuga's waters" in Sage Chapel Edith Sheffield married John D. Leasure. The couple are living in Ithaca, and Edith is assistant foods supervisor of the Navy Mess Hall at Cornell.

An unconfirmed report has reached us that First Lieutenant John B. Kernochan of the Army Air Force, believed missing in action, is a prisoner of war in Germany. The message was sent to his mother in December.

Frank Nearing '42

Frank Nearing is teaching agriculture at Hammond in St. Lawrence County. While teaching others what he knows, he is learning a lot that he couldn't find in a college text. That is what makes his work enjoyable.

Robert E. Wingert was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Army Air Force after graduation from the flying field at Aloe, Texas.

'43

Steve Putnam is assistant county agent in Niagara County. He began his new job in February and is working mainly on fruit.

Jeanne Copeland recently started work with the Country Gentleman. She tests recipes sent in by readers and also writes a column in the magazine. She says her job is lots of fun, and we can believe it. They say the way to a man's heart is through his stomach. It must have worked with Jeanne; she's soon going to marry Ensign P. V. Johnson '43.

Martha Edison, former vice-president of WSGA, is in Ithaca High School in charge of the cafeteria there.

Out of classes as students and into them as teachers! So it was with these girls a few weeks after February graduation: B. J. Bockstedt in Odessa, New York; Virginia Corwith in Plainfield, New Jersey; Marion Fronc in Greene; and Hazel Ross in Beaver Falls. Marion Stout has gone to Middleburgh, Phyllis Stout to Freeville, and Alice Douglass to Spencer.

Helen Griffith has gone to Strong Memorial Hospital to assume her duties as assistant dietitian there.

Sigma Kappa sorority house was the scene of another wedding on March 4, when Myra Morris took Durwood Carman of Poland, New York "for better or for worse" in a double-ring ceremony. Mrs. Robert Shod, the former Eunice Shepard '44, was maid of honor. The highlight of the event was the sight of the newlyweds driving off in a car with old shoes and tin cans dangling on a string from behind a sign on the door which read: "Just married; watch Poland grow!" After a short honeymoon, Myra will start work at the new industrial cafeteria at the General Cable Company.

Virginia Smith has gone to Elmira to accept a position in a division of extension, the Emergency Food Commission.

Friscilla Landis will remain in the College of Home Economics, but not as a student. She will be an assistant to Miss Rollins in the Economics of the Household Department.

Barbara Whitmore is a child welfare apprentice for the New York State Department of Child Welfare. She is being trained at a school for social workers.

Rebecca Harrison has accepted a position as assistant nursery school teacher at a settlement house in Detroit where she has just completed training at Merrill Palmer.

Kay McDowell is now a student dietitian at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore. Kay says the work is hard, but always interesting.

Jean Waterbury, too, is taking a student dietitian course at Henry Ford Hospital in Detroit.

'45

Nelle Ann Judson and PFC Arnold R. Seefeldt '44 were married in Sage Chapel in February. Seefeldt is at the University awaiting entrance into officer candidate school. The couple are living at 114 Highland Place, Ithaca.

'46

Janet E. Sutherland started the new year in a memorable way when she married Ensign Robert R. Clement '43, USNR, in Middletown.
Back of every bag of the famous Beacon Complete Starting Ration there are years of scientific experiment and research by leaders in poultry nutrition. Side by side with this scientific knowledge is the down-to-earth know-how of practical poultrymen, whose life business it is to grow chicks under the same conditions your chicks must weather.

This fund of practical and technical knowledge makes it possible for Beacon to meet wartime restrictions better, by the wise adjustment of formulas to compensate for scarce or unavailable ingredients. That's why today Beacon's Complete Starting Ration is practically equal in biological efficiency to the prewar product. Whatever the future may hold in the way of further restrictions, you can rely on the one unchanging fact that Beacon will bring you the best feeds it's humanly possible for us to make from the raw materials available.

The BEACON MILLING CO., Inc., Cayuga, N.Y.

★ Before making plans for baby chicks, be sure to see how much feed your Beacon dealer will be able to sell you. We are doing our level best to keep him supplied, but there simply isn't enough to fill all orders.
IN THE FIELDS at home, and on foreign battlefields—farmers are driving the machines of war.

Nearly two million farm boys are in the Armed Forces. Their weapons are tanks...anti-aircraft guns...powerful crawler tractors...and the great engines in the bombers.

Here at home, in history's greatest battle for FOOD, every farm machine is mobilized. This year every tractor operator drives a weapon in the war for Victory and Freedom—and the greatest of these weapons is FARMALL All-Purpose Power.

Just twenty years ago International Harvester announced the original Farmall—the first true all-purpose tractor. The Farmall idea—a unification of working tools and power—swung the country. For the first time the farmer had power that could do all the work of horses...faster, better, and at lower cost. Today there are horseless farms wherever you go. Today millions of farmers have learned the efficiency, the economy and the ease of farming with the modern FARMALL SYSTEM.

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Aerial View of the Arts Quad.
Other Occupations

LAST MONTH, in this space, occupations were listed for persons who might be interested in agriculture, but who were not interested in actual farming. Education for many non-farming occupations is offered at the State College of Agriculture, yet all are more or less directly connected with farming, farm production and farm products.

But let's be specific. An announcement of courses offered by the College may tell the subjects a person may study. A list of some of the positions now held by the graduates of the College tells more.

SOME BUSINESS

In connection with dairying Cornell has many former students who are superintendents, managers, bacteriologists, chemists, and in other executive and technical positions with firms that manufacture dairy products, or distribute them.

The feed business has many Cornellians as owners, managers, salesmen, or chemists. Government farm loan enterprises, banking concerns, and insurance companies employ graduates of agricultural colleges as land and building appraisers, and there are others who are officials directly connected with the farm loan departments of banks and governmental agencies.

These positions and many others are agricultural in essence, though they require no actual farming. Many others could be listed.

LOOK TO THE FALL

Some colleges at Cornell are under a three-term system, with approximately four months in each term. The College of Agriculture, however, does not have an entering class for the summer session. Most of its students will be working at the important task of raising the food that will help to win the war.

But next fall, those who are not in war service, or may be unable to get in for some good reason or another, can begin their studies at the New York State College of Agriculture. It is not too late to plan a course.

Ask for information from

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Ithaca, New York
The Cornell Countryman

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Incorporated 1914

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COMPLAINT
by The Ag Hag

The men of the Ag College are of many types, but two main subgroups are: temperate and intemperate; and frigid and torrid. Some will be bachelors all their life, through choice, and others by someone else’s choice. They are all perfectly satisfied, and only look so bad because it is expected of them.

Making a husband out of one of these bachelors will not be a cinch for any gal—Cornell co-ed or otherwise—for if she lets him adore her at the beginning he will tire of her in the end; if she doesn’t let him, he tires of her immediately. If she flatters him and tells him he’s wonderful, she scares him, if she doesn’t, she bores him.

If she’s sweet and agreeable and quiet, he doubts that she can think; if she’s independent, vigorous, and capable of an opinion, he is sure she is a career woman and one to keep away from.

If she knows all about current affairs, politics and the African campaign, and if she gets good marks, he feels like a moron. If she doesn’t spout eternal wisdom, he thinks she’s a moron.

If she is playful and happy he longs for an intellectual; if she’s a student of philosophy, he seeks a cute playmate. If she’s under 18 she is much too young, and if she is over 18 he’ll wonder if he should begin to examine her teeth. Perchance she’s beautiful, he thinks she’s a clothes horse, but golly, if she isn’t beautiful, nothing else matters. If she dresses well, he is afraid to be seen with her; if she wears something sweet and simple he takes her out, but keeps staring all evening at the girl who is a fashion plate.

If she likes jitterbug music, long walks and murder mysteries, he thinks she is immature, and if she doesn’t, he’s convinced she’s a smug cynic.

If she’s a blonde he is sure she dyes her hair; besides, he likes ‘em dark. But if she’s a brunette, he changes his mind. If her nose isn’t perfect, he forgets her charm, and if it is Grecian, he thinks it’s a good plug for the plastic surgeons. Dingy, lusterless, too well spaced teeth have no appeal. But if her molars are perfect they must have been recently installed. If she is thin, she’ll get skinner, if she is chubbier, she’ll get chubbier. (If she’s just right it’s only temporary). Short gals are shorter without their high heels, and tall ones are just fooling the public.

If she’s wealthy and accustomed to the better things, he’s afraid he can’t support her. If she’s poor, she can’t support him. If he’s old enough, and wise enough, he decides he’s too smart to support anybody.

If the stag line doesn’t make one terrific rush, he decides she is a wallflower, and that he has hayfever. If the stags interrupt his new dance routine, he thinks she’s a social butterfly. If the other co-eds like her, she must be a gossip, and if they don’t—he won’t. If the fellows like her, he thinks she’s fickle; if they don’t he concludes that she has measles, a nasty disposition, or whistles when she eats soup.

If our heroine can ski, skate, swim, play tennis and hurdle fences he thinks she is a combined Commando and Amazon. If she can’t he’ll take out the gal who can. If she laughs at his jokes she is just “out on the prowl”; if she doesn’t even after the fourth time he tells them, she has no sense of humor. If she lets him decide what movie to see he thinks she is being coy; if she makes up their minds she is dictatorial.

The bachelor ag student is in a state of permanent resistance. He doesn’t think that all women are alike; he thinks they are all different. Not only does he never see two of them alike at one time, he never sees the same one alike twice.

---

"That’s the guy I’m laying for," muttered the hen as the farmer crossed the yard.

—From "The Rice Owl"

* * *

Introduction, please

Drunk: "Who yuh shovin’?"

Also Drunk: "Dunno, what’s your name?"

* * *

Catch her

"Evesdropping again," said Adam as his wife fell out of a tree.

Penny-wise

Two Scotchman entered a train and sat behind a very pretty girl.

"That’s a bonnie lassie in front," remarked one of them. "Shall we speak to her?"

"Nay, mon. Wait till she pays her fare."

—Borrowed

* * *

Yes!

Business is poor, said the beggar, said the undertaker, it’s dead:

Falling off, said the riding-school teacher.

The druggist; it’s vial, he said; it’s all write with me, said the author, picking up, said the man on the dump.

My business is sound, quoth the bandsman, said the athlete, I’m kept on the jump.

The bottler declared, it was corking. The parson, it’s good, answered he; I make both ends meet, said the butcher.

The tailor replied, it suits me.

—RPT Pep
GATHER GREENS

It's too early to grow spinach and kale in the garden, but it's not too early to throw out the winter tonic bottles, and trot to the meadows for some fresh spring greens to pep up lunch or dinner.

There's milkweed, dandelion, chicory, curly dock, sorrel, purslane—all ready for you, ration-free, penny-free. They will add the green of spring to raw salads, the zest of market spinach to dinner.

Bitter, you say? Not if you cook them just until tender, in boiling salted water. May poison you? Not if you know your weeds. And most of us do, for, once, remember? we too were in the ranks of:

"O barefoot boy, with cheeks of tan . . . ."

WHERE TO, O WINTER?

As I stood amid the melting snows, I asked the winter where it goes.

I asked; the answer came to me,
By the clean wind in sap-filled trees,
By the swollen water tumbling
Over thawing ground,
By the new grass dyeing
The dun-colored land.

I asked; I heard the answer,
Although no words were spoken;
I walked with winter down the hill,
All one afternoon,
When the sun was bright;
Night came; I walked up the hill,
But winter stayed behind.

Betsy A. Kandiko

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NO HELP

Kind gentleman (to little boy eating an apple): "Look out for the worms, Sonny."

Little boy: "When I eat an apple, the worms have to look out for themselves."

—Borrowed from the Pennsylvania Farmer
By Rosa Wunsch '47

BANG! The door of Dogs for Defense slammed shut, and an angrily disappointed woman strode from the building, her heels clicking furiously on the pavement. Her pet had been rejected by the armed forces. Lord Byron de Muern was a 4-F.

Don't be angry, ma'am; you have a fine dog, but he did not fit the requirements for active service. Yes, we know Mrs. Jones' dog passed, and he is only a barefoot boy's straggly-haired pal. But he will make the kind of soldier Mrs. Jones' three sons are. So will the pet of that little Italian boy standing over there. Tony ran back at the last minute with a bone for Panta.

Panta looks far too gentle to battle the Japse in the Solomons, but you never can tell. Remember the dangerous-looking canine we had here last week — the one who upset Johnny into the mud puddle? Well, he later "washed-out" because of non-aggressiveness. However, he is still a "serviceman."

Since November, 1942, one could observe an assortment of brash-hats and noncoms in the dog world. The fact that many of these "servicemen" are barely as big as a good sized cat or are old and extremely docile family pets, does not mean the K-9 Corps have changed their requirements. The acceptable dog must still be twenty or more inches at the shoulder, between the age of one and five years, and of a breed or cross of breeds that are accepted. Our various undersized dogs who have donated their services, but were refused have become members of the War Dog Fund.

In return for different donations from their masters (many of whom are soldiers off on duty) the 4Ps of dogdom are given a rank — some are corporals, some generals. The branch and rank is requested, and many times parents give their dog the same ranking as a son in the service.

Today it is one of DFD's most profitable activities. It has provided much of the money to feed dogs that are awaiting consignment to training centers, and has also helped defray many other expenses. Dogs for Defense must meet.

Those dogs whose services are accepted are sent to different training centers located in the various states. Since all these camps are run on almost the same routine, the first questions asked by donors are, "What's a dog's life like in the Army?" — "How are they kept?" — "How fed?" —; here are some of the facts from Front Royal, Va. The dogs are fed once a day on cooked horse meat and biscuit food by his own trainer. They sleep in separate kennels that are sturdy, rainproof, and well ventilated. There are a few sick dogs in the hospital. Most of them are being inoculated or are overweight as the result of improper food in civilian life. To retain identity, each dog is painlessly tattooed with indelible ink. It takes a few seconds and the tattoo will last forever.

Both dogs and men must pass final exams in basic training. They have been schooled in obedience and learn to attack on command. Some dogs that gave perfect scores in basic, fail in attack work. The Shepherds have made a good record for themselves. In the demonstration of attack training, soldiers are planted in trees and behind bushes on a hillside. The dogs are supposed to sense them, warn their masters, and attack when ordered. Most dogs pick up the scent within at least fifty feet. The dogs are also trained to carry messages. They can carry them more efficiently than a man. They have less chance of being discovered as their color is a natural camouflage, and they can cover ground a great deal faster. Neither gunfire nor human interference stops these dogs in their duties. When communications are down, messenger dogs can replace damaged wire with new wire which unwinds from a coil attached to the dog's collar.

These dogs must go through an intensive training to graduate into the active services of the Army, Navy, or Marines. This training is hard, but fair from the old adage:

"A woman, a dog, and a walnut tree. The more you beat them, the better they be."

The dogs are trained with the patience and understanding accorded to any soldier. For these dogs are soldiers — grim, battle-to-the-death, front rank fighters.
The huge rock on the side of the hill was warm under the May sun, and the small boy lying on it pressed his body tightly to the flat top. He rubbed his fingers across the weathered gray stone, smoothed by the sleet and rain of many years, and felt the slow drowsiness of the rock seeping into his hands, and spreading to his arms and legs. It was late afternoon, and the sun was low, but the slanting top of the rock, meeting the slanting rays of the sun, stayed in brightness long after the rest of the hill top was covered by the faint shadows of twilight.

Around the edge of the sparsely grassed, windblown hill was a fringe of dusty-green poplar trees, their leaves turning softly in a breeze so light that not a twig stirred on the maples and elms crowding the base of the hill. A path, beginning in a faint flattening of the grass at the bottom of the rock, and shadowed across the slope, turned gently down to the poplar trees, then cut into the maples and elms.

The boy on the rock, Gene, was lying on his stomach, stretching his bare toes over the edge of the stone to brush the tops of the wild geraniums rising in the stone's shadow. He liked the tinkle of the petals on his dusty feet, a reminder of summer and white clover fields in early morning, heavy with the fragrant blossoms that the bees considered their own, dewy petals that stuck to bare feet like snowflakes, but stayed to dry and curl up and fall off into the dust of the trail beyond the clover fields.

The trail divided at the foot of the hill where Gene dozed on the rock, one fork going to the pine woods with their secret smell of sea adventure, and one fork coming up the hill through the green, broad-leaved maples, the quiet elms, and the fringe of singing poplars. As Gene lay watching the trail grow dusky and mysterious in the ebbing sunshine, he noticed the dark masses of trees pushing into it, reaching across its narrow barrier to their fellows on the other side. In the dim light the path looked trail, and Gene had a feeling that the forest was trying to blot it out altogether. Maybe some day a lean poplar would be growing at the bend in the path where it turned into the woods. A green shoot would come through the smooth, clay-packed brown trail, and, if a boy who was bringing the cows home trotted barefoot up the cool hill trail to Lookout Rock, he would find a little tree in his way. He would stop, and, catching the little tree between two toes, would strip every leaf from it; for the path belonged to the boys who brought the cows home, not to the woods.

It really belonged to the deer who had pushed back the trees and stamped out the rough grass on the woods floor. Instead of old Bossey, and Rusty who carried the chipped Swiss cowbell, plodding up and down the trail, shaking the poplars into a whisper whenever they found a tree with branches low enough to sweep the cloud of black flies from their backs, a tall buck would run up to Lookout Rock and standing on the knob, outlined against the sky, look across the valley for new lands to roam.

As Gene turned over to watch the sun fade from red to a dim burnt-orange, then to a misty smoke-yellow, he heard light feet coming up the trail. He tried to flatten himself into the solid rock before turning his head, in order to see before being seen. That it was a deer he was sure, although he had never seen or heard one before. He held his breath as the poplars shivered, then let it out in a silent whistle as into the trail stepped a huge buck, swinging its full set of antlers from side to side, walking in a slow measured pace, as if to some beating forest music. Gene held himself rigid against the rock, fearing that the deer would dash back into the dim forest, but it came straight toward him, its sharp hoofs clicking on the dry trail, its powerful shoulders black against the blue-purple haze of the Minork Hills.

As it came close enough for Gene to see the shadows slipping from its rusty-silk hide, he had to dig his fingers into the stone to keep from moving. It seemed as if his hands must reach out and touch the smooth white nose of the deer. He could feel the hard forehead sliding under his palms, the soft neck and high shoulders, the slim red-brown body and glossy ribs. The buck was now beside him, motionless, its wide brown eyes unafraid. Gene started to rise, knowing what he was to do. He was to mount the deer, holding tightly to its glossy neck, and ride into the evening haze of the Minork Hills. But he must be quick, for soon the Horn would blow and the deer would speed away without its rider to its Caller in the dim faraway.

The breath of the deer was soft on his arms as he reached for its high, arched neck. But before he quite touched it, the rising pitch of a horn sounded from the west, and the buck leaped into the air, to turn and gallop alone into the poplar forest. The trees sang wildly to the echo of its stamping hooves, then quieted to their usual, endless whisper. Gene had fallen back on the rock, left to the cold shadows of the sun-deserted hill, while his steed sped on flying feet to the distant blue mountains.

Down in the valley, Gene's father raised his horn a second time to his lips and again sent out a piercing call that rose to the top of Lookout Rock, where Gene sat dazzled rubbing his eyes. The boy started hurriedly from his seat and stumbled down the hill trail.
Farmer Roberts

"Autobiography of a Farm Boy"
by Isaac P. Roberts
Review by Marjorie Lee Fine

THE LIFE STORY of this man, the organizer, and the unifying force of the New York State College of Agriculture, is the romance of one who had the vision of something great to be constructed, and the persistence to make that dream a reality. Born into a society where everyone bent his shoulder to help his neighbor, into a land of abundance and yet conservative in its use of the materials at hand, into a community that was "education-minded", Professor Roberts was born into the world of husking bees, baseball, country schools cold in winter, and a lot of hard work. Money wasn't growing on trees along Cayuga's waters, and it took a lot of time at the carpenter's bench for young Roberts to earn enough for a trip to New Jersey. On the way, he stopped off in New York City, that wild town of seven story buildings, and recalls that, to give the impression of a well-traveled man, he tipped a ragamuffin twenty-five cents to carry his bag to the Grand Central Depot.

Returning home from New York, he taught in a school where the students kept him busy solving difficult math problems which they selected from text books just to "stick" him. He must have gotten the wanderlust, for he accepted a position to do carpenter work in Indiana, and since this work was for the summer only, he taught school in the winter. It was in Indiana that he met and married Margaret Jane Marr. They bought a farm, but prices were so low that they decided to push on westward. Again they ventured into the risky business of farming and bought land in Iowa. Corn was cheap, and all the farmers raised corn. Roberts bought pigs, and sold his corn in the form of cheaply raised porkers. All went well, until a Copperhead burned their farmhouse because they had hired some Negro boys who, somehow, had found their way to the Iowa cornfields. With the kindness of neighbors and friends to keep their spirits up, they began to build again. This time, bought sheep, and with other farmers' flocks added to theirs, it was economical to hire a shepherd and devote their own farms to crop production, while the sheep grazed on the open prairie. Evidently, Farmer Roberts was not to be a sheep farmer, for although the flocks had escaped several diseases which were prevalent (because the community dipped its flock), Roberts left the farm when he was selected to be Superintendent of the College Farm and Secretary of the Board of Trustees at Iowa State University.

A new chapter of his life began when he became part of what is now a great university, Iowa State. At that time, the University and the College of Agriculture were in their infancies. Instructors were drawn from among the capable farmers, and Roberts, as well as others, taught eager students from the only material he had—his own experience. To teach about horses, old skeletons were dug up and from these bones, the students learned horse dentition. The students were set to work clearing the college farm, and they learned the theory of agriculture as they performed methods. Perhaps it was these experiments that convinced the new Professor Roberts that the best way to learn agriculture is to do agriculture. And of that he was completely convinced.

A former member of the staff at Iowa had gone to Cornell, and he wrote to Roberts, asking him to plan for the organization of the Agriculture College of New York State. Roberts began the task, submitted his ideas, and soon after, Vice-President Russell of Cornell went to Ames to discuss the plans and to offer Roberts the position of Superintendent of the University farm, and the status of Assistant Professor of Agriculture. Reluctantly, Roberts accepted.

WHAT a change from the expansive Iowa State little Cornell was—the farm was rundown, classes were composed of only a few students, one of
them being John L. Stone), and funds were low indeed. From the beginning, he and James Law the “vet” worked together. Professor Caldwell was there too, and both were made full professors the same year. Shortly afterwards, Iowa confirmed on him the degree of Master of Agriculture, the first in the nation. These honors were only a mild recognition of the efforts he had put forth, of the terrific discouragement he had felt for the year when he had worked with no tools at all. The other colleges of the University were clearly not interested, and neither were the farmers. Roberts decided to resign.

But Roberts did not leave, for he had caught the "Cornell spirit". the contagion that made him stick to his job. He realized that he could do more than raise lean Iowa hogs and cultivate his own corn field. He saw the possibilities of agricultural education what it could mean to farmers of the United States, and he resolved to lay the best possible foundation for the College of Agriculture. He began by taking a thorough inventory of the farm, by setting up accounts and careful plans of what was to be done. He knew the crops and livestock of the farm were poor, and he toured the states to learn what other farmers of New York, and not Iowa were doing. He experimented. He decided that the college farm must be a model farm and a laboratory. And rooted to Cornell, he built a home on East Avenue.

So Roberts work at Cornell went on. That work included experiments in new things and old — the new included silage, rearing Holstein-Friesian cattle; the old, eradicating tuberculosis from the herd. The results were successful, for it was learned that the silo was not a crazy invention, that milk production two to three times that of the average dairy herd in the state could be attained, and the work of H. H. Wing and others established the use of tuberculin as valuable. It became apparent that the horticulture department needed reorganization and Professor Liberty Hyde Bailey, from Michigan Agriculture, was found to be the man for the job. One of the students, James Rice, suggested that a poultry department be organized. Since Poultry had been a hazardous undertaking for most farmers, the frequent result being failure, Roberts was skeptical, but he and Rice worked together, and after a time the professors of the Agricultural College and the other members of the faculty ceased laughing. Their success was so great that Rice was in great demand as a travelling instructor.

In 1887 the Federal Experiment Station for New York State was established at Cornell, and Roberts was named director. This appointment was a wise move, for it unified the station and the College under one head. Experiments were carried on then in many fields; Professor Comstock built the Insectary, investigations were made in the field of sugar beet culture in New York, and temporarily at least, the beets were grown commercially and profitably in the state.

Throughout the entire time that Professor Roberts was at Cornell he was a dominant force in the development of the College of Agriculture. At present the work he started, experiments, trials, investigation into problems facing the farmer, have continued in the spirit in which they were begun. The farmer trusts the College because the founders trusted the farmers, and were willing and eager to learn from them. Professor Roberts knew that successful farming depends on the productivity of the land, and the farming knowledge of the man who till the land; how he knew that all the people suffer when the soil is robbed in the production of things not wanted and sold at less than the cost of producing them. He toured the farms of Europe and the United States, only glancing at the tall buildings and the wonders of industry, but always alert, always searching for new methods to improve agriculture. Professor Roberts served the farmer.

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**THE CORNELL CO-OP**

Barnes Hall On The Campus
Youth Train To Work

All farmers recognize a universal war problem—labor shortage. Several programs of training youth to help on farms was tried last year and were proved successful.

A program of recruitment and instruction for boys, 14 to 17 years of age in the New York City area has again been started by W. J. Weaver, State Supervisor of the Farm Cadet Victory Corps. Plans are being made to recruit 40,000 metropolitan youths for 1944 farm work. Last year the corps had about 35,000 youth laborers.

These boys will live on farms this summer and assist with the farm work. An attempt is being made to make more efficient workers by careful selection of boys and by giving them more instruction in farming before they reach the farm. Farm Clubs have been organized in New York City high schools with agricultural advisors. Agriculture movies, slides, and literature from the New York State College of Agriculture are studied. Visits to nearby farms and farm work under instruction of owners is included in the program.

The N. Y. S. Victory Corps is a part of the National Farm Volunteer program in the United States Crop Corps, sponsored by the State Manpower Service and the State Education Department.

Training of Women's Land Army recruits for seasonal and year around work on New York State farms has also begun at the State Institute of Agriculture at Farmingdale, under the leadership of Mrs. Eddy of the College of Home Economics at Cornell. Successful groups of 20 will be admitted every 2 weeks in April through June and then sent to farms to work. Qualifications consist of a doctor's certificate of their ability to do farm work, an agreement to remain on a farm for at least 3 months; and Land Army Women must be at least 16 years of age. They are also recruiting upstate day haul laborers to live at home and work on farms, campers to work on nearby farms and vacationers from non-farm work. Girls 14 and 15 years of age may take part in this program.

All Land Army workers will be paid prevailing wages and piece work rates. Supervisors approve living and working conditions at camps and at the farms.

Durand R. Weale '44

Another active extension major is Durand Weale, a senior in the College of Agriculture at Cornell. After graduation this June, Dury is anticipating work in his major field.

Dury completed 3 years of 4-H before entering Cornell and was one of the first 4-H members in his county and he has continued this work all the way up the ladder from Fresh to Senior. He is secretary of the combined 4-H and Extension Club and active interest in the Cornell Grange has also taken a considerable portion of his time—he is now Gatekeeper of this organization.

However, extension work has not absorbed all of his time here for he has worked his entire way thru Cornell besides keeping up his studies. During the school terms he has worked in the Willard Straight cafeteria, assisted with water culture experiments for the Floriculture department, and worked in the Floriculture library.

His first summer was occupied with Pyrex inspection at the Corning glass works. The next summer saw Dury in the midst of his glory doing extension work as Assistant 4-H Club Agent in Onedia and Steuben counties. Last summer was also spent with 4-H work; he worked in Lewis, Oneida, and Rensselaer counties.

Dury has also found some spare time to participate in his favorite sports — skiing, hiking, roller and ice skating and has the knack of keeping up with social events on the Hill. His decision to come to Cornell was made after he attended Farm and Home Week at Cornell three consecutive years before his first registration in Barton Hall. In 1936, he came during Farm and Home Week as a member of a Hill-Billy orchestra. Somehow, that music still rings in the ears of Durand Weale—Cornellian.

Beef Cattle Field Day

Beef cattle producers of New York State attended a field day April 8th at Cornell. There they viewed Cornell's Hereford and Aberdeen Angus herds including the beef steers on which experimental work with feeding was being conducted. Judging contests, demonstrations, and exhibits of beef cuts were scheduled.

A forum on the beef production outlook in this state was also held. Professor Morrison advised the breeders to use protein concentrates economically since they will be the scarcest feed. Suggestions were made to maintain pastures, improve yields with more use of nitrogen fertilizer, and to increase production of corn and small grains. H. E. Babcock forecasted that freezer lockers and home freezer storage units will increase the beef cattle business in New York State.

A beef producer needs to be a good business man to market his products successfully where large centralized markets are not available as in the west. Professor Hobbs explained that beef cattle production is a long time enterprise and should not be entered on a temporary basis. A big enough sized business must be had to keep overhead costs at a minimum. "Beef production should be fit to the individual farm capacity," explained Professor Miller. Farms with good grain could grow baby beef or feeder cattle; those with less grain should have fat yearling cattle; while those with little grain might better breed feeder calves for sale to others who could fatten them economically. Robert Martin indicated that the future price of beef cattle rests largely with the Office of Price Administration.

E. B. Clark, Norwich, won the judging and weight judging contest; John Strong, Ithaca, was second and R. H. Watson, Clyde was third. Professor John Miller, head of Beef Cattle work at Cornell arranged the program.
LOCATED on the ground floor of Rice Hall, there is a two room laboratory filled in every corner with complex machinery, various developing experiments and numerous examples of the different stages of the egg and embryological development of the chicken. Professor Alexis Romanoff, the head of the incubation division of the poultry department of Cornell, is the genial supervisor of the laboratory. Throughout the past twenty years he has developed all these devices to aid him in his research.

At present Prof. Romanoff is working out several of his theories and experimenting on others. Discoveries aren't made in a day or a week but they are the result of months and even years of constant work in that field. Oddly enough, a great number of the important findings didn't occur according to a set plan, but rather through a mistake or "crazy attempt" at varying the experiment. Quite often a student's foolish actions will bring about a discovery which would not ordinarily be attempted because it is theoretically impractical.

One of the numerous examples of years of constant work in a complex device for the measurement of the porability of the shell of an egg. This machine took ten years to develop. Since an egg shell, besides giving physical protection to its contents, serves other function such as controlling the evaporation of moisture and preserving the natural colloidal state of the albumen, it is desired that the shell contain as few pores with as small a diameter as possible. By means of a suction tube, air is forced through the eggshell, and then passes through a tube into a burette, where the amount of water displaced is calculated. These figures combined with the circumference of the egg shell enable the research worker to determine the porability of the eggshell per square centimeter per minute. Rates of air flow vary from two to thirty square centimeters per minute, and those with the smallest degree of porability are selected.

In connection with this, a branch topic was introduced and another machine, this one for measuring the strength of the shell was developed. This time, by means of a somewhat less complicated apparatus, the shell is pressed on by a weight and the pressure required to break the shell is then determined. The thicker the shell, naturally the more pressure is required to break it and in this manner we must have a high quality hen, and only by these various testing devices can we determine such a hen, for a hen is only as good as the eggs she lays.

When a hen produces an egg she isn't manufacturing a dish for our breakfast, but she is doing her best to complete the cycle of reproduction of her species. Thus in securing our market product we are in reality robbing the chicken of her means of reproduction. Approximately 1½ billion eggs are used each year for hatching purposes or about 6 percent of the total egg production.

As far as the quality of market eggs is concerned, we get what we set. Most of the inner and outer qualities of the egg are inherited. Hatchable eggs are selected for inner and outer qualities and for their holding condition prior to incubation. Selection should improve breeds and elevate the quality of eggs and meat.

It is the duty of the research worker, therefore, to further the goals already set and to investigate and experiment continually the newer and better developments. And it is the duty of the poultryman to acquire fundamental knowledge about the physiology of the birds' embryo in order to broaden and improve the methods of practice of artificial incubation.

Professor Romanoff has stuck closely to this creed and has followed his belief that it is not worthwhile to investigate aspects of no practical value. His developments promise aid to the advancing poultryman.

In his studies and experiments on improving the market value of eggs, Professor Romanoff has not only advanced present knowledge of the subject but he has laid down sound principles by which other workers may conduct research for still further advancement.
Study of Rural Housing

A study of rural housing in New York State was begun April 1 by the College of Home Economics, under the direction of Grace Morin, who has headed the department of Household Art for the past sixteen years. Included in the study is the examination of farm and village houses, regarding equipment and furnishing.

Miss Morin explains that the study is needed, for until now, little has been done to raise the standards of rural housing. Many of the rural homes have been used for many years without repair or replacement of worn-out structures, much less additions to the equipment. This is because of the depression in the 30's and of the difficulty in purchasing new materials during the present war.

This research problem will include the examination of all published data on the subject, and then families will be interviewed to determine their actual needs and interests.

Miss Morin is a graduate of the University of California and studied fine arts and interior decoration after leaving the University. She joined the staff of the College of Home Economics in 1925, and four years later was made head of the department of household arts. This is not her first problem in housing, for in 1930 she was chairman of the committee on furnishings at the White House conference on health and protection. The next year she was a member of the President's conference on home building and home ownership. In 1940 she attended the White House conference on children in a democracy.

Raven and Serpent

Perhaps you have seen 10 girls carrying student laundry bags around the campus. These were the girls who were rudely awakened one cold morning—at 4:30, initiated and who are now members of Raven and Serpent, Junior honorary society.

Nancy Elizabeth Allen
Marion Hanna
Anita Muriel Hansen
Nancy Bowne Hubbard
Maxine Lois Katz
Audrey Lorraine Katzman
Margaret Aurelia Montelth
Marjorie Anne Montrose
Jane Irwin Purdy
Polly Lawton Ryder

Marcia Hutchins '45

Marcia's sincere interest in campus activities and her ability to do well anything which she starts, has made her one of Cornell's outstanding seniors.

Marcia came to Cornell from Bennett High School in Buffalo, N. Y. As a freshman in the Home Ec school, Marcia joined the Home Ec Club and was later on the Council as Chairman of the Recreation Room. C.U.R.W. committees were her other interests. Marcia went to the leadership training camp of the American Youth Foundation and was later awarded a scholarship from the Danforth Foundation. During her sophomore year, Marcia was a member of the Sage Chapel Associates, C.U.R.W., and on the activities committee of W.S.G.A. In her junior year Marcia became Chairman of the Hart Conference, was a member of the Student Christian Movement Council, Women's Activities Committee of Willard Straight, Home Ec Club Council, and Vice-President of Risley. In the second term of her junior year, Marcia became President of Risley, Corresponding Secretary of the Women's Self-Government Association, as well as being a member of the Executive Committee and the Judiciary Committee of the same organization. She also became a member of the Student Council. As a senior Marcia was elected as First Vice-President of W.S.G.A., in charge of cottages and sororities, and continues to serve on Executive Committee, Judiciary Committee, House of Representatives and The Student Council.

Marcia is also an excellent student as evidenced by the fact that she is President of Omicron Nu, honorary society in Home Economics, a member of Phi Kappa Phi, national honorary scholastic society and of Mortar Board, national honorary society for senior women.

In social life, Marcia is a member of Kappa Alpha Theta sorority. She likes sports such as swimming, badminton, hiking and bicycling. Music, reading and sketching are other favorite past times. Marcia admits that travel books and "Winnie, the Pooh" stories are some of her favorites.

Marcia finds her work as Vice-President of W.S.G.A. a challenging experience because of her closer contact with the women of the University in helping to solve the vital problems of the smaller living units, planning mass meetings and supervising elections.

Marcia is interested in the field of nutrition and has been majoring in dietetics with a background of science and diet therapy. Marcia's future plans are not definite but between now and graduation in October she hopes to decide which phase of the work she is most interested in.

Home Ec Club

The Home Ec Club has really been engaged in some interesting activities this term, but the best is yet to come. The Club has already sponsored an April Fool's Dance and a Faculty Student Party.

The May schedule starts off with an open house at Mt. Pleasant on the weekend of the 15th. They planned one last December, but the Flu changed their plans. This time they are determined to have the gala outing. Every one get ready with his dungarees or gingham dresses for an old fashioned Square Dance, May 27th. If you are one who has never been square dancing, this is your opportunity for a super time, stag or drag.

Circle June the 10th on your calendar for another night of dancing and fun at Martha Van. This ends the program of events for the term but watch the Home Ec Club calendar for good entertainment and fun.
Private Eleanor Poole, WAC, is now at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, receiving her basic training.

Lieutenant Commander Samuel C. Sweeney, USNR, has left the Navy Yard at Charleston, S. C., for overseas duty. Previous to his summons to active duty in July, Sweeney was resident manager and agent in North Carolina for the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Co.

Henry E. Luhrs owns and manages a plant which specializes in making paper novelties. Part of the factory has been converted to the production of Army and Navy parachutes, so "Heiney" is mighty busy these days.

Marjorie I. Grant is serving with the American Red Cross somewhere in China.

Cam Garman is mighty busy with figures these days—numerical ones! He is assistant director of budget and finance of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Merle Kelly is in East Orange, New Jersey, teaching physics with an emphasis on the fundamentals of aviation.

Charles P. Mead, intelligence officer with the U.S. Army Air Forces in England, was recently promoted to the rank of captain.

Carlton A. Talcott is head of the accounting department of GLF Soil Building Service in Ithaca. He was married last February 12 in Oxford to Mary L. Emmick.

Kenneth L. Coombs has started his seventh year of 4-H work in Chautauqua County. He went there in January of 1937 as the first 4-H club agent for the county and now has an active organization of 1050 members. That plus the victory garden program fills his schedule for six days and nights of every week. This year Ken was elected vice-chairman of the Western New York 4-H club agents association. In a recent letter he said, "we are a happy little family with two future 4-H boys—Leslie 4 years and Edward 6 months—growing up fast." Mrs. Coombs is the former Bertha Tompkins of Newfield.

Captain Thomas E. Bennett, serving in the Mediterranean area, was awarded a medal for heroism when he carried to safety several officers wounded by an exploding mine while on a reconnaissance mission. Bennett maneuvered his vehicle through darkness over dangerous, unfamiliar, enemy-mined territory to a station hospital where the men received prompt medical attention.

Bill Barry gave up teaching vocational agriculture at Friendship, New York, and has taken over duties as assistant agent in Oneida County.

Clinton Stimson is teaching chemistry and mathematics at New York's City College. For a while he taught classes at both Manhattan College and CCNY.

Lieutenant Ivan S. Conklin is in India with the 628th Q.M. Refrigerator Co. He has had a chance to see a lot of the country and after visiting the Taj Mahal is convinced that photographs don't lie—the building is even more beautiful than in pictures.

Corporal Phil Wolff is stationed at Camp Beale, California, in a heavy construction regiment. His four years' experience in airport construction has made his duties now a "snap." While on a furlough a few weeks ago, Phil saw his 8-months old daughter for the first time.

Gordon H. Strite was promoted to the rank of captain. He is now in England with the U. S. Army.

Captain Andrew D. Sumner returned to the States last December after twenty-two months of duty in the South Pacific. He is now at the Field Artillery school, Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

George Johnson is assistant extension animal husbandman at Cornell and is working this spring with New York State sheep breeders who are planning on organizing a state association.

Second Lieutenant William R. Kunsel was graduated from the Flying Fortress pilot training school, Hendricks Field, Sebring, Florida. He was awarded his commission last November at Freeman Field, Indiana.

Captain Frank P. Boyle is overseas with the 7th Army Artillery Section. Boyle went to Algiers over a year ago in command of a small special group of officers to do liaison work with the French General Staff. He also spent some time in Morocco and Cassino.

Ensign Norman Thomas is in the South Sea Isles, but not on a pleasure cruise! He is stationed at a naval base and is doing his best to keep out of mischief!

Marjorie Louise Utz (Mrs. H. B. Risley) is a WAC stationed with the Fighter Command at Mitchell Field.

Jim Dewey has been appointed extension entomologist at Cornell and will work in the fruit growing areas of the state on the control of insect pests.

Upon completion of his graduate work for his PhD in animal nutrition, Howard Kratzzer was appointed professor of poultry husbandry at Colorado State College. For a while he took the place of the head of the department who was on leave of absence from the college.

Ellen J. Langer is working with Southern States Cooperative, Baltimore, Maryland. Her husband, Air Student Howard E. Ross '39, is corps commander of the 65th College Training Detachment at Syracuse University.

Rose F. Brodebeck, (Mrs. Clarence H. Padgham,) is manager of the cafeteria at Todd Shipyards in Brooklyn.

Julia L. Swenningen is attending physio-therapy school with a WAC detachment at Walter Reed Hospital, Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C.

When last heard from in January, Helen Louise Crum was in the British Isles doing her bit with the American Red Cross.
Ronald E. Bowman is manager of the GLF farm machinery repair center. His address is Box 26, Whitesville, New York.

Naomi I. George (Mrs. Lewis H. Scott) and her husband are missionaries to the Hopi Indians, Sunlight Mission, Second Mesa, Arizona.

Private Agnes I. Clark is stationed with the Marine Corps Women’s Reserve at Camp Lejeune, New River, N. C. Before entering the service she was associate Farm Security Administration supervisor in Baldwinsville.

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Lewis E. Cutbush transferred from assistant county agent in Schuyler county to assistant agent in Madison county this January.

Elizabeth M. Hawley was married in September to Lieutenant William S. Francher, stationed at present in Lincoln, Nebraska.

First Lieutenant Gerard T. Clarke, holder of the Purple Heart and the Silver Star for gallantry in action in the Tunisian campaign, is now on the staff and faculty at the Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, Oklahoma. Previous to his new position, Clarke was at the Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, D. C.

Dorothy May Brayton was recently married to Lieutenant Herbert C. Betteringer. She is still teaching at Middleburg, New York.

Robert B. Goodman was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Army Air Force upon graduation from the AAF Training Command School at Yale University in February. Before entering the Army, Bob worked on the farm supplies division of GLF.

Mrs. Roger M. Merwin, the former Cornelia E. Merritt, had a daughter, Catherine Cornella, born April 6, 1944. Just one jump ahead of the Easter Bunny, she made the holiday a most happy occasion.

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\[ \text{Julia Snell '42} \]

\[ \text{Mrs. Joseph A. Short, the former M. Patricia Mooney, has just added another limb to her family tree. Her son, John R. B. Short, was born on January 7.} \]

\[ \text{George A. Whitemore received his ensign’s commission and is stationed at the Navy Yard, Charleston, S. C.} \]

\[ \text{Joan M. Plunkett has been commissioned an ensign in the WAVES. She was formerly in communications school at Mt. Holyoke, Mass.} \]

\[ \text{Another grad from this class in the WAVES is Julia G. Snell, stationed at the Navy supply school in Radcliffe.} \]

\[ \text{Eleanor M. Mitten is a yeoman 3/c in the WAVES. How about writing to her at Building 652, Room 923, U.S. Naval Station, Pensacola, Fla.?} \]

\[ \text{Frances H. Hornsby was married last February to Lieutenant Joyce W. Summer, U.S. Army. Did leap year make any difference or is it just coincidence?} \]

\[ \text{Arlene Heigri is an instructor in typewriter repair for IBM at Rochester, New York.} \]

\[ \text{Mary Louise Garmong recently took over the job as assistant dietitian at the University of Rochester. She was a junior assistant in the cafeteria of the Home Economics College at Cornell until last summer when she left to become assistant manager of the Dravo Corporation cafeteria at Wilmington, Delaware.} \]

\[ \text{Henriette V. Low is doing graduate study at New Jersey State Teachers' College.} \]

\[ \text{Elizabeth Jane Nisbet became home demonstration agent in Cortland County last April 1.} \]

\[ \text{Lieutenant Abraham Froehlich, U.S. Army, is at the Station Hospital, Camp Gruber, Oklahoma, as assistant laboratory officer. Before taking over his new position, Froehlich was adjutant there.} \]

\[ \text{Mary E. Stutz was married to Alga L. White on January 22, 1944. White is a flight officer with the Pan American Air Transport Service. The couple are living in Coral Gables, Florida.} \]

\[ \text{Avery Wood, Harland Getman, and Paul VanDemark left Cornell in February to attend officers’ candidate school at aCmp Lee, Virginia.} \]

\[ \text{Renee M. Dick is working as assistant kitchen supervisor in the employees’ cafeteria at Woodward and Lothrop, Washington, D. C.} \]

\[ \text{Marjorie R. Heit, editor of the Countryman in 1943, will complete a year of reporting in the city room of the Post Standard in Syracuse in May.} \]

\[ \text{Frank Curtis was commissioned an ensign upon graduation from his training course at Columbia University. He came back to Ithaca and married Dorothy Dietrich on April 1. No silly superstitions for those two! Lots of luck to them both.} \]

\[ \text{Evelyn K. Hollister is teaching science at Kendall Central School. She recently announced her engagement to Laurence E. Peterson '42.} \]

\[ \text{Corporal Kenneth C. Parkes is stationed at Camp White, Oregon, with the medical detachment of the 174th Infantry Regiment.} \]

\[ \text{First Lieutenant Mario F. George was awarded an Oak Leaf Cluster to his Air Medal for displaying outstanding skill and courage in 5 combat missions over Europe. He is now in England with the Eighth Army Air Force. Prior to his enlistment in March, 1943, George was employed by International Business Machines Corp.} \]

\[ \text{Pasquale R. Orto, Army Air Force, is taking a pre-meteorology course at Bowdoin College.} \]

\[ \text{Captain Richard H. Ogden, stationed in England since last April, was one of the men who piloted an American bomber in the raid over Berlin last March. Ogden enlisted in the AAF in January, 1942.} \]
ON the green hills and in the fertile valleys of the Northeastern United States, four hundred thousand farmers grow food for their neighbors in the towns and cities. These farmers are orchardists and vegetable growers, but chiefly and above all they are livestock men, keepers of cows and chickens, sheep and hogs.

Like all men who make their living from the land, Northeastern farmers have two main business problems. First, to buy the kind of supplies they need for their farms, and to keep the cost down. Second, to make a satisfactory living from what they sell.

Many years ago they began to work together at solving these two business problems. The method they used was cooperation.

Working together, Northeastern farmers have built many successful cooperatives. Today these cooperatives do more than serve the business interests of the men who built them. They have become laboratories of practical democracy—schools in self-help, fair dealing, and good citizenship.

This is the story of one such cooperative—G.L.F.

In 1920, farmers of the New York Milkshed were using three organizations to buy farm supplies. They were the New York State Grange, the New York State Farm Bureau Federation, and the Dairymen’s League, Inc.

All three had other important jobs to do. They could not give much time to the business of buying feed and seed and fertilizer for farmers.

So their leaders said, “Let us put these three buying services of ours together. Let us build one cooperative to buy farm supplies and sell farm products for us. Let us raise capital and hire men who will be our full time employees. We will tell them of the kind of supplies and services we need. It will be their job to carry out our wishes.”

In one short week, thirty-six thousand farmers put up $750,000 to finance a new and completely independent cooperative. They named it after its three parents... Cooperative GRANGE LEAGUE FEDERATION Exchange, Inc. ...soon shortened by common consent to G.L.F.
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—But Still Not Enough for All

Many more new Farmalls are being built this year than last. They are on their way to the farms of America, ready for the big food production job that lies ahead. But there still will not be enough to go around.

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For 20 years the FARMALL tractor has led the way in power farming. For 20 years the FARMALL SYSTEM, a way of farming that combines tractor power and a complete line of working tools to fit the tractor, has enabled farmers to produce crops on an efficient, economical, time-saving basis.

When you own a Farmall you have a tractor that was designed from the implement end. Such a tractor, for one-man operation, is a blessing when farm help is at a premium.

We're well into another planting and cultivating season. Our country is counting on Agriculture for another big harvest. The favored weapon in the fight for food is the FARMALL TRACTOR.

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You can count on Farmall to lead the way in the future, just as it leads the way today.

FARMALL'S 20th Anniversary
Cornell Countryman

Volume XLI
JUNE, 1944
Number Eight

. . . Cornell Colors Are Waving Today
You Can't Always Tell

As SUGGESTED in this space in recent issues of the Cornell Countryman, farming is not the only occupation for which the College of Agriculture trains its graduates.

For example, agricultural occupations that are not strictly farming may center around the raising of flowers, especially under glass. Courses in floriculture and ornamental horticulture teach greenhouse methods and the practices connected with the florists’ trade; in fact, some of the most prominent florists in the country are Cornell graduates.

Natural Sciences

Practically all of the courses in what are known as “natural sciences,” or more properly “nature” sciences, are taught in the College of Agriculture. These include meteorology, or the science of the weather; botany, the science of plants and plant life, which has many related sciences or branches, as plant physiology and plant breeding; pomology, or the science of growing fruit. Some colleges list “olericulture” among their courses; Cornell is satisfied in teaching the same subject but, at the College of Agriculture, the plain and simple designation of “vegetable crops” is enough.

Sometimes They Change

Suppose one wishes to teach science, or just to teach; the College of Agriculture has courses in rural education and science teaching. One young man entered Cornell to study these educational subjects; he made up his schedule of studies and found that he had to take another course to have enough hours of study required for a term’s work. He learned of a course in wild-life conservation that fitted nicely, and he liked it so well that he then took all of the conservation courses offered by the College. Now he is a valued member of the New York State Conservation Commission and declares that he is happier in his present job than he ever could have been at teaching school.

Make a Start

Regardless of whether you have chosen your career, it is well to get a start on a college education. If you are below the draft age, a year at College gives that start and increases the likelihood that, after the Victory, you will return to complete what you have begun.

In thinking of College, think what your state colleges offer you in free tuition, and in an investment in the riches of knowledge that can never be taken away from you. As you look toward college entrance next fall, write to learn what the College of Agriculture offers. Address your inquiry to

Director of Admissions
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York
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Feeding

The department of Animal Nutrition at Cornell has been conducting investigations for many years in order to attack the feeding problems of farmers and livestock men. Improved feeding results in animals that are more efficient converters of grain and roughage into human food.

The small animal laboratory has played an important part in the determination of standards of economical and effective feeding. There are kept the mice and rabbits which serve as test animals in the various experiments attempted in this research. Performed mostly by graduate students, work has been done on longevity, basal metabolism, retarded growth, and chronic diseases. All the experiments are carried out with the purpose of relating them to problems paralleled in other animals and in humans.

One important experiment is that of Marvin Steinberg '44 and Norman Kretchar '44, concerning gain of weight by yellow mice. Through different methods of feeding, they are trying to determine whether or not the deposition of fat in the body tissues of the animal is regulated by an inherited factor, or more exactly, to discover what use is made of the available nutrients. The result of these tests may be of significance in their connection with humans having the same health problem of gaining or losing weight.

Another study under investigation is that pertaining to the use of soybeans and soy flour in breadmaking. The value of adding five percent soy bean flour to the regular wheat flour is undergoing tests, and in addition the preparation of the beans to make them more palatable.

An animal recently imported from Asia may be used in the experiments before long. It is the hamster, a yellow-brown burrowing rodent, and may prove of value as subject and control animal.

A more practical approach to feeding problems is assumed in the animal nutrition lab where work is being done towards better feeding of farm animals. One of the tests concerns the type of proteins in calf starters. Heretofore there had been some source of animal protein, such as meat scraps or fish meal in the calf

starters, but new findings have lead to the conclusion that such proteins can be replaced by plant proteins in soybeans, linseed meal and the like, without lowering the quality of the feed.

Another calf feeding problem is that regarding the minimum amount of whole milk fed to calves. With some of the new rations and starters it will be possible to reduce the usual 350 pounds of whole milk needed at present. This means saving to the farmers and releases more fluid milk for human consumption.

The fat percentage in dairy rations is another important matter. In the past it had been proven that four percent fat was necessary for optimum milk production. However, in the newer methods of processing the soybean, the fat is so lowered that when the meal is mixed in dairy rations it no longer gives them the added fat, and the new ration contains only two-three percent fat. As a result of this there will be a decrease in milk production when the ration is fed. But the fats are more essential for human consumption, and consequently, they will be used in the original form without being transformed into the constituents of dairy products.

This is but a brief survey of some of the work of the animal nutritionists. The key note is better experimental methods which speed the overcoming of obstacles in the production of food to improve living standards.

Haying

These are times of labor shortage and high production goals. Whatever can be done to benefit farmers in food production is important in winning the war.

Agricultural engineers have introduced many new machines to balance the decreased man power supply. And since the haying season is the biggest job for dairymen and the hay itself is the most important single dairy feed, efficiency in its production and harvest is vital. There are several new developments in this field.

Through actual use, the buck rake was made known to farmers as a quick and economical haying implement. It is a machine for lifting and carrying hay from the windrow to the barn in one operation. Its use means saving of time and labor, and reduction of losses in nutrient value of the hay. It can be built by the farmer with lumber, and a truck body. A set of long wooden teeth are erected on a frame and mounted on the rear of the truck body. A hoist is attached to lift the teeth... by hand or by the power of the engine. In use, the truck backs up to the window and the hay is forced onto the barn. When a load has accumulated the teeth are raised from the ground, and the load is driven to the barn. 800-1200 pounds can be carried each trip. In the barn the hay is dumped in a pile or in a sling, by lowering the teeth and drawing them out of the hay. The hay is pulled into the mow with the sling or with a grapple fork. The machine is operated by two men, one in the mow, and one working the hoist, but because it is efficient in its use of manpower, it is a labor saving device.

Another way to save labor and provide good quality roughage is to put the hay into the barn before it is completely dry. This can be done by several methods. One system involves crushing the stems following mowing. This speeds drying. After the stems have been crushed between two steel rolls the hay is hoisted into special mows. These mows have flues built in the floor, six feet apart, thus enabling air to pass through the hay. A blower forces air through these passageways and dries it. During the day the blower is open, but it is shut off at night until the hay is cured. It possible to cure hay eight feet high at one time. When a layer is cured, another can be placed on top of it and the process repeated, or it can be removed to a regular mow.

Hay can also be chopped by a regular ensilage cutter and blower which is drawn through the fields where they hay is picked up from the windrows, cut, and blown into a wagon. Driven to the barn, the hay is then blown into an elevator which deposits it in the mow.

These systems enable the farmer to store hay a few hours after cutting and so decrease the risk of getting it wet and incurring losses from leaching; and in each case the hay is of high quality.

Modern machinery is one step in reaching our production goals. The buck rake and mow-cured hay may prove to be ways to pass these goals.
As We Were

The New Board
Graduation for the class of '44 is here, and away with the class goes the old editor. We will say just one word to her—"Good-bye"—for it is time to welcome the new editor and the new board:

Marjorie Fine, Editor-in-Chief
BUSINESS BOARD
Jean Carnell ....................... Business Manager
Jean Krumwiede ............. Asst. Business Manager
Alice Latimer ...................... Circulation Manager
Louise Green

EDITORIAL BOARD
Nancy Hubbard ....................... Home Ec Editor
Germayne Seeley ..... Campus Countryman Editor
Nina Kuzmich ......................... Former Student Notes
Rosa Wunsch

Letter to the Editor

Dear Ed.

The men of the Ag campus are feeling pretty low these days. For some peculiar reason the women of Plant Science and Caldwell Hall think that we don't appreciate them. We surely do. We can't understand where they got the silly notions the Ag Hag complained about—(Just like a woman to have dumb ideas!). We would appreciate it greatly if you'd print an ode that we have dedicated to them:

Life without a coe-ed
Is like pretzels without beer,
Is like a soda without ice cream,
Is like a car without a gear
Oh, life without a co-ed
Is like soap without its lye.
But, if there's one thing worse
In this universe,
It's a co-ed,
I said a co-ed,
I mean a co-ed,
Without a guy.

Ah-men.

To The New Editor

We wonder if you have noticed how much the late editor has not been in the office this past month. You, as trial editor, had to plan the June issue, handle the ads, line up the features, and manage our concession at the carnival; while the editor became notorious for picking better horses than she could ride.

You never said anything, but you probably thought it was queer. We wonder if you won't do the same thing next year to the new editor. It will be hard on him, but he will be editor, and not a figurehead.

Your work will not be noticed, only your absence from the spotlight, for you will be a back-stage prompter. You will let the editor-to-be play the leading role, even though he misinterpret some lines, for in a few months you will be gone, and he must play the role alone.

—B.K.
His Shirt Tail Flying

by C. E. Gascoigne

YOUNG Claude Waldo would rather fish than eat; he thought that a person could fish at only one time during the day, whereas he could eat at any time. Maybe he was right; maybe he was wrong. Anyway, Waldo always came to catch fish.

He used to work in a canning factory in the summer, and every night at about six-thirty the populace of Wolcott saw Waldo with his green shirt tail flying racing down the West Main Street hill on his bicycle. The red light on the corner never bothered him; instead of stopping, he would sneak to the right and go around the town fountain at the intersection. When he hit Main Street, he would keep right on peddling for all he was worth, skimming past any car that stopped or that was going too slow to suit him. What a sight that was—a flash of green on a bicycle dashed down the street at a speed much too great for safety. People could have understood it if he had been rushing home to supper, but they couldn’t figure out why he was in such hurry to go fishing.

Leaving Main Street, he would go hell bent for leather down another hill, across the mill pond bridge, and up the other hill. Then he would turn to the left, scoot into his own yard, drop the bicycle, and rush into the house. In two minutes he would dash out with a fishing pole and a landing net clasped in his hands. Taking a short cut to the pond, he abandoned his mad rush for the rest of the evening. Skillfully and quietly, he would get into the boat and row easily around the pond, stopping every now and then to cast his old battered plug into the place where a bass should be. More often than not, the bass would be there, and more often than not, he would put it back after he caught it. He caught so many that he would only keep the ones that were big enough to be proud of. When he did catch a big one, he made sure that every one in town knew about it, too.

Yes, Waldo was like that. It doesn’t seem possible that last summer is just a memory when Waldo was like that. He probably never realized that then would be the last time he would ever go fishing. Last summer he went fishing nearly every night and always caught at least one fish. One night after catching one that weighed a little over four pounds, he thought he had caught the biggest fish in the pond. He felt pretty good about that. Then one night he spied one of the biggest bass he had ever seen strike. He claimed that it would weigh six pounds if it weighed an ounce. Sure, he was excited about it. Who wouldn’t be? I don’t know why he wrote only me all about the “Whopper.” Sure, he told other people that there was a big bass there, but that was as far as he went. Everybody knew that; they knew Waldo liked to talk, too.

MAYBE he told me about it in his letters just to fill up space, or maybe he wanted to take my mind off my illness for awhile, or maybe he trusted me? Who knows? From that night on, he was determined to catch the bass, and he didn’t bring a fish home after that. He always said there wasn’t a fish in the pond that he would keep if it wasn’t as big as the “Whopper.” Every night that bass would strike; once he had it right up to the boat and was so excited that he didn’t get the landing net under it in time. Another time the fish leaped out of the water beside the boat and gave him a bath from the splash. Several times he battled with him for three or four minutes, but never could he land him. But Waldo was not the type to give up.

Then one day he heard that some one had caught a bass that weighed slightly under six pounds. Nobody could make him believe that was the “Whopper,” though. The only way to find out was to go fishing; Waldo went fishing that night. Once more Waldo dashed through the streets with his green shirt tail flying. No one ever thought that would be the last time. I wish I could tell you about it as well as Waldo told me. Just a minute now and maybe I can find the letter in which he told me about it. Here it is. Maybe you can get the story better if I read his words.

He says, “... I went down to see about the ‘Whopper’ tonight. It couldn’t have been a better night to use that old battered plug of mine; you know the kind of a night I mean. The sun was setting and everything was quiet. There wasn’t a ripple on the water, and it was just beginning to get dark. The oars didn’t even squeak; the first time in weeks. I took my time and stopped the boat in just the right place. I sat there for a couple of minutes to kind of get my nerve up and then looked at my old plug. The hooks were sharp enough, and they were attached solidly. I took my time casting because it had to be a good cast the first time. I judged the distance carefully and then easily cast the plug. The reel hummed naturally, and the plug hit the water in just the right spot. There wasn’t a sound to be heard, and I let the plug rest on the water for a minute. Then I gave it a little twitch; nothing happened. I waited for a few seconds and gave it another little twitch; still nothing happened. I was working that bait for all I was worth, so if he was there, he just couldn’t possibly resist it. I gave another twitch, and everything was quiet. He just had to be there. It was almost dark, and it was just a matter of minutes. One last twitch, and I knew the bass was still there! He was just as big as ever! He fought so hard that he practically tore the bottom off the pond. He got me wet again before he shook the hook! You know, I’ve got a feeling that that bass was made for me to catch; and I’ll catch him if it’s the last thing I do...”

HE never realized that he would never catch the “Whopper.” Yes, Waldo was like that; he never gave up without a fight. But now the people of Wolcott will never again see that flash of green on a bicycle dashing through Main Street. They will never see that rickety old boat on the pond with Waldo gently pulling on the oars, or hear him say, “Man you should see the bass I caught last night! Why, he’d weigh four pounds if he weighed an ounce!” You see, the time came when Waldo had something else big to fight for. He went fishing on the ocean for the day when he could catch the “Whopper” and tell the whole town about it. But the “Whopper” will never be caught, because Waldo stayed with his ship. He never gave up if he thought he had a fighting chance. Maybe he didn’t even have a fighting chance when he was killed in action.
The Trend

by Marjorie L. Fine

In the days when the colleges of agriculture were young they were thought of as "trade schools", as places where young men could learn to be better farmers than their fathers had been. The students went through their training and returned to the home farm, and there it was learned that they were not the best farmers in the community. They knew the scientific name of the organism causing Bang's disease, but they couldn't keep the abortions out of their herds. And perhaps folks began to wonder just what the boy had been learning while he was at college.

The story of what he had been learning is this . . . He came to the college to learn the best way to farm. But by the time he had been graduated he had become divorced from actual farm practice, and more involved in the experiments behind the techniques of operation. His interests became focused on improving breeds of livestock, selection and crossing of plants to develop varieties of crops adapted to various soil and climatic conditions, engineering, agronomy, plant pathology, dairy industry, economics of production and distribution, in short, he had become interested in applied science. He was not the best farmer, but he was a good research man.

Times were changing. The farm was becoming more specialized. Farmers bought clothing in town; they bought food in town. And they didn't try to grow a little of everything on their land. They began to grow the crops best suited to their area, and had supplies of products they couldn't grow well sent in from places where they were easy to grow. Farmers spent their time on enterprises that paid best, and before long they noticed that it took fewer men to till the same acreage, and that there was enough produced by one man to send another to the city to produce manufactured goods. Farms weren't self-sufficient; they were commercial. Prices became important, increased production became important. That is why the son who went to college began to learn about prices, about improving efficiency on the farm, about better animals and plants. And so, the colleges, though they may have seemed to do not fail the farmer. They gave him the men who laid the foundations for modern agriculture.

Some may wonder why it is then that each farmer runs his farm differently, why farming did not become standardized as did industry. The reasons as mutations and hybrids just as the hosts themselves have done. In short the work that has been done by these colleges cannot be regarded as completed. Continually, weaknesses become apparent, and it is clearly seen that the time has not come to close the laboratory and experimental field.

Plant breeding is less than half a century old; agricultural economics is half the age of plant breeding. The social sciences have reached a point in their development analogous to the physical sciences at the time it was discovered that fire is not composed of either angry spirits nor matter. Agricultural research is not yet in full bloom.

One of the research problems that lies ahead is analysis of farm operation. At present all that has been done is to describe individual farm jobs and farm organization. What must be done is to analyze individual farms. This is important because labor is the scarce factor of production in the United States, and is the largest single cost of the business. For this reason it must be used to the greatest advantage. Efficiency is essential, and becomes increasingly so with the passage of time and the improvement in technology. Efficiency is a measure of the use of time. To attain high efficiency time must be planned so that the right thing is done at the right time. Farmers who read this are not learning anything new, for they know what must be done. But perhaps they do not know that "time consciousness" can be taught.

One of the functions of the agricultural colleges is to aid the student in learning how to analyze a problem and to solve it methodically. Success in this function of the colleges is fully as important as their contributions resulting from experiments in applied sciences. For if they can equip the student to recognize problems and to work them through they will have produced successful farmers, and successful men. They will have given the student tools. Without them he is lost. But with them he can build a still greater agriculture, and a greater America.
Memories Linger

Spring Day is over; and all of us have memories of one grand hectic weekend.

We will be able to tell our children about the great military revue and the carnival. Concessions of all sorts adorned the field. I couldn't resist the temptation to stop at the Cornell Countryman booth and pound those nails in. I finally won a corn cob pipe after several tries (incidently, I also received a black and blue thumb; I think the nails were crooked).

Everywhere I turned, sound of "Step right up and have a nice sizzling hamburger or hot dog." "Ice cream—this way please" and "How about some candy to give to your best girl."

The Skunk Hollow Carnival will always remain the big weekend for the class of '44.

Les Brown's orchestra did a bang up job on the Spring Day formal where all danced around the Maypole. Doris Day, the vocalist, added sparkle to the evening. President and Mrs. Edmund Day, Col. and Mrs. Edwin Van Duesen, Capt. and Mrs. Burton Chippendale, Major and Mrs. Jewett and Mrs. Phillip Olin and Lt. Commander C. B. Reemelin were the receiving line.

Grange Activities

The Grange initiated the following members with the first and second degree status:

Jean Carnell
Sidney Hart
Frank Reynolds

They will receive the third and fourth degree status in June.

To Collect Milkweed Pods

Ralph Y. DeWolfe, state chairman of the U.S.D.A. War Board heads a program to collect 1,500,000 pounds of milkweed floss this year. Most of the gathering of the floss will be done by schoolchildren in July, August, and September. The milkweed floss will serve as a substitute for kapok used in the manufacture of life jackets and aviator's suits for our armed services. The War Hemp Industry will provide a worker to help with the program and to furnish mesh bags for the pods.

Betsy Kandlko '44

When a sunny day rolls around, the Cornell Countryman editor cannot be found in the office. She is out horseback riding. When she dashes into the office, mud on her plaid shirt, the freckles scraped off her nose, the hardened staff nods casually, "Fall off again?" Some day she will quit racing with good riders.

Betsy, a senior in the Home Ec school, comes from Ancram, N. Y. Although she worked off campus her freshman year, she not only took part in campus activities, but also received the highest grades in her class that year. She became a member of the Debate Club and of Kermis, the upper campus dramatic club. In her sophomore year she was appointed to the Off-Campus Straight Committee, and became a co-pet for the Cornell Dramatic Club. She also made the Countryman board that year. She entered the Home Ec Public Speaking Stage both her freshman and sophomore years. During her junior year, she became former students notes editor of the Countryman, and is now editor-in-chief.

For a month this term she worked as an associate editor of the Cornell Alumni News, editing the alumni notes.

While at Cornell, she held these scholarships: the New York State Bankers' Association Scholarship, the Robert M. Adams 4-H Memorial, the State Cash, and the Martha Van Rensselaer Alumnae.

Her favorite activities are dancing, horseback riding, swimming, and listening to the hit parade on Saturday night before a date with the Navy. Concerts at Bailey Hall also rate.

She is a member of Pi Delta Gamma, women's honorary journalistic society, and of Omicron Nu, senior honorary society in home economics. Her major has been journalism.

As yet Betsy is undecided as to what she is going to do when she finishes college, but at this point is considering joining the Marines, being an air stewardess, spending the summer on a dude ranch, and settling down to a real job in journalism.

Art Shows

"An appreciation of art can be increased by repeated visits to art shows," says Virginia True, an assistant Professor at the New York State College of Home Economics. "Art makes one feel and live more intensely, and exhibits open the doorway to art," she explained. The appreciation of works of art involves both the artist and the layman. Since art is visual, it must be seen; since it is mental, it must be understood; as it is emotional, it must be felt.

A trained person, versed in technical knowledge, has a far greater chance to appreciate art than does the untrained person.

"Art feeds on life, and since life changes, art cannot be static. What interests the artist will sooner or latter interests the artist will sooner or later why annual exhibits are useful, they show new trends from year to year.

Recent exhibits in the Martha Van Rensselaer Art Gallery have included a group of paintings sent to this country by the Brazilian government.
Former Student Notes

'15
Elwood L. Chase was appointed director of the transportation division of the War Food Administration in the US Department of Agriculture on April 15. After graduation from the University, he did farm management and extension work in New Jersey, and for four years was agricultural agent in Ulster County. For the past twenty years he has been in the feed and grain business with the cooperative GLF Mills. As chairman of the Lower Lakes grain committee, Chase has worked with the War Food Administration in solving problems of shipping and handling grain on the Great Lakes.

Paul R. Young has just completed the manuscript for his second junior text on gardening called Garden Graphs, Book Two. The first book, Elementary Garden Graphs, was published in 1942. Young is garden editor of the Cleveland News and school garden supervisor on the city's Board of Education.

Ina S. Lindman, author of a new cook book for the U. S. Navy, was recently featured in the New Yorker's "Talk of the Town." She is working for the United Fruit Company and to date has worked out over 600 new recipes for bananas. Her chief ambition is to do a specialized cook book for use in submarine and aircraft galleys.

W. King White was featured in a recent issue of the Cleveland Plain Dealer. A descendent of the manufacturers of the White Sewing machine and the White Steamer automobile, he has built the Cleveland Tractor Company to its present importance. He was behind the "Cletrac", first with Wilkins at the North Pole, first with Byrd at the South Pole, and now its "cousin" the bulldozer, found on every battlefield today.

Dorothy DeLany is the assistant 4-H Club leader for New York State, with headquarters in Roberts Hall at the University.

John E. Coykendall has gone west to Tucson, Arizona, where he is now employed by Consolidated Aircraft Corporation.

Elton Hanks is back in Ithaca as assistant farm land supervisor. He was formerly agricultural agent for Rensselaer County.

Calvin Russell II is working in the farm loan department of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Rochester, Minn.

Ensign Stewart C. Smith is now on active sea duty with the USCG. He received his commission at the US Coast Guard Academy after four months of preliminary training. Richard Eglington has accepted a position as head of sanitation in the Connecticut State Department of Health, Hartford. Before that he was city bacteriologist in Ithaca.

Giff Hoag is doing a great deal of traveling these days—on business, of course. He is working in the information and extension division of the Farm Credit Administration, Kansas City, Missouri.

Ruth E. Broderick is a dietitian at the Colos Club, Cleveland, Ohio.

Pauline S. Reuse is overseas as a civilian employee of the US Army.

Captain John S. Andrews had a real military wedding last March when he was married to Lieutenant Aileen Paquette, Army Nurse Corps, at Camp Meade, Maryland. Before being called into active service, Andrews was an assistant in the Research Division of the US Department of Agriculture.

Warren C. Haff has been appointed Northeastern States' representative of the educational and research bureau of By-product Ammonia. He was formerly extension soil conservationist at the College of Agriculture.

Helen M. Sands is assistant professor in home economics and Director of Nursery schools at Austin, Texas.

Paula L. Bethke is a dietitian at the St. Johns River Ship Building Company, Jacksonville, Florida. Before accepting her new position, she was cafeteria manager of the Rantakee Ordone Works, Illinois.

Mary Robinson left her job as assistant in charge of housekeeping and food service at Pembroke College to take other duties as cafeteria manager for the Todd Union at the University of Rochester.

Leon F. Graves is in the meteorology department at Massachusetts Institute of Technology doing research assistant teaching in the Army-Navy program there. On campus he met Ross L. Heald '46 who is an aviation cadet at the Institute.

Since last September Second Lieutenant Leonard C. Grubel, AAF, has been teaching meteorology to basic pilots at Greenville, Mass.

James J. Miller is teaching vocational agriculture at Deposit Central School.

Sergeant Alfred C. Kuchler is in Egypt as an Army meteorologist. He is a member of the staff of the Skymaster, a weekly newspaper published by the men there.

First Lieutenant Lynn W. Cocker, USAAP, has been awarded the Air Medal and Bronze Oak Leaf Cluster for outstanding achievement in missions over enemy territory. He is in England piloting Mustangs.

Lieutenant Raymond A. Lull, Army Air Corps, was killed in action in Europe last December. His parents received the Purple Heart, awarded posthumously, and a personal message from Commanding General H. H. Arnold in which they praised Lull's high courage and ability.

Sally Steinman, with the American Red Cross in North Africa, starred in the play "How Green Was My Corn", presented to the soldiers in Oran. The show was written and produced by a group of Red Cross girls and service men. Costumes were of the Gay Nineties variety, made from old curtains. The play made such a hit in Oran that the troupe took it to Algiers and gave four more uproarious performances.
Corporal Herman Grubin, Jr., likes the field life he lives in New Guinea. All it needs to be perfect is a little wine and lots of women.

Helen L. Crum is in England with the American Red Cross doing hospital recreational work.

Sergeant Laurence C. Gardner is now stationed at Mason General Hospital, Brentwood. Before entering the service he was associated with the Farm Security Administration in Wellsville.

Betty Jane Banes, feature editor of the Countryman in 1940, is writing for the Warwick Valley Dispatch, a country weekly edited by her aunt, Florence Ketchum. This job is only temporary, for she plans to settle down to dairy farming when she marries Frederick E. Wright of Warwick. In Betty’s words, “I never thought my ag training would come in so handy so soon.”

Winston Klotzback has been promoted to staff sergeant in the Army.

George Allen recently resigned his position as district agricultural engineer for the State War Council to work on farm machinery with G.L.F.

“Home was never like this,” says Lieutenant Burt D. Dutcher, Army Signal Corps. He has been in the war theater of New Guinea a long time now, but he still can’t get used to the jungles.

Ronald E. Bowman is in Whitesville managing the G.L.F. farm machinery repair center there.

William J. Packer has been in Australia the past few months as a navigator. He writes that he doesn’t mind the job he is doing, but he missed Ithaca’s winter weather. We hope that next year he will be making snow balls again with the rest of us!

Solomon Cook is teaching agriculture at Lisbon and is leader of two 4-H Clubs in that area of St. Lawrence county.

Since November 1, Helen McCune has been assistant home demonstration agent in Jamestown. She is concentrating on the nutrition program there.

Elizabeth M. Brockway has started training at the Yale school of nursing, New Haven, Conn.

Harriet E. Ponda is an assistant at the Rochester Children's Nursery.

Evelyn V. Corwith is assisting in the testing kitchen at Standard Brands, Inc., New York City.

Jane A. Bartholomew is a diettian at the Franklin Baker Division of General Foods, Hoboken, New Jersey.

Margaret C. Morse (Mrs. Walter Thalmann) took a government-sponsored course in aircraft drafting and then was employed for 6 weeks as an aircraft draftsman at Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corp., where her husband also works. The couple are living in San Diego, California.

Margaret R. Dilts is doing executive work for the Girl Scouts in Manhattan, New York.

Dorothy M. Cothran, “the girl with the golden voice,” is back on the Hill doing clerical work in the office of Mr. Williams, assistant to the University’s Dean of Engineering.

Mrs. Frances E. Carroll, the former Jean McConnell, is a chemist at Lever Brothers. At present Jean is testing soaps.

Betty O. Bowman is working as a diettian for the Manhattan Eye Ear and Throat Hospital in New York City.

Before her marriage in September to Robert Murphy ’43, Dorothy Lou Brown was assistant teacher at the Rochester Children's Nursery.

Ethel Baer resigned her job as assistant cafeteria manager for IBM to join her husband, John W. Foley, Jr., now in the armed service.

Since last September Dorothy B. Kay has been a hemotologist at the Strong Memorial Hospital in Rochester.

Frances Anderson is a student dietitian at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore.

While awaiting to be called into the WAVES as an officer candidate, Lorraine A. Bode is working in the Albany Home Bureau office.
Management of the Student Laundry Agency extends their most hearty congratulations to the graduating class of 1944.

Wm. Schmidt '36—Grad. Mgr.
Harrie Washburn '45—Asst. Mgr.
John Bishop '45—Secy. & Treas.

409 College Ave. Dial 2406

CONGRATULATIONS and BEST WISHES to the CLASS of JUNE ’44

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Earle W. DeMotte, Pres.

NEW CORNELL GIFTS for the JUNE GRADUATES

Four New Cornell Mascots
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JACKY, THE DONKEY

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PEARL LOCKETS & BRACELETS
PEARL PENDANT & FOB SETS

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Sport Shirts with Cornell Insignia
and many other items

THE CORNELL CO-OP
Barnes Hall Ithaca, N. Y.

The Hill Drug Store
Frank T. Thorpe and Harry P. Ryerson
328 College Ave. Ithaca, N. Y.

This store has served the Cornell Students for over 30 years under the ownership of the late C. W. Daniels, and under the new management will continue to uphold this policy.

Drugs — Cosmetics — Soda Fountain
Prescriptions promptly and carefully compounded.
“Every Community should have its own Canning Center!”

Public-spirited citizens of Gilmer, Texas, believe that community canning is the ideal solution for preserving the products of Victory Gardens—to keep a fighting America strong and healthy.

Last summer, the Upshur Rural Electric Cooperative led the way by contributing a large tool shed to house the new Canning Center. Gilmer Kiwanis raised $1200. Carpenters, plumbers, co-op linemen, lumber yards, and hardware dealers donated labor and material. And with complete local support, the Gilmer Community Canning Center was well on its way!

Now listen to what Mrs. P. B. Lindsey, Supervisor and local co-op homemaker, has to say about the new Center that has done so much for Gilmer, Texas ...

“EVERY FAMILY IN TOWN is eligible to use our Canning Center,” says Mrs. Lindsey. “Housewives bring their raw products, cans or jars, seasoning, and dish towels. We show them how to prepare the food. It’s really lots of fun—like an old-fashioned sewing bee, brought up to date.”

“NEXT, THE FOOD IS STEAMED in thermostatically controlled Westinghouse electric roasters, before sealing the jars or cans. An even temperature is very important during this process. We also use electric hot plates for sterilizing the containers in which the food is packed.”

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Hi Frosh!

frosh story on page 4
"My farm workshop pays dividends every month in the year"

K. T. Hutchinson, progressive farmer near Murfreesboro, Tennessee, is a firm believer in getting the most out of his farm workshop the year round.

"Keeping my farm machinery constantly in good working order," says Mr. Hutchinson, "means that the tools are always ready whenever there is work to be done in the fields.

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Cornell Countryman

Journal of Country Life,
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The Norton Printing Co.

"WHERE SERVICE IS A HABIT"

317 East State Street
Ithaca, New York
A Good Farmer

Liberty Hyde Bailey said that the requirements of a good farmer are at least four; and he listed them:

"The ability to make a full and comfortable living from the land; to rear a family carefully and well; to be of service to the community; to leave the farm more productive than it was when he took it."

For those who make their living from tilling the soil, the important thing is to embrace sound practices of crop and animal production, and farm management. We know now, that it pays to operate the farm near capacity, to make full use of labor and machines in the combination most effective in particular cases, to adjust size to needs of the time and to the market, to employ the use of high yielding crops and quality livestock, to plan the layout of the farm for saving of labor, to choose enterprises for which the farm is well adapted and which can improve the distribution of labor throughout the day and throughout the year.

We know too, that one farmer alone cannot solve the marketing problem, but that by adjusting his activities somewhat he can manage to make the most of all conditions. We know, that working with other farmers, exchanging machinery, in bulk associations, in insurance, marketing, and purchasing co-operatives, he may favor his labor income.

Raising his family, and making a good job of it, is beyond the realms of farm management, but sociologists and other social scientists have made their contribution there. Farming is not a fluid business, here today and gone tomorrow; it is of long duration, and despite the tendency for youth to leave the farm, and city folks to begin life in the country, there is less migration than in many other occupations.

The idea is treat members of the family who work on the farm as if they were hired men... to pay them for their contribution, to give them a sense of responsibility, to make rural life attractive to them, to help them start farming if they have the same "love of land" as you had when you began.

A farmer's community may be well-scattered, and neighbors are probably beyond the echo of an early morning greeting, but the community exists nevertheless, and it is the duty of all the farmers to be a part of that community. Farmers tend to gather to solve farming problems. Here is the opportunity to exchange experiences, so that all may farm better. After the war is over and victory is ours, these talks in town may well be the scene of discussions for improving living conditions on farms—why shouldn't all farms have the conveniences of electricity and running water? — building farm-to-market roads, repairing buildings and equipment, and last but not least, expanding education. Working together, farmers may be able to work out plans to give the opportunity for higher education to the young folks of the community. Actually, education is not a privilege, but rather, a right.

Intelligent good farming has no patience with practices that rob the soil of its productivity. The government has taken steps to increase conservation, and so have many individuals, but there is always need for more planning. Some farms are on land unsuitable to agriculture, incapable of producing good crops; that land should be turned back to forests, and the better lands cultivated and improved. And it might be said, that conservation does not mean merely turning under crops, or adding fertilizers. Conservation means the use of natural resources for the greatest amount of products, for the greatest number of people, and for the longest time.

And now that farmers can begin to see the end of the time when labor and supplies are extremely scarce, they begin to wonder what the post-war situation will be, and how they as a regional group, and as individuals, will fit into that situation. As discussed one Sunday afternoon in September, on the Chicago University Round Table, many foresee an inflationary period, others predict a deflation will follow this world conflict. No one can be positive, however, and as a result, farmers must plan for the future. The war has been favorable to sellers, but demand and prices will doubtless change after the war is over. This has been a good time for farmers to pay their debts, and to make no new ones, so that we can start on a new slate, to write a chapter of better farming in America.
Those of you who study agriculture are doubtless well acquainted with the facts and figures pertaining to National Victory Gardening. The figures are dramatic—in 1943, 20 million individual gardens produced 8 million tons of vegetables, 42% of all vegetables raised in the United States, enough to fill a freight train the distance from New York to San Francisco, or to fill the holds of 800 Liberty ships. The expectations for 1944, making allowances for the drought and the Eastern hurricane, are even better. More people started Victory Gardens in the spring, and more people started them guided by a year or two of experience.

It is my belief that we should examine the personal values involved in small vegetable gardening, not only to see what we have accomplished, but to think of what we can accomplish next year and in years to come. It would be a pity if such a valuable and enjoyable experience were allowed to slip into the past as just another "war measure." If we look at one particular garden from the point of view of those who performed the various gardening jobs we can translate the impressive national figures of shiploads and trainloads into smaller measures, and can evaluate them in relation to one family, one tiny part of the nation.

More than satisfied with the results of my 20 ft. by 22 ft. plot, thousands of others must feel the same way, and will continue to include a small vegetable garden, carefully tended, in the future some planning. For, it is possible, even with a very small piece of land, to raise practically every fresh vegetable needed by a family, to provide sufficient amounts to can and store for winter use, and to do it all economically and enjoyably. In order to make a small plot pay, quite different methods of work are needed from those used in general farming or in large scale truck gardening. When your plot is about 20 feet square, you cannot devote it all to one or two kinds of vegetables; neither can you waste an inch of space. You have to go in for variety, continuous production, and intensive cultivation.

A plot is essential. You must know just where and when to seed or plant each kind of vegetable. You cannot afford empty rows, or even vacant spaces in the rows. To avoid gaps companion and succession cropping are strictly followed. Radishes are grown along with parsley, lettuce in the rows with cabbage, spinach between newly set out tomatoes. The quick crops are harvested before the slower ones make much growth. Later, toward the end of the season, when empty spaces appear in the rows, again quickly grown vegetables are used to fill them. By growing short rows of lettuce, beets, kohlrabi, and other easily transplanted greens, the thinnings are moved as seedlings to places where there is room for them.

When the garden is well planned, well planted, fertilized, and faithfully tended, the returns are strikingly worth while. In our garden, located in a community plot in the heart of Brooklyn, we raised 23 kinds of vegetables, and herbs, and harvested over 350 pounds of produce from June first to September tenth. The air and soil conditions there, being in the city, are far from ideal, so the figures would be larger out of town. We are not finished with our harvest by any means. In spite of the hurricane, we still have 18 kinds of vegetables growing, and expect about 200 pounds more produce before killing frost.

We went in for variety of crops, and short rows. That, in my opinion is one pleasing solution to wastefulness. Several vegetables, such as tomatoes, broccoli, Swiss chard, and New Zealand spinach, are of excellent quality when home-grown and produce steadily for the whole season. Some gardeners made the mistake of planting too much of these. In our case, 18 plants of heavily pruned and staked tomatoes by the tenth of September had yielded over 100 pounds of fruit; 6 broccoli plants produced 16 pounds for harvest; 10 feet of chard, over 30 pounds; 4 feet of New Zealand spinach, 28 pounds. All these vegetables are still bearing. In planning a garden, little space should be given to such prolific plants, and more space to one-crop kinds. The tastes of a family would naturally dictate specific kinds chosen. But a very important factor is the locality and the known success of certain types of vegetables in the immediate vicinity. Vegetables which have not succeeded for neighbors, should not be planted.

As far as expense and time are concerned, both depend largely upon the individual. In our case, the cost was approximately $5.00 for seeds and plants. Fertilizers and insecticides were used communally, and the exact cost has not been estimated. We spent from 8 to 10 hours a week working in our garden, mainly in watering it during the dry period. Weather and the efficiency of the gardener determine the actual amount of labor required. Closely planted rows, such as ours, 12 to 18 inches, require more time than where rows are further apart, because smaller tools have to be used and more care is needed in stepping around the plants. On a larger plot, where rows can be spaced 18 to 24 inches apart the work can proceed more rapidly. A larger plot, too, will permit planting such space-consuming vegetables as corn, squash, and cucumbers. A plot 25 ft. by 50 ft. is ideal for a family of four to six. With intelligent planning such a plot is capable of producing all the fresh vegetables needed for immediate use, plus a good supply for storing.

The dollars and cents saving is obvious. What is not so obvious, is the benefit of eating vegetables, not only fresh from the garden and full of valuable minerals and vitamins, but also of a tender and flavorful quality not available commercially. Growing your own, you can select seeds perfected not for their ability to produce vegetables that will keep and ship well, but those bred for superior flavor. No one with any sense of taste can willingly go back to store bought beans, lettuce, corn, and carrots, after eating home grown ones. And not to be forgotten is the opportunity of trying out unusual and new varieties of vegetables, such as celtuce, furnishing welcome additions to the family table.

It is anyone's guess what the effect of such widespread interest in home gardening will be when the economy of the nation is shifted back to peacetime production. Victory Gardens have been successful because there has been a patriotic urge behind planting and tending them. Now that the results have been seen and analyzed such gardening may continue for its intrinsic value. Small home gardens will continue to be successful if that enthusiasm is carried over, and the home grown vegetable takes its rightful place in the post-war plans for better homes and a better life.

Miss Gomez is the author of "Your Garden in the City"
Hi Frosh

Well, here you are at Cornell. And probably wondering where you are! Without a map you might walk past J.P.'s and never know you passed it. What's Domecon? Student Agencies? Where does the Straight hide its pool table. Where to find good spaghetti, the difference between Comstock and Caldwell Halls, how to find the cider jugs in the shed of the pomology orchard... are you stumped? Who are B.M.O.H.'s?

Don't jump in Cascadilla, it's overcrowded already and Fall Creek covers the bones of Freda Froshes who never heard of the Countryman, and other doin's on the Hill. Don't despair of ever becoming a part of our University. Alumni scattered over the world, and the zombies you see on campus are proof that large numbers survive the first weeks of this strange new land. They are proof that eventually you will find your place at Cornell, unless you took the Lehigh and perished en route.

And if you long for the peace of a nice noisy office, where you can play anagrams on the keys of a typewriter and pour forth your literary soul c'mon up to the Countryman office, fourth floor Roberts, and meet the people who felt as you do sometime in the dim past when they were green, wandered up, and liked it so well they forgot to leave.

Competition for editorial, business, art, and radio boards begins November 6th, at 4:15 P. M. We need you, and we believe that many of you will need some of the work, fun, and experience, that we offer you. Is that a date?

Countryman welcomes too, the old timers on the upper campus. We invite members of all the departmental and other clubs and organizations to become our roving reporters. We want you to tell us what your clubs are doing, so that we can, together, keep Aggies and Home Eccers up to date on all events. We want wholesale information and interest for our campus.

Weed Seed

Workers at the Geneva Experiment Station have found that in New York the number of weeds seeds in grass and legume seeds grown in the state have increased steadily for a third of a century. Fortunately, this situation can be remedied. Farmers have been urged to avoid cutting for seed those parts of fields where weeds are maturing, and to omit entirely cuttings in old poor-hay meadows where weeds predominate. This is most important, for the use of contaminated crop seed will decrease yields in later years, and will cause an upswing in labor costs. Control of weeds in fields where the weeds are abundant, gets out of hand quickly, and even the best cleaning will prove unsatisfactory.

Buckhorn, plantin, sheep sorrel, curly dock, have all remained at about a constant percentage, and must be reduced. Common ragweed and yellow rocket have been increasing, as has wild carrot, and these too, must be reduced. The seed of "strawberry weed" (sulphur cinquefoil) cannot be separated from timothy, and as a result makes whole lots of seed unfit for use.

"Save Seed for Victory," but save good seed.
VIEWS

Information Please

The extension service of Cornell University makes it possible for farmers to obtain the findings of the most recent investigations for the improvement of Agriculture and Home Economics. These conclusions and recommendations are published in the form of bulletins, which may be obtained by writing to the Office of Publication, Roberts Hall, Ithaca, New York. Among the many valuable bulletins are:

- Reduce Calf Crop Losses, Bul. E-450. This bulletin considers the problem of keeping mortality rate down where replacements are raised.
- What oils and greases are required to keep farm machinery in good working condition?—The subject of Lubrication of Farm Machinery, Bul. E-511.
- The proper time the farmers section of the market should be opened is discussed in Regional Markets in New York State, Bul. P-801. Labor incomes on poultry farms and the factors which make for the greatest returns in Factors That Affect Labor Incomes on Commercial Poultry Farms, Bul. P-803. Suggestions for breaking in green help are given in Training Employees for Farm Work, Bul. E-646. To accommodate cows of different sizes, a good plan is to build the length of the platform greater at one end of the stable than at the other. Construction of Concrete Floors for Dairy Stables, Bul. E-140. Methods of salting in brining beans, barn, corn, root crops, green tomatoes, as well as cabbage, described in Preserving Your Vegetables with Salt, Bul. E-622. Sanitation methods to save our elm trees outlined in The Dutch Elm Disease and Its Control, Bul. E-437.

These bulletins are distributed for you. Take advantage of them!

Glass On The Farm of Tomorrow

David O. Woodbury, author of “Your Life Tomorrow”, in the July 15th issue of Collier’s brought forth an optimistic prediction of things to come. The author states that non-breakable glass will be used extensively in machinery. The advantage of such glass includes continuous visibility of working parts. For example, the operator will be able to see that the feed of drill machinery is steady and uniform. Another good point is the fact that with glass parts, combines, shellers, vehicles, and silo machinery can be repaired faster and more effectively than at present. In addition, glass has the valuable features of being easily cleaned and not susceptible to rust.

The use of glass in the field and in the home will mark an advance in efficiency and convenience. The only disadvantage is that people in glass homes shouldn’t throw stones!

Liberty Ship Named For Carl E. Ladd

Named in honor of the late Dean of the College of Agriculture, and as a tribute to the achievements of 4-H Club members in food production and sales of war bonds, the all-steel cargo vessel was launched at the Wainwright Yards of the J. A. Jones Construction Company, Panama City, Florida on July 28, 1944.

The Liberty ship was christened by Mrs. Ladd, widow of the honored Dean. Lt. Arthur J. Masterson, a graduate of the College of Agriculture, offered a prayer for the success of the ship. Lt. Robert Ladd, son of the former Dean, thanked the workers who built the ship.

Truly fitting, this recognition of a leader who had so faithfully served the youth of farming America, by a Liberty ship built to serve this and other nations.

Insurance

Dr. W. M. Curtis, of the department of Agricultural Economics, lists the protection for farmers and their families. Personal accident policies may be taken for the farmer, his family, and employees. Another type is employers’ liability, which protects the operator from suits which might be brought against him by injured employees. Public insurance liability insurance protects him from damage suits that might be brought by members of the public who might be injured while on the farm. But “farm liability insurance” combines the essential features of these, and is the nearest to full protection. It covers risks to the farmer, family, and those working on the farm, and to other persons who may be injured while on the farm. The medical payments provided will contribute as much as $250 for medical costs if a hired man is injured, for example. Farm liability insurance offers the most complete safeguard to the rural family.

Shrubs

Beautiful in every season! Proper pruning is essential in maintaining the value of these ornamentals. Pruning to remove diseased and dead wood may be done in any part of the year. During the summer, before the buds are formed for the next year’s flowers, pruning is done to restrain size, and to improve shape. In the case of vigorous climbing roses, it is wise to remove the older canes after flowering, leaving only 6-12 of the strongest new canes. Forsythia, deutzia, spirea, and hydrangeas should be trimmed by thinning the new growth. Lilac, mock orange, Tartarian honeysuckle, and other large shrubs may be pruned to a single trunk, and this change of growth habit will result in excellent flowering trees, small and ornamental.

Aussies To The Rescue

While awaiting transportation home, two flyers at the Aussie Club in New York City learned of the farm labor shortage. Through Lester N. Price, emergency farm-labor assistant of Sussex County, they were given farm work. A trend began. The Aussies are paid $4 a day, plus room and board. Farmers say they are good hands—glad they can get back to Australia, but sorry to see them go.

Black Walnut

Although not native in New York, black walnut has been introduced throughout the state, and this valuable wood is hardy except in the Catskills and Adirondacks.

Professor J. A. Cope, extension forester, gives the following suggestions: Knock off the green outer husks of half a bushel or more large nuts, and plant them three inches apart and two inches deep. In the spring of 1946, when they will be one-year old seedlings, they may be transplanted to a permanent location. If the crown is kept free, the diameter of these black walnuts will increase about one inch in five years for a period of 50 years at least. Professor Copes urges rural residents to plant for the future.
By GORDON ECKLEY '36

Gordon Eckley writes, "What would be more interesting to my fellow subscribers, (and still receive the censor's okay) than pidgin English (talk pelong white man)? It differs from place to place, even short distances finds wide variations, but fundamentally, it remains the same. The only way to appreciate or understand it is to speak it. The following is a manufactured but typical conversation starting between an American soldier and his number one boy (valet). Few have them now, but it was common in the early New Guinea campaign."

"Maaster; Maaster! Number one pigeon 'e cry—'e cry lamam-dooloo. Teh 'e come sekarang. Me makanan pagi piti siap. [Master, it is well past dawn. Here comes your tea now. I'll get breakfast ready correctly.]

"George" (Number one boys are usually given an American Christian name for convenience). You make talk sumting—talk no pelong white man—talk pelong New Guinea come Madang maybe—talk pelong what name? You talk preend pelong you, come New Guinea, come Madang?" (George, you were not talking pigin but native—a Madang dialect. Were you talking to a friend from Madang?)

"Yes, Maaster, me make talk come Madang, me make talk policeboy 'e want wata pelong drink. Me make policeboy wata pelong drink." (Yes, in the Madang dialect, I was talking to a [native] policeboy who wanted some drinking water which I gave him.)

"You gamma. Farsim mout. Suppose you gamma-im me, you got pig trouble behind. Savvy? You savvy pini? Me preend pelong you long long long. Boy want wata pelong drink, him naik poki, 'e take kiapa. No gamma-im me suntuime. You give-im one pelia boy suca, soo-soo pelong tim, pullahkahow pelong tim, teh. You fill-im pig pella bilum pelong int boy. You fillim too muss kaikai. What name you give-im one pelia boy? (You are fibbing. Fasten your mouth. You will be punished if you lie to me. I.e. you will have big trouble behind. Do you understand thoroughly? Have I not been your friend for a long time? If a native wants to drink, he'd climb a tree for some green cocaanut. You shouldn't lie to me. You've given"

some native sugar, tinned [canned] milk, canned beef [or meat, usually corned beef] and tea. You filled his purse-like carrying bag [quite similar to the large purses used by American women, but natives sling them from the shoulder.] You undoubtedly gave him a lot of food. What did you give him?)

"No, Maaster, me no give suca, soo-soo, pullahmahkow, teh. Me give-im roti, no too muss roti. Me no gammon-im preend pelong me come 'merica, come Australia, come New Guinea. One pelia boy, 'e pelong policeboy. Policeboy-policeboy too muss preend pelong you. Policeboy make talk, make talk solado pelong 'Merica, come 'Merica. Policeboy preend pelong solado-solado pelong 'Merica. 'e mak-im talk sekarang. You wash-wash maybe? You make-im pakean, maybe? Me makanan pigi piti siap, man he go go go. You fill-im you kai kai. You make talk policeboy, maybe, 'hapa?" (No, I didn't give him such things. I just gave him a little bread. I will not lie to an American. This is a policeboy. All policeboys [double words are pluralis of that word] are your good friends. He wants to talk to an American soldier. Policeboys love American soldiers. He would like to talk to you as soon as convenient [it must be urgent]. Suppose you wash and put on your clothes [uniform]. I'll get breakfast ready very quickly [man he go go go]. While you are eating do you mind talking to him?)

"Policeboy tooguso. You make-im policeboy kai kai. Me amke-im talk pelong white man." (Tell the policemen to wait. Feed him i.e. make him food. I'll be glad to talk to him. All policeboys are intelligent and know pigin. Not only were they educated by the missionaries, but they have all been to their policeboy school in Sydney.)

"Hokia." (Okay.)

"George! You bring-im koppi. Policeboy 'e stop where? You bring-im policeboy sinim." (George, bring more coffee. Where is the policeman? Bring him here.)

"Yes, Maaster." (Yes, sir.)

"ello, bossman sergeant. Me policeboy. Me make-im talk maybe?" (Hello. sergeant, I am the policeboy. Is it all right for me to talk to you now?)

"Policeboy doolook. Policeboy change. You shootboy, no pakean pelong policeboy. You no sergeant. What name policeboy? What name man call policeboy?" (Sit down, you look tired. You are a soldier, for you haven't a policeboy's uniform. What rank are you? What is your name?) [Native soldiers are trained as policeboys, but wear the same loin cloth as the average native, rather than the distinctive policeboy uniform. They carry the police's Australian rifle. The only native soldiers of the highest rank [sergeant] wear shirts. They do not carry habtree—half tree for club, nor do the policeboys.]

"Me Gopi. Me corporal pelong policeboy." (My name is Gopi. and I am a native corporal.)

"Okai, Gopi. Gopi make talk maybe? (All right, Gopi, you said you wanted to talk to me.)

"Yes, sergeant. Me look Yap, im no [very vulgar word] good. Me look Yap come Madang. Me make mata-mata Yap. Me mata-mata pelong Australia. (Yes, I've been watching the Japanese—they are no good. I was a spy among the Japanese at Madang for the Australians.)

"Ini day, One day. Sun 'e stop where you come up along Madang? Sun 'e stop where? (Today Monday, when did you leave Madang? At what time?)

"Tara day, sergeant. Sun 'e stop tulle. Me come Madang Fourday. Sunday pas, one, two, tree Sunday past maybe. Sun 'e stop kaikai. (Saturday, sergeant, at dawn [too light]. I went to Madang on a Thursday, three weeks ago arriving about noon i.e. the sun stopped at mealtime.)

"You look-see lapangan terbang, pelong Yap, kapal terbang pelong Yap, tempat gun kai-kai pelong Yap, oto best pelong Yap, kawat doeri, tangsi, bom pelong Yap, you make atati?" (Did you observe the Japanese aeroplane, airplanes, ammunition dumps, [the place of gun food], armored cars, barbed wire, barracks, bombs? Did you observe carefully?)

"Yes, sergeant. Me preka atiting. Me look-see good. Me look long-long. Me talk you long long. (Yes, I examined everything. I did it well and took a long time. I want to tell you all about it.)

"No, Gopi. You fellow like go long ouse kipul pelong bush sekarang. More better me walkabout one time
along you-fellow. Bossman, mata-mata, pelong 'Merica, pelong me, him lieutenant colonel, him like make talk you. 'Raus!' (No, Gopi, I'll guide you to the government house in the jungle [headquarters]. The head of Intelligence, a lieutenant colonel, would like to talk to you. Get out i.e. let's go.)

"Hokai, sergeant, me savvy pisin. Me fellow like pail-im shootlute. Me pail-im New Guinea money come Australia, me no pail-im paper Yap, Yap money, him no x x x [there's that nasty word again] good. "Me pail-im. You got shootlute?" (Okay, sergeant, I understand to the finish i.e. thoroughly. Now, I would like to buy a flashlight. I'll pay in Australian silvers, legal tender in New Guinea. I'll not give you worthless Japanese paper money or silver. Have you a flashlight I might buy?)

"Suppose me-fellow altogether me come up along ose bush. Me make-im talk boss-man matamata. Me make-im talk come shootlute. Me make-im talk policeboy want shootlute, policeboy no got shootlute; policeboy want shootlute like numba. Lieutenant colonel make-im policeboy shootlute maybe. Tomorrow, maybe policeboy come up wheelywheel pelong Yap."

Maybe no tomorrow, maybe tomorrow, one moon maybe, you come sunting. Maybe you want sunting, maybe you want clock, come 'Merica, come Australia, come New Guinea. You bring-im me, me bring-im you. Prend pelong me, come 'Merica, no come New Guinea, no looksee paper Yap. You bring-im me paper Yap, me bring-im paper Yap prend pelong 'Merica. Savvy?" (Let's go over to headquarters. I'll tell the Intelligence officer about the flashlight. I'll tell him you need it as much as you do your identification tags [number]. He'll probably get you one. Sometimes, maybe not for a month, you will find something, maybe a Jap bicycle. You will also want something again, such as an American clock or watch. You and I can get along and get things for each other. For instance, I have a friend in American who has never seen Japanese paper invasion money. When you find some, if you will give it to me I'll send it to him.)


long you come 'Merica, look-see paper Yap. Me savvy pisin." (I understand. The Japs have this worthless paper money. When I see a Jap I'll take my gun and kill him, take the paper money and give it to you. Then you can send it to your friend in America to look at. Kill means wound, kill pisin means to kill finish i.e. make dead.)

"Hokai. Suppose me-fellow altogether me come up along ose pelong bush." (That's right. Now, let's go up to headquarters.)

"Hokai, me fellow altogether me come up." (Okay, let's go.)

* * *

It is suggested that pisin be read again without translation. With the exception of a few words to learn, it isn't hard, you savvy pisin?* * *

Ed. Note: Gordon Eckley, in the Southwest Pacific Area, wants to know the whereabouts of BUD SPRAKER. If any reader can help us out, please tell us, so we can let him know when we write and thank him for his article.

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CORNELL COUNTRYMAN

On Monday, November 6 a Competition will begin for

EDITORIAL BUSINESS CIRCULATION RADIO ART BOARDS

Countryman Office Roberts Hall

Fourth Floor

Meetings on Monday at 4:15
Those Little Stamps ---
and The Man Who Gets 'Em

By BEN E. KLEIN '45

The other day, a newly-married couple walked into their neighborhood grocery store and proceeded to pile several cans of rationed items upon the counter. As manager of that store, I eyed the dozen cans of “forty-three point” peaches and pineapple and its purchasers suspiciously, knowing all the while that no ordinary pair of ration books could bear the brunt of such a splurge attack. Presently, the very patient husband, exhibited a ten-dollar bill to the lady of the house, as his price ceiling. And thereupon, our pencil was called for to do some hasty addition. The lady understood the total of $8.46 readily enough, but “592 Blue” and “88 Red” brought a shrug of shoulders. Out came two mutilated ration books, after a thorough search of a typical feminine handbag. Much to the couple’s disappointment, the greater share of those groceries couldn’t go home to start housekeeping, as the proper ration stamps had all been spent. It was then that the young lady suddenly was aware that money didn’t mean everything. America’s housewives have been aware of that since rationing began! As one colored lady so admirably expressed it; “it’s those little stamps that get me; Ah pity the man who gets ‘em.” The man who gets ‘em has a few impressions:

Time was when a grocer was in the business of selling food. Now, his business is that of allotting food. There is no doubt in anyone’s mind that the stamps by which food rationing is administered, have been a source of extra work and extra trouble, and without extra pay. Those stamps have complicated his business, and certainly have brought him few, if any, thanks. But those stamps are the stamps of a country at war—stamps that are an attempt at democratic distribution. It isn’t easy to tell Mrs. Jones that her points permit only two cans, but it is the fairest method that the grocer has up his sleeve, so that Mrs. Smith can have a can too.

Like other wartime emergency measures, gross inequities have been discovered in the ration setup, but to the grocer, who approves of the democratic way of business, it is a blessing in disguise. Prior to rationing petty squabbles resulted when Mr. Grocer saved a can for Mrs. Jones and not for her neighbor. Now it’s “Points—Come first, serve first.” Of course, not all grocers serve themselves in this form of politics. Some still, and will probably continue to show their preference to certain favorite customers. Too often rationed merchandise is sold without points (at prices higher than ceiling). Some grocers still prefer to keep half their best merchandise under the counter, and because of scarcities, make the public pay. Too often, extra stamps are collected unawares from someone’s ration book to build up stocks. The manner in which the individual is to function is not prescribed by a “Special Manual for Grocers”, but rather it is up to each grocer to follow, or forget, the rules.

The wartime grocer, or stamp collector, has been tried and tested in various ways. His help has marched off to war. He is juggling cases, filling empty shelves, keeping books, waiting on the trade, and even performing the delivery job. There is always a new clerk to be broken in, and inevitably dumber than the one who just left. There’s a coming back after supper to mop up details, goods orders, marking shelves and cans, planning sales, and counting those stamps. Despite the tedious extra work, his good spirits and smile are still apparent.

Where once the amount of goods a store carried invited the buyer, nowadays, there are too many buyers for the supplies on hand. This limited availability of merchandise has closed out mass displays. However, sales are on the way up, and not on the down road. The buying public has more money to spend and is out to spend it for groceries and anything it can use, plus a lot more it cannot. Even with rationing and shortages, grocers are still able to sell enough merchandise to up the country’s national grocery bill. It may go as high as $4 billion dollars this year. Compare this to $2 billion in 1942. Rationing of canned fruits and vegetables has boosted the sales of fresh produce to the highest figure in our history. Will this trend continue after rationing has been ended? What will be the effect on farmers, grocers, and the grocery bill of the nation?

The prospect of a $4 billion dollar national grocery bill under ordinary circumstances would be a happy one, not only to the grocer, but also to the growers, and all connected with production and distribution, and even to the consumer. However, under present conditions, it is a serious problem. More groceries in consumption, moved through fewer stores, with less help and reduced facilities, show what a real job the grocer has to perform.

Those little stamps and the man who gets ‘em represent the food supply of wartime America. The grocer sees a lot of people and hears at least a dozen gripes a day. He may often be forced to hold his thoughts about patrons and the O.P.A. to himself. Somehow he continues to joke about his current troubles. To answer a question posed by the erstwhile colored lady, “Will you be glad when you can go back to selling without those little stamps?”, I can only reply, “You betcha!”
IN 1920, farmers of the New York Milkshed were using three organizations to buy farm supplies. They were the New York State Grange, the New York State Farm Bureau Federation, and the Dairymen’s League, Inc.

All three had other important jobs to do. They could not give much time to the business of buying feed and seed and fertilizer for farmers.

So their leaders said, “Let us put these three buying services of ours together. Let us build one cooperative to buy farm supplies and sell farm products for us. Let us raise capital and hire men who will be our full-time employees. We will tell them of the kind of supplies and services we need. It will be their job to carry out our wishes.”

In one short week, thirty-six thousand farmers put up $750,000 to finance a new and completely independent cooperative. They named it after its three parents... Cooperative Grange League Federation Exchange, Inc.... soon shortened by common consent to G.L.F.
The Gay Dog

By ALICE LATIMER '46

Lassie crawled from under the kitchen table, stretched her slender brown and tan body, and pattered to the door. The echo of footsteps could be heard, and then, as the latch of the door lifted, Lass wagged a brief "good-morning," squeezed through the partly opened door-way, and raced out into the morning coolness. The western skies still struggled with dusky grey veils, but in the east, the morning star greeted a rosy flush climbing up from behind a ridge of dark woodlands.

The dog made a hasty survey of the lawn for fresh tracks, and trotted around the house once or twice. A few warning barks to phantom invaders of her domain, and then she headed in the direction of the creek where the fog had made a beachhead for the main force rolling thickly from the meadow. A vague white form took the shape of a calf lying in the dewy grass. Fair Ellen was Lassie's own calf. Other calves, and heifers were to be barked at or chased, but this pet was privileged. The calf twitched her ear, interested in the gay young collie which patted her delicately, and was trying her best to devour her muzzle. Ellen ignored the friendly little bites, and shook her head as she would at any bothersome fly. With a final caress, Lassie bounded off to check the progress of the morning milking.

The cats were lapping their milk in their orderly feline way, until Lass came plunging towards the barn, scattering them in all directions. Great delight to send the splitting cats scampering, but she gave that up to have her share of fresh milk.

A short time later, along with the clanging and banging of milk pails she rushed into the house. A breakfast gulped quick enough to be the envy of any hurried city man, and time out to flaunt her plump tail, and then this cocky dog meandered around the house, dashing back at the call "Lassie, here!" She gazed up at the Girl inquiringly, and concerned with the business at hand. Lass missed her old job of driving the cows to pasture in the morning. But you see, Lassie was not patient, or perhaps her enthusiasm and good spirits had overshadowed that virtue, and she would dash herself at the hugely animals till they were extremely well dispersed. And so till Lassie could be methodical in her work, and stop nipping at head or tail (whichever was nearer at the moment) Lassie had to be held back. It must have seemed odd to her, for after all, chasing cows is a jolly game, isn't it?

Second big job for Lassie was bringing in the horses. The Girl and dog crossed the still misty field to where the horses were grazing. These animals had little respect for Lassie's pride. She could scold; she could swear and growl; she could jump at their noses and bite at their tails, but she couldn't make them move. Poor Lass, for it took a sharp command from the Girl to start them, grudgingly to be sure, toward the barn and work.

Lass was busy the rest of the morning. She "helped" feed Ellen, "worked along" gathering sweet corn and tomatoes, and barked at any and all visitors. She made several trips with her Master and the team, always ahead clearing the way. It was all part of the day of a busy dog, and she missed nothing.

She lay in the shade of a butternut tree away from the brilliant sun and pale blue sky of early afternoon. Her head rested between toast paws, but her eyes wide-awake, told her every interesting thing. The coming of the Girl down the steps of the back porch, and especially the rattle of the pail on her arm, brought forth a frenzy of barking and circle running. "Ready to pick blackberries?" The dog grabbed her dusty mocassin, and held on till the Girl tugged at one silky tulip ear. Lass scampered ahead with a flirt of her heels, but kept coming back, first this side, and then the other, until she was sure of the right direction. Then she ran way ahead, visiting all the old familiar woodchuck holes on route. While the Girl scratched herself in argument with the brambles protecting the sweet treasure on the canes, Lass tore through the underbrush of the woods. She clattered over the stones of a dry creek bed two jumps behind a chipmunk. She chased a fat grey squirrel, whose summer tail was still not respectable to a well-dressed member of the squirrel family. As the little fellow scrambled up the shaggy bark of a handy hickory tree, Lass barked (Continued on page 14)
Yes, zinc does double duty when applied to metals. It gives mechanical protection, with a sheath of rust-resistant metal; the durability depends on the thickness of the zinc. Zinc is also a rust inhibitor—it literally "stops rust before it starts", through electro-chemical action. The U. S. Bureau of Standards says Zinc is "by far the best" protective metallic coating for rust-proofing iron or steel.

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Ad No. 1—A.Z.I.
THE COLLEGES of Agriculture and Home Economics at Cornell University announce two important changes for the present academic year.

The College of Agriculture has its usual two terms, that start in Fall and Spring; in other words, it continues as usual. Courses are offered for returning servicemen as adult special students. These courses aim to meet the needs of anyone who can meet the tests, and do the work, required of college students.

The College of Home Economics will not continue its “accelerated” program, of three continuous terms which, during the first war years, have started in the Fall, in the Spring, and in Summer. The full summer term, heretofore started in July, will not be given in 1945.

Both Colleges welcome their new students and renew friendly relations with those who are already familiar with Cornell.

New students will experience “freshman cramps,” or the ache in leg muscles that comes from climbing unaccustomed hills. That will soon pass. Not so soon to pass will be their wonder, and perhaps dismay, at the freedom and lack of restraint, the sense of being almost entirely “on their own.”

That, perhaps, is the Cornell way of encouraging self-reliance, and of developing what is practically a Cornell motto,—Freedom and Responsibility. That is, a freedom to make their own choices, and an acceptance of the responsibility for making wise choices. If a student chooses not to study, not to attend classes, not to maintain good health, that is his own responsibility, just as he alone will be responsible for losing his place—or “busting out”—to make room for someone else who will have a better appreciation of the privileges that Cornell offers.

SCHOLARSHIP FIRST

The freshman, in the main, has to make his or her own way, though many persons will offer suggestions, advice, and guidance. The soundest advice and the safest guidance is that which leads to hard work in the chosen studies. Scholarship comes first.

The advantages of college do not come altogether from classroom and laboratory. A student gains much from association with other students and with members of the faculty. Too few students realize that professors are people.

Also students should take part in at least one of the so-called “outside” activities such as literature, art, music, drama, religion, photography, social service, athletics. Students edit and publish magazines, of which this Cornell Countryman is an example. They conduct a newspaper; they have sketch clubs and art exhibits; bands, orchestras, choral societies; they write, produce, and act plays in a real theater; they have church work; they participate in at least fifteen sports.

Cornell’s welcome to new students is neither boisterous nor demonstrative; indeed, Cornell is not particularly collegiate.

Cornell, as an Alma Mater, does not believe in keeping her foster children tied to her apron strings. She welcomes men and women to a community of free spirits.
Gardening on Long Island

By GERMAINE SEELYE '45

"Rain, rain", was the cry of most gardeners and farmers on Long Island during the extended dry period in '44. (But they did not ask for the hurricane that followed.) Yields were cut in half; second plantings were omitted; some expenses were not met; and storage bins were only partially filled because Old Man Weather forgot to send rain to Long Island. Victory gardeners had limited supplies of fresh green vegetables from their gardens, and their shelves holding canned goods are rather bare; their home storages lack winter supply.

My summer in Suffolk County brings forth some interesting experiences, while serving as assistant to Wilbur F. Pease, County Victory Garden Coordinator and County 4-H Agent. The gardening in Suffolk County, I've learned, is considerably different from that in upstate New York. This may be attributed, mainly, to the topography, that of Long Island being nearer to sea level. (Coming from upstate New York, I really missed those hills.) While travelling along a main highway during my first week on the Island, I noted a sign "Caution—Steep Hill Ahead", so I slowed down and watched anxiously for the hill. Continuing for a mile beyond the sign, I had found no hill. Then my heart sank, for I remembered a small knoll which the Highway Department had named "Steep".

There are advantages to this level topography. There is little gully erosion, large machinery can be used easily, fields are large and regular, making some of the farming enterprises more profitable, and large scale farming can be practiced if desired. Going along the roads, one may look across 100 acre fields, and opposite side see a level stretch of potatoes.

Potatoes Main Crop

The production of potatoes is the most important enterprise in the county, with truck crops following close. There are few poultry, dairy, and fruit farms. The dairies usually have a retail milk enterprise in addition to regular fluid milk production, to make the business more profitable. The soil is not ideal for orchard husbandry, or for the production of hay and grain crops. Since the land is too valuable for hay and pasture, most feeds are purchased. It is a rare sight indeed to see a large orchard, or cattle grazing in fields. The Long Island soil which is used for farming costs about $500 per acre, fluctuating according to value of particular fields and the location. Therefore, it is obvious that a farmer would choose intensive farming to give him the greatest returns per acre. Furthermore, truck farmers on the Island have a definite advantage over those in upstate New York in the nearness to market.

Soil

The growing season is much longer than further upstate, so that more than one crop is harvested each season. Many farmers follow their potato crop with cauliflower or cabbage. However, this year some omitted second plantings due to the dry weather. Many of these growers have roadside markets, especially in normal times, but the large producers send their crops to New York City.

Truck farming on the Island involves the use of a considerable amount of irrigation, and although this system was costly it was a life saver to crops this past summer.

Last summer I worked with some heavy clay soil impressed very little by a shovel and elbow grease. This season I was confronted with the opposite type of soil, a sandy loam or even sandy soil. The farmers have a difficult time in maintaining the productivity of the soil since it is so porous and lacking in organic matter. Manure as a source of organic matter is difficult to obtain, and too expensive to make applications profitable. Green-manuring is practiced by the best farmers, but those with small enterprises have not yet realized its value.

Much of the best part of Long Island soil is being lost by wind erosion. A large percentage of that lost is the organic matter, the portion which is already insufficient for good crop growth. These organic particles are the first to be blown away, since their specific gravity is less than that of the mineral particles. When some of the air was analyzed by the Riverhead Research Farm it was found that the air contained more particles of organic matter than of any other kind. The sandy soils need the organic matter to fill the pore spaces, thus making the soil more retentive of moisture and nutrients. The only remedy for extended dry periods is abundant watering, but ill effects of short dry periods are offset by adding organic matter to the soil, and by mulching.

Steps are being taken to reduce losses due to erosion by planting trees to act as windbreaks, contour plowing, and similar conservation practices.

During my Victory Garden work I have made plans to help gardeners secure more organic matter. In several townships of Western Suffolk County community compost piles are being started. The township highway departments have cooperated by dumping loads of leaves, which heretofore have been burned, in a site designated by us in each village. Whenever they had a truckload of leaves they took them to the pile. Garden clubs and individuals have donated funds for the purchase of fertilizers which will be mixed with the leaves at the rate of 100 pounds per truckload of leaves. The garden club members will store the fertilizer and transport it to the pile when needed. The highway workers will mix it with the leaves when they dump them, and will cover the pile with soil to prevent leaves from blowing away. Next spring gardeners may use this decayed material for mulching, and the remainder of composted materials will be used the following year as humus. Piles will be made annually, so that gardeners will have a continuous supply.

Garden Problems

"Why?", says Baby Snooks—and so have many gardeners when bringing

(Continued on page 14)
The Gay Dog
(Continued from page 10)

frustrated down at the crown. Hearing the sharp chip of the chipmunk, she was off again.

A hawk sailed low over the trees of the ancient mill yard into the thicker woods, hopefully trying to elude a horde of shrieking crows. Lassie added to the din, noisily following the large flapping birds. Nose in the air, it was a wonder she didn’t trip head over heels. She cooled off in a mud-hole. Then, as afternoon shadows lengthened she found the Girl resting beneath a pine, along a bend of the pasture, upon a hill that overlooked the farm, and valleys beyond. A gentle breeze fanned the hill, ending in a moan in the pine branches. Lassie trotted up to the Girl, and kissed her with a warm pink tongue. She sat down beside the Girl, and those serious amber eyes gazed at the rolling hills shadied from light green to deep purple. She sat there with the Girl in the peace of early dusk.

On the way home she produced a long stick, and as she swished along she scraped it along the heels of the Girl, who tried to take hold of that elusive tail. She swaggered disgracefully. A rhumba dancer. The Girl grabbed one end of the stick, and a tug-of-war followed, to the horror of the flying blackberries. Lassie raced innocently through a flock of chickens, and the mischievous gleam in her eye gave way. But wasn’t it fun to see the hens flutter, and to hear them squawk?

For most of those on the farm, the day ended after milking. But Lassie had guard duty to perform. Her post was the lawn and porch, and from there she sounded a warning to airplanes above, to every passing car, and to trains whistling sadly across the valley. She hurried to the old pine tree to engage the bear that suddenly wasn’t there. With menacing threats she ran to meet imaginary adversaries who melted into the stems of a chokecherry bush. But Lass was justified in giving competition to a real fox yapping in the woods beyond the meadow.

Her day ended when she was called into the house, and after many turns, and many noises, settled down to a night that might have held dreams of the woodchucks she’d catch tomorrow. And Lass slept, but something inside her was ever awake, ready for any danger that might come to the household during the night. She was not the most efficient farm laborer, but then it must be remembered, that Lass worked 24 hours a day.

Gardening On Long Island
(Continued from page 13)

their garden problems to me. Most of the problems have been in connection with insects and diseases, particularly Japanese beetle, and physiologic troubles caused by dry weather. Many complained that they had used sprays and dusts as named in the garden guides but that these agents had not worked. But the gardeners had failed to realize that definite strengths and percentages of these materials were required for effective control. Most all gardeners were seen handpicking Japanese beetles and immersing the sons of heaven in jars of Kerosene.

A gardener brought an unhappy looking melon plant to one Consultation Center, and wanted to know what disease had affected it. After quizzing him, I found that it had been planted on a heap of chicken manure. Undoubtedly after watering, the components of the manure were present in quantities toxic to the plant. I might say that these consultation centers were the scene of innumerable garden questions, and served as testing grounds for soil samples.

One July afternoon I spoke on “Midsummer Gardening Tips” before a large group of gardeners. During this talk I showed them the common garden weeds, and while pointing out common ragweed one man cried out, “Why, I’ve been leaving that in my garden for I thought those plants came from last year’s tomatoes!” But, these gardeners are learning fast, and contributing more food for a healthier people.

Some of the best gardens were those grown by 4-H members. However, many were just starting their garden careers and needed much help. I have been working with them in planning garden demonstrations in which they show other groups how to do certain garden jobs. While planning these, the 4-H’ers sought information and really learned a lot about producing vegetables. Some of them have been working on the 4-H contests and are now able to identify common weeds, seeds, insects, and determine some diseases.

Storage
A good garden supplies vegetables the year round. But many gardeners enjoy their crop only when fresh, for they had believed that storages were too complicated. I made visits to Home Bureau members helping them, and using a trailer demonstration of model cellar and barrel storages.

Long Island is surely a long island, chuck full of interesting people and places, and presenting another phase of “Gardening in New York.”

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Edmund N. Moot, former principal of the Johnson City High School, became 4-H Club agent in Broome County on July 1. His headquarters are in Binghamton.

Gertrude Hicks and Percy W. Drake were married on June 10. Mrs. Drake is acting director of dining rooms in the Department of Residential Halls.

Catherine Hillegas left the United States last April to take over duties as a dietitian in a USO club at the Grande Hotel, Belem, Brazil. While in this country, she taught school in Montclair, N. J.

Lieutenant Ralph B. Munns, USNR, is on duty in the South Pacific Area. He enlisted in the Navy during World War I at the age of fifteen, and served on the USS Jarvis in Brest, France.

Major C. Fernando Chardon of Puerto Rico is on active duty with the US Army.

J. Elizabeth Irish was married to the Reverend Arthur S. Knapp on July 8 in New York City. Mrs. Knapp is working at CBS in the research department.

Kevin E. Howard, now working in Washington with the War Production Board, was mentioned in Eugene Curie’s book “Journey Among Warriors” for the good job he did as former chief of commissary for Pan-American Airways-Africa, Ltd.

John A. Mack, supervisor of vocational agriculture in Ithaca High School, has succeeded Frederick H. Stutz ’35 as principal of the Ithaca evening school.

Wesley E. Eastman recently joined the staff of the Pleasant Mount vocational school in Pennsylvania as teacher of vocational agriculture.

Lieutenant Phillips B. Street, Jr., has had a chance to get rid of some of his wanderlust. During the past two years he has been in Samoa, New Caledonia, Trinidad, Fiji, the West Indies, New Hebrides, and South America! At present he is stationed at the Naval Air Station in Lakehurst, N. J.

Dorothy J. Phelps is a staff sergeant in the Women’s Army Corps. She was a dietitian at the Brooks Memorial Hospital, Dunkirk, before enlisting, and is now a mess sergeant at WAC Detachment Headquarters Battalion, Camp Lee, Va.

Mrs. William C. Shank, the former Helen M. Clark, is a bacteriologist at the Charles Pfizer Co. in Brooklyn.

Lesley S. Nichols, doing personnel work for the Army “somewhere in England,” has recently been promoted to the rank of technical sergeant. Her husband, the former Esther M. Smith ’49, is working at the Nassau County Sanatorium, Farmingdale.

Elizabeth Wiegand is a home demonstration agent in Auburn, with an office in the Post Office building.

Donald E. Kuney, president of the New York State Poultry Improvement Co-op Inc., married Dorothy Lash last June in Seneca Falls. He is the owner of Springbrook, a poultry farm near Seneca Falls.

Captain Edward F. Bradley, on duty in France with an Infantry division, says he has a great admiration for fox holes, especially the deep ones! Captain Bradley has been overseas since June 8.

J. Theodore Kangas resigned as assistant in the Publications Office, College of Agriculture, and is now on the staff of the War Food Administration in New York City.

Technical Sergeant Robert H. Gibbs has been awarded the Air Medal. A radio operator on a liberator bomber in the Fifteenth US Army, Gibbs has been on missions over Austria, Roumania, and northern Italy.

Peter L. Hancock was recently promoted to the rank of master sergeant, and is at present stationed with the Eighth Army Air Force in England. Before the war, Hancock was a screen story writer for Warner Brothers.

Michael J. Strok was presented his captain’s bars by General Mark W. Clark at US Fifth Army headquarters in Italy. Strok is engineer and supply officer in charge of light artillery observation planes.

A. Alfred Foster and his wife (Grace Kuchler ’41) are serving on the staff of Planner House, a cooperative project for negro defense workers. They are employed by the American Friends’ Service Committee.

Hubert L. Rhodes is assistant agricultural agent in Chenango County. He resigned his job as agriculture instructor at Ludlowville High School.

First Lieutenant Lynn W. Cocker, pilot of a fighter plane, received the Distinguished Flying Cross and the second and third Bronze Oak Leaf Clusters to the Air Medal. He has flown in bombing missions over Normandy.

Donald R. Huckle, Erie County, Lucius A. Dickerson, Niagara County, and Howard W. Matott, Schoharie County, are among the many assistant agricultural agents appointed throughout the State to help meet the emergencies of the food production programs.

Lieutenant Frank C. Ogden, Army Air Corps, was reported missing in action in July, after navigating a B-29 bomber over Manchukuo.

Elizabeth J. Schmeck was married to Walter D. Brown on July 29. Mrs. Brown is a graduate assistant in the clothing department of the home economics college. Her husband is an instructor of electrical engineering in the Naval Midshipmen’s School at Cornell.

Lieutenant Lawrence J. Bilon, AAF, was killed in action on June 5 in India. Before being commissioned in August, 1943, he was assistant instructor of floriculture at the University of Connecticut.

Doris E. Tingley is a textile technician with J. P. Stevens and Co., Inc., New York City.

First Lieutenant Mathew J. Freda, pilot in the AAC, has been awarded the Air Medal and the Distinguished Flying Cross. He has been in India for a year.

George J. Clark has been reported missing in action over Germany. He was a co-pilot of a B-24 Liberator bomber.

Staff Sergeant Joseph W. Eaton, author of the book “Exploring Tomorrow’s Agriculture,” is in the Army intelligence service at Camp Ritchie, Md.
Former Student Notes

'41

First Lieutenant Wallace C. Forbush, listed by the War Department as missing in action since March, is believed now to be a prisoner of war in Germany. Captain Baker D. Newton, his commanding officer, told of the lieutenant's exploit in the Anzio beachhead campaign: Forbush had taken his platoon of M-10 tank destroyers to assist another platoon. While he was outside his tank giving orders and reconnoitering, he was knocked unconscious by an explosion. The Americans retreated and did not retake that ground until June. No trace of a grave could be found, so it was believed that Forbush was a prisoner.

Geraldine F. Martin is teaching foods and nutrition at the high school in Rye.

Captain John C. Perry of Ithaca, now serving with the Fifth Army in Italy, discovered that this really is a small world. Not so long ago he was issued a new pistol and upon examining it found it to be a product of the Ithaca Gun Co. Said Perry in a letter home, "The old morale rose 500 per cent..."

Ruth E. Cothran is with the New York State Emergency Food Commission and the Committee on Racial Equality in Syracuse.

Lieutenant B. Charles Ochojski isn't letting any grass grow under his feet! He has been overseas more than two years and during that time has been stationed in Iceland, England, and Ireland. At present he is with a Field Artillery battalion somewhere in France. What next?

'42

Ensign Julia G. Snell, WAVES, is supply, disbursing, and commissary officer at Naval Training School, Dearborn, Michigan.


'43

Major Richard H. Ogden, commander of an Eighth AAF flying fortress squadron, participated in the first daylight precision bombing attack on targets in Berlin and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for "extraordinary achievement."

Beth A. Kehoe is working for the Western Massachusetts Electric Co. as assistant to the home service director.

Katherine A. Petauld is a diettian at the House of Mercy hospital in Pittsfield, Mass.

Thomas J. Love and Margaret J. Haley were married on June 26 in Watkins Glen. Love is studying Veterinary Medicine at the University.

Caroline F. Shelp was married to Lieutenant John Mattern '42 on April 28 in Amsterdam.

Dorothy M. Kellogg was married to Captain Louis H. Conti '41, USMCR, on June 17 in Utica, New York. Mrs. Conti has been textile technologist for the United Merchants and Manufacturers Management Corp., N. Y. C. Captain Conti, a dive bomber pilot, returned to the United States after seventeen months duty in the South Pacific area.

Dorothy A. O'Meal and A. James Cochrane, Jr. '42, were married in Newark on June 26.

Priscilla J. Landis and L. Jackson Moulton '42 were married last March. Mrs. Moulton is working in the Economics of the Household Department of home economics. Her husband, a former instructor in Diesel Engineering at the University, is now stationed with the US Army in Texas.

Greta E. Wilcox is assistant home demonstration agent in Oswego County, with headquarters in Mineola.

Mary L. Jerome resigned her job as assistant State 4-H Club agent at large last June and is devoting all her time to her new job, that of being Mrs. Mark W. Adams.

Dorothy J. Hendrickson is cafeteria supervisor at IBM Corp., Endicott. She is engaged to Ensign James L. Grant, USNR, now on duty in the Pacific.

Rosemary Pew is working in the home service department of the Binghamton Gas Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Barbara A. Chapin is working in the Kaiser Child Service Center at the Oregon Shipyard. Although Oregon has impressive scenery and a favorable climate, Barbara still misses New York State!

Jacqueline M. Graff is teaching home economics in Windham Central School.

Nancy F. Maynard has left her job as diettian at the Tompkins County Memorial Hospital to enter a six-month internship at Johns Hopkins in Baltimore, Md., this fall. Nancy is engaged to Ensign E. William Jameson '43, USNR, stationed at Newport, R. I.

Elizabeth J. Purple is teaching home economics at Groton.

Josephine King is on the nutrition staff of the Beechnut Packing Company.

Beginning in September, Herriet I. Wilhelm became health and home economics teacher in the Ithaca public schools.

Martha A. Edson married Raymond C. Baxter on June 26 in Ithaca, where the couple now live. Martha is in charge of the cafeteria at the Ithaca High School. Her husband is completing his senior year in Chemical Engineering at the University.

Grace M. Davis is assistant home demonstration agent in Oswego County, with an office in the Post Office building, Oswego.

Phyllis E. Stout is teaching home economics at the George Junior Republic, Freeville. Her duties include managing a "homemaking house" in which six girls live.

REMEMBER!

COUNTRYMAN COMPETITION

November 6 — 4:15

Roberts Hall — 4th Floor
A Successful Breeder & Hatcheryman* talks about

BEACON Feeds

"On August 24th we picked our first pullets for the laying house, about 1400. These birds were well developed in body and size, yellow legged with bright healthy eyes . . . there were practically no culls. This was the result of Beacon Feeds and Beacon Feeding Methods. When there was almost no corn in sight and others worried about feed troubles and new-grain poisoning I never lost a wink of sleep. Beacon has, for over ten years, supplied me with the best feed on the market.

"Our poultry farm is selling over 100,000 chicks a year."

Shubert Poultry Farm Record: In the report of the 15th Western New York Egg Laying Contest at Stafford, New York, for July, 1944, the Shubert Poultry Farm led all pens in the contest with a production of 292 eggs for a total of 317.65 points. This record is outstanding because of the twenty high birds in the contest up to the end of July, Mr. Shubert did not have a single one, demonstrating that the record of his birds is due to uniformly high production rather than the performance of a few exceptionally high producing birds.

THE BEACON MILLING CO., INC.
Cayuga, N. Y.

*MR. BERNARD Shubert and "Prince Valiant" top cockerel—over 350 eggs on both granddams.

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**“SINCE WE INSTALLED DRINKING FOUNTAINS,” our average annual butter fat production jumped from 430 to 475 pounds per cow—a profit increase of about $275 per year. Here’s proof that an electric water system can be made to pay for itself in a year—and leave a handsome bonus besides!” ...Clyde Schneeman, Pontiac, Ill.**

**“48 MINUTES SAVED FOR A PENNY...” It used to take me 60 minutes to scoop out the wagon and throw the corn into the crib. Now, with this ear corn elevator, I can store 100 bushels of corn in 12 minutes, saving 48 minutes of my time—for a penny’s worth of electricity.” ...Ed H. Forest, Wauseon, Ohio.**

**“OUR FARM WORKSHOP keeps the farm machinery in good working order so that the tools are always ready whenever there is work to be done in the fields. In the slack season, we save hundreds of dollars a year by reconditioning and rebuilding our farm tools and equipment.” ...K. T. Hutchinson, Murfreesboro, Tenn.**

**“MY ELECTRIC MILK COOLER cuts my cooling costs in half. In three years, my Milk Cooler Unit has paid for itself. My milk is never rejected and I always get top prices for it. I couldn’t stay in business without my Electric Milk Cooler.” ...Ralph Elwell, Bernardston, Mass.**

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Ted Malone, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 10:15 pm, EWT, Blue Network.

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Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. (Dept. AC-124) Rural Electrification, 366 Fourth Avenue, Box 1917
Pittsburgh 30, Pennsylvania

Please send free Farm Bulletins checked below:
☐ Practical Facts about Milk Cooling ☐ Ear Corn Elevator
☐ Farm Garden Watering Guide ☐ Home Canning Guide
☐ Construction of Haydrier ☐ Dairy Cattle ☐ Power Slicer
☐ Community Canning Center ☐ Modern Farm Workshop

Name: ..................................................
Address: .............................................
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December 1 - 7

But you can lend money for victory any time.

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W E'VE been reading the 1943 Review of the Rockefeller Foundation, and have been greatly impressed, as you may be, with the tremendous research, in spite of war-made obstacles, in the fields of public health, medicinal sciences, natural sciences, social sciences, humanities, and work in China. We are interested in what this research means to us.

Aid to Dr. H. W. Florey at Oxford in 1936 to begin studies on chemical solution to pathological problems, was the initial step in the development of clinical use of penicillin. Progress is now being made in laboratories in the United States and in England.

The aim of the Foundation is "to put its support in the right place, at the right time." And it serves to make possible the development of the creative ideas of skilled men. Fulfillment of that aim may be demonstrated by the assistance given to a laboratory of physical chemistry organized at the Harvard Medical School under Dr. E. J. Cohn. The experiments in this laboratory were mainly in the determination of the nature of protein molecules. Techniques used in the lab were found by the Red Cross to be applicable to the urgent problem of producing vital blood plasma. Albumin, for treating cases of shock, clotting factors to prevent hemorrhages in surgery, and anti-bodies to counteract epidemics of disease, knowledge of these is the result of applied pure science.

Research into the fields of radiology, or x-rays, of biochemistry, and the functioning of the nervous system is being conducted, by aid, in Sweden, Denmark, and Great Britain. These are but a few of the studies being carried on in the shadow of barbed wire, and though it is but a fraction of the peacetime work, it is enough to keep alive the tradition of scientific investigation, a truly international tradition.

Advance in air transport has resulted in tying together outlying parts of the world. And by means of airplanes it was found that malaria carrying mosquitoes were being reintroduced into South America from their home in Africa. By offensive campaign, a "fift-gun" attack was made on this problem, and it is now considered to be well in hand. However, the situation has raised a larger issue, and that is the necessity for cooperation in public health affairs—by every nation. This is the concern of all; none can be isolationist on this point.

It is said that all the vaccine against yellow fever since 1937 has been derived, by extensive multiplication, from the blood of a native of West Africa who had contracted the disease. When the station in West Africa opened, no vaccine was known; no accurate diagnosis was possible until too late, no blood tests for immunity were developed. The aid of the Foundation, plus the greater gift of the lives of many scientists, are the price of the vaccination of allied armies. Similar studies are now under way to reduce the scourges of typhus.

An objective view of the American medical profession has been the unplanned result of a program of libraries, instruction, and laboratories established in military hospitals to occupy the time of G.I. doctors awaiting active duty. American medicine has been found to be effective, and the education of doctors has equipped them with the knowledge but not enough understanding to serve their patients without the help of many and long laboratory tests.

The biggest question posed by the Review is one that has been asked by many people the world over: Have we become slaves to the power of science we have created?

The same science that labors steadily towards the healing of man’s ills, seems fairly to whizz along towards his destruction. Winston Churchill once said, "Without having improved appreciably in virtue or enjoying wiser guidance, it (mankind) has got into its hands for the first time the tools by which it can unfailling accomplish its own extermination." It is at this point that the role of social sciences, and education in the humanities comes into being.

For the control of perverted science, many associations and institutes have been formed and fostered. Economic research, nutrition and public health, international relations, all aided because they are among the few hopes left for a peaceful world. The Foundation has, among other help in promoting exchange of ideas between nations, made grants to Harvard and Cornell Universities. Here, the effect strikes home. And so, on our campus we find a course concerned with the politics, economics, culture, literature, history, and language of the people of the Soviet Union. And the familiar sight of Latin American students on American campuses may be attributed in part to the fellowships granted by the Foundation.

Provisions have been made to safeguard the great treasures of art endangered by modern arms. In many of our art galleries and libraries, maps are being made of places where these priceless heritages of past days are located, and the military has cooperated in planning offensives that will result in the least loss to artistic creation.

Here is one institution which backs the development of the physical science, tempered with the social sciences and the arts. It must not be a voice in the wilderness. In these trying years, even greater support here and abroad is needed if these creative ideas for the betterment of mankind are to be developed. This may be the last chance for humanity to survive, much less prosper. The product of our learning may be our Frankenstein, a monster that will choke our "civilization" to its death. Our learning may be our servant, becoming more useful as peace begins and continues, for the best that is in men thrives in free air, just as it suffers convulsions in the smoky haze of battlefronts. It is our learning, and our destiny; it is up to the living generations to will a goodly heritage to our descendents.

—M.L.F.
TO MARKET

By W. E. BOEK '46

HOW do our farmers sell their products? How does the corner groceryman in all our big cities receive those vegetables so fresh and crisp? Have you ever thought about the number of steps required in a marketing system to enable this to function swiftly without much loss?

Let's take a trip, down to the farmer's Cooperative Market in Menands. Riding in with a farmer selling potatoes, we arrive at the market about 2:30 P.M. We are stopped at the gate by a market man. The farmer pays so much for every package he has on his truck, (this is a small fee to cover expenses of running the market.) We then line up marked in the let us get a picture of the market in our minds. Coming in the driveway you face a small booth where you pay and receive your registration number. Further in we see a large building which is the market headquarters where the Market Administrator has his office and the farmers meet to solve problems. There is a cafeteria on the bottom floor so that truck drivers and farmers can eat before they set off on the long trip to the large cities or home to their farms.

Behind and on both sides of this headquarters there are stalls marked off and arranged so that long rows of trucks can line up to sell their goods. There are lights overhead. To the right is a long roof resting on stilts. Under this, there is room for two rows of trucks. Farmers pay a higher rate for the privilege of having a booth under this roof. Further on to the right are stalls where buyers pack their trucks to be loaded. Around the right side and across, there are long warehouses owned by large buying companies. Railroad tracks lead to the rear of the buildings for loading large shipments on cars... trucks are starting up now so we had better keep our eyes open.

A whistle blows and an army of three hundred and fifty trucks move forward. The drivers are tense and each one is doing all he can to keep his truck close to the one in front. It's a dramatic moment with every farmer trying to get into a stall so he can sell to the buyers first. We pull up to a stall and back into it. The farmer is out and onto the back of his truck all ready to get his potatoes out where they can be seen. Here's a buyer. They jangle a little; one too low and that the product must be uniform and of good quality all the way through.

It is a wonderful thing to have an organization which promotes good will and respect between buyers and farmers and is able to enforce its rigid rules. Who is there that says farmers cannot work together?

Our farmer has to wait in his stall until 3:30. The rules state that he cannot deliver his goods until that time so that he won't disturb the selling for other farmers. A whistle blows again and then another rush starts. This is not as bad as the other. While the farmers are unloading let's speed things up and see what happens to a truckload of produce after it leaves the farmers hands.

It takes a couple of hours to load one of these big trucks and so it leaves the market about six. By morning it is in New York and into retailer's trucks, who place it in your local groceryman's hands for you to buy.

Let's see now, the potatoes that were dug this morning will arrive on your table tomorrow night. They went from the farmer to the wholesaler's trucks and then to a distributing center in the city, form there to your groceryman, and then to your house for your use.

This farmers market in Menands is not the only place where farmers market their products cooperatively. You can find examples of how farmers have solved the problem of getting their goods to the consumers. You may have gone by a square many times without seeing any action because many markets have their busiest time in the early morning hours.

Next time you sit down at your table, think about our American farmers Marketing System.
Season's Greetings
Across a Table in the Dining Car John Courtney Said
by Bonaro W. Overstreet

That Eagle I'm wearing?...

Honorable Discharge: that's what it means

The Army got the notion that I was too old
To be decorating a foxhole. So here I am...

A quick-change artist: that's me...

I'm just another man in a dark blue suit,
With a striped tie...

But a couple of weeks ago

I was in uniform. And some part of me

Still is, I guess. The mind's not as quick as the body
To take its uniform off. Army habits stick.
They're more like a plaster cast you chip off by bits
Than like an outfit you shed in two minutes flat...

For a while, you're a civilian outside, and soldier inside...

And whatever you do seems queer to half of yourself...

There isn't much way you can train to be a civilian
Until you are...

And the fact of the matter is

That as long as you're in the Army you don't realize
That your out-of-the-Army habits have grown rusty.
The memories you've kept in mind of before the war
All tell you it's easy and natural to be a civilian...

And you sort of forget that the reason it seems easy
Is that you've been a civilian your whole life—
Till the war came along, and the Army got hold of you,
And made you get over a lot of your ways of doing things.

But you've learned the Army ways without ever believing
That they'd grow natural to you...

You haven't liked them.

They've gone against the grain—all the discipline;
All the attention to rank: the 'Yes, sir' and 'No, sir';
All the fatigue and boredom...

So you've groused along...

And haven't noticed the change in yourself as you've learned

That Army life is simple in lots of ways:
The rules come closer to covering all that can happen
Than any rules that you've met in civilian life.

And you don't have to fret yourself about grocery bills...
And somebody else does the planning for what you'll do next...

Even the way you remember your home and your folks
Is made as much of what you've forgotten about them
As what you've held on to...

The picture you have of home
Is neat and clear like a landscape you see from a hilltop:
Houses in it... but not houses where people are worried
About the way that a grandmother spoils a kid...
And turns hurt and proud on your hands if you try to tell her...

An uncle of mine who fought in the last war
Couldn't get over it, somehow—never wanted to be
A responsible grown-up person...

He went in too much
For what my brother and I called "buddy stuff"—

Old pals getting together, trying silly-hard
Just to be boys again...

But now I think I know how the thing could happen.
A soldier comes home not wearing a visible wound.
There's nothing wrong with him that his family can see.
Then why can't he settle down? What is it he wants?
Doesn't he care that his wife's been doing double duty?

Doesn't he know that her body and heart ache

With wanting to have him lift the load from her shoulders?

Doesn't he know...

He does. That's the funny part...

And he wants to carry his share...

But he's dog-tired...

And he can't turn on the civilian habits he needs
As he would a kitchen faucet...

He's lost the trick

Of picking and choosing his way through the multitude
Of whom he's supposed to know about, and decide,
And has on his mind as important...

With time enough,
He can learn, all right; he can remember the tricks
That go with the trade of civilian...

But the danger is
That before he learns, the eyes of the people around him
Who already have questions in them that he can feel
Right through the back of his head...

The sort of questions

That he'll walk away from: he'll amble down to the corner
To meet some pals who won't look on him as a puzzle...
I'm climbing right out on a limb when I talk like this,
But don't get me wrong...

I'm not entering any complaints
About my own situation—or my wife and kids.

We'll make out...

But it's funny: since I've come home
And have found myself so clumsy at being a civilian,
I keep wanting to talk to folks who have men in the service
And who maybe will wonder about them: the way they act...

INDUCTION CENTER... and SEPARATION CENTER...

Both terms are used from the Army point of view:
You're inducted into the Army... and after a while,
You're separated from it. But the words are coins
That could be flipped right over, heads for tails.
From the point of view of the boy who's being pulled away
From his home folks, and all his habits and plans,
The SEPARATION CENTER seems to come first...
And the INDUCTION CENTER should be the place
Where he's passed back through the gate to civilian life...

A lot of the kids—the eighteen- and nineteen-years-olds—
Will come back to their first induction into the job
Of being adult civilians...

Old chaps like me...

Well, at least I had the experience before the war
Of being a married man and holding a job...
And bringing home my pay on Saturday night...
And making plans for a house, and the kids' schooling.
But a lot of boys will have only Army-made habits
To help them to hold the first job of their lives...
Or to help them marry, or to pick up where they left off
With a wife who's hardly more than a kid herself...

Don't let me set you too worried. Things work out
Where families take the trouble to make them work...
Or even give them a chance...

But I talk like this

Because folks forget, sometimes, that civilization
Is made of habits... and they're not the habits of war...
And you don't put them on and off like a suit of clothes...
Calendar for December

In colleges of Agriculture and
Home Economics

December 2 — 4-H Club Council
Square Dance in Warren

December 6—Grange meeting*—movies
on England's agriculture as shown by Dr. Johnstone-Wallace,
who has recently returned from
England.

December 7—Home Economics Club
meeting*
Home Ec Club Party to be announced.

December 13—Extension Club meet-
ing*

December 20—Grange meeting*

December 27—4-H and Extension Club
meeting*

December 4, 11, 18—Cornell Country-
man meeting at 4:00 in Roberta Hall
*Place not yet decided.

Floriculture Fun

“Take advantage of the opportunity
of meeting people here at Cornell,
and make yourself known to them.
It will help you in later work,” was the
advice to freshman and other stu-
dents in the Floriculture Department
from professors in the department at
a Floriculture club meeting on Nov.
10th in the Plant Science Seminar
Room.

This was a “get-together” where
students became acquainted with
other floriculture students and with
the professors in the department.
The professors explained the work
of the department and about the Pi
Alpha Xi, floriculture honorary so-
ciety, which originated at Cornell.
This society is composed of men who
have contributed some service to the
field of Floriculture... this is some-
thing for you floriculture majors to
aim for later in your life.

Increase in Civilian Students

Civilian enrollment has increased by
200 over last year. This is evident
since some of the women were stay-
ing in tourists homes, in the infirmary
and in other scattered places for sev-
eral weeks until permanent housing
facilities were made ready. There
was a great increase in the number
of co-ed this term.

The total enrollment showed a de-
crease of about 1,700 because of the
decline in number of army trainees
and now stands at 6,488 with 3,588
civilians. The women again out-
number the men: 2,267 women stu-
dents compared to 1,321 men.

The enrollments in the colleges are
as follows:

| College of Arts and Sciences | 1,287 |
| Home Economics | 516 |
| Agriculture | 473 |
| Engineering | 442 |
| Nursing | 269 |
| Graduate School | 246 |
| Veterinary | 129 |
| Hotel | 74 |
| Architecture | 65 |
| Medicine | 62 |
| Law | 35 |

Veterans of the present war include
1600 students, 71 of whom are here
under the “GI Bill of Rights.”

These figures suggest that we are
going back to pre-war student popu-
lation with larger numbers of civi-
lans.

Everyone in Hotel School, oldtim-
ers and newcomers, was invited by Pro-
fessor and Mrs. Meek to their home
for tea the first Sunday we were all
back in Ithaca. Since then there is no
distinction between incoming frosh
and work worn seniors — everybody
knows everyone else. Our Lounge
again has its usual informal, friendly
atmosphere.

Of course the first days of the term
it was a little subdued. While some
of us stood over a hot stove stirring
bushels of spinach or chewed pencils
in accounting, the others went to
New York for the Hotel Exposition.
About this time every hotel men
come from all over for a week of
conferences, tours of hotels, and the
pleasure of meeting and making
friends. As usual the trip was very
successful. Something happening
every minute—none wasted. Our next
coffee hour held on Fridays in the
Lounge will be a good time for us to
hear more about it. (Hope the coffee
isn't still of the June 24 date!)

Freshmen entering the colleges of
Home Economics and Agriculture
were given a royal welcome by the
University 4-H and Extension Club An
open house was held in the Plant
Science Seminar Room Saturday, Nov.
11. Seventy-five students played
games, made paper costumes, sang
and square danced. Mr. and Mrs.
John Lennex of the State 4-H Exten-
sion Department were guests. Dr. E.
L. Kirkpatrick, the secretary to the
executive committee of the Youth Sec-
tion American Country Life Associa-
tion, gave a short talk and com-
plemented the University 4-H club on
having its representative elected Na-
tional president for two years in a
row; Edward Kagenbein was elected
national president last year and Wal-
ter Boek this year. The present offi-
cers of the University 4-H club are:
President, Walt Boek; Vice-president,
Arletta Getman; Secretary, Ruth
Mullenbecker; Publicity Secretary,
Alma Cook; Treasurer, Jack Stiles;
and Song Leader, Ann Babcock.
Meetings will be held on the second and
fourth Wednesdays of each month—
everyone is welcome regardless of
college, or previous membership.

Report from Siberia

Irkutsk, Siberia, Nov. 1944—Factory
workers and farmers together har-
vested big crops grown from seed sent
to the Soviet by the Russian War Re-
lief.

The seeds were of good quality,
and many who planted them were re-
warded with bumper crops: this was
especially true in the case of peas and
cabbage, for the yields were great
enough to insure many families of an
entire year's supply.

Factory workers are most grateful
for the gifts of seed "To our Russian
Friends for their Victory Gardens," and
fully expect to sow the same suc-
cessful varieties next year.

Webster says...

Cleopatra (kle o pa tra), Queen of
Egypt (69-30 B.C.)
No further comment?
Jonie Bishop

Walking across the upper campus you might notice a rather tall fellow, loaded down with books, as he hurries to work at the Student Agencies. You would not be surprised to find that it is John Bishop.

Jonie, an education major, has chosen his field... it's going to be instructing vocational agriculture after graduation this coming June. Much of the basic material he will use has been gleaned from teaching at his home near Hannibal, New York. There his interest has been in dairy production and cash crops.

Aside from studies and extra curricular activities Jonie has watched time whiz past while working his way through school. During frosh year he held not one job, but three... at a canteen in one of the men's dorms, in an office in Roberts Hall, and at a fraternity house. A Sears Roebuck Scholarship helped carry him through that first year. The next terms he began competition for Student Agencies and worked full time for meals. That year he pledged Alpha Gamma Rho. A senior now, he is president of Student Agencies.

Spectators at football games and other campus events where the "Big Red" band is playing are sure to see Jonie there pounding the drum. He's been a member of the band all the time he's been at Cornell, and gets a kick out of being a "music maker."

"I've not lost a thing at Cornell," says John Bishop, "but I have gained unlimited values."

Rooms for Rent

... large, nicely furnished front room. Steam heat, shower bath. Clean quiet gentlemen preferred.

Syracuse Herald-American, Nov. 5 That's the way we like them too.

Making friends at Cornell is easy. Extra curricular activities are numerous on the campus, and along with them there are the Straight, our student union, the various clubs, sororities, fraternities, and religious activities. Students find it natural to become acquainted with class members in their own college. After that they should "meet the people" in other colleges. That is a matter of course when they join such things as C.R.G., the Bulletin, the Cornell Engineer, the Countryman, the Cornellian, the Dramatic Club, or any of a dozen or more groups on the Hill. Each new friendship brings on others, and before long this place becomes home to the student.

All the different church groups carry on activities in the Cornell United Religious Work, and they too afford a chance for Cornellians to meet each other.

The faculty also can do their part. Professor and instructors in some departments make it a point to know their students and to allow their students to know them. One Professor in the Agriculture College plays host to any student who will come to the open house at his home each Monday evening. In this way teachers and pupils can get to know and appreciate each other's problems, and be friends.

Cornell doesn't have to be called "cold." Let's be friendly, not only to those we know, but greet everyone we meet, and make our campus the kind of place we want to live in.

G.A.
Girls who think they have a flair for designing are now offered the opportunity of entering a nation-wide contest, which promises success in a lucrative profession.

You Can Do Better Than This!

With the aim of encouraging the development of hidden talent, Harper's Bazaar announced its sponsorship of the contest to bring new acclaim to American fashion designers. Carmel Snow, editor of Harper's Bazaar, said, "We are thrilled at what American women have already achieved in the field of designing, and want to encourage the younger generation to even greater achievements."

Three winners will be selected, and these will each receive $1,500, in addition to a scholarship at the Parsons School of Design in New York City, and the invaluable service of criticism during the year by the editors of Harper's Bazaar. At the end of the term, each will be given a letter of introduction to leading manufacturers.

Who is eligible

College and school girls, between the ages of 17 and 23 at the time the awards are made, may enter the contest. "Each entrant must submit at least ten color sketches of original fashions, mounted on white cardboards with two-inch margins; also a letter of two or three hundred words telling what she wants to do in fashion, and a brief character reference from her dean or school principal. Entries must be submitted on or before April 1, 1945, and should be sent to Harper's Bazaar, 572 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y."

Judges of the contest will be the editor of the magazine, the head of the Parsons School, and a board of two retail and two manufacturing executives. Publication of awards will be made in the April issue of Harper's Bazaar.

Why can't a Cornell Home Ec win this—contest with a future!
Yields Go Up - When the Rows Go Around

ADVANCED PRACTICES MAKE FARMING MORE SECURE

- The sweeping curves of contoured crop rows show up as beautifully on a balance sheet as they do in the rolling countryside. Created to conserve soil and preserve land values by resisting erosion, contour cultivation also pays out promptly in two ways. It pushes crop yields up and cuts down costs for labor and power.

Usually combined with other conservation practices, it seldom is possible to isolate the gains from contouring alone. However, a study in Iowa compared yields from contoured and non-contoured rows in the same 61 fields of corn. Average gain by contouring was 5.6 bushels per acre. Similar observations in Wisconsin, Missouri and Minnesota showed increases ranging from 4.1 to 10 bushels per acre.

Because it puts farming on the level, contouring puts an end to hill climbing with tractor and plow, combine and corn picker. For example, comparisons made in Nebraska showed savings of labor and fuel equal to 7 hours and 15 gallons on a 30-acre field of corn.

Like most soil conservation practices, contouring calls for no added machinery, no added expense. It does call for the willingness of youth to adopt new ways. It does its part to fulfill youth's dream of life-long productivity and of permanent value to pass on to still other youth.

Case encourages all the advanced practices because our success is bound up with yours. Let us send you the new bulletin "Level Farming on Sloping Fields" and tell you about the full-color movie of the same name, available for group showings. J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.

CASE

Advanced practices, like all farming operations, are done with machines. Case dealers are supplied with bulletins, films, and other educational material to encourage soil conservation methods. They give special attention to the adaptation and adjustment of present machines to the improved methods, as well as the choice of new equipment suited to the farming of tomorrow. As you plan for permanence in your farming, remember the endurance for which Case tractors, implements and machines are known.
Veterinary medicine has come a long way since the days of shotgun prescriptions, quackery, and the men who treated contagious abortion at nine o'clock and then helped deliver a calf at ten, without the simple precaution of washing their hands and instruments between cases. However this article deals neither with the history of the veterinary profession nor does it tell of the legendary colorful figures who have helped create a solid foundation for the respected and hard earned degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine. Instead, we'd like to tell you what our Vet boys have been doing at Cornell—how they've done their best to keep alive a certain college spirit.

The game of touch football was interrupted only by an occasional glance at some passing campus beauty. Any co-ed who has ever walked by the Vet College on her way to the Arts Campus or back again to Wing Hall knows what this reporter has witnessed and fortunately, is still able to report.

With an eye out for presenting the Vet student to the campus proper, we rambled over to James Law Hall, the center of Vet studies and relaxation, and were almost overcome by a spirit that seemed to have gone from Cornell when the E.R.C.* was called out in '42. We discovered that the Vet College, practically untouched by the drafting of pre-war trainees, was continuing its accelerated program, turning out the classes necessary to fill the ever persistent need for vets in the production of better livestock.

The Vet College has always impressed us as a citadel of study, an institution of hard work and even harder play. However there is a section of Vet work little known to the outside colleges. That extra-curricular phase of joining activities, forming class teams, helping out with college entertainment and student participations, the out-of-classroom activities that have made the Vet students so well known in every part of Cornell. All in all, it's been a move in the direction of a better balance between student and environment, a move which makes for a finer student, one who understands that a classroom is not the only source of education.

As we strolled thru the Vet buildings, it was not difficult to get the boys talking and soon they were telling me as much as they could about the activities which the Vet students have engineered and led.

"Yes, Lynn, there's spirit within our college and it doesn't stop here, but goes on to the quadrangle as well." My newly acquired friend spoke on, "I've been here since the summer of '43, coming in on the crest of the ASTP program. After spending four months in camp receiving my basic training, the hills of Ithaca certainly looked good again. You see, I had been here in '41 and '42, and five months away were enough to bring on nostalgia when my bus came in sight of the Libe Tower. I was told I belonged to Company C the crack outfit on the hill—was given my PFC stripe, my Cornell shields, and my return to Cornell was complete.

"Despite the Army regulations that we boys had to face, we managed to show all Cornell that the Vet students had loads of energy, that we could get around the hill in addition to merely completing our work. Bob Rost became an excellent manager of the basketball team, and Charlie Robinson, one time star back for the Big Red Varsity now helped out as trainer. Both John Steele and Charlie Jenkins, who were civilians at the time, made the track team, and Jenkins became one of the football team. Then there was Al Evans who wrote and directed the Serviceman's Committee presentation of "Give Me Liberty (Or At Least A Pass)" and continued to entertain at open houses and rallies.

The Freshman class organized an excellent glee club, out of which grew the now famous "Over-sexet" (or five man and two tenors—more about them later.) Company C was a proud company and with its dissolution and the eventual discharge of boys from the Army, the maroon and white guide-on flag was put away—but the spirit prevailed."

Civilian Life Again

The Vet boys were back in civies again, and without government restrictions hanging over their heads they had more time to be just plain Cornellians; so they joined this committee and started that one, planned a show here and gave it there, worked up a program and CRG aired it, wrote...
December, 1944

The Cornell Countryman

The Junior American Veterinary Medical Association with Ralph Lewis, its president, has undertaken to mold the interests of the Vet school into proper channels. The association has done good work by providing information, films, and interesting talks. Much credit is due to the Vet boys who have joined and helped this worthwhile non-sectarian group that has accomplished so much already, and will continue to do more. There's Ted Beyer, a talented senior who has entertained at faculty receptions and J.A.V.M.A. functions with his accordion. There's a swing quintet being formed with Saul Seader and Don Icken, trumpets; Edmund Fountain, drums; Gil Feldman, sax; and Ed Ickenki, piano. Ed Fountain, in addition to playing the drums, is a trainer on the football team, as is Carl Vetter; and Phil Brown will be trying out for baseball this spring.

BOYS' N IVY SHOW

Of course the biggest spree that the Vet School boys went on occurred in September when Al Evans, assisted by Julie Haberman, wrote and directed the Boys' N Ivy Review. Whoever saw the show will attest to the fact that the Vet students can certainly turn out talent. The septet were all Vet boys. Julie Haberman, Herman Salk, Roy Olhurst, Robert Rost, Donald Icken, Byron McAvoy and Ray Delano gave out with their best. Ray, who accompanied the boys, showed what he could really do with his electric guitar.

"Beef, 'Fore and After", the simulated delivery of a calf was written up as one of the highlights of the evening by the Cornell Alumni News, and the Ithaca Journal. Dick Parmeter assisted in the lighting crew and was also one of the cast. Gil Lewis and Walt Klein were in the dramatic sequences, and Hunter Cohen, another Vet boy, helped with the publicity.

Al Evans proved his mettle as a top notch writer and producer in "Boys 'N Ivy" his last Cornell show.

Julie Haberman the show's assistant director has remained to bring us more entertainment. (You'll hear more about him thru CRG). Cornell's radio station has invited Julie's septet to do a new bi-monthly show. Their story is so interesting we'll have to save it for another issue of the Cornellian. But we can say this now: Listen to CRG on the first and fourth Thursday of each month. Five-fifteen's the time, 640 kg. We predict that you'll be asking more about these Vet boys.

Yes, the Vet School really has something besides dogs and cats and antisectics. The men and women who study on the Vet campus learning what to do and what not to do with farm animals, have discovered something just as important as medical facts. A college education merely begins in the classroom. It continues as a spirit of friendliness, co-operation, interest in all the hundreds of activities that go on daily. The boys and girls of the Vet College have done their best to keep alive the spirit of college days gone by. Despite war, heavy schedules, even the lack of a few favorite activities, the Vet College can be proud of its students. They've done their best. Have you?
Negative News

It is a truism, in news-writing and in advertising, that the public is not interested in negative statements. In fact, advertisers stay away from any statement that may be construed as being on the negative side. For example, no wise salesman for a mechanical refrigerator will venture the claim that his wares will not leak. He does not wish to put into the customer's mind any idea of a possible leakage. These white-enameled iceless devices do not leak, anyhow!

But at the risk of making a negative announcement, this statement sets forth that there will be

**No Farm and Home Week at Cornell this year**

Nor will this hitherto-annual event be likely to be resumed until victory is won.

When most of the gasoline and rubber are no longer needed for American armed forces; when food for civilians becomes more plentiful, less expensive, and free from ration-points; when living quarters are less congested,—then the good, old-fashioned annual gathering of the friends of the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics—of the friends of the land and the home—will be resumed.

Cornell still has much of the aspect of an armed camp; its roadways resound to the tramp of marching men. Some of its usual eating places have been converted into mess-halls; more Ithaca families go to restaurants because household cooks are in war plants.

So, to answer queries that have come to Cornell concerning the possibilities of having a Farm and Home Week this year, the answer is a reluctant "No!"

But, as a positive statement, to a possible query as to whether the Week will be resumed as a post-war activity, the answer is an enthusiastic "Yes!"

*Just another good reason for doing all we can to speed the victory with war bonds and everything else that will help.*
Cornell in Service

We on the hill as well as our readers are interested in what former Cornell students are doing and where they are, especially those now serving in the armed services. If you have any such information, would you kindly pass it along to us? Any such correspondence should be addressed to "Cornell in Service, 15 The Cornell Countryman, Roberts Hall, Ithaca, New York.

PhD. S.C. Ellen Jane Benway from Ontario, New York is now stationed at a WAVE's hospital in Boston, Mass.

Cpl. Mathew M. Vittucci is serving in the U.S. Air Force Special Service command. He is now located at Fort Sumner, New Mexico. Cpl. Vittucci expects to return to Cornell after the war to obtain his Master's Degree.

Radio technology ought to make great advances now that Ed Kagenheim is A/S at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

Lt. Robert G. Wilson has recently completed his O.C.S. training and is now a 2nd lieutenant at Fort Knox, Kentucky. Lt. Wilson also plans to return to Cornell after the war and would like to see a short refresher course inaugurated to bring the service man up to date in Agriculture.


Richard Pringle has taken over the duties of agricultural agent in Schenectady county, following the retirement of Clarence Johnson '22.

Mrs. Robert K. Irwin, formerly Anna Dubois, is now head of the Home Ec Department of Suffern High School in Suffern, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. McCarty Hanger announced the birth of a daughter, Martha. The mother is the former Marjorie Eddy.

Rodney Hommel is now the 4-H Club agent in Montgomery County.

Eleanor Lloyd was married last August to William K. Cavanaugh. Eleanor is now back in her home territory, Illinois, heading Home Ec at Blackburn College in Carlinville.

Irving Davis was made a full agent, April 1, 1944 for Schuyler County.

Joe A. Carley was made assistant county agent for Cattaraugus County on February 4, 1944.
GRAD GOSSIP

'48
Lucian Freeman has served as assistant county agent in the following counties since his graduation two years ago: Allegany, April 1, 1943 to January 20, 1944; Schenectady, January 21, 1944 to August 31, 1944; and has been located in Onondaga since September 1, 1944.

J. C. Swan was assistant county agent for Rensselaer from July 26, 1943 until March 31, 1944 at which time he was made acting county agent for Rensselaer.

Harlet Gauge has just become the wife of Dr. Edwin R. Smith, Cornell Vet School graduate who is now practicing in Clinton, New Jersey.

Dorothy Kellogg was recently married to Capt. Louis J. Conti of Utica, New York.

Beth Kehoe is working as Home Economist for the Western Mass. Electric Company, Pittsfield.

If you're in the vicinity of Bronxville, New York, you may see Mary Ellen Pearson, now Mrs. Fay Brandis. Mary is the Director of Residence at Sarah Lawrence College.

Mrs. Roscoe DuMonde, the former Bernadine Sutton is now the mother of a baby girl, Susan Lee. Congratulations to the Phillip Johnsons, who are expecting a blessed event next June. The father-to-be is a grad of Administrative Engineering College. Mrs. Johnson, the former Jean Copeland, was Home Ec '44.

'B44
Cornell romance — Martha Edison and Raymond Baxter were married last June. The couple live at 519 East Buffalo Street, Ithaca.

Jeanette Froehle is school marm these days. She's teaching at Pine Hill Union Free School.

Jane Furtick is nutritionist for the Philadelphia Dairy Council.

Rebecca Harrison is an assistant nursery school teacher at the Sophie Wright Settlement House in Detroit.

Doris Holmes is now the wife of Captain Du Bois Jenkins. Doris is cafeteria supervisor in the General Cable Corporation in Rome.

Edwin L. Bell is assistant agent in Rensselaer County.

Walter W. Forshee has been assistant county agent in Delaware County from July 1, 1944 until August 31, 1944. On September 1, 1944 he was transferred to Steuben County.

Betsy Kandiko '44 writes . . .

"Hopped out to California in September—got tired of New York. Am on the editorial staff of the Los Angeles Examiner. Saaya, a newspaper office has atmosphere, smoke clouds thick as fog, phones jangling, tele- types clacking, spittoons underfoot, paste pots reeking sourly, editors barking "Boy, copy!"

I love it. I'm on the financial beat . . . trot around all day with a street car pass and pick up news at the grain exchange, stock market, AP press. MISS CORNELL. Went to the Hollywood Palladium . . . Woody Herman. Don't believe all you hear about Cal. weather. Awfully nice when it's nice, but when it rains it forgets how to stop. Want campus gossip. Bye."

*For the benefit of freshmen—Betsy was editor of Countryman last year.

Rudy Caplan who worked so hard as Feature Editor of the Countryman is now pouring her energies into the work of Home Demonstration Agent at Sodus. Rudy's engagement to Robert Brunton has been announced recently.

Robert S. Smith, the county agent in Louis County is leaving soon and expects to go in the army about December 15th.

Katie Bonsteel (nee Pierce) is teaching Home Ec in King Ferry. Hubby, Lawrence Bonsteel '43 is a second lieutenant in the Army.

'B45
Grapevine tells us that Virginia Ferri is now dietitian at Our Lady Memorial Hospital, Binghamton, New York.

Adelaide Kennedy, will begin her job as Assistant 4-H agent in St. Lawrence County the first of this month. Bonne chance!

Marilla Oakes, Home Ec is another pre-wed. Her engagement to Fredrick Jenks '46 has recently been announced.

Muriel Posner will wear wedding bells sometime this winter. Lucky man is Army Captain Victor Glasser.

Alice Ross, president of the senior class this past summer is now in the Army. We don't know her address as yet.

Above—Lapping furrows uphill with 2-Way Pick-up Plow

Model C—First SELF-GREASING Tractor

Sealed Reservoir bearings end daily greasing . . . eliminate the grease gun. Hundreds of pounds of grease and hours of time are saved in the life of the tractor.

Power-Controlled Tractor Implements respond instantly to the touch of a six-inch lever, a new type of precision control advanced by Allis-Chalmers. Your arm no longer aches from moving long levers by muscle power alone.

New WC Tractor-Mounted Corn Harvester—Husks Like The Human Hand! Revolutionary new rubber roll and spring steel "fingers" closely duplicate the skill of a hand husker. Simpler—attached in a fraction of usual time.

Fits 4 Million Tractorless Farms—A complete power outfit priced within the reach of all family-size farms was first conceived by Allis-Chalmers. Model B Tractor with matched implements answers the dream of farmers still using horses or mules.

At Allis-Chalmers we believe in the farm as a way of life . . . in family-operated farms!

We are dedicated to the purpose of helping the American farmer become more independent, more successful . . . with home-owned and home-operated equipment that he can afford to buy, that he can operate at a profit, regardless of acreage.

Allis-Chalmers rubber-tired tractors and their companion tools and machines are designed, built and priced to attain this purpose.

Model C Hydraulically operated implements introduce "Balanced Control". Depth of penetration is exactly gauged. Planter and fertilizer attachments in a compact, streamlined unit integral with cultivator.
FARMALLS ARE FIRST

ANY MAN WHO BUYS A TRACTOR buys it for one big reason: the work the tractor will do. The quality of work, the volume, and the variety are the real measures of tractor value. Couple these factors with original cost, plus upkeep and operation, and you have the whole story.

That's the way most farmers figure it out when they make this important investment. The answer has turned out to be a Farmall tractor more times than all other makes combined.

That doesn't happen by chance. It happens because these famous red tractors are designed and built to do more work, better work, and a bigger variety of work per dollar of cost than anything else on wheels.

At the right are a few basic reasons behind Farmall tractor performance. The McCormick-Deering dealer will be glad to demonstrate how Farmalls, with their complete line of related tools and machines, make up the most efficient system of power farming in existence. . . . Those are the big things to remember when you plan the purchase of farm power equipment.

With all possible manufacturing speed, THE FARMALLS ARE COMING!

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
180 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1, Illinois

THE TOP TRACTORS FOR ALL FARMS
LIKE SHOOTING FISH IN A BARREL... There was a time when Jap Zeros could "sit in the sun" and come in with guns blazing—protected from our gunners by blinding sunlight. Not long ago, they had an unpleasant surprise. U. S. Army and Navy gunners now have a new Westinghouse gunsight lamp that lets them fire with deadly accuracy—directly into the sun. Formerly, our gunners could aim within only 15 degrees of the sun, leaving a dreaded "blind spot". This has now been removed—and, with it, a lot of Japs.

Lamps of 10,000 different types, using from 1/10th to 10,000 watts—incondescent, fluorescent, infrared, ultraviolet lamps, produced at the rate of about 1,000,000 units daily—lamps for seeing, for heating, for fighting disease—wherever you see the Westinghouse Mazda Trade Mark, you'll find top quality!

DAVY JONES could find good use for this 1000-watt sea salvage lamp. Inside are loose grains of tungsten which the diver can whirl against the glass—to scour off clouding particles emitted by the filament.

SELF-CONTAINED SUN LAMP, developed by Westinghouse, produces comfortable warmth with infrared, as well as beneficial ultraviolet rays. Mercury vapor, electrodes, reflector, and incandescent filament are sealed in a reflector bulb of special glass, which screws into any lamp socket.

MAXIMUM "SEE-ABILITY" is provided by Westinghouse 3-kilowatt mercury lamps—in blimp hangars, airplane factories, steel mills, etc. These lamps produce 120,000 lumens of light.

Tune in: JOHN CHARLES THOMAS Sunday, 2:30 pm, EWT, NBC

Tune in: TED MALONE Mon. Wed. Fri. 10:15 pm, EWT, Blue Network

VITAL "ceiling" information is provided for American fliers by alidade sighting device, which "draws a bead" on a cloud—illuminated by giant Westinghouse searchlight. Height is read directly in hundreds of feet.

HAM AN'... New sealed-beam landing lights for army bombers are so powerful that a Westinghouse engineer actually cooked a meal on the surface of an upturned lens. Infrared rays did the trick.
When They Return

SOME WAR VETERANS are already back. Veterans they are, from Tunisia, from Italy, from France; from Saipan, Tarawa, the Bismarcks, and the Solomons; veterans, too, though they were mere lads a year or so ago, boys who left college after a term within academic halls, many of them from Cornell.

Now they are back, some of them as war casualties; more and more will come until the largest contingent arrives after victory.

WHAT TO DO?

“What to do?” is the question that confronts these returned fighters, a question that also concerns the New York State College of Agriculture. Already the College has formulated a lot of answers in showing what it can do for them.

Fortunately the very organization of the College already furnishes effective means to be of service. Through its Extension Service the limits of the College campus extend to the boundaries of the State and to all citizens within those boundaries. These residents are served by members of the Extension Staff who are always on the job; many have their offices and headquarters within the counties; others are at the College, though little of their time is spent in Ithaca. All of these workers are instructed to be of specific help to those who come back, especially those who expect to engage in farming.

HOME STUDY COURSES

Home study courses that have been conducted for many years are being slanted, where necessary, to meet the needs of those who may lack farm experience. The printed and spoken word, in bulletins, radio, and news items, gives information and instruction.

Already a bulletin has been published with the title, “Suggestions to Persons Who Plan to Farm or to Live in the Country.” It is written primarily for those, who, after experiences of war want the blessings of peace, where those blessings may be best enjoyed. (The number of the bulletin, by the way, is E-652. It is free to residents of New York State. A penny postal-card request addressed to the Office of Publication, Roberts Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, will bring it.)

In the foregoing ways, and in any others within its power, the College of Agriculture prepares itself to be of the greatest possible service to those who return.

Persons who have individual problems are encouraged to write to

Dean W. I. Myers
College of Agriculture
Ithaca, New York

He may not have the chance to give a direct, personal answer; but he will know the person or persons on the staff who will be thankful for the opportunity to be of service.
Furrows like these a century ago were used to protect pioneer farms from prairie fires. Today they protect farms from permanent destruction by water. They protect not only the livelihood of a single farmer but the prosperity of whole communities.

These furrows are the beginning of a broad-base terrace, built by the farmer himself with his own tractor and moldboard plow. The space between is the “island” in the Island System of terrace-building developed by the U.S.D.A. Soil Conservation Service. The finished terrace will have slopes so gentle and a shallow channel so wide that modern machinery will work the land as if they were not there.

This slight bulge is a bulwark against erosion. It halts running water, makes it walk slowly, sometimes stand still. Because water can steal soil only when it runs, the terrace halts the theft of the fundamental farm resource. What's more, terracing increases the rate and stability of returns from that resource. For example, eight-year records on 143 terraced bean fields, totaling nearly 11,000 acres, show average yields 33 percent greater than similar adjacent fields without terraces.

Terracing is one of the many methods of soil conservation and other advanced farm practices to which Case gives active support. Case has produced movies in full color showing why and how to build terraces both with the moldboard plow and the one-way disk plow; also bulletins giving every step in terrace-building with each type of plow. Ask for copies of these bulletins, and how to secure use of films for your own showing.

J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.

ADVANCED PRACTICES MAKE FARMING MORE SECURE

THE LEAD-OFF MAN IN MODERN FARM PRACTICES

Actual application of advanced farm methods is done with machines. The man closest to point of application is the farm machinery merchant. Case dealers take special interest in soil conservation practices, inspired by leadership of the company and the outstanding suitability of Case machines for such methods. They work in close harmony with the U.S.D.A. Soil Conservation Service, state extension services, and county agents.
Herbert Hice Whetzel

Teacher, Scientist, Friend

By Professor M. E. Barrns

One cold day, early in January, 1905, a number of Winter-Course students gathered in a class room of Sage College for their first lesson in farm botany. A young man appeared and began talking about the course to be given. It was apparent that this young man was to be the instructor instead of an older and dignified professor as expected. Long before the course had ended in the latter part of March, none of the students wanted any other person to teach that subject. The enthusiasm and energy of that young man infected them all. The lessons he taught were so interesting and instructive that no one missed a class if it could be helped and all wanted to stay as long as possible. Students wandered into his laboratory at odd hours to learn how microscopic slides were prepared and how fungi could be grown on culture media. He invited them to his home and induced them to tell him about their plans and aspirations. It was a wonderful experience for those Winter-Course students because new vistas were opened to them and unthought-of opportunities seemed to be knocking at their door.

This was my first association with Professor Whetzel but it was one that continued for almost forty years. He induced me, and, since then, many other young men, to go to college. On his advice, I selected Wabash College, his alma mater, in order to take advantage of instruction under that admirable professor of botany, Mason B. Thomas, himself a Cornell man. Before I had completed my course there, he had persuaded me to enter his own profession of plant pathology and he obtained an assistantship for me at Cornell University in order that I could pursue my graduate work there. With Whetzel pulling and Thomas pushing, many young men from Wabash College came to Cornell for graduate work, mostly in plant pathology, who, perhaps, never would have taken advanced training except for this stimulation. For six years little Wabash College sent more men to Cornell University for graduate work than any other institution except Cornell itself. It was mainly the activity of Professor Whetzel in obtaining industrial fellowships that made this possible.

Although these fellowships, since their inception at Cornell have aided fifty-nine students from colleges in this country and Canada to pursue graduate work, their purpose as conceived by Professor Whetzel was to provide a means of solving problems of plant-disease control for farmers. The donor of the fellowship provided the salary of the investigator, the University provided laboratory equipment and supervision, and the fellow conducted an investigation of interest to the donor, using the problem as the subject of his major thesis. Professor Whetzel believed that the persons or organization benefiting most from an investigation should contribute largely to the expense involved. He was able to persuade many donors to his point of view. The donors of these fellowships have included farmers organized into a fellowship association, other growers' associations, and manufacturers of chemicals used in plant-disease control.

The enthusiasm, energy, persistence, humor, and logical analysis of situations were qualities that made Professor Whetzel almost irresistible in argumentation. He spoke clearly and forcibly. It was difficult not to believe his assertions. He was called on frequently to make an appeal when money had to be raised for social or professional benefit and for the promotion of other worthy causes. These qualities and his knowledge and sympathy made him an excellent teacher. He wanted his students to comprehend thoroughly the subject presented to them. He would not tolerate sloppy thinking. He expected them to work hard to obtain this comprehension. Yet he did not want undergraduate students confused by the many exceptions there are to general statements. He used to say that a good teacher must be a good liar, meaning he must present general truths unencumbered by exceptions. Later, should they undertake graduate work, they could find these out for themselves. But he warned his students that conceptions held as truths today may be modified by discoveries of tomorrow. He taught the beginning course himself and left the teaching of advanced courses to others, believing that the undergraduate students needed the clear presentation of the subject and the inspiration that he was able to give them. This also gave him an opportunity to discover exceptionally gifted students early and to persuade them to undertake graduate work.

Professor Whetzel believed that students registered in plant pathology because they wanted to obtain a knowledge of the subject. He would not take responsibility for their attendance at lectures and laboratory sessions. They could come or not as they wished, but it was necessary for them to obtain a satisfactory grade if they wished credit for the course. He early instituted a system of teaching whereby the student could obtain material, apparatus, laboratory and reading outlines, and, at regular lab periods, supervision for the particular disease he wished to study. He could then have access to the laboratory at any time day or night, week-days or Sunday for study. The student selected the particular diseases, within groups, in which he was interested. After he finished work on a disease, he could obtain a conference with the instructor. At this conference, the instructor, presuming that the student had all facts regarding the disease in mind, presented hypothetical situations for solution, requiring an acquaintance of these facts and some reasoning in using them.
Graduate students who have taken work in plant pathology will remember Professor Whetzel with respect and gratitude for his ideas regarding subjects for investigation, for suggestions in the course of their work, and for the encouragement so freely given them. He had the rare ability to enthuse and inspire them. Many of the publications by graduate students were concerned with matters and methods originally suggested by him. He helped graduate students to have access to German literature by giving a course in German scientific reading. He devised a method of teaching that enabled a student, having no previous knowledge of the language, to read it readily before the course was finished.

No student had to wait long to see Professor Whetzel. His door and his heart were always open to them. Many a student in trouble of one kind or another came to him for advice. Those in financial difficulties were helped by him, either by a loan of money or by finding employment. When he gave advice, he held the student responsible for using it. The letters received from former students over the world are testimonies of the respect and affection they had for him.

Although a great teacher, Professor Whetzel was also an indefatigable investigator of problems related to plant pathology and mycology. His publications cover a varied field within these sciences, although for many years he had had a special interest in those genera and species of fungi belonging to the family Sclerotinaceae. He personally collected species of this group in North and South America and in Europe and specimens were sent him from various countries. Students and colleagues who have accompanied him on many collecting trips will remember his diligence in hunting for them as well as his keen interest in collecting other fungi. He has published numerous papers about them and was continuing his work with them on the last day he was at his laboratory. He encouraged graduate students and others to make taxonomic and other studies of fungi and, in the course of years many papers have been published by them individually or in collaboration with him. He was careful to give full credit for work done by others and was always ready to share with others his contributions, even before their publication.

It is not possible to discuss adequately within the limits of this article the varied interests of this remarkable man. The large collections of fungi in the herbarium of the Department of Plant Pathology were started by him. The collections from Tropical America in this herbarium is largely due to his efforts. He was constantly interested in building up the departmental library. In his later years, he cultivated in his garden at Forest Home certain groups of flowering plants, both cultivated and wild, and this garden became a Mecca for plant lovers. Whatever he undertook, he did with all his might. The results were gratifying to him and often astonishing to others.

Professor Whetzel was born on a farm near Avilla, Indiana, on September 5, 1877. He entered Wabash College after teaching a few terms of district school, where he came under the influence of Professor Thomas. It was presumably due to this influence that he accepted an assistantship in botany under Professor George F. Atkinson in 1902. He was an instructor in botany when Dean Liberty Hyde Bailey selected him in 1906 as the one man best qualified to head the new department of botany in the New York State College of Agriculture. The next year the name was changed, at his earnest request, to department of plant pathology. He resigned the headship in 1922 because he believed long tenure of office for administrators is detrimental to the best development of any department or institution. He also wanted to devote himself to teaching and investigation in which he continued to be active until six weeks before his death on November 30, 1944. Many deserving honors came to him during his lifetime and he leaves a host of friends over the world who deeply mourn his passing. He has left a heritage that has enriched the lives of many and one that will continue to pay dividends for many years to come.

More Hay

By GEORGE AXINN

More hay’s the man on top of the wagon shouted down. Those pitching on looked up, smiled, and stuck their forks back into the hay. The little boy sitting on top at the front of the load watched the sweat pour off strong arms and determined foreheads as the hay came up in larger heaps. The man on the load worked furiously, taking hay first from the pitcher on one side and then from the one on the other. When he signaled the boy to come and stomp down some of the hay that had just been carefully laid in its place, the little fellow’s heart jumped, and he dashed across the load.

George was always happy when there was something like this for him to do, and haying was one of the things that he liked best. He didn’t know why; maybe it was the smile on his Dad’s face as the hay went into the barn, or perhaps it was thoughts of the young calves that he loved so, munching on tender well-cured stalks; but there was something about making hay that stirred his emotions, even when he was still the smallest boy in the local school house.

As he kicked and jumped on the packing hay he looked up and smiled at Bus, the loader. Ever since the first time Dad had taken him, holding his hand to watch the men haying, he had always wanted to put on a load of hay himself. What could be better than to ride home on top of your own load, wave at people, and have them know that you put on that hieh, heavy, well-packed, square load. These are the things that Bus had taught him about loading hay, and everyone said Bus was the best loader in the county.

There were other things in haying, and they all attracted George. The youth would never tire of walking behind his Dad’s snowing machine, watching the long slender leaves of timothy or alfalfa, which first waved naturally in the breeze, suddenly quivered, and then fell to form an even swath. Hour after hour he followed the cutting bar paying heed to Dad’s warnings of its danger, but thoroughly spell-bound by the falling blades.

Putting hay into the barn was one of the things that George, like the others, didn’t particularly care for. He knew, however, that it had to be done, and so he sweated and coughed with Mart and the other men in the dusty mow while Bus pitched off his loads. He had a fork of his own, one whose handle had snapped in the middle, and he stood way back in the dark corners, crowding in the food which he knew would be necessary for the cows through the winter. After each load was in, though, and while the men sat down for a minute’s rest and something cold to drink, George always used to slip away and head for the creek on the other side of the pasture, tossing off his clothes as he ran, and plunging finally into the cool waters and the refreshment they offered.

As the boy grew older, although the men still called him "Kid," he began doing more and more of his share of...
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the work. When Dad bought the tractor, things really turned George’s way, for he soon proved himself quite capable of running it and was allowed to use it.

Mowing hay with a tractor was something new, and George loved it. He was in the height of glory when told to go out in the morning and mow a certain field. He took care of the tractor as if it were the most valuable thing on the farm. He kept it unnecessarily clean, well-greased, and in top running order. To check the oil or put in a new oil filter was a real pleasure to him rather than a task, and he thrived on keeping up the tractor. When the knives were all sharp, and the mower in running order, he would start the engine slowly, and listen carefully while it roared its melody. Up came the cutting bar, and off went the tractor.

George had known all the fields in the vicinity since he could remember, but it was his practice to scan them again before mowing, planning in his mind just how he would cut the field. He started around the outside with the bar inward, as is the usual practice, but, on coming to a corner, he refused to ride around. His corners must be cut square. He whipped his tractor around in as short a curve as possible, sometimes applying the brake to the inside wheel, lifting the cutting bar at the same time. Put her in reverse and cut hard the other way. Then down with the bar, forward again, and look back at that perfect ninety degree angle. Sitting back in the Navy barracks, George can still see the smiles on his friends’ faces as they watched the precision with which he made that corner. There was no need to do it, but he took great pride in it.

Most of the work back home was on side hills, and some of them were really steep. Mowing these steep ones was one of George’s special delights. Sometimes the men warned him, other times they just told him not to, but always he’d try to go a little steeper than was expected of him, often standing in the tractor leaning hard uphill so as to keep from rolling over, enjoying the thought that the men were watching those two uphill wheels as they rode inches off the ground.

The time he cut the black snake in half is always one of George’s favorite stories when he meets someone else from a farm. He had left home early that day, while the men were still milking. Dad had told him that the rest of them would be along at noon time, and that they would need work to do, so the young tractor operator wasted no time getting started. In fact, the mower was buzzing away by seven-thirty.

He was mowing on a long, sloping side hill, and his tendency was to glance off at the view. Suddenly something jammed the cutting bar. The tractor stopped for a second and then lurched forward again. George looked down, and there was the tail end of a blacksnake about a foot—long, writhing and twisting, cleanly cut, and with a little blood spurting. He searched for the head end, but merely saw the grass move off to one side, and knew the snake was on his way.

When the men came, they brought his lunch, and he told them about the snake while eating. He described it as being at least seven feet long. Some of those listening seemed to doubt what they heard, but George stuck to his story, and all promised to be on the lookout for either part of the animal.

It was long about four when Bus, who was loading, noticed something odd about a heap of hay that was coming up at him and he cried out as he took it. A quick flip, and it was thrown off again. He yelled down and the men gathered to have a look at the head end of a black snake, over four feet long in itself, as it squirmed hurriedly toward the nearest tall grass. “Guess the Kid’s story is true after all,” said Bus, and the men returned to their pitching.

One of the other things that comes to George as he looks out the windows of the Navy barracks on an early summer day is using a dump rake. How well he remembers driving in high gear over the rough ground to get the hay raked before that shower. Sometimes Dad would drive and let his son sit on the rake to trip it; that was before George figured out a system whereby he could drive the tractor and trip the rake at the same time with a rope.

Often in the evenings, George would go out to stretch over a field raked that day. Instead of making straight windrows, like those he used to have so much fun jumping over in days gone by, he drove in circles, tripping his rake so as to form large letters in the field. On the bigger fields he would even spell out words or names. Such things made work into play, especially for a guy crazy enough to carry a football in his arms as he drove, steering with his feet at times, so he could toss up the ball, catch it, and rake hay at the same time.

When Bus was drafted, the last summer before George went into the Navy, the boy found himself promoted to the job of loader. He had waited a long time for this opportunity, and began playing with his pitchfork, now a full size one, long before haying season. He had pitched on before, and he had even loaded, but to put on every load that went into the mow in a whole season,—that was something. The youngster put on his first few loads with extra care. He had heard stories about loads splitting in the middle and coming off both sides, or that were too heavy, and caused wagons to turn over. He built the corners first, and tied the middle carefully. The object was to get the hay to come off in as large bunches as possible when grabbed by the hayfork. After a while, his loads got bigger, and it became known that he could get as much hay on the wagon at one time as any of the old-timers. A thrill shot through him every time he finished a load, sank his fork into it, and rode home on top.

And then there was the time the Kid got the bright idea of catching the forks of the men pitching on with his fork, and trying to take their forks away from them. It worked the first few times, but the pitchers-on soon got wise, and one of them, who weighed about two hundred pounds, grabbed forks with George and held on. The boy pulled hard, and finally fell over backwards into the hay when the man let go. In payment for his playfulness, the young loader spent the next day in bed with a wrenchacked back.

Once when the hay wasn’t coming up to him as fast as he thought it might, George made the mistake of yelling, “More hay!” The results were immediate. Up came the hay faster than ever. He looked down and the men were smiling. The men were playing the game too, and there was no stopping them. “More hay, more hay!” shrieked the boy as he found himself again buried helplessly in the middle of the load.

But the loads kept coming in. Day after day the mow filled up. George often got the job of driving tractor to the hayfork rope. This was fun too. Dad used to stand on the load, sucking the hayfork in it. He snapped it back, and signalled his son to start. As the tractor went along its path the fork rose to the barn peak, hit the trip, and slid in over the mow. At a signal from inside Dad tripped the fork and dumped its hay while George slipped his tractor reverse. Up and back he would go, all day long, sometimes right through a rain, when nothing was as important as getting that hay in.

The hay did get in, and the barn was filled to capacity. The other crops were extra good that year. But winter finally came, and George enlisted in the Navy as so many of his older friends had done. When haying time came again the boy was in a Naval Training Station, and had plenty to keep him busy, but thoughts of home and hay still occupied his mind, and sometimes a tear filled his eye.
Not Merry, But Still Christmas

CHRISTMAS! a joyous season of white snow flakes, tinkling bells, and cold crisp winds. Through the year, the spirit of Christmas has been kept alive by folks who have passed to their children the temper of festivity and prayer. Christmas carols have been sung and handed down through the generations, and these folk songs have also helped to preserve the Yuletide traditions.

Yes, there were many similarities to past December twenty-fifths. Green firs and hemlocks stood gaily decorated beside cheerful fireplaces. Presents wrapped in gaudy paper and tied with colorful ribbon were under the trees as usual. There was a great deal of planning for the Christmas day feast, and a lot of shopping and crowds and bundles to be carried. On Christmas Eve, as in years gone by, sleepy-eyed youngsters crawled to Dad's knee to hear the famous legend of St. Nick.

But this past Christmas was not the same. Yes, we still sang carols; the young still believed that Santa would come; the elders too, wanted Christmas. But in a war-torn world, with so many sons away from home, with sorrow in the hearts of so many, Christmas just had to be different.

The decorations on the tree couldn't outshine the brilliance of that gold star in the window. There were presents under the tree... but one remained unopened. Father was cheerful, but an empty feeling was reflected in his eyes. None could escape the sight of the vacant seat at the table.

There will be other Yuletide seasons, more different still. But after those years are over, Christmas will be what it once was. The gold star in the windows of countless homes will fade into the background because the one star that sparkles from the tops of the trees will outshine all others.

Until that time, the Christmas spirit will be kept alive. Maybe it won't be in full brilliance. Maybe it will just remain a glowing ember. But Christmas can never be forgotten.

—J.W.

Letter to the Editor

To the Editors of the Countryman:

An emergency exists in the State today—there are from 1,000 to 1,500 paralyzed victims of this year's infantile paralysis epidemic, mostly children; there are hospital facilities for their after-care; but there is a desperate lack of personnel—of 40 skilled physical therapists and 50 registered nurses.

Will you help us meet this situation by publishing these facts? The need is acute and the aid of the newspapers of the State is required immediately.

NEW YORK STATE DEPT. OF HEALTH
Edward S. Rogers, M.D.
Assistant Commissioner

The therapists and nurses will receive $175 a month, maintenance and traveling expenses, for from 4-6 weeks, or even less time, part or full time. Interested persons are urged to write immediately listing their qualifications to Dr. L. S. Rogers, State Department of Health, Albany 1, New York.
The Costume Shop
By Harriet Friemel

ANY hours of hard work, a great deal of imagination, and a dash of worry combine to give the students of Textiles and Clothing 220 a worthwhile experience. Commercial Clothing and Advanced Problems in Construction is the title of the course, but in the vernacular of Home Ec's it is “Costume Shop,” and that is the name that appears on the door of this practical laboratory.

In the Shop, set up and run as much as possible like a commercial custom clothing establishment, T. C. majors and girls planning to teach or do extension work meet problems that they have faced in no other course. They sew for someone other than themselves, a novel experience for most clothes-minded young women. They have to fit garments on different types of figures, use materials and styles for various ages and tastes, develop many new sewing skills, and direct the work of employees. They must please their customers—persons from the campus and town, students, faculty members, business women, and homemakers. A student is eligible to take T. C. 220 only when she has completed courses in clothing construction, fitting and pattern making, dress selection and design, because the work in the Shop calls for lots of experience and information.

The student begins a project when she meets the customer and discusses the costume she will make. To help the purchaser decide upon material, style, and trimmings she must be able to present suitable patterns, fashion illustrations, and even original sketches. When the client is satisfied, the student starts the first step in the construction of the garment, the making of a form substantially like the customer’s figure. A fitted lining is made and padded over a form, and the garment is draped on this model according to the design selected. The first few fittings are completed on the form also, which saves the time of both customer and worker.

Shopping for materials and findings is done on a cooperative basis in the Costume Shop. Any girl who needs supplies lists them on the blackboard, and the next person who goes to town does the shopping listed. Many of the fabrics are purchased by mail, from mills and city stores. Students who are not in the Shop course may take advantage of this service of buying material through the Costume Shop, too. Matching thread and seam bindings may also often be bought in the Shop. In addition to this convenience for sewers, the Costume Shop will do hemstitching by the yard, cover buttons and buckles. These are three of the skills that students in the Shop may master through piecework or their projects before they complete the course.

There is usually a deadline for a costume made for some special occasion, so the work has to be done quickly and efficiently. To promote this, there are one or two paid helpers in the Shop all the time who do the stitching and bastings that the student does not have time to finish. The direction of their work is part of the girl’s job. She lists on the blackboard the machine or hand sewing she wishes done before she returns to lab.

Fittings, such an important part of making a good looking costume, are all done by the student on appointment with the customer. When the customer is thoroughly pleased with her new costume, the finishing touches are added—including satisfaction!

LET IT RAIN

Fan-drying experiments at the Westinghouse Home Economics Institute prove that with the help of an electric fan, the time required to dry clothes indoors can be shortened by as much as three hours and 48 minutes.

Rainy Day Tip: Fan Speeds Clothes-Drying Indoors

You no longer have to postpone wash day just because the sun refuses to shine. And you can have many of those favorite garments ready on short notice. Your routine washing time can be reduced materially. All this has been made possible by experiments on fan drying, conducted by Mrs. Julia Kiene, director of the Westinghouse Home Economics Institute. She has discovered the best spot to place the fan, how to regulate it for the greatest shortening of drying time, and just how much time can be saved by this method.

Mrs. Kiene’s hints are these:
1. Place the fan on a table or stand within three feet of the nearest garments hanging on the line. Put on the floor, it is only about two thirds as effective.
2. It is very important to have the fan facing the end of the clothesline, not the front of it, so that the air stream can circulate freely between the pieces.
3. Set the fan for high speed and regulate it so that it does not turn from side to side.

In her tests, Mrs. Kiene concentrated on Turkish towels because they take longer to dry than other articles such as sheets, shirts, and dresses. Thus you can count on your fan-drying results to be as time-saving or even more so as hers, if you follow her instructions carefully.
Vet News

Things have certainly been happening off and on the campus since our last Countryman article. To those of you who entered Cornell in 1941 and have not accelerated, may we introduce George Abbott, ’45, your new class president. George is a junior in the Vet college and won his position by defeating George Routenberg in the last Student Council election. He is one of those who still remember pre-Pearl Harbor Cornell and with his ability for leadership George should prove to be the right man for taking the ’46ers through their last year at the University. Not to be outdone in campus politics, Minor “Bud” Watts ’45 Vet took another step in the right direction by clinching the civilian representative position in the Student Council. Bud has been active in campus politics and activities since his arrival here at Cornell, and during his stay here under the Army Veterinary Program was an Army Council Representative. At the rate Bud’s going this latest achievement of his may be out of date by the time this article goes to press.

We’re reminded of a story told by an Arts major a few weeks ago which we think is worth repeating. The punch line is at our expense, but what price personal feelings if it brings a laugh? Our little drama opens in the hilly and beautiful region of Schoharie County. Our heroine, Mary Whey, is milking the family cow, Eva-line. Her mother, Curdsand Whey is hanging the family clothes and off-stage center a college lad, (pre-war days) strolls along wearing a Princeton “P.” Mother runs to daughter and a brilliant conversation ensues:

Mother: “Mary, here comes that fearful Princetonian. Come into the house and lock the door.”

Mary: “Yes, mother.”

Two days go by. Same scene only Harvard man walks by. (What they’re doing in Schoharie is more than I can figure.) Brilliant conversation ensues once more and the scene ends as “Who’s Afraid of the Big Bad Wolf,” is sung by the hapless females.

Time slips by and as we repeat the tranquil milking scene, our attention is caught by the appearance of a Cornellian wearing the “C” for conversation. He is surrounded by an aura of phenol disinfectant so we know he is a Vet student.

Mother screams, drops wash, dashes to daughter and shrinks these painful words:

“MARY! COME INTO THE HOUSE LOCK THE DOOR, AND BRING THE COW WITH YOU!”

Stumbled into the rehearsal of the Over sextet the other night. The boys were rehearsing for their Christmas party appearances at the Alpha Psi and OTS Veterinary fraternity houses. All this will be followed by their regular CRB bi-monthly broadcasts. “We’re still looking for a good whiskey tenor and if there’s any time we miss the presence of Howie Anderson, it’s now,” said Bob Rost. “Andy” chose to remain in the army upon dissolusion of the ASTP program and was one of the original organizers of the Freshman Glee Club and Octet. Wherever “Andy” is today, we hope his barracks mates enjoy his singing and personality as much as we did here. The boys are thinking of changing their name to “Five men, two tenors, and a dame” due to the pleasant company of Ruth Jones of the Fresh Vet Class at rehearsals. Her candid criticism and praise makes her a wonderful preview audience.

The college recently held their J.A.V.M.A. elections for the new year with the following results. Carl Wallace ’45 was elected president for the next year. His opponent was Fred Smithcors. Carl Vetter is the new vice-president and John McBee has been entrusted with the organization’s funds as J.A.V.M.A. treasurer. Ruth Jones, Vet ’47, will be sending out notices and taking minutes as newly elected secretary and Reuben Marshall is member-at-large.

Rumors were quite strong for a time that the underclassmen would have an enforced eight months vacation until next October. The final decision of the faculty was not to accept a new class until October ’45. This will leave a vacant class for the next four years and allow for 1, 2, 3, and 4th term professors to take some much needed time off during the next eight terms. To those aspiring pre-vets we offer our sympathy. An extra year of college won’t hurt, but waiting until the war is over may have deleterious effects on one’s veterinary education.

There seem to be more women enrolled in the college now than at any other time in the school’s history. Liz Kroft ’45 is going for her second degree, having secured her B.S. in ’42. Sophomore class women are Janet Meade and Janet Sams, horsewomen par excellent. Janet needs no introduction to those who follow the horse ring and recognize her as one of the better horse trainers and equestrians in the state. “Sammy” prepared at Stephens College, Mo., and hails from the bluegrass state, where she too is no slouch at training and breaking colts. Sylvia Berg is the third member of the class.

In the freshman group are Estelle Hecht, Mary Hollebeek, Jane Whelan, Phyllis Farago, and Ruth Jones. The fair sex do very well scholastically and in the laboratory and certainly have earned the respect and admiration of their classmates and instructors.

George Brightenback B.S. ’42, V ’46 has recently returned to school following an appendectomy. He wasted no time though, for no sooner had he made up some lost work, than he was already busy organizing a discussion group (with the aid and inspiration of B.B. Kaplan B.S. Cornell ’42) in the sophomore class. Already 30 men have agreed to join the group which will attempt to form a purely scientific discussion group. At the first meeting, S. J. Dorn, B.S. Cornell ’42 will discuss “Dog Distemper” followed by a general discussion. At future meetings members will be assigned topics to investigate and report on, dealing with various phases of veterinary medicine. George and Bill have the right idea—we hope they get the support they need to successfully carry out the program.

Ray Delano broke into radio last month when he supplied musical sound effects for the C.R.G. “Dramatic Workshop” presentation of Norwin Corwins “Old Salt.” Ray also sings and accompanies the “5 Men and 2 Tenors” vocal group.

Marty Berrigan is still active with the Newman Club and, of course, is spending some time, or at least thinking about preparing for State Board examinations.

Drs. Zeissig, Hagan, and Hoistod recently attended a meeting in Chicago of the Research Committee of the American Veterinary Medical Association. As soon as the committee reports are published we’ll attempt to prepare a digest for you interested “Ag” majors.
LOTs of us have been counting the days until we can have farms of our own. Studying Ag and Home Ec is just the first step in our "rural life to be." Sometimes in dreams, we picture the hackneyed, but sweet, little country place, with rambling roses, and a few chickens, where we can be safe from the evil clutches of business cycles and price fluctuations. Depressions, we say, hold no fears for us, for we shall find security in our self-sufficiency ... in our tiny flock, our one cow, our vegetable garden. Wake up, the days of commerce are upon us!

Here's what the men in Farm Management have to say . . .

Tells About Professor S. W. Warren
Buying A Farm

There are at least four groups of people who are interested in buying farms. Taken together, these groups account for a sizeable proportion of our population. The four groups are:

1. City persons who have never lived on a farm, but who have a longing to do so. The persons in this group have not definitely decided to buy a farm, they have no definite ideas as to what they want, but they dream of the peace and security of rural life.

2. City persons who have never lived on a farm, but who have definitely decided to do so, and who have made definite plans as to what they want.

3. Persons who are now living in a city, but who once (perhaps in childhood) lived on a farm. Many of these have pleasant memories of their days on a farm, and hope to sometime bring back those days.

4. Those who are now living and working on farms as hired men or tenants, and who are looking forward to the time when they can buy their own farm.

There are probably many others who are interested in buying farms but who would not exactly fit in any of the above groups. Each of the above groups has special problems not shared by those in other groups. The Countryman plans to present a series of articles giving suggestions to each of these groups of persons. These suggestions will be based on information obtained over the years in various research studies made by the staff of the College of Agriculture. In this issue we will start with group one—those who have hopes but no definite plans.

The first thing to get in mind is the fact that there are many kinds of "farms". These might be grouped as follows:

1. The residential farm

This is a farm with very small acreage, and is primarily a home for an urban worker. Some of the food is produced at home. Little or nothing is produced for sale.

2. The subsistence farm

On this farm the entire living of the family depends on agriculture. Emphasis is placed on production for home use, selling only what is left over. The total amount of cash handled on such a farm is small. The standard of living may be reasonably high in terms of food, but is very low in terms of plumbing, automobiles, fly screens, and washing machines.

3. The part-time farm

On this farm, an urban job and the sale of farm products are both important sources of income. A successful operation of this kind involves knowledge of two different occupations.

4. The commercial-family farm

Emphasis is placed on production for sale, producing for farm use only those items which can be produced efficiently. Most of the work is done by members of the family, but there may be some hired labor. If men are hired, they work on a basis of social equality with the farmer. This kind of farm produces most of the farm products of the United States. It is a business and the operator must know the business of farming in order to succeed.

5. The large-scale farm

On this farm the labor is all hired, and the manager does not have callouses on his hands. These farms are spectacular and receive much publicity. Examples are the Walker-Gordon dairy farm and the Seabrook vegetable farm in New Jersey. Large-scale farms represent less than five per cent of the agricultural production of the United States, and it does not appear that they can compete with the family-commercial farm in most types of farming.

For the city person who is dreaming of farming the residential farm is probably the one which should be seriously considered. This will mean a less drastic change in the way of living than any of the other kinds of farms. If you have a residential farm your main source of income is the city job and it really becomes a question of whether you live in the city or in a rural area near the city.

If you have a good job in town, a small farm may well add to the peace and security of a family who likes to live in rural surroundings. Persons who can get amusement from watching a garden grow and from taking care of animals will find a small farm a great blessing. But it is important to remember that a few hundred dollars worth of home produced food won't make you self-sufficient without the aid of a good salary at some other job.

A small farm without outside income falls into the subsistence farm group. A family cannot be self-sufficient on such a farm except by approaching the standard of living of a woodchuck. Of course, this won't cost much.

On the 15,000 acre Seabrook Farms in south New Jersey, employing over 3,000 unionized workers, a vegetable processing plant cans produce on the spot. Detailed charts account for every day's operations throughout the seven-month season, and there is even a fleet of planes to dust crops with insecticide.

(Courtesy "March of Time")
A city worker who plans to move to the country should consider the following question: "Would you rather milch cows, hoe a garden and spread manure than play golf?" If your answer to this is yes, then the farm idea may be all right. If you would rather play golf, don't get a farm of any kind.

The dream farm includes the smell of new mown hay, beautiful sunsets, babbling brooks and swinging 'neath the old apple tree. The real farm has all of these but also has some hard work and sore muscles. The apple tree on the real farm may have codding moths in it and the babbling brook may have gone dry and the well also.

It is probable that as soon as automobiles, gasoline and tires become readily available again there will be a tremendous movement of city-employed persons to the country. To the extent that these persons plan to make their living from farming, there is likely to be trouble. If they will look for a home in the country which is so located that they can still keep their job in town the farm venture is more likely to be successful.

Professor F. F. Hill . . .

Pleasant dreams have an uncomfortable habit of turning into bad ones, and since this applies to dream farms, the following suggestions might help you to avoid some of the more gruesome types of nightmares.

First, make up your mind what you want to do. Do you expect to make your living from farming; will your main income be from non-farm work; or do you want merely a home in the country?

Experience, a good farm, and hard work, are required if you expect a good living from the land. If you haven't had experience, it is cheaper to get it working for someone else than to pay for it yourself. And unless you are well acquainted with the community, it is usually safer to rent for a while than to take the deed on a white elephant. Talk with the neighbors before buying.

On the other hand, if you are counting on non-farm work for the bulk of your income, be sure to consider the job opportunities in the area in times like the 30's and not merely during boom periods like the present. A home complete with mortgage and no job isn't so good in the city or in the country. And if you are going to drive to work every day, a good hard road, kept open in the winter is a necessity. If you want electricity make sure this service is available. If this is something you want to "fall back on" during periods of depression, be sure to rent or buy a farm that can catch you as you fall. Chances are that if you lose your non-farm job, it will be during a depression when farm prices will be extremely low. Unproductive land, low prices, unexperience, taxes, and a mortgage is a combination that's hard to beat. Do you think you can beat it?

But there are many opportunities for making a pleasant living in the country, if you know what you want to do, and the family really wants to live in the rural area you've been dreaming about.

The Cornell Countryman
January, 1945

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Nancy Hubbard '45

"The three most exciting years of my life, have been at Cornell," says Nancy Hubbard, a senior in the College of Home Economics at Cornell. Cornell has always been a part of her - her father, a graduate of the Agriculture college in 1913, has talked Cornell to her until 1942, when she registered at Cornell, she could talk Cornell to him.

Nancy, family life major, is undecided whether her work will be that of a Home Demonstration Agent or "minding children" in a Nursery School. She, too, has followed the increased war tempo by completing four years work in three and will graduate in June.

A telephone is ringing, someone is knocking on the door, and there goes Nancy Hubbard hurrying down the hall to attend some WSGA meeting (not just one meeting but often two or three). As Vice President of the Women's Self Government Association of Cornell, she "watches" over the thirty-four girl's cottages and the thirteen sororities on the campus. Other duties of this office include acting on the executive committee, and in the House of Representatives.

During her freshman year, Nancy raced down a basketball court while playing on the Risley Interdormitory team; and was active in the Home Economics Club. In her second year, she was president of the cottage at 302 Woll Avenue. After serving on the Willard Straight Browsing Library committee she was elected co-chairman. She joined Sigma Kappa sorority and became a member of the Cornell Countryman staff.

Nancy became a president of Balch, during her junior year, and served on the House of Representatives. She became Home Economics Editor of the Cornell Countryman; was elected to Arete, women's social honorary society; and was elected to Raven & Serpent, the Junior Women's Honorary Society. During the summer term, she served on the University Orientation Committee and on the Student Council Spirits and Tradition Committee. Recently she was elected to Mortar Board, National Senior Women's Honorary Society.

Extra-curricular activities and studies have not consumed all of her time since she has worked on tables in Risley and in Balch and as an assistant in the House of Representatives.

She has participated in activities widely dispersed over the campus. Nancy says she has enjoyed assuming responsibility in the WSGA and attempted to do as much for Cornell as it has done for her.

John Bull's Ag

The war has brought many changes to British agriculture said Dr. B. Johnstone-Wallace* of the Cornell Agronomy Department at a recent meeting of the Cornell Grange in Warren Hall auditorium. Land cultivation is being much intensified and the poor farmers are being weeded out. Today, agriculture is under direct government supervision. The farmers are classified according to their productive efficiency, each farm being considered as a unit. The good farms are allowed to operate much as they did before. The fair farmers are supervised and must follow government recommendations closely. The poor farmers are sent into other lines of work and better farmers take their place.

All labor of both men and women in England is conscripted. Farm labor is supplied under this conscription system the same as that of industry. The majority of farm labor is today supplied by women. All women between the ages of eighteen and fifty are conscripted the same as the men, but they have a choice of work in the armed services, industry, or farming.

British farming, he adds, has shifted from livestock to crop raising. This was largely brought about by the need for great amounts of food to be produced on relatively small land areas. The large estates have been plowed up and the land put into such as potatoes and soybeans that yield high nutrient returns per acre. Very little meat is available in the present English diet.

Meat substitutes are either produced from crops like soybeans or are shipped from other countries.

*Mr. Johnstone-Wallace has recently returned from England where he spent over a year and a half working in connection with the British Ministry of Agriculture.

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On The Campus
Cornell in Service

Elizabeth Rice is on the Hospital Staff of the American Red Cross in England.

At the last report, Mary Marlowe, of the WAVES was stationed in the nation's capital.

Serving as Recreational Hospital Worker with the Red Cross in the British Isles is Helen Crum. We hear that Joyce Parnham is there too!

Warren W. Hawley, after leaving college worked on the home farm for his father, Batavia, New York, and is now serving in an armored tank division somewhere in Germany with General Patton. He was quoted in Normandy by a war correspondent (September, 1944, Syracuse Post-Standard) — "He goes barreling down the road destroying everything in our way."

Lt. George Mathis, is now in the Air Corps stationed on the Marianna Islands.

Pvt. James A. Dudley died in the service of his country on the Solomon Islands November 29, 1944. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Julia R. Dudley, of Portville, New York.

Yeoman 3/c Eleanor Mitten is stationed in Pensacola, Florida.

Frank Walkley, former business manager of the Countryman sent us the best Xmas card we've received — hand drawn on a little bit of a V-Mail paper, the wishes for a Merry Christmas picture a big dog with tongue watered like no dog's tongue ever watered before. There's a butterfly there too. And a stocking hanging from a gaily decorated palm tree. Thanks, Frank! We're going to have that picture in the next issue if we can, so that the readers can see it too.

Frank's an Ensign now, and his address is: B. J. Unit 6 F.P.O., San Francisco, California.

Steven Hawley is with the artillery in Burma.

Pvt. 1/c Gerald Nuffer, is now in the Army Air Force Emergency Reserve, located Keebler Field, Miss.

Ens. James Meyer was commissioned Naval Aviator on November 28. He is now assigned to Green Cove Springs, Florida, for further training in fighter planes.

Lt. Frederick Allen, graduated OCS June 16, 1944 as third in his class, and is now giving negro soldiers basic training at Camp Lee, Va.

Theodore Markham, is training as a bombardier at San Angelo, Tex.

Lt. Vinton N. Thompson, is giving basic training to negro troops at Fort Louis, Washington. He was married in June 1944 to Miss Marie Coville.

Flight Officer Herbert Bleich was killed in an airplane accident at Canadewa, Ind., June 11, 1944. At the time of his death he was co-pilot of a B-24 bomber.

S 2/c Sanford Reiss, left school in June 1944. He finished boot training at Sampson October 12, and is now stationed at the Seabee base, Davisville, R. I. He is a member of the first group of navy stevedores in this war.

Pvt. John S. Adams, is now serving with the 62nd Signal Radio Company, Camp Bowie, Texas. John has been in the army about nine months and has been stationed in three different camps doing radio work.

Pvt. Gary Hesky, has seen service in the front lines in France. At Cornell Pvt. Hesky was President of the Pomology Club and after graduation he was assistant in the Pomology Dept. at Berkeley College, Berkeley, Calif.

Pvt. Israel D. Powers, '47, has seen combat in France with one of General Patton's armored divisions. He was wounded September, 1944, and recently flown back to the states. He is now making good progress towards recovery at England General Hospital, Atlantic City, N. J., and expects a discharge some time next year.

GRAD GOSSIP

Russell J. Smith writes that he now lives in Batavia. He's the dad of two boys, Larry 7, and Dick 11. Russell has been with the G.F.L. for 12 years, working with G.F.L. Agent Buyers in Orange, Ulster, Sullivan, and Rockland Counties in New York, and Wayne county in Pennsylvania. Scene now changes to Niagara, Orleans, Genesee and Erie counties where he is District Manager. Good luck... and how about a shot at Tompkins?

Eleanor Lloyd was married to William K. Cavanaugh last August. The new missus is head of the Home Economics School at Blackburn Junior College in Carlinville, Illinois.

And another wedding... Mary Luders to Eugene C. Fuerst.

Mary Christian, now Mrs. John Najork, is teaching in Walden High School.

We hear that Dorothy Kellogg is now the wife of Capt. Louis J. Conti. Dot's in Utica at present.

A new addition to the roll call of assistant therapeutic dietitians is Ruth Lutz who is working in Cambridge Hospital in Mass.

Dorothy O'Neal, beg pardon, Mrs. James A. Cochrane, is living in New- ark, N. J.

Margaret Adee (nee Valek) and hubby have named the new member of the family Marjorie Diane.

Down south now, Shirley Willis from now on, Mrs. Joseph Cusick, is living in Norfolk, Va.

Ilsa Schierenbeck '45, we hear that something new has been added to... namely, a diamond. Now, where's Ed Bell '47? Congratulations to you both.

Mrs. D. F. Meister, the former Marcia Colby, is living in Caledonia. Her husband is the assistant manager of a G.L.F. warehouse.

Virginia Corwith is teaching Home Ec in Plainfield, New York.

Mary Ellen Kluber, now the wife of Frank W. Whittier, holds the position of physicist's assistant at the American Cyanamid Research Laboratory in Stanford, Connecticut.

Ruth Leonard is at present on the Home Ec staff of International Mineral and Chemical Company in Chicago, Illinois.

Another teacher... Barbara Palmer is instructing home economics in Savona, New York.

A new editorial assistant in the Publications office tucked in Martha Van Rensselaer is Mary Pollard. Mary is now Mrs. Walter Clist.

The engagement of Elyane Sercus to Pfc. Howard J. Friedman has recently been announced.

Kay Snell is working in Hudson Department store in Detroit.


November 15th meant wedding bells for Harrie K. Washburn and the former Miss Shirley Rushlow, of Syracuse. Personal Congratulations may be delivered at the Student Agencies!
Later, he went to a university and became an engineer. What more natural than to apply that training to designing farm implements?

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THE term "mechanized age" which we hear so much about these days applies no less to the American home than to our farms and factories. With all of the new home conveniences promised to us after the war (if we get them) the home will indeed be an assemblage of machines, gadgets, pipes and wires.

Perhaps it would be safe to say that the majority of present day college women are going to start a home in a mechanized house. In view of this prospect it seems logical that women should have an opportunity to learn at least the elementary principles of machines and their applications in the home.

For just this purpose a course has been organized in the Department of Agricultural Engineering at Cornell by Professor B. B. Robb, the present head of that department. For some 20 years, Professor Robb and his assistants have been teaching "household mechanics" to women of home economics, agriculture and arts. With the very modest beginning of about 10 students and very little suitable equipment, the course has grown steadily until now the number of students is around 80 and special equipment for the class occupies an important share of the department's laboratory space.

It has often been said that "women are just not mechanical minded." Professor Robb and his assistants, after years of experience with this class, are convinced that such a statement is misleading. It is true that the average woman student is not at first as capable of handling in mechanical terms as men students are, but the reason lies in lack of experience and not in native ability. In mechanical fields where the woman has had experience, such as the making of a dress, she is likely to excel the men in both mental and manual skills. In other fields, such as auto mechanics, plumbing, and sheet metal work, where men ordinarily predominate, it has been found that the women are apt students and with good instruction very rapidly acquire an understanding and skills comparable to those of men.

Perhaps it's because of the novelty of the subject matter to the experience of the women or perhaps it's a keen natural curiosity that makes the women in this class such eager students. Generally speaking, the instructors, who teach both men and women classes, agree that the women students are often more enthusiastic and eager to learn than are the men.

Reading left to right: Standing: Lois Hutchinson, Rita Radway, Shirley Greene, Alice Kimura, Mary Wagner, Katherine Faulkner, Elizabeth Zabou, Jean McLean, Marguerite Paquette, Virginia Weller, Suzanne Stone, Arlene O'Hara, Mike Richards; Seated: Marguerite Groden, Stephanie Slater, Emily Palmer, Joan Frank, Lois Haigh, Joanne Taylor.

Instruction in this course begins with something with which the student is familiar and proceeds systematically to the unfamiliar. For example, every woman is familiar with the external appearance of the automobile and many know how to drive, but what goes on under the hood and under the floor of the car is a mystery. In the laboratory there are automobiles in various stages of assembly from one in running condition to cross sectioned assemblies and parts. The students are introduced to the running model with which they are more or less familiar. The engine is started and the model is driven around on the floor while the students look on. They are asked to observe closely everything that the driver does and as many of the moving parts as can be seen. Following this is a discussion of the reasons for the things that the driver did and the functions of the parts observed. Cross sectioned models of parts are used in this discussion to clarify the principles of operation and functions. In an apparently incidental manner the instructor introduces with this discussion some of the elementary machines found on the automobile, such as, levers, wheels and inclined planes. Mechanical devices, such as, cams, gears and bearings of various types are also introduced, exhibited and their applications explained.

Starting with the gasoline in the tank the students trace its path to the engine and actually see it going into the engine from the carburetor. The manner in which the energy of the gasoline is converted to heat and mechanical power is demonstrated and thoroughly explained.

In this manner the students learn a good deal about the physics of an automobile and physics in general incidental to the study of a machine in which they have a very keen interest. They seldom realize that they are studying physics at all.

Because of the nature of the work, the girls are asked to wear blue denim coveralls in the laboratory. This helps to set the stage for greater activity and helps to break down a natural aversion on the part of many women to getting their hands and clothes greasy and dirty. Also, the coveralls are a safer garment to wear around machinery than are conventional women's clothes.

The course will not make physicists out of the girls, in fact, it is not intended to be a conventional course in physics, but it is hoped that those who take it will be able to understand and to evaluate better the many machines and gadgets with which they may work in the future.
The Subtle Beast

By George Axinn

ANYBODY who’s fool enough to want a book on snakes can have it,” a lady said to me the other day when she saw the leaflet I was carrying. It had never occurred to her that anyone might be interested in snakes, that snakes might be of any use to man, that they might have some economic value. Her reaction to them, like that of so many others, was spontaneous and natural. It is the most common thing for people to shrug their shoulders or jump with fear at the mention or sight of the most hated reptile.

It’s natural for most of us because it has been passed on from generation to generation since biblical times. From early childhood we hear stories about harmful things that snakes do.

Most snakes are not poisonous, not obnoxious, and they are not slimy. The fact is that the superstitious fear of snakes is so firmly fixed in our minds that it is almost impossible to get rid of it. It’s come to the state where people who try to debunk snake stories are frowned upon, and thought either foolish or mentally unbalanced.

One of the most persistent and widespread snake myths in the country is the one about the reptile known as the “hoop snake.” These beasts, southerners say, are able to form themselves into hoops by taking their tails in their mouths and then to roll in pursuit of their victims with racehorse speed. This snake is supposed to have a horn on the end of its tail, with which to kill the people it catches. When the back bone of the reptile in question is examined it is clearly seen that it couldn’t possibly form itself into a hoop and roll.

Another popular myth, this one about a “stinging snake,” is said to have originated over 200 years ago, for there is printed matter about it dating to 1888. The report asserts that there lived in the Carolinas a snake whose tail was a poisoned spike. This account refers to the horn, or stinging snake, known officially as Furcuncia abacura, which is completely harmless.

The superstition about the “glass,” or “jointed snake,” which, at the tap of a stick is said to disjoin and come apart, the pieces wriggling off in every direction and coming together again is that the head part is not captured or destroyed, is partially true. As a matter of fact, it is not a snake at all, but a legless lizard. The explanation of its strange ability lies in the fact that it can drop its tail. Many other lizards can do the same thing, and while a pursuer watches the squirming tail, the animal often gets a chance to escape. An imperfect short tail grows in place of the one lost. This reptile is rarely seen, since it lives under decaying vegetation and leaves, or burrows in the soil; but, because of its food habits, it is of considerable importance to agriculture.

You may think it’s absurd to believe that a snake could suck milk from cows, but many people “know” its true. If the mouth of the “milk snake,” which has two rows of sharp, curved teeth in the upper jaw, were closed around a cow’s teat, the snake would find itself fully occupied with efforts to avoid being kicked to death.

Another entirely harmless snake, the spreading vipers, or puffing adder, as it is often called, is credited with having a breath that will kill a person as far as twenty feet away! This superstition arose because of the snake’s habit of spreading its neck when angered, and hissing in a threatening manner. It is a bluffer, because it is neither poisonous nor are its teeth long enough to inflict a wound in case it did strike a person.

Some of the stories were started with a purpose. The tale of the “coach-whip” snake, which will whip people to death, undoubtedly was originated by slave owners who told it as a warning to restrain their negro slaves from straying off at night. This harmless snake, whose slender, brownish-black body may be seen moving swiftly along in the southern and southwestern parts of the United States, has a habit of raising the fore part of itself while traveling. That, as far as the Negro was concerned, confirmed the stories that had been told him.

Many snakes are helpful to man, and have a decided economic value, although there are some whose habits are such that they conflict with man’s interests. They do not want to harm or annoy humans and if left alone they would never attack a man.

Large numbers of our common snakes are beneficial to man, and should be protected. Although they will bite when captured, their bite is usually no more than a scratch and it is not poisonous. They destroy large numbers of mice and insects, thereby protecting garden crops and foodstuffs.

One of the most abundant snakes in the country is the common “garter” or “ribbon” snake, whose natural food is earthworms, insects, spiders, grasshoppers, and an occasional mouse. Rats, chipmunks, meadow mice, and young rabbits are the main food of the plentiful black snake and the pine snake. The house snake, or checkered adder, eats a large number of mice each year, but is the victim of much superstitious fear.

A snake that is not only able to kill rattlesnakes, but has been known to eat them is the king snake. Stories originated by early settlers tell of king snakes going on hunts for other snakes. These are not true, although the kingsnake will eat others.

Slugs and insect larvae which are very destructive to garden crops are a large part of the food of the little red-bellied snake and the DeKay snake, or rock snake. Green snakes are helpful in keeping down insect numbers in our gardens, and large quantities of rodents are devoured each year by bull snakes and gopher snakes. Even rattlesnakes are of some use, because their main food is ground squirrels, young prairie dogs, and other rodents.

There are some snakes, of course, which do destroy things which are useful to us. Among these is the common water snake which will kill large numbers of young stream fish in dry seasons when the water is low. These are often killed because man would rather have the fish.

Others harmful to our wildlife are the black snake and the coach-whip, which destroy ground nesting birds, particularly young quail and eggs in the nest, and have been known to eat young chickens and even young peabees. The moon or queen snake is known to feed largely on toads and crawfishes.

Like all other animals, these reptiles have to eat whatever their natural habitat provides. Mass killing of any snakes would upset nature’s balance, and do much more harm than good in the long run.

Simple precautions taken by campers, hunters, and other people in the field will save them from having any difficulties with the few harmful and poisonous snakes that are to be found. If campers avoid pitching their tents in swampy and rock covered areas, if they look first before placing their hands or feet down, and if all those entering snake-infested areas wore protective leggings or boots, there would be even fewer cases of snake bite than there are today.

If we recognize snakes as animals, not out to hurt humans, but merely trying to exist in our common environment, we’ll be better off for it.
FLORISTS from 14 states met at Cornell University on January 17 and 18 for the annual Short Course for Florists. Despite zero weather and a heavy snowfall that once again blocked most of the transportation to Central New York, the attendance was the largest in the history of the Cornell Short Courses.

Dr. Kenneth Post, acting head of the Floriculture Department, led the program that continued in high gear through 2 days and brought growers, retailers, and wholesalers of the northeast to Cornell for a searching look at "What's ahead?"

The other Cornell men, Dr. A. W. Dimock, Associate Professor of Plant Pathology, Dr. W. E. Blauvelt, Extension Assistant Professor of Entomology, and Joseph E. Howland, Research Assistant in Floriculture, were joined by Professor Alex Laurie, Ohio State University, Robert Roland, Society of American Florists, T. E. King, Lord and Burnham, Co., Harold Brookins, Jerry Brookins Inc., Kenneth McCully, Sim Carnation Co., and Frank J. Lind, Greenhouse Flower Cooperative, Inc.

Evening sessions were devoted to informal discussions of specific problems presented by the attending florists. A review of the discussions will appear in a later issue of The Florist Review.

The closing 3 hours of the formal sessions were devoted to a guided tour of the Cornell research range. The large group of florists was broken down into 5 smaller groups. Each group was assigned to a leader who took them from one experiment to the next at the sound of a whistle. Each experiment was carefully explained to the visitors by a member of the Cornell staff.

Dr. A. M. S. Pridham showed the benefit to be derived in sub-irrigating for rooting cuttings and the effects of growth substances and disinfection on rooting. He pointed out the desirability of using leaf bud cuttings on many of the broad leaved evergreens.

Miss Katherine Barnes showed the use of wicks in germinating seeds. Many varieties of lilies given various storage treatments, potted and placed directly on the bench in a 60° greenhouse were growing vigorously. They clearly showed the labor and time saving possible in this modern method of growing. The lilies had been automatically watered by the method developed at Cornell during the past six years.

The light treatment of leaf cuttings and plants of Christmas begonias to hasten vegetative growth and to save time, labor, and space in the propagating bench was of interest to pot plant growers. The use of this appears great for flowering begonias at times other than Christmas, also to make possible a delay in date of propagation.

Hydrangea treated with apple gas to cause leaf drop before the plants were placed in storage were growing beside those given the conventional dark treatment. The bud count and the general good condition of the treated plants showed the possibilities of this method of handling hydrangeas. All of the hydrangeas were growing in pots in a transite asbestos board bench and were being watered automatically.

The new ornamental tomato developed by the New Hampshire Experiment Station for a Christmas pot plant attracted attention.

Joseph E. Howland showed the results of his work with snapdragon leaf tip-burn. He has not yet been able to find the cause of this trouble which is common in the northeast. Koster's White is particularly susceptible; all forms of Cheviot Maid, also Maryland Pink, are sometimes diseased; but Afterglow and White Wonder are seldom bothered.

Mr. Howland explained why roses cut in the afternoon keep longer than those cut in the morning, but emphasized that the difference is not of great enough importance to make advisable omission of the morning cutting unless you are making only one cutting a day. He reported that tests made last summer indicate that a rose grower wastes his money in using flower preservative chemicals during the hardening period in the refrigerator except on a few varieties where the color of the flower appears to be deepened by the treatment. The flowers do not keep any longer than those not treated. The use of a preservative by the ultimate consumer does appear to be of advantage, and samples of a new chemical preparation were distributed to interested florists. Others may obtain samples for conducting their own experiments by writing to Mr. Howland.

Dr. Blauvelt showed plants of miscellaneous annuals planted in soil which was treated with selenium for the control of insects on the chrysanthemums. None of the plants were showing injury from the treatment. Dr. Blauvelt also demonstrated the ease with which selenium could be distributed on the bench through the use of a "Hozon" siphon.

Carnation plants treated with selenium in October 1943 had grown all summer beside untreated plants. The treated plants were still unaffected by red spider mites now (15 months after treatment), although the untreated plants were heavily infested with the pests.

Dr. Post showed the set up for the surface method of sterilizing soil described in Cornell Extension Bulletin 685. Calceolaria and cineraria plants automatically watered were

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Betty Beyer, assistant in Cornell's rose experiments checks roses cut 55 hours after removal from refrigerators. Roses on the left were cut at 4:30 P. M., those on the right, at 8 A. M. Note that petals have already fallen from morning-cut flowers.
equal to the surface watered plants and exhibited a perfect root system. The labor saving in automatic watering was clearly apparent.

The carnations which were growing in flats allowed to dry to different tensions before they were watered showed no difference in growth or production. Where automatic watering is used, inject water at 3 inches of tension on the vacuum gauge, Dr. Post suggested.

Flats treated with the new wood preservative, “Cuprinol”, showed no decay or moss growth after 9 months in the rose house where they were kept moist at all times. Untreated flats were already covered by moss and mushroom growth.

Soil mixtures were displayed in flats with a tensiometer in each. The florists were asked to determine which ones they thought needed watering. They were greatly surprised to discover that when the mask was removed from the dial on the tensiometer gauge that all of the soil mixtures were at the same capillary tension and that all were in need of watering. This demonstrated the inaccuracy with which one can tell when to water a soil merely by testing with the usual methods. It also brought out why a grower learns how to water his own particular soil mixture and cannot grow flowers as successfully on the soil mixture of another grower.

Fred F. Horton, greenhouse superintendent, conducted the groups through the rose house and explained the experiments with automatic watering, soil mixtures, and various nitrate levels. The extremely vigorous growth of the plants in all plots showed that accurate, careful watering was of greater importance than the other factors being studied. The production of 35 to 40 flowers per plant with an average stem length of 20 inches could readily be understood after seeing the plants.

The automatic watering equipment was explained by Mr. Horton, also the fertilizer practices used by Cornell to maintain uniform fertility levels in the soil.

Mr. Horton has been syringing for red spider mite and using Fermate for mildew control. He found in previous years that sulfur caused serious leaf drop each time it was used.

Six years of automatic watering, a talk by Dr. Kenneth Post, brought together the production figures for a large variety of greenhouse florist crops, showing that a simple, inexpensive soil tensiometer could be made to take all the guess work out of watering greenhouse pot plants, or bench crops. Production and quality equal or exceed those obtained under the most careful surface watering. A controlled amount of water is injected into the bottom of the water tight V-bottom bench for bench crops. Pot plants are watered by filling the water tight bench until the plants are 3/4 to 3/5 submerged. No water drains out from the bench crops, but the soil of pot plants is allowed to absorb water by capillarity only until the surface soil becomes wet.

Completely automatic equipment will be available again after the war. Roses and many other crops have been grown with such equipment with no hand watering even necessary once the electric equipment for watering was installed.

Gravel culture fills a very definite place in post-war commercial floriculture, the florists were told by Prof. Alex Laurie of Ohio State University. The three great advantages over normal soil operation are these: (1) cheaper, (2) require less labor, (3) flower quality is better in many crops. “We find labor costs are cut by at least 50%,” he said.

Prof. Laurie summarized production possibilities in gravel for the major crops as follows: roses—longer stems and better flower quality, carnations and gardenias—greatly improved flower quality and higher production of most varieties; chrysanthemum, stocks, snapdragons—just as good as in soil; orchids—vastly superior to the best success in osmunda fiber.

“Good growers can succeed in either soil or gravel culture and poor growers ruin the reputation of either method,” he reminded florists. Soil culture, under ideal conditions, can equal the greatest success in gravel culture, but Prof. Laurie believes that the grower more nearly approaches ideal conditions when using gravel with plant nutrients, rather than the conventional soil culture.

The final evening session was devoted to a round table discussion of florist problems. The session proved of value equal to that of the previous evening and concluded the program with a general note of enthusiasm and great interest in new developments which will change many practices in greenhouse production.
Cornell Homemaker

Ever Try Weaving?
By Beverly Shepard

IT'S lots of fun to weave. I was convinced of that as I watched Miss Frost's flying fingers create beautiful designs while she demonstrated the art. Now, after having talked with her about her pet hobby, I'm right on the verge of dashing to the nearest handcraft shop to buy myself a loom!

Miss Elsie Frost is an assistant professor in the Dept. of Textiles and Clothing at Home Economics. It was while she was teaching household art in college that she first became interested in learning how to weave. Because she talked about textiles and took students on tours through textile mills, she realized that a knowledge of weaving on a hand loom would further enable her to understand the workings of a power loom, and to explain the construction of cloth.

During a summer vacation, Miss Frost attended Creative Crafts School of Weaving at Hartland, Mich. This school was founded by a well-to-do man of that community who was distressed by the fact that so many women had to go into large cities and do housework during depression years. He thought that if women could learn various handicrafts and could work on them during their spare time, upon finding a market for them they would be more nearly self-supporting. Through his influence an old garage was converted into this handicraft center, and while looms were being constructed downstairs, weaving projects were in full swing upstairs.

It was there that Miss Frost learned to weave. She liked the art so well that she wanted to buy a loom of her own. Before actually making the purchase, she carefully considered the size of the article in which she wanted to specialize: as it happened to be table linens, she decided on one that would weave cloth up to 20 inches in width.

Since starting her hobby, she has been able to weave a great many articles such as aprons, towels, and linens. To obtain variety in both texture and design is to her the most interesting part of weaving. Unusual effects may be obtained by such combinations as metallic threads with linen threads, or chenille yarns with smooth ones. The honeysuckle pattern is a favorite with Miss Frost, because it lends itself to endless variations.

While hand weaving today is usually just a hobby, it can certainly be a means of livelihood for those who are artistic in nature and like to express themselves through the medium of the loom. We constantly need new ideas for textiles that can be developed on a large scale on power looms—ideas that include both house-to-house textiles and dress goods. One way in which Paris was always ahead of us was in its ability to recognize the value of experimenting on hand looms in textile industry. Special orders were made up for designers, and in some cases designers of fabrics were subsidized by the government. In other words, Paris knew that it couldn't make beautiful clothes until it had beautiful fabrics.

Because of the challenge to creative ability which the handcraft affords, it will undoubtedly play an important role in the post-war rehabilitation program. It is so absorbing that a weaver becomes lost in what he is doing. From a physical educational point of view, it is one of the most satisfactory methods of developing coordination, because the hands, feet, and head must work together.

There is little reason why anyone interested in weaving should not be able to experiment with it. There are several types of looms, and many of them are inexpensive. So, if you like to work with your hands, if you like to create design, and if you like to work with textiles, why don't you try weaving?

Omicron Nu Elects

The newly elected officers of Omicron Nu, the Home Economics Honorary Society, have taken over their jobs, and will serve for the fall and spring terms of 1944-1945. They are: Jane Semanek, President; Alma Schwenk, Vice-President; Anita Hansen, Corresponding Secretary; Florence Hansen, Recording Secretary; Kathryn Foote, Treasurer, and Lillian Moore, Editor.

Highlights In Art
By Harriet Friemel

The Martha Van Rensselaer Art Gallery is an interesting spot this month. Let's drop in one of these days, and pass an hour there. It will give the answer to that popular question, "What is modern painting?" through an exhibit by the Museum of Modern Art in New York. The artists, whose outstanding paintings are illustrated in color reproductions, represent a variety of points of view, of interpretation, and of expression. Several pictures show realism, cubism, and abstraction; others demonstrate the mysterious or magical or the world of dream and fantasy. Each type is discussed by means of written explanations. Of particular interest are the paintings of the artists who use their work for moral or social criticism or to fight for a cause. They ask us to share their indignation, shame, or contempt.

We are bound to get some new ideas, likes, and dislikes from "What Is Modern Art?" as we did in January from "A New American Architecture." That show debunked the streamlined postwar fantasies, and showed the progressive architecture of the United States which designs buildings from the inside out to make them useful to the people and activities they serve.

The Gallery is open Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday afternoons from 1:00 to 5:00, and the exhibition on modern painting will be there from February 6 to 27.

In March the Lending Library of Pictures will be displayed. This is a rental collection that students and faculty may look at in the Gallery and from which they may borrow their favorites for the rest of the term. We may choose from full color reproductions of old masters, of recognized contemporary artists, or from a group of original paintings by Ithaca artists, and spend only a dollar for the use and pleasure of the picture for many months.

...
Youth and Government

If we are to avert post-war depression and collapse, and surely the world deserves a better fate than economic suffering, our government must keep abreast of an expanding America. Co-operation of government with business and agriculture is the key without which we cannot open the door to stability. Youth, as it enters industry, and agriculture, and government, has a role to play—just as it is doing on the battle and production lines during war.

We have the market for our production, in a nation which has accumulated vast savings and has the purchasing power to buy goods it can not have while our manpower is being diverted. We have a world that longs for food, clothing and comforts of living which have been denied it. We have great stores of natural resources, the raw materials from which we can construct the things the eager market desires. We have the men to produce these goods. We have the technique, partly a heritage of war, for using men and material efficiently, to produce goods, fight disease, in short, to improve the world we live in.

The task of government is to co-ordinate our supplies and what we have learned by bitter experience. It is impossible here to give the details of what we think should be done, but we feel that this is the time for action. Win-the-war-first is weak stuff for strong men to take. Planning must be done now. We urge that federal, state, and local governments take advantage of all the provisions in our well-stocked cupboard. And we believe that those of us who have been fortunate enough to be able to complete our college training are the reserve, set aside for our future contributions to our countrymen. We have been given instruction now, the payments deferred until we can take our places in sciences, education, engineering, law, and the arts. Some of us are leaving college now, the others will follow after, till gradually the heirs of pioneer America, shall be its foundation. We must be directed by fellow citizens, for we are still green, into the channels where we can best nurture those hard-to-define spirits of freedom and progress.

No Farm and Home Week

There is a big gap in this February. All of us on campus, and the folks who used to pour into Ithaca for the big event are going to miss the week of lectures and demonstrations. Most of all we are going to miss the people we met in years past.

We can remember this crowded town, when everyone talked about what was going on “up on the Hill”; we remember Bailey Hall, and all the lecture rooms jammed with interested visitors. We remember a full program that gave so much to any who cared to come and take advantage of what was offered. No doubt the frosh are the ones who miss the most, for they haven’t had the opportunity to participate in the planning and carrying out of this famous event. But to those of us who remember the past gatherings, there is a feeling of missing something too. At least we can count on memories.

We’ve been thinking about this gap, which is after all, just another war shortage, and we’ve decided that we want to do whatever we can to make sure there is no gap in the following years. We think that buying extra war bonds is one way of answering the challenge problems of restrictions and lack of this and that, including No Farm and Home Week.

Countryman Elects

Countryman is pleased to announce the following elections to the staff:

- George Axinn
- Ance Colm
- Harriet Friemel
- Norma Goldsmith
- Beverly Shepard
- Jack Stiles
- Joan Weisberg

These compete have successfully met the qualifications and all of us “old timers” welcome them into their new places behind typewriters, at the business desk, and roving the campus for news. Good luck to you, Countryman!

Old Elm Tree

The old elm tree is slowly dying.

It stands there now so gaunt and bare;
With empty nests, few birds a-dying.
No leaves are left for winter wear.

Next spring the sap again may rise
To certain branches feebly flowing;
Each year until the elm tree dies.
A little green will still be showing.

Some trees must die by storm or fire.
Or men may fell them in their prime,
Like those cut down in battle dire.
Whom death has claimed before their time.

The old elm is clearly soon to go;
Good friends its end will sadly see;
Old men sometimes have exit slow.
And go to rest as does this tree.

William H. Glasson, Cornell 1896

Ed. Note: The author wrote that this poem was inspired by an old elm seen on his last visit to Cornell.
Jean Adolphi

A five feet, five inch, slim, attractive brunette is the Home Ec senior, Jean Adolphi. Jean, who expects to teach next fall, preferably in a small town in the Catskills,—is an upater, having spent much of her life in Cairo, New York. Although she spent winters in North Carolina and Vermont when she was a girl, she firmly states that they don’t impress her as does her home state.

In her high school days Jean was much influenced by her teachers to such a degree that she was swayed from her desires to be an artist to being a teacher of homemaking. “I want young girls to be thrilled as I am when I am keeping house,” she said.

Often in the spring Jean goes motor cycling. Someday she hopes to leave her own cycle, but until then she is content with back seat riding. Every Christmas she designs and makes her own Christmas cards. Jean is also an accomplished dressmaker, and makes many of her own clothes.

She has worked her way through college waiting on tables in the dorms and helping in Home Ec Cafeteria. In the summers she has worked in an aircraft factory in Hartford, Conn.

Jean is vice-president of Wayside Aftermath Sorority, member of Wesley Foundation, and an active member of Pi Lambda Thetas, the educational honorary society.

Bacamia Meeting

Bacamia, the Bacteriology Majors’ Society held an interesting initiation recently. All initiates survived, much to the surprise of the members. They showed outstanding stamina and fortitude. The ceremony was held in Willard Straight and was led by the President, John Wenrich. The initiates were first required to drink the Bacamia Cocktail. The formula for this potent drink is a secret jealously guarded by those who inhabit the Dairy Building’s third floor. Bacamia pays tribute to the careful research on this beverage done by Dr. Niven.

The new members are Edward Connely, Ruth Finken, Rosalyn Freedman, Zena Kizmitza, and Charlotte Liemer.

Keep your eyes open for the first publication of “Bac-Talk”, a newsletter about people in Bacteriology.

4-H and Extension Club Report

The University 4-H and Extension Club met Jan. 10th in Comstock Hall for their regular business meeting. Jack Stiles reported on the state of the treasury and announced plans for a Square Dance Feb. 10th, a War Bond raffle, and a concession at the big dance in Barton Hall, Feb. 3rd. The meeting concluded with the program chairman, conducting recreation. Jan. 17th Victor Hershman and Walter Boek represented the club at the Student Council meeting where the 4-H’ers were given the food concession for the dance Feb. 3rd. On Jan. 24th, a regular meeting was held in Comstock Hall. This was attended by a number of 4-H agents and friends. A lively discussion was led by Robert Place on what our communities need from us when we graduate and return to live in them.

Six girls and boys of New York State 4-H clubs brought prestige to their local clubs and agents when they took top honors at the 4-H Congress held in Chicago, December 3rd-6th.

Each of the winners will receive a $200 scholarship, and all had their expenses of attending the Congress paid.

Donald F. Sullivan of St. Lawrence County was awarded first place in the 4-H leadership contest. First prize for his record in growing meat animals was given to James E. Repard of Ontario, and Walter MacEvoy of Niagara was among the six members of the blue award group in the electrification contest.

Arby Swift of Allegheny came off winner in the dairy contest, and George W. DeRidder of Saratoga was one of the eight prize winner in the 4-H garden competition. Frances House of Onondaga won the blue award for her canning project.

Cotton Grown In Colors

Via London, a report has come from Russia that naturally colored cotton from which fade resistant cloth is woven, is now being grown in Soviet. To date, green, rose, lemon, and brown colors have been developed. It is expected that a million yards of cloth will be produced from seven hundred tons of cotton, topping last year’s production by 120 per cent.

New York State Junior Potato and Vegetable Growers Lead The Way

What will happen to the nation’s agriculture after the war is over? This question should be on the minds of every farmer today.

Governor Dewey, in his message to the legislature, stressed the fact that we must have an improved marketing program. The J.P.V.G. realized this several years ago and put into operation a plan of making up consumer-sized packages on their farms and establishing a trade name for the organization. The most successful plan has been in the use of fifteen and fifty-pound potato sacks. The member secures a contract with a local store who buys his potatoes for the season. After the war when the main markets are gone or weak these members will still have their markets.

These packs are attractive and cheap. They result in a higher price return because the stores do not find it hard to sell them. For information on the work done by the J.P.V.G. write to Netty Sharp, % 105 East Roberts Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Course in Soil Saving Offered to Farmers

Farmers interested in learning about soil and water conservation, may now take advantage of a service rendered by teachers of the state College of Agriculture. Practice, in addition to formal instruction is stressed.

The course is known as the “Food Production War Training Course” and is prepared for New York state. There will be ten two-hour lessons. The outline has been formulated by Professors R. A. Olney of the department of Rural Education, and H. M. Wilson, extension soil conservationist.

The course is open to any adult engaged or interested in farming. There is no tuition. The teachers will assist the farmers in establishing sound measures on their farms.

So far, the interest in the course has been great, and local teachers are preparing to offer it in their areas. For further information local agricultural teachers, and Professors Olney and Wilson may be consulted.
How Artificial Breeding Works in
New York State

The artificial breeding program in
New York State is carried on by coun-
ty cooperatives scattered throughout
the state, all working in conjunction
with the State Breeders Association
which now has its headquarters in
Ithaca.

Ninety of the best strains of pure-
bred Holstein and Guernsey dairy
bulls are maintained at the artificial
insemination barns under the super-
vision of the Department of Animal
Husbandry, Cornell University.

Semen is sent to county associations
all over the state at the rate of two
dollars ($2.00). Each of the county
groups then distributes it to members
by a local inseminator.

The oldest and largest of these co-
operatives is the Pioneer Breeders
association, which has its headquar-
ters in Ithaca, and serves Tompkins,
Chemung, Schuyler, Tioga, and Cort-
land counties. Members of this co-op
pay a one dollar assessment for each
cow in the program, and five dollars
($5.00) for each insemination. Of
this, two dollars and fifty cents ($2.50)
goes to the inseminator, two dollars
($2.00) to the state for the semen,
and the remaining fifty cents ($0.50)
to the local association.

Dairy Program

Dairymen, your county agent will
tell you about the 12-point dairy pro-
gram prepared by a committee of the
College of Agriculture. The plan has
been outlined here at the college, and
will be developed by county commit-
tees to adapt it to local needs.

The basis of the program is to main-
tain high milk production, and at the
same time keep the business sound
and efficient.

The farmers are urged to adjust
their business so that it can absorb
shocks of a possible price decline.
This includes retaining debts at a safe
level, not carrying an excess of feeds
and supplies, and continuing high
production of good roughage.

It is recommended that accounts be
kept so that it will be possible to
study the farm operations, and to
facilitate preparation of income tax
returns. Dairymen are urged to use
soil conservation practices to reduce
erosion, to take advantage of artificial
breeding and bull associations, to im-
prove the system of managing the
herd, and to conserve machinery.

Putting the plan in effect is a
local job which can be worked out by
the agent with the farmer.

Deferments

Urging that present standards of
deferment be maintained, Charles
Holman, secretary of the National Co-
operative Milk Producers Federation,
has written a letter to Congressmen,
warning that drafting of dairy farm-
ers between the ages of 18-25, would
materially reduce production for the
year.

Mr. Holman explained that dairy
farmers are especially hard-pressed by
the man power shortage, because they
cannot depend on war prisoners or in-
experienced labor. Young men are the
basis of the business, and only when
they are there is it possible to use
women, children and older men in
lighter tasks.

Although the production for the
armed services, our allies, and civilian
needs have been high, the demand is
ever greater, and Mr. Holman pointed
out that full-scale drafting would fur-
ther cripple the efforts of dairy
farmers.

There would be no cause for con-
cern "if local draft boards are not
stampeded into overlooking provisions
of the present law and if they hold to
present standards of deferment." Ac-
cording to the Tydings Amendment to
the Selective Service Act, draft boards
have been directed to exempt essential
farm workers. Actual standards of de-
ferment are left to local boards, al-
though a formula of farm work units
has been set up, and it is recommended
to defer men doing 16 work units a
year.

Future Farms

M OST farmers don't like to think
about 1929. They remember
all too well those hectic days
of foreclosures, forced auctions,
starvation prices, W.P.A., relief, and still
more relief. But when you mention
labor in these days, brother, look out.
There's a nostalgic look that comes
into a man's eyes; he may even sur-
repticiously brush away a few tears,
as he remembers his hired men, the
faithful, hard-working, hired men who
are now just a memory.

That's where this article comes in;
its purpose is to bring joy to the sad-
dened hearts of those farmers who
have struggled along these past few
years with inadequate or inefficient
help. There will be more hired hands
in the future, not tomorrow maybe,
but within the near future. There
will be more help than the American
farmer has ever known before, and
what's more it will be more efficient,
will work longer hours, and still be
cheaper than anytime in the history of
farming.

No, these new helpers will not be
human helpers. They will be ma-
chines—machines that will be mass
produced for a lower retail price, that
will do their work more efficiently and
at less cost than a human could, and
that will cut a twelve hour workday
in half.

Ever since the war began and the
labor shortage developed, the agri-
cultural colleges, the big machinery
companies, and the farmers have coo-
erated in suggesting and developing
new methods of crop production.
Consider the new pickup baler that has just been developed. Not so many years ago, it took a crew of from four to five men to bale hay from the field. Now the new baler does the same efficient job with only one man to drive the tractor. The width of the pickup is 54 inches, and the baler will turn out from three to five bales a minute. The bales weigh from 40 to 65 pounds and their lengths may be 27, 36, or 42 inches. Another feature of the new baler is its self-feeding apparatus, a floating open end auger and packer fingers. This is a vast improvement over the belt and chain cross fingers which too often destroyed the valuable leaves of the legumes.

Less than 100 of these machines were produced this year due to the critical shortage of materials, but they have proved themselves under all types of field conditions. They will be produced on a large scale in the near future.

In fact, the day may come when machinery is robot controlled, and the farmer will sit on his porch and press a button to steer his tractor that is cutting his oats a quarter of a mile away.

—Emory Foulks

Buying A Farm
Professor S. W. Warren

In the last issue of the Countryman, attention was called to four groups of people who are interested in buying farms. Some suggestions were made which should be useful to city persons who have hopes of farming, but no definite plans. In this issue we will give some suggestions to city people who have definitely decided to buy a farm.

Perhaps the most important point to keep in mind is that rural people are no more in the habit of selling something for nothing, than anyone else. When someone offers you a “fine old farm” of 100 acres for $1500, watch out. Why has this great bargain awaited your arrival? Are the local people all ignorant of the great possibilities of rejuvenating this rundown farm? A brief study of this farm’s history will probably reveal that experienced farmers have failed to make it go. Do you, as an inexperienced farmer, think you can do better? Your chances of success in any venture are best in those areas where success is common.

If you are intending to go into full-time farming, you should realize that it requires considerable capital. To finance an average farm in New York State requires about $12,000 and if one wishes to be a better-than-average farmer it takes more than that. This does not mean that the farm alone will cost $12,000, but that the farm plus the necessary equipment, livestock, and current supplies will cost that much. Of course, there are many farmers who have less than $12,000 invested, but they are definitely handicapped in having a business which is too small to be efficient under modern conditions. An inefficient business means a low return to the farmer.

An inexperienced person should not start farming with much indebtedness. True, many farmers have succeeded in spite of heavy debts when they started. Many others have succeeded in spite of inexperience. The combination of inexperience and heavy debts is too much for most persons.

For further information on this subject, write to the Office of Publications, Roberts Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, and ask for a copy of Bulletin E552 “Suggestions to Persons Who Plan to Farm or to Live in the Country.”

Just a Few Reminders--

1. We’re all ready to furnish all the books and supplies which you will need during the Spring Term.

2. We’re all ready to purchase your used textbooks, and we are offering the best prices and IN CASH.

3. We’re still paying that 10% trade dividend on purchases and you can use your dividend certificates at any time for anything in the store.

THE CORNELL CO-OP
Barnes Hall On The Campus
Vet's Muse

If the past few weeks can be used as a guide of Vet activities for the rest of the year, this reporter will be kept moving.

The 37th annual conference for Veterinarians highlighted a program of activities here at the Vet "little quadrangle" and those of us who were fortunate enough to attend some of the lectures will attest to the interest of the papers presented.

We were particularly impressed by the panel discussion on Brucellosis carried out by Drs. Birch, Gilman, Hagan, and Winter under the chairmanship of W. S. Stone, Ass't Director of the Bureau of Animal Industry Dept. of Agriculture and Markets, Albany, N. Y. No one who has had anything to do with dairying needs any introduction to the subject of Brucella Abortus (infectious abortion) in cattle. Lack of space makes a full report of the discussion impossible but a glance at the conference issue of the "Cornell Veterinarian" for a resume of the papers presented will give you all the facts.

Also of great interest to us were the illustrated case histories given by Dr. James Farguharson, Professor of Surgery, Colorado State Vet College, and president of the American Veterinary Medical Association. His kodachromes movies illustrating surgery in western beef animals were particularly good examples of both photography and surgical technique. His side remarks about the sunshine that prevails in Colorado in contrast to snowbound Ithaca, and his final footage showing sunset over the Rockies certainly put some forceful ideas into motion. Look out Colorado! Here comes a cold sunshine-loving native son!

I also suggest that you see the "Cornell Vet" for papers by Dr. M. S. Holstad on "Respiratory Infection in Chickens;" Dr. W. L. Suppels talk on Hog Cholera Vaccine; "Uses and Limitations of Pentelin" presented by D. R. Nichols M.D., consultant in medicine of the Mayo Clinic; and Prof. W. S. Williams "Recollections of and Reflections upon Sixty-Five Years in the Veterinarian Profession."

It is not often that a student has an opportunity to listen to a man who has helped the development of a profession as much as Prof. Williams has. His reminiscences were a bridge between darkness and light concerning the growth and expansion of the Veterinary sciences. The heartwarming and earnest plaudits at the end of the paper were indicative of the profession's regard for Prof. Williams and all he has accomplished in his long and active career.

Just finished reading a copy of the J.A.V.M.A. News, a Vet College paper turned out by Phil Brown and his able colleagues. Taking no credit for being a literary critic, I still think Phil has put out a timely, next, and interesting paper, and I certainly look forward to receiving my next issue.

Those of you who read your Bulletin regularly know of the passing of our two-headed calf. We wish the reporters would check their facts a little more closely, and we certainly urge the use of the word "anomaly" in place of the Bulletin's "two-headed monster." We like to reserve that term for certain parties of fascist leanings who destroy human children should their physical apparatus be slightly impaired at birth. These fascist leaders who operate at lower levels with one healthy brain than our unfortunate calf did with its confused nervous system are certainly more deserving of the term "monster."

The Vet College invaded the Elks Club Jan. 9th at the annual Coaches and Officers Dinner. The boys, being neither Elks, Officers, nor Coaches, explained their presence by entertaining Ted Beyer on the accordion, and Al Evans, Gil Lewis, Walt Klein, and Julie Haberaman amused all with skits, jokes, impersonations, and fraud.

The Jan. 10th Honor Day dance is now a pleasant memory and "Five Men and Two Tenors" helped make it one. Roy Olhurts renditions of "Shortnin' Bread" and the "Cornell Song" were well received as was the group's perennial favorite, "The Air Raid Song."

The first Seminar Club meeting was held at Willard Straight with an interesting discussion on Canine Disposition by Saul Dom. George Brightenbach is scheduled to speak on Calf Pneumonia at the next seminar. More will be told about this group in future Countryman articles.

And now I shall spend a few moments discussing an animal I've grown quite interested in of late. Unfortunately my interest has not grown out of Veterinary stimulus, but out of a friendship with people who have never outgrown their childhood fondness for "Wabbits," their rabbit fever coming on, their fur-lined gloves, and their habit of referring to the furry animal as man's most beautiful friend.

The challenge received, I set out to explore the idiosyncratic mystery and pseudo romance surrounding the bunny world. A trip to the encyclopedia informed me of a flock of species, names, and habitats and also convinced me I was using the wrong approach to the solution of the problem.

The rabbit is no ordinary animal but one that will go down in history as friend, plaything, experimental animal and an imaginative listening board. It is the last named trait which my friend and I are interested in and our reasons are purely unscientific.

Have you ever been down in the dumps, gone into a rabbit hutch, simulated an unburdening of your troubled mind to the bunny, looked at a helpless stump of a tail trying to thump out a message of good will and advice . . . or watched him munch at the carrot you've brought, and have him say thank you with a twitch of his whiskers?

The author of this article knows of at least three other people as insane as he who have found infantile joy over a visit to a rabbit hutch. Perhaps more of us should visit the funny bunny and get his idea of life. There's "Harvey" on the Broadway stage; "Thumper" in Walt Disney's "Bambi"; the chocolate bunny at Easter time; the Rabbit Family in the Sunday papers. Yes, the cottontail is here to stay and its about time we so-called adults took a little stock in the childhood fantasy. I think the kids have something so many of us have lost since coming to college.

Warren Jeffery

* * *

Waiter in a night club: "Sir, how did you find the steak?"

Pleasant customer: "Swell, I just picked up a carrot and there it was."

---

MOST MILK PER COW

Holsteins yield heaviest per cow. High producers take less feed and less labor per pound of milk. With Holsteins you get the most from each day's work. They are labor savers. Write Box 2045, Holstein-Friesian Association, Brattleboro, Vermont
A FEW OF THE MANY MODERN MACHINES BUILT BY MINNEAPOLIS-MOLINE

Minneapolis-Moline Dealers are providing farmers of today with farm machines designed, engineered and built to serve the farmers of tomorrow too!

Tractors and implements that bear the big, red and prairie gold MM emblem are, as always, outstanding because of their advanced design. For 80 years MM engineers with keen vision and great foresight have almost ingeniously anticipated future requirements of farming to design farm machines and implements that remain modern years after a normal span of operation has gone by.

MM machines are built to last, engineered to provide an effective means of increasing and preserving the fertility of the soil, and designed to enable the farmers to produce high crop yields year in and year out at low cost.

That's why careful buyers everywhere choose their machines from the MM line. KEEP BUYING BONDS!

MINNEAPOLIS-MOLINE POWER IMPLEMENT COMPANY
Minneapolis 1, Minnesota
THE COUNTRY is gradually awakening from its optimistic dream that the war will soon be over. Americans are beginning to realize that there is still a long, hard struggle ahead, and that the war needs of 1945 will be greater than those of 1944.

In spite of all that farmers have done in the past three years by dint of extra work, and in spite of labor shortages, their efforts will have to be strenuous to meet the needs for food and industrial materials.

Work alone will not solve the problems; work must be guided and supported by knowledge and skill.

Much of the knowledge and many of the skills are developed by the Agricultural Experiment Stations of New York at Geneva and Ithaca. These are then carried to the people by the Extension Services of the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and of Home Economics.

The Extension Service combines the activities of teacher and interpreter. It has the cooperation of national, state, and county agencies. It is the privilege and the duty of the Extension Service to learn the facts and to tell them to the people. In doing this it serves all; men, women, and children.

If you have problems or difficulties, it is likely that the surest and quickest help may be had from your own County Extension Agent, in Agriculture, or Home Economics, or in 4-H Club work, or from the State Colleges at Ithaca.

Not the least of the aids for farmers and homemakers, and for prospective farmers and homemakers, are the bulletins issued by the Colleges. About 550 different bulletins are listed among those now available for free distribution to residents of New York State. The best way to learn what these publications are is to get a copy of the List of Publications, and then mark in it the designating numbers of those you would like to have,—as E 663.

You may return the list with your name and address, and with the titles marked; or you may keep the list for future reference, and write the numbers on a penny post card addressed to the

Office of Publication
Roberts Hall
College of Agriculture
Ithaca, New York

Ask for the bulletins you can use to advantage; but do not ask for more than one copy of each.
GRAD GOSSIP

'11
Stanley G. Judd, for a number of years head of the State School of Agriculture at Randolph Center, Vermont, has been appointed Commissioner of Agriculture in Vt.

'12
Grandpa E. V. (Hardy) Hardenburg has a new granddaughter, born July 20 in California. The parents are Capt. and Mrs. Bob Hardenburg '41

Malcolm Smith writes from Washington about his wife, his daughter who just entered the Ag. College here at Cornell, his garden, and his two friends Bennett O. (Bo) Hughes who is doing emergency work on cutting timber from farm woodlots, and Larry Vaughn who is with the extension service.

'26
C. W. (Hap) Sadd became President of Cooperative Producers and Consumers Family Foods, Inc. (one of G.L.F.'s offspring) and on July 15 he was married to Miss Arlene Nuttall of Brooktondale.

Leo Blanding is Ass't Superintendent of Advanced Registry for the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Brattleboro, Vermont.

A second daughter was born last March to Carl Van Deman of N. Wilkesboro, N. C. Carl is in charge of the Apple Research Laboratory, which is a branch of the N. C. Ag Experiment Station.

Ray Flumerfelt is vice-president of Cooperative Producers and Consumers Family Foods, Inc.

'35
Fred Warren has been discharged from the Army, has married Ann Furek, and has returned to Cornell to complete his graduate work in Vegetable Crops.

Dick Reynolds and his wife are having a busy time, for Dick is foreman of the Cornell poultry farm, and his wife is manager of the State Game Farm.

Clinton Rufus Stimson has been appointed to the Chemistry faculty at Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.

David and Vera Kahn (nee Goldsmith) '49, are the proud and busy parents of two redhead daughters. Dave is chief electrical engineer at Curtiss-Wright Corp. in Columbus. Vera, a Bae major, is active in service organizations.

James C. White received his Ph.D. in the fall, and is now at the head of the research lab of the Borden cheese plant at Antwerp, N. Y.

Meredith (Butch) Wilson received his Ph.D. in California this spring, and is now assistant economist at V.P.I. Blacksburg, Va.

Lloyd E. Slater, now living in Ithaca, is in charge of accounting for Cooperative Producers and Consumers Family Foods, Inc.

Rose Brodhul, now Mrs. Clarence Padgham, is in Capak, L. I. as manager of the school cafe.

Mary Brundage married Dean W. Astles last April. The couple is now living in Rochester.

Esther Helen Clough has become Mrs. Roger Bradley. Esther was married last April. At present she is teaching Home Ec in Kings Ferry, N. Y.

Joyce Farnham has become a staff assistant in London, doing Red Cross work.

Eunice Goodman is now Mrs. Max Shaul. She and her hubby welcomed the stork in November. Their daughter Eunice is happy in her Fultonham, N. Y. home.

Frances Kimble, now Mrs. James Dietz is a teaching assistant in the Institutional Management department at Martha Van.

Elizabeth Schmeck became Mrs. Walter D. Brown in July. She is an assistant in the Costume Shop (see January issue of Countryman). Her husband instructs in Electrical Engineering here.

Betty Jane Banes married Eugene Wright in July. The Wrights are living in Warwick where Betty assists her aunt, Miss Florence Ketchum, editor of the Warwick Valley Dispatch.

Ronald Bowman is now manager of G.L.F. farm machinery repair center in Whiteville. He was formerly district agricultural engineer with the extension service at Cornell.

Phil Wilson saw Don Robinson a while ago at his home in Webster, N. Y. Don now has two daughters.

Jame Reynolds Brown (Mrs. Richard Hanson) is now on the staff of the Alameda Naval Air Station newspaper in California.

Harriet Cross, now Mrs. Frederick Vorhis, and hubby have a son, Frederick, Junior. Congratulations!

A call to Boot training at Sampson Naval Base took Marlin Prentice away from his job as 4-H Club agent in Fonda, N. Y.

Working at Penn State with artificial insemination, is John Almquist.

Rodney Hommel was appointed acting 4-H Club agent for Montgomery County last August.

Phil Wilson is district agricultural engineer in several counties in New York state; headquarters are in Ithaca.

Donald Van Waes and Margaret Gaffney, Home Ec '44 have become engaged. Don was in Florida awaiting orders to fly F-46's.

Ertin Siper and Zelda Mullen were married last May, and are now busy farming at Gouverneur, Ertin's home farm.


We hear that Wynn Ogle is the Assistant Dietitian at Mary Washington College in Fredericksburg, Va.
Freddie Orleans is teaching Nursery School in a Detroit public school.
Elizabeth Price chose December as the month for her wedding to Ensign Jock C. Meyers, Jr. Ensign Meyers is now stationed at New London, Conn.
Marion Scott is a merchandising trainee at the Boston branch of Sears Roebuck & Co.
Nancy White is the student dietitian at Michael Reese Hospital in Chicago.

'44
Louise Feux is student dietitian at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston.
Marion Hall is a nursery school teacher in Poughkeepsie.
Ruth Henne was married to Sgt. Warren J. Meyer, and is now teaching Home Ec in the Chapman High School in New London, Conn.
Elaine Merrigel is an assistant chemist for the Wallace & Tiernan Corp. in Belleville, N. J.
Working now as teacher in the Hillsdale College, Hillsdale, Mich., is Lois Hill.
And another assistant dietitian, Margaret Hulbert... Peggy's work is at the Sister's Hospital in Buffalo.
Jeanette Kelly, an October grad, now instructs in Home Ec subjects at the George Junior High School in Kearny, N. J.

'40
Lt. Don Nesbitt was in Georgia dur-
Mr. J. T. Kirkup, left, holds one of his contest winners. An assistant holds another of the high record birds.

Here's What Mr. Kirkup Says:

“I have been using Beacon starter and growing mash for three years and have found them superior to any mash I have ever used. They have also been more economical in the long run, considering the rate of growth and the smaller amounts required in growing my pullets to laying age.

“I have used Beacon Breeders Mash for two seasons and it has given me a higher rate of egg production than any other mash I have ever fed, as well as keeping my birds in better flesh and health.”

(Signed)

J. T. Kirkup

That's the Record of Two Pens from this

BEACON-FED FLOCK
entered in the Farmingdale, L.I.,
State Egg-Laying Contest

Mr. J. T. Kirkup, of Mattituck, L.I., N.Y., one of the leading Leghorn breeders in New York State, carries 3500 Single Comb White Leghorn layers on his 14 acre poultry farm and heartily endorses the BEACON FEEDING SYSTEM. From BEACON COMPLETE STARTING RATION—for the important first 6 weeks of a chick’s life—through the individualized BEACON FEEDING PROGRAM for the growing and laying birds, BEACON FEEDS have been an important factor in the success of this poultry farm. Typical of the productive capacity and vitality of Mr. Kirkup's birds is the record of his two pens in the State Egg-Laying Contest, 1943-44, at Farmingdale, L.I. His entries took FIRST in the White Leghorn class; SECOND in the entire contest—and there was no mortality among the 26 birds in the two pens. Furthermore, the birds were not specially bred, but instead were the result of ordinary selection from the main flock of pullets.

The BEACON MILLING CO., Inc.
Cayuga, N.Y.

Artificially-ventilated laying house — one of several on the Kirkup farm is 2 stories high, and 30’ x 180’ in size. Some of the brooder houses in foreground.
YOU know the story. Our country's fourth wartime spring is on the way and again there aren’t going to be enough new tractors and farm machines to go around. Our hope for greatly increased farm equipment production has faded in the face of war demands.

This situation, trying as it is, won’t stop you from getting in the crops. You have resolved to come through with another big harvest—and we hope Providence and good weather will be with you again. Keep your equipment fit and fighting.

Now is the time to give thought to your International Harvester Farm Equipment and all it stands for. Depend on your FARMALL TRACTOR, the first all-purpose row-crop tractor, the tractor that is first today. Depend on the quality built into MCCORMICK-DEERING FARM MACHINES.

Take the new "IH" symbol as our pledge, and the pledge of our dealers, that International Harvester will lead the way to better, easier, more profitable farming.

Uncle Sam Needs Wood for War. Cut and Sell Your Pulpwood and Sawlogs. Consult Your County Agent.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
180 North Michigan Ave., Chicago 1, Illinois
This Newest Locomotive
is Powered Like a Battleship

LONG AGO successfully developed by Westinghouse for ocean vessels, the steam turbine has now been harnessed as a brand new type of smooth, efficient motive power for modern railroad locomotives.

THE WESTINGHOUSE steam turbine in the Pennsylvania Railroad's new direct-drive locomotive is no bigger than a household electric refrigerator—yet it will haul long passenger trains with ease.

THE POWER-PACKED locomotive turbine is a descendant of giant Westinghouse turbines which generate much of the electricity used today. The great expansion of electric power began with these turbines.

THE VELVETY FLOW of power from this 6,900 horsepower steam turbine locomotive will make trains run with extra smoothness and is a major contribution to finer transportation for the future.

THE RAILROADS are developing a dazzling new kind of transportation for the future. The latest and most dramatic improvement is steam turbine power, which gives the Iron Horse "new lungs."

To help produce this new locomotive, the Pennsylvania Railroad, a long-time pioneer in transportation improvements, turned to Westinghouse and the Baldwin Locomotive Works. Working as a team, these companies have produced this latest in a great line of steam locomotives—descended from "Old Ironsides," built by Matthias Baldwin in 1832. Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, Pittsburgh 30, Pennsylvania.

Westinghouse

Westinghouse presents: JOHN CHARLES THOMAS—Sunday 2:30 pm, EWT, NBC
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R. F. D.

Comes a letter of encouragement from Henry E. Luhrs to all of us who are carrying on in these times.

"Who could find fault during times like these? It's just fine that "you all" have carried on so well. We are looking forward to the day when peace may be expected to bring a resumption of doing all the things we'd like to do."

From Shippensburgh, Pennsylvania, he writes that maybe, in the postwar world, somehow a way will be found "whereby 'old' grads can be adopted by a student—their choice, blind date style—and then through a correspondence have the chance to exchange thoughts.

"We get so dried up and stale on what is really going on. Maybe many grads don't want to keep active and interested, but each new group of students does more and better things than the last.

"Life's pretty full and crowded at college. I know it was for me. It doesn't get any simpler. And then, lots of the "old kids" get too busy with work. Eventually most of them get married and have children and then they renew the active contact."

The Countryman staff had a real good chuckle when we received a letter with the following address:

Mr. Robert Hall
Cornell Countryman
Ithaca, N. Y.

A READER'S BELIEF

Confirmation by Compromise

Six weeks after nomination and after much bitter and unjust accusation, the Senate finally confirmed the nomination of Henry Wallace as the new Secretary of Commerce by a vote of 56 to 32.

This did not take place until the powerful Reconstruction Finance Corporation had been divorced from the Dept. of Commerce, an act of reprisal by the powerful friends of Jesse Jones, who felt that he had been treated unfairly by the President. Their personal grievance against Roosevelt was vented in this manner.

They say that time, tide, and the spoken word cannot be recalled. In the years ahead, Henry Wallace may have the opportunity to prove to his friends who were willing to compromise with this group, that many of the things said against him would have been better left unsaid; for in the heat of debate over personalities, the country was deprived of the able administration of an important agency of the government.
**New Ways to make the PLOW a SOILBUILDER**

Clean plowing buries the borer. Contour furrows catch run-off water, stop leaching of bare soil. This shows how to equip a plow to turn hybrid stalks completely under.

**PLOW CORNSTALKS ON THE CONTOUR**

1. 10-foot wire attached to drawbar.
2. 10-foot wire attached to coulter shank, threaded through yoke, under coulter hub.
3. Plain or notched coulter.
5. Moldboard extension wing.

**HIGH SPEED PLOWS PULVERIZE SOIL**

Traveling at twice the speed of horses, 2-way Pick-up Plow mixes organic matter with the soil. Furrows are lapped uphill on the contour, each a miniature terrace to catch rain and hold soil.

**FREE—CONTOURING AND TERRACING GUIDEBOOK**
gives complete “how to do it” instructions. Mail a postcard for this valuable book, published by Allis-Chalmers in the interest of soil conservation.

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**Much** discussion and thought of recent months has centered around the plow. It's a healthy sign of progress in the making.

As the basic tool of agriculture, the plow . . . if used intelligently . . . can open the door to soil conservation for every farm.

Here are pictured new methods of tractor plowing to preserve the soil . . . methods which are paying immediate benefits in higher yields and fuel savings.

Developing practical methods of soil building with regular *home-owned* family farm equipment has been a planned objective of Allis-Chalmers. We believe the adaptation of regular farm machines to the advancing science of soil conservation is an important development in American agriculture.

---

**ALLIS-CHALMERS**

TRACTOR DIVISION • MILWAUKEE 1, U. S. A.

TOOLS FOR THE JOB
I DARE you to stand tall, think tall, smile tall, and live tall.

When advice is handed out in the form of that challenge and by a man like Wm. H. Danforth, it is pretty sure to take root and grow. That is exactly what happened with nineteen Danforth Fellows, the '44-19', that journeyed to St. Louis last summer. From the time they set foot in the Ralston Purina Company offices, the dare was given and accepted to do bigger and better things than they had ever done before.

McMillan Hall looked deserted that Sunday afternoon. Those Purina bags with the bright checkerboard pattern indicated that this was the right place. But where was everyone? A suitcase labeled "Washington State" sat at the foot of one bed and across the room was a handbag sporting a picture of a bear with the name "Maine" underneath. In the closet hung a flashy sport coat and next to it an R.O.T.C. uniform with the L.S.U. emblem of Louisiana State University on the shoulder.

Six-thirty in the evening and quiet as a tomb. The following morning at six-thirty was anything but quiet as nineteen hungry boys gathered around the long cafeteria table. The conversation varied from the rich tones of Canada, to the deep twang of Texas.

"Pass the sugar." "What, a real sugar bowl on the table and full, too! Butter for the toast." This was heaven for those from the East who had spent two years under strict rationing.

"Good morning men!" That first roll call sounded like a congressional vote by states: Connecticut, New York, Colorado, Texas, Alabama, North Carolina... Note books and the first pay checks accompanied this introduction. Oh yes, those "Ag. seniors" were being paid, as well as dared, to learn.

Now down to business. Twenty minutes after arriving at the Purina offices, the group was on its way to the train that would carry it on the first lap of the four-week training program, out across the flat open land of Missouri toward the little station of Gray Summit. Forty-three miles southwest of St. Louis, the Ralston Purina Experimental Farm awaited the arrival of the Danforth Fellows. Everything at the farm had been planned for a three day schedule that

unit of the experimental farm is in charge of a department head of Purina Mills. These men have a background of both practical experience and college education.

The operation of the Purina experimental farm is based entirely upon the practices on ordinary farms. In line with this program, no purebred stock is kept, no extra-fancy animals are bought at unreasonable prices, and only methods adaptable to the common farm are employed. Because of lack of space, the Purina farm does not raise all of the grain used to feed the large number and variety of livestock kept. This necessary outside feed is charged at current market prices. In spite of these handicaps, the farm not only is self supporting, but most of the units make a sizeable profit. The simple solution of this success story is written in the four basic principles of the Purina farm: good breeding, sound management, careful sanitation, and good feeding.

Not only were the days at the farm full, but also the evenings. The first night, it was a softball game between the fellowship boys and the farm team. The '44-19 soon found out that the Purina men were good ball players as well as top notch farmers. "Pappy" could toss balls across the plate that even stopped such an eagle-eyed batter as Texas. The second night, it was off in a cloud of dust to the Meramec River and a swim that brought new life after a hard day of farm tours under the Missouri sun. Just to fill the entertainment chinks after everything else was done, there was always the basketball court around which the beds were grouped. Alabama was the last to leave the ball at night and the first to take it up in the morning.

The third night found the group
ready, but very unwilling, to leave the Purina experimental farm and the good friends who lived there. St. Louis was waiting though, with further sights and facts to challenge the powers of perception. It was back to McMillan Hall and a new routine.

Eight o'clock Thursday morning the Danforth group once more assembled in the Purina offices to start a series of lectures and demonstrations that would do credit to any large university. These were no abstract facts gleaned from stuffy text books and still drier lectures. Instead, it was living knowledge straight from the research laboratory or the field survey brought by the top man in their department. These men were not college professors with a prescribed set of lecture notes before them. Instead, they were keen business men and investigators with the facts in their head and not afraid to say what they thought. Many of the ideas discussed had been perfected only a few days before. No chance for them to become stale from repetition.

The subjects discussed ranged all the way from getting a job to how to fry eggs. On some of the more technical subjects, such as particular phases of research, the lecture was supplemented by a short tour of the laboratories and an inspection of the equipment. Although hurried, there was always time on these trips for questions and demonstrations by the laboratory assistants of how the equipment was used.

All of the learning in St. Louis, however, was not done in the classroom and laboratories. Grouped around the main office building are the mother plants of the Ralston Purina Company. Tours of these plants revealed many of the amazing products that go inside the checkerboard bag. The lectures had told the facts and shown the samples. Here were the grain, oil, and by-products actually being processed and combined to form the finished feed.

Purina was not the only subject studied. The Danforth fellows traveled across the Mississippi River to East St. Louis and spent a day as guests of Swift Packing Company. In the morning, each buyer had an eager escort of boys as he traveled about the Union stock yards. At noon, the Stock Yards Company and the Livestock Exchange were hosts at a banquet in the National Hotel; in the afternoon, the group donned white coats for the extensive tour of the packing plants. From the livestock yard to the meat cooler was not the whole show, however, for the next afternoon, it was out with the salesmen to visit the various retail markets of St. Louis and pick up the orders.

This sounds like a lot of work. It was, for WORK spells success and that was what the boys were training for. The Fellowship also had its lighter moments. As Earl A. Sindicuse, the leader, expressed it, "A big day boys; going to be a big night too."

The Cornell Countryman March, 1945

Life at camp is based on a program of four-fold development: physical, mental, social, and religious. To carry out this idea, the camp day was organized as follows: at 6:30, a dip in Lake Michigan; 7:15, quiet period; 7:30, breakfast; 8, classes; 10, assembly; 11, classes; 12, luncheon; 1:30, another class; 3, tribal games; 4:30, swimming; 6, dinner; 7, services on Vesper Dune; 8:30, entertainment; and 10:30, lights out. Every minute was planned from the clanging of the bell and the shout "Hit the dip" at 6:30 in the morning until the bugle sounded "lights out" 10:30 at night.

It took discipline to spring out of those warm blankets in the gray of the morning and race for the icy waves of Lake Michigan. Brisk calisthenics cushioned the shock, but that ice water brought the day on with a start. Classes and games kept both the minds and the bodies well occupied throughout the day. Perhaps the most looked for time was dinner and the mail from home that came with it. In the evening, the view from Vesper Dune of the sun set across Lake Michigan with now and then a lazy steamer creeping slowly along the horizon made a perfect background for the speakers. Entertainment in the council circle or the assembly by members of the group provided the proper ending for days so well spent.

The greatest inspiration of all came from Wm. H. Danforth, the man who made all of this possible. He is the living example of a dare come true. Mr. Danforth is the President of both the Ralston Purina Company and the American Youth Foundation. Through his efforts, the Danforth Foundation Fellowships came into existence. Mr. Sindicuse was right when he predicted that the best was yet to come, meaning Mr. Danforth. Through these Fellowships, the Danforth Dare to be "My own self at my very best all the time," is each year personally extended to a junior and a freshman boy and girl in the courses of agriculture and home economics in each of thirty-seven universities in the United States and Canada.

Isn't that a challenge worth accepting?
SOMETHING apart from the main traveled roads at Cornell, atop a sandy hill, not far from the towering stacks of the heating plant, lie the gardens of the Department of Vegetable Crops where several hundred samples of vegetable varieties and strains are tried out each year. Some kinds are started under glass, some in the open. Peas and spinach must be tested in the spring, winter squash and most of the root crops are planted for fall maturity. These gardens furnish material for the course in Types and Varieties of Vegetables, and they furnish much of the information for news releases and for the annual extension bulletin "Varieties of Vegetables for 1944", which serves to herald the newer offerings of plant breeders and seedsmen, pointing out merits and demerits as each case seems to warrant.

Choice of varieties and even of strains is a major factor for success in commercial culture of vegetables and in hardly less degree does it govern the satisfaction of the home gardener. A crop whose maturity is delayed by two weeks may bring half the price and a strain of uneven maturity may wring the profits right out of a crop because the piece must be gone over several times. Nor does one want to eat Bountiful beans at home if Tendergreen is to be had. So might illustrations be added ad infinitum.

Suggestions about trying out new varieties and strains of vegetables are always tempered with the advice that the gardener, especially on a commercial scale, make careful tests before he changes his normal planting plan. Few are the novelties that are adapted to all conditions. Sometimes a new introduction looks very promising, not only for one year, but for two or three years, and later practically fades from the picture. Time only can tell.

An increasing proportion of the new developments are coming from experiment stations and government breeders, although the seed houses have made great advances in their breeding operations. Many of the commercial concerns now employ highly trained men for plant improvement work. There seems to be an increasing tendency for new varieties to be named before they are introduced. This tends to minimize the confusion that arises when each distributing seedsmen is tempted to give his own name. Thus Golden Cross and Marglobe have not been subject to much renaming, while considerable confusion exists in the mid-season group of peas which includes Giant Stride, Mid-season Market, and Asgrow 40 as well as several others.

Even the war years have brought a goodly number of new varieties and improvements on old ones.

Merrimack Wonder pepper was bred by J. R. Helper of the University of New Hampshire from crosses made by L. C. Curtis, a Cornell PhD, at the Connecticut Experiment Station. Hepler was particularly interested in prolificancy and adaptability to northern climates. We have had this pepper but one season and that a bad one from the standpoint of moisture supply, but Merrimack Wonder far outshone anything else in the trial, yielding about a bushel and a third of uniform and comely fruits, where three quarters of a bushel was the best performance of any other row. Merrimack is early, possibly as early as any pepper we have, very prolific producing blocky fruits of medium size and thick flesh.

Bristol White is a new rutabaga developed by Robert D. Young of the Waltham Field Station in Massachusetts. Here again, under drouth conditions, it very much out-yielded the ordinary American Purple Top or Long Island Improved in both size and yield per row. It came through in nice shape with good round, smooth roots, almost neckless, white skin and flesh and of excellent table quality.

By Professor Paul Work

Butternut squash, which is not to be confused with Buttercup, is attracting a good deal of attention. Some like it very much, others have their misgivings. This is not a new thing but has been known in New England for some years. It is really a cushion belonging to the same group as the Canada Crookneck, Tennessee Patty, Large Cheese, and other squash which belong in Cucurbita moschata. Butternut is 10 or 12 inches long, bulbous at the blossom end, but with a heavy and perfectly solid neck. The flesh is thick and the seed cavity small. The exterior color is a rather dull buff or tan and when follows drouth there seems to be a definite tendency toward cracking. Those who have tasted Butternut are enthusiastic over its table quality although it will have to be pretty good to surpass Buttercup.

Other items that are well worth trying, some mentioned last year in Extension Bulletin 598, VARIETIES OF VEGETABLES FOR 1944 and some to be described in VARIETIES OF VEGETABLES FOR 1945, are: Logan and Keystonian, round podded green dwarf beans, Longgreen or Long Tendergreen an improvement on the old Tendergreen, Fordhook 342 and Early Market are new Limas similar in type to Fordhook and Burpee Bush respectively, but definitely superior in yield and performance. Catskill Brussels sprout has a rather dwarf plant, but
The Cornell Countryman  March, 1945

Ernest Casseres, a grad student from Costa Rica with the squash and pumpkin

Asparagus is the first fresh vegetable to be harvested in the spring, and it continues in good quality for several weeks. A planting, once started, will produce for many years.

New Embryo Technique

A better understanding of the workings of seeds has been made possible by the development of a special embryo culture. Here in the laboratories of the Floriculture department, the technique originated by Professor H. B. Tukey of the experiment station in Geneva, and by Professor Lewis Knudson, and carried on further by Dr. Lee Cox, is well under way.

The research began with seeds that have a long dormancy period, such as white ash and iris. A tissue culture is used in which various tissues are separated, and the cause of the rest period is studied.

It was found that when the embryo was next to storage tissue it remained dormant. Later, it was learned that an inhibitor was present and that it blocked the respiration system to a considerable extent. This discovery was applied in breeding iris, and the germination period is speeded up. Professor Munger of the plant breeding department found that certain varieties of cabbage would germinate earlier when the new technique was used.

The tree peony, a beautiful variety, was rarely grown because germination was so slow. The technique is being applied in this case, and also with roses, snapdragons and several others.

There are refrigerators in the laboratory, and also light chambers and incubators. The entire room is sprayed with a solution of carboxic acid before work is begun, and this prevents contamination of the embryos. The embryos are given light or darkness treatments, treated with acids, fed vitamins and other methods to learn their functioning.

Henry Munger's Iroquois muskmelon is finding general acceptance among commercial growers and is good for the home garden. It is fusarium resistant, of medium size and high table quality. It is much more uniform in size than Bender. Among cucumbers, Cubit was introduced last year. This is long cylindrical, round ended, of fine color, and with a small seed cavity. Another introduction of this year is Burpee Hybrid cucumber which was bred by Oved Shiffriss, a Cornell PhD, and is from inbred parents.

For the more northerly parts of the state Early Chatham tomato is worthy of trial. It is similar to Victor, earlier, but smaller of vine and smaller fruited. Garden State, Fordhook hybrid, Red Cloud and Sioux are all new tomatoes. Garden State is a canny variety a little earlier than Rutgers but with very good foliage to protect the fruits.

Your County Agricultural Agent has a list of sources of these new offerings and he will be able to supply you with a copy of the new bulletin. Some agents may have copies of Extension Bulletin 638 from last year.

During the past two years the amount of fresh vegetables required for the Armed Forces has been about ten per cent of production. This year approximately the same amount will be needed.

Save Your Soil

Soil conservation districts did more work last year than ever before, indicating the importance of measures to control erosion, save the soil, and increase food production. Over a hundred different pieces of equipment were used, some rented from town and county governments and private contractors, some obtained on loan from the Soil Conservation Service, and some purchased outright by a few districts.

Power shovels, tractors, graders, bulldozers, and trucks were among the most essential pieces of equipment used. The most important practices were the construction of diversion ditches, roadside erosion control, strip cropping, planting of nearly one million trees, stream channel improvement, community drainage excavation, and construction of individual farm drains.

Other conservation practices included the planting of cover crops, fertilization of grazing lands, woodland improvement, and both seeding and liming pastures.

Farmers can count on increases in yield of at least ten per cent as a result of adopting conservation practices, apart from other benefits such as saving their capital investment in the land.

Ernest Casseres, a grad student from Costa Rica with the squash and pumpkin family.

a very compact cone of excellent sprouts. Tall Fordhook celery is green with good heart and very large thick leaf stalks, comparatively stringless and of excellent quality. Badger State eggplant from the University of Wisconsin, holds its fruit off the ground better than New Hampshire Hybrid; both are early and well adapted for northern conditions.

SOIL TOO WET    READY TO PLOW

Gardeners who plow soil as it appears on the left will have a caked soil that will be hard to till. Soil that crumbles easily after it has been pressed into a ball in the hands, as in the picture on the right, makes the best seedbed.
Victory Corps

An army of at least 135,000 emergency seasonal farm workers, in addition to the regular year-around help now employed on farms, will be needed to produce and harvest New York State's 1945 war food and feed crops. This is approximately the same number of emergency workers recruited last year.

This emergency army is the New York unit in the U. S. Crop Corps, and represents the peak need in September when harvesting will be at its height. Starting with 30,000 emergency workers in May, the need will progressively build up to 121,000 in August before reaching the peak, and after that will drop to 25,000 in November.

The estimate of need is based on farm labor requests from county agricultural agents, and consideration of 1944 emergency farm labor placements, 1945 crop goals, and reports from the state agricultural statistician.

In setting up machinery to recruit workers, the New York Farm Labor Program—a joint federal, state, and industry enterprise—is depending on local mobilization in up-state towns and cities to produce the bulk of the recruits. New York City will recruit through the USES farm office, which serves the metropolitan area.

Recruiting goals, according to Robert A. Polson, state farm labor supervisor, include 112,000 youth, vacationists, and other local help. The remaining 23,000 workers will be sought outside the state and county, and will include 4,000 Jamaicans, as many German prisoners of war, and 15,000 interstate recruits, of whom at least 10,000 will be Southern Negro migrants. All of the emergency workers, except inter-state migrants, will be recruited under the New York Farm Labor Program. Migrants are privately recruited by growers who are responsible for their transportation, housing, maintenance, and employment.

The youth program is organized as the Farm Cadet Victory Corps, which is open to boys and girls. It functions in schools throughout the state. Women and girls are recruited in the Women's Land Army, with younger girls having the option of enrolling in the Farm Cadet Victory Corps, if they desire. Other adult recruitments are in the U. S. Crop Corps.

Government production goals for 1945 are generally about the same as the over-all production total for 1944. There are decreases in some crops and increases in others: milk and poultry and canning crops are in the "more than 1944" group.

A Well-Planned Garden

A well-planned garden, with long, straight rows, with large crops grouped together and away from the small ones and kept free from weeds all the year. A garden like this would be a real achievement for you and would mean much to you and your family in health and in money saved.

Victory Gardening will remain a war essential for the duration. The New York State Council has asked for a twenty percent increase in the number of gardens this year, believing that "too much for all is a better policy than too little, too late."

Victory gardeners produced forty per cent of the nation's vegetables in 1944. "It is up to them to hold the line at forty per cent or better, of the total fresh vegetable production for 1945.

New York State had 1,141,030 victory gardens in 1944. Drought, however, caused total production to decline. Of the more-than-a million gardens in the state, farm and rural residents accounted for approximately 160,000; city individuals for 857,000; community gardeners for 122,000; and miscellaneous help for 25,000 gardeners.

Soil tests were performed, garden plots were found, and arrangements for plowing were made by the Council. Other assistance consisted of seed treatment, pest control, and miscellaneous helps for 25,000 gardeners.

Cornell victory garden bulletin was printed primarily for leaders, and distributed through county coordinators. Other garden literature was sent out. Many counties prepared their own posters, placards, and stickers. A motion picture developed by the College of Agriculture, and sets of slides were distributed to numerous counties. The victory garden effort was also greatly aided by the press and radio.

All state and county personnel as regular employees of the Extension Service, served without extra pay and in addition to their regular work. Home demonstration, 4-H Club, and agricultural agents served as coordinators and executive secretaries.

With this aid, victory gardeners should be capable of keeping their production up to or possibly above the stated goals. It is vital to the health of the nation that each garden space be utilized to the fullest extent.
Yesterdays
By William H. Glasson 1892-'96

In the last issue of the Countryman we printed a short poem by William Glasson of Durham, N. C., "The Old Elm Tree" attracted much notice, so we asked Mr. Glasson if he'd write and tell us about Cornell half a century ago. Now sit down, and call back all your thoughts of Cornell the way you remember it, and compare your C. U. with Mr. Glasson's.

I'd like to tell a few of the many things I remember about Cornell in the years when I was an undergraduate from 1892 to 1896. I arrived at East Ithaca on the Elmira, Cortland, and Northern Railroad of that day. As I walked westward on Dryden Road I was impressed by the sweeping views of beautiful country rising beyond the valley of Cayuga Lake and Inlet. Distance made the scene breath-taking to a strange boy arriving from a home in the Hudson Valley.

The first University building I saw was Cascadilla Hall. This was the home of a number of members of the University faculty, including the eminent zoologist, Dr. E. B. Green Waller. However, my later interest in the building was confined largely to some small rooms on the very top floor. These were rented at a low price to students of slender resources who were trying despite all difficulties and obstacles to get an education. One such man was a classmate of mine, "Sleepy" Jack Anderson (which was not his real name). "Sleepy" was languid of movement and usually looked as if he had just awakened or was just about to go back to sleep. We knew nothing of vitamins in those days, but now I'm sure he lacked vitamins.

"Sleepy" boarded himself at an incredibly low cost. He had a small kerosene oil stove for cooking. Foods were probably cheaper in the early nineties than they have been at any time since. In 1894-95 we had good food with plenty of milk to drink at three dollars a week. This was at the table of a woman who fed her boarders largely from the produce of a farm she owned.

My friend "Sleepy" earned something towards his expenses by collecting work for a laundry. He came to the students' rooms with a very large bag in which he carried the packages he collected. I remember an occasion when he came, with his bag, into a room which I shared with another classmate who later became a college president. We had a rough house on that evening and attempted to put "Sleepy" in the bag. The result was a violent commotion which soon brought the lady of the house upstairs to prevent us from shanking the plaster ceiling down into her room below, so that time we failed to put our visiting friend "in the bag."

To visit the University campus we crossed the bridge over Cascadilla Creek. (I don't know the exact date when the present stone arch bridge was erected.) The road gradually curved upward to the beginning of the main avenue of the campus. As we reached Central Avenue the Armory and a rather small gymnasium were to the right. The Armory was principally used for instruction in military science and tactics. An Army officer was detailed to Cornell to command the military cadets. Male students were required to include military training in their program in order to comply with the provisions of the Morrill Land Grant Act which gave to Cornell and other similar state colleges and universities public lands of the United States in aid of their work. The act required such institutions to give military training to their students. However, many students were excused from this requirement because of physical ailments or to give them time for work to support themselves while in college. I believe that athletes were also excused in order to allow time for practice in football, baseball, and rowing. Every year there was an inspection of the cadet corps, but the military program was insignificant in comparison with those of later years.

It was in the Armory that I heard President Jacob Gould Schurman deliver his inaugural address when I entered Cornell in the fall of '92. Very significant was President Schurman's statement that it would be his policy to ask the State of New York to make appropriations for instruction at the University in agriculture and related fields. The new policy, which was destined to bring about a very great expansion of agricultural instruction at Cornell, secured appropriations from the state treasury for the erection of a large building, for a College of Veterinary Science, and for a College of Forestry. The Forestry College was later moved from Cornell. The dairy building was placed on the main campus of the University south of Lincoln Hall, then the home of the engineers. When Goldwin Smith Hall was built, the dairy building was incorporated as its north wing. Of course, provision was made for a new and better located dairy building in the rapidly expanding program of the College of Agriculture. One who compares the early facilities and program for instruction in agriculture and related subjects with the growth of the College of Agriculture after President Schurman asked and obtained the financial aid of the state must be deeply impressed.

Connected with the South side of the Armory was a gymnasium. It had the usual apparatus for physical exercises. Above the floor and suspended from the side walls was a running track. To go a mile, one had to run around the track numerous times. It was hard to keep count of the number of circles a runner had to make. In winter when Cayuga Inlet was frozen over, candidates for Coach Carey's crew practiced on their strokes on mechanical rowing machines. When the ice was gone, or nearly gone, they went down to the Inlet boat house and began rowing in shells. They were generally successful. In the basement of the gym there were lockers, showers, and a small tank. We could learn to swim a few strokes there but competitive swimming was out of the question.

Besides the opening exercise of the University in the fall, the Armory was used for Commencement in the spring, for the Junior Ball, Sophomore Cotillion, Military dances, and for many athletic activities. So it was available for many purposes in addition to that of military training.

Mr. Glasson ends here, but we're hoping that some time soon there'll be more. We students here today wonder quite frequently what you old timers did in years gone by. We'd like to know what you did on "dates," where you went for parties, and what the Cornell co-eds were like. There must be many of you who can tell us of conditions in the Colleges of Ag. and Home Ec. in bygone days. How about dropping us a line?

SAVE BARN ROOM
If it is big, strong cows produce a much milk as small producers, yet have a 2 extra stalls for more cows. That's the Holstein story in a nut shell—"Heavy production — Lowest expenses." Write for free booklet.

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The throaty roar of the sturdy, two-cylinder engines of the John Deere Tractors goes on and on. Weary operators climb down, others take their places. Through dawn, dusk, and midnight—twenty-four hours a day—three shifts keep the tractors lurching down gullies, clinging to slopes, streaking along level terrain.

The scene is the testing grounds for the famous John Deere two-cylinder tractor. Here that tractor will get such continuous gruelling operation as it would never receive in the farmer's possession.

When that test is finished, engine will be torn down, parts disassembled. Was there excessive wear on this part? Did any weaknesses appear? Could any part be improved? The answer to these questions—and many more that engineers ask—are all revealed by these exhaustive tests.

All John Deere farm equipment is subjected to similar searching tests in the field. It is a part of the over-all policy that guides the entire John Deere organization.

John Deere
Moline, Illinois
Choose Your Corn From This Chart . . . Twenty varieties of corn are available through G.L.F. this year. All are pictured in natural color and actual size and fully described on a wall chart at every G.L.F. Service Agency. The chart shows not only the old favorites, but many newer varieties which have proved to be good yielders in this territory. The hybrids include selected open formula varieties from New York, New Jersey, Ohio and Wisconsin. Use the chart at your G.L.F. Service Agency in selecting your corn for silage or husking.

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC., ITHACA, N.Y.
Rayon, Beware and Take Care!

There is more rayon fabric on the market today, in yard goods and ready-to-wear garments, than that of any other fiber. It is essential to have more than a passing knowledge of the kind of rayon one buys.

Disappointments, tears, and expense may result if the consumer does not know that this remarkable synthetic has its limitations. A mere drop of acetone, the material commonly used to remove nail polish, will make a hole in one type, and there are other perils.

To know the type of rayon in the fabrics and garments bought these days is simple. There are two distinct types, regenerated and acetate. The burning test quickly tells the difference. Regenerated rayon burns quickly and with a large flame, leaves a light gray ash, soft and feathery. The acetate type melts, rather than burns, and there is little or no flame. The fiber melts down quickly, leaves a very hard, shiny ash. Try the test on separate yarns from warp and filling, because many materials contain both varieties of rayon.

Acetate rayon is dissolved by the chemical acetone; regenerated rayon is not affected. Acetate is more sensitive to heat than the regenerated, and greater care needs to be taken when ironing or pressing garments made of it. Since acetone and chloroform dissolve acetate rayon, and both are often present in commercial cleaning fluids, it is well to know which kind of rayon is to be cleaned. A fine garment may quickly be ruined when acetone is used to remove a spot from acetone rayon.

Know your rayons, and take care!

Pass the Cereal, Muriel!

A constantly sketchy breakfast is a contributing factor toward poor grades in school, is partly to blame for that "older than you are" look, and is often at the root of that "tired feeling." Believe it or not.

There is a twelve-hour gap between dinner at night and breakfast in the morning... and unless you "re-fuel" at breakfast, you are literally starting the day on borrowed nervous energy.

Then again, fatigue is more a matter of an empty stomach than tired muscles. It's a fact that one-third more physical work can be done directly after a meal than several hours later.

So, pass the cereal, Muriel! Here's for an "A" in Psycho!

Wax In Time Saves Nine

Before the advent of ankle socks for college girls, co-eds rubbed paraffin or a piece of candle on the toes and heels of their silk hose to add longer wear. Now the practice is popular again, but with cotton and rayon stockings. Even men prefer waxed heels to darns, and it works on those precious hand-knits, too. Textile specialists of the U.S. Department of Agriculture have found that stockings feet, lightly waxed, will wear four times as long as those that have not been so treated. Stockings laundered four times in mild soaps still retain enough wax to give about twice as much wear as those unwaxed. If too much wax is applied after each laundering, hose become dark and discolored with wear. So try it out, but remember that it takes only a little.

Nutritional Education

At a recent meeting of the American Dietetic Association in Chicago, attention was directed to the necessity of nutritional education.

Members were especially interested in the passage of a bill by Congress that will carry provisions for funds for school lunches and also for an educational program in nutrition.

They realize that the subjects of nutrition and food should be incorporated into the curriculum from the time the child enters school and continued progressively throughout the formative years.

Nutritionists and members of allied professions must foster this movement to the end that good nutrition may become the birthright of every child in every land.

If It's Easy, It's Right

Time and energy trimmers in housework have recently been brought out by U.S. Department of Agriculture extension specialists. Women who dust with both hands win hands down in chair-dusting relays with one-handed dusters. Biscuits made square instead of round save 40 motions. Long-handed dusters, dust pans, bathtub brushes, save stopping. And in housework, Mary May Miller, University of Minnesota extension specialist says, "If it's hard, it's wrong."

Most women bend to pick up babies, heavy objects. To lessen fatigue and save energy, they should keep backs straight, and squat to lift, thus saving the weaker back muscles.

FASHION PARADE

For their final exam in Textiles & Clothing 100 the girls staged a fashion show in which they modeled their creations. Each of the five sections arranged and directed its own staging and selected its respective commentator.

In a show of this type, which isn't limited to season, you're liable to see almost anything. Everything from cotton plaid to dressy wool put in their appearances. Skirts of all colors were especially popular, because of their "mix-em and match-em" possibilities with sweaters and blouses.

Dresses were also numerous in wool and crepes. Daphne Christie's cherry-red velvetem was very outstanding. Others deserving of praise included a pale blue crepe, draped at the side, which was worn by Phylis Ault; a blue dress trimmed in black made by Dorothy Hershorn, and a dark brown wool gabardine worn by Lorna McLean. Barbara Moore's very chic dressy print won a lot of compliments, as did Ellen Quiern's striking gray and fuscia wool dress. Millie Lou Smith turned out a lovely black print with interesting sleeve detail, and Marilyn Davies' gold suit was cleverly trimmed in braid.

Margaret Mosher modeled a suit which she is making over for herself from one which belonged to a professor.

It was hard to believe, after looking at the finished products, that almost all of the girls were beginners in the field of sewing. They had common difficulties to overcome, such as matching plaid, handling cloth with a tendency to unravel, and inserting tricky pleats, but they all did a grand job. They showed that, with a little patience and guidance, a pair of shears, a needle and thread, and a good pattern, a prosaic bolt of cloth can be transformed into an amazingly attractive garment!

To smooth the point of a used sewing machine needle, stitch through fine sandpaper.

Clothing alone cannot make the woman but a woman in good posture can help make the clothes.

For getting full service from old blouses, cut out the sleeves, bind the armholes, and wear the blouses as dickies.

To separate slices of bacon without tearing them, place as many slices as are needed into the skillet; as the bacon warms up the slices will separate easily with a fork.
Wonder Wagon
By Billie Smith '45

The wheelbarrow was the world’s first wagon. No person alive today can remember the advent of the wheelbarrow. It was an essential tool on the farms of our ancestors, and for the most part, was a crude, narrow iron wheeled affair with removable sides. But the wheelbarrow of today is a thing of beauty; it operates more easily than the one of great-grandpa’s day, and it is built for long service. Although it may not have the grace of the modern airplane, or the speed of the automobile, or the capacity of a freight car, it still has a job to do.

The single wheel track of the wheelbarrow may again be seen in the dooryard, across the barnyard, and around the meadows of many of our successful farms.

After graduation from high school, I worked on my father’s farm for three years before entering college. After a year of taking care of the chickens and garden, and keeping the woodbox filled, I decided that a wheelbarrow would be a great asset. So at Christmas time, I persuaded my family that above all else, Santa Claus should bring me a wheelbarrow. To my neighbors and relatives it was an amusing and preposterous request. But I succeeded, and on Christmas day I became the proud possessor of a wheelbarrow, with a metal box, rubber tire, and red handles.

My wheelbarrow certainly earned its board and keep. I no longer had to call Dad everytime I wanted a bag of feed carried from the feed room to a brooder house; with the help of my wheelbarrow I could do it myself. By putting a plank up across the steps of the back porch, I was able to get a day’s supply of wood from the woodhouse to the box behind the kitchen stove in one easy trip. I remember watching with glee how Dad put my versatile wheelbarrow to use. He was putting an electric fence around the meadow so he loaded the wheelbarrow with posts and dropped them off, one at a time, at the required distance. Then he worked back around the field, driving the posts in as he went. In order to get a good swing on the driving sledge, it was necessary to stand on something; and there was the empty wheelbarrow.

I soon found that there is a knack in handling a wheelbarrow. If you have ever had any experience with one, you know what happens if your load is not centered. This is particularly disastrous if the load happens to be a good friend. You know too, how much heavier a load can be carried if the weight is over the front wheel rather than over the handles. It took me the most time to learn the art of picking it up after it was loaded. Many were the muscles that ached because I leaned over and picked it up by straightening my back. Those days are gone for ever. Now I bend my knees and pick it up by straightening them. Knees are among the best springs ever invented, and were designed, among other things, to help in handling wheelbarrows.

The wheelbarrow should become the companion of every farm worker. What is more welcome on a blistering summer afternoon, when human endurance has dwindled to nothing, than to find your faithful wheelbarrow standing beside you with arms outstretched. No rock, no bag of feed, no harvest from the fertile earth ever fitted the contours of a wheelbarrow as well as the frame of its weary owner.

The wheelbarrow’s philosophy of life is one of service. It will serve faithfully, any person, if it is not abused. It makes its rounds unflinchingly through March muds and April thunderstorms, July sun, October harvest, and November frost. It carries rocks, sod, dead leaves, bags of feed, firewood, chicken feeders, fence posts, spades and rakes, squashers, onions, crates of tomatoes, and last but not least, manure. A few drops of oil in the right places will silence its loudest complaint. It can truly be said of the wheelbarrow that it uses its one talent of service to the utmost.

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It won't be long now 'til Easter rolls around—in fact April 1st.

Select your Easter Card now from our large assortment of the HALLMARK cards.

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E. J. Morris, Prop.
March, 1945  The Cornell Countryman

Campus Countryman

Chicks Get A Better Start In Life

Sixty per cent of chick mortality occurs within the first 16 days, because the newly hatched chicks are crowded together in warm, humid rooms so that any infection of one spreads like a flame. Westinghouse Sterilamps installed in several hundred large-scale poultry farms have greatly reduced this mortality with its attendant food loss. In one test installation where close check was made, the mortality was reduced to less than one third. Furthermore, the number of culled in the irradiated building was reduced, and the birds grew faster, reaching in five weeks a weight previously attained in eight.

Hens are being bred to lay eggs with stronger shells. This means a definite saving to the poultry industry, for breakage has caused heavy losses to egg producers.

Butter

Determination of butter quality, which now depends on the human senses of taste and smell, may be aided by a simple chemical method worked out at the C. U. Agricultural Experiment station.

In '42, Prof. Georges Knaysi, bacteriologist, discovered the new method, and the test has since been successfully applied to butter, with the help of Prof. Gutherie of the dairy department.

The new test is a great aid in separating out any rancid elements. Since butter is eighty per cent fat, the test is a measure of the chemical decomposition of butterfat into fatty acids and glycerine. No trained chemists are needed, and the test can also be used on fish oils and vegetable fats.

In the test, one cc. of milkfat is melted in chemically pure xylol, a fat solvent, that has been saturated with a neutral red color. The color of the resulting product in the test tube is compared with the different shades of red in twelve other tubes used as standards. The lighter the shade of red, the less the rancidity.

When judges, using the accepted taste and smell system, examined samples of butter, they disagreed with the test results in only eight of the 378 samples tested. They always agreed on the poor specimens, but disagreed in about two per cent where the tests showed good quality.

In 1944, New York dairymen sent more than three billion quarts of milk to market, a record achieved in spite of labor shortages and the drought of last summer.

About 23,000 dairy herds in New York state are now enrolled in federal and state programs to control Bang's disease. Most of these herd owners are vaccinating their calves to protect them against Bang's abortions.

Uncle Ab says the true scientist ever seeks truth; maybe that's why so many folks can't understand him.

In 1944, the wool crop was one-third of wheat produced. This year the crop is expected to be as great as that of 1943.

A fish pond on the farm is a convenience added to more than 5000 farms in the United States since the organization of soil conservation districts began in 1937.

Loss of Lambs Linked To Lack

Recent experiments at C. U. have indicated that a lack of vitamin E may cause "stiff lamb" disease (muscular stiffness in suckling lambs). This sickness is most common in lambs born in March or April while the ewes and lambs are in dry lot. A few lambs die; others that recover do not develop satisfactorily.

Investigations of the causes of the disease have gone on for the past 15 years. In '43-'44 feeding vitamin E to the lambs, or to both ewes and lambs, helped prevent the disease. The malady was also cured by under-skin injections of a water soluble form of vitamin E.

The animal husbandry department and the state veterinary college report that neither the amount of exercise nor the level of feeding have any relation to the disease. But certain rations like alfalfa hay and curr beans, or alfalfa hay, curr beans, oats and barley, are followed by a high rate of the disease in young lambs. It has also been produced when ewes were fed alfalfa hay and no grain.

Studies at Cornell have shown that wheat bran in rations has reduced the incidence of the disease. So has wheat germ meal prevented its development. The suggestion to sheep raisers is to feed one-fourth to one-third of wheat germ meal daily to each ewe if the ewes are fed rations similar to those that produced the disease for the Cornell workers.

Feeding of wheat or its by-products should start shortly before the lambing season begins, and should continue until the flock is turned out to pasture.

About one third of the income from sheep raising in New York comes from the wool crop. Sheep should be sheared only when the wool is dry, because dampness may cause moldy, discolored fleeces.

Export Statistics

Via the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, we have the following facts and figures:

In 1944, about eighty per cent of the exports were sent under lend-lease. The total value of exports was $13 billions of which about $10 billion were for lend lease. (These figures are for the eleven month period ending November, 1944.) When the amount for the whole year is calculated, it will be found greater than for 1943, although the proportion for lend-lease remains about the same.

For the same period, imports were greater than for 1943, and it is estimated that the total for 1944 would reach $3.6 billions.

Uncle Ab says the true scientist ever seeks truth; maybe that's why so many folks can't understand him.

A fish pond on the farm is a convenience added to more than 5000 farms in the United States since the organization of soil conservation districts began in 1937.

Loss of Lambs Linked To Lack

Recent experiments at C. U. have indicated that a lack of vitamin E may cause "stiff lamb" disease (muscular stiffness in suckling lambs). This sickness is most common in lambs born in March or April while the ewes and lambs are in dry lot. A few lambs die; others that recover do not develop satisfactorily.

Investigations of the causes of the disease have gone on for the past 15 years. In '43-'44 feeding vitamin E to the lambs, or to both ewes and lambs, helped prevent the disease. The malady was also cured by under-skin injections of a water soluble form of vitamin E.

The animal husbandry department and the state veterinary college report that neither the amount of exercise nor the level of feeding have any relation to the disease. But certain rations like alfalfa hay and curr beans, or alfalfa hay, curr beans, oats and barley, are followed by a high rate of the disease in young lambs. It has also been produced when ewes were fed alfalfa hay and no grain.

Studies at Cornell have shown that wheat bran in rations has reduced the incidence of the disease. So has wheat germ meal prevented its development. The suggestion to sheep raisers is to feed one-fourth to one-third of wheat germ meal daily to each ewe if the ewes are fed rations similar to those that produced the disease for the Cornell workers.

Feeding of wheat or its by-products should start shortly before the lambing season begins, and should continue until the flock is turned out to pasture.

About one third of the income from sheep raising in New York comes from the wool crop. Sheep should be sheared only when the wool is dry, because dampness may cause moldy, discolored fleeces.

Export Statistics

Via the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, we have the following facts and figures:

In 1944, about eighty per cent of the exports were sent under lend-lease. The total value of exports was $13 billions of which about $10 billion were for lend lease. (These figures are for the eleven month period ending November, 1944.) When the amount for the whole year is calculated, it will be found greater than for 1943, although the proportion for lend-lease remains about the same.

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A fish pond on the farm is a convenience added to more than 5000 farms in the United States since the organization of soil conservation districts began in 1937.
James E. "Jimmy" Rice, professor emeritus of poultry husbandry is still going strong at 80 and is probably the only staff member to have a song composed for him. It was first presented at a Rotary Club meeting in the Hotel Commodore in 1936, where members of the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council had gathered. Cliff D. Carpenter, a Cornell alumnus, composed the words and sang the song on that occasion. Here it is:

"OUR JIMMY"

(Tune—"When Johnny Comes Marching Home"

When Jimmy was just a boy of six—
He owned a hen.
The chickens he raised knew all the tricks—
So what do you think happened then?
He ran away to school, you see—
To Cornell University.
Oh, Uncle Jimmy—
Started the Industry!

At studies he worked so hard you see
He didn't have time to play.
He soon saw the possibility
Of making the chickens pay.
When the football coach cried, "Tackle a leg!"
Our Jimmy responded, "Oh, go lay an egg!"
Oh, Uncle Jimmy—
Feathered the Industry!

The English Department started a fuss
And argued with Jimmy Dear.
"Does a hen 'sit or set' that's what worries us—
Now won't you make it clear?"
"It's more important to me," Jim replied,
"When a hen starts to cackle, has she 'laid or lied'?"
Oh, Uncle Jimmy's—
"Tops" in the Industry!

For forty longs years he's worked with a will
To show the way.
He gave all he had and is doing it still—
So now they say—
"He's a youngster today at seventy-two—
At a hundred and one—he'll be better than new."
Oh, Uncle Jimmy's—
Thanked by the Industry!

So—
Lift the chorus, speed it onward,
Loud his praises tell!
Hail to our beloved leader—
"Jimmy" of Cornell!

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Not so long ago, the New York Times reported the death of Lt. Col. Francis Cressy Wilbur of the U. S. Army on December 17, 1944, when he was serving in Hollandia, Dutch New Guinea. Lt. Col. Wilbur attended the Agricultural College at Cornell, receiving his B.S. degree in 1929. He is survived by his wife, Helen Selkirk Wilbur who is living in Rochester.

Two members of this class, both in the Army have given their lives for our country. The first one is Major Richard T. Deabler who was killed in action over France on May 21, 1944, according to a report sent in by his father, Glenn T. Deabler who resides in Schenectady. The second of these is Lt. Herbert W. McNeill who is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert McNeill of Floral Park, N. Y. Kunning, China, was the scene of his death which was the result of an airplane crash on July 14, 1944.

A former member of next year's graduating class was Pfc. Ronald William Helps, U. S. Army, who was reported killed in action in Germany on November 12, 1944. Mrs. Helps, his wife, living in Ridgewood, N. J., is the next of kin.

**Government Needs Junior Professional Assistants**

The Civil Service Commission has announced a new examination to secure applicants for Junior Professional Assistant positions with the Government. The positions pay $2,433 a year including the amount for overtime.

For this examination either appropriate education or experience, or a combination of the two, is qualifying. Persons are especially needed for positions in the fields of business analysis, economics, editing, fiscal analysis, information, personnel administration, public administration, statistics, home economics, tests and measurements, and technical agriculture.

Applicants who have successfully completed a full 4-year course leading to a bachelor's degree in a college or university may qualify for entrance to this examination. Senior students may also apply but they cannot enter on duty until after their graduation. In order to qualify with experience, applicants must have had at least 3 years of experience which will show clearly their ability to perform the duties of a Junior Professional Assistant in one of the fields mentioned.

Applicants will be given a written test consisting of questions to test their aptitude for learning and adjusting to the duties of the positions. No closing date is set for receipt of applications. They will be accepted by the Civil Service Commission until further notice.

Students interested in these positions are urged to get further information from Prof. Tyler. A copy of the Commission's announcement of this examination has been sent to his office for the information of all students. Information and application forms are also available at first- and second-class post offices, from the Commission's regional offices, or direct from the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington 25, D. C.

Appointments to Federal positions are made in accordance with War Manpower Commission policies and employment stabilization programs.
Buying A Farm

Professor S. W. Warren

OFTEN persons who grew up on a farm, but have lived in town for a number of years, think about the possibility of returning to the farm. Sometimes a young man leaves the farm at the age of 18 or 20 and goes into other work. Then at the age of 35 he has several children and he and his wife wonder whether it would not be better for the children to be raised on a farm.

These people should give careful consideration to the question of the kind of farm which they want. They might have a residential farm, a part-time farm, or a family-commercial farm. Moving to a residential farm would be the smallest adjustment. This would not involve a change in the father's primary employment. The family can have the advantage of living in the open country without having to face the problem of making the farm pay.

A part-time farm may be desirable for many "back-to-the-landers". This kind of farm might be operated largely with the labor of the children. The father could keep his job and yet, if the children are old enough, a considerable amount of farm products could be sold.

In selecting either a residential or a part-time farm, location with respect to the father's main job is of first importance. The farm should be close enough to the job so that the amount of time spent in going back and forth will be reasonable. The farm must be one which is accessible in all seasons and in years when the amount of snowfall is abnormally high.

Going to family-commercial farm means cutting loose from the previous job and changing occupations. A person who spent the first 18 years of his life on a farm and the next 18 years in town should give very careful consideration to any decision to take up farming as a full-time job. Modern machinery has reduced the amount of physical labor in farming but a strong back is still necessary. One who is no longer in the habit of heavy physical labor may find the readjustment difficult. Another serious problem is to catch up on the new developments in farm practice and science during the 18 years when you were away from the farm. The last 15 or 20 years have seen tremendous changes in the methods of doing many farm jobs. The farmer who has been in the business all this time has learned these new things gradually and one at a time. The man who comes back to farming after 15 or 20 years should realize that he will have a lot to learn. Just because you knew everything there was to know on Dad's farm 15 years ago is no evidence that you know all the answers for today's conditions.

Persons who have lived in town for a number of years should give careful consideration to the living conditions and household conveniences on any farm they consider buying. Once having become accustomed to modern conveniences in the home it is very difficult to adjust to doing without them. This means that most families returning to the land should not buy a farm on which modern conveniences are not available or cannot be made available in the near future.

1945 Farm Plans

The College has made recommendations to New York farmers in its bulletin E-664, the "New York Agricultural Outlook for 1945." Some of the suggestions are well worth repeating:
1. Build financial reserves. If you are in debt, this is an ideal time to reduce debt, or pay it entirely. Investing in low-quality land is, as always, bad policy.
2. This is an unfavorable time to start farming, particularly if it will involve going into heavy indebtedness. Although land prices are not unreasonably high, special items, such as dairy cows are priced out of line with prospective returns. Machinery and other equipment can be bought later at better prices.
3. It is a good plan to keep feed inventories low.
4. Market crops as they are harvested, and sell surplus livestock. Cull closely. Strive for high quality.
5. Fertilize liberally to increase yields.
6. Order supplies early, and accept deliveries as soon as possible.
7. Use care in selecting varieties, and plant vegetables and fruit trees according to trends in demand.
8. Select machinery carefully. You want the smallest amount of machinery that can do the jobs efficiently.
9. Work for higher production per man. Keep the size of business as large as possible, and labor efficiency high.

The Cornell Countryman was trained in the United States under scholarships of the International Harvester Company, beginning this March. These students, all college graduates, will receive special work in agricultural engineering. They will spend two years at selected colleges and universities, and an additional year in practical field work. At the end of the training period they will return to the service of the Chinese government.

The plan has been worked out with the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, and in cooperation with Dr. H. H. Kung representing the government.

Included in the program is a provision to send four American agricultural engineers to China, two to the Chinese National Agricultural Research Bureau, one to the University of Nanking, and one to the National Central University. They will remain in China for three years, and are expected to begin work there this coming fall.

The purpose of the program is to provide specialized knowledge for agricultural development. The men trained in the United States will be equipped to advance farm power, industry, soil and water management, power, and equipment. They may also serve as instructors and extension workers, to improve farm practices of Chinese farmers.
OPTIMISM about an early end to the war had led some persons to suppose that Victory Gardens and other efforts need not be emphasized this year as strongly as in the past two years.

"The fact is," says Professor Albert Hoefer, "the need this year is even greater than before, and the New York State Victory Garden Council has asked for a 20 per cent increase in the number of gardens in 1945."

Professor Hoefer is executive secretary of the Council, and is sure that victory gardening will be greatly needed until the victory is won. He points out that New York State had 1,117,886 victory gardens in 1943; and 1,141,030 in 1944. Yet, because of widespread drouth, the actual production of food in '44 was less than that of '43. The figures are: 37,124,849 bushels in 1943, and 20,243,752 in 1944.

The weather, as can be seen, may make a lot of difference. Regardless of weather, the gardening effort must be greater than in any preceding year. The successful home garden not only releases food for our fighting forces and allies abroad, but means more and better food to keep the folks on the home front healthy.

Where the Colleges Come In

The New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics are enlisted in this Victory effort. Whether you are a novice or an expert gardener, you may find help in some of the Colleges' bulletins, to be had free for the asking by residents of New York State.

A few that will help on the food front are:

E 585—Convenience in Canning and Storing Canned Food
E 631—Victory Gardening
E 611—The Home Freezing of Farm Products
E 618—Drying Fruits and Vegetables at Home
E 583—Canning at Home
E 560—Vegetables in Victory Meals
E 628—The Cooking of Frozen Foods
E 478—Living from the Farm
E 608—Curing Meats
E 599—Cooking Dehydrated Vegetables
E 578—The Food Supply for the Family

If publications on other subjects are wanted, ask for E 47, which gives a list of about five hundred bulletins that are intended to help farmers and homemakers.

Address requests for these on a one-cent postal card to:

Office of Publication
Roberts Hall, Cornell University
Ithaca, New York
Along The Road

George Axinn, former member of our staff, and Nancy Wigsten were married during spring vacation. (Nancy moves from the last row to the head of the class.) Best luck to you!

It’s wedding bells for Elsie Sheffer, now Mrs. H. Landon Thomas, a member of the class of ’46. The wedding took place at Camp Gruber, Oklahoma, in February. Cpl. and Mrs. Thomas remained in Muskogee for the month, but Mrs. Thomas has returned to complete her course. Cpl. H. Landon Thomas is of the class of ’44 in Arts and Science.

Carolyn Bally Usher has accepted a position teaching homemaking at Port Jervis High School, Port Jervis, N. Y. Miss Usher will be graduated from the College of Home Ec. in June ’45. She has been active in the Home Ec. Club, Willard Straight Tea Committee, CURW, Cornell Jr. Chorus, W.S.G.A., and she was head hostess at Service Center. Miss Usher will begin her duties at Port Jervis next September.

Helen Hertwig starts her work as a home economics teacher next August at the Poland Central School, Poland N. Y. Miss Hertwig will receive her B.S. degree from the Home Ec. College in June ’45.

Mr. Harrie K. Washburn has accepted a position as Vocational Agriculture teacher for the coming year at Sharon Springs Central School, Sharon Springs, N. Y. Mr. Washburn’s duties will begin in July ’45 after his graduation from the Ag College in June ’45.

Mr. John H. Bishop has accepted a position as Vocational Agriculture teacher at Spencerport High School. Bishop will graduate from the Ag College in June. He is president and manager of the Student Agencies, Inc. this year.

Nancy Allen will become a teacher of home economics next fall at the Copenhagen High School. Miss Allen will graduate from Home Ec. in June ’45. She has been elected to Raven and Serpent Honorary Society and Pi Lambda Theta, honorary education society.

Katheryn Foote of Caledonia has accepted a position teaching homemaking at Lima Union Free School, Lima, N. Y. Miss Foote will graduate from the College of Home Economics in June ’45, and will begin her duties at Lima in September.

Frieda Norberg, who graduates from Home Ec. in June ’45, will become a teacher next September in the Saugerties Public Schools.

Peggy Bull, the associate 4-H Club agent in Oneida County has announced her engagement to Major William Probst who is on special duty at San Antonio, Texas. He has returned from serving 34 months in the South Pacific Air Corp., and is a graduate of Texas A&M. They plan to be married as soon as he receives a furlough.

Theodore J. Steiter, a former two-year Ag student is now serving overseas in Luxembourg.

Also received a letter asking us to send the Countryman to Corp. Egon Neuberger, a former member of our staff. Egon is now in France, and in his letter, expressed his wish to get the Cornell Countryman, and to maintain some contact with his friends.

1st Lt. Harold G Smith, ’38, is serving with the 92nd Infantry Division on the Italian front. He writes, “...right now I’d give two years of my life just to hear the Cornell chimes, or attend one of Prof. Howe’s Physics classes, or judge a group of fat calves...”

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THE CORNELL CO-OP

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Where Service Is A Habit
Up To Us
MORE PIE

Many farmers are wondering what the future holds for them. The memory of the dark thirties—when people went hungry, and unmarketed produce rotted on the farm—still looms in their minds. There was the frantic search for security, so frantic that the nation grasped the theory of scarcity. People figured that the less they produced the better off we'd be. The sure-cure for our surplus problem was to decrease production, decrease the number of job opportunities, and in the last analysis, try to take care of our population by dividing less products.

When World War II began, we examined our cupboards, and Mother Hubbard-like, we found that they were uncomfortably close to bare. For in addition to the amounts used for the armed services and lend-lease, we saw that we were short because people now have the money to buy what they always wanted but had not been able to afford. Unless the war had occurred, we might have had a surplus of certain agricultural commodities, but we would still have been short of others. We cannot rightly say that we have too much food, when all the people do not have enough to eat.

At the close of the present war, we must not crawl back to the obsolete theories of too much of this and that. What we must do is strive to maintain high levels of production and purchasing power. We must work towards increasing consumption by the people in the United States and by those abroad. And this is related to the industrial development of all the members of the family of nations. Backing industries in other countries increases the employment and wages in those countries, and the people there become buyers of American products . . . from our surplus corn to rayon dresses. This is sound business. A country like Great Britain offers a greater market than China despite her larger population.

Synthetics also hold the promise of channels into which our extra production may go. New plastics, artificial rubber, and countless other laboratory creations, if expanded, will assist in solving our problem, for then we would have the advantage of having high production, and uses for this production. There is no need to fear that other nations will outdistance us by imitating our methods. Our research agencies can keep up with, and even ahead of the rest of the world, if we strive for better techniques and means of increasing efficiency.

The fruit of these suggestions cannot be harvested immediately, for they are the kind that have to be tree-ripened. But they must be the goals of all the people in the United States, for it is essential to all of us that there be permanent "good times" at home and in other lands. The world is so small now that consumption, unemployment, and innumerable questions become the concern of the entire world, a world that now realizes it must have more pie to divide. "Another cup of coffee, and another piece of Pie."

M.L.F.

Message from the President of the Youth Section American Country Life Association

We are the youth who are putting forth the effort that produces the food and the tools of war. We are the youth who are giving our "all" to the winning of battles throughout the world. To us will fall the job of placing the world back on a peace basis. What the new world will be and how long peace will last depends upon what we are doing today and what we will do tomorrow. The tasks now being done are hard but the road ahead is still more difficult. It will become increasingly so unless we can teach the world the value of working together for the benefit of all.

Strong men and women are needed to stand up and condemn the corruptions of man by showing a better way. We must train ourselves to think before we act, to take into consideration the other fellow before we strike and to lead a life which will be an example to all men. The basis of many world problems is in the communities; that is where the prejudices of race and religion develop. We must be the leaders who will mold the community into a fellowship of men and women united toward our goal of true democracy.

We can be thankful for the fact that our democracy still lives. Conferences such as the ones our nation's youth held would not be possible in many other parts of the world. Inspired and improved world citizens came home from the national conferences of the Youth Section American Country Life Association, the 4-H Club Congress, and the Junior Vegetable Growers' Association—inspired because they had acquired new friendships and saw what others had accomplished; improved because they had seen democracy in action and knew they were a vital part of it. Conferences of this type between countries can do more than any amount of force to promote friendliness and understanding in this troubled world.

It has been said that we would soon forget the value of democracy if we did not have to fight for it. How can we ever forget the value with an empty chair at our table? Peace does not fill it. Are we to win only to fight again? (Some would have us believe this.) No, we have faith in each other. We have caught the challenge and have started toward the goal. Let him be shamed who dares to erect barriers in our path. Many of us are returning from other lands with an understanding of the people and their lives. It will be easier for us to work together because of this. Let us profit by the mistakes of past generations and build a peace that will stand the test.

Walter E. Boek

THE CENSUS

The 1940 census, one of the most detailed in history, was a record of the people, manufacturing, agriculture, and housing in this country. And when the war began, questions from the armed forces, manpower and other agencies came pouring in. The Bureau was asked such questions as the distribution of farm labor by states, data on the size of farm business justifying deferment. Innumerable queries concerned the agricultural situation.

It was found that the census has a great effect on farming in this country. The farmer considers the statistics in planning his acreage of various crops, and in marketing. Farm agencies, such as the Federal Land Banks, and Production Credit Associations, investors, periodicals, consumers, and many other interested in agriculture, find the reports vital.

In general, the public finds a need fulfilled by census reports, for they furnish the link between agriculture and other businesses. And is is expected that the information collected in the agricultural census in 1945 will be used in planning for the post-war economy.

The Bureau of the Census needs your full cooperation in making this current census a complete and accurate one.

M.L.F.
ENGINEERING BLUEPRINTS of the past, and the records of the Products made from these Blueprints often indicate to farmers what they can rightfully expect from the blueprints of the future of any company. During the war, MM has an outstanding record in producing many precision weapons and parts for the armed services. By doing these things for the war effort, MM has contributed to the welfare of our country and worked for every fighting man on the battlefront. This war work has also directly helped our dealers and farmers because the sooner victory comes, the sooner all of us can return to our normal ways of living.

Minneapolis-Moline has been producing all the farm machinery and tractors allowed by government limitation orders for which materials could be obtained on time. Many outstanding contributions in the tractor and farm machinery fields have been pioneered by MM. The Minneapolis-Moline policy of engineering and pioneering for simplicity, dependability and economy means more today than ever to farmers and dealers alike.

Now when not enough farm machinery is available to replace machines being worn out, owners of MM modern machinery and tractors have a better opportunity than ever before to learn for themselves of the high quality of the materials put into MM equipment—to learn of MM engineering that many find is always years ahead...and all have learned that “Know-how” in manufacturing is also important in producing top quality products.

One indication of what is yet to come is shown at the left—the new MM self-propelled HARVESTOR of which a limited quantity is being made. The MM tractors shown on the page, introduced before the war, indicate, we believe, that MM was years ahead then as NOW.

Keep your customers’ machinery in good operating condition... and BUY WAR BONDS AND KEEP THEM!

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Farm mechanization has long been in the making. Twenty-one years ago International Harvester accelerated the advance with the introduction of the Farmall Tractor... the first all-purpose tractor adaptable to all kinds of farming. It brought the economy and efficiency of power farming to small farms as well as large. With it came equipment developed from the ground up to do specific jobs. Farmall came to mean a system of farming... the Farmall System.

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TODAY — These are some of the ways in which Westinghouse products are serving in the war effort.

TOMORROW — Existing and new products of Westinghouse research and engineering will serve industry and the home.
In This Issue

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Lilacs In The Dooryard
Lilacs will soon again be blooming,
Their swollen buds are beauty's promise.
High parapets of purple flowers,
And perfumed air, and misty days
Of April, come in joyous spring time.

William H. Glasson '96

Ed. Note—By now you are all acquainted with Mr. Glasson who has practically become a member of the Countryman staff. He writes that fifty years ago there were many fine lilac bushes in front yards of Ithaca town, and in all the country around, and he finds pleasure and beauty in remembering.

Dr. Carl E. Ladd

Ladd Scholarships

The former Dean of the College of Agriculture, Carl E. Ladd, exemplified the best in rural life. His years were devoted to forwarding the interests of agriculture. It is fitting that the memory of this man of service should be perpetuated by enabling young people also to serve in the development of agriculture and rural life.

Dean Ladd believed that agriculture needs capable leadership, needs it urgently now and will need it in the future. He had great faith in the ability of rural youth to provide this leadership and in the capacity of the agricultural colleges to furnish the necessary training. He used every opportunity to encourage capable farm boys and girls to get an agricultural education. In an effort to further these ideals, a fund is being established to provide memorial scholarships for study at the New York State College of Agriculture.

The scholarships will be open to all classes in the two- and four-year courses. They will amount to $200 per year. The main considerations in awarding these scholarships are need, academic ability, and the promise for future leadership in agriculture.

The Dean held a Roberts Scholarship while a student at Cornell and was invaluable to him.

The committee set up by the State Conference Board of farm organizations has placed $100,000 as their goal, to be contributed by persons who have felt the influence of the Dean's leadership. This would provide twenty scholarships a year. Contributions for this tribute may be sent to T. E. LaMont, Albion, New York. Checks should be made payable to the Ladd Memorial Fund.

It should be remembered that gifts are deductible in calculating income tax returns up to 15 per cent of the net income.
It is time now to plan for the bountiful harvests of the years to come. But the future is brightest for those farmers of America who fulfill their obligation to the land. To harvest heavy yields on their acres farmers must restore to the earth those elements of fertility lost through continuous use of the soil. They must practice control against soil erosion. Only when farm lands are in top condition can farmers look ahead to seasons of prosperity.

The future holds great promise that the world’s urgent need for food will at last be satisfied, for new and miracle-working farm machinery will be available to farmers after peace comes. This farm machinery, coupled with modern methods, can so increase food production that there will be plenty for everyone. Farmers will be able to produce crops in abundance efficiently and economically—at the same time preserving and increasing the fertility of the soil.

Modern, improved farm machines built by Minneapolis-Moline will help the farmers keep up the producing power of their land. The labor-saving features of MM machines, too, will help to get farm jobs done speedily and efficiently, bringing to farmers more leisure time to enjoy a better life.
Save Work in Making Hay

by

Ivan R. Bierly

Department of Agricultural Economics

On this farm, a buckrake is used to bring the hay to the barn, and this "blower" is used to put it in the mow.

faster on the way to and from the barn. Where trucks are used, more of the time is spent in loading and unloading the hay, and less of it in traveling to and from the field.

During the last few years, quite a number of farmers have changed from two-tined harpoon forks to loose-tined grapple forks for unloading hay at the barn. It was the unanimous opinion of the farmers interviewed who had made this change that the loose-tined grapple fork left the hay spread out in the mow much better than the harpoon forks. This meant that it was easier to spread out in the mow. Slings also leave the hay spread out in the mow, but the barn must be strong, with plenty of room above the beams to permit the use of slings.

Most of the farmers who used buckrakes were enthusiastic about them as labor-saving tools for making hay. According to these farmers, it is very important that the buckrake be properly constructed. This simply means getting a good set of plans to start with, and then following them carefully.

Our records show that 3 men, the usual crew for getting in hay where a buckrake was used, were putting in about 2 tons of hay an hour. There was, however, a wide variation among the farms in the rate at which hay was being handled. The size of the loads hauled was important. Although 700 pounds was the average size of load of hay on buckrakes for all of the farms where weight records were obtained, the average for the first-year operators was only 525 pounds.

This meant that almost 4 trips to and from the field were made to bring in a ton of hay. Even so, these first-year operators were getting in hay at the rate of more than one and one-half tons an hour. Farmers who had used buckrakes at least one or two years before, were hauling almost 850 pounds of hay to the load, and were getting in the hay at a rate of about 2½ tons an hour.

One of the main advantages of the buckrake is that there is a continuous flow of hay to the barn. One man brings the hay to the barn with a buckrake, while the other members of the crew put hay into the mow. Thus, even though there are only three men working, there are really two "crews" where the buckrake is used. The buckrake also eliminates entirely the handling of hay in the field. Furthermore, hay that is brought in by the buckrake has not been packed down, and for this reason is much easier to handle in the mow.

When a buckrake is used, a loose-tined grapple fork or sling is ordinarily used to handle hay at the barn. Most buckrake operators say that the rake is most efficient on hauls of not more than half a mile, but may be used to advantage if only a small part of the hay is beyond this distance.

Last summer several farmers in Genesee and Livingston Counties used the wind stacker, including the fan assembly and blower pipe from an old threshing machine to put their hay into the mow. The hay was brought to the barn with a buckrake. All of these farmers agree that the buckrake saved the hard work in the field, and the blower saved the hard work in the mow. The hay is broken up somewhat as it passes the fan, but since all of it goes into the mow, these farmers rate it just as good as other hay for feeding.

(Continued on page 9)
New Horizons in Dairy Cattle Breeding

G. W. Salisbury

In charge Animal Breeding and Artificial Insemination Laboratory

PROBABLY no agricultural development of recent years has attracted more attention than artificial insemination of dairy cattle. During recent months visitors from all over the United States and from many sections of the world have been on the Cornell campus to see the new developments here. They have come to see the new Dairy Cattle Breeding Center which has recently been erected on the Judd Falls Road about a half mile from the campus.

This dairy Cattle Breeding Center comprises a new modern laboratory, a service building, two barns that hold 30 bulls each, and a feed, hay and bedding barn. It has been jointly sponsored and developed by the New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative, Inc., the New York State College of Agriculture, and Cornell University. It represents a cooperative effort between these three groups to aid New York farmers in breeding better dairy cattle.

A modest research project in artificial insemination was established in the Department of Animal Husbandry in the spring of 1938. The first cooperative organized in New York State to use artificial insemination in the breeding of dairy cattle was the Pioneer Cooperative Dairy Cattle Breeding Association which had its headquarters in Dryden, New York. It was organized in the fall of 1938 among Tompkins County dairymen, largely through the efforts of the extension dairymen of the Department of Animal Husbandry.

The Pioneer unit was established as a trial venture. Dairymen were intrigued with the idea of the possibility of greater use of proved sires and the College of Agriculture was interested in learning something about how to operate, organize and utilize artificial insemination as a means to that end. Many problems were met and solved during the first year of operation of the Pioneer unit. It appeared that artificial insemination was a useful tool in dairy cattle breeding and more and more interest developed in the State.

During the second year of this program other local cooperatives were formed and began operation. With the development of these independent units new problems were faced and certain inefficiencies in management and operation of the organizations became apparent. It appeared that many of these inefficiencies could be eliminated by the organization of larger units. Thus, in the spring of 1940 a number of these local units joined forces and established the foundation for the present State-wide New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative. Headquarters were established in Syracuse, a farm was leased, and this organization began its development to its present size and efficiency.

Since that time there has been a steady growth and development of artificial breeding cooperatives in New York State. The New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative is now composed of 35 separate county organizations and there are 4 independent artificial breeding units not affiliated with the New York State Artificial Breeders' Cooperative. These independent units are the Orange County Artificial Breeders' Association, the Seneca County Cooperative Cattle Breeders' Association Inc., the Sullivan County Artificial Breeders' Association and the Broome-Tioga Artificial Breeders' Association. From a situation where only a few hundred cows were bred during the first year of operation the program has now developed to the point where somewhat over 30,000 cows are bred each year by artificial insemination and the number is continuously growing. Many of the technical details have been solved, and it is now possible to breed as many as 100 or more cows with a single service of a bull.

After approximately 2 years of operation in the Syracuse headquarters it became apparent that the growth of the program in New York State was advancing so rapidly that the State group was outgrowing their headquarters. The group had started in a thoroughly practical manner, had converted an old wooden barn into quarters for the bulls and had developed a small laboratory in the barn. It was
obvious that this barn was hazardous from the standpoint of fire and that the outstanding collection of bulls the Cooperative then owned would be irreplaceable if lost.

The officers of the Cooperative, H. L. Creal, Homer, President; Harold Meaker, Memphis, First Vice-President; Home Shephard, Cazenovia, second Vice-President; and J. L. Sears, Baldwinsville, Secretary-Treasurer; began to develop a program for the future of their organization. One of the first requirements they set up was that fireproof quarters should be provided. In addition, they wanted quarters which would safely house bulls and in which the technical details of collecting, handling and shipping of semen could be handled with the utmost efficiency.

Throughout this same period the extension division of the Department of Animal Husbandry, under the direction of Professor S. J. Brownell, were learning useful things about the operation and the development of artificial breeding as a method for breeding better dairy cows. Also, the records obtained in artificial insemination with respect to the efficiency of this practice in getting cows with calf and many other items were of great value to the research workers in the College. Thus, each of these groups was able to learn many facts from this farmer-owned and operated project which could be used in the educational program, in the teaching of students, and in the teaching of other farmers in the State.

The late Dean Carl E. Ladd, speaking at the 1942 Annual Meeting of the New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative, stated that the correlated work in this project between research, extension, and practice was one of the finest examples of cooperation he had ever seen. It seemed desirable, both to the officers of the Cooperative and to the administrators of the College, that this cooperative effort to solve certain breeding problems be continued. Thus, when the officers of the Cooperative drew up their long-time plans for the development of their organization they included a firm cooperative relationship with the New York College of Agriculture. Their plans were finally perfected and approved by their membership. Next they were submitted to the administration of the College of Agriculture, and finally the plan was placed in operation.

The Legislature of the State of New York was asked for an appropriation to support the research and extension work in artificial insemination and dairy cattle improvement at the College. The authorities of the endowed colleges of Cornell University were approached on the project. An ideal arrangement was arrived at, in which all parties would benefit.

The Cooperative was particularly desirous of having their headquarters located near Ithaca so as to benefit from the experimental work in progress not only by the research group working directly on this project, but by all departments of the College as well, and to benefit from a close working relationship with the extension group. The authorities of the College were interested in having the Cooperative close so that the College personnel would obtain as much information as possible from the work of the Cooperative which could be used in the extension and teaching program to aid other dairymen and students.

Through the New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative information was being made available to the College based on literally thousands of dairy farms throughout the State. Dairymen were maintaining these herds on a practical basis at their own expense and were making the records and other information obtained in their own dairy cattle breeding operations available to the College for their use. For the College to maintain as large a group of dairy cows scattered all over the state as the Cooperative and under similar conditions the cost would be prohibitive. In addition, the College could maintain trained specialists to compile and study the records and to interpret them. Such facilities are not available to the individual dairymen. Thus the arrangement would be of mutual benefit.

Recognizing these facts Cornell University agreed to furnish the land necessary for establishing the headquarters of the New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative in Ithaca. In addition, it agreed to build the barns and laboratory building to house the headquarters of the New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative and the research laboratories of the New York State College of Agriculture. The cost of these buildings was then to be spread over a period of twenty-five years, the New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative and the State of New York sharing equally in the cost of this debt retirement.

In the spring of 1944 construction was started on this project. On December 17, 1944 the Cooperative moved their bulls and their equipment to Ithaca and began operation in their new headquarters. Some two months later the Animal Breeding and Artificial Insemination research laboratory of the Department of Animal Husbandry was in operation.

The space in the main headquarters building which houses the offices and the laboratories is divided almost equally between the New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative and the College. The offices are in front on the first floor. Those on the north are occupied by the research group of the Department of Animal Husbandry, those on the south side are occupied by the New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative. In the rear of the building are located the main laboratories. Between the two laboratories are two rooms which are used in common. One is the large walk-in refrigerator where the semen is packaged and stored, the other is the equipment sterilization room. In the basement of the building are the shipping rooms, small animal laboratory, and the service rooms. On the second floor there is a room for a night watchman and an incomplete space for additional expansion.

The barns are one story high and are made largely of cement block and cement. Each barn is 132 feet long, 36 feet wide, and houses 30 bulls. The north barn is the Holstein barn; the south, the Guernsey barn. Of the 60 stalls, 10 are allotted to the research division of the College for housing experimental bulls. These bulls will be placed on feeding and management experiments to study certain problems relating to maintaining bulls in fertile service for long periods of time. In addition, the Cooperative turns over to the research workers all discarded and extra semen for scientific studies dealing with the improvement of diuters and increasing the efficiency of artificial insemination in the field.

Financially and administratively the two groups operate as entirely separate units. The business of the Cooperative is run by its executive committee and board of directors, the College having no hand in this phase of the work. The research group functions as an independent unit entirely free of coercion or direction by the Cooperative. That this arrangement can cooperate is demonstrated by nearly five years of close cooperative effort and the joining of forces to solve a number of important problems in this field.

It is believed that in the future this arrangement will develop into a full working organization in which many facts of benefit to New York farmers and to New York agriculture will be established. It is hoped that a real contribution can be made by the dairymen of the New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative and the research and extension divisions of the Animal Husbandry Department to the breeding of better cows for New York State.
Barn Curing of Hay

by

B. A. Jennings

Department of Agricultural Engineering

The curing of hay in the barn by the blowing of air has aroused the interest of many farmers. This method has been used successfully in other states, but it is still in the experimental stage in New York due to our conditions. There is still a need for additional information before specific and reliable information can be given as to the best design and methods of operation.

Barn curing may be used in only a part of the barn as weather insurance, and so arranged that additional areas can later be utilized or the entire mow area can be equipped at one time.

The barn curing system consists of a large fan to furnish air, power to operate the fan, a main duct and lateral ducts to distribute the air uniformly at the bottom of the mow. The air is blown up through the hay and completes the curing. As the air evaporates the moisture, the temperature drops from 2 to 15°F. below that of the outside air. Thus there is no danger of the hay heating, even with 40 to 50% moisture in correctly designed and operated system.

The air entering the hay at the bottom dries the bottom hay first and the evaporation continues until finally the entire mow is below the safe keeping stage.

Laboratory Hay Bins

Last summer, 16 trial farm installations were made in various parts of the state under the guidance of Professor C. N. Turner.

To obtain additional information, the Department of Agriculture Engineering conducted 13 tests using small bins. Three bins of hay were operated at the same time so that all of the factors affecting the curing of hay except one, were held as near constant as possible to permit a comparison of results. The bins were weighed twice a day so that records of moisture loss could be obtained.

Since this procedure is almost impossible to do with actual installations, laboratory equipment was used. The laboratory equipment was as similar to actual installations as possible so that the results could be utilized for additional field research.

Conclusion from Test Runs

The results of one season’s work can be used as indications only. Some of the more promising results are as follows:

1. The quicker the hay is dried and the higher the moisture content at loading, the greener will be the color of the finished product.

2. Increasing the amount of air, increases the rate of drying, with less chance of mold and loss of color. How much the amount of air can be increased economically for actual installation must be determined.

3. Continuous blowing gives quicker drying than thermostatic or time clock operation. This is especially important if high moisture content hay is used and in the early part of the run.

4. Auxiliary heat, even at 5 or 10°F. rise, greatly reduces the drying time.

5. Hay with 30 to 40 per cent moisture can be cured quite successfully, while hay of over 50 per cent moisture requires considerable care to insure good hay.

This work is to be continued this summer, and some of the more promising results will be tried out in farm installations.

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When your fathers were in their youth hay was regarded mainly as roughage to round out the grain ration of farm animals, to dilute it for digestion. Yet that roughage was made from the same crops which, as pasture, produced the richest milk from dairy cows and the most rapid growth in young animals.

Today, science tells how old-time hay lost its value between meadow and manger. It shows how bleaching destroys the provitamin carotene, how moisture steals minerals, how protein perishes with every hour of undue delay before or after cutting. In particular, research reveals that saving the pasture value in hay is largely a matter of saving leaves and preserving green color.

Founded on practical experience and fortified by the findings of science is the Case System of making hay. It begins with cutting when protein is high, continues with swift air-curing in windrows that shelter leaves from bleaching and shredding, concludes by baling into "Packaged Pasture" with the new Case Sliced-Hay Pick-up baler. So successful are these simple steps that alfalfa from sliced bales has analyzed over 18 percent protein—half as much as that favorite concentrate, linseed meal—plus three times the usual top limit of carotene.

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ROSE LECTURE SERIES
ESTABLISHED

The College of Home Economics has recently established the Van Rensselaer-Rose Lectures. Many women who have achieved distinction in their fields will be brought to the campus as guest speakers.

The first lecture in this series was given on March 28 by Lisa Sergio, who chose for her topic, “What of Tomorrow.” Miss Sergio was Mussolini’s secretary and interpreter until she made the mistake of having her own ideas and of criticizing the Fascist regime. After having been marked for imprisonment, she escaped to America with the help of powerful friends, and is here recognized as a leading radio commentator and a vital force in exposing anti-democratic ideas.

On April 4, Mary E. Sweeney was scheduled to speak on the subject, “If We Inherit the Earth, What Shall We Do With It?” Since 1925, she has supervised the physical-growth work of nursery school children in the Merrill Palmer School, and has directed the instruction of many college students and parents in this field. Her background as a teacher, author, nutritionist, extension worker, and administrator has made her one of today’s most remarkable women.

The third and last lecture will be given on April 11, when we will have as our guest the famous anthropologist, Miss Margaret Mead. Miss Mead is best known for her studies and writings of primitive cultures among tribes in Samoa, Admiralty Islands, New Guinea, Bali, and in a tribe of American Indians. She is the author of many books, including “Coming of Age in Samoa,” “The Changing Culture of an Indian Tribe,” and “Keep Your Powder Dry.” Her subject will be “The Anthropologist Looks at the Position of Women in American Culture.”

All the lectures will be held in Martha Van Rensselaer Hall Auditorium at eight o’clock in the evening. Tickets will be taken up one week before each lecture by the students and the faculty of the Home Economics College will be placed at the disposal of the students of other colleges and townspeople.

Tickets may be obtained by calling in person or by writing to the Information Office, Martha Van Rensselaer Hall.

Home Ec. Club News

The resignation of Mrs. James Wilson, formerly Miss Rayma Carter, from the presidency of the Home Economics club has caused a general shift in the list of officers. Mrs. Wilson is leaving to join her Marine husband, who is now stationed in North Carolina.

The tentative slate of new officers for the club are as follows: president, Helen Allnutt ’47; vice-president, Judy Gold ’46; recording secretary, Gertrude Pless ’46; corresponding secretary, Evelyn Fuller ’47; and treasurer, Betty Marzolf ’46. These new officers will probably be installed at the first mass meeting of the club to be held early in April.

Two major functions, a carnival and a student-faculty party, are on the program of the Home Ec Club for this spring semester. Both of these functions are under the direction of the social committee headed by the vice-president and her assistant.

Plans are going ahead rapidly for the bang-up carnival the club is having during the first week in June. Many of the members are putting forth all of their energies to make the affair a success. Everyone in the Home Ec college is welcome.

Before that time, the faculty and students of the college will be having their party in Martha Van Rensselaer auditorium. Refreshments and entertainment will feature the program. Watch for the announcement.

Stand Up and Live

The person who is erect, straight and energetic has a good posture. The way the body is held is the result of training and habit. The muscles and bones go back into the same positions after you eat, so posture habits should be good.

Stand in front of a mirror and see how you look like this: Your feet should be parallel, with the weight balanced equally on the balls and heel of the feet. The abdomen is flat in the lower part. There is no exaggerated curve in the back. The shoulder blades are flat across the back; the shoulders are even. The head is erect and a straight line could be drawn through the ear, shoulder cap, hip bone, knee and ankle bone. If you look like this, you don’t have to worry. If you don’t look so, it’s time to do something about your posture.

Good posture throughout the day’s work will help prevent backache, tired feet, and a general run-down feeling at the end of the day.

Sweets for the Jar

The food information service of the College of Agriculture sends the good word that OPA will permit sugar-for-canning allowances large enough to enable home canners to put up as much fruit as last year.

700,000 tons have been allotted to home canning, and will be distributed in such a way that all families can obtain as near as possible the amounts they will need. The upper limit is 20 pounds per person, and 160 pounds per family. The ratio for canning is one pound of sugar to four quarts of fruit, and this will mean 80 quarts per person, which is more than many families will need.

Families desiring sugar for home canning should make an estimate of the number of quarts to be canned, and then to fill out an application at their local War Price and Ration Board. They must also show the amounts they used in preparing jams, jellies, and finished fruits in 1944. Stamp 13 from Ration Book 4 must accompany the application, one stamp for each person for whom sugar is requested.

Quality Counts Too!

Heart-shaped pockets, buttons down the back, and organdy trim may make a school or work dress attractive, but think twice before you buy or make one like it.

Pockets should not only be decorative, but should be large enough to be useful and in convenient places. If the pocket is at the side where the hand can drop straight into it, the top may be either straight or slanted; but if the pocket is close to the front, it will be easier to use if the opening slants toward the back.

Keep buttons within easy reach of the hand. Flat, medium-sized buttons with smooth edges are less likely to break, or to tear buttonholes than are other kinds. Be sure buttons are washable and that snaps or other metal fasteners are rustproof.

Trimming should be as sturdy as the material of the dress so that it will not become ragged while the dress is still good. Pre-shrunk materials in colors that are fast to washing and to the sun are most satisfactory because they withstand frequent washings and hard wear.

Flavoring foods with flowers is the fanciful idea followed by a California company specializing in preserves. Apple jelly and rose geranium leaves, quince and orange blossoms are examples of a food that is good to look at and even better to the palate.
Save Work In Hay Making
(Continued from page 3)

Pickup balers, because of their cost, are owned mainly by farmers with large acreages of hay. Baling adds an extra operation for the man who feeds his hay. Certain advantages of much importance to some farmers are: (1) Less storage space is required, (2) Less time is required to store hay, especially on long hauls, (3) Baled hay is easier to feed than long hay, especially if it is sliced, (4) The hay is ready to sell, (5) There is less chance of damage from light showers.

Most of the balers now used are three-men outfits that bale about 3 to 4 tons of hay an hour. Many farmers are interested in the one-man baler. A few records on these show that 1 man bales about 4 to 5 tons of hay an hour.

When hay is baled, the biggest job is still to get it from the field into the barn. When the bales are picked up and loaded by hand in the field and unloaded by hand at the barn, from ½ to 1 hour of man labor is required to haul in a ton of hay. This means that when a 3-man baler is used, the baling job plus hauling in and storing the hay requires 1 ½ to 2-man hours of labor. When a one-man baler is used, a total of about 1 to 1½-man hours are required to handle a ton of hay.

To avoid some of the hard work in handling baled hay, some farmers have built elevators to draw behind the wagon or truck in the fields. This saves most of the lifting involved in loading baled hay. Similar elevators, powered by elastic motors, avoid much of the hand work at the barn.

During the last year or two, some farmers have been drawing a wagon behind their balers, and are using a ramp between the bale and wagon floor. The man on the wagon loads the bales as they are made. This arrangement eliminates picking up the bales from the ground. Another crew is needed to take the bales to the barn and store them as fast as they are made in the field.

There are many considerations in finding the best way to make hay on a given farm. Knowing the amounts of time and hard work involved by the different methods is helpful. Why not use your head and save your back?

The Belgian Government is planning to establish an Institute for the Promotion of Scientific Research in Industry and Agriculture. Belgian missions abroad collected information about the plans and said that the industry and agriculture of the liberated country must provide technique, practice and organization.

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Alma Mater Saves the Day

We have been too busy these days typing out news items, and dashing across campus, to listen to all the radio programs we'd like to hear. But the story came to our ears that our Alma Mater saved the lives of two of our lads in the Pacific. Someone had listened to the Coronet Story Teller and had heard the facts:

As the tale goes, the boys were lost in a jungle, when suddenly they heard a strange noise. Jap snipers? Wind? It was a human voice . . . a native chanting soulfully the Cornell Hymn which eventually led them to safety.

We are getting frustrated in our attempts to find the details, and would appreciate any information offered by a kind soul who heard the program.

Sincerely,

Ye Staff

Spring In The COC

"Walla, walla, walla,
Here's to the trails and the moun
taintops,
Here's to the skier who dares—"

Hmmm, snow's melted. So drop that last line of the skiing song and sing it in the springtime. Or maybe better save the whole tune for next winter. I guess it did get a good work-out this winter when the Cornell Outing Club (alias COC) spent a week skiing at Stowe, Vermont. That precious week (vacation, remember?) was packed with snow, square dancing, and evening sings for our group of skiing fiends.

The Outing Club has a tradition that some event shall take place every week-end that the University is in session. Sunday hikes and bike trips to Twin Glens, Dead Horse Gulch, Snyder Hill, Coy Glen, Cayuga Caves, and other favorite spots are planned this term. One member from the Club is appointed trip leader for a certain trip about a week before the trip is to be made. This person is in charge of planning the trip and getting the food. The trip leader is appointed by the COC Council which is made up of the president, vice-president, and three members-at-large. One of the three members-at-large is appointed secretary and one treasurer. The present officers are:

President, Wally Mills (V-12)
Vice-president, Donald Demarest (V-12)
Secretary, Marcia Taube
Treasurer, Edith Hastings

There are three overnight trips planned. The first one is a bike trip to the COC cabin at Caroline the week-end of March 24-25. In May there will be a trip to Mt. Pleasant Lodge and also that month there will be an IOCA (Intercollegiate Outing Club Association) week-end at Danby Camp. It is hoped that Outing Clubers from other colleges will be able to join Cornellians on this trip. Last Thanksgiving a similar IOCA week-end was held at Danby, at which 85 people were stuffed with turkey and all its trimmings!

Every Wednesday night from 7 to 8 p.m. in Sage Gym the COC has square dancing sponsored by Willard Straight Hall. Esther McPherson has charge of the dancing. At least once during the term there will be a square dance with music furnished by an orchestra popular in this region.

Anyone affiliated with Cornell University is welcome and invited to attend any Outing Club activity. Membership is open to anyone who goes on three trips one of which must be an overnight. With this spring weather the membership should take a sharp turn upwards!

Hotel School Active

The Hotel students are on the rebound this year vying for the distinction of the most spirited college group on the hill. The school includes a composite group of many discharged veterans with a variety of backgrounds and several transfers, among whom are Levon Keenan and Vincent Iannaccone from Michigan State Hotel School. Of the class of one hundred who entered in September 1941, only six remain to be graduated in June; namely, Walter M. Cist, David J. Hopwood, Leo A. Price, Mary Lou Scheffler, Evelyn A. Wittenberg, and Mary R. Wright.

A series of monthly coffee hours are offered for the hotel students and faculty. Joy Wahl and Virginia Lee Baker are slated as chairman for the April 6 edition of this series. Ann O'Connell paid tribute to St. Patrick in a coffee hour on March 3. April 20 is the date set for the cream of the coffee house. Customarily this year girls have been in charge; however, Jim Bennett and George Eyrich are presenting a gettogether put on entirely by the men and they fully intend to outdo the girls.

A gala old clothes party was staged early in December. Another is set for Friday, April 27. The school is proud of its successful mixed parties on a non-date basis. The annual beer picnic at Taughannock hasn't yet been announced.

Cornell Grange News

Members of the Forest City and Ulysses Granges, under the direction of Mr. Merrill Curry, past State Deputy, brought their degree team up on the Hill on March 6th to confer the Third and Fourth degrees. Those Cornellians who became full-fledged Grangers at that meeting included Alma Cook, Elmer Clapp, Marjorie Fine, John Sterling, and Joan Weisberg. Refreshments were served under the direction of Marjorie Tallaksen and Lois Rabenstein.

Plans were made for this meeting at which Leland W. Lamb presented a technicolor film on "Breeding Better Dairy Cattle." His talk and motion picture were based on work done by Dr. Goodale at the Mount Hope Farms, Williamstown, Mass.

A meeting was held following this presentation, at which it was decided to elect officers at the next regular meeting on April 3rd.

4-H Club News

The University 4-H Extension Club, meeting every 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, has a varied program of education and entertainment. To raise funds they put on a square dance and had a concession at a Barton Hall dance. A discussion led by Robert Place and a talk by Professor Goodman featured last terms program.

Between terms the club sent Walter Bock to the executive meeting of the Youth Section American Country Life Association at Jackson's Mills, West Virginia.

Connie Avery and Arlene Tozcko had charge of an open house held in Comstock Hall for new members. Alma Cook has charge of the next meeting which will be a talk on some Home Economics subject. Betty Sharp is the new song leader for the group.

Bacamia News

Editor Shirley Weinstein and the Bacteriology majors were very busy last month editing Bac-Talk, their newspaper. If you didn't see it, keep an eye open for the second volume which will be published this spring.

Bacamia intends to continue its program of faculty and student speakers on alternate weeks. Subjects are announced on the bulletin board in the Dairy Building, and all those interested are invited to attend.

If you are a Bacteriology or Dairy Major, or a friend of one, or work in the Dairy Building, you may look forward to the annual spring picnic sponsored by Bacamia.
A Word for Veterans - and Others

MEN back from the wars are already asking the College of Agriculture about the prospects of going to farming, or finding a place to live in the country, where they can raise at least some of their food.

The College of Agriculture, to meet these requests, has published a bulletin, written by Professor Van B. Hart. In that bulletin he points out that farming is both a business and a way of living; that neighbors are particularly important in the country, with the inference that to have good neighbors one must be a good neighbor.

He also points out that both experience at farming and education for farming have great value. The bulletin emphasizes what should be taken into account in selecting a farm, with a specific warning against trying to make a living on, or even a home from, an abandoned farm.

For persons who would like to work in town and live in the country, Professor Hart says the combination is likely to mean security and happiness, provided the home is wisely chosen and the job has permanency.

By the way, anyone who wishes to have a copy of Professor Hart's publication can get it by writing to the Office of Publication, Roberts Hall, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York, and asking for E 652.

Other Helps

The College of Agriculture teaches a lot more than farming. It trains for civil service positions, for agricultural engineering, agricultural journalism; for commercial and business occupations connected with agriculture; it teaches bacteriology, and for careers in dozen of other occupations.

So, to war veterans, who may be planning further education, and to those who step out of high schools this spring, it may be well to learn what the State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics at Cornell University have to offer. For the facts write to the

Director of Admissions
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York
STINGLESS BEES AND HONEY

The Latin American countries have an edge on us in the production of honey, because they have stingless bees to do the work! But these bees have the idea that they don’t like the Northern Hemisphere, for they balk at the notion of living in our cooler climate.

An attempt was made to cross these bees with our higher producing but nastier tempered species. They were brought to this country and placed near a colony of American bees, and both thrilled during the summer in their respective homes. But the chill winds were too discouraging to the imports and they began to fail in the late-of-year months. They were placed in a warmer spot, but finally the last of them succumbed.

After their parting, their hive was examined, and it was found that there had been no hybridization. The hive was of an entirely different architecture from that of their northern cousins.

North is North, and South is South, and never the twain shall meet.

GARDEN PLANNING

After two years’ experience Victory gardening, it is clear that good planning is essential. And so before beginning the soil preparation and sowing the seed, we ought to do a little pencil and head work.

A plot 50’ x 100’ will supply enough vegetables for a family of four to be used fresh and to store for winter months. This size is recommended when corn, potatoes, and squash are raised since they require a lot of space.

It is a good plan to keep the tall growing plants at one end of the garden so that they will not shade the shorter ones. And then too, you might keep the quick maturing varieties separate from the slower ones.

To avoid having too much of a particular variety at one time, and too little later on, take into account a system for succession planting, and replace early harvested crops with a second planting or with another quick grower.

Distance apart in the rows, and the distance between rows should be figured carefully for all the varieties you want to grow. This will insure enough room for the plants to secure the water, nutrients, and sunlight they require for successful growth.

Planning is well worth the time it takes, it pays in quantity and in quality.

Casein

There is a trend towards synthetics. And the popular belief is that synthetics are substitutes. Actually, they are new creations, with special properties of their own. The chemist takes apart natural materials and puts them together in a new pattern. The chemists went to work on milk, and a new synthetic has been developed from casein.

Little Miss Muffet would be surprised to find that her curds, correctly called casein, are used in making many new products. A waterproof glue is made, and we find it on the seams of those rare items, cigarettes. This glue is used to make paints stick to wall surfaces and is important in decoration. The same curds are used in giving paper its smooth coating, and in the finishing of artificial leather.

Casein is also used in making plastics such as buttons, combs, “ivory” piano keys, artificial bone used in skull surgery, and “felt” bats.

This is indeed a era of new products.

Westinghouse gives the recipe for making glue from casein: Heat a half glass skimmed milk in an enameled pan to 90 degrees Fahrenheit. Remove from fire, and stir in a third cup of vinegar. The curds that form are casein, separate them by straining through cheesecloth. Wash them in water, and allow them to dry. Mix in about twice as much water as curds, and allow them to absorb the liquid. Add a tablespoon of washing soda dissolved in water, and stir until the right consistency. This glue resists water when hardened, but will dissolve in washing soda.
Student Notes

HOME ECONOMICS
'43

Elizabeth Call will become the assistant diettian at Balch Halls starting April 10th.

Mary Kolar, now Mrs. Clarence B. Mitchell, has a daughter Elizabeth Ann, born January 1945.

'44

Susan Coffin started last February as the cafeteria manager in the Ithaca public schools.

Margaret Edsall began her work in February as assistant manager at the Tarry Shoppe in Ithaca.

Louise Flux now occupies a position in a large cafeteria at an advanced base depot in Davisville, L. I.

Ruth Franklin started working in March as student diettian in St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester, N. Y.

Marion Frore is now teaching home economics at Green, N. Y.

Carol Greves started in January as a nursery school teacher in Wilmington, Del.

Barbara Hall was married in February to Gerald N. Bowne, a liaison pilot in the field artillery. She is now teaching in Millbrook, N. Y.

Rebecca Harrison was married in January to Louis F. Davis, a first class private in the U. S. Army. Mrs. Davis is now a nursery school teacher at the Sophie Wright settlement house.

Rosemarie Loew married Ensign Donald Joseph Irving in February.

Mary E. Mershon married William Hoffmann in January.

Betty Plager has become an assistant diettian at the Montefiore Hospital, Gun Hill Road, N. Y.

Marion Scott is a merchandise trainee at the Boston branch of Sears Roebuck & Co.

Katherine Snell, after two weeks training in Washington, D. C., has been accepted for American Red Cross overseas service.

Margery Tukey announced her engagement to Louis Marks '44.

Jean Waterbury who was a student diettian at the Henry Ford Hospital in Detroit has now accepted a position at the Christian Buhl Hospital, Sharon, Penn., and will begin April 10.

HOLD ALL WORLD'S RECORDS!
All U. S. records for butter production in the various ages and classes are held by Holsteins, and they also hold all records for milk production.

FREE ILLUSTRATED HOLSTEIN JUDGING MANUAL WRITE FOR A COPY.

The Cornell Countryman
April, 1945

'45

Janet Egale is now a research assistant at the Federal Nutrition Lab. at Cornell.

Jane Hanse has started teaching nursery school children at Forest Hills, L. I.

Nina Kuzmich is an assistant at the University Commissary, East Ithaca.

Mary Meter joined the WAVES in the latter part of March. She is stationed at Hunter College in New York for training.

Allene Ogren, now married to Edward C. Roth, plans to live in Rochester.

Mrs. Dorothy Scott Madden is now an assistant 4-H Club agent-at-large.

Lillian Moore will teach Homemaking at the Tioga Central School, Tioga Center, N. Y. She will graduate from Cornell in June '45.

'46

Rayna Carter was married between terms to Jim Wilson '45 who is now in North Carolina in the Marine Corps. She expects to join him soon.

Eleanor Tehle of Norwood, Pa., has accepted a position teaching Home Economics at Delaware Valley Central School, Calicoon, N. Y.

Phyllis Storm of Baldwinsville has accepted a position as teacher of home economics at Pulaski Academy and Central School. She will begin her duties in September.

Ethel A. Decker has accepted a position teaching home economics at Beaver Falls High School, Beaver Falls, N. Y.

'49

Last August Byron Bookhout, a former president of Alpha Gamma Rho, married Evelyn Forbes of Franklin, New York. He is now doing extension work for the Agricultural Economics Department at Michigan State. Their new address is 319½ E. Grand River, East Lansing, Michigan.

'40

Merle S. Robie, son of Mrs. Mildred S. Robie of Chester, was released from Los Banos internment camp in the Philippines in February 24, according to War Department notification received by his mother. He was at Davao, Mindinao, when war broke out, but escaped to Davao with six others, only to be captured later by the Japs and interned at Los Banos. He was graduated from Pinkerton academy in 1938 and Cornell University in 1940, after which he was employed by the Columbia Rope Company of Auburn, N. Y., being assigned to the Philippines in the fall of '40.

Mr. Robie was a member of the Countryman staff 1937-40.

COUNTY AGENTS

Nelson F. Smith, agent for Livingston County, has resigned to take up farming. His successor is Russell Parker, '43, former assistant for Livingston County.

Russell Granger of Monroe County is now managing a fruit farm. Herb Johnson '37, his former assistant has taken over the job of agent and has as his assistant Cornelius Fred Handy '38. Handy, before taking the assistantship was with Soil Conservation from 1938-1942 in Allegany, Otsego, and Cayuga Counties, and from 1942-1945 was with the Production Credit Association.

Albert A. Warren, an agent in Delaware County several years ago, has returned to the Farm Bureau as assistant agent for Nassau County.

William Hall began his duties on February 19, 1946, as assistant in St. Lawrence County.

W. D. Tyler resigned as agent for Wayne County to become field man with Curtiss Canning Company of Rochester. Replacing him is L. E. Curtis '35, former assistant in Erie County.

L. A. Dickerson who was emergency assistant in Niagara County has been appointed assistant for Erie County.

Columbia County has lost their agent Lew Cutbush, who is now resting and living on a farm in that county.

Effective April 1, Oren Burbank of Vermont will replace Walt Forshee as assistant in Steuben County. Forshee has accepted a position with the G. L. F.
It’s GOOD LUCK
to have Galvanized Roofing on Buildings

For in these days of material scarcities, galvanized roofing can be taken care of by simple, easy means and made to last a lifetime.

Galvanized roofing is zinc-coated roofing; and the U.S. Bureau of Standards states that zinc is "by far the best" protective metallic coating for iron or steel! Zinc in the form of galvanizing provides double protection:

First, by simple coverage, with a sheath of rust-resistant metal.

Second, by electro-chemical action or "sacrificial corrosion."

Galvanized roofing is used on more than a third of all the farm buildings in the United States — which proves that farmers are smart judges of roofing value!

Take Care Of It!

It’s just good business to take good care of galvanized roofing. It is so easy to do it, too, that there’s no excuse for neglect. With reasonable care, galvanized roofing can be made to give a lifetime of satisfactory service. Get a copy of the free booklet "How to Make Galvanized Roofing Last Longer"

and the few simple steps to take will be made completely clear. The booklet is valuable. It’s free — write for it today.

American Zinc Institute, INCORPORATED
60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N.Y.

Ad No. 2 — A.Z.I.
Up To Us

**FOOD**

On the one hand we hear the housewife’s complaint that there isn’t enough food, and on the other, that we have sufficient food. What are the facts?

Basically, the paradox is one of distribution. We have about the same amount of food available for consumption, but now the folks who used to have low incomes have more money to spend and just as many ration stamps as those who had even bigger headaches last March 15th. In addition, there has been a shift in available supplies. Some foods are plentiful, and others scarce, but in the common denominator, calories, they total roughly the same. And now, with the means of purchasing the dairy products and meats that they always wanted but couldn’t afford, the formerly low income workers are buying in competition with the rest of the nation.

It seems that the supply of many items will be lower the balance of this year, but that there will be sufficient milk, eggs, fish and cereal products to provide the needs of producing America. This is a shift from the luxury food items of fattened meat, vegetables, butter, and cream. With the possibility of sending extra food to our fighting men and allies, and the chances that old man weather may not stay on our side, we may have to give up these luxuries temporarily, that others may have the necessities of living.

—MLF

**U. S. AND CANADA AGREE**

From Queen’s University comes this little “pome” . . .

A college paper is a great invention:

The college gets all the fame;

The printer gets all the money;

And the staff gets all the blame.

**PEACE TREATY CONTEST**

“In this wonderful country of ours, there ought to be a guarantee of jobs.” “What the people need is more and better nutrition.” “Tariff barriers should be lowered or removed entirely to enable free trade among the family of nations.”

Some of these ideas yours? This is your chance to prepare your plans for post-war America so that statesmen may use them as a guide in charting our course.

The Peace Treaty Contest which expires April 15th is designed to obtain ideas of what you want the peace terms to include, what you believe the American people ought to support. According to the rules, a 1,000 word essay may be submitted to the National Peace Treaty Contest, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, 1, New York.

The judges will include Vice-President Harry Truman, William Green, Fanny Hurst, C. S. Golden of the UMWA, Senator Brewster, (R-Me.), R. Rand, Army private wounded at Salerno, Dean of the Graduate School at USC, and others.

It is not alone the contest that is important, but even more the idea behind it. It is a recognition that we have a democracy, and that the young folks who will take over where their parents have left off have a vital stake in rebuilding the world. Not only is it an opportunity to express our views for the future well-being of our people, but it is a responsibility.

Oh yes, the prizes, which we believe are incidental, total over $10,000 in war bonds.

—MLF

**PLANNING**

Farm Forestry

Farm woodlots are important in planning future farming operations. Not only because of the need for ample stocks of valuable trees, but also because trees are closely related to soil conservation the matter should loom large in our minds.

We have been drawing heavily on our supply of wood during this emergency, and since trees are a long-time crop we shall have to begin to replenish our stock.

Professor C. H. Gaise, head of the Forestry department, has recommended lighter cuttings in the future, keeping livestock out of woodlots, better methods of cutting, reforestation of unproductive forest lands, and stopping the practice of surface burning of woods. He stated that local forestry systems should be set up to work with individual farmers, to assist in all phases of management and improvement as well as marketing the crop.

It is a good idea to work out plans that are useful for each farm to provide a sure supply for coming generations and to save the soil.

**Seasonal Labor**

Another bit of planning—labor users will sponsor farm labor camps. All types of available labor, Farm Cadet and Women’s Land Army, foreign workers and prisoners of war will be brought into the association program.

One agency will serve as the link between the farmer and government and other agencies. It will mean funds for expenses, full use of workers, and organized handling of payrolls, housing and similar important matters. It will permit a desirable distribution of labor, supplying the needs of farmers with any size farm business. The farmers may organize into co-operative associations, or where only one farmer in the community needs labor, they may provide private housing. Except where prisoners of war are used and the Army maintains control, the farmers may manage the camps.

The aim is to provide workers with good working conditions in the 1945 Extension Service labor camps, and to assure the farmer a sure supply of needed hands. So far, the results in 20 counties of New York have showed that co-operative effort and planning pays.

—MLF

**SOCIAL SECURITY**

The plan for social security for farmers which has been worked out by the Social Security Board and the Department of Agriculture, may be presented to Congress in the near future.

According to the plans, farmers would report income subject to social security tax on income tax forms, and make their payments along with the returns. It is proposed that the farmers pay 7% of their net income towards old age survivor's, disability, medical and hospital insurance. Employers would deduct 6% from wages, and the hired men would buy an additional 6%.

The farmers could get the insurance stamps from the local mailman.

Social security has been accepted in industrial businesses, and here is the opportunity to make this insurance available to the farmers.

—MLF
These are the RESULTS of
BEACON
FEEDING

Reports Mr. E. E. KIME
Montoursville, Pa., NEW HAMPSHIRE BREEDER

"After testing Beacon Feeds against a well-known Feed that we had used for eight years, we
found amazing results—high egg production, high
hatchability (81% this past season), and low hen
mortality."

"We have incubator capacity of 57,000, carry 3200 breeders. All
our chicks are reared on our 130 acre farm, where we use a Ladino
clover range, and the complete BEACON FEEDING PROGRAM."

"We start 15,000 chicks each season, these for our own replacement
—we specialize in ready-to-lay pullets, and, of course, chicks."

It is impossible for us to fill any new orders for Beacon Feeds at
this time. We wish to thank our established customers for their
patience and cooperation during this period of national emergency.
We assure both them and the many new friends who anxiously await
an opportunity to become Beacon Feeders that as soon as the situa-
tion permits further expansion of our facilities—Beacon Feeds will
be available to everyone.
Our Thanks to
MRS. WINNIE MOORE
for the spirit and good will that prompted her to send us the following message:

International Harvester Company, Chicago, Illinois

Gentlemen:

I have read the statement by International Harvester about how business has been criticized by some people in this war. But I say this—what would our country have done without tools or machinery to farm or fight with? I am so thankful that the U. S. has companies like yours.

I am just a farm woman who knows what it is to do a hard day's work, or get on a tractor seat and drive all day long, day after day. I do it to make a living, and I am so thankful we chose a Farmall, back in 1937. When we go out for a day's work I know we can depend on it, for it is always ready to go and never breaks down. I know our boys at the fighting fronts feel the same way about their equipment. If it has your trademark for accuracy and dependability, people can depend on it.

My husband, Jacob V. Moore, and our two children and I have farmed over 100 acres, and 25 of it in vegetables, and I don't know how we would have managed without our Farmall to prepare our land with. But we plan to buy more equipment to go with our tractor after the war.

An International Harvester Booster,
Mrs. Winnie Moore, Bangor, Alabama, Rt. 1

The most valuable thing International Harvester can have is the good will of the millions of farm families in this nation. Now, after three war years—during which we have built war machines on government order and every possible farm machine we could build—it is good to know the view of the folks on the farms. They are interested in our problems, and we are interested in theirs.

Last fall we published a statement in which we said there were many false stories circulated about profits in wartime. The fact is that Harvester's profit, as an example, was 16% lower in 1944 than in the year before Pearl Harbor, although our sales were 75% higher.

We had many good letters in answer to that message. This month we would like to have you read the letter from Mrs. Winnie Moore, above, which she has given us permission to reprint.

Thank you, Mrs. Moore, for the fine spirit of your letter, for your appreciation of what Harvester is trying to do for Agriculture, and for your tribute to the good old Farmall.

We are all fighting this war together, in the factory and on the farm. America is proud of its farmers, and proud of the dealers who serve them in this emergency. . . . Our best wishes to your family for early Victory and an easier time to come on the farm!

International Harvester Company
180 N. Michigan Avenue Chicago 1, Illinois

This symbol means: "Product of International Harvester," Mrs. Moore says, "If it has your trademark for accuracy and dependability, people can depend on it." We want everyone to feel that way about the Farmall Tractor, the International Truck, and every farm machine made by International Harvester.
In a field hospital, a SURGEON uses a new x-ray machine that marks the exact location of the bullet, speeds life-saving behind the battle line.

... the name on the X-RAY MACHINE is Westinghouse.

In a laboratory an ENGINEER uses the instantaneous power of 75,000 thunderbolts to test giant circuit breakers that protect America’s power systems.

... the name on the CIRCUIT BREAKER is Westinghouse.

In his tent a SOLDIER uses a bug bomb to destroy insect life — safeguarding health and increasing comfort in tropical jungles.

... the name on the BUG BOMB is Westinghouse.

In a war plant a WORKER uses an electromagnetic device to detect flaws in heat-treated bearing races — keeping our combat vehicles rolling on to victory.

... the name on the ELECTROMAGNETIC DEVICE is Westinghouse.

TODAY—Westinghouse products are serving in every battle, on every front, in the war against aggression.

TOMORROW—New processes and new materials... created under the stress of war... will mean better and longer-lasting Westinghouse products for a world at peace.

Tune in: JOHN CHARLES THOMAS—Sunday 2:30 pm, EWT, NBC. TED MALONE—Mon. Tues. Wed. Evening, Blue Network
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William Glasson '96 tells us of the yearly trip to Forest Home, the call on Sage College, and the effects of the old fashioned drink.

One In the Hand .................................. Page 4
Marj Fine, our editor, writes of the new technique for tenderizing chickens, in more than a humorous way.

Beaten by the Pigs .................................. Page 4
"Jimmy" Rice, once an assistant to Prof. Roberts had to match his wits with the little porkers.

Hotel For A Day .................................. Page 5
Hotel Ezra Cornell, which begins and ends on the same day, is the annual event of the Hotel School.

Cornell Homemaker .................................. Page 6
How clean are clean clothes?

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Grange, 4-H Club, Hereford Auction, and Spinach.

Top-Notch Horseman .................................. Page 8
Ed Koenig rounded up the facts on Bob Watt, a leading "boss" authority in the country.

Former Student Notes .................................. Page 11
Remember that fellow in the seat behind you. He's in the service now.

Up To Us .................................. Page 12

Lab Fever .................................. Page 12

The Countryman's thanks go to the Seaboard Air Line Railway for their help in obtaining and allowing us to use this cover cut for our May issue.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt
Taken on the Cornell campus when he initiated the custom of attendance to Farm and Home Week by the Governor of New York State.

In this time of American tragedy it matters not of what ideals a man's political philosophy is woven. You don't stop to remember the minor differences—and even the big ones slip into obscurity.

You do remember that Franklin Roosevelt was a great man that his life was given for the cause of progress and realism that he stood for each and every American.

Perhaps you remember how fond he was of fishing because you like fishing too. Perhaps you think of Warm Springs, Georgia, and what it stands for, for you have been a paralysis victim, or else you are just proud of his personal valor and believe with all your heart in his "March of Dimes." Perhaps you have been to Hyde Park, and know why all that was in him in those last months "cried out" for it. In hundreds of ways you can identify yourself with our former president.

Anything that young people, such as we, can say about him is bound to be inadequate and somewhat presumptuous. But he had great faith in youth. And our excuse is that we had such a stake in his principles. We have seen the passing of Wendell Willkie, and Cordell Hull, and now our President, and we can not remain dumb.

We know that no man is irreplaceable. The world is too big for that. But we also know that this nation and every peace loving nation has good reason to mourn even as we carry on from where he left off. The man has gone, but the spirit of all that was passed on to him from other generations, he has left to us, and it is a goodly heritage.

MLF
Poultry keepers who have a good poultry pasture of ladino clover, wild white clover, or alfalfa are in good position to raise healthy, well developed pullets at low cost.

Besides helping to put nice golden legs and bills on the pullets and giving them added vigor to fight disease, the leafy green feed supplied by the pasture—

- furnishes a good supply of vitamins
- supplies a lot of the minerals which growing birds need
- cuts the need for purchased feeds
- makes a less costly ration completely adequate

The particular feed which G.L.F. has formulated for the pasture-reared pullet is Green Pasture Growing Mash. It costs less than the feeds needed for indoor or wire-reared pullets, because many of the more expensive nutrients are supplied by the grass. The formula is given below.

As long as the pasture stays green and leafy, Green Pasture Growing Mash and scratch grains can be supplied freely in the range hoppers. To keep up the mineral balance, G.L.F. Shellfomer should also be available in pans or hoppers for all pullets.

Under good pasture conditions your pullets will grow no better nor be any healthier on any more expensive mash than they will on G.L.F. Green Pasture Growing Mash.

**Green Pasture Growing Mash—Open Formula**

Yellow Corn Meal 780 lbs., Wheat Bran 160 lbs., Wheat Starch, Middlings 330 lbs., Fine Cr., Low Fiber Oats 200 lbs., 41% Soybean Oil Meal 240 lbs., Meat Scrap, 55% Protein 140 lbs., Fish Meal 40 lbs., Dicalcium Phosphate 50 lbs., Ground Limestone 40 lbs., Iodized Salt 20 lbs., Total 2000 lbs.
Annual Cider Raid
William H. Glasson

When I entered Cornell as a freshman in 1892, the life of underclassmen was in many respects very different from that of underclassmen of the present day. If any freshman was thought by the sophomores to be “too fresh” he was liable to be hazed in some uncivilized and uncomfortable way.

At times there were “rushes” between the two classes. Upon one occasion some enterprising freshman hung a flag bearing his class year on a wire between two high trees in the campus quadrangle. The sophomores were determined to tear the flag down, but the freshmen assembled to vigorously protect their class emblem. This time the struggle occurred during class hours and hostilities were not suspended until President Scharman appeared on the campus and mounted a pedestal under the flag. He pleaded for law and order and pointed out that reports of such rushing activities on the campus would be very harmful to the reputation of the University. The rush ended when the freshmen agreed to remove their flag. Peace was restored, and the academic work of the University was allowed to proceed without further interruption.

A boisterous and predatory student affair of the fall term was the annual cider raid. This usually occurred in late October or early November. The raided spot was a building in Forest Home where a cider press was operated each autumn to produce a good supply of an old-fashioned American drink.

After the finest of the year’s apple crop had been gathered and sold as choice fruit, there were many apples that did not make the grade—the blemished, the windfallen, and the bruised ones. No doubt there were also some apples in which cute little white worms were living and fattening on the food all around them.

The owner of the cider press secured a sufficient supply of cider apples and pressed out a large quantity of their juice. This was stored in casks and similar containers in his building. When freshly made, the cider was rather too sweet. Apparent-
Beaten by the Pigs
By "Jimmy" Rice

In the March issue of the Countryman we printed "Our Jimmy" a humorous poem about James E. Rice, the founding father of the Poultry Department in the College of Agriculture. In this issue we present "Jimmy's" own article Epoch 8 in the Life of JER.

One of the many jobs which I was expected to do as Prof. Roberts' assistant was to conduct a pig feeding experiment under the direction of Prof. H. H. Wing. This was to determine the best rations to produce the right proportions of fat and lean. The pens were separated by portable gates attached to the sides of the long pen by hooks. The plan worked well while the pigs were young. But as they grew larger and wiser their appetites increased in proportion. Then they used their long snouts to lift the gates, which pulled out the staples which enabled them to go into adjoining pens. After making several changes in the plan, such as using snap hooks and clinching the staples, still a few of the more ingenious and strong pigs found ways to circumvent me. In desperation I reported the results to Prof. Roberts and appealed for help, but I made the mistake of being too much of a fatalist, admitting defeat, saying that the portable partition idea would not work. I shall never forget my humiliation when Professor Roberts gave me a searching look and remarked with emphasis; "Are you going to let those little pigs beat you?"

His Wits Against The Pigs
No excuses were accepted. On the contrary I was told to use my own ingenuity and match wits against the pigs. Although Professor Roberts did not say it in so many words I realized that it was now an "I.Q." test to determine which had the most brains, the pigs or Professor Robert's assistant. I saw the point and strengthened the gates. I fixed them so that they raised up and down between heavy posts, and fastened them rigidly with bolts at the top. Then the pigs "stayed put" and the assistant was taught a valuable lesson in persistency.

While I won the last round with the pigs, nevertheless I want to give full credit to my adversaries, the pigs, for their all-round ability. Although I know that my opinion will be challenged, particularly by dog and horse owners, my long experience and observation of domestic animal behavior leads me to believe that pigs are as self reliant and show as much ingenuity as any class of livestock, and in some respects more.

"The Pig That Is In Him"
They can rustle for themselves. 
"root hog or die," know the hole where they came through the fence and return through it. They throw straw bedding over their bodies to keep warm and are the newest housekeepers of any domestic animal when given a fair chance to maintain clean quarters. By the same token they are the most independent and stubborn about going forward when they want to go backward, and they want to go backward when they discover that you want them to go forward. But when allowed to shift their own gears they can run forward full speed on high gear if they have not become too corpulent by heavy eating. For good hearty appetites and insistence upon eating at the first serving and then squeezing for more, pigs are in a class by themselves. I admire a pig for the pig that is in him.

It has always been a source of surprise and amazement to note the unerring accuracy with which each pig in a large litter will return to its own teat for nourishment and wedge himself in between the other little porkers to find his own place at the maternal lunch counter. Truly, all wisdom and cunning is not confined to humans.

One in the Hand
By Marj Fine '45

Perhaps you have heard a mournful call drifting from the Ag campus to the more urban parts of Cornell. Maybe you thought it was a new migrant recently flown from the beaches of Florida. Maybe you thought it was a new kind of wind developed in one of the Halls of Learning. At any rate, it is almost certain that you didn't stop to realize it was an "educated chick" crying for his dicetylthithroat.

The old birds have an intense desire, as does a fairly large proportion of our population, to remain slender, tender chicks—not to let the years mark their passing with toughened muscles, brittle bones, and wrinkled faces. They have watched the farmers call on the College for advice, and have enlisted the aid of experimenters. This is almost the 842nd attempt to find the Fountain of Youth, but it is the first time that birds have been spurred by such inner passion.

We hear too, that the investigations (started because of popular demand among Gallus gallus, and some of the little Galluses) have netted results that can be applied to certain aliments for men and women. We haven't been able to find out just what these aliments are, but we expect that the effects will revolutionize agriculture and industry in a mild sort of way.

Technique for Tenderizing
No, you do NOT soak the rough old birds in borax or anything else for a 12 hour period and then drain. You merely walk behind a rooster, and when you are sure he isn't looking, you make a hardly-noticeable incision in his skin, and insert a magic hormone-containing pellet. If done very carefully (i.e. with great finesse) the bird will fall part there on the spot, although the men at Cornell say that you may have to wait 4-5 weeks for a fatty deposit to accumulate in the skin and muscles. If you can enlist the aid of a trained muscleologist, so much the better. But if you have to do the job yourself, here is a recommendation:

Be quiet and efficient about your work or you will upset the normal functioning of the bird... blood pressure will rise, and respiration rate will increase undoing all you are trying to do. You must use care, or the speeded flow of blood will age the chicken during the operation.

The scientific method was applied to this discovery. The Home Ec College roasted several treated and several untreated birds in the inclusion of their kitchens. Then 19 curious, interested, helpful, progressive, generous, hungry collaborators were blindfolded, and given samples of the meat. The results showed that the treated birds were more palatable, suggesting that perhaps the hormone treatment worked. But even more amazing was the fact that 17.6 of the collaborators had difficulty in finding their mouths when blindfolded. This opens a new field in the study of the learning process, and these 17.6 were sent to the psych department for observation from whither they have not been returned. However no bones have been found yet.

One of the collaborators was kind enough to gorge himself with meat from a treated bird. This was called "getting practical experience."
Hotel For A Day
by Mary Wright

The Hotel Administration students are again renewing their claim for the world's only "hotel for a day." Operation of the hotel begins early in the morning and terminates the same evening. Undoubtedly, in these trying times, many a hotel operator wishes that his troubles would last but one day. The first Hotel Ezra Cornell staged twenty years ago was held in the Risley dining room. The third affair took place in Willard Straight and this building was used until three years ago when war time restrictions prohibited its use. The entire event is organized and operated solely by the students. Everyone is expected to cooperate.

Each student invests in the venture by buying a share of stock which provides initial working capital. A managing director and two assistants are elected by the students and the department heads are appointed by members of the junior and senior classes. The remainder of the student body is employed in the various departments according to their interests and abilities.

Well in advance of the event the directors formulate their plans, select their menu, assign responsibilities and organize departments. The affair provides an opportunity for the display of students' training and initiative. The department heads must show both executive ability and originality in their share of the show. Within each department the employees all have important roles to play in the staging of the successful "hotel."

Plans for each opening have been built around a banquet, striking in its menu and unusual in the originality and service of the dessert. A voidance of a conventional menu has been strived for each year. A sauce startling in its flavor or its use, a novel entree, new combinations in vegetables or original hors d'oeuvers have been introductory items. In 1942 the desire for a unique service of the dessert prompted a Frosted Orange Grove. Each table was presented with a small tree to which were wired frosted orange shells filled with orange sherbet and green tinted leaf shaped cookies.

The students stage publicity stunts each year to attract guests. One of the most outstanding ideas was that of Murray Boyer in 1936. Invitations to New York City hotelmen were sent by carrier pigeons from the Cornell Campus. A throng of 5,000 spectators gathered to witness the release of the pigeons. The next day, hotelmen in New York were photographed receiving their invitations from the pigeon-air-mail. Another year, a special plane to Syracuse and then a police escort to Ithaca dramatically transported a group of guests.

An annual feature of Hotel Ezra Cornell is the Waiters' Derby. On the Wednesday preceding the opening, school athletes, bedecked in chef caps and whites, each carrying a bowl of water on a tray, race from the Libe Tower to the Straight. Recently this feature was changed to a WAITRESS' DERBY.

A full schedule of picnics, golf matches, ball games, informal parties, panel discussions and group meetings have been offered in addition to the climactic banquet and dance. A soda fountain has been set up in the lobby of the Straight in recent years.

Managing Director David J. Hopwood announced that plans are well under way for the twentieth annual opening of Hotel Ezra Cornell, May 4 and 5. This year's plans are on a simpler scale to comply with all restrictions demanded by the war effort. In line with the recent OPA ban on conventions, the affair has been designed to attract the local population.

A unique feature of the year's menu is that it will consist of non-rationed items; small menu cards will be printed to conserve paper; and extravagant expenditures will be curtailed.

The opening banquet on Friday evening will be the initial event of a well-rounded weekend program. Saturday will bring golf matches in the morning, a picnic and ball game in the afternoon, and Saturday evening will feature a semi-formal dance with a popular orchestra.

Following is a list of the twentieth Board of Directors:

Managing Director
David J. Hopwood
First Assistant Manager
Richard J. Selby
Second Assistant Manager
Charles H. Kreilner
Promotion Manager
Robert M. Ready
Maitre d'Hotel
Joy M. Wahl
Chef
S. Russell Ryon
Steward
Jacqueline Rogers
Banquet Manager
Joan Staudinger
Auditor
Jane Ingram
Personnel Director
Walter M. Olist, Jr.
Front Office Manager
Leo A. Price
Entertainment Manager
Frank Willis
Reception Manager
Joan Blakie
Engineer
Carl A. Letwin
Publicity Manager
Mary R. Wright
Art Therapy Exhibit
That art has value in therapy has long been recognized by leading therapists. Because it is one of the best outlets for self expression, experts in the field use it as a means of discerning hidden potentialities in their patients. It is also an invaluable medium in developing self confidence.

An interesting exhibit is now being shown in the Household Art Dept. of Martha Van Rensselaer Hall. Here the various methods are displayed and discussed through both plastics and posters. It's one exhibit you won't want to miss.

Automatic cycle washing. Attention is focused on proper rinsing . . . in the shortest time, with the least amount of water consumed.
May, 1945

The Cornell Countryman

Grange Elects Officers

The Cornell Student Grange elected officers for the coming year. They are: Master, Walter Boek of Holland Patent; Overseer, Marjorie Tallaksen, of Bridgewater; Secretary, Jean Carroll of Ithaca; Lecturer, Robert Place of Ontario; Chaplin, John Sterling of Herkimer; Steward, Elmer Clapp of Mass.; Assistant Steward, Jack Stiles of Glen Falls; Lady Assistant Steward, Lois Rabenstein of Binghamton; Gate Keeper, Hugh Oakly of New Jersey; Pamona, Alma Cook of Westmoreland; Ceres, Joan Weisberg of New York; Flora, Marjorie Fine of Brooklyn.

A Grange open house was held on April 27th in Comstock Hall at 8 p.m. On Saturday, May 12 the Grange will take candidates who have had the first and second degrees to the Jacksonville Grange to receive the third and fourth degrees of the order. At six that evening a picnic is planned for the Grange at Taughannock Falls.

Nod of the Head

"With men who know beef cattle best, it's Herefords 5-1." This was the theme of the fifth annual New York Hereford Breeders' Association Show and Sale at the Judging Pavilion behind Wing Hall. Some of the best animals were saved for the dispersal, and forty-seven head were sold by auctioneer A. W. Thompson.

Professor Morrison, head of the An. Hus. dept., welcomed the fairly large crowd, saying that quality of the cattle has improved through the years.

Two of the heifers with calf at foot were the favorites of numerous youngsters who were more interested in the cattle than the auction itself. One calf took his meal while its mother bellowed for a higher price. The Countryman staff, located high above the auctioneer was enjoying the sale greatly, but we had the dullest urge. There were so many who nodded their heads as the auctioneer's voice rang out, that we were tempted to nod our heads too. Would the rest of our staff have been surprised if they rambled up to the office and found a month old calf in the editor's chair?

4-H Club News

The University 4-H Extension Club sponsored a dance April 28 in Warren Hall. The proceeds went to the World Student Service Fund. John Sterling, manager of their softball team, reports that the opening game was won with a score of 12 to 11. The 4-H Club has six girls in regular positions. Games are played at 1 p.m. each Saturday on the upper alumni field. The team will get T-shirts with the name of the club to distinguish them from other students.

Campus Countryman

Priceless Land

The weather man has long been the scape goat—he and his weather elements are often blamed for destruction of Neighbor Jones' water supply, or the sad effects of floods. Man himself should shoulder that blame.

Way back when Mother Nature planned our landscapes, she installed a system of water storages—trees and grasses. These plants acted as a combination of blotting paper and glue, for they absorbed precipitation and held water and soil. They slowed down the concentration of water in streams (also provided by M. Nature) and made flood damage less serious.

Enter the villain, Man, whose one purpose was to upset the balance of water in and out and outcome.

Many farmers know the details of this situation and they feel that there is little or nothing they can do to remedy it. Now the few who have determined to correct the situation have found satisfying results. It is possible to heal gullies; it is possible to keep water and soil from indulging in wander lusts.

A farmer in Chenango County who had been practicing soil conservation for a good many years, reported that despite the droughty conditions last summer and fall, his spring had been keeping up a steady flow of water, in contrast to past years when his spring dried up even in not-so-droughty summers. And he said that his yields were greatly increased.

Ditches at regular intervals constructed to divert the water naturally, contour strips, careful rotation, are all means of combating erosion. It is possible for farmers to obtain assistance in a program against land destruction from their county agents.

Above all, it must be remembered that the soil is a precious heritage entrusted to us for future generations. It is the main item in producing food for a hungry world. We must stop the thoughtless exploitation of our soil, and must reconstruct what has now been destroyed.

Walt Forshee '44

Scholarships

From the 4-H clubs of New York, one boy and one girl will be chosen to receive Danforth Scholarships which provide two weeks training at the American Youth Foundation Leadership Training Camp in Michigan.

Those eligible for the scholarship must be between the ages of 15-21 and have at least 3 years experience in 4-H. Entries from the counties must be sent to the 4-H office at Cornell, where selections will be made on the basis of club work, athletics, scholarship, leadership, and character.

The 4-H clubs have cooperated with this program since 1938. Last year's delegates were James Brocklebank of Canandaigua, and June Betty Sharp of Hamburg.

New Zealand

It is unnecessary to soak the seed of New Zealand spinach. According to C. E. Heit, seed specialist at the Geneva Experiment Station, satisfactory germination requires only good planting and good cultivation. With the usual spring rains, there is no reason why the seed should not begin growth without pre-soaking.

New Zealand spinach is coming into popularity with gardeners because of its excellent flavor and because it withstands summer heat. It is a prolific variety, and a small space in the garden will produce enough for family enjoyment. A few buds left on the stem at cutting is all the plant needs for new growth, and so it is, cut and harvest, all summer.

Protection for Youth

The Farm Cadet Victory Corps has adopted a new policy providing hospitalization and accident insurance for all youth under the age of 18, who are transported or who receive service from public funds. Each youth will buy a low cost hospitalization policy, and the accident insurance will be added without additional cost. The same protection will be available for selection by all other youth doing emergency farm work.

Working permits will be required as in 1944. At the camps on-call services of physicians and nurses will be provided. Supervisors will be stationed at all camps, and also in areas where live-in youth is employed. Records of health from city schools will be required, or else physical examinations will be provided.

In addition, farmers will be encouraged to buy extra accident and liability insurance. Efforts are also being made to obtain extension of the low workmen's compensation rate now effective to truck and market gardeners, and to vegetable and fruit growers.

Illustrated Holsteins are largest

Holstein heifer calves average 91 pounds at birth compared with 64 pound average for other 3 major dairy breeds. Strong, healthy and vigorous Holstein calves are easy to rear and most profitable for herd replacements or for sale.
Top-Notch Horseman
Ed Koenig

Bob Watt, 5'9", round 55 years, and almost always smiling, ought to be known to everyone who has visited the university horse barn. Maybe it's the Scotchman in him that gives him that wry look at times.

After fourteen years here at Cornell, and a lifetime of experience with horses before that, he is a top notch man in his field. He has done just about everything there is to be done with horses: riding, training, showing, breaking—all old stuff to him. I guess the reason for all this is that he was born into the horse business. His father was a horseman back in Scotland, and with his brothers, Bob just became one of the "Junior partners."

Then his brothers came to the United States and the year 1914 found Bob with W. J. Todd, a wealthy horse fancier out in the Midwest. His work there was mainly breaking and training horses. In 1916 he started showing horses for W. H. Butler, an Ohio breeder.

While he was there the war came along. A British subject, he went to Canada and enlisted in the Royal Canadian Dragoons. Most of the time in this branch of the Canadian cavalry was spent in training men and horses how to get along with each other with the least amount of discomfort to both.

Cattle Days

In 1919 he spent a year punching cattle in Texas with the Matador Land Cattle Co. "A year of that was enough for me," he said with a grin. It must have been a tough job, because Bob isn't the kind of fellow who doesn't like work. After his cowhand days in Texas he went back to showing for W. H. Butler and stayed there until '23.

With an excellent reputation behind him he went to work for Charles Schwab, the "Steel King." Schwab was a horse lover of the first order and Bob had some fine opportunities to do the work he loved. Schwab had an exclusive stable and his horses were the best. "Showing and training them would be a pleasure to anyone" is Bob's opinion.

The first few years at Cornell were wonderful, but after a while, as everyone knows, the horse business started on the long road downhill. The horse population of the United States has decreased in the past few years and the Cornell horse population has decreased proportionately. In 1938 the main horse barn burned down and another was built that was as good, if not better. A few years later that one burned down and the present barn was constructed. After the war, we have hopes that a bigger and even better horse barn will arise . . . to house the type of horse the farmer wants.

Mindful of the warning that "The purebred horse business will soon be a thing of the past," Bob says that a good horseman can make his team just as efficient as a tractor. "Remember," he said, "even though a tractor doesn't eat when it isn't working, a horse doesn't eat all the time it is working."

In other words, "keep the horse working and he will pay for himself as well as any tractor will." The number of draft horses will probably continue to decrease, mainly because most farmers cannot make use of their horses all year round, but there will always be a few who can make horses work for them profitably.

Bob hopes that there will be an increase of saddle horses after the war, even though draft horse numbers may decrease. When it comes to the matter of breaking and training horses, Bob told me that the two most important things are patience and perseverance, but from what I've seen of him, a firm hand also helps.

Having worked for Bob a while, I can truly say that he is a successful man, and his philosophy is a good example for others to follow. Bob Watt says that his life has been "one continued round of pleasure." With a record like that, he sure is a fellow to be envied.

Bob Watt with Cornell Victor, the Belgian stallion known as "Vic" around the barn.
Annual Cider Raid  
(Continued from page 3)

blood, but he could hardly imbibe cider. As I remember the words, they were as follows:

There was a bloody spider
Went up a bloody spout;
There came a bloody thunder storm,
And washed that spider out.
The sun came out again
And dried up all the rain,
And the raring, tearing son-of-a-gun
Went up the spout again.

Of course such old favorites as “Solomon Levi” “Old Black Joe” and “Swanee River” sounded on the night air.

When the crowd reached the campus, they cut across to the University Library, and then went south on Central Avenue. But since in those days there dwelt on the right hand side of the Avenue in small cottages numerous members of the faculty and their families, the returning raiders were as orderly and quiet as possible until they reached a point opposite Sage College. Then there was division of opinion as to further procedure. Some wished to continue on their way in order to save a little time to prepare lessons for eight o’clock classes in the morning, or because they were not interested in Sage College girls. Others wanted to go and serenade the young ladies of Sage College. This second group proceeded quietly to the front of the college and opened the serenade with: “Cornell I yell, yell, yell Cornell, Sage College.” This sudden yelling, coming unexpectedly, brought to the windows many of the girls who peered discretely out at the raiders in front. They next heard a rendition of such songs as “Here’s to Old Cornell, Drink Her Down,” “Alma Mater,” “The Evening Song,” “The Spanish Cavalier,” and other favorites. The serenade was finally concluded with “Good Night, Ladies, We’re Going to Leave You Now.” Then all the raiders departed rather quietly, and it might be thought that the cider raid was ended. That thought, however, would not have been entirely correct.

The next morning the aggrieved proprietor of the cider mill communicated with the University authorities. He pointed out that a great crowd of students had broken into his building late the previous night and consumed uncounted gallons of his cider. He said he had expected to sell that cider and felt that somehow he should be compensated for his loss. The officials of the University sympathized with the poor ciderless man, and they soon found means to suggest to some of the student leaders that it would be in order to take up a collection from those who had participated in the raid in order to compensate the owner of the confiscated drink. So collectors proceeded to call upon any and all who might be suspected to have imbibed some of the cider and secured a half dollar from one, a quarter from another, and a thin dime from another, and so on. They finally accumulated a respectable number of dollars. Then through the kind assistance of the University officials the funds were sent to the owner of the cider press. He accepted the cash collected without further protest. Probably he received in this way more than the amount for which the cider could have been sold. Thus ended the annual cider raid, as it was conducted in my day.

Wm. Classon ’96

Two Belgian horses started soulfully down at Harold A. Jaspers who said that he would prefer handling a tank instead of a farm tractor or horses. The eleven year old boy from Steamboat Rock, Iowa, had written to the Army Recruiting Office asking to enlist. The younger was praised for his patriotism—but rejected.

Foster Mama

Wing Hall was crowded on the afternoon of April 20th for the showing of “The Science of Milk Production” a 4-reel sound and color movie film.

Based on research by Dr. W. E. Petersen of the University of Minnesota, and with our own Dr. Knodt of the An. Hus. department in many sequences, the film was an excellent one on the physiology and psychology of the “foster mother of the human race.”

Many of the shots were unbelievable, especially one in which the manufacture of milk was shown in an udder which had been removed from a cow and then set up under experimental conditions. Through artificial heart action supplying chemically selected blood, the udder was stimulated to produce “real live” milk.

Sport Shirts – Swim Trunks Dungarees

Together with a few odds and ends, such as slack socks and sweaters, we have the complete outfit for the well-dressed man to wear on May picnics and beer parties. We also cater to the better dressed co-eds. Don’t let your friends whisper about you! Hurry to the Co-op; acquire the proper wardrobe.

THE CORNELL CO-OP
Barnes Hall  On The Campus

QUESTION
Which Dairy Breed has a high I.Q.

ANSWER
GUERNSEYS

Increased Income from Quality-Quantity Guernseys

buys modern improvements, recreation and education for thousands of farm families.

Ask for

“How The American Guernsey Cattle Club Helps to Make Breeding Profitable and Fascinating.”

The American Guernsey Cattle Club
Peterborough, New Hampshire
NEW YORK STATE farmers again this month are showing that they are doing everything possible on the food production front. They are planting and producing with all their power, despite wartime handicaps. For instance, more winter wheat is being grown now than at any time during the past 45 years, and larger acreages of many other crops are being planted by our farmers. Too, milk delivered at plants in New York has increased month by month so far this year compared with last—5 per cent more in January; February, 7 per cent; March, 8 per cent.

Next to men and guns comes food. Increasing demands for it, like the increasing demands for military equipment, show the effects of fighting two full-scale wars simultaneously. With Allied forces throughout Germany and new Pacific theatres opening closer to Tokyo almost every day, more food is required to fill new and longer supply lines. With war needs calling for 35 to 50 per cent of the commercial pack of canned fruits and vegetables, the help of all who can grow gardens and preserve food at home is needed.

Our job here at the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics is to help farmers and their families meet their wartime goals, make farming and farm life easier, quicker, less costly, safer, more profitable and happier. One means we have of accomplishing this is through bulletins for the farm and home. For instance, here are three new publications that may contain information you want:

**Potato Growing in New York** Seed treatment, disease and insect control, and soil-conservation practices are essential. The more important practices now recommended for the new or inexperienced potato grower are stated in this 8-page bulletin.

**Food-Value Chart** With tight food supplies and stricter food rationing, and with the increased drain on human energy, it is more important than ever to make certain each member of your family receives his or her daily requirement of the necessary foods. A chart, with a short explanation, shows these requirements and the foods that supply them. Yes, you can hang it on the kitchen wall.

**Are You a Good Boss?** Much of a farmer's job if he employs help is in the field of human relations. He must find help; hire it; hold it after he gets it; and keep producing when it is on the job. How you can accomplish this responsibility is told by words and cartoons.

These are now ready for free distribution to residents of New York State. List the ones you want on a penny post card addressed to the

**OFFICE OF PUBLICATION**
**ROBERTS HALL**
**ITHACA, N. Y.**

Don't forget to write your name and address on the card.
Former Student Notes

York Knapp '44 who won the Eastman Stage Speaking contest is now farming on his father's acres at Fabius, New York. His dad, too, is a Cornellian, who was here about 1909.

Frances Young, Ag '47 left us at the end of last term to join her folks who had recently moved to Tennessee. Fran is now working as an analytical chemist but she expects to return to Cornell next spring.

A June graduate with a job is Louise Green who plans to teach home economics, starting in September at Wellsville High School, Wellsville, N. Y. While a student in the Home Ec college, Louise led a busy life, being president of Kappa Delta Epsilon, on the Countryman board, treasurer of Sigma Kappa sorority, as well as being a member of Pi Lambda Theta and a Willard Straight Committee.

James H. Greene, '16 is now Secretary of the Brewer-Titchener Corporation in Cortland. His daughter, Joanne, is a junior in the Arts College.

Bob Bicker, better known as "the bear" to his friends, is farming on his home farm in Holland Patent.

Marie Call, Countryman Editor in '42, now Mrs. Elting Wells, and her son are living at her parent's home in Batavia. Her husband is a prisoner of war in Germany.

Henry Faryna '42 and Louise Shawl '43 have a son 7 months old. They have a farm near Ferry, N. Y.

John D. Trelle Jr., '42 and his wife, the former Eloise Corf '43 are living at Wethersfield Springs in Wyoming County.

Just recently it came to our notice that James W. Perkins, Rd. M. 3/c has the new address of: U.S.S.I.C.S.L. (3) 92, F/S Fleet Post Office, San Francisco, Cal. Jim, who comes from Newark, N. Y., was a horticulture major who worked in Pittsburgh a while before being called into service.

Your campus reporter had a visit with Norman Evens '46 who was up here on a furlough after being commissioned a 2nd Lt. at Craig Field, Salma, Alabama. Norm was an A.G.R. boy who left for Miami Beach for his basic, then to Syracuse in the C.T.D., down to Maxwell Field for preflight, over to Avon Park, Fla. for primary training, then back to Cochran Field, Ga., for basic flying training and finally a full hedged fighter pilot at Craig. Norm tells us he has been in every state east of the Mississippi and was able to read the Countryman at several camps. He is going back for a P-40 Transmission, and then active duty. Norm wants to come back to Cornell for one more term before he returns to his home at Georgetown.

Leonard Grubel '38 has been promoted to 1st Lt. at Spencer Field, Ga. where he is a ground instructor in the air force.

John A. Birkland, Jr. '43 of Warren, was at Pearl Harbor when last heard from. We hope that the native belles didn't rush him too hard.

Charles E. VanArsdale, '44 of Castle is in Germany now. Chuck wrote home that he lost most of his clothes. We suspect that he was moving about too fast to bother with them.

A tall smiling officer walked into the office and complimented the staff on its recent issues. He was Lt. (j.g.) Frank A. Walkley '43 home on a 30 day leave from six months duty in the Pacific. He is stationed at Ocracoke, N. C. now, and after the war is won, plans to go into business with his father, F. R. Walkley '17 in his farm machinery shop at Castle, N. Y.

Johnny Birkland

Lt. Harold D. Hall '37 is somewhere in the Pacific flying a "Grasshopper". Although he's in the air, he is not in the Air Corps, but with a powerful infantry organization which includes a fleet of Grasshoppers. The Ithaca Journal recently printed a special interview with him.

Paul Rosenblum '47 has entered the merchant marine academy in Brooklyn, N. Y. Only in for a short while, he writes that "he hasn't had time to kick."

Larry Cramon '47 is fed up with the sand down at Camp Blanding. Fla. Larry is another "Ag" who left at the end of last term.

Alvin Silvey '47 is down at Shepard Field, Texas. "Having a wonderful time" are the reports we've heard.

Earl W. Witham '43 is in the Quartermaster Corps in Calcutta, India.

Lt. Clyde Hart is a navigator in the A.A.F. and is now serving in Italy. From his mother we hear that his ship is a B-24 Liberator Bomber and that he is anxious to hear from his old friends.

Robert R. Dudley is overseas with the Army.

From Al Schwartz, a former member of the Countryman staff we reprint the following. "I'm sure looking forward to the day I get back in civilian clothes and resume all the activities that made life at Cornell so wonderful. I'm at Bainbridge, Md. now in the Quartermaster school. After a sixteen week training course, I'll probably go out to sea."

FRANK WALKLEY
Up To Us

REPRESENTATION

Carey McWilliams, former State Commissioner of Immigration and Housing in California, is the author of "Small Farm and Big Farm," a pamphlet published by the Public Affairs Committee of New York. In this booklet he has described the political problems of the farmer.

American farm organizations do not accurately represent the American farmer, he claims; and because they do not, they are responsible for some of the major agricultural problems.

The success of the Farm Bloc in getting a number of concessions thru Congress has created the illusion that organizations insure farmers' rights, and solve their problems.

Actually, less than 30% of agriculture is organized on a national basis. The combined membership of the National Grange, the Farm Bureau Federation, and the National Farmer's Union is less than 2 million, as compared with 13 million in industrial unions.

Present farm groups are sectional, rather than national, and their staffs and programs are not in line with immediate needs. They have opposed the organization of farm laborers, and they exclude the Negro.

Mr. McWilliams states that these organization are not backed by the American farmer. Rather, they and the Farm Bloc are more similar to "company unions" in that financial, industrial, and other non-agricultural interests have a large measure of control.

The pamphlet further shows how agricultural activities are being more and more taken over by canning, power and fertilizer companies, banks and others. This widens the gap between farming as a business and farming as a way of life. But our concern is not the size of the farm, but for the men who work on it. It is essential that the interests of the farmer he represented honestly.

Mr. McWilliams makes these positive recommendations: "Put a floor under the family size farm by removing hidden subsidies to industrialized farming; remove special privileges enjoyed by some farm organizations; enroll aids to small scale producers; and make a strong effort to break the hold of processors and distributors on production.

Rather than pass our judgment on the above point of view, we would like to reverse editorial policy and find out what you, the reader thinks about this.

APOLOGIES AND GREETINGS

Countryman is slow sometimes... sometimes we don't get 'round to including all the things we want to tell you. About the worst of these recent omissions was not welcoming back the men who have returned from their service in the armed forces.

We, and that includes all Cornell, all Ithaca, all Tompkins, all the state, and all the country are happy way deep down to see you again.

LESS BLAZE

The record of fire prevention in the United States is better than it was in the last World War. However, costs are now greater for fire damage than in the previous war.

If the greater value of property exposed to fire at present had been damaged at the previous rate, costs would have been doubled. Since hostilities began in Europe protection methods have saved more than $1 billion.

One of the best protections is not even written in the policies... it is the laboratory work testing radios, refrigerators, electric wiring, roofing materials, and the like.

Fire insurance is a local business operating on a small margin in every community.

New bills are being considered, and have the feature of continued state regulation and taxation, and the provision that the PTC Act and the Robinson-Patman Act shall not be applied to insurance. President Roosevelt also favored a short moratorium in application of the federal anti-trust laws.

APRIL and MAY

Spring is a consistently wonderful experience... especially when it comes so early. We feel a warm glow that only a lot of sunshine can induce. Almost everyone feels that way, and if he had a chance to record what he is thinking, and if he could take the copy down to the printer and say "All right, Charley, let 'er roll" he would have a paragraph like this in the Countryman.

We believe that this is a breathless moment in the history of man, a good time to renew our faith... let spring become vital again after its hibernation.

MLF

COME IN FOR A SNACK

ANY TIME AT

JOHNNY'S COFFEE SHOP

DRYDEN ROAD
It's a fine, balmy day in July—outside, of course. But in the cold room at the John Deere Tractor Works, the thermometer reading was ten below zero when this picture was taken. Humidity can be regulated in this cold room, too. And, if tests require a wind, anything from a gentle zephyr to a howling gale of 40 miles per hour can be created.

Creating their own weather conditions enables John Deere engineers to test ideas and conduct experiments that are of vital importance to the John Deere owner. Here it is possible to check and recheck, adjust and readjust until there is no doubt as to the performance of a John Deere under extreme weather conditions.

Of first importance is the matter of lubrication when the motor is cold. Will there be residual lubrication enough to protect gears and operating parts until the cold oil in the crankcase is heated enough to circulate freely?

Add this phase of John Deere research to all the other tests and trials conducted by the planning and experimental departments, and the answer is simple—nothing is left to chance or theory. All the ingenuity and experience of trained engineers have been brought to bear on the main objective—to turn out a tractor that will operate successfully under all conditions and give a maximum of economical, dependable service to the farmer.

There is no substitute for the accumulated experience gained through more than a hundred years of single-minded devotion to the manufacture of better farm implements.

John Deere
Moline, Illinois
USE YOUR **REGULAR** FARM EQUIPMENT
FOR CONTOUR FARMING

Not so long ago farmers used to call in heavy-duty crawler tractors and graders to build terraces on the contour. That was custom work and an added expense.

Now, with the cooperation of the Soil Conservation Service, farmers are being shown how to build terraces and farm on the contour with their regular, standard farm equipment. Standard moldboard, disk and harrow plows, properly used, are proving entirely satisfactory for this important work. Your FARMALL TRACTOR and your MCCORMICK-DEERING Plows and Tillage Tools are your weapons in this fight to save and build up productive soil.

Harvester works closely with the Soil Conservation Service in promoting this soil-saving, soil-building program. See your local soil conservationist, county agent, vocational agricultural teacher and the nearby International Harvester dealer for information. They will show you how to make the most effective use of your McCormick-Deering Farm Equipment.

Write for free booklet, "HELP SAVE PRODUCTIVE SOIL."

**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY**
180 North Michigan Avenue Chicago 1, Illinois

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**SYMBOL OF SERVICE to the American Farmer**

This symbol means "Product of International Harvester." It is the mark of quality and experience ... a new emblem by which we dedicate our products to Your Service.

**Fighting War Bonds Lay the Foundation for Peace and Prosperity**

**McCORMICK-DEERING Farmall Tractors**
In a bomber a GUNNER uses a new gunsight lamp that permits him to aim directly into the sun — blasting enemy planes that otherwise would be invulnerable because of the blinding glare.

...the name on the GUNSIGHT LAMP is Westinghouse.

On a railroad an ENGINEER gets smoother operation — and 25% more power — from his steam locomotive because of a revolutionary new steam turbine drive.

...the name on the TURBINE DRIVE is Westinghouse.

In an Army arsenal a BALLISTICS EXPERT photographs projectiles, smashing through armor plate, with an x-ray tube that takes a picture in $1/1,000,000$th of a second.

...the name on the X-RAY TUBE is Westinghouse.

On a carrier a PLANE DIRECTOR uses a new kind of elevator to hoist planes on deck faster — keeping the deck cleared and getting fighters into the air quicker.

...the name on the ELEVATOR is Westinghouse.

**Westinghouse**

TODAY — Westinghouse skill in research and engineering is constantly at work, developing new and better war materials for final Victory.

TOMORROW — This same research and engineering skill will mean more dependable, more efficient industrial equipment and appliances for the home.

*Tune in: JOHN CHARLES THOMAS—Sunday 2:30 pm, EWT, NBC  TED MALONE—Mon. Tues. Wed. Evening, Blue Network*
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Cover—courtesy Cornell Alumni News

W. L. Myers

A Message to the Graduates of 1945

Our warmest congratulations to you upon your graduation from the College of Agriculture! There have been many distractions during the years you have been with us, and only a relatively few persons have been permitted to remain in college. Those who have had the opportunity were wise to prepare themselves for effective service by getting an agricultural college education. The need for men and women with such training is great not only because of the severe shortage of qualified persons but also because the management of our agricultural production and distribution is of high national importance in peace as well as in war. I see a bright future for you, with opportunity dependent only upon your own abilities.

I wish you success in what you do. Progressive advancement depends upon doing your best in each assignment you get. It is difficult to tell how far you may go or into what fields; they may be far from any you have anticipated. Men and women are chosen for positions of responsibility because of the successes they have already achieved; frequently these are in fields quite distantly related to the ones in which they started. Their demonstrated ability to perform with success is their strongest recommendation.

When you leave here, you should choose your first employer with care. His reputation will be important in determining the kind of reputation you will receive. Your association with a person or organization of good reputation will help you, while one that is not so recognized will hinder your future progress. You are relatively inexperienced now. The methods and habits of work you acquire in your first jobs will have a definite influence on your future success.

Association with an organization that is known for its sound practices assures others that you will have learned to act accordingly. Therefore, when you choose your first job, if you are fortunate enough to have a choice, consider, about wages, what you can learn and what your employment will do to your reputation.

(Continued on page 7)
UP TO US

IF THE DEAD COULD SPEAK

I wish I could join you in this celebration. I wish I could fall down on my knees, as many of you are doing, and thank God that it's over in Germany—at least the worst of it.

Yes, I'd like to throw my hat in the air, like the rest of you, and drink a victory toast, and sing in the streets that this is V-E Day.

But I can't because I'm not there with you.

Oh, don't stop what you're doing. I never was a killjoy, and believe me, I'd join you if I could.

You're entitled to a little time out after the first half—or the first quarter, if it turns out to be that.

The other side—the other enemy, you know—isn't taking time out. The Japs have nothing to celebrate... unless you give them something.

I'm afraid I won't be around for the rest of this war. You'll have to win it without me... without quite a few thousand of us.

We didn't mean to let you down, dying the way we did. We sort of hoped to be in on the finish—to laugh and pray and maybe cry a little on the big V-Day, the real one.

Well, you'll have to take our places, you the living.

The guys in uniform are on the job already. Some of them will be joining us before this V-E Day is over.

You'll be back on your job tomorrow, won't you, bright and early?

I though so, pal. We'll be looking for you.

The Santa Fe New Mexican

COMPELLARY MILITARY TRAINING IN PEACE TIME

"Continue military training of youth," say many folks. Other opinion is violently opposed to continuing this war practice. There are valid arguments on both sides of the question. Here are some of the reasons commonly offered in defense of each of the viewpoints.

Continue Military Training

Following the end of hostilities, we shall face a period that is neither real peace nor real war, and we shall need the military to enforce stability and prevent aggression.

Second, we need adequate backing to strengthen international peace organization.

Lastly, if we are to preserve peace we must be ready for war. As partial payment for peace we may have to adjust our normal education system. But freedom is worth that price.

Vs. Compulsory Training

Compulsion in militaristic education is a sign of our distrust in international organization for peace.

Such training would merely distort the thinking of our population into military lines. It is too expensive for practicability. Germany has proven this.

Compulsory military training never prevents war.

Of course we must always be ready to defend what we believe is the best way of life for us; and decide whether, in years to come, we shall find greater preparedness from the drill field than from the discipline and team work of the baseball diamond. We must decide whether courage, cooperation, and clear thinking in meeting problems, can be developed more efficiently in barracks or in the home, in the camp or in a public school.

We believe that the heroic characteristics of all that makes a "Yank" are based on education in civilian clothes. We are willing to work to make that education even more effective.

A Reader

CAP AND GOWN SEASON

This is the time of year when seniors think of the mighty tassel—a little thing that stands for so much. A diploma is merely a piece of paper. Behind it can be four years of nothing particularly noteworthy—or four years of growth, growth of abilities and new friends.

We like to think of the senior who has dedicated four years to allowing his mind to spread, and so making room for broad and liberal ideas to find entry and welcome in the future. We like to think of the senior who has helped his imagination grow and improve, so that there will be continual Spring favoring the birth and development of new ideas.

College is not the only place to get education but it is the easiest place to accumulate formal knowledge which can then be used as tools in building the kind of life we want.

We have gone to school in the war years. Yet, throughout these years we have, and may we always, tilled our minds and hearts, as the farmer tills the soil. May we, like the man who works the land he loves, leave the fields of the world better than we found them.

Commencement, graduation, call it what you will. It just means that we have gone so far along our way. It is the beginning of our independence. And independence means interaction with ideas and persons. We can accept what we need because we know we can give. In truth, it is our obligation to give.

M.L.F.

TO COUNTRYMAN 1946

In parting the 1945 staff wishes to thank its contributors, readers, and all who made publication possible. We do feel inner satisfaction that we have been able to operate in these trying times without need to suspend issues or to accept dependency upon the colleges concerned.

We want to thank members of the faculty whose ideas have helped us. That means particularly, Professor Adams who leaves Cornell with us, and also Professor Elmer Phillips and Professor James Knapp.

We have the wish for success to all the graduates who are leaving their Alma Mater—in the physical sense only.

We have confidence that those who take our places next term will also strive to fulfill the Countryman goal of greater experience for undergrad and to offer a magazine of ever increasing value to our readers. It is with pleasure that we announce the organization for 1945-46:

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Farm Wood Goes To War

by C. H. Guise, Forestry Department

Wood is one of the critical materials of the war. Shortly before and ever since our entrance in the world conflict, the over all cut of lumber from the forests of the United States has been in the neighborhood of thirty-five billion board feet, almost three times the cut during the depression years of the thirties. Even this tripling of production has not been sufficient to meet war needs. Fortunately we had a national stock pile of lumber of seventeen billion board feet, but this has been drawn upon so heavily that these supplies have now reached a dangerously low level.

Of all the wood produced and used by the United States, seventy per cent now goes directly to war. Much of the other thirty per cent is used in industries contributing directly to war production. Lumber for boxing, crates, dunnage, mosquito bombers, ships and landing craft, construction in the war torn areas, wood pulp for paper and smokeless powder and other products made through chemical reduction of wood, call for increasing quantities every day. Unbelievably large amounts must follow the armed forces in every advance that they make. For example, it required two thousand carloads of lumber to repair the docks at Naples alone. With every military victory, the greater is the demand and importance of lumber. Each time the size of our overseas forces is increased additional billions of board feet of lumber are needed to handle the supplies that must accompany and equip them. Once an enemy city or strong point is captured it must be rebuilt before it can be used by our troops. This requires lumber in astronomical amounts. Think of what the requirements have been since the invasion of Normandy.

How does all of this concern the farm woods? The answer lies in the fact that industrial production is not ample to provide the timber needed for the war, and that every stick of timber or cord of pulpwood that the farm can produce is sorely needed. Almost all of it goes either to the fighting fronts or for domestic uses which are immediately essential to the progress of the war.

If the big lumber and paper companies could provide all of the material needed we would perhaps not be too much concerned about timber from the farm woods. But the industries can't supply enough. The timber may be available, but there isn't sufficient labor for logging and milling. Hence the critical and continued demand for wood from farms. As may be surmised, these demands are being met in a large extent and great quantities of material are being produced by the farmers of the State of New York. With this heavy production under way, much of the cutting of timber can easily result in farm woods that will be heavily over cut or almost ruined. However if the cutting is done with an eye to the future as well as to the present, heavy cuts, obviously necessary in an emergency, can be made and the woods will not be stripped of their productive power. There are of course limits beyond which cutting cannot go, and it is in the control of cutting that the College of Agriculture, through its extension service, helps out. The extension foresters of the College working with the County Farm Bureaus have been intensely active in this work ever since we entered the war. These foresters are in the field almost constantly, urging the farmers to cut timber, advising them on markets and prices, and showing them how to mark timber for removal so that the owner may adjust to best advantage the amounts to be cut and the amounts to be left as growing stock. In 1944 the College extension foresters were responsible for handling 2,325,000 board feet of timber. As compared with less than 90,000 board feet in 1940, the evidence is clear that the farm woods have been and still are going to war, and that many thousands of acres of timberland are being cut in a way which will not impair their future producing power.

In addition to helping in manifold ways of managing farm woodlands the foresters are in a position to bring to the attention of farmers the most modern wood equipment, and methods with which to facilitate economy in utilization and to save labor. One of the recent trends is the development in the use of mechanical power in the felling of trees, and in the sawing, skidding, and loading of logs. Of special interest in this connection are the power driven chain saws which are now in wide use in commercial operations, but just beginning to appear in farm woodlands. These saws certainly have a future in the farm woods operations. With them trees and logs are cut in a tiny fraction of the time that it takes with axe and saw. Likewise they reduce greatly the physical effort that is an inevitable part of woods work. More and more the logging of timber from both the farm and commercial woods is tending to become mechanical. This is a development that has been long overdue.

With all of the advice that our extension foresters can give and with all of the foresight that a careful farmer devotes to the harvesting of his timber, it must be evident that there are many woods which will be heavily cut. Although these woods will still be productive with the removal of much of the wood, it means that many years must elapse before these properties will again be in a position to supply another yield of sawlogs. This is not serious and is inevitable because in times of war our natural resources, of which timber is an important one, must be supplied without stint. However there is no question but that many woods throughout the state are being cut over without the benefit of foresight and while no one knows how much these woods aggregate in area the total acreage must be enormous. Without doubt many woods are being so badly handled that their productive power will be almost entirely ruined. In any event it will take many decades before they are producing good timber again. In other words throughout the state we must face the fact that the end of the war will see a rather serious depletion of our farm woodlands and an era of rebuilding will then be necessary. Fortunately both the farm woods and the industrial forests are renewable resources and if fire, grazing, and other forms of abuse are prevented these woods can be renewed. It will take time but it can be done. The College will have a direct responsibility in helping to rebuild these cut over farm forests.

In New York State farm woodlands (Continued on page 13)
Good Farm Up
by Marj Fine

April sun shone hotter'n Jooly. It beat down right hard 'n' there's th' farm, among themselves 'n lissened t' what he hed t' say.

"Waal, boys, peers as tho there's a good farm up fer sale tidday," he sez while he looked thru th' crowd to see who's there 'n wuzn't. "'N some good cows, 'n machinery. We gotta lot t' do, so let's get a-goin'."

"'T firs' thing's th' farm. Here's hundred nine acres good drained land. (Them woodchucks o'tta tell ya what— them fellars don't like settin' in wet ground). There's a good house over there, with 'lectricity 'n runnin' water. Runnin' water 'n' th' barn too. Waal, now, lemme hear th' firs' bid—" He looked round, kinda lis'nen' and lookin' all t' once, then he hears $1,500.

"Waal, this a starter, lemme hear th' nex' one. 19. I'm a bid 19. 19, 19, 19, 19, 19, 19 they sez, 19, 19, 19 they sez. Who sez 29? I hear 20? 20, 20, 20. You sez 20? Yeas, yeas, 20, Tax assessor sez 26. Now I hear 21, 21, than 21, 21, 21, 21. Who sez 22 for this farm? 'Member, it wouldn't even be up if Mr. Meyer's boy Bill wuzn't in th' army fightin'!

'Th' biddin' went on fer 'bout mebbe twenty minutes. The farm sold fer 3,000.

Mae, he brot me t' th' auction. He'd heard 'bout 't, jes like he know ever thin' that goes on. He sez, "See there, thas what ya call goin' up th' ag'cul'tural ladder. Meyers ust t' be a hired man. 'N the one bought this place, wuz a tenant on a small hill farm, th' derrned puddlest clay ya seed. Now, son, th' only thin' t' watcht goin' up th' ladder is ya don't get yer fingers stepped on." Then, he pokes me a sez, "Lesse take a look t' th' farm."

We edged 'way from ever'body crowdin' roundside 'n' ol' dump rake 'n biddin' fas'. Two farmers biddin' heavy 'gainst each other. Auctioneer'd look at one 'n' sez, "23?" Th' man'd nod, then, Charley'd look t' other, 'n go up some, 'n th' other, he shake yes too.

We went back 'ways. Sure nuff, there wuz th' woodchuck holes. Over north, some rods wuz ten acre field, 'n to th' lef', a hedgerow divvin' this field from th' nex'. "Guess they won't start farmin' wetter row too fas'!" Kinda sloppin' lan'. Back wuz a stony field jes' plow'd. Las' year's crop stone hadn't been picked. Mac sez, "Ever tell ya 'bout real state man tried t' sell me a stony farm? He sez th' stones are a mighty useful, make th' ground warm up faster 'n spring. He didn't keep me 'n a dark corner th' morn. We drove way 'n down th' road there wuz a man pickin' stones outen a field. If th' stone's so good, why's he pickin' em? "Mister," he sez, "he ain't pickin' em; he's stealin' 'em from his neighbor."

I'd been wonderin' 'bout somethin'; I'm greener 'n May corn. "Mac," I sez, "why's th' farm sell for more 'n th' assessor sez?" "Waal, th' assessor he lives 'n town here, 'n he knows what goes on. He knows Charley, and th' Charley's got nuff t' keep his han's 'n head outen trouble, so when he comes t' see th' place he never pushed up th' price. But take th' Edwards mile down th' road. He's bad a farmer like his ol' man. Th' assessor seed all th' money goin' on th' lan', an' nothin' but top soil comin' off. He seed Edwards down th' tavern drunker 'n jes one beer, while them guilies grow up. He sez, Edwards' poor nuff farmer, nuff detrimen' th' community without lowerin' his taxes. Edwards come th' office Grievance Day 'n complain'd loud, but he couldn't fool them fellers."

By this time, we'd reached th' back end th' farm, 'n there wuz a mess o' wood piled up lookin' like a barn. Mac sez, th't wuz a hay barn, 'n (Continued on page 13)

Lights out. A voice rang thru the quiet streets and echoed among the university buildings. It was ten o'clock and Bowdoin had settled down to sleep—with the exception of three men in the dormitory. When only steady breathing broke the stillness one called to the other, "Ready?" and then roused the third. With great caution they slipped thru the room, and climbed out the window, somehow keeping laughter inside.

Once down on the snowy ground they dashed across campus, to the statue of the founder, and there proceeded to pellet him with snowballs until his nose was frosty. Only he "saw them disappear down the road" and out-of-bounds to a nearby tavern.

In dignity they entered the deserted room, and placed the order for three hot toddies. The innkeeper wasn't overjoyed to see the late-comers, "Won't do you nor me no good," he complained. "You boys 'll be caught sure; you better go now before you're found." "Ah, worthy innkeeper," they protested, "we won't be caught. And besides, we have money."

Three hot toddies were on their way to the table in the back where the fire weaved a glowing blanket of cheery spirits around them, and tone of Sweet Ad-o-linee floated thru the inn.

Meanwhile, a man working late in an office of one of the campus buildings was getting ready to leave. As he doused the sole light, the professor looked out of the window, and what he saw made him dash for his coat, speed down the stairs and out into the night. Coat tails flying, he ran to where he had seen trucks. They led from a dormitory window to the road. He chased these tracks to the tavern.

"Another round of toddy!" The inn- (Continued on page 13)
Horsing Around
by Ben E. Klein '45

When the copy for this article was submitted, the editor and staff muttered: "Egads!" And then, "You studying too hard? Or maybe polishing the mahogany of the Dutch too strenuously! Countryman can't print your crazy notion that a horse went to Cornell. It's outrageous." She pointed to the door, generously handing me a bus ticket, suggesting quietly that maybe there was some publication on the Hill that would accept my story . . . but she doubted it.

I know this story is true. And I cannot see ten good reasons why the public shouldn't know about it. The oldtime Cornellians will bear me out.

This horse lived in a Brooklyn pasture. His name, Excelsior Smith, proves he was no ordinary horse. For even that far back, Excelsior wanted to be Somebody, and that meant going to a university, preferably a big one.

Hoofing through a Cornell Catalog one day, he read: "... And I would found an institution where anyone can find instruction in any study," signed, Ezra Cornell. And Excy thought, "Anyone . . . that means women as well as men, and if you give an inch you might well give a mile and let horses in too." Excelsior filled an application, enclosing a small rusted horseshoe for extra weight.

And after dinner one night, the Director of Admission gazed at the application to which the wonderful name "Excelsior Smith" was attached. And he marked it, "Accepted."

Excelsior packed everything on his rumble, including C ration of oats, and headed into the west country. He spent the night at Horseheads. He reached Ithaca the next morning, and it was a problem to find a room. One lady said she'd let him stay in her barn, but "No late beer parties, no vile freshman manners, and oh yes, it's five dollars a week."

Pros were amazed to see him at registration the next morning, but the application was marked "Accepted," and they couldn't deny that. Excy managed to gather a schedule of 17 hours, which was enough for a horse even in those days.

That night the faculty met, "For Action" they said. The minutes are no longer available, but we have heard that all rules of Parliamentary procedure were of less significance than in the past. One thing that came out of that meeting was the change in Ezra's basis for founding the University. The new formula read: "... Where any PERSON . . . " But they couldn't remove Excelsior unless his conduct was below Cornell standards.

Excy was an A-1 student, and the first horse to be admitted to Phi Kappa Phi. People were beginning to believe that environment was just as important as heredity, and that if given a chance, a horse could hurdle obstacles as well as a man.

He worked his way through college too. The Ithaca Railway company was organized and Excy got the job of preventing overgrown muscles in the legs of co-eds.

And so, the four years spanned by. Well, almost four years, trotting off with honors all the time. Two weeks before commencement, Excy was asked to leave peacefully. As the French say, "Look for the woman." Sure enough. Romance had come into Excy's life the day he wandered down to the new ROTC stables and gazed upon Ithaca's most beautiful mareess (she wasn't married yet.) They enjoyed May, standing near the creek swatting flies with their tails.

They had a houseparty at the stables. Of course the whole thing was held on the main floor, since it is an OPA rule that the supply of oats and the like which are stored up in the mow be left strictly alone. But this pair went up to the mow and were found there by the stable Mother. This was reported, and Excy was expelled on the charge "horsing around."

He was sad, but he found his niche to be sure. Recently, because of old age, and having lead a horse's life, he kicked his hind legs, rolled over, and died.

Now tell me ten good reasons why the students here should not know of Excelsior Smith! I can't take this equine interest story to the Widow, or the Bulletin to be made into glue. If you won't print this, I'll wait till the Countryman elects a new editor.
Look Out, Capons!
by James E. Rice '90

DURING my senior year summer vacation I made a special trip to Burlington County, N. J. To try to learn to caponize chickens. From the poultry journals I had learned that this particular county was famous for its production of capons. When I reached the station, I walked out a mile or so to a farm where I had been directed by the railroad agent. I was told I would find there the most expert caponizer in that county.

Upon arrival at the farm I found that the caponizer was willing to let me stay at his home and travel with him each day on his trips caponizing. For this service and board and lodging and all the peaches I could eat (the ground was covered with them) I was to pay five dollars per week.

My job was to remove the cockerels from the crates and pass them to the caponizer in proper shape to be fastened to the portable caponizing table. The job also required me to examine each bird to make certain that it was a cockerel and not a pullet. Most of the chickens were crosses between Black Langshans or Light Brahams and Plymouth Rocks. This meant that sexual development was slow and the sex characteristics were not so easily distinguishable at the caponizing age. He showed me a very accurate method for distinguishing males from females.

As would have been the case for Leghorns that was to examine the shape of the saddle and cushion feathers. On the pullets these had rounded tips, whereas on the cockerels the saddle feathers were pointed.

After closely observing the operation of caponizing for several days, I was given an opportunity to practice on a few cockerels. Under the supervision of the instructor I felt quite confident that I could perform the operation alone. However, I was yet to discover the familiar principle that "practice makes perfect," and that although the principles involved were easily understood, the skill required to perform the operation quickly and accurately without producing "slips" or killing the birds by bleeding, required much practice. Even my expert instructor working rapidly made a few mistakes.

It was not long after returning to the college before I became noised about the country that I could caponize. In those days capons brought enough higher price per pound to lead near-by farmers to want to produce a crop of capons. It had been my plan to get a lot of practice caponizing when no one else was around. But fate decided differently. One afternoon two farmers from Interlaken, N. Y. brought a crate of cockerels to the college for me to caponize, and teach them how to perform the operation. There was nothing else for me to do but to make the attempt. Having told Professor Roberts that I had learned how to caponize chickens during my vacation, I was on the spot.

Accordingly, I produced a home made set of instruments, using horse tail hair for the loop and wishbone and rubber band for the spreader. They were made exactly after the pattern of my old friend the caponizer.

A sunny place was found at the university barn and the performance began. Of course I followed the true pedagogical form of explaining in advance of the operation the principles involved. This always is comparatively easy to do if one knows his stuff. I thought I did, novice that I was. But that demonstration with a small audience of two farmers eager to learn and full of faith in the skill of the operator, was a rude awakening of the responsibility of one who assays to teach the uniformed, and even more so when trying to teach the well informed. You see that I am now stalling for time, as I did on that day caponizing, before coming to the point of the operation. However, the net result of the attempt I made with fear and trembling, was fairly successful. At least some of the chickens survived the ordeal and others no doubt became slips. The operator, it should be confessed, became painfully conscious that after all he really did not know how to caponize skillfully and had a well founded suspicion that the class of two farmers thought so too.

However, not many years ago I met the two individuals who came to Ithaca more than half a century ago to learn how to caponize, and they seemed to enjoy recalling the time they were shown how not to caponize. I was relieved to find that they seemed to have considered the early attempt to teach caponizing was more successful than the teacher dared to assume. Good students are more likely to be charitable.

POET'S ('96)

ENFIELD FALLS
We love to climb and seek a trill,
To reach the spot whose beauty seems a dream;
Where bird notes sound from towering pines,
And sparkling water falls in crystal stream.

And when the closing nightly curtain falls,
We leave, but take new joy in Nature's arts,
Thoughts of wind-swept trees and dashing falls
Delight our glad and singing hearts.

(Fifty years ago Enfield was a wild ravine of
great charm where we went on all day hikes. Now
it is developed into a state park.)
Ours Was The Privilege
by Liberty Hyde Bailey

My father could not complain about the weather, because the Lord made the weather. Uncle Jim, a neighbor, complained about the weather; therefore, he should not have been a farmer.

Rewards were in the satisfactions of farming. These satisfactions could not be taken away. Farming was the natural occupation. We had barely heard of the big word agriculture! I remember that we had a feeling something like pity or even condescension towards those who had been so unfortunate as not to be farmers. We, as farmers, inherited the earth.

The crops came out of the earth. The animals came from the earth. We did not know why nor even how; and thereby was the mystery, and therefore the devotion, heightened. We accepted and were grateful. Ours was the privilege.

That was more than fifty years ago. We have learned much since then, not only about the reasons but also about the dissatisfactions. We have learned to complain. We are critics of the occupation. We know bugs in the millions. We know the disadvantages of weather, perhaps more vividly than the advantages. We know the rates of interest. We think we know the usurer. In those days we did not borrow money at the institutions because we would then lose independence. It was better to go without, and go free. For the same reason we did not want money in the bank, even if we had the money. My father was free and ready to tell any man what he thought of him if the man asked him; but we were taught never to talk about a man “behind his back.”

We did not debate about the satisfactions of farming. It was not necessary. We did not debate about breathing. The sun and the seasons made the day, and we could neither help or avoid that fact. Every new year would be better than the last. It was our obligation to find the new satisfactions, to raise a heavier crop of wheat, more bushels of apples and better ones, a better flock of sheep, more pails of milk, at the same time that old fences were repaired and the drains were kept open and free. I remember how we watched the new birds every year and saw them build clean nests. There was vigor in the scene. I do not remember much talk about money; there was not enough of it to make us anxious for its keeping. New harvests would come anyway, if we worked hard enough. Success in any year depended on a man’s own effort, not on an organization; this made the result worth while.

The old order has passed. It will not return. We do not wish it to return. We are better off now. We have become business farmers and contestants and men of the world. We are no longer set off from other men. Our votes are important. I remember the old order keenly. I lived in devotion. But I do not want it back. Yet with all the affairs that now distract us, with our burning consciousness of woes and inequalities, with our insistent privilege of complaining, I wonder whether we have forgotten anything. I wonder whether any one of us has forgotten the satisfaction of tilling the earth. That is what makes a farmer.

L. H. Bailey
(Reprinted by “Furrow”)

CORNER

OLD OAK IN LINCOLN GROVE

Spring will show this oak gaily wearing,
With tassels yellow pollen bearing.
Once more a scanty dress of green,
While nesting birds again are seen.

With vernal months all life renewing,
Admiring friends of our loved tree,
Will wait, and hope with eager eyes.
Buds and bloom anew to see.

The class of 1896 smoked the Class Pipe in Lincoln Hall grove, Class Day, 1896.

William H. Glasson,
Cornell, 1896

Message to ‘45 (Continued from page 1)

Now that you are to become a member of our great body of alumni, we hope you will maintain an active interest in the College of Agriculture. Come to us when we may be of assistance to you. Give us the advantage of your advice when you see opportunities for us to be of greater service. Now that the war with Germany has been won and our forces are getting closer to Tokyo every day, we shall be able to hold Farm and Home Week again before very long. An evening of that week has been maintained traditionally for a banquet where alumni and faculty may renew acquaintance. Come back on those occasions and at other times when you can. In the meantime be of the greatest service to your country and to agriculture. You have our best wishes for success.

W. I. Myers, Dean
New York State College of Agriculture
Rural Youth Meets at Cornell

Delegates from older rural youth organizations in New York State and advisors will meet at Cornell June 2nd and 3rd under the sponsorship of the Youth Section American Country Life Association. The type and value of organizations needed for youth in rural areas, ways and means of organizing and affiliating such groups so that their efforts may be coordinated and plans for attending the conference next fall will be the main topics covered.

The first day is reserved for the youth delegates who have been invited by special invitations so that a representative group will be attending from the 4-H Councils, F.F.A., J.P.V.G., Church groups, Young Cooperators, New York State Councils, State teacher's rural life clubs and other rural groups. The second day advisors who have been working with rural youth will join the young people to give suggestions and advice.

Hotel News

One hundred and forty-eight guests registered at the front office of Hotel Ezra Cornell, the world's only hotel-for-a-day, May 4th. The 20th anniversary opened with a banquet in Martha Van Rensselaer Hall. The Lobby of Willard Straight Hall was transformed into a hotel lobby with silver 20's glittering from the sides of the Memorial room. The Waitresses' derby took place along Central Avenue with the winner being disqualified after inspection proved her to be masculine. Of Cornell Hotel School's alumni 72% are in the service, 6% are officers.

4-H News

The University 4-H Extension Club had an attendance of 120 persons at their square dance. The profits were given to the World Student Service Fund and $12.50 was added out of the treasury to make the total $25. Jean Krumwiede, Alma Cook, Jack Stiles and Walter Boek attended a meeting with Dr. Kirkpatrick and Miss Evelyn Hodgdon at Oneonta to prepare plans for a meeting of older rural youth at Cornell June 2nd and 3rd. Dr. Kirkpatrick is the secretary to the executive committee of the Youth Section American Country Life Association. Plans for the annual picnic of the 4-H Club and the election of new officers are being made.

4-H Poultry Contest

All regularly enrolled 4-H poultry club members in your county are eligible to compete in the New York State 4-H Poultry Demonstration Contest for 1945. Entries should be sent to the county 4-H club agent before July 1.

Winners of county contests will compete for zone awards between September 15 and October 15, and then a state contest is scheduled. Cash prizes are listed for zone and state winners.

The purpose of the contest is to encourage a more complete study of improved and efficient methods of producing, handling, and marketing poultry and eggs, and to help bring about a better poultry program in the state.

Subjects suggested to the 4-H members for demonstrations include: How to grade, prepare, and pack eggs for market; how to produce clean eggs; how to wax-pick poultry; how to skin a broiler; how to call poultry; and how to build poultry appliances.

Grange

On May 12th, the annual Grange picnic was held at Taughannock State Park, with Mr. and Mrs. Merrill Curry of Trumansburg as guests. Mrs. Margaret Taliaisen and Miss Marian Tellier were in charge of the picnic. As it was Master Walter Boek's birthday, a special cake and program was presented in his honor.

After the picnic, the Cornell Grange was the guest of the Ulysses Grange of Trumansburg. Ulysses Grange conferred the third and fourth degrees on 26 candidates, four of whom were from Cornell Grange. These four candidates were: the Misses Jane Jenko, Jean Krumwiede, Mildred Ribakoff, and Marian Tellier.

State Deputy Rothermich and Juvenile State Deputy Mrs. Rothermich paid their official visits to Cornell Grange on May 15th. The lecturer's program for that evening consisted of a short talk by Professor C. A. Taylor of the New York State Extension Service on the history of Cornell Grange and on his experience with the Grange. H Hugh Oakley was in charge of refreshments.

The last meeting of this term was held on June 5th. The Lecturer's program for that meeting featured colored slides about South America, by Carl Butler, of the G.L.F.

Kappa Delta Epsilon

The Cornell chapter of Kappa Delta Epsilon recently initiated the following new members into the honorary education society:


Clara Knapp attended the society's National Planning Conference held recently at Temple University, Philadelphia.

B. Sc. Fever

I must go out to the labs again, where the light comes in from the sky.
And all I ask is a tall flask and a neck to hold it by;
And the tap's drip and the flame's glow and the vent fan's shaking.
And the grey look on the Prof.'s face at the damned flask breaking.
I must go out to the labs again, for the call of the mighty watt
Is an old call and a strong call that thrills me as it ought;
And all I ask is a beam-power tube with electrons flying;
And the faint smoke from the plate load, and the anode frying.
I must go out to the labs again, to the scientific life,
To the volt's way and the salt's way, where the air is cut
with a knife;
And all I ask is that after June when I've answered every query,
I'll have time out for a night's sleep lest my eyes stay bleary.

J. R. O'Grady
Queen's Journal
**Mother Zero**
by J. S. Stiles '45

The dedication of the Mother Zero freezer locker plant by Governor Dewey on May 14th, marked the laying of the scientific "corner-stone" of an already rapidly expanding industry.

Mother Zero was built by the Cooperative G.L.F. and is operated by the Cooperative P&G Family Foods, Inc. The facilities of this model community freezer locker are to be made available to the Cornell University School of Nutrition for practical study and research.

A ten member committee was set up two years ago for the planning of this plant under the chairmanship of Professor F. S. Erdman of Cornell College of Engineering and made up mainly from various departments at the university. Mr. Jasper Myers, engineer for G.L.F., supervised the actual construction of the plant.

Mother Zero is already fulfilling its primary function of a community service, with all of its 932 lockers rented. A steady parade of patrons to and from the plant are proof of its acceptance by the community.

Mr. H. L. Shurter, the manager, employs one stenographer and general office assistant, three meat cutters, three girls for wrapping food, and a storage man on continuous duty in the locker room. In its busiest day to date, the plant processed and stored 4,182 pounds of meat.

Some of the services available to patrons are: a fruit and vegetable processing kitchen; a poultry room where the product is slaughtered, scalded, automatically picked, eviscerated, and wrapped for storage; a room for processing hogs and rendering lard; a meat storage and aging cooler; and a pre-chill room used for meat freshly slaughtered and not properly cooled before delivery to the plant. A slaughter house, located just outside Ithaca, will do custom work for those desiring animals slaughtered and prepared for storage.

The lockers available to patrons are of two types. The drawer locker has a storage capacity of 4.8 cubic feet and the door type with 5.4 cubic feet of space.

A research project is already under way at the plant by Mrs. Nancy K. Masterman, Research Associate of the College of Home Economics. This study is to determine to what extent locker patrons are satisfied with present methods of cutting meat for storage. If a need for new meat cutting techniques is indicated, the facilities will be turned over to the College of Agriculture's Department of Animal Husbandry for the development of the new cutting methods.

In this way, the true spirit of cooperation is realized, not only by the patrons, but also through the various research organizations.

Home freezing cabinets have performed to the general satisfaction of their users, it has been learned in a study of home freezing and storage equipment from the user's point of view. They are the reports of research conducted by Mrs. Nancy K. Masterman.

Freezing units were most frequently placed in the cellar, a location agreed on as most convenient by farm and village families. The boxes were opened only once a day as a rule. For freezing meats and fruits were more commonly bought than vegetables, Mrs. Masterman reports. Of all the families surveyed, 89 per cent had gardens.

The chest-type of freezer predominated; circulating air-freezing prevailed in farm freezers. Cost of freezers in the non-farm groups ranged principally from $200 to $395. Most farm freezers cost between $400 and $495, it was learned. Three-fourths of the users had less than two years' experience.

Users of home freezers reported that their families have enjoyed a higher quality of food and better nutrition since the freezer became part of the household equipment. They believe they save on the family food bill. They hope that manufacturers of post-war freezers will remember that getting the food out is as important as putting the food in, and will build for convenience as well as economy and efficiency.

G. I. Association

A new intercollegiate veterans association, has been organized at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and is now ready to expand in chapters in colleges and universities throughout the country.

The name is Gamma Iota Alpha, standing for G.I. Association. The organization is open to men and women graduates and undergraduates who have been honorably discharged from the armed services.

A national convention is planned for this summer to draw a permanent constitution and outline the programs in which these men and women can work together for the welfare of the nation. It is hoped that the organization will be able to assist returning servicemen to adjust to civilian life.

Detailed information may be obtained from the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, 85 Livingston Street, Brooklyn 2, New York.

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**Grass Farming**

Grass farming, has received a lot of publicity recently, but from the Animal Husbandry Dept. we hear the warning "beware." Under the new system, there would be no cultivated crops at all, and small grain would be grown only when needed to re-establish seedlings in pastures and hay fields.

The two crops grown over large sections of the country producing the most total digestible nutrients per acre are corn and alfalfa. Only under unusual conditions will pasture produce as much to the acre as these crops.

To produce a normal amount of milk, good dairy cows need a fairly liberal allowance of concentrates. Experiments show that when cows are fed only roughage including good pasture in summer, they will produce only 70 per cent as much milk as they would produce if fed the recommended amount of concentrates.
1945 Round-Up

New York farmers are driving ahead with production schedules, but with at least 135,000 extra seasonal workers needed between now and harvest, they face the most serious labor shortage of any war year.

This trend is particularly noticeable on the general farms that are increasing acreages of small grains and other crops requiring relatively little labor. A bumper New York winter wheat crop is in prospect—473,000 acres compared with 366,000 last year. This is the largest acreage of winter wheat since 1902. Farmers indicate also that the acreage of oats will be higher—915,000 acres compared with 861,000 acres in 1944. In this connection, European relief requirements for grains are increasing since they are efficient foods for large-scale feeding.

At the present time farmers are planning to plant the largest acreage of cabbage on record—more than 49,000 acres. With average yields this acreage would produce a crop 46 per cent above average and with high yields more than 80 per cent above. Even a low yield would produce a crop about 10 per cent above normal. Farmers may consider other crops that appear now to be short of national food needs. Indications are that the acreage in New York of vegetables for canning such as peas, snap beans, sweet corn, and tomatoes will be below that of last year and more is needed to meet requirements.

Milk Gains

Milk delivered to New York plants has increased month by month this year compared with last, showing gains of 5 per cent in January, 7 per cent in February and 8 per cent in March, and production continues to climb.

Egg production in the state is running slightly below last year—572 million for January through March compared with 645 million during the same period last year—but it is far ahead of peacetime averages. Chicks hatched, however, during the same period show gains over 1944 and the demand now far exceeds the supply. Probably the best opportunity for New York poultrymen to help increase meat supplies lies in a greater production of broilers.

On the basis of present crop indications there will be need for at least 135,000 seasonal workers, beyond the 220,000 family and hired workers now on the farms, at the harvest peak in September. The shortage of family and hired workers now on the farms is greater than it was a year ago, because the armed forces are continuing to take men, and because men and young men are continuing to go into war industries. The first part of the year there were approximately 18,000 farm youth who had been deferred from military service because of their essential wartime service on the farms. Since then this number has declined sharply in some counties, where there is no other source of inductees except youth who are coming into military age.

Will Recruit Workers

In a program laid out to supply seasonal workers, the New York farm labor organization—a joint effort of federal and state agencies and the agricultural and food processing industries—is driving to recruit 112,000 vacationists, youth and other emergency workers within New York state. The remaining 23,000 are being sought outside the state and country and will include 4,000 Jamaicans, as many German prisoners of war, and 15,000 migrants of whom 10,000 will be southern negroes. The others will be recruited in border states and will include 2,000 Pennsylvanians. All of the migrants, including those from Pennsylvania, are independently recruited, transported, housed and employed by private growers.

The recruiting campaign is in full swing in New York City where 10,000 emergency workers are sought through activities of the Extension Service and Employment Service. The upstate effort, which will come closer to the time of actual need, will center in local mobilization campaigns close to high producing fruit and vegetable areas. The first of these campaigns will likely come in the Hudson Valley and in Western New York counties for the berry and small fruit harvest.

Botted Babies

Although artificial breeding in New York State is relatively young it has shown remarkable results. Records on the first 120 animals to come from artificially bred cows show that the daughters have averaged 331 pounds more of milk and nearly 28 pounds more of butterfat than did their dams in the twice-a-day-milking over a 305 day period on a mature basis.

The production of these daughters is more than twice the average production of dairy cattle in N. Y. state. The offspring also produced milk of a higher butterfat content, averaging 13 per cent higher than their dams.

Several unproved sires are being used in artificial breeding although all are the sons of proved sires and come from proved brood cows.

Legumes

According to Professor M. T. Munn, head of the seed testing laboratory at the Geneva Experiment Station, the supply of legume seed in New York State is greater than was anticipated. Many samples have been received to be tested in order to meet the labeling requirements laid down by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, and to receive the government benefit payment under the AAA. Much of the seed submitted has been from clean fields and of high quality.

One serious development, however, is the appearance of the noxious weed, dodder, for the first time in a number of years. Also, because of the dry conditions last year, there is an unusually high percentage of hard seeds. That these seeds will germinate eventually, should be considered when germination percentage is used to determine planting value.

On Rodents

With a cover of snow to hide them, rodents got busy during the winter and gnawed away at our fruit trees. Now that the thaw has come all that is left behind are evidences of their winter industry. In order to correct the effects of girdling, the bridge graft is recommended.

The operation should be done as soon as the wood slips easily, and before trees begin to leaf out. The cions should be cut early and held in a cool moist place until ready for use. Cions are spaced about an inch apart.

Long slanting bevels are made on them at each end, and on the same side so that when they are placed in the smoothed surface of the tree they will lie flat.

Below the wound, the bark is slit longitudinally and the edges raised. Then the beveled end of the cion is slipped under the bark, and tacked down. Then the upper end of the cion is treated in the same manner above the wound. Melted grafting wax should be brushed over the cions and wound to prevent drying out.

The technique is one which requires practice for skill, and it is well worth learning in order to save trees.
Here and Abroad

Lazy Corn

A FIELD of corn tassels waving in the breeze, row upon row of shocks in autumn, bare white fields in winter, and then fields of waving corn under summer skies once again. It's hard to think of corn in any connection except that of peace. It's surely hard to think of corn in war.

Four thousand miles from the lazy fields of the corn pastures, corn is building up its combat record. Maps and photos have corn stalks in their manufacture, and so did the ink with which the maps were printed. Bomb casings are cast with the aid of a special starch, as are the cylinders of a bomber's engine. The aluminum in planes couldn't have been made without a process involving corn starch. The bomber brake linings are made fit for hard use by a corn starch treatment.

Corn products may help save the lives of men wounded in battle. Penicillin depends on corn steep liquor for large scale production. Dextrose injections are given following operations to check shock. Whole blood, fortified with additional dextrose is transfused into the veins of critically wounded men.

American foundries use millions of pounds of corn starch and dextrin annually in casting parts of guns, tanks, ships and planes.

On the front line, nirot starch, corn treated with nitric acid, is an explosive used in hand grenades and other weapons. Men's shoes are held together by a corn dextrin adhesive as well as by thread and nails. Uniforms, knapsacks, stretchers, gun covers, tents, camouflage cloth, and surgical dressings, are a few of the many items on which every thread has a corn starch treatment before weaving. Dextrin is used in the manufacture of rope and cordage, in tanning of leather and in curing of meat. Corn products are also needed in making班子 drugs, aspirin, and insect repellents.

As our armed forces move forward, innumerable corn products follow them. Corn has done and continues to do its part—a small part, indeed, by comparison with the sun of American power, but a worthy one, none the less—to hasten total victory.

(Courtesy Corn Industries Research)

Potato Pointers

Professor E. V. Hardenburg has some important advice about buying seed potatoes. He says that commercial growers purchase only certified seed, and so insure against low yields and disease. On the other hand, small growers too often obtain uncertified seed potatoes from local stores. These potatoes may be infected with ring rot or virus diseases, and though they may be satisfactory for eating, they will only serve to spread disease if they are planted.

“Good looks” are deceiving, and Professor Hardenburg pointed out the fact that it is far better to plant unattractive tubers from healthy and productive strains, than to plant those of unknown origin or quality.

The good seed which Professor Hardenburg recommends may be scarce this year, and high prices may discourage buyers from purchasing them. OPA regulation permits an additional charge of one cent per pound for certified seed potatoes, and this charge is justified. If it is impossible to obtain certified seed, try to get other seed of good quality.

Earliest varieties are Warba and Bliss Triumph. Next are Cobbler and Chippewa. These are all susceptible to scab. Midseason varieties are Houna, Green Mountain, and Kataklin. The last two are high in starch and should be grown on loamy soil where Boreaux spraying is practiced.

Late varieties include Sebago and Sequoia, both high yielding and quite resistant to foliage insects, and well adapted to a wide range of soil and climate. Sebago is preferred because it is moderately resistant to blight and scab, well shaped, and white skinned.

USSR Science

Science is closely bound to the lives and work of the people in the USSR. Individual farmers enthusiastically apply and test what science has offered them, helping themselves and at the same time enriching science by practical experience.

Trofim Lysenko, of the Michurin School of Soviet Geneticians worked out what is known as the theory of stadal growth. The theory is that during the life cycle of a plant, from seed sprouting to the formation of new seed, it goes through definite stages each of which requires a particular environment.

The first stage is that of vernalization. And here the important factor is temperature. Seeds of field crops can be vernalized before spring. For example, winter wheat may be treated with cold, sown in spring, and will go to seed in the summer as would summer wheat. So, knowing the requirements of a variety, development can be regulated according to needs. Lysenko's ideas were valuable in increasing yields during the war when such foods as potatoes and bread were essential.

Lysenko published a work, "Hereditary and Change" which outlines a new foundation for genetics. For he found that changes in the development of a plant can be transmitted to its progeny. Plant organisms demand specific conditions of environment in order to produce definite reactions. If geneticists know these demands and reactions they can make regular changes in them by influencing the environment.

To make the plant more adaptive to the direction wanted, scientists graft, change environment at certain stages of development, and cross varieties.

Mendelism has not the authority in Russia that it enjoys in the west. Rather the emphasis is on practical plant selection without reference to studies of chromosomes. Russia rejects the theory developed from the experiments of Mendel which is claimed the basis of genetics and evolution. Lysenko is attempting to build a science of genetics for the purposes of selection.

Ten thousand collective farms, totaling one hundred thousand acres of Russian soil, are now planted to medicinal herbs.

The harvest job is done by the All-Union Medicinal Trust, which gathered eight thousand tons in 1944. Vast growths of tansy, the seeds of which yield medicines valuable for treating respiratory diseases, were found in the Tian-Shan Mountains. And from the Turkemen desert came a plant from which salolin, used for lowering blood pressure, is obtained.

Greece

Six purebred Brown Swiss bulls, the first group to be exported directly to war-torn areas for rebuilding the devastated livestock industry, are being shipped to Greece. Selection of the bulls was based on both milk-transmitting ability and type. In Greece, most of the farm draft power is provided by cows which are also expected to produce milk. Rugged, strong-backed bulls, able to transmit these characteristics to their progeny are needed.

Preliminary estimates indicate that the cattle population is less than one third of its prewar number. There are almost no breeding males, and the worth of the Brown Swiss bulls may be effectively multiplied many times by artificial insemination.

The Near East Foundation Livestock Improvement and Rehabilitation project is under the direction of a group of Cornell professors which include Professors Salisbury, F. B. Morrison, and Lincoln D. Kelsey. The animals were donated by the Church of the Brethren.
Clean Light


We can't see, smell, feel, or hear them, and yet they're constantly around, causing illness, death, and loss of money. Air-borne bacteria, unbelievably tiny organisms which constantly float thru the barns, the milk cans, the brooding nests, have been of great concern to farmers in all types of agricultural processes.

But now science comes thru with Sterilamps which can be advantageously used wherever the elimination of air-borne bacteria will reduce spoilage or decrease certain types of illness.

There is a 50 to 70 per cent reduction in chick mortality; feathers develop faster and the plumage is better; the combs are deep red and erect; pigmentation of the legs appears sooner and is more noticeable; there is a great reduction in culls and runts; birds can be marketed up to two weeks sooner; egg production may be increased; air in cow barns and milk utensil storage rooms is kept sterile; in cheese and penicillin plants, unwanted mold is greatly reduced; bacteria in cold storage rooms are killed; and water is sterilized.

The new special ultra-violet Sterilamps differ from sunlamps and high pressure mercury vapor lamps. Not only do they give off very little visible light, but also, eighty per cent of their energy is emitted at a very short wave length, one that is unable to pass thru the glass of a sunlamp or the mercury vapor lamp.

Because of the great losses that poultrymen suffer in the batching, brooding, raising, and egg laying processes of their industry, special attempts have been made to combat the air-borne cross infections among the chicks. These bacteria are largely responsible for the epidemic spread of disease in poultry houses. This high rate of disease is not necessarily due to poor housekeeping or unsanitary techniques, but to the acute congestion during the first four weeks of a chicken's life.

Government investigations have found that 60 per cent of all chick mortality occurs within the first sixteen days. This is during the nursing or brooding state which is often the same as the period in which chicks are raised to broiler size.

Chicks free from disease and infections during the first month of life, acquire added vigor and greater weight. They feather out faster and their plumage is better. These benefits may be due to a small amount of Vit. D-producing-energy which the lamps continually irradiate.

The farmer and his income are, of course, affected by these new devices. The laying bird is worth more; and the loss of revenue from lack of egg production can be overcome.

The dairy industry, too, has made many uses of Sterilamps. In the maternity and calf barns, the number of bacteria and viruses in the air are greatly reduced. Chances of respiratory cross infections are minimized.

Air-borne bacteria in the milking room may also be controlled. Contamination is caused by the contact of the bacteria with milk and milk pails. A few ceiling-mounted lamps will alleviate this condition. In storage rooms, one small lamp with its "magic" rays will permit almost sterile storage of equipment. Milk-can sterilization may be achieved by bolting two of the fixtures back to back and inserting the unit within a milk can for a few minutes.

In milk processing plants Sterilamps can aid in bacteria control in the pasteurizing and bottling processes. Another dairy application is in cheese manufacture. As with penicillin, unwanted molds may be removed, while those which assist in the proper aging or palatability of the product will not be destroyed.

Pig barns may soon feel the improvements brought by this new light. Pigs are subject to respiratory infections and perhaps the Sterilamp rays will make the barns a more infrequent source of disease.

Water sterilization has found a new ally in Sterilamps. By passing under a lamp at a certain rate, water is virtually, if not actually, sterilized. Recirculation of water in many processes requiring large amounts of the liquid is now possible for the bacterial count of water may be held down while the water is reused numerous times.

Wartime restrictions, lack of labor and time have held back increased investigations. Greater uses for the new lamps are constantly being sought and found. To the bacterial billions who cannot withstand the rays of cleanliness, we say Let there be light.

JW

Food Processing Plants Make Use of The New Lamps.

Sterilamps are a Westinghouse Electric trade mark.

Sterilamp Units Keep Milk Cans Free From Air-borne Bacteria.
Farm Wood Goes to War
(Continued from page 3)
aggregate more than four million acres. These woods occupy 13% of the total land area of the state, 21% of the total farm area and 35% of the commercially useful forest land of the state. In normal years these woods have contributed 8% of the total crop income from these farm lands. Obviously here is a natural resource of tremendous proportions.

Our soil is the basic resource on which all life depends. Without its continued conservative management there can be no sustained agriculture. Good forestry practice almost always will have its effect, even though indirectly, on good soil management. Regardless of our attention to the production of food, in these troubled times, it is imperative that the practices of soil conservation be broadened in their application. In this effort the farm woods have an important role to play. It is vital therefore that our woods be handled in a way which will not lead to their destruction. Rather our constant efforts should be that of building an adequate growing stock through the elimination of grazing, the practice of controlled cutting and the initiation of various types of improvement measures.

The fact is we have been building an expensive civilization on a foundation of plant and soil destruction and on the wastage of other forms of irreplaceable natural wealth. A permanent civilization is impossible on such a foundation. These facts are well known to progressive farmers. The washing and erosion of priceless surface farm soils must be prevented and as one aid in this problem the farm woodlands are invaluable.

Developments are now under way in this state which will undoubtedly extend, on a scale heretofore impossible, direct aid to farms so that their woods will be given the best of management and, where they have been badly handled, rehabilitated in accordance with the best types of forestry practice.

Directly farm woodlands are contributing their share of the wood that is needed for the war. Indirectly they are serving to help sustain agricultural soils without which agriculture cannot exist.

Good Farm Up
(Continued from page 4)
nex' a horse barn, with room for some fat mares 'n a buggy. "Yup, farmers this part ust t' send hay down t' feed thy New York horses. When the railroad come that put a cramp in thy hay bints. The Ford mean' thy en' o' city horses. Farmers begun lookin' fer a new job; down 'n th' valleys they ship fluid milk. But up th' hills they couldn't get out 'n th' winter, so they made butter. Over t' Cornell they try t' help th' hill farmers, but not much ust; what th' professors sez don' get out th' snow. 'N besides-." His voice trailed off while I liassen'd t' some trucks 'n cars drivin' off. N' I wuz thinkin' of Meyers leavin' this place. 'Tain't easy t' pull up what's got deep roots.

Mac 'n me walked back over th' Grimm t' see if th' auction wuz finished. Lot th' folks wuz gone, but some wuz awaitin' t' th' las' t' see who bought th' cows. "Tuwz all thru right 'fore sundown, 'n Mac 'n me wuz leavin' when I foun' a horseshoe. 'Why ya wan' thot'" sez Mac. "Oh, mebbe it'll bring a spell good luck t' Hank Meyers 'n th' new owner." 'N I nailed t' over the Farm Bureau sign topr th' barn door.

Amount To Something!
(Continued from page 4)
keeper warned the boys to leave, but before long the warm drinks were on the table, and the gay mood widened.

The stream of light under the door widened too, as the professor entered the inn—just as six feet carried the frightened boys behind the safety of a long curtain.

"Where are they? They are here. Where are you hiding them?" The voice of the learned man fairly shook with violence. "Aha—" and he spied the trail of water leading from the fire to the curtain.

"Come out! All right then, I'll open the curtain." Sweeping the cloth back, he found the now-worried boys. Then his anger turned to disappointment. "My honor students. Oh, this is terrible. What will the faculty say . . . what will your families say? And what have you to say for yourselves, behaving in this shameful manner? You Nat?"

"Nothing, sir."
"You Frank?"
"The same as Nat, sir."
"You Henry?"
"I-I- nothing, sir."
"I am heartbroken. Frank, such a fine law student. You, Nat, doing splendidly in composition; and you too, Henry writing beautifully. Behaving so, how can you expect to amount to something?"

Long after the professor who marched them back to school had been forgotten, folks remembered Franklin Pierce, Nathaniel Hawthorn, and Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

(Adapted from Milton Bacon's radio program "Time To Remember")
Cornell Homemaker

The Cafeteria
by Katherine W. Harris and Alice M. Burgoin

THE Home Economics Cafeteria and Green Room in Martha Van Rensselaer Hall are major activities of the Department of Institution Management. They provide the practical teaching laboratories for the Home Economics students who are interested in nutritional preparation for positions as dietitians, food supervisors or cafeteria managers and for students in Hotel Administration. Courses are offered in cafeteria and room service, quantity cooking, food purchasing, catering and the administrative phases of group feeding. Approximately 185 students are enrolled in the department each semester.

The Cafeteria and Green Room serve daily 2,000 or more college students, instructing and clerical staff, military personnel, townpeople, and out-of-town visitors. Conference groups cause considerable fluctuations in the day-by-day patronage. Last year (July 1943 to July 1944) the total number of meals served was 554,135; in 1942-43 the number was 322,805.

The major aim of these food service activities is to provide nutritious, attractive, inexpensive food that tastes as good as it looks and carries over the fine qualities of home cooking into quantity production. Courteous service, high standards of sanitation and pleasant surroundings, conducive to relaxation and enjoyment, are goals.

At the present time available market supplies, food distribution and rationing influence the variety and kind of items on the menu each meal. Ration values of meat, butter and other fats are high and are constantly changing as is the supply of these items. This explains the fact that one week's menus may include more beef, another more pork, while butter may appear more often in some weeks than in others. Patrons sometimes ask why the cafeteria offers fewer meat items, such as roasts and chops, than do many commercial restaurants. Home Economics Cafeteria patrons, for the most part select a complete meal while in other food service establishments light lunches and between-meal snacks may make up a large proportion of the total meals reported. In these situations more meat is available for the smaller percentage of patrons who select it.

The cafeteria encourages the eating of fresh fruits, salads and vegetables by keeping prices at the lowest possible and making these foods especially attractive and tasty. Over the past several years salads have sold at 6 cents and most of the vegetables at 8 cents per serving. Despite the great increase in the cost of the raw materials and the labor that goes into their preparation, these selling prices have been maintained. The constantly increasing consumption of salads, fruits and vegetables gives evidence that the cafeteria patrons are aware of the value of these foods. It is a difficult job to obtain the quantities of fresh fruits and vegetables that are required, and still more difficult to get them prepared. Deliveries of this fresh produce are made daily, but frequently half of the items ordered are not received. Some of the quantities used are interesting. One noon meal requires eight bushels of spinach, 150 pounds of Hubbard squash or 75 pounds of green beans. Three vegetables, besides potatoes, are offered at each noon and night meal and one or more of these is fresh. During the summer and early fall months, many of the fruits and vegetables are purchased from nearby farmers and are prepared and served the same day that they are picked. This procedure gives the most satisfactory results in terms of nutritious values and palatability.

Frosted fruits and vegetables are used in ever increasing amounts because of the labor saved, a more constant supply is now available and because many of these items do not require ration points. When canned tomatoes for a noon meal require 2400 ration points and canned fruits 800 points, one can readily see that the total daily allotment of 1400 points will not allow for many processed foods on the menu.

Other consumption figures are interesting because they give additional evidence of the good food habits of the cafeteria patrons. An average of 1½ to 2 crates of oranges and 2 crates of grapefruit are prepared daily for juice. Five hundred and fifty quarts of milk, including approximately 1600 half pint bottles, 15 gallons of ice cream and 30 pounds of cottage cheese are among the dairy items used daily. A large proportion of the patrons drink orange juice and milk.

The Cafeteria employs a full-time staff numbering about 25 and approxi-

mately 80 to 85 students, whose hours of work range from 10 to 30 per week. Each month 12 to 14 per cent of the cafeteria income goes to this group of student workers which assists many through college. Occasionally the workers gather for an evening of fun, such as took place recently in the Auditorium of Martha Van Rensselaer Hall. This party was planned and directed by students and sponsored by the staff. Seventy-five students, full-time employees and the supervisory staff turned out and had a happy time together participating in the "know your neighbor games" and the square dances.

The supervisory staff gives full credit to the loyal group of employees who have remained in the service of the cafeteria over many years. They have made it possible for the Cafeteria to maintain a reputation for good food. Without them it would have been even more difficult to make the many adjustments that wartime limitations and an accelerated program have necessitated. The staff appreciates, too, the considerate attitude and cooperation of the patrons.

Frequently the cafeteria fails to give the type of food and service that is in keeping with the standards set before the war but they are looking forward to the time when they can do a better job.

---

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Near Campus Gate
Mel-Yun Li

Mel-Yun Li, a Chinese girl with a warm winning smile, has only a small desk in a graduate study room now at Martha Van Rensselaer; yet when she returns to China after she receives her doctor's degree in education, she will be one of China's educational leaders as dean of women and head of the department of university extension at the University of Nanking.

Before coming to the United States in 1940, Miss Li visited schools, institutions and factories in Manchuria, Siberia, Koran, Japan, and 18 Chinese provinces in order to study the conditions of education in her own country and region. She graduated from Giaoling College in Nanking and earned her master's degree at the University of Rochester.

"I don't really say what my major study was," said Miss Li ruefully, "because I've taken so many courses. At Cornell I've studied home economics, agricultural economics, educational psychology, and rural education."

Miss Li, who expects to obtain her doctor's degree this spring, wrote as her thesis an analysis of social and economics conditions in a Chinese farming community, based on the community's needs and looking toward educational improvement. After her two-year term at the University of Nanking she plans to do administrative work in other colleges in China.

Home Gardener

Old-fashioned herbs have the very "makings" of many a good dish. To-day's homemakers may follow their grandmother's example and have a little herb garden outside the kitchen door.

Herbs are easy to grow in rich, well-drained garden soil. A plot 10 x 12 feet will supply all the herbs required by the average family for seasoning purposes.

Some herbs, such as celery, sweet marjoram, dill, and parsley should be started from seed indoors and the seedlings transplanted to the herb garden. Sturdier plants of basil, chives, mint, summer savory, sage and thyme can be started in the garden.

Arts and Crafts

The designer of articles used in the household must constantly weigh the problems of design against those of usefulness, and decide whether, for example, the convenience in drinking from a cup is more important than the danger of spilling it from it and its stability when placed in the saucer.

This is the conclusion of Mrs. Eva Ziesel, teacher of industrial design at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, who spoke on May 22 before the seminar of the Department of Economics of the Household and Household Management, at the New York State College of Home Economics.

A pot handle should be long for good balance, and short for easy storage; if utensils are so made that they stack easily, shipping space is cut down; shapes of equal height may be made to seem of different dimensions; shadow, glaze and color all affect the appearance of an article. These and many other problems must be kept in mind by industrial designers of kitchen and dinner ware.

The designers in America today have come to this profession from many other fields because the profession is new. The primary aim of arts and crafts is to derive creative satisfaction and to make hand work a source of pleasure, said Mrs. Ziesel. In the next quarter century the development of new materials and new processes, and the rise of the living standard will give industrial designers greater opportunity to create useful articles that are functional and beautiful. The designers of the future "will have to know something of engineering and manufacturing, yet be artists who can find entertaining and different solutions to problems of construction, and who can keep on originating satisfying forms."

Store Eggs Now

Now is the time to store eggs. They are more plentiful now than at any other time of the year. Ceiling prices, meanwhile, are at the lowest point of the year. This fall eggs are likely to be scarce and will be higher priced.

The water-glass method of storing eggs is perhaps the best one for consumers of Grade A or the equivalent. If you don't know about this method, consult or write to the county home demonstration agent.

Baby Feeding

Nearly 2000 babies have been helped to better health through the right food by Miss Helen Monsch, professor of nutrition in the New York College of Home Economics, who, for the past 26 years has advised mothers of the community near Cornell University.

This expert in baby feeding has also given guidance on diet to her students of her classes in infant feeding, and to those who have had a baby to care for in the homemaking departments of the college.

Of the 47 infants most of whom have lived for a year, 99 per cent at a time, every one has gone out at the end of the term a healthier, stronger and happier child than when he arrived.

As part of the usual program for students taking the laboratory course in infant feeding, Miss Monsch's class visits regularly seven or eight families in Ithaca. The girls carry with them scales and a measuring board to size up the baby's growth. The child's diet is carefully planned.

In a laboratory at the college also, girls interested in the feeding of preschool children help to solve the problems of mothers who bring to a free clinic their three-to-five-year old youngsters who have difficulties with food. Each baby is an undivided problem.

"If he must be put on a bottle, his formula should contain all the elements the child needs in a balanced diet. A diet of sugar, milk, water, orange juice, and cod liver oil, for example, is not enough. Egg yolk, to supply the iron mission in cow's should be added from the time of birth," Miss Monsch stated.

Spic and Span

Commercial laundries are over-worked and it may be some time before clothes will come back from the laundry fresh and clean. The Home Economics college is doing its best to help by training students to do washing and ironing at home.

A laundry room was set up last fall in a cottage so that the girls could get practical experience in washing and ironing, and in using all kinds of equipment. It is well arranged into two laundry units—an automatic and a non-automatic. One side of the room is for washing clothes, and the other side contains equipment for ironing. One corner is fitted up as a sewing center and another with complete stain-removal equipment.

Here, the girls work on actual laundry as part of their class work. Ithaca families send in baskets of clothes that come back to them "spic and span." By doing family wash, students have a chance to iron shirts and children's clothes as well as household linens.

Russian Recipe

The following Russian Recipe is from the Russian Cook Book for American Homes, published by the Russian War Relief, Inc.

Chicken In Paprika Cream

1 five-pound fowl
Salt-Pepper
3/4 pound onions, chopped fine
1 tablespoon paprika
1 cup tomato puree
1/2 cup sour cream
1/2 cup dry wine
1/2 cup dry fowl; cut up for fricasse. Season with salt and pepper. Fry onions with paprika in butter until light yellow. Add tomato puree and simmer for a few minutes. Add sour cream. Place fowl in deep baking dish. Add sauce; cover and bake in moderate over (350°F.) for two hours or more. Shake it occasionally. Strain sauce before serving. If too thick, add stock. Serves 4 to 6.
Former Student Notes

Recent visitors to the campus were Mr. and Mrs. Carlton Edwards, (Ag. '36 and Home Ec '40), County Agent. They live in Waterloo, N. Y. and were accompanied by their son, Carlton Taylor, Jr., and daughter.

Elliot Johnson, '37, is changing from the Vocational Agricultural Department in Ovid to the one in Phelps.

Charles Nearing, '38, brought his F.F.A. chapter to visit Cornell the other day. They enjoyed J. P. Wilman's sheep lecture and S. W. Warren's farm management. Charles taught agriculture at Sharon Springs for four years before going to Bloomingfield to teach.

Pvt. Walter T. Scudder's address: ASN 4212822 Co. A. 1149 Sc C.S.U. Yale University, New Haven, Conn. He was graduated in '41 and had two years in graduate work at Louisiana State University studying Horticulutre. Then, he taught Vocational Agriculture at Breesport until he entered the service.

Harriet Howell, Home Ec '41, and husband, Captain George H. Becker, Jr., Hotel College, recently discharged from the Army, spent the weekend in Ithaca and attended Hotel Ezra Cornell activities. They are now living in Syracuse.

Frank Nearing, '42, who used to teach Vocational Agriculture in hammon now on a mine layer in the Pacific.

Matthew Troy, '43 Vet College, and Phyllis Farago, '45 Arts College, were married March 25, 1945, in New York. They are residing in College Park, Maryland.

Jane Semanek of Binghamton, New York, has accepted a position teaching Home Economics in the Catskill High School, Catskill New York. Jane will receive her degree from the College of Home Economics at Cornell University in June '45. As a student she was active in the Home Economics Club, Women's Self Government Association, Outing Club, Dramatic Club and Symphony orchestra. She was sub-co-chairman of Willard Straight Music Committee and Publicity Chairman of the Newman Club. She was president of Omicron Nu and elected to Kappa Delta Epsilon and Phi Kappa Phi, honorary education societies. She was awarded a Borden Company Home Economics scholarship, Omicron Nu scholarship and a mortar board award. Jane belongs to Pi Lambda Theta, honorary education society.

Jean McLean, '45, has a job with the Greyhound Bus Lines. She is now at the Greyhound Post House in Bluefield, West Virginia.

Jean Adolphi of Cairo, New York, has accepted a position teaching Home Economics at Spencer Central School. Spencer, New York. Jean was graduated from Cairo Central School in 1941 and will be graduated from the College of Home Economics at Cornell in June '45. At Cornell she was a member of the Wesley Foundation, the Methodist student organization, vice-president and social chairman of Wayside Aftermath Sorority, a member of the Home Economics Club, and of Pi Lambda Theta, honorary home economics sorority.

Sgt. John B. Babcock, '45, in charge of a mortar crew, has seen action in Belgium and Germany. He was in the Battle of the Bulge and was pictured in a recent issue of YANK, the Army weekly.

A job in Waterloo, N. Y., awaits Beatrice O'Brien, '45, who plans to teach home economics there this Fall. While on the campus here, Bea was elected to Kappa Delta Epsilon, Pi Lambda Theta, and Arete. She also served as president of the home ec sorority, as historian of Sigma Kappa sorority, and as president of one of the women's cottages.

Jeanne Edwards, '47 from Hamilton, New York, is in the WAC's stationed in Denver, Colorado. She is a private in the medical corps.
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WHO? Farmers and Homemakers
WHAT? Should have adequate information about farm and home research.
WHERE? From Cornell’s Experiment Station
WHEN? Frequently
WHY? Research is a dependable means of throwing light on practical problems of farming and homemaking

FOR 66 YEARS the research work of the Experiment Station at Cornell University has been of fundamental importance to successful farming and homemaking. The people of New York State rely on the results of scientific investigation to point the way to improved methods or products. They benefit from research in the form of an abundance of wholesome food that can be produced economically and is available to consumers at a reasonable cost.

FOR 4 YEARS Cornell Experiment Station scientists have been working on leaf color of McIntosh apple trees in its relation to nitrogen fertilization. By early summer part of their research in the form of a color chart bearing seven shades of apple-leaf green will be published. By comparing representative samples of at least 100 leaves with the color standards, the McIntosh apple grower can decide whether he should add more nitrogen to the soil or whether he has too much. Leaf color of McIntosh apple trees is closely related to color, storage quality, and yield of the fruit, and to nitrogen fertilization. To get maximum yields and quality, a grower must maintain a certain nitrogen balance in his trees. Since the response of the tree to a given amount of nitrogen fertilizer depends upon the size of the tree, the soil, the vegetative cover, and the climate, general recommendations are of little value. The researchers have determined that the concentration of chlorophyll, and hence color, of McIntosh leaves are influenced by the nitrogen level of the tree. Thus, leaf color may be used to measure leaf nitrogen, and furnishes a gauge for the response of the tree to the nitrogen-fertilization program.

A set of seven color standards, which range from a dark yellowish-green to a dusky olive green, is based on leaves selected from McIntosh trees that were under differential nitrogen fertilization for three years. These standards are incorporated in two color charts designed for the use of fruit growers. This is just one example of new research that will be worthwhile to New York agriculture. This and other important agricultural information is available to New York farmers and homemakers from bulletins, news releases and other publications issued by the

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION
ROBERTS HALL
ITHACA, NEW YORK
How Westinghouse STRATOVISION took the final headache out of Television and FM

Even before the war ended, Television and FM transmitting and receiving equipment had reached a high degree of perfection. But a final difficulty remained—the problem of broadcasting such programs on a nationwide basis.

Because of the ultra-high frequencies employed, Television and FM waves travel only in straight, "line-of-sight" direction. They do not bend around the earth's surface...as do those of standard-band radio.

This limits the range of a Television or FM station to a maximum of 50 miles—even when perched atop the tallest building.

A chain of radio-relay stations across the country—or coaxial cables spanning the nation—have been proposed as a solution. But these are terrifically expensive and, worse yet, cause serious distortion of long distance programs.

Now, at last, Westinghouse research engineers have discovered a practical solution through "stratovision"—broadcasting Television and FM programs from planes flying six miles high in the stratosphere!

At this altitude, a single Stratovision plane can cover an area 422 miles in diameter...103,000 square miles...approximately the combined area of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Westinghouse engineers predict that 14 of these flying broadcasting stations can transmit 4 Television and 5 FM programs simultaneously to 78% of the nation's population.

The conception and planning of Stratovision broadcasting are a tribute to the ingenuity and engineering "know-how" of Westinghouse radio technicians...gained through producing $400,000,000 worth of Radar and radio equipment for our armed forces.

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Welcome Everyone!

No winter storm, no summer heat
Can still the sound of students' feet
The co-ed stroll, the manly stride
O'er Cornell's campus, grand and wide.

Once more we gather in the halls
Now filled with noise and friendly calls
Renew our friendships, old and dear
And welcome students new this year.

For those who from victorious fight
Have now returned and earned the right
To learn, to seek, to rest, to strive,
We're glad to see this day arrive.

Many old familiar faces
Found in well-remembered places
At Willard Straight we'll meet and mix
Through '45 and '46.

—J.W.

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Our Customers must make money!

...THAT'S WHY THERE'S A
Benton Roberf North, Beacon Dealer; R. F. Warne, Beacon Service Representative, and others are shown selecting pullets for housing on the Shubert Poultry Farm, Franklin, New York.

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25th Anniversary
1920-45
Next to Men and Guns
Comes Seeds

by W. B. Ward

American research flows from Geneva, New York to Geneva, Switzerland, and from Ithaca, New York to Ithaca, Greece. Wrapped in a packet of seeds that an UNRRA representative, for example, hands to a farmer in Greece may be some guaranties of goodness from a Cornell University laboratory. Or a Russian farmer may be sowing seeds that research workers in Geneva, New York (in the Experiment Station under Cornell's direction) have tested for worth in New York State.

The Experiment Stations at Geneva and Ithaca, New York, cannot stamp seed packets with labels that “these will grow in Geneva, Switzerland or Ithaca, Greece,” but the Stations can help to guarantee, within reasonable limits, that the seeds in the packets are what the commercial labels claim they are. The services of the seed-testing laboratory are available to both farmers and commercial seedsmen. During 1944 a total of 15,373 samples of seed were submitted for testing. This was a record number, for the war has boomed the seed-testing business. Complete seed analyses and tests are requested not only for seeds to be shipped abroad but also for seed stocks to be used at military posts in this country. Of the number tested last year more than 14 per cent of the nine chief field, forage, and grain crops were found unfit for use. The heavy losses saved New York State farmers are enough to show the value of the laboratory, but when a crop failure in a foreign country may mean starvation for thousands, the real value of seed research becomes evident.

New Discoveries

Behind the seed-testers are the plant breeders. Their work must come first. Trials over many years on the kinds of plants—both for animals and for human beings—that are best suited to New York State’s growing conditions has its results, strangely enough, in Russia, Greece, Italy, and other foreign countries. The researchers experiment endlessly and carefully to find which kinds of plants will grow best where. Temperature must be considered, and rainfall, whether seasons and days are short or long, whether elevations are high or low—all the varied growing conditions that characterize the parts of New York State. Whether those seeds will grow well in Greece or will keep well in Switzerland, for example, depends on how closely the many conditions in those far-off places resemble those here where the seeds are labeled. A few reports have been received. Later, after farmers have had a few seasons of sowing in peace, more reports may come in. For it is only by learning just which crops, grown from the New York seeds, flourish and which ones failed that the Cornell scientists can choose the best seeds to send abroad.

F. P. Bussell of the Plant Breeding Department at Cornell recently sent 19 samples of corn hybrids to a Cornell graduate, Paul Allen, who is now working with farmers of Southern Europe in a program of agricultural rehabilitation. Last year Cayuga soybeans were shipped to Russia from Cornell. All these shipments bear explanations of the kinds of environment needed to make the seeds grow. For example, the Cayuga soybeans, as the Cornell scientists discovered by research, need to be in a 1600- to 1800-foot elevation; they need cool weather; they will flourish even when the growing season is short. The Russians now have available the specifications they need as to just where this kind of soybean can be expected to do well.

Many other experiments on seeds are constantly being carried out and they will have far-reaching results in other countries as well as here. Recent ones deal with such fundamental problems as the physiology of germination, the control of disease in seed stocks by treatments and other methods, studies on differences in regional adaptation for hybrid sweet corns, cabbage-breeding, and methods of seed storage.

Big Things In Little Packages

Next to men and guns come seeds. This was true during the fighting in Europe and is just as true now. For victory in Europe does not bring the end of hunger there; in fact, it multiplies the problems, for it puts upon the already over-burdened Allied resources an added task of feeding millions of friends and foes alike. The economy of sending seeds instead of food cargoes is the difference between a single 10,000-ton cargo carrying eight million pounds of seed and nine hundred 10,000-ton cargoes carrying the food produced from eight million pounds of seed. The seeds cost six million dollars. They produce two billion dollars worth of food.

Two ounces of tomato seed will cover an acre—with a yield of 10 tons of tomatoes. One pound of cabbage seed, carefully planted, can produce 75 tons of cabbages. A pound of carrot seed is enough, when growing conditions are favorable, to produce 10 tons of root. And so on through the catalog—which explains why seed packets have been tucked in the captain’s cabin when bottom space was tight. And explains how an American soldier happened to find two bags of seeds enclosed in a tank just off the boat. Because so much emerges from so little, seeds have a high shipping priority and for the same reason the American seed industry is trying frantically to get a bigger seed production than ever before.
Control field trials of Detroit dark red beets show whether seeds were correctly labelled.

A New Job for the United States

The task of supplying liberated areas with seeds has fallen upon the United States. There was a time, at the end of World War I, when four-fifths of the globe’s seed beds flourished in Holland, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Romania, and Morocco. This situation was abruptly changed when Germany crossed the Maginot Line and the seed acres of the world were turned up by Nazi spurs. Then it became the job of American seedsmen to expand their small industry into a seed bag for the world.

Last year, 18 million pounds of vegetable seed were shipped to our allies and to our armed services abroad. That meant only 5 per cent of the total vegetable-seed production in this country. To Americans it is a drop in the seed bag. To our Allies it is life itself.

The largest quantity of vegetable seeds has been going to Russia. Axis occupation put a temporary end to 40 per cent of Russia’s agriculture. With their “breadbasket” regained, Russia needed seeds for a cropland nearly one-fifth of the total United States acreage in crops. Scorched, gutted battlefields are already converted into productive fields sown with American seeds.

Beans Aren’t Just Beans

Although the southern tip of Russia would hit Philadelphia on our United States map, Russia has great variation in climate. That is why it is so important to send the right kinds of seed, and the better varieties and strains; and that is why the cool-weather, short-season soybeans from Cornell may be expected to flourish in many parts of Russia.

There are almost 12 million “home gardeners” in the Soviet Union. In the spring of 1945, the Moscow victory gardeners sowed about 14 tons of American vegetable seeds—the gift of Russian War Relief.

Every lot of seed that is submitted by the commercial seedsmen to the government for export abroad must meet high standards for germination and purity. Indirectly, the research of scientists like those at Cornell and Geneva, but multiplied throughout the United States, has helped make these seeds pass those tests for excellence.

Have We Enough Seeds?

The production of many seeds has doubled, or even tripled. Because of the cooperation of the seed industry and with the background of knowledge fostered by years of research in universities and experiment stations, the United States can meet almost all the current demands for vegetable seeds. But the supplies to meet emergencies and unforeseen requirements are not ample yet and may decline in 1945. Excessive rain or burning drouth for just part of a season may upset all the calculations.

Vegetable seeds are only half the story. Seeds for crops not for human consumption are a crucial matter too. What makes the problem more difficult is that the choice between food and seed is hard. When prices go up the farmer is forced to feed his hay to livestock rather than let it go to seed. You can’t always have your feed and seed too.

Speed Is Important

The process of getting the shipments of both kinds of seeds across must begin months before the seeds are used. If there is a break anywhere in the chain of planting, harvesting, testing, storage, and shipping the seeds may arrive too late for the sowing. That might mean, to our allies, the difference between living and dying.

The Russians and other allies have tried to show their appreciation for the seeds by a return in kind. Their scientists have been working on American seed varieties to obtain new ones through crop breeding and selection. Long before this war the Russian and American farmers “crossed furrows.” The best wheat that waves in American fields come from seed introduced by Mark Alfred Carlton from Russia. Ninety per cent of our bread derives from grain of Russian origin.

That sounds like the kind of world we need, where ships transport seeds instead of soldiers and guns, and scientists can improve varieties instead of booby traps.

TWO PORK CHOPS
William H. Glasson, ’46

Father, Mother, Jane and Bill
All expected to eat their fill
So Mother rose early and went to the shops
All she brought home was two pork chops.

Mother tried vainly to buy some tripe
An aid in stopping that hungry gripe
No beef or veal could she find in the shops
But only those two, thin, lean pork chops.

The fat from the chops was used with the beans
As a dish for folks with limited means
The bones were given to hungry pup Rover
His regular meat was feeding a soldier.

No lawful steaks within ceiling prices
Makes mother seek some new devices
To have them say “It’s swell, it’s tops”
To a meal with only two pork chops.
A Coke at J. P.’s

Tucked away on the western shore of Beebe Lake a small brown and white building blends in smoothly with the wooded hollow. A fitting monument to the changes of time and college life, it cannot be viewed from the main campus, nor can it be seen until you start up the walk toward the front door. Often months pass before new freshmen, living far from Beebe Lake, ever know of the building’s existence. Only the highest windows of the girls’ dorms give a view of it. The structure is neither large, pretentious, nor very famous. It is known rather ingloriously as “Japes.” Cornell co-eds once referred to it as “J. P.’s.” Way back in the long ago, it was known as the “Johnny Parson Club.”

Behind that simple phrase “Let’s have a coke at Japes” there lies a long and interesting tale, for the Club is old. Additions to the original structure and modern installations have kept it up-to-date. The heavy solid wood furniture has remained ever since the opening. A telephone and juke box were later installed. No fire has ever marred the wooden framework. The noise of construction was heard only once—when the floor space was doubled. Much of its old glamour has been lost, but a new atmosphere pervades the place. The club itself has passed through various stages of evolution and so has the sentiment which attaches itself to all such college spots.

Let’s go back to the beginning, to the two men who were most responsible for the building of “Japes.” In the early 1900’s, a young man, Johnny Parson, was stationed here as an instructor in the College of Engineering. An ardent lover of winter activities, he held a special enthusiasm for lake sports, being one of the better skaters of the day. Johnny Parson designated himself as a one man committee for improving Beebe Lake, enhancing its possibilities, and increasing the lure of winter lake activities. His desire to make Beebe a more important spot on the campus would perhaps never have been wholly fulfilled, even with the aid of trusts, donations, and gifts, had it not been for the help of another important figure on the Cornell campus.

Romeyn Berry, then graduate manager of the Athletic Association, wanted to create a restaurant which at the time neither Cornell nor Ithaca could boast of possessing. He felt that an exclusive dining room was needed in the vicinity, a “tony” place where good food and service could be had; a dining room that would be the last word in swank.

So Johnny Parson and Romeyn Berry combined forces. With the help of students in the Architectural College, a competition for the Senior Class was arranged. The winner would have the honor of seeing his plan used for actual construction. The best design was chosen and used, with modifications, for the erection of the new restaurant. When it became time to select a name for the novel club, the ancient practice of honoring the dead was forgotten, and under the auspices of the Athletic Association, praise for the living was bestowed upon Johnny Parson. “The name was inescapable because it was Prof. Johnny Parson ’99 who had discovered and developed Beebe Lake as a place for winter sports and who for years had run the skating on his own energy and responsibility.”

And so, in 1922 the Johnny Parson Club was erected. It combined the ideas of both its founders, a swank restaurant for the elite upstairs, and a warming room for the skating parties on the lower floor. Upstairs, hot luncheon and dinner were served by Negro waiters; the checks were in keeping with the atmosphere. Downstairs in the Big Red Room, groups of cold and weary skaters clumped around on icy blades to warm up for a few minutes, sing a few songs, and then return to the lake.

But the swank didn’t work. After the first great boom always accorded a new enterprise, the clientele slipped swiftly away. College students neither could nor would pay the prices demanded. Their need could be satisfied elsewhere, and the upper half of “J. P.’s” became a financial problem to the Athletic Association. Gradually more of a tea room service was developed, and with the addition of a radio, the club survived. On this basis, the AA continued to manage it as best they could.

Then came a change in the Athletic Association. Jim Lynah succeeded Berry as manager, and new policies went into effect. The Johnny Parson Club was a financial headache, and jurisdiction over it was soon released by the Athletic Association. The University accepted it, and in turn, suggested that it become an activity of Willard Straight Hall. Their Board of Managers accepted it, and a new era was started. That was more than five years ago. For a while both Willard Straight and the Athletic Association ran it jointly, but by 1938 the “Straight” had assumed complete control. Since it was largely a matter of food service, the Manager of Dining Rooms was most responsible for its future as a branch of W.S., etc.

From a restaurant for the elite, it came to be a gathering spot for the college students, more of a social center like its guardian, Willard Straight Hall. Emphasis was placed upon recreation for co-eds especially, since the girls’ dorms surround the area. A juke box was installed about that time, 1938, and a self service policy went into effect. Kitchen facilities for hot meals were limited, and the soda fountain increased in importance. In the summer of 1940 an extra wing was built extending the floor space further out over the lake. The walls were repainted, and plans were made for increasing the attractiveness of the Big Red Room. A “murals-and-decorating committee” began to beautify the walls. Two years ago the murals were completed, but the Big Red Room still has not become a favorite spot for Cornellians to gather.

(Continued on page 12)
Click at College

(Note: This article was written on the basis of my own experiences as the graduate of a high school and as a member of the class of 1947 at Cornell University. It is especially for girls from farms and small towns for whom adjustment at college is more difficult that it is for city girls. It covers the knowledge that this group lacks to insure happy college life.)

New faces, new courses, new names, new rooms, and a new life! It takes more than a straight-A high school record and a Central-Hi achievement award to make the grade at college. Come November, it's time for each member of the class of 1949 to gather clothes, courses, conversation, and above all courage to complete these prerequisites to a happy college life, before she starts to carve her niche at her alma mater.

Potential B.W.O.C.'s (big women on the campus) should remember that:

It pays to be friendly. The girl who will go places in college is the one who knows and likes people. How does she get to know people? She's friendly. The first day is the time to start a friendliness campaign. There may be a homesick girl on the corridor who needs a few cheerful words, and she will remember who offered them. There is no sense for a girl to wait until neighbors visit her. Probably they are also waiting. The girl who hides in her room and waits to be found may still be hidden at the end of four years! The one who starts things is remembered.

Large campuses sometimes appear unfriendly because there are so many persons who never meet one another. To be friendly doesn't mean that a girl has to give the old tooth-paste-ad smile to everyone she meets. That is too hard on the face muscles. It does mean that she should speak to everyone she has met or seems often, the senior class president or the maid who cleans her room. To remember a name and face is a good way to get started on the road to success. Everyone likes to be remembered.

Clothes make the woman. Simplicity is the watchword in clothing. College girls go easy on the jewelry but agree that a string of pearls will dress-up sweaters as well as the best date dress. Whether dresses, shoes, or jewelry, it is best to sacrifice quantity for quality. One good dress is worth four cheap ones, since lots of people meet only once. They will remember what a girl had on at that time and how she looked; how do they know if it is her only costume or if she has ten more in the closet at home? An outfit that fits well, that is attractive on the wearer, and suited to the occasion gives any woman a sense of security and quality.

The old arguments for and against a girdle can be settled easily. Unless the girl has a figure to arouse the envy of a Venus it is an essential part of her wardrobe. Sloppy socks are worse than none at all. Stretched out tops that drag in the mud are as ruinous to a perfect appearance as are wrinkled skirts, loose buttons, and dirty collars. The smart girl buys with her eyes open, be it a hair ribbon or a winter coat. Individual coloring, figure problems, and the type of girl she is, are all considered when the best dressed woman on campus plans her wardrobe. The best player on the basketball team would look rather silly if she tried to be well dressed in a fussy, frilly afternoon frock which would do nothing but make her look uncomfortable and out of place. It is a good idea to save some of the clothing budget until the girl arrives at college. Every college has its own fads and campus styles and she will probably want to include these in her closet.

Good grooming means good looks. Grooming starts from the top of the head. A young woman's mane, be it long or short, cannot be kept under control without conscientious care. A good permanent can be a wonderful help to keep hair in place but if abused it is worse than none at all. It is not an end in itself but simply the means to an end, which means that it needs a nightly round with a gentle brush and a few well made pin curls to insure neat, well-groomed hair in the morning. Metal curlers tend to make the hair curly or even kninky, while pin curls will leave a soft, natural head of curls and waves. Dirty hair is not attractive in any style hair-do and can be prevented by a weekly dip and a good rinse with plenty of water. Simplicity goes for hair styles, too, and outlaws upsweeps for campus wear, except at formal dances. Simplicity goes for flowers and other doodads too. When it comes to nail polish the best policy is to adopt a strictly on or off plan. As for complexion, there's no better beauty treatment than a well-balanced diet and plenty of soap and water. A well-groomed girl will not show off to best advantage unless she stands, sits, walks, and moves with poise and confidence. A straight back, a chin held high, and grace in movement are the devices for the college girl to use to become known as poised and well-mannered. Good grooming ends at the tips of the toes. It doesn't take long to keep those shoes clean; and oh! what a difference a shine makes!

Classes aren't a bore. The college girl would be surprised what she
could learn from classes, if she gave them a chance. The whole solution lies in being interested. The miss who listens five minutes and then watches the sailor across the aisle five minutes, can’t expect to get anything from a psychology lecture, at least not in terms of book knowledge. References are given to be read. The girl who “just can’t understand the course” might remember that. There are things to be learned from even the dullest course, and since the instructor is only half the class and the students are the other half it can be polished up a bit through student effort.

Apple-polishing is out. It may work on some instructors but the “apple-polisher” is the outcast of student society. Sincere questions rate a hearing; the professors are human and should be treated as friends and superiors, but the smart girl stops there. Interest can be shown by doing assignments and by a good attendance at classes. There’s no need to rush the poor instructor off his feet with a string of insignificant questions in hopes of an A for effort. Friends are more important than are marks.

There’s more to college than books. The best college schedules are those that juggle studies, dates, and activities. A concentration in studies may mean election to a scholastic honor society, concentration in dates to a social society, or concentration in activities to an honorary-activities society; but a well-balanced program which includes some of each means a well-adjusted woman.

Half of college is to learn to get along with others. The way to learn this is to work with them, play with them, and study with them. A job at college is worth more than the financial assistance it provides. It is a lesson in life itself and provides valuable experience for after college. Extra-curricular activities should be looked over carefully before a girl makes a decision as to the ones in which she wants to participate. One or two, chosen in keeping with her talents and interests, will satisfy her more than will four rushed into without thought as to what she wanted to get from them and what she could offer to them.

Dates at college are different. Blind dates, which may have been frowned on in the home town, are the accepted thing, especially on campuses with army and navy training programs. Here again fools rush in, while the smart girl finds out a little about the date before she consents. No matter how nice he is, she will be uncomfortable all evening to find her 5 feet 7 inches towering over her date’s 5 feet 3 inches.

Health cannot be replaced. Sleep has been defined as that quantity which a college student needs little about and gets even less of. If the wasted minutes and hours during the day were used they would add up to extra minutes and hours for sleep. There are times when work piles up and the only solution is to give up some beauty rest, but this can be held to a minimum. Dark circles under the eyes are not attractive, so if for no other reason than for beauty’s sake, the college girl should be sure to get her nightly allotment of sleep. A tired mind is little better than no mind at all.

Teeth suffer when a student starts to college. Vacations are short and the dentist becomes a forgotten man. Many a set of pearly ivories has been known to deteriorate through four years of lax care. Those who are interested in eating after college will take care of their choppers.

Members of the class of ’49 will watch the calories closely if they want to prevent the ten or more pounds usually gained by college freshmen. Hot fudge sundaes and chocolate milk shakes may be favorites for the stomach at the college milk bar, but orange juice will do more for the figure and complexion.

### COMPETS WANTED

*Cornell Countryman Office*

Monday, November 12—4:30 p.m.

4th Floor — Roberts Hall

Editorial — Business
Radio — Art
Circulation — Publicity

Those who are interested will interview others. Everyone wants to be popular. To act bored and disinterested is a first step to unpopularity. To show interest in another’s work is the first step to popularity. Everyone has something to offer to make the world a better place and the smart girls find out what others have before they present their own bit. In this way they can be assured of an audience for their contributions from the people they encouraged.

To learn to play bridge will bridge many a gap. In college dormitories, at parties, or on the train going home, bridge games pop up. It is the all-college card game. The smart girl learns to play before she starts to college since a fourth at bridge is always in demand. The girl who can be that fourth will often gain some interesting friends.

### Roommates can make or break each other.

College is often the first time a girl has a total stranger for a room-mate. Used to a sister as a room-sharer at home, adjustment to this total stranger is not always easy. What happens when a studious, conscientious miss gets mated with a social butterfly? Anything can happen but one of two things usually does. They either develop a hearty dislike for the other’s finer qualities and spend a miserable year as each tries to keep away from the other, or they reach a happy medium and both come out ahead. The grind can be redecorated and given a touch of the social atmosphere which is so important at college, while the social butterfly can learn that English Lit. is as important as the winter formal. It may be cold and dark at seven in the morning, but the girl who can still smile and say “good morning” is the perfect roommate. Of course it also helps if she keeps her clothes on her own side of the room, does not type term papers at two in the morning, and keeps quiet when her roommate would rather read than talk.

The only way to find out is to ask. Most colleges and universities have orientation programs which include letters written to freshmen by upperclassmen at the college. This is the best way to find out about the specific course the girl has chosen to enter. These “grandmothers” were once freshmen and they understand. No question is too stupid to ask. From these letters a girl can find out if the dormitory provides sheets, how much spending money is desirable, if hats are worn at teas, and what the man-power situation is. An information desk will probably be centrally located on the campus. Here is the place to find the way back to the dorm. Freshmen’s questions provide excellent dinner conversation for the upperclassmen who man the desk and the more they get the better they like it. Every student should learn the college traditions. They may not function any more but every student is expected to know them.

The old proverb, “Experience is the best teacher,” has its weaknesses at college. First impressions are important; they may be the only impressions. It is too late to learn from experience then. So the class of ’49 will take it easy at first, and then speed ahead, full force, through four wonderful years.
The Campus Countryman

Creation of a new Department of Extension Teaching and Information to include all the press, publications, radio, and visual aids services, public speaking, and journalism courses of the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics was set up early in July. Under consideration for several years and in process of formation for the past several months, the new department combines functions of the former office of publication with new duties heretofore carried on by other offices within the colleges.

The Cornell deans said the new department will serve to coordinate the teaching and information services in agriculture and home economics and will place in one central office responsibility in this field of public education.

Professor William B. Ward, editor and chief of publications, is the department head and in charge of the over-all management. Mrs. Mary G. Phillips is home economics editor and Prof. G. Eric Peabody is in charge of the department's public speaking courses. Other services in the department will be headed by the following staff members: News service, Prof. J. S. Knapp; visual aids, Prof. E. S. Phillips; distribution and farm study courses, Prof. G. S. Butts; instruction, Professors Ward, Knapp, Phillips, and Mrs. Dorothy W. Thomas; bulletins, Neil B. Leonard, Dorothy C. Chase, and Fatima L. Schmidt, assistant editors. Prof. C. A. Taylor, who has been in charge of radio service, will spend full time on expanding the farm location service of the college and in aiding returning veterans and others planning to go into farming.

Duties of the new department will be: To popularize and disseminate to rural and urban people constructive information on agriculture and home economics; to assist specialists and county extension agents in their work with farmers, homemakers, and 4-H club members; to keep the public informed on happenings and important information originating at the colleges; and to teach courses in journalism, oral expression, and other methods of communication for preparing students to work in agricultural, home, economic, and allied occupations.

A new Division of Food Science and Technology has been set up at the New York State Experiment Station at Geneva with Dr. E. H. Stots as its head. The program will involve investigations of interest to farmers, processors, and consumers.

Frank B. Morrison, head of the Animal Husbandry Department since 1927, has relinquished his administrative duties so he may spend full time in research, in developing new publications in livestock production, and in teaching graduate students.

His successor as head of the department, effective October 1, was Dr. Kenneth L. Turk, professor of animal husbandry and in charge of dairy cattle work.

A world authority on feeding and nutrition of livestock, Professor Morrison is best known for the internationally-used text "Feeds and Feeding," which has been translated into Spanish, Russian, and Portuguese. Authorization for issuing these books has been on a non-profit basis.

Professor Morrison expects to rewrite "Feeds and Feeding" and revise the Morrison Feeding Standards for livestock. He will prepare a series of encyclopaedic handbooks on livestock production for use in the United States and foreign countries, and, in addition will develop and teach a graduate course in livestock feeding and applied animal nutrition at the College of Agriculture.

Prof. Morrison surveyed livestock development problems in the Philippine Islands at the request of its government in 1937, and during the past three years was an advisor for the Near East Foundation in developing livestock rehabilitation and improvement programs in Greece and other Balkan countries.

His successor as head of the animal husbandry department, Dr. Turk, was a staff member from 1934 to 1938 when he went to the Univ. of Maryland as professor of dairy husbandry, becoming head of that department in 1940. He was recalled to Cornell early in 1944 to take charge of the dairy cattle work.

At Maryland, Dr. Turk had supervision of all research and instruction in both dairy production and dairy manufacturing, as well as responsibility for dairy extension and regulatory work under the Maryland dairy inspection law. He is well known to New York dairymen from his four years of service as dairy extension specialist at Cornell.

A native of Mt. Vernon, Missouri, he was reared on a general livestock and grain farm. He was graduated from the Univ. of Missouri in 1930, majoring in dairy and animal husbandry, and entered the graduate school of Cornell that fall on a fellowship from the Holstein-Friesian Association. He received the M.S. degree in 1931 and the Ph. D. in 1934, later being appointed extension instructor and then assistant professor.

Dr. Turk has taken a prominent part in the American Dairy Science Association and the American Society of Animal Production. He is on the list of approved dairy cattle judges of the national associations for Ayrshire, Guernsey, Holstein, and Jersey breeds, and is also an official type-classification inspector for the Ayrshire Association. He belongs to several honorary and scientific associations.

There's a call for people who know! and the College of Agriculture will try to supply those people. To help meet an increasing need for persons trained in commercial food canning, freezing, dehydrating, and the preserving industry, a new four-year course in food processing with emphasis on fruits and vegetables will be offered.

Dean Myers said the aim is to give broad training in the food processing field for students who wish to prepare for plant, field, office, or sales work in the industry.

Completion of 120 hours of course work during the 4 years will lead to the degree of Bachelor of Science. A farm practice requirement calls for the equivalent of at least one year of farm work or a combination of work on a farm and in a processing plant.

This requirement must be satisfied by the beginning of the senior year, and can be accomplished in three summer vacations.

The curriculum features considerable training in chemistry and the agricultural sciences and permits electives over a broad field that includes work in food processing, chemical and biological control, business aspects of the processing industry, and work in the production and handling of crops for processing.

Establishment of the new training course came as a result of a thorough study by a special committee of the college and the educational committee of the Association of New York State Canners, which has desired trained personnel in the food field, particularly the canning and freezing industry.
Farm In The Zoo

The inquisitive colt stuck his head over the stall door and peered down at the eight-year-old who gazed up at him. The future Suffolk stallion snorted, then turned away in disgust, for it was just another city kid, wide-eyed at the size of “the pony.” The colt was used to it for on weekdays he usually had 50 kids gaping at him, and on Sundays, it was more likely that 1000 city folks, old ones as well as the youngsters, said “Wow! that’s a pretty big horse.”

The “farm” in New York City’s Bronx Zoo provides authentic information as well as fun for the city’s kids who haven’t yet had a chance to see that milk doesn’t come from a bottle. This replica of an actual farm has a silo, a corral, a cow barn, milking equipment, pens for the piglets, stalls for the horses, coops for the chickens. Latest equipment for the incubation and hatching processes, with diagrams, pictures, and demonstrations prove to the young New Yorkers that there’s more to an omelette than a frying pan. Of course, there are some kids who leave the farm awfully disappointed. The farmer and Walt Disney don’t agree on a pig’s personality. “They’re not pink” the kids wail.

The farmer’s language is new and different, so the Zoo has published a small dictionary which explains such terms as filly, colt, bull, heifer, boar, sow. Signs hung on the stalls and pens offer information on the type of livestock and their most important physical characteristics.

Then when the kiddies are tired from their trip around the farm there’s an honest to goodness hay wagon to take them back to the Zoo again.

A new set of scholarships in the Hotel Administration department has been made possible by a gift of $10,500 from the Joseph Schlitz Brewing Co. of Milwaukee, Wis. Each scholarship will provide at least $1,500 a year to its recipient.

Starting this term, scholarships are open to United States citizens, students already enrolled, as well as entering students, and those returning from military service.

Three Cornell alumni who are now officials of the Schlitz Company were instrumental in making the scholarships available. Erwin C. Uhleme ‘42, president; Robert A. Uhleme `05, vice-president; and Edgar J. Uhleme ‘01, one of the directors, are the alumni.

The Army is now using a self-cooking soup! It comes in a can with a fuse attached. Just light the fuse and it burns long enough to heat the soup.

Bag On The Post

Dairymen have a sign language all their own. It may not be commonly known, at least it wasn’t to Prof. C. G. Bradt of the animal husbandry department at Cornell University who generally knows his way around in dairy circles.

While on a trip with a county agricultural agent, the Cornell professor observed a bag on a post along the roadside in front of a dairy barn. He asked what it meant.

“That means a real calf for sale,” the agent said. “The calf buyer knows what it means and will stop.”

The bag may be hung over a post or draped over a fork stuck in the ground by the side of the road. Although it was a new one on him, Bradt sees a useful purpose in this method of advertising a bob veil.

The buyer stops only when the bag hangs out. It saves the farmer’s time when he has no calf to sell. It also discourages calf buyers from unnecessarily entering cow stables just to look around. Herd health is protected, Professor Bradt pointed out, and added:

“The bag on the post ought to be included in the sign language of more dairymen and more calf buyers.”

Once again the back to the land movement has started. Ex-soldiers, tired of roaming and riding over miles of barren desolated land, and ex-servicemen, weary of “seeing the sea” have the urge to stand still, take root, settle on a small piece of land and make it their own. The idea sounds sensible, but there are too many servicemen, too little land—much too little of the really good land.

If a piece of seemingly good agricultural land hasn’t been bought and successfully farmed by now there must be a catch somewhere. Many returning veterans will sink their savings in abandoned farms... and end up on the relief rolls.

The average veteran will have about $500, an amount pitifully small when compared to the amount needed to buy, work, and prosper on a piece of land.

In New York State, protection for the veteran in this type of transaction has taken form in the Farm Location Service with headquarters at the state College of Agriculture. The organization has an advisory committee in each of the 56 counties of the state. The men on these committees are farmers themselves, well informed on pitfalls of farming. Booklets describing the opportunities and dangers within the county have been published, and a veteran would start out with more chance of success if he consulted the committee in his county before buying any property.

“...To continue what we have been trying to do for so many years—bring a closer relationship between the producers on the farm and the consumers in the city,” said Mayor LaGuardia and to encourage selected high school graduates of New York City to take the four year course at the State College of Agriculture at Cornell, scholarships totalling $20,000 have been set up. In addition, two year scholarships of $300 each have been established for six N. Y. state agricultural schools at Delhi, Morrisville, Cobleskill, Farmingdale, Canton, and Alfred.

For Cornell, five boys will be chosen for scholarships at $500 a year plus $100 for books and supplies, and five boys for scholarships at $300 a year plus $100 for books and supplies. The scholarships will be awarded for the full four-year course.

They will be known as the "Cladakis Scholarships" in honor of Nicholas Cladakis, former New York Milk Market Administrator who joined the Air Force and was killed in action in an attack off the coast of Bari in the Adriatic.
Professor Isaac Phillips Roberts was a pioneer—an educator of early pioneers in agricultural education from 1874 to 1908.

Professor Roberts was the guiding genius and engineer and farm leader who piloted the Agricultural Department through the critical formative days. Almost single-handed he managed the farm, taught the agricultural regular and special students, and at the same time sparred verbally with the President and University Trustees for sufficient funds to enable him to meet the growing needs of the farmers of the state. This he accomplished through correspondence, public speaking engagements, and teaching the students whose interest had been awakened to the need of scientific training for farming.

He combined many skills; as a self-made architect and carpenter he designed, supervised and assisted in the construction of his own residence on East Avenue, the Cornell Campus. He also drew plans for the Alpha Zeta Fraternity House on Cornell Heights.

But the architectural accomplishments in which Professor Roberts took greatest pride were the designing and building of the University Big Red Barn. It was a mammoth 3-story structure, located on the site approximately where the Home Economics Building now stands. This barn was unique, not only on account of its large size, but also due to its combined living accommodations for all of the farm animals. It contained horse stalls, cow stables, bull pens, calf quarters, sheep folds and pig pens, and temporary poultry quarters in the dormer window peak of the south side of the barn.

It contained a large loft space for the storage of unthreshed wheat and oats, a threshing machine and large straw lofts from which many chutes conveyed hay and straw to the stables and pens below. There was a large “covered barnyard,” one of the first in the country, for the cows and the storage of all livestock voidings from weather injury.

This mammoth farm structure was designed primarily with the object in view of saving labor in caring for all of the farm animals. A large cupola provided ventilation.

The Big Red Barn served its purpose well. But it was,—you guessed it—a dangerous fire hazard, because under its one roof all the Agricultural Department livestock, and some farm equipment were housed.

The farm animals consisted of a large herd of purebred and high grade dairy cows of several breeds, mostly Holstein, which had been bred up for many generations on the basis of the pounds of milk and butterfat produced. Likewise the herd of swine as well as the flock of sheep consisted of several of the pure breeds. The horses were of necessity the powerful draft type, since the farm teams in addition to doing all of the farm crop work, hauled from the East Ithaca Railroad station all of the coal for the University. This was before the truck and tractor age.

A few yards to the west the little one-story dairy house was located.

All of this farmstead plant for teaching agriculture to farm students was the result of one man’s vision, persisency, patience and economic handling of the large farm and farm building investment.

Perhaps the most amazing fact in the early history of the Agricultural Department is that Professor Roberts could have accomplished so much with so little financial and moral support and with such an insufficient staff. Until about the year 1886 Professor Roberts administered the Agricultural Department almost single-handed, with the aid of but one stenographer, an assistant, and a farm foreman. Then things began to happen. There came to Professor Roberts’ staff, Prof. H. H. Wing, James M. Drew, George C. Watson, and L. H. Bailey. Now an expanding Department of Agriculture was under way. It seems providential that Professor Roberts was able to participate in this upsurge of growth, and to see the department which he had struggled for many years to build now expand in personnel, material equipment, and students admitted to receive instruction.

In the year 1891 eleven students in agriculture were to be graduated. This was about twice as many as had been graduated in any previous year. This was an occasion for great rejoicing, and called for a special celebration. Hence the first Agricultural Department Banquet was held, at which Professor Roberts presided. But that is another highlight story.

During all of Professor Roberts’ remaining years following retirement, he resided with his daughter, Mrs. Mary E. B. Roberts Coolidge, at Berkeley, California, where the writer called on him in 1923. The likeness here shown of Professor Roberts was taken at about this time. He stands erect, like a patriarch of old, his mind alert and taking a keen interest in public affairs.

Professor Roberts will live in the memory of his hosts of students, colleagues and other friends who paid homage to his great pioneer work in agriculture.

A Look Ahead

County extension work and agricultural services will be expanded in all counties through increased personnel and better facilities. Funds appropriated by Congress under the Bankhead-Flannagan Act will total about $92,025, this year, $184,051 next year, and $276,077 the following years. A total of approximately $12,800,000, would be allocated over a period of years to the states on the basis of farm population. Increased extension service personnel and facilities at the colleges of agriculture and home economics will develop along with the increased county services.

Roses, carnations, and other beauties of the flower world may soon have another friend to help them ward off disease and insects. Azobenzene, prepared from nitrobenzene, a coal tar derivative, promises to save money, reduce labor requirements, give better control of red spider mite and the black spot disease, and avoid considerable damage to plants and flowers from syringing. At present azobenzene is still in the experimental form and is not manufactured commercially.
It's the ZINC that Stops the Rust!

All credit to steel, a staunch and strong building material! It's worthy of the best protection you can give it—and the U. S. Bureau of Standards says ZINC is "by far the best protective metallic coating for rust-proofing iron and steel"... So long as steel is coated with zinc, it can not rust; and since the life of a zinc coating is at least proportional to its thickness, the heavier the coating, the longer it will protect the underlying steel.

Cut Costs! Save Material! Reduce Maintenance!... with ZINC

It is sound sense and simple economy to use zinc wherever possible for the protection of iron and steel—in buildings, in equipment, in machinery. Good design that includes zinc-protected steel will cut costs, not only in the original saving of material but also in subsequent maintenance. Heavy zinc coatings insure greater durability and longer service life—that is a demonstrated scientific fact; so for economy, specify heavy coatings. They cost but little more, yet pay enormous dividends in greatly increased durability and reduced maintenance costs.

Interesting and Valuable Information About Zinc

We want you to know more about zinc. Won't you please send us your name and address and let us mail you, without charge, these interesting and valuable booklets? Your address on a postal will do.

American Zinc Institute
60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N.Y.
Operated by a full-time staff, “Japes” also employs students as part-time workers. At present the manager is Mr. R. N. MacIntyre who runs most of the Club’s business. Winter carnivals, class banquets, reunion dinners, have all taken place at “J.F.’s”. Small though it is, many can fit comfortably within its walls. The dance floor is usually crowded, and ice cream, soft drinks, and snacks disappear with an amazing rapidity.

Wartime conditions have increased the popularity of this long used spot. It has changed from an afternoon meeting place for the co-eds to a “date-place” for week nights and Saturdays too. College youths no longer own the jaloopies which once whisked them over the countryside. The stay-at-home-attitude has taken root, and Cornell boys and girls are now using the Johnny Parson Club as a favorite spot at which to have a snack, dance to the best of modern records, meet their friends, and “just plain set” to pass the time away. Skating parties still use the Big Red Room as a warming spot on chilly afternoons after a session of skating. Although the Club has been in existence for only a little over twenty years, it has become permanently established in the minds of Cornell students. The future of “Japes” promises to be rosy. At an institution like Cornell—it just has to be!

Professor Emeritus James Rice recently checked on the figures which prove the importance of the state colleges to the people of New York State. The agricultural buildings have cost $3,782,404 . . . . Home Economics buildings $984,869 . . . . the Veterinary college $777,752. It’s a grand total of $5,545,025.

Part Time Farmer!
Home is where you hang your hat . . . but folks who work in town and still wish to live in a small farm on the outskirts of an urban area want a lot more than a hattrack in their homes. A good hard road, a fairly comfortable house, a good water supply, and electricity are now desired so that “home” may be adequately descriptive.

Four new members have been added to the faculty of the State College of Agriculture. Appointments taking effect July 1 were Dr. Robert F. Holland as extension professor of dairy industry and Leigh H. Harden as assistant professor in personnel administration. On September 1, Harold W. Ranney became assistant professor in industrial education, and on October 1 Dr. Harold H. Williams took office as professor of biochemistry.

Professor Holland, a native of Holley, N. Y., received the B.S., M.S., and Ph.D. degrees from Cornell, in 1926, 1938, and 1940 respectively. He comes to the new position from the G.L.F. where he has been director of dairy research since 1941.

Dr. Holland will take charge of the extension work in Cornell’s dairy department. He has published many papers of an educational, extension, and research nature.

Professor Williams is a 1929 graduate of Penn State College. He received the Ph.D. from Cornell in 1933, specializing in animal nutrition, biochemistry, and physiology.

Since 1935 he was successively research associate, assistant director, and associate director of the research laboratory, Children’s Fund of Michigan. He also lectured in biochemistry in associated institutions.

Dr. Williams is the author of some 40 publications describing his research in biochemistry. His special fields of work have been concerned with milk secretion, energy and fat metabolism, and chemical composition in growth.

Mr. Harden is a candidate for the Ph.D. degree at the Univ. of Minnesota, having received the B.S. degree there with distinction in 1932, and the M.S. in 1938.

Mr. Harden has published widely in the field of education, vocational guidance, and student counseling. His responsibilities at the college will include the handling of admissions, relations with secondary schools, guidance and orientation of students, and other administrative duties.

The final appointee, Harold W. Ranney, is a native of Perrysburg, N. Y. After completing work at Fredonia Normal High School in 1911, he received the E.E. degree from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in 1915. He later studied at Buffalo State Teachers College and the Univ. of Michigan, receiving the M.S. degree in education from Cornell.

Among positions he has held are: Teacher of electricity at Buffalo Technical High School; supervisor of industrial education at Cornell in the summer of 1943; teacher of industrial electronics at the state vocational school, Schenectady; and supervisor of the war training program (curriculum construction) of the State Education Department, 1942-45, of which the work was done at Cornell. He is the co-author of a number of war training monographs dealing with electrical subjects.

Jitterbug Dancing Loses “Jump” Title

Jitterbug dancing, for many years now the self-acclaimed king of all things “jump,” lost its title recently to the kind of dancing they did “at a hot time in the old town tonight,” when a General Electric highly sensitive vibration meter scientifically proved that the old-fashioned polka makes the “joint jump” some 30 per cent more than Jitterbugging.

At Arthur Murray’s Fifth Avenue dancing studios, the vibration meter tested vibration scientist’s synonym for “jump”) of a variety of old and new dances including samba, tango, rhumba, fox trot and waltz besides Jitterbugging and polka. The polka set the “joint a-jumpin’” to the tune of 170 mills per second vibration, while the best effort Jitterbugging could muster was 120 mills per second. Jitterbugging even had two chances to prove itself being demonstrated first in the subtle Arthur Murray manner and then in the “knock me down and beat me” Harlem version. The latter ran 120, while the former was good for only 40 mills per second vibration or “jump.”

That the polka’s king size 170 mills per second vibration sums up to plenty of “jump” is indicated by the fact that a noisy rheumatic “jack” drill will set up a pavement vibration almost 70 per cent less. Pavement under pounding of a pneumatic drill was checked at 57 mills per second.

The waltz, as performed, proved itself smoother than even ordinary room vibration, caused by sound and outside street traffic. While the ball room registered a base vibration of six mills per second, the waltz ran only 3.8 mills per second additional vibration.

The samba with 10 mills per second, the tango with 9.7 and the fox trot with an even 7 all recorded less vibration than that made on the same floor by an electric razor, which held out for 10.7. A fast rhumba boosted the photoelectric stylus over to 25 mills per second equivalent to floor vibration when a door swings shut. The vibration meter’s wartime job was to check vibrations of gun emplacements when heavy weapons were fired, so that emplacement could be built sturdy enough to absorb safely this grimmer type of “jump.”
How To Grow Big Calves

The G.L.F. Calf Starter Method
Saves Milk, Grows Husky Heifers

1. Take the calf away from its dam 24-48 hours after it is born and let it get hungry. Teach it to drink out of a pail. Be sure the pail is spotless and the temperature of the milk about 100°.

2. As soon as the calf has learned to drink from a pail, hold a little of the Calf Starter in your hand and let the calf nibble at it after it has finished drinking and while its mouth is wet with milk.

3. Don't put more than a day's supply of Calf Starter in the box at one time. Clean out the box and put in a fresh supply of Calf Starter every day.

4. Don't expect a calf to eat much Calf Starter until it is 3 weeks old. Fasten a clean box at the right height in the calf pen and put some Calf Starter in it.

5. Give the calf a fresh supply of bright, early cut hay in a rack, starting at from 2-3 weeks of age. Give it free access to fresh water when it is 3 weeks old.

6. As soon as the calves are eating three to four pounds of G.L.F. Calf Starter a day, mix in a little G.L.F. Fitting Ration and change entirely to Fitting Ration at 16 weeks.

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.—The cooperative owned and controlled by the farmers it serves in New York, New Jersey, and northern Pennsylvania—OFFICES, TERRACE HILL, ITHACA, NEW YORK
IT HAS been said before. We repeat it. The war service which you have now completed is one of which you may be justly proud, and of which we who remained at home shall be ever grateful. During your absence, our appreciation was expressed through continued functions of education and research, and through plans for your return. Necessity for increased efficiency and production with war restrictions has brought about the development of new methods and techniques for the farmers and homemakers of New York State. Their cooperation has made it possible to maintain, and in many cases to improve, the standards of pre-war years. Already, veterans enrolled in the colleges are turning in records of scholarship that are higher than those before the war. The returned serviceman has a more serious purpose in his desire for an education that will enable him to begin his career. We of the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics recognize your new maturity, and are anxious to continue our appreciation with service to you, by helping to provide the training you want for your life work, now that the task of war is done.

THE NEW YORK STATE COLLEGES OF AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
CORNELL UNIVERSITY
Off Again — On Again

Research workers have been experimenting again with cooking vegetables in a kettle with the lid on and off. They've partly disproved the old theory of cooking with the lid off to let volatile acids escape. It seems that a cover on the kettle helps the vegetables to cook faster. And the more study that’s done, the more evident it becomes that vegetables should be cooked quickly to save food value and to hold their original color.

Orange Juice Problem Solved

Here is the answer to that old question: “Should orange juice be extracted the night before it is to be used?” It has been proved that preparing juice the night before causes little if any loss of Vitamin C or flavor. It will change flavor and begin to ferment if prepared too far in advance, but if kept covered in a cold place, the flavor will not begin to change until after three days. The vitamin C in the juice is so stable, that it is not lost for several days, whether the juice is covered or not, or kept in or out of the refrigerator.

Refrigerator Freezing

If garden peas, greens, or beans get a little ahead of the family appetites now and then, freeze the extras and keep them in the refrigerator for meals a few days ahead.

Pick vegetables for freezing when they are just right for eating fresh. Wash and prepare the vegetables as for cooking. Scald them in boiling water, then cool, drain, and pack them in the refrigerator trays that have been lined with moisture-vapor-proof paper. Cut the paper large enough so that all four sides fold over the food and tuck down securely at the edges. Vegetables, frozen in this way may be kept in the refrigerator for as long as one week. They will cook in just a few minutes.

What Next?

Have you heard about the cream that whips itself? Open the can in which it comes, and the cream starts beating itself from a liquid to a froth! Watch for it on the market soon.

Post-War Refrigerators

More space for storing frozen foods will be one of the biggest changes in post-war refrigerators if manufacturers follow the desires of consumers as indicated in a survey recently completed under the direction of the Research Committee on Food Processing and Storage at Cornell.

Other features will include more space for milk and beverage bottles, flexibility of inner arrangements, and an adjustable shelf, with the possibility of removing a half shelf. Evaporators with fixed shelves for ice-cube trays were disliked because the homemaker could not use the space for anything else. Many complaints were made about hydrators in that they were too shallow to hold any quantity of food.

Shelves that draw out to place all food in easy reach, a latch that could be opened with the elbow or arm when both hands were full, and refrigerator space high enough off the floor to eliminate stooping were suggestions for making the removal of food easier.

U. S. Appears Destined To Be Fashion Center of World

The United States stands on the threshold of becoming the fashion center of the world, and American designers and manufacturers are determined to lose none of the ground they have gained in making the fashion industry the fourth largest in the United States.

Topped only by the food, oil and steel industries, our infant fashion industry, so long stunted in its growth because of the awe in which our manufacturers held the Parisian fashion experts, is finally swelling its biceps and regarding the world fashion field with the “I’m the champ” look, according to an article by Alice Hughes in the September issue of Cosmopolitan.

One of the outstanding students of fashion in the world, Miss Hughes makes this prediction so far as the future of American fashions is concerned:

“Paris, London, Moscow. Buenos Aires, Melbourne and all other world capitals will imitate the American Look far more eagerly than the world ever tried to ape the models of Paris.”

Although the United States’ fashion industry received its greatest impetus through the fall of France and the destruction of the Parisian fashion marts, it had been fighting for recognition since the early 1920’s.

“Clearly we in America have a husky, lusty, thriving fashion baby, a thriving youngster who has passed the creeping stage and is beginning to stand firmly on his own feet,” the writer states. “Have we enough self-confidence to bring this child up to sturdy adulthood? Already our fashion baby has rewarded us handsomely in profits and prestige. Will our manufacturers, retailers and consumers support the baby whose talents were so definitely proven at a time of stress?”

Something For The Boys

If some of you gals have been wondering just what to send that certain someone for Christmas, we have a suggestion.

How about making a scrapbook to send to “him”? It’s bound to make a hit. Put plenty of snapshots in the book—pictures of yourself, your roommate and pals, your favorite spots on Campus . . . even your English professor! Also be sure to include several newspaper and magazine articles on subjects of interest to him such as sports, science, or post-war housing.

The war may be over, but many of our boys won’t be back for a long time. They’re thinking of and dreaming of this American way of life, so let your scrapbook be to him.

Career Hints

Opportunities available in the field of child development and care are increasing in variety, according to Professor Katherine Reeves, who directs the two nursery schools at Cornell. These may be illustrated by the variety of interests found among summer session students: a cafeteria manager from Columbus, Ohio, is studying the preparation and presentation of food for young children; an extension home demonstration agent is acquiring background to aid with the problems of rural women in New Hampshire; and a graduate student expects to go to China after the war to aid in parent education and nursery school work in the Fukien Province.

Family Life Dept. Revised

In answer to a growing demand for personnel trained in child development and family relationships, the New York State College of Home Economics at Cornell has revised its Family Life Department, effective in July. Renamed the Department of Child Development and Family Relationships, it has expanded to offer a wider selection of courses for undergraduates and several more specialized courses for graduate students.

This will be the first time a four-year course has been offered on the Cornell campus for the preparation of nursery school teachers, states Professor Robert Dalton, head of the Department, and practical experience in nursery school work will receive even greater stress now than in the past.
Hi there, Cornell! It's grand to see you! Yes, I've been dreaming about actually meeting you for years; and now, at last, here I am. That high school diploma lies forgotten in a drawer and my high school senior's dignity has been reduced to a college freshman's meekness, all because you, Cornell, have suddenly emerged before me!

While viewing you for the first time as a Cornellian is thrilling, I'll have to admit that occasionally my tummy is way up in my throat instead of where it should be. Could be a little surge of homesickness, but the main reason is that you seem so indescribably immense and awe-inspiring. Maybe you appear this way because you have such a vast number of buildings, teachers, students and acres of grounds. Also, this freshman has noticed already, you have a certain wonderful spirit. Should the campus and all the tangible things be taken away, your spirit would still remain.

Your spirit combined with your beautiful buildings and enchanting scenery seems to provide a setting very conducive to the carrying out of those ideals I've set up before coming to Cornell. Oh, yes, all we freshmen have them. Naturally, they are all different to fit each individual, but, fundamentally, you'd find them all the same. Here we are with almost a new life facing us and no established reputation, all of which makes it easier for us to mold our personalities the way we've always wanted them. College, you know, is something more than just an extension of the kind of education we've had. All through grammar and high school we were busy with what is called "growing up," but now, even though that period is not entirely over, we're finding time for other things. We're just beginning to get a chance to do some serious thinking. Some of us are finding out for the first time that the world isn't that bed of roses we'd always supposed and we want to do something about it. That's one reason why we decided to go to college; and when you, Cornell, because through you, we think, we can gain the knowledge and inspiration that will put each of us on the trail to his own particular goal. That places a large responsibility on you, but because you've done a very commendable job for thousands of preceding Cornellians, we have full confidence in you. Our principal worries are about ourselves. Will we live up to our codes; or will temptations and the fear of other persons' opinions steer us away eventually?

But all this talk about ideals and I haven't even told you what my own are. As implied before, they are typical, generally speaking, of most freshmen. First of all, I want to become a better person—the kind of person I'd really like as a friend. That's where you come in. Your instructors, your speakers, your students, your clubs, and contacts you give me with fellow students—all will be wonderful influences and stimulations. When I have a good start on this first task, I want to help others. Of course, there are opportunities for that wherever one is, but I've heard that Cornell has some special organizations for helping those who need aid, and I'm hoping I can join one or two and really obtain satisfaction in the knowledge that I am actually becoming useful.

Perhaps the reason most often given for going to college is to prepare oneself for a career, whether it be business, law, personnel work, farming, or maybe even marriage. While many of us haven't definitely decided what work we want, we do know the general type of work in which we are interested and for which we are adapted. By the time we've known you one or two years, Cornell, we'll have a better idea of what we're going to do following graduation and we'll be able to direct our courses to that end. Even though I may have to take a course I dislike, I've made a firm resolution to study it just as much as the others, since some day the information gained may be more valuable than I can imagine now. I'm hoping to get a rather well-rounded course of studies from you. There will be the classes necessary for my intended career, courses helping to understand and get along better with people, and then courses for my own amusement to give me a more interesting personality.

Studies, however, aren't the only things on which I plan to concentrate. I've heard that you have forums, assemblies, and general gatherings where I can meet famous and interesting people. There will be activities where I'll get a chance to know my class mates in a less formal way than at studies. And then there will be (and this is what I'm really looking forward to) the "dorm life." Living together with so many girls is going to be an invaluable experience. I'll have a chance to know intimately types of persons I've never understood before, and perhaps this will enable me to be more tolerant and sympathetic than formerly.

Yes, Cornell, to an incoming freshman you are truly the answer to a prayer, the beginning of a dream come true. You wonder what kind of freshman class this year's will be? Why, just the same as the former ones and the same as the future ones will always be. We are from China, from Italy, Chile, Nigeria, and Texas. We are from cities, farms, and small towns. We are Jewish, Protestant, and Roman Catholic. We are shy, we
are intrepid. We are dreamers and realists, visionary and practical. Our fathers are bricklayers, merchants, farmers, teachers, musicians, and missionaries. We like Shakespeare, Plato, and mystery thrillers. But though we seem so different outwardly, underneath we're really not. We have all chosen to come to Cornell and so we have a great deal in common. And through you, we all hope to find the channel that will set each of us on his way toward attaining that distant and lofty goal.

This is a story of what a freshman hopes to gain from you, Cornell. Four years from now the same person can tell you another story—a narrative of all she has gained and profited because of you. May it be another success story!

As a guide to returning service men and city people who plan either to make farming their life work or to live in the country while working in town, a new correspondence course, "Farming as a Business," has just been completed and is now open for enrollment. There are no tuition charges, but the course is restricted to New York state residents.

Organized by Dr. Van B. Hart, extension professor of farm management, the new course is being recommended also for persons with no recent farm experience or who have never lived in the country, as well as young farm people not yet in business for themselves. Prof. L. B. Darrah, of the agricultural economics department, will be in charge of the course which supersedes two others, elementary farm management and introduction to agriculture.

Subjects covered include: Differences between farming and other businesses, marketing of farm products, use of credit in agriculture, farmers' cooperative organizations, choosing or buying a farm or a home in the country, and ways for persons with limited capital and experience to get started in farming.

The new course does not tell how to grow crops or livestock, which are covered in more than 20 other courses offered by the college. Information on farm study courses is available from Prof. George S. Butts, supervisor, Roberts Hall, Ithaca, N. Y.

CONGRATULATIONS ON 25 YEARS OF SERVICE

The Beacon Milling Company as it is today.

Back in 1929, when The Beacon Milling Company started in Cayuga, New York, it was common practice to take what was left after processing food for human consumption, and fit it into formulas for poultry feeds.

The Beacon founders started with the bird to be fed. They determined its nutritional requirements. Then they purchased the necessary ingredients and formulated rations to meet these specific needs. Moreover, they established a fine chemical and biological laboratory and field service of specialists to help users get the maximum value from their feeds. In 1929 the old experimental poultry plant was replaced by a modern 60-acre Poultry Research Farm where extensive studies of poultry feeding and care are conducted under conditions similar to the average Northeastern poultry farm.

Such a far-reaching program has meant a steady year-by-year growth for The Beacon Milling Company which operates one of the most modern, best equipped plants and Poultry Research Departments in the entire country.

Attention Freshman

HOW TO SAVE MONEY

1. Buy Used or New Textbooks at the Triangle.
2. You receive 10% dividends on all your purchases—50¢ on each $5.00.
3. Open Evenings for your convenience.

TRIANGLE BOOK SHOP

412-413 College Ave. Sheldon Court
Established 1903
Evan J. Morris, Prop.
Welcome Back!

The Countryman welcomes back to the Ag. campus these returning service men:

Class of '42
Henry B. Goodman
Patrick J. King
Edmund S. Mathews
Lawrence Manchester

Class of '43
Gerald G. Chapin
David Davis
William F. Haenel
Spiris T. Katsiginis
Edwin E. Motsenbacker
Frederick S. Johnson
Burchard W. Smith
George T. Sullivan
Robert W. Walker
Wilbur E. Wright

Class of '44
Norman W. Allen
Walter Baran
Harrison B. Tordoff
William B. Faulkner
Leonard J. Schnall

Class of '45
Robert F. Bender
Arnold L. Brause
George G. Judd
Donald S. Manning

Class of '46
Curtis A. Blair
Israel Lerner
Bradley Mitchell
Frank R. Reynolds
Frederick D. Sheldon
Fred Zusselman

Class of '47
Walter J. Banker
Israel D. Powers

Student News

Merle S. Robie, who majored in agricultural economics, has returned from the Philippines Islands where he was a prisoner of the Japanese. Merle had been a representative of the Columbian Rope Co. in Mindanao until 1941 when the Japs invaded. Robie escaped with other Americans and lived in the hills until finally captured in May 1942. He was then interned at five different camps, eventually ending up at Los Banos Internment camp south of Manila. He was released by American paratroopers and returned to this country in April. Merle expected to return to the Philippines within two months.

B. J. Bokstedt changed her name this summer to Mrs. Richard Forgham. She is now teaching Home Economics to Junior High School girls in Honolulu, Hawaii, where her husband is stationed.

Rosemary Pew is living in Boston doing social service work.

Inez Johnston has been in Philadelphia for several months working for the Wyeth Drug Company as Junior Laboratory Assistant.

Ben E. Kline is in Texas with the Atlantic Commission Company, an affiliate of the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company. Ben is produce superintendent for 52 produce departments in A & P stores located near Houston.

Marjorie L. Fine, 1944-45 editor of the Countryman, has joined the New York City office of Agricultural Advertising and Research as a copywriter. Congratulations are also due on the recent announcement of her engagement to Dick Albert, graduate student at Columbia University.

Corporal Egon Neuberger writes from Camp Bowie, Texas, of his experiences in Germany with the 94th Infantry and 101st Airborne Divisions. "My battalion went over to Europe in January. We stayed at Camp Lucky Strike for two months, and then finally went on the line. Lucky Strike was a new camp and did not have many facilities. The only baths I took were out of a steel helmet. We were very glad when we moved into Germany and quite excited about seeing with our own eyes what we had read about before. It was a pleasure to see how well some of the German towns had been destroyed, not a single house was standing in one piece.

Scholarship Awards

Listed below are the scholarship winners in the College of Agriculture for 1945-46. These scholarships pay their holders from $100 to $200 and have bee awarded them because of attainments in scholarship, character, and leadership. The Countryman offers its congratulations to all holders and takes pride in noting that five of the winners are staff members.

Robert M. Adam 4-H Memorial Scholarship

Walter E. Boek, Holland Patent, N. Y.

Beatty Agricultural Scholarship

Walter E. Boek, Holland Patent, N. Y.

Alternates

2nd—Loren W. Torrance, Lake Placid, N. Y.

3rd—Paul S. Burdett, Hornell, N. Y.

4th—James J. Flannery, Campbell Hall, N. Y.
Our Junior Freshmen
By Vivian Hoffman

During their first weeks at Cornell, freshmen are greeted with a bewildering mixture of new personalities, campus activities, courses, roommates, and a complete new era in their lives. In these days of re-adjustment students are aided by orientation programs, class advisors, and older students already acquainted with the traditions of Cornell. As these freshmen are guided and helped to make their place in a new environment, so there are much younger “freshmen” who are also being given the same type of guidance in finding their place in a completely new world.

The Nursery School conducted at the College of Home Economics is divided into two groups. The Senior Group of from three and a half to kindergarten age is under the guidance of Mrs. Ruddock. Miss Reeves, assisted by Mrs. Barnett, conducts the Junior Group for those from two to three and a half, or older children not yet able to cope with a more active schedule.

The typical day of the Senior Nursery School begins with outdoor play in one of the playgrounds. An abundance of bicycles, wagons, shovels, sandboxes, and a jungle gym all help to build healthy bodies and better muscle co-ordination.

At 10:30 they are brought in for some quieting activity before lunch. Sometimes the children are occupied with some special project. For example, last Christmas they made candles and painted them, and then presented one to each member of the Child Life Department. Crayons, paper, easels, paint, and clay satisfy and nourish any creative urge a child may have. At this time, too, music is introduced by playing records, singing familiar songs, or by the impromptu dancing or marching done by the children in response to a program planned by a Home Ec student in charge of that particular portion of the day. The ample supply of dolls, blocks, animals, trains, cars, household equipment, story and picture books fits the mood of any child. Playing games such as “building a bridge” gives impetus to their imagination, develops the powers of observation, introduces new facts and provides an outlet for their emotions.

A lunch gong rings at 11:00, and the children are seated in small groups with an adult at each table. They are encouraged to develop a sense of self-sufficiency by manipulating the eating utensils, carrying their used dishes to a tray designated for that purpose, and by serving their own dessert.

After lunch, they brush their teeth at sinks scaled to their size, wash themselves, and undress, assisted when necessary by one of the older girls.

While a child is attending Nursery School, his home environment is carefully studied in order to more readily understand his behavior at school. Opportunity is provided for students participating in the course to visit the various homes, observe the child in his environment, and in many cases find the clue to his behavior and attitude towards the school and his contemporaries.

The importance of giving a child aid in the readjustment he must make in leaving the shelter of the home for new experiences is not to be underestimated. The students attending Nursery School are given an orientation program designed to give them a more independent attitude, instill healthful living habits, and gain the ability to live and share with others. As new as Cornell is to the Freshman, so, too, is the entire world outside the home for the child of nursery school age. By the same token, as the freshmen are introduced to the University, so are these youngsters helped to orient themselves with the primary requirements of society.

First, Last, and All The Time!

You'll start off your Cornell career, by getting your frosh cap or your frosh pin at the Co-op, and if you stick around for the next four years, you'll probably be getting your graduation announcements at the Co-op too.

In the meantime, you'll find the Co-op to be the most complete college store in this section. You'll be able to buy almost everything you need right here on the campus and over 10% trade dividend will help keep down expenses.
Up To Us

Freshmen, FELLOW STUDENTS, Cornell's doors are open to you today. Inside the doors you will find it quite different from the high schools you know.

You may come from the richest societies or from the humblest of farm homes, from Ithaca itself or from the four corners of the earth. Cornell's family is too large and its ideals too high to consider the cut of your clothes or the color of your skin. Cornell forgets all these and lets you start together at the bottom rung where thousands before you have started.

Cornell offers you college life in any way you want it. You can let it enrich your life or it can disintegrate your mind and body. You can grow and develop in poise and knowledge until you are able to repay the world in a small measure for what it has given to you, or you can slide into the rut of self-satisfaction until you are despised and marked as a failure.

We offer you organizations where you can find fellowship and relaxation, where you can develop your talents in music, dramatics, journalism, government and sports. These are a necessary part of your college experience and so consider them seriously as you begin your education here at Cornell.

Above all remember the success you have in your college days as well as the days to come depends upon you—so welcome to our Cornell.

W.E.B.

Farm and Home Week

Farm and Home Week will be back. After a lapse of two years, the colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics will hold their great annual affair at the end of March. Once again farmers, students, educators, and all others interested in the future welfare of agriculture will be here to shake hands, say hello, and learn of past achievements and future prospects. Many of us at Cornell have never had the opportunity to witness this all-important affair, but we'll be on hand this spring. If you're planning an after-the-winter trip, remember the dates March 25 to 29 and bring the family to Farm and Home Week.

Everywhere I go people respect, honor, and love Cornell. Cornell has made a great impression the world over for what it has accomplished.

Perhaps that is the reason for the failure of the administration to see clearly what has happened to our institution. Cornell is living on its tradition. Its students go forth lacking many things that they should have received from their education.

Our departments have become stale with men who have repeated the same lectures so many years that they are blind to the world about them. A student does not develop his powers of reasoning with men such as these.

Perhaps our college has become more like a factory where students pass through and come out trained in the one way of the formula. But even in our modern factories the systems and the personnel are retained and used because of their merits. If a method or a man doesn't produce he is out.

Let us look at ourselves, Cornell. Are we worthy of the dignity accorded us?

Now that so many committees investigating so many practices have been formed, how about someone to look into the problem of confusion caused by grade names. Official federal and state grading often disagree, because one product may have different standards in different states. This confusion discourages consumers and defeats the purpose of grading foodstuffs originally. Some systems use numbers, others use letters, and others adjectives. Most folks realize that No. 1 is a higher grade than No. 2, but who knows whether “Choice” is better than “Fancy.” Sometimes AA grades are valued more highly than grade A, and often “Fancy” is a grade ahead of No. 1. No solution will make everyone happy—but can't someone help the consumers by simplifying the system?
FIFTY YEARS OF X-RAY

From a College Laboratory

Working in his laboratory at the University of Wurzburg, Roentgen discovered the x-ray. That was November, 1895. This year, 1945, is the 50th anniversary of that discovery and also the 100th anniversary of Roentgen's birth.

In 1896, one year after Roentgen's finding, young William Coolidge was hard at work at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology experimenting with these mysterious rays. Later, in the General Electric Research Laboratory, he developed the tube now known universally as the Coolidge tube—a development second in importance only to Roentgen's original discovery.

The Coolidge Tube—Milestone in X-ray

The early x-ray tubes were gas tubes, and even the best of them were not always reliable. When Dr. Irving Langmuir demonstrated the possibility of a pure electron discharge in a high vacuum, Dr. Coolidge set out to build a radically new type of x-ray tube. He produced a tube that was both readily and accurately controllable, and wholly stable.

Then, to produce x-rays at voltages higher than were previously possible, Dr. Coolidge found that he had to devise still another type of tube—a sectional x-ray tube. He developed the cascade principle, applying a part of the total voltage to each of a series of sections comprising the whole tube.

Present and Future

Dr. Coolidge's sectional tube has been an important factor in extending the range of service which x-ray provides in industry. Using this tube, Dr. E. E. Charlton and W. P. Westendorp developed the two-million volt unit, making it possible to see through twelve inches of steel. This unit will radiograph an eight-inch steel casting 78 times as fast as the smaller giant of one million volts. And Dr. Charlton and Mr. Westendorp have perfected equipment that will produce x-rays at 100,000,000 volts.

The world's dependence on x-rays is growing rapidly. Research, begun in the G-E Research Laboratory and the engineering continued by the G.E. X-Ray Corporation in Chicago are increasing the breadth of application, making the benefits of x-ray generally available to more people.
The Farmer is building his future. He did a whale of a job during the war years. The Farm ranked equal with the Armed Forces — equal with the War Plants.

Now that peace has come, which one of these three goes right on? Whose job is bigger than ever?

The Farm — and the Farmer!

Yes, you are looking to '46, and to International Harvester. At every International Dealer's store there is a rising call for modern equipment. You have made your old equipment do — now it is time for the new ... and the better.

We know our great responsibility as the leading builder of the power and tools you need. Count on Harvester to do its utmost to build the new equipment you must have to carry on with your work.

Keep in touch with your International Dealer. He'll be in better shape, month by month, to get you a new Farmall Tractor and the improved equipment we are building for postwar farming.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
180 N. Michigan Ave. Chicago 1, Illinois

When it comes to your postwar truck, remember that it's only INTERNATIONAL that outfits the farmer for both production and transportation. For nearly 40 years of its 114-year history, International Harvester has built International Trucks.

For four long years, new International Trucks went off to war by the tens of thousands. Today we're building them again for the home front in light-duty and medium-duty sizes that hadn't come off the assembly lines since early '42.
In a laboratory a SCIENTIST experiments with a new gas turbine... using heat-resistant alloy blades that are far stronger, at 1100°F., than ordinary steel at room temperature.

...the name on the GAS TURBINE is Westinghouse.

On a special machine a TESTER employs a Rototrol® for smoothly accelerating a large flywheel, used in determining the wear-resisting qualities of tires and brakes—for huge air transports of the future.

...the name on the ROTOTROL is Westinghouse.

*Registered Trademark

In a power plant an ENGINEER uses a Vibrograph to “take the pulse” of a turbo-generator... recording the smallest vibrations as a trace on a film.

...the name on the VIBROGRAPH is Westinghouse.

In a manufacturing plant an OPERATOR uses an electronic control to regulate the movement of milling cutters—for accurately machining irregular contours on giant ship propellers.

...the name on the ELECTRONIC CONTROL is Westinghouse.

NOW THAT Westinghouse technical skill and “know-how” have turned from war to peace, expect great things... from Westinghouse research, engineering, and precision manufacture.
The Cornell Countryman

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Ag-Domecon Council Reorganized

Agricultural and Home Economic students and organizations are again united, after a lapse of two years, in the Ag-Domecon Council.

The Council consists of representatives from each campus organization in Ag. and Home Ec. The officers are elected by student ballot in both colleges during the spring term.

Eight organizations sent representatives to reorganize and act until the general election in the spring term. Groups not present will send delegates as soon as they reorganize. Malcolm McDonald '47 was selected chairman and Harriet Frieml '46, secretary, to act until the general election.

Duties of the Council are: to set up a schedule of meeting dates for all groups so there will be fewer conflicts, to arrange and conduct the Farm and Home Week dance, to represent Ag. and Home Ec. students in the affairs of the University and to sponsor educational programs which require the cooperation of all campus groups.

Ed Note—In the past the Ag-Domecon Council has been very influential in coordinating inter-college student activities. Its record is an example of efficient democratic action.

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Margaret Newell tells of her experience as representative of the Home Ec. college on the Danforth Fellowship.

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Research Is A Good Investment...

EVER SINCE the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station was established fifty-eight years ago, the results of its research have helped make farms and farm homes better, healthier, and more prosperous. Large cash dividends come from modest investments in scientific research. Here are a few examples of the hundreds of research projects under way at Cornell, which have already saved thousands of dollars for farmers and homemakers of New York state.

APPLES. Farmers had to know how to store three million dollars worth of apples safely. By spending only $25,000 on research, Cornell scientists discovered a method of storage that promises to save more than half a million dollars for growers, as soon as the storage facilities can be built. Consumers will find those apples fresher and more delicious too. The apple at left in the picture had the benefit of the new kind of storage.

CANNING FOOD. A jar of home-canned food can be spoiled by the insignificant-looking rubber ring that seals it. Many hours of housewives' time and many dollars' worth of food were being wasted as a result of the objectionable flavors caused by the inferior rubber rings of wartime. Through their research the scientists of Cornell's College of Home Economics contributed to the solution of this problem, and thus helped housewives to "cure" the "sick" rubber rings and save the food.

INFORMATION, PLEASE!
All these dollar-saving discoveries get to the farmers and homemakers through many channels. The State Extension Service, through its county agents in agriculture, home economics, and 4-H Club work, the press, the radio, the many technical and popular bulletins are all means of carrying the results of research to the people of the state.

... Research Pays Dividends

THE CORNELL UNIVERSITY AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
THE STATE COLLEGES OF AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
Farmers Look Ahead
by Wm. I. Myers

This is the first time in our history that we have had two great wars within the lifetime of one generation. I hope it is the last. Since these disasters have occurred, it is important to avoid as many as possible of the mistakes that followed World War I, in domestic as well as international affairs.

World War II, started while we were still in a depression, brought prosperity to agriculture. The general pattern of New York farm prices thus far has been similar to that of World War I, with 1945 average farm prices about the same as in 1920.

Farm wages have increased rapidly to meet the competition of war jobs and are more than twice as high as in 1939. New York farm prices are about 20 or 25 per cent above their normal long-time relationship to the general price level and costs other than labor. We are very likely to lose this advantage over the next few years through a decline in prices or a rise in costs or both.

The violence of the readjustment in farm prices depends on the trend of the general price level over the next few years. If the price level declines, farm prices will fall faster and farther. This is what happened in 1920-21 when farm prices fell 50 per cent in about a year. If the general price level remains stable, a moderate decline in farm prices would be expected; while if the price level rises moderately, farm prices would decline little if any.

**Price Supports**

Congress has passed measures to protect farmers against drastic price declines before they have time to readjust farming operations to a peacetime basis. There is danger of carrying a price support program too far, considering the long-time interests of farmers. For some commodities, especially those whose production was greatly increased in wartime, these support prices are likely to result in greater production than can be sold at these prices. The government can guarantee prices but cannot make consumers buy more than they desire, and if large government expenditures are required to make good on price guarantees, they are quite certain to result in rigid production control for such products.

Experience of the '30's proved that production control of individual farm products is not a solution for a too-low level of farm prices and incomes. Any program to raise total income by reducing production is bound to fail because size of crop and price tend to be compensating. It is probably better for farmers and the nation to taper off support prices and to end them soon.

**Prosperous Prospects**

High employment and production in cities are important factors in the prosperity of Northeastern farmers. Good farm incomes contribute to full employment in cities through demand for goods and services. We cannot stabilize one part of our economy at levels substantially higher than the rest. It may take 6 to 8 years to make up deficits in homes and durable goods, and this “catching up” period should be reasonably prosperous for Northeastern farmers who do not have heavy debts.

Farm incomes will not be maintained at a favorable level unless national income is substantially above pre-war. National income is the product of employment and business activity times wages and prices. Hence, national policies to stabilize the general price level and to maintain high levels of productive employment are of first importance to northeastern agriculture, as well as to the nation.

The full employment bill now before Congress emphasizes one of these factors, employment. There is danger of appearing to promise too much, for government jobs for all unemployed is fantastic; only private enterprise can provide high levels of productive employment in a free economy. Primary responsibility of the government is to establish and coordinate policies to encourage private enterprise to provide the necessary jobs. There is need for prompt removal of excess profits taxes and double taxation of private enterprises that provide jobs; and for monetary and credit policies to avoid both deflation and inflation.

Government—federal, state and local—can also provide well-planned programs of useful public works to try to even out fluctuations in the construction industry. Agricultural leadership is important to help get the rest of the economy moving toward these goals of stabilization of prices and employment at favorable levels.

**Five-Point Program**

Any postwar program for northeastern farmers should first of all aim toward providing an adequate diet for the many millions of consumers who live in this area. We

(Continued on page 18)
With Capt. Steve Close in France

"Attractively kept and beautiful" would describe the French countryside. Divided into districts which would conform to individual states in the U. S., France is well suited for many types of farming.

I have just seen the grape harvest in the champagne district. Raising grapes for champagne and wine is one of the most extensive agricultural pursuits, while the champagne district itself is a rolling, vine-covered region with its center valley formed by the Marne river. This is the best champagne grape region of France and the world. The French call it the "black" grape region, which is a "fooler" because the grapes are, in reality, blue like our Concord.

Eight Years For A Bottle

"Champagne" grapevines are allowed to grow about three feet high. The culture of the vine requires much care, is costly, and six years must pass before the vine begins to yield grapes of requisite quality. After this the vine lives on for many years. Picking, about the end of September, must be completed within a few days at the perfection of ripeness.

The grapes then go to a press house and from here the juice is sent to one of the champagne establishments to go through the very old process for making good champagne. The aging takes about eight years. If you're planning to have champagne at your wedding or for Christmas, better make your plans now.

Percheron Country

North of the better grape country and south of Paris is the famous Percheron district, known for fine quality draft horses. Here is the "cradle of the race." Many good Percherons now in New York State are progeny of horses purchased from this famous region of France.

The French are very proud of their horses, both heavy and light, and use this type of power for agriculture more than the American farmer does.

North of Paris in Normandy are apple orchards and the dairy region. This is the hedgerow country so well known in this war. Many Holstein cattle are found here in addition to mixed herds.

Cider Setup

The process for making cider differs greatly from our modern methods and would interest any bystander. The apples are first ground or chopped upon a large machine that resembles a meat grinder with a handle. These chopped apples are then shoveled up to a press where a worker squares off a layer about five feet by five and four inches high.

On this he puts a layer of straw. These layers are continued until the block is about five feet tall. Then the press squeezes the juices from the apples where it is run into small barrels. The process is then repeated. Funny thing is, the workers take great pains to get the square just right, but pay no attention to how much juice squishes through their shoes.

A Look Around

Eastern France, down through the Rhone Valley, is the grain region. The Delta region around Marseilles is citrus fruit country and the land of flowers. Many varieties of the flowers grown are made into French perfumes. The G.I. sent much of this home to the folks on his way through France last winter. Down near the Riviera on the Mediterranean are the olive orchards as well as the sunshine country where swimming is good the year round.

France is an old country; a highly cultivated, agricultural country, one in which all usable land is under cultivation. Perhaps it will always remain like that although the war might hasten the introduction of more modern farming methods.

Melon Stealing

by Anne Hamblen

Melon-stealing is an art requiring finesse, daring, and a good dark night. It includes ditches, streams, and barbed-wire fences, but there is only one painful experience to be avoided-reaching the field and finding that the melons have all been picked.

Two traditions must be remembered in melon-stealing. (1) Never steal melons on Sunday. (2) Always thump your melons before picking. Thumping may not tell you anything and novices may ask, "Why thump?" but it is a ritual, like grace before meals, that lends dignity to the proceedings. It must never be forgotten.

Some people think melon-stealing is sinful, particularly parents. This shows that they haven't looked at the problem broad-mindedly. In stealing melons, you help the farmer to get rid of his marketing problems and you increase the price by decreasing the supply. Really scientific farmers (who know all about the laws of supply and demand) hire melon-stealers and they find that it really pays.

After enough experience, it is possible to become a connoisseur of melons. Ordinary ones lose interest, and the exotic must be sought. This fall, there were some new gadget melons with a promising look, but parents (as mentioned above) became stubborn and undemocratic. The tragedy was unique—our gadgets belonged to the minister. Surely, he could have forgiven us our theft had he seen the faithful and forlorn way in which those melons were thumped, but never taken.

One of Joanie's Sailors wrote: "I can understand most of your program, but egads, what's this 'Agronomy'? It sounds like a mixture of Agriculture and Astronomy. Is it the study of farming on the other planets?"
BERNARD "BUD" STANTON '49

The Cornell Countryman has chosen "Bud" Stanton, based on his pre-college record, as the most outstanding Freshman of the class of '49. "Bud" is a farm boy from Greenville, New York, in Albany County.

Greenville High School was very proud of Bud and we doubt if anyone could have been more active than he. He was a member of the varsity basketball team for two years, track team one year, captain of league champion volley ball team, president and secretary of student council, president of his Junior and Senior classes, played clarinet and piano in the orchestra, sang in the glee club and chorus, was sports editor for two years, and valedictorian of the Class of '42.

In addition to his many duties in school Bud was very active in 4-H club work. He was secretary of Greenville's F.F.A. and secretary of the district F.F.A. At the national dairy show in 1941 at Memphis, Tennessee, Bud took first place judging Jerseys. At Farm and Home Week in 1942 he took first prize in judging dairy and other livestock. At the Syracuse and Cortland State Fairs he took first place in judging livestock in the years '41 and '42 respectively.

From 1940 to 1945 he has been active in the Albany County Dairy Club and has held the offices of president, secretary, and treasurer.

In 1944 he was president of the Eastern District 4-H Club Council. He has been a 4-H'er eleven years and won the achievement cup in 1942 and 1943. He was a member of the Hiawatha Grange and held the office of Steward. In 1941 he was sent to Boys' State at Syracuse by the local American Legion.

He has been on the New York State Committee for Older Rural Youth and is now a Vice-president of the Rural Youth of the United States of America (successor to the Youth Section American Country Life Assoc.).

"Bud" Stanton hasn't wasted any time at Cornell in joining activities, as he is already a member of the Cornell Grange, 4-H Extension Club, Sage Choir, and is a compet on the Cornell Countryman.

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**CORELL GRANGE MEETING**

The Cornell Grange No. 1577 held its regular meeting on Tuesday night, November 20th in Comstock Hall where 16 new officers were elected for the coming year. Succeeding Walter Boek as Master is Mrs. Peggy Tallakson, a Senior in the college of Agriculture. The other new officers are:

Overseer, Robert Place; Lecturer, Leonard Cohen; Steward, Elmer Clapp; Assistant Steward, Vernon Hoskins; Chaplain, Marion Tellier; Secretary, Jean Carnell, Treasurer, Betty Day; Gatekeeper, Clyde Hart; Ceres, Joan Weisberg; Pomona, Mildred Rubicoff; Flora, Jane Benko; L. A. Steward, Lois Rabinstein; Ex. Committee, Prof. Charles Taylor, Miss Mary Eva Duthie, Walter Bock.

The new officers were installed at an open meeting in Comstock Hall here in Ithaca. The incoming Master, Mrs. Tallakson expects a rapid growth of the Grange here on the hill and hopes that all Grangers will participate in the meetings and activities.

This year, a well-attended square dance with music by Benny's Bluebirds, was sponsored in the Memorial Room of Willard Straight. The Grange is also participating in the revival of the Ag Domecon, is carrying on roller skating parties, and will co-sponsor a dance in Barton Hall during Farm and Home Week.

**F.F.A.**

The Collegiate Chapter of F.F.A. reorganized November 26th at its first meeting since 1943.

Edward Wilmot '46, acting chairman, outlined the purposes of the Collegiate Chapter as follows: it unites students interested in F.F.A. and rural education, it acts as a welcoming and guiding committee for visiting chapters, it handles F.F.A. judging contests at Cornell and acquaints students with faculty on an informal level.

Dr. E. R. Hoskins, professor of rural education, gave the history of the F.F.A. in New York State during the meeting.

**THE 4-H EXTENSION CLUB**

The 4-H Extension Club welcomed many old and new members at its first meeting on November 14.

New officers presiding at their first meeting were Robert Place, president; Anna Kovac, secretary; John Sterling, treasurer; Alma Cook, publicity, and Betty Sharp, song leader. Carl Yunker was elected vice-president.

The annual open house was held in Warren Seminar Nov. 24 where more than 150 students played games, acted out consequences and square danced for a full evening of fun. On Dec. 8 the members handled an ice cream concession for the semi-formal dance to be held in Barton Hall.

To acquaint the new students with campus activities a representative of the club talked to freshmen in their orientation classes in both Home Ec. and Agr. During registration a special schedule blank with the programs of the campus organizations was given to freshmen.
What a mistake I could have made if I had not taken the advice of my friend, Jack Stiles, when he said, “Walt, I suggest you apply for the Danforth Fellowship.”

Juniors and Freshmen, the 1946 Danforth Fellowship can be yours if you want it and are willing to make your life the fullest and most interesting one on the campus.

Each spring in the agricultural colleges of the United States and Canada a four-weeks Danforth Fellowship is awarded to a junior and a two-weeks one to a freshman. The student for each is selected by his scholastic standing, health, personality, character, and leadership ability displayed during the three years of his college life.

The purposes of these fellowships are, “to help students make decisions, to enlarge their horizons, to broaden their contacts, to render guidance and assistance in attaining the four fold way of living.”

Mr. William H. Danforth, the chairman of the board of Ralston Purina Company donates these fellowships. Mr. Danforth has a philosophy of living that radiates to everyone who comes near him or his teachings. He believes that we gain much by sharing and so he and Mr. Earl A. Sindicuse, Public Relations officer of the Ralston Purina Company, dreamed of a time when the outstanding hand-picked agricultural juniors of the world would live together for four weeks while studying the latest agricultural and business ideas, facts, and methods. These men did more than dream; and so they formed the Danforth Fellowships.

First Roll Call

On Monday morning the “C” of Cornell on my grip joined the rest of the grips gathered in front of Washington University in St. Louis while the 1945 Danforth Fellows waited for our first roll call. From then on I became “New York,” and so it was with the other eighteen states and Canada.

Nineteen of us Danforth Fellowships soon learned that time was valuable as we started on our way to the up to date Experimental Research farm 43 miles south of St. Louis in the Ozark Mountains of Missouri. In those three days schedules were in minutes as we toured the farm and studied each unit.

The 544 acre research farm was started with grade animals and under circumstances similar to the average farm. The men operating it are highly trained and have proven their worth in agriculture by actual experience and work done. The farm now includes dairy animals, beef animals, swine, sheep, goats, chickens, turkeys, ducks, rabbits, dogs, mink, martin, fox and chinchilla each in separate units. These animals are fed experimental rations made at the laboratories in St. Louis and sent out to be tested under a code number unknown to the farm hands. Good feeding, good breeding, sound management and careful sanitation are the watch words on this farm.

A ball game (in which we defeated the farm team) and a dip in the Merrimac river, with good food and evening snacks, gave us the relaxation necessary after the long days.

Back in St. Louis we arrived at the air conditioned class room at eight in the morning and then listened to lectures and toured the mill with men who know their stuff and could pass it on to us in condensed form. Our farmworked hands turned to pens as we took down notes on minerals, vitamins, proteins, fats, carbohydrates, salesmanship, legal arrangements, business growth, personnel selection, sanitation programs, all kinds of rations, laboratory techniques, advertising, business organization, business management, financial arrangements and a philosophy of living.

In between lectures we visited the analytical, biological and chemical laboratories of the plant and saw the grain and ingredients moving from the elevators to the mixers and into the bags which were loaded on cars and trucks on their way to the farms. We also saw the St. Louis Stock Yard Exchange and the National Stock yards where we actually went into the pens and bought animals for meat packers. Then we went to the Swift and Company meat packing plant and followed sheep, swine, calves and steers from the pens to where the meat was cut up, packed as smoked bacon, veal, mutton or beef and shipped on trucks and railroad cars to the consumers.

Travelling Around

One morning we were guests of the Gardner National Advertising Agency and watched a request for an ad grow from an idea to a full page spread in a well-read magazine. Part of another day saw us in the radio station KXOK and the St. Louis Post Star Times where our voices went out on a national hook-up and where we picked up the paper from the press telling of the dropping of the atom bomb.

Another morning was spent in the Merchants’ Exchange, the great grain market of St. Louis. We went

(Continued on page 12)
Homemakers in St. Louis
By Marge Newell

After my month on the Danforth Fellowship I knew how Aladdin felt when he had his wonderful lamp. There were thirty-six girls from as many different states on this fellowship. We spent two wonderful weeks in St. Louis and two equally wonderful weeks at Camp Miniwanca in western Michigan. This month was jointly sponsored by the Danforth Foundation and the Ralston Purina Company. Girls chosen to participate in the fellowship are all seniors in Home Economics colleges this fall.

For two weeks we stayed at MacMillan Hall, one of the women's dormitories at Washington University in St. Louis. No sooner had we arrived in St. Louis than we left to spend two days at the modern research farm about forty miles southwest of St. Louis. There we saw what science can do for agriculture. As a matter of fact, many of us began to contemplate the desirability of spending one's lives on a farm. But we were whisked back to the city before we all became converted to farmerettes.

A surprise was in store for us every day in St. Louis for we never knew what was to come next. One day it was lectures by eminent men in the nutritional field and a tour of the modern research laboratories. Another day we toured the St. Louis Star Times newspaper and broadcast in a quiz program over radio station KXOK. We spent one whole day in the Gardner Advertising Agency, seeing how an advertisement is actually created, and how all departments of the agency cooperate to perfect a successful ad.

Our day spent in Barnes Hospital Group was especially interesting. There we saw the dietitians in action and had an opportunity to talk to them about their work. We also saw all the various divisions of the large hospital and we even donned masks and caps to see an operation.

The host and Marge Newell

Many of the girls had professional interests in the day behind the scenes at Sijx-Baer-and-Fuller, one of St. Louis' largest department stores. Several of the buyers and department heads spoke to us as a group. Later we were able to talk to individuals from departments in which we were especially interested. Last, but not least, we had time to really shop.

We were sorry not to have our ration points with us when we visited the Swift and Company meat packing plant. We saw everything there, without exception, from the slaughter room to what became of the pig's squeal. There were no fussy women in our group, though, for we ate with relish the steaks that were served for dinner.

We have all decided that the best way to see a city and its sights is to have the Chamber of Commerce take you on a tour. That's exactly what had been arranged for us, and we found that St. Louis has many sights well worth seeing. Forest Park is not the least of these. This park contains the city's lovely art museum, the zoo, and the Jefferson Memorial which houses Lindberg's trophies.

It was a sweet trip the day we visited Mavrako's candy factory. We all left there with our sweet tooth well satisfied.

We did things in the evening, too. We saw the Cards defeat the Dodgers to some people's joy and others' sorrow. We went to the outdoor opera for which St. Louis is so famous. Firefly was playing the evening we attended. Another night we all ate dinner together at Garvelli's, one of St. Louis' best restaurants. Every minute in St. Louis was packed full of fun and excitement. We hated to leave, but much was yet in store for us.

Traveling together to camp was fun. We went via Chicago and so had an afternoon to spend there. We spent the night at a hotel in Muskegon and then went on to camp via bus and truck the next day.

At camp we lost our group identity among four hundred other girls from all sections of the country. We met Mr. Danforth, president of the American Youth Foundation, at Miniwanca. Our camp life revolved about his four-fold plan of living in which the physical, mental, social and religious sides of life are properly balanced.

Our day at camp began at 6:30 with a dip in Lake Michigan. After cleaning up our tents, a quiet period was observed for meditation and creative thinking. Classes were attended in the morning in log cabins, nestled in the wooded hillsides. Courses were in such subjects as "Art of Creative Living," "Christian Ethics," "Horizons," and "Four-Fold Living."

The whole camp was divided into six Indian tribes. Every camper participated in the tribal games and contests held in the afternoon. High points in the tribal competition were the track and swimming meets. There was always a time for swimming or boating on nearby Stony Lake after the game period.

The evening was devoted to festivities of many sorts, a flashlight relay, stunt nights, square dancing, etc. Before these began there was a time dear to all Miniwanca campers when we filed silently up the winding trail to Vesper Dune for our evening worship. Sunset colors on the lake and the inspiration and peace of those times together will never be forgotten.
PEOPLE WORTH KNOWING

PRISCILLA ALDEN

Priscilla Alden, one of the better known Home Economics students on the hill, epitomizes the type of upperclassmen every freshman aspires to be. Just a few of Priscilla’s activities on campus include: President of Woman’s Self Government Assoc., Pres. of the Baptist Student Forum, Sec. of Cornell-in-China, Member of Mortar Board, Omicron Nu, Kappa Delta Epsilon, and the Home Economics Club.

Born in Honolulu on March 13, 1925, Priscilla has lived in California, Nebraska, North Carolina, New Jersey and New York before coming to Cornell. Pris has spent the greater part of her time in Beason, New York, and while attending high school there, developed her hobbies of swimming, skiing, tennis, and photography. Pris loves to create things with her hands, and as a result has emphasized the courses in the Textile-Clothing and Household Art Departments of the Home Economics College.

University traditions were still in full swing when Priscilla entered Cornell. Grey frosh caps were being worn instead of the Khaki and Navy which dotted the campus for the following two years. Priscilla feels that grim determination instead of close spirit became the prevalent atmosphere on campus. “Acceleration” was the aim of the University and classes were being graduated as quickly as possible. Pris is elated to see the strong class spirit shown by those of “forty nine,” and feels that the termination of acceleration is the reason for this revived school spirit.

LEWELYN STANLEY MIX ’43

After a lapse of two years we welcome back to Cornell one of the most active members of yesteryear. Lew was born and raised on a farm in Heubelton, N. Y. In high school Lew was valedictorian, won the Empire Farmer Award, was a staff member of the yearbook and was a member of the varsity soccer and basketball teams for three years.

Lew knew dairy animals and demonstrated his ability by being on the N. Y. State 4-H dairy judging team, the N. Y. State General Livestock judging team and the N. Y. State 4-H dairy demonstration team. While demonstrating at the San Francisco Exposition, Lew won a $100 scholarship, good for any college in the United States.

Cornell is thankful to Lew’s high school teacher and county agent because it was mainly through their efforts that he came to college.

In 1938 Lew joined his subordinate, Pomona, and State Granges. At Cornell he recognized a need for a Grange on campus and, largely through his efforts, the “Cornell Grange” was organized in May 1942. Lew was elected its first Master.

Lew was a recipient of Sears Roebuck scholarships during his first two years and during his last years he received the Knickerbocker Scholarship Bursar. Alpha Zeta

HELEN ALLMUTH

Set apart from the others by her wide hazel eyes and long blond hair, is a senior in the College of Home Economics. The girl we mean is Helen Allmuth. Majoring in the department of Foods and Nutrition, she has a particular desire to be a food tester.

Helen was born in Paterson, New Jersey, but now lives in Snyder, N. Y. Her itinerant indicates that she has seen a great part of the United States.

Arriving on the Cornell campus in July ’43, Helen has proved that acceleration need not interfere too much with a normal college life. She has found the happy medium of mixing books with play.

Last spring Omicron Nu, the scholastic honorary society in Home Economics, elected her a member. This year she is treasurer. This distinction (not the first time Helen has been so honored) can be traced back to her high school days when she belonged to the National Honor Society. Other activities also claim Helen’s interest. She is interested in dramatics and is a member of the Willard Straight Music Committee. She has served with a Red Cross Nutrition Committee and as a Dietitian’s Aide.

On the social side, Helen Allmuth is a member of Delta Delta Delta sorority and is president of the Home Economics Club, the social club for Home Ec girls.

We know Helen will have a highly successful and thoroughly enjoyable senior year.

The cost of producing milk on dairy farms in New York State nearly doubled during World War II according to Professor L. C. Cunningham. This represents, he pointed out, a 93 per cent increase during the past 5-year period, compared with 1932-40, and was due largely to higher farm wages and feed prices.

TWILIGHT

Grey mist falling
Golden sunset gone
People plodding slowly
Onward, ever on.

(Continued on page 12)
If you were living in the time and the place that your great-great-grandfather lived, you would be a farmer simply because your father was a farmer, or a carpenter because he was a carpenter. That still is the custom in some of the old countries. It is a necessary custom where there is no education for a trade or business except by growing up in it and working at it.

In America you have free access to education that will train you for any occupation you choose. American freedom of opportunity lets you take your choice of occupations, but your success will depend on how well you are fitted for it. Farming has become a business which requires and rewards men trained in natural science, mechanics, and management. If you choose to farm, it is worthy of the best education you can get.

Next to your mental equipment, your greatest ally in agriculture is mechanical equipment. In America farmers produce more per man, and earn more per man, than in any other great nation. That is not because their soils are better, but because both their skill and their farm machinery are better.

Your freedom to choose, and their freedom to compete, inspires the makers of machines to build them better and better. These freedoms are yours to enjoy and to defend.

The Choice of Experience. When you want to learn from the experience of others, you look to those with the most experience and the greatest success. Case tractors are bought largely by farmers who have had several tractors and have learned in the school of experience the things that really count in a tractor. They have learned that the Case Eagle is a sign of a good dealer in good farm machines. J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.
Where The Ganges Slowly Curls
by Alice Alter

Woodstock? What’s Woodstock you say? Have you ever thought about American children in other countries and where they go to school? Are their schools like ours, or are they very different?

Woodstock is one of the largest American schools outside the U. S. A. It is situated 7,500 feet up in the Himalayan mountains in the northern part of India. Five hundred children of many different nationalities attend it, mostly Americans and Britishers, but there are also Indians, Chinese, Burmese, French, Dutch, and many others. Woodstock was organized in 1852 by an American mission to send their children back to America for early education. By 1928 eight missions co-operated in running the school and today it is still run by a committee of missions. However, today, missionary children compose less than two-thirds of the total enrollment.

There are about an equal number of boys and girls in Woodstock. Counting Christian and non-Christian sects there is a total of more than forty different religious groups. The teachers are mainly American but there are also many British and Anglo-Indian teachers. The school curriculum follows the American system with the exception that a choice is given to the British and Indian students to study for the Cambridge exam during their last four years. Under the British educational system this exam must be passed before one has finished school.

In extra-curricular activities Woodstock tries to measure up to American schools. They have a student government, a Christian Endeavor, a school paper, orchestra and band, and the graduating class puts out a year book and has a dramatic group.

Athletics are a large part of school life. You can imagine the difficulty of trying to get a flat field on a mountain side, but after a lot of digging the school finally succeeded, though balls still drop off the mountain side. Their main sports are baseball, basketball, and swimming, and students compete with near by British and Anglo-Indian schools.

Woodstock is built on a steep mountain side, so steep that it is not too unusual for children to be killed from falls, though in a short time everyone learns to be sure-footed as goats. There are five main buildings in the school including the dormitories (Woodstock is almost entirely a boarding school) which are scattered over a mile and a half. The hillsides are all thickly wooded, and from the top of the hill there is a marvelous view of the highest mountain range in the world. When you look down toward the plains, you can see the low hills containing some of the best tiger hunting territory in India. In the distance the Ganges curls slowly.

The nearest shopping district is in the town of Mussoorie three miles away, a sufficient distance for the school to be protected from contagious diseases. During the last year the town underwent one epidemic after another including plague, smallpox, and cholera.

The school year lasts from early March to late November as it is too hot down on the plains of India for the students to go home for a summer holiday. This is an excellent idea as the parents usually come up for a month or two during the summer, rent a cottage near Woodstock, and take their children out of boarding for that time.

Most of you have heard of the rains. They vary all over India, but in the Himalayas they last from three to four months during the summer. During this time you almost never see the sun as it rains many times each day, everything molds, long ferns grow up the trunks and branches of the trees, the girls’ hair comes out of curl and you would never think of going out for a step without your raincoat and enormous umbrella. In 1943 they had 140 inches of rain in three months.

When an American thinks of India he thinks of snakes and tigers. I’m afraid Woodstock can’t live up to that but they do have plenty of monkeys on the hillsides and during the colder months, bears and leopards sometimes do give people frights. The automobile road stops about four miles below Woodstock so there is only a pack animal, Rickshaw path which goes past the school. You can imagine our great excitement when an American jeep braved the curves and stairs in the path and actually got to the school.

Woodstock is a fine example of an American school in a foreign country and the student who graduates from this school doesn’t feel too strange in an American college.

More than 6,500 students have enrolled at Cornell, and this record closely approaches the all time high of the pre-war year 1940. Veteran registration greatly exceeded the expectation with more than 1,027 former members of Uncle Sam’s team now at Cornell.

The college of Agriculture lists 768 students, Home Economics has 594, and Veterinary Medicine has enrolled 117 for the fall term.

Seems that Stan Warren has been up to his old tricks again. As we hear it, during his last stay in the Canandaigua Hotel he had that old craving for his favorite, Limburger cheese. After eating and eating, the supply became too abundant. Stan searched his room for a place to dispose of the remainder. Spying a potted plant he very carefully removed the plant and dirt and deposited the loved limburger in the bottom and then he more carefully repotted the plant. Next morning Stan checked out and headed back to Ithaca.

Ten days later he received a letter from the hotel manager to this effect. “We give up. Where is it?”
Much of the hay and ensilage harvested this year is very low in quality. For the cows in milk, a little heavier grain feeding will offset this poor quality roughage. The heifers may suffer unless special pains are taken to give them what they need.

For best growth, a yearling heifer generally should have 3 to 4 pounds of grain a day when she is getting good hay and ensilage.

The heifers will not eat as much low quality hay and ensilage. What they do eat furnishes less digestible nutrients. Therefore, it is doubly important to increase the rate of grain feeding to furnish all the nutrients they need for maximum growth. As the table shows, 6 to 8 pounds of grain a day is needed to do the job.

Either Fitting Ration or home-grown grains with minerals will be satisfactory with top quality hay.

G.L.F. Fitting Ration, higher in protein than home-grown grains, is needed when heifers are getting poor quality roughage.

The heifers are next year’s herd replacements. Feed them right and grow them big.

This Winter Give a Thought to

Next Year’s Cows

DAILY FEED REQUIREMENTS FOR 600 LB.—1000 LB. HEIFERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>LBS. T.D.N.</th>
<th>LBS. Digestible Protein</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WITH GOOD ROUGHAGE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-10 lbs. Early Cut Clover Mixed Hay furnishes</td>
<td>3.8 to 4.8</td>
<td>.35 to .44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-25 lbs. Good Corn Silage furnishes</td>
<td>4.1 .50</td>
<td>.30 .37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-4 lbs. Fitting Ration furnishes</td>
<td>7.9 .98</td>
<td>.65 .81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>2.19 .91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WITH POOR ROUGHAGE</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>.96 1.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-8 lbs. Late Cut Hay furnishes</td>
<td>2.6 3.3</td>
<td>.12 .17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-20 lbs. Frosted Silage furnishes</td>
<td>2.1 2.8</td>
<td>.15 .20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-8 lbs. Fitting Ration furnishes</td>
<td>4.4 5.8</td>
<td>.52 .84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>9.1 11.9</td>
<td>.89 1.21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.—The cooperative owned and controlled by the farmers it serves in New York, New Jersey, and northern Pennsylvania—OFFICES, TERRACE HILL, ITHACA, NEW YORK
A Fuller Future
(Continued from page 6)

on the buying floor and watched
the grain samples come in from the
cars and sold in relation to prices
on the ticker tape from Chicago and
other markets.

The two weeks in St. Louis were
not all work, for we had time out to
see the St. Louis Browns lose to the
Cleveland Indians, and to hear the
outdoor Metropolitan Opera. Both
were a thrill to us farm boys who
played ball in a pasture and had
listened to hill-billies most of our
lives. Dinner together as guests of
the Stock-yards, the Chamber of
Commerce, the Garner Advertising
Agency and of Washington Uni-
versity made us feel welcome in
St. Louis as Danforth Fellows. We
were guests of the St. Louis Cham-
ber of Commerce one afternoon in
a tour of the city and its main fea-
tures. We saw Lindberg's trophies
at the Jefferson Memorial, Forest
Park and its zoo, and the St. Louis
airport. At the airport we stood be-
side the radio operator and heard
her talking to pilots in airplanes out
of sight and heard them answer as
she guided them in safely on the
landing strips. We studied weather
observations and watched the oper-
ators of flight schedules keeping
planes at correct altitudes and lati-
dutes so they could take advantage
of weather conditions, and to pre-
vent them from colliding or becom-
ing confused in the air.

At the end of two weeks we hand-
ed our notebooks in and headed for
Chicago and Shelby, Michigan, to
spend two weeks at Camp Min-
wanka with three hundred and fifty
boys from all parts of this country,
Canada and Iceland. At camp we
had classes on topics such as: Life's
Essentials, Christian Ethics, the Art
of Creative Living, Horizons, Four-
fold Living, and Bible study. Lect-
urers such as Dr. T. Z. Koo from
China, Dr. Lowe, a pastor from
one of our largest churches, Dr.
Hutchings, the former President of
Berea College, Miss Seabury, a
world traveler, Mr. W. H. Danforth
and many others shared their
knowledge, experiences and philos-
ophy with us in classes and around
the camp. The second day we were
given an examination to determine
if we were in balance on the four
sides of life—mental, social, physical
and religious—and then had inter-
views to see how our lives could be
come fuller in the sides we were
weak on.

Each morning after flag raising
and a dip in Lake Michigan, we had
a quiet meditation period until
breakfast and then classes and the
sports recreational meets. After
lunch we had more classes and ath-
etic games with free time for swim-
ning or boating. In the evening
after dinner we climbed the twist-
ing trail to Vesper Dune and had
vesper services as the sun slipped
out of sight beyond Lake Michigan.

Nineteen of us Danforth Fellows
met, lived and worked together for
two weeks and then parted with a
fuller understanding of the world we
live in, thus prepared to give to the
world some of what we have re-
ceived from it.

Friends, can you describe the
brilliant colors of a sunset so that
I can receive the sensations you re-
ceived? No, the full feelings cannot
be portrayed by mere words and
that is true of my experience on the
Danforth Agricultural Fellowship.

Juniors and Freshmen, I dare
you to win the 1946 Danforth Fel-
lonens at Cornell. You will have
the most stimulating and broad-
ening experience of your college
training.

PRISCILLA ALDEN
(Continued from page 8)

Along with the new energy ex-
hibited by this year’s freshmen,
Priscilla feels that the atmosphere
is more relaxed, campus activities
are being emphasized, and that
Cornell is again becoming the Uni-
versity of her Freshman year.

To become a community leader
and intelligent homemaker, is Pris-
cilla's vocational ambition. With
the experience acquired in the
varied offices she has so capably
handled, and her background of
Home Economics, we've no doubt
Priscilla Alden will do as well after

People Worth Knowing
(Continued from page 8)

recognized Lew as an outstanding
student and initiated him in the
Spring of '42. He has gone on to
become Censor, and now is Chan-
cellor of the House.

Lew has been active in the 4-H
club, Ho-Nun-De-Kah, and the
Roundup Club. In the spring of '41
he won first prize in the general
livestock judging contest and in the
fall of '42 went to Baltimore as a
member of the college livestock
d Judging team. In the Spring of '42
he was elected vice-president of the
Roundup Club and elected presi-
dent the following year. Also in '43
he became president of Ho-Nun-
De-Kah.

Just as he was needed most on
campus Lew was drafted in May
'43. After six months in the service
he was honorably discharged be-
cause he was needed to manage his
father's farm.

Now that the war is over Lew-
ellyn Mix is back at Cornell finish-
ing up his work in his major, An.
Hus. He has rolled up his sleeves
and gone to work helping to reor-
ganize the Roundup Club and re-
open Alpha Zeta. He is a represen-
tative on Ag-Domecon and expects
to revive Ho-Nun-De-Kah. Besides
this he is doing experimental work
for the Animal Husbandry Depart-
ment.

A LASTING MEMORIAL

The Carl E. Ladd memorial com-
mittee is inviting all farmers and
others interested in providing an
opportunity for worthy farm boys
and girls to contribute to the $100,-
000 scholarship fund which will be
established as a lasting memorial
to the late Carl E. Ladd, former
dean of the Agricultural College.

Almost $20,000 has been raised
already. Each $5,000 will be in-
vested so that it will earn $200 a
year, and this sum will be made
available to a farm boy on the basis
of promise of leadership, need, and
academic standing.

graduation as she has done during
her stay at Cornell.
Many a wife or daughter has taken over the tractor controls in recent times of emergency. A 12-year-old Maryland girl won the heart of the nation when she "manned" the home farm alone, while her father was overseas.

The power that made it possible is worth a second look. Gone is the tiring armwork of the past, and in its place the comfort, ease and smoothness of power control. This farm girl operated an Allis-Chalmers tractor which, like the new Model C pictured here, uses hydraulic control to raise and lower implements at a finger’s touch.

Foremost in Allis-Chalmers’ planning for the family farm is equipment which can be operated by one man, eliminating outside "crew" help. Power-controlled implements are a major step in this direction. Equipment like the new Model C Tractor and companion implements with hydraulic control can go far to make the family farm free, independent and prosperous... the cornerstone of a busy and prosperous America.

Here's a control that really controls—the last word in a hydraulic system. At a touch of your fingers, it lifts and lowers implements to the exact depth you select. Handy dual levers gauge the depth of right and left gangs—indipendently and accurately. You can vary the depth of either gang to follow the contour of the ground as easily as a pilot banks his plane.
ALPHA ZETA

Alpha Zeta, the honorary agricultural fraternity, is again open after being closed for nearly two and a half years. The Cornell Chapter of "AZ" was formed in June, 1901, and the present house on Thurston Avenue was purchased in 1906 by the Alpha Zeta Corporation. In 1942 it was necessary to close the house because most of the members were in the armed services.

Lew Mix, Norm Allen, Clyde Hart, Carl Almquist, and Carl Yonker are the five former active members who are back on the Ag. Campus this fall and have helped to re-establish the fraternity. Norm is House Manager and Lew is Chancellor. Several men from Alpha Zeta Chapters in other colleges are living at the house while attending Cornell, and the rest of the house has been filled up with non-members and four AGR men whose house is still being used as a girls' dorm. Milton Asdix and Donald Hartnett have been pledged by the House.

HOME EC CLUB

On November 20 the first meeting of the Home Economics Club was held in the Student Lounge of Martha Van Rensselaer Hall.

The officers — Helen Almuth, President; Lois Datthyn, Vice-President; Marian Cousins, Treasurer, Lauraine Warfield, Corresponding Secretary, and Vivian Ruckle, Recording Secretary; committee heads — Publicity, Ellen Fleming, Service, Janet Kirk, Tea, Rose Fortune and Assistant Social Chairman, Jean Davis and advisor, Miss Cameron, were all presented to the Freshmen.

Plans for the Ag-Domecon group were discussed, and Jan Powell was elected to the planning committee that will be the nucleus of the group. Freshmen were given a chance to sign up for the various committees in order that they may help to make the year's activities a success.

The girls will sponsor a Faculty-Student Party on December 20, and they will play a large part in the Farm and Home Week in March. Other plans, for a meeting of the Future Homemakers of America and a meeting of the College Clubs of Home Economics, are as yet tentative.

ROUNDUP REORGANIZED

Thirty students met in Wing Hall November 19 to elect officers and plan the program of the Round Up Club for the coming year. Officers elected are President, Lewellyn Mix; Vice President, Carl Yonkers, Secretary, Carl Almquist; Treasurer, Elwyn Irving; Agr. Domecon Representative, Malcolm MacDonal. John Willman is still faculty advisor.

Already planned for this year are a students' Livestock Judging Contest each term, a students' dairy cattle judging contest each term, a banquet next spring, and speakers and movies in the animal husbandry field during the regular meeting nights.
December, 1945

A Friend of Yours?

The '45 DomEcons have done themselves proud in the months since their graduation. Some have married and plan to use what they have learned here on the hill in helping to build a better America; some have entered the business world to make their mark on our civilization; and some have done both.

Those girls who have elected to earn their own living seen to have considered food a pretty safe gamble. Carol Skaer is now supervisor of the 'Snack Bar' at Wm. Hanger's in Buffalo. . . . Eastman Kodak is employing two of the June grads—Helene Lingel as assistant diettian in their camera works cafeteria, and Louise Schermhorh as an apprentice in the nutrition department. Jacqueline Dewey is also working in northern New York, at Dunkirk, as an assistant in the Commissary Department of the Cease Lunch System. . . . Eloise Shapero is a junior diettian at the Consumers’ Cooperative Irving Palace Cafeteria in New York City.

Beatrice Harper is continuing her studies by taking a student training course under Stouffer’s, a Cleveland chain of restaurants. . . . Two other Cornellians are studying further at Johns Hopkins. Judith Gold, taking an Army course for student dietitians has Marian Moulton for a classmate. . . . Several of the girls are getting further work in hospitals—Shirley Hughes at Henry Ford Hospital in Detroitch, Helen Murphy at the New York Hospital and Gertrude Pless at the University of Michigan Hospital.

Dorothy Benjamint, a February graduate, is doing work in the test kitchens of Best Foods, Inc. . . . Sylvia Siegel has also gone to work for a large food concern, the Beech Nut Company in New Jersey, as a member of the Foods Promotion staff.

Three of the girls have positions in different schools. Helen Cudworth is diettian of Morrow Hall at Fairmount State Teachers’ College at Fairmount, VA. Elizabeth Hopkins has assumed the duties of Assistant Director of Residential Halls at Vassar, and Marjory Steinmetz is Assistant Diettian at Briarcliff Junior College, Briarcliff Manor, New York.

Deborah Personius is now engaged in research work with the Fann Milling Company in Texas. Her work is on research and promotion of frozen doughs, a completely new field. . . . Anita Hansen is doing research work with the H. C. Derby Co. of Philadelphia in the test kitchen. Her sister, Florence, is with E. Foreman’s in Rochester taking executive training in merchandising.

Chemical research has interested Dorothy Kent who is employed by Lever Brothers’ Co. of Cambridge, Mass. . . . Jean Herr is with the Atlantic Refining Co. . . . Jean Krause Thompson has combined journalism and chemistry to become a technical writer in the plastics development department of B. F. Goodrich Co. in Cleveland.

Mary Elizabeth Marsolf and Ernestine Roseland are taking a twelve-month course at the Philadelphia School of Occupational Therapy. . . . Harriet Pomerence has entered this same field Vocal Rehabilitation Advisement Division of the Veterans’ Administration in Philadelphia. She is now doing testing work.

The beckoning finger of extension work has attracted the attention of Joyce Burke who is now Home Management Supervisor of the Farm Security Administration of Oneida. . . . Evelyn Call has also been drawn into the same field, as Assistant Home Demonstration Agent of Otsego County. . . .

Tiola Feldman has a position as Assistant with the National Advertising Service in New York City.

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**Cornell Christmas Cards**

Your name imprinted $1.00 per doz.

Choice of scenes:
- Goldwin Smith
- Sage Chapel
- Willard Straight Hall
- Triphammer Falls
- Cascadilla Falls
- Library Tower
- War Memorial

![TRIANGLE BOOK CO-OP](HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASS'N OF AMERICA • Brattleboro, Vermont • BURLINGTON)
Former Student Notes

'Dick Hammon, according to the latest report, holds the position of Manager of the South Side Coop Store at Bel Air, Maryland.

Robert Bochlecke has been recently discharged.

Gordon M. Cairns left the University of Maine in August to become head of the Animal Husbandry Department in Maryland, which position was formerly held by Professor Turk of the Cornell Animal Husbandry Dept. Back home are two children, a boy and a girl. His wife is the former Ruth Sharpe.

Lyle Wicks left Farmingdale in April, 1945 to operate his home dairy farm at Oxboro, N. Y. He and his wife have two children, a boy and a girl.

Edwin J. Weatherby is Manager of the Artificial Breeding Association at Sussex, N. Y. He is married and the latest report tells us of one child born this fall.

Jerry Posto, formerly in the Soil Conservation, U.S.P.A., entered the Navy in November, 1942. He served as a photographic intelligence officer aboard an air-craft carrier. Posto was engaged in the invasions of Kwojolein Saipan, Tinian, Guam, Peleiu, Leyte, Luzon, Iwo Jima, and Okinawa. Also, he was in the first and second battles in the waters of the Philippines and other raids, including the two on Tokyo. He became eligible for discharge on November 1st; the discharge was effected on November 2nd; and he entered Cornell Graduate School on November 3rd. He is working for his master's in Agricultural Economics.

J. T. Kangas, managing editor of The Cornell Countryman in 1937, is now associate professor and does agricultural information work at the University of Maryland in College Park, Md., having started in September, 1945. His experiences include some time spent on traveling research; Associate Extension Editor in New Hampshire, 1940; in Cornell again doing work in 1942; and working in the Regional Office of the U.S.C.A. in New York City in 1944.

George Abraham, formerly a technical sergeant in the infantry in the European Middle East theater, has become a copy writer for the Agricultural Advertising and Research Agency located in Ithaca. Prior to his four years in the Army, he was with the De La Mare Publishing Company in New York City. "Doc" was a recent visitor to the Countryman office. You may remember his article "Farming Somewhere in Africa" in the November, 1943 COUNTRYMAN which he wrote when he was stationed in North Africa.

James L. White, who received his Ph.D here in bacteriology, is now in charge of the Chemical Laboratories in the Borden Company at Antwerp, New York.

Chester Freeman, editor of the COUNTRYMAN in 1939, received his master's in Agricultural Economics in 1940. He served as Assistant County Agent of Cayuga County and in the New York State Dept. of Commerce in Albany in 1941. In April, 1943 he entered the Army Air Corps and flew a B-29 as pilot in Tinian. Freeman also completed 21 missions over Japan. He returned to the States in October, 1945 and soon became assistant professor in Extension Teaching here on the Hill.

Donald Dewey did Research and Extension work in vegetable crops in Wyoming. From there he went into the Armament section of the air force and saw service in India and in the Marianas. Latest rumors indicate he should be on the way home.

Donald Nesbitt, discharged from the Army, is now setting up housekeeping in Albion on his father's farm.

A son, Stephen George Warren, was born September 20, 1945 to Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Warren. Mrs. Warren is the former Anne Tusek.

Henry Stachniewicz, Major in the Army Air Corps, is stationed at Hondo Field, Texas, as supervisor of navigation instruments.

On October 25, 1945, a son, Hugh Allen, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Burt Markham, both of the class of '41. Mrs. Markham is the former Melrose Marroit.

Loyde Tracy is farming at home in Massena, N. Y.

Lucian Freeman is now Associate County Agent in Onondaga County, New York.

Louise Miller is now Mrs. Virgil Phelps. She and her husband are raising sheep in their farm.

Norton Siper has married Zelda Mullen, also of the class of '43 in May, 1943. Lately, he has purchased his father's farm at Governor, N. Y.

William Pendergast is the County Agriculture Agent for the St. Lawrence Company.

George Harris Wilcox married Wanda Almquist of the same class in March, 1945. He is now teaching agriculture part time in Bergen besides farming and auctioneering.

Arthur Masters, now out of the Air Force, is working for his master's in Rural Education.

Helen Fulkerson, treasurer of the COUNTRYMAN in '43 is presently employed by the Du Pont Company as a Junior Engineer at Remington Arms Company in Ilion, New York.

Ruth Chopin is a Home Demonstration Agent in Wayne, Colo.

Clyde Hart, who left Cornell in the spring of 1943, became a navigator at a B-24 base in Italy until end of the war. This will be his last year at Cornell.
Rita Schoff is back teaching Home Economics in the Bath Central School again this year.

Shirley Carr, associate editor of the Countryman in 1944, is with the St. Lawrence Company.

Steve Putnam is an agent with the Associated Company in Niagara Falls, N. Y. He is supervising the fruits department.

Pfc. Walter Henry is with the 3rd Attachment Bombardier Group at Atsugi Air Field, Japan. His present address is APO 328, Postmaster, San Francisco, Calif.

COMPETS

The following Ag and Home Ec’ers are compets on the Countryman staff. Watch for these names in our staff box soon!

Herbert McCumber
Mille Ribakoff
Ruth Mellenbacher
June Kaplan
Sylvia Alessandrini
John Sterling
Joan Dahlberg
Bud Stanton
Freda Dworkin
Saul Parker
Jean Courtney
Betty Day
Cynthia Foster
Jean Kahles
Leonard Cohen

Just around the corner,
& up Dryden Road in Collegetown . . .

* * *

For the best dinner
on the hill!

* * *

JOHNNY’S COFFEE SHOP
202 Dryden Road, Ithaca

Christmas at the Co-op

This is the Christmas we have been waiting for—the first post-war Christmas. There are lots of Christmas gifts which you haven’t seen for several years, awaiting your selection at the Co-op.

And of course there is our usual big display of Christmas Cards including the popular Cornell Christmas Cards at only 50¢ per dozen. Imprinting service too at modest cost.

DROP IN TODAY!

THE CORNELL CO-OP
Barnes Hall
Ithaca, N. Y.

Al Fontana
Shoe Repair Shop

Conserve your shoes.
Keep them in good repair.

New Shoes
Complete line laces, polishes, leather goods.

JOHNNY’S COFFEE SHOP
202 Dryden Road, Ithaca

The Norton Printing Company

317 East State Street
Ithaca, New York
Farmers Look Ahead
(Continued from page 3)

should work toward improving the palatability, quality, and nutritive value of fresh milk and cream, fresh eggs, fruits and vegetables, and other choice foods raised in the northeast. If public funds are to be used to support agricultural prices, use them to make possible an adequate diet for the low income groups in the interests of good health.

The current pessimism about post-war farm surpluses seems not to be justified. The average per capita food production over the next five years is likely to be below the levels of recent war years. The difficult problem is to adjust production of some products that were greatly expanded in wartime, such as potatoes, canning crops, eggs and poultry. Milk is less serious; there was only a six per cent increase in the number of cows in New York state.

Increased efficiency of farm production, especially labor efficiency, will be a major problem in post war years, and is the second point in a northeastern farm program. It will be necessary to increase the output per man by greater use of power and machinery and by careful management and planning to minimize unproductive effort while maintaining high yields.

Third, we should support sound cooperatives to help solve problems of marketing and production. The vital producer interest is in getting the best possible product to consumers at the lowest cost.

The ability of family farms to compete and to continue as the dominant force in agriculture depends largely on publicly-supported agricultural research, free public education and efficient cooperative businesses to give equality of opportunity with corporations to family farms in marketing and purchasing.

Fourth, farmers should keep debts at a safe level and continue to build financial reserves in government bonds. This is not a good time to start farming for those who must go heavily in debt. Northeastern farm values fluctuate less violently than those of the West, but still caused plenty of grief after World War I.

Fifth point in the program is to make farming attractive enough to keep an adequate number of the ablest young people on the farms for food production. We need to modernize farm homes and improve other buildings; to use land wisely; to shorten moderately the hours of work and use leisure time wisely; and to have public programs that will give farm people educational, health, and recreational facilities comparable to those in cities.

The best opportunity for farm people in postwar years as in the past is in continuing to help produce a bigger national pie to be divided fairly rather than in trying to get the biggest piece.

MORE ABOUT "POSTWAR HOMES"

For the average housewife who spends nine and one-half hours of her life just cooking meals and who washes 26,280 dishes a year—and for her husband who willingly or unwillingly helps—electrical appliances expected to come into general use will be a real boon, the Home Planners’ Institute of Philadelphia was told recently.

Some items, fully developed and tested, will be on the market fairly soon. Among these will be the Precipitron, electrostatic air cleaner which takes between 85 and 90 per cent of all dust and dirt from the air of a home; home freezer units which will keep vegetables and meats for long periods of time; the laundromat, fully automatic washing machine; electric clothes driers; numerous types of fluorescent lights, and “black light” for bringing out color schemes in the home.

The New Gadget

Warner did the shopping for his mother after finishing his egg route. One morning, after buying groceries, he entered the local dry goods store to get what appeared to be, from his mother’s list, a girdle lifter.

The puzzled male store owner, in desperation, finally called his sales woman. After some deciphering she suggested that the wanted item was a griddle lifter. Blushing, Warner promptly left for the hardware store.

FORMER STUDENT NOTES
(Continued from page 15)

has entered this same field, Vocal Rehabilitation Advisement Division of the Veterans’ Administration in Philadelphia. She is now doing testing work.

The beckoning finger of extension work has attracted the attention of Joyce Burke who is now Home Management Supervisor of the Farm Security Administration of Oneida. . . Evelyn Call has also been drawn into the same field, as Assistant Home Demonstration Agent of Otsego County . . .

Viola Feldman has a position as Assistant with the National Advertising Service in New York City. . . Helen Claflin is an Assistant in the Art Department of Amos Parish and Co. in New York City . . . Shirley Husson is an assistant teacher at a nursery school in Towson, Md. . . .

On the first of September Gertrude Botsford became Mrs. Charles Moseley. . . Gay Rackabrelle is married to Phillip Liebig, a veterinarian . . . Sarah Leiby, who married Walter J. Hickey (a former V-12 student) on October 20, expects to return to Ithaca while her husband finishes his education.

Elizabeth A. Hopkins of Buffalo, New York, is now employed by Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York, as assistant director of halls. Horriet Pflaum is working in the Home Service Department of the Rochester Electric and Gas Corporation in Rochester.

Charles G. Larson recently received his commission as ensign in a graduation ceremony at the Columbia University Midshipman School.
YOUR FUTURE IN ELECTRONICS

Housing A New Industry

Electronics, always just around the corner before the war, is now full grown. During the war itself it was almost a million-dollar-a-day business at General Electric.

Now G.E. has begun construction of "Electronics Park" at Syracuse, New York, a 155-acre plant that will build television receivers, commercial radar, and frequency modulation radio for peacetime. Laid out like a college campus, this plant will have every modern facility for the design, development, and manufacture of electronics products. The men who work there will be part of one of the greatest industries to turn from war to peace.

Peacetime Radar

The first practical application of wartime radar is the G-E "Electronic Navigator." This will revolutionize "thick weather" navigation, providing the mariner with an instrument to plot a safe course, even through darkness, fog, smoke, or rain. Radar waves sent out from the ship's antenna can travel with the speed of light—in a millionth of a second make a round trip to an object 200 yards away. The pilot can tell, not only his own position but that of the other ships, buoys, lighthouses, and land around him.

Television As A Career

Today nine television stations are operating throughout the country; one of these, WRGB, is owned and operated by General Electric. G.E.'s electronic engineers predict that by 1950 there will be 150 stations serving over 67 million people.

A television studio includes all equipment which is now part of a regular broadcasting studio, besides much more apparatus to take the pictures and allow them to be broadcast. The maintenance of this apparatus affords a great opportunity for the technically-trained men with a knowledge of basic principles of electrical engineering, electronics, and radar.

As electronics grows and branches into even more fields, the demand for trained personnel will increase.
Up To Us

AGRICULTURAL AND HOMEMAKING CENTER

I've thrown away $35.00. Since I came to Cornell I have paid five dollars every term for the use of the facilities of Willard Straight Hall—every student has done the same. When I was a Freshman I went to one crowded open house in the Memorial Room. During my sophomore year I had a haircut in the Straight Barber Shop. The rest of the time I just stayed on the upper Campus and enjoyed the friendship of Home Ec and Ag students. There wasn't any place we could meet and relax, no building we could call our own, and so it was hard for us to meet other students outside of the classrooms.

The 4-H, Grange, and other Ag and Home Ec organizations have been handicapped by not having a regular meeting room without having to pay for the privilege of using it.

Transfer students from other colleges are disappointed in Cornell because on other campuses there is a feeling of friendship and pride which is lacking at Cornell.

In New York State, farm boys and girls are told how wonderful our colleges are and how much they can offer them after high school. These young people are interested in Cornell and want to know what Cornell is like and what it is doing. Future Farmer chapters, Young Homemakers, 4-H clubs, Granges and other groups want to come to Cornell and see for themselves. A trip to Cornell would be the high light in their high school experiences and it would promote understanding and good will for our agricultural and home economic colleges.

Leaders of these boys and girls are hesitant in bringing boys and girls to Cornell because they have to find rooms for them downtown somewhere and then have to chase all over trying to keep them together.

The colleges have conferences scheduled almost continuously. People come in from all over the world to study new developments and research. They have trouble finding rooms to stay in and the program committees have trouble finding rooms for meetings.

A solution to all these problems is a building that has the facilities for meeting rooms, campus club offices, a recreational floor, a kitchen for special dinners and parties, and dormitories and sleeping rooms for visitors to Cornell.

Such a building will give us pride in agriculture and homemaking. It can stabilize our campus club society. It can teach us to cooperate in a democratic way. It can create a friendly attitude on campus by having students meet each other away from the classrooms. It can show New York State farm people that we want them to visit Cornell by providing a place for them to stay and meet in at a reasonable rate. It can become the agricultural center of New York State.

We need such a building and we can have it. Other states have them and they are no better than New York. Money is no problem when we start working for something together.

4-Hers, Future Farmers, Grangers, Homemakers, Farm and Home Bureau members, campus organizations, youth groups and leaders if you can see the need and value of such a building, talk about it, write about it, let everyone know. Obstacles melt before numbers. Together we can build a building at Cornell that will serve us all.

W. B.

IF THE SHOE FITS, PUT IT ON

Do you remember that line in which you stood the other day? And the way your pal behind you spoke in a rather uncomplimentary tone about the other fellow in your house? Rather embarrassing, wasn't it, to turn around and find the third party standing silently there.

We all do that a lot of times. . . . speak derisively of some person, group, or activity with which we are unacquainted. "The Council—why that's not doing any good—just a lot of dopes running it." Isn't that a familiar phrase?

If the shoe fits, put it on. How about getting into that organization or activity you ridiculed yesterday? If there is something wrong or outmoded in the group you sneered at, why not inject your new rich blood and terrific personality into it? Lots of folks can talk—can you do?

J. W.

1,945 YEARS OLD

The other night I went to a birthday party for a friend of mine. He was 87, and all his friends had come to celebrate what he had accomplished during his life. We saw in him the wisdom and knowledge of a man 87 years old. We did not consider him the helpless infant which started its life in 1858.

On December 25th we celebrate the birthday of Jesus Christ. We tell stories of the baby in the manger and sing songs of holiness and peace. We honor his birth, but never stop to consider the great accomplishments that have come through his work on earth. Who else's advice and examples have been so carefully and fruitfuly followed for so many years?

God's holy purposes unfold throughout a vast eternity.

W. B.
ICE CREAM

A Nutritious, Healthful Food for All Occasions

Special attention to Ice Cream orders for Meetings, Fraternities, Sororities, Concessions, Dinners, Dances or Parties.

Purity Ice Cream Co.
218 First St., Ithaca.
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Rooms and Dining Facilities

We cater to Special Parties

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Meet your train in Syracuse, Binghamton, Auburn, Elmira, Owego.

KRESGE’S TAXI
Dial 9500

Cooperation is working together for the benefit sound business pays of all earnings to its owners. A Co-op Store is owned by its members. Earnings are distributed to customers through patronage refunds.

The Co-op Food Store has paid 220 patronage dividends during the last two years.

Fraternities and Sororities

An opportunity to save money and get high quality in a full line of meats, fruits, vegetables and groceries.

CO-OP FOOD STORE

213 S. Fulton St.
Phone 2612
Now comes 1946, and a full cycle of the seasons, without war... Agriculture enters a peaceful future and every farmer is busy with his postwar plans.

International Harvester is free now to re-equip the farmer with trucks and tractors. We are building them as fast as materials and conditions permit.

Now the farmer can figure a new International Truck into his plans—the handsome light- or medium-duty favorite—the famous "all-truck" truck, loaded with power. International has built trucks for nearly 40 years... trucks of rugged quality... trucks with unfailing capacity for harder service.

The new Internationals are better than ever, with many exceptional features of design and construction. Farmers will find economy here—economy in performance—economy in lasting, trouble-free life.

Look to the famous Green Diamond Engine—exclusively International. Look to the truck that's quality throughout. The International Dealer or Branch is new truck headquarters, as well as the place to go for maintenance and service on any veteran International that still has years to go.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
180 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago 1, Illinois

THE FARMALL SYSTEM!
"FARMALL" is the most important word in the world of farm power. For 22 years newer and better Farmalls have set the pace in farm production. Now these famous red, streamlined, all-purpose go-getters are coming off the assembly lines as fast as men and management can turn them out.

The "FARMALL SYSTEM" is geared to '46. Farmalls come in sizes for every farmer's need, with a wonderful line-up of Farmall equipment for fast, efficient 1-man operation. It will take a long time to supply everybody. Farmers who want to make sure of theirs in time are urged to keep in close touch with the International Harvester Dealer.

BUY—AND KEEP—VICTORY BONDS
THE LAND IS BRIGHT. That's the way it looks to thousands of our returning servicemen who long to buy farms. But economists at Cornell are warning hopeful farm buyers to look before they leap. Classifying land as to its soil, distance from market, climate, and suitability to successful agriculture is a long-term research project. Its small cost is repaid over and over again in savings for servicemen and other farm buyers.

ENEMIES OF ROSES. Greenhouse growers are constantly fighting the red spider mite, a potent pest of roses. So when a Cornell research scientist discovered a new weapon against the mite—the use of "azobenzene" as a fumigant—that was good news to growers. Now they may look forward to an expected saving of several hundred thousand dollars a year,—because of an inexpensive piece of research.

WEEDING CARROTS. Destroying weeds without destroying the carrots has been a hard and costly job for farmers. But Cornell research scientists, by experimenting with many of the new oil sprays, and by testing them in various localities and under various conditions, have found the best and cheapest sprays, and the wisest way to use them in New York State. Now the cost of weeding an acre of carrots has to be begged from $100 to $20.

Research Bulletins Recently Published or in Press

Better Wheat for New York
Posture Experiments with Growing Pullets
Cost of Producing Milk
Spacing Affects Yield of Asparagus
Costs and Returns of the Turkey Enterprise
Height of Working Surfaces Used in Household Ironing

KITCHENS OF TOMORROW. A good kitchen needs more than streamlining and color magic. Research scientists at the College of Home Economics seek answers to such questions as: "How high should the tables be? Where should the stove be? What are the best height, width, and depth for shelves? Are the appliances where they can be reached and used with the least effort?" The right answers mean more efficiency through saving time, energy, and health. In the long run, this human efficiency gets transformed into satisfaction for the family and even into dollar values.

Research Means More...

Returns to farmers and homemakers from their land, their labor, and their money.

Returns to consumers, in cheaper, more abundant, and better farm and home products.

The Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station
The State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics
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This "live wire" has packed a lot into her years at Cornell.

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Ag students take notice. Here's a chance for you to develop your speaking abilities and be rewarded for them.

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Lots of folks don't like milk! Maybe the flavor can be changed?

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Military Psychology Research

An Interview with Professor L. S. Cottrell

It is pretty generally recognized that in fighting this war our armed forces developed and used a tremendous amount of new technical equipment and adopted many new methods of military operation. Less generally known is the fact that there were new developments in the field of military management and in dealing with problems of morale. One important new development was the maintenance by our army of a large staff of highly trained social scientists who were responsible for the continuous study and analysis of factors that affected the training and fighting morale of our troops. This group of talented sociologists and social psychologists were organized into what was known as the Research Branch in the Information and Education Division. This was the first time in history that an Army employed an agency of this sort and it is of particular interest to Cornellians to know that three members of the Faculty of the University had important responsibilities in the conduct of this work in the Army. Professor Leonard S. Cottrell, Jr. served for three years as Chief Sociologist of the Research Branch. Professor Louis Guttman served as Technical Consultant on problems of measurement of attitudes and opinions. Professor Robin M. Williams served as Senior Analyst. Both Professor Cottrell and Professor Williams conducted a good deal of their research in the European Theatre of Operation.

Responsibilities

The Research Branch had two general responsibilities. In the first place, it carried on research on problems related to the extensive information, orientation and education programs in the Army. In the second place, it was responsible for conducting research on a wide variety of factors and conditions affecting the morale of troops under training conditions and under combat conditions.

In the early stages of the war not all Army leaders could see the utility and importance of this type of research. Some of them doubted the advisability of doing research, for example, which required the surveying of attitudes and opinions of enlisted men or junior officers. However, it was not long before there was general recognition of the importance and utility of the kind of work the Branch could do and wide use was made of its services both in this country and overseas.

Army Program

The information, orientation and education program of the Army was a tremendous enterprise. Among its far flung activities, the most important which should be mentioned were the following:

The publication of Yank, the Army monthly magazine, which had in August 1945 a circulation of two million, four hundred thousand copies.

The conduct of the armed forces radio service which at its peak period was producing an aggregate of one hundred and twenty six programs each week and flying them out on twenty-one thousand five hundred and seventy-five transcriptions to be broadcast from one hundred and seventy-seven army broadcasting stations.

The operation of an army news service which transmitted eighty thousand words a day to army newspapers all over the world.

The production and distribution of thousands of maps and pocket guides to foreign countries.

The production of a large number of information and educational films for the armed forces.

The operation of discussion programs and the production of booklets and information kits for use in these discussions.

The conduct of correspondence and self-teaching study courses whereby soldiers could continue their academic and vocational education.

After V-E Day the establishment of army university centers and technical schools which provided an opportunity for thousands of soldiers to start their post-war education even before they were able to get back home.

Obviously an operation of this magnitude required a research program which could discover the informational and educational needs and interests of men, recommend plans for meeting these needs and test the effectiveness of the programs which were set up as well as uncover the factors which hindered their efficient operation.

Branch Put To Work

While the Research Branch invested a great deal of its energies and skills in the foregoing type of research, it did a great deal more work in the analysis of more general problems of military morale. Only a few representative types of problems can be mentioned here out of the hundreds of investigations that were conducted. Representative types of problems were:

Personal adjustment problems of soldiers shifting from civilian life to military life and to the changing demands of the Army as they pro-
gressed toward completion of training.

The relations between officers and men.

Problems of leadership and the building of pride and confidence in one's own unit and its leaders.

Problems of job placement and job adjustment in the Army.

Problems of fear and its mastery.

Problems of screening out men most likely to break down under combat conditions.

The relation between time in combat and fighting effectiveness.

Special problems of occupation troops, including the problems of fraternization.

These and many other types of problems were of great concern to the command and the results of research proved extremely useful in the determination of policy and practice.

**Discharge Points**

The work of the Research Branch in developing a plan for establishing priorities for demobilization is perhaps typical of the way research was used in the determination of policy. The Branch was asked to recommend a point system for discharge which would be regarded as just and fair by the majority of the soldiers. By surveying a carefully selected cross-section sample of the Army both in this country and overseas, the Research Branch was able to say with a great deal of precision which of a number of items the men thought should be counted in deciding who should get out first. By treating the responses of the men statistically, it was also possible to decide how many score points should be given to each of the items. This, then, served as a basis for the point system plan which was adopted. After the plan was put into practice the Research Branch was then asked to get the reactions of men to the operation of the plan. In general, it was found that the majority of the men were in favor of the plan but that there were some places in which the plan was not functioning properly. This latter information enabled the Army to tighten up and make more efficient the operation of the point system. This is a good illustration of the important use of research in establishing a management policy and in checking up on the operation of that policy.

The work of the Research Branch proved useful in the practical field of army administration. It also made contributions to the development of social science methods. In the course of its work it developed new methods in the measurement of attitudes and opinions, new skills in the construction of questions and in the field of sampling. New development in the application of experimental methods in sociology and social psychology took place in the course of the work described. Finally, it served as an excellent object lesson in the value of collaborative research among sociologists, psychologists, psychiatrists, and others.

**CORNELL NUTRITION CONFERENCE**

Two hundred and sixty-seven representatives from 25 states attended a conference for feed manufacturers at Cornell sponsored by the Departments of Animal and Poultry Husbandry and the School of Nutrition in cooperation with the American Feed Manufacturers Association.

The purpose of the conference was to discuss with feed manufacturers the recent developments in nutrition and their application to feeding practice. Through a discussion of problems of mutual interest it was hoped to enhance the services of feed manufacturers and of the college to agriculture.

The program consisted of lectures, informal discussions, and demonstrations. The information given was technical and adapted to the level of trained and experienced men who head research, sales, distribution, personnel and other departments in their own companies.

"What is College Bred, Pop?"

"College bread is a four-year loaf made from the flavor of youth and the old man's dough."

**ELECTRICITY TALKS**

The 84,345 New York farms without telephones may soon have the opportunity to secure cheap telephone service if they have electricity.

The practicability of providing telephone service over the same lines that deliver electricity to rural areas is now being tested in Arkansas with equipment designed by engineers of the Rural Electrification Administration and Bell Telephone Laboratories.

Speech is transmitted to and from homes by means of a carrier wave of radio frequency which travels along with the power supply. Electronic sending and receiving equipment is installed at both the telephone exchange and the subscribers end of the line.

During the past 10 years the number of electrified farms has increased nearly 300 per cent.

**EXTENSION SERVICES PLAN FOR NEW YEAR**

"The farm family is the bulwark of a democratic society," said Dean W. I. Myers of the College of Agriculture at the beginning of the annual extension service conference December 10th to 14th. Dean Sarah G. Blanding presided the second morning over the 375 agents, specialists and administrators in 4-H, Home Bureau and Farm Bureau gathered to discuss and plan their programs for the coming year.

President Edmund E. Day, Director L. R. Simons and Dr. Phillips Bradley talked to the extension workers during the five-day conference. There were joint sessions of all extension workers until the second evening when the 4-H, Agricultural and Home Demonstration agents divided into their separate groups to discuss problems in their own fields of work.

Dean Blandine and Dean Myers were initiated into Epsilon Sigma Phi, the extension fraternity. The Woodhull Boys, square dance orchestra, played for a dance in the Memorial Room of Willard Straight one evening.
VIRGINIA DONDERO

Virginia Dondero, president of her junior class and present treasurer of W.S.G.A., has a record that speaks for itself. It begins back in her freshman year, when she joined the Newman Club and Home Economics Clubs and continues up to her senior year. She has been on three Willard Straight committees, Art, Hostess, and Browsing Library.

In spite of this participation in campus life, Ginnie has not forgotten her main purpose for attending Cornell. She’s an Institutional Management major, and after graduation in June, she hopes to go into school cafeteria work. She knows that experience will be needed, and is looking forward to managing, for one day, the Green Room in Martha Van Rensselaer Hall.

It wasn’t altogether an accident that Ginnie came to Cornell. An uncle and sister graduated from here, and Ginnie has in her possession (and on her wall), a huge banner that her uncle bequeathed her. She’s looking forward to passing it on to her nephew who was born last December.

Ginnie enjoys outdoor sports, especially swimming, sking, and skating. On the thoughtful side, she is partial to classical music and the slow downbeat of Glenn Miller and Vaughn Monroe.

THREE COUNTY AGENTS HONORED

Charles Radway of Franklin County, Earl Brougham of Green County, and Arthur Shepherd of Dutchess County have been awarded distinguished service certificates by the National Association of County Agricultural Agents for outstanding work in promoting the interests of agriculture in their counties.

Earl Brougham graduated from Cornell in 1914 with a Masters degree, and the others have studied at Cornell. These agents have had practical farm experience. They’ve been county agents for at least twenty years!

EASTMAN STAGE & RICE DEBATE

The annual Rice Debate and Eastman Stage speaking contests will be in March during Farm and Home Week.

The preliminary contests for the Eastman Stage is to be in Roberts Assembly Jan. 10, 1946 at 7 P.M.; and the Rice Debate will be in Roberts assembly Jan. 15, 1946 at 7 P.M.

The requirements for Eastman Stage state that the contestant must be an undergraduate of good standing in the College of Agriculture and must have a three-minute speech prepared. The rules for the Rice Debate are similar but the student must have prepared a four minute speech on either the positive or negative side of this question: “Resolved; That a Federal law to provide medical care and hospitalization for all on an equitable basis would be a benefit to the farm family.”

Contestants must sign up at the Extension Teaching Office no later than noon on the dates of the respective events. Of those who try out, eight will be selected in each event to compete in the secondary elimination contest (Jan. 24 for Stage, Jan. 29 for Rice). The prizes for the final elimination will be one hundred dollars for first prize and twenty-five dollars for second prize.

The Eastman prizes for public speaking were established in 1910, by Mr. A. R. Eastman of Waterville, N. Y. with the objective of developing qualities of personal leadership in rural affairs.

The Rice Debate was established in 1929 by Professor James E. Rice, professor of poultry husbandry, emeritus, to stimulate public discussion on vital farm-life problems.

MILK FLAVORS

The prevention of objectionable flavors in milk is of primary concern to the dairy industry, says Professor Vladimir N. Krukovsky of the dairy industry department.

The presence of rancid, bitter and tallowy flavors is the most frequent cause of milk rejection, especially by children. This rejection lowers milk consumption, which, as Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson said, is not only the most healthful and nutritious food, but is also one of the main sources of income to farmers.

Recent tests have been conducted to determine the physiological processes occurring in milk. The properties of milk, he said, are affected by exposures to light, oxygen, and temperature. In an effort to eliminate flavors, dairy research workers are trying to determine how flavors develop and what causes them.

Experiments have proven that ascorbic acid plays an important part in the promotion or inhibition of tallowy flavor. Homogenized milk doesn’t develop tallowy flavor. If applied to the dairy industry this would be of practical importance, because homogenized milk is more digestible; mothers will not be able to separate the cream for table use, and then feed Junior the skimmed milk which is usually considered less tasty.

* * *

Professor (irritated): “If there are any morons in the room, please stand up.” A long pause, and a lone freshman rose.

Professor: “What, do you consider yourself a moron?”

Freshman: “Well, not exactly that, sir; but I do hate to see you standing all alone by yourself.”

* * *

“Gosh, you have a lovely figure.”

“Oh, let’s not go all over that again.”
Arete means friendship. This is the feeling that the girls who belong to Arete really try to promote, for Arete is a social society on the Cornell campus. Its main purpose is for members to develop friendships in college that will last. While they are in school, the girls want to enjoy each other's company, have fun together, and at the same time do things to be helpful to other people.

Arete was founded in 1917. It is a local society, organized only at Cornell. Both sorority and non-sorority girls may be members. Through the years Arete has had an average membership of about thirty girls. New members are taken in by a system of rushing. Old members send invitations to girls whom they would like to have join and who they think would take an active part in the society. Rushing usually consists of several parties, a semiformal tea, an informal party, and a pledge breakfast. From the group of rushees, Arete chooses the girls that they think will best carry on Arete's traditions.

Arete has begun this year with an active program. Janet Elwin Starr was elected President; Pat Shepperd, Secretary; Janet Reed, Treasurer; and Barbara Kendrick, Social Chairman. The members held two informal meetings in which they dressed up and painted old dolls, scrubbed and brushed soiled teddy bears, and made puzzles and games for poor children. These toys were given to the Red Cross to distribute among needy children.

Some of the girls also gathered one Sunday morning in J.P.'s for breakfast together. The biggest social event before the Christmas vacation was a Christmas tea in Risley, Sunday afternoon December 16. Professor and Mrs. Bristow Adams were guests of honor. Former Arete members and friends of active members were other guests. Professor Adams gave a short, informal talk to the girls on traditions at Cornell.

Arete has made many plans for the future which will include rushing and other parties. They hope during the year to establish a program that will give Arete an opportunity to make closer ties among girls on campus.

CARL ALMQUIST

Carl Almquist, the 1943 intercollegiate wrestling champion in the 155 pound class and the Ivy League batting champion in 1943, is back at Cornell finishing his last two years.

Carl graduated from Alden High School in 1940 and enrolled in Cornell in the fall of 1941. He was awarded the Sears and Roebuck scholarship at the beginning of his freshman year and during that year he earned his numerals in wrestling and baseball. During his sophomore year his accomplishments in wrestling won him a major letter in a minor sport and he had the highest batting average of any man in the Ivy League.

Agriculture and athletics were Carl's majors in high school. He was president of his junior class and voted the outstanding junior which won him a trip to Empire Boys State in 1939. The same year he was elected president of the Erie County Future Farmers of America.

In 1939 Carl won the New York State 4-H poultry judging contest and represented his state at the International Poultry Show where he received an award of excellence for his work. In 1940 he placed second in the F.F.A. poultry judging contest at State Fair and was on the New York State F.F.A. team which judged at the Eastern States Exposition that year.

Carl is now the Steward and Censor of Alpha Zeta Fraternity, member of 4-H Extension Club, Wrestling Club and secretary of the Round-Up Club. He is chairman of the New York State Conference of Older Rural Youth, and on the state executive committee of the Young Cooperator. He has won his first three wrestling matches and will be out for baseball next spring.

* * *

Tessie: "Do you know, that young farmer tried to kiss me? He told me that he had never kissed any girl before."

Bessie: "What did you tell him?"

Tessie: "I said I was no agricultural experiment station."
STUDENTS RECEIVE AWARDS

Margaret Newell, Home Economics, Max Gurdian, Agriculture, and Henry Doremus, Veterinary Medicine, received the Borden awards for scholastic standing in their respective colleges. Mr. W. A. Wentworth, associated with the Borden Company Scholarship Fund, made the awards and then presented a bronze plaque to the deans of each of the colleges which will contain the names of winners so that visitors and students can see them.

The Borden Awards, of 300 dollars each, are presented every year to the student with the highest average for the preceding three years in 71 colleges throughout the United States—30 colleges of agriculture, 31 colleges of home economics and 10 of veterinary medicine. In addition to maintaining the highest average in their classes the students of Home Ec must take at least two courses in food and nutrition and the agricultural students two in dairy.

These awards have been given in the past only to students of Home Ec and Ag, but this year Veterinary Medicine was designated to receive an award because of its part in improving farming in America.

Margaret Newell

Margaret Newell, who received the award in the College of Home Economics, has had an unusual record. She has worked while at Cornell and has been active in extra-curricular organizations. As a freshman she became a member of the Pi Beta Phi sorority, and was the first Home Ec student to be awarded the LeFebvre scholarship. Since then she has been house president for her sorority, a member of its activities committee and chapter president.

She was Co-Chairman of the Woman's Tea Committee and Senior Representative to the Willard Straight Board. She has participated in student government, having served as house president at 103 McGraw, assistant to the WSGA President and president of her junior class. Margaret has done, in addition to this, work with the Red Cross and the Home Ec Club. Last year, in recognition of her efforts on the Hill, she was awarded the Danforth Fellowship in Home Economics.

Max Gurdian

The award for the College of Agriculture went to Max Gurdian, a native of San José, Costa Rica. Max is majoring in animal husbandry and, when he graduates in February, plans to do graduate work in dairy industry here at Cornell. After that he will return to Costa Rica where he will operate a farm. Max says that his four years at Cornell have been very enjoyable and that he has received even more from them than he expected. He has made many friends among the students and professors here. His non-scholastic activities have included the Cosmopolitan Club, the Latin-American Club, the Newman Club and the recently reorganized Round-Up Club.

Henry Doremus

Henry Doremus, recipient of the award in the College of Veterinary Medicine, is a graduate student. After earning his A.B. at Dartmouth in '37 he received his Master's degree from Cornell in '38. Later he enrolled as a student in the Cornell College of Veterinary Medicine. He will receive his degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine in June. Because the program of the college has been accelerated, there has been little time for outside activities. Those in which he has participated have been exclusively Vet College groups. Henry became a member of Alpha Psi, a professional fraternity for veterinarians only, in 1943. In 1944 he was taken into Phi Zeta, a veterinarian honor society. Henry says that his plans for the future cannot be made definite till spring, but he will probably work for a year with an established veterinarian and then start a private practice.

VETERANS' INSURANCE BARGAIN

Despite the fact that the veteran's National Service Life Insurance is probably the greatest bargain in life insurance today, many discharged service men are dropping it and making a big mistake, reports Dr. W. M. Curtiss, associate professor of marketing at Cornell University.

"If a veteran needs life insurance or thinks he may need it within a few years, he should hang on to the government policy by all means. Practically all private insurance companies are on record as favoring this."

Dr. Curtiss pointed out several reasons why this insurance is a bargain. Premium rates are lower than for mutual and stock companies, and include a waiver of premiums in case of disability. This feature costs about 75 cents extra per $1,000 of ordinary life insurance from a private company.

A beneficiary, age 60, can receive a monthly income for life and for 10 years certain, amounting to $6.81 for each $1,000 of insurance. For the average of five large New York mutual companies, the guaranteed monthly income, 10 years certain, at age 60, is $5.01 for a woman and $5.61 for a man. Thus, says Dr. Curtiss, a $10,000 National Service policy will provide a guaranteed life income to a widow, age 60, of $18 a month more than the private companies provide. On this basis, the $10,000 of veterans insurance is worth more than $1300 of the usual kind.

"One of the main reasons why the servicemen's insurance is such a bargain is that the government, instead of the individual, pays such costs as: expenses of administration, all costs of excess mortality due to the extra hazard of military or naval service, and the cost of waiver of premiums because of total disability.

"Since the 5-year term policy has been automatically extended to 8 years, a policyholder may keep his (Continued on page 12)
Comfortable Cows

By JEAN CARNELL

Taking the work out of dairy farming has long been the dream of Northeastern farmers, but at H. E. Babcock's Sunnygables Farm, Ithaca, New York, the dream has become a reality during the past year simply by stabling the cows in a pen and installing a combine milker.

Wishing to go back into the dairy business last year with a minimum of expense, Mr. Babcock decided to try pen stabling. Instead of building the regulation cow stanchions, a large pen—78 ft. by 36 ft. —was cleared on the ground floor of the barn, bedded with long straw, and the cows allowed to run loose. Bunks holding silage and hay were placed around the sides of the pen so that the cattle could eat at will. In a separate room leading from the pen, a "milking parlor" was built at low cost. It consisted of two sets of six stanchions each set at right angles to each other. Here, twelve cows at a time are milked twice a day by two men. The cows are fed grain as they are milked. Four changes are necessary to milk the 46 cows in the herd.

"I don't think I could ever go back to keeping my cows in stanchions," says Mr. Babcock. "There is much less danger of udder injuries, and they're so much more comfortable in the pen." Pen stabling eliminates the daily job of hauling out manure. By the use of a power fork attached to a tractor, the three men on the farm removed the winter's accumulation of manure in four or five days with no back-breaking labor involved.

In October a combine milker was installed in the milking parlor. The milk is drawn directly from the cow into a pipe system which carries it to a row of four cans in the milk house. When one can is full, a floater valve automatically shuts off the flow of milk and the next can is filled. No carrying or straining of milk is necessary—all the farm hands have to do is put the milking unit on the cow and change cans as they fill up, a great saving on leg muscles as they themselves testify. In fact their thinking has been so stimulated that they are now talk-

TRAINING TECHNICIANS

Among the fifty-eight trainees enrolled in the artificial insemination school continuing from Jan. 3 thru 12, there are thirty-five men representing twenty-six counties of New York State. Residents from seven other states, a Belgian, and a Costa Rican are also registered.

The school is conducted primarily to train field technicians for the New York State Artificial Breeding Association. Others attend because training sessions are more frequently held here than in other states.

More than half the time is spent in the actual practice of collecting semen and inseminating cows. The schedule of the training course includes talks and demonstrations by Professors Albrechtsen, Brownell, Asdell, Stark, Trimberger, Salisbury, Powell, and Messers. Brandt, Johnson, and Thompson.

59,000 cows were artificially bred during the six years from 1938 to 1944. 40,000 were bred in 1945.
ALPHA GAMMA RHO

Walter Baron and Hugh Gregory have established a beachhead for Alpha Gamma Rho on the campus with headquarters in Alpha Zeta. Full scale operations will be resumed next fall, in the A.G.R. house, located at 203 Highland Avenue.

After most of the students’ left for service in 1943, the house was leased to the University. At present it is being used as a women's cottage.

This term there are eight members on campus. Members returned from the service and registered in the Ag College are: Donald Webster, James Miller, Malcolm MacDonald, Charles Stansbury, Hugh Gregory and Walter Baron. Harold Critenden and John Cook are members at Cornell in the Marine Corp Reserve. Edward VanZandt and Leonard Borden, both with brothers who were Cornell A.G.R.’s, are pledged.

Alpha Gamma Rho at Cornell was formed in 1914 and it normally has thirty members on campus.

CORNELL GRANGE

Glenn Hackney was elected overseer, replacing Robert Place, who left for the Army. Marian Tellier is secretary, and Clement Buckley is chaplain of the Cornell Grange.

Initiation of candidates to membership will be January 15th and 29th. Glenn Hackney, chairman, Jane Benko and Bernard Stanton are a committee planning a Grange square dance in January.

ROUND-UP IS ROLLING

William Carter, Oklahoma A. and M., An. Hus. major, is chairman of the committee setting up a student’s livestock judging contest for the middle of January. The contest is open to all Ag students, and there will be a junior division for students who have not studied college courses in animal husbandry beyond An. Hus. 1. Winners will receive keys and ribbons.

The club is sponsoring a student’s dairy cattle judging contest in February with similar prizes and divisions.

Round-Up is planning on sponsoring the Farm and Home Week Student’s Livestock Show. This event gives the student an opportunity to fit and show animals from the University herds, flocks, and stables in competition with other students. Experience is not necessary for participation, and prizes will be awarded in each class.

President Lewellyn Mix urges everyone interested to join the Round-Up Club and to take part in its activities. Application blanks can be had from Professor J. P. Willman’s office in Wing Hall. Meeting dates are the second and fourth Tuesdays at 8:00 P.M. in Wing Hall A.

HOMEMAKING CLUB

The Home Ec Club Service Committee was host to the Future Homemakers of America at their convention, January 10 to 12 in Martha Van Renssealer Hall. The Future Homemakers of America is an organization of high school home economic students who will be here to study the latest developments in home economics and to learn about the College of Home Economics at Cornell.

In February, the Home Economics Club will initiate girls who have completed the required work and paid their dues.

* * *

They were looking at a sign in the country store window which read: “Ladies Ready to Wear Clothes.”

“Well, it’s darn near time.”

COLLEGIATE F.F.A.

Arthur Masters was elected president of the Cornell Collegiate Chapter of the Future Farmers of America. Other officers elected are Edward Wilmot, vice-president; John Keller, secretary; Horace Brink, treasurer; Hollis Hatfield, watchdog; David Huntington reporter; Frederick Tripp, Ag-Dome-con representative, and Dr. Roy Olney, chapter advisor.

Mr. John Mack, Vocational Ag teacher at Ithaca High School and president of the New York State Association of Teachers of Agriculture, led a discussion on F.F.A. activities. Professor E. R. Hoskins provided refreshments for the group.

Regular meetings will be at 7:45 P.M. on the first and third Thursdays of each month in room 201, Warren Hall. All former F.F.A. members and students preparing to teach Vocational Agriculture are invited to attend and participate.

BULL MERRY-GO-ROUND

The “contented cow” of song or story may graze or rest as she pleases, but her father, and possibly her husbands or sons at the New York Artificial Breeders Co-operative here must be exercised daily. It isn’t left to chance.

One of the latest devices for exercising bulls is used at headquarters of the state association where about 600 of some of the country’s outstanding sires have been collected.

The mechanism resembles a merry-go-round, with long overhead spokes that reach out from the central unit or hub. Mr. Bull is attached to the end of the spoke by a rope and chain which passes through a ring in his nose.

As the spokes of the wheel revolve, the animal is urged onward by the pull in his nose, or the approach of the next bull, as he goes slowly around.

Six bulls are exercised at one time on the electrically driven machine. Each bull travels about a mile a day, walking at least half an hour, six days a week.
The Man With The Turban

Daljit Singh Sarkaria, Indian born student now attending the College of Agriculture, is known to most of us as “the man with the turban.” His home is in the Patiala State, governed by a native prince, where most of the peasants are farm owners. Mr. Sarkaria said that the problem of educating the Indian farmer is great. Because of family tradition and the fact that most farmers can neither read nor write, demonstration methods will be the only plausible way to teach modern agricultural practices to the farmer.

Training To Be Used

Mr. Sarkaria, now a graduate student in the entomology department, is doing research on the mode of entrance of D.D.T. residues into flies. When Sarkaria returns to India, he will be expected to reorganize the agricultural department of his state. In line with this, he may spend six months in Washington observing the organization of the U.S.D.A. Upon his return to Patiala, he may also be appointed chief state entomologist, in charge of pest control and insect toxicology.

Past Training

After ten years of private schooling, in 1937, Mr. Sarkaria was awarded the Faculty of Science degree. He then joined the Honor School in Zoology at Lahore, India, and received his bachelor's degree with honors, in April 1942. He was awarded a University scholarship to do research work for his Master's degree at the Government College, and at the same time he instructed in the Zoology department.

Mr. Sarkaria expected to leave India in October 1944, but due to wartime restrictions, his plans were delayed. For a time he attended the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute at New Delhi, doing post graduate work in entomology. He arrived in America in August, 1945.

Crops In Northeastern India

When asked which crops grow most successfully in his home region, he replied that wheat, cotton, sugar cane, leguminous plants, oilseed and forage crops are raised in abundance. The farmers' income depends on these cash crops. Said the Indian-born student, “Here in the northeastern United States, farmers may depend on dairy cattle for their income. In my section of India, only one or two milk cows are kept by each family.”

The main diet of the Indian farm family and poorer townspeople consists of milk, butter, other milk products, and some vegetables grown in small gardens. Rice is not grown in Patiala to any degree, being more adapted to the Eastern provinces. Corn is not a regular foodstuff. Occasionally roasted, it is never boiled.

Tenant System

Tenant farmers pay their landlords with crops or cash, depending on the quality of the land. Although a landowner may wish to break up the tenant system in his district, he does not always have the legal right to do so. His land and his home are ancestral property, to be handed down to the next generation.

No machinery is used on farms in that region, nor are horses used in agricultural pursuits. Excellent strains of riding horses are found there, and horses are often used to pull carts and carriages. Bullocks are used for heavy agricultural work.

More Will Come to Learn

Within the next few months, three other Patiala students will be sent to American colleges to study various aspects of plant breeding, fruit preserving and canning, and electrical and mechanical engineering. These men will, upon their return to India, assist in the reorganization of agricultural activities within their state.

More Farms in New York

New York State has gained 120 farms and 551,744 acres in farm-lands since 1940, according to the preliminary figures compiled in the 1945 Census of Agriculture. The number of farms in the 62 New York counties increased one-tenth of one per cent, and farm acreage increased 3.2% from 1940 to 1945. The greatest gain was in Dutchess County, with Ulster County running a close second. Fulton County experienced the greatest loss in farmland—nearly 13,000 acres.

Who Is A Farmer?

For purposes of the Federal income tax, a farmer is defined as an individual who receives two-thirds of his gross income from farming.

Valuable Labor

You can obtain more results from labor put into selecting your crop seeds carefully, than from any other farm practice.

Sequoia Potato Yields

Sequoia potato averaged 400 bu. per acre in New York State which is the highest average yield this year, according to Dr. E. V. Hardenburg.

Sequoia is subject to hollow heart or over-size, but these can be controlled by putting on less fertilizer and digging them early. Sequoia, if grown properly, can be a much more successful crop than Katahdin, which is grown by forty-five per cent of New York State farmers.
The girls in the 1944 class of the College of Home Economics seem to have been doing one of two things—either keeping the job they had last year, or getting married.

Last spring, April 8, 1945, Joyce Cook was married to Leonard Bertelsen... In August Ruth Leonard and Richard Claassen, also a Cornellian, were married... Anna Hutter, another August bride, is now Mrs. Bryce MacDonald, Jr. September saw the wedding of Betty Jane Finney and John William Ekegren of Johns-Mansville Corp. They are now living in Massachusetts... Marion Beatty has become Mrs. George A. Parsons and Marjorie Beka, Mrs. Robert Lopez... The most recently wed of the '44 girls was Ann Marie Lynch who was married to Robert J. Pape, Lt. j.g., USNR, on December 15.

There are a few exceptions to the rule of "Marriage or the same job." Fern Bruggeman has become Dietitian in charge of the main kitchen at the Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia... Nancy Maynard, after finishing her Army course, was made a Second Lieutenant in the Army Medical Corps. She is stationed at Tilton General Hospital, Camp Dix, New Jersey as a Medical Department Dietitian.

In November Marcia Hutchins, who was on the staff of the College of Home Economics last year as an Assistant in Foods and Nutrition, was appointed an Assistant in Research at the Sealtest Laboratory in New York City. Barbara Chapin is a nursery school teacher at Shady Hill School, Cambridge, Mass. Mary Murshon, who is now Mrs. William Hoffmann, is serving as Assistant Fashion Co-ordinator with Frank and Seders in Pittsburgh. Marion Scott is an Engineering Assistant in the Marine and Aeronautics Engineering Division of General Electric at Schenectady.

Elizabeth Kehoe is the Assistant Home Demonstration Agent with the Home Bureau in Syracuse.

Margaret Sturgess has followed the example set by the Class of '44 by marrying James Diet sche on October 21... Dorothy Kellogg, Mrs. Louis Conti, has done even better—on September 3, she presented Mr. L. C. with a son, Paul Louis Conti.

R. A. Rasmussen, who finished his graduate work in animal nutrition in 1938, is now working for Hiram Walker & Sons of Peria, Illinois, as a nutritionist.

Another graduate student, of 1934 vintage, Victor Heiman, has returned from his three years in the Army to resume his position as Director of Research with the Kasco Mills in Waverly, New York. As Director of Research he formulates feeds and works on improving farm feeding in his area. He is returning to a new plant that is being built to replace the one that was recently destroyed by fire.

A. E. Schumacher, a graduate student of 1936-1940, is working with the Consumers' Co-op in Kansas City.

D. K. O'Leary, who earned his doctor's degree in foods in 1936, is now a research biologist, working with feeds and fertilizers at the Du Pont Experimental Station.

H. R. Merritt, Jr., '40, is employed by Griggs and Ball in East Aurora.

Eileen M. Smithers, associate 4-H agent in Onondaga, and Max Exner, former extension specialist in music and veteran of the African and Italian campaigns, were married November 9th, at Hendricks Chapel, on the Syracuse University Campus.

Gorden G. Butler, editor of the Cornell Countryman 1940-41, is now living in Madison, Wisconsin. He was recently discharged from the Army after sixteen months in Italy with the 88th division. This fall he married Ruth N. Simonsen, graduate of University of Wisconsin, where Gordon received his M.S. in Agricultural Economics.

Bill Updike, who graduated in the fall of 1942, is in the Army Air Force, ground armament. He plans to enter graduate school here upon his discharge.

Gerald Nuffer is now flying an OAD Catalina and an B-17 in the Air-Sea Reserve.

Gunvant Patel, who took a Ph.D. here in Entomology, has left for India.

Jefferson Rougel has gone to Brazil.

Robert Place, president of the 4-H Club and overseer of the Grange, has been drafted and is now in the Army.

Jim Beneway was elected president of the Rural Youth Federation of America. He is farming at his home in Ontario, New York.
A pig is not very smart, but there is one lesson he can teach you. The kind of speed that counts in a pig is not how fast he can run but how much pork he can produce in 180 days. The faster he gains, the greater the returns he gives you for feed and care.

When you are a farmer, the secret of your success will not be just how fast you hustle and how hard you work. It will rather be the amount that you produce in 180 days, or whatever is the length of your farming season. It will depend on how much your work is made effective by agricultural training, by good management and good machinery.

The American system of free schools offers you all that you are willing to learn about the natural sciences which are the foundation of modern farming. The American system of free opportunity and free competition offers you the world's finest and fastest farm machines. With full freedom to choose his methods and his equipment, the American farmer produces more and earns more than any other farmer on earth.

To enjoy these freedoms is your heritage. To preserve and strengthen them will be your responsibility.

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Mr. Albert J. Davis dropped into the Cornell Countryman office the other day, while on a vacation in Ithaca. He is working at the Naval Air Station in Seattle, Washington. Mr. Davis worked on a poultry farm while attending Cornell. In 1915, he said, there were only three buildings. At the time they were excavating for the Drill Hall, and there were just a few farm buildings.

Erskine Truesdale, who worked in the Artificial Breeding Station here last summer, is now on his way to Marion, Ohio, where he will work as herdsman for a large dairy farm. He left the University last term but expects to return next fall with a lot more experience and ability.

Emil J. Kahabka has spent the last eight years with the United States Soil Conservation Service. He is now located at Waterloo, New York.

Wilson Mitchell is teaching agriculture at King Ferry Central School, King Ferry, New York. He is married to Elizabeth Lewis, '40, Home Economics, and has two children.

Rita Shaw, Home Economics, is now teaching at Bath High School, Bath, New York.

Robert Green entered the Army in his Junior year, in 1942. He served in the United States Field Artillery, and was killed in action in France in the summer of 1944, gallantly serving his country.

Second Lieutenant Edward Markham, who left Cornell in March of 1943 to enter the Army Air Forces, stopped here the other day on his way to Moody Field, Ga. Ed has been transferred from bombardier to radar operator, and he hopes to be back at Cornell next term to finish his senior year majoring in Animal Husbandry.

VETERANS' INSURANCE
(Continued from page 6)

The term policy in force for 8 years after he first took it out at the rate he originally paid.

The term policy, according to Curtiss, may be converted to ordinary life, 20-payment life, or a 30-payment life policy of the same or less amount within the 8-year period. He may start paying premiums on his new policy as of his age at conversion, or at an earlier date by paying the reserve that would have accumulated if he had taken it out earlier.

In addition, said the marketing professor, there are liberal provisions for reinstatement of lapsed policies. Another point to remember is this: "While in the service, premiums were usually paid monthly and continue that way unless the insured specifies another method. The veteran may find it more convenient and he will save a little interest by paying the premiums quarterly, semi-annually, or annually."

Dr. Curtiss says he attempted to verify all statements reported here, but can assume no liability if they happen to be incorrect.

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NOW WE KNOW

The Norton Printing Co. played host to the staff of the Cornell Countryman one afternoon and they certainly showed us around. Competes as well as staff members saw the different sets of type, how the printer sets the print, makes the galleys, locks the page proofs. We saw the presses run; we marvelled at the machines that cut strips of metal more easily than your knife went through the steak last night; we gaped at the intricacies of the machine that knows how to flip the pages over and make them come out in the right order.

I wonder how many of you know what happened before this magazine appeared under your eyes?

J.W.

LET'S LOOK AT THE RECORDS

Read the records of dairy production — Holsteins lead in every official age class for the production of milk and butter fat by registered cows. You owe it to yourself to study the Holstein cow as a profit producer for your farm.

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FOUR thousand hours is a long time to keep a tractor operating at high speed, at peak load. But, that is the break-down test new models of John Deere Tractors must pass before they are ready for production—4,000 hours without failure.

Note in the illustration above that the rear wheels of the tractors have been removed and pulleys adjusted on the axles. The belts operating on those pulleys enable the engineer to fix resistance to a point where the tractors are “pulling” against a full load. Then, with throttle wide open, they are run continuously twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, for the full period of four thousand hours... more than five months.

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Such high requirements of perfection and durability are characteristic of the John Deere organization, which operates today on the same basis of integrity of manufacture as it did in the days when its founder said, “I will never put my name on anything which hasn’t in it the best that is in me.”

There is no substitute for the accumulated experience gained through more than a hundred years of single-minded devotion to the manufacture of better farm implements.

JOHN DEERE
Moline, Illinois
Up To Us

The Flood Is Full

I stopped for a moment this morning and watched the water come over the falls and flow under the bridge in the gorge. The water never stopped going by. As I watched I saw a log being carried over the dam and down thru the gorge so rapidly that if I had looked away for an instant I never would have seen it pass.

The wood in that log was valuable and now it is lost in the gorge. I thought of the job it would be to put that log back in the dam after it had gone over.

Life is like that. Time goes on and on and man becomes bored. Important things go over the dam unnoticed or covered by muddy waters. Then after the splash, man sees the damage done and realizes how hard a task it is to put the log back over the top of the dam.

Right now the world has problems; time goes on and water flows over the dam while we sit back and occupy ourselves with petty pleasures and troubles.

Are Russia, Great Britain, China and the United States going to lead and govern the world? Are the men of this country going to wear uniforms forever under the excuse of compulsory military service? How are we going to make up for the subsidies? Will labor become so powerful that it can take over government? Are we going to cut back on production, and be paid for it, while people still go hungry?

The flood is full of important issues. Let’s talk them over. Lift the log out of the water so that others will see.

Busting Department

“I hate Chemistry,” sobbed Betty as she lay her head on her desk. Beside her on the table was a bust notice—Chemistry 48.

Six hours of chemistry are required for Betty to graduate. All her other marks are above 80 yet chemistry can prevent her from getting a degree.

Betty is not alone. The per cent of students not in the chemistry department, who fail chemistry is disgraceful. According to past records agricultural students do not have even a 50-50 chance of passing chemistry with a grade of 70 which is required as an average of all courses to remain off probation. Students can not be entirely at fault for this situation.

The Chemistry Department is paid to teach chemistry and not to bust students. One department should not have the power to prevent a student from getting the degree his college has considered him worthy of.

A knowledge of chemistry is important because it gives the student an idea of exactness and a clearer understanding of his environment and how it functions. Therefore the reasons for the high percentage of busts must be found and the causes remedied.

Is the course poorly taught and managed?

Too much material is covered for the hours spent in class. In many of the laboratory periods the students are given too many experiments to complete during the allotted time. Instructors have physically forced students to leave at the end of the inadequate session. The lectures are the same. The lecturer has a race with time from the beginning to the end of the hour.

The time and credit hours allotted for these courses should be increased or each college should determine how much and what parts of chemistry it wants the students to know. Then the unnecessary parts should be cut out of the the present courses.

The chemistry department uses graduate students for instructors. Many of them come to Cornell to get degrees, not to teach chemistry. Instructing is their way to earn money to pay the expenses in getting a degree. A sarcastic instructor is a poor teacher and leaves a bad taste in every student’s mouth.

These chemistry courses consist of lectures, recitations, and laboratories. Thus a student can have one person for lecture, another for recitation, and a third for laboratory. These persons have three different ideas of what to teach and how to teach it. What the lecturer doesn’t cover he assumes is covered in laboratory or recitation. However, those instructors assume the same thing. Thus, the student doesn’t know which way to turn, and this confusion adds to the number of failures.

Are the students to blame?

Yes, in part. Students are prejudiced against the chemistry department before they ever take a course. This has been built up because of their friends’ past experience. Students have got to overcome this and then put enough time in on the chemistry courses so their average will increase. The consultation periods should be used to clear up questions.

The faculty should study this situation immediately and then act to correct the causes.

Congratulations

The Countryman has elected four new members to the staff.

To the Editorial Board are:

Vivian Hoffman, ’48, elected in December. She has had experience in writing. Her article “Our Junior Freshmen” was in the November issue.

Jean Kahles, ’49, has had two years of experience writing high school news for her city newspaper.

On the Circulation Staff is Sylvia Alessandrini, ’49, who was circulation manager of her high school magazine.

On the Business Staff is John Sterling, ’48, who is active on the campus and is treasurer of the 4-H Club.

We congratulate these students because they have proven their value in producing this magazine. They now have a responsibility which will give them practical training in Journalism and business.

The Cornell Countryman January, 1946
CHEMISTRY AT GENERAL ELECTRIC

GIVE a young chemist access to a well-stocked laboratory and modern equipment, and the example of such General Electric scientists as Dr. Irving Langmuir, Dr. W. D. Coolidge, and Dr. W. R. Whitney, and two things are likely to happen. First, he will find satisfaction in his work, and second he will come up with something new and useful.

In the G-E Research Laboratory have been born the ideas that have developed into many improved chemical products. And in the Pittsfield and Schenectady laboratories of the newly established Chemical Department, groups of young chemists are conducting research and development in some of the most promising fields of chemistry.

Opportunities in chemistry

From finding insulation for electrical products to becoming the world’s largest manufacturer of finished plastics products is a long step forward in the chemical field. G.E.’s expansion into chemistry—brought about by the discovery of new compounds—was inevitable. The new field of silicones alone presents infinite possibilities of research and development. It already yields oils, greases, insulation, resins, rubber, and water repellents—all with unusual new properties.

Any phase of chemistry—research, development, design, engineering—is open to the G-E chemist. A chemist interested in development carries the ideas of research through to practical products. He may develop plastic foam, find new uses for an old product, study the reactions of a by-product of some chemical process, and have the satisfaction of seeing his idea through to the pilot plant stage.

The chemical engineer works with the equipment that processes the chemicals. His job is to design and control the equipment in a chemical plant or pilot plant. In this work he must be able to understand all factors affecting the production of a commodity and to direct and co-operate with the men who are doing the actual work in the plant.

G. E. looks ahead

At present G.E. is planning the construction of five new Chemical Department plants, including one for the manufacture of silicones. And the rate and character of the growth of this new industry depend to a great degree upon the ability and enthusiasm of the young men who will fill the positions made available by peacetime expansion. General Electric, Schenectady, N. Y.
This isn't a State or County Fair display you see here—such exhibits of what's coming in farm equipment will have to wait until next season. But this show gave several thousand guests a close-up of the newest developments in mechanized farming. Here, at the Harvester experimental farm in Hinsdale, Illinois, deans of agricultural colleges and the editors and newswriters of the rural and metropolitan press got a preview of Harvester's progress in making the farm a more profitable and more comfortable place to live and work.

They saw postwar farm machines perform. Everything from the new McCormick-Deering Cotton Picker to the new Farmall Cub tractor was put through its paces before the grandstand. These demonstrations projected a vivid picture of tomorrow's farming operations.

Many of these new machines are not yet in production. It will be some time before every farmer will be able to get all the new machinery he needs. But when that time comes, he will be able to get the newest in farm equipment—Harvester-built farm equipment. That means not only the most improved design but also that the equipment is tested and approved. The IH emblem is the American farmer's assurance of quality.

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EACH year General Electric selects graduates of engineering colleges and assigns them to the Testing Department. For a period of 12 to 15 months they transfer from section to section, obtaining broad experience with a variety of apparatus, broad training in classroom and factory—to equip them for research, development, application, and manufacturing in the engineering field of their choice.

In formal parlance these men are members of the Student Engineering Course, but to them they are "on Test." And when they have graduated to join a large alumni body, they will speak of the days when they were Test men.

The Test man is constantly coached and advised in every way possible. He gains his first experience in assisting others in Testing equipment. As he assumes more responsibility, he may be placed in charge of testing a piece of apparatus with newer Test men as his assistants—or be selected to take charge of a complete line of equipment.

THE CLASSROOM COURSES

The General Course, open to all Test men, consists of a Business Section and four Engineering Sections: Electrical, Mechanical, Electronics, and Engineering Fundamentals.

Sales Engineering is a special three-year program of practical experience and classwork. The men who take this course are selected from Test; and when they complete the program, their opportunities are in application engineering, general office sales, and in various Districts of the Company.

Another special program—for men with desirable qualifications—is design engineering. This program consists of Advanced Engineering and Creative Engineering, highly theoretical courses for a selected group of men. The Mechanical Design course helps to develop qualities of ingenuity and originality.

WELL-ROUNDED PROGRAM

Far from feeling lost in an impersonal company, the Test men have always been encouraged to join clubs that promote dances, hikes, tennis matches, golf, swimming, and other forms of recreation, as well as engineering societies in towns in which they work.

Many men who now hold key positions at General Electric and other companies started on G-E Test. And the Test courses are only part of the Company’s educational program—the Business Training Course, for example, is another program to prepare employees for better opportunities.

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Founded 1903 Incorporated 1914

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The Truth About Sororities and Fraternities
Both sides of the story from those who have been thru the mill—independents and members.

University Women View Farm Life
Non-farm women express their ideas of living in the country in a survey at Cornell.

Return From Greece
An interview with Professor Kelsey who returned from Greece where he served as Director of the Division of Agriculture of UNRRA in Greece.
Three Centuries of Furniture
by Emily Palmer

“Almost every home in New York State has at least one piece of furniture that has seen many years of service,” begins Miss Florence E. Wright’s newest bulletin, Three Centuries of Furniture. Miss Wright, Extension specialist in Household Art in the College of Home Economics, has been helping the women of New York State recondition and restore their old furniture since she first came to Cornell in 1929.

The Home Bureau women brought their old furniture to Miss Wright’s training school classes, and, in examining and answering questions about the pieces, Miss Wright discovered a number of genuine antiques. The women were anxious to learn more about their furniture but had no way to find out about it. The more people with whom Miss Wright came in contact in these reconditioning classes, the more she realized the need for a furniture handbook in the home where it could and would be used. Not every community has a library which carries good reference books on furniture. The antique books that were available were lacking in the kind of information that rural women wanted. The ordinary books on antiques are illustrated with the very finest furniture which came only from well-to-do homes and are now reposing in museums. They are the very best examples of certain furniture periods and styles that can be located. Miss Wright has collected in her bulletin, furniture representative of the moderate income home.

Bulletin Needed

The need for a bulletin like Three Centuries of Furniture is not a recent one. Although it has in part stemmed from Miss Wright’s work and has rapidly grown as she stimulated a greater interest in remodeling and reconditioning furniture, home-makers have always been desirous of knowing more about their family pieces. It is hoped that this bulletin will motivate people to write down, while it is still available, the history of their old furniture now and so preserve it for future generations.

Even after the idea of Three Centuries of Furniture was conceived, it took months for the furniture to be located and the pictures to be taken. With few exceptions, Miss Wright did all her own photography. About the time the bulletin was to be completed, the war interfered and war emergency bulletins and pamphlets became of primary importance. But the first copies were ready for distribution shortly after V-J Day.

Victorian Period

Along with the uncovering of many genuine and valuable antiques in and about the state, much ornate Victorian furniture also came to light. Since people have much of this type of furniture, Miss Wright has included examples of the Victorian period in the bulletin in spite of the fact that only pieces made before 1830 are generally considered to be antiques. Chairs, tables, sofas, chests, sideboards, desks, beds, clocks, and mirrors are all shown, starting with the Early American styles and ranging through the Early and Late Empire to the Victorian period. Here one can compare the simple, functional grace of the Colonial furniture with the extremes of Victorian decoration and see, in pictures, just how the latter style developed. The purpose of the bulletin is to help families to a better understanding and appreciation of the furniture in their homes. The bulletin is unusual because the information is presented in the form of pictures and is not a written “how to do it” bulletin.

Miss Wright is well-known by the rural women of New York State for her work in home and school lighting, in room arrangement, and in reconditioning and refinishing furniture. She received her B.S. and M.S. degrees from Columbia University. Before coming to Cornell in 1929, she taught art in the public schools of Ames, Iowa, at Texas University, the Minneapolis School of Art, and at Teachers College, St. Cloud, Minnesota. Author of several extension bulletins put out by the College of Home Economics, Miss Wright has also written articles published in nationally circulated magazines.

Second Bulletin to Follow

Miss Wright is planning a second bulletin to follow Three Centuries of Furniture. In the proposed bulletin, she intends to picture furniture once owned by persons who helped make the history of New York State. The hope of Miss Wright is to develop not only a pride in personal ancestry, but a pride and interest in the beginnings and growth of New York State.

Farm and Home Week Cancelled

The annual Farm and Home Week at Cornell has been cancelled this year because of the food and housing shortage in Ithaca. To provide an opportunity for farmers to see some parts of it nearer home a special train will be run on the Erie and New York Central railroads.

The train will have several coaches of exhibits and demonstrations concerning the latest developments in labor saving devices and other developments. This method was used by the railroads more than 40 years ago to help farmers increase production of milk and crops so they would have more freight to haul. The train will be scheduled to stop in many of the counties by the County Extension Agent.
The Crisis Is Here
by Hal Leiper

The tenth anniversary program of the Rural Church Institute held last month on the Cornell Campus reveals a crucial challenge to every member of the Agricultural College—to every Administrator, every Dean, every Teacher, and every Student. We discover that we are the crisis of our age!

The spirit and purpose of service to people which made possible the pioneer founding of this institution was recognized and multiplied when men of the stature of Liberty Hyde Bailey and Kenyon L. Butterfield were chosen to lead President Theodore Roosevelt's Commission on Country Life thirty-six years ago. From this beginning most of the movements dedicated to improving American Rural Life have arisen, and their influence has reached around the world.

But here, today, in our state and our college, these service movements have tended to become so institutionalized and corrupted in spirit that the purpose is apparently service to self and to wealth. As true of the nation in these times, secular interests, goals of wealth and what wealth buys predominate.

Life-philosophy of Service

Ask Liberty Hyde Bailey to relate his life-work to his all-important faith in God and man and land, and he will do it by word and by the demonstration of his life. Ask our present administrators, teachers, and students how their job grows out of their faith in God and Man, and their answers will be confused. Some may answer positively. The majority will not. But all will find it difficult to explain our present plan of education and campus life in relation to faith and a life-philosophy of service.

We have abundant courses in our curriculum in techniques, in descriptive knowledge, in skills, and in the handling of tools. In the majority of these the underlying philosophy is to improve the physical side of life. A student is shown the ways in which to better his life, his farm, his income—and that of his already wealthy community and state. He is not shown why to do these things. Some of us are asking, "Why should my first motive be to get a successful and growing income?"

The Atomic bomb shows the heights of man's knowledge and scientific skill—and also the depths of his corrupted spirit. And the man of science cries out with more hunger than the professionalized ministry for faith, religion, ethics, morals—to control the use of our unlimited power.

Our curriculum shows little intention to help students develop this faith in God and man, to form a philosophy which counts life and people more important than any other earthly value, and which understanding that life comes to those who find it in serving others.

World of Slavery

Do students see this one world where two-thirds of the world is on starvation diets? Do we know that there are over four million illiterates in our own land, to say nothing of two-thirds of the world illiterate? Do we sense that lack of leadership for rural life policies in politics, and our slavery, even on this unorganized community-lacking campus, to urbanization fever? Give us gadgets, bath tubs, greater values—yes—but how about giving us some faith and a purpose in life! Is there a plan for that?

We need the kind of men and women who, at cost to self-wealth and physical comfort, will choose to live in a run-down area and demonstrate new life and hope to the less-experienced, less-educated, poor people of our land. We need those, who, at cost to fortune, will choose to pioneer in decentralizing industry, will pour their life energies into winning a home for our migrants, a voice for our illiterates, and education for the thousands of American Indians who are denied the chance!

These kinds of leaders will not come from Cornell with its present lack of planning and lack of faith in the way of life that means real service. Extra meetings, occasional speakers, a pamphlet, and personal "free time" growth can not overcome the over-balanced tide of materialism, techniques, and inattention to God and human need that floods from administration policies, faculty plans and class-room programs.

To Grow in Purpose

The curriculum, which demands our first attention, must change to include a balance of values dealing with ethics, a philosophy of life, and the motivation of a service-purpose in this world of human need. It is the lack of these values that constitutes the crisis of our age.

Students, who seek first to serve people and to follow the ways of God in justice and love, want to study how to use their skills for maximum usefulness to others. They want to study the areas of human need. They want to spend time in learning to grow in purpose, in understanding human relations, and in faith.

Wake up, Cornell! Until we face and change this emphasis on materialism in our curriculum, we remain blind to the crisis of our age—for we, slaves to materialism, from president to freshman, are that crisis.

Take time to Live—That is what time is for—to live. Killing time is suicide.
Take time to Work—It is the price of success.
Take time to Think—It is the source of power.
Take time to Play—It is the secret of youth.
Take time to Read—It is the fountain of wisdom.
Take time to be Friendly—It is the road to happiness.
Take time to Dream—It is hitching your wagon to a star.
Take time to Love and be Loved—It is the privilege of the gods.
Take time to Look Around—It is too short a day to be selfish.
Take time to Laugh—It is the music of the soul.
Take time to Play with Children—It is the joy of joys.
Take time to be Courteous—It is the mark of a gentleman.

from "Mid-West Hotel Reporter"
Ever heard of Uzhorod, Czechoslovakia? That's where Helen Hudak, freshman in the College of Home Economics, came from in 1937. She came to the United States to visit her aunt and uncle, and now likes America so well that she plans to spend most of her life here.

Her varied experiences include several years at Hillcrest, Salisbury, Conn., where she majored in home economics and agriculture. At various times, she was president, vice-president, and secretary of the student council. Helen raised baby beef animals and turkeys, helped can more than 2000 quarts of fruits and vegetables, and made some of her own clothes.

Helen spent the last year of high school at Fabius, N. Y., where she was cheer leader for the varsity team. During the war period she worked on a farm; in addition to plowing, fitting, planting, cultivating and harvesting crops, Helen milked cows and raised turkeys and potatoes.

Helen remembers working on her uncle's farm in Europe during summer vacations. The hay was cut by scythe, raked by hand, piled, then loaded into a cart to be pulled home by ox or horse.

She would like to go back to Europe to help organize such activities as 4-H Clubs, which she feels should be introduced over there.

Helen would like to see her parents and her brothers again. She hasn't heard from them since 1941.

Prof.: "You can't sleep in my class."

Stude: "If you didn't talk so loudly, I could!"

---

**THE MYSTERY OF IT ALL**

"Hey, Jennie, what goes on in that room, do you know? My foods and nutrition professor was called in there right in the middle of lab this afternoon."

"Well, I hear its some kind of food research lab."

"But what do they do? Oh, hi Bet! Are you going in there?"

"Sure, I work there."

"Well, you're just the guy we want to see. Tell us what you do in there!"

"I measure the volume, weight and compressibility of muffins!"

"Why?"

"Miss Alice Briant, my employer, told me all about the main objective at present. Under the joint direction of Miss Briant and Miss Catherine Personius, Head of the Dept. of Food and Nutrition, the quality and nutritive value of baked products are being tested."

"Does that mean that you bake things under all sorts of conditions, and with varying amounts of ingredients?"

"Exactly. And then the effects of such factors as various kinds of liquids and baking powders on volume and taste are being tested. Tenderness is determined by machine as well as judged by experts."

"Who are the experts, Bet?"

"The experts, Peg, are your professors who are called in to rate the products."

"So that's why she comes in here!"

"Who?"

"My FN professor. By the way, Betty, what do you do with the facts you discover?"

"This study is conducted in relation to its application in the household. Results, if they warrant it, are published in scientific journals, and the material is made available to the Extension Service."

"Well, what do you know! Thanks for clearing up a big mystery for me... See you at lunch?"

"Didn't Diana go to college for an M.A.?

"Heck, no! She only wants an M.R.S."*

"Son, are you pursuing your studies faithfully?

"Yes, indeed, Father. I'm always behind."

---

**Marilyn King**

Shining brown hair, sparkling hazel eyes, a captivating smile, and the vivacious look of a girl who eats her "Wheaties" everyday — yes, thats "Lynn" King. You see her often, too, because she's so active. Her principle interests are photography, swimming, ice skating, and interior decoration. She's been on the Straight Photography Committee and was co-chairman for a term. Last year she was a member of the Lens and Bellows Society and on the Cornellian Staff. This year Lynn is a W. S. G. A. Cottage President and a member of Kappa Alpha Theta. Her grades prove she can balance studies and extra-curricular activities successfully.

Lynn was born in Oakland, California and soon afterwards moved to Berkeley. About three years ago, she and her family moved to Washington, D. C. and it was from here that she came to Cornell.

Lynn is enthusiastic about Cornell. She's majoring in Household Art. After graduation, she plans on either marriage or registration in an art school in New York City.

The College of Home Economics has really found a spot in Lynn's heart. She regrets very much the general misinterpretation of Home Ec as just a "cooking school." She will fervently defend her opinion that cultural as well as a general and practical education is gained from Home Ec, and she feels that excellent vocational training is offered.
Malcolm MacDonald

Malcolm MacDonald, class of '46, has returned this year to resume his studies here at Cornell, where he is majoring in extension work. Mal has been away since March 1st, 1944, when he entered the United States Navy Air Corps. He spent three terms in the V-12 at St. Lawrence University, where he was very active in extra-curricular activities: basketball, and radio broadcasting. From St. Lawrence he was transferred to New York's Manhattan Beach Coast Guard Base, and later to St. Mary's Pre-flight School in California. From there he received his honorable discharge in October 1945, after 19 months in service.

Now that Mal is back on campus, he has resumed his activities on the “hill.” He is helping in the re-opening of the A.G.R. house; he is chairman of the Ag-Domecon association, is a member of the board of directors at Cayuga Student Lodge, and is active in the Round-up Club.

Mal was the recipient of the State Cash and Sears Roebuck scholarships when he entered Cornell in the fall of '41. As a freshman he joined Alpha Gamma Rho, the Round-up Club, and was chosen to go on the Danforth Fellowship.

Mal’s home is a dairy farm near Gary, New York, in Chautauqua County. He has been a 4-H’er and was county gardening champ. At Fallner High School, Mal was co-editor with his sister of the high school paper. In his last two high school years he studied vocational agriculture at Cassadago Valley High School.

Mal demonstrated his athletic ability on high school track, basketball and baseball teams. He was captain of the basketball team for two years and was chosen for the Chautauqua County all-star team. His leadership was shown in the many activities in which he participated. In high school he was editor of his class year book, president of the F.F.A. chapter, and president of the junior class. He was a member of the dramatic club and had a leading part in the senior play; he was a member of the photography club, played the violin in the orchestra, and was valedictorian of his class of '42. Mal was his 4-H Club representative to Club Congress in '41 and in the same year judged at the New York State Fair. That year he also won the American Legion oratorical contest in high school. One year he accompanied his high school judging team to Cornell.

PUBLIC SPEAKING CONTEST

The Elsie Van Buren Rice Public Speaking Contest will begin this year on Wednesday, March 13. Prizes of $100 and $25 are being offered to home economics students, who can speak on any topic of universal interest to women.

The first period of the contest will be on Wednesday, March 13 when three-minute speeches will be given. On Friday, March 22, four-minute speeches will be given. Members of the Home Economics Staff will be the judges for both periods.

The final period will be May 1, when the speeches will be 12 minutes in length. Judges will be delegates of the Family Life Conference which is being held in May.

For students interested, a “sign-up” sheet will be posted on the bulletin board at Martha Van Rensselaer Hall. All signers will be contacted by the chairman of the committee who will instruct them as to further procedure.

This public speaking stage first came into being three years ago. An anonymous friend of the State College, who believes strongly that young women should be able to express their ideas in public with ease and conviction, offered a first prize of $100 and a second prize of $25 to stimulate their interest in public speaking.

James Miller

James Miller, captain of the wrestling team, is back at Cornell this year finishing his four year course in Agriculture.

Jim, a farm boy, formerly of the class of '44, graduated from Ithaca High School in 1939, and attended Wyoming Seminary Preparatory School.

Wrestling is Jim’s favorite sport. He wrestled two years in high school competition and one year with the Y.M.C.A. In collegiate wrestling, Jim has a very fine record; this is his third year of wrestling for Cornell, and he has won every decision so far this season. In his last year at Cornell before entering the Navy, he placed second in inter-collegiate competition in the 145 pound class, and also placed second in national A.A.U. competition. This year he is president of the Wrestling Club and a member of the “Cayuga Blasters,” a club comprised of distinguished members of the various athletic teams of the University.

Jim is very active on the Ag campus. He is a member of the Round-Up Club and Alpha Gamma Rho fraternity. He belongs to the “Scarab,” a senior agricultural honorary society, and “Quill and Dagger,” a university senior honor society.

Upon graduation, Jim plans to go into Farm Bureau work. He has an intense interest in farming and is looking forward to the day when he is farming himself.

* * *

Greek professor: “Miss De Mure, what is meant by LXX?”

Miss De Mure: “Love and kisses.”
CAMPUS COUNTRYMAN

AG DOMECON

The Ag Domecon Council met January 11th to discuss the revision of its present constitution or the possibility of adopting a new one. A copy of the constitution used by the Ag and Home Ec Student Council at the University of Minnesota was presented by Chairman Malcolm MacDonald. Consideration was given to its plan of representation of students and the formation of its social committee with club membership. Professor Hardin helped explain to the council how the Minnesota Council operated and some of the things it had accomplished. In general the members considered the Minnesota plan worthy of use as reference in revising Cornell's constitution. Edward Koenig, representing the "Cornell Countryman," was elected treasurer of the Council.

The ice cream, "coke," and hot dog concessions for the "Stairway to the Stars" semi-formal during Junior Week-end were given to Ag Domecon. The respective concessions were managed by "Vic" Hershman, "Abe" Relyea, and John Sterling. The work and profits were divided among the organized clubs on the upper campus.

FLORICULTURE CLUB NEWS

The Cornell Floriculture Club was reorganized at a recent informal meeting, electing Ted Fritzinger, President; Robert Mackintosh, Vice President; Vera Makanson, Secretary and Vernon Bartosik, Treasurer.

The Floriculture Club was founded to promote friendship among the students and faculty of the Department of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture, through educational and social gatherings.

The first official meeting was on January 8, 1946, and the succeeding meetings will be held on the second Tuesday of each month.

CORNELL GRANGE

The "January Thaw" held in Martha Van Rensselaer Auditorium was a success. Overseer, Glenn Hackney and Flora, Jane Benko, the committee in charge, kept the round and square dancers well thawed while Don Conine and his campus band provided music. Chaperones were Rev. and Mrs. "Rusty" Best and Miss Mary Eva Duthie.

At the next meeting the 3rd and 4th degrees will be conferred on a class of candidates by the Dryden Grange degree team. Master, Marjorie Tallaksen; Overseer, Glenn Hackney; and Steward, John Sterling represented the Cornell Grange at the Tompkins Co. Pomona meeting. The Grange had the honor of presenting the outstanding reports of all the subordinate Granges in the county.

4-H EXTENSION CLUB

The 4-H Extension Club sponsored a New Year's party in January to welcome back members and friends from the Christmas holiday. About seventy enjoyed an evening of music, games, and dancing. Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Norton and Mr. and Mrs. E. Klosterman acted as chaperones. The varied program included group games led by Jean Krumwiede, round and square dancing to music furnished by records and later by Don Conine's impromptu band, and group singing led by Becky Sharp. Cokes and cookies were served during breathing spells. Thanks for the evening go to Jean Krumwiede, Walter Boek, Betty Jeanne East, and John Sterling.

Vice President Carl Yunker and secretary Anna E. Kovac have taken over the reins of the club in the absence of the former president, Pvt. Robert Place. A bid was placed with the Student Council for the hat-checking concession for the Junior Week Dance at Barton Hall. Abe Relyea was appointed to buy some phonograph records to start a club collection.

JUGATAE

This discussion group is composed of graduate students and faculty members in the Department of Entomology. Its only officer is Chairman J. G. Goble of the Entomology Department. Its primary purpose is to give graduate students a chance to discuss their developments in research and a chance to express themselves in front of a group of people. Meetings are held every Monday afternoon in Comstock Hall.

Jugatae was founded in 1887. The name was derived from a classification of ancient moths on which Prof. Comstock was doing research, called Jugatae. The only living original member is Professor Emeritus James G. Needham who is now 77.

* * *

"Josie certainly has grown up."

"Yes, she used to yell for an all day sucker. Now she just wants one for the evening."
ROUND UP CLUB
JUDGING CONTEST

Bill Carter, superintendent of the Livestock Judging contest sponsored by the Round Up Club, announced Nancy Knobil and Charles Gandal winners of the senior and junior divisions respectively. This contest was held in the Judging Pavilion on the Cornell Campus.

Four head each of Angus heifers, Percheron mares, market lambs, and pigs were judged by a group of twenty Agriculture and Home Economics students. Fifteen competed in the junior class and ten in the senior class.

The senior class high scorer was Nancy Knobil with a total of 345 out of a possible 400 points. Pat Weiler and Abe Relyea were next with scores of 313 and 310, respectively. Edward Koenig and Sophie Steiner also received honorable mention for this class.

Charles Gandal scored highest in the junior division with 310 points. Jane Ann Nicholls was next with a score of 309. Those that received honorable mention in the junior division were David Marrow (with a score of 302), Richard Randolph (301), and Bernard Stanton (295).

Dr. J. J. Wanderstock judged the horses; Mr. Earle Klosterman, the market lambs; and Mr. James Briggs, the market pigs. Afterwards, there was a discussion of the placings and the points to be considered when judging livestock.

The three highest in each class of the senior division were Abe Relyea (90), Nancy Knobil (96), and Pat Weiler (96) for swine; Knobil (87), Robert Fueschil (76), and Koenig (73) in cattle; Knobil (89), Sally Swift (85), and Steiner (82) in sheep; Relyea (86), Steiner (84), and Knobil and Weiler (83) in horses.

For the junior division in swine, David Marrow scored 87, Alfred Kelsey scored 85, and Gandal, 80. In the beef class, Bernard Stanton had a score of 81; Randolph, 80; and Gandal was next. In the sheep class, Nicholls scored 89; Betty Day, 82; and John Sterling scored 81. Nicholls scored 88; Stewart Fish, 85; and Marrow, 84 in the mare class.

BACAMIA

Bacamia has been reorganized. Ruth Finken is president; Ruth Preston is secretary-treasurer; Charlotte Leifer, librarian; Edward Connelly is program chairman; and Zina Kiziuia, social chairman. Bacamia's members are juniors and seniors majoring in bacteriology. Meetings are held every other week in the Dairy Industry Building when speakers, who are students or professors in the department, discuss special topics in bacteriology.

They also publish their newspaper "Bactalk" which comes out once or twice a year. This contains such information as former student notes, special research work, and gossip of the building.

Bacamia holds an annual spring picnic at Stewart Park for the faculty and employees in the building. However, each year it has been held in the building due to rain.

This club was founded in 1941 to promote unity among bacteriology majors at Cornell and to provide opportunity to discuss practical and theoretical bacteriology.

HOME EC CLUB

Miss Jean Failing, Freshman Counselor in the New York State College of Home Economics, spoke at the third meeting of the Home Ec Club.

Miss Failing's purpose was to acquaint those who have never seen a Farm and Home Week with its aims and organization. She also presented its more human side to the girls, preparing them for the thousands of people who will come and the millions of questions they will ask.

EASTMAN STAGE SPEAKING CONTEST

On January 24th, the final elimination for the Eastman Stage speaking contest was held in Roberts Assembly. The winners were: Carl Almquist '47; Gerald Chopin '47; David Elk, two year special student; Robert Gutter '48, Lou Mix; Floyd Morter, two year special student, and Walter Boek '46, as alternate.

The winners will compete against one another in the annual Eastman Stage Contest at a date which will be announced later. The final prizes are $100 for first prize, and $25 for second prize.

STATLER'S BESTOWAL

Hotel Students are looking forward to the construction of the new building which will house the Hotel Department and the University Faculty Club. One million dollars is to be contributed by the Statler Foundation.

The structure will also provide laboratories for research in large and small quantity food preparation, and for hotel engineering, including illumination, refrigeration, ventilation, air conditioning, steam power, and electric motors and pumps.

The first of two units will be started early next year, the exact date depending upon the easing of shortages in building materials and the lifting of government restrictions.

RICE DEBATE CONTEST

Resolved: A federal law providing medical aid and hospitalization on an equitable basis would be a benefit to the farm family—is the subject of the Rice Debating Contest. In the finals (date to be announced later) this topic will be expanded into a fifteen minute speech by each of the contestants.

The following students won the preliminary contests and will participate in the final: Walter Boek '46, George Cooper, special, Philip Crystal '47, Allan Lathrop, special. Floyd Marter, two-year special, and William Malick, two year special are alternates. The final prizes are $100 for first prize and $25 for a second prize.

"An Ode to the Modern Girl"

Blessings on thee Little Dame
Barebacked girl with knees the same
With thy red lips, reddened more,
Smearèd with lipstick from the store
With thy bobbed hair and jaunty grace,
With thy powdered and painted face,
From my heart I give thee joy
Thank the Lord I was born a boy!

* * *

Many a man in love with a dimple often makes the mistake of marrying the whole girl.
Cornell's fourth state-sponsored school, the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, is now nearing the end of its first term, and the noise greeting its arrival has not yet subsided. People are still curious to know what the new addition is in Warren Hall.

The New York State Joint Legislative Committee on Industrial and Labor conditions, back in 1942, saw the need for a school through which the people of the state would benefit by improving the relations between employers and workers. When fully grown, the school would render three services; instruction, both in residence and in extension, research, and a source of information through publications which it may itself initiate.

The four year curriculum is designed to teach not only the technical aspects of industrial and labor relations but the fundamental principles on which our economic system rests. In addition to classroom instruction all students are required to do field work in both industry and labor.

Students Diversified

The pioneer student body of the school forms a well diversified group. Radically different from any other entering group at Cornell, the eighty-seven men and twenty women range from sixteen to fifty years of age, with twenty-two and one half the average. The students are from all the varying social and economic levels in our society. Several who have entered as undergraduates have already graduated from other colleges. Of the total membership of the group thirty-nine persons have a family background connected with labor, fifty-four with management, and fourteen are unknown.

The students, active from the beginning, have already organized a student organization, drawn up a constitution, and elected their officers. Thus the students have an opportunity to work together outside of classes as well as during school hours. This common background of experience will prove valuable later when the students meet as negotiators of their respective interests.

Dean I. M. Ives

The job of guiding this growing charge belongs to Dean Irving M. Ives, who took a lead in organizing the school as chairman of the Joint Committee on Industrial and Labor Conditions.

One of the most succinct statements concerning the basis upon which the school was established was made by Governor Dewey in a speech given at the school's formal opening. He said, "This is no labor school where dogma will be taught, from which trained zealots will go forth. This is no management school where students will learn only to think of workingmen as items on a balance sheet. This is a state school under the sponsorship of our great, progressive land-grant university and under the direct control of a board of trustees selected from all walks of life—from education, from business, from labor, from agriculture, and from the professions."

Inter-dependent Industrial Economy

The problems arising from the relationships between employers and employees have increased in proportion to the change from small, locally owned manufacturing units to the great, centralized giants of today. Since our national economy has shifted from a self-sufficing agriculture to the highly inter-dependent industrial economy of our times, it can be seen that the needs of both management and labor are a far cry from those of a generation or two ago.

Since the welfare of the general population is so closely bound to the smooth and peaceful functioning of all parts of our industrial machine, it is important that the people concerned in maintaining this balance be trained in all aspects of the picture. That it is im-
important may be seen from the words of an editorial from the New York Herald Tribune.

Quote—"We could wish that all gentlemen, or ladies, who may henceforth have a hand in shaping federal labor policy were compelled first to attend the new school at Ithaca or its counterpart elsewhere."

Further evidence of this nature may be deduced from the fact that among the students of the first class to be enrolled are sons or daughters of union officials, and others who have been actively associated with labor and industrial organizations.

The school came into being as a result of recommendations made by a committee under the chairmanship of Edmund E. Day, President of Cornell University.

The Legislative Committee which furthered the establishment of the school has stated its purpose as follows:

Purpose of School

"The impact of the widespread changes in industrial and labor relations wrought by the war has already shown the advantage of well equipped leadership within employer organizations and labor unions in order to cooperate more effectively in a mutual approach to the problems confronting these groups. The need for profound changes to which the postwar period will give rise will require the continuance of the same type of leadership.

One of the most important ways of improving industrial and labor relations is to bring together, in a common training program, representatives of both labor and industry. What is important here is not merely attendance at the same institution or in the same school, but rather mutual and cooperative analysis of the problems common to both groups. These representatives of labor and industry will later on meet around the council table as negotiators for their respective interests, often as spokesmen for alternative points of view or policies. If they have become acquainted with one another through a common training program, that in itself would be a valuable step towards mutual understanding and appreciation of differing attitudes. Understanding and good-will are engendered by the sharing of a common background of experience. A common background is one very specific contribution which such a school could make to the future stability of industrial and labor relations.

Through common and mutual interest in the complex and intricate problems in industrial and labor relations of the war and postwar periods, there will develop on each side an increasing confidence in the integrity of the other. Such a common approach to these problems will also serve to narrow the areas in which conflicts of interest or disputes may arise in the future."

General and Technical Training

The school is intended to provide both general and intensive training for those who look forward to a professional career in industrial and labor relations. The first two years of the course include the principal social sciences, English, public speaking and introductory courses in economics, labor relations and accounting. The last two years will be devoted to an intensive study of the technical subjects essential to effective professional service in the field of industrial and labor relations, in government, industry, or labor.

That the school is filling a vital need seems to be increasingly evident. Within two weeks after the opening of its first classes, inquiries were being received as to the availability of its graduates, although the first of these will not be available until 1947, and the first class will not graduate until 1948 or 1949. Only veterans are being considered for enrollment, and it has been necessary to reject nearly three hundred applicants for the March term. When fully operating the school will have a total enrollment of six hundred, plus about one hundred graduate students.
Former Student Notes

'C28

Cyril G. Small, circulation manager of the Countryman in 1927-28, is Agricultural Agent in Wayne County, New York. Mr. Small's home is in Sodus, New York. He has written us that he now has four children.

'Maude Manson died in July, 1945. To her husband, Edward Rutledge, we send our deepest regrets.

'Mrs. Larry Klaus, formerly Catherine Robinson, is test cow milker at Elmerest Farm, Cossackie, New York. Her husband is manager of this fruit and dairy farm.

'40

Lt. Paul C. Merz has spent the last two years on PC boats. At present he is on the USS PC 1233. He does mostly convoy escort, but has been on a central ship in two landings. After a 38 day leave he arrived in time for VE Day. Following this he went to London to celebrate VE Day there.

Lt. Joseph C. Naglee after leaving Vero Beach, Fla. attended Chemical Warfare school at Edgewood Arsenal, Md., before reporting to San Diego, Calif. Instead of going overseas Joe accepted a fleet unit that was stationed near Modesto, Calif. He thinks California is a beautiful as well as a productive land.

Lt. James A. Young is with the USS Shea, one of the so-called super-destructors. Jim says he was at Okinawa and helped shoot down nine Jap planes. At the time he last wrote, VJ Day was very near and he mentioned the fact that he was more than ready for some good living, for a change.

'41

Cpl. Paul H. Mount is on Luzon all ready to go but no place to go with 63 points. He hopes he'll be home by next summer. In the meantime he's going to have a little fun for "P.H."

Drury Strong has a position as a tester in food-color and photography at H. I. Williams in New York City. She was with the "Ladies Home Journal" previous to her present job.

Betty Niles, now Mrs. John Gray, has a position as a food tester and photographer with the "Ladies Home Journal." Her address is now 70 University Place, New York City.

Lt. John M. Bishop left for overseas last September. His address is 697 Repl. Co., 141 Repl. Bn. APO 72, c/o Postmaster, San Francisco, California.

S/Sgt. Robert I. Everingham arrived back in the states in the middle of July. After a month's furlough, he reported back to Camp Butner, N. C., where he is supply sergeant for his company.

Jean Perkins, married to Matthew Quinn, has a research position in the U.S.D.A. at Oregon State College. Her home address is 456 Monroe, Corvallis, Oregon.

Helen Libisch, now Mrs. Thomas H. Elmer, may be addressed at Corning, N. Y. She was an assistant in the high-frequency electrical measurement laboratory in the Corning Glass Co.

June Dukinfield married George Darfler on October 10, 1945. Her home address is now Argyl, N. Y.

Renee Dick has an accounting job in the Empire Gold-Buying Co. in New York City. Her residential address is 25 Prospect Place, Apt. 1122, New York City.

Lt. (j.g.) Julia Snell transferred from Newport, R. I. Naval Air Station to Whidberg Island Naval Air Station in the State of Washington. She is an assistant disbursing officer.

Louise Nordenholt, Mrs. Robert J. Schatz, had a son born July 25, named James Robert. She may be reached at 328 Union Street, Springfield 5, Massachusetts.

Floy Hoffer is now Mrs. W. H. Ware, and has the home address of 3340 Corporal Kennedy Street, Bayside, L. I.

John M. Collins arrived in this country November 21, and, as he put it "With mutual consent, the U. S. Army and I severed diplomatic relations at Fort Dix four days later."

Pfc. Ralph Work is enjoying California sunshine at La Jolla, fifteen miles north of San Diego. He is in charge of the crypto-security office which is a message center.

Lt. Gordon E. Jones with the 17th Division of Airborne Artillery was home for 30 days in August. He remarks that he never knew that ice cream and milk could be so good.

Armando Samper was recently elected General Secretary of the Colombian Association of Agricul-

(Continued on page 12)
Says the U. S. Bureau of Standards, in Cir. No. 80, "by far the best protective metallic coating for rust-proofing iron or steel" is ZINC.

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turists. He is an agricultural econ-

omist for the Section of Investiga-
tion of the National Institute of
Supplies, a government marketing
institute. He also teaches one class
in agricultural economics at the
School of Business Administration
in Bogota.

44

Lt. Eliza P. Barrett with the
Field Artillery of the 43rd Division,
is spending his idle days in and
around Manila trying to locate
some of h's fraternity brothers. Says
he hopes to see them all there, but
would rather see them from our
side of the Pacific.

Lt. John A. Murray is with the
well known 148th P.A. Bn. This
unit left Pearl Harbor two or three
days before the bombing of Pearl
Harbor. Jack says he has enough
souvenirs to decorate one-half the
AGR House.

44

Margery Tukey married Louis G.
Martsoff on September 8, 1945, and
is now living at 315 Dryden Road
here in Ithaca.

Olga Senuk also heard the wed-
ding bells. She married Stanley Dia-
mond on October 19 and now re-
dines at 101-22 75th Road, Forest
Hills, N. Y.

Betty Scheidelmann has married
John J. Darz, Jr., and is living on
Curran Road, Whitesboro, N. Y.

Margaret Ruckle now has a posi-
tion selling at Saks, Fifth Avenue
in New York.

Mary Elizabeth Mershon, mar-
rried to Kenneth Sherwood, has the
position of assistant fashion co-ordi-
nator at Frank & Seders in Pitts-
burgh, Pennsylvania.

Sgt. Stuart J. Grim sends word of
himself and the long, lost Johnny
Parr. Both were housed in an old
school in Herrenberg, Germany,
about 21 miles from Stuttgart. Stu
writes that they have good enter-
tainment but, of course, home is
always best.

Lt. James Starr is now an inhabi-
tant of the Manila area. Jim is in
the 785 Tank Battalion, APO 75,
San Francisco, Calif.

45

Wedding bells rang for Elizabeth
Hopkins and John Collins, '43. on
January 12, 1946. They were mar-
rried in the Westminster Church,
Buffalo, New York.

Pfc. Walter Henry left this coun-
try August 30, and has since been
to Leyte, Luzon, Tokyo, and Yoko-
hama.

James H. Martin (via reliable
grapevine) is now employed as a
super-salesman who travels with a
beautiful convertible.

Marian Lois Cudworth is employed
as a dietitian in the girls' dormi-
tory at the University of West Vir-
ginia in Fairmont.

Betty Harper is assistant to a
food researcher at Stoeffer's Restau-
rant in New York City.

Cadet Leon L. de Correvont, is
at West Point, N. Y.

Cpl. John P. Van Zandt, was
about to sail for the Pacific from
Southern France when the "great
news" came.

Pvt. Robert W. Pluss, has done
much traveling lately, but all of it,
luckily, has been done in this coun-
try. First, he arrived in Camp
Meade, Md. to go to ETO. That
theatre closed up. Next he went to
Oregon to await shipment. Before
a boat came the war ended. Happy
Day ! ! !

46

Cpl. Douglas D. Sergeant is work-
ing at a transmitter station, the
largest one in the Pacific area. He
plans to return to Cornell in the fall
of '46 after his discharge this spring.

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DATES!

FEBRUARY FOURTEENTH

Is VALENTINE DAY. You know she'll enjoy a HALLMARK Valentine. Drop in early and make your selection.

FEBRUARY TWENTIETH

Shall we mention FINALS? If you should need HELP, the College Outlines are very useful and most every subject is covered. Why not start that preparation now?

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Ten per cent. (10%) DIVIDENDS as usual.

△ TRIANGLE BOOK CO-OP △

Open till 8:30 P.M. Est. 1903 E. J. Morris, Prop.

Wife: "Is it true that sheep are the dumbest animals on the farm?"

Farmer: "Yes, it is, honey lamb."

* * *

In the parlor there were three Jeanette, the table lamp, and he; Two is company there is no doubt, so the little lamp went out!

* * *

The only fellow we know who makes anything out of running other people down is the elevator operator.

* * *

A headache young man went to the medicine cabinet for an aspirin, but by mistake took a pill for his wife's petunia plant. Unaware of the ingredients which the pill might include, he dashed to the doctor who assured him no damage was done. He had just taken the equivalent of ten pounds of manure.

SAVE BARN ROOM

If 8 big strong cows produce as much milk as 9 small producers, you save extra stalls for more cows. That's the Holstein story in a nut shell—"Hearty production — Least expense." Write for free booklet.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASS'N OF AMERICA • Brattleboro, Vermont • 1901
What to Feed Her

To raise a Holstein heifer calf to six months takes about:

- 350 Lbs. Whole Milk
- 300 Lbs. G.L.F. Calf Starter
- 280 Lbs. Fitting Ration
- 675 Lbs. Hay

A ninety-pound Holstein calf must gain an average of a pound and a half a day if she is to weigh 1200 pounds and freshen at 26 months. To keep up this rate of growth, calves must have a ration which builds big middles, well sprung ribs and a big capacity for feed.

G.L.F. Calf Starter and all the high-quality hay the calf will eat make a good combination for growing big heifers. Dairymen in the Northeast have found the Calf Starter method of growing calves has these advantages:

1. Saves money—The G.L.F. Calf Starter method of rearing a calf costs about one-third less than the whole-milk method.
2. Saves labor—Much of the time and labor involved in pail feeding is eliminated by the Calf Starter method.
3. Releases more milk for market—Records show that dairymen can save up to ten full cans of milk a calf by feeding G.L.F. Calf Starter.
4. Grows bigger heifers—the growth-promoting nutrients and the bulk supplied by the G.L.F. Calf Starter method help calves develop big frames and deep middles.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.
ANTI-VIVISECTION BILL

Once again, with the opening of a new session of the State Legislature, an anti-vivisection bill has been introduced. Such a bill would outlaw any research in which animals are used. Bills such as this have appeared more or less regularly for some years now. Each time they have been defeated, but every year these bills have found more supporters. Maybe this year, or next, or the year after, such a bill will be passed.

Worrying about the passage of such a measure usually brings forth from the uninformed the accusation of being an alarmist. After all, the anti-vivisectionists are few in number and nobody pays any attention to them. Nevertheless, these "few" people who are not supposed to have a chance to ever see the legislation they support passed and placed on the statute books are of a sufficient number to have formed three well-organized national societies to stop animal research. These groups are well managed and generously financed by well-meaning sentimentals. It is conservatively estimated that these societies spend over a million dollars a year on propaganda.

And then again, if an anti-vivisection bill were passed, "So what?" "Of course it would be hard on the veterinary colleges and the psychology laboratories, but they'd manage to get along."

That's true, it will be hard on the veterinary colleges and the psychology laboratories, and on the medical colleges, and the research laboratories, and it may be awfully hard on you.

Animal research isn't something that's done just to keep students busy; animal research is the means by which doctors, human and veterinary, are trained in physiology, pathology, pharmacology, and surgery, work that cannot be learned from a book; animal research is the means for finding new ways of protecting and prolonging life. Just as such research has given the world the treatment of diabetes, penicillin, and nutritional diseases such as pellagra and rickets, and the surgical treatment of maimed nerves and blood vessels, so more research is needed to defeat the scourges of cancer, infantile paralysis, tuberculosis and other of the now incurable diseases.

Science is every day discovering new chemicals. Some of these may be very useful in the treatment of disease, others may not only be worthless but may prove highly toxic. The only manner in which the effect of these drugs can be ascertained is to use them on animals. One dog or one hundred dogs may die in such research but if the right drug is found and the correct doses calculated that drug may destroy the thing which causes infantile paralysis, and the thousands of children still unborn that have a better chance for a normal life will have redeemed those martyr dogs.

It is essential that we, who live in the very core of education, understand and teach the necessity of animal research for our good and the good of generations after us.

—Sidney Nusbaum

THE TOP OF ANOTHER HILL

At the end of this semester, eight men and five women will graduate from the College of Agriculture. They are:

Joseph Adrian, a native Haitian, came to Cornell after 2 years of college training in Haiti. His major is agronomy.

Max Gurdian, another southern neighbor from Costa Rica. His cumulative average of 85.87 merited the Borden Award this year.

Clyde Hart, a returned veteran, originally of the class of '44. He is a member of Alpha Zeta, and majored in animal husbandry.

David Davies, originally in the class of '43, returned from service in the Air Corps and receives a degree with a major in plant pathology.

James Mayer has a major in agricultural business and is anxious to start work in this field.

Leon Melenbacher, originally in the class of '42 left Cornell to serve as a district agricultural engineer in the Farm Mechanics Repair Program of the New York War Board. His degree is in agricultural engineering and he is ready to operate the home farm.

Watson Smith, originally in the class of '43, was released from the Air Corps and graduates with a major in agricultural business.

Lincoln Torrence, originally in the class of '44, worked on the home farm until he could finish his degree.

Miss Ruth Finkin, transfer from home economics, has a major in bacteriology. She is president of Bacteria, the bacteriological society.

Miss Zina Kizuta finishes her major in bacteriology.

Mrs. Elisabeth Clark, resident at Tennessee University, is receiving her degree in absentiam. Her major is bacteriology.

Miss Edith Hastings completes her major in plant science.

Miss Ruth Haynes graduates with a rural sociology major.

Approximately 250 students will be graduated from all colleges this term, about 88 of whom are women. The Baccalaureate Service will be conducted in Sage Chapel on Sunday morning, February 24, to be followed by graduation exercises that afternoon in Bailey Hall.

Other activities are a Senior Banquet, Class Day, and a Senior Ball on Saturday, February 23rd.

OUR OWN LITTLE CORNER

It's a small world, and a sheltered one, that we Cornellians live in. All the stresses, the hardships, the prejudices, and troubles are rather far away from the hill and chimes of Cornell. When music peals out of the Libe tower three times a day, it's hard to remember that this is just a small corner of a big messed-up world.

Maybe it's better this way. We have our own troubles without reading the newspaper and worrying about UNO, or UNRRA, or OPA, or the others. "Two week next week . . . a term paper and a quiz on the same day . . . a double assignment in Spanish. How can I worry about the world?"

But it's a good idea not to worry.

—J. W.
As a result of the war, a new type of extension service is foreseen for New York State. Less emphasis will be placed on special services and increasingly more emphasis upon broader objectives than before. During the next few years, specific problems of concern to the farm and home, the community, and the family of extension workers must be approached.

Housing, production efficiency, and operations affecting the economic welfare of the people are, and will be, important considerations. Community planning, health matters, youth training, and veteran services will require more thoughtful efforts. Research, as always, will continue to point the way toward better living for all. And as rapidly as possible, the staff of agents in the several counties will be supplemented, so that the extension service can be of greatest assistance to the people of the land. These areas for productive endeavor are but a portion of the new extension service.

The assurance remains, however, that the extension service will continue committed to the policy of teaching men and women to help themselves. This self-help principle underlies all good organization and leadership.

New York State Extension Service
Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics
Cornell University
An old and honored name.

A 115-year record in American industry. A pioneer history that began with Cyrus McCormick and the invention of the Reaper in 1831. Reputation that has endured, good will that we prize.

A new symbol of resolution and purpose—the red letter “I” on the black letter “H”.

A renewed determination to build products of lasting quality—to build machines that are essential in the American plan to make a better America.

These things are International Harvester.

The products that Harvester builds in its twenty-one manufacturing plants—the International Farm Tractors and Equipment, the International Trucks, the International Industrial Tractors and Engines—are working today in every country and community in the land.

And to us the important fact is not that we build them, but that their millions of owners speak highly of them. Not that the International dealers sell them, but that, on the job, they serve just about everybody, everywhere. In the city and on the farm they serve the ultimate welfare of—you, the reader of these words.

Harvester has seen America grow—has helped immeasurably in its development. Harvester will help in greater measure in the new era that lies ahead for industry and agriculture.

Count on International Harvester and the International Dealers who sell and service “IH” products from coast to coast.

International Harvester Company
180 N. Michigan Ave.
Chicago 1, Illinois

Listen to "Harvest of Stars" every Sunday. NBC Network
Now that the war is over, many builders and home owners are considering installing some form of air conditioning or automatic heating equipment—or both. Industrial plants are now finding new uses for air conditioning and refrigerating equipment daily; activity in this field was tremendously accelerated during the war. In the light of these conditions, it can be said that a man who is seeking a career should find in this field ample opportunity to learn a business and establish himself.

Heating and Cooling

Air conditioning has grown into a steadily increasing business. In spite of the depression of the early thirties and the expense of making and installing equipment, General Electric and other manufacturers showed their confidence in air conditioning by developing and placing on the market many kinds of air conditioning equipment from giant units for stores and theaters to small units for room conditioning.

Paralleling the development of gas and oil as furnace fuels was the development of furnace electrical control systems. The market for automatic heating will be huge. Commercial refrigeration will be important as long as people want food to eat. And commercial air conditioning will continue to find new uses.

"Slide Rule" or Sales Engineering

Manufacturers need good engineering talent—for designing, application, and for commercial engineering activities. If a man feels that he has some talent for influencing people as well as manipulating a slide rule, he might consider becoming a sales engineer, selling air conditioning and refrigerating machinery, or becoming an installation and service manager.

The sale of air conditioning and refrigeration equipment to factories and mills has always required competent sales and application engineers. Here the market is expanding so rapidly that contractors may find it advisable to consider the use of "practical" engineers who have apparent but unpracticed sales ability.

The scope of activity is very broad, and hundreds of opportunities will be open for both experienced and inexperienced men. This advertisement is one of a series discussing opportunities for young men in fields in which General Electric has made important contributions.

General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.
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Up To Us
City Girl to Farm Wife
Round the Campus
This Can’t Be You

COUNTRYMAN COMPETITIONS ARE OPEN

With spring competitions open, all Ag and Home Ec students are given the opportunity to gain journalistic experience by working with our staff.

Positions are open on the editorial, business and circulation boards. Experience is not necessary. Students will be elected to staff positions before the June issue.

Interested students should report at the meetings on Monday at 4:30 in our Editorial Offices on the top floor of Roberts Hall.
We had hoped to have you—the farmers, homemakers, and rural youth of New York State—with us on the Cornell campus for the first Farm and Home Week since 1943. We tried our best to make it possible, but housing and food shortages have disrupted our plans. However, we are going to bring to you some of the latest developments of research.

Starting April 1, the Farm and Home Special, a demonstration train, will be traveling the rails to the various counties. We are grateful to the New York Central and Erie Railroads for bringing us together in these times of difficult transportation.

The train will have 7 or 8 cars, including flatcars, baggage cars, or converted passenger coaches, to handle the material required for the tour. Among the displays being planned are a model tenant house, remodeled farm houses, repairs for the farm home, efficient use of kitchen storage space, home freezers, and other homemaking interests. Farmers and rural boys will see several cars of dairy, poultry, fruit-and-vegetable and hay-making exhibits featuring modern equipment and recommended farm practices.

We could describe these and numbers of other exhibits in detail, but we hope you will see them for yourself. You will know in advance when the train will approach your community.

New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics
Cornell University
We Lose, Vassar Wins

Every Cornell student can take pride in Sarah G. Blanding's becoming the first woman president of Vassar College on July 1. For the past five years, as Director, then Dean, of the College of Home Economics she has been a familiar figure on the campus—tall, slender, athletic-looking—distinctive because she usually wears a band of color over her smoothly-parted dark hair.

Many students have come to know her well, for she has an easy approachability that indicates her good-will and interest in their welfare. Her enthusiasm and friendliness have gained her respect, admiration, and affection of students and faculty alike, and the college community has become impressed with her rare qualities as a leader and as a person. She is simple and direct in manner, and has a quick wit that never deserts her, even when working long hours overtime.

WOMEN'S INCREASED RESPONSIBILITIES

When Miss Blanding arrived on the campus from her former job as Dean of Women at the University of Kentucky, she had little knowledge of home economics, but in no time at all, it seemed, she absorbed the great body of subject-matter in food and nutrition, textiles and clothing, family life and kindred subjects. She learned to deal with the Legislature, and became acquainted with rural families all over New York State. She is now recognized as a state and national leader in home economics.

When with her, you cannot help but feel Miss Blanding's vitality and her integrity. In speaking of going to Vassar, she said, "I would not be true to my belief that women can do what has always been thought of as a man's job, if I did not take this presidency. I firmly believe that women must take on larger and larger responsibilities. It is of vital importance that we women do our utmost to help build the kind of world we want."

When greeting more than 600 new and returning students last fall, she said, "College is a thrilling and exciting experience at any time, but students this year are fortunate in attending college at the beginning of a period which may compare with the renaissance, industrial revolution, or the end of the dark ages in its potentialities for good or evil. At the threshold of a new era, a college education is going to be of increasing importance for girls who will spend most of their lives as homemakers as well as those who are training for the professions."

What did Sarah Blanding accomplish during her stay at Cornell? The answer is tied up with the war, because Pearl Harbor came a few months after she took office. Almost overnight, the calls for the services of the college doubled, tripled, quadrupled. So pressing were the requests for help with food and nutrition, child care, conservation and preservation of materials, mass feeding, the upkeep and care of equipment, that a smaller calibered administrator of this new field must surely have become confused and swamped. The new Dean was steady of nerve and sure of aim, as she led the college work—resident, extension and research—into paths that would help to win the war on the home front.

Additional personnel was quickly recruited and trained, every pro-

gram was expanded, war emergency bulletins were prepared, cooperation was established with other State agencies, and the wheels of the entire college were put into high gear as they continued to move smoothly.

In the second year of war, the educational policy for the undergraduate program was adjusted so that students could be quickly prepared for maximum war service. The need for thoroughly trained home economists became crucial and the college responded to the need. It gave its best efforts to the training of students for positions of home and community responsibility and leadership. An accelerated program was adopted for the duration of the war, and again reorganization on this basis was accomplished smoothly and rapidly under the leadership of Dean Blanding.

Research was directed toward one objective, that of meeting some of the critical problems produced by the war. At the same time the Dean was looking ahead, and planning research that would contribute to the developments of the post-war period.

War Duties

The year 1943-44 brought increased pressure and increased problems. In less time, more students had to be prepared to assume positions connected with the war effort, research concerned with war needs had to be stepped up, and an extensive program evolved by the Nutrition Division of the New York State Emergency Commission had to be supervised. The load on staff and students became heavier day by day and the Dean was more than ever in demand for services on all kinds of State and national committees. She was the only woman member of the Joint Army and Navy Committee on Welfare and Recreation, and was made director of the human nutrition division of the New York State Emergency Food Commission, a member of the Committee on College Women Students and the War, and associate director of the Office of War Nutrition Services.

At the end of the war, with the same steadfastness of purpose and

(Continued on page 12)
"Oh, dear!" she exclaimed. "I've missed you so much!"

Then she raised her revolver and tried again.

"Why are you wearing your glasses to bed?"

"I want to get a better look at that gal I dreamed about last night."

And then there's the moron who took cream and sugar with him to the movies because he heard they was going to be a serial.

Alice: "I wonder why there are so many more auto wrecks than railroad accidents?"

Marge: "That's easy. Did you ever hear of a fireman hugging the engineer?"

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The Land Law of Puerto Rico

An interview with Mr. Manolo Rodríguez Díaz

by Lolly Roybal

The motto of the Popular Democratic Party of Puerto Rico is: "The Land of Puerto Rico should be considered as a source of wealth, dignity, and liberty for the general benefit of all the inhabitants of Puerto Rico." Yes, the main source of wealth on this island possession of the United States is its agriculture with the sugar industry presently taking the lead. To maintain the holdings of the land for the equal benefit of the whole society is the desire of all Puerto Ricans. But Puerto Rico has long had its sugar production, the main source of income, controlled largely by absentee American ownership. Great sugar corporations were established and operated by private American interests.

In 1917, the Jones Act was passed which prohibited the corporations to possess more than 500 acres. However, it was never enforced and the social and economic conditions on the island grew worse. This was the situation:

Two million people were living in a country of 3,500 square miles. Of the 2,000,000 acres on the small island only about 1,200,000 are tillable. More than 80% of these acres were in the hands of the corporations. The result was an average of less than one acre of tillable land per family, and only 50,000 individual farms.

Then Dr. Carlos Chardon, a Cornell graduate, wrote a program and called it "Chardon's Plan." This began the first real reconstruction program of Puerto Rico.

In 1938 the Popular Democratic Party was born. It triumphed and was initiated in 1940. They enacted the "test-case" bill which became an act and was taken as a basis for the future Land Law. In their first assembly they wrote and programmed the Land Act, the chief purpose of which was to break up the large sugar estates. It was signed by Governor Swope and became the Land Law of Puerto Rico in April, 1941.

The Land Law has three major purposes. It gives "gratis" a piece of land that runs from one-fourth of an acre to three acres to every agricultural laborer in the new settlements to be formed from all lands taken away from the corporations. This provision provides the laborer with an opportunity to make his own home on the land upon which he works. The laborers formerly lived under the tenets of serfdom and were known as "agregados."

Land and Profit Division

It divides the land into individual farms ranging from five to twenty-five acres which can be run on a commercial scale. These farms are then sold to the landless farmers after expropriation of the corporation lands. The considerations undertaken for each division and sale are the size of family, topography and fertility of the land.

In order to maintain efficient sugar production, big proportional benefit farms have been organized. The Land Authority pays all the expenses for the growing of the sugar cane until it is put on the market. The profits made are divided among the workers according to the amount of work done. Thus, instead of the government enriching itself thereby, it is now compelled to distribute its profits to the men who till the soil.

Land for Those Who Till

The Land Law began to function immediately and to make progress. In 1945 when Mr. Rodríguez-Díaz left Puerto Rico there were eighty-five completed and successful settlements of laborers. The smallest one was composed of twenty-five families and the largest one was five hundred. The distributions of the first profits in the sugar production of these benefit farms took place in 1944—a range from $1 to $400 per laborer.

The philosophy behind these provisions is that the land, which is the only source of wealth, should go to the largest possible number of people (especially to those who till it), and thus alleviate the economic and social conditions of the greater mass of the people.
The Hungry Are Fed
An interview with Professor L. D. Kelsey
by Joan Weisberg

Starvation is not stalking the land nor are children dying in the streets of Greece! Thousands of Greek people have been saved from sickness and starvation, some have even gained in weight and health, but at present, there is still a high percentage of malnutrition and tuberculosis. In general, conditions are bad.

If UNRRA rations were not available, hardships would be even greater. These supplies cover about one half of the rations for the Greek people, and this food is sold at fair prices. Unfortunately, 2000 calories a day are not enough to fight malnutrition, and the standard of living is low.

Getting Back To Normal

Greece was liberated in November, 1944. Military forces and UNRRA have been working for more than a year and a half to re-establish normal processes. Thousands of trucks have been brought in to transport food and supplies, steamers have been turned over for coastwise shipping, and parts of the national railroad system are again moving freight across country.

However, highways, bridges, and railroad facilities have not all been reconstructed. It is a long time job, and the Greek people must do the work themselves.

How UNRRA Works

Many Americans have the idea that UNRRA is an organization of the United States. They forget, perhaps, that the letters stand for United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. It is true that the United States appropriated a great proportion of the money involved, but UNRRA remains an organization of all the victorious nations, and the help that it sends out can go only to members of the allied team.

UNRRA is led by a council, which must determine just how badly a nation needs help. Is the country able to pay part of the expenses involved in its rehabilitation? Is she able to pay all? Does the nation need aid even though she has no ability to pay? The UNRRA Council must decide.

When Greece asked for aid, the Council okayed her as a non-paying recipient. Goods were shipped and turned over to the Greek government at their seaports. There, most of the supplies were sold thru normal channels at reasonable prices.

It is the job of UNRRA to lay down the bases of distribution, to allocate the materials, and advise on methods of operation. Agreements were drawn up that made UNRRA an advisory agency to the Greek government.

UNRRA has no definite authority, but the ability to increase or decrease next month’s supplies is a “big stick” that Greek industrialists, farmers, and officials recognize as a powerful persuasive.

Very little of UNRRA’s goods get into the black market. Methods are found to enable villagers without money to “buy” consumer goods—for producer goods, time payments are permitted.

The Greeks normally use oxen, mules, or donkeys for work on their small farms, and about 1200 tractors were in Greece before the war. Fifty percent of the draft animals were lost during the months of battle, and all the machines were destroyed.

Artificial insemination work in Greece is headed by Dr. Irving Elliott of the Near East Foundation. Dr. Elliott is a former Cornellian who was a member of the Department of Animal Husbandry and was associated with breeding work in New York State. Several hundred Brown Swiss heifers were brought in for breeding stock. Occasionally, calves arrive with the older animals. UNRRA doesn’t ship calves—but if Nature takes its

(Continued on page 12)
If folks here don’t take advantage of the opportunities to meet as many different people as possible, they’re losing the best chance they’ll ever have,” says Peg Tallaksen, Ag ’46. “I’d like to see a better relationship between students in the Ag college and others on the Hill, and between American students and those who come from other lands. If the undergrads only payed more attention to the things that go on about them, they’d get a lot more from their college years.”

Margery “Peg” Tallaksen should know! She came to Cornell a long time ago. Peg started in the fall of ’37, but left in June ’39 to marry a Cornellian ’38. She took a scholastic vacation for a while, then returned in the fall of ’44 and will graduate this year. Unfortunately, her husband died this past summer.

Peg hails from Waterville in Oneida County. All sorts of sports lead her list of “favorites”, with square dancing, bowling, and group singing on top. Courses in the rural sociology department interest Peg the most, because she wants to do work in rural recreation.

“Even tho’ most students agree that a few extra-curricular activities don’t interfere with college courses, too many of us concentrate on one special type of activity. If we’d choose one sport, one vocational club, and one church group, we’d have a pretty well balanced program.”

Peg practices what she preaches. As a member of the University Orchestra, she played the viola during her first two years here. At present she is Master of the Cornell Grange, is on a C.U.R.W. committee, and is recreation chairman for the Methodist Student Group.

Margery Tallaksen

Cornell Grange played host to Tompkins County Granges for the conferring of 3rd and 4th degrees by Dryden Grange degree team. Thirty-one candidates, including 9 from Cornell, received the degrees. Granges represented were: Forest City, Ulysses, Lansingville, Dryden, Danby, Newfield, Enfield Valley, and Cornell. Alma Cook and Ruth Van Scoter were in charge of the refreshments served to the ninety Grangers present.

Master Margery Tallaksen, Lecturer Leonard Cohen, and Steward John Sterling attended the regional Masters’ and Lecturers’ Conference in Utica, Feb. 22.

University 4-H Club has elected Walter Baule its new president and Bud Stanton as its vice-president. Mrs. Martha Eddy was chosen as one of the advisors. Leonard Cohen and Betty Sharp were appointed to investigate the possibilities of holding a square dance in cooperation with the Tompkins County 4-H Council. A recreation meeting is planned for March to welcome back the students. Professor Emeritus Bristow Adams spoke on World Affairs in relation to the folks back here. Topic of special interest was the new republic of Indonesia on the island of Java.

ROUND-UP

The student livestock show will be held March 23, Ed Stapleton, manager. Beef, sheep, swine, horses, and dairy cattle will be shown. The dairy cattle judging contest will be April 6th with both junior and senior divisions.

At the February meeting Dr. Maurice Johnson, manager of the New York State Artificial Breeders Cooperative, gave a brief history of the organization and told the club how its proved sires and young bulls are selected.

“That girl is fresh from the country, and it’s up to us to show her the difference between right and wrong.”

“O. K. pal, you show her what’s right.”

Billie Jean Beattie

Billie Jean was born in Sao Paulo, Brazil. When she was eight months old the family moved to Texas, where they lived for about a year. Next stop was Santiago, Chile, where they stayed for more than five years. She attended a small American school there, and it was then that “B.J.” learned to speak Spanish. She has retained a speaking knowledge of the Spanish she learned at that time although she has had no further instruction. She has increased her vocabulary considerably by reading Spanish novels.

The first airlift Billie ever took was across the Andes to Rio de Janeiro, which is still her home. There she attended another American school. Brazilian history and Portuguese were required studies, and “B.J.” also took French in the fourth grade. Her other subjects were comparable to those taken in our schools.

Writing for the school paper, the “Tatui” (Fiddler Crab), horseback riding, tennis, and swimming in salt water were Billie Jean’s major pastimes in Brazil.

In November 44, the Beattie family came to the United States to put “B.J.” in college. She entered Knox Junior College, Cooperstown, N. Y. that fall, and completed two terms work in one as a voice major. Last summer she worked as a hospital aide and as Red Cross stenographer.

Here at Cornell “B.J.” has joined the Glee Club. From the sunny tropics to the windy hills of Ithaca was quite a jump for Billie; she hasn’t really become acclimated yet. But she does like her courses and is having great fun learning to cook.
DON HARNETT

After a lapse of three years, we welcome back to Cornell Donald Harnett, a senior in the College of Agriculture.

Don, formerly of the class of ’43, left us the spring of ’42 to do the farming at his home in Moravia.

It was also in Moravia that he graduated from high school with a long record of activities. Besides being president of the Moravia High School Future Farmers of America chapter, president of his senior class, and a member of the Grange in his senior year, Don was president of the Cortland Valley group of F. F. A. chapters, and president of the high school Student Council. During high school he even found time to take part in the sports he was keenly interested in. For four years he played varsity baseball and soccer, and one year he played varsity basketball.

In the fall of 1939, Don first registered at Cornell, and in the same year he earned his numerals in soccer. Just as in high school, he has had a good round of activities, being in the Newman Club, the Round-Up Club, the 4-H Extension Club, and competing for a position on the Cornell Countryman board. He is also a member of Kappa Phi Kappa, the national honorary education fraternity, Ho-Nun-de-kan, a senior agriculture honorary society, and he is active in the Alpha Zeta fraternity where he is serving as chronicler.

Since Don’s first interest is in agriculture, he has always been associated with farming. Upon graduation in June, he expects to take up Farm Bureau work.

OMICRON NU

Five seniors and two graduate students in the College of Home Economics were initiated into Cornell’s Mu chapter of this national honorary society. Selection is made on the basis of scholarship and promise of leadership. The new members are: graduate students—Juniata Strom, Estelle Haines; seniors—Caroline Bayne, Carol Cleveland, Ann Haenseler, Priscilla Edgerton, and Joan Auchtzer.

Highlight of the initiation banquet was an address by Dr. Charlotte Young, research assistant professor at Cornell and secretary of the national organization of Omicron Nu.

ATTENTION I AN HUS STUDENTS

The Saddle and Sirloin Club of the Union Stock Yards in Chicago, a club of leading livestock men, announced recently its annual Medal Essay Contest open to all undergraduates in agricultural colleges in the United States and Canada.

The subject of the essay for the 1946 contest is: “The Livestock Industry’s War Contribution.”

Ten prizes will be given for the winning essays. The first award is a carved gold medal, and the winner’s name is inscribed on a bronze plaque on permanent display in the Saddle and Sirloin Club. Second and third prizes are silver and bronze medals. For the other seven winners there is a choice of several agricultural books from a selected list. A sterling silver cup is awarded annually to the college making the highest rating among the top 20 essays, to be won three times by one college for permanent possession.

The medal essay contests have been conducted for 25 years by the Saddle and Sirloin Club. Cornell has never had a gold medal winner. Entrants from Washington and Wisconsin have been the most frequent gold medal winners in the last few years.

Essays should be approximately 2000 words in length, typewritten, and on one side of the paper only. Papers submitted should not bear identification marks, and the name and address of the contestant should be written plainly on a separate sheet. Anyone interested in entering the contest should contact Professor John P. Willman in Wing Hall.
The Truth About Sororities and Fraternities

To join or not to join—we must decide. The problem of whether to join a fraternity or a sorority is old, but with each new group of students it comes again. What are the advantages or disadvantages of this system? What are some of these facts that help give a true picture now that rushing is going on.

The advantages of fraternities or sororities are that they give a person the feeling that he is wanted by other members of a group. Coming together with the rest of the chapter for meetings is an opportunity for a member to make many new friends with students of similar tastes and habits. The close ties between members make them willing to help each other out, whether it is lending clothes or electing them to office. The members have opportunity to give dances and other functions, and they have the chance to lead each other in meetings, singing, or working.

Since most of the chapters have a house, all members have a chance to live in it some time during their four years. Most of the houses have a cook to serve three good meals a day, and in some it is the custom to have an open refrigerator for between times. The atmosphere is like a big family. In this “home away from home” every one is informal, at all times there is some one to talk to or play bridge with.

After college the friendships made in the fraternity or sorority continue, and the affiliation with this group may prove valuable in making contacts in business or social life.

The disadvantage of all fraternities or sororities is that they are expensive. The dues for these organizations are high because for national systems money must be paid to support a central office, conventions, traveling secretaries, officers, and a magazine. Each chapter must also set aside funds for rushing, dance orchestras, or banquets. This money must come from pledge fees, initiation fees, membership taxes, and assessments. The chapter building has to be cared for, which involves extra assessments for repair, for mortgage payment, and for a new house in the future. All through the year come other extra items like gift contributions or fines for not obeying some chapter rule.

Time Consuming

A fraternity or sorority is also expensive in time. Besides the meeting taking up one night each week, there is formal rushing for new members each term which involves weeks of planning parties, buying refreshments, making decorations, talking to rushers, and attending hash sessions to eliminate those not wanted by the house. This is followed by weeks or even months of informal rushing, when the society has to take prospective members to movies or invite them over to extra parties so that they will be duly impressed by the attention given them or the fun had in the group. After these hectic weeks, the fraternity or sorority member must attend the long pledging and initiation ceremonies which he has gone through times before.

Other Activities

These are the required activities for every member in a chapter. Those who hold an office in it must devote much more time in seeing that all runs smoothly. Other duties come with the giving of dances, parties, teas, faculty dinners, all of which take much planning. In addition to spending this time working in the organization, each person is expected to spend time with the others, join their bull sessions, entertain visitors, or listen to the many salesmen coming to the house.

Because a fraternity or sorority
tak...
his Master's in Rural Education. John is an Alpha Zeta member.

Stuart Allen is in Nuremberg, Germany with the occupation forces.

William Webster has been discharged from the Navy and plans to go to med school as soon as possible.

1943

Lt. Gerald Bowne is guarding Japs who are cleaning up some of the debris they left in Manilla. When he gets back to this country, he hopes to be able to return to school to brush up a little on anything he may have forgotten.

Lt. Milton D. Coe is with the Marines in China.

Milton G. Soper and Marion Jane Scott (Home Ec, 1944) were married March 2, 1946 in the North Presbyterian Church in Geneva. Mr. Soper has run an AGR newspaper during the war years to keep the members of the fraternity in touch with one another. He has also been active in reorganization plans.

Lt. Gordon E. Jones is still at Fort Bragg doing experimental work with the 676 Glider F. A. Battalion. Because he has not managed to scrape up enough points for his discharge, Gordon is moved on to a new unit each time the one he is in is inactivated. Each change of unit means a change of shoulder patch. He says he’s getting good at sewing in spite of himself.

Bernard Potter is teaching vocational agriculture in Truxton, working on the farm as a side line.

William Roe arrived back in the states December first. He is awaiting discharge at Fort Edwards Hospital.

1945

Wallace B. Veeder and Phyllis Royce became engaged in November. Mr. Veeder is working for the Dairyman’s League in Clymer, N. Y.

Henry P. Drexler and Leah Harriet Smith were married January 12, 1946 in Christ Episcopal Church, Sherburne, N. Y. Mr. Drexler is working in Sherburne for his father-in-law. The Drexlers expect to remain on their wedding-gift farm permanently.

James H. Martin is working for the Borden Company with the special products division, dealing with the poultry and livestock products department. His territory covers the New England states and New York. In November he became engaged to Jean Moore of Forest Home.

Richard L. Palmeter is working as an assistant to a D.V.M. in Rochester.

John Van Zandt, in the 630 Engineer L. E. Co. at Camp Campbell, is awaiting to be discharged. He hopes to return to Cornell next fall.

Jack Stiles, former member of the Countryman staff, is Assistant County Agent in Nassau County. Jack paid the Ag campus and the office a visit when he was up for the Poultry School Conference.

Marjorie Kampel married John P. Palesch on January 19. John majored in landscape design and was at Cornell in the ASPT program. They are now living in Hannibal where John is working on the Kampel farm.

Doris Wynn was married to Richard Humphreys on November 17th. They are living in Georgetown.

Rosita Deni was married to Frank Newton, '46, January 12th. Frank served with the marines in the South Pacific. He is back at Cornell this term.

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QUIET — FRIENDLY

Since 1868 Cornellians have enjoyed browsing in the quiet, friendly atmosphere that symbolizes the Corner Book Store.

On your next jaunt downtown drop in and become acquainted with us. You’ll be pleasantly surprised to discover many unusual gifts and novelties as well as a satisfactory stock of books.

Corner Book Store
Earle W. DeMotte, President
109 N. Tioga St. Phone 9326

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ICE CREAM

A Nutritious, Healthful Food for All Occasions

Special attention to Ice Cream orders for Meetings, Fraternities, Sororities, Concessions, Dinners, Dances or Parties.

PURITY ICE CREAM CO.
218 First Street, Ithaca Phone 2248
To get their livestock through next summer and fall, Northeastern farmers should plan now to . . .

Grow More Feed

In the grip of a nation-wide grain and protein shortage, farmers are forced to adjust their operations to a greatly reduced supply of feed. Feed supplies will be critically short at least until next fall’s harvest, and permanent relief may not be in sight even then. These facts make it imperative for every Northeastern farmer to protect his own livestock by producing all the feed he can right on his own farm. Your cooperative G.L.F. can be of assistance in planning your program and in carrying it out. Things to think about in planning:

1. PASTURE EARLY AND LATE—Speed up early growth by an application of ammonium nitrate or 10–10–10 to permanent pasture sods before growth starts. Sudan grass and aftermath from haylands will furnish good grazing in mid and late summer.

2. A BIG HAY CROP—Plan for a hay crop big enough so that hay may be fed freely on pasture this summer and still have plenty for next winter. Top-dressing with superphosphated manure or complete fertilizer will increase yield. Cut early—if necessary put some of the first cutting in the silo.

3. POULTRY PASTURES—Poultry mash is even scarcer than dairy feed. Seed a poultry pasture in early spring if you don’t already have one. Cow pasture will support the pullets until the new poultry pasture is ready.

4. GROW MORE GRAIN—Plant more acres if you can, but in any case get more yield per acre by well-prepared seed beds, careful planting, fertilization, and above all, selection of the best seed varieties. In corn, this means adapted hybrids. In oats, it means Vicland or some other approved variety which has a good yielding record in your locality.

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.
Just around the corner, and up Dryden Road in Collegetown...

For the best dinner on the hill!

JOHNNY’S COFFEE SHOP
202 Dryden Road — Ithaca

(Continued from page 5) course aboard ship, UNRRA doesn’t complain.

Food For The Hungry
Wheat is grown during the winter and harvested in June or July. Last year’s crop was poor, especially in the dry farming areas. Vegetable crops such as cauliflower and potatoes were good because they are grown on irrigated land.

Oranges and other citrus fruits are raised on irrigated areas, as well as some cotton and maize. Olives, with sheep pastures surrounding them, are harvested in November, and the last crop was good.

Tobacco is the most important cash crop, depending on foreign markets for export. In the past, the United States, Great Britain, and Germany have been the greatest buyers.

HOLSTEIN CALVES ARE LARGEST
Holstein heifer calves average 91 pounds at birth compared with 84 pounds average for other 3 major dairy breeds. Strong and vigorous Holstein calves are easy to raise and most profitable for hard replacements or for veal.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASS’N
OF AMERICA • Brattleboro, Vermont • Box

(Continued from page 3) the same ability to surmount obstacles, Dean Blanding turned to the difficult task of reconversion to a peace-time college. It seems too bad that Cornell cannot see Sarah Blanding functioning under normal conditions on the campus. But maybe it is just as well for her to go to larger responsibilities, for she thrives on difficulties and perhaps a peace-time College of Home Economics would be just too tame for her.

All land that is not tillable is used as forest or pasture, and on these fields roam the goats and sheep that supply the milk for butter and cheese.

The UNRRA Council will continue to help Greece during 1946. If crops are good, the Greek people will be able to take care of themselves after this year.

THE UNIVERSITY TAILOR
204 Dryden Road
TAILORING
One Week Service

The Norton Printing Company

YOU CAN SAVE 30% —
By purchasing used textbooks for your Spring Term courses at the Co-op.

YOU CAN SAVE 50% —
By purchasing second-hand drawing sets and supplies for your Spring Term drawing courses at the Co-op.

For Example
$10.80 Charvous Drawing Sets $5.00
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3.20 Elem. Calculus 2.30
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and hundreds of other bargains

THE CORNELL CO-OP
Barnes Hall Ithaca, N. Y.

317 East State Street Ithaca, New York
ASK FARMERS WHO’VE OWNED

More than One

JOHN DEERE TRACTOR

YOU can get the most convincing proof of the superiority of John Deere Two-Cylinder Tractors from farmers who’ve owned more than one. There are literally thousands and thousands of them. Their actions speak louder than words.

These men were sold their first John Deere on features they thought a farm tractor should have. But they enthusiastically bought their second... third... fourth... even fifth John Deere because of their day-to-day, profitable experience in the field.

If you’re in need of a tractor, check up on the outstanding advantages of economy in operation and upkeep of the John Deere... the simplicity for more dependable performance... the easier, on-the-farm maintenance... the ease of handling... the durability for longer life which John Deere two-cylinder engine design gives you.

John Deere Tractors are rolling off the assembly lines in a variety of up-to-the-minute models and power sizes—for every farm... every crop... every pocketbook. If you cannot get one immediately, the day is not far off when the type and size that fits your needs will be available. Get in touch with your John Deere dealer today.

JOHN DEERE
Moline, Illinois

Sept. 14, 1946
"I purchased my first John Deere tractor, a Model “A”, in 1937. I now have five John Deere tractors and have my order in for a Model “GM”.

E. C. Swearingen
Hanford, California
*
*
*

Aug. 31, 1946
"In the past ten years, I’ve owned five John Deere tractors.

This year, I purchased a new Model “A” and a “B”. *** I’m now waiting on delivery of a Model “GM”.

Martin Schoedel
Kenedy, Texas
*
*
*

Aug. 13, 1946
"Do we like John Deere tractors? Indeed we do. We own three Model “A’s”, one eleven years old, one eight years, and one we purchased this spring.

D. D. Denman
Cortland, Ohio
*
*
*

Oct. 30, 1946
"We have a 1939 Model “B”, a 1941 Model “A”, and a 1942 Model “H”. Although we have asked these tractors to do the impossible this Fall, we have been more than pleased with their operation.

Horace Bradley & Sons
Wyoming, New York
*
*
*

June 12, 1946
"I have been using John Deere tractors on my farm since 1929, and at present have four of them in use.

Albert Wiestner
Caledonia, Mich.

Nov. 8, 1945
"It was 18 years ago when I purchased my first John Deere tractor—a Model “D”. *** Since then, I have purchased six more John Deere tractors and have at present a Model “B”, “A”, and a “D”. I have recently placed my order for a new Model “D”.

E. J. Schuchart
Union, Mo.
*
*
*

Sept. 10, 1946
"I have been the owner of John Deere tractors and equipment for fifteen years. At present, I am operating seven Model “B’s” and one Model “C”.

P. D. Pulwood, Sr.
Tifton, Georgia
A Co-op Store is owned by its members. Membership is open to everyone. Earnings are turned back to customers through patronage refunds. Our Store has paid patronage refunds during every year of its existence, in 1945 amounting to 3%. In addition we have paid 5% interest on your money invested in membership shares.

**Fraternities and Sororities:**

Here is an opportunity to save money, get high quality products in meat, fruits and vegetables, and groceries, and to participate in a growing social movement of thoroughly American character.

**CO-OP FOOD STORE**

213 S. Fulton St. Phone 2612, 2680

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**SERVICE**

Yes, efficient and courteous service is what the **STUDENT AGENCIES** have been giving students on their Laundry, Dry Cleaning, and Pressing. We can take your subscription for your favorite magazine too.

W. F. Schmidt ’36, Grad. Mgr.
D. G. Boyce ’48, Laundry Mgr.
T. A. Schottman ’48, Laundry Mgr.

409 College Ave. Dial 2406

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**It won’t be long now ‘til Easter rolls around—**

Select your Easter Card now from our large assortment of the **HALLMARK** cards.

Naturally, we have a complete selection of Birthday, Convalescent, Congratulatory, and other HALLMARK cards for your selection.

A Hallmark card for every occasion!
Ten (10%) Dividends too!
All credit to steel, a staunch and strong building material! It's worthy of the best protection you can give it—and the U.S. Bureau of Standards says ZINC is "by far the best protective metallic coating for rust-proofing iron and steel"...So long as steel is coated with zinc, it can not rust; and since the life of a zinc coating is at least proportional to its thickness, the heavier the coating, the longer it will protect the underlying steel.

Cut Costs!
Save Material!
Reduce Maintenance!...with ZINC

It is sound sense and simple economy to use zinc wherever possible for the protection of iron and steel—in buildings, in equipment, in machinery. Good design that includes zinc-protected steel will cut costs, not only in the original saving of material but also in subsequent maintenance. Heavy zinc coatings insure greater durability and longer service life—that is a demonstrated scientific fact; so for economy, specify heavy coatings. They cost but little more, yet pay enormous dividends in greatly increased durability and reduced maintenance costs.

Interesting and Valuable Information About Zinc

We want you to know more about zinc. Won't you please send us your name and address and let us mail you, without charge, these interesting and valuable booklets? Your address on a postal will do.

American Zinc Institute
60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N.Y.
Up To Us

CITY GIRL TO FARM WIFE

Men, are you planning to live on a farm? If you are and haven't picked out a life-time partner yet, you'd better read this. We didn't expect June weather so early this year so we may be too late for some of you. You see, we have the inside dope on what the fairer sex think about becoming farm wives.

Professor W. A. Anderson, of the department of Rural Sociology, has completed the analysis of the opinions of 260 Cornell University women from urban homes.

These young ladies have ideas of their own about living in the wide open spaces. On the whole they think it is a good place to live. However, if you pin them down to the this's and that's, here is what they think.

They think a farm is a healthful place to live, but they don't think they will like farm work. It may have variety, but they say there are too many things they don't like to do for them to enjoy the work. They agree that farming is creative work, and benefits society more than do many other occupations, but they don't think it's much fun. They expect all the conveniences of a modern city home, because they say transportation and communication make them available to the farm and countryside.

These college ladies say that city schools prepare pupils for meeting the problems of life more satisfactorily than do rural schools. They think that people in rural communities have the opportunity to carry on a well-rounded social life and to contribute significantly as community members. They believe that a deep appreciation of the fundamental values of life develops in rural areas and that the word "cooperation" has more meaning than for the urban resident. As far as earning a living is concerned, they feel that it is fairly secure, but its economic hazards offset its advantages.

Your cosmopolitan dream girls do not feel that the rural family is more closely knit than the city family. However, they do feel that the country is a more satisfactory place to rear children than in the city.

Although they say that rural life may not be as complete as city life, it tends to develop a better sense of responsibility in the child, to increase initiative, and to give new experience and satisfy the desires for recognition more fully than does living in a town or city.

Men, don't be too discouraged about that fair maiden you have been interested in because half a million more persons now live in rural areas than did in 1920, although the number of persons who make a living by farming has decreased.

There is one easy solution to this heart-rending problem, but even that has a catch in it. You could induce your choice to take a farm practice test, and then if she came through with flying colors, you couldn't go wrong. The trouble is, the boys giving the test wouldn't let any such opportunity go by.

AROUND THE CAMPUS

Cornell has an all-time high of nearly 7,000 students registered this term. Anyone who is in a hurry to get into or out of Goldwin Smith Hall between classes soon realizes this as they see the packed halls drain into the classrooms or out past Andrew D. White's statue.

One poor little freshman went by her lecture room five times before her instructor was able to snatch her out of the milling crowd.

The veterans with their wives and children have made the housing problem serious. To help this, the University has erected fifty prefabricated two-family buildings on a new street running perpendicularly to Dryden Road near the University Laundry in East Ithaca. This area is called Vetsburg and plans are under way to develop other projects to give veterans the chance to study at Cornell.

Fraternities are opening up and between classes, talk is back on clothes, dates, parties, and women. Yet only a few can forget war because some service men are still in uniform on the Hill and it is in the themes of lectures. War is written on campus by the limping legs and missing hands.

The new administration building is coming up fast out of the hole that they dug last fall in the parking space across from Stimson. Most of the foundation walls are in and so is some of the first rough flooring.

We looked out from the fourth floor of Warren over past the gables of Balch and were surprised to see the forest of orange-colored steel beams sticking up. The new addition to the dorm should be ready for students next fall.

Remember how the snow always melted first over the miles of steam pipe lines? Now grass has started to grow on the quadrangle over the pipes. This year the building and grounds department hasn't been digging so many of them up. Maybe they finally found what they were looking for.

THIS CAN'T BE YOU

Did you move to a crowded corner of the cafeteria yesterday, and pass by the easily accessible table because "a bunch of those foreigners" was seated there? Did you stand in the bus last week because the only vacant seat was next to an old woman who wasn't "white"?

Did you refuse a date with the fellow who called last night because the hymns he sang on Sunday didn't come from the same prayer book as yours did?

When the boy from the land-of-over-there told you how they cerebrate certain festivals, did you laugh and snort, "Oh, how silly!"

If you're the one who did these things yesterday, you're not the kind of guy or gal I want in my world tomorrow.

J.W.
BEACON SERVICE

Means Business!

Your Beacon Service Representative offers you advice and consultation on the problems you must solve to run your plant in a business-like way! Users of Beacon Feeds find that the double values — Beacon Feeds plus Beacon Service enable them to keep abreast of current scientific knowledge and practice.

Material shortages have so seriously cut our feed production that we cannot meet the heavy demand. Those of you who are able to secure Beacon Feeds from your dealer can be sure that these feeds will be of true Beacon quality. We stand on the proposition that sacrificing quality in order to ship a greater tonnage would be of no real service to our customers.

On a New York State poultry farm Beacon Representative demonstrates how to de-beak birds with the electric debeaker.

In this photo, Beacon Service Representative instructs on preparation for testing birds for Pullorum disease. Owner of these New Jersey birds says: "The assistance and guidance we've received from Beacon Service is something that money could not buy for us."

Beacon Complete Starting Ration will this year be used on the 17th generation of baby chicks. With only water and grit added, it's a complete feeding program for the critical first 6 weeks!

THE BEACON MILLING COMPANY, INC.
Cayuga, N. Y.

FEED THE BEACON SYSTEM
The photograph above and the aerial view at the right were taken last fall at Hinsdale Farm near Chicago. At this display and demonstration Harvester showed editors and educators the machines this Company has been making ready for the post-war betterment of the American farm.

Can the farmer be sure of getting his new tractor this spring—and the new, more efficient equipment he has been promised "at the close of the war"? No—he cannot be sure. It will take time to build the equipment and to fill the great demand in every dealer's community.

But he can bank on this: International Harvester, its factories, the dealers who sell and service "IH" products, are bending every effort to get every possible new tractor and machine out to the farms and onto the fields.

Farmall Tractors and a great variety of McCormick-Deering Farmall Equipment will be turned out in record volume, depending on labor and material availability. But bear in mind that many of these new products will take months to build in quantity.

The International Harvester dealer is just as eager to get the new McCormick-Deering Farm Equipment from us as the American Farmer is to get it from him.

A Few Comments from Visitors at Harvester's Hinsdale Demonstration

"I am especially pleased with the attention you are giving to family-size farms for I sincerely believe this is our most important unit."—From a farm paper editor.

"It was truly amazing to see so many models of new agricultural equipment completed and apparently ready for production... The true richness of America still rises from the soil, and the demonstration I witnessed yesterday offers hope and inspiration for the future of our nation."—From a bank president.

"Our impression is that Harvester is building what it thinks the farmer wants, and it has men out finding out what is wanted. The Company is not saying: "This is what we build, and you can take it or leave it."—From the editor of a farm equipment trade journal.

For the BETTERMENT of the AMERICAN FARM
The Cornell Countryman
LIGHTING AT GENERAL ELECTRIC

The amount of knowledge accumulated in lamp making is enormous. Some of this knowledge is committed to paper, but some of it is only to be found in the heads of technical and production men in the laboratories and in the factories. Among these men are scores of men who, on leaving their technical colleges, have since directed their special training to developing better lamps for less money.

The manufacturing operations of G.E.'s Lamp Department are far-flung, its 36 plants being scattered about the country in 17 cities. Of these, one plant makes machines and other special equipment for making lamps; ten plants are glass works; eight make parts, tungsten wire, gases, chemical products, bases; and 17 are lamp factories. Altogether they add up to 94 acres of floor space roughly equivalent to an eight-story, mile-long factory a hundred feet wide.

The huge workshop of the Cleveland Equipment Works of General Electric's Lamp Department, for example, employs men with a great variety of skills, among them design and mechanical engineers—and they devote all their time and energy to creating, simplifying, and perfecting machines for lamp making which are truly marvels of ingenuity.

IMPROVING THE PRODUCT

The goal of G-E Lamp Research has always been to produce the best possible lamps for every lighting service—at the lowest cost.

Over the years, lamp prices have been repeatedly reduced while lamp efficiency has steadily improved. For example, the present 60-watt lamp bulb is 56 per cent brighter than its ancestor of 1923; yet it costs only one-quarter as much. G-E Fluorescent lamps, first introduced only eight years ago, have followed the same pattern. Today they cost only about 40 per cent as much as in 1938. They last longer and are far brighter. In fact today they are eight times better value for the user than originally.

Years ago someone coined the phrase, "University of Light" as applying to Nela Park, Cleveland headquarters of the Lamp Department of General Electric. The men who work there have taken the lead in developing the art and science of better lighting, as well as new and better lamps. This advertisement is one of a series discussing opportunities for young men in fields in which General Electric has made important contributions. General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.
Temperamental Tummies .........................Page 3
Dorothy See tells us about Home Economics Diet table.

Rice Debate Winners ...............................Page 4
Walter Boek and Philip Crystal are the top speakers in the seventeenth stage.

Fresh Milk on Guam .................................Page 5
George Axinn describes a dairy farm established on Guam in the Pacific.

Introducing Your Friends .........................Page 6 & 7
Harriet Friemel, Germain Marion, Nancy Axinn and Frederick Tripp in the news.

Campus Countryman .................................Page 8
Bernard Stanton lets us in on the latest club activities.

Former Student Noes ..................Page 10 & 12
Joan Dahlberg tells us what the alumni are doing and where they are.

Up to Us ........................................Page 16
Editorials

DAIRY JUDGING CONTEST
Patricia Weiler won top honors in the dairy judging contest sponsored by the Round-Up Club with a score of 678 out of a possible 800. Sarah Swift was second with 675 points, Marilyn Olsen and Germain Marion tied with 673 for third and fourth, and Bernard Stanton was fifth with 671 points.
Starvation is a grim prospect which the people of New York State have never had to face. But for 100 million people of Europe, it may be a certainty unless immediate aid is received from the United States.

To increase shipments to Europe adequately, it will be necessary for all of us to cut down our use of wheat, fats, and oils. The State U. S. Department of Agriculture Council has made assignments to various agencies to gain as full cooperation as possible in stretching and conserving food supplies. The Extension Service at Cornell is supplying information to the county agents and the Grange within the State, and they in turn will tell the story to farmers and their families. When the need and the means are fully understood, New Yorkers will cooperate willingly and easily.

There is no hope that the fall harvests of Europe can supply the peoples' needs. But OUR individual contributions can help win THEIR struggle for life, now that the battle of guns is over.

New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics
Cornell University
TEMPERAMENTAL TUMMIES

by Dorothy See

“Say, who was that handsome man I saw you with last night?”

Sounds like the beginning of a bad vaudeville, but actually it has something to do with a “Special Diet Table”—the only one of its kind in the East.

A year ago Jim wouldn’t have been referred to as a handsome man. In spite of his 6’ 2” frame, he looked dumpy and fat. Now persons notice his curly hair and height, and when, as a joke, he puts on one of his old suits that hampers and sags in the wrong places every one laughs uproariously—Jim most of all.

You might see him any day around meal-time up on the third floor of the Family Life Wing of the Home Economics Building at Cornell. For it was by eating up there at the “Special Diet Table”, that Jim lost all his excess weight.

Special Diet Table

Let’s look around that table. Over there is Susan, with the trim 125 pound figure and the clear skin. She hardly resembles the 108 pound, tired, listless girl of a few months ago. Rod sits at the head of the table in his ROTC uniform, eating a meal that looks just like any normal person’s. In spite of his diabetes, he was able to come away to school and live a normal unrestricted life by sticking to the well balanced, carefully weighed diet that his doctor prescribed and the “Special Diet Table” cooked.

There are others—about 15 in all. One has a newly diagnosed duodenal ulcer; another, a case of allergies that would get most people down. Some students come to the Diet Kitchen anemic, others with colitis or a fractured jaw which hampers normal eating habits. They go away improved, but sadly, for eating at the “Special Diet Table” is fun, and it enables them to live a normal college life hardly possible if they ate in a dormitory.

Realizing that medicine and diet alone may not completely cure an individual, Dr. Charlotte Young, in charge of the venture which started at Cornell almost four years ago, has made the Diet Kitchen something of a privilege for the students.

Informality

An informality exists around this dinner table that you will not find in any of the dormitories. Because it is a long walk for most of the students, dressing for Saturday and Sunday dinners is not required; so the boys and girls drift in early to sit around and talk about anything from organic chemistry to the famine situation abroad. If you get there early enough, you may even find a quiet corner in which to read some of the many books which Sarah Gibson Blanding, Dean of the College of Home Economics, has left there on the book shelves.

Tom, our “veteran of four years at the diet table”, is on best terms with the cook—whose kitchen is always full of college kids begging an extra cookie or piece of cake.

While the students sit around the table enjoying their after dinner cigarettes, Miss Young is apt to walk in and watch. After joking with the “dieters” for a few minutes, she will turn around and walk out with a satisfied expression on her face.

She says it is because one of the compensations of being a nutritionist is seeing so much accomplished before your very eyes. Seeing sick people become well again; hearing them say spontaneously, “I didn’t know it was possible to feel so well,” is certainly worth the effort.

Doctor Young

When Dr. Young came to Cornell four years ago and received a joint appointment from the School of Nutrition and the College of Home Economics and the Department of Clinical and Preventive Medicine, her problem was stated thus: “We want a place here at Cornell where the normal student with dietetic problems can be cared for.”

At first, contacts were made with students as they came to the clinic with other problems. Miss Young then acted as coordinator between the University Clinical staff and the School of Nutrition, doing the planning of meals herself.

Soon, however, the Physical Education Department, the Counselor of Students, and former patients were sending students to the clinic with nutritional problems; until recently a new phase of the program had to be instituted. Miss Young has now joined the examining group at the physical examination required of all entering students. At that time appointments are made with any student showing signs of a remediable nutritional problem.

Today, she is too busy to plan meals herself, and she only helps out when Mrs. Long, the cook, is ill. Still another position is necessary now—that of planning the intricate and varied diets, and seeing that the service is proper. Each year a new graduate student, a trained dietitian, fills this position while working for her Master’s degree.

As proof of the success of Cornell’s “Special Diet Table”, one need only watch the students linger over their evening meal until they finally have to be ushered out.
The seventeenth annual Rice Debate Stage was held in Warren Hall, on Friday evening, April 5. The question of the evening was “Resolved: That a Federal Law to provide medical care and hospitalization for all on an equitable basis would be a benefit to the farm family.”

The first prize was awarded to Walter E. Boek ‘46, who spoke in the negative, and second prize to Philip E. Crystal ‘47 of the affirmative. Other speakers were Alan H. Lanthrop, Ag. Sp., and George S. Cooper, Ag. Sp.

A. W. Gibson, Director of Resident Instruction, was the presiding officer. The judges were Rev. Alfred H. Bourwell, Pastor, First Baptist Church, Ithaca; Merrill F. Curry, Deputy State Master, New York State Grange; and Louis Cook, President, Ithaca Savings Bank.

The “Rice Debate Stage” was begun as the “Farm Life Challenge Contest” in 1928. The donor is Emeritus Professor James E. Rice, former head of the poultry department. The purpose of the donation is to encourage written and oral expression in defense of agriculture.

Professor Eric Peabody, Extension Teaching Department, coached the speakers.
FRESH MILK ON GUAM

George Axinn

Fresh milk for the boys in advance base hospitals is one of the primary interests of the United States Commercial Company, whose personnel are now running farms throughout the Pacific area. Last January, while stationed on Guam, an island which will remain an island base, two others and I made an extensive tour of the farm there. Since none of us had seen milk, or a cow, for many months, that part of the place was our first stop.

On arriving at the dairy plant, we saw many Holsteins in pens, and later we learned that they had come from some of the best California herds. The herdsman, who is a civil employee, a graduate of Texas A. and M. Veterinary College, Dr. J. E. Colvin, came out immediately to show us around the area. They were keeping individual records of the cows' milk production, and had divided their herd into four feeding groups. Group I was the cows that gave from 20 to 30 quarts of milk each day; Group II gave a little less, and so on down to three and four. Most of the cows were pure bred Holsteins, but two or three were Brown Swiss. These had been brought over for experiments on their capability of withstanding the weather.

Strange Feeds

On entering the feed room, which was in the back of the barn, we were amazed at the types of concentrates used. Most of them were condemned breakfast foods, and we were able to distinguish shredded wheat, pancake flour, rice krispies, dehydrated pea soup, and rolled oats, all mixed in with refined flour. Dr. Colvin told us he usually was able to assure the herd a ration which was at least 20 per cent protein.

While discussing feed, it was mentioned that a trench silo had been dug and filled with Guam native corn fodder. Several bales of alfalfa hay in the loft had been brought over with the cows for feed during transit and were being saved for an emergency. Capra meal, a derivative of coconuts, filled a large amount of the space in the loft. We were told it was so high in fat that it could be fed only in limited amounts. The calves were kept in enclosed pasture lots while the mature herd stayed in its pens all day. This protected them against parasites as well as separating the four classes.

Few Diseases

There were four large square pens made from palm posts. Each of these had a shade roof over one end, made of palm leaves. Besides the large pens, there were four smaller ones at the end intended for bulls. A concrete roadway, with two pens on each side, led to the barn, which was a quonset hut about three stories high. A notable contraption was the fly protection on the cow stable door. It consisted of rubber insulation pulled from electric wire hanging from the door top. They were close together and from the outside it looked like a blank wall, but cows walked right through and flies stayed out.

There were three bulls in the bull pens. Two of them were registered purebred Holsteins and the other was a Brahma bull who was brought from South Texas to be crossed on native stock. The Brahma was chosen for this because the breed is so highly parasite resistant.

As for disease, several of the cows have mastitis. Their milk is not used, and they are under special care. All of the herd has been vaccinated against Bang's disease and they now all test in the safety zone. They test free of tuberculosis and there have been no cases discovered in the other cattle on the island. Native hogs and cattle suffer from liver flukes, which is the main reason they are kept so far from the animals on the farm. Because the herd has contracted a fungus disease of the foot, which is very similar to athletes' foot, there are shallow dipping vats which the cattle must step in and out of.

For pasture, 250 acres are being fenced in and will make a well shaded improved pasture. Guatemalan grass and Napier grass have proved successful in this climate, and both will be used. Since the roughage problem is serious here, both those grasses and some corn will be cut for that purpose. A native grass, known as Tonga-Tonga, which is really a legume, makes excellent pasture and is now being used for the calves. It probably originated in Central America, and is used widely in Hawaii, where it is known as Hali-Koa. To my taste, it closely resembles wild clover. Under irrigated conditions, as was tried in Hawaii, the grass supported twelve cows to the acre and had to be cut besides. It is very high in protein. The only difficulty involved is that the leaves contain a toxin, nemotine, which stops the growth of hair. This, however, is not usually potent and no serious effects have been seen. Every bit of the land from which the pasture is being made had to be cleared from the jungle.

Enlarge Herd

The main part of the herd came out last May, and all the cows had already been bred at that time. Now they have all calved, and most of them have been bred again. Replacements and additions to the herd were on the way, and eventually it will be developed into a milk producing unit, that will supply the island. At the time they were milking 65 cows twice a day.

The milk plant was air conditioned and contained a pasteurizer through which all milk was processed. They were able to distribute about 400 to 450 quarts of fresh milk a day to the hospitals on the island. Only patients had the privilege of drinking milk. Thus, fresh, fluid milk is provided daily for men to whom it means a piece of home, far away.
CORNELL BAND

Every Monday evening and Friday afternoon from the rehearsal room of Barton Hall comes the music of the Cornell Concert Band. Contributing to this enjoyable treat are sixteen members of the College of Agriculture. That is the strongest representation of any college on the campus.

The Cornell "Big Red" marching band is almost a story in itself. In pre-war years, the one hundred red uniformed men, drawn up in a ten-square formation, have been rated the best band in the East. Emerging from the war this year, the "Big Red" was composed only of ninety men which included the Navy band. It has been assured, however, that the ten-square outfit will be back next year.

During this past fall term, the "Big Red" played at several pep rallies and participated in the convocation of the new labor school.

With the first of January, basketball took over the headlines. Switching over to a half marching, half concert organization, the band played for six home games. Last term was finished with the credit men forming a ROTC band for the term review.

With the beginning of this term, the Cornell Concert Band, which includes some feminine talent along with the '47 ROTC boys and volunteers, has been formed. It has sixty members in all. Scheduled on the band's calendar for the coming months are horse shows, pep rallies, baseball games, guest "pop" concerts at other colleges and the ROTC review.

Among Ag students taking band for ROTC credit, the trumpet seems to be a popular instrument. Out of sixteen men, nine play it. They are Leonard Borden, Harvey Gaylord, Merwin Leet, Robert McCombs, Willett Porter, James Napes, Schuyler Rogers, Sherman Stewart, and Edgar VanZandt. Kermit Gaines, Hollis Hatfield and William Mallick play clarinets, Richard Albert the alto sax and Lawrence Bayten the baritone, Irwin Bensink the bass horn and Floyd Morter the oboe.

HARRIET FRIEMEL

Harriet Friemel, vice president of Omicron Nu, has been busy socially as well as with her studies and correcting papers. Ever since her sophomore year, when she assisted with research on cost of living and food prices, Harriet has been helping in the economics departments of the Arts, Agriculture, and Home Economics colleges.

Harriet sang in the Junior Chorus of Sage Choir. During the war you may have seen her working as a Nurses' Aide at Tompkins County Hospital and the Cornell Infirmary. Harriet was a member of the House of Representatives, and helped make the C.U.R.W. Servicemen's Canteen a success when the campus was alive with uniforms. She was on the Cornell Countryman editorial staff, elected to Phi Kappa Phi, honorary society in education, and officiated as acting president of Omicron Nu last term when Barbara Toan was away. She is Omicron Nu's representative to the Ag-Domecon Council.

Harriet's home is in Ridgewood, New Jersey and her hobbies are bowling and designing clothes. She makes nearly all her own clothes and would like to continue in retail clothing work, using the summer's experience she had in a large department store in Washington, or teaching clothing designing and making.

Harriet feels that the Home Economics college has given her fine training. "A school serves its purpose," she says, "if you learn how much you don't know and where to go to find it out."

GERMAIN MARION

We have in our midst one of the outstanding former 4-H Club members in the State. Germain Marion, formerly of the class of '46, and now a Sophomore returned to College this term.

He comes from a livestock farm in Hammond, New York, where he started his nine years of 4-H Club work. Gerry was on the New York State livestock judging team which went to Chicago to the International Livestock Show. He placed fifth in the judging competition, was individual high man in beef cattle classes, and placed second in sheep. Gerry also won the Wilson Packing Co. Scholarship and the New York State Bankers Scholarship for 4-H achievement.

Gerry graduated from Hammond High School where his record shows that he was an "all-around" man. He was president of the student council his senior year and won four letters in athletics. He was captain of the football team and co-captain of basketball.

Leaving Cornell after the spring term of 1943 to enter the service, Gerry was in signal intelligence in the army. He worked as a radio traffic analyst and crypt analyst deciphering code. Besides that, he served for a time in the war crimes branch as a French and German interpreter.

Gerry's major study is veterinary physiology. His campus activities are the Newman Club and the Round-Up Club.
YOUR FRIENDS

NANCY AXINN

Nancy Wigsten Axinn, a member of Sigma Kappa and Raven and Serpent, and now in the first term of her senior year in Home Economics, has been an active figure in campus life since she came to Cornell in the summer of 1943.

Besides being a member of the Pan Hellenic Council, Nancy has been on three Willard Straight Committees, the Social, Tea, and Poster Committees. She was also a member of the Home Economics Club, Freshman Orientation Committee, and Chairman of the Junior Advisory Committee. A dorm V.P. for two terms, she spent two more as house president in University Cottages, and is now on the W.S.G.A. Social Committee.

Nancy was raised in a Cornell family, and her father, William Wigsten, Ag. '23 and mother, Gladys Barkley Wigsten, Home Ec. '23, have been visiting the campus periodically with her since she was a year old. Going to High School in Horseheads, N. Y., she was Valedictorian and vice-president of her senior class. Along with her school work, Nancy helped on her father's farm, driving the tractor and distributing milk.

It was on the Cornell campus that Nancy met George Axinn, Ag. '47, during her freshman year, and they were married last spring. Her husband, recently discharged, is now back at college. They live on a farm on West Hill, and are now continuing their activities and studies together.

FREDERICK TRIPP

H. Frederick Tripp, a senior in the College of Agriculture, is from Pine Plains, down in Dutchess County. When he finished high school he was offered an athletic scholarship at Hartwick College but turned it down because he wanted to study agriculture at Cornell.

In high school Frederick played varsity soccer, was State Sousaphone champion, member of the Young Cooperators Club, past master of the Pine Plains Grange, chairman of the International Relations Club, chairman of a committee for the formation of a Student Council, and a member of the Honor Key Society.

Fred came to Cornell in 1940. From 1943-45 he was on leave of absence, while he assisted in the managing and operation of his father's dairy farms at Pine Plains. Now he is back and is completing the work necessary for graduation.

In 1943 he won the Danforth Fellowship Award, an enviable honor in the agricultural college. Fred was sports announcer on station CRG for a year. He has played in the University Orchestra and in the Big Red Band for three years. He is a member of Ho-Nun-De-Kah, senior agriculture honor society; member of the Ag-Domecon Council; chairman of the Program Committee of F.F.A.; member of the Round-Up Club. This term he is pledging Alpha Zeta fraternity.

Fred recently married the former Miss Frances Bostwick, a graduate of the University of Michigan, who is now teaching music at Truxton.

FARM AND HOME TRAIN

The official launching of Cornell University's demonstration train, the "Farm and Home Special," on a state-wide tour took place with ceremonies on April 1, in Syracuse, where the train was on exhibition from 1 to 6 p.m. C. Chester Du Mond, State Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets, Dean W. E. Myers of the College of Agriculture and Dean Sara Gibson Blanding of the College of Home Economics were the principle speakers.

The seven carloads of exhibits, featuring the latest developments in research for farmers and homemakers were visited by more than four thousand people during that first stop.

The "Farm and Home Special" has already made most of its 40 stops in cities and villages of 36 counties in the state, of which 10 stops were made in cooperation with the Erie Railroad over a Southern Tier route. A showing in Ithaca for Tompkins County residents on April 20 will conclude the state-wide tour.

The train carries approximately 15 Cornell specialists who have been on hand throughout the tour to handle the exhibits and inform the visitors.

E. J. Leenhouts, general agricultural representative and livestock agent of the Central is in general charge of the demonstration train. From Cornell, Prof. Paul Hoff of the Agricultural Engineering department is serving as operations manager.

KERMIS

Kermis, the Ag. and Home Ec. dramatic club, is being reorganized with Chuck Stansbury as temporary chairman of the steering committee.

In the past Kermis produced plays during the fall and spring terms which were presented to rural audiences in neighboring communities. This term it plans to put on three one-act plays.

Central School.

Recently Fred signed a contract to teach agriculture at Schorahie Central School during the coming year.
CAMPUS COUNTRYMAN

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

ALPHA GAMMA RHO

Since its opening at the beginning of this term A.G.R. has pledged twelve men, held three vic dances, and repainted the interior of their house.

There are now eighteen actives and sixteen pledges of A.G.R. on the hill. Eleven of these actives and thirteen pledges are now living at the house. Walt Baran has been elected noble ruler and Chuck Stansbury as vice noble ruler. Mal MacDonald is secretary and Jack Cooke, treasurer. Len Grubel acts as chaplain while Bill Walker serves as reporter and alumni secretary. Dean Tutthill has taken the pledges in hand. Other actives living at the house are Doug Bissel, Herb Findlen, Howard Smith, and Ken Trainor. Hugh Gregory is house manager.

Actives not living at the house include Jim Miller, Dick Cain, Hal Crittenden, Mike Work, Warren West, and Don Webster.

Pledges living in the house are Andy Baran, Len Borden, Bill Dress, Bob McCagg, Mert Leet, Fred Rasweiler, Harold Richeson, Bob Robinson, Jim Saville, Ed Stapleton, John Strander, Ed Van Zandt, and George Drexler. Bill Coy, Hollis Hatfield, and Dave Huntington are pledged but are not living at A.G.R.

ALPHA ZETA

Members returned to Cornell this term from leave of absence are Bill Quinn, Ted Markum, and Warren Darling, all of the class of '44. At present among the thirty-two men living in the house, there are ten graduate students from five states. The basketball team has entered the playoffs in the inter-fraternity league. Ed Wilmot, Carl Almquist, Fred Tripp, Lynn Barter, and Stan Reeves will team together to play Phi Kappa Sigma for the championship. A softball team has already been organized to play during the spring season.

ROUNDUP CLUB

In the first competition held since 1942, students of the College of Agriculture participated in the thirty-second annual Livestock Fitting and Showmanship Contest, sponsored by the Round-up Club, on Saturday, March 23.

Four hundred persons watched as William C. Carter won the championship trophy for swine showmanship and the reserve championship in sheep showmanship. Included among the other prize winners were Dave L. Morrow, champion beef cattle showman; Lew S. Mix, champion dairy cattle showman; and Pat J. King, champion horse showman. The prizes varied from magazine subscriptions to awards of cash and farm accessories.

Ed Stapleton and Malcolm MacDonald did a fine job in managing the show, while Prof. H. A. William, Prof. M. D. Lacy, R. H. Stanley, and A. C. Horton did the judging.

OMICRON NU

Par Smith, sophomore in the College of Home Economics, has been awarded the Omicron Nu cup for scholarship, presented annually to the girl attaining the highest cumulative average at the end of three terms of work. Also honored at a special tea were five girls from each of the respective classes for outstanding scholastic achievement. These girls were: Seniors—Joan Auclair, Priscilla Edgerton, Harriet Friemel, Ann Haenseler, and Margaret Newell; Juniors—Mary Lou Gedel, Betty Hartman, Esther Jordan, Mrs. June Lofgren, and Marjorie Saunders; Sophomores—Martha Clark, Cornelia Ferrell, Sylvia Kilbourne, Patricia Smith, and Rosalie Smoler; Freshmen—Dorothy Dye, Betty Greening, Jean Kahles, Claire Ann Newell, and Marjorie Ruben.

CORNELL GRANGE

Cornell Grange will play host to an estimated 300 Grangers on May 7th, when State Master Henry D. Sherwood comes to Cornell to address Tompkins County Grangers. At the meeting Dryden Grange will confer the third and fourth degrees on 100 candidates. In March, E. F. Rumsey, present treasurer of Enfield Valley Grange and officer of the State Grange for eight years, gave a history of the Grange as an organization, especially as he had seen it grow in his forty-nine year membership. Deputy Master Merrill Curry made his official visit April 2nd and is helping Cornell prepare for its big meeting in May.

FLORICULTURE CLUB

Mr. Philip White, of Mecklenburg, a local landscape nurseryman and a graduate of the Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture Department, held the interest of the prospective young landscape nursery men at the March meeting with a talk on his personal experiences and reactions to the business.

In April, Mr. Rodney Wilcox Jones, president of the American Rose Society, will show slides of his trips through South America.

FFA MEETS

The Cornell Collegiate Chapter of the Future Farmers of America had their first meeting of the spring term in Comstock Hall, Thursday evening, March 21st. There were 23 members and one guest present.

The meeting was highlighted by the impressive green-hand degree ceremony. Four members, Lawrence Manchester, Donald Flatt, Irwin Bensink, and Paul Eimerling were elected to the degree. They were greeted as “Green Hands,” by president, Art Masters. Advisor, Dr. Roy Ohney, led a discussion on parliamentary procedure for these future vocational agriculture teachers.
To produce a lamb that is a winner takes more than good feed and the best care you can give it. It must be a good lamb to begin with, born that way from the blood lines which it inherits.

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FORMER STUDENT NOTES

In October 1915 the Cornell Countryman invited the students "To visit its new offices in the Countryman building just west of the main Agricultural Buildings." Since then the Countryman has moved to quarters closer to its advisors and WHCU has taken the building over as a broadcasting studio.

'Mr. and Mrs. Philip Bond (Nancy Stevenson '46) are now residing in East Lansing, Michigan, where Phil is continuing his studies. Phil had two years in the College of Agriculture at Cornell before he went into the Army in 1942.

1945

Lt. William "Wild Bill" Phelps is still flying P-38's down Panama way. He has been there for two years and is patiently looking forward to returning to Cornell this fall.

Another Cornellian, Lt. Arthur Whish '45, formerly a conservation major, is flying C-47's and C-54's from Montana to Alaska and back. He has signed up for duty until 1947 and plans to return to the Ag campus in the fall of '47.

Richard Saville has been serving in the Pacific aboard the U.S.S. Boxer as a Chief Storekeeper. He is now en route home, slated for discharge and will be back in school next fall.

Virginia Dahn Towle and her husband, who has been discharged from the Navy, have established their permanent residence in San Francisco, California. Before moving to San Francisco, Virginia was employed at Lederle Laboratories, Pearl River, New York. In October the Towles had a reunion in San Francisco with Marie Buening Ploetz and her husband.

Evelyn Chapin, Mrs. Charles Duncan, gave birth to a son, Charles Stuart Duncan, Jr., on January 17, 1946.

The engagement of June Maughan to Richard W. McClure of San Francisco has been announced.

1944

Marie Buening Ploetz, Ag, is living at Alfred, New York. Her husband, recently released from active duty with the Navy, has a research fellowship at Alfred University.

Barbara M. Hall, a graduate of the Ag College who is now Mrs. Gerald Bowne, is teaching physics, general science, health and chemistry at the Lyndenville High School near Rochester. She seems to be making use of the "broad general education" the College tries to give its students.

Kenny Parker has been discharged from the Army and plans to re-enter Cornell for his M.S. in Ornithology. At present, he is working on research in a book store in New York City.

Mary Stroh Peter, Ag, is now a reporter on the Ithaca Journal. Mary was Feature Editor of the Countryman in 1942-43.

1943

First Lt. Lawrence E. Bonsteel is now teaching dairy science at the Weihenstephan Agricultural and Technical School in Freising, Germany. His wife, the former Kathleen Pierce (Home Ec '44) who is teaching home economics at King Ferry Central School, plans to join him in May.

1942

Mary Louise Garmong, who was a research chemist with DuPont, became Mrs. Joseph Overman on December 8, 1945. The Overmans are living in New Brunswick, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Hulst (Mrs. Hulst is the former Dorothy Clark) and their son, born in July 1944, have moved to Worcester, N. Y. Mr. Hulst has been an instructor in a bombardier school in Texas where he held the rank of captain.

Jane Scranton, whose engagement to John C. Stoneman of Nova Scotia and Cambridge, Mass., was recently announced, plans to be married this summer.

Barbara Holt, now Mrs. Donald Haller, is keeping house for her husband and teaching vocational homemaking in the Dexter, N. Y., High School.

John Wilcox, former Editor of the Countryman, has recently been discharged from the Army. He is living in Auburn, N. Y. at present. When in Ithaca on business recently he dropped in at the Countryman office. John expects to return to Cornell for the summer school session and next year's fall term to complete the work necessary for a B.S. and an M.S.

Lloyd A. Putnam, who has, ever since his graduation from Cornell, been Assistant County Agent in Niagara County, recently was appointed to the agentship of that county upon resignation of Dan Dalyrimple, former County Agent.

1941

Jim Roberts, has been elected constable of the town of Laurns where he is managing a farm.

James Beneway is operating a 125 acre fruit farm near Ontario with his father. They have 82 acres of fruit trees. Jim is Chairman of the New York State Community Service Council and Chairman of the Wayne County 4-H Council.

1940

Dort A. Cameron has been Assistant County Agricultural Agent in Genesee County for five years this month. He was on a leave of absence for two years, which he spent in the Army. He is married and has a fifteen months old son, Dort III.
Says the U. S. Bureau of Standards, in Cir. No. 80, "by far the best protective metallic coating for rust-proofing iron or steel" is ZINC.

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THE CORNELL CO-OP
Barnes Hall
Ithaca, N. Y.

(Continued from page 10)

Constance Logan, who has been teaching Home Ec at Millbrook, N. Y., is continuing to live there after her marriage to W. E. Gros.

Margaret Wiggins is now Mrs. Charles Dennington. Margaret has been working as an Assistant Therapeutic Dietitian at Charlotte Memorial Hospital in Charlotte, North Carolina.

1939

Martha Roberts Rankin, a grad student who received her M.S. from the College of Home Economics in 1939, is now with the College YWCA at Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio.

1938

Captain Harry Myers has recently returned to Ithaca (208 Linden Place) from Japan, and four years with the Army. Mrs. Myers, Gilda Keller (Home Ec, ’39) has been working in the Main Library, when their daughter Mary-Lee does not require her time.

1936

Richard Reynolds, on leave of absence from the New York State Conservation Department since November 15, 1943, has resigned as Assistant Superintendent of the Cornell University Poultry Research Farm. Dick will resume his old duties as head of the New York State Game Farm at Ithaca.

Dolores E. Weimer (now Mrs. Melvin Godwin), who received her degree of B.S. from the New York State College of Agriculture in 1935 and her M.S. in 1936, writes that she is the mother of a third “potential Cornellian,” Thomas Crawford Godwin.

1935

Stuart A. Child of Malone, N. Y., is the newest and youngest member of the Farm Board Directors in the New York State Farm Bureau Federation.

Josephine Neff, Mrs. Edwin T. Moffett, has changed her address to 237 West Broadway, Red Lion, Pa.

1934

Oliver Homan, who is now Mrs. Everett M. Bost, has moved to Little Rock, Arkansas. Prior to this, she served as a 2nd Lieutenant in the post hospital at Camp Breckenridge, Kentucky.

Wesley H. Parish is teaching agriculture at Lakewood, N. Y. He has two daughters, Margaret Kay, two years old, and Martha Lynn, born in November 1945.

Frank Rose, Ag Special ’32-’34, has sold his farm at Hobart, N. Y. On April first he started work in his new position of Assistant Superintendent at the Cornell University Poultry Research Farm.

1922

Last fall Elizabeth Cooley, who has been serving as a dietician at Mason General Hospital in Brentwood, N. Y., received her honorable discharge. The former sergeant is now teaching in the Foods Department at Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana.

1918

Mabel Pashley, who has been teaching home economics in the Rochester schools, was married to Dr. Grenelle B. Tompkins on June 30, 1945. They are living in Flemington, N. H.

1916

Van C. Whittenore, Director of the State Agricultural and Technical Institute at Canton, N. Y., was elected president of the New York State Agricultural Society at the annual meeting in Albany on January 23, 1946.
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It has found a strikingly practical expression in the growing Consumer Cooperative Movement.

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1. **Look over the chart.** Your G.L.F. Service Agency has a chart which shows the different varieties of corn available through G.L.F. Each variety is pictured in natural color and actual size. All varieties shown are approved by state colleges, and there is one to fit every kind of growing condition and purpose. Some mature as early as the flint corns, others as late as the largest of the old-fashioned silage varieties. The chart will help you select the hybrid that makes full use of the growing season on your farm. Hybrids in general have stronger roots and sturdier stalks than open-pollinated varieties and yield more grain per acre. Selecting the hybrid that is best suited to your farm will help you get the full benefit of these advantages.

2. **Look over the seed.** Use the right size planter plate. The seed of the hybrid you select may be different in size from the variety you have been using. Some run smaller; some run larger. Remember that with a smaller kernel there are more seeds in each bushel. Compare the seed with the kind you have been using and select the planter plate that will give you the right spacing. Too thick planting cuts grain yields, lowers the grain content of silage, and may result in premature firing and nubbin ears. Too thin planting produces a large ear but lowers the yield. Proper planting rates give greatest yields.

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**IMPROVED FARM CREDIT AHEAD**

Credit has always been one of the biggest problems farmers had to face. Farm boys and girls living on their fathers' farms could never acquire the large capital that is required to purchase and operate their own farms.

The answer was a loan or mortgage from a local bank or loan agency. Many of the banks were "fair weather" banks and they would only loan to farmers who were low risks, and then only during periods of prosperity. The low risk farmers were the ones that needed credit the least so the other farmers were forced to go to the loan agencies for short term mortgage loans.

A farm business is a long time business and it usually cannot afford high interest rates. Thus we had foreclosures and auctions which meant idle land vacated by young farm people who are now living unhappily in the cities.

The government decided to help and formed Production Credit Association where loans were made to farmers on long time, low interest rates. Production Credit had agriculturally trained men to talk over loan problems with farmers. This was only a fair solution because it was government controlled and thus went into competition with local loan agencies.

To meet this competition, the New York State Bankers Association, in cooperation with the New York State College of Agriculture, next summer will launch an agricultural school for bankers, the first of its kind in the country.

The first students, 50 county bank loan officers, will begin August 12. During the following six days, the bankers will study intensively all the major phases of agriculture. Professor V. B. Hart, of Farm Management, will be in charge of the program.

These bankers will be much better equipped to aid the farmers in their credit problems and farmers will be more willing to do business with some one who understands their business. This brings agriculture and urban business closer together.

Cornell's program should be followed by other colleges and businesses related to agriculture.

**THREE HUNDRED PER CENT PROFIT**

Cornell has a so-called tradition that is putting a beautiful profit in one man's pocket. The tradition is Louie and his wagon.

Louie's business is selling food from a truck on the road between Balch and Risley. It is a real handy location where he can double and triple his money at night which adds to the income from his other daytime job.

Let me tell you about some of his tempting morsels and what he gets for them. He sells tiny oranges, which he can buy for three or four cents, for 13 cents. Pepsi Cola, which he can buy for less than four cents, he sells for 10 cents. He tears the price tag from the 11 and 12 cent cookies and sells them for 23 cents. Milk, apples and the rest of his food is sold in the same price ratio.

Louie has no other competition from private business because the city laws prevent any one from building commercial establishments in that section. Wonderful business for Louie as long as students have money to give to him, but once was too much for me.

**ATTENTION BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS**

We can be proud of the Buildings and Grounds Department for keeping our campus attractive. They have cleaned up the leaves, replaced turf, fertilized and seeded until everything looks like the picture post cards.

There is one mistake they are making, however, and that is in trying to make grass grow in the path that students have worn in the shortcut across the corner from Dairy Industry Building toward Rice Hall. Students will not stop crossing that corner and it would look a lot better if a load of crushed stone were rolled in for a path.

**AG-DOMECON ASSOCIATION**

The Ag-Domecon Association has the foundation which can put a little college spirit into the Agricultural and Home Economics campuses. The same type of organization is used by students at other colleges in giving their campuses the personal touch that lets students know they have left high school and are at college.

A new constitution was adopted at the March 29th meeting in Bailey Hall for the Ag-Domecon Association. The first important item in this constitution is the general election in the tenth week beginning May 12th. Members of the Council will be elected at large from candidates who have submitted a petition with 20 student signatures.

The present Ag-Domecon Council will manage the elections with Lewellyn Mix as chairman. Ag and Home Ec. students and organizations should pick the students they want on the Council and start active campaigns to get them elected.

**LETTERS TO THE EDITOR**

Ed. note—The following are parts of two of the letters sent in by readers regarding the article “The Truth About Fraternities and Sororities” published in the last issue.

“I would like to ask you if the author ever lived in a good fraternity house. Of course fraternities vary as do colleges. Having lived three years in the house of an Ag fraternity I can see very little that was not in its favor. I never found the fraternity expensive considering the value received. Having been out of college over 20 years I notice a difference in college graduates of all colleges. I notice the fraternity man has the table manners which a really educated person should possess. I also notice that many non-fraternity men possess table manners that are atrocious, to say the least.”

W. H. Davies ’23, Voc. Ag. Dept., Hammond H.S.

“Because I have had the opportunity to be a member of two fraternities over a period of six student years, and because I have also had the privilege of living in three cooperatives, I want to share with your readers my convictions about the disadvantages of fraternity life. Fraternity living is expensive and much of the expense goes for matters that are of little or of negative value. Fraternity living does consume extra time when such could be spent more positively. Attitudes in fraternity living foster a kind of exclusiveness rather than inclusiveness. America needs to learn thrift and sharing in our present world sense and fraternities teach the opposite.”

Hal Leiper, Cayuga Student Lodge
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American farmers have a rich heritage of neighborliness... a fine tradition of helping each other over the rough spots. It's a custom that goes 'way back to house raisings, barn raisings, and neighborhood harvestings.

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We cannot meet the current demand for BEACON Feeds, in view of current shortages. We will not sacrifice quality for quantity production! To those who are able to secure BEACON Feeds we say: You may be certain that they are of our customary high quality! Whenever you buy BEACON you buy Quality. That we will never sacrifice.

Two BEACON SERVICE REPRESENTATIVES examining and selecting breeding stock. Their knowledge and advice is available to BEACON Feeders.

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The language of Agriculture changes year by year. It is a working language that adjusts itself to the coming of new methods, new operations, and new machines.

These days every good farmer has need for words that describe the control of erosion and the conservation of soil—such words as farming on the contour ... terracing ... strip-cropping.

Yes, America is learning a simple fact—we must hang onto the thin layer of soil in which our prosperity is rooted.

Soil conservation is a duty of the nation, actively served through the state colleges and the Soil Conservation Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Soil conservation is a problem for every individual farmer. It is a duty, a problem, and a challenge for International Harvester.

Local SCS representatives, county agents, vocational agricultural teachers, and International Harvester dealers are ready to cooperate in carrying out terracing, contouring and strip-cropping programs. They are helping farmers make the most effective use of their Farmall Tractors and McCormick-Deering Plows and Tillage Tools as weapons in the fight to hold onto productive soil.

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Editorials

AG AND HOME EC STUDENTS
Don't forget the Ag-Domecon elections on Thursday, May 16. Applications are in for many good men and women. It's up to you to choose the best!
WHAT'S IN AN EGG?
By G. S. Cooper

Dr. Romanoff at work in his lab.

What do you eat for breakfast? Unless you oversleep or have a pecu-
lar allergy you probably eat the favorite breakfast food of a hun-
dred and thirty million other Americans—and it isn't Wheaties—it's eggs.

Dr. Alexis L. Romanoff, a member of the Poultry Department and one of the foremost poultry embryologists in the United States is working to perfect a device which will provide us with an additional hundred and fifty million eggs each year. This device is being developed to detect fertility in freshly laid eggs—not to replace the hen.

At present hatcherymen have no way of determining whether the eggs they receive are fertile or not. They only know that they came from hens that have been exposed to proper mating conditions. Fertility can be detected after a short period of incubation, but the excessive cost of individually handling hundreds of thousands of eggs during the candling process makes this practice unprofitable except on a limited scale. Most hatcherymen leave all of the eggs in the incubator until hatching time. Eggs that fail to hatch are then buried, used for fertilizer or fed to hogs. The number of edible eggs destroyed in this manner last year exceeded one hundred and fifty million.

Dr. Romanoff is working on two methods of detecting fertility in eggs before incubation. One method employs the use of various stimulants such as oxygen, x-ray or ultra violet rays to stimulate the living germ cell, if it is present, so that the bioelectrical potential can be measured. The bioelectrical potential (the presence of animal electricity) is much greater in a fresh fertile egg than in an infertile one. In numerous tests thousands of eggs have been subjected to various doses of stimulation. Having arrived at the proper amount of stimulant to use, accurate results were obtained in determining fertility or infertility in an egg tested by this method and no harmful effects were produced in the living embryo.

The second method that Dr. Romanoff is experimenting with involves the use of several vacuum tubes, a photo electric cell and many other delicate instruments. The egg is placed inside of a coil which is attached to a thermometer and a variable condenser. Then by means of a radio generator and a link coil the egg is subjected to a high frequency field.

The thermometer measures any change in the physical or chemical content of the egg that is caused by fertility. In the oviduct of a hen, fertilization occurs about twenty-three hours before the egg is laid; so in a freshly laid egg a chemical and physical change has taken place.

Both of these methods give promise of great advancement in detecting fertility in freshly laid eggs even though the mechanisms and processes are still in the experimental stage. A great amount of research and experimental work has yet to be done before such devices can be produced for commercial operation. However, with the initial success that Dr. Romanoff has achieved it is quite feasible that new efforts and ideas will be combined to further the solution of this economically important problem.

DEAN HAGAN SPEAKS ON DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAMS

Dr. W. A. Hagan, Dean of the Veterinary College discussed the livestock disease control program in the United States, emphasizing the increase of speed in the spread of communicable diseases due to the increase in speed of modern transportation and communication, at the April meeting of the Round-Up Club. Beth Pratt reported a $50.00 profit from the sale of box lunches at the Hereford Breeder's Sale. She will head the committee for a similar project in connection with the Angus Breeders' Sale in May. Richard Haby, Shirley Windnagle, and David Morrow have planned the annual Round-Up banquet to be held May 14th in Willard Straight. A co-ed milking contest and a grease pig race will highlight the spring picnic to be directed by Stewart Fish, Sally Swift, and Elwyn Irving.
"THE SEEING EYE"

By Herman Horowitz

To give the blind man a "Seeing Eye" is a very great boon, but to give him along with it a loyal, dependable and affectionate companion who will lay down his life without whimper or hesitation is to make this world somehow a really better place. Let us turn back to the early days of the Seeing Eye to see how and why this organization was founded.

Mrs. Dorothy Eustis, the original founder, interested her close friend Mr. Elliott Humphrey, a famous geneticist, in establishing her goal. With Mr. Morris Frank, a nineteen year old, blind insurance executive, and Mr. Willi Ebeling, a wealthy retired German Shepherd dog breeder and farmer, this foursome has woven the Seeing Eye into the fabric of social and economic life of America.

These four founders first met in Europe in 1928 and decided upon their course of action to establish the Seeing Eye. They made extensive trips throughout the world, witnessing performances and methods of trainers of police dogs, and collecting data of all kinds on the complications in training their future guide dogs. They then set up headquarters and began experimenting at a little village in Switzerland, called Vevey. Here Mrs. Eustis' former training establishment for messenger and scout dogs was converted into a proving ground for lead dogs.

Type of Dog

One of the first questions an interested person asks about the Seeing Eye dog is the method of training employed. It is somewhat like asking an admiral how a battleship is built. The procedure in both is long and it is apt to vary with the individual rather than with the whole. A convenient and accurate answer would be that they are educated by kindness, but that is not the whole story. The type of schooling employed here is not the usual—the system of reward and punishment. Here a new method had to be perfected whereby the dog would actually understand the meaning of its training.

Training

Just as a matter of interest—a Poodle can be taught to obey your commands in about two-thirds the time it takes a German Shepherd. A Poodle will obey your order to the letter even if it means death or injury for it or for the blind master to be led. On the other hand, a German Shepherd will heed your commands, but will disobey, if need be, when it senses hurt or injury as the outcome of an order. The dog has acquired these traits through years of intensive breeding, and that is why the breed is used almost exclusively in this school. In teaching dogs to guide the blind, the Seeing Eye can't use the Poodle type of thoughtless obedience, nor the Dachshund who never obeys.

A special type of animal, a type which can learn with reasonable speed but which never obeys without thought, a type that remembers lessons and is able to correlate past experiences with present action is required. Add up these qualities—good looks, a remarkable intelligence, alertness, a keen inquisitiveness, a gay disposition, and a willingness to try anything once and to keep trying it—and you have the mold of a typical Seeing Eye dog.

The Seeing Eye is more than a charitable institution determined to alleviate the suffering of the blind. This project has profound psychological effects on its students. For one thing, each student must pay the required fee by himself, which is one hundred and fifty dollars. This requirement in itself is an achievement, since most of these blind men and women were formerly dependent upon their family and friends for comforts and necessities. These blind men are transformed after only one month at the Seeing Eye with their dogs—(during this time they learn what and how to command their dogs, how to groom and care for their companions, and general information concerning their future guides). The blind are changed from the faltering, frightened and mistrustful men they appear on arrival, to determined, casual and straightforward individuals. This story is told of that change in the blind man's character: There came to the school a tough, resentful customer whose views always took him to the opposite camp on even the slightest question. He refused to wash, shave, or wear a necktie. This was so noticeable that when, after two weeks at the Seeing Eye in Morristown, New Jersey, he bought himself a razor and a new suit of clothes, there was general surprise. At that, half timid and half pleased, he explained, "You see," he said, putting out a hand to pat the head that rested on his knee, "a guy doesn't like to go around looking like a bum when he's out with a lady!"

Future

They, and those two-score people of the Seeing Eye, and the thousands of that organization's members who made possible this great humanitarian achievement have begun a new chapter in the history of freedom. The first page has been written. In days to come, the record will grow—the record of animal sagacity combined with human intelligence—the Story of the Seeing Eye.
CHILDREN’S PLAYMATE

So you just love working with people and every child is a “precious darling” to you. But wait a minute! Can you get along well with these people? Do you have a stimulating and active imagination, lots of patience, sympathy, and physical endurance? Have you knowledge of child development, music, literature, and art? Do you know what the needs and interests of pre-school children are? If you’ve answered “Yes” to most of these questions, then maybe Nursery School Teaching is the career for you.

But just exactly what kind of work does this job involve, you ask? Suppose we let you visit Miss Ellis who is an assistant director at Middletown’s Nursery School. She has a B.S. from a college where she obtained special nursery school teacher training. She used to “sit” with children when in high school and has been a camp counselor. She plays the piano and likes to draw.

Miss Ellis arrives every morning at the school about 8:30. From then until 3:00 in the afternoon she is constantly on her toes. Outdoors she plays with the children, inside, she reads to them and sings with them, and helps them take wraps on and off. She plans so that they can follow special interests such as painting, modeling with clay, or building with large blocks. She eats lunch with the children and prepares them for naps.

Not only does Miss Ellis work with the children and the supervisor, but she also has contacts with her associate teachers, the nurse, the janitor, the dietician, and the cooks. Then too, she must deal with the parents as they come with and for their children, or to pay her special visits to talk over the problems of their “Jimmies” and “Janies.”

When school closes at 3:00, Miss Ellis’ job is not over. There are records of the children to fill out. Sometimes the teachers have a conference and talk over the daily schedule, making changes when they feel it is desirable. Miss Ellis is taking a course in the city university which will count toward her M.A. and may possibly enable her to advance to a nursery school supervisor’s job. To prevent herself from “getting into a rut,” she goes in for sports and activities where she will meet other persons of her own age. Should she decide to get married some day, she plans to run her own private nursery school in her own home.

If she wished to vary her work slightly, Miss Ellis’s training would be a good background for playground work, a children’s author, a children’s literary consultant, or even social service work with children. But at present she wouldn’t trade jobs with anyone as she gains happiness and satisfaction in guiding the growth and development of her children.

So you still say you want to be a nursery school teacher? Then go to it and good luck. If your heart is really in it, you’ll never regret having made this decision.

AG DOMECON ELECTIONS

Thursday, the students of the colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics will vote for representatives to the Ag. Domecon Association. Twenty-nine students are running for 18 positions open on the council. Balloting will take place from 8:45 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Poles will be set up in Roberts Hall 1st floor, Home Ec 1st floor, (Good weather Ag Quad, front Home Ec.) It is up to the student body to get out and vote and make the Association a success.

Below is a list of the candidates.


Representative at Large: Agriculture—Don Billen, Warren Wilson, Bill Quinn, Carlos Escobor, Cherry Soler, Len Cohen, Don Bishop, Jim Howell, Mal Macdonald, Ed Van Zandt, Ned Bandler, Bob McCombs, Wm. Ware, George Cooper, Bob Patterson, George Axinn, Carl Almquist, Lynn Barter, Carthy, Beverly Pratt, Jacqueline Home Economics—Mary Mckritz, Jean Downes.
CRAWLING AT NIGHT
by Anne Hamblen

Nightcrawlers are the worms that come out on top of the ground when it rains at night. They do this to keep from drowning. Hunting them is a sport indulged in chiefly by farm boys in search of bait. The general public has not yet realized the recreational features of this lively pastime.

The next wet night, when you have nothing better to do, get together a flashlight, waterproof clothing, and a tin can. At ten o'clock or later, proceed to the fresh-cut, well-kept lawns of your neighbors and start nightcrawling. This consists of getting down on your hands and knees, throwing your light around until it encounters a nightcrawler, and then, quick, you grab for it. It will get away. You pounce on another one. It gets away. Do not be discouraged. It does not mean that nightcrawlers have more brains than you have. It is merely that they are more experienced at this sort of thing.

When at last you get a firm hold on one of them, it will proceed to drag you down into its hole. Don't be afraid and feel that the end has come. Place your feet firmly on either side of the hole, and pull with all your might. A neighbor will then tap you on the shoulder and say, "What do you think you're doing to my lawn?" You will then jump several feet into the air, bringing the nightcrawler with you. Your glow of triumph will be somewhat diminished from having to explain to the neighbor, who is on his way to telephone a psychiatrist. You must convince him that you are not crazy; merely trying to prove to some nightcrawlers that they are not smarter than you are. You are soaked to the skin, the flashlight battery is giving out, and the tin can has upset so that your one prize nightcrawler has escaped. This is when faint-hearted sportsmen give up. They buy their bait from the next farmboy they meet, ten cents per dozen. But you persevere until you have a slimy, wriggling and prized canful. Then you go home and tell fellow nightcrawlers about the twelve inch one that got away.

EASTMAN STAGE
by Julia Coyle

The thirty-fifth annual Eastman Stage in Public Speaking was held in Warren Hall Auditorium on Tuesday evening, April 16. The first prize of $100 was awarded Gerald G. Chapin '47. In his speech "Lest We Forget," Chapin drew from his own overseas service experiences examples of the basic causes of war yet to be eliminated from the world. Robert C. Suter '48, received the second prize of twenty-five dollars for his speech entitled "We Need Leaders to Train Leaders."

Other contestants were Floyd E. Morter, Ag. Sp., Carl W. Almquist '47, Lewellyn S. Mix '46, and David F. Elk, Ag. Sp. The alternate for the contest was Walter E. Boek '46. The contestants were selected from previous elimination contests, and each was permitted to choose the topic of his own speech for the competition.

Ralph H. Wheeler, Director of Finance, New York State College of Agriculture, acted as the presiding officer of the program. Claude L. Kulp, Superintendent of Schools, Ithaca; James A. McConnell, General Manager, Grange League Federation, Ithaca; and Edward S. Foster, General Secretary, New York State Farm Bureau Federation, Ithaca, constituted the Committee of Awards. Several American folk songs sung by Chester Roistacher '49 were included in the program.

The Eastman Prize, founded by Mr. A. R. Eastman of Waterville, New York to develop qualities of leadership in rural affairs, is awarded annually. Competition is open to any regular or special student in the College of Agriculture.

The speakers were coached by members of the Department of Extension Teaching.

Contestant at Eastman Public Speaking Stage

Front Row—Left to Right: Gerald Chapin, Floyd Morter, Robert Suter.
Second Row: David Elk, Lewellyn Mix.
Top: Carl Almquist.
ALPHA ZETA

Alpha Zeta has initiated Milton E. Adsit, Arthur Edward Hiltbold, John Baron Keller, John Philip Osstrand, Bruce McFarland Pollock, Willett Ralph Porter, and Stanley Jay Reeves as new members. Highlight of the initiation banquet April 27th was an address by Dean W. I. Myers of the College of Agriculture. Ed Wilmot has been named manager and pitch of the softball team which defeated Phi Sigma Delta in its first league game.

4-H EXTENSION CLUB

President Walter Baurle guided the adoption of a new constitution and by-laws. This revision was necessary to define adequately membership requirements and meeting procedure. The club has made a contribution of twenty-five dollars to Rural Youth of the United States of America, a national organization correlating the activities of older rural youth groups of which the club is an affiliate member. Some members assisted the Cortland County 4-H Club Council in publishing "Rural Youth News." The softball team under Manager Abe Relyea's direction won its first game. Victor Hershman has completed plans for the club's "overnight" to Mount Pleasant. The "Barnwarming" in Martha Van Rensselaer Auditorium attracted 150 square dancers.

HOME EC CLUB

A student-faculty party was sponsored April 24th by the Home Ec club. It was to honor Dean Blanding for her service to the College of Home Economics before she leaves for her new position as President of Vassar. In recognition of her services she was presented with a silver serving tray by club president, Helen Allmuth.

VEG-CROPS CLUB

After a two year lapse, the Veg-Crops Club has taken active status on the campus. Professor Paul Work is continuing as club advisor and Miss Germaine Seelye is the acting chairman of the club until new officers are elected. Lynn Barer was named chairman of the committee on nominations.

Arthur Parkinson, graduate student at Cornell and graduate of the University of Reading, England, was guest speaker at its first meeting. He discussed England's vegetable needs and production during the war, stating that 50% more land was cultivated during the emergency and that production was increased by 70%. Flower production was cut down 75% and about 90% of all greenhouse space was devoted to vegetables.

ALPHA GAMMA RHO

Exchange dinners with Pi Beta Phi and Chi Omega have highlighted the activities of Alpha Gamma Rho during the last month. Fourteen pledges will be initiated during the middle of May. A house party is being planned for Spring Weekend and a large attendance of both actives and alumni is expected. A softball team has entered the Interfraternity League and won its first two games. Don Ferretti, Lee Ives, Bill Shimmel and Stan Tellier are new pledges.

CORNELL GRANGE

Cornell Grange played host to an estimated 300 Grangers when State Master Henry D. Sherwood came to address Tompkins County Grangers. Dryden Grange degree team conferred the third and fourth degrees on nearly 100 candidates.

Master Margery Tallaksen, Lester Carter, Leonard Cohen, and Marian Tellier will attend a Tompkins County Grange officers' meeting at Danby in May. Guests at the last meeting were Pomona Master Halliday and Pomona Overseer Button. Greater activity by Cornell Grange in Tompkins County activities is planned.

CORNELL HOLSTEIN RECORDS

Three registered Holstein-Friesian cows in the dairy herd of Cornell University have recently completed official production records in Herd Test of more than 500 pounds of butterfat.

The highest producer of the three was Cornell Pledge Helena 2223768 with a record of 534 pounds of butterfat and 13,989 pounds of milk. This is nearly 3 times the production of the average dairy cow in this nation. The record was made in 298 days on 2 milkings daily, at the age of 3 years, 11 months. Her sire is Cornell Pride 16th 746743.

The second highest producer was Cornell Ormsby Ethel 1959809 with 531 pounds of butterfat and 13,473 pounds of milk, made in 365 days on 2 milkings daily, at the age of 7 years, 2 months. Her sire is Winterthur Bess Ormsby 593178.

The other high producer was Wait Farm M O J Fiesta 2052808, who, at the age of 5 years 4 months, made 521 pounds of butterfat and 15,281 pounds of milk, in 365 days on 3 milkings daily. Her sire is Wait Farm Mercedes Ormsby Judge 738678.
Farm and Home Special

A total of 68,391 persons visited the demonstration train “Farm and Home Special” and saw the exhibits during a three week tour of New York State. The largest crowd was at Syracuse where 4,123 people were present.

Above, Cornell officials inspect rural housing display. They are, l. to r.: Vice-president Sabine, Dean Myers, President Day, Mayor Conley of Ithaca, C. E. F. Guterman, research director, A. W. Gibson, director of resident instruction, Dean Hagan of the Veterinary College, R. H. Wheeler, director of finance, Harry Morse, Tompkins county agent, L. R. Simons, director of extension, and Prof. Grace Morin, pointing out housing modifications.

NEW FLAME CULTIVATOR BEING TESTED

Some day in the near future may find farmers cultivating their row crops with a gas burner instead of the conventional cultivator hoe. Professor Forrest B. Wright of the Department of Ag. Engineering reports that a new type of flame-cultivator has been tested here at Cornell which can be used on a large scale at comparatively low cost.

During the summer of 1945, Prof. Wright made tests to determine whether flame cultivation could be used on a practical scale. A machine was designed to fit on the rear end of the tractor. It consisted of a compressor, driving off the power take-off, a fuel tank, an ignition system, and four burners which ran on runners between the rows. In these tests, liquid fuels were used, but bottled gas as well as kerosene or fuel oil can be used.

The cultivator was designed principally to kill weeds in between the plants of the row. Two burners are used for every row and are staggered so that the heat will not be concentrated at one point. A big advantage claimed for flame-cultivation is that weeds are destroyed without disturbing the soil or bringing up more weed seeds to germinate. Tests at Cornell tend to substantiate this claim.

This machine was tested on many different crops and it was found that corn was the most resistant to the heat, hardly being affected by it. Spinach was seriously hurt by it and many other crops ranged in between these two extremes.

The weeder can be operated by one man at normal tractor cultivator speeds, burning fuel at a rate of 5 1/2 to 6 gallons, proving that it can operate at a reasonably low cost.

HEIFER SALE TO BOLSTER LADD MEMORIAL

With contributions to the $100,000 Carl E. Ladd Memorial Fund past the half way mark, the Northeastern Aberdeen Angus Breeders Association will offer an outstanding heifer to the public at its tenth annual show and sale at Cornell University, Saturday, May 18. The purpose of this fund, dedicated to the late dean of the Agricultural College, is to provide educational opportunities for worthy farm boys and girls in the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell.

When the goal is reached, twenty scholarships of two hundred dollars each will be available annually from income received on the principal. The show, starting at 9:30 a.m. will be judged by Colonel Roy Johnston, Belton, Mo.

In the picture are, left to right, Myron F. Fuest, of Pine Plains, association director and sales manager; T. E. LaMont, Albion, secretary of the Fund, which is sponsored by the New York State Conference Board of Farm Organizations, of which the New York State Farm Bureau Federation is a member; Clayton Taylor, Lawtons, association vice-president; Professor John I. Miller of Cornell, association secretary; Thomas Scoon, Geneva, director; James Steedman and Director Harris Wilcox, Bergen, from whom the heifer was bought.
**DISCOVERED AND RECOVERED**

by Morris Wood '49

One day while stumbling around in the basement of Stone Hall trying to find the shortest way out of the library, I tripped over a packing crate and banged my head against a glass case. Looking up I found a mass of jumbled machinery staring me in the face. Blowing and wiping the dust from the glass I peered into the gloomy interior.

“What’s this?” I wondered. Then noticing a card over in the corner, I read its fading print which said, “The Evolution of the Plow.”

“Ah hah!” Something clicked somewhere. Where had I heard of that before? Oh yes, back in freshman orientation class they’d mentioned something about a set of models that were contributed somewhere at sometime. Returning again to the yellowed explanation, my eyes attempted to secure a further clue to the mystery. “Acquired by Andrew D. White in 1868.” Now it came back. President White, while securing lecturers in Europe, bought the collection of Rau scale model plows that were originally made for the Paris Exposition of 1867, as display equipment for the newly founded Cornell University.

Putting out a good bit of money, he bought them so that they might always be a source of interest and inspiration to aspiring students to further agriculture and agricultural methods.

These models were put into Stone Hall a few years after it was erected as one of the first Ag buildings. The models did very well with Stone, as the two grew old together; but gradually, as newer buildings sprang up on the quadrangle the plows were pushed further and further back into the corner of the College’s mind. Freshman classes entered and senior classes graduated. More and more the little models were forgotten until today they stand alone, attracting only an occasional passerby’s glance.

Perhaps when our new Ag library is built in the east end of the quadrangle, President White’s purchases can be exhibited in a place their age deserves.

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**INTRODUCING**

**PRISCILLA EDGARTON**

Wearing a Nurses’s Aide cap, Priscilla Edgerton helped the medical staff control the influenza epidemic last term by caring for the infirmary overflow at Balch dormitory. As chairman of the Nurses Aides Committee she recruited student Nurses Aides and often had to fill in herself as well as be on call every night. “Cil” has been a vital part of the Red Cross since her freshman year when she was in charge of the Blood Donor Committee. At present she is co-chairman of the Red Cross on the campus.

Coming to Cornell in the summer of 1943 under the acceleration program she was a Cornell Radio Guild compet and a member of the Willard Straight Freshman House Committee that year. She has been cottage president, a member of the House of Representatives, the Cornell United Religious Work, Student Christian Movement, and the Residence Council of W.S.G.A. as a sophomore. Elected as sorority house president (Pi Beta Phi), she was on the Pan Hellenic Council the next year, when she also became initiated to Raven and Serpent. “Cil” has sung in the Sage Chapel choir her last six terms.

On the list of the five highest Home Economics students scholastically, you will find “Cil’s” name as a sophomore and again as a senior. She was elected into Omicron Nu, Home Economics honor society, and Phi Kappa Phi.

**WALTER BARAN**

Hailing from a fruit farm at Westfield, N. Y., is Walter Baran, one of the more prominent seniors on the Ag campus this term.

Walt was very active at Westfield High, where he was president of the F.F.A. chapter there, played basketball for four years and served on the student council. He also did some speaking in an F.F.A. public speaking contest.

Graduating in 1939, Walt spent a year working on his farm before starting at Cornell in the fall of 1940. He received a Robert’s Scholarship that year. After he had finished three years here, the Air Corps beckoned, and he left in the spring of 1943. Becoming a first pilot on a B-24, Walt did a tour of duty in Italy and was finally discharged in time to start school last fall.

This year, Walt is carrying his full share of activities. As president of Alpha Gamma Rho, he was one of the main cogs in reestablishing A.G.R. on the hill this term. Also on his list of activities are the Round-Up Club, the Inter-Fraternity Council and some intramural basketball.

“I’ll see you,” said our hero as he laid down four aces in a game of strip poker.
YOUR FRIENDS

ELLEN DE GRAFF

“Education should include knowledge and training in a variety of fields,” said Ellen de Graff, ’47, as she expressed regrets that she had not been able to fit typing and shorthand into her schedule. She has majored in clothing and household art here at Home Ec, and wants to go into extension work. Ellen spent last summer as summer assistant home demonstration agent in a neighboring county where she helped with fair exhibits, an emergency food program, and the programs in training schools for potential leaders in the various communities. She hopes to secure a position in adult education work in Texas where she plans to live after her marriage to Monroe Northcott, a former V-12 here at Cornell. Ellen’s marriage will take place in July 1946, soon after her graduation. She has taken the accelerated course, and thus will graduate a year ahead of her class.

Despite the steady grind at studies, Ellen has managed to keep her scholastic average well up. She is a member of Pi Lambda Theta, national honor society of Women in Education; Phi Kappa Phi, a national honor society for all women students, and is secretary of Omicron Nu, the Home Economics national honor society.

Ellen is a member of the Women’s Glee Club, a member of the business board of the Cornell Dramatics Club, WAA representative for her house, and a vice-president in her dorm.

Her choice of college was probably influenced by the fact that Ellen’s father graduated from Cornell. But as early as the 6th grade Ellen de Graff had decided she wanted a Home Ec course and that Cornell was the place for her.

CHARLES STANSBURY

Returning from almost three years of service in the Army is Charles Stansbury, senior, formerly of the class of ’44.

Chuck received his preparatory education at Orchard Park High, graduating in 1939. During his high school career, he participated in tennis and soccer among other things. Entering Cornell in 1940, he joined Kermis and Pershing Rifles and was initiated into Alpha Gamma Rho.

Then came the war and Chuck joined a reconnaissance outfit of the 28th “Keystone” Division. He fought in France, Belgium, Germany and the “Bulge.”

Chuck was discharged in September of last year in time to reenter Cornell last fall. Since then, he has been a main wheel in the reorganization of Kermis and was elected Vice Noble Ruler of A.G.R. When asked what his major was, he replied, “cows and coeducation.”

Chuck is usually seen with an armful of flood-lights and a camera or two, for his hobby is photography. About the future, he is somewhat uncertain, but wants to get into some kind of herd management.

VEGETARIAN INDIA SUFFERS

“Lack of rainfall and an unsatisfactory irrigation system are causing disastrous results with India’s wheat and rice crops this year,” states Dr. R. S. Chaudhri who is at Cornell University through the Government of India. Dr. Chaudhri was a lecturer at the University of Benares in India for ten years and is now doing research in the Plant Physiology department at Cornell.

Dr. Chaudhri further explains the famine situation in India by saying that very little attention has been paid to agricultural improvements and that large scale mechanical farming doesn’t exist in India. Dr. Chaudhri believes the government must have control measures of food rationing and price control to avert black marketing.

India has two agricultural seasons, winter and summer. The winter crops of October through April form the staple of the diet and give most of the calorie requirement. This includes wheat (grown in the north and west), rice (grown in the south and east), barley, oats and pulses—a grain high in protein which is especially important for India’s babies and children. The summer crops are for cattle fodder and for the very poor. Therefore, explains Dr. Chaudhri, human life depends on the winter crops, and if proper care in agriculture and storage is not adequate, disastrous consequences result.

Hindus consider the cow sacred. This is partly because of the milk supplied and the fact that bullocks are very necessary for agriculture. However, even the milk supply is limited because of lack of development of the dairy industry and because of the beef consumption by the Moslems and Britshers.

Fruit is produced only in part of the country and is not obtainable; but expensive, because of the problem of transportation. “Thus,” Dr. Chaudhri concludes, “the grain shortage in India is disastrous because India’s vegetarians have no other staple foods to take the place of grains.”

A newspaper headline read: “Burglar Surprised by Bank Official Working Late.”—Well, who wouldn’t be.
FORMER STUDENT NOTES

The first home of Cornell's nursery school, on the Circle, near the Ag-Domecon campus. Although the school is now located in the basement of Martha Van Rensselaer Hall, its play yard still looks the same. The only difference is that the sand-box climbing equipment, doll carriages and toys so dear to the hearts of children are spread out over a larger and more beautiful area.

1923
Mary Elizabeth Wyckoff has been made food service director of the New York City YWCA. In her new position she supervises seven cafeteria and dining rooms.

1925
Helen Watkins paid a visit to Cornell recently to speak at one of the College of Home Economics' vocational meetings. Miss Watkins is now director of recruiting, training and placement of personnel on the State Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health in New York City.

Howard H. Campbell, County Agricultural Agent of Nassau County, has had an article entitled "A Modern Long Island Potato Warehouse" published in the February 2 issue of the American Agriculturist.

1928
Cyril G. Small, who was Circulation Manager of the Countryman in 1927-28, is now the County Agricultural Agent in Wayne County. Mr. Small, his wife and their four children are living in Sodus.

1937
On April 20, 1946 Elizabeth Eldridge became the wife of Laurence C. Boylan. Elizabeth is continuing to teach in the Ithaca High School.

1938
Charles Guszewich has just started a new job as Assistant Editor of the New York State Holstein Friesian News which is published at Sandy Creek.

1940
Ernest Short married Kay Medley in Newark, New York, February 2, 1946. Mr. Short is working for the G.L.F. in Pennsylvania.

1941
Mrs. Oscar Penoyer (Elizabeth Savery, Home Ec) is the mother of a daughter, Barbara Elizabeth, born in February. The family is living in Milford, Connecticut.

1943
On May 15, John D. Turrel will start work as a blockman for the John Deere Plow Company of Syracuse. His wife (Eloise Clor Turrel), who received her B.S. from the College of Home Economics in '43, and ten months old son will accompany him to live in Pennsylvania.

1944
Lt. Al Nixon '44 of the Field Artillery is now in Yokohama, Japan, in the occupation forces. A former track man, Al is looking forward to his return to Cornell, probably this fall.

1945
Lee Struglia is working as a microbiological analyst in vitamin assay with the Department of Poultry Nutrition at Cornell University.

1946
Loris Jeffres became Mrs. David Hadden on March 16. The Haddens are living in Rochester, New York.

1947
Nancy Maynard was married to Lt. Homer Harlan on March 24. They are living in Chicago.

1948
Mr. and Mrs. A. Milton Fine of Brooklyn announced the marriage of their daughter, Marjorie Lee Fine, to Mr. Richard Albert. Mrs. Albert was a member of the Class of '45 of the College of Agriculture. During her senior year she was Editor-in-Chief of the Countryman. Mr. Albert, an alumnus of the University of Michigan, has been doing graduate work in physics at Columbia since his discharge from the Navy.

On March 3, 1946 Constance Ruderisch was married to Lieut. John Persson Bartels of the USNR. They are living in Tacoma, Washington.
SAVIOR OF THE WHEAT CROP

SWARMS of passenger pigeons ravaged early Wisconsin wheat crops by swooping down and devouring the newly-sown grain. Moved by the farmers' plight, the Van Brunt brothers of Horicon determined to build a seeding device which would outwit the birds and save the crops.

In 1861, the Van Brunts built a seeder—incorporating their newly-patented cylinder feed—which was equipped with shovels that worked the seed grain into the ground and covered it with a protective blanket of soil. The success of the Van Brunt seeder exceeded its builders' fondest dreams. It not only overcame the pigeon menace, but revolutionized existing seeding practices.

Only 60 machines were built in 1861, but eight years later the annual output climbed to almost 4,000 as the fame of the Van Brunt machine spread over the nation. In 1912, Van Brunt joined forces with John Deere, and the farmers' enthusiastic acceptance of the new John Deere-Van Brunt soon made it America's leading grain drill.

Today, modern John Deere-Van Brunt grain drills, available in sizes and types for all farms, continue to win acclaim for their accurate seeding and long life.

JOHN DEERE QUALITY FARM EQUIPMENT SINCE 1837
The Spirit of Cooperation
is early American tradition. It permeates the American home, American schools and colleges, and our whole social life.
It has found a strikingly practical expression in the growing Consumer Cooperative Movement.
It calls for the participation of American Youth.

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In the end most cows are sold by the pound. At the butchers scale Holsteins bring the most for they are larger. They are heaviest producers during active years—They sell for most when done. Write for free booklet. FREE ILLUSTRATED HOLSTEIN JUDGING MANUAL, 8712

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What Farmers Have Done
With An Idea!

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

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

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

26,000 Loyal Members
The League is wholly owned and controlled by its members. The typical League member has 17 cows and nine heifers, 160 acres of land and buildings and equipment valued at $15,000.

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

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

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

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

Contracts with over 500 Dealers
League members have the benefit, without investment, of dealers' facilities and their distributing and merchandising organizations and many consumer outlets.

Facilities for Handling Seasonal Milk
The League has 12 well-equipped plants for manufacturing dairy products and three more under construction, including a modern butter plant. It has ample facilities for handling and marketing seasonal milk over fluid milk requirements.

Trained Personnel
Farmers have, in the League working for them, specialists in milk handling, manufacturing, transportation, distribution, sales, accounting and all other phases of the business.

A Knowledge of Markets and Costs
The League management has invaluable first-hand information on markets and costs which benefits all members. This is based on 25 years' experience.

Advertising and Merchandising
Education through advertising, in various ways, and better merchandising to the public are building a demand for Dairylea milk and Dairylea products, as well as increasing milk consumption generally.

Dairymen's League Co-Operative Association
SPRING SUGGESTIONS

Polaroid Glasses help your eyes ..................$1.95
T-shirts with Cornell seal .........................  .98
Sweat Shirts—Do they Help? ....................... 2.25
Tennis Balls—Pennsylvania and Dunlop .... .50
Gold Balls — Dunlop .................................  .85
Drinking Glasses—For High Balls, Old Fashioned, or Tom Collins — All decorated with Cornell Seal

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Open till 8:30 P.M. E. J. Morris, Prop.

STUDENT AGENCIES

Just What The Name Implies

Laundry and Drycleaning
Service under the management of your fellow students since 1894.

Located at 409 College Ave.
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No, Agatha, A.W.O.L. doesn’t mean “After Women or Liquor.”

* * *

Young Wife: “Didn’t I tell you to notice when the soup boiled over?”

Husband: “I did. It was half past ten.”

* * *

Then there’s the Scotchman who took out fire insurance on his cigars.

* * *

“Do you ever think of your old home town?”

“Yes, every time I see a “Reward Offered” poster.”

* * *

Loren: “You’re just like an icicle.”

Helen: “Well Loren, you know an icicle melts easily enough when you hold it.”
Even the full swing of stepped up peacetime production can't quite meet the demand for Surge Milkers. Dairy families need a machine that will do more of their work and save more of their time — they need Surge Milking.

The simple fact is that the Surge does do automatically what other machines have to be helped to do.

The Surge does do more of your work and save more of your time.

That's why you can afford to wait just a little longer and make sure you get a Surge.

A Modern Machine is a better investment.

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842 W. Belden Ave. Syracuse, N. Y.
PASSING ON ADVICE

Dean W. H. Myers of the College of Agriculture in a talk at the Alpha Zeta initiation banquet gave an analysis of the agricultural situation with words of advice that I want to pass on to you.

The Dean said that paying too much for a farm is one of the greatest mistakes farm boys can make. It must be remembered that farming is a long time business and so a farm would have to be paid for in times of much more unfavorable prices than we have at present. Many farmers have lost their farms and become discouraged with farming because they could not pay their debts during times of unfavorable prices.

Dean Myers also said that many Cornell graduates are going to have positions that will pay them more than their training and experience is worth, because of the increasing demand for graduates of agricultural colleges. Students should not let this go to their heads.

He emphasized the importance of the educational work of Cornell graduates in the vocational agriculture and home economics departments in high schools, but all rural young people will not be able to get their living directly from farms, so vocational training in other fields is very important.

We should have a definite program of non-agricultural vocational training to give these young people leaving the farm a fair chance.

STAFF ENLARGES

George S. Cooper from Cooperstown and Edgar L. Van Zandt from Blawenburg, New Jersey have been elected to the Cornell Countryman staff. Both George and Ed are freshman and have demonstrated their ability while competing for positions.

HAVE WE FORGOTTEN?

"So what if I am dead? Just because I fought and died for the things we all wanted is no reason why I can't still want those things.—Some Jap killed me. That's not his fault. They probably drafted him.—I bled for a while, thought about home and about God, and then died. My buddies came and buried me in a bomb crater. I lay still and cold, but not forgotten. They remembered, my pals, what I was fighting for. They kept on, and they won.

"But that's all they did. The war ended, and they forgot. Some had to die, and I was just as good as the next one for it. I don't mind that so much, for I'm in a better place now. Never thought I'd make it,—and yet somewhere, deep inside, I always knew. But my body still lies cold, and something within my soul is missing,—for you forgot.

"I never thought you could,—forget. We fought together, side by side, in mud, in filth, in blood. We saw men suffer, not only from pain of wounds and bugs, but of heartbreak and of tears. We stood together and watched our friends crack up; we shook our heads as they lost their minds. We didn't stop, though. We never doubted for a moment that there was a good cause for us being where we were. We knew we were in the right. We knew that what we were doing was for the good of our wives and children, and their children to come. We were doing it for our country, for our way of life. We knew that God was on our side. We faltered not. We knew what kind of a world we wanted to come back to. We had it all planned out. What we wanted most of all was what men have been fighting, begging, and crying for since the beginnings of our history. It's simple. Every child knows it.—Maybe that's why it's so good.—'Peace on Earth' is what we want. 'Good-will toward men.'

"Why is it that you who are still alive scoff at the idea of maintaining peace? Why don't you believe that the world organization so many of you fought for, and I died for, can be a success? Where is your spirit! Where are the guts, determination, and will to win that got you where you are?

"You're giving up in middle, because you can't remember that my body is still lying on that beach on Guam. You built a nice little cemetery with a white fence around it and you thought you were square with that gyrene.—'He got his when we hit the beach.'—And now you've forgotten me.

"I want you to renew your faith in your fellow men. I want you to stop worrying that everyone is going to cheat you out of peace. You must realize that they all want the same things you do, and that by working together you can achieve those goals. Don't shrug your shoulders! I may be dead, but I still know what's going on in your world. You, yes you, are thinking in the wrong direction. You haven't got enough trust in God or in your fellow men when you can say, 'We're heading for another war.'—Well, if we are, it's your fault! You are the one who's blaming it on everyone else and not doing a thing yourself. You are becoming petty and small again. You're getting back those little prejudices and hates that we all forgot out there.—Well, I won't let you do it! I'm going to keep coming back. Day and night, with each thing you do or think, I'll ask you, 'Is this what we fought for? Is this the way we wanted our world?'

My soul will not rest until you, yes, each and every one of you, have stopped waiting for the other man to solve the world's problems, and you begin thinking and acting for yourself."
Extension Service Summer School
July 1 - 20

Designed to help Extension workers improve their professional standards to meet the challenge of the times, Cornell's 1946 Extension Service Summer School will provide supplementary training in fields of increasing importance. It is hoped that inspiration and greater ability to apply the best procedures known to Extension workers will result from the three-week session.

Although the school is being held at the request of the Northeast Directors of Extension, and although Cornell hopes to become a center for such training in the Northeast, enrollment is open to all workers. Applications have been received from many sections of the country including such far distant points as Georgia, Texas, Colorado, Oregon, and even Saskatoon, Canada. Thus students will obtain a more comprehensive understanding of the problems of Extension Service.

The curriculum includes six credit courses on Objectives and Programs, Public Relations and Information Service, Sociology for Extension Workers, Public Problems in Agriculture, Public Speaking, and Psychology for Extension Workers. Optional afternoon activities will offer field trips, demonstrations, special lectures and forums, and an opportunity for individual practice in public speaking, radio, photography, and news writing. An outstanding faculty of national reputation has been selected.

New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics
Cornell University
Great Things are Coming in the FARMALL SYSTEM

The Farmall System—the 4 Farmall Tractors and the broad range of McCormick-Deering Farmall equipment—has gone a long way toward making farm work easier and more profitable.

But there's much more coming!

Self-Propelled Combines...One-Man Pickup Hay Balers...Mechanical Cotton Pickers...Spreaders for Fluid Manure...Farmall Cub Tractors and Tools...New Side Delivery Rakes...Dry and Green Hay Choppers...Power Loaders...Smaller Balers, Combines, Corn Pickers...Cut-Off Corn Pickers...Sugar Beet Harvester...Home Freezers...Touch Control.

These new products are being prepared for American farmers by International Harvester engineering and productive skills. Many of these machines will not be ready for many months to come. All of them are dependent on plant capacity and availability of men and materials.

Meanwhile the farmer's point of contact with the new equipment that is coming is his local International Harvester Dealer.

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Good Listening!—"Harvest of Stars" Every Sunday—2 P. M. Eastern Time, NBC

Fight Soil Erosion!
Strip-cropping is being practiced more and more as a recommended soil conservation measure on sloping, hilly fields. It is a profitable example of better land use...Farmall Tractors and Equipment are designed for FARMING ON THE CONTOUR.

HARVESTER Leads the Way in POWER-and-MACHINE FARMING
HOW G.E. TRAINS DESIGN ENGINEERS

MOST college engineering graduates hired by G.E. are assigned to the Testing Department for 12 to 15 months. At the same time they may enroll in sections of the General Course or be selected to follow one of the specialized training courses of the Design Engineering Program.

ADVANCED ENGINEERING

Besides meeting in class one morning each week, students spend 15 to 20 hours of outside time in solving assigned problems. The programs include a study of the fundamentals of electric machinery, electronics, and fluid mechanics. Student engineers can continue this course for as long as three years.

CREATIVE ENGINEERING

The intent of the Creative Engineering Program is to give the student with creative ability the tools that will be helpful in future work. Emphasis is placed on rotating assignment, as it has been found more effective, in developing creative ability, to place young men in contact with several engineers of proven ability. This program—lasting for about a year—also includes some time spent in class.

GENERAL COURSES

The highly specialized sections of the Design Engineering Program are open to selected men—the four engineering sections of the General Course are open to everyone. The sections include the Electrical Section, a course in application engineering; the Mechanical Section, covering the materials and processes used in the electrical industry; the Electronics Section; and the Engineering Fundamentals Section.

The Engineering Fundamentals Section includes a study of thermodynamics, fluid mechanics, chemistry, and metallurgy as they relate to Company products. The section serves as a refresher course for men who are several years out of school and emphasizes to recent graduates the importance of fundamental principles. Experienced engineers recommend that it be taken before any of the other technical sections. General Electric Co., Schenectady, New York.
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Barbara Benisch won the Elsie Van Beuren Rice Speaking Stage with her thoughts on world friendship. Do her ideas agree with yours?

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Introducing Your Friends .........................pages 8 and 9
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The many gorges around Ithaca provide refreshing enjoyment during the hot summer months.
FRIENDLY WORLD?

Do you remember a year ago? A lot of things have happened since then. Germany surrendered, Japan gave up to the fury of the atomic bomb, the boys and men began coming home. And we started talking about trans-Atlantic flights, and missionaries and nylons and world peace. And we're beginning to forget about the war and about beachheads and casualty lists. We're forgetting entirely too quickly. Maybe we ought to forget the horror and cruelty and dirtiness of war. But I don't think we had better forget some things—some things like millions of starving people in China, more millions of homeless and lost in Europe, thousands of others left broken and helpless all over the world from London to Burma.

The mind is a wonderful little organism—it can remember things. That's what makes it possible to carry on everyday life. But the mind can forget, too, and perhaps that is a good thing because life would be unbearable if we could not forget. Things that are too evil are best forgotten. In some cases whole portions of time are swept from our memories and so we call it amnesia. But I am more concerned with the little amnesias—the little stowing away of any rememberances of war or death back in the furthest corners of our minds.

Remember when you read about those starving masses in the rest of the world? It was pretty vivid then. But when it came lunch-time your clever, egotistical mind forgot. It couldn't enjoy all that food with the thought of small children starving over in Japan—so it forgot.

Can you remember what happened a little more than a year ago? I know that we've all done a lot of forgetting since then. But perhaps most important of all at that time, we Americans were mourning the death of a great man, a man we all knew even though most of us never met him.

We talk about Security Councils and United Nations and Leagues and Treaties. All of that is very fine but we can't stop there. Councils and diplomats and politicians never made a peace last. It takes more than that. It takes the help of all the little people, like you and me and the little girl in India. It takes our understanding, our sympathy, our aid, and most of all our friendship.

"My Friends," he used to say. My friends, not my subjects or you Americans, but my friends. That's what we've got to learn to say and mean. Friend. One attached to another by esteem, respect, and affection says the dictionary. One of the same nation, party, and kin—one of us. Friend. Originally it was a verb meaning to love.

Thoreau wrote a little book about Friendship. "There is on earth no institution which friendship has established," he wrote. "It is not taught by any religion; no scripture contains its maxims. It has no temple. Nor even a solitary column. . . . Yet, "no word is oftener on the lips of men than friendship." And, indeed, no thought is more familiar to their aspirations. All men are dreaming of it; and its drama, which is always a tragedy, is enacted daily. It is the secret of the universe. You may tread the town, you may wander the country and none shall ever speak of it. Yet thought is everywhere busy about it and the idea of what is possible in this respect affects our behavior toward all new men and women, and a great many old ones.

We've been fighting each other long enough. We've been throwing pebbles at each other and handfuls of dirt and lies and meanness. Now one of us has picked up a stick of dynamite, dynamite they call U-235. It's time to quit being childish and wake up before somebody really gets hurt including you and I and that little girl over in India.

Friendship must know no color, no race, or religion, or custom. Friendship should be international and something that all of us can be proud to share.

Friendship doesn't just happen. It must be planted and nurtured and cultivated until it begins to grow and blossom. Friendship has to start around us and so first it must start in each one of us, in every man and woman alone. We've got to know all about ourselves, know our shortcomings and virtues, in order to make friends. Each of us must strive for this friendship. It isn't confined to one individual, one group, or even one nation alone, but it must be shared and sought for by everyone. We should know ourselves and our neighbors, the people we meet and know, the girl down the hall, the Mrs. Schmids across the street.

We accomplished a few things during the war. Here and there an American family "adopted" a war stricken family abroad, a little girl in Ithaca shared her money and shared her thoughts and ideas with a little friend from some bombarded country. We sent bundles to Britain and gave to the Red Cross. We sent our boys and men to fight and to see what lands and people were like. The kids were the same, they yelled and laughed and begged for gum the same as any other children here in America. They bled the same and got hungry the same.

And we invited the refugees here. We opened up our colleges and exchanged students.

You Can Help

Look at the list of names in the Cornell Directory someday. There's quite a story in it, one that is good to read. There's an Eddy Yuan from Kuoming China, a Mike Bolsheki from Buffalo, a Nick Theodorou from Athens, Greece, and a Bruce O'Malley from Syracuse, New York.

But we still have a lot to do. Ten or a hundred or even a thousand students can't make nations friends but it takes all the little people—the public opinion of a nation—to make the friend of another nation. This is a big job we've got ahead of us but we all know it can and must be done. Here's something we can do in a big way—make friends with the world.

by BARBARA BENISCH
A-1 PRIORITY FOR BETTER NUTRITION

by Jean Cornell

Just as the 1946 home freezers show the influence of a survey made on freezers by Cornell University in 1942-43, so probably will the 1947 and 1948 models show the influence of a project now under way in Ithaca, New York, and its surrounding communities.

Giving an A-1 priority to residents of Tompkins County, four home-freezer manufacturers are flooding the county with available supplies of zero temperature storage boxes. The object is complete saturation of the community with frozen food equipment.

Part of a three-year study of community frozen food services, the project is being conducted by the Cornell University School of Nutrition to observe and learn the effect of an impact of an abundance of frozen foods and frozen food equipment on the community. Funds for the study have been provided by nine large public utility companies in New York State and by private business organizations.

Why was Ithaca chosen for the project? Because the first School of Nutrition in the world is located here, because there are both rural and urban communities within a small radius of each other, and, significantly, because it was in Ithaca that the first farm freezer in America was used by H. E. Babcock, a farmer in his own right and chairman of the Board of Trustees of Cornell.

Better nutrition is the focal point of the whole study, not only for Ithaca but for the entire country. "We shall try," says Dr. L. A. Maynard, head of Cornell's Nutrition School, "to determine what the freezer unit contributed to family living, such as a possible better use of the homemaker's time, variety in the diet, better quality of food and more nutritious foods."

A high-level diet contains fresh fruits, vegetables, meat and dairy products. These are perishable foods. By preserving their fresh qualities through freezing, more vitamins are retained and we thus live on a better nutritional level.

But will the American housewife freeze her foods? The study will aid in providing the final answer to the question, but persons interested in the project think that she will and their reasoning goes like this: It is easier to freeze foods than to can them. Therefore, the housewife will freeze more of the fresh fruits, vegetables, and meats than she will can. Having frozen more, she will have more and better quality foods to feed her family. More and better quality foods mean more vitamins. And more vitamins mean better nutrition.

It's a simple cycle, but a high nutritional standard, for all has not yet been attained in our country. Perhaps frozen foods can provide one of the means to that end—a high-grade diet for the people of America and the world.

The four manufacturers supplying the equipment—Sears Roebuck (Continued on page 14)
Sowing Seeds of Peace
by Jean Carnell

There wouldn’t be anything surprising about visiting the James Morse farm at Levanna, New York, and finding a Canadian milking the cows and a South American running the tractor, for the Morses have long been inviting foreign students from Cornell to spend a day, a weekend, or the whole summer working with them on their 180-acre farm overlooking Cayuga Lake.

It began in 1930 when Nai-Feng Chang, an unhappy Chinese agricultural student who was feeling a little lost in his American surroundings, visited the Morse’s farm with a Cornell professor to look at some hybrid seed corn. Feeling sympathetic, the Morses invited Chang to stay and work on the farm, where he soon lost his homesickness and became “one of the family.”

Since then, scores and scores of young students representing 19 different countries have visited Cedar Cliff Farm, many going from Cornell, others directed there by friends.

Perhaps “Toppy” was one of the more colorful visitors, not only because he had flaming red hair, but because his real name was Prince Tewhik Tousson and he was a cousin of King Farouk of Egypt. Toppy soon learned to drive the tractor, and at the end of four weeks had learned much about modern American agricultural methods, that he would never have found in any textbook.

These students acquire not only first-hand agricultural knowledge, but something more important, say the Morses, “a conception of the American way of life and a means of interpreting America to their own countrymen.” In return, this American family and the neighbors find out how the rest of the world lives and thinks.

Language has never created much difficulty, as most of the students have had good basic training in English. And when one South American boy couldn’t speak English, the Morses quickly solved the problem by calling in a senior girl majoring in Spanish at nearby Wells College.

Of greatest interest to the students from other parts of the world has been the American farm machinery. The tractors, milking machines, and corn picker on the Morse farm fascinate them, and many of the visitors have shown great aptitude in working the machinery. A German refugee boy, for example, won a prize at the State Fair for a tractor he made from a broken-down truck.

The Morses are not content with what they have been doing to make foreign students feel more at home in America. They want to encourage other farm families to do the same.

“Last year we had 10,000 foreign students in this country. With many European universities destroyed, more and more of tomorrow’s world leaders are coming here. They are eager to like America. What better chance could we Americans have for insuring peace than through friendship with them?” asks Mrs. Morse.

MASTER FOREST FARMER

An American forester visiting Sweden and Finland would be deeply impressed at the assurance with which reproduction cuttings, thinnings, and planting techniques are discussed by the Scandinavian farmers. Most of the farm woodlands in those countries have been under continuous management for decades. The outstanding forest farmers are leaders in their communities and have been awarded by their respective countries, the title of “Master Forest Farmer” in recognition of their outstanding work in managing their forest. These awards correspond to the Master Farmer awards which are given by state agricultural societies in our country.

According to Professor J. A. Cope of the forestry department, the Tioga Woodland Owners’ Cooperative of Tioga County has been operating for the past ten years, attempting to inform the farmers of Tioga and Chemung counties about good forestry practices in their farm woodlands. The Board of Directors, all of them local farmers of that area, decided that those members who stayed with the cooperative during the war years and maintained their woodlands in spite of outside pressure to market all their present stands, should have some recognition.

When the Master Forest Farmer idea came into view, plants were developed for setting up entrance requirements that would give real significance to those who made the grade.

Any woodland owner in Tioga and Chemung counties is eligible for the award if he meets the requirements. The first six Master Forest Farmers were Frank Hoffman, Waverly; L. A. Fisher, Spencer; Harry and Lyman Frisbee, Spencer; Hein Temple, Owego; Charles Doty, Candor; and John Jantz, Candor.

The Cooperative Association provided for each award winner an attractive roadside sign that reads, “Here lives a man who manages his wood like any other crop.”

The publicity resulting from these awards will act as a stimulus to increase the number of “woods minded” farmers in this area, for the Master Forest Farmers have not only developed their farm woodlands, but have also owned and operated substantial dairy farms.

Professor (shaking his head over Ag. Engineering report): “When George Washington was your age, he had become a working surveyor.”

Student: “And when he was your age, sir, he had become President of the United States.”

Farmer Brown: “I’ve got a freak on my farm. It’s a two-legged calf.”

Farmer Smith: “I know. He came over to call on my daughter last night!”
They Do It At Cornell
by G. S. Cooper

Feed, water, temperature, and humidity are controlled in these experiments.

Have you ever seen a poultryman feed ground cellophane to his chickens? Sounds crazy doesn't it? Sounds like something that they—those smart college professors—might do at Cornell. Well, you're absolutely correct. That's where it is being done, but it isn't as crazy as it sounds.

The nutrition division of the Poultry Department, under the direction of Dr. L. C. Norris and Dr. G. F. Heuser, is using ground cellophane in a special type of chicken feed. The nutritionists are conducting a series of experiments to determine the effect of folic acid, a recently discovered vitamin B factor, on the hatchability of eggs. In conducting such research it is essential that the nutritionist know the exact amount of folic acid in the feed that the chickens under test consume.

Because of the variability of the content of a grain mash and the difficulty of determining the exact chemical and mineral content of such a mash, a synthetic feed is prepared. This feed consists of a base of ground cellophane, purified casein and pure cornstarch. To this base is added the necessary vitamins and pure chemicals (calcium, phosphorus, iron, copper, sulfur, etc.) in the same amount that is needed in a balanced grain mash. The cellophane is a pure, indigestible substance which acts as both filler and roughage.

When this synthetic mash has been prepared it is divided into about twenty equal portions. To all but one of these portions of synthetic feed an increasing, measured amount of folic acid is added. These separate feeds are fed to individual laying hens. The hens are numbered and housed in separate laying cages. As eggs are laid, they are collected, numbered, and incubated under normal hatchery conditions. To keep an accurate check against abnormalities, the eggs from other hens, housed under the same conditions but fed an ordinary commercial mash, are gathered, numbered and incubated with the eggs from the hens under test.

The eggs are candled three times during the twenty-one day incubation period. When this process reveals a dead embryo, the egg is opened and the embryo examined to determine the approximate time that death occurred. This information is then recorded and checked against the amount of folic acid in the feed consumed by the parent.

All of the hens used in this experiment are artificially inseminated twice a week. This produces maximum fertility and makes possible hatchability studies on hens in individual cages.

This experiment is still under progress and no definite results have been concluded. However, similar experiments with the same type of feed have proved conclusively that the folic acid content of the food consumed by normal chicks affects their rate of feathering, growth, viability, and livability.

To determine the effect of other various minerals and vitamins a standard amount of folic acid is used and the content of the vitamin or mineral under test is varied in a similar manner.

E. M. Pollack wins prize

"Conservation or National Decline: America's Alternative," won the prize offered annually by the Charles Lathrop Pack Foundation for the best essay on the subject. The award of forty dollars went to Emmand Michael Pollack of Millerton, a freshman in the College of Agriculture.

Any student in the department of forestry is able to compete by submitting an essay on a subject relating to forestry, treated from the point of view of the public benefit.

The winning essay is deposited in the Cornell University Library, and sometimes is made the subject of a radio broadcast over WHCU.

Other contestants, whose essays or special articles were considered in the final award were: Steven Collins of Chappaqua, Forestry and Conservation; Julia L. Coyle of Utica, Bugbears of Our Forests; and Kenneth R. Davies of Olyphant, Penna., The Farm Woodland.
Scientists are always popping up in the strangest places! Sometimes they have a new product, and then again they may have found a new and unsuspected use for something long known.

Recently, science has invaded the hallowed ground of baseball, the infield. You won’t see retorts and fractionating columns lined up between first and second base, but practical science is there and means to stay. Why? Because baseball, like everything else, seems to need that much discussed new chemical with the too long name, 2, 4-di-chlorophenoxyacetic acid. Non-scientists call it 2, 4-D.

It all came about like this. Mr. Kane, of the Physical Education Department at Cornell University, was worried. The dark green turf of the baseball diamond at Hoy Field looked as even and well kept as a golf green. It had the best of care and looked it. Still, something was wrong.

The players themselves came up with the answer. There was too much clover in the turf and this caused slipping when they raced after a hot grounder or ran back to snare a fly ball.

Mr. Kane went to Dr. A. M. S. Pridham, of the Floriculture Department, who is working on the possibilities of 2, 4-D, explained the problem and wanted to know what could be done about it. To make matters worse, all of the clover had to be destroyed without injuring any of the desirable grasses in the turf.

The job seemed next to impossible, but scientists are a stubborn lot and Dr. Pridham said that he thought that it could be done. How? Careful use of 2, 4-D seemed to be the only answer. Otherwise, it would be necessary to plow under the existing turf, harrow, seed and fertilize the diamond and wait for a full year until the turf became tough enough to take the heavy pounding of collegiate baseball.

Up to this time, 2, 4-D had been used for removing dandelions, plain-tain, chick-weed and other weeds from lawns. Little was known about the matter and many exaggerated claims of its powers were current. Dr. Pridham was in the midst of running extensive tests to determine just what it would do, what dilutions gave the best results and, equally important, what it would not do. With early results in mind, he went to work with a slide rule, pencil and paper.

Early the next morning the whole area was sprayed with a carefully calculated dilution of the seemingly magic compound. Before the day was over the clover stems began to twist and curl. At the end of four days the stems had become so brittle and swollen that they would snap underfoot like ski mice. Within in two weeks the end of the Clover was assured and the remaining grasses, not damaged in the least, were well fertilized. With the competition gone and plenty of food available, the grass spread rapidly to form an even thick turf that would cause no trouble.

The next time you see a ball game and the short stop goes racing after a twisting grounder, remember that science is in there too, as a tenth man on the team. Dr. Pridham won’t win his letter. Like all scientists, he is content to stay in the background developing new products and new techniques for our problems, commonplace and unusual alike. There is no telling where science, or 2, 4-D, will pop up next.

THE LARGEST DUCK FARM ON LONG ISLAND

“It may not be the largest duck farm in the world,” says John Warner from Riverhead, Long Island, “but it’s one of the largest of the 78 duck farms on Long Island, and Long Island raises more than half the ducks in the United States.”

The duck industry flourishes there because the weather is warm and the soil is sandy and easy to keep clean. His father’s farm covers 250 acres, and markets 500,000 ducks a year. At any one time, 25,000 may be seen in the 80 buildings which include breeders, laying houses, incubators, and a slaughter house.

John is studying poultry because he feels that duck farming is a highly specialized business, involving a knowledge of breeding, hatching, feeding, use of mechanical and electrical equipment, and marketing.

(Continued on page 14)
THE COSTUME SHOP
by Lois Myers and Marjorie Wells

Learn to please the customer and learn while you sell. These are the aims of the Costume Shop in the College of Home Economics. Students make clothes commercially for campus and townspeople. The course is offered to give advanced students in the department of textiles and clothing, experience in constructing garments on a selling basis. The girls are "in the business" now and the customer must be satisfied.

In a large, well-equipped, laboratory on the second floor of Martha Van Rensselaer Hall, is a miniature dressmaking establishment. A power sewing machine, a hemstitching and a button-covering machine are used, as well as several electric and treddle sewing machines. There are two steam irons, regular irons, a pressing board for velvet, and electric shears for heavy material. Alongside are a fitting room lined with mirrors and an office for Miss Francis Brookins, the director. The entrance of the costume shop is an attractive reception room where consultations with customers are held.

If Mrs. Jones, for example, is interested in having a dress made, and her name is on the order list, she will have a conference with the student in charge of her order. They talk over plans, each presenting her ideas. Students taking this course have had preparation in design, textiles and construction. They are qualified to give help in selecting and buying materials, and styling. The girls make a variety of things: dresses, dressmaker suits, semi-tailored coats, blouses, slips, slacks, and formals.

The student fits a muslin model on Mrs. Jones. This is padded on a dressmaker dummy and used for draping, eliminating extra fittings and alterations. The girls use no patterns but make their own from the style chosen.

The garment is the responsibility of the student. She arranges the appointments for and directs the fittings. The work is done under close supervision by Miss Brookins, and her assistant, Miss M. Virginia Wilson. There are no formal lectures. All instruction is given by individual demonstration. Two people are hired by the Costume Shop for the purpose of giving students experience in assigning and directing work of employees. In this way, the girls may have more time for larger and more complicated jobs. Costume Shop or "Textiles and Clothing 220", as it is known in the college catalogue, is flexible to the students' needs. Hours may be arranged convenient with other courses, for the shop is open five days a week. Girls are allowed to take from two to five credit hours according to the time expended. Juniors and seniors planning to go into teaching, extension work, or clothing specialist's work usually take the course.

The Costume Shop was started in 1920 with the cooperation of Miss Buelah Blackmore, head of the Department of Textiles and Clothing. The first location was in the basement of Comstock Hall. One of the large windows was converted into a door leading to the outside and partitions separated the shop from the rest of the building. Curtains, drawn from the bottom up, allowed light and privacy. When the class became larger, Miss Martha Van Rensselaer, then director of the Department of Home Economics, had the partition moved over.

The Costume Shop has been busy ever since its opening. At present, the requests are greater than the facilities. However, the Costume Shop continues to give aid to Ithicans and experience to college girls.
DADDY'S HONEY

"Daddy's Honey" does not refer to Dr. E. J. Dyce's young daughter. It's really a honey spread that tastes good and spreads like butter. It's smooth and creamy, and will keep for an indefinite time without spoiling.

Now a professor in apiculture at Cornell University, Dr. E. J. Dyce discovered this spread while a graduate student in the College of Agriculture. He came from Canada to do research work on developing a finer granulated honey. Another problem to overcome was the prevention of spoilage after packaging the honey for market.

After his research at Cornell, Dr. Dyce returned to Canada where he was head of the beekeeping department in the Ontario College of Agriculture. Always interested in commercial beekeeping, he welcomed the opportunity to return to the United States to help operate the Finger Lakes Honey Producers' Cooperative, at Groton, New York. After two years there, Dr. Dyce returned to Cornell to join the apiculture staff. Here he has been teaching and carrying on research for the past five years.

This spread is made by a physical process by which honey can be blended to a standard flavor, color and moisture content. It is gently heated to destroy the yeasts which cause the honey to spoil, and yet does not lose any of the natural fragrance.

Once the "Dyce Process" was perfected and proved to be a real discovery, Dr. Dyce applied for a patent which he donated to the Cornell Research Foundation. Royalties from honey packed in this form go into a fund which is expected to be used for further research in the apiculture division of the University.

Beekeepers throughout the country say that the Dyce process is the greatest single advance in the industry in the past century, and is definitely expected to revolutionize the marketing of honey.

INTRODUCING

WALTER BOEK

Walter Boek, editor-in-chief of the Cornell Countryman, plans to enter the Missouri University Graduate School of Journalism next fall.

Walt has been president of the 4-H Extension Club, master of the Cornell Grange, member of the Veg. Crop Club, and Westminster Society.

He served as president of the Youth Section of the American Life Association, and presided while the rural youth of the United States of America was organized. Walt represented the Cornell Countryman at the Agricultural College Magazine Association conference in Chicago and was elected chairman of the Recommendations Committee.

He was awarded the Robert Adams Scholarship, the Beattie Agricultural Prize and the Danforth Junior Fellowship. On this fellowship he was elected editor of the Ralston Ramblings which was written by the group. During his freshman year, he participated in the Eastman Stage and won the Rice Debate this year. Walt received a silver boxing glove for his skill and sportsmanship in boxing at Cornell.

Before Cornell, Walt was active (Continued on page 9)

JEAN KRUMWIEDE

Jean Krumwiede from Highland Park, New Jersey, will leave her position as assistant business manager of the Cornell Countryman when she graduates from the Ag. College this June.

In high school Jean worked on the yearbook, in the library, and was a member of the Honor Society.

After one year at the New Jersey College for women, Jean transferred to the College of Agriculture at Cornell where she has been training to teach high school sciences. She has been doing practice teaching in the Ithaca High School as part of her program. Jean said enthusiastically, "I like teaching in spite of the short time we spent with each class."

At Cornell Jean has been on the business staff of the Cornell Countryman for two and a half years, serving as assistant business manager for two years. She has been a member of the Westminster Student Session, Cornell Grange, and 4-H Extension Club.

Last summer Jean travelled with the Peace Caravan under the auspices of the American Friends Service Committee. She studied at (Continued on page 9)
YOUR FRIENDS

JEAN CARNELL

Jean Carnell, business manager of the Cornell Countryman for the past three years, was born in London, England, but her family moved to Ithaca when she was one year old.

Jean was a member of the Ithaca High School orchestra and band during her high school years. She graduated in ’39 and returned to high school for one year of postgraduate study. The next year she attended business school and became a secretary at G.L.F. where she worked until she entered the College of Agriculture in ’42.

Jean majored in agricultural economics and journalism. She has been a member of the Cornell Countryman staff for four years, served on the Willard Straight Browsing Library Committee and was secretary of the Cornell Grange during her junior year.

Jean likes horses, riding, and hopes to live on a farm. Her Sundays are spent working on a farm where her duties include everything from milking cows to bookkeeping.

After graduation this June, Jean will become a member of the research department of G.L.F.

ALICE LATIMER

Did you see that oriole fly by? Alice Latimer probably did not miss it if she were out on one of her early morning bird hikes. She studies ornithology and one of her hobbies is birds. Her room is filled with pictures of wild life that she has drawn. Almost any afternoon she may be seen rushing up the stairs to the Methodist Office in Barnes or to the Countryman office in Roberts. Alice is circulation manager of the Cornell Countryman, and editor of “The Wesley News.”

Alice was elected to the Countryman editorial staff during the spring term of her freshman year. She has been circulation manager these past two years, and represents the Countryman on the W. S. G. A. activities council.

During her four years of college, Alice has been active in Wesley Foundation, the Methodist student group. In her second year she worked on the publicity committee; then became a member of the Wesley Foundation Student Council. As a junior she was editor of the Wesleyan Yearbook, and editor of the Wesley News. This year she has continued as editor of the Wesleyan Yearbook.

Alice is a member of Kappa Delta Epsilon (national educational honorary society) and Arete (Women’s Social Organization). She was in the Women’s Assembly of C. U. R. W. in 1942, on the Willard Straight Hostess Committee in 1944, and she received the Beatty scholarship in 1945.

Majoring in biological science, Alice hopes to enter the Graduate School at Cornell. Ultimately she wants to write and illustrate in the nature study field.

Alice likes to skate, swim and climb mountains. In her summer vacation she has been helping her brother, Bob, who graduated from Cornell in 1939, on their home farm in Afton, New York.

JEAN KRUMWIEDE

(Continued from page 8)

Antioch College with thirty other students, some from foreign countries, and went with a caravan to a small town in Ohio. In this rural village Jean and three other girls lived for six weeks lecturing, and conducting surveys and panel discussions on world peace.

This year Jean received a Roberts Tuition Scholarship and was elected to Pi Lambda Theta the national honor society for women in education.

WALTER BOEK

(Continued from page 8)

in 4-H and Future Farmers work and attended the Holland Patent Central School. He won 125 prizes on exhibits from his dairy, poultry, swine, raspberries, strawberries, garden and forestry projects. He was a finalist in Future Farmer Speaking contests in Oneida County for two years and won essay contests.

Walt won seven metals for individual work in judging and indentification contests at sectional, state and national contests in 4-H and F.F.A.

His summers have been spent in Extension work and this year he has been teaching in the Department of Agricultural Engineering.
ALPHA ZETA

House officers for the coming year are: chancellor, Lynn Barter; censor, Warren Darling; scribe, Arthur Hiltboldt; chronicler, Avery Wood; librarian, Bill Quinn; ser-
gent-at-arms, Stan Reeves; stew-
ard, Milton Adsit; and house mana-
ger, John Kellar.

The new chancellor is a transfer
from Ohio State, and has already
distinguished himself as an active
figure in campus activities as a mem-
ber of the Ag Domecon council,
president of the Veg-Crops club, and
member of the Roundup club.
Lew Mix, whom Lynn succeeds,
will enter graduate school at the Uni-
versity of Minnesota in September.

4-H EXTENSION CLUB

4-H Extension Club closed its
year with a picnic at Stewart Park.
Alba Yindra took charge of the
club’s popcorn concession at the
Spring Day carnival. Lois Myers
and Abe Relyea were elected by the
club as official delegates to the an-
nual conference of the Rural
Youth of the U. S. A. which will be
held at Jackson Mills, West Vir-
ginia, in October. The newly elected
officers are: president, Bernard
Stanton; vice-president, Abe Rel-
yea; secretary, Mary McCarthy;
and treasurer, Anna Kovac.

KERMIS

Kermis successfully staged three
one-act plays in May. “The Bed of
Petunias,” a comedy of farm life di-
rected by Miss Mary Eva Duthie;
“The Very Naked Boy,” a farce
concerning a proposal, directed by
Chester Freeman; and “The Cockle-
pfeiffer Case,” a burlesque mystery
directed by Dick Korf, were the
first productions of the club
since the war. Present officers are
Charles Stanbury, president; Wil-
liam Malick, vice president; Vir-
ginia Elliott, secretary; and Doug
Bissell, treasurer.

HOME EC CLUB

At the May meeting of the Home
Ec Club officers were elected for
1946-47. The new president, Janet
Kirk, acted as Chairman of the Ser-
tice Committee this year. This
year’s Chairman of the Publicity
Committee, Ellen Fleming, will as-
sist Janet as vice-president. The
club’s finances will be handled by
Virginia Crouse, Marion Cousins
and Martha Courter will hold the
positions of Corresponding and Re-
cording Secretary, respectively.

Installation of officers will be
held on June 5 when new members
are initiated.

The committee chairmen for next
year have also been chosen. They
are: Tea Committee, Dotty At-
water; Social, Ginny Weller; Ser-
vise, Barbara Benisch; Vocational
Series, Ruth Vandermark and Pub-
licity, Joan Dahlberg.

GAMMA PHI

September 3 will mark the second
anniversary of Gamma Phi, the
Women’s Veterinary Society, which
was founded by the girls in the New
York State Veterinary College. It
now has chapters at Michigan and
Washington, with tentative open-
ings at Alabama and Pennsylvania.
Gamma Phi may even become in-
ternational in scope, with a chap-
ter at the Ontario Veterinary Col-
lege. In addition to organizing this
national sorority, the girls have en-
tertained the faculty wives, have
started a prelim file, and have se-
cured permission to ride ambu-
latory, formerly forbidden to women
students. The main purpose of
Gamma Phi is to promote unity
among all women veterinarians, stu-
dent and graduate. To achieve this
they are contacting all alumni with
the hope of enrolling them as mem-
bers of the organization.

TWO YEAR CLUB

The Association of two year and
Special Students in the College of
Agriculture, which was inactive
during the war years has been re-
activated. The following officers
were elected at the beginning of this
term: President, Jack R. Chapell;
Vice-President, Clinton Seefeldt;
Secretary, George Miglianti; and
Treasurer Charles McCrodden.

Members of the Board of Directors
are James Coulter, Robert Mc-
Combs, and Douglas Murray. Chas-
ter Freeman, Assistant Professor of
the Department of Extension
Teaching, is the faculty adviser.

Dr. E. A. Bates, University Ad-
viser on Indian Affairs gave a very
interesting and informative lecture
to the association at their last meet-
ing. Dr. Bates discussed the customs
and traditions of the American In-
dian tribes, especially those of the
Five Nations. He explained both
the formation and government prac-
tices of the Five Nations and sug-
gested that the members of the
United Nations Council might well
follow some of the practices of the
Five Nations Council.

The Association has both a soft-
ball and a baseball team entered in
the intermural league. Captained
ably by Thomas Holmes the softball
team won its first two starts by de-
feating Forest Home 14-5 and the
Barnstormers 22-2.

ALPHA GAMMA RHO

Newly initiated members of
A.G.R. are Andrew Baran, Leon-
ard Borden, William Dress, Don-
ald Feretti, Hollis Hatfield, David
Huntington, Leland Ives, Merwin
Leet, Robert McCagg, Frederick
Rasweiler, Willard Shimmel, Ed-
ward Stapleton, John Strander,
Stanley Tellier, and Edgar Van
Zandt. Dr. Robert Polson’s address,
“The Values of a Fraternity in Col-
lege Life” was the high point of the
initiation banquet.
AG-DOMECON

The Ag-Domecon Council, which was reenacted during the Fall term, held its annual election on May 16. From a slate of thirty-four candidates, the following were elected: Agriculture—Freshman representative, Larry Baymon; Sophomore, Milton Adsit; At Large, Lynn Bartter, Malcolm MacDonald, Carl Almquist, William Quinn, Edgar Van Zandt, George Cooper, Warren Wilson, Ned Bandler, and Don Bishop. Home Economics Freshman representative, Joan Dahlgren; Sophomore, Martha Clark; At large, Mary McCarthy, Jean Downes, Beverly Pratt, Lois Hadden, Edith Palmer, and Jacqueline Kritz.

At the first regular meeting of the newly elected council, Malcolm MacDonald was reelected president for the coming year. Other officers elected were Vice-president, Warren Wilson; Secretary, Jean Downes; and Treasurer, George Cooper.

President MacDonald discussed the work to be done before the end of the term and appointed the following committee chairmen: Finance, Lynn Bartter; Social Coordination, Beverly Pratt; Student-Faculty Relations, Ned Bandler. These committees are already planning for the reception of new students in the fall. The council expects to be able to furnish, prior to registration, a list of the special abilities and previous activities of all incoming agriculture and home economic students to each of the extra-curricular organizations on the upper campus.

A vote of appreciation was expressed to the retiring members of the Council for active and successful work performed during their administration. President MacDonald expressed the desire of the council for any student, faculty member, or administrative officer to appear at any of the regular bi-monthly meetings to present problems or suggestions for the consideration of the council. Their meetings will be held every other Thursday, at 7:30 P.M. The council members are taking an active part in the organization of the Student Council program for Freshman Orientation.

CORNELL GRANGE

More than thirty grangers enjoyed a picnic at Mount Pleasant when R. Treman Smith, Betty Day, and Lester Carter were in charge of everything from hot dogs to a baseball game. Eleven members joined Tompkins County Pomona Grange, June 1st. Mr. Don Paalberg led a discussion on prices and their influence on our economic life at a recent meeting. A discussion of marriage will highlight the lecturer’s program at the last meeting of the term. Fourteen members are graduating, including the worthy master, Margery Tallaksen.

OMICRON NU

OMICRON Nu has elected to its membership the following outstanding students: Seniors—Iris Berman, Rose Fortune, Gertrude Harvey, Sylvia Mayer, Jeanne Powell, and Dorothy Shearer; Juniors—Mary Lou Gedel, Betty Hartman, Mrs. Esther Jordan, Mary A. O’Hara, and Marjorie Saunders; Graduate Students—Ruth Ahnert, Rose Collins, Mrs. Patricia Foster, Velma Laird, Priscilla Shaw, and Mary Wilson. A demonstration of the research being done with vegetables was given for Omicron Nu by the Institutional Management department in May. Officers for the coming year are Betty Hartman, president, Mrs. Esther Jordan, vice-president, Mary Arlene O’Hara, secretary, Dorothy Stockburger, treasurer, and Mary Lou Gedel, program chairman.

BACAMIA

Bacamia closed the term with its annual spring picnic held in conjunction with the dairy science department. Officers for the coming year are Dan Bilien, president; Patricia Noble, secretary; Alice Klinko, librarian; Robert Lawrence, program chairman; and Barbara Borden, social chairman.

ROUND-UP

Stewart Fish will be the new president of the Round-Up Club for the coming year. Other newly elected officers are Edward Stapleton, vice-president; Beth Pratt, secretary; Germain Marion, treasurer; and Richard Haby and Carl Almquist, auditors. The sale of box lunches at the Angus Breeder’s sale netted the club $75.00 through the work of Beth Pratt and her committee. The annual banquet and spring picnic were the last activities of the term.

ELSIE VAN BUREN SPEAKING STAGE

The fifth annual Elsie Van Buren Rice Speaking Stage was held May 1 in Martha Van Rensselaer Hall. Dean Sarah G. Blanding of the College of Home Economics presided over the contest.

Barbara Benisch, ’49, received the first prize of $100 for her speech, “Friendship, the Foundation of World Order.” She believes that true peace will only come from sincere friendship of all the little people of the world. This feeling will “take real thinking,” Miss Benisch said, “planned and cultured until it will grow, and we will truly know the other peoples of the world.”

The second prize of $25 was awarded to Joan Fulton, ’46. She spoke on “The Atomic Bomb Needs One World Now.” Exploding the belief that the details are secret and that there can be an adequate defense for the atomic bomb, Miss Fulton advocates an efficient world government built on the principles of God. Facing the problem of the atomic bomb seriously, Miss Fulton asked, “Is it going to be world suicide or is it going to be world government?”

Other speakers were Doris Dittman, ’48, who spoke about “The Psychology of Style,” Martha Murriell, ’47, who talked on “Woman, the Eternal Homemaker,” and Vivian Hoffman, ’48, whose topic was “Japan Needs Emancipated Women,” Jean Edsall, ’46, gave vocal selections with Bernard Stanton as accompanist. Lois Dathyn, ’46, was the student chairman.

The judges were Cornelius Besten, Dean of the University Faculty; Gertrude Grover, radio speaker; and Ruth Rice McMillan, ’23, daughter of the donor of the awards. Professor Eric Peabody and Professor Chester Freeman coached the speakers.
Former Student Notes

The former annual graduation procession. Since the College of Agriculture opened in 1868 it has graduated 7907 students, including those with degrees of B.S. in Agriculture and those who were awarded B.S. degrees with a specialization in Home Economics. The College of Home Economics (which was a School of Home Economics from 1919 till 1925, when it was made the New York State College of Home Economics) has granted degrees to 2,561 students. This year approximately 104 are graduating from the College of Agriculture and 114 from the College of Home Economics.

1945
Patricia Or ling Ficken is working in the Home Ec Library at Cornell. She became Mrs. George Ficken on June 30, 1945. Her husband is now back from the service and is finishing work toward his degree in Mechanical Engineering.

Muriel Wood, Ag '45, is working for DuPont. She is doing routine analytical work.

Pfc. Max Hecht is with the 84th Division in Germany. Prior to his being stationed in Germany, he studied at the Sorbonne in Paris for a few months. Max majored in wild life conservation while at Cornell. The Museum of Natural History recently published his work "A Review of Middle North American Toads of the Genus Micrhyla" which was written in collaboration with Bessie L. Metalas.

Joseph Pellegrino is working in the Research and Control Department of Birdseye-Snider at Albion, New York.

1944
Virginia Corwin, who became Mrs. Robert Staehle last February, is living at 218 Lake Avenue, Ithaca.

Ruth Franklin is Staff Dietitian at St. Mary’s Hospital, Mayo Clinic, in Rochester, Minnesota. Ruth, who graduated in October ’44, is supervising the diets of patients with diabetes and gastrointestinal diseases.

Faye Seelbach was married to Oscar H. Schmitt, Jr., in March. They are living in New York City.

1943
Don Watson still with the Army, is now studying at the University of Bern, in Switzerland. He has recently become engaged.

Bob Baker, who is now married, is Assistant County Agent in Orange County.

Janette Robbins, Mrs. William McDonald, has a two-year-old son, Alan Richard. The McDonalds are living in North Syracuse.

Sarah Storm was married to Mr. F. C. Wells Shoemaker in July, 1944. They are living in Charlotte, North Carolina.

The former Sarah Lockwood, now Mrs. Russell Bradley, has a son, Jonathan Greer, who was born in February. Mr. Bradley has just been discharged. They plan to leave California for the east in the near future.

1942
Elizabeth Church Hammond has a new address—Beachwood Apartments F-1, Narberth, Pennsylvania. The Hampdens have a daughter, Nancy Suzanne, who was born in the end of March.

Clayton E. (Ace) Brower received his discharge from the AAF on March 6 after four years service. He married Miss Tempest Rands, of Hettick, Illinois, on March 10. They are living on a farm in Munnsville, New York, this summer, but he expects to be back at Cornell in September.

Leon Mehlenbacher is working on a farm in Wayland, New York, with his father. Lee went into extension work for three years between his seventh and eighth terms, coming back to Cornell this past winter to finish work for his degree which he received in February.

1941
Mrs. Paul Lane, who was Anne Kelly, is now living in Baltimore, Maryland. The Lanes have a daughter, Nancy, twenty-one months old.

Leland Getman is working in a factory in Fulton, New York, until he can secure a position as a County Agricultural Agent.

Mrs. Russell J. Chron (Blanche Zimit), who is living in Middle- town, New York, has a son David Jay, born in February.

1940
In February Sally Gibson Robie sailed from the United States to the Philippines to join her husband. Mr. Robie is with the Columbia Rope Corporation.

Henrietta Hoag (Mrs. Daniel Guifføy) is now living in Ithaca with her husband and two year old son. Mr. Guifføy is working for Barr and Lane, who are doing construction work on the campus.

1939
Mrs. Carl Servell (Sally Splain) gave birth to a second son, John Dorner, in January. The Servells are living in Framingham Center, Massachusetts.

Mildred Homan Baker is teaching home economics at the Mattituck High School in Mattituck, New York.

Helen Gustafson has been transferred from the Convalescent Hospital at Fort Story, Virginia to Cushing General Hospital, Framingham, Massachusetts. She was in charge of the Orthopedic Occupational Therapy Shop when the hospital closed. She is now an occupational therapist.
DON'T FLIT FROM COW TO COW
Heavy milkers fill the cans quickly—Heavy
milkers give you the most for your labor—Heavy
milkers are always the most profitable in
the herd. Holstein cows ARE the heaviest milk-
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1937
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hicks (Winifred Myers) are living at 1231
Gray Avenue, Utica, New York. Mr. Hicks is testing milk for a milk
company there. They have two children, Susan and Shirley.

1928
Alice Myers (Mrs. Henry G. Ketchum) resides at 32 Albert Street,
Johnson City, New York. The Ketchums have two children, Walter
and Bruce.

1927
Stan Warren, Professor in Agricultural Economics at Cornell, is
the father of twin girls born on May 15. Their names are Martha Doris
and Jean Louise. Mrs. Warren was Esther Young who graduated from
the College of Home Economics.

1923
Gladys Barkley Wigsten, who graduated from Cornell when the
College of Home Economics was a
department of the Ag College, has
been elected President of the Cor-
nell Women's Club of Elmira.

1911
W. Strong has retired as Dean
of the National Farm School to
operate his own 190 acre farm. He
has twenty-one registered Ayrshires
and a 2,400 hen poultry plant. He is
planning to attend the thirty-fifth
Alumni Reunion.

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In the early "30's" Steinhorst foresaw the
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and Company, Philco Corporation, Emil Steinhorst & Sons, and Carrier Corporation—will not only be finding a market for their freezers, but they will be finding answers to some of their problems too! What size freezer do American housewives prefer? What style is most convenient? Does the freezer save her time and money?

**Mother Zero**

Mother Zero, a model locker plant with processing facilities, and an accompanying slaughterhouse has been placed at the disposal of the School of Nutrition by the G.L.F., a farmers' cooperative, for use as a laboratory where studies can be made on all phases of slaughtering, freezing and storage of foods. Farmers and city people have been using the plant for the past year for slaughtering and processing their meat, and for curing hams, bacon, rendering lard and for the making of sausage.

During the saturation project, Mother Zero is sponsoring the rental of Baby Zero's—small five-cubic foot freezers rented for use in homes on a monthly or yearly basis. Three hundred of these small freezers were rented in the first ten days of the project. Judging by the demand, several hundred more could have been rented if they had been available.

**Cooperative Research**

Mother Zero will be used as a basis for determining how a locker plant can best serve a community, what the influence of an influx of freezing boxes will be on the operation of such a plant, and to what extent users of home freezers will depend on the locker plant and other sources for commercially frozen foods.

Answers to many of the proposed questions will be determined through an extensive field program directed by Dr. W. A. Gortner of the School of Nutrition. Home economists will visit housewives to study their reactions, engineers will make checkups on the freezing equipment, agricultural economists will make cost studies of the operation of equipment, and nutritionists and biochemists will continue their studies of the effects of freezing on foods.

So far, response and interest in the saturation project have been promising. Sales of freezers through the regular retail channels of each manufacturer have been up to expectations and will continue until there is no demand for them—or the saturation point has been reached.

As Dr. Karl D. Butler, in charge of research at Mother Zero for the G.L.F., said about the project, “Everyone is for it! For the manufacturers it means a preview and evaluation of their freezers and a guide for finding what consumers want. It means better nutrition and employment for labor. For the utility companies, it means increased use of electric power. It means better diets for the consumer—and it means more and better markets for the farmer.”

**VEGETABLE CROPS CLUB**

Newly elected officers are: president, Lynn Barter; vice-president, Eric Oesterle; secretary and treasurer, Charles Jones; program committee, Pat King and Arthur Parkinson; publicity committee, Charlotte Avers and Russell Hodnett; advisory committee, Dr. Paul Work, Edward Klinker and Robert Case.

The speakers of this term have been Arthur Parkinson, exchange student from England, who spoke on English methods of vegetable production, and Doctor H. C. Thompson, head of the Department of Vegetable Crops, who discussed the latest developments in the Vegetable industry.

Refreshments and informal social programs followed the meetings and a picnic was held at Enfield Glen.

**LARGEST DUCK FARM**

(Continued from page 6)

Huge electric incubators, each holding 120,000 eggs, are used for hatching. About four fifths of the fertile eggs hatch, and the remainder are sent to the bakeries for use in bread. “The hatchers are a mass of wriggling, tiny ducklings, and from 8,000 to 10,000 breeders are chosen from the ducklings hatched in March. It takes from nine to eleven weeks to raise a six pound duck.

The Warner farm uses seventy tons of feed in one day. The ducks are watted by automatic fountains, and swim in salt water from Peconic Bay. The ducks get other exercise too. They've discovered that ducks like to climb slopes and will use ramps without fear. All in all, it's a pleasant life for the ducks on the largest duck farm in the world.

Bill: "What did the tooth paste say to the toothbrush?"

Ruth: "Can't guess."

Bill: "Squeeze me kid, and I'll meet you outside."
During this period of onrushing inflation, with ceiling prices, but no goods to sell, with black markets and racketeers,

**YOUR CO-OP STORE**

owned and controlled by you, the consumer, is of extreme importance.

It will be of even greater value to you when the inflationary boom breaks.

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All indications point to a severe shortage of these items next Fall. If you will sell them to us now, you will get an unusually good price, and you will be helping some new student to obtain required supplies. Drop in today.

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**THE CORNELL CO-OP**

Barnes Hall
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Up To Us

FOR HIGH SCHOOL READERS

Four years ago I was nearing the end of my Senior year in high school, facing the same problems that you have about the future. I could have gone to work and earned money or I could go on to college for two or four years.

The easy money looked big and the four years appeared long. Besides I didn’t have any money to pay expenses with if I did go.

After I had talked with vocational agricultural teachers, extension leaders and successful farmers, I was convinced that college was what I wanted.

It did not take me long to find a job so I could earn part of my expenses while going to college. From then on, it was easy to find work which became a valuable part of my college training. The experience of working in a large kitchen, on agricultural experiments, running a public address system or instructing in agricultural engineering can not be had from a lecture room.

These are only four of the many opportunities that exist, if you look for them. Money is not an excuse for not going to college if you are not afraid to spend some of your spare time using your hands and head. I have found my best friends among those working their way through.

The four years that loomed ahead, when I was in high school, have gone somewhere and the big money that my friends chose, instead of college, has been spent.

The college education that I gained will be valuable during the rest of my life.

A JOURNAL OF CAMPUS AND COUNTRY LIFE

How many of our readers realize that the Countryman reaches many people in countries located far from the Cornell campus. Our magazine travels to China, India, the Union of South Africa, and to Canada, Italy, France, and the Philippines.

And of course we have readers in an area closer to home. The Countryman reaches rural high schools throughout the state, 4-H Club offices, and many state libraries. Teen agers who hope to get a chance to enter an agricultural or home economics college, read our issues and often hope that someday they may take part in the life which the Countryman describes.

Alumni who have left Cornell read the Countryman to keep in touch with the people and places they once knew. Students on campus read the Countryman to discover what their colleges have to offer over and above the classroom lectures. If its news of a club activity, or a research story, or an attempt to bring Cornellians together as friends, the Countryman tries to do its job as a journal of campus and country life.

The Countryman is a campus activity in itself, a “learning ground” for the students interested in the workings of a monthly magazine. Each year a new group of students steps into the shoes of the previous staff members.

So you see, we on the Countryman staff have quite a job. We’re here to learn what to do . . . and while we learn, we go ahead and do it.

ELECTED TO STAFF

The Cornell Countryman takes great pleasure in adding to its staff five compet who have qualified for staff positions by their interest and ability.

We congratulation Lois Myers from Scipio Center, Herman Horowitz from Yonkers, Ilene Smith from Henderson, Julia Coyle from Utica, and Morris Wood from New Jersey.

FOUR STAFF MEMBERS LEAVE

Four of us will leave the Countryman with this issue. We have been with it during most of our years at Cornell so we appreciate the journalistic training we have received from putting out a magazine on a business basis.

We had to cut down on the size of the magazine during the war but we did not miss an issue. Students are back and we leave the Countryman with a larger staff who have more experience than we had when we started. Next year and the year safter it will be a pleasure, as alumni, to watch the Countryman improve under their guidance.
A farm family listens to a noontime farm and home program

- If it's new in Agriculture and Home Economics, you'll hear it on the farm and home programs over your favorite radio stations.

- 40 stations in New York State are served by the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics with:

  - Farm and Home Radio News
  - Speakers from the Colleges
  - Transcribed Talks by Experts
  - Operational Advice for Better Farming

**CORNELL**

**Farm and Home Program**

**Direct from the Campus**

**Daily at 12:30**

**WHCU**

870 on the Dial
Feed For Late Summer

There is still time to plant Sudan grass for extra feed in late summer—and you may need it.

Movable electric fence has been used to divide this field of Sudan grass. Cows clean up one section, then move on to the next.

These Can Be Planted Now

Sudan Grass is the best bet under most conditions. Sudan grass, a rapid-growing annual, withstands drouth very well, does not like excessive moisture, and is ready for feed in about six weeks after sowing. Usually planted about 25 lbs. per acre. Many farmers like a combination of 10 to 15 lbs. Sudan grass and 40 to 45 lbs. soybeans per acre. Sudan grass, either alone or with soybeans, may be pastured or cut and fed green.

Japanese Millet does best in cooler regions, giving a coarse, rank growth on fertile, moist soils. Usually planted after June 15, at the rate of 30 to 40 lbs. per acre. Can be pastured or cut and fed green. Unless it can be sown before July 1, Hungarian Millet should be substituted.

Managed Grazing

The electric fence makes managed grazing practical. A field of Sudan or millet can be pastured off a little at a time without waste by moving the fence every few days. In the hayfield the same thing can be done to control aftermath grazing. In a legume meadow, the cows should be moved before the grass in each section is damaged by too close grazing.

Feed from emergency pasture and hay aftermath will help to maintain milk production when permanent pastures dry up in the midsummer heat.

Consult your G.L.F. Service Agency.