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

Library
The Cornell Countryman
CAREERS AT GENERAL ELECTRIC

General Electric is not one business, but an organization of many businesses, offering opportunities in virtually all the professions. Here three G-E men brief the career-possibilities which the company offers to the mechanisms expert, the vacuum-tube specialist, and the engineer.

MECHANISMS EXPERT
John Payne (Cornell), who developed the mechanical hands for atomic research: Radioactive isotopes create problems to delight the heart and fire the imagination of any mechanical or electrical engineer who has a bent toward mechanisms. Developing pile “service” mechanisms and manipulating devices like the remote-control hands is tied in with a lot of existing techniques, but the special conditions offer a real challenge—and a real opportunity—to the engineer.

VACUUM-TUBE SPECIALIST
Dr. Albert W. Hull (Yale), assistant director of the Research Laboratory: The use of vacuum tubes for controlling industrial processes is only beginning. A new tube with a “dispenser cathode,” for example, can take signals from “electrical brains” and apply them to apparatus of any desired size. Also, a new thyratron gives mastery over high-voltage currents as high as 40 amps at 70,000 volts. Such developments will foster the use of vacuum tubes as engineering tools and electronic servants.

STUDENT ENGINEER
Bob Charlton (Texas), graduate of the G-E Advanced Engineering Program: I have just completed three years of intensive engineering study on a level with the best graduate schools. Besides my experience “on the job,” I’ve studied 20 hours at home each week. The first-, second-, and third-year courses are tough and realistic—the problems actually come from engineering divisions. I don’t know of a better way to get a thorough technical background for an engineering career in industry.
Up to Us

It's a pretty well-known fact around Cornell that the Department of Buildings and Grounds is about five years behind the students when it comes to building paved walks. Last year it finally admitted the need of a short walk south of Goldwin Smith after Cornellians of many classes had bared the ground and worked up a slippery mud during the rainy periods and an even more slippery skidway of ice.

The same situation exists now on three paths used by Ag and Home Ec students. Perhaps the most serious is the one between the Circle and Triphammer bridge, in back of Baker Lab. A substantial weatherproof path has been constructed—except for about a hundred feet where we will see a treacherous mudhole with the first rains and wet snows of winter. Other short lengths in need of paving are in front of Fernow Hall, the corner of Upper Alumni Field below the Dairy Building, and the path from the rear of the west end of Martha Van Renselaer Hall to the street below.

Students are going to use these paths in dry weather whether they are paved or not. Countless feet continually widen the area of bare ground until they become eyesores on campus. Since the grass will never have a chance to grow on them anyway, they should have been surfaced long ago.

Why do half a job? It's human nature to take the shortest route to one's destination. It's also common sense. Why deny its existence by overlooking the consequences? Let's have them fixed up!

D.R.
The State Colleges
At Cornell
Welcome You

CORNELL University was founded on the Land Grant Act of 1862, the main objective of which was "to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life." As a part of this great university the State Colleges, Schools and Experiment Stations, prominently pictured in the above aerial view, were established to serve the people of New York through teaching, research, and extension. The four State Colleges and Schools at Cornell are the College of Agriculture, the College of Home Economics, the Veterinary College, and the School of Industrial and Labor Relations. The Stations are the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, at Ithaca and the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, at Geneva.
College slang today is a racy hybrid of double-meaning words, turned phrases, and colorful adjectives stemming from two or three generations back, foreign languages, World War II, and the latest movie playing at the local theater. It's hard sometimes to draw the line between straight Americanisms and school jargon, but certain words stand out as being definitely college slang.

Some words are common to almost every school in the country, while other words have a local meaning restricted to one campus.

At most colleges one does not get just "tight," "high," or drunk, but he will more likely be regarded as "blasted," "creamed," "gassed," "clobbered," "crooked," "stoned," "snoggered," "skonk-dronk," "schlooped," "potted," "plowed," or "hammered." The drink which is the cause of it all may be referred to as "brew," "suds," "malt," or "hooch."

While on the party line, there are many types of operations besides "bending the elbow," that go with mixed gatherings. "Pork chopping" at Ohio Wesleyan is to cut in on your friends' or fraternity brother's date. The same thing at Missouri is "third-basing," or "bird-dogging." At the University of Texas, anyone jilted by a girl is "flushed," the fellow who is "flushed" is called "Drano," and the girl who has done the jilting has "pulled the chain."

Co-eds and girls may be referred to in any number of ways depending mostly on her looks and character. A "queen" is just about tops. At Oklahoma A. & M. a girl worth looking at is a "beaver," and at Colgate a "poomer." Emory University calls a cool and somewhat distant girl a "pink," while at Georgia Tech. that name is connected with high-school girls. There are many other types which speak for themselves, such as "beasts," "Ready He dys," "squaws," "snakes," "pigs," or "quail," (meaning too young, but nice.)

The name applied to types of fellows are even more varied and meaningful. Anyone slightly different or odd is a "character." Then again there are many subdivisions of "characters," such as "drips," "spooks," or "eight-balls" which means you just don't fit in. A clumsy person at Michigan is a "hamburger," at Colgate a "jabongo," at S.M.U. a "plumber," or at Bloomfield College and Seminary a "jaboff." A dope may be a "sack," "meathead," or even a "tool" (usually a "simple tool").

A "sportsman" at Texas, is a fellow with money and a car who perhaps doesn't let his studies get in the way of his education, while a fellow with little money and no car is a "peasant," or a "peon." Also from Texas comes the term "cutter," a boisterous hell-raiser and woman chaser.

A fellow who "wows" the girls at Oklahoma A. & M. is a "gunner," while the same type at Arizona is a "boondecker." One who plays a low trick at R.P.I. is regarded as a "sehnock," then again any low-life character around the University of Mississippi is a "pogue."

From American University comes the term "snowshoes" which is applied to a person very slow afoot. At the University of Michigan a person who pokes fun at others, rides them, is a "jockey." A group of such practical jokers is a "Jockey Club."

The mental condition which could result from a "bust" or failed exam is known at Texas as the "reds," a feeling of melancholy or frustration corresponding closely to the "blues." You would probably be "bushed," "pooped," or "knocked" which is to be tired, or as they say at Ohio Wesleyan, "all shook up," meaning confused. (This feeling may also stem from woman trouble.) One step further from the "reds" or "blues" is to "flip your lid," or "snap your cap," which is the same thing as losing your mind. Being "around the bend," or "off your rocker" is the same condition.

"Clobbered," which has already been mentioned, also means to be hit hard, as in a football game. "Creamed" means about the same thing, though it falls more in the class of being "beaten up," or getting a "face full of fist," which at Wyoming is a "knuckle sandwich." At Colgate a punch in the nose is a "shot in the horn." "I'll clean your clock" is at Lehigh, about the (Continued on page 10)
New York farms and

Child Labor

By Herman Horowitz '50

Despite the fact that there are restrictions on the use of child labor on farms, investigations conducted by the N.Y.S. Department of Labor have shown that applicable state laws are being violated, that children under the legal age are being employed, and that those of legal age are working without proper farm permits. Under state law, no minor below the age of 14 may work on a farm unless he is a member of the farmer's family, in which case the minimum is 12. Fourteen and 15 year olds are required to obtain farm work permits; whereas those 16 and older need no certificates.

Usually, minors are not used extensively on dairy farms or in agricultural pursuits requiring heavy lifting and skill. Fruit and vegetable farmers are the most frequent employers of minors. Although many of these growers claim that they would prefer hiring adult help, the fact is that they need child labor. When crops are ready to be harvested, these growers state, they can not wait around until the employment services furnish an adequate labor supply, and so, through necessity, they are forced to turn to child labor for help. Their argument runs like this:

1. The type of work for which the children are used is very light and very healthful. Since these minors are often paid piece rates, rest periods are taken at leisure. Heavy lifting is not required, particularly in the berry, bean, and pea fields.

2. Farmers can not afford to pay the wages demanded by full time factory labor, and must, therefore, look to children for aid. Although low wages may be paid to these minors, this does not lower wages of other workers in the area, because there is no competition between the older and younger workers. There simply are not enough adults to meet the seasonal demand for labor. School children will usually look for some type of work just to keep themselves busy during the summer vacation.

3. In many instances, mothers or adult members refuse to work on the farm unless they can bring their children. Since the farmers need all the help they can get, to refuse these people would be to reduce their supply of labor. Family groups have been found to work better together. Farmers maintain that the children are employed by their family and not directly by them.

4. The farm owners contend that children working on farms are better off than roaming the streets. The people who work on farms are usually the poorer element, who live in poor neighborhoods, with tenement slums. To leave the children at home would expose them to moral and physical dangers, since recreational facilities are almost nonexistent in these areas.

5. A unique explanation for use of child labor was that youngsters were able to pick berries, etc. without stooping as much as adults, and that, as a result, the minors could do a better job of cleaning the bushes. Another reason advanced by one farmer was that the children (especially those under 14) were much easier to control than those above 14 years.

However reasonable or unreasonable these explanations may seem, enforcement officials are determined to eliminate violations. But, insofar as the tentative enforcement procedure established by the Labor Department is concerned, the growers avoid penalties and prosecution in many cases. The tentative procedure followed is roughly this:

a. If the industrial investigator, after making a routine inspection, finds a violation of the child labor provisions (minimum wages and hours regulations do not apply to farms) of the law, he reports this to his superiors. The investigator then informs the farmer of his obligations.

b. If the department so decides, a conference with the violator is held, at which time an official of the Labor Department will outline ever more explicitly the law's requirements.

c. A reinspection is then ordered to determine whether the obligations are being met.

d. If, after this reinspection, violations still persist, prosecution may follow in the local court, in proceedings conducted by the State Attorney General's Office.

This procedure has been found not to injure the farmers as much as one might expect. In the first place, the need for children lasts only a short while, so by the time the reinspection is made the investigator may find no minors working. In addition, many farmers escape the initial visit, because of inability on the part of the Labor Department to employ enough inspectors and difficulty on the part of the inspectors in locating the farms. Furthermore, prosecution must take place in the locale in which the misdemeanor was committed. This means, especially in rural communities, that the judge trying the case may be a close neighbor of the defendant. Since there is room for graduated fines, and there may be various interpretations of the law's provisions, the extent of punishment depends upon this local peace officer.

One method that has been found most effective in the enforcement of child labor laws is to inform the growers of the double liability clause of workmen's compensation. Under it, if any child is illegally employed (under-age minors and minors of age without permits) and is injured on the job, the farmer must pay double damages. If the farmer carries workmen's compensation or farmer's liability insurance, then the insurance company pays the original award for damages.

(Continued on page 12)
The priceless Wasmann ant collection was missing, swallowed up in the Nazi quest for world domination. This was the situation that made a Dick Tracy out of a former professor of biology at the University of Richmond, Dr. Wendell Bailey.

Until 1943 the ant collection had resided in the museum of the peaceful Dutch town of Maastricht, a mecca for entomologists from all parts of the globe.

It was the life work of a Jesuit priest, Erich Wasmann, who over two generations ago began to study, classify, and collect insects and books about insects to find how vegetable and animal life could be protected. When he died in 1932 his collection of ants and books on them was accepted by entomologists as one of the very finest.

Then — the Nazi juggernaut rolled across Holland.

By 1943 the Nazis were well along in the process of looting Europe of her art and scientific treasures; and attention was focused on Maastricht's treasure, the Wasmann ant collection. It was a simple matter for Professor Hans Bischof of the Deutsches Zoological Museum of the University of Berlin to converge upon Maastricht's museum with a squad of strong-arm SS men and cart the collection away to "someplace in Germany."

Nothing more was heard of this priceless collection until, in 1944, Dr. Bailey arrived in Maastricht with the U.S. Army. Museum Looted

Says Dr. Bailey, "I arrived in Maastricht as typhus fever control officer for G-5, Ninth U.S. Army. It was only natural that I should visit the local museum at my first opportunity, and it was there that I heard about the looting of the Wasmann ant collection."

"I was outraged at the looting of the collection, and saddened to think that it might be permanently lost to entomologists. I swore that when the war was over, if humanly possible, I would track it down and return it to Maastricht."

In 1945, after the fighting had ceased, Dr. Bailey, now with some free time, set about looking through what was left of museums and universities in some of the larger German cities. One day he was tipped off that both the ants and Professor Bischof were in Berlin. He found Bischof in the Deutsches Zoological Museum on the University of Berlin campus.

According to Dr. Bailey, "I introduced myself and put the Professor at ease by just talking entomology. At last, when the Professor was thoroughly lulled into feeling safe with me, I said, 'I'm especially interested in seeing some entomological specimens. Ants, for instance.'"

"'You've come to the right place,' said the Professor, 'I've got the finest collection in the world.'"

"'Why,' I said, 'I thought the Wasmann collection held that distinction."

"'That's just the one I mean,' said Bischof beaming.

"'You've got it here in the museum?'

"'Right here,' said Bischof.

"'All right, you old codger, the jig's up,' I said. And it was."

Arts Returned

Bailey returned to the museum that afternoon with a crew of men and a 10-ton trailer to remove the collection. Bischof led them to a debris-filled, dust-choked, and lightless catacomb where the collection had resided during the bombing of Berlin. Miraculously it seemed, the collection had emerged unscathed. The men went to work, and the following day the Wasmann collection was on its way back to Maastricht.

It was then that Dr. Bailey turned to Bischof and asked him why the collection had been removed from safe little Maastricht, which never was bombed, to the target of Berlin.

Bischof blinked his eyes and pulled at his scrubby beard.

"For protection," he said.

(Continued on page 10)

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<td>1. AZ-AGR 2 Yr. Club</td>
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<td>3. AZ-AGR Pomology Ho-nun-de-kah</td>
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1. Veg. Crops meeting will be announced by posters.
2. Dairy Science—every other week.
3. Sears Scholarships—by notice.
4. Countryman—every other Monday.

October, 1948
"But they don't teach you about such things in classes!" exclaimed foods major Dorothy Taylor referring to her experiences with foods work in a Girl Scout camp this summer. It seems Dottie ran into trouble with bugs that miraculously appeared in spaghetti sauce just before serving time and undependable coal stoves that heated to 450°F with no warning, ruining the turkey she was cooking.

Dottie, first vice-president of our WSGA, is a girl of many interests. She has during her three years in the College of Home Economics, taken active part in the Westminster group—for which she has served as secretary and social chairman, CURW, the Women's Athletic Association and Wayside Aftermath. Her work with CURW earned her one of its rural fellowships.

Her first post as an official in WSGA came when sophomore Dot was elected to the House of Representatives and served on the secretary's committee. Last year she was president of Comstock A. As first vice-president this year, she acts as coordinator of dormitories, chaperones and dorm VP's, and as chief assistant to WSGA president, Lila McLeod.

In addition to her collegiate activities and sports, Dot is interested in knitting, sewing and photography.

A graduate of one of Schenectady's high schools, Dot was awarded a New York State Cash Scholarship and received the Bausch and Lomb award for her work in science.

Bud Stanton

Bernard Freeland Stanton has the distinction of being perhaps the only senior in agriculture who needs no introduction to the Ag campus. And as president of the men's senior class, this outstanding man from Greenville, New York is known to almost the whole University.

Apparently nary a blade of grass has sprouted under Bud's size 11's, for the list of his activities reads like a Cornellian index. It all started in high school when he participated in sports, the 4-H, Grange and Church groups—but he has done even better at Cornell. As a freshman he became a member of the Round-Up Club, Countryman staff, Grange, Wesley Foundation and the tenor section of Sage Chapel Choir, in addition to being president of the 4-H and a charter member of the newly-reorganized Independent Council.

Alpha Zeta (in his sophomore year) was the first of the honorary groups to pledge Bud, but Ho-Nun-de-Kah and Sphinx Head (University-wide men's honorary) followed in his third year. Perhaps because he held the offices of Grange secretary, vice-president of Round-Up and president of Ag-Dorcon—and maintained an average on which any Cornellian could look with envy.

Bud's experience with dairy cattle (his Greenville home is on a Golden Guernsey dairy farm) has stood him in good stead. He has been one of the key men on our competition-winning Dairy Cattle Judging Team, and last year placed second for individual honors at the National Intercollegiate Judging Contest in Waterloo, Iowa.

Weighing the evidence, it seems a safe bet to say we'll hear a lot more about this personable young man-of-agriculture in the years to come.

Barth Mapes

1948 has been a memorable year in the history of Barth Mapes, for it saw him united in holy matrimony with Martha Clark, a charming representative of the Class of '48, and as a touch of icing to the cake, the election to the Presidency of Ag-Dorcon was thrown in.

Barth, born and reared in the mountain fastnesses of Sullivan...
County, N.Y. graduate from high school in 1943, and feeling strongly that his country was in need, joined the United States Army and fought the war to a successful conclusion, Barth emerged a second lieutenant, after winning his wings as a pilot.

Thirsting after the cup of knowledge, Barth started his four years as a Dairy Major at Cornell in the Fall of '45 and was avidly snapped up by A.G.R., Agricultural fraternity. Mapes rendered yeoman service as a Freshman Camp Counselor, and entered politics via Ag-Domecon Council. He was chosen vice-president and later president of the organization, one of the highest honors Cornell University can bestow upon an individual.

Barth serves the people of the Upper Campus and the University as a whole as a voting representative from Ag-Domecon on Student Council, and has been elected to membership in Sprinx Head and Ho-Nun-de-Kah, both senior honorary societies.

Ruth Humphrey

"Don't forget your change, please."—a favorite saying of the petite and charming cashier in the Home Economics Cafeteria. Ruth Humphreys is her name and she comes from Fairport, New York where her father operates a small dairy farm.

Soft-spoken and only five feet, three and a half inches tall, Ruthie manages to hold her own on the upper campus. Right now you all know her as the president on the Home Economics Club. Ruthie was on the Tea Committee for two years and the last year she helped to plan menus for the WSGA convention held at Cornell and took part in the supervision of their serving.

Before coming to Cornell, she worked as a baker in the Rochester General Hospital this past summer. Last year she helped with horseback riding, dancing, basketball, baseball, swimming, ping pong and pool counted tops.

WARRNEN WINS

Stanley Warren, of the Department of Agricultural Economics, is the first recipient of the Ag-Domecon-Ho-Nun-de-Kah Professor Merit Award.

Barth Mapes, President of Ag-Domecon, presented Professor Warren with a plaque inscribed in his honor at the Ho-Nun-de-Kah Barbecue, on October 4.

The annual award was originated last spring when the two organizations agreed to sponsor jointly a Professor Merit Award to give recognition to outstanding members of the faculty of the College of Agriculture. The Ag-Domecon Council nominates, during Spring term, ten professors deserving of the award. Of these, Ho-Nun-de-Kah selects five to appear on a ballot sent to every member of the Senior class in Agriculture, with whom final choice of the winner rests.
Zu viel

Kartoffeln und Brot

by Jane Wigsten '50

The words look foreign, but they mean the same thing in any man's stomach—and potatoes and bread are about all that is in any European's stomach now. During the winter of 1944, the ration of food for the people of Amsterdam was one potato and one slice of bread a day. The ration now is much greater, and other foods can be obtained, but the diet is still predominantly starch. Any nutritionist can tell you the result of a high starch diet. We saw no milk, corn, or lima beans. We saw no milk, butter, or cheese during our stay, and no meat—the ration for two weeks being a piece about the size of one large hamburger.

But perhaps more discouraging to one with nutritional information is the failure of the housewives to take full advantage of what quality their foods do have. Vegetables are thoroughly boiled in much water—and the cooking water is rarely saved for soup or a hot drink. Potatoes are always peeled (and often stand in water for several hours before cooking). We served the new potatoes cooked in their jackets, and found the German and Dutch members of our camp amazed at our eating the skins—completely unheard of in their countries. Even more difficult for the non-Americans of our camp to understand was our eating salads. Very bad for the stomach, they told us, to eat any raw vegetables.

What Results?

A man cannot work well on a diet of 1000 calories a day (the equivalent of a milkshake and two peanut butter sandwiches), on a diet void of protein. Even more important, he cannot think clearly, keenly. But it is not just a matter of concern because of the effect on individuals. Just such conditions are these paved the way for Hitler a scant 15 years ago.

Now the world faces necessary rebuilding after its latest war. The recovery of all Europe hinges on Germany's recovery of her iron and steel output. On Europe in turn depends the survival of our world. It cannot be accomplished with only brot and kartoffeln for a man's stomach.

Jane Wigsten, globe-trotting Home-Ec junior, and Countryman's expert on foreign affairs, recently returned from a summer visit to Benelux, France and Germany.
Your Farm Equipment at Home  
Can Conserve Soil...Save Cash

The dramatic Face-Lifting demonstrations, presented by Soil Conservationists, reveal a quick panorama of the program's scope. In one action-crammed day, an erosion-gutted farm is reclaimed and prepared for conservation farming.

There you see the big Diesel crawlers with bulldozers or carry-type scrapers doing the heavy work—filling deep gullies, straightening creek channels, grubbing stumps. Then you watch Whirlwind terracer outfits, along with Diesel-powered motor graders, build terraces speedily.

On your farm, you can do your own "face lifting," with Farmalls and regular farm equipment. Fitting contour strips for cropping. Preparing waterways for grassing. Renovating old pasture sod. Proving what conservationists teach: that the farmer's own equipment can follow-up to develop a conservation program now—and make it succeed from then on.

All 5 Farmall sizes, and their full lines of matched, quick-change equipment, practically equal their level land performance on contoured slopes. Nimble steering enables you to cultivate winding rows with accuracy; pin-point turning simplifies the point-row problem. Hydraulic implement control by finger-tip touch—and the speed of interchanging Farmall implements—add to the ease and economy of diversified farming.

Only International Harvester builds  
McCormick-Deering Farmall Tractors.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

180 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE
CHICAGO 1, ILLINOIS

Listen to James Melton on "Harvest of Stars" 
every Wednesday evening over CBS.

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October, 1948
1937
Mary B. Wood was recently appointed home economist in marketing to be located at Cornell.

1941
Grace Kreiger was recently married to Ewart Blain. They are living at Hawthorne, N. Y.

Mrs. Robert Rose, formerly Muriel Elliott, has a daughter, Kate Palmer.

1942
Anne Newton is now Mrs. Arthur Feet, Jr. and a resident of Tuscon, Arizona.

Cynthia Nickerson was married to Melvin Hurd last spring. They are living at Clintondale, N. Y.

1943
Norman Allen is running an 800-acre dairy farm in Schaghticoke in combination with a farm machinery agency.

1944
Roland Randall has begun work as Assistant County Agricultural Agent in Cattaraugus County.

Jane Furtick was married to Henry Gisinger in June. She has a public relations job with the National Dairy Council in Philadelphia.

Alma Huber recently married John Wittemore. They are residing at White Plains.

Margaret Schaer was married to John S. Groat. She recently received her M.S. at Cornell.

Elizabeth Skinner was released from the Navy last fall and is with her husband stationed at Subic Bay, Philippines.

1945
Nancy Allen was recently married to Clifford Habulain. They are living at Ilion, N. Y.

Jacqueline Forman became Mrs. Flam in May. They are residing at Batavia.

Florence Hansen was married to John Clarke. She is doing social welfare work in Charlottesville, Va.

Harriet Barnum was recently married to Howard Loomis.

1946
Iris Berman was recently married to Lawrence Goodman. She writes a syndicated column on baby care under the name of Iris Lane.

Maysele Draheim married John Torney this spring.

Frances Goheen became the bride of John J. Holfer. They are living in North Troy.

Mary Geiling, now Mrs. Charles Settembrini, has triplets. Born July 19, they are Mary Kathryn Charles Lou, and Lawrence Patrick. They are living at Westchester, Penna.

Jean Powell was married recently to John O'Donnell. They are living at Levittown, N.J.

Shirley Joseph, now Mrs. Bernard Horowitz, has a daughter, Edna.

Ann Kleberg was married to Robert Blakelee. They live in Moro-
town, Conn.

Kae Holdridge recently married Robert Didier. She expects to study at Potsdam State Teachers College.

1947
Nancy Palmerone is a ward contact dietician at St. Luke's Hospital, New York City.

Georgia Franklin was recently married to Arthur Osslon. They are living in Chicago.

Betty Hartman became Mrs. Richard Selby July 5. She is teaching at the Brushill School, Cleve-

land, Ohio.

William B. Faulkner became Assistant Agricultural Agent in Madison County on July 1.

1948
Phyllis Du Bois began work July 1 as Assistant 4-H Agent in Otsego County.

Margaret Mosher became 4-H Club Assistant Agent in Dutchess County, July 15.

Abram Relyea, who has been Assistant 4-H Agent-at-Large, is now Assistant Agent in Jefferson County.

John Norton was appointed Assistant Agricultural Agent in Erie County this June.

Ernest Schaufler was appointed instructor in the floricultural department June 16, to work on a program for home grounds improvement for 4-H Club members.

W. Clair Emens, Jr., is working as Temporary Assistant Agricultural Agent in Columbia County.

(Continued from page 6)

ages, but the farmer must pay an equal amount. This double liability is non-insurable. In cases where no insurance is carried, the grower must pay the entire double award.

It should be stated, in closing, that the Labor Department has been engaged in extensive research to determine the reasons for the wide use of child labor. As a result of these informational surveys, and through pressures exerted by farm organizations, it is conceivable that applicable state laws may be revised. When, or in what directions, these changes may take place is, of course, a question that can not be answered at this time.
AT LAY-UP TIME this Fall—you can help prevent the winter rust that costs thousands of farmers the use of valuable farming equipment if you use Esso Rust-Ban products.

ESSO RUST-BAN 347 protects all kinds of exposed machinery metal. It is quickly and easily applied with brush or cloth, and readily removed at any time with kerosene. For plows, cultivators, disks, and other exposed implements.

TO STOP the attack of rust on the insides of idle engines, use Esso Rust-Ban 603. It has special properties that combat rust, and a protective film adheres to inside engine surfaces, affording important, winter-long protection. In the Spring, Rust-Ban is replaced with motor oil.

ANY ESSO DISTRIBUTOR will gladly tell you about other Esso Rust-Ban products that can mean money-saving protection for valuable farm equipment.

How NOT to harvest A CROP OF RUST

ESSO STANDARD OIL COMPANY

October, 1948
Alumni Prize: John R. Dezeeuw.
Alpha Zeta Cup: Somers F. Conover.
Borden Award: Harlan R. Wengert.
A.R. Brand Scholarship in Ornithology: William C. Dilger.
Burpee Award in Floriculture: Mary E. Brougham.
Burpee Award in Vegetable Crops: Wesley H. Dempsey.
Mrs. Walter Douglas Scholarship: Mary E. Brougham.

Hervey S. Hall Scholarship: Joyce Hagemeyer, Elizabeth Rannels.
Mrs. Frances King Scholarship: Dorothy E. Ober.

Freshmen: Donald A. Cario, Helen D. Corbin, Clayton Hotchkiss, Nicholas J. Juryed, Frank Michlazynia, Samuel Schlenk, Adelbert N. Tallman, Jr.

George LaMont Scholarship: Gerald Gibbs, Robert Pask.
NYS Bankers Ass. 4-H Club Scholarship: Edward Huntington.
Non-Resident Tuition Scholarship: Albert M. Beck, Kent L. Buck, Arden Day, John H. Foster, Bankeshwar Lall, Anne A. Leonard, Eyestein Einset.

One-half Non-resident Tuition Scholarship: William D. Bair, John W. Meller.
Roberts Scholarship: Charles H. Adams, George Alhusen, Douglas L. Murray, Donald Richter, Martha S. Windnagle.
One-half Roberts Scholarship: Howard C. Bateman, Gordon L. Conklin, Joseph J. Krawitz, Maurice E. Mix, James W. Wright.


New Cornell Mascots

CUBBY, THE BEAR
Designed especially for the Co-op and Cornell. Here's the Cornell Bear in person.

THE WAHOO DOLL
We call him Lo, the Poor Indian. He has achieved great popularity since he arrived a few weeks ago.

HANS, THE DACHSHUND
About twenty-four inches of sausage dog. Come in and see these new mascots and a lot of old favorites at our Gift Department.

THE CORNELL CO-OP
Barnes Hall, On The Campus

CHEVROLET
Advance-Design TRUCKS
For Advance-Design FEATURES
AT College Chevrolet Co.
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A COMPLETE FEED SERVICE
for
Northeastern Dairymen

Through the G.L.F. Feed Service Every Dairyman In This Territory Can Get The Mixed Feed or Feed Ingredients For His Particular Farm Needs.

One of the basic reasons why Northeastern farmers organized G.L.F. was to provide a dairy feed service to fit the needs of each farmer. In the development of this service it had to be taken into account that while some farmers grow much of their own grain, others depend entirely on purchased feed.

In the past twenty-seven years, the G.L.F. Feed Service has been developed and improved through the influence of three main factors: First, agricultural college experiments and research have shown the way to feeds that are more nutritious. Second, the farm experience of thousands of farmers who use G.L.F. feeds has kept the feed service on a sound, practical basis. Third, G.L.F.'s years of experience in purchasing feed ingredients and mixing and manufacturing formula feeds enables the G.L.F. Feed Service to provide practical, nutritious feeds at reasonable prices to meet the requirements of every farmer.

Two basic types of feed service are available through G.L.F. — the mixed, formula feed service for those who do not have home-grown grains and an ingredient and mixing service for those farmers who raise at least part of their grain supply.

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There are two over-all mixed feed services: The flexible formula feeds and the fixed formula feeds. Flexible Formula Feeds are available for farmers who want high quality feeds at the most reasonable prices. To keep the quality high, strict nutritional requirements are set up for each feed. To keep the price reasonable, G.L.F. buys the most economical ingredients to meet these nutritional standards.

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For The Milking Herd—Flexible Formula Feeds: Milk Maker (24% protein), Exchange Dairy (20% protein), Patrons' Cow Feed (20% protein), 18% Dairy, and 16% Dairy.

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For Dry Cows and Heifers—Fitting Ration, and Dry and Freshening Ration.

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The Ingredient and Mixing Service

Many dairy farmers grow at least part of the grain they feed. Therefore, the G.L.F. Feed Service offers 30% Dairy Supplement which can be mixed with home-grown grains to make a practical milk production feed.

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OUR NEW TELEPHONE NUMBER
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General Electric is not one business, but an organization of many businesses, offering opportunities in virtually all the professions. Here three G-E men brief the career-possibilities which the company offers to the technical graduate, the mechanical engineer, and the chemical engineer.

**TECHNICAL SPECIALISTS: MEET YOUR HOST**

M. M. Boring (Colorado), manager of the Technical Personnel Division: It's my job to contact young men with technical training who are interested in careers with General Electric, and to start them on their way up through our training programs. Opportunities for them were never greater. This year we have hired more electrical, mechanical, and chemical engineers, and more chemists, metallurgists and physicists, than ever before.

**MECHANICAL ENGINEER**

H. P. Kuehni, of the General Engineering and Consulting Laboratory: Much of my work has to do with such hurry-up calculating machines as the differential analyzer, the AC network analyzer, and the electronic digital computer. For the engineer with a bent toward mathematics, these machines are opening up exciting possibilities in many problems whose mathematical complexities, or sheer length, have heretofore discouraged investigation.

**CHEMICAL ENGINEER**

Gil Bahn (Columbia), graduate of the G-E Advanced Scientific Program: Graduation from this program poses an interesting problem to the chemical engineer. Which of the company's diverse fields of endeavor offers the greatest challenge and opportunity? My own choice was in plastics, particularly the complex processes used in manufacturing synthetic phenol. I'm convinced it's one of the most fascinating tasks a young chemical engineer could tackle.

For further information about a BUSINESS CAREER with General Electric, write Business Training Course, Schenectady, N. Y.—a career in TECHNICAL FIELDS, write Technical Personnel Division, Schenectady, N. Y.
Up to Us

Your new, and very green editor had expected to launch his maiden editorial with a fiery attack on something bad and wicked, in true journalistic style. However, it was deemed the better part of wisdom to let Sin run rampant for another month, in order to tell our faithful readers a little about the state of the Countryman.

To declare the obvious, we’re a little behind schedule this fall. Labor-management strife, the high cost of living, and the chaos resulting from the conversion of a cub reporter into an editor have taken their toll. By exerting copious amounts of blood, sweat and tears, we hope to soon have the train on the tracks again.

We are well aware of the criticisms that have been directed at the Countryman in years past. Valid as these complaints may be, we are nonetheless convinced that the 44-year-old Countryman has won, and must maintain, its position as a respected and permanent institution on our Upper Campus.

Interested readers have deluged us with considerable advice on how we can improve the Countryman. We intend to follow it. You have asked for more humor, controversial articles on timely topics, and agricultural articles and stories of genuine reader interest.

It’s up to US to turn out the kind of magazine that you want to read. To the best of our ability we shall attempt to do so. It’s up to you, though to make your opinions and wishes known—and by supporting the Countryman, to make possible these desirable and long delayed reforms.

—N.B.

The Cornell Countryman

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To the farm home in Central New York—

Symbolic of farm and home progress for more than 20 years is our campus radio studio. At 12:30 p.m. daily the latest important farm and home news is broadcast throughout the State by WHCU and Rural Radio Network.

The Cornell Farm and Home Program

New York State College of Agriculture
Cornell University
At long last, the boys were coming home again—those that were left. The Allied Armies, after two bloody winters before Moscow, had seized the ruined Soviet capital and driven the remnants of the Russian Army over the steppes to the Ural Mountains. Meanwhile, Field Marshal Sir Philip Fletcher's Expeditionary Force operating from the Near East had liberated Turkey, Transcaucasia and Northern Iran, and at a purely nominal expense of a million and a half men, had effectively terminated organized Soviet resistance on the southern battlefront. The juncture of this force with the German armies under Marshal Von Bock near Stalingrad brought to a conclusion the war on the European continent.

Meanwhile, on the Asiatic front, Generalissimo Li Szi Cheng's Chinese Nationalist armies had fought their way into the heartland of Soviet Asia, crippling the Russian plan of carrying on the struggle from the inner recesses of Siberia. The American-Japanese drive from the Pacific, which in its earlier stages had occupied Korea, Manchuria and the Maritime provinces of Siberia, had proven to be devoid of practical results. The Allied Eastern Command, hampered by rivalries and joint command of operations, had been persuaded by the exhorbitant casualties to content itself with a purely holding operation, while the war was brought to a successful conclusion on the European and Near Eastern battlefronts.

Although Europe had made considerable strides toward economic recovery by 1964, thanks in large part to a succession of American recovery programs, there was up to that time no major power outside of the United States which could stand as an effective bulwark against the ever present threat of Soviet expansion.

The final crisis, which almost all had come to accept as inevitable, came precisely where it was expected. Nonetheless, the Allied leaders found themselves in the humiliating predicament of having to explain to their people why they were so elaborately unprepared to deal with a situation that had been so obviously deteriorating for a decade and a half.

The Russians gained the early tactical advantage, exploiting the Allied lack of cohesion and maneuverability to the fullest extent possible. However the Allied air power and naval superiority was able to stem the Russian tide until united and equipped armies could meet the enemy on the basis of reasonable equality.

Prelude
The western democracies plus a score of lesser allies had been feverishly arming, planning, propagandizing and signing mutual assistance pacts against the inevitable D-Day. Relations between East and West had degenerated progressively, as futile conference after futile conference added to the prevailing feeling of frustration and ill will.

Amid the charges and countercharges, both sides vigorously built planes and guns, guided missiles and atom bombs, and fiendish new secret weapons which were promptly stolen by the other country's secret agents.

The elation felt by the Western Powers when Soviet Marshal Turgachev fled from Russia, accompanied by his paramour and some up to the minute items of military information, was abated somewhat by the alarming disclosure that Assistant Secretary of War Denton had been regularly funneling choice items of information to the Soviet authorities through a "neutral" foreign consulate.

An aroused and frightened Congress scathingly denounced the Administration as being criminally inept, and in sweeping legislation transferred control of our military planning from the civilian to the military arm of the government.

Shaking aside such sentimentalities as possessed the civilian branch of the government, the military embarked on the very logical expedient of arming our friends wherever they might be found. There were a few unpatriotic outbursts against the arming of Japan and Germany again, but as a whole, the American people accepted without protest, the existing order of things.

In February of 1965, the United Nations expelled the Soviet Union, the Ukraine and several of the more...
Farming in Cornwall

By Sylvia Colt

This article continues the series written by Sylvia Colt, Countryman's now famous foreign correspondent. Sylvia visited England for eight months last year and traveled the length and breadth of the island, working on farms and "just looking." This description of scenes from English farm life was taken from a letter Sylvia dispatched direct from the front.

"We hitch-hiked across the country to Cornwall, an English version of the Riviera. We rode in style most of the way, sitting in the armchairs in the back of a furniture van. We watched the appearance of the country slowly change; the fields became smaller, the soil redder, and the grass greener and more luxuriant.

Cornwall provides the rest of England with truck garden produce most of the year. Vegetables reach maturity nearly a month earlier than they do in other parts of England. In addition to truck gardening, there is a high degree of diversified farming on small family units.

We are visiting a family which lives on one of the hillside farms. The Lyne family inhabits a pleasantly old-fashioned farm house, and directs its labors to the care of sheep, bullocks (fattening steers) and fowl.

A typical autumn day begins with the sound of Mr. Lyne rousing his oldest son Matthew, as he brings each member of the family a cup of tea. This custom of tea in bed is quite typical and one which might well become popular in America. The beef-and-milk Red Devon cows are milked by whoever in the family is most energetic that particular day.

By the time all the chores are done, Mrs. Lyne and her oldest daughter have breakfast ready. Both the stove and the open hearth in the scullery are used for preparing the breakfast. A kettle of porridge hangs from a crane over the hearth. Beside it, on a chain, hangs another kettle containing hot water for washing dishes. In the corner of the scullery is a large cauldron, three and a half feet across, resting on a brick support. They are used for washing clothes, and are commonplace all over England.

Breakfast is hearty. Despite strict rationing, the farmers live quite well since they produce their own food. Porridge, an egg, fried potatoes and plenty of bread with homemade jam, topped off with the inevitable cup of steaming hot tea, is the usual fare.

Threshing — Old Style

This morning we are to help a neighbor with his threshing. When we arrive at his farm, a mammoth steam tractor is pulling the thresher into position. The stack we are threshing has been neatly thatched against the damp climate. The grain is usually stacked for about a month in this way so that it is given an opportunity to dry and age.

We have quite a variety of workers. One neighbor has sent over his two Germans, husky fellows who work hard and are completely accepted by the group. There is a land corps girl in her corduroy breeches and tan shirt. There are a number of Cornishmen wearing berets, breeches and knee boots. The Cornishmen talk little, and what they do say is hard to understand. Their inflection is not at all similar to ours. They sound as if they were in a perpetual state of amazed excitement, for their voices go up at the end of a sentence instead of down. It sounds strange at first, but after a few days you find even yourself falling into the same habit.

"Tuck" at Eleven

The group stops work about eleven for crib. In most parts of England, a morning break is the rule. In some parts, the break may be called "elevenes" or "tuck." We sit and chat and munch a sandwich, have a cup of tea, and in ten minutes are back at work, feeling surprisingly refreshed and rested.

For dinner, the farmer's wife sends out a fine pot of hot Cornish pastries. These are like huge tarts except that they are filled with meat and potatoes instead of jam. To wash down the pastries there is, of course, tea, and in the autumn there is cider to supplement the "brew."

When the threshing is finished, most of the Lyne household returns to the homestead, but since it is market day, one of the boys (and I) head for Bodmin, a nearby market town, this particular instance to look for some young ewes or "two teeth" as the Lynes call them.

Market towns are situated over most of England. The farmers bring their animals and other produce to market for sale or auction. On market day, the streets of even the large towns are filled with loudly bleating sheep and nervous cattle. Berets, breeches and boots are evidently market dress, for they are very much in evidence at the auctions.

Finding no likely-looking ewes, we return home just in time for tea at 4:30. Afternoon tea is a magnificent spread; all sorts of jam tarts, jam splits, little mince tarts, and of course, bread. We make a concoction called "thunder and lightning" by spreading golden syrup and Cornish cream on bread.

We still have an hour of daylight in which a bit of plowing, hedging or repairing can be done. Turnips must be brought in for the cows and the manure must be taken out.

(Continued on page 13)
Frustration

3--5 P. M.

by Regina Dutky

I am a volunteer worker in the North Side Settlement House in Ithaca. At least, volunteer worker is what we are called by Professor Taitz of the Department of Rural Sociology at Cornell. In my estimation he is rubbing it in. I say that because he plays it the old army way.

"The settlement house needs volunteers—you, you, and you, Miss Dutky will report to Mrs. Jones at the North Side House on Monday."

He added further—"Since none of you are trained workers I don't expect you to be highly successful. In fact—the one thing I want you to learn from your experience is that you do need training to do group work."

So every Monday afternoon Ellie Rose—another volunteer student, and I, go down to take charge of the little girls. It's no cinch—and it's no place for any person not in the best physical condition. Not that we beat them, but in order to cope with those energetic little ones a girl has to be in A-1 condition. Anything can happen—and in a grim sort of way, it does.

Fiasco

Ellie and I made the mistake of choosing nice quiet games that first day because the group was large and the room very small. Before we went down we sat and thought of all the games we had enjoyed years ago—games that would appeal to girls from six to thirteen years old. We thought of games like My Grandmother's Trunk, Russian Gossip, and Bird, Beast or Fish, all nice quiet games. This was a hideous mistake as we learned very soon. These children had been cooped up in the classroom all day long, and they did not want to be quiet any longer. They showed their resentment in one way. They screamed and yelled, and in the confines of that little room they chased each other like crazy. You wouldn't have believed it possible. We were at our wit's end.

Rose, one of the largest girls, tore past me chasing Anna, one of the smallest. I managed to catch them and holding them arm's length apart, I told Rose to stop hitting Anna. That was no way to play. "And you," I cried to Anna, "stop pinching Rose if you don't want her to hurt you!"

Both little girls just looked at me. "Aw," cried Anna, "let her go! We were havin' fun. Let her chase me!" and before I could stop her, she reached out a grimy little paw and tweaked Rose. It must have hurt. Both tore out of my grasp and ran shrieking down the hall, which was out of bounds.

Jeanette was trying to shut her best friend between the doors. A couple in the corner were really sluging it out. Rescue one and she'd chase another. I was just about exhausted when a little girl ran over to me and shouted above the din, "Te-chur! Anna can't get out of the waste basket. Te-chur! Anna's stuck!"

"Oh fine—Let her stay," I muttered heartlessly to myself. "That's just one less I'll have to worry about." But humanitarian instinct winning out, I rescued her.

It's not so bad when the weather is nice, and we can play outdoors with them. They have a chance to let off steam in more active games. They jump rope or play baseball or kickball with the boys. We take part too, of course. That's where I found out that I'm not as young and energetic as I used to be.

But a worker, to be successful, would need more than A-1 physical condition or boundless energy. That certain intangible something called leadership ability is desirable. Or, if that is lacking, some special skill is needed—crafts or folk dancing, or a quick enthusiastic spirit that can make games the best fun. Understanding and personal warm interest in each child is a must. These children come from homes where more than just money is lacking.

For example, Virginia comes to the settlement seeking release from a home where she, her mother and the other small children are brutally beaten by a bestial father.

Mother 3--5

A worker must replace the love and affection that is lacking in a home, with a sense of security. Lulu is a constant problem. She takes things. Anything—a piece of chalk, a paper doll, a book, a pair of scissors. She covets them. They are as necessary to her as bread to a starving man. Yet she isn't denied material things at home. Her foster parents can't understand it. She's often sent back to return things. They fail to understand that it's affection she's starved for. Picture a small child growing up in a home where every day, in front of her, this conversation is heard, "We really don't want her. Her mother didn't, you know. Just left her with us. We treat her just like one of our own, of course,—gets everything she needs. We don't want her, but what can you do? My own sister's child . . ."

What can you do? Indeed what

(Continued on page 8)
"The world is your cow,
But you have to do the milkin'!"
The world has an abundance of
wealth and happiness, but you
won't find it by merely waiting for
it to come your way. As this old
rural adage implies, wealth and
happiness will come only from hon-
est work, good will, and tolerance.
No cow ever gave milk without
milking.

"The hen that lays,
Is the one that pays;
All the rest are roosters."
A hen that doesn't lay eggs is of
no more use to a poultryman than
is a rooster, for it consumes expen-
sive feed and brings no return. Cull
them!  

"You can't judge a horse by its
harness."
This proverb applies to people
as well as to horses. Just as the har-
ness is superficial and has no rela-
tion to the value of a horse, neither
can one judge a person's character
by his clothes and his outward ap-
pearance. How true that is in agri-
culture.  

These are but a few of the many
hundreds of proverbs and rural
sayings that have a great deal of
wisdom packed into them, accord-
ing to Dr. Harold Thompson, pro-
fessor of American literature and
folk literature at Cornell. Dr.
Thompson, the author of
Body, Boots, and Britches, is a recognized
authority on folklore.

Weather Lore
One of the most common types of
folklore are weather sayings, some
of which are at least partially based
on fact.
"When the dew is on the grass,
Rain will never come to pass;
When the grass is dry at morning
light,
Look for rain before the night."
The first part is truer than the
second.  

"In the morning mountains, in
the evening fountains." The moun-
tains are the huge, towering cumulus
clouds that bring showers.  

"When the clouds do weave,
It will storm before they leave."  

"A wet May makes a barn full of
hay."

Planting Lore
Planting superstitions are as num-
erous as weather adages and are
usually less reliable. Science has not
proven conclusively whether moon
lore is of any possible value. Do
worms come to the surface of the
soil and cultivate it more in the
light of the moon?
Many bits of advice on planting
corn came from the Indians.
"Plant ten kernels in each hill,
One for the cutworm,
Two for the crow,
Three for the blackbird,
And four to grow."  

"Plant corn when oak buds are
the size of squirrel ears."  

Horse Sense
An old horse-trading rhyme goes
like this:
"One white foot buy it,
Two white feet try it,
Three white feet deny it,
Four white feet and a snip on the
nose,
Take off its hide and give it to
the crows."
The explanation is that white
hoofs are usually soft and subject to
breaking and infection.

"If a peacock could see his feet,
He'd never brag about his tail."
"A hen full of common sense is
worth a bushel of learning." A hen
full of common sense is one that
lays eggs; eggs mean money in the
farmer's pocket, which is something
that a bushel full of learning doesn't
always accomplish.  

Readers, do you know other rural
proverbs and words of wisdom,
some that other readers may not
have heard before? You'll send them
in to us? "Now you're diggin' where
there's 'taters."  

FRUSTRATION
(Continued from page 7)
can one do in two short hours one
day each week—under the handi-
caps which exist.
Yes, Professor Taitz—I've learned
my lesson. And well. But it didn't
take a term. Two short weeks could
have convinced me. We do need
training, and better facilities and
smaller groups to work with. I've
learned more too. It's not a one
way problem. These children have
their needs too. They need affection,
understanding, and stability that
doesn't exist in a broken home.
They need love and laughter in
daily doses. What I am faced with
two hours a week, is theirs for life.
It is a bitter lesson.
Idiot's Delight

by Leslie Hahn

During the past summer I was considerably interested in Agriculture. I met with limited success, but not enough to madden me with joy and happiness. It takes a great deal of success to unscrew my reason and make it totter on its throne. Agriculture has a charm about it which I cannot adequately describe. Every product of the farm is furnished by a kindly Mother Nature with something that loves it, so that it will never feel neglected. The watermelon, the squash and the cucumber are loved by the cinch-bug and the squash bug. The potato is adored by the potato bug, and the tomato is untiringly pursued by the amorous cutworm. No plant need ever be a wallflower.

Early in the season, I commenced to spade up my angle worms and other pets to see if they had survived the rigors of winter. I found that they had. The potato bugs were a trifle sluggish at first, but as spring advanced and the ground warmed, they rapidly joined their more vigorous brethren. By May, every one of my bugs was doing splendidly.

I was most concerned about my cut-worms. In April I hadn't seen a single one, and a cold fear gripped my heart—Perhaps they had perished!

Hope

One sunny morning later in the month, however, I saw a solitary cut-worm emerge from behind a cabbage stump, shake himself and painfully loosen his stiffened joints. I saw at once that common humanitarian instincts required that I assist him.

I searched every major work on Agriculture to find out what farmers fed their cutworms, but without success. I read the farming reports, the Cornell Countryman and the encyclopedia, but they failed to throw any light on the subject. I was frantic. It was apparent that I was in danger of losing my one surviving cutworm. My spiteful and sarcastic neighbors were of no assistance. Their cutworms had been killed during the winter, and in their jealousy they could not bear to see me get ahead.

Suddenly a brilliant idea struck me. (I haven't yet recovered from the concussion.) It was this—The worm had wintered under a cabbage stalk. Doubtless he was fond of that type of cuisine. Acting upon this thought, I bought him two dozen cabbage plants. So fond was he of these delicate morsels that he waxed prosperous, and persuaded some of his relatives to emigrate from other farms. By late spring my cutworm colony had developed beyond my wildest expectations.

Disaster

Then, one morning I noticed that a cabbage plant was still upright and unaffected. Day after day passed with no further ravages. My cutworms were gone! In a frenzy I spaded up my acreage, only to confirm my worst fears. Love's labor lost, I sadly turned from my ruined garden. Suddenly something stumbled over my foot. It was mostly stomach but seemed to have appendages on each corner. A more informed neighbor classified it as being a warty garden toad. This was the vandal that had wrecked my summer's hopes and engulfed my helpless cutworm friends!

As far as I am concerned, when a common ordinary toad, with a sallov complexion and no intellect, can swallow up a summer's work, its time to relinquish the joys of agricultural pursuits.

PHOTO FANS!

Here is your chance to show the campus what you can do with your box or deluxe camera. The Cornell Countryman is sponsoring a cover contest from December 1 to March 1.

The winning entry will be used as a Countryman cover for a winter issue.

Entries will be judged for their story-telling qualities and especially for their appeal to students in Ag and Home-Ec; their suitability for a cover are of prime importance.

A prize of $5.00 and a subscription to the Countryman will be awarded to the winner, and $2.50 and a 5-year subscription to the runner-up. Judges will be Prof. W. B. Ward, Head of the Department of Extension Teaching and Information; and Prof. E. S. Phillips, Associate Prof. of Extension Teaching and Information; and Associate Prof. M. Phillips, Editor in Home Economics.

RULES:

1. The contest is open to all undergraduate students at Cornell University who are enrolled in the Fall Term, 1948, except for those on the Photography Staff of The Countryman.

2. No limit on number submitted per individual.

3. All prints must be 8 in. x 10 in.; glossy; black and white.


5. The name of the contestant, address, college and class must be submitted with each picture, as well as a short description of the entry, with names of people appearing in it. Also state what kind of camera was used.

6. All entries become the property of The Countryman.

7. For further information, contact Photography Editor, % Cornell Countryman, Roberts Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Leslie Hahn '48 from Buffalo, N. Y., is pursuing his agricultural experience this fall, presumably to inquire more deeply into the life cycle of the cutworm.

November, 1948
Introducing

**VIRGINIA STEELE**

Virginia “Ginny” Steele, is a petite and blonde damsel from Washington, D.C. Interest in the field of home economics, and Cornell's reputation influenced Ginny to transfer in the fall of 1946 from Duke University's College of Arts, to the College of Home Economics at Cornell. Ithaca’s unique climate was the only really disturbing factor to Ginny when she arrived, but the passage of time, and constant association have managed to erase even the natural disapproval a Washingtonian would feel for Ithaca's ungenerous weather.

Textiles and clothing are Ginny's major interest, and many of her designs have been displayed in the textile and clothing show case. For summer experience she has worked as a sales clerk for a large clothing concern. During last year's Farm and Home Week, Ginny's demonstration of weaving techniques was a familiar sight to the many folks who toured the Home Economics part of the show.

In the field of student activities, Ginny has a varied and active schedule. She is president of Pi Beta Phi sorority, a member of Omicron Nu, and editor of a publication of the same name. Ginny served on the Sophomore class council, on the Hostess and Tea Committees of Willard Straight, and as chairman of the Junior Blazer Committee, with her duties as a V.P. in her dorm filling in whatever gaps might have been left over.

In February, Ginny expects to transfer to George Washington University, and next year hopes to enter Columbia Medical School for study in occupational therapy.

**CARMAN HILL**

If you see a green Model A coupe put-putting up Thurston Avenue and across campus one of these days the chances are pretty good that Carman Hill is at the controls. Don't be misled, however, by Carm's conveyance. Here is a Cornellian who is a leader on campus.

His friendly, joshing manner belies the deep convictions and sincere affection which become apparent to those who have worked and talked with him. That these characteristics are supported by ability and common sense is shown by his election to such positions of responsibility a Freshman Camp Counselor and President of Phi Kappa Psi. His leadership has been recognized by election to Ho-Nunde-Kah, Red Key, and Sphinx Head. In the athletic world, Carm contributes his share to the victories of the varsity crew.

Born and raised on a large farm in Chagrin Falls, Ohio, Carm joined

**CLARA ANN NEWELL**

Clara Ann Newell is a bright and extra-curricularly active gal, who came to Cornell from Westfield High in 1945. She had no doubt in her mind that she wanted to come to Cornell. Like her sister Margaret (H.E '46), Clara Ann made an almost unparalleled scholastic record in high school. Here at Cornell she holds a State Cash scholarship and has had three one-year Home Ec scholarships.

But her program of activities during her four years here, in addition to her scholastic record, is enough for any two people. In her freshman year Clara Ann was on the Straight Freshman House Committee, and on the Tea Committee during her second year. She was secretary-treasurer of the freshman class and in her junior year was president of the Circle.

In addition to working as librarian in the Home Ec library and as a waitress, she is now in her fourth year on the Cornellian Business Board. She belongs to Pi Beta Phi sorority, in which she has held several positions.

Clara Ann was elected to Raven and Serpent, junior honorary society for women, and has more recently become a member of the Home Ec student-faculty committee, and of Linx (women's freshman camp counsellors). A high point in her life at Cornell came when she

The Cornell Countryman
was elected secretary of the Women's Self Government Association last spring.

But there is still more to tell! Her future success is assured, as the diamond (from John W. Lloyd; Ag '50) which she wears will testify.

DOUGLAS MURRAY

Four years ago, this September past, the paths of Cornell were initiated to the number twelve shoes of a lean, lanky farm boy of St. Lawrence County. Instilled with the vigor of the north country, those number twelves, which belong to Douglas Murray, have been gathering no moss.

A practical dairy farmer, in the enviable position of having a farm of his own, Doug entered Cornell as a two year student. The two years went so quickly and seemed so profitably spent, that transfer to the four year course became a natural sequence. He entered Cornell with a Sears scholarship, and has since earned a Ladd scholarship and two Roberts scholarships.

Doug's number twelves have made tracks in a variety of fields besides studies, too. This year he is president of the Round-Up Club, a member of Ho-Nun-de-Kah and an Alpha Zeta man. His face is a familiar sight at Grange, and he is a member of the 4-H Program Committee, and Ag-Domecon since last spring.

He was superintendent of the dairy division in the 1948 Cornell Livestock Show and this October, as a member of the dairy judging team, upheld Cornell's traditional good standing.

In years past he has been an active member of the Two Year club and the Sears club, and a bulwark in the 4-H basketball and football teams.

Every Sunday morning finds Doug at Sage Chapel and often we find ourselves there too, solely because of his persuasion. It is that enthusiasm and that faith in what he is doing, no matter what the situation, that has built the respect that we have for this tall lad with the number twelve shoes.

AZ: "Do you think that I'm conceited about my brains?"

AGR: "Nonsense! I'm sure that nothing of the kind ever entered your head."

AZ TRAPS BURGLAR

The alertness of one John Parker Hertel, '34, a graduate student in agricultural economics, saved two fraternities from the depredations of a burglar during the wee hours of November 26. A young man, answering to the name of Lawrence J. Kennedy, was apprehended by Hertel on the second floor of the Alpha Zeta fraternity house. Hertel saw a light shining from under the door to the study, and heard some strange noise which he had left on his desk rattling as though it were being picked up. He bounded out of bed and burst into the study. The visitor, evidently thinking he could bluff his way out, told him he was looking for the Phi Kappa Psi house. Hertel rather doubted that, but he wasn't much concerned except for his eighty cents.

The intruder was one inch over six feet tall; Hertel stands just five feet nine. However, the determined verbal onslaught of the economist was more than Kennedy could cope with. He turned over the eighty cents, but insisted that he was only looking for the other fraternity. He wore a Phi Psi pin which looked convincing enough. When two Alpha Zetas returned from a search of his car and reported it contained articles of furniture, traveling bags, golf clubs, watches, and jewelry from Dartmouth, Harvard, and Cornell, the police were notified. Twenty-six students had gathered about the room in which the visitor was detained; he made no effort to escape.

Patrolman Howard Bruster and Raymond Wilkinson of the Ithaca police department removed the man to the city lock-up where he is now awaiting grand jury trial.

Members of the neighboring fraternity were notified and discovered that their house had been entered and ransacked. Some of the watches and jewelry were identified. As Kennedy left he turned and said, "You've got me, boys. I've been to Phi Psi."

The car, bearing a Massachusetts license, had a Dartmouth parking permit on the windshield. Kennedy said he attended Amherst and got his degree from Columbia. He told the police the furniture was in the car because he had borrowed a friend's car while the latter had been moving.

-January '35 Countryman

Note—The above mentioned John Parker Hertel, a former editor of the Countryman is, of course, the well known J. P. Hertel of our Ag college administration.

(Continued from page 10)

the New Rainbow Division during the war and was a prisoner of war for 4 months, finally escaping as the fighting drew near his prison camp. His mementos of this adventure include the Purple Heart with one oak leaf cluster.

Carman's post-graduate plans include his own farm business, and a certain charming Vassar graduate in the Nutrition School is sure to be with him.

As to thoughts on the Ag school in general, Carman thinks that Ag students, are and will be holding more and more important positions on and off campus. His reason for this statement; students of agriculture today are of necessity pursuing a wider, more varied program of studies and activities. We think Carm is his own best example of this belief.
Last June, three of the Ag School’s favorite professors, A. F. Gustafson, E. S. Guthrie, and C. A. Taylor retired, each as professor emeritus.

Prof. Gustafson of the Agronomy Department received his Ph.D. and joined the Cornell faculty in 1920. Since then he has been trying to convince the farmers of New York of the seriousness of the soil erosion problem. Thousands of farmers have benefited from his soil fertility programs. He has written or helped to write twenty-nine bulletins, and his book “Conservation of the Soil” has been used throughout the world.

Besides his work as extension specialist, and his writing, teaching, and research in the field, Prof. Gustafson is chairman, and a charter member of the Empire State Chapter of the Soil Conservation Society of America, a charter member of the American Society of Agronomy and other related societies.

Recognition of Prof. Guthrie as an authority on the flavor, sanitation, and the manufacture of milk products comes as a result of forty years experience in this field. In addition to many bulletins and research reports, he has written a series of articles entitled “Feedy Flavors are Doomed” now appearing in Better Farms magazine.

In 1944 he was awarded an honorary life membership in the American Dairy Science Association for outstanding service. A graduate of Iowa State College, Prof. Guthrie received his M.S. and Ph.D. at Cornell.

Prof. Taylor, a leader in the extension field for thirty-three years, had pioneered in many of its departments: vocational agricultural teaching, county agent work, and radio broadcasting. He wrote the recent bulletin “Twenty Years of Extension Broadcasting” which recounts the history and achievements of the Cornell farm radio program.

During the war he supervised the publication of 122 War Emergency Bulletins. As extension specialist and professor in extension, he has directed such projects as winter short courses, the Farm Location Service, State Rural Policy Committee, and the State Emergency Wartime Council. Recently Prof. Taylor was nominated by the New York State Extension Service for the Distinguished Award of the U.S.D.A. for outstanding service to agriculture and rural life.

Dr. M. B. Gillis who received his Ph.D. from Cornell was recently awarded the poultry science research prize of the Poultry Science Association. This award is given annually to the member of the association who in the preceding year has published an outstanding piece of research. Dr. Gillis reported on “Pantothenic Acid in the Nutrition of the Hen,” published in the March, 1948 issue of the Journal of Nutrition.

KERMIS CLUB

The Cornell dramatic season will be opened in full form on December 10, when the Kermis Club presents its first colossal production of the year. The show, starring many upper campus stars and celebrities will be presented in Goldwin Smith B, the abundant talents of the group being distributed between the three one-act humorous plays that will be presented.

The group is making elaborate preparations for its annual Farm and Home Week variety show. This event has traditionally proven to be a highly popular part of the Farm and Home Week program.

FLORICULTURE

In November or December, the Floriculture Club is planning to put out “Floriculture Life,” a magazine including news of the department.
1948

Phillip G. Ackerman, having married Audrey L. MacNall (Ag. '47) in August, is now teaching at Fillmore Central High School.

Barbara W. Bilger, Ag, is a caseworker for the Wayne County Department of Social Welfare.

Cornelia Ferrell, the June bride of Edwin E. Goodwin, M.A. '48, is working at Washington State College, where her husband is studying for his Ph.D. in animal husbandry.

Karl Harris is associate pastor of the LaGrange County, Ind. larger parish, which includes six rural churches surrounding the county seat of LaGrange.

1947

Helen F. Tohn (H.E.), in September became Mrs. Murray Rohrer. Her husband is a New York certified public accountant.

George Axinn (Ag), Countryman Editor in 1946-47 has recently become Extension Editor at the University of Maryland.

Lucille Holden (H.E.) who is assistant in the Green Room dining room at Martha Van, was married to Willard S. Smith on September 11.

1946

Mrs. Leo Linden, formerly Joan Dillenberg, received her M.S. from the Boston School of Social Work in June 1948.

On July 24 Elizabeth Kehoe married William Quinn in North Jackson, Ohio.

Ruth Franklin is research assistant in the School of Nutrition here at Cornell.

This summer Barbara Chapin changed her name to Mrs. John G. Weeks. John is from Lyons, N. Y.

Now, however, they are living in Chicago.

1943

Rosemary Wilson (Mrs. Philip Wilson) announced the birth of Phyllis Caroline, their daughter.

Mary Foster, now Mrs. Donald Schworer, is living in Manila with a new daughter.

Dear Alums. . . .

Although we hope that you will read and enjoy all of the Countryman Magazine, we realize that this, more than any other page belongs to you, the departed.

However, without your participation and interest, this column is clearly destined to continue as a haphazard and undernourished feature, invariably starved for interesting up-to-date news.

We are ever eager to hear from our departed brethren who have scattered to the four winds. By sending us bulletins on your activities, photographs, and news about your friends, you can provide the material that we must have, if we are to do a good job every month, on your page.

FARMING IN CORNWALL
(Continued from page 6)

Evening's Entertainment

In the evening we attend a meeting of the Young Farmer's Club. They are drawing up plans for the coming year, plans which include lectures, trips, plowing contests, and judging classes. The Ministry of Agriculture does much to support these groups, and will send experts to teach anything from dressing fowl to thatching roofs, if the club will gather a class and set a time.

The evening ends with a snack supper of sandwiches and tea. Carrying our little oil lamps with us we head for bed.

'Goodnight me handsomes,' calls Mrs. Lyne.

'Goodnight,' we call, and quickly fall asleep.
**The Mysterious Diggers**

by Ron Ward

Among the myriad insects which inhabit our campus is the Golden-faced Digger wasp, or to be more exact, *Chlorion ichneumonius*. At first glance, these names mean little, but if you recall the colony of wasps along the path running from James Law Hall to the Ag Campus you can perhaps visualize a large reddish-brown, iridescent winged wasp busily excavating a burrow.

For several years now, people have been wondering about these creatures. What are they? What do they do? And why are they always in the same spot every fall?

**A Community of Individuals**

Although these wasps are in one large colony in a localized area, they are in reality solitary insects. Each wasp does her work independently of her neighbors and engages in no gregarious activities, contrary to many related forms. Each has her own series of burrows in which her progeny are reared.

Daily the wasps go out in search of prey as a source of nourishment for larvae through the summer and long winter. For this particular species, the victims are grasshoppers, either Cone-headed or Angle-winged katydids, depending on the supply available. After a flight of considerable distance, she returns with a grasshopper, which has been paralyzed with a small drop of venom. Generally three to five 'hoppers are secured (sometimes of greater size than their predator) and carried into the burrow for storage. A single egg is deposited upon one of the 'hoppers in the burrow when it is sufficiently provisioned. A larva soon hatches to feed greedily upon these succulent morsels until the following summer when an adult emerges.

**Utopia for Males**

As in the case of most social and solitary insects the society is mainly feminine. The male plays a subordinate role and has no paternal duties to fulfill. While the female is busy excavating burrows in a sandy bank, the male leisurely sips nectar or takes pollen from nearby plants.

True to form, there is a strict competition in the perpetuation of the species. Insect parasites hover above the burrows waiting to deposit their eggs upon the grasshoppers as soon as they are placed in the burrow. Even larger enemies, such as English Sparrows, are present. At times the sparrows are so numerous in the area that few wasps can carry 'hoppers into their dens without having the prey snatched away. But even these depredations have little effect. If she loses one 'hopper, the wasp flies off in search of another.

**Environmental Conditions**

Although it is not apparent at first glance, man also exerts a considerable influence upon this colony. In fact, it can be said that Cornell University is directly responsible for the presence of these wasps in their present spot, even though no member of the staff placed them there. This species requires a rather well drained area for (Continued on page 18)
prominent satellite nations, following a Soviet manifesto to the effect that UN decisions were in no way or manner binding in matters concerning the Soviet Union.

Strangely enough, the UN had lasted approximately fifteen years longer than most observers would have predicted, and through its amiable policy of vigorously doing nothing about anything, had endeared itself to the greater part of the family of nations.

The expulsion of the Soviet Union from the UN in the early days of 1965 was but a prelude to the inexorable trend of world events.

In China, the civil war wearily dragged on into its fortieth year, with the tempo of the fighting ranging from pitched battles over cities to desultory skirmishes over the possession of a farmer's cow, the farmer generally serving in the capacity of an innocent bystander. General Fu Tsi Yen's Nationalist government, aided by generous gifts from the American taxpayer, had finally driven the Communists from Northern China at a moderate cost in human life, only to find the elusive and largely undestroyed Communists in control of South China when the smoke had cleared.

Great Britain and the other colonial powers, dismayed by the turn of world events had reluctantly returned to their former colonies to attempt to restore order and tranquility, and to suppress the Communist banditry that had threatened to undermine the newly established democratic regimes of these countries.

In the Near East, a combination of Western armies had ultimately been able to dissuade both Arab and Jew from their courses of selfish nationalism, and had reconstructed them along lines that would guarantee an enlightened attitude insofar as the petroleum needs of the Allied powers were concerned. The harried Turkish government, encouraged by this show of determination on the part of their occasionally vacillating allies, defied with greater assurance, the ever menacing demands of the Russians.

In the west of Europe, the communist organizations which constituted an avowed fifth column, had been after some hesitation, dealt with unceremoniously, and with more vigor than was customary for the democracies. In the other nations of the Western Entente, authoritarian yet benevolent regimes had long since erased the peril of a militant fifth column, although admittedly by more direct and forceful means. With potential saboteurs and perhaps a few hundred thousand others safely behind barbed wire, and American planes and equipment arriving in increasing numbers, the rapidly mobilizing Allied powers were preparing to combat Soviet imperialism with more than angry denunciations. After two world wars, the Allies were rapidly losing faith in the magic power of acidly worded diplomatic barbs.

Unfortunately, the Soviets refused to allow sufficient time for a suitable incident to occur, and in April of 1965, the Russian Ambassador in Ankara handed an ultimatum to the Turks. Five hours prior to this, Soviet and Bulgarian armies had moved across the Turkish frontier, and Russian warplanes had begun to level the more prominent municipalities of the country with disturbing thoroughness.

Chain Reaction

This infamous action promptly set into motion a chain reaction of declarations of war, as the interlocking mutual aid and non-aggression pacts began to take their effect. Within five days time fifty-one nations found themselves engaged in the one final war to end wars.

Ten years, three months and four days later, the Allied Supreme Commander received the official surrender of Marshal Vassily Tukachevsky's forces, signaling the collapse of organized Soviet resistance. Soviet Russia was divided for administrative purposes into six zones: British, French, American, German, Japanese, and Chinese, with Moscow, ruled by a six power Allied Control Council, the luckless inhabitants resigning themselves to life in a city divided into six sovereign and dissociated sectors.

As a logical consequence of ten years of unrelenting warfare, the


The greater part of Europe and Asia was thoroughly ravaged both by enemy and friendly armies. North America, hitherto unscathed by world war, had experienced a prolonged, if haphazard attack by guided missiles, which succeeded in creating a genuine need for Federal housing and relief among the war weary civilian population.

Following the cessation of hostilities, Congress, restored to a measure of its former authority, set about responding to the public outcry for the return of our conquering heroes. A considerable portion of the American Expeditionary Force was no longer in need of transportation home by the conclusion of the struggle, however, and the repatriation of our armies was accomplished in a satisfactorily short space of time.

Homecoming

There was, of necessity an extremely reserved ticker tape reception for the homecoming troops this time. The war, having lasted an inconveniently long time had depleted the larger part of our timber supply, as well as generous stocks of most of our other basic raw materials. As a direct consequence of the law of supply and demand, newspapers, such as they were, cost the common man approximately seventy-five cents in the coin of the realm. The returning conquerors, fully sympathetic with the suffering and privation undergone by the civilian population philosophically accepted a welcome shorn of pomp and pageantry.

America was involved at this time in what the optimists called inflation, and what the pessimists chose to term chaos. The Treasury Department had run out of money early in the war and had exhumed the gold lying under Fort Knox only to find that a gallon of gas or a carton of cigarettes would evoke more interest than the gold that we had been so zealously accumulating over the last century. The government had finally acknowledged the return to the barter system, and had taken forceful measures to insure the continued devotion of the means of production to the war effort. The precarious wartime situation was heightened by widespread popular disaffection, but only after the most criminal provocation by subversive and diversionist elements did the President proclaim a temporary state of martial law. Pursuant to sound homefront morale, the Allied High Command tactfully suspended detailed reports on casualties incurred, and thanks to a sound, intelligent press and information policy of the government, the people found themselves less and less troubled as the war progressed, with frightening, and depressing statistics.

Aftermath

By the close of the war, popular disaffection had waned and given way to an almost abject apathy, to the extent where the state of public emergency was terminated, and the reins of government were handed back to the people, with only minor reservations.

Congress, ever responsive to the international obligations of the United States whipped together an Army of Occupation consisting of teen agers, aged World War II veterans, and the mildly handicapped, and marched them overseas to keep an eye on the vultures who were already to be seen squabbling over the carcass.

The carnage of ten years of war a thing of the past, America once again, in faith, in hope and in charity returned to her traditional way of peace.

Lucius D. Larrabee (of 214 Thurston Avenue) has plenty to crow about. He just received a subscription to the Cornell Countryman.
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Hall provides just the proper shade
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of the bank, yet prevents flooding
of the burrows by rainfall. Schoell-
kopf and Alumni Fields are un-
doubtedly excellent hunting grounds
for grasshoppers, where they breed
in large numbers. The hillside on
which the colony dwells is banked
to such an extent that it is vir-
tually impossible for the grass to
be cut, leaving an unmolested area.
Snow which is shoveled over the
colony provides excellent insula-
tion for the larvae against the win-
ter elements. Depredation by birds
is prevented by the presence of
people who use the paths daily.

Next spring as you pass by this
community, stop to watch these in-
dustrious insects. Their patience
and diligence are a lesson from
which we all could profit.

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Slips in The Press

'Tis human to err, and journalists
are probably even more human
than people. The errors that find
there way into print are often
worthy of mention, and we include
below a few for your consumption.

Impressive to say the least!
Completing an impressive cere-
mony, the lovely daughter of the
founder smashed a bottle of cham-
pagne over her stern as she slid
gracefully down the way.

—Seattle Tribune

Crazy, that is.
Will sell carload of daft horses
at my farm, Thursday December

—Rochester Democrat-Chronicle

Colorful individual.
FOUND: Fountain pen by wo-
man half full of blue ink.

—Columbus Dispatch

Triplets?
Dr. Schultz was born in Brno,
then in Austria, and later in Czecho-
lovakia.

—Bushkill Examiner

That's Service.
The manager of the cleaning es-
ablishment testified that Miss
Green's goat was cleaned and
pressed and returned to her un-
damaged.

—Sedalia (Mo.) News

Atom Bomb
While hunting, Will Burns was
seriously injured when the gin of
a companion accidently exploded.
He will recover.

—Topeka Courier

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ALL ITEMS.

THE CORNELL CO-OP
On The Campus
Barnes Hall
FOR years college men have been experimenting with different methods of cleaning eggs to determine the proper specifications for doing a good job while preserving egg quality. On the basis of these specifications Dr. Forrest B. Wright of the Agricultural Engineering Department of Cornell University designed a machine that would do this job effectively.

In order for poultrymen to be benefited by this mechanical egg washer, however, it was necessary to adapt it for assembly line production, and to manufacture enough machines to supply the need. It was natural for G.L.F. to do this job, G.L.F. has always worked closely with the agricultural colleges in the Northeast translating new findings into G.L.F. goods and services.

Today G.L.F. Egg Washers are ready to go to work on Northeastern farms to take the drudgery out of what has always been a long, hard, tedious job.

The Size For Your Farm
The G.L.F. Egg Washers come in two sizes: The G.L.F. Wright Model 101 with a capacity up to four cases of eggs per hour; and the smaller G.L.F. Model 200 with a capacity up to two cases of eggs per hour. The egg washer for you depends first on the size of your flock; second, on whether you wash all of your eggs or just the dirty ones.

Clean laying houses and nests help reduce the number of dirty eggs and sometimes makes possible the use of the smaller G.L.F. Egg Washer on large poultry farms.

Easy to Operate
Cleaning eggs with one of the G.L.F. Egg Washers is as easy as picking up an egg. As soon as the eggs are gathered, you just feed them into the washer and pick up the clean eggs as they come from the machine.

No adjustment is needed to clean any marketable size of hen's eggs. As the eggs move through the washer, clean, hot water flushes away all dirt, and plastic-coated discs gently scrub each egg.

Quality Maintained
The action of the G.L.F. Egg Washer is so gentle that the "bloom" of the egg is retained and brown eggs are not marked. Tests at Cornell prove that the interior quality of the egg is not affected if water of the proper temperature—165°F.—is used. Furthermore, eggs from many farms where G.L.F. Egg Washers are used are making premium grades when received at G.L.F. Egg Stations.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange . . . Ithaca, N.Y.
Of Many Things

In going through the sacks of mail that regularly pour into the Cornell Countryman office month after month, we find numerous reader requests for a regular section in the magazine where reader can meet editor and swap compliments or trade blows, as the occasion may demand.

The necessity for retaining and building the public affection for the Cornell Countryman is not lost on us, by any means. Acting on the theory that “your wish is our command,” we have inaugurated a feature that will be known from this day forward by the title, “Of Many Things.”

We hope that you will choose to make this as much your page as ours. Informality will be the general rule, with no rigidly imposed restrictions on style, content, or length. Letters to the Editor, gripes about or against institutions on our campus, not excepting even the hallowed Cornell Countryman, are fair game.

Since this feature will consist largely of opinion, we warn our readers to keep a few grains of salt handy as they near the last page. Although the Cornell Countryman's traditional regard for good taste and discretion will be upheld at all costs, within these bounds we shall endeavor to provide as wide a latitude as possible to anybody who has something to say. Let’s hear from you!

It would be timely perhaps, to take this opportunity to tell the world a little about what makes the Cornell Countryman tick. To many students, the Cornell Countryman is a mystery shrouded organization inhabiting the cloud swept upper reaches of Roberts Hall. The four story trek to our suite of offices seems to discourage all but the most intrepid from a close contact and association with either the publication, or the gifted people that comprise its staff.

So that ye may better come to know us, let us use the power of the press to explain our general structure. The Cornell Countryman is a magazine of and by, and for the students of the Colleges of Home Economics and Agriculture. Assisted by a four man faculty board of directors, students and faculty of the two colleges are responsible in full for all phases of the management and publication of the magazine.

To become a staff member, students compete, or try out for positions on one of the several existing Cornell Countryman boards; the Editorial, Business, Circulation and Photography comprising the major divisions at present.

After serving a nominal period of apprenticeship, those “competes” worthy of elevation to posts of responsibility are elected to membership on the staff, and as ability entitles them, are eligible for promotion to the various positions of leadership within the organization. Our masthead (page 3) which is not merely a means we employ to fill space in every issue, outlines concisely our administrative set-up.

The Cornell Countryman holds two competitions a year, one in the Fall term, and the other shortly after the Spring semester commences. It is not mandatory that one be a second Edgar Allen Poe or Mark Twain to enter the fertile field of college journalism. The Business, Circulation, and Photography staffs offer a haven for those not addicted to the art of pen pushing.

To appropriate a slogan from the U.S. Army Recruiting Service—The Countryman has a place for you! The Cornell Countryman needs red-blooded men (and women) for a career with opportunities for travel, recreation, excitement and education. Come up and see our recruiting sergeant, Room 492 Roberts Hall today!

Just towards deadline time every month, a wave of utter weariness and despair almost overcomes your editor as he surveys the heaps of disorganized and mutilated copy and wonders how it will ever be possible to construct an issue out of the wreckage around him. A reprint of an editor's lament that one of our brother publications, the Cornhusker Countryman published recently, expresses our plight very eloquently, and without doubt will win over to a feeling of compassion and sympathy even our most stony hearted reader.

“Some appear to think that running a magazine is easy, but from experience we can say that it is no picnic, because readers are hard to please.

If we print jokes, people think we are silly.

If we don’t, they say we are too serious.

If we clip things from other papers, we are too lazy to write them ourselves.

If we don’t, we are stuck on our own stuff.

If we stick close to the job, we ought to be out hunting news.

If we get out and try to hustle, we ought to be on the job in the office.

If we don’t print contributions we do not appreciate true genius; and if we print them, the paper is full of junk.

If we make a change in the other fellow’s copy, we are too critical.

If we don’t, we are asleep.

Now, like as not, some guys will say we swiped this from some other paper. And we did.”

* * *

The Editor feels that some statement on Countryman policy would be proper at this time. The Countryman has been, and will continue to be, a non-partisan publication. Controversial articles will appear from time to time, reflecting as many sides to questions as there are people willing to express them. Opinions presented are expressive only of the author’s personal feelings and do not necessarily reflect the attitude or policy of the publication.
General Electric is not one business, but an organization of many businesses, offering opportunities in virtually all the professions. Here three G-E men brief the career-possibilities which the company offers in business, in electrical engineering and in sales engineering.

HE WANTS TO START YOU IN BUSINESS
R. J. Canning (Michigan), Director of the G-E Business Training Course: Every year I visit colleges and universities to interview and select seniors interested in business careers with General Electric. Our training course, now in its 30th year, instructs business administration and liberal arts men in business procedures, offering practical experience as well as evening classes in company accounting and financial operations. Many of our present leaders got their start in this course.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
A. H. Lauder (Wyoming), Assistant Manager of the G-E Large and Small Motors Division: I don't think opportunities were ever better for the engineer who takes his engineering seriously—who concentrates on it and avoids the temptation to swerve off into administrative work. In my 26 years in General Electric engineering, I think I've found as much variety and opportunity for creative thinking as a man could want.

SALES ENGINEER
P. C. Shirkey (Princeton), G-E sales representative with the Republic Steel Corporation: The company needs many men to do the kind of work I'm doing—that is, to keep up with new and increasingly complex apparatus and to find economical and practical applications for it among G-E customers. The company runs its own course for us, in which we study the background of engineering knowledge and experience as well as the theories of sales methods.

For further information about a BUSINESS CAREER with General Electric, write Business Training Course, Schenectady—a career in TECHNICAL FIELDS, write Technical Personnel Division, Schenectady, N. Y.
Up to Us

The Christmas Season is an especially welcome one to editors, for it affords an unexcelled opportunity to mount the pulpit and preach to a defenseless congregation. Crusades and great campaigns are momentarily sidetracked. The great editorial guns are silenced. Gushing forth sentiment, brotherhood, and forgiveness to all, the barons of the press are, for a moment, at peace with the world.

Although the temptation to preach is ever a strong one, we will forego the chance to tweak our readers’ consciences and will content ourselves to merely join in thanksgiving and rejoicing as befits the season.

This Christmas, we have many causes for rejoicing. Although our tribulations have been many this year, also have our blessings been great. The closing days of 1948 find us well in health, buoyant in spirit, financially sound, and possessed of an office resplendent with a new coat of paint and fluorescent lighting. We are celebrating our almost Golden Jubilee this month—the COUNTRYMAN is 45 years old, and shows every sign of repeating the feat. (It must be confessed though, that some of these 45 years have been taken directly out of the life spans of editors, past and present.)

We have received an extra special present this year. At the Agricultural College Magazines convention at Chicago, the COUNTRYMAN was chosen the outstanding college agricultural publication from the standpoint of general overall excellence for 1947-48.

Perhaps there are those who might question the significance of such an honor, but be that as it may, this ray of sunlight made our Christmas brighter, and gave new fire to dormant hopes and unfulfilled ambitions. Our Gideon’s army of stalwart journalists goes forth to the New Year reinstilled with vigor, courage, and dreams of better things to come.

As 1948, its troubles and its triumphs leave us, we would take the time to wish to all our readers, friends, and those who do not yet fit accurately into either category, a truly Merry Christmas. N.B.
Is There a Santa Claus?

We take pleasure in answering at once and thus prominently the communication below, expressing at the same time our great gratification that its faithful author is numbered among the friends of The Sun:

Dee Editor: I am 8 years old. Some of my little friends say there is no Santa Claus. Papa says 'If you see it in The Sun, it's so.' Please tell me the truth, is there a Santa Claus?

VIRGINIA O'HANLON, 115 West 95th Street.

Virginia, your little friends are wrong. They have been affected by the skepticism of a skeptical age. They do not believe except they see. They think that nothing can be which is not comprehensible by their little minds. All minds, Virginia, whether they be men's or children's are little. In this great universe of ours man is a mere insect, an ant, in his intellect, as compared with the boundless world about him, as measured by the intelligence capable of grasping the whole truth and knowledge.

Yes, Virginia, there is a Santa Claus. He exists as certainly as love and generosity and devotion exist, and you know that they abound and give to your life its highest beauty and joy. Alas! how dreary would be the world if there were no Santa Claus! It would be as dreary as if there were no Virginias. There would be no childish faith then, no poetry, no romance to make tolerable this existence. We should have no enjoyment, except in sense and sight. The eternal light with which childhood fills the world would be extinguished.

Not believe in Santa Claus! You might as well not believe in fairies! You might get your papa to hire men to watch in all the chimneys on Christmas eve to catch Santa Claus, but even if they did not see Santa Claus coming down, what would that prove? Nobody sees Santa Claus, but that is no sign that there is no Santa Claus. The most real things in the world are those that neither children nor men can see. Did you ever see fairies dancing on the lawn? Of course not, but that's no proof that they are not there. Nobody can conceive or imagine all the wonders there are unseen and unseeable in the world.

You tear apart the baby's rattle and see what makes the noise inside, but there is a veil covering the unseen world which not the strongest man, nor even the united strength of all the strongest men that ever lived, could tear apart. Only faith, fancy, poetry, love, romance, can push aside that curtain and view and picture the supernal beauty and glory beyond. Is it all real? Ah, Virginia, in all this world there is nothing else real and abiding.

No Santa Claus! Thank God he lives, and he lives forever. A thousand years from now, Virginia, nay ten times ten thousand years from now, he will continue to make glad the hearts of childhood.

For more than half a century—always on the night before Christmas—The New York Sun has reprinted this ageless, heart-warming editorial. Every Christmas its treasured theme—"Yes, Virginia, there is a Santa Claus"—has faithfully reassured youngsters and rekindled fond memories of the older folks. Probably never was there a more consistent—nor a more satisfying—way of making friends and saying "Merry Christmas!"

Now with a courtly bow to Virginia—and a grateful one to the Sun—The New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics at Cornell would like to add their own wish that your Christmas will indeed be a joyful one and that 1949 may be a grand year for you.
Peace on Earth

by Jane Wigsten '50

Horst eagerly opened the letter from America which had come to him at work that day.

"Dear Horst" he read, "I hasten to write you before I leave the University to be home for the Christmas holidays. We have a two week vacation, and it promises to be a happy one. Before Christmas there are many presents for friends to be bought and wrapped and much cooking and decorating to be done. The whole family goes to pick out just the right Christmas tree from the woods on our land. Then we put it in the living room and all decorate it with silvery paper and bright ornaments . . ."

His hands were so cold he could scarcely hold the paper, but he read the sentences slowly. The December day was nearly over, and the words were hard for him to see.

"Then," the letter went on, "we have our presents on Christmas Eve. My father plays the 'Santa Claus' and passes the gifts around while we have great fun trying to guess what is in the boxes before we open them. Friends usually drop in during the evening and while talking and singing carols, mother serves us cookies and cakes and something warm to drink . . ."  

"Christmas morning we go to church and then many of our relatives gather at our home for dinner. There is much activity in our kitchen before the meal. When my father carves the turkey we all crowd around to watch and make jokes with him . . ."

The light was nearly too dim to read by now, so Horst hurried on his way with the words of the letter in his mind. The wind blew cold and he pulled his light jacket closer around him. Snow had been falling all day and his shoes were wet through. As he walked in the narrow alleys he soon reached the path which led through the University. Suddenly memories of the past summer flooded his mind—thoughts of the Americans who had worked here at the piles of brick and dirt which had once been classrooms. He remembered how they laughed and sang while they worked and how happy he had been with them. Then for the first time since the war he had felt lighthearted, hopeful for the future. There had been more food than he had known before or since, cigarettes, and even some candy. He thought of the long talks they had had together, and of how much they had learned from each other.

As he looked around him, snow domed the stark piles of rubble, but behind them the shells of the university buildings where the Americans and Germans had worked together thrust naked outlines into the bleak winter sky. Here at his feet all around him were pieces of the life he had been brought up in—pieces of the broken chapel, of the school buildings, of the shops and homes.

And then Horst remembered what had happened at the end of the summer—how the Americans with their laughter and songs, and faith in themselves and life, had gone away—and he was left behind in the ruins. As he stood in the December darkness in Germany and thought on all these things, he cried, and the Christmas letter from America fell unnoticed at his feet.

Horst is a real person. In this story the author has faithfully attempted to reproduce the story of the breakup of his life, as it happened.
One World—or None

by Ed Ryder '51

Every person reading this article faces the prospect of dying within the next ten or fifteen years. It won't be a natural death, but a very unnatural, horrible death. The causes are innumerable and terrifying, but all based on one situation: war. That's where this world of ours is headed—toward the bloodiest, the most brutal and destructive holocaust ever seen by man. It may well mean the end of civilization as we know it, if not the whole human race.

Is this war inevitable? Can we do anything to prevent it? In answer to the first question, let's take a look at the world. On its surface, many nations fiercely proclaim their national sovereignty, a very elusive concept which very often seems nonexistent. For instance, our own United States wouldn't join the League of Nations because we said it would mean taking orders from foreigners. What happened? On December 7, 1941, the Japanese Imperial War Council said the United States must go to war. So the United States went to war. Is that sovereignty?

In an effort to safeguard this so-called sovereignty, the nations of the world engage in mad scrambles for strategic bases, large, ever-ready armies and navies, allies, and control of basic raw materials, at the same time keeping a sharp eye on each other. This naturally leads to friction and disputes. Under our present system of world anarchy with no higher force governing the actions of each country, these perfectly natural disputes lead to conflict. Unfortunately the United Nations in its present form cannot prevent such conflicts: it is based on agreement. We don't expect complete agreement (and seldom get it) in our Congress, in our state legislatures, even in our family affairs, so why should we expect it in the world, where problems are much more numerous and complex? Disagreement need not result in war. Under a system of world federal government, it would not. That gives the answer to our second question.

**World Federation**

A world federation, patterned somewhat on the United States and other federal governments, would not be dictated to by the member nations in international affairs. All war making powers, including control of mass destruction weapons and vital raw materials, raising of armies, and declaration of war, would be taken from the members and assumed by the world government. Each nation then, would lose the power to destroy itself and the rest of the world with such weapons as the atomic bomb, rockets, and possibly worst of all, bacteriological warfare. All other powers—domestic ones—would remain with the member states. Any threat to world peace would not result in the world government taking action against a whole nation but against the individuals causing the trouble. Police action would replace war.

**Would be Democratic**

A strengthened U.N. would have a democratic system of representation. Instead of one vote for each country, large or small, representation would be based on population, with such factors as education and productive capacity also considered. The veto, with which an aggressor can easily block any action against itself, would be eliminated.

After going through the proper legislative and administrative processes, decisions of the world legislature would become law, subject to interpretation by the world judiciary, but not by the member states. Anyone breaking these laws would be apprehended by a world policeman and tried by a world court. The world police force would not depend for its strength on donations from each nation but would be recruited directly from the world population. The U.N., of course, is entirely dependent upon the whims of its members for armed strength. It's not unlikely that the U.N. force, when needed, would be pitifully undermanned. The world courts and police would have no jurisdiction over matters of purely national concern.

There are some suggested alternatives to world government for preserving peace. Let's see how good they are.

Many say we should rebuild our armed forces to such an extent that no one would dare attack us. As in the past this would lead to an armament race. We would have to remain in a constant state of preparedness, of nervous and watchful waiting. Eventually, we would become not only a nation of neuromatics, but also a police state, with strict censorship, a permanent selective service, restrictions on travel and choice of jobs, and dispersal of cities and industries. All this naturally at a terrific cost to the tax-payer. Furthermore, there is no guarantee that we can hold our supremacy permanently. Either way a community of jittery, heavily armed nations, watching and waiting, is not conducive to a stable peace. The slightest spark could easily set off the explosion that would rock the world.

**Preventive War**

Another alternative is the preventive war, aimed at wiping Russia, considered by many the greatest threat to peace, off the map before she attacks us. This is an abhorrent and ridiculous thought. How could we justify such an act of aggression when we recently hung the leaders of Nazi Germany and Japan for the same thing? We would lose many of our allies, which would make conquest of Russia difficult if not impossible. It would destroy Europe physically and economically.

(Continued on page 8)
"T'was the Night Before......

by Anne Plass '51

'Twas the night before vacation, and in every dorm
Not a person was groaning, not even a mourn:
The suitcases were packed and stood by the door
To pick up in haste at seven-o-four.
One roommate was already snug in her bed
While visions of home swirled around in her head.
She in her nightgown plus wee freshman cap
Had settled her brain for a full two weeks nap.
When out on the walk there arose such a clatter,
She jumped out of bed to see what was the matter.

Away to the window she flew like a flash,
Pulled up the shade and threw out the sash.
"The moon on the breast of the new-fallen snow
Gave a luster of midday to the objects below
When what to her wondering eyes should appear"
Some fraternity men with their mugs full of egg-nog.
With full holiday spirit, they caroled loud and long
"God Rest Ye Merry, Gentlemen" their joyous Christmas song.
More gaily they sang till all heads did poke out
From the windows of Dickson; and then came a shout,
"To the Circle, Balch, Risley, and Anna Comstock,
We never will stop till it's one by the clock.".

They yelled, "Merry Christmas" and flew out of sight,
And she thought, "Now at last for a peaceful goodnight."
When all in a twinkling she heard in the hall
Her roommate and friends coming over to call.
They were dressed in their furs all set to depart
So charming they looked, she didn't have the heart—
But to wish them a vacation filled with good cheer
Until they returned the following year.
With laughter and chatter they bid her good-by
And succumbed to the famous old "Leaky Lehigh."

As once more she tumbled back into her bed,
A new sound arose which was nothing to dread—
The chimes from the Libe Tower rang out full and clear
Carols of Christmas and songs for New Year.
The hymns echoed sweetly through valley and dell
And brought Christmas spirit on to Cornell.
And the Countryman too, wishes to say,
Merry Christmas to all and to all a good day!
Double Trouble

by Cod Fish

"Old" George Trumbull is the world's laziest man, but he is also the world's best story teller; so when I came across him Thanksgiving day, sitting on a stone wall along the edge of a back country field, waiting (as he put it) "for my Thanksgiving dinner to stick his head out of that hollow hickory tree." I knew I was in for a good time. After considerable small talk about the scarcity of game and the lateness of the season, I popped a question that I knew would get results.

"How was the college boy you had working for you this summer, George? I heard he was quite a worker."

"Phooie," George exploded, losing his plug and his uppers. "Son, you heard wrong." After retrieving his teeth and replenishing his chew, he went on to tell me the whole gory tale.

"Why I never saw such a doggone idjit. If that kid had any brains when he went to Cornell, he soon lost 'em. The only things he knew how to do was sleep." (At this point it would be well to add that although George was lazy, he was always up in the morning by 4:30. The fact that he never did anything after this initial exertion does not detract in the least from this singular achievement.)

"The first mornin' I went in to call him, we hit it right off. 'All right son,' I sez, 'let's go; it's time to milk.' Well, the doggone punkin head, he raises up on one elbow and sez, 'Wha's the matter, you got wild cows? Have to sneak up on them in the dark?' Next thing he knew, he was on his way down the stairs with a boot in the pants. One thing I can't abide is a lazy critter."

"Waal, son, that pore cuss didn't know how to run a milking machine or nuthin'; oh, he could strip all right, being as some Mister Sharkley or something, up at Cornell show'd him how. I remember one night, when the neighbor's daughter came into the barn. Right away, Ned pulls the machine off the cow and walked into the milkroom. 'Say, Mr. Trumbull, there's a girl out there,' he sez. 'So what,' sez I. 'Well,' he sez, 'I can't milk those cows in front of her; it just isn't decent!' Now ain't that a devil of a note?"

I admitted that he had his bad points about handling livestock. "But," I asked, "wasn't Ned any good with machinery either?"

"Good," George spat, "I'll say he was good; but there's two kinds of good; no good, and good for nothing. Once just after he came back from a dance over at Montague, he was plowing the river meadow, and the first thing I knew, he'd disappeared, tractor and all. About five minutes later, he came up, wetter than a kitten in a hurricane. 'Mr. Trumbull,' he sez, 'the tractor's in the river.'"

"And just how did it get there?" I asked him.

"Well," he sez, "I was thinking about Gloria, the girl I met over at the dance, and all at once I was in the water!"

"Think nothin' of it son," I sez. "You've always been all wet anyways." Well, we spend a week getting the tractor out of the drink and it cost me thirty-five dollars to get the thing repaired. No sir, I'll be darned if I'll ever hire a Cornell boy to work for me again. Say, son, this is the first I saw of you in quite a spell. Where've you been?"

I got up slowly, stretched, and started off across the field. "I've been studying up to Cornell," I said, and forthwith I was helped over the stone wall with a string of vernacular phrases that would turn old Ezra's grave to churning. George was telling me in no uncertain terms that my presence at his favorite hunting post was highly unwelcome. Just show you what an education can do for a man.

Cod Fish, better known as Frank Simpson, feelingly describes the perils and occupational hazards incident to a college education.

One World--Or None

(Continued from page 6)

and damage our own economy. Should we win we would have to establish a military dictatorship in conquered territories to prevent any future revenge. And we certainly would not wipe out Communism. Ideas are not destroyed by the sword.

Even with Russia eliminated as a threat to peace, is that a guarantee against future wars? Is it not conceivable that some other country may some day threaten the world? After all, we fought two wars with Great Britain, now one of our staunchest allies. Who knows what "friend" may become an enemy?

So it seems that world federal government is the best and the only choice of three alternatives. For the few things we must give up to attain it, the returns are magnificent, not the least of them being a chance to live our allotted time.

Ed Ryder '51, a firm exponent of world government, and an active member of United World Federalists, sets forth the case for "One World, or none."

We invite reader comment on this, and any other articles printed in The Countryman.

THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN
Conservation--or Desolation

Once upon a time a man and his wife lived at the top of a big hill. His home was no majestic castle; he was no feudal lord who held the power of life or death over scores of persons; or at least so he thought. But he did own part of that hill, and he felt that it was his right and privilege to take as much from the soil as he possibly could. “After all,” he said, “there is plenty of land elsewhere if this farm should give out.”

This farmer prided himself on the straight furrow that his plow made in the deep, rich loam, regardless of whether the furrows went up, down or across the hill. One night a heavy rain fell after he had plowed up a piece of land for corn. The next day the lord of the land scarcely noticed that some of the soil had been washed away. “After all,” he said, “I have six inches of good soil left. Besides I can’t do anything about a little soil washing. I am a farmer, and a farmer has to grow crops.”

This attitude has been typical of many farmers in the past, and is still true of farmers who are either indifferent to, or helpless in the face of the soil erosion and the loss of fertility that continues so subtly and relentlessly. The change in the depth and structure of the soil since the forests were first cleared has not always been recognized by farmers in their farming practices.

The change that has been wrought over the span of one man’s lifetime is astounding. In a recent talk at Alfred University, Dr. Hugh H. Bennett, Chief of the USDA Soil Conservation Service, recalled that when he helped map some of the soils of New York State at the turn of the century, many of the hillsides had considerable dark, fertile soil. When he returned to see these same hills this past summer he found much less, or almost no dark topsoil left.

Field Day

However, according to the Western New York Soil Conservation Field Day, a great deal of interest in soil conservation has been aroused in recent years. This event, held at Alfred last August, was attended by more than a thousand people. Not long ago, the Soil Conservation Districts found it difficult to interest farmers in soil conserving practices. But at the present time, the districts are not able to get enough power equipment or enough adequately trained men to meet the demand.

The Field Day provided an opportunity for many people to see the various phases of soil conservation work all at once. A bulldozer and a roller were constructing a large dam for a farm pond on a hillside; water was to come neither from a stream nor from a spring, but entirely from surface and subsurface drainage. A diversion channel was being constructed across the slope, and FFA and 4-H boys had a contour marking and plowing contest. Meanwhile other bulldozers were removing thornbrush and hedgerows. Other demonstrations included the tree-planting machine, terrace fitting and seeding, and the chemical control of thornbrush. Fred Winch, Extension Forester, advised applying sodium arsenite or ammonium sulphamate solution to thornbushes with a special tree-killing tool. This should be done between August and January after the cattle have been removed from the area, for the sodium arsenite especially, is very poisonous.

Another farm pond at Alfred provided water for an irrigation demonstration on a nearby meadow. Pasture irrigation is still in the experimental stage, and may seem to most farmers something of an impractical plaything. But on cash (Continued on page 20)

Fred Trump '49, COUNTRY-MAN’S soil conservation expert, spent the past summer working at the Arnot Experiment Station, preparing for this article.

This is what can happen when sound conservation practices are ignored. A thirty-minute cloudburst turned this Sullivan County stream into a destructive, raging torrent.
Writin' and Wanderin'

by Warren Wigsten '50

Traveling through the rolling dairy farm lands of New York State, I am quickly caught up in the farming activities that are going on all about me. A drive of 100 to 200 miles brings many different scenes into view, passing from poor to prosperous farm areas, from cities to towns, and on up into the wooded hillsides. To the curious passerby, it presents a puzzling question. To the extension man working with farmers it is his life interest.

Farmers need extension men—men familiar with the latest methods and, we hope, men with the background in practical farming to give advice and leadership. Often that kind of an extension man can open the path that leads a farmer to do a better job and thus achieve a better living.

On the Road

I tried a little extension work this summer and after my experience, I feel that such work holds an education for the college student—with a farm background—that a summer on the home farm cannot equal. I got a much broader view of dairying for example, from retailing to high class purebred breeding. I saw and learned about just as many different crop systems as there were farms to visit. At the same time I was continually forced to meet strange people, get acquainted and be at ease with them in order to accomplish my purpose.

My job this summer was with a dairy farm paper. The work gave me an opportunity to drive over the northeast for 2 months, locating some of the best dairy farms and writing feature stories on the background of the farmer and teaching through example some of his good practices. Not having the knowledge to advise and teach, I did not fill the bill as I have defined an extension man. My job was to convey the good practices of these successful men to the readers of this paper through stories made just as interesting as possible, and yet filled with proven practices of good dairying.

Butterflies

A visit to a strange farmer in a strange part of the country is a harrowing experience for a somewhat retiring person and I now believe that it must take some time to overcome the feeling of butterflies beating around your stomach when the time comes to turn in the driveway of a farm. I did not overcome this feeling myself in the two months spent on the job. Even knowing in advance through inquiry at the college extension office that my man was of high caliber, and was sure to be worthy of a story, I would still find myself hesitating to take the step. I sometimes drove by once or twice looking the place over and trying to see what the men were doing, just to build up courage.

I found after the first few difficult tries, that if I could say very little, perhaps just enough to show that I understood what he was talking about, it didn't take long to become friendly and more at ease. Every farmer seems pleased to be called upon, even by an upstart college student who wants to know how he does things and "how he got his start."

Successful Farming

One interesting stop was at Wallace Johnson's in Ticonderoga, New York. The Johnsons put all their pasture and hay land—1000 acres—into Birdsfoot trefoil. Wallace took me all over the farm, showing me the good results of this program. Bob Thompson, a young farmer and purebred Holstein breeder in St. Lawrence County, has quite a reputation for his fine stands of ladino clover. Both men were doing a top job on entirely different pasture and hay crop programs and I was able to contrast their methods and to compare them with many more that I had seen.

One of the most amazing men I visited was John Fairbairn who lives in Arkville, New York, a steep hillside section just east of Delaware County, actually in Ulster County. John "farms it" on land so steep that the barn goes out of sight below the hill after you have gone half way up through the first field. His 18 cows made a 2X production record of over 500 lbs. of fat last year and they have been producing toward this mark for many years. He cares for them himself all the time and really feeds them for production. The miracle he has worked there is with the land—he has nursed those fields for 15 years and they are producing as heavily as human hands can make them.

I found a very outstanding farmer in Pennsylvania—Herman Snyder (Continued on page 13)

A "level" stretch of Delaware County pasture.
An Editorial

Team Takes Trophy

In keen competition with nine other colleges at the Eastern Inter- Collegiate Poultry Judging Contest, held at Rutgers University over the Thanksgiving week-end, the Cornell Poultry Judging team came out first and won the coveted loving cup. The Cornell team led by 130 points, with a score of 3770 out of a possible 4500 points.

High man at the contest was Gordon D. Rapp '49 with 1290 points out of 1500; Robert R. Place '49 was third with 1250 points; and Richard P. Glor '49, with 1230 points, was fourth highest individual scorer. Courtney Allen, of New Hampshire, finished second with 1260 points.

Prof. G. O. Hall, one of the Department of Poultry Husbandry, was coach, with John William Jones '50 and Francis Trerise '51 as alternates.

Twenty-fifth Year

Three top poultry judges were picked for the teams to represent their school in this contest, the 25th of its kind held in the East, although this year was the first time that it has been revived since the war. Other colleges represented, in order of placing, were the University of New Hampshire, University of Connecticut, Massachusetts State College, University of Maryland, National Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, West Virginia University, Rutgers University, University of Delaware, and Rhode Island State College.

Each man on each team had to answer a written exam and also placed ten classes of poultry, five birds per class.

The Cornell judges, all Poultry Club members, succeeded in upholding records of previous Cornell teams: out of 18 contests entered since 1924, Cornell poultrymen walked off with nine first prizes; four second prizes; three third prizes; one fourth, and one seventh prize. These phenomenal results are mainly attributable to Prof. G. O. Hall's thorough coaching.

The "Cornell Daily Sun" has a reputation on the Cornell campus that cannot be denied. This reputation (which of course varies from group to group) reaches its low in the offices of the "Widow" from where inconceivably derogatory remarks frequently burst.

The Sun's reputation on the Ag campus however, is not what it should be and there is nothing humorous in the situation. Perhaps our interests are not ignored to the extent that they once were, but just ask yourself, "how well does the Sun fill the bill when it comes to evaluating and giving fair coverage to all the news and to expressing campus wide opinion on its editorial page?"

We find that the center for campus news gathering is Willard Straight Hall. There lower campus clubs gather to meet, speakers speak and tea'ers tea, and almost invariably we read about all these things, large or small, in the next morning edition. All those interested in the chess elimination tourney come to the Willard Straight Lounge at 4:30, and the Sun prints the whole detailed story.

The editorial page seems continually to lean over backward to express the opinions of the many small minority groups on campus, and if not that, they are wallowing in some deep and wordy criticism of national or foreign affairs.

Yes, we in the Ag school have a real and justifiable grievance as far as the Sun is concerned. Not only do they seldom express our views through the editorial page, but what is the most flagrant violation of unbiased news reporting,—they do not give us our fair amount of news coverage.

Why does the Sun operate this way? One answer seems to be that Arts students and occasionally a literary minded engineer, staff its news and editorial boards. They are not interested in the upper campus—its student body or its extra-curricular activities.

The fact that several of the more recent campus-wide elections have been won by Ag students has startled some of their dyed-in-the-wool politicos. The Ag school is moving undeniably into campus-wide activity. While this is a good thing that we do take our place, we must be careful not to use our solidarity as a block to dominate these activities.

The Sun would be perhaps the most potent weapon in our hands to build up our organizations, win (Continued on page 16)
Introducing

DORCAS DEALING

Dorc is a Child Development major in the Home Economies College, so we talked quite a while about her nursery school work there. She worked in the younger group last year, and this year gets "promoted" to the older group. The promotion—in her mind anyway—results from the fact that there is a high hill in the senior group outdoor play area and Dorc gets great fun out of sliding down it with the kids in the winter time. "After all," she said, "nursery school teachers are supposed to participate in the children's activities." Then she laughed, "But sometimes I think I enjoy the sleigh riding more than they do."

In line with her work she and her sister held a nursery school of their own this summer in her hometown of New Hartford, N. Y. Rainy days were the blight of her existence—"what to do with five or ten active children who had to be inside all day," she moaned.

She doesn't spend all her time on the academic side—even though she does hold one of the Home Bureau Scholarships this year. Dorc is a member of Sigma Kappa, and as such represented her house on Panhellenic Council for two years, and was elected Sigma Kappa's rushing chairman in her junior year. She was a member of Arete, women's social society, and last spring became the new holder of W.S.G.A.'s second vice-presidency, having charge of the sorority living units. In this capacity she also serves in the House of Representatives, on the Executive Committee, and was elected to Judiciary Committee. Last summer Dorc was one of the Methodist group delegates to Silver Bay Conference.

After graduation this June she'll be doing nursery school teaching. "It's a good field; you never know what to expect from one minute to the next." J.W.

LARRY BAYERN

A frantic appeal to help push his landlady's car has served as an introduction to Larry for many Cornellians. Shortly past 1:30 A.M. on Saturday nights the gallant old car usually peters out just before the stop light by the bridge. Undaunted by the angry protests of other drivers Larry blithely solicits pushers for the long haul home.

As if jitney trouble wasn't enough, he has been incorporated into the horse stable, serving as manager of the Cornell Polo Team for the past year. All his friends will testify that he has acquired a certain air from this position.

Back in the Spring of '46, while still very much a freshman, Larry embarked on his political career, being a charter member of the once famous Peoples Peasant Party. In the election of that spring he was elected to a two year term on the Ag-Domecon Council and is now serving a one year term of office on the same council.

Besides keeping a jump ahead of the profs in his major, agricultural business, Larry has been a member of the Big Red Band since '45, and last fall was elected to the secretaryship of the Clef Club. He has also been a member of the Grange, 4-H, and Alpha Phi Omega. Ho-Nun-De-Kah, the Ag Senior Honorary, initiated Larry last spring.

To the usual inquiry as to what the future might bring, there was no reply—just a far away expression as his eyes fondly gazed upon a photo of a very pretty girl who is now residing in Risley. Further questioning was unnecessary. J.F.

JO KESSEL

Coming from Storrs, Connecticut, and from a family of Cornellians, it was only natural for Jo Kessel to choose Cornell out of a list of many colleges. Jo, a junior in the College of Home Economics, has wavy reddish-brown hair and a twinkling smile which greets everyone she knows. With a major in food chemistry Jo hopes to continue after graduation with graduate work and then either do research or college teaching.

Activities at Cornell have kept Jo busy but she has enjoyed all she has participated in. During her freshman year her time was divided between Freshman Council, Cornell Outing Club, the iron diet experiment conducted at the College of Home Economics; and she received second prize in the Rice Speaking Contest. Not overlooking Jo's outstanding ability of leadership she was elected president of her sophomore class and participated in Student Council, Cornell Outing Club, tennis tournaments and received first prize in the Rice Speaking Contest that year. During her junior year Jo's activities include be-
ED VAN ZANDT

"The members will please come to order!" President Edgar L. Van Zandt is in the chair, and another meeting is ready to begin. Valiantly overcoming the handicap of his extended and somewhat awe inspiring name, this gavel wielding President of Ho-Nun-De-Kah and Noble Ruler of Alpha Gamma Rho fraternity has succeeded in convincing the general public that "just plain Ed" is a far more workable and appropriate version.

Ed's six-foot figure of bespectacled, virile manhood is a familiar sight to the members of a goodly number of Cornell's myriad organizations. As Business Manager of the COUNTRYMAN, Ed guides the fiscal destinies of that publication, and the cause of journalism has been further advanced by Ed's membership in Pi Delta Epsilon, honorary journalism society.

Ed played a leading role in the reactivation of AGR during the critical post-war years, and rendered further valuable service in the resurrection of Ag-Domecon during the same period.

Succeeding freshmen classes have known Ed as a wise and kindly Frosh Camp Counselor, and few AGR pledges will deny that Ed has made a lasting impression upon their lives at college.

The aesthetic side of life has not been neglected in spite of Ed's multitudinous activities. The Big Red Band, fortified by Van Zandt at the trumpet has brought music and cheer to countless Cornellians.

As June '49 and graduation near, Ed wistfully awaits the opportunity to withdraw from the cares of public life. His plans? To retire to the peace and quiet of the family's ancestral home, near Blawenburg, New Jersey; there to live out his days quietly advancing the cause of agriculture, selling a well known brand of farm machinery. N.B.

Writin' and Wanderin'

(Continued from page 10)

I do not want to overlook the side of practical necessity. The "old man" needs you home in the summer—there just isn't any question about it. And besides maybe you like to be at home with your family and friends for part of the year. That's the way I felt and still feel, but just think what such experience can mean. This summer's work was worth more to me than several courses at Cornell with lessons in farm management, animal husbandry, crops, agronomy, and writing and speech too.

If you can spend your summer at some kind of an extension job, or even if varying your experience comes only as a spare time activity, it is sure to be worth while. It is sure to provide a richer background for future work in the field of agriculture and will make possible a more satisfactory and permanent choice of your life work when the times comes.

Writin', Wanderin' Warren Wigsten, Wrote and Wandered the Whole of last summer, Visiting farms, Working, and Writing articles for a Wisconsin farm publication.
4-H CLUB
At the November meeting of the 4-H Club, the program for the coming year was presented by Shirley McElwain, vice president and program chairman. Also included in the business meeting were the appointments of Al Pierce as chairman of the Membership Committee and Lee Oliver as chairman of the Finance Committee.

A large delegation from the Cornell 4-H attended the New York State 4-H and Farm Bureau Federation meeting at Syracuse November 14-16 at which Dean Vincent of the Home Economics College spoke on “How Each of Us Affect the World Community.” Presiding at this conference was Glenn Wallace, President of the New York State 4-H Federation; the toastmaster was L. R. Simons, Director of Extension.

HO-NUN-DE-KAH
At its December 7th meeting, Ho-Nun-de-Kah heard Professor Gibson tell of his summer’s trip to the Honduras. The tour was sponsored by an American fruit company and offered the opportunity of studying the agricultural regions of the Honduras to a number of educators.

The Nuclear Physics building was the object of inspection of thirty of the society’s members in November. The visit included a tour of the labs and shops, and was conducted by Mr. Knox, administrative head of the buildings.

Future plans of Ho-Nun-de-Kah feature the annual smoker for all Agriculture College professors to be held on January 14.

POULTRY CLUB
The cackle and crow boys will have a gathering of the flock on Wednesday, January 3, at 8 p.m. in Rice 100. The speaker will be a member of Agricultural Advertising and Research Inc., an Ithaca firm which handles local and national advertising of farm products.

The talk, “Advertising Poultry Products,” should be of interest not only to those planning to sell the mighty hen and her offspring (whether as eggs, chicks, broilers, or otherwise), but also to those interested in advertising as a career.

OMICRON NU
On November 19th Omicron Nu held its annual fall banquet and initiation in the Green Room of Martha Van Rensselaer Hall. Agnes Ronaldson, President of the New York State American Home Economics Association, College Club Department, was the guest speaker. The nineteen pledges who were welcomed into the honorary society were:

Undergraduates — Helen Banta, Donna Cranmer, Ruth Davidson, Vera Johnston, Marjorie Mayer, Ethel Jean Peet, Roxanne Ross, Margery Rubin, Dorothy Taylor, Jane Hewett Whitman.

Graduates — Kathryn Causey, Helen Lancaster, Sarah Manning, Anita Morris, Francena Nolan, Dorothy Peck, Rose Steidel, Hui Lan Yang, Helen Yanilos.

HOME-EC CLUB
The Home Ec Club is sponsoring a continuous drive for sending clothes to a German Home Economics school.

The first elimination of the Elsie Van Buren Rice Public Speech Stage was held December 9. From (Continued on page 16)
The prosperity of the rural Northeast is largely dependent on the prosperity of the milk business. That's because milk is the number one crop in this section of the country. More than fifty per cent of the agricultural income in this section comes from the dairy industry.

The income of dairy farmers not only houses and feeds the families of dairy farmers—it buys the raw materials that go into milk production—feed, labor and farm machinery. But more than that, our rural schools are built with money partially derived from the sale of milk. So are roads and churches. Returns from the sale of milk products help clothe the banker and the grocer and their children, and it helps maintain the land that grows feed for more milk.

That's why a fair farm price for milk is important to everyone in the rural Northeast. That's why a group of farmers organized to insure a fair milk price are not only helping themselves but everyone in this section of the country. That's why the Dairymen's League is important to you whether or not you are a member.

JOIN WITH YOUR NEIGHBORS

If you are not now a member of the Dairymen's League, join with your neighbor today to help keep the milk business and the rural Northeast sound and prosperous.

SUPPORT THE LEAGUE

If you are a businessman, it is to your interest to know about and support an organization such as the Dairymen's League which works to maintain a prosperous rural economy.
MORE CLUB NEWS

(Continued from page 14)

the group who participated, three judges selected twelve girls who are now preparing for the second elimination which will take place January 7. The talks will be on any subject of interest to women. Six will be chosen out of the twelve to participate in the final contest to be held between one and two months later. This contest is for Home Economics girls, and is sponsored by the Home Ec Club.

Virginia Deuell '51—Pomona
Marjorie Westlake '50—Flora
Joanne Walldorff '51—Lady Assistant Steward
Ernest Schaufler '48—Executive Committee

The officers were installed on December 7th by Murrel Curry, Assistant Steward of the New York State Grange.

GRANGE

On Tuesday evening November 16th the Cornell Grange No. 1577 had their annual election of officers. Those elected were:
Kenneth Dehm '50—Master
John MacAbee '51—Overseer
Phyllis Harvey '51—Lecturer
Wendell Chamberlain '51—Steward
Daniel Barnhart '51—Asst. Steward
William Kirsch '51—Chaplain
Lester Howard '51—Treasurer
Elizabeth Hollenbeck '51—Sec-y
Donald Smith '50—Gatekeeper
Barbara Shear '50—Ceres

EDITORIAL

(Continued from page 11)

them recognition for what they are. Write-ups of meetings, dances, speakers, etc. are effective in increasing interest and attendance.

Feature stories tell the background, allow personal opinion and interesting sidelights, not actually news, to come before the reader. For example, they might delve into the interesting story behind Kermis Club, telling some of its buried history, which by the way is very interesting, and then too describe some of the people in leading roles in its recent plays. All this done beforehand, attracts attention to the club, and not only does it get a larger attendance at its performance, but more students become interested in joining the organization.

Editorials are as far reaching a method of expressing approval or disapproval as exists at Cornell. Many students are extremely interested in what appears in the Sun editorial page. How nice it would be to see some of our own opinions expressed their once in a while.

As it is now, there is one Ag student on the Cornell Sun news board who is interested in Ag activities. This student entered the Board competition last spring at the time when Farm and Home Week was approaching. Covering that event was his assignment and the Sun gave him every break. Several times his material headed up page 1 and since that time fair consideration has been accorded the Ag school material he managed to gather.

One is not enough. There is a lot of news to cover that never would be covered if left to Arts campus members of the staff. There are editorials that need to be written. We can have every student at Cornell well aware that the Ag campus is right in the midst of things, a force in politics as well as many other university-wide activities.

With more interest and action on our part there can be a strong countering expression against the things we now disapprove on the Cornell Daily Sun. To get the kind of satisfaction from the Sun that we need and deserve, we must go get it ourselves. That is a challenge to every Ag student to get interested in what is going on around this great university. Let's make page one every day! W.M.W.

TAKE A BOW

Lest our readers assume that all glory, laud, and honor belong to the Editorial staffers, we would speak a word of praise to those behind the scenes. Without their noble contribution, our long suffering readers would soon weary of a steady literary diet. We stop to applaud this month competitor Betty Ann Jacques, who drew “Peace on Earth,” competitor Joan Koelsch whose art work has decked this and past issues, and the men with the cameras who hope to run Life Magazine a close race this year.

GRANGE INITIATION

Ernie Schaufler, former Master of the Cornell Grange, initiating 17 new members.

Left to right, (front row): Terry Novotny '51, Anne Plass '51, Alice McMullan '50, Norma Reinhardt '51, Marjory Westlake '50, Claire Zwart '50.
Now its up to You . . .

You can bring out a calf's inheritance to grow and produce with

G.L.F. Calf Starter

THE inborn ability of a calf to grow and produce can never be any greater than when a calf is dropped. However, a calf won't even reach that maximum growth and production unless it is given a good start.

In an intense dairy section such as we have here in the Northeast, it's not only important that calves be given that good start, but that the time, labor and milk used in giving them that start be kept to a minimum.

Thousands of Northeastern farmers have found that they can give a calf the start it needs to utilize all of its inherited ability, save time and milk and end with a well-grown calf, if they use G.L.F. Calf Starter along with good leafy hay and good management.

G.L.F. Calf Starter Gets Results

Throughout the Northeast G.L.F. Calf Starter is growing calves on many dairy farms with excellent results. One Central New York dairy farmer reported recently that all calves raised on his farm in the past ten years had been raised on G.L.F. Calf Starter following strictly the G.L.F. calf raising program. All the calves were weaned at seven weeks of age, and they received a total of only about 350 pounds of whole milk.

With a herd that now numbers 60 head, recent D.H.I.A. records show a herd average of 11,752 pounds of milk and 405 pounds of fat, and this record was made with a large percentage of first calf heifers. All dairy animals on this farm are well-grown and have the capacity for high production.

Try G.L.F. Calf Starter on your farm and see for yourself what fine calves you can grow with G.L.F. Calf Starter. Regular Form and Pellets now available at your G.L.F. Service Agency.

The formula for G.L.F. Dry Calf Starter is the result of years of research and is based on the recommendations of the New York State College of Agriculture in making a calf starter to serve the needs of Northeastern farmers. G.L.F. Dry Calf Starter contains plenty of bone-building minerals: di-calcium phosphate, calcium and other minerals. Vitamins are supplied by yeast, vitamin D, alfalfa meal and dried skim milk powders. All ingredients are selected to provide the proper nutritional requirements, and at the same time to make up an easily digested and palatable mixture.

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.

DECEMBER, 1948
1914

E. P. Smith of Sherburne, N.Y., was recently elected president of the N.Y. Holstein-Friesian Association.

1926

L. "Pete" Ham is advertising director for the B.B.D. & O. advertising agency of New York.

John G. Weir is now County Forester in Franklin and Grand Isle counties, Vermont.

1933

Mrs. Edward Hunt, the former Eleanor Johnson has a daughter, Elizabeth Sommerville, born July 24.

1935

Claudia Day, now Mrs. Thomas Lamberti, has moved to Fulton, New York where her husband is starting a medical practice. The couple have five children.

1936

"Bob" Smith is working for the Squibb & Co. of New York, producing the advertisements for their agricultural products.

1937

Robert W. O'Neil of Syracuse passed away in an Elmira hospital on Feb. 12, 1948. He is survived by his wife, two sons, Robert W. and David P., and a daughter, Linda Lee.

1938

Cliff Luders is teaching Vocational Agriculture at Eden Central School. Cliff was married in 1945, but there are no little Luders running around as yet.

Charles Guzewich is Vocational Agricultural teacher at Gilbertsville, N.Y.

1939

Mrs. Charles Byrne, formerly Barbara Chapman, has moved to Hillsboro, Oregon.

Don Huckie, residing in Hamburg, N.Y., is broadcasting daily over station WGR of Buffalo, having a daily Farm Service Program and the Farm Almanac Sunday mornings. Don has two children, Marsha, 7, and Bobby aged 2.

John S. Morse is a federal aid project leader, working on waterfowl research for the Kentucky Division of Game and Fish.

1941

A daughter was born in June to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Durfee. Mrs. Durfee is the former Martha Cross. Her husband is with the University of Maryland Extension Department.

Mrs. Edward Webster, formerly Rhoda Donham, has a son, Charles Dinsley, born July 2. This is the couple's third son.

1942

Marguerite Horn has been made an Assistant Professor of Institutional Management at Pennsylvania State University.

Mrs. Robert Schatz, the former Louise Nordenholt, gave birth to a daughter Nancy Louise on August 10.

1943

Beverly Pratt is studying for her M.S. in nursing at Yale.

Mary Lou McCutcheon was married in June to Richard Milburn. The couple is now living in Middletown, N.Y.

John A. Birkland is county agent in Erie County, adding a TA, the III as of last March 27.

Bill Roe is in the feed manufacturing business with his father at Watertown, N.Y. Bill now has three children, a son, Peter born Dec. 19, 1947. He is living in Brownsville, N.Y.

1944

Betty Plager, now Mrs. Stanley Freint, has a daughter Jill, born in May.

Margaret Edsall was married in October to E. W. Poole. Mrs. Poole is doing home service work for the Central Hudson Gas and Electric Company in Poughkeepsie.

A daughter Andrea, was born to Mr. John Phelps, the former Louise Flux, in October.

Shirley Walter was married to John Oberkircher in June. They are residing in Buffalo.

1945

Frida Norberg was married to Raymond Brown in July. They are living in South Kortwright, N.Y.

Wally Veeder is working for the International Harvester Co. in Buffalo. He and his wife Phyl live in Marilla, N.Y.

1947

George Miglianti, two-year student, became engaged to Miss Marion Salman of Buffalo last summer, and is working in partnership with his brother on the family homestead in Delaware County.

1948

Florence Donbrowski is now dietitian at New Rochelle Hospital, New Rochelle, N.Y. Her engagement to Harold Vengle '48, has been announced.

Nancy Lehrbach was married in September to Harold C. Yost. They are living in Ithaca.

Marion Cousins was married to Howard C. Wikoff in June. They are living in Philadelphia, Penna.

George "Steve" Cooper is working in Washington, D.C. working as an extension man for an egg concern.

Ivan Bigelow is a District Agricultural Engineer in central New York.

John B. Dewey is a field representative for the Ayrshire Breeders Association in New York and Pennsylvania.

Beverly Pratt is Assistant Home Demonstration Agent in Delaware County.

Mildred Baras recently became Mrs. Lax and has taken up residence in Irvington, N.J.
STUBBLE-MULCH TILLAGE

...Conservation Style!

Here is mulch-culture tillage at its best. It's the direct-connected McCormick-Deering HM-17 subsurface cultivator, built for use with Farmall H, M, or MD tractors equipped with Farmall Lift-All.

The machine consists of a long 2-inch square tool bar, with 5 spring-release standards attached. These are regularly equipped with 24-inch sweeps and 18-inch notched rolling colters. The HM-17 also is regularly supplied with two gauge wheels—assuring uniform cultivating depth in irregular terrain. It is raised and lowered hydraulically. It is easily attached and detached.

Note how this subsurface cultivator, pulled by the Farmall MD tractor, ideally roughs the soil surface—and leaves the straw and other crop residues on top. The colters slash through trash and straw to prevent time-wasting clogging. The sweeps work 3 or 4 inches below the surface . . . to kill weeds and open the soil to minimize run-off during heavy rains.

Here is a stout defense against soil erosion by wind or water. Here is another contribution to agricultural progress by International Harvester.

Listen to James Melton on "Harvest of Stars" every Wednesday Evening over CBS.
Conservation

(Continued from page 9)
crops, irrigation during the dry spells that occur nearly every summer in New York State, pays dividends in increased yields.

Experimentation in Conservation

This irrigation equipment is used at several experiment stations throughout the state, at Arnot, Geneva, Hammondsport and Marcellus; but irrigation is only a small part of the experimental work at these stations. Southwest of Ithaca is the Arnot Soil Conservation Experiment Station, which is operated by the USDA and Cornell. This station is located on sub-marginal hill-top land, yet with the aid of contour strip cropping, proper fertilization, and the addition of organic matter they have achieved remarkably good yields: 75 bushels of corn, 60 bushels of oats, 30 bushels of wheat, 500 bushels of potatoes, and 2 tons of clover hay per acre (not all from the same acre, of course).

Soil Loss Measured

On one hillside at the Arnot station an eleven-year experiment was conducted to determine the amount of soil lost and the amount of water runoff from plots receiving different treatments. In the twelfth year a corn plot where the organic matter had been maintained, and another corn plot where it had not, showed an astounding difference in yield—88 and 19 bushels per acre respectively. Although both plots received half a ton of 10-10-10 fertilizer, the corn on the first plot was more than twice as tall. The difference lay in the humus and the loose, granular soil structure on the plot where there had been little or no erosion. On one plot of corn from which the stones had not been removed, the corn made better growth than on a plot where stones had been removed. The stones checked both splash and sheet erosion.

These plots showed some extreme variations in soil loss under different conditions. In the 1935-38 period one cultivated fallow plot lost 89,000 pounds of soil per acre, while the fertilized meadow plot lost only 140 pounds in the same period. At that rate the top inch of soil on the first plot would be stripped in 5½ years, whereas on the meadow it would take 3,432 years! To make matters worse, soil erosion is a selective as well as a mass loss process. The finest particles of soil, which are the most fertile part of the soil, are the first to wash away.

Let’s Get Together Here

Soil conservation has many phases and is only a part of the whole conservation picture. Until we come to realize the importance of conservation and are willing to cooperate in a coordinated conservation program, we shall continue to lose valuable natural resources at an increasing rate. Recently a newspaper cartoonist very aptly depicted our predicament. In one corner a farmer bemoans the loss of his crops due to erosion, while in another corner a city-dweller complains of the flood-borne silt and mud about him. John Q. Public stands by and remarks, “Let’s Get Together Here.”

Then there was the case of the burlesque dancer who was arrested for no gauze at all.
IT'S JUST PLAIN
COMMON SENSE!

You are shopping for Christmas gifts, and here is the Co-op, loaded down with Christmas gifts — everything from fine perfumes to Ronson lighters. And besides, the Co-op is convenient — right on the campus, plenty of parking space.

But that is only a small part of the matter. You can use those dividends which you received when you purchased books and supplies last fall. They are just as good as cash at the Co-op.

And that's not all. You will receive dividends on all the gifts which you purchase, and a 10% dividend is really worth while in times like these.

THINK IT OVER — CHRISTMAS SHOPPING AT THE CO-OP IS JUST PLAIN COMMON SENSE.

THE CORNELL CO-OP
On The Campus Barnes Hall

Mother Zero
225 So. Fulton St.

On February 1st, 1949, Mother Zero will have additional bulk storage space at zero temperature. This may be the answer to some of your food problems. Call Ithaca 2385 for more information.

NORTON Printing Co.
317 E. State St.

OUR NEW TELEPHONE NUMBER
4-1271

24 Hour Service
at the
New Linden Garage
Linden Ave.
Phone 2054

ALL TYPES OF GENERAL REPAIR
EXPERT MECHANICS AT YOUR SERVICE
CHEVROLET
Advance-Design
TRUCKS
For
Advance-Design
FEATURES
AT
College Chevrolet Co.
Inc.
201-203 E. Tompkins St.
ITHACA, N. Y.

Compliments of
CO-OP FOOD STORE

Watch for
Grand Opening of
New Store

609-619 West Clinton Street
First Week in January

SLIPS IN THE PRESS

Painful Visit.

Miss Louise Clark is spending a week's vacation with a blister in Marion.

Perrysburg Post-Standard

Is it worth it?

To correct sagging chin and throat muscles, place the back of your head under your chin and press upward gently.

Julian Times-Herald

Forging ahead in business.

Mrs. Higgle, Elmsville poultry raiser was in town Wednesday and disclosed that she has 500 more checks she is raising.

Elmsville Courier

Ahem!

Mrs. Schlutter, a Salvation Army cornetist said she placed her hat and instrument on the table. When she returned she added, her hat was there, but her corset had disappeared.

Clayville Examiner

fine music, from instruments equipped with Armour and Company music strings...for music strings are another of the numerous by-products of the livestock and meat packing industry...by-products that enrich your college life in countless ways.

For example, when you attend your next concert you may sit on a chair held together with Armour glue, smoothed by Armour sandpaper, coated with varnish made in part from Armour glycerine, and upholstered with Armour curled hair and leather.

These are just a few of the many uses of Armour by-products on the farm, in the home, and in your school life.

ARMOUR
AND COMPANY

Jascha Heifetz

22 THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN
BEYOND THE HORIZON... a Brighter Tomorrow

FARMING is at the threshold of an exciting new era! Improved crop varieties promise even bigger yields. Better ways of controlling weed and insect pests are cutting crop losses. Records that keep tab of capitalization and depreciation as well as income and outgo are putting farming on a sounder business basis. Better crop rotations, contour farming, and strip cropping are saving precious topsoil—boosting farm production.

John Deere power equipment makes it easy to take advantage of these modern farming practices. It takes over most of the muscle work and gives owners more time to spend with their families. By reducing the uncertainty and drudgery of farming, John Deere implements make possible fuller, happier lives for farm families everywhere.

Because the strength of America lies in her free-thinking, unregimented rural population, we all have an important stake in our agriculture. New methods... better machines—all things that help to keep farm people prosperous and contented—safeguard our way of life. A strong, stable agriculture is insurance against evil days—a promise of brighter tomorrows!

JOHN DEERE - MOLINE - ILLINOIS

December, 1948
Of Many Things

This month the Countryman is observing its forty-fifth anniversary, so we would like to grab some of our own space to talk about ourselves and our forbears on the Countryman.

Vol. I, No. 1 of December 1903 was a proud achievement for both the faculty and the 127 students of the College of Agriculture. The first Editor was George F. Warren '05, who later originated the study of and became the first professor of Farm Management at Cornell. It was the same man for whom Warren Hall is named. His son, Prof. Stan Warren is now teaching Farm Management.

WE DEVELOP...

The Countryman has developed a large number of people who have gone out into the field of journalism, both in editorial and advertising work, and a very large percentage of them have had successful careers.

Besides the late Prof. Warren, there was John Vanderslice, Editor in 1915-16, who became managing editor of Field, Illustrated. Russell Lord, Editor in 1919-20, became editor of The Land, and H. A. Stevenson '19 is now editor of the Cornell Alumni News. Prof. J. P. Hertel '34 and Prof. Chet Freeman '39 also guided the destinies of the Countryman in their times.

The covers of the first six issues showed a man sowing what were presumably the seeds of knowledge. In 1904 the covers became pictorial, and in 1921 the Countryman changed from bulletin shape to its present size. The Countryman was beset with difficulties from time to time. In the early 1930's, when advertising was almost impossible to obtain, some issues contained only eight pages. It is a great tribute to our predecessors that the Countryman has been able to continue publication so long without subsidy.

The first office of the Countryman was at 45 East Avenue, now the site of the Chemistry building; later the office was in Morrill Hall, where the staff benefited by a much more personal and intimate contact with the faculty than is possible today. When Roberts Hall was built, the Countryman moved in on the main floor. Most of the history of the Countryman, however, was made in the little cottage now occupied by WHCU. For over fifteen years now the Countryman staffs have been inspired by the view from the top floor of Roberts Hall. At one time the Department of Home Economics was located in our present office.

Judging by the pictures in the Countryman, the men in those days wore their Sunday best clothes to classes, and even to An Hus labs. The ads also reflected the life of these times; cream separators and horses were important commodities then.

...AND THRIVE

The Countryman Board of Directors, which at present includes three faculty members and an alumnus, has always been a purely advisory body. Prof. A. W. Gibson '17 was for many years Alumni editor, and Prof. Emeritus Bristow Adams was for long years sought after for advice. The Countryman has always been exclusively a student managed publication. In the early days the faculty was very much interested in the Countryman, and in fact most of the articles contributed were written by members of the faculty. Before the extension bulletins came into being, it was the function of the Countryman to publish all the news of scientific experiment and progress from the College.

...BY OURSELVES

The fact that the Countryman is not subsidized may have something to do with its national standing (first in general excellence in three out of the past four years). It must sell on its own merits. About a month ahead of publication the editors make assignments for features, interviews, club news, and photographs. The subject matter is largely left up to the discretion of the staff writers and guest writers. After the deadline (Dec. 1 for this issue) the material is edited by the staff members and the editors. The material accepted for the issue is put into legible form and taken to the printer.

Our office hours are from 4:30 to 6:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. Staff meetings are held on Monday, and each associate editor is night editor on one of the remaining afternoons. Every term the Countryman holds competitions for its editorial and business boards; here is another obligation of editors and staff members: to 'show the ropes' to our future staff members. A lot of headaches and elbow grease make the Countryman each month (We're not kidding). But what pride we have in the finished product, especially when other people think enough of it to buy a copy!

—F. Trump
General Electric is not one business, but an organization of many businesses, offering opportunities in virtually all the professions. Here three G-E men brief the career-possibilities which the company offers to the student of advertising, the physicist, and the accountant.

FOR A FUTURE IN ADVERTISING
D. S. Mix (Yale), Manager of Personnel and Training Programs, Advertising and Publicity Dept.: Besides our A & P Department here in Schenectady, there are eight G-E operating departments, each with its own advertising staff. These provide the career-opportunities. Our Training Program, including six months' work and study here followed by a year on rotating assignments with various staffs throughout the company, opens the door.

PHYSICIST
August Binder (Carnegie Tech), of the G-E Physics Program: I've been one of the first group of physicists taking part in this program. We've changed assignments every few months, trying out interesting lines of work, and have chosen permanent positions in everything from research to sales. My assignments: nuclear instrumentation, research in cathode spot phenomena, quality-problems in fluorescent lamps, which I've selected as my permanent assignment.

TRAVELING AUDITOR
E. B. Murray (Princeton), Chief Traveling Auditor: After our business administration and liberal arts graduates finish the G-E Business Training Course, certain of them are transferred to the auditing staff as traveling auditors. It's my job to assign these men and co-ordinate their activities at G-E locations in this country and abroad. The varied experience acquired in this work fits them well for responsible accounting and financial positions.

For further information about a BUSINESS CAREER with General Electric, write Business Training Course, Schenectady, N. Y. — a career in TECHNICAL FIELDS, write Technical Personnel Division, Schenectady, N. Y.
Up to Us

As we go to press, the New Year is well upon us, and without doubt our readers, no large block of which is satisfied at any one time, expect us to make some appropriate resolutions. We dare not confess conceit by refusing to make any New Year’s resolutions—but nonetheless, human frailty being what it be, it would be reckless of us to make too many.

The publishing business is filled with all sorts of snares to trap the unwary. To make a success in this field, one must possess the canny attributes of a magician, prophet, and politician, with none of the accompanying faults.

In any society where two or more people congregate, a difference of opinion is bound to prevail. When there are 1500 subscribers and numerous non-paying readers to please, the act begins to take on the proportions of a Niagara Falls tightrope stunt.

A proposed cover picture for our January issue came close to plunging even our harmonious staff into civil war. (Our troubles do not begin with our monthly battle with the buying public.) The picture, although certainly not out of tune with our flexible modern standards of propriety, was of a questionable nature in the eyes of some of our more conservative brethren. Our ultimate decision not to use the photo met with vigorous and heated denunciation from the “progressive” wing, who maintained that in the day of the Varga calendar and the Atlantic City beauty contests, nothing is impossible.

In our decadent day and age, there is a pronounced tendency to select on the basis of external appearances, whether the commodity in question be dry goods, novels, or magazines. It takes no great amount of wisdom for an editor to realize that increased sales can better be traced to attractive covers than to history-making editorial panegyrics.

There is no reason why attractive girls should not continue to grace Countryman covers. Merely because a publication is primarily agricultural in outlook is no reason...
The College of Agriculture at Cornell University and Extension Agents in 56 counties distribute each year to farmers in New York State more than 2,000,000 copies of bulletins on many agricultural subjects. Information is supplied regularly to 500 weekly newspapers, 105 dailies, and scores of magazines. More than 50 radio stations throughout the State receive transcribed radio programs, scripts and radio news items. In addition, each year more than 100,000 persons see Cornell-produced movies.

Farmers like to think for themselves. They prefer to make up their own minds about their farming operations and about public issues in which they have a personal stake. By providing facts through these media, the College helps them to help themselves.
A new kind of farming is becoming popular on progressive farms—the production of wildlife. Although the same principles apply to wildlife management as to stock and farm management, there are no heavy investments in money, feed or housing. Yet, returns of considerable value can be had with a minimum of effort and time. Most of the food supply is the natural plant life that grows on the farm. Of course a few sheaves of grain left standing through the winter as well as sunflowers and fruit-bearing shrubs will do much to enhance the land for animal life, while plantings of preferred natural foods will prevent inroads upon regular crops.

Helping Wildlife

It becomes more and more true that an abundance of wildlife goes hand in hand with the conditions of progressive farming—strip-cropping and crop diversification. Such practices increase the "edge effect" affording hiding places for wildlife and accessibility to food. Many of the other practices that make for good farming assure a plentiful supply of wildlife. The planting of evergreen windbreaks, for instance, actually serves dual purposes. Not only do such plantings reduce frost damage and lessen wind erosion, but they provide wintering retreats for game birds and small mammals. The use of hedgerows, formerly scorned when "clean-farming" was in vogue, now have become important to the farmer. They supply both food and cover for wildlife.

Wild animals don't require elaborate barns. The thickets, the hedgerows, and hollow trees fill their housing needs. However, man-made devices, such as nesting boxes may increase the bird population and temporary feeding shelters will keep snow off food placed in them. But it is often the best policy to let the natural resources determine the carrying capacity of the wildlife population because artificial feedings must be regularly continued or the tragedy of starvation will occur as wildlife becomes more and more dependent upon man.

Jekyl & Hyde

"But," says the farmer, hard-pressed by "chicken hawks" and other "varmints," "Aren't they pests?" The answer to this question is not so simple. Under certain circumstances, wildlife can be a glorified nuisance. The nervous mother skunk who decides to raise a family under the barn or even the farm-house is hardly a welcome tenant, nor is the woodchuck who elects to become a sharecropper in the vegetable garden. But these same animals can play Dr. Jekyl as well as Mr. Hyde. In a young orchard plagued with mice and Japanese beetles, mama skunk and her family may suddenly become a godsend. And she might not be a nuisance about the house if a woodchuck or two was spared to provide her with a den near the woodlot. Many important fur bearers rely upon the rugged "ole groundhog" to perform just this task. A study made by the Pennsylvania Game Commission found that small wildlife, especially rabbits, flourished where there was an adequate supply of woodchucks to do the home-making. This study produced an interesting correlation. A census of an area of 100 acres revealed nine 'chucks or a density of about one 'chuck per ten acres. The fall rabbit kill in this area was thirty-three rabbits. In an adjoining area with a density of only one 'chuck per fifty acres, the rabbit kill was only one fourth as large. Such an experiment is convincing evidence of the interdependence of wildlife. It shows how important a non-game animal may be in connection with the most important game animal in the Eastern United States, the cottontail rabbit.

Owls vs. Rats

The invisible returns of wildlife often far surpass the visible damage. The farmer who sees an owl with a young chicken in its talons (and I'd like to ask him why his birds weren't properly penned!) can't be watching the same bird as it kills mice and rats capable of tremendous damage. (One rat alone has been known to kill 190 chicks in a single night!)

The benefits of harvested wildlife start with rabbit stews for the farmer or may take the form of payments for leasing the lands to hunting parties. Indeed, some farmers raise and release gamebirds and sell hunting rights to hunters along with meals, rental of hunting dogs and

(Continued on page 8)
Weekly newspapers have jumped into prominence again. Once the most important news source in small towns, and subsequently replaced or supplemented by big town dailies, they are returning to their former esteemed position. Perhaps they no longer serve the function of bringing the latest international news, but they have maintained their standards of community information and are improving their editorial appeal throughout the rural areas.

This change of status is no overnight affair, but for the most part, the weekly paper has received new recognition during the past year. And there has been one vital force behind this — Ithaca's radio station WHCU.

First, let's look into the background of the weekly paper. Up until the development of rapid wire services, the community paper was the average citizen's main source of news, both foreign and domestic, as well as his report of local gossip, community affairs, and items of factual interest.

The farmer, the local storekeeper, the housewife, all waited for Thursday afternoon for their copy of the "Inquirer" or "Advertiser." It was an important event. They had the knowledge of world happenings as well as neighborhood news. It was an institution.

Picture Changes

Then the metropolitan dailies came into the picture. Small towns wanted the news fast too, and they wouldn't wait until the end of the week. The weeklies could not compete, so they sidetracked the national news, filled in with local stories, and patronized the commercial prepared or "canned" copy sources. Papers began to look alike with stereotyped news features, "farm" columns, and news pictures. The local papers slowly crawled along. Some, of course, kept their editorial punch strong, but many relied too much on outside sources. The paper became a mere excuse to run a job printing plant.

Radio Steps In

Two years ago WHCU's Radio Edition of the Weekly Press started its campaign to help local papers become more of a service to their community. The papers gained stature, reader interest increased, and the editors developed new interest in their publications.

The weekly press series featured articles and dramatizations taken from local papers. Sound editorial ideas or community plans were brought forward for popular consumption. The idea clicked and more papers were anxious to get into the act. Not only that, but many communities were quick to pick up new ideas gleaned from neighboring villages via the Radio Edition of the Weekly Press. Civic improvements stressed in one local paper were soon campaigned for in other localities.

For example, a small community in Pennsylvania set up a community canning center. Townspeople brought in their fruits and vegetables, ran the machines, and by pooling their labor, money, and scheduling operation so that all the peaches went into the hopper at the same time, the entire community benefited. Individually they had not been able to afford it. Following the report of this story on the Radio Edition of the Press, several communities in surrounding areas reported similar projects.

But what of the papers? Editors from many areas suddenly began to realize they had a weapon that had long been rusty. Many of them returned to the firing line. The editorial page assumed new significance. Other papers that were fairly new started with a vigorous policy.

Politics, Too!

The Corning News, winner of this year's $500 award in the editorial department, made a mark for itself by sticking up for the little people, the people who had no representation in Corning's only other paper, a daily. The local news was headlined. Political issues and controversial matters were aired for the first time. The "pooh pooh" journalism didn't hold any more. Circulation increases proved to the editors they had what the public wanted. WHCU felt they deserved further recognition, so at the awards dinner in September, the editor was cited for his fine job, and received in addition, the monetary token.

The fine service WHCU has rendered so far is only a part of their plans. The Radio Edition of the Weekly Press will of course continue. The papers given the needed shot in the arm will continue too, surpassing their recent strides. Perhaps the function of this program will be somewhat bypassed when most of the weeklies are back on a full time job, but until they are completely dominant in their own spheres again, the Radio Edition of the Weekly Press will be here with guidance and constructive leadership.
Nothing But The Best

by Warren Wigsten '50

When International time comes around the first week of December each year, livestock men all over America, cattlemen, sheep and hog breeders, corn producers, and the keen old horse experts drop the reins of business and move in on Chicago. Yes, it's the International Livestock Exposition, most famous livestock show in the world, and the best in the business is on display. There stockmen and thousands of other visitors look over some 12,000 head of livestock; show-strings from all over the nation, hundreds of 4-H exhibits, and out in the stockyards, prize pens of fat cattle, sheep and hogs. And they talk, and talk, all day and all night for five days—renewing old acquaintances and discussing the daily happenings in the ring.

First let's look at the place where all animals are housed for a week, before we go inside. It's called the Coliseum and inside we will find row after row and pen after pen of stock on three floors, one above the other. In the center of the building is the giant arena where several rings of judging are going on all day long.

Big Cattlemen

Hurry through the closely guarded gates and through the doors—from a city teeming with strange and unfamiliar people to rows of black beef cattle and friends we recognize from all over the country. The first familiar face I see is Bill Fletcher, son of Dale Fletcher, manager of Bethel Farms down near home. Bill tells me he has two young animals here—a bull and a heifer, both first prize winners at earlier shows. He has hopes that the bull might take his class—he shows in two hours and they're already beginning to fill the calf up and get him set to go. Right next to Bill's two head is the Ankony Farm string. They have several here, headed by their undefeated two year old bull. Jimmy Ironsides, their showwise manager, has all in tip-top shape and is busy talking with the wealthy owners of several other big time herds.

A short walk down the line, and we observe Mrs. C. V. Whitney's herd and then the J. Garrett Tolan string, one of the hottest year after year at the International. Then just like magic we step through an arch and into the arena, a tremendous sight to see and now nearly packed with spectators. It appears to be a hundred feet high and big enough to play a football game in, with row after row of seats running from one balcony to the next mount to the ceiling.

Cornellians Too

In the ring Percheron horses, Angus and Hereford Cattle are all being judged at one time. Before we really get adjusted to the magnitude of the sight, and are gazing all around, we happen to spy Professor Miller of the Cornell Animal Husbandry department up in the first tier of the stands watching the Angus Show. And there beside him are George Akins and George Tesson—I knew that the boys were at Chicago with the livestock judging team, but we hadn't expected to find them so easily. The boys told us that the team finished 17th out of 31 teams in the contest held three days before. Pat King was 20th high man in the contest, quite an accomplishment at so large a show. Later Summer Griffin came up from behind and tapped me on the shoulder. It seemed like being right back at Cornell to find ourselves among so many friends. Team members Owen Jones and John Clark were also on hand, watching different parts of the show.

Professors John and Harold Willman both spent several days at the show. One afternoon Prof. John Willman took several of us through the National Saddle and Sirloin Club rooms, where what seemed like hundreds of large portraits of animal husbandry greats, past and present, adorn the walls. These rooms are located upstairs in the Stock Yard Inn, which is right next to the Coliseum and is headquarters for the stockmen during the week.

Horse Sense

Joining Professor Willman again for a tour of the horse exhibit was an education in itself. We rarely got by a horse man that the Prof. did not know personally, and there was much to talk about this and that horse and what some old friend of years past was now doing. Those horsemen are some of the sagest, keenest men I have ever met, as a group. It was also an education to see what a clean hock should look like. We noted that the Percherons were usually cleaner about the hocks than other breeds of draft horses.

Taking a breather in the form of a large coke at a popstand in the building, we quite by chance and good fortune ran into Countryman Editor, Ned Bandler, fresh from his triumphs at the annual meeting of agricultural college magazine editors. Ned had a plaque and several other awards which made the Countryman the top agricultural school magazine for 1947-48.

We spent two hours just strolling around, and soon found ourselves up on the third floor where our conversation was drowned out by the bleating of hundreds of sheep. Judging was progressing in a small pen jammed full of trim, blocky-looking sheep and their showmen. The judge was handling the crowded ring with skill and efficiency—a (Continued on page 13)
Extension Takes To The Field

by Jane Wigsten '50

The folks in Dutchess County didn't have to think twice when they hired Margaret Mosher as assistant 4-H Club Agent last summer. You see, Marg had been one of the first two Cornell Home Economics students to take an extension practice course right out in one of the counties—during a college term—and for credit, too. Marg was familiar with her new job even though she was just out of college.

The Guinea Pigs

Fay Pflieder and Margaret Mosher were both seniors in the fall of 1947 when they became the first students to take the new course being given under the guidance of Mrs. Helen Hoefer of the Extension Service. For seven weeks that term the two girls worked in the Chemung County Extension offices.

There they took part in all the county extension activities. They worked right along with the Home Demonstration Agent and her assistant and with the 4-H Club Agents. They made radio broadcasts, they helped conduct schools, they taught local project leaders, they took part in older rural youth activities, and even led some 4-H meetings themselves. And they didn't limit their time to just the women's activities, but attended a couple of Farm Bureau meetings also, to complete their acquaintance with all phases of Extension service—farm, home, and youth.

The girls lived in Elmira for the seven weeks, and were on the job at all hours. Like the agents themselves, they went to night meetings, got up early for radio broadcasts the next day, participated in the office routine, and generally got a first hand picture of what County Agent life is like.

About once a week Mrs. Hoefer made the thirty-five mile journey from Ithaca to hold conferences with the two seniors and the agents to see how things were going. The course carries six hours credit, and the grade is based on reports by the agents and the students. When blocked with living in the Home Economics Apartments it completes one term of scheduled hours.

Additional Students

Since that first term, four other Home Ec'ers have completed the extension practice work, and three others are in the county now. Beverly Pratt and Phyllis DuBois took the course last spring, and Norine Hager and Virginia Elliot went to Elmira the first part of this term.

Now Shirley Theilker, Geraldine Hanks, and Helen Sorhus are in the county—the first time three students have taken the course at once.

All four of the girls who took it last year are now working as assistant 4-H Club agents, and they are the first Cornellians to go into extension work with such supervised field work in their background. Besides Marg Mosher, Fay Pflieder is in Steuben County, Phyllis DuBois is in Otsego County, and Beverly Pratt is in Delaware County.

The County's Qualifications

Chemung makes a good model county for extension practice because it is close enough for supervision from Cornell. The Home Bureau has a large membership—1300 rural and urban women. The agents are another reason for using Chemung County since they are all well-known and outstanding in their departments. Charlotte Runey, the Home Demonstration Agent, has recently retired and been replaced by Ruth Pierce. Mr. Ernest Grant is the 4-H agent, assisted by Barbara Kenrick, and Mr. Robert Boehlecke heads the Farm Bureau office.

Satisfactions

The new course is something that both students and the agents have felt the need of for some time. It replaces prelims and quizzes with long hours of working with the people the extension service is planned for. Once it has been taken—all the students agree—it is much easier to make those all-important decisions about the most desirable future job—for the course gives a working knowledge of one of the most gratifying and useful types of work.

Home Demonstration Agent-to-be, Jane Wigsten, a Home Ec junior, comes from the Chemung country—scene of this article.

The Farmer Finds A Friend

(Continued from page 5)

other services. And of course, hunters are apt to open up their purses for farm produce if there is any in sight.

More Advantages

Not only do wild animals serve as a source of food and sport, but careful trapping and skinning has its profitable side, too.

Land yielding no returns in field crops can be made to produce a valuable wildlife crop instead of remaining idle. More and more farmers are discovering the so-called "pests" are capable of yielding modest financial returns. Farms at present supply most of the hunting grounds for the large mass of hunters. Public shooting grounds are not accessible to a large majority of hunters who look to the farmer to produce gamebirds and game animals. The farmer can literally make or break the wildlife population depending upon his farming technique. Only a small effort is required to satisfy the needs of wildlife. Such efforts do have their rewards. It's time for the farmer to make friends with wildlife.
Resolved
by Anne Plass '51

Up in the tower of Risley, Suzy sat, leaning over her desk, staring intently at the piece of paper in front of her, and writing feverishly. Her roommate, Myrtle, thinking she was working hard on her food chemistry, left her undisturbed. However, closer investigation showed this paper of Suzy's was headed "New Year's Resolutions, 1949" followed by these remarks:

1) Resolved that I shall study harder and longer in the final three weeks of this term and in the spring term which follows, particularly spending an hour every night on Human Growth and Development... but I can't start tonight, the evening's half over. Monday night there is a sorority meeting. Tuesday night Archie calls so I can't study before he calls, wondering whether he will, and I can't study after he calls, for then I'm either too excited or perturbed to concentrate. Wednesday night there's a 4-H meeting, and Thursday I just have to wash my hair, besides VP meetings are compulsory. Friday night—with a 12:30 permission, who's going to study the digestive system? Saturday night, well, I guess perhaps I'll start next week.

2) Resolved that I shall not irritate the professors by arriving five minutes late to classes... hmmm, maybe I can speed up smoking my cigarette, but you never know how long it's going to take to borrow a match. Nobody ever has their lighter working when I need one. They're always lit the wrong time, ah, the cigarette lighters that is.

3) Resolved that I shall neither swear nor drink... oh, this... pen, it always leaks!

4) Resolved that I shall not accept invitations to any more beer parties or the like... unless that cute fellow who sits in front of me in Rural Soc. asks me to Phi Psi. He's so intelligent looking and his sense of humor... what a card! He ought to be dealt with.

5) Resolved that I shall not borrow my roommate's clothes... but wait a second, Archie mentioned a skating party Junior Weekend and

R.F.D. America
by Gordon D. Rapp '49

It's no news when a ham appears on a radio show... but an edible one appeared on R.F.D. America some time ago. A contestant from Pennsylvania, whose hobby is auctioneering, auctioned off the $8.92 ham to studio audience bidders for $10.10. This is just one of the many incidents which have skyrocketed the popularity of a new farm-quiz show.

R.F.D. America, something new in radio broadcasting, has been steadily increasing in popularity since it started less than a year ago. This program's aim is to bring about a better understanding between farm and city groups, and have a lot of fun doing so. It attempts to accomplish this by picturing the modern farmer as he really is—an intelligent, alert, well-informed member of his community; this in sharp contrast to the old conception of the farmer as a straw-chewing hick, a conception which some radio programs seem to have fostered.

Hen Goes On The Air

The questions used are sent in by listeners, and may cover phases of the Marshall Plan or point up the lighter side of farming. At one time a hen was brought up to the microphone, and the contestants were asked how many feathers she had; it was at this point that "Henrietta" started to cackle wildly, but no egg was laid—it seems she just had broadcast jitters.

Prizes go to each listener whose questions are used on the program, and prizes go to all contestants; each week a ten years' supply of overalls goes to the winner. Calves, home freeze units, vacuum cleaners, and diamond rings have also been dispensed.

Master Farmers

The winner of each week's competition receives the title "Master Farmer of the Week," and returns to the program the following week to try to retain that title, competing for awards on the farm-quiz show are farmers selected from a different state each week—farmers who raise everything from Southdown sheep (in Indiana) to gladioli and vegetables (in Florida). They are chosen by the program's advance men, who visit farm com-

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Introducing

JIM FRASER
February promises to be a bleak month for Cornell University. With the close of the fall semester, she will lose a veteran statesman, hard hitting newspaper man, a polished social leader, a bulwark of Cornell religious life, and a grey and maroon Nash named Daphne.

His studies completed, James Hall Fraser, is returning this February to the peace and quiet of his native Caledonia to reap the fruit of his four years of unrelenting toil.

Jim's first claim to glory on campus was his ownership of a Lafayette car of undetermined vintage. In no time at all, the sight of the tall, muscular Caledonia lad pushing his faithful vehicle up and down campus became a familiar Cornell scene. Wearying of the notoriety, Jim converted to a less conspicuous and somewhat more mobile '46 model. There are few co-eds who will deny that the change was for the better.

Filled with a sense of public responsibility, Jim proudly served two years in the Barton Hall infantry as a Basic ROTC cadet. Upon his discharge he entered politics and won election for two successive terms to the Ag-Domecon council. As chairman of the Council's Freshman Committee, Statesman Fraser made an indelible impression on the memories of his fellow representatives.

Jim has given of himself freely to numerous campus organizations, including the Countryman, of which he is now social chairman. He was pledged by Alpha Zeta in 1946, and in his senior year became a member of Ho-Nun-De-Kah, agricultural honorary society.

Early last fall, observing eyes noted that a fraternity pin no longer languished in Brother Fraser's possession. Descending from his pink cloud to earthly cares for a moment, he allowed that a vivacious dark-haired University of Rochester co-ed might have something to do with the mystery. Undenied rumors indicate that the missing pin will once more be back in the family before the summer is long past.

N.B.

JOAN DAHLBERG
Joan Lee Dahlberg is closely associated with twinkling hazel eyes, an infectious grin, and the Cornell Countryman.

She comes from the flatlands of Malverne, Long Island, and began to satisfy her childhood whim of going everywhere and seeing everything by journeying to Cornell University in 1945.

As campus life caught her in its whirl she added another everything to her list, that of doing. A gal with brains a plenty, she holds a state scholarship, although she didn't let studying occupy all of her time, by any means.

As Joan looked the imposing list of campus activities over, a notice of open competition for the editorial board of the Cornell Countryman caught her eye. She signed up, and almost quicker than a wink found herself Alumni Editor. The Countryman Staff had already marked her for its own. Joan's frosh classmates easily recognized her ability and good spirit, and proved it by electing her representative for the class of '49 to the Ag-Domecon Council, a two year position, and sounding mighty imposing for a newcomer on the hill. Somehow, our inimitable Miss Dahlberg found time to be an active member of the Home Economics Club that year, also.

In her sophomore year, Joan continued her work on the Ag-Domecon Council, became Chairman of Home Economics publicity on the council and served as assistant chairman for the Country Holiday weekend. She was elevated to managing editor of the Countryman, and was elected to Pi Delta Epsilon, honorary journalism fraternity in recognition of her fine work on the magazine, and is at present secretary of that society.

Joan practically lived in the Cornell Countryman office her junior year. She struggled valiantly with each issue, aided by an able staff, and her efforts were certainly rewarded when the Countryman was chosen the outstanding college agricultural publication from the standpoint of general overall excellence.

Joan hasn't been majoring in anything special—her interests are much too diversified. They range from cows to football, and she professes an intense interest in music. Words fascinate her. She feels that words are potentially the greatest tools of mankind, and are especially valuable when they contain humor. "A sense of humor," says Joan, "is one of the most important parts of a person's personality, and a basis for a healthy outlook on life."

M.J.S.
LEE IVES

“Two things make a man—what he is and what he does.” This old adage seems a good way to introduce you to Lee (christened Leland R.) Ives. If you have ever met Lee, you will remember two things about him: his radiant personality and his even more radiant smile. Also, if you will think back a little, you will remember that he was busy when you met him.

Lee started his college life in the fall of ’45 after serving in the Naval Air Corps as a radio-gunner, and he has been busy ever since. During his freshman year his time was divided between pledge-work at Alpha Gamma Rho and the Sage Chapel Associates, a group that he became affiliated with early in his first term.

He displayed his ability so well that the next year he was elected secretary of the Cornell United Religious Work and vice-president of the Floriculture Club. Again he proved to be a leader in these fields, and in his Junior year he became president of the Floriculture club, was appointed Chairman of the New York State Student Christian Conference, was elected Chaplain of Alpha Gamma Rho, and was chosen as a member of Ho-Nun-De-Kah, the senior Ag honorary society. Along with these he was active in Westminster, C.U.R.W. deputation work, and as a counselor at Frosh camp.

This year he furthered his reputation as a leader as chairman of the Mum Ball, the Floriculture Club’s annual formal dance and as captain of one of the C.U.R.W. deputation teams.

Are you still wondering how he keeps busy? Well, as you probably know, there are classes to attend (Lee’s major is landscape design) and if you are free at mealtime, drop around to Clara Dickson’s dishroom. You will find him there— with a Readers Digest in his pocket and a rack of glasses in his hands.

F.S.

AGNES RONALDSON

“I discovered that the world isn’t as cold and unfriendly as we think it is,” said Agnes Ronaldson, Home Economics, ’51, speaking about her trip to Europe this summer. “It was the most wonderful thing that ever happened to me.”

Agnes, a Child Development and Family Relations major, is planning to do student counseling work in a college or university when she leaves Cornell. Feeling that a chance to see and work with students from other countries would give her a better background for her work, she applied for the student program sponsored by the American military government in Germany in cooperation with the German universities, and was accepted.

“We left last June, and spent three months visiting countries in Europe and studying in German universities. Composed of one hundred British, Dutch, and American students, and two hundred German students, our group heard lectures by outstanding men from all these countries. We lived together and discussed the elements that go into international understanding. In this way we were able to see the German students in their own cultural setting,” Agnes explained.

Agnes stated that the German students were very friendly and eager to have them there. They opened their homes to the American students. They had been starved for this sort of thing for 15 years and wanted to make the most of it. As an afterthought she added, “And can those German boys dance!”

“We also got a chance to see England,” she continued, “and an insight into the British way of life. It is a democratic way of life but still very different from ours. Their values and emphasis seem to be somewhat different from ours.”

“I came back with a much more optimistic viewpoint. If you could only see what education can do to bring people together,” Agnes declared, “if the American government would only spend money on sponsoring more student and teacher exchange programs, I think we would stand a much better chance for world peace. Our hope for a better Europe lies with these students who are trying to build lives out of ruins.”

Agnes says that the second most wonderful thing that ever happened to her is coming to Cornell. Before she came here she did secretarial work in New York City, where she has lived all her life. If she has her way she will never go back to it.

Since coming to Cornell she has worked on the C.U.R.W. summer opportunities committee, the Independent Council, and the WSGA House of Representatives. Last fall she was elected president of the College Club Department of the New York State Home Economics Association, a pre-professional organization.

Our photographer caught Agnes while working on a project for her Housing and Design course. “I’m afraid he didn’t get me at my best,” she said, “art is definitely one of my weakest points.”

R.D.
Ag-Tivities

DRAMA REVIEW

First nighters at the Goldwin (Smith) Follies, presented by Kermis Club on December 10, were rewarded by a treat of unprecedented proportions. At a glittering premiere, attended by the cream of upper campus society, three sparkling, one-act plays made their debut.

Featuring an all-star cast, the main attraction of the evening was “George.” This “George,” heralded for months on campus bulletin boards, made his appearance in a rollicking comedy not entirely devoid of social significance. Actually, the real George (alias Don Richter) was languishing in the Cornell Infirmary while an able understudy (Dick Korf) played the title role to an enthralled audience.

Another play, “Over Fourteen and Single,” although pure golden bantam throughout, was as enjoyable a bit of dramatic endeavor as an audience could demand.

However, for sheer eye-filling appeal, the curtain raiser, “Sunday Costs Five Pesos,” took top honors. Amid a cleverly contrived and artistic Mexican setting, a very native-looking cast, sparked by a most engaging performance by Phyllis Harvey, won the plaudits of both the spectators and the drama critics.

To the Kermis Club, the Countryman Critic’s Board of Review says “Orchids.”

4-H CLUB

At the December meeting of the 4-H Club, Miss Ruby Loper of the Housing and Design Department, College of Home Economics, showed slides and spoke on buying and remodeling houses.

Lindsey Trerise was chosen manager of the 4-H basketball team.

The January 12th meeting featured a discussion of conditions in Europe, led by students who traveled there last summer.

So Proudly We Hail

The COUNTRYMAN, with justifiable pride, takes pleasure in announcing the election of the following comps to the staff of the magazine.

Norma Bardwell, Ag ’52
Charles Dye, Ag ’50
Dolores Hartnett, Home Ec ’51
Anne Plass, Home Ec ’51
Martha Jean Salzberg, H.E. ’51
Joan Schoof, Ag ’52
Paul Stubbe, Ag ’51

BIG RED

AGGIES

Whenever you think of college sports, and football in particular, you usually associate band music with it. Cornell is noted for its Big Red Band which supplies the music for all such occasions. The Big Red played at eight of Cornell’s nine games this fall, including visits to Syracuse, New York, and Philadelphia.

Learning to put on intricate formations, playing from memory, and marching at a cadence of 180 takes time and practice. The band has three practice sessions a week and even came back a week before school started, to prepare for the grid season.

There is plenty of spirit in the band and it is one of the most active rooting sections at Cornell games. In addition to marches, the band plays polkas, symphonic arrangements and popular music. “The Tiger Rag” and “St. Louis Blues March” were especially popular this fall.

Out of the band’s full complement of 113 men (100 marching, 10 substitutes, 3 drum majors) The Countryman has gathered the 31 Ag students in the band for this “historic” photograph taken at Philadelphia just before Cornell defeated Penn.

Big Red Band


3rd row—Homer Sands, Fred Townsend, Laverne Dann, Gerald Hayes, Gene Trant, and Chet Mapes.

4th row—Charles Stratton, Hal Kreisel, Doug Leroy, Bob Cornell, George Hovey, and Don Jewett.

Back row—Ed Ter Bush, Floyd Macomber, Fred Williams, and Bob Stratton.

In front—Head Drum Major, Jack Spaid.

THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN

12
Speakers’ Series

After college, what? This sixty-four dollar question should concern more students than just the graduating senior. It is a big letdown from senior in high school to freshman at college. Even greater is the deflation of the ego that so often occurs upon leaving school.

Many explanations are offered to show why this situation exists, but perhaps the one for which we as individuals are most responsible, is our failure to recognize that we are going from a life of relative security to one of intense competition. To promote more thought by college students toward the life they are to face after college is the purpose of the Senior Speakers’ Series, sponsored by Ho-Nun-De-Kah society.

Mr. John R. Edwards, assistant vice-president of the Supplee-Wills-Jones Milk Company of Philadelphia will be the first speaker. This meeting is tentatively scheduled for Thursday evening, January 20. “Industry’s Challenge to You—Show Results!” will be the evening’s topic, and an open discussion will follow.

Mr. Edwards was formerly personnel director of the company and is therefore well acquainted with the relationship between the college graduate and industry. This is a repeat performance for Mr. Edwards at Cornell. His talk to the students last year brought an enthusiastic response from both seniors and underclassmen.

Next in this series of speakers will be Dr. Eugene Adams of Colgate University. Dr. Adams, head of the philosophy department of Colgate may well prove to be an interesting figure to many Ag students who have had little, if any contact with the world of philosophy. Three times voted the best-liked professor by his classmates, Dr. Adams is undoubtedly well qualified to furnish food for thought on the subject of post-college adjustments.

A third guest speaker will be Dr. William J. Tinker of the University of Chicago. His talk to the students last year brought an enthusiastic response from both seniors and underclassmen.

The Speakers’ Series will not be considered to be merely another program of lectures, to be listened to perhaps, if time permits; but rather as an opportunity to obtain a clearer view of the problems and responsibilities we must face upon graduation. It is a phase of our education that should not under any circumstances be neglected.

This series is presented as a public service by the members of Ho-Nun-De-Kah, and everyone is most cordially invited to attend, listen, and join in the ensuing discussions.

Nothing But the Best
(Continued from page 7)

seemingly impossible task. At the other side of this floor were the hogs—all colors and breeds. In one pen that interested us, was an unusual breed with long snouts almost like anteaters.

$11,000 Beef

Well, Ned had to leave for home, and we hurried back to the arena to watch the high point of the week—the crowning of the champion steer. Television sets were trained on the ring where the twenty to thirty winners of breed and class competition were arrayed for the final selection. Radio and newspaper photographers were everywhere, and the spectators grew quiet as the selection narrowed to an Angus and a Hereford. When the judge picked the Angus as champion, confusion broke loose; the photographers crowded in for shots, other breeders crowded in to congratulate the Yoder Brothers, owners of the winning steer, and all was bedlam for a time. The steer brought $11,000 several days later at auction.

The whole trip keeps you on the move most of the time. It is exhausting, and after several wonderful days, most of us are ready to get back to normal for another year. Everyone goes back satisfied that they have seen the best in livestock for that year and that they have enjoyed themselves to the full, basking in the company of kindred minds, and living and breathing livestock for a few wonderful days.

An Editorial

No Dance?

There will be a question in the minds of many when the absence of the once familiar Barton Hall round and square dance is noted in this year’s Farm and Home Week program. A pre-war Farm and Home Week tradition, this event was looked forward to by many as an enjoyable and thoroughly desirable part of the annual program.

In the return to post-war “normalcy”, the Barton Hall round and square dance was temporarily sidetracked, and in spite of attempts by the Ag-Domecon Council to include it in the program last year, the dance failed to materialize.

This year, the Ag-Domecon Council again attempted to have this function included in the formal program. The Farm and Home Week Committee was willing. The Ag-Domecon group was willing. But unfortunately, Barton Hall was not.

Whether through poor inter-campus liaison, or just bad luck, the athletic department’s activities that week prevented the scheduling of this dance.

Other colleges, fully cognizant of the value such an event possesses, make every effort to prevent the occurrence of such scheduling conflicts. Unfortunately, Cornell does not as yet possess the same high degree of spirit and unity that most
1923
Jack White, agricultural agent in Herkimer County, resigned on December 1, to become an associate agricultural economist with the Associated Universities, Inc., at Upton, L.I.

1927
Mary Mimoe has taken a leave of absence from her position of Home Economics teacher at Eastview Junior High School, White Plains, New York. She is now studying design near Paris, France.

1937
Born to Mrs. Roy Seaburg (Ellen Cornell—former Business Manager of Cornell Countryman) a son on Mother’s Day, May 9, 1948.

1939
Bob Latimer and Ruth Phelles Latimer ’45 of Afton, New York are the parents of a son, Alfred Charles.

1942
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Page became the parents of Christopher Lynn in 1947. Mrs. Page is the former Paula Collins.

Melva Wiedman is now Mrs. Marshall Ribe. They have a son, Marsh Lewis Ribe, Jr.

1943
Mrs. Eugene Maurey, the former Dorothy Cothran, is now taking voice lessons from Edith Mason in Chicago.

1944
Ann Lynch is now Mrs. Robert Pape. The Papes have a daughter Barbara Ann. Their address is: 83 Summit Rd., Fort Washington, L.I.

1945
John A. Weinrich is employed by the Eastman Kodak Company as a chemist in the photographic paper laboratory.

1946
Alice Latimer is working for the State Game and Fish Department at Bismarck, North Dakota, editing their conservation monthly magazine, North Dakota Outdoors.

Charlotte Liemer, bacteriologist from New York City is married to Alfred Gandler ’47, a student at Flower Medical school.

Nancy Hubbard, who has been associated with the American Airline offices in New York City since her graduation, will be married early in February.

Marjorie Montrose’s approaching marriage in February has been announced. Marjorie has been working in a research laboratory in Buffalo.

John Kahabka, assistant Farm Bureau Agent in Chemung County since his graduation, has accepted a new position with the Soil Conservation Department located at Boonville, New York, effective January 1.

1947
Joan Weisberg Schulman, a former Countryman staffer is now living in Washington, D.C.

William Quinn became assistant agricultural agent in Schoharie County on November 1. He had been with General Mills in Ohio prior to that time.

1948
Helen Corbett is now assistant director of the College Dining Hall at Vassar.

Meta Brammer is an Assistant Children’s Stylist at R. H. Macy’s in New York City.

Clair Emens is Assistant County agent of Montgomery Co.

Richard Haby is working for the Doane Agricultural Service in St. Louis, Missouri.

Robert Dudley is working at home, barn building in Meridian, N.Y.

David Morrow has settled down and is working as herdsman for the Beacon Milling Company on their farm at Cayuga, N.Y.

Joe Fairbank, last year’s Farm and Home Week Chairman is home in business with his father, at Ashville, N.Y.

Dewey Bond, a former graduate student in Agricultural Economics is working in Washington, D.C. for the American Farm Bureau Federation.

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Four front end styles adapt the new Z to any farming method. Model ZAU is a universal type tractor with two front wheels close together—The ZAN is a tricycle type universal tractor with one front wheel—ZAE has a front axle permitting tread adjustment from 56" to 84". Rear wheel tread adjustment on these three models is 54" to 88". The ZAS is a standard four wheel model—wheel tread 48".

The same approved Quick-on—Quick-off and Attachor tools are available with the Z for easier, safer Visionlined row-crop work...Safer for the crops because all tools are in full view of the operator without awkward neck stretching to avoid running down rows... Safer operation with smooth, positive MM Uni-Matic Power.

MINNEAPOLIS-MOLINE
POWER IMPLEMENT COMPANY, MINNEAPOLIS 1, MINNESOTA

January, 1949
Editorial
(Continued from page 13)

of our fellow agricultural colleges can claim.

Why?

Faculty and student groups express concern over the lack of student interest and participation in campus affairs. We believe that a partial answer to the problem stems from the fact that attempts to knit the students more closely through activities such as these have been suffocated by both red tape, and lack of understanding on the part of some in the higher echelon of command.

The issue is not merely one of—Shall we, or shall we not dance in Barton Hall in Farm and Home Week? It goes far deeper than that. The whole subject of student-faculty relations and student participation in campus life is in need of study and thoughtful evaluation.

The blame for what inadequacies exist in our college environment cannot be fairly attributed to any one group, and merely pinning the tail on the donkey is not enough. The COUNTRYMAN can scold editorially and Ag-Domecon can plan, but it remains up to the students to make manifest their desires so that the powers that be will sit up and take notice.

In seeking out the culprit who deprived us of our Farm and Home Week Big Dance in Barton Hall, we strongly suspect the first place to search is in the mirror.

R.F.D. America
(Continued from page 9)

munities and audition farm men and women to appear on the network program.

The new emcee is Ed Bottcher, the “rural John Kieran,” a farmer from Alabama who was made quizmaster after proving unbeatable as a contestant; he was Master Farmer eight times in a row and became so popular with the audience that arrangements have been made whereby he’ll take care of his Alabama farm during the week, and fly to Chicago for the Sunday broadcast.

Purple Cow Also Present

The farm experts and the listeners are having a great time on this refreshing kind of radio show. Contestants have been asked how long it would take one bee to make one pound of honey; their answers ranged from one week to two months, while actually it takes a full 64 years. They have assembled a huge wooden purple cow, argued about the influence of the moon on time of planting, defined Georgia peaches by stating that there are two kinds—one is good to eat, the other is nice to look at. And they have caused changes in the program’s schedule so that an expectant mother could appear on the show—she walked off with valuable prizes, among them a blue baby carriage.

The show is not only something new, but it has given a desirable picture of farmers and farming to city groups. It is a step in the right direction—that of promoting better understanding between the two groups.

Wonderful Thing, 4-H!

The Knox County 4-H Boosters met last Sunday at the home of Jane and Alice Doan. The group inspected the girl’s calves.

—Knox County Times

WE BUY BOOKS!

Cash for Junior Week is available for you, right here on the Cornell campus. Just bring in your used books, hand them to our book buyers, and they will hand folding money to you.

50% IN CASH

For books which will be used again at Cornell. Good offers for discontinued books. You don’t have to “trade it out,”—you don’t have to wait. The cash is yours to spend as you please in just a couple of minutes.

THE CORNELL CO-OP

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THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN
It's Time For . . .

Dairymen's League
LOCAL ANNUAL MEETINGS

In more than 650 communities throughout the New York Milkshed dairy farmers and their families are getting together for their local annual meetings.

As they do every year at this time, League families review the past year's business and discuss the outlook for the coming year. There are reports from officers. The women and young people are represented by the Associate Delegates and Junior Delegates.

The Town Meeting Principle
Dairymen's League Local Annual Meetings are conducted in the same form and democratic procedure as the traditional American town meeting. Every League member has a chance to speak, to move for a vote on any issue, and see the majority make a decision.

The Local Annual Meeting is a vital part of the operation of the Dairymen's League. It's important that every member attend, take part in the meeting and keep informed on the operation of his milk marketing organization.
Resolved
(Continued from page 9)

Myrtle has the nicest jacket. I know, I'll let her use my wool scarf (she's allergic to wool, but it will go with her coat).

6) Resolved that I shall write home twice a week . . . Let's see, what should I write? I can't tell them about my marks, or at least I don't want to tell them. My father doesn't care whether tartrate baking powder is better than a phosphate one, and mother goes up in smoke when I mention Archie. Besides they suspect I need money if I write.

7) Resolved that I shall subscribe to the Cornell Countryman tomorrow . . . My roommate's a compet, and she claims it's only $1.25 a year or $2.50 for three years, so I wonder where my wallet is. In my coat pocket? Nope, I had to borrow some money when I went to the Co-op. In my zipper notebook? Doubt it; I couldn't fit anything else in there if I tried. On my bureau? Oh, jeepers, the maid cleaned today!

8) Resolved that I shall attend church every Sunday and a student group that night . . . if I can get somebody to substitute working on desk for me and still work in my own five hours, but when?

9) Resolved that I shall not complain about the meals in the dorm . . . but did you ever see such a mixture of vegetables as we had this noon, with cheese in it, mind you, and they called it a salad.

* * *

The telephone ringing in the room below caused a speedy exit by Suzy. Myrtle casually glanced over on Suzy's desk to see the accomplishment of the evening and noted these results: a piece of paper with most of the writing scribbled over except at the bottom where in large letters was written: Resolved . . . Dissolved, except for number seven!

Tough, These Farmers!

Mr. Benton was obliged to quit farming because of his death, and for the last year has been employed as a truck driver.

—Schenectady Post

SOMETHING NEW IN MEN'S WEAR

The Triangle Book Shop has just received a shipment of specially printed tee-shirts, depicting rather bovine-looking individuals reclining under beautifully bucolic cows, apparently attempting to milk the beasts.

The cow on each shirt is turning her face toward that of the milker, and is trying, for no other reason, it seems, than mother love or something, to lick the moronic expression off his face.

Each shirt bears the inscription printed in red (OK, Carmelian) "Cornell College of Agriculture."

Above is a reprint of Cornell Daily Sun January 8, 1949, article.

Yes, the Triangle has these tee-shirts at $1.50 each — and they are selling fast.

Mother Zero

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On February 1st, 1949, Mother Zero will have additional bulk storage space at zero temperature. This may be the answer to some of your food problems. Call Ithaca 2385 for more information.
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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor:

An editorial, which appeared in the last issue of the COUNTRYMAN, pointed out that the Cornell Daily Sun was not adequately presenting upper campus news, and censured this paper severely. This not entirely unjust feeling is shared by many in Ag and Home Ec.

The Sun was also blamed for "...wallowing in some deep and wordy criticism of national or foreign affairs" and for poor editorial coverage.

It is in this vague position that the December editorial leaves us. And the facts are not quite straight.

First, the Sun is doing a superb job of presenting the highlights of world news. Anyone who has ever bought one of the metropolitan papers will find that they have little to offer after the Sun has been read.

Secondly, the Sun's editorial policy is progressive and intelligent; their editorial analyses of current affairs are clear and precise.

Thirdly, lower campus news is well covered. This much in defense of the campus newspaper. But why doesn't it cover upper campus news? The simple answer, but not the solution, was given by the author of the last editorial: there is only one man on the Sun staff who is interested in such items; but here again, the Sun cannot even be indicted on count three—we must blame ourselves; we cannot expect a dozen reporters when the Udder Club meets.

The solution to the problem is not as insurmountable as it may seem. 1) Let's get more upper-campusites on the Sun staff. 2) Let the person or persons who are on the staff be known to us. Let us have their names, their telephone numbers. And then, let all Ag and Home Ec news go through them—club news, features, news items. It will then be up to these correspondents to be responsible for such information and to channel it to the right Sun department.

So let us not sit back and shed tears. Let's follow this simple plan for fair representation.

Gordon D. Rapp '49

(Editor's Note:—Last month's editorial on the Cornell Sun brought forth considerable comment. In the interest of impartiality we have printed one of the letters expressive of a different viewpoint.)

Up to Us

(Continued from page 3)

for it to sever contact with worldly things. We believe that a magazine must possess enough of a heart to be a living, human thing in order to evoke response from its readers. However—we cannot and will not be able to gratify the yearnings of many for "cheesecake," and off-color humor. We must disillusion for all time those who would demand these of the Countryman.

Much as we would like to outsell Life magazine, we cannot resort to the low cut dress and the French bathing suit and still remain true to our acknowledged purpose. We are a college magazine, expressive of student thinking and abilities. The vast bulk of our readership lies in the allied fields of agriculture and home economics. We would be failing our readers and ourselves if we attempted to distort the Countryman into something that it was never intended to be.

Our readers, knowing what we are, and why we are what we are, will be less prone to disappointment. And by the same token, so will we.

N.B.
General Electric is not one business, but an organization of many businesses, offering opportunities in virtually all the professions. Here three G-E men brief the career-possibilities which the company offers to the engineer, the x-ray specialist, and the business trainee.

**ENGINEER IN MANUFACTURING**

C. H. Under (Texas), Assistant Manager of Manufacturing, Apparatus Dept.: “An important part of my work is concerned with developing men for Manufacturing Management. We believe this is done best by having young men serve personal apprenticeships to seasoned, successful managers. This principle is the basis of our company’s Manufacturing Leadership Program, which offers individualized training, job rotation, and a bright future in a fascinating field.”

**X-RAY SPECIALIST**

R. F. Wilson (Yale), of the Coolidge Laboratory, G-E X-Ray Corp.: “There’s a double satisfaction in helping to develop x-ray apparatus, tubes, electromedical equipment. One is that you’re contributing to a technology having direct benefit to humanity. The other is the challenge of unusual engineering problems in a rapidly growing field. There’s room for electrical and mechanical engineers, physicists, chemists, chemical engineers, and industrial designers.”

**BUSINESS TRAINEE**

John McCallister (Indiana), student in the Business Training Course: “When I graduated as an accounting major, I was faced with the usual choice: public or industrial accounting? I chose industrial accounting with General Electric and, after a year of increasingly responsible work in Tax Accounting and interesting study with other business administration and liberal arts majors in the BTC, I’m more sure than ever that it was a good choice.”

For further information about a BUSINESS CAREER with General Electric, write Business Training Course, Schenectady, N. Y.—a career in TECHNICAL FIELDS, write Technical Personnel Division, Schenectady, N. Y.
The task of manufacturing an editorial this month should hold few obstacles for diligent editors, at least from the standpoint of available inspiration. The past few weeks have been gratifyingly full of talkable topics.

Our indefatigable correspondents at home and abroad have been turning out a veritable flood of copy, describing in lurid terms, catastrophe in China, apprehension in Albania, and disaster in Denmark. Realizing that the mere mention of another blow to the fortunes of our foreign friends means yet another raid on the reader's pocketbook, we will considerately abstain from further mention of the Old World's ills.

Here at home, the nation was treated to an enticing spectacle; that of the divided, disorganized Democrats inaugurating another President, while the super-unified G.O.P. stalwarts out in Omaha buried the hatchet—in each other's heads. To express dismay at these happenings would be to betray a partisan feeling unbecoming a publication famed for its rugged, vigorous and neutral approach to every major problem. As a further index of the way in which the world is out of joint, nobody seemed to be particularly scandalized—and for days on end, not even a pious "we view with alarm" was heard from Gabriel Heatter.

On Cornell campus, the picture was one of supreme pre-occupation with final exams. The editorial thunder of the Cornell Sun, roused to a fever pitch in its now famous crusade for life, liberty, and the pursuit of duty-bound faculty officers, rumbled to a reluctant halt. Politically unchaperoned for a brief fortnight, 10,000 Cornellians, forced temporarily into the camp of the reactionary press barons, eagerly awaited the reappearance of the Sun and L'il Abner on the horizon.

Another campus publication, arbitrarily classified as a humor magazine, broke into print too late for the great Sun Scandals, but made the most of its awkward printing (Continued on page 28)
This is your invitation to attend the 38th Annual Farm and Home Week at Cornell University, March 21-25.

More than 500 events—exhibits, demonstrations, motion pictures, speeches—are scheduled for New York’s farmers and homemakers. The program is especially designed for one-day visitors with many topics being repeated daily. Practically every subject from freezing foods and feeding baby to building a new home and barn will be covered.

This Farm and Home Week belongs to you. It is your opportunity to visit your Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics and find out what’s new in agriculture and homemaking.
Today when a fellow buys an orchid for his dream girl, for the next week he has to “walk to work and carry his lunch.” Of course his lady is thrilled to pieces and it's all worth it, but anyway he will still be pleased to learn that things are looking up. Before too long the price of corsage orchids will be lowered and more species will be on the market.

Research botanists at the Cornell Floriculture Greenhouses will be some of the men to thank. It was only about thirty years ago that the life history of an orchid plant was a mystery. Orchids were thought to be very difficult to grow. Recently, expanded interest has been shown in the general cultural methods, propagation and hybridization of orchids, because they have become increasingly in demand for the cut flower trade.

With the aid of the original collection of the late Professor E. A. White, “Dean of Orchid Men,” Cornell researchers have increased the number of species to 215. The greenhouses now hold over 2,000 plants. One hundred fifteen of these are hybrids, a few of which were developed here at Cornell. One hundred fifty orchid plants—genera and species—have been imported from Mexico, India, and the Philippines. Some of the tiniest, with one-half inch blossoms, have bloomed here. (There is one smaller plant known with microscopic blossoms).

Last summer a large program was set up at Cornell for research and experimentation. Mr. Russell C. Mott, Head Gardener of the Floriculture Greenhouses, is working, with help from Dr. Lewis Knudson and two graduate students, to learn more about the cultivation of the orchid. Mr. Mott is one of the most experienced young men in this field, and his given many broadcasts and written for the “Gardener’s Chronicle.” After a brief stay in the commercial orchid field he returned to research, which he prefers.

Beginning with almost nothing, researchers have solved many of the problems of orchid culture. Soil was a problem. The common corsage orchid, the Cattleya, grows in tropical trees with aerial roots. Osmunda fiber from the Osmund fern of New Jersey and Florida was found to be a suitable substitute for the tropical soil needed for this plant. Dr. Lewis Knudson, authority on orchid culture and a professor here at Cornell, perfected an agar nutritive solution in which to start the delicate minute orchid seeds. Temperatures of 50° to 75° are used. The researchers have special electric bulbs for light treatments, giving the orchid plants the necessary short and long days.

Two factors are the cause of the orchid’s high cost. One is the difficulty in growing a plant from a seed. It is considered normal and satisfactory if three seeds out of 5000 flourish. Another factor is the age of maturity of the orchid which is usually about seven years.

Although much ground has been covered there are many improvements and discoveries yet to be made. One thing is certain. Although the price of the orchid may soon drop, this lovely, fragile flower will still remain a favorite of collectors and the public.

Exhibit from a Farm and Home Week display: "Orchids in their natural habitat."
A God for Every Farm Job
by Ed Ryder '51

The ancient Greeks and Romans, lacking such modern farming aids as agricultural colleges and county agents, tried to explain the wonders of plant growth by crediting them to the whims of their gods and goddesses. Perhaps their imaginations worked overtime, but the stories they wove were interesting and often beautiful.

The Greeks in particular were fond of inventing swarms of gods to account for practically everything that happened on earth. The less imaginative Roman mythology was not as highly developed and had fewer deities.

According to the Greeks, the creation of the world and its life came out of the union between Uranus and Gaea, heaven and earth. Uranus gave warmth and moisture which produced vegetation everywhere on earth.

Their son, Cronus, the original god of harvest, ripened and matured every form of life. Unfortunately, he was of rather low character and persisted in swallowing his children as fast as they were born. This astounding practice was done to foil the prophecy that his youngest son would dethrone him. Fortunately for the world, Zeus, the youngest son was saved, and later forced his father to disgorge the other five children. Up came Hades, Poseidon, Hestia, Hera, and Demeter—unchewed and undigested.

**Persephone Abducted**

Demeter (Ceres in Roman mythology) became goddess of agriculture. She was credited with giving life in the spring to seeds “cast into the ground and suffered to rot.” Demeter introduced the art of farming to mortals as the result of her own sorrows. Her daughter, Persephone, was stolen by the god of the underworld, Hades, (Pluto) who was impressed, to say the least, with the lady’s charm. Demeter traveled far and wide in search of her daughter, and in gratitude for hospitality shown her at places where she stopped, she taught agriculture to the people living there. One man, Celeus, learned from her the use of the plow. His son was given barley seed in order to teach others to sow and use the grain.

Persephone, having eaten half of a pomegranate, or so the story goes, was forced to live six months in the underworld as Hades’ queen, but could spend the other six with her mother. Thus, during her stay in the underworld, vegetative growth ceased and seed lay buried in the soil. Upon her return from the nether regions, plant growth once again resumed.

**Extracurricular Hobbies**

Demeter is sometimes associated with the mythical hero Jasion, who was supposed to have been the first sower of grain, and in all likelihood, of an early variety of wild oats. Their son Plutus personified wealth obtained from cultivation of grain, a fact that explodes a prevalent theory that the first plutocrat was spawned on Wall Street.

Various festivals were held in Demeter’s honor. Perhaps the most significant were the Eleusinia, in which initiations into the Eleusinian Mysteries were performed. Initiates received hope for a better life after death. This idea was symbolized by the sprouting of seeds after lying “dead” in the cold ground.

The needs of agriculture originated the custom of living in settled communities. Demeter inspired an interest in property and maintenance of law and order, and created feelings of patriotism. Thus she stands as the “goddess of civilization” and festival was dedicated to her in this role.

**Love and Flowers**

Another Greek goddess, Aphrodite or Venus, more familiar as the goddess of love, also had a place in agriculture. She was goddess of gardens and flowers. Her presence in nature was felt most prominently in the spring, which is true today as it was then.

Apollo, god of the sun, was also agriculturally inclined and served in a supervisory capacity as custodian of the herds of cattle which grazed on the fields that he warmed.

**Gods of Rome**

The Roman versions of these deities were usually quite similar. But the Roman god Saturnus was a big improvement over his Greek counterpart, Cronus, the baby-swallower. Saturnus instructed the people along the banks of the River Tiber in farming and gardening, including the training and nursing of vines and fruit trees.

Other lesser deities also played a role in farming. The Horae controlled the seasons: spring with its flowers, summer with its grain, and autumn with its fruit. Winter was not included since it was the season of death. They also regulated the weather, opening and shutting the gates of heaven, which brought rain and sunshine whenever needed. Vertumnus and Pomona were god and goddess of garden fruits and vegetables in Roman mythology. Robertus, the rust god, wreaked vengeance on wicked people by destroying their crops with disease.

Nowadays, we find little use for gods and goddesses, relying on science and the Department of Agriculture to come to our aid. Yet the more romantic of us, in our inner thoughts at least, would scarce rebel if Venus Aphrodite, clad in white samite and with radiant countenance, was to once again return to county agent work.
The 4-H Extension Clubs, now so numerous throughout the counties of New York State, owe much of the credit for their origin and growth in this state to the efforts of Rufus Stanley, whose work in Elmira, New York, established the forerunners of our 4-H Extension Clubs.

Rufus Stanley was born on a farm in Jonesville, Michigan. He spent his growing years with the pioneers in Iowa and received his education at Lake Forest College, Illinois and Boston Polytechnic Institute. He began work as a banker in Dunkirk, New York, but his love of young people and his desire to help them soon prompted him to take a position as secretary at a Y.M.C.A. in Elmira.

First 4-H—“Rambling Club”

Here, at the age of twenty-five, he founded the first “rambling club,” in which city boys were given their first glimpse of nature through Mr. Stanley’s Saturday afternoon hikes. As the Elmira Star-Gazette wrote, “To one group he would suggest taking a walk,—a ramble,” he liked to call it. Once out on the roadside or in the fields, someone’s attention would be called to an unusually pretty flower or an uncommonly ugly weed. The group would stop to examine it, and out of the rich treasures of his knowledge Mr. Stanley would tell them what it was. One thought would lead easily to another, and unconscious that they were being taught, everyone in the group would enrich his store of facts about nature and become more fascinated with the great outdoors.”

A Farm for His Boys

More than a hundred boys joined this “rambling club” within the next twelve years, and became acquainted with the world that surrounded them. Indoors, the Y.M.C.A. became a noisy place each afternoon after school hours, as he began to teach the boys to build useful articles. But Mr. Stanley thought one thing was lacking for these city boys, and that was working with the soil. Rufus Stanley’s great enthusiasm in helping children was expressed even more by his purchase of a farm in 1901, which offered work and play for urban growing boys.

For the next eighteen years, the club, known as the Omega Club, worked from May to November on the farm with tools and animals. Mr. Stanley said he often pictured all the city boys of the United States doing this daily routine of marching to the fields, working during the morning with a noon hour for eating and swimming, followed by an afternoon session of work with crops or in the woods under the supervision of older youths. Friday mornings were reserved for study, with college and government bulletins for textbooks.

Progress Earns Reward

The boys were given every possible incentive by being placed in classes of four years progress, having their own elected officers and a system of city, county, state and federal government. At the end of each year, achievements were recognized and were rewarded by trips; the first year to the State Experimental Station at Geneva, the next year to Cornell, the third year to Albany and for the fourth, to Washington. On their first journey in Washington in 1905, they were greeted by Secretary Wilson with the question, “What is the purpose of this club?” In reply Mr. Stanley said, “to give city boys the advantage of country boys.”

Original 4-H of Today

In 1919 the Omega Club merged into the Achievement Club as one of the State and Federal Boys’ and Girls’ clubs which had been developed under the Smith-Lever Act through the influence of Mr. Stanley. These clubs were the precursors of today’s 4-H Clubs. These groups encouraged common home activities which are fundamental and essential to the development of the child. Club activities provided the social contacts which satisfied group desires and advanced educational and economic values. These clubs have extended throughout New York State and the whole nation, giving great opportunities for achievement to rural and urban children of all ages.

Each 4-H club member, no matter how young, will always remember in his heart the inspiration of the candle-light ceremony as a period in his busy world for a few moments of meditation. Gertrude Warren, a very close friend of Rufus Stanley, tells us that it was Mr. Stanley who emphasized the importance of including the candlelight ceremony in the county programs.
Moving In
On Mindanao

(Editor's Note: On the World War II famed island of Mindanao in the Philippines, a new agriculture is getting under way. The progress of bringing civilization and modern agriculture to this untouched land is a story filled with plenty of inventiveness and hard work, not to mention adventure—a lot like the settling of our own west in the 1800's. Santiago Cruz, consulting engineer and agricultural advisor to the Philippine Economic Progress Association, tells the story from first hand experience in a letter to Donald Kerr, Counselor of Foreign Students at Cornell University.)

The Philippine Economic Progress Association (PEPA) is a land settlement association composed of 2,000 families scattered all over the Philippine Islands. This group was allowed by the government to secure 48,000 hectares (more than 100,000 acres) of virgin land in the interior of Cotabato province, Mindanao island, the southernmost island of the Philippines. This part of the Philippine Islands is still in a condition similar to the western part of the United States in 1849. It is inhabited by a non-Christian tribe called Bilaan and some Mohammedan Moros. Christians are very rare.

Ideal Climate and Soil

Before I decided to join this association as a technical man, I flew there (it is reached by plane) in September of last year to see for myself what kind of region the place is. Although I have some knowledge of its climate, I was not prepared to encounter the richness of the soil and actual contact with its climate. The soil is rich sandy loam, with plenty of humus and well drained. It rains almost every day for ten months of the year, and once or twice a week, two months of the year. There is no dry season, or rainy season as we know in other parts of the Philippines, for the rainfall is evenly distributed. Therefore, there is no flood or drought. Since the place is outside the typhoon belt, agriculture is comparatively easy (there were five typhoons that hit Luzon and the Visayan Islands, but they were never felt in Cotabato.)

We started with six track-laying tractors, four jumbo plows, one disc-harrow, one jeep with trailer, one International truck, an electric welder, and various tools for the shop and the garden. At the time we started, the place was a total jungle. Where there is no forest there is grass that grows to about 8 feet and covers every inch of the ground. We erected a few tents and subsisted on dried fish, rice and wild game.

Three months after breaking ground we have erected substantial homes, completed a large beautiful park, put up a piggery and poultry farm, planted thousands of acres of corn, set out thousands of fruit trees along the sides of the street that we have laid out, and have revolutionized the growing of tomatoes.

But the fruits are not the greatest thing about this tomato. It is the fact that I could propagate them almost 100% by using the cuttings as planting materials. You see, the method we use in growing tomatoes is to stake them and allow them to develop only one stem, cutting off side branches. These branches we root and plant, so that tomatoes are produced continuously, and in this part of the Philippines it is possible even without irrigation because of the very favorable climate. I am intending to increase my planting to nearly 600 acres, to supply the tomato market in the whole of the Philippine Islands.

by Santiago Cruz

Rural life, Philippine style.

Water buffalo taking their noon-day dip, Mindanao, Philippine Islands.
THE OLD AND THE NEW IN PHILIPPINE AGRICULTURE

Left: A primitive sledge, drawn by a one-buffalo-power motor. Right: A modern dairy herd at the estate of Dr. Osmeña on the island of Cebu. The cattle pictured are a cross-bred species coming into prominence in the islands.

wherever it can be reached by airplane. Airplane travel here in the Islands is now very extensive and relatively safe.

Forced To Invent

In our farm operations we are forced many times to build our own farm implements due to the fact the shipment of farm implements from the United States is not very reliable. For example, we had to make our own harrow, furrowers and even our own corn planter and grain drill. This last apparatus I was able to invent and perfect within the space of three month's time. It is semi-automatic in operation because it is operated by one man and it has very obvious advantages over the imported, factory made planters and drills. For this reason we have made patent applications, and anticipate selling them in quantities after the public becomes acquainted with them.

Large-scale mechanized farming has been tried in the Philippines many times before, both by government and private companies. Unfortunately, not one has succeeded to date. The PEPA is consequently eliminating all the disadvantages of government or privately capitalized ventures. In the PEPA the settlers themselves supply the money cooperatively, but the management of the land is entrusted to a board of counselors and there is a contract to this effect for 25 years. The settlers themselves are taken in as laborers and employees if they are qualified. It is possible, therefore, to centralize management and to avoid trouble between labor and capital because the settlers are the laborers and capitalists at the same time. Only the management is entrusted to a group of technical men.

Not Quite Utopia

We are producing, and are going to produce on a very large scale, many important farm products, such as rice, and corn, avaca and ramie, peanuts, all important truck crops (including the Irish potato), tropical fruits, pork and beef, milk, eggs and poultry products. All we need is time—not more than five years—and machinery. We have the money and the technical men. Labor is abundant and cheap, the land is extensive, the soil is very good and the climate ideal. Please do not think that I'm describing Utopia, however, because I am not.

Another important project we have in the PEPA is the establishment of a University on the island of Mindanao. The island of Mindanao has an area of nearly 40,000 square miles and its high schools graduate from five to six thousand students a year. Because it is quite far from the centers of learning in the Visayan Islands and the island of Luzon, these young people have almost no opportunity to acquire a higher education. We are starting with a College of Agriculture possibly this year or next, and I am at the present time gathering a number of young agricultural graduates, both locally and from abroad, to compose the faculty. It is encouraging to tell you that I have received quite a very enthusiastic response from them, and finances allowing, our school will probably start in June of this year.
My ad for a summer job should have read: “College student wants summer job. Experienced with farming, children, and hard work.” The mental image I had conjured up was a farm-camp project with many children, a few cows, and even fewer chickens. Due to deficient handwriting or a sleepy type-setter, my request for employment appeared stating, “...experienced with farming, chickens, and hard work.”

Through this cruel twist of fate, I became a full-fledged chicken farmer, the official guardian and protector of 11,000 broilers and the four small children who daily attended Camp Hayloft under the sovereign direction of Sylvia Colt. The farm itself was a fairly recent development and possessed facilities for 11,000 broilers and 5,000 layers.

Home, Sweet Home
My chief domain was the broiler house, a modern establishment with radiant heating, and all the discomforts of home. The heated cement floor made the use of brooder stoves unnecessary, reduced the work of starting chicks, and obviated the use of quantities of litter. Save for the rather distracting tendency of the heat to dehydrate my feet, my chicken palace was completely habitable.

My Cup Runneth Over
The building was divided into three rooms, having easily removable partitions, and accommodating 4,000 young birds each. The chicks obtained water from angle irons running down the center of each room. However the labor-saving advantages of these innovations were negated considerably by their persistent habit of overflowing, and my feet reacted unfavorably to the contrast between swampy terrain and desert heat.

A feed carrier suspended from an overhead track ran from the grain room all the way around the building. This cut down labor requirements considerably, but the 200-odd hoppers still had to be hand-filled, leaving my wrist in a constant state of revolt.

The time came when too many chickens seemed to be concentrated per foot of floor space, and a number met a premature death beneath my descending feet. Prudence dictated a redistricting operation. As a consequence, we spent one night moving approximately 1,700 six-week-old chickens. Four of us, in a dump truck drove up to a window. Each of us scouted out into the darkness of the brooder house, squatted by a huddle of peacefully dozing chickens, and began grabbing legs. We drove 200 birds at a time to their new quarters, and rapidly unloaded them down a length of galvanized roofing, to land squawking and resentful in a strange abode. Negligible casualties incurred bespoke our ruthless efficiency.

We Debeak The Roosters
Big jobs on this farm were always carefully planned by the Politburo and executed with silent efficiency by the hired hands. Many of our jobs were done at night, when the birds were in a more docile frame of mind. Toward the end of the summer, it was found necessary to debeak 1,000 roosters in order to keep them alive and healthy until the market improved. One man dropped the birds into an enclosure where I picked them up and handed them to the debeaker operator. Unfortunately in the gloom, several hapless birds found themselves debeaked at the wrong end. Potential casualties of the operation found themselves in the home freezer before they could, in their spite, turn themselves into a complete liability.

Friers and Small Fry
Although my work was primarily with the small fry who attended our camp, I was frequently drafted for occasional jobs in the hen house. With the help of a scale and quick hands 1,800 hens were culled in an evening's operation. Their system of rigid culling, supplemented by daily personal inspection of the flock, appeared to work quite satisfactorily in maintaining high production.

My work with the broilers confined itself mainly to feeding and...
Our Migrant Labor--
Peons or People?

by Herman Horowitz '50

No more unique aspect of the farm labor situation presents itself than that of migrant labor. Here we have a condition in which growers do not look to local community workers for their labor supply, but in direct contrast, aid and abet the importation not only of migrants from the South, but also of Puerto Ricans, Jamaicans and Bahamans. Here we come up against the peculiar problem of whole families moving with changes in crop and climatic conditions, from the South to the North, and back to the South again.

They generally travel in trucks in family groups. Often this is a trip of more than a day, in an overcrowded van, with household paraphernalia, little room to sit or sleep, and with infrequent stops along the way. More and more employers, however, are transporting their workers by bus, some even sending bus or train tickets in advance. About half the workers are transported by contractors, while the others are brought up by the growers themselves, or the migrants furnish their own transportation.

Although these migrants usually make their permanent home in the South, in each area that they come to (they generally visit the same areas, year after year, since they know when the crops are due and who their likely employers are to be), they usually find some provision ready for them, be it a camp on the farmer’s property or a cooperative venture maintained by a group of farmers. Usually all earnings of the family are pooled. Father, mother, daughters and sons all pick, unless the children are too young or the women are needed for home chores.

Since they start this northward journey around April, the education of the migrants’ children must be interrupted until the time they return home in November or December. Children of migrants who are in the state between the opening of the fall school term until the following June are required to attend school in the district, on the same basis as if they were residents of the state. But very few migrants are in the state during the regular school period, and it is thus evident that the schooling of these Negro children is severely hampered. However, this is not meant to incriminate the parents, many of whom sincerely wish they could keep their children in school. But they certainly would not allow their children to remain South while they moved North. In addition, many of these Negro children are forced to work at an early age because of the inadequacy of the total family income.

Not a few of the migrants are imported from the British colonies of Bahama and Jamaica, under arrangements whereby any wages paid by the farmers to the workers must first pass the approval of the British Embassy in Washington, which very carefully deducts five percent of all wages paid to its nationals, for the “upkeep of the administrative offices.” These groups generally do not travel in family clans, but there are facilities provided for them by farmers’ cooperatives.

(Continued on page 24)
DEATH
On The Wing
If "Bug" Warfare Comes, The Cornfield Will Be The Battlefield In "Operation Famine."
by Ed Ryder '51

Disease has returned to the wars. For centuries, the deadly plagues and epidemics which were so common to armies had regularly taken higher tolls than the actual fighting. But gradually, new methods were perfected to cut down the losses from disease. By World War II, disease control became effective enough to make sickness a relatively minor factor in the casualty rate of war.

But now comes news of biological warfare. Disease has returned, not as a random, insidious nuisance, but as a tremendously effective instrument of war.

Biological warfare, in the words of George W. Merck, "may be defined as the use of bacteria, fungi, viruses, rickettsias, and toxic agents derived from living organisms . . . to produce death or disease in man, animals, or plants." As yet, little is known about biological warfare, or BW, because of the heavy cloak of secrecy draped over the work done in that field by American scientists. What is known is enough to chill the blood.

Disease Threats

Bits of information allowed to leak out from time to time reveal the following terrifying morsels:

1. Diseases like anthrax, pneumonic (bubonic) plague, yellow fever, psittacosis, botulism, rabbit fever, undulant fever, typhus, Rocky Mountain spotted fever, and others, totaling 33, could be disseminated aerially and infect large portions of the population.

2. Botulinus toxin, the deadliest poison known to man can kill within a few days 60-70% of the people it infects.

3. In a single operation, planes can destroy the entire wheat crop of a region including the seeds in the ground.

4. If the war against Japan had continued into 1946, we were prepared to destroy her entire rice crop.

5. Any one of these 33 disease agents can be prepared in quantity in any small laboratory anywhere on earth.

Three Targets

As Mr. Merck said, there are three targets for BW: man, livestock, and crops. The latter two are of special interest to the farmer, aside from the prospect of losing his own life.

Livestock, on which we depend for meat, milk, eggs, oils, wool, etc., is potentially an extremely susceptible target. Because of the relatively small number of species, not many diseases would be needed to make serious inroads on the animal larder.

The situation with crops is somewhat different. We grow many species of grains, vegetables, and fruits. An attack would have to be made on many crops simultaneously to cripple our economy, since most diseases are restricted to one crop or a few closely related species.

The enormous acreage given to crops is also a factor. At least 20% of the crop would have to be destroyed before the damage to the national economy could be considered disastrous.

Also, only wind blown and easily cultured disease organisms could be used, which eliminates many possibilities. And finally, the difficulty of establishing a disease in new areas must be considered.

Nevertheless, the threat of BW to the farmer must be taken seriously. The agriculture of good-sized regions could still be completely wiped out. A purebred dairy herd, a crop of wheat or potatoes, a farmer and his family, can be destroyed in virtually no time. On a larger scale, airborne plant diseases could seriously hamper a future war effort.

So the cornfield may become the battlefield. The farmer's outlook for World War III is not very joyous. It seems the time has come to plan for peace, rather than a world war which may be the last.

IT’S A FACT

If all the New York milk cows were stabled in one vast barn, standing tail to tail in two rows with an aisle between, it would take a mile a minute train from 10 to 11 hours of non-stop travel to go through the barn.

“Do you suffer from these attacks by your wife often?”

THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN
Contrary to what may be popular thinking, mink farming is not a get-rich-quick proposition. According to W. J. Hamilton of Cornell University's Agricultural Experiment Station, mink farming is just like any other legitimate livestock enterprise requiring capital, a knowledge of animal husbandry, and an inherent interest in animals.

If you would join New York State's 451 registered mink breeders who have an estimated 75,000 animals, Professor Hamilton suggests that you start by raising mink as a hobby until you master the elements of the profession, or better yet, work on an established ranch for a year or so to acquire necessary "know how."

Most of New York's mink breeders are engaged in other occupations as well, said Professor Hamilton. The reason for this may be that not even a partial return may be expected on the investment for four or five years. "As a result, we find mink breeders as farmers, schoolteachers, carpenters, masons, and in practically every other occupation. However, Hamilton added, 30% of New York's breeders do find it a full time job.

**Pampered Pets**

Mink require considerable attention to meet their exact needs, the professor stated. Their diet must be well balanced and of perfectly clear fresh food. Fish, meat, various cereals, milk, and cod liver oil are all necessary for success leading to the eventual sale of eight month-old minks for fur coats that may sell for from one to fifteen thousand dollars. At birth, the animal is scarcely larger than a cigarette.

The most popular mink are the Eastern and Yukon variety which are a natural brown color, although more recent strains such as the Platinums, Silver, Black, and the prized 'Breath of Spring' or Blues are gaining favor among the ranchers.

The cheapest mink pelts sold at last year's auction at prices from $9 to $16, but some of the others brought as much as $60. Professor Hamilton thinks that the rather high cost of feed, which is estimated at three cents a day and makes the cost of raising a mink at least $9 and sometimes $16 should encourage the breeders to form cooperatives for the purchase of food supplies in order to cut down the present high overhead.

Cooperation has already been attained in one phase of the operation however. Recently the Eastern Fur Breeders Cooperative established a bank at the New York Veterinary College. Since July first vaccine has been flown to many ranches in one instance saving $30,000 worth of future fur coats.

The mink business, for reasons of pure economics, is far more susceptible to fluctuations in the public purchasing power, than almost any other field of agriculture or animal production. People, almost in-

(Continued on page 20)
Introducing . . . . .

JEANNE BRODEUR

A sparkle in her eyes and a cheerful smile is the friendly greeting expressed to all by Jeanne Brodeur, a senior in Home Economics.

"Brodie," came from Watertown, New York to Cornell in 1945 with great interest in nursing, but she now is majoring in Textiles and Clothing. Why the change? She says she liked nursing but never had the opportunities to work in clothing like those offered here at Cornell, therefore she turned to clothing advertising. Being a Home Ec student, Jeanne naturally became a member of the Home Economics Club in her Freshman year. She is now Vice-President of the Club. Because of her business qualifications she was elected to the Cornellian Business Board in her second year at Cornell.

Jeanne's friendliness and efficient manner was expressed by her election as Freshman WAA representative of Risley Dorm. In her Sophomore year, her election to the Sophomore Club prepared her for later duties as a member of the Junior Jury and of the WSGA House of Representatives. Now in her senior year, she holds the position of Treasurer of the Class of '49.

To add to her activities, Jeanne is a member of the Congregational Youth Group and for last two years an active member of YASNY.

As a member of Sigma Kappa sorority, Jeanne held offices of Second Vice-President and Social Chairman.

When asked for her plans in June, Jeanne answers, "I'm going to be concentrating on plans for our wedding in September." Her beamin eyes fall on the Phi Sigma Kappa pin she is proudly wearing, and her thoughts travel west to Streator, Illinois, where she, too, will be very soon.

D.H.

FRED TRUMP

High up in Roberts Hall is an office with the words "Cornell Countryman" on the door. If you should pass through this portal, the chances are that you would find Fred Trump there, because for over two years now, Fred's name has been nearly synonymous with that of the Countryman.

Fred's home is on a grape farm near Westfield. It was here that he graduated from high school in 1941, and where he was editor of his school paper (we might have known!). He entered Cornell in 1942, but his stay was short, for he enlisted in the AAF and served the next three years as a weatherman in Georgia and on Okinawa.

Receiving his discharge in 1946, Fred came back to Cornell that fall and set out to become an agricultural journalist. Since he had always liked to write, he soon became W. Rich '50

W.R.

CYNTHIA FOSTER

"Home is what you make it" applies to Cindy's home, Cornell. Her parents were juniors here when Cindy was born. She became oriented early, and has followed through to better her home through her work. Her list of activities leads to the top this year.

Active in high school at Alfred, her Freshman year at Cornell was a stepping-stone to an even greater diversity of experiences and acquaintances. Being a member of the Freshman House Committee in the Straight, Westminster Student Society, CURW, and the Cornell Countryman gave her a chance to meet many fellow students. She also became a member of Pi Beta Phi Sorority.

Cindy has given much time and effort to Cornell, and the results have made Cornell a better home for others as well as herself. Being Secretary of the Cornell Clothing Drive was a big job in her Sopho-
more year. During her Junior year her "own" time was taken by being a VP in Balch, on the Women's Vocational Information Committee, a member of the Junior Class Council, and on the Browsing Library Committee of the Straight.

She worked most of the summer planning for the Activities Fair which was held in the Straight this fall. Three years and a summer of activities at Cornell qualified Cindy for the top position. This year she was elected Chairman of Activities on the Executive Committee of WSGA.

Perhaps Gordon's second main interest aside from his scholastic work, the calibre of which has led to his election to Ho-Nun-De-Kah, has been his hobby of photography. While he first joined the Countryman staff as a writer, his talent with the camera soon led to his draft by the photography board where he quickly rose to the position of Editor. He then gained the honor of election to Pi Delta Epsilon, which recently elected him President.

In addition to furnishing most of the recent Countryman covers and serving on the Straight Photography Committee, his 6'2" frame has probably been seen by many of us, maneuvering for a shot of some of the upper campus activities. Here it might be worthwhile to mention that if you want your organization's members to look like humans in photos when Rapp's on the job, it would be wise to refrain from calling him "Gordy" or from pronouncing Long Island (his home) in lazy "Long Guylind" fashion, as he dislikes to hear either spoken of in a haphazard or shortened style.

His last finals in June hold little fear for him, for he belongs to that very small minority around here who are in favor of final exams, ("They make the facts coherent"). After polishing these away and breaking ties with the Cornell Grange and Outing Club, as well as the aforementioned activities, he plans to work in the field of poultry breeding until he can set up his own breeding and hatching farm.

Since his feeling for the poultry business is so strong that he has lately been greatly enthused over the new stamp honoring the poultry population, ("The mighty hen is at last coming into her own"), it would appear that our loss will be a real gain for the poultry industry.

A Life for the Future
(Continued from page 7)

encouraging the development in the minds of the young people "the worthwhile things of life—those intangibles that really make life valuable." Mr. Stanley might well marvel at the groups participating in this candle-light ceremony today, in cities and in the country, in large and in small groups, expressing the very things that he was so intent on including in the earlier programs.

A Life for Youth

Rufus Stanley donated his life to children to give them the opportunities for advancement, education in nature, and for social cooperation. He was a leader, a friend and an advisor, and his work should be an example for all of us in our future professions as we come in contact with children. Rufus Stanley's work will continue with leaders who believe as wholeheartedly in aiding those young children as he did.
Ag-Tivities

EASTMAN STAGE
FINALISTS SELECTED
As a result of two eliminations, the following have been picked to compete in the final of this year's Eastman Stage Speaking Contest—George Alhusen '50, Robert Call '50, John Chapin '50, George Conneman Sp., Charles Dalrymple '50, and Paul Joslin '50. John Guertze, Ag. Sp. is alternate.

The final contest will be held Thursday evening of Farm and Home Week at 8:00 p.m. in Warren Hall Auditorium. Prizes of $100 and $25 will be awarded first and second place winners.

RICE DEBATE STAGE
The four students participating in this year's Rice Debate Stage will discuss the problem of compulsory federal soil conservation on Monday evening of Farm and Home Week in Warren Hall Auditorium.

Speakers in the positive on the subject "Resolved: That there shall be a federal program of compulsory soil conservation," are Warren Wigsten '50, and Thomas Rowe '51. The negative side will be maintained by Paul Gruber '50 and Warren Giles '50.

A first prize of $100 and a second award of $25 will be presented to the winners.

ROUND-UP
The Round-Up Club put on its best attended livestock judging contest in many years, January 15 in the Judging pavilion; 65 students milled around, stirring up the sawdust and puzzling over one class each of sheep, hogs, beef cattle, and horses. After the judging was completed, students moved into Wing Hall where the senior division contestants gave two sets of oral reasons while the junior division turned in their reasons on cards for scoring.

Warren Wigtsten '50 topped the senior division with a score of 279 out of a possible 300 and was closely followed by Phillip Allen '50 and Maurice Mix '50 who tied for second with 276. Fred Pertsch '49 placed third and James Hume '50 was fourth.

In the junior division, composed of students with only Animal Husbandry 1 or less experience, Bradley Donahoe '51 won with a high total for the entire contest of 284. Second was Albert Smith '52 with 281. Wesley Payne '51, Lloyd Haver '52, and George Casler '50 finished in that order.

Members of last fall's livestock judging team, headed by Pat King, supervised the contest during the afternoon. Official judges were: Professor J. J. Wanderstock, horses; Professor Myron Lacy, beef; Professor George Johnson, sheep; and Professor George Wellington, hogs.

HO-NUN-DE-KAH
Faculty members, and Ho-Nun-De-Kah, the senior agricultural honorary society got together for an informal evening of football movies, entertainment, grape punch, cookies and conversation on Friday, January 14th. The occasion of the second post war Ho-Nun-De-Kah faculty smoker saw Warren Hall seminar well filled with a representative cross-section of virtually every department of the ag college, and the members of the society.

Dr. Eugene Adams, head of the philosophy department of Colgate University will be the next guest speaker of the series to be brought to Cornell. The large proportion of underclassmen attending the first lecture would indicate that the society's hope that interest in this series would also be aroused in those not imminently concerned with getting a job, was well founded.

The senior honorary opened its annual Speakers' Series on Thursday evening, January 20th in Warren 125 with a talk by Mr. John R. Edwards, assistant vice-president of the Supplee-Wills-Jones Milk Company of Philadelphia. Speaking before a crowd numbering in excess of any previous records, Mr. Edwards discussed problems faced by students seeking jobs after college, adjustments to be made, and what industry expects from the youth of today.

Mr. Edwards stressed the point that industry was primarily concerned with results, rather than method, and that realizing this fact would save many students disappointment and confusion when starting out on a job.

An enthusiastic audience plied Mr. Edwards with questions long after the close of his talk, and an informal group discussion concluded the general question and answer period.

The judges ponder over a class of draft horses at the Round-Up Club's annual livestock judging contest.
The Farmall System is mechanized farming that has proved its advantages to a million satisfied owners.

The Farmall Cub now makes the Farmall System available to another million farms. It's a modern power-package, scaled down for all-job, small-acreage duty—or profitable large-farm utility. It has 20 inches of row clearance; its wheel treads adjust to various row spacings.

The Farmall Cub has 16 matched, quick-change, direct-connected implements. That's why it's an all-purpose, all-season work unit on any diversified farm!

International Harvester builds the Farmall Cub with the power to replace 2 or 3 horses or mules...and to do a lot more, besides. Because of its range of speeds, it can mow, or cultivate, for example, twice as much average per day as the animal power. In addition to pulling drawbar loads, the Farmall Cub operates mounted equipment, belt and power take-off machines, and produces hydraulic power to control implements.

Attach the Farmall Cub's direct-connected plow, and do 3 to 3 1/2 acres of good plowing in a 10-hour day. Prepare 1 1/2 acres or more of gardenlike seedbed per hour with this versatile tractor and its disk or spring-tooth harrow. Plant or cultivate 10 or 12 acres daily of close-row vegetables or standard-spaced corn or cotton. Average under 3 quarts of gasoline hourly, on the year's work.

On the Farmall Cub with Farmall Touch-Control, you ride in comfort—steer with automotive ease—control the Farmall Cub's mounted, quick-change and direct-connected implements by hydraulic power, with a fingertip touch. February is Farmall Cub Month at all IH Dealers.
John Seely Dorm an who owned and operated a farm on R.D. 1, Geneva died August 17, 1948. His sister is Harriet E. Dorm an '26.

Harry Holmes (Rosenberg), a Cornell graduate, and his brother, David, are the originators of The Fruit-of-the-Month Club. The November Reader's Digest contains a condensation of an article from October Advertising and Selling on Harry and David Holmes. In the words of the author, Frank J. Taylor, "Tens of thousands of Americans, scattered from Bangor to San Diego, regard Harry and David Holmes of Medford, Ore., as their personal farmers. By romancing their agricultural products, these two brothers have boomed a struggling pear business into a thriving $4,000,000-a-year business and brought unexpected prosperity to the once-bankrupt Rogue River Valley. Today their revolutionary marketing technique is the pattern for scores of imitators."

Mrs. Gladys B. Wigsten, acting assistant home demonstration agent in Chemung County, resigned on December 31 to devote full time to homemaking.

Nelson Mansfield, agricultural agent in Oswego County, is on sabbatical leave for six months to study at Florida Southern College. He also will study extension methods in that part of the country.

Arthur L. Towson Jr. is farm manager of the eastern division of Seabrook Farms, Bridgeton, N.J. He and Mrs. Towson (Isabelle Thro) '31, daughter of Frederick H. Thro '03, have three children: Arthur Lee III, eleven; Barbara, seven; and Anne, one and a half. 1943

Mrs. Elizabeth K. Quinn, (formerly Miss Elizabeth Kehoe, assistant urban home demonstration agent in Syracuse) was appointed acting home demonstration agent in Schoharie county on December 1st.

John Mattern and Caroline Shelp Mattern are the parents of a son, John Edward.

Barbara Larrabe, now Mrs. Thomas B. Johnson, has a daughter, Laurie Ann. The Larrabes are now residing in Owego, N.Y. 1944

A daughter, Ann Shields, was born to the Paul Leightons. Mrs. Leighton, the former Greta Wilcox, was an Assistant Home Demonstration Agent at Mineola, N.Y. prior to her marriage.

The George Kellers, Mrs. Keller being the former Margery Decor, had a daughter, Cynthia Mary, on October 22, 1948. Margery was food supervisor at Willard Straight Hall '47-'48. They are living in Alexander, N.Y. at the present time.

Elizabeth Rogers Abercrombie, former dietitian at the Emma Pennington Bradley Home in Rhode Island, had a son, John Rogers on November 22, 1948. A son, Gary Jay, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Schmitt on November 15, 1948. Faye Seelbach Schmitt was a former Home Service worker. The Schmitts are living in Harrisburg, Pa.

Marion Moulton, now Mrs. Donald McPheeters, had a son, Wesley, on October 22, 1948.

Mary P. Hankinson became on November 1st, assistant editor of the County Gentleman, the homemaking section of the Country Gentleman. She was home economics editor at the New Jersey State College of Agriculture at Rutgers University in New Brunswick. J. B. Brown, who has been assistant agricultural agent in Herkimer County for two years became agent in that county on December 1st.

Charlotte Cooper, now president of the Cornell Club in the Kingston district, announced her engagement to Jack A. Gill. Charlotte has a job with the Central Hudson Gas and Electric Company as a Junior Home Service Representative.

Shirley Yenoff married Dr. Sanford Kingsley, an Orthodontist from New York. Shirley was a merchandising trainee in Buffalo prior to her marriage.

Amelia P. Strief is assistant home demonstration agent for Atlantic County, N.J. Prior to October, she was home service representative for Republic Light, Heat and Power Co. in Dunkirk. Her address is 927 Mill Street, Mays Landing, N.J.

Curtiss A. Blair is at 1005 Maple Avenue, Elmira, N.Y., and is manager of his dad's vegetable farm. He has two daughters.

Anne C. Colm is a graduate student at the University of Michigan and her address is 537 Church Street, Ann Arbor.

Warren D. McPherson is an inspector at the GLF Egg Station at Liberty.

Abram Relyea, assistant 4-H Club agent in Jefferson County, resigned on October 31 to accept a similar position in St. Lawrence County.
The Machine with the
BUILT-IN TUG & PULL

They made the change because the lively, stimulating TUG & PULL of the Surge has been doing such a good job of getting more milk faster for so many men in so many places.

Many kinds of milking machines will do a good job if you give them enough help ... if you add weights at the right time or bear down on the claw at the right time ... TUG & PULL is built right into the Surge and you don't have to stand there and help it milk.

IF YOU HAVE been wondering whether the Surge really does milk cows the way your neighbor says it does, why not call up your Surge Service Dealer and ask him to come out to your farm and show you what a Surge will do?

Ask Your SURGE Neighbor!

BABSON BROS. CO. of N.Y.
842 West Belden Ave. Syracuse 4, New York
STUDENT FARM AND HOME WEEK
PROGRAM MAPPED BY AG-DOMECON

Final plans for student participation in Farm and Home Week this year were drawn up by the Ag-Domecon Council at its first meeting of the new year. The Council, which is the organization responsible for directing and coordinating the student participation in this annual function, selects a general chairman and two vice-chairmen to act as a steering committee to organize the fifteen major committees that will assume a large share of the responsibility for the smooth operation of the five day event.

General chairman of student affairs for Farm and Home Week is Dorothy Williams, Ag '49. Charles Emery '50, and Ruth Humphrey '49 were chosen student vice-chairmen of the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics, respectively.

The Council approved committees, and their chairmen are as follows:

STUDENT COMMITTEES
Farm and Home Week 1949

Home Economics Committee
Chairmen
1. Lunch Room, Virginia Hagemeyer '49
2. Guides
   Stationary, Jane Shevlin '51
   Emergency, Shirley Nagler '49
3. Ushers, Anne Forde '51
4. Registration, Mildred Buso '50
5. Attendance, Eleanor Marchigiani '50

Agriculture Committee
Co-Chairmen
1. Arrangements, Willard Holman '50
   Peter Coates '50
2. Attendance, Douglas Murray '49
   George Bassett '51
3. Checking, Doris Taylor '49
4. Information, Philip Davis '50
   Wilbur Pope '51
5. News, Barbara Hunt '50
   Ned Bandler '49
6. Ushering, Charles Dye '50
   Bob Hindmarsh '50
7. Registration, Ben Williams '50
   William Stalder '51

The Council has also planned a round and square dance for Farm and Home Week, to be held in Willard Straight Hall, in place of the original Barton Hall event which was cancelled due to a scheduling conflict with the Athletic Association.

FIRST FER FUR
(Continued from page 13)

variably, will give up buying mink coats before they will stop eating regularly.

Canny mink breeders have survived and prospered through good times and bad, but in the background, the inexperienced or novice operator is haunted by the realization that he is more often than not, risking the shirt off his back, in order to keep a mink on somebody else's.

It's a Mechanical Age
They say that modern youth spends most of his spare time tinkering with a "miss" in his motor.

Woodmen of the World

Welcome to
NEW CO-OP FOOD STORE

609-619 West Clinton St.
Telephone 2612 or 2680

Grade A Meats — Fresh Produce
Sea Foods
High Quality Baked Goods

Co-op and Nationally Advertised Groceries

The Cornell Countryman
Keep Her Producing
With G.L.F. Dairy Feeds

Full Feeding G.L.F. Dairy Feeds Will Give Farmers Greater Net Profits from Spring and Summer Milk.

Every dairyman knows that net profits, not the total amount of the milk check, are what count, because net profits are the dairyman’s “pay.”

Milk prices are lower; most production costs are higher. The one bright spot is the price of dairy feeds. The great harvest of 1948 produced enough grains to bring the price down and give dairymen the first drop in any of their production costs. Dairy production feeds are 25 to 30 per cent lower in price than they were at this same time last year. On the other hand, farm labor, machinery, power and building are higher.

Full Feeding Will Pay

Dairy profits can be increased this spring and summer by getting dry cows in good shape before freshening and then full-feeding them after they freshen. The way dairymen can take full advantage of the lower cost of grain and help overcome lower milk prices and high production costs.

A Feed for Every Need

The G.L.F. line of dairy feeds contains a feed to balance any type of roughage used on Northeastern farms. Some dairymen have high protein legume hay — others feed mixed hay or timothy. Some raise grain and only need protein supplements — others must buy all of their grain. As conditions vary from farm to farm, the feed requirements also vary. Your Local G.L.F. Service Agency, however, can supply you with a dairy feed to fit the conditions on your farm.

G.L.F. Dairy Production Feeds are made according to the latest findings of Northeastern agricultural college research and the actual experience of practical dairymen. Here is the complete line of G.L.F. Dairy Feeds:

For the Milking Herd — Flexible Formula Feeds: Exchange Dairy (20% protein), 18% Dairy, 16% Dairy, Milk Maker (24% protein), and Patrons’ Cow Feed (20% protein).

Fixed Formula Feeds: Super Exchange Dairy (20% protein), and Super Test Feed (16% protein).

For Dry Cows and Heifers — Fitting Ration, and Dry and Freshening Ration.

For Calves — Calf Starter (available in pellets and regular form) and Calf Meal.
watching for signs of abnormality. Even when feed consumption reached almost a ton per day, the job seldom occupied more than 4 hours. This left a reasonable amount of time for my other project—the administration of Camp Hayloft.

Chickens and I never really reached a sincere understanding. I admired their ability to clean out hoppers and they respected my position as custodian of the corn, but beneath it all, we failed to establish any solid mutual understanding.

I Call It Sabotage

They had an unfortunate habit of contracting coccidiosis every Sunday, meaning that each and every hopper had to be cleaned out and refilled with sulfa mash. They pecked on my toes and caused water to overflow. The hens were even more antagonistic. Whenever I gathered eggs, they squawked at me with uninhibited fury and attempted to peck me to death. Fortunately, they were all debeaked, and could do no more than aggravate me. They took delight in tripping me as I walked through the pens, ignoring the fact that I was wholeheartedly devoted to their well being. They laid eggs in the oddest places, and refused to learn that the nest is the home of the egg.

These petty frustrations, deliberately calculated by these cunning creatures, did not however totally crush my spirit or dull my zeal for learning. An increased appreciation of what farming actually is—that it is a complex business and must be studied and run as such; that a farm needs thought and planning as much as any other business; that records and worker cooperation are an absolute essential for success, came my way as an outgrowth of the summer’s travail.

And above and beyond all else, the inflexible truth of that old adage, “The hen is mightier than the sword,” was forever fixed in my mind.
Many a farmer has a pint-sized shadow that tags him all over the farm . . . shrilly repeats his pet words . . . dresses like a tiny twin. Like most little boys, he can't wait to grow up. The thing he wants most in the world is to be a farmer just like his dad.

Old-fashioned farming, with its never ending toil, often shattered this childhood dream—sent the boy off to the city to seek his fortune. Today, it's easier to keep him on the farm. Better crops and improved farming practices have boosted yields and farming profits. Modern John Deere power equipment has taken over much of the muscle work, and chopped hours from the old dawn-to-dusk work day.

No wonder more and more farm boys are staying with the land—realizing a childhood ambition to follow in their fathers' footsteps. This is a good sign. These young farmers will hasten the fuller mechanization of our agriculture, pioneer new farming practices, and bolster vital food production.

Yes, labor-saving, profit-making farm equipment is helping to raise our most valuable crop—young Americans who love the land. In such hands the future of our agriculture, and of America, will be secure.
Peons or People?

(Continued from page 11)

Still another component of the migratory work force are the Puerto Ricans. They are recruited through the office of their labor commissioner and sent to this country on the understanding that such employment is only temporary, but that the farmers are not responsible for the return of these workers. Flagrant abuses have developed from this practice of sending non-English speaking nationals into the country. Although these Puerto Ricans find conditions far more improved here than in their native land, the conditions under which they are transported and under which they live in this country are, nonetheless, substandard.

Foul Play

In one case, an import company which had an agreement with a growers’ cooperative in upstate New York to import Puerto Ricans, perpetrated these misdeeds:
1. They charged the migrants more than the normal first-class passengers air rate from Puerto Rico to New York;
2. Under this passage fare, three substantial meals are normally provided, but this company only supplied one meager meal;
3. Two or three migrants were crowded into the space normally provided for one passenger;
4. After they had arrived in this country and had spent months working on farms, they were returned to the New York airport, where they found that no return passage had been booked for them.

It has been the intent of this article to point up some of the characteristics of this part of farm labor force and some of its problems. Suffice it to say that studies are constantly being made to determine where state laws have been inadequate and where improvements are likely to be made. Although conditions are still far from satisfactory, efforts have been made and continue to be made, to correct some of the evils, and also to ensure that the farmers get a more stable and more efficient labor supply.

Slips in the Press

Jails all full?
Headline: SCRANTON YOUTH GETS YEAR IN EGG CASE.
Honesdale Examiner

For hybrid vigor, no doubt.
Mr. C. D. Reinhardt has 3 generations of twin calves in his herd, all descendents of the same Jersey sow.

A novel idea, to say the least.
The first performance of the dramatized version of Harriet Beecher Stowe’s novel was in 1852 in Troy, N. Y.

Surprise, surprise.
A precious little bungle of love arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Russel Thomas, Thursday morning, an eight pound bouncing baby boy.

Mixing NITRAGIN inoculation with legume seed is no more bother than stirring up a batch of feed. Yet it helps in two big ways. It boosts yields and saves soil fertility. It helps crops to a faster start...promotes healthy growth of root nodules...helps hold the soil. NITRAGIN gives legumes extra vigor to fight weeds and drought...“ups” yields and their protein content—costs only a few cents an acre. More farmers inoculate with NITRAGIN...they know it gets results. Next time you put in legumes, don’t take chances. Inoculate with NITRAGIN. Get a supply from your seedsman. Insist on the “inoculant in the yellow can.”

Send a card for your FREE copies of legume bulletins.

THE NITRAGIN CO., Inc.
3929 N. Booth St. • Milwaukee 12, Wis.

THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN
Cornell Beer Steins Again!

Spring and those Saturday afternoon beer parties are not so far away now and here is your equipment.

CORNELL STEINS
Pottery with Cornell Shield, 12 ounce capacity.

1.95

DELUXE CORNELL STEINS
Pottery with Cornell Seal, full 20 ounce capacity.

3.50

The deluxe steins can also be furnished with Greek letters and with name or initials on special order. Prepare for spring—come in and see the steins.

THE CORNELL CO-OP
On The Campus Barnes Hall

24 Hour Service

at the

New Linden Garage

Linden Ave.
Phone 2054

• • •

ALL TYPES OF GENERAL REPAIR
EXPERT MECHANICS AT YOUR SERVICE

SOMETHING NEW IN MEN'S WEAR

The Triangle Book Shop has just received a shipment of specially printed tee-shirts, depicting rather bovine-looking individuals reclining under beautifully bucolic cows, apparently attempting to milk the beasts.

The cow on each shirt is turning her face toward that of the milker, and is trying, for no other reason, it seems, than mother love or something, to lick the moronic expression off his face.

Each shirt bears the inscription printed in red (OK, Cornelian) "Cornell College of Agriculture."

Above is a reprint of Cornell Daily Sun January 8, 1949, article.

Yes, the Triangle has these tee-shirts at $1.50 each—and they are selling fast.
More Ag-Tivities

KERMIS

The annual spring variety show presented by Kermis during Farm and Home Week has been named "Cartwheels of 1949". This show, written and produced by students in the Agriculture and Home Economics colleges, has always been one of the highlights of the week.

Judging by past performances, students, as well as Farm and Home Week visitors, will make this one of the better attended Farm and Home Week events.

DAIRY SCIENCE

The past few weeks have found the Cornell Dairy Association planning means of sending next year's Dairy Products Judging team to the International contest in California. Their present project towards this goal is a Dairy Bar at the Barton Hall food concession during Farm and Home Week. Another project planned for Farm and Home Week is a club display to be directed by the chairman of the Industrial Committee, Ed Towle.

ASAE

The student branch of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers is a newcomer to Cornell organizations. The formation of the club took place during the fall, and the parent society recognized it officially just after the beginning of the year. Professor A. M. Goodman has been chosen as faculty advisor, and the following officers have been elected: President, Chuck Emery; Vice-President, Charles Wolf; Secretary, Bob Andrews; Treasurer, Wally McDougall; Scribe, John Layer.

MEN'S SWEAR

The College of Home Economics recently made a startling announcement. In fact, so startling, that its full effect has only now reached in to the depths of our mind to bring forth an anguished groan. And not at the idea—a course in men's wear is a fine thing. But what of the future?

The announcement seems innocuous enough; a course designed to familiarize the male campus population with the pros and cons of various clothing materials—their selection, purchase, and care. For example, the merits of English worsted contrasted with imported loincloth—facts we should all be conversant with.

But once the door has been opened to this domestication of the male animal, who can predict what will follow? Visions of hapless males enmeshed in Home Furnishing 321, Frozen Foods 57, TC 12, ad infinitum, loom large before our eyes.

A look in the kitchen of the modern American home will show apron-ed husbands meekly submitting to a life of domestic service with scarcely a whimper.

However, perhaps this trend of the female mind now visible in the curriculum of the College of Home Economics is not altogether sinister. Who knows—perhaps after a few courses like these, the male of the species can make the adjustment from the freedom of carefree bachelorhood to the life of ball and chain with less emotional duress.

Lake View Dairies

• • •

"Drinking Quality" BUTTERMILK

It's New It's Different

609 N. Tioga St. Phone 2153

BROWNING-KING & CO.

Fine Clothing Hats and Shoes
Styied for University Men

BROWNING-KING & CO.

At the Crossroads - State and Aurora
THE prosperity of the rural Northeast is largely dependent on the prosperity of the milk business. That's because milk is the number one crop in this section of the country. More than fifty per cent of the agricultural income in this section comes from the dairy industry.

The income of dairy farmers not only houses and feeds the families of dairy farmers—it buys the raw materials that go into milk production—feed, labor and farm machinery. But more than that, our rural schools are built with money partially derived from the sale of milk. So are roads and churches. Returns from the sale of milk products helps clothe the banker and the grocer and their children, and it helps maintain the land that grows feed for more milk.

That's why a fair farm price for milk is important to everyone in the rural Northeast. That's why a group of farmers organized to insure a fair milk price are not only helping themselves but everyone in this section of the country. That's why the Dairymen's League is important to you whether or not you are a member.

JOIN WITH YOUR NEIGHBORS

If you are not now a member of the Dairymen's League, join with your neighbor today to help keep the milk business and the rural Northeast sound and prosperous.

SUPPORT THE LEAGUE

If you are a businessman, it is to your interest to know about and support an organization such as the Dairymen's League which works to maintain a prosperous rural economy.
Of Many Things

A GUEST EDITORIAL

What Do We Want?

How many times during finals week did you stop and ask yourself the question, “Why did I come to college?” It’s quite a provocative question, and in all probability, only a few could honestly reply, “Only to better comprehend the wonders of this profound universe.” However, an accurate poll would probably reveal one fundamental and common quest—security.

Then and Now

One who made a study of college students today, and of some two or three decades ago, compared her findings in a recently published article. She found that students of today have lost that effervescent spirit to take the world by the tail and shake it ’til its teeth rattle. Today we feel the world pressing down upon our shoulders, making us take an all too realistic view of ourselves, and making us consider time too precious to be gambled with. Studies of employment have borne this out, for they reveal that in many instances, high paying jobs are forfeited for those which pay less, but offer more long term security.

But to secure at college this ethereal thing called security, we automatically assume a future responsibility in the society we enter upon graduation. Regardless of our field of work, more than likely over half our time will be devoted to working with others. The greater number of available jobs will require qualities of leadership in varying degrees. This leadership can best be developed through a broad background of experience and knowledge upon which to base decisions.

Those that believe that specialization spells security are clutching at best, a fragile reed. The demands of a changing modern society indicate that a flexibility born out of a generalized background is a stronger and more durable guarantee of the individual’s position in any future era.

Robert L. Plaisted, ’50

The COUNTRYMAN wishes to re-emphasize its policy of using this page as a sounding board for student thought and opinion. If you have something to say, a gripe to air, or the urge to orate, let us hear from you.

Up to Us

(Continued from page 3)

date through a vigorous and well aimed advertising campaign. Although the Widow honors us with a free copy, (which we read for purely professional reasons), we nonetheless must confess a feeling of chagrin at finding, instead of a vigorous defense of civil liberties, only page after page of plagiarized print, purloined from previously presented publications.

We offer at this time a patronizing “tsk,” perhaps out of sheer jealousy. We know full well that our strict and demanding public would eye with distrust any attempt on our part to allow our ingenuity and wit to run so low as to reduce us to the position of a mendicant, forced to beg copy from the Missouri Farmer,” the “Purdue Agriculturist,” et al.

Unfortunately for our brother (or is it sister?) publication, the COUNTRYMAN made its appearance at the same time, negating to a large extent the success of this remarkable advertising campaign, and cutting deep into campus sales. It is only in this upside-down world that such a thing could happen—where students, concerned only with the higher things of life, e.g. “The Potentialities of Soy Bean Culture in the Sahara Desert,” would forsake the raucous pages of a college humor magazine for the quiet sophistication and intellectual worth of one of Tompkins County’s larger rural publications.

Truly, the age of miracles is upon us.

N.B.
Farm and Home Week Special!

20c a copy
General Electric is not one business, but an organization of many businesses, offering opportunities in virtually all the professions. Here three G-E men brief the career-possibilities which the company offers to the marketing specialist, the accountant, and the manufacturing trainee.

FUTURES IN MARKETING
C. H. Lang (Michigan), Vice President responsible for all sales activities of Apparatus Dept.: "I believe that the need for increased sales efforts to maintain the current high level of business activity provides new and greater opportunities in the marketing of industrial products. Extensive training is offered in all phases of our marketing program—selling, application and service engineering, market analysis, and advertising and sales promotion."

CAREER IN FINANCE
H. A. MacKinnon, Assistant Comptroller and member of Company Education Committee: "New products coupled with the company's growth are providing excellent openings in business management. Since 1919, our Business Training Course and travelling auditors staff have provided direct channels through which young men have progressed into all types of accounting and financial management positions with General Electric."

MANUFACTURING TRAINEE
Dick Saunders (Rochester): "As a member of the G-E Manufacturing Leadership Program, I'm getting the know-how of manufacturing through 'personal apprenticeships' to seasoned managers. These varied assignments have included sitting in on labor relations meetings, handling grievances, taking time studies, establishing production schedules, and operating machine tools. It's the best way I know to learn the working of a complex business."

For further information about a BUSINESS CAREER with General Electric, write Business Training Course, Schenectady, N. Y.—a career in TECHNICAL FIELDS, write Technical Personnel Division, Schenectady, N. Y.
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ABOVE ANY OTHER PUBLICATION

1948 STARCH SURVEY

(Available on request)

Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.

E. R. EASTMAN, Editor

It's Round-Up Time!

35th Annual Fitting and Showmanship Contest
Thursday, March 24th at 1:00 P.M.

JUDGING PAVILION

CLASSES IN DAIRY CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, BEEF CATTLE AND HORSES

Prizes Will Be Awarded In The Ring

SPECIAL FEATURE ATTRACTION!
DAIRY MAID CONTEST

EAT DINNER IN REAL HOME STYLE AT THE CAFETERIA OPERATED BY THE CLUB ON THE FIRST FLOOR OF WING HALL. MEALS SERVED MONDAY THROUGH FRIDAY FROM 11:00 A.M. — 2:00 P.M.
THE Firestone Champion Ground Grip is the only tractor tire that takes a big, clean, "full traction bite" clear across the tread ... from shoulder to shoulder and in the center too. That's why it outpulls other tractor tires by such a wide margin.

The Firestone Champion Ground Grip takes a deeper bite because the tread bars are higher, and a bigger bite because the tread bars are longer and there are more inches of contact with the ground. It takes a cleaner bite because the bars are joined at the center and flare outward to permit easy exit for mud and trash.

A look at the Champion Ground Grip tread will show you why this tire outpulls any other tractor tire. Your nearby Firestone Dealer or Store will be glad to put a set of Firestone Champion Ground Grips on your tractor and let you prove them to your own satisfaction.

Listen to the Voice of Firestone every Monday evening over NBC.

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THE
RURAL NEW-YORKER
The Business Farmer's Paper

READ IN MORE THAN 300,000
EASTERN FARM HOMES

333 West 30th St., New York
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Top honors for OUR COVER go once again to Vic Stephen, who, in spite of the nervous supervision of the Editor, was able to turn out a work of art worthy of this occasion.

The Cornell Countryman

Founded 1903  Incorporated 1940
Member of Agricultural College Magazines, Associated

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Vol. XLVI—No. 6

March, 1949

Up to Us

FACED with an event of the magnitude of Farm and Home Week, we feel almost inclined to relinquish our editorial prerogatives for the time being, and to devote ourselves wholeheartedly to the task of welcoming the visitors and friends who will attend and participate in the week's program of activities.

It is not through any deficiency of ingenuity or lack of industry that we decline the opportunity to sit down in timeless prose, a message of inspiration to our readers this month. Rather it stems from a conscious desire to magnify that which is most worthy of magnification. It would be a sign of acute self-indulgence were we to seize this platform in an attempt to wrest the limelight from the numerous other individuals and events that will be competing for the public eye at this time. Discretion and sound journalistic ethics dictate that our "Ode to Farm and Home Week" be a restrained and humble one, devoid of all pomp and circumstance, lest we distract the reader from the solemn purpose of the occasion.

To Quench Our Thirst

We will not follow the lead of so-called "sophisticated" publications who, enraptured by their own eloquence, might attempt to envision Ithaca as a Mecca and spiritual home for thousands of devout pilgrims—earnest citizens, who come hither to quench their burning thirst for knowledge at our font of wisdom.

Our characteristic style, Spartan in its simplicity, and devoid of flourishes or involved phraseology will not permit such journalistic excesses however, and we must fall back on rugged, homespun Americanisms to express our sentiments to the fullest.

In search of the warmest and most enthusiastic word known to Christendom, we have hit upon one that best conveys our sentiments this 38th Farm and Home Week, A.D. 1949.

WELCOME! We're glad you came. We hope you'll come again.

N.B.
But the present day New York farmer has to be more than a hard worker. In a sense, he has had to become an entomologist, a chemist, plant breeder, soil scientist, and many other things all rolled into one.

Farm and Home Week is for all of you who have made New York a leading state in the production of many food products.
Mr. Ned W. Bandler  
Editor-in-Chief  
The Cornell Countryman  
Ithaca, New York

Dear Mr. Bandler:

It is a pleasure to send warm greetings to the readers of the special issue of the Cornell Countryman commemorating the 38th Annual Farm and Home Week of our great University.

Cornell has a particular place in my respect and affections. The relationship between the State and the University is neither casual nor temporary. In more than one vital respect, they are inseparable. The magnificent State Colleges at Cornell provide leadership for the whole Nation and are a link of affection between the State and Cornell as well as a fine service to all of the people of the State.

I suppose I have seen more of the people at Cornell on more problems than any of my predecessors, and scarcely a week passes without my seeing or hearing from some member of the faculty about dairy problems at my own farm, about the Extension Service or some one of the Colleges.

During all of my years as Governor, I have enjoyed no relationship more than the close working contact I have had with the members of the various faculties.

Cornell’s 38th Annual Farm and Home Week should be a memorable occasion, celebrating the immense progress made in our State by reason of this great partnership in combating animal disease, in research in dozens of different fields, in the training of boys and girls through 4-H Clubs, the education of farmers and veterinarians at Ithaca, and in the continuing help to them throughout their lives through the Agricultural Extension Service.

It is a pleasure to salute all my good friends at Cornell on this happy occasion and the great number of visitors who will attend these immensely valuable sessions.

With all good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Thomas E. Dewey
Governor

March 2, 1949
"We Welcome You To Farm and Home Week"

Upper Campus Deans Greet University Visitors
As Colleges Prepare for Record Attendance

We welcome you to the 38th annual Farm and Home Week. All of us at Cornell look forward with a great deal of pleasure to your yearly visits which have developed into the biggest event of the year on your campus.

You will find the professors of research, teaching, and extension "at home" to answer questions, discuss problems and hear your suggestions on how they might be of service to you. That is one of the major reasons these annual visits are so important. They are a vital part of a two-way channel of information which is effective only when we know your needs. We base much of our work on this knowledge.

Each one of us at Cornell gets a real boost in morale because Farm and Home Week lets us know that you feel the Colleges of Agriculture, Home Economics, and Veterinary Medicine are really your own and are making use of them. The contacts are valuable to members of the staff and they feel visitors bring far more to them than many persons might think.

Farm and Home Week grew out of the idea of inviting the people the Colleges are intended to serve to come in once a year to see and hear what is going on. Now persons walking in and making themselves at home in every department is the accepted thing. It is a first rule on the campus that no doors are barred and any person is welcome to step into any department or laboratory.

College For A Week
We regretted the necessity to stop the event during the war and were anxious for the time when we might again extend this annual invitation. Last year we asked you to come even though housing and eating facilities were overcrowded and the program had to be geared for one-day visitors. Your attendance and interest assured us that the many weeks of work and planning were well spent. Because there are improved housing and food arrangements this year, some of you may want to spend several days or the full week "going to college."

As in past years the program has been planned to meet the current needs of rural people by increasing efficiency on the farm and in the home and in offering opportunities to learn of comfortable living. By making more use of exhibits, moving pictures, and forums in which staff members from different departments participate, we have expanded our opportunities to help on some of the important problems in farming and homemaking.

Our hope is that this visit to your campus will be both enjoyable and profitable.

Elizabeth Lee Vincent
Dean, College of Home Economics
W. I. Myers
Dean, College of Agriculture
W. A. Hagan
Dean, College of Veterinary Medicine

DEAN WILLIAM I. MYERS, College of Agriculture, and
DEAN ELIZABETH LEE VINCENT, College of Home Economics

DEAN W. A. HAGAN
College of Veterinary Medicine
FOUR-SCORE and eleven years ago one of our forefathers, while busy setting forth upon this continent a new civilization in one of its many unsettled areas, had the unusually good foresight to include Liberty Hyde Bailey among his constructive donations to the development of our nation.

World famous for his magnificent contributions to agricultural science and education, Liberty Hyde Bailey was personally well-known to Cornellians and the thousands upon thousands of people who came in contact with him through his many writings or in his role of teacher, advisor, and Dean of the College of Agriculture at Cornell University.

Having outlived his generation with seemingly no effort at all, he has graduated into the position of being regarded as an almost legendary figure to the younger generations that came into being subsequent to his retirement from the more public activities of his career. This impression has been accentuated by his phenomenal capacity for travel, work, and thought at an age when most are content to watch the world go by from the vantage point of a cushioned rocking chair.

In Search of Something New

Indeed, it is hardly strange that Americans, whose sense of adventure generally languishes past the half-century mark, should look with complete amazement at his extensive and frequent excursions into inaccessible by-ways of civilization in search of something yet undiscovered or unclassified. The news that the indefatigable 91-year-old botanist was abandoning the serenity of the Hortorium on Sage Place for an expedition to the remote and only sketchily explored British Virgin Islands this winter, caused even the all-powerful editors of LIFE magazine to take proper editorial notice.

Elder Statesman

The COUNTRYMAN, familiar with Liberty Hyde Bailey only as an elder statesman of agriculture, enthralled in a barely transparent aura of legend and public reverence, wanted to pierce the curtain that has seemingly surrounded him since his “retirement” years ago. To that end, Associate Editor Warren Wigsten, and Editor Ned Bandler were dispatched to find out why a person who had spent a lifetime and a half constantly moving from one horizon to another would forsake what rest and quiet a conflict ridden world is capable of providing.

We announced ourselves at the red-brick Bailey home on Sage Place one Sunday afternoon, and were invited to come in, having convinced Miss Ethel Z. Bailey that the imminence of Dean Bailey’s departure on another botanical expedition made the disruption of his Sabbath imperative to the interests of enlightened journalism.

Passing through the hall into a long, low, living-room, we hesitated for a moment at the threshold. Perhaps it was the striking and uncanny resemblance his profile bore to our mental image of what he would be like that riveted our attention so firmly.

“Tip The Cat”

The spell was broken by Dean Bailey setting the book he was reading on “Mammals in North America” safely out of reach, and inviting us to visit a while. He asked us to sit down and “tip out the cat” who was majestically presiding over the most comfortable rocking chair in the room. Yellow in color, the cat was of rather formidable size, and displayed a vexed “I-dare-you-to-disturb-me” look, and while Warren Wigsten retreated to a nearby couch, the Editor of the Countryman ensconced himself in a neighboring arm chair, avoiding possible entanglement with “Ginger” and subsequent loss of face.

Dean Bailey responded most generously to our queries, and provided a rich account of a century of American history in an effortless and sparkling manner that contrasted most favorably with the efforts of certain college history departments whose habit it is to embalm their history before serving it up warmed-over to their students.

Pigeons and Indians

We became so engrossed in his description of his boyhood life on the Michigan frontier, the trapping of wild pigeons with the Indians that inhabited the countryside, the story of his early experiences as a student and teacher, that we not only lost track of time, but flagrantly disregarded our original purpose of tracing the history and development of Farm and Home Week from its inception to the present day.

Dean Bailey’s keen memory and infallible command of events and happenings in their chronological sequence afforded us an absorbing panorama of the growth and development of agricultural education as we know it today.

A New Dignity

He grew especially animated as he traced the strides taken in the dignifying of the profession of agriculture and he stressed the magnitude of the revolution that had transformed the thinking and attitude of people on that subject.

(Continued on page 44)
THE People of New York State will entertain the Department of Home Economics at the Housekeepers' Conference in connection with the second annual Farmers' Week." This statement might have appeared on the bulletin for Farmers' Week in 1909. It would have been indicative of the purpose of the "home side of country life" in the first appearance of what is now our annual Farm and Home Week.

It was a small, overworked group of guests that was greeted by New York State that Monday morning in 1909. Beneath the visible surface emotions of the group was a feeling of pride. It was partly satisfaction in themselves—the farmers and the taxpayers—for here was a sound investment for their money. Investments in education are seldom likely to decrease in value. The Department of Home Economics made its debut that week, forty years ago, and in that relatively short span of years has developed out of a difficult birth and struggling childhood into the full bloom of poised, mature, maidenhood.

At First—Failure

The first attempt to establish a home economics course at Cornell was a failure. The possibility of introducing the new science into Cornell University was considered at the first Lake Placid Conference in 1899, by those men and women from all parts of the country who were leaders in trying to promote this new field of education. A bill was introduced in the state legislature. However, the report made by the committee on the bill was to the effect that, "Other large appropriations for the State Universities have precedence, and legislators do not yet take a broad view that public money spent for higher education does tangibly benefit the masses."

An Opening Wedge

With the State disinterested, and the University taxed to the limit by the demands of its numerous activities, an endowment for home economics seemed impossible. However Liberty Hyde Bailey, professor of horticulture, entered the wedge by prying an opening for home economics at Cornell. He planned a reading course for farmers' wives similar to that for farmers. Martha Van Rensselaer was chosen to assume the responsibility. Miss Van Rensselaer was a woman who knew women, who knew the problems of the rural household, and who felt "the lack of some vital element in education for women as homemakers."

Men and Mud

It was in 1900 that Miss Van Rensselaer moved into a small basement room in Morrill Hall. The decorations for her office were steam pipes, and resources were limited, but the reading course was a success. The gratitude of the farm women was well expressed in a letter sent to Miss Van Rensselaer: "I cannot tell you what it means to me to think that somebody cares. My life is made up of men, men, mud, mud. Send bulletins and remember me in your prayers."

Miss Van Rensselaer won the people over, but had some difficulty introducing this new science to the established curriculum of the professors. A bacteriologist asked how he could possibly help. Miss Van Rensselaer said, "I would like to learn about the bacteriology of the dishcloth so I can explain to farm..."
women the importance of its cleanliness." The reply came, "Oh, they do not need to know about bacteria. Teach them to keep the dishtowel clean because it's nicer that way." In 1903-04 three courses relating to home and family life were offered for college credit by the College of Agriculture.

Home Economics was introduced to a new audience in the State through the winter courses in 1905-06. There were no requirements for entrance and no credit was given. Forty women registered for three months during that winter. There was a distinguished group of lecturers. The variety and nature of the subjects indicate the distance which home economics had already traveled. However, there was cracked pavement ahead for the second group of winter courses in 1906-07. When Miss Van Rensselaer presented her budget for that year's winter courses there was no money. Director Bailey had neglected to provide for the continuance of the courses in the confusion of increased Agriculture College administrative detail. Miss Van Rensselaer went ahead with the little money left from the previous year's winter courses to carry on the experiment.

A New Department

A Department of Home Economics was organized at Cornell in 1907-08 by Director Bailey. He appointed Miss Van Rensselaer and Miss Flora Rose co-directors of the Department. For the next twenty-five years these two women worked together for a common cause—the development of a Department—a School—a College of Home Economics. Their first offices, lecture rooms, and labs were under the eaves in Roberts Hall—now the COUNTRYMAN office. The university faculty spent the next few years in long and heated arguments advanced against permitting the two women to become professors—the University would lose status; women didn't know as much as men; women were out of place in this man's world. However, the University of "generous founding" finally appointed the two women to professorships. They were congratulated on their victory by Director Bailey. He made clear the precarious position, however, by saying, "For a while, at least, do not take advantage of the new rank to attend meetings of the university faculty. First, let the memory of opposition be forgotten."

Gains Independence

The first announcement of the new department met a sad fate. Due to the lack of funds and the few hours allowed to students for courses outside the State Colleges, the catalogue died at birth. Many of the faculty advisors objected to this non-cultural form of education. Despite all, a survey course in foods attracted many Arts students, and the department was on its way. In a few years the Department of Home Economics became independent, self-contained. Gradually the courses were withdrawn for students outside of Home Economics. Although this isolation defeated one of its essential purposes, the department was gaining inner strength. Throughout its development Home Economics has had to make advances "on its own." State resources were limited because there was no specific number of dollars saved. Whatever was given by the state was secured solely on the basis of emotional appeal.

A Milestone Is Passed

In 1908-09, the Department of (Continued on page 22)
The Rural Church
Has An Answer

So, your rural church is having its troubles? It's hard to meet the missionary quotas? You don't know where the minister's next pay check is coming from? Well, don't think your church's plight is different from that of other country churches. But there are a few country churches that do have a different story to tell. If you visit the northern New York towns of Westdale, Williamstown, or Amboy Center in Oswego county, you will find three prosperous churches with enviable parish programs.

Lots of Action

Depending on the age and the interests of the people with whom you may visit, you will hear about the wonderful men's chorus, the fun at last week's neighborhood nights in the various homes, next summer's camp at Gifford's Lake, the Young Couple's Club, or any one of a multitude of other church-centered activities.

"Unusually wealthy communities," you say, or "Somebody willed them a million dollars." Not at all! These good folk, just decided that cooperation is as fundamental as competition, and set out to prove it. All of these things came with their association as a cooperative parish. Eight years ago these towns had five separate churches of three denominations served by three pastors. All three had their financial difficulties and none could pay, nor consequently hold, well-trained personnel.

The people of Westdale and Williamstown saw the benefits of a cooperative plan and federated their Methodist and Presbyterian churches. Soon the Amboy Center Baptists joined the larger parish. The pooled resources of these three communities made possible the hiring of a full time, well-trained pastor and a competent director of religious education. After seven years of successful operation you will find the parish eagerly following the energetic leadership of Reverend Richard Haynes and Miss Evelyn Curtis at those posts. Reverend Stanley F. Skinner was the first pastor of that larger parish.

The Movement Gathers Impetus

Lest we give the impression that this is the only such group let us explain that there are around eighty in New York State. You can have one, too. The movement is not a rapid one—four or five such organizations have come into being each year for the past few years—but it apparently is slowly and surely growing. This slow growth should not be condemned, because most sound things do come slowly.

Help Is Available

You like this idea? Then your first problem is to make the rest of the people in your proposed parish feel the same way. That may take a long time. Too often the larger parish is not born until there is just no other alternative. Then its people wonder why they wasted all of these years before trying it.

You will find several agencies able and willing to help you start the program. The various denominational rural program departments will gladly help. The Rural Church Institute headed by Reverend Ralph Williamson and his associate, Reverend Stanley F. Skinner, with offices at Barnes Hall, Ithaca, New York, devotes a great deal of time each year to this work.

Churches Retain Individuality

First of all, dispel any ideas that individual churches will lose their identity! This is not at all necessary, but is a very common argument against larger parish work. The constitutions or "articles of agreement" of most of these groups deal only with their activities as a group. Each individual church is left to pursue its own denominational program as it sees fit.

Overall programs are formulated by a parish council on which each church has equal representation. The representatives are usually selected at the individual annual meetings.

Financing of parish work is oftentimes accomplished by a share method, proportioned by the active membership of each church. However, there is no one right answer for this question. Rulings have to be tailored to fit each situation.

Strength Comes from Within

Most parishes find easier sledding if they have worked together on common projects in the past, though this is not an essential. For an example: The churches of the new Central Jefferson Cooperative Parish have worked together on their bible school programs for many years. The past few years the same director was hired by all of the churches then the pastors worked together with the director from community to community. This, along with other cooperative enterprises, grew through the years until these eight churches just naturally fell into a larger parish pattern. As might be expected, they had little difficulty when the time came to formally create their organization, because the bonds of true Christian cooperation had already been established.

Be sure that the people concerned

(Continued on page 34)
Farm "ponditis" has bitten farmers in the northeast. Ponds for farm use are now being built at an unprecedented rate. In New York State 82 farm ponds were built in 1945, 268 in 1946, 469 in 1947, and 505 in 1948. The 1948 figure is probably low in relation to the others because the requirements for classification as a farm pond were raised last year. The farmer's enthusiasm for ponds is understandable, for the list of benefits to be derived from them is long and impressive—fire protection, fish raising, swimming and boating, water for livestock and irrigation, flood control, and aesthetic value. It even seems possible that a farmer could have all the benefits from the same pond, if circumstances were favorable.

Difficulties Are Present

There are several factors which should be considered, however, before constructing a farm pond. One of these is the character of the subsoil upon which the pond is constructed. If it is permeable, water will leak through and under the dam. Even with the impervious subsoils found near Ithaca, leaks occasionally develop. One of the four ponds constructed in the fall of 1947 by the USDA at the Arnot experiment station has a leak which makes the pond of little use at present. It is possible, however, to use commercial sealers. These compounds seal the pores in the soil of which the dam is constructed, and have proved to be quite effective where properly applied. Unfortunately, the cost is almost prohibitive. We must conclude that subsoil character is one limiting factor in pond construction and location.

Flood Control?

Flood control as one of the advantages of a farm pond would seem to be of little consequence. For effective control of floods it is necessary to have collecting basins large enough to hold the runoff from a considerable downpour over a large area. Thus, a pond would have to be kept low so that it would have sufficient capacity in case of a flood. This would conflict with a farmer's desire to have his pond full as a reserve in case of fire, or as a dependable source of water for livestock or irrigation. Naturally, the desire to have his pond full would be stronger than his desire to protect lowlands miles away from flood. In addition, many ponds are protected from runoff by diversion ditches so they will not silt in. This is especially true of the spring-fed type of pond. A heavy downpour would bypass such a pond. Also, the number of small ponds necessary for significant flood control would be beyond present expectations.

Fish Need Care

Experiences with fish culture in farm ponds have in general been promising. The main danger here seems to be the possibility of wrong or complete lack of management. It will no doubt seem an absolute waste of money to some farmers when they are told to dump 500 pounds of fertilizer in their ponds each year for every acre of pond surface. Yet, fish, like any other livestock, must be fed if they are to grow and be an asset to the farmer. Their only food in a farm pond is microscopic plant and animal life. To promote the growth of such it is necessary to provide a satisfactory nutrient medium—and commercial fertilizer fills the bill. In fact, it is desirable to have the microscopic life so abundant that the color of the pond takes on a green hue. The usual measure of

(Continued on page 38)
It's Round-Up Time!

by Ray Lahue '50

by Warren Wigsten '50

The spring day broke bright and clear, and John Dewey breathed a sigh of relief at the prospect of good weather as he downed a quick breakfast and drove to the judging pavilion. The occasion was the Round-Up Fitting and Showmanship Contest of 1948, one of Farm and Home Week's feature attractions. John was in charge of the show.

For many weeks he and his assistant, Bud Stanton, had been making preparations, getting a program filled with ads from breeders and manufacturers, and lining up prizes for the contestants. This done at last, there was the pavilion to make ready. So we find them, with many assistants, scurrying here and there, climbing up into the rafters of the pavilion, working to turn the drab structure into a thing of beauty.

**Finishing Touches**

Not far behind these two men that morning were the 120 contestants, each anxious to put the finishing touches on the dairy cow, beef animal, sheep, swine or horse he was to show in the afternoon.

Out in the dairy barn, Doug Murray, dairy cattle superintendent, was giving tips on showing and brushing to the eager lads and lasses.

**Sundays, Too**

The boys and girls had been working hard since the drawing three weeks earlier, when they chose which class of livestock they wanted to compete in and then drew lots for the various animals available in the Cornell herds and flocks. Saturdays and Sundays and even nights after lab found many of them leading their animals, making friends with fellow contestants and interested professors and herdsmen, and learning much about livestock and how to handle them.

The result of the show was pictorially recorded with rare photographic skill by Andy Magacs, a Cornell Ag student. The picture, which so completely tells the story of the keen competition, enthusiastic crowd, and gay decorations, leaves out only the soft music which gave the pavilion an air of the big time show-ring.

42 Years Ago

Professor H. H. Wing, first head of the Animal Husbandry department, got the students to organize the club way back in 1907. Since
then the organization has had as its goals, the stimulation of a greater love and appreciation for good livestock, creation of a more informal personal relationship between students and faculty, and stimulation of the men of the College of Agriculture to high scholastic attainment.

The club program as we know it today speaks for itself in showing just how well these goals are met. Starting with the club on its year of activity we find the bulletin boards sporting an announcement of the "Round-Up Club Smoker" to be held in Willard Straight Hall, October 16. Featuring an outstanding speaker plus plenty of fun and good company, the smoker is Round-Up's way of getting to know freshmen and interesting them in the club.

Every Other Tuesday

Regular meetings come every other Tuesday night throughout the year. Some outstanding speakers in livestock and allied fields address these meetings, giving students an opportunity to see what top men already in the field are doing. It was at one of these meetings that plans were made for the first dairy cattle judging contest of the year. This contest is just one of a series of four (two dairy and two livestock shows) run by the club each year.

As winter moved along, everyone began to think about the spring showmanship contest. First the Superintendent, Bud Stanton, and his assistant, Warren Wigsten, were elected so that they could begin to correspond with prospective advertisers and prize donors. Soon after the beginning of the spring term, class superintendents were appointed and they worked with the various Cornell herdsmen and professors, making arrangements for drawing animals to show.

The Drawing

On February 8 over 100 students filled Wing Hall for the drawing. The superintendents were barely able to handle all requests, but finally everyone had his animal to show, with 150 students entered in the big event.

Highlighting the show, as far as originality goes, is a brand new "Milkmaid Contest" in which Cornell coeds are to try their hand at the art of milking. Each girl will be given a milk pail and a cow ready to be milked. The winner will be the one who first milks the most from her assigned cow into the pail.

No one would think that among its varied membership, the Round-Up Club could provide purchasers, cooks, sandwich makers, waiters, waitresses, and business men and women to put out a full dinner every day for five days to serve over 500 Farm and Home Week visitors and make for the treasury several hundred dollars. They did just that last year and plan to do it again this year. With a stove, sink, and a few tables downstairs, Marilyn Baurle and her many enthusiastic aides put on a real feed. Barbara Britton and Lindsey Trerise will be in charge this year and Wing Hall will again be a good place to eat a full meal or grab a sandwich.

Since 1937, the club has been affiliated with the National Block and Bridle Club, an association of animal husbandry clubs in the state colleges of agriculture all over the nation. Each year the club sends delegates to the annual convention at Chicago and enters its yearbook in competition with other schools as a testimonial of its activity. Another feature of the national affiliation is the selection of the most outstanding club member for the "Chapter Merit Award" and the subsequent submission of this student's record in competition with outstanding candidates of other schools.

Progressive Party

If there is any single force responsible for the accomplishments of the Round-Up Club it is the guidance of Professor John P. Willman, club advisor for many years. Never dominating, Professor Willman nevertheless has stood back of the club on its progressive path—insistent that students themselves make the decisions but always willing to help.

The Round-Up Club essentially is based on an appreciation of and an interest in livestock of all kinds. From Professor Willman to club president Murray, to the last freshman who paid his membership fee to join, each has as his main purpose in belonging to and working for the club, the forwarding of the great animal industry. The Round-Up Club is doing its part to help these students become the top dairy and livestock men in the field.
Let's Have Living-Kitchens
by Jane Wigsten '50

They say that it's a sign you're growing old when you begin to talk longingly of the "good old days," and yearn for the old oaken bucket, home-made doughnuts and all the trappings of an age that is past. Nonetheless, with the consistent emphasis placed on antiseptic, rigidly designed kitchens, it is hard to repress a feeling of acute nostalgia for the "old-fashioned kitchen," one of the more gracious institutions of the American home of years gone by.

Farm women have been arguing with their husbands for decades, weighing the merits of a new kitchen sink (or more recently a refrigerator) against the purchase of a new hay loader or the deed to an addition on the back pasture. More and more in our "enlightened" age, our menfolk are coming to see the key position the kitchen—and the kitchen in particular—hold in our lives.

Model Kitchens?

It is unfortunate that urban families discovered the importance of the kitchen and began to modernize and develop it before rural America awakened to the need for change. Fortified by a somewhat higher income level, and a lower ratio of hours spent in the kitchen, urban planners have set the pattern for what the well-dressed-kitchen will consist of, and bolstered by salesmanship and vigorous promotion have firmly established the "model kitchen" in the mind of the American public.

Kitchen Technicians

Efficiency has become the keynote, but it is a lifeless and sterile efficiency, devoid of warmth. The experts give us kitchen plans for compact one-woman kitchens of gleaming white metal. The kitchen has become synonymous with "automatic push button" living. A dish-washer, sink with garbage disposal unit, washing machine and ironer all fit into their measured wall space and allegedly convert the housewife from a laborer into a technician. The popular and all powerful women's magazines praise these modern kitchens which leave the housewife "free to enjoy her family," and hail the advent of this era of female emancipation.

The Department of Economics of the Household of the College of Home Economics has done a great deal of research on kitchen modernization. Homemakers throughout the state discuss their kitchen problems with members of the department, and with their county home demonstration agents. Out of these questions and discussions have come step-shelves, removable cupboard partition, sliding drawer dividers, and many other aids to working efficiency.

But the members of this department have never lost sight of the fact that model kitchens are not necessarily successful ones. They have evolved a philosophy of living-kitchens.

Family Tailored

The kitchen should be the center of family activities in the home. A successful kitchen does not necessarily cost much money, and it is never the same in any two houses. A kitchen's success lies in the fact that it belongs not to the homemake alone, but to the family. It is large enough for the children to help out, or for their grandmother to take a hand with meal preparations—yet it need not sacrifice working efficiency.

Housewives spend a great deal of working time in the kitchen even with the aid of mechanical conveniences. And every housewife knows that it's no fun to be faced with cupboard cleaning, or table setting cut off from family activities in the rest of the house.

Easy Chair, Too

A satisfying kitchen needs at least one comfortable chair for the homemaker to relax in while waiting for the oven temperature to rise, and where her husband can talk over the day's activities with her when he gets home early for lunch or dinner. If possible, the kitchen table should be large enough to allow the housewife plenty of room for vegetable preparation, or for sorting out the ironing. Meals eaten at the kitchen table can be (Continued on page 42)

Technical improvements need not banish charm and comfort from the modern kitchen. A tastefully decorated, cozy dining room alcove similar to the above does much to counteract the "antiseptic" trend in modern kitchen design.

A "LIVING" KITCHEN

THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN
Ivan Bigalow '48, district agricultural engineer for five counties in central New York, has been in no small way responsible for a great deal of the success enjoyed by the Cornell Dairy Barn Management Program. He, along with Oneida County assistant agent Ralph Hadlock, who is a barn construction specialist, felt that possibly the best way to convey good barn construction and management practices to farmers would be to build a model dairy barn. They designed the plans for a model of a 36' x 120' barn using a scale of 1" equal to 1'. The two men, with the aid of assistant agents from four neighboring counties, had in a matter of a few weeks constructed what is without a doubt one of the finest models of its sort in the country. They sacrificed neither diligence nor patience in attaining extreme perfection and were particularly careful to include only those construction practices which are sound and advisable for New York dairymen. The model was built in a cut-away fashion so that inner construction may be examined thoroughly.

Ingenuity Inc.
The model represents a cinder block, Gothic roof type barn with laminated rafters. The builders cut the barn walls from 7/8" pine board, painted them cinder block color and lined them at proper scale so as to represent a real cinder block wall. They were even so particular as to hollow and insulate those blocks, the tops of which are visible because of the cut-away construction.

Bigalow Built
by Fred Gillan '50

Since cinder blocks are sold in only two sizes, the standard block and the half-block stable windows were cut at a size which would not require odd sized wall blocks. Mr. Bigalow claims that too few farmers figure window size to fit good wall construction. The windows are real glass cut to exact scale, and small pieces of airplane wood serve as sash. Special care was taken to show proper and adequate joist and jack rafter construction, which is of great importance in a cinder block, laminated rafter type barn. Thin metal strips were cut and pressed after the fashion of V-crimped metal roofing. Crimping the material to scale presented a problem until the Uebler Milking Machine Co. loaned the builders a shop and tools.

Observers of the barn have probably been most impressed by the stable floor plan. It was arranged for optimum cow comfort and labor efficiency. Many farmers, after viewing the layout, have come to realize how many needless steps they take every day, how a cross alley here and a door there would mean many hours labor saved over a year's time. A drive-in, overhead door (it actually works) and a spreader-wide drive alley make for rapid and convenient manure removal.

The milk house, too, merits special attention. It is of cinder block construction, but unlike the stable, it is insulated both within the blocks and wall boards. A warm, dry milk house keeps the hired man around all winter. The glass block window in the milk house has a number of advantages over ordinary window glass. It's insulating value is equal to that of a window plus a storm window. There are no frames to keep up, panes to putty, or sashes to paint, and there is but very little difference in cost.

The 10' x 10' silage room illustrates the importance of adequate working room and feed cart space, besides providing ample room for storage of some feed and perhaps a few barn tools.

Manufacturers Cooperate

This dairyman's dream barn would not be nearly so complete had it not been for the generous donations of various manufacturing concerns. Among the cooperators was the Uebler Milking Machine Co., which not only loaned its shop for roof and stall construction, but built and offered a scale model Cornell ventilating unit. The Conde people came through with a milking machine and washer, a vacuum pump, can racks and a wash tub. The Aerovent Fan Co. provided a fan and motor for the

(Continued on page 46)
Homemaking is more than cooking and sewing. By way of proof, our College of Home Economics has two homemaking apartments in the "family life" wing of Martha Van Rensselaer Hall.

Joyce Wright '50 sets a table for buffet luncheon in the living room.

Each year approximately 36 students take the two offered apartment courses, living in either apartment A or B for seven weeks and running the home under the guidance of a faculty advisor.

Assistant Professor Carolyn Crawford who teaches the pre-requisite get-acquainted courses, is in final charge of finances, and acts as advisor for the group in Apartment A. Her associate, Advisor in B is Mrs. Gladys Brown, who is getting her Master's degree while on leave from her position as head of the homemaking department of John Bartram High School in Philadelphia. The advisors live in the apartments with the girls and are on hand to give suggestions for solution of the minor crises that arise in housekeeping.

Experiment Non-Perilous

Until last year, one full-time course was given for six hours credit. Prospective homemaking teachers and extension workers divided one of their college terms between practice work and the apartment. Because many students not preparing for either of these vocations wanted the experience of living in and running a home without mother's help, an experimental three-hour course was offered in the spring of 1948 permitting them to take the apartment work along with other courses.

No "B" Baby

The difference between the two courses is slight. One apartment is as clean as the other: the food is as good in B as in A. The main difference is the full-time responsibility of a baby, ten-month-old Sheila Marie Domecon, in Apartment A. Because they receive fewer credit hours for the course, the girls in B cannot give 24-hour attention to a baby. Last fall the apartment did have a "part-time" baby whose parents brought her in for two days of the week. Although this term's family has no baby of its own, the B girls delight in caring for Sheila and some have been "mother" for a day.

Both apartments have the same floor plan—the same sized rooms in the same places—but the duplication ends there. Apartment A (in which the six-hour course is given) includes a nursery in its six rooms where B has the communal laundry. Since Apartment B's recent redecoration, the similarity ends with the walls and doors. Its "modern" furniture and colors create the impression of a totally different set up.

Modern Design

Equipment—even in the more conventional A—is geared for convenience. Kitchen utensils are placed as close as possible to the surface on which they are used; china, glass and silverware are washed in an electric dish washer; and laundry equipment includes an automatic washing machine, an electric clothes dryer, and a mangle.

Double, Double

To keep students in touch with reality, there are pots and pans to be washed by the time-honored dish pan method, a less luxurious wringer model washer, drying racks and an assortment of hand irons. There are duplications in almost all the household utensils from the washing machines down to dust cloths. Students are allowed, and expected, to use all of the various types so they can make wise choices in their own purchasing.

The work of the house is divided into areas (cook, housekeeper, manager-hostess, laundress, mother) with each girl responsible for one particular phase at any given time. A rotation system is used so students have about a week's experience in each area before they leave the apartment.

Eat, Eat, Eat

An army, students, and a family apparently travel on their stomachs because the cook is usually named first on the household roster. It is she who feeds the brood, and on $1.10 per person per day! To do this, her menus are carefully planned in advance and market orders made out in detail for most advantageous shopping.

Each cook has an aide-de-camp, an assistant cook who helps in last minute preparation, pre-meal kitchen cleaning and in some of the major preparations. She also gets a chance to familiarize herself with Carol Smith '49, mother for a week, feeds Baby Sheila her lunch in the Apartment A nursery.
the kitchen in preparation for her
week as cook.

**Big Chief**

Every family has a major-domo,
and in the apartments, it's the man-
ager-hostess. She is chief answerer
of the telephone and door bells, acts
as hostess, shops, sees that there
are flowers or some other decora-
tion around, takes responsibility for
guest functions, balances the ac-
counts, and sees that life in general
runs smoothly.

Even the best family gets its
home dirty, and the apartment girls
are no exception. The housekeeper
and her assistant cooperate in doing
the daily, weekly and occasional
cleaning jobs to keep the house neat
and attractive.

The laundress rules supreme in
the laundry, and in Apartment B
is in charge of table setting and
service. A's laundry is divided be-
tween the manager and mother.

Mother is, as "mother" says,
mother 24 hours a day. She is cook,
launderess and general tender for
Baby Sheila.

Cooperation, an essential to any
successful family, is an especially
useful tool. A cook with a class may
ask a housekeeper with a free af-
ternoon to start the dinner so the
family can eat at its usual time and
return the favor by doing the morn-
ing dusting while Miss Housekeep-
er attends an 8 o'clock.

Although the groups are large
enough to have an unusually fine
division of tasks, they work to-
gether as families. The crises that
arise are overcome by group action,
and usually recalled as amusing in-
cidents good for a laugh any time.
(Apartment B claims to have more
laughter per minute than any other
spot on campus.)

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**Top:** Joan Dahlberg '49, the author, uses
the mangle to iron a kitchen towel.

**Middle:** Priscilla Cornwall '50 pats out
dough for biscuits while Sally Morri-
son '50 goes to work on a recipe for
white sauce.

**Bottom:** Luncheon in the living room
buffet style. *Left to right:* Miss Caro-
lyn Crawford, advisor for Apartment
A; Diantha Francis '50, Marilyn Mac-
Donald '50, Joyce Wright '50, Mrs.
Gladys Brown, advisor to Apartment
B, and Joan Dahlberg '49. Seated on
the floor are Sally Morrison and Pris-
cilla Cornwall.

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**APARTMENT LIFE--HOME EC STYLE**

March, 1949
Farmers Good Bosses?
by Sylvia Colt '49

Farmers need know-how in personnel management. Thru failure to recognize a few basic necessities in establishing good worker-management relations, farmers lose money, their labor efficiency decreases, the sense of harmony—so important to a farm—disappears and finally the hired man at last ducks out.

Six years ago, as one of many in the ranks of the novices, I was first introduced to farm life. Since then I have had ample opportunity to view farmers as bosses, not only of the untrained but of the experienced as well. I have grown to feel that many farmers should be bombarded with advice on “do's and dont's” for bosses. We were bombarded with “do's and dont's” for labor. I found that a considerable portion of my troubles, and those of others were due, not to our own inadequacy, but to poor bosses.

A worker likes to get a picture of his farm, he wants to know what his job is, what the expectations of the farmer are. Time spent by the farmer in pointing out the lay of the land, the buildings, the program followed in the main enterprise will pay dividends, for such a beginning develops the interest of the newcomer.

Psychic Powers

Two very different introductions I have had to farm jobs will illustrate my point. An hour after I arrived on farm “A”, I was helping to milk. No mention was made of the whereabouts of the milkhouse, hidden away in an unlikely spot, and I disappeared out the wrong door. The boss was kept waiting due to my round-about route, and yet failed to realize that I could not be expected to have psychic powers. Upon being asked to open the gate into the meadow, I pulled wide the nearest gate which seemed to lead to green grass beyond. The violent explosion I heard soon after informed me that the meadow I had chosen was a prize oat field. This introduction left me feeling foolish and uncertain, a poor beginning which could have been avoided.

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Farm “B” was a chicken farm. Here I was conducted about the various buildings, and the essentials in poultry farming were pointed out to me. In the evening my boss and his wife discussed with me what they expected of a worker and what I could expect from them. They invited me to talk over any problems I might have so that they could be immediately straightened out and welcomed my ideas on working arrangement, the setup in the buildings, and the feeding schedules. This introduction to my new job was very effective in giving me a picture of my work and making my contribution seem important to the whole.

“Can't Trust My Help”

Not only do farmers fail to give their workers a general picture of their operations, but they also are loath to teach them skills. Many is the worker who does only the dullest tasks, cleaning the barn, mowing away hay, drawing manure, his annoyance and antagonism increasing as his boredom becomes oppressive. Ambition disappears if not occasionally fed by a challenging task. Often the farmer says “I can't trust my help to do this, that or the other thing” when the actual truth is that he can't be bothered to demonstrate the task.

Workers Are People

Some farmers would be surprised to hear that hired help are people too. Others knew it all along but haven't given it much thought. The newcomer to a community may have a hard time finding the recreation and companionship he needs unless the boss gives him a helping hand. It is not too much to ask that the new help be introduced to the community, the clubs, dances, church if he is at all interested in them. All work and no play makes Tom a dull boy and undermines his morale.

The term morale is an elusive one, encompassing many factors. Anything the farmer can do to make his help feel needed and wanted, not only as a worker but as a person, will raise his morale and general effectiveness. Anything he neglects to do along this line will leave its mark also. There is a tendency to overemphasize a worker's mistakes... the incident of the spilled milk or the jammed hayloader, and to ignore the 400 unspilled pails, and the 60 loads made in record time. If occasionally balanced by appreciation a worker doesn’t resent constructive criticism.

Why is it that so many farmers show their appreciation only on the day the help is leaving? I have worked for three months not knowing how I stacked up. The last day is too late to be told the opinion the farmer has of you. If it's poor you have no opportunity to correct it. If it's good the words have lost much of their interest. In either case the farmer loses as he cannot reap the rewards arising from your change in attitude.

Cooperation

There are a few factors which I feel are important in establishing and maintaining a cooperative feeling between farmer and helper.

The help should be given an overall picture of the farm, what is being done and why.

The farmer should realize that learning new skills is important to a worker and should share with him some of the interesting and responsible jobs.

(Continued on page 36)

The Cornell Countryman
THE Ag-Domecon Council voted to set up a curriculum committee—so what! Just what is this Ag-Domecon Council? Who do they think they are anyway? Too often these comments, if not expressed, have been thought. More often students in the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics have not bothered to think about the Council. Instead they have passed off this legislative body as just another of Cornell's many organizations.

**How It Started**

Back in the twenties, the first such council was organized by the presidents of the various clubs on the upper campus. It was a loosely knit group organized to establish a meeting night calendar of social events. Later it became the logical organization to handle student participation in Farm and Home Week. Each year this council of presidents selected a student Chairman for Farm and Home Week and actively enlisted student help for the committees through the represented clubs.

As time passed, a representative of this council was given a seat on the Honor Council of the College of Agriculture, whose job it was to judge cases of student misconduct or wrongdoings as related to his academic work.

**Council Reorganization**

During World War II, the Ag-Domecon Council ceased to function as did many other clubs and organizations all over the campus. It was not until the spring term of 1946 that representatives of each of the clubs embracing students from the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics were called together to discuss the reactivation of the old council. The representatives proposed something new to a mass meeting of the students in the two colleges late that spring.

A new constitution setting up a council elected at large from the student body of each college, one representative for each hundred students or major fraction thereof as well as representatives for two year term from the sophomores and junior classes in each college, was drawn up.

Domination of the Council by club presidents was displaced by a representative plan of student government. Provision for standing student faculty, orientation, social coordinating, and similar committees was made. By majority vote the new constitution was put into effect.

**To The Present Day**

Malcolm MacDonald became the first president of the new organization. His experience as a member of the old pre-war council helped a great deal in making the transition. During the school year '46-'47 an orientation program for Freshmen entering the College of Agriculture was set up. The new social coordinating committee established a schedule of club meetings. It then called a meeting of club presidents who decided to register all social functions with the Ag-Domecon Council so that unnecessary conflicts might be avoided.

In the spring, to partially compensate for the absence of Farm and Home Week, the now infamous “Country Holiday” experiment was tried. This experiment, planned and carried out by students, featured exhibits in Barton Hall from the different departments in Home Economics and Agriculture, a Saturday night square dance in Barton Hall, and a student-faculty tea Sunday afternoon in Home Economics Auditorium. Although sustaining a financial loss, this event did much to restore confidence on the part of the faculty in the willingness of this council to work in promoting the interest of the colleges and university.

In 1947, the Ag-Domecon Council president was granted a seat on the Student Council. The debt of the Council was paid by running the food concession at the Autumn Weekend Dance. A proposed stu-

(Continued on page 30)
MR. MANNING Takes a Bow

EVERY Animal Husbandry student at Cornell soon comes to know Mr. "A.I." Manning, keeper of the livestock judging pavilion behind Wing Hall. For "A.I." is a friendly man, full of a youthful vigor that belies his 80 years, and each new student quickly finds in him a friend.

From Horses to Fords

After his years on the Cornell farm, "A.I." joined the sales force in the meat department. His job was to handle deliveries. For quite a while he delivered with a horse and buggy, finally graduating to the Model "T," and later to a modern V-8. He recalls those days for the many friends he made about the town.

"I remember the first three packages of meat I ever delivered. They went to Professor Wing and Professor Thomas Lyon on Reservoir Avenue and Professor J. E. Trevor on The Circle," he recalls. "A.I." drove the silver maned chestnut gelding owned by George Tailby on this inaugural occasion. For many years thereafter, he used the bay mare, Nell, of whom he comments, "She knew the route as well as I did."

"A.I." Manning interrupted his career at Cornell with jobs in the city from time to time, including about 8 years with the Bool Company. Back at Cornell, he decided finally that the meat department took too much out of him as he grew older. "A.I." took over the judging pavilion three years ago and has been running things out there ever since.

Keen-Eyed and Friendly

He can be found every day working away in his pavilion, watering down the sawdust floor, raking, cleaning or painting the woodwork. When someone he knows particularly well kids him a bit he just turns the hose on the kidders’ direction and all have a good laugh. "A.I." likes to stop and talk awhile with anyone passing through. Often when a lab is going on, he’ll give the cattle the once over and line them up in his own mind. His accuracy and ability to agree with the judge is no doubt the result of years experience, though sometimes we might suspect him of being influenced by the way they were placed the day before.

Yes, "A.I." Manning is certainly a tradition on the Ag campus and rightfully so. His story is one of good service and friendly help over a period of many years.

"I’ll keep going just as long as I can and as long as they’ll keep me," he informs the somewhat amazed student. "This place is sort of home to me where I have so many friends and there is something to do all the time." Mr. "A.I." Manning does add a home-like touch to the judging pavilion with his friendliness and unfailing good nature. Drop in sometime when you are hurrying along out by Stocking or Wing Hall. Just look out that he doesn’t turn that hose on you, and you will make a friend to remember for a long time.

Home Economics Comes of Age

(Continued from page 11)

Home Economics was well under way and needed more room. A bill was proposed in the State Legislature at that time for an appropriation for a new building. The fate of the measure was to be determined by the people of the state. Were the taxpayers satisfied? Was the public aware of the benefits? Now it was Home Economics’ turn to act. The staff placed the information before the people, acquainting them with the accomplishments of the new department, and demonstrating the value it possessed as a vital public service.

The response of the people was both thoughtful and generous. The funds were secured, the position of the College of Home Economics was consolidated, and a milestone in academic development was successfully passed.
DOMECON DOINGS
Omicron Nu Holds Research Open House

Have you ever wondered what that wire-caged room in G 21 of Martha Van Rensselaer Hall is for? Did you realize that one of our own Home Ec students has been starred in a movie? When faculty and students assembled for the Omicron Nu Research open house last month, they did not realize that both these questions and many more would be answered in discussion and demonstration. Each spring, Omicron Nu, the Home Economics honorary society, sponsors a coffee hour and open house so that all may become acquainted with the research program being carried on by the College of Home Economics.

Bottles and Jars

This year the Departments of Economics of the Household, Food and Nutrition, and Institutional Management let us take a peek into those mysterious rooms with the strange looking jars and bottles and books, and tried to help us understand the significance of the work studied here.

Miss Esther Crew of the Department of Economics of the Household has been studying component activities common to all household tasks and measuring the energy required for each. The little wire cage, which has aroused so much interest and speculation, was built to cut out electrical interference from the measuring instruments. Standardized conditions and a limited field of inquiry were necessary; from the observations of the energy requirements for each task, manufacturers will be able to find equipment designs that are less tiring or less difficult for the housewife.

Home Ec Movies

Did you ever think of Home Economics as a movie studio? As a part of the work done in the Department of Institutional Management, Miss Katherine Harris described the series of visual aids prepared to help in the classroom instruction in I.M. Slides, picture placards and a sound movie have been made. Alice Tarbell, in the film strip, "Alice, a Good Waitress," showed how food is served in the Green Room at Home Economics. This film will be used for simplifying and clarifying the jobs performed by a waitress, and will set an example that will be hard to match.

Omicron Nu hopes that by acquainting students with this vital phase of the activities of the College of Home Economics a greater understanding of the advances that are made in this ever expanding field will be realized.

Now They’re Cooking With Radar

by Charlotte Sielman ’49

In one of the sparkling research laboratories in Martha Van Rensselaer Hall, the home of the State College of Home Economics at Cornell, experiments are being conducted with high-frequency cooking, literally in split-second time.

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The new apparatus which is being tested there is a high-frequency magnetron tube range, trade-named by its manufacturers, the Raytheon Manufacturing Company of Wal- tham, Mass., the "Radarange." The most remarkable feature of this apparatus is the speed with which it cooks. Frozen meat patties, for instance, are done evenly all the way through, in one minute. Potatoes, which would take an hour to bake in a conventional oven, are done in four and one-half minutes in the "Radarange." The rising of biscuits may be watched through the perforated steel door.

In fact, for some foods this method of cooking is too fast. Eggs, for instance, when put into the "Radarange," were found to explode.

The range operates on the following principle. The molecules of most food substances are excited into violent motion (in other words—heat), by the particular high-frequency radiation produced by the magnetron tube. Containers made of glass, plastics, or paper do not

Students and faculty members gather 'round after a meeting to watch Ann Vandervort demonstrate the latest in domestic science.

(Continued on page 32)
Introducing . . .

DODIE WILLIAMS

As the first woman student to be named the General Chairman of the annual Farm and Home Week here at Cornell, Dodie, now a senior in the College of Agriculture, has a tradition of Farm and Home Week experience. She first took in the event with her grandfather when she was a small child. And in the light of her family's occupation (that of farming at nearby Freeville), and the number of her Cornell relations, Farm and Home Week attendance would seem to come naturally to her. Dodie's father, sister, and brother-in-law have Cornell degrees—her brother is doing undergraduate work here now—and her fiancee, Bill Van Nostrand graduated last June from the College of Agriculture.

The student chairman of Farm and Home Week is in charge of organizing the student operations for the event. Dodie has been working with the appointed committee chairmen for several weeks to make sure the mechanics of exhibits, registering, and tours will be running smoothly.

Last spring the Women's Glee Club elected Dodie to its presidency. Concert times keep her particularly busy for she does solo work with the group—and many a Cornellian remembers her solo in "Body and Soul" sung during the Glee Club's portion of the Student concert last spring. As president of the Glee Club, Dodie is also a member of the Campus Shows group.

Balch social committee and waitress work in that dorm unit take much of her time—but she's never too busy to miss any weekend Barton Hall sports events—especially when the honor of the AGR wrestling team is at stake.

J.W.

SUMNER GRIFFIN

Two-hundred pounds of gruff amiability, "Griff's" hearty laugh and generous bulk are almost as familiar landmarks to Upper Campusites as Roberts Hall and the Cornell Countryman.

Griff (Sumner A. in formal circles) is a native of Jewett, N. Y. and a graduate of Delhi Agricultural Institute. A three and one-half year tour of duty in the United States Army Air Corps in England delayed Griff's coming to Cornell, but in September '46, as a sophomore, the gates of the University swung wide to receive him.

A daily stint of toil at Home Ec Cafeteria behind the ice cream counter or the cash register keeps Griff's Ford V-8 well supplied with gasoline and goes far to subsidize a normal social life.

Griff joined the Round-Up Club early in his college career and his outstanding accomplishments have been made in his major field of study—animal husbandry. Vice-president of the club this year, he was a member of the 1948 Cornell Livestock Judging Team which traveled all over the country. As announcer for the Livestock Show last Farm and Home Week Griff earned a reputation for efficient organization and managerial ability. This Farm and Home Week finds him back at the same old stand with the additional responsibility of being in charge of the horse division of the show.

A member of the Ag-Domecon Council since last election, "Griff" was named chairman of the group's Publicity Committee and in this capacity has been putting on regular weekly broadcasts over WVBR to promote interest in Council activities. Also a member of the Cornell Countryman, Griff is a mainstay of the photography department.

Griff, a member of Alpha Zeta fraternity, won lasting fame for his rendition of Santa Claus at an AZ Christmas party. His large and well padded frame was further enhanced by pillows and whiskers, and a red suit completed the picture. Thus attired he distributed gifts and kisses to all young ladies present, and won for all time the nick-name "Santa." His generous nature, and his willingness to come to the aid of a lady, and even a gentleman in distress, with his trusty V-8, bear out quite strongly that his claim to the title is not dependent upon bulk alone.

V.W.

VERA JEAN HORNING

Kenmore, New York's contribution to the fairer sex at Cornell, "Veejee" Horning is known to upper campusites as a girl with plenty of spark, twinkling eyes, and a high degree of ability.

"Veejee's" specialty is Institutional Management in the Home Ec college. To her it's not just a course of study, either. Her intense interest in the subject is exceeded only by her post graduate plans—fulfilling the American Dietetics Association's administrative internship for one
Your Friends

GRiffin '49

year, followed by work at a summer resort. "Veejee" knows her profession, too, having worked in several large kitchens during her summers.

A member of Alpha Xi Delta, "Veejee" was its representative to Pan Hellenic Council during her junior year. She gained immediate recognition by election to the post of Secretary-Treasurer followed by the Presidency this year. Omicron Nu claimed her during her junior year and elected her Treasurer this year. She is also a member of Phi Kappa Phi.

"Veejee's" list of activities is long and varied. It includes: Women's Glee Club, Newman Club, Barnes Choir, Octagon Club Show, Campus Chest Drive, and VP in WSGA.

Whenever there's snow on the ground, you can find "Veejee" mounted on a pair of skis on the nearest slope. And in the summer you can find her swimming or playing golf or tennis.

Obviously, she is not a person who sits by while others act. "Veejee" is in the center of her chosen activities, and we think no one can deny that her presence contributes to their betterment.

GEORGE TESNOW

ARM boy, war hero, and a star athlete would be a good way to describe George if you could overcome his rather eloquent manner of refusing to say very much about himself or his accomplishments. Tall, rangy, and in appearance and action very much at home on a football field, a baseball diamond, or a basketball court, George has become a prominent figure in the Cornell world of sports.

Coming from a farm near Akron in Genesee County, George planned, as did many New York State farm boys, for the day of coming to Cornell. The war side-tracked for a time this laudable ambition, and substituted an intensive course in world travel for the contemplated college education. George joined the air force and was treated to an extended tour of the world—South America, Africa, Ireland, the United Kingdom, and Northern Europe. George flew 65 combat missions as a bombardier navigator with the 9th Air Force, receiving five battle stars, the Air Medal with 13 clusters, and a Presidential citation for bombing a V-2 rocket headquarters in France.

The end of the war returned George to home ground. His unfilled ambition of entering Cornell was realized. A scholastic success from any standpoint, George also was not long in winning public notice as a leading athlete. He has played baseball for four years, and was elected Captain of the varsity team this year. He has also been on the football team for three years and played JV basketball for two years.

(Continued on page 40)

PRINCE '50

"Tell your readers to quit whistling to me and telling me what a nice dog I am," said Prince, class of '50. "I don't mind being patted on the head once in a while, but I had a car accident a couple of years back and can't hear too well."

Prince perked up as we slipped a note to him. "Activities at Cornell? I'm only taking 17 hours this term, have been connected with WVBR and CURW in various capacities, hope to make the dean's list in 1949."

He looked up. "My past life? Was born of somewhat heterogeneous ancestry in New York, two and a half years ago. Had a dog's life until the summer of '47 when Al Earnest (on my left in picture) and I became great friends. I adopted him, and after a year's leave of absence we returned for this Spring term. Al's majoring in Ag Economics."

We were just in the act of inquiring about our interviewee's social life at Cornell when the convention was cut short by the clock in the Warren Hall libe, which had reached the 'ten-minutes-to-the-hour' mark.

"Cut system is terrible," Prince said, stretching himself, "Got to get back to class. See you around." He tugged at the leash a few times, and the two disappeared through the door before we even had a chance to shake paws.

G.D.R.
**KERMIS PRESENTS!**

Farm and Home Week visitors will enjoy the annual Kermis Spring Variety Show on Tuesday, March 22 in Martha Van Rensselaer auditorium, starting at 8 p.m. “Kampus Kartwheels of 1949” promises to be enjoyable, lively, and strictly in the Kermis tradition of informal fun.

Director of the show is Henrietta Blumoff '51, a young lady of wide dramatic experience. She is being assisted by Dick Corwith '50.

The feature of the evening will be a one-act play, “This Too, Too Solid Flesh,” starring John Robinson '49. Among the other performers will be: “Skip” Demme '50, remembered for his “Guzzlers Gin” performance in last year’s show; Rodney Sellen '50, who as the old-timer in the fall production, won the critic’s acclaim; and Phyllis Harvey '51, who gave a stellar performance in “Sunday Costs Five Pesos.”

—The Cornell Countryman Drama Critics Board of Review.

**ASAE**

The meeting of the student branch of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers on February 24 featured Mr. Doremus L. Mills of the Research Department of Revere Copper and Brass. Mr. Mills spoke on the installation and design of radiant heating systems.

He pointed out the difference in effectiveness of different positions of the heating panels, explaining why ceiling panels are desirable in residences and floor panels in other buildings such as garages. The unique difficulties of radiant heating, such as control of relative humidity, were given their share of attention. Slides illustrated the procedure in installation and the good and poor aspects of design.

The ASAE will be in charge of an exhibit in the Quonset laboratory during Farm and Home Week. The G.L.F. has presented to the group an egg washer which will be given as a door prize to a lucky Farm and Home Week visitor.

**GRANGE**

On January 15 the Cornell Grange presented a model program before the Pomona lecturers’ conference of the New York State Grange, held at Bibbins Hall. This program was under the direction of Phyllis Harvey '51, Lecturer of the Grange. This program was repeated on March 5th for the Tompkins County Pomona Grange.

On Tuesday evening, March 22, the Grange is having their annual Farm and Home Week gathering. Master Henry D. Sherwood, of the New York State Grange will be the guest speaker. During the meeting an FM broadcast over Rural Radio network will originate. This will be in the form of the “Grange Hall of the Air.” They will discuss the subject: “Is Vocational Agricultural effective in high school?” Those appearing in the program from Cornell will be Bud Stanton and John MacAbee.
PIONEERS came with their axes, guns and hoes, their wooden plows, iron plows, steel plows, oxen and horses; and through hard work, unimaginable hardship and drudgery carved for themselves homes and farms from a rugged, new land. Their farming tools were in many respects quite the same as those used in Biblical times and not much better. But unlike the people of older times, men in this land had equality, opportunity, aggressive ingenuity, freedom from oppressive restrictions... time and opportunity to think and plan. And men prospered... invented machines to help do their tasks faster and better. The last 100 years was a period of sudden, swift progress... real progress... and it parallels the history of the farm machinery industry. More progress was made in the last fifty years than in all the ages before.

That progress continues under the American system of free enterprise and capitalism. Men who plan beyond tomorrow know that modern methods of agriculture will assure posterity of fertile, productive soil. That is why more and more progressive farmers demand MM MODERN TRACTORS, MACHINES, and POWER UNITS. They know that the MM trademark is the recognized symbol of highest quality since 1865. Today MM modern machines of proved dependability and economy... machines built to do the work with comfort, convenience, and safety enable the farmers of America to supply the world with food, fiber, and oils.

Today's farmers using modern methods and modern machinery are truly Pioneers of Progress!
Alumnotes

1922
Ralph Brundage, of Oakfield, New York, entertained the Sheep Husbandry Association at Cornell, recently. Beside feeding several carloads of feeder lambs and hogs each year, he raises about two hundred acres of cash crops, keeps several hundred hens, and a dairy herd of 80 purebred Holsteins.

R. J. Howard of Sherburne, New York, is chairman of the New York State Production and Marketing Administration.

1935
John D. Merchant left the 4-H office at Catskill, New York, on February 15th to assume the post as leader of the 4-H clubs for the state of Vermont. John has four children ranging in age from three months to eleven years. He has been a judge for the American Poultry Association and is secretary of the Old English Game Club of America.

1938
Chester A. Gordon operates a large farm with his father at Lawlersville, New York. Beside breeding Shropshire sheep, they raise O.I.C. swine, Percheron horses and Holstein cattle.

Robert Garland, of Yemassee, South Carolina, is superintendent of farming operations on Bray’s Island Plantation, breeders of Guernsey cattle, pure-bred Angus beef cattle and Hampshire hogs.

1939
George R. Johnson, former teacher of vocational agriculture at Corfu, New York and assistant Farm Bureau agent in St. Lawrence County, is now an associate professor in sheep extension work at Cornell.

Robert Latimer is leaving his farm at Afton, New York, and is entering a partnership with Phillips Brothers of Corfu, New York. Two years ago he married Ruth Phillips and recently a baby boy was added to the family.

1941
Mrs. Roger Merwin, Cornelia Merrit, ’41, and her husband have leased the “Mill on the Floss” Inn, in New Ashford, Mass.

1942
Mrs. Kermit Whiteman, the former Janice Evers, ’42, recently became the mother of a daughter, Cynthia Marie. Janice received her master’s degree from Columbia in ’44 and was a kindergarten teacher in Brooklyn prior to her marriage.

David Longacre, a Major in the regular Army, has recently gone to Fort Knox for further study. Major Longacre was assistant military attaché in China during the war. His headquarters were at Peking, where he lived with his wife and baby daughter.

ELODIE MAYER ’48

Fred J. Boomhower, formerly of Malone, New York, and a Captain in the Army in Europe during the war, is now manager of the G.L.F. seed service store at Perry, New York.

Kenneth W. Stone has been elected President of the New York State 4-H Federation. He is still operating a poultry farm and hatchery in Clyde, New York, and has a two and a half year old son.

John R. Pavka is teaching vocational agriculture at Brockport, New York.

1947
Margaret Schiavone, ’47, now Mrs. Donald Berrens, had a son November 8, 1948, Donald Paul. Mrs. Berrens was a former nursery school teacher in Rochester.

1946
Dr. Earle H. Klosterman is a Professor doing nutrition work at North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, North Dakota.

Walter Baran is back in Ithaca doing graduate work in the Pomology Department.

1948
Margaret Hargrave, June ’48, began her duties February 1 as secretary to Director of Admissions, H. H. Williams here at Cornell.

Betty Jane Lawrence, June ’48, is now Student Dietitian at the University of Michigan Hospital, Ann Arbor.

Elodie Mayer, June ’48, began her internship in administrative dietetics at A&M College, Stillwater, Oklahoma.

Donald Holmes of Layersville, New York, has entered into a partnership with his father in the operation of a large dairy farm.

Arthur Hüthold is doing graduate work in Agronomy at Iowa State College of Agriculture, Ames, Iowa.

1949
Norine Hager, February ’49, is now Assistant Home Demonstration agent in Rensselaer County.

Wilma Crittenden, who received her BS degree in February, 1949, is continuing her studies in Child Development as a graduate student at Penn State.

Doris Johnson, February, ’49, is doing nutritional studies in Dr. Schrenshaus’ laboratory in the Strong Memorial Hospital in Rochester.

Margaret Kibbie was married to Birger Pettersson, Jr. in December, 1948, and received her BS degree in Home Economics in February, ’49.

Robert Small is a buyer for Atlantic Commercial Company and is stationed temporarily in Philadelphia.

Wesley Dempsey is taking graduate work in the vegetable crops department of the University of California.

Reed Gilbert is teaching vocational agriculture at Newark Valley, New York.
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E S S O  S T A N D A R D  O I L  C O M P A N Y

March, 1949
The Student Chairmen for Farm and Home Week

L. to R.: Ruth Humphrey '49, student vice-chairman of the College of Home Economics; Charles Emery '50, student vice-chairman of the College of Agriculture; Dorothy Williams '49, general chairman of student affairs for Farm and Home Week.

This group serves in the capacity of a steering committee to coordinate the action of the fifteen major student committees that have assumed a large share of the responsibility for the smooth operation of the five day event.

Council's Future

Just how important a part the Ag-Domecon Council will play in the life of the average student in Ag or Home Ec depends largely on the students themselves. Much of the work of any student council or similar governing body is always taken for granted.

The Ag-Domecon Council must be something besides just another student organization. This will be accomplished when students better understand the council's problems and activities and willingly participate in its work through directed criticism and thoughtful support.
DO-DREAMING makes democracy live

Folks everywhere build castles in the air—dream of fuller, happier lives. Americans, however, have formed the habit of making their dreams come true.

Of course, transforming a dream into reality is a tough job even in America. It often requires months and years of preparation—a lifetime of hard work. Nevertheless, even our youngsters are quick to accept the challenge.

The fleet-footed lad next door who dreams of becoming a football star is carrying the ball for his grade school team. The studious youngster who wants to be an engineer is building toy John Deere Combines for kids in the neighborhood. The master farmers of tomorrow are tending runt pigs, and feeding club calves, today!

Dreaming dreams and then working hard to make them come true is the American way. This is the formula that makes full stomachs the rule in our country . . . that makes old-world luxuries our commonplace possessions. This is the creed which makes America the land of opportunity . . . the land where democracy really lives!

John Deere

Moline • Illinois

March, 1949
Goals are important...

We all have goals. Your immediate goal is that coveted "sheep skin"... your college diploma... the symbol of knowledge attained in your chosen field. To you it marks the beginning... an important step up the ladder to success.

We at Armour and Company have our goals, too. To the producer, from whom we buy farm livestock, milk, cream, poultry and eggs, our never-ending objectives are... fair dealings, unequalled service, and continued good-will. To the consumer... the people who buy our fresh, cured and canned meats... our butter and cheese... and our poultry and eggs, we strive to provide the highest quality food products available.

You know—and we know—that worthwhile goals are not achieved easily... yet they are well worth the effort.

Now They're Cooking

(Continued from page 23)

react to these frequencies, and thus remain cool and unaffected, while the foods cook. Nor does the range get hot during the process. Metal containers however, cannot be used because they reflect the rays.

The experiments at Cornell, under the supervision of Dr. Faith Fenton, and financed by the U.S. Navy, concern themselves mainly with determining whether there are any significant differences in vitamin content of various meats and vegetables cooked in the "Radarange" and by means of various other conventional methods.

Palatability and appearance of the foods cooked by these various methods are rated by a group of selected judges.

The "Radarange" is as yet too expensive for family use, but is already employed by several large hotels. In the future the housewife too, may expect to whittle down the time her household chores consumed through use of this apparatus.

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March, 1949
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By RUBY GREEN SMITH
CORNELL UNIVERSITY

Now it is told for the first time—the vital and fascinating story of the Extension Service in Cornell University. Ruby Green Smith (Mrs. Albert W. Smith) knows this story and writes it, from her intimate knowledge of the New York State Extension Service and the people who have made it successful.

The men and women who have given themselves with enthusiasm and purpose to this work have found their keenest satisfaction in seeing it grow in scope, specialization, and flexibility from the Farmers' Institutes of the early days into a program which enrolled 200,000 students in 1948. These men and women know that the success of the Service has depended upon a constant response to change and progress and a continual sensitivity to the ever-changing influences of a changing world upon their students.

Extension workers, students, farmers and their wives, veterinarians, homemakers, industrial workers, everyone who wants his community to be a better place to live in, will want to read this account of a university that went to the people of the state with the best it had to offer, and how the people responded to that opportunity.

618 pages, 404 illustrations, $4.75

Cornell University Press
ITHACA, NEW YORK

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The Rural Church Has An Answer
(Continued from page 12)

understand the movement. The more meetings and discussions that precede the union the better. Invite the Rural Church Institute and your denominational workers to lead the discussions. Get leaders and laymen from established groups to tell their story. An informed group is the only one capable of intelligent action.

There Is A Way

Above all things, cling to your own faith and constantly seek the right answer. None of our rural churches have found easy going in these rapidly changing times. It has been difficult for them to follow the pattern of centralization that our communities are experiencing, but the people of Williamstown, Westdale and Amboy Center will tell you there is an answer to the church's manifold problems that can be and is being found within the church.

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Chicks eat less, but grow faster!

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In these days of high costs, many poultrymen are finding out that the better feed is the cheaper feed in the long run. And the results prove it beyond the shadow of a doubt!

**Beacon Complete Starter produces faster growth!**

Take these examples; a poultryman in Newmarket, Va., raised 21,000 straight run Barred Crosses under ordinary conditions. At the end of 10 weeks and 3 days, his birds averaged 3½ lbs. Another broiler grower at Shohola, Pa., reported on 10,000 Barred Rocks; cockerels were sold at 12½ weeks of age and averaged 4½ lbs.

Why BEACON FEED produces better results at Lower Costs

The time-tested formula of Beacon Complete Starter is well-balanced with all the known, high-quality ingredients essential to healthy chick growth. It's fortified with extra vitamins... amino acids... a guaranteed 25% protein content... fat and carbohydrates. It's been thoroughly tested by Beacon Research. It's been proved on thousands of Northeastern poultry farms. It's been the standard of comparison for years.

Try the high speed Beacon Complete Starter. Notice its fine results. And, if you intend to produce broilers, merely switch to Beacon Broiler Feed at 6-8 weeks. For future layers, switch to the economical Beacon 70/30 Feeding Plan. You use 70% scratch grains and only 30% mash after 12 weeks. See your Beacon Dealer today.

THE BEACON MILLING CO., INC. CAYUGA, N. Y.
Recreation is important to morale and the farmer should stand ready to help the worker become acquainted in the community.

A little praise or constructive evaluation goes a long way in developing a good worker. The inarticulate farmer who can’t say “good job” should write it down and send it.

Though I have emphasized the relationship between farmer and inexperienced help I feel that the same situation exists with experienced help and that the same techniques can be used in correcting the situation.

The farmer should consider the character and reactions of his hired help as carefully as he considers that of his cows and apply what he learns to the benefit of his whole enterprise.

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—Cincinnati Star
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T-shirts $1.25
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KAMPUS KARTWHEELS of 1949

A Variety Show of Song and Mirth

MARTHA VAN RENSSELAER AUDITORIUM
TUESDAY NIGHT

8 P.M. Admission 65 Cents
Farm Ponds

(Continued from page 13)

a satisfactory supply of fish food is this; plunge your arm in the water nearly to the shoulder. If you can see your hand, the pond needs more fertilizer.

Immediately the thought comes to mind that perhaps some people won’t want to swim in water teeming with microscopic life. This is a possible conflict in the pond’s purposes. From the standpoint of health there is no danger as long as the source of water for the pond is not contaminated. A person’s reluctance to dive into a pond which looks like split pea soup is understandable, however.

Must Be Fished

A pond which is producing fish at its optimum rate must be fished rather heavily. The purpose of heavy fishing is to keep the fish population at a level consistent with the feeding capacity of the pond—just as a pasture needs proper regulation of the livestock it is carrying. Many farmers would neglect this, especially in the busier seasons. If the fish happened to spawn satisfactorily, the population would increase rapidly, and a couple of years of neglect would find only small fish in the pond. The story would spread that farmer Jones was not satisfied with the fish in his pond, and fish raising would be discouraged.

Supervision Necessary

One of the most important facts a farmer should realize before building a farm pond is this: the successful pond requires careful design and construction under expert supervision. The pond site must be tested and surveyed before construction, and the work must proceed carefully and properly. A small mistake may ruin the entire project. It is also important to realize that a pond is a long-time investment. With proper annual care there is no practical limit to the years of a pond’s usefulness. This adds weight to the argument for expert assistance in planning and construction.

The high initial cost of a pond is another argument for careful planning by an experienced engineer. A farmer will want to be sure his investment secures a pond which is correctly designed, versatile, long-lasting, and of ample capacity.

The pond at Arnot represents an initial investment of $1250. A rapid calculation shows that each acre-foot of this pond, containing 320,000 gallons of water, cost $160. Most New York farmers would want a pond of about half this size, for which a cost of $500 is not unreasonable. The insurance value of such an amount of water standing near combustible farm buildings is incalculable, however. The better appearance of the farmstead and the enjoyment to be had from fishing, swimming, and skating are other things which cannot be measured in dollars.

It looks as though the farm pond will be increasingly important in New York rural life. Because of its many benefits, farmers are accepting it as a desirable addition to their farm operation. As long as it is treated correctly, managed well, and enjoyed to its utmost, it will be a boon to its owners.

Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative

Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative is a farmers’ organization owned by farmers through their cooperatives and operated under policies established by the sponsoring organizations to provide orderly, well-placed markets throughout the state.


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Whether it be a forgotten toothbrush, some camera film, a candy bar, or the latest magazines, we have them all. And we also have all those attractive souvenirs to remind you of your visit to Cornell.

If you are a newcomer to Farm and Home Week, we have free campus maps to help you find your way around. Don't miss a visit to the Co-op.

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Now Mother Zero has additional bulk storage space at zero temperature. This may be the answer to some of your food problems. Call Ithaca 2385 for more information.

March, 1949
Honorary societies have showered their honors upon his six-foot plus frame, too. Aleph Semach tapped him as a Junior, and Sphinx Head and Ho-Nun-De-Kah welcomed him in his Senior year. He belongs to Tau Kappa Epsilon fraternity, and as a member of Round-Up Club saw active duty last fall on the college's much traveled judging team.

George's warm, easy manner is well-known in Home Economics Library, to which he insists only purely educational pursuits beckon him.

With a college degree almost in the catcher's mitt and years of accomplishment and success behind him, George adopts an attitude of complete optimism toward future developments after June. There is probably little in the record that would serve to contradict this belief.

F.T.

---

Personal advertisement—Young Republican woman would like to marry young Democrat. Object: Third party. —Chicago Sun-Times
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Calves — Pork — Eggs
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WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

When YOU’RE At Farm and Home Week
We’re Just One Hill Away!

Visit us while you’re at Cornell for Farm & Home Week. We’d like to have you see our modern hatchery where we’re hatching in greater quantities than ever before our farm proved strains of Red Rock Crosses and White Leghorns.

We’re just one hill away — on West Hill. Take the Mecklenburg Road — Hector Street — and watch for our sign near the city limits.

A special welcome for Bob Marshall’s 1938 College of Agriculture classmates. But everyone interested in our poultry operation is welcome. Come and see us.

Marshall Brothers Hatchery
Mecklenburg Road Phone 9082 Ithaca, N. Y.

March, 1949
Let's Have Living Kitchens
(Continued from page 16)
informal and save many steps transporting food and dishes in and out of the dining room.

Current Assistance
During this Farm and Home Week, interest in kitchen modernization brings many visitors to the Economics of the Household Department. Exhibits, demonstrations, and lectures are developed for this interest. With all these aids, it's a good time to examine not only kitchen contents, but the family in that kitchen. Make sure that any plans for remodeling the room, or building a new one won't relegate husbands to a perch atop a stool at the “breakfast bar,” or will fail to leave space for the children to get in on kitchen tasks. Plan, so that when your kitchen is “done over,” it will truly be a Living-Kitchen.

Gosh!!
Mr. and Mrs. Mix are rejoicing over an 8 pound daughter, their sixth child since Saturday.
—Brownsville Sentinel-Dispatch

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We invite the guests of Farm and Home Week to visit Ithaca's newest store.
Co-op and Nationally Advertised Groceries

March, 1949
Recollecting that at one time, he was denied a teaching job because the local superintendent of schools felt that "no college graduate was competent to teach others," Dean Bailey expressed his great satisfaction that such sweeping advances had been made in a comparatively short span of years.

Instrumental in organizing the first Farm and Home Week, and a vigorous leader in the fight for legislative and popular support for agricultural education, Dean Bailey described with complete candor, the vicissitudes of the early efforts to "sell" agricultural education in an era of public skepticism and academic hostility.

Oblivious to the baleful glare of "Ginger" who found the rich diet of conversation inimical to sound slumber, we listened and queried until the angle of the sun moved noticeably lower and the room began to fill with the evening shadows. The cat, obviously bored with the proceedings stretched, yawned prodigiously, and shot a look at us that implied, "It's supper time—won't you please go home?"

We gracefully, albeit reluctantly, detached ourselves from what had been a thoroughly rewarding and satisfying afternoon, and amid our thanks for such a generous portion of his time, Dean Bailey waved us a farewell. As we put on our coats in the hallway, we saw the shadows lengthen in the long room as a reading lamp was lit, heralding the return of "Mammals of North America" to Dean Bailey's lap, and caught a glimpse of a large yellow cat crossing the floor to return to rocking chair and repose.
"Poultry Across the World" was the subject of a panel discussion at the March meeting of the Poultry Club.

Mr. Ho Ji Kim, graduate student in Nutrition from Korea, stated there are only seven million chickens in this country, of which most are a native breed similar to the Cochin, laying less than 100 eggs per year. There are also some Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks. Feed for them consists of rice and barley bran, fish meal, silk worm pupa, soybean cake, corn, and sorghum. Korea has five incubators which are the only source of the 150,000 well-bred chickens hatched.

Mr. Carlos Matos described poultry life in Puerto Rico, where chicken and rice is the most popular meal. Poultry is a sideline with farmers; they forage and lay eggs in boxes or baskets hanging from the ceiling. Peddlers, going from farm to farm assemble eggs and do the marketing. A few of the larger commercial farms import chicks by plane from U.S. The national sport is cockfighting; birds for the fights are specially trained and fed, and good fighters may bring several hundred dollars.

Prof. James Gwinn, former food purveyor for the Army of Occupation in Europe showed slides on poultry and the general conditions overseas. Again, most are raised in small flocks; poultry is a luxury item since grain is so scarce, and for this reason there are few large farms.

Dr. Tulsa Ram, from India, showed that purebred stock raised on experiment stations in that country can’t stand up to the rugged farm conditions when introduced into the small flocks. The native fowl is more sturdy, matures earlier, but only lays a few eggs. Most of the hatching is done by the hen; though during the war several incubators were introduced which are now forming the nucleus for further poultry expansion. Vaccines are used against Newcastle, but half the losses are due to wild animals.

—G.D.R.

FACTS about Babcock Poultry Farm

1. We own 200 acres, 15,000 layers, a few head of Angus beef cattle, and three horses.
2. We mate up 56 individual pedigree pens.
3. We trapnest 4,000 White Leghorn; 600 to 1,000 Barred Rock pullets yearly.
4. We have 468,000 egg capacity in our two hatchery plants and have booked 1,000,000 chicks for 1949 delivery.
5. This year we have pullets entered in the following tests: Storrs, New Jersey (Hunterdon), Western New York, Pennsylvania, Georgia, and California. As this is written (December 26th, 1948) our pullets are in the top ten pens at each of these tests. As early as we can determine, we have the first five Leghorn pens in the U.S. at the end of November.
6. Speaking of contests, a pen of Babcock Leghorns holds the All-Time World Record for all breeds at Egg Laying Tests. Record: 4057 eggs and 4336.75 points or 312 eggs and 333 points per bird.

—G.D.R.
Let our expert Ford Truck mechanics keep your truck in condition to do your work on schedule.

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**THE NATIONAL POULTRY IMPROVEMENT PLAN** enables hatcherymen to produce for you hatching eggs, baby chicks, or started chicks known through official state examination to be without pullorum.

Such NATIONAL POULTRY IMPROVEMENT PLAN hatcheries advertise their eggs or chicks as U.S. Pullorum-Clean or U.S. Pullorum-Passed. Look for this phrase in poultry advertisements. These hatcheries have official certificates to prove they are U.S. Pullorum-Clean or U.S. Pullorum-Passed. Ask to see their certificates.

Such NATIONAL POULTRY IMPROVEMENT PLAN hatcheries may well also have breed improvement classifications such as U.S. Approved or U.S. Certified, making known the production ability of the stock.

*BUT NATIONAL PLAN AND KNOW!*

Stop and visit with us while you're on campus, or write

**Poultry Improvement Board of New York, Inc.**
Room 113  Rice Hall

*Same applies to turkeys.*
More Milk Per Acre . . .

Farmers produce more milk per acre by following a sound fertility program that produces more legume hay and pasture and increases grain yields.

Northeastern farmers have found that their lowest cost feeds are: First—good legume hay and pasture. Second—home-grown grains and silage.

In the light of these facts many farmers are following a sound fertility program that produces higher yields of home-grown feed to produce more milk from the feed grown on each acre.

A sound dairy farm fertility program is based on three essentials:

LIME—Apply sufficient lime to maintain a pH of about 6.5.

Superphosphated Manure—Manure is low in phosphorus which can be supplied by using \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 2 lbs. of Gran-Phosphate per cow per day to make manure a well balanced fertilizer.

Legumes—Include legumes, preferably perennial legumes, in all hay and pasture seeding.

Those three essentials may be called the foundation of a dairy farm fertility program.

Conditions vary so much from farm to farm that you and your County Agent will probably have to work out a well-rounded program for your farm. However, the following suggestions may help:

1. Corn will usually give a profitable response to a complete fertilizer in addition to manure. 6-12-6 or 5-10-10 are two good analyses for use with corn.

2. Small grains should receive a complete fertilizer unless the rate of manuring for the preceding crop was heavy. 6-12-6, 5-10-10, 6-18-6 and 4-12-8 are good analyses for heavy, 6-12, 5-10-10, 6-18-6 and 4-12-8 are good analyses for small grains.

3. Ladino clover and alfalfa can best be maintained with high potash grades such as 0-20-20 and 0-19-19 plus borax.

4. Timothy, where it predominates, needs nitrogen for high yields. Superphosphated manure, 10-10-10 or 7-7-7, will help keep yields high.

5. Permanent bluegrass and white clover pastures can be improved and maintained by:
   a. 6-20-20 where there is an abundance of white clover.
   b. 5-10-10 or 10-10-10 where bluegrass predominates.
   c. Superphosphated manure is excellent for both bluegrass and white clover.

Your G.L.F. Service Agency can help you with your fertility program by furnishing the lime and fertilizer you need. Buy the highest analysis grades available. They are the best buy.
HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WEEK

Monday, March 21  
— Home Makers Program, Martha Van Rensselaer  
  2:00 P.M. Bailey Hall  
  Football Highlights of the 1948 Season  
  Evening Program  
  Rice Debate Stage  
  Intramural Track Championships

Tuesday, March 22  
— “The Farm Price Outlook,” Dean W. I. Myers  
  “Your State College of Home Economics”  
  Dean Elizabeth Lee Vincent  
  2:00 P.M. Bailey Hall  
  “Atomic Energy and the Farmer”  
  Morse Salisbury, Atomic Energy Commission  
  Evening Program  
  Kermis Plays—“Kampus Kartweels, 1949”  
  Intramural basketball playoffs  
  N.Y. Hereford Breeders Association meeting

Wednesday, March 23  
— Van Buren Rice Speaking Contest  
  2:00 P.M. Bailey Hall  
  Dr. Edwin G. Nourse, Chairman President’s Council of Economic Advisors  
  Evening Program  
  Rural Church Institute Program  
  Ag-Domecon Round and Square Dance (W.S. Memorial Room)  
  University Boxing Championships

Thursday, March 24  
— “The Wooden Age” by Jared Van Wagenen Jr.  
  12:00-5:00 P.M. Judging Pavilion  
  Student Livestock Show  
  2:00 P.M. Bailey Hall. “A New Birth of Justice”  
  Address by Judge Florence Allen, Sixth District Court of Appeals, Cincinnati, Ohio  
  Evening Program  
  Eastman Stage Speaking contest

Friday, March 25  
— “The Challenge to Older Youth”  
  by Dean Elizabeth Lee Vincent  
  Motion picture—“The Curlew’s Secret”  
  by Dr. A. A. Allen  
  Evening Program  
  Older Youth Party—Martha Van Rensselaer

38th Annual Farm and Home Week
General Electric is not one business, but an organization of many businesses, offering opportunities in virtually all the professions. Here three G-E men brief the career-possibilities which the company offers to the business trainee, the technical graduate, and the chemist.

FROM BTC TO TREASURER
J. D. Lockton (Michigan), Treasurer of the company: "As an alumnus of the G-E Business Training Course, I consider it as one of the best possible avenues by which the liberal arts or business administration graduate can enter into the business life—and the opportunities—of General Electric. Every year sees BTC-trained men rise to financial and administrative positions of real responsibility within the company."

CAREERS FOR TECHNICAL GRADUATES
K. B. McEachron, Jr. (Purdue), Manager, Technical Education Div.: "There is no substitute for real, on-the-job experience. So we have carefully planned each of our educational programs to include 'learning by doing.' A wide variety of technical courses are available to those who want to extend the studies they began in college, whether they are electrical, mechanical, or chemical engineers, or physicists, chemists, or metallurgists."

CHEMICAL WRITER
Tony Forni (R.P.I.) of the G-E Chemical Dept.: "At General Electric I've been able to combine my interest in chemistry—I'm a chemical engineer—with an interest in advertising. Result: I'm responsible for advertising and sales promotion of the amazing new heat-resistant synthetics called silicones. With research constantly developing new products needing promotion, there's many an opening in this technical side of General Electric advertising."

For further information about a BUSINESS CAREER with General Electric, write Business Training Course, Schenectady, N. Y. — a career in TECHNICAL FIELDS, write Technical Personnel Division, Schenectady, N. Y.
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OUR COVER scene, on Home Ec hill across from Warren Hall, portrays Ann Seguin, H.E. '49, Eleanor Marchigiani, H.E. '50, and Tom O'Connor, Ag '50, in pursuit of higher education. Photography by Photo Editor Gordon Rapp '49.

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APRIL, 1949

Up to Us

Tradition demands unquestioning acceptance of this fact of life—that although a plaintive swan song is permissible, we are expected to go quietly. As the time for the annual “changing of the guard” draws nigh, the oligarchy of senior office holders prepares to place the mantle of authority on the shoulders of the younger and more vigorous junior classmates, and settles down to live out the remaining undergraduate days in obscure quietude.

It would be hardly fitting in this column to pay homage to the class of 1949 and honor its magnificent contributions to Cornell student life. The modesty of the seniors precludes our paying even lip service to their accomplishments. The members of this graduating class who, secure in the knowledge that they have lifted our fair university from the abyss to its present heights, need no praise—expect no laurels. And so, in deference to their feelings of humility, there will be no mention of the passing from the scene, of a class which has displayed a quality of leadership, that to quote a prominent member of the class of 1949, “has not been equaled in recorded history.”

An Evident Affection

We rejoice in the evident affection that exists between the classes—the affection of the juniors for the seniors’ positions, and the affection of the seniors for their own achievements. We have every expectation that this lofty sentiment will continue on through the years. This is a time for the exchange of little white lies at banquets and organization meetings, pleasantries behind which the seniors politely mask their apprehensions for the fate of the college, and the juniors their eagerness for sweeping reform.

This is also a time for personal farewell and an evaluation of the joys, sorrows, exhilarations and despairs of one of the most unpredictable, aggravating, yet somehow rewarding experiences that college life can offer. Pressing into the background, the memories of lost ad
Since Cornell opened in 1868, more than 7500 men and women have graduated from its four-year course in Agriculture. Several thousand more have studied agriculture in a short winter course, a two-year course, as special students, or in the Graduate School. They came to the New York State College of Agriculture to prepare to serve agriculture—and at the same time better to serve their communities, whether in New York State, in other States, or in foreign countries.

A productive and prosperous agriculture is essential to the well-being of all peoples of the world. While the practice of agriculture is the oldest and most important of all our business activities, it has also become the most complex. The direction and management of the diverse aspects of this great industry in the interests of all of the people is a challenge to the best minds and abilities of each generation. It is worthy of and will reward the best possible training for its service.
They Came
As Friends
by Casimir Majdanski

The night of January 21st-22nd, 1945, was to bring national freedom to the people of the southern part of Poland where I stayed at that time. The great excitement and the nervous tension were felt by everybody. The question of what was going to happen after a few hours forced us to watch and stay awake, instead of sleeping to wait for the outcome of the situation.

The agony of bellicose German troops seemed to encourage our very strange anticipations for the uncertain tomorrow.

It was early, one unusually warm winter morning. The fields, white and clean with their covering of snow, showed clearly any object not in tune with the landscape. All at once, one of the fellows who stayed with me in the same house noticed a group of men approaching. Having been warned, we all looked in that direction which we were expecting the Russians to come from, but none of us was able to identify the people we saw. It was a real mystery.

The First Line

Usually, the first line of the enemy's troops consists of well-equipped soldiers, keeping military order as much as possible. The characteristics we found of these soldiers, (they were indeed Russians) coming nearer and nearer to the house, left us quite astonished. There was a group of about forty men, scarcely similar to each other in their outward appearance. Some of them enjoyed the warmth of long white German fur-coats they had taken from fallen soldiers. Their comrades who did not succeed in obtaining such garments were carelessly demonstrating the clothing and equipment they had from their own headquarters. They wore short fur jackets as dirty as if they all worked in a grease factory or as helpers in handling coal. But what was more unbelievable was, in the wintertime,

the lack of corresponding footwear. We could scarcely find a single soldier with shoes that matched and we could not understand the plight of two of them whose boots were in such condition that they could not be repaired by the most skillful shoemaker. Each one of that group carried his gun in a different way, which could be explained by their careless attitude. Also, the regular military haversack was replaced by a common bag as is used for grain, and seemed to be uncomfortable equipment, and reminded us much of poor beggars.

Friends—With Guns

They at last reached our house and started talking, much the same as some friends who have gathered for conversation. Their commanders were the only exceptions, and were holding their fingers on the triggers of their pistols. After making a close inspection of closets and bureaus to see whether or not German soldiers were hidden, and taking in passing some souvenirs, they were content to hear from us that the last German soldiers had left three hours ago.

The most apparent sign of their embarrassment was their tremendous feeling of being hungry. Because the house lady could not remember whether she had any kind of meat, and she was pretty sure that the vodka was gone, they looked around until they found a big pot containing about six quarts of lard. Then, armed with table-spoons, they pulled out of their bags several bottles of vodka, and arranged a triumphant breakfast. For a short time their voices became louder and noisier, then hot discussion changed into a fiery quarrel, and the strength of fists was to finish the meeting. Fortunately for the company, they had to respect the blows of their commander. After going out of the house, they continued on, in much better humor than when they came.

Under Guard At Home

All the time of their staying at our house, we were held under guard in the next room, and we had to watch their enjoyment. The feeling

(Continued on page 22)
Help Wanted—Now!

Position: Teacher of Vocational Agriculture
Place: Rural Communityville, New York State
Salary: Excellent
Experience:
1. B.S. in Agriculture (plus)
2. Good farm work experience (plus)
3. Intensive Training Course at the N.Y.S. College of Agriculture Summer Session 1949.

This approach, used to indicate the critical shortage of teachers of Vocational Agriculture in New York State may seem quite dramatic and yet it is justifiable in terms of immediate needs. In the field of Vocational Agriculture as in other areas of public school instruction, shortages of well-trained teachers exist. In New York State approximately 300 rural high schools are offering vocational agricultural training as a part of the total curricular offering. Of these 300 teachers, 25% hold emergency licenses. Most of the present emergency teachers lack technical training in varying degrees and all of these men lack professional training.

An Alarming Shortage
In a recent long-range study made by Professor R. A. Olney, Head of the Agricultural Education Division, of our department, 15% of the graduates of the N.Y.S. College of Agriculture prepared as high school teachers of agriculture. During the war years, however, the number of qualified teachers trained diminished almost to zero. The percentage of College of Agriculture graduates who are preparing to teach has returned to normal in the past two postwar years but the demand is still far in excess of the normal supply. This shortage is even more alarming when we are told that there are many schools interested in adding agricultural training to the curriculum when the supply of teachers will permit such an offering.

A Need for Expansion
It has been estimated that the number of schools offering agricultural training could expand from 300 to 400 without exhausting the potential need. It is with this situation in mind that the Agricultural Education Division of the Rural Education Department of the N.Y.S. College of Agriculture and the Bureau of Agricultural Education of the N.Y.S. Education Department in Albany are initiating a vigorous program of emergency teacher recruitment and training.

Wayne N. Crandall '36 demonstrates the use of a calf dehorning tool to one of his classes in vocational agriculture at the Canisteo Central School, Canisteo, New York. Wayne grew up on a farm in western New York. After completing the two-year course in Dairy Farming, he transferred to the four-year course as a junior to prepare to teach agriculture in high school. He has been a teacher continuously since graduation from college.

After One Year
After one year of teaching experience the emergency teachers selected in the manner described above could obtain additional professional and technical training in a comparatively short period and thus become fully qualified teachers in accordance with the regulations prescribed by the Bureau of Teacher Certification of the N.Y.S. Education Department.

In this limited space it is possible to answer but a few of the many questions. Starting salaries for beginning teachers in the past three years ranged from $3,000 to $3600. Exclusive of extra compensation received for veterans training and other adult education programs the average salary is approximately $3500 ranging to a top of roughly $4700. Opportunities for professional improvement are many since approximately 40 of the regular teachers have responsibilities in training prospective teachers in cooperation with the Agricultural Education staff at Cornell University.

(Continued on page 17)
YOUR dream of actually seeing the Riviera in France or the Tower of London may not be as far from reality as you think. At least it may not be if you are a student at Smith College, Wellesley, Cornell, or a large number of other schools and universities. You can take advantage of the post-war program of student tours to Europe.

This program is set up primarily to fit the budgets and interests of college students. For a very moderate sum of money, you can travel with people of your own age, be sure of reservations in clean comfortable hotels, and go to the places which you have decided you want to visit.

A typical example of how these tours are arranged is furnished by the one being organized at the present time at Cornell University by Miss Sally Steinman, assistant social director of Willard Straight Hall.

New York to Cannes

After securing the interest of eleven girls in the plan, Miss Steinman submitted a plan to a travel agency which made all the necessary reservations and booked passage aboard a ship which will leave New York City in June for Cannes, France.

In Cannes the group will be met by a travel agent who will act as a combination guide and interpreter. All transportation throughout Europe will have been arranged for and reservations made at hotels.

The students of the Cornell group will travel through England, Holland, Switzerland, France, and Italy. Not only will they have the opportunity to visit various places as a group, but they will also have enough time to allow them to go to any near-by place which they may be individually interested in. Therefore, if you want to visit the art galleries in Florence while the others spend their time in shopping centers, you will be perfectly free to do so.

In August, the group will return to Genoa and from there sail to the United States. The entire cost of the trip, aside from personal expenditures, is $975. This cost varies somewhat among the various tours. A group from Connecticut College is planning a fifty-four day trip throughout Europe which will cost $877. The figure for a tour arranged for students of Wellesley is $900.

By Special Boat

In most cases, the students travel on a special ship which is cheaper than ordinary liners because it is designed primarily to accommodate students. The groups will stay at approved hotels which are very close to the centers of interest. However, because they are smaller and less well-known, their rates are less expensive than those of a hotel which is commonly known to tourists. Furthermore, by traveling under the student tour program you are able to take advantage of the many savings offered by the various countries to encourage student tourists.

Free from Worry

There are many other advantages to traveling with such a group aside from the money you can save. You will be traveling with girls of your own age who have interests similar to yours. With all of your reservations made, your meals planned for and transportation arranged for, you will be free to travel without worrying about where you will stay for the night.

The type of touring included in cost of these trips allows for a minimum of strain on your clothing budget. The group leaving from (Continued on page 20)
Conditions closely paralleling the above prevailed in France in 1869. Napoleon III (Louis Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon Bonaparte) had a butter problem that was even worse. A large proportion of the country's population could not buy butter because it was in short supply, and the price was beyond the reach of any but relatively rich families. Napoleon III had to do something or face national trouble. But that was not all. He was anticipating a war with Prussia and the French Navy had to have butter that would not become rancid aboard ship. Even if such butter could be produced in time to supply the navy and satisfy French housewives as to quality and price, there still was the problem of getting enough to satisfy all needs. What could be done, reasoned the far-sighted ruler, was the quick development of a butter substitute. He offered an attractive prize to anyone who could make a butter-like product that would resist rancidity.

The prize was quickly won by a mild-mannered, shy, retiring, French chemist. Napoleon was ready for war with margarine, instead of butter.

Peace and Margarine
The prize winner was 49-year-old Hippolyte Mége-Mouries. It was the development work of this chemist that eventually broke the butter market in France. Although the Prussians licked the French in a few weeks' time, Napoleon's prize-winning subject made it possible for people all over the world to obtain a low cost butter substitute.

Without the “e”

The inventor of margarine was born at Draguignan, France, on October 24, 1817. His father, a distinguished physician, understood the need for giving his son a good education. After attending what amounts to an American primary school, Mége-Mouries, when 11 years old, entered the Ecole Centrale in Angers from which he was graduated at the age of 17. He then went to Paris and entered the University of Paris where he studied under Michel Eugene Chevreul. It was during his 3 years under Chevreul that Hippolyte first heard the word margarine (then spelled without the “e.”) It was coined by Chevreul as a word for imitation butter which he failed to make successfully.

At 20 Hippolyte was placed in charge of a private chemical laboratory. He also received training in 3 French hospitals, the last in 1840. In 1852 he became assistant naturalist at the Jardin Des Plantes, famous botanical museum in Paris. Six years later he was given the Chair of Chemistry there. Mége-Mouries also was awarded a professorship in agriculture by the University of Paris where he also taught.

Cows on Diet

When Louis Napoleon offered the butter substitute prize, Mége-Mouries went quickly to work. He placed cows on a diet to make them lose weight. Their milk production and the butterfat content of the milk dropped almost in proportion to weight loss. He reasoned that the butterfat reduction was a result of loss of fat by the cow. The premise that butterfat content of milk was related to the cow's fat led Mége-Mouries to the conclusion that animal fat should be the base for margarine manufacture. He used rendered fat, added gastric juices (which he obtained by macerating the stomachs of pigs), also a water solution of a phosphate and salt. He held the mixture at a constant temperature for many hours to separate glycerols. The glycerols were drawn off and the solid portion placed in a bag which was pressed. The liquid squeezed out of the bag was permitted to solidify and was called margarine.

Animal, Vegetable, Mineral

The rights of Mége-Mouries' process were bought in France by E. Pellerin and the retail sale of oleomargarine was begun in Paris in 1871. The inventor obtained a British patent in 1873 and the following year patent rights were purchased in America by the United States Dairy Company. Margarine manufacture began in Italy in 1874 and spread rapidly throughout the world.

Almost from the first day margarine was produced in America, dairymen fought to keep it off the market. Federal and some additional state taxes were levied on it, and they have been maintained ever since. If a maker colors margarine, he must pay an additional Federal tax.

(Continued on page 20)

THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN
The Cross
And a Hoe
by Ruth Dymes '50

A CROSS and a hoe may seem like an odd combination, but countless men and women are proving its worth in the far scattered corners of the world. Gone are the days when a missionary merely brought the gospel to people. Today he must know something about general agriculture, sociology, education, and many other things, both for his own programs and to supplement those of national leaders.

In addition to this program a special one month course is offered each year for missionaries on furlough. From January 4-28, the 19th annual session was held. From all over the nation these men and women gathered to take courses. They received no credit for them, they were merely for their own benefit and that of the peoples of China, India, Mexico, Africa, and the Philippines to whom they shall return.

For one month, six days a week, the missionaries attended classes from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. A typical day might include such classes as vegetable gardening, 4-H Clubs, rural sociology, teaching of vocational agriculture, population and food problems. Another day might find them going to lectures on poultry husbandry, nature study education, soil conservation, rural rehabilitation, and improvement of rural life, learning things to take back to make the lives of the people under their guidance a little better.

Life Isn't Easy
One such couple, the J. R. Swarts, who were here in 1947, have gone with their two children to the Ako-bo Post in the wilds of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. A letter written in January of this year by the couple describes the house which they are building with the help of the natives. It consists of three rounded rooms connected by breezeways or screened in verandas. The doors have double mosquito traps. The house itself is made of mud bricks. The bricks are made in a pit dug in the bank of the river into which water is poured and the mud worked until it is soupy. Sand and shredded grass are added, and all the ingredients are mixed by the tramping and stamping of many feet until it is of the right consistency. It is then placed by hand in molds, the molds are removed, and the bricks are allowed to bake in the sun. With a crew of fourteen men, about two thousand bricks can be made in one day. In this primitive way, the way in which the Jews were forced to make bricks for the Egyptians before Moses led them into Palestine, the Swarts' mission post is being built.

Ancient Modes
Missionaries in other parts of the world report similar ancient modes of living. They, like the Swarts, will have the opportunities to prove what they have learned. Modern methods of agriculture and an understanding of population and food problems by the men will mean... (Continued on page 22)
Co-eds in Coveralls

Self-styled "beavers with cleavers" and "wenches with wrenches", Home Ec girls are enjoying Meat Cutting, Ag Eng and many other Ag courses specially adapted for Home Economics students.

By Anne Plass '51

Say, Barb, what do you have this afternoon?

"An. Hus. 92, Ginny."

"What luck. That means you'll have a class with all fellows in it, doesn't it?"

"Don't kid yourself. Let me read you what the bulletin says—'Designed primarily for students in the College of Home Economics.' Fouled again!"

No, Barb, you aren't necessarily fouled again, for the courses in the College of Agriculture especially for home economics students are worthwhile, practical ones. There are quite a few of them. Let's take a look into some of these courses.

Agricultural Engineering 10, otherwise known as household physics, is a course acquainting the Cornell coed with plumbing, soldering and power transmission, the principles of operation, care and repair of sewing machines, domestic electrical equipment and the like.

Clad in beautiful blue coveralls, the girls even learn the parts of a car and their function. (Take heed, fellows, when your car refuses to go at the crucial moment of 1:25 a.m.) Making the acquaintances of sewing machines and "Cloughey" are also noteworthy achievements. Experience proves to be the best teacher in this course. When a girl attempts to take apart a water faucet and forgets to turn off the water supply, the whole class receives the shower. Who said who was all wet?

Drips and Cut-ups

To switch from drips to cut-ups, we journey over to Stocking Hall where an An. Hus. 92 lab is being conducted. Entitled "Meat and Meat Products," the course deals with the wholesale and retail buying, the cutting, nutritive value, and the cooking of meat. Labs run in a cycle of three: In the first lab, Professor Wanderstock demonstrates how to cut up and name the parts of a carcass of steer, lamb or hog. Individually, each student butchers the carcass under the Prof's supervision in the second lab. Working in two groups, the students further their cutting technique and experience in identifying various cuts in the third lab. The cycle then repeats itself on a different animal. The students are amply rewarded, for in the final lab, they cook and eat sausages, hamburg and bacon—strictly a meat course.

An understanding of how this meat is digested can be fully explained in another course called Biochemistry 10. In newly-built Savage Hall four times a week, one finds students listening intently(?!) at 8 o'clock in the morning to these biochem lectures. Cussed and discussed, the course deals with the chemistry of biological substances and their transformations in the animal organism. From all reports, students have found it a truly interesting course with an equally inspiring professor.

"Bugs 4"

Closely related in the scientific line is another course found in the Bacteriology department. "An elementary, practical course for students in Home Economics", so states the bulletin for Bacteriology 4. Further investigation finds the course divided into two sections: general methods, which covers various cultures and staining techniques, and applied bacteriology, which involves the study of bacteriology in relation to water, milk, and disease. Upon learning about pyrogenic Staphylococci and Lactobacillus along with Corynebacterium diptheriae (nice $64 words), one realizes the implication of the bulletin. And lest you forget, your desk must be washed before and after lab with...

(Continued on page 26)

MECHANICALLY MINDED MISSES MANIPULATE MOTORS

Left to right: Joan Zoeckler '50 (rear); Gretel Russell '50; Ann Styer '50; Bertha Seifert '50; Barbara Henry '50; Marty Servis '51; Marty Wells '50, perform an autopsy on some ailing machinery in Ag Engineering 10.
WINDSOR, NEW YORK — a good place to live,” proclaims a sign as you enter the village which looks the same as all the small farming communities in Broome County. But there is one thing that sets Windsor aside from its neighbors, however, and that is the Windsor Agricultural Co-op. This co-operating communities in Broome County.

The next project was a vital one: the establishment of a “fire district” system to provide fire protection for the farmers living outside the village. Vivid in their memory was the recollection that many a barn had burned to the ground while the owner and his neighbors hopelessly threw pails of water on it. There was no real fire fighting equipment at their disposal due to a village ordinance forbidding the fire trucks to leave the village limits.

Not only was a large amount of work necessary for this job, but it also required quite a bit of diplomacy because of the opposition to this project by some of the political factions within the town board. After many tedious nights of driving around from farm to farm, of talking and urging, the necessary petitions were finally filled out and the proposition was presented to the town board—only to be defeated.

Undismayed by this reverse, the fellows went ahead with the project and after a year and a half of persistent effort they finally realized their goal in the form of a shiny new fire truck, expressly purchased for the protection of the outlying farms.

Activity Unlimited

While the petitions for full support were still being circulated, another move had been initiated by the group; this time it was an effort to establish a co-operative G.L.F. store. There was a very evident need for this as the town could only boast of a single feed store, a situation which definitely worked to the farmer’s disadvantage. The first thing they did was establish contact with the Central Office of the G.L.F. This body, after having received assurance that the Co-op would do its share in financing the venture, authorized them to start negotiations with the present owner of the local feed store on his terms for selling out to the G.L.F. The deal progressed satisfactorily until all that was necessary was the actual signing of the contract, when the feed store owner backed out and decided that he would not sell. This did not stop the group either. They purchased a plot from the railroad and within a very short time Windsor could boast of its brand new, quonset type, G.L.F. feed store.

Services Rendered

After all this activity one would think that the members settled back and rested on their hard earned laurels, but that was not the case. They have at the present time a champion basketball team and also are in the process of forming a committee to investigate the local milk price situation. Their problem is to find out why the price paid for milk locally, at this time of high prices, is so much lower than it is in many other areas.

As a group these former F.F.A. boys have certainly proven themselves, and at the same time they have presented a challenge to all the young men who are on farms today. They have shown that with a little awareness of community needs and some perseverance, young men in rural communities can go a long way in helping find practical, sound answers to these problems.

Harry Goldschmidt, a Rural Ed major from Windsor, N.Y., is a new Countryman staff member.
You’ll be Amaized—
At the many new forms corn takes these days--
from glue to automobile tires

By Ed Ryder '51

What is corn? Hog feed, you say. Or maybe that luscious stuff you eat off a cob in the summertime. But that’s not all. These days corn is many other things.

Corn Has Many Uses

For instance, you can use it to flavor a T-bone steak, you can lick it with your tongue, and you can even ride on it. How so? Well, let’s take them up in order.

A white crystalline compound, monosodium glutamate by name, and MSG for short, is a product of corn refining. A pinch of this salt added to foods enhances their flavor enough to cause gustatory delight in the most discriminating gourmet. MSG has the power to make the taste buds on your tongue supersensitive to flavor. The possibilities are enormous. Hash stands on the threshold to glory. The long suffering housewife will blushingly absorb paeans of praise from hubby. “Pass the MSG, please,” will become a household phrase. Of course, there may be a few drawbacks. Kids who can’t stand the taste of spinach will really suffer. And the soup served by some diners will taste even more like dishwater.

MSG is made from high protein by-products of corn, which are broken down to amino acids. One of these, glutamic acid, is separated and converted into monosodium glutamate. A bushel of corn yields about two-fifths of a pound of MSG, but a penny will buy enough to flavor thirty meals.

It is stable enough to withstand cooking, canning or freezing. It has a salty taste until added to other foods, when it loses its own flavor.

MSG can be used on any food except sweet bakery goods, dairy products other than cheese, and soft drinks.

By Gum

At present, production is almost fifteen million pounds a year and can be expected to increase when the public becomes familiar with it.

As for licking corn, all you have to do is turn over a postage stamp. Over nine billion United States stamps, or one-fourth of the annual output, are coated with a corn dextrin gum. This gum is made from a waxy maize starch called amylopectin. One pound of dextrin will gum up (egad!) thirty thousand stamps.

A quick change of scene and we see before us thirty automobile tires. One of them is a super-tire, although it doesn’t know it. Neither will you till about 1950 or 1951. Then, my friend, you will notice that in spite of the thirty thousand miles or more you’ve racked up, the super-tire looks fresh as a daisy.

It seems this tire is made of “cold rubber,” a synthetic product which gives thirty percent more mileage than the best natural rubber.

Here Comes Corn

Where does corn come in? Well, one of the materials used in making these synthetic tires is dextrose, or corn sugar.

During the war, the need for synthetic rubber was pressing. Kettles at a temperature of 122°F. were used in the quick process. Unfortunately, rubber made at that temperature was brittle; it cracked and gave only seventy per cent as much mileage as natural rubber. More resistant rubber could be made at 41°F., but several days instead of only twelve hours were needed, and during the war, speed was essential.

But here comes the hero of the day. Corn sugar with three other materials, acts as a catalyst to speed up the “cold rubber” process, which now becomes highly practicable for commercial use.
Perihaps the most interesting and thought-provoking lecture amongst a veritable flood of knowledge poured out during the recent Farm and Home Week was Mr. Morse Salisbury's short talk on "Atomic Energy and the Farmer." Mr. Salisbury, at one time with the New York State Department of Agriculture, now is Director for Information with the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission.

Those of us who flocked to Bailey Hall in the hope of being among the first to be initiated in the mysteries of a new era of Atomic Farming were to be disappointed. Mr. Salisbury's talk strictly confined itself to present-day, down-to-earth actualities. The speaker left all futuristic speculation to the listener's fancy.

Push Button Crops?

What then is the position today? Some time in 1947 a Japanese farmer, cultivating soil that had been directly exposed to radiation from one of the two atom bombs dropped on the islands, claimed a phenomenal increase in the productivity of his farm. Here was a godsend to peddlers of popular science around the globe; "Atomic Farming" had made its debut; a new Golden Age of bigger and better push-button crops was at hand; with one fell swoop ancient problems of over-population and Asia's starving millions had been solved; dire Malthusian predictions of doom from one of the two atom bombs dropped on the islands, claimed the apparent increase in soil productivity. To date no positive evidence of any influence, either beneficial or harmful, of radiation on productivity has been discovered; research continues. Experiments in a related field, that is the interrelation between rate of frequency of biological mutations and radio-activity, will have to be continued for many years before any conclusions can be arrived at.

Changes In Store

However, even though the more fanciful prophecies of atomic rusticity have not materialized as yet, atomic energy in a wider sense is already playing a very important part in agricultural research and thus, indirectly, in the production of better crops.

Radiations

Research into the causes responsible for the abnormally heavy crops led to the conclusion that atomic radiation had but little to do with the apparent increase in soil productivity: the ground on which the crops were grown had not been cultivated in many years and thus would naturally be expected to contain an above average amount of accumulated plant foods; ashes and debris from nearby houses (that had been destroyed by the blast) improved soil structure; and last but not least, the good farmer used approximately five times the amount of fertilizer that would customarily have been applied. Small wonder, large crops! Not content with these findings, a number of State Agricultural Stations have been conducting research on the alleged influence of nuclear radiation on soil productivity. In this state potatoes and carrots formed the basis of experiments. To date no positive evidence of any influence, either beneficial or harmful, of radiation on productivity has been discovered; research continues. Experiments in a related field, that is the interrelation between rate of frequency of biological mutations and radio-activity, will have to be continued for many years before any conclusions can be arrived at.

Future Power

What about the future? It seems more than likely that the first large-scale peace-time use of atomic energy will be in the production of cheap power and electricity. The speaker briefly mentioned General Electric's plan for a generating plant at Schenectady, that will utilize the energy emanating from an atomic pile as its fuel. There can be little doubt that within a reasonably short period of time we shall have vast quantities of cheap power at our disposal. Hitherto cost has been the chief limiting factor in the wider use of electricity in agriculture. A surplus of cheap power might bring within the realm of reality practices that today, though technically feasible, are yet...
Introducing...

INGER MOLMEN

Before you fellows get your hopes too high, let it be said here and now that Inger Molmen is engaged to Jack Gilbert, C.E. 49. So relax and let's run over a few vital statistics. Inger is five feet, five inches tall, has hazel eyes, and blonde hair. She specializes in Household Economics. She was president of Comstock last summer and enjoyed meeting people from all over the country and the world.

Fred Reeve

Wrestling, sometimes called the art of “grunt and groan,” has been a major interest of Fred Reeve, Ag senior from Riverhead, Long Island, since his days in swaddling clothes. Apparently his potato farm provides an environment conducive to athletic prowess. Fred captained the wrestling squad at Riverhead High School, and became Suffolk County 155-pound champion. He also captained the track team, and played football on the side, “just for exercise.”

Mechanical engineering at Penn State was Fred's first experience at higher education, and he continued on his wrestling career when he made the varsity squad in his freshman year. When war interrupted, and he returned to Long Island to raise potatoes, the three years on the farm must have convinced him that he was not happy at anything but farming. He entered the Ag school at Cornell in the fall of 1946.

Wrestling again brought Fred into action, but it was during that year's Syracuse meet, that he sustained a shoulder injury that hampered him for the rest of his college days. Unable to wrestle at all during his junior year, he did break into the line-up this year, winning several matches, only to have his shoulder rebel once again.

Fred, a member of Ho-Nun-De-Kah honorary society, has also served as secretary of the Wrestling Club, and is now its president. He pledged Alpha Gamma Rho in the fall of 1947, and is a stalwart member of their widely acclaimed quartette.

The pinnacle of ambition for Fred is a potato farm on the “island,” but his post-graduate plans are temporarily geared for a period of work in the field of potato marketing.

HELEN SORHUS

MAKE the Best Better,” the 4-H motto, is also the guiding light for Helen Sorhus in her active 4-H years, Helen, or as you may know her “Mad,” has been interested in 4-H activities since her first membership in 1941 in her home town, Williston Park, New York. In her County Council she held offices of Secretary and President. Upon her entrance to the College of Home Economics in 1945, Helen became an active member of the campus 4-H Extension Club. She is a member of the Home Economics Club. In her Junior year, Helen was on the Social Committee and the Vocational Interest Committee. Also included in her college activities is Sigma Kappa Sorority.
Helen’s enthusiasm for 4-H activities is shown by her summer’s work. At the end of her sophomore year she began her first work in 4-H as a teacher instead of a club member, and she assisted the agents in Clinton, Dutchess, and Herkimer counties. Again, in the summer months following her junior year she worked in Cortland, Chenango, and Herkimer counties, assisting the agents in meetings, fairs, demonstrations, camps, radio programs and other features of the 4-H summer program. Climaxing her work this past summer, Helen aided in setting up the Homemaking Exhibits at the New York State Fair and helped for the duration of the fair with clothing exhibits.

Helen has nearly completed her studies at Cornell, including her seven weeks of extension work in Chemung county, in preparation for her chosen occupation. She will now become an assistant agent in 4-H in one of the New York State counties this June after her graduation. She will continue this worthwhile occupation of aiding the 4-H youth to obtain more knowledge of homemaking and social responsibility.

D.H.

JACK SPAID

Tell them, I’ll be trading in turkey futures for delivery next fall about Holiday time.” With this plug for his product, Jack Spaid left little doubt as to what kind of farming he will be specializing in after liberation from college on June 15th.

Jack has lived here in Ithaca all his life, save for a period of two years in the employ of Uncle Sam. After graduating from Ithaca High in 1943, Jack started in the Cornell ASTP program for budding engineers, and next term joined the Army, finally ending up in Germany with General Patton’s 3rd Army.

“Never could figure just why I was assigned to the job of advance scout,” he mused. “My eyes weren’t too good, and a buddy of mine, also a scout, had even worse eyesight. At any rate, what you can’t see, you can’t be afraid of.”

Jack, bearing a Purple Heart and a Bronze Star, returned triumphantly to Ithaca and regained his civilian perspective working for the First National Bank in the restful environment of $10 bills.

In the Spring of 1946 he reentered Cornell, this time in the Ag school, as a poultry major. Having experienced the joys of working for others in the Army, Jack evinced a strong desire for the blissful independence of a farmer’s life. Nonetheless the siren call of the Advanced ROTC drew him back to khaki and his martial spirit found expression in the Big Red Band.

Rapp ‘49

CASIMIR MAJDANSKI

Born in the United States in 1917, Casimir Majdanski moved to Poland at the age of five. He lived in the town of Bochnia in southern Poland until seventeen months ago, when he returned to his family in New York City before coming here to Cornell. In February, he enrolled in the College of Agriculture as a special student, majoring in agricultural economics

in which he served as trombonist, manager and since last spring, as drum major.

YASNY also received much of Jack’s attention, especially in 1947, which was the term he went “a courtin’” a fellow YASNY member, Miss Jean Paddock (Home Ec ’49). By that fall the Miss had been altered to a Mrs. and Jack was removed from the dwindling list of eligible bachelors.

Last spring, he was cadet commandant of all Army and Navy groups here at Cornell, and received his second lieutenant’s bars last June.

Jack is now getting poultry experience working part time at Bob Marshall’s hatchery. As soon as he finishes school, Jack hopes to try his hand “talking turkey” with the hope that military discipline will prove as successful on birds as on basic ROTC cadets.
A new library at Cornell—I hadn't heard about it.” No, not many students are aware of the latest addition to the Film Service Division of the College of Agriculture in Roberts Hall. One of the newest services of the Department of Extension Education and Public Information is a library of recorded discussions on family relations entitled “A Family Grows Up.” This program, originated by Dr. Russell Smart of the Child Development and Family Relations Department of the College of Home Economics and Miss Nita Albers of the Extension Information Department, is an example of the way the College of Home Economics tries to satisfy the requests for information from homemakers all over the state.

Help Asked
Scattered over New York State are more than two hundred child study groups, part of Home Bureau units or separate organizations. These units are under the supervision of the Child Development Department, and send in monthly reports of their activities. The requests from these clubs for specialists to speak at meetings far outweighed the endurance and time of the staff; it was impossible to travel all over the state to these meetings, yet the women wanted authoritative help in family life discussions. About a year ago, the idea for a Family Life Record Library came into existence.

Questioning Staff
Questionnaires were sent to the clubs throughout the state asking which problems or questions they would like to have discussed. From these responses and the letters that come in daily, topics of interest to a number of parents are selected. Miss Albers prepares a script from the information given her by the members of the Child Development Department. Each record, which runs from ten to thirteen minutes, consists of dialogue discussions between Miss Albers and Dr. Smart or Mr. Pope.

Each month new records are made, so this library is a very flexible thing, tuned to the needs of the people of the state. A list of reference readings, suggested questions for group discussion based on the transcription, directions for playing the record and a mimeographed copy of the script go with each record. In this way, the club may play and replay the record as a basis for discussion, and then use the reference reading and questions if additional information is desired.

Cradle to Grave
The field of information covered by this series, “The Family Grows Up,” is very broad. The records entitled “Mother, Where are My Rubbers?” “Toys Where They Belong,” and “A Place to Grow” discuss different phases of the attitude of a child toward his and other people’s possessions. The speakers emphasize that a child should have a place for his belongings, for this will help teach him to respect other people’s things.

“Decisions on Dating,” “Growing Up is Serious Business,” and “Allowances for Youngsters” deal with the problems of children as they begin to grow up. Adolescent and parental conflict and money management training, as well as dating decisions can best be straightened out if parents and children sit down and talk over their differences of opinion. “The Age of Adventure” covers the subject of the pre-adolescent; “Quarreling Children,” a discussion of causes and effects can be applied to any age group. “Family Recreation” and “Children in the Community” are also available.

This record library, the first of its kind in the nation, has won favorable approval of many organizations. The records are available for rental or purchase by any interested group, and many clubs, as well as out-of-state colleges have already taken advantage of the plan.

The records are there for all to use; if you have any questions on family life problems, why not see if the records have an answer.

Flower Judges Place In Intercolligate
Competing with nine other trios, the Cornell Flower Judging Team took fourth place in the Intercolligate Trophy Competition held in St. Louis in March. Penn State won the competition with Texas and Purdue following in second and third places respectively.

Members of the Cornell team were Calvin Cooper ’50, William Woodward ’51, Ernest Riegel ’49, and Florence Meyer ’50 alternate. These students were chosen following a two-month competition period directed by John Keller and Richard Andreasen, coaches for the team.

KERMIS CLUB SCORES AGAIN

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Kermis stars in the grand finale of Kampus Kartwheels, 1949, presented to a record Farm and Home Week audience.
HOME ECONOMICS VICTORIOUS
Hotel Students Routed in Classic Cherry Pie Contest

George Washington's birthday has been celebrated in many ways but the Home Ec. girls had a special cause to celebrate (though somewhat en retard) on March 4, 1949. The battle over just who can bake the best cherry pie ended in a crushing defeat for several boasting hotel students.

The Home Economics Club sponsored a cherry pie contest, in honor of Washington's birthday. The results, both good and bad, were served at a round and square dance held that evening.

The judges were Mr. Daniel Coyne, who gave a man's point of view and who is pictured on the left. On the right is Miss Mary Elizabeth Lush, a F.N. instructor who was national winner of a Cherry Pie Baking Contest in 1942. The third judge was Miss Katharine Harris, Head of the I.M. Dept.

In the other picture are the three victorious Home Economists. From left to right are: Nancy Hinner 51, honorable mention; Ellen Forbes '50 who won second prize, a pie server; and Ann Forde '51, who won first prize, a silver engraved tray.

On the Lighter Side

WHAT NEXT?

For years now we have been making things more and more streamlined. Our symbol of perfection has been the raindrop. Now General Electric labs say that raindrops falling freely through the air are almost never tear-shaped. In the course of their weather studies, they find that they assume a variety of shapes such as flapjacks, feet, hotdogs, peanuts, gourds, dumbbells, and telephone receivers. On the basis of the tear-drop idea airplane designers have been making many long, sleek, taper-ending craft to glide through the air. Now it seems that those visionaries who saw flying saucers last Summer weren’t crackpots after all, but the designers of the future . . . The dumbbell idea is marvelous. Now car designers can legitimately design a car of two connected globes; no possible means of telling off the driver and complete all-around visibility for both. Only the telephone company can sit back and watch the change. For they had the right idea all along.

F.K.

CORNELL BULLETINS WAX LYRICAL

Description of Duke cherries in Cornell Extension Bulletin: “The large, handsomely colored, tender-fleshed fruits are choicely good because of their refreshing sprightliness.”

Slips in The Press

Generous Gesture

The bride presented her attendants with a gold bracelet and the best man following the wedding.

—Wells Ferry Tribune

Sounds Scintillating

GOAT! green with black fur, size 14, fine shape.

—Georgetown Sentinel

Tough Train!

Train hits baby; escapes scratchless.

—Gilboa Gazette

How’s Business?

Widows made to order. Send us your specifications.

—Exeter Tribune

What Price Progress

Gene Autry is better after being kicked by a horse.

HELP WANTED

(Continued from page 8)

University. These cooperating critic teachers serve with extra remuneration. Those who feel stimulated to consider teaching as a career are urged to call on, or correspond with, Professor E. R. Hoskins of the Agricultural Education Division, Stone Hall, N.Y.S. College of Agriculture. He and other members of the staff would be very happy to discuss opportunities in the teaching profession with all that are interested.
Alumnotes

1932
Ellen Ann Dunham is the manager of the Consumer Service Department of General Foods.

1934
As an Extension Specialist, Violet Higbee works with the Rhode Island Extension Service, at Kingston, Rhode Island.

Robert Bell, Kingston, Rhode Island, has been appointed assistant professor of Agronomy.

1937
William Royce is working for the North Atlantic Fisheries Investigations, running the new research vessel Albatross.

1938
At Michigan State College in East Lansing, Elizabeth Page serves as an instructor in Child Development and Home Management. She is also director of the Spartan Nursery School, which is run by the college.

Carol Clark Miller, who was formerly an assistant designer for Salisbury Housecoat Company of New York, has left the Textiles field for the more specialized job of homemaking for her husband in New York City.

Here's an addition to the list of proud parents — Leslie '38 and Esther (Smith) Nichols '40 have twin boys, Merle and Malcolm, born in February, 1949.

Barbara V. Bruen is a Foods and Nutrition Instructor at the New York State Agricultural and Technical Institute at Morrisville, N. Y.

Edwin Fitchett '44 (right) checks route slips with his brother Alson '41. Active in dramatics as a student, Ed is now in charge of records and sales promotion for Fitchett Brothers Lakeview Dairy in Poughkeepsie, New York. Alson, who was on the lacrosse and the 150-pound football teams, is plant superintendent.

1942
Professor Emeritus A. F. Gustafson, 69, of the College of Agriculture Soil Technology Department, was killed in an accident early in March when the car he was driving struck another, head-on near Hancock, New York. His wife, who was riding with him, suffered a compound fracture of the right leg, and severe cuts and bruises around the forehead and face.

1943
Constance Burgess is now Home Management Specialist at the University of Maine, in their Extension service.

On July 1st, Robert Baker will become a member of the Cornell Poultry Department. He is now doing poultry work at Penn State.

Barbara Palmer is the Home Economics teacher in Lyons, New York. When you're up in that end of Wayne County, why not stop in to see her?

1944
Mrs. Louise G. Richards is secretary to the Editor in the Department of Extension Teaching and Information here at Cornell.

Gertrude Pless is serving as staff dietitian at Halloran Veterans Hospital at Staten Island, New York.

As Home Service Director, Eleanor Tebbe is employed by the A. Wayne Merriam Inc., of Albany, New York.

1945
Mary (Geiling) Settembrini and her husband, of Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, are the proud parents of triplets. Mary Katherine, Charles Lon, and Laurence Patrick were born in July. Poppa is specializing in Ophthalmology at Valley Forge General Hospital.

Mary Palmer Hankinson is a Junior Editor for the Country Gentleman Magazine. She was formerly Home Economics and 4-H Editor for the Extension Service at Rutgers University.

Deborah Personius is the director of Home Economics for Junket Brand Foods.

Charlotte A. Cooper enjoys work as a Home Service Representative for Central Hudson Gas and Electric Company of Poughkeepsie, New York.

If you take that proposed trip to California, why not stop in to see Alice Ruth Collings, who is a Food Technologist for Western Regional Research Laboratory at Albany, California.

Pearl Woodruff Brown serves as Associate Home Demonstration Agent in Hawthorne, Massachusetts.

Joyce Manley Forney is living in Ithaca while her husband studies at the Industrial and Labor Relations School. She has hopes of returning to the recreational work she has previously done in Texas.

(Continued on page 20)
Here is the newest development in corn planters, a clutchless, two-row planter that checks, drills, or hill-drops... to the fertility level of your field.

That's why this new McCormick C-220 planter for the Farmall C tractor is called a "population planter." It's as new as tomorrow, so take a second look.

First—notice that Farmall Touch-Control raises and lowers the planter—at a flick of your finger. As the planter is lifted—the markers raise, and the wire doffs automatically.

Now for real significant news—ordinary planters will plant 7,840 or 11,760 or 15,680 kernels to the acre when dropping 2, 3, or 4 kernels to the hill. But with the C-220 planter, you can plant any kernel population you wish, to meet the exact fertility level of the soil. This helps you get maximum yields and uniform size ears.

Here is another feature: the planter is forward-mounted. You can watch it plant while you drive. The planter-fertilizer unit can be used to apply fertilizer while cultivating.

The seed plates rotate at a smooth, continuous rate... that means extreme accuracy at high tractor speeds.

See your IH dealer, or drop us a line.
RIILCO laminated rafters are expertly engineered and precision-built of selected, perfectly seasoned woods. They’re sturdy, built to last.

RAFTERS trusses and arches are all pre-cut and drilled, ready to be assembled when you get them. They cut down “on-the-job” fitting, go up faster, save construction cost.

MAKE sturdier, longer-lasting barns, hog houses, cribs and granaries, poultry and brooder houses, garages, machinery sheds, utility buildings. RILCO laminated wood construction eliminates interior posts and braces, gives you more usable room.

BETTER get in touch with your lumber dealer now. He can help you decide which types of RILCO farm buildings you need, or write to address below.

FARM operators all over the country say RILCO buildings are easier to build, better looking, more practical and economical than any others they’ve ever built. We think you’ll think so, too.

BUILDINGS RILCO WORKS WONDERS WITH WOOD

Alumnotes (Continued from page 18)

1947
Rose Fortune is acting as Head of the Department and as teacher of home economics at Medina, New York.
Ruth Thieberger is a Merchandise Reviewer for Sears, Roebuck and Company.
Jo Ann Taylor Gibson is a Junior Case Worker in the Hospital-Medical division of the Erie County Department of Social Welfare in Buffalo.
Carolyn Shaver is an information specialist in the Maryland Extension Service. She works with the Home Economics and 4-H divisions, and prepares publicity material and news releases.

1948
Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Rabeler, Bovina Center, N. Y. are the parents of a daughter, Sharon Dianne, born February 27, 1949. Mrs. Rabeler is the former Shirley Buck, H.E. ’47. Ray Rabeler graduated from the College of Agriculture in ’47.
Constance E. Avery of Apartment 5, 929 Goodrich Avenue, St. Paul, Minn., is director of youth work at the First Methodist Church in St. Paul. She is engaged to Lewellyn S. Mix ’46, now working for the PhD in dairy husbandry at the University of Minnesota.
James Fraser is now working for the GLF Cooperative in Fillmore, N. Y.

1949
Born to Joyce Teck Meller, a son, on Feb. 21, 1949. The son follows in his father’s footsteps, having a plentiful supply of red hair.

MARGARINE (Continued from page 3)
Today the usual base for margarine is cottonseed, soybean or other vegetable oil. This is deodorized and then hydrogenated to produce a solid. One commercial margarine contains 80 per cent of this solid, 16 per cent skim milk moisture, 2.75 per cent salt and 1.25 per cent milk solids excluding fat. As a rule sodium benzoate is added as preservative, together with Vitamin A and artificial flavor. Some margarine so made is slightly yellow in color, but most margarine is white. Packages sold at retail contain vegetable coloring matter.
Dirty engines can cause costly breakdowns this spring... put a tractor out of use just when you need it most. Don't risk this threat to bigger cash crops. Protect your heavy-duty diesel and gasoline tractor and truck engines now and regularly with ESSOLUBE HD Motor Oil!

ESSOLUBE HD provides this protection in two ways:

1. Contains special detergent that helps keep valves, rings, pistons and upper engine surfaces free from harmful sludge and varnish.
2. Stays full-bodied at high temperatures, flows freely when motor is cold... for all-around engine protection in any weather.

See Your Esso Farm Distributor For These Other Important Esso Aids to Better Farming for Bigger Profits

ESSO GASOLINES—strong and smooth power flow for farm engines, high anti-knock under load.
ESSO MOTOR OIL—a proved, low consumption, high performance premium oil.
ESSOLUBE MOTOR OIL—dependable engine protection at a popular price.
ESSO CHASSIS GREASE—long-lasting, adhesive grease that stays on the job under rough going.
ESSO GEAR OIL—a high-quality oil that gives maximum protection to farm machinery gears.

AGRICULTURAL STUDENTS are offered free subscriptions to the regularly published ESSO FARM NEWS. Every issue packed with valuable articles and helpful hints on modern farming methods. Write today to: Esso Farm News, Room 777A, 15 West 51st St., New York 19, N.Y.

You can depend on ESSO

FARM PRODUCTS
They Came
As Friends
(Continued from page 5)

it aroused in our hearts toward those liberators was more than overwhelming. That moment posed a new question—were the perfidious methods of the previous occupant to be replaced by more dangerous methods because they were officially friendly, this time by the neighbors from the East? The low instincts which appeared during the meeting with these representative types of the mighty Russian army made a strange and unfavourable impression upon our minds. To see drunkards with the guns in their hands was beyond any expectation we had.

The freedom obtained in this way naturally did not become a source of personal contentment to us. Everything indicated something worse was to befall our country—and indeed, those first impressions were altogether infallible.

The Cross and a Hoe
(Continued from page 9)
a rise in the standards of living. Their wives, with their training in nutrition and family life, will be able to improve health conditions. Together they will be able to work out educational and religious problems, all making for a better life for these people whom they serve.

Equipped with their theological training, technical and sociological training received at Cornell, and their conviction of the worth of their work, these young people will go into the lands of strange languages, climates, and customs to bring the Cross and the hoe.

Bet It's Tough!
35 year old hen for sale.
—Oshkosh News-Leader

Quite An Operator
He has 500 fertilized agents lined up in Illinois and nearby states, many of them handling fertilizers as well as seeds.
—Rockcastle Evening Star

For Spring

T-Shirts with Cornell insignia
For adults .................. $1.25
For youngsters .............. 1.00

Sweat Shirts with insignia
For adults .................. 2.25
For youngsters .............. 1.95

Special T-shirt for College of Agriculture .... 1.25

Crew Hats .................. 1.50
Cornell Scarfs .............. 1.75

Tennis balls—Three for .......... 1.75
Golf Balls—Each .......... .85
Terry Cloth Jackets .......... 3.25
Eight Weeks Old And Time To Change To . . .

**G.L.F. Growing Mash**

Ra ising pullets at low cost is particularly important this year because more chicks are being raised and poultry income prospects are not as bright as a year ago.

Feed makes up 50 to 60 per cent of the cost of growing birds. Although poultry feed prices are about 20 per cent below a year ago, other costs are still high and any further savings that can be made on feed will help get lower cost pullets.

One of the most important ways to cut feed costs is to change to G.L.F. Growing Mash at eight weeks of age. Lower cost growing mash can be fed at this time because growing chicks no longer need the concentrated nutrients they receive in G.L.F. Chick Starter. G.L.F. Growing Mash feed with full-size scratch grains furnishes all the nutrients growing pullets need from eight weeks until they start to lay, and is made to feed birds that do not have access to good pasture.

Here are three more ways to cut costs and grow big healthy pullets:

1. Get chicks off to a good start with G.L.F. Chick Starter. This year G.L.F. Chick Starter is higher in energy and lower in fiber which gets rapid early gains. G.L.F. Chick Starter is the result of the latest research findings at the colleges of agriculture and contains all the nutrients growing chicks need for the first six weeks. From six to eight weeks, add coarse scratch to the diet.

2. Make full use of poultry pastures. Good Ladino clover poultry pastures cut feed costs because feed consumption is reduced from 5 to 10 per cent. This saving can be increased so that 10 to 15 per cent of the feed is saved . . . or about 3 pounds per bird . . . by closing the feed hoppers part of the day and moderately restricting mash consumption. Further savings can be made with pullets on pasture with G.L.F. Green Pasture Growing Mash, which is usually less expensive than the regular growing mash.

3. Stop feed waste with pellets. Where growing birds tend to waste feed by hollowing out the mash in the hoppers or where wind blows mash from the range hoppers, further feed saving can be accomplished by using G.L.F. Growing Mash in pellet form.

Ask for G.L.F. Growing Mash or Green Pasture Growing Mash in either the regular or pellet form at your G.L.F. Service Agency.

Henry Makarainen, the poultryman pictured above, has started 2,100 pullet chicks this year. Last year his egg production ran between 70 and 80 per cent, and when he sold the old birds, they averaged over 6½ pounds. Mr. Makarainen feeds G.L.F. poultry feeds throughout.
It's a Man's Game

By Larry Bayern '49

For many years polo has been a popular spectator sport at Cornell because of its action and thrills. Although the origin of the game is vague, it is reasonable to assume that as long as men have ridden horses, polo has existed in one form or another. References to the game can be found as far back as 600 B.C. in Persian tales. British troops while in India learned the game and brought it to the Western World, where it quickly attracted attention and is still gaining in popularity.

Here at Cornell, the Army R.O.T.C. sponsored the varsity polo teams for years. These teams were among the best, as evidenced by several Intercollegiate Championships.

Early in 1948, when the Army discontinued the use of horses, the polo team turned to the Athletic Association which was then "in the red" and could spare no funds for polo. This brought about the organization of the Cornell Polo Club, whose main function is the support of the team. The Club is composed of the squad, the coaches, and a manager.

The Ag College is well represented in the club, its number being equaled only by the Veterinary College students, several of whom are Ag alumni. Among Aggies on the team are: Bill Bair Ag '51; Captain Chick Gandal, Ag '48, Vet '51; Ed Grano, Ag '49, Vet '52; Frank Laimbeer, Ag '52; Mike Mulligan, Ag '50; and Larry Bayern, Ag '49.

Somewhat Less Gory

Although today's games are less gory than the ancient ones, polo still retains a rough and tumble tradition. The number of men on each team has been cut down from the ancient maximum of one hundred to only three players, but in spite of the advance of social niceties, each man is still equipped with a four foot mallet. However, rules of the game keep the players from using their mallets to excess on the other players and their ponies, and it is considered to be a serious breach of etiquette to ride across the path of a rider who is handling the ball.

At the beginning of each match, and after each point is scored, the teams line up in the middle of the field facing the referee who stands near the border of the field. The referee bowls the ball between the teams and the game is on. The match continues through four 7½ minute chukkars or periods, with time out at the end of each chukkar so that each player may change his mount.

Arduous Practice

The players must have endurance because of the physical strain of the sport. Polo takes constant arduous practice as does any competitive sport. The speed with which a match is played, coupled with the quick stops and turns of the pony,

(Continued on page 26)
Welcome to
NEW CO-OP FOOD STORE

609-619 West Clinton St.
Telephone 2612 or 2680

Grade A Meats — Fresh Produce
Sea Foods
High Quality Baked Goods

Co-op and Nationally Advertised Groceries

24 Hour Service
at the
New Linden Garage
Linden Ave.
Phone 2054

ALL TYPES OF GENERAL REPAIR
EXPERT MECHANICS AT YOUR SERVICE

Lake View Dairies

Cottage Cheese Will Make Better Lenten Dishes

Watch Papers for Weekly Specials

609 N. Tioga St. Phone 2153

Tennis Racket Stringing
Bring your tennis racket to the Co-op for an expert re-stringing job. Our stringing is done by an operator who has been trained at the factory by the head-stringer of Wilson Sporting Goods Co. — the man who strings for Kramer, Budge and other pros.

Red, Green or Natural Nylon
$4.00

First Quality Gut
$7.00 to $11.00

We carry Wilson, Spalding and Hedley Australian Tennis Rackets and Frames and a complete line of tennis accessories, including shorts, shoes and shirts.

THE CORNELL CO-OP

April, 1949
A Man's Game
(Continued from page 24)
are hardly reminiscent of a Sunday canter in the park.
The game requires from the player not only expert horsemanship, but in addition, timing, coordination, judgment, courage and teamwork. In spite of this somewhat extensive list of qualifications however, it seems quite safe to assume that as long as man has horses, and a craving for speed and excitement, polo will continue to hold a prominent position in the world of sports.

Push Button Farming
(Continued from page 13)
etirely impracticable from an economic point of view. Space is limited and only a few of these potential uses of cheap atomic electricity can be hinted at: artificial heating of the soil, ultra-violet radiation to promote growth and color in fruit; and on a much larger scale, the pumping of irrigation water into areas that up to now have been inaccessible, either because of too great a distance from the source of water or because of intervening mountain ranges.

Those early apostles of "Atomic Farming" might have been somewhat unscientific and too direct in their enthusiastic approach; yet there can be little doubt that eventually atomic energy will bring about a vast transformation of our farming practices. The power of the atom, if harnessed wisely, might yet lead to undreamed-of wealth and further emancipation from the harsh toil of providing the basic material needs of human existence.

A California timberman, on a trip, wandered unknowingly into the maple syrup district of Vermont. Taking a stroll in the woods one day, he noted a lot of buckets hung on the trees.

"Gosh a'mighty," he exclaimed in astonishment, "they sure have an awful sanitary bunch of dogs around here!"

——American Eagle

A close partnership...

Farming is about the only major occupation in which the wife plays such an important role in business affairs. Much of the success in farming is due to this "partnership" of man and wife.

In future years you students will have your own farms and your own family partnerships. We of Armour and Company know that you will direct your own farm and lead your neighbors to the production of highest quality livestock, milk and cream, and poultry and eggs. Quality of production is the key to sales, to better markets, and to success in farming.

We hope you will form another lifelong "partnership" in the years just ahead—a "partnership" with Armour. Raise quality farm products and choose Armour as your marketing agent—and enhance your chance of success in farming.

Co-eds in Coveralls
(Continued from page 10)
2% phenol to kill those pesky bacteria.

Last but not least in these special courses is Biology 9. After scouting around at considerable length for a student who had received above 90 in every quiz in it, I found it to be a new course offered for the first time this spring. Biology 9 is a survey course for students particularly interested in nursery school teaching. Under the major headings of general biology, eugenics, and social problems, the course covers such topics as reproduction, heredity, effects of war, distribution of intelligence (a revealing study) race problems, etc.

So, you see, Barb, the courses don't include men but rather sound practical information one can apply to them, for them or on them.

Slips in the Press
If You Say So!
Auctioneering is my special line of business. Prices are reasonable. If I am out of town make dates with my wife.

—Shelleyville Press

So Rumor Has It
Mr. Thomas has served on the Un-American Committee for a number of years, and those who have worked with him know that his views on the subject are worth nothing.

—Tri-States Press

Frankness Hurts
We had Raymond Walter reported as absent last week. He was present, and we're sorry.

—Nixon County Times

Successful Demonstration
Reporting to police the loss of $30, she said the money was concealed in her stocking, and the loss was discovered soon after the departure of a vacuum-cleaner salesman who had been demonstrating his line.

—Gary Telegram-Herald

Must Be A Dead Town!
Mail collections from the village bores will be made Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

—Hodgston Herald American
To the Best... from the Biggest

An award for

General Excellence

to

THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN

from

Farm Journal

BIGGEST FARM MAGAZINE IN THE COUNTRY

in a contest sponsored by

Agricultural College Magazines, Associated
OF MANY THINGS

The Facts of Life at Cornell
Survey Unlocks Mysteries of Student Thinking
Reveals Strong Trend of Men to Women

How often do you date? Does dating interfere with your studies? How often do you go to church, and how much do you spend for food? These and many other questions were answered by 884 Cornell students last fall in a survey conducted by members of the Statistics course in the Department of Agricultural Economics.

Dates
Perhaps the most interesting set of statistics concerned the dating habits of single Cornell men and women. Fighting against a 9:2 ratio of men to women, the Cornell male stacked up quite well.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. dates per month</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-3</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-6</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-9</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-12</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13-15</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 plus</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The survey showed that the number of dates had little effect upon the cumulative average of either men or women, but that those with 7-9 dates a month tended to have the higher average.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. dates per month</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-3</td>
<td>77.3%</td>
<td>79.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-6</td>
<td>78.2%</td>
<td>79.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-9</td>
<td>78.9%</td>
<td>80.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-12</td>
<td>77.8%</td>
<td>79.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 plus</td>
<td>77.5%</td>
<td>78.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Home vs. Career
Next the survey delved into the controversial subject of the home vs. career for the women. First the women were asked if they would be content to be a homemaker and not work after marriage; 61% replied in the affirmative and 25% said no. Then the men were asked if they would object to their wife's pursing a career after marriage; 42% said yes, and 39% no.

The old saying that two can live cheaper than one is borne out by this survey, at least as far as rent is concerned. The average single person spends $54 a month for food and $29 for rent, while the average married couple spends $60.30 a month for food and $46.70 for rent. These figures were not entirely significant, because there were 478 men and only 205 women in the survey. But it was accurately determined that married men spent $61.40 for food, $48.20 for rent, that single men spent $55.70 and $24.40 for food and rent, and that single women spent $50.20 and $39.70 per month for food and rent.

Marital status, however, seemed to make no difference in church attendance. The average male, whether single or married, attended church about one-third of the time, and the women went about half the time. Queried on church attendance during the first 11 weeks of school in the fall, 33% replied that they had not been to church at all; 10% went to church only once, but 14% of the group went to church every Sunday.

Campus Questions
On other questions of campus interest, the students were interrogated about fraternities, radio programs, newspapers and cigarettes. Approval of the fraternity system was given by 61%, while 28% disapproved and 11% were undecided. Studying with the radio on was practiced by only 26% of the group. Give-away programs were thought to be a detriment to radio quality by 55% of the students, although 31% did not think so. When asked what they read first in the newspaper, 62% named the front page, 15% the comics, and 14% the sports. The survey also showed that 56% of the students do not smoke, but that those who do smoke consume an average of 16 cigarettes a day. Then 73% approved of the free substitution rule in college football, and 18% evidently didn't know what the rule was.

The US and the UN
Going from matters of collegiate interest to national and international problems, the students again expressed their opinions. On the national scene 69% wanted to see the extension of social security, 13% said no, and 18% were undecided.

The next issue of the COUNTRaman will appear under the aegis of a new administration. In this, I wish to express the sense of genuine gratitude I feel toward those whose co-operation and often unsung efforts have contributed so essentially to the success we have been fortunate enough to enjoy this year.

Fred Trump

Up to Us
(Continued from page 3)
plates, butchered copy, and mutilated weekends, the satisfactions of the job remain uppermost in mind.

The next issue of the COUNTRaman will appear under the aegis of a new administration. In this, I wish to express the sense of genuine gratitude I feel toward those whose co-operation and often unsung efforts have contributed so essentially to the success we have been fortunate enough to enjoy this year.

N.B.
The
Cornell
Countryman

May 1949
NEW LABORATORY UNIT, part of G-E Research Laboratory, is the center of General Electric research into such low-temperature phenomena as...

SUPER-FLUIDITY of helium—meaning that at near-absolute zero it loses its viscosity, can spin forever...

SUPER-CONDUCTIVITY—the loss of all electrical resistance by some materials below about 15° absolute.

Near absolute zero, matter does strange things...

At 455 degrees below zero Fahrenheit, liquid helium becomes a “superfluid.” That is, it loses its viscosity; if it were to be set in motion like stirred coffee spinning in a cup, part of it would theoretically continue to spin forever.

It also becomes a “super-wetting” agent, meaning that it will creep up the sides of a container and flow over the edge.

Other types of matter develop the property of “super-conductivity.” Columbium-nitride, for example, loses all electrical resistance below 15 degrees absolute. If an electric current were set in motion in a closed loop of this substance, it would in theory flow indefinitely.

These are some of the facts of cryogenics—the study of low-temperature phenomena—into which a group of young General Electric scientists are directing their investigations.

So far their studies are in only the earliest stages. But already the facts of this nether world of temperature have aroused enough interest that with the building of a new Research Laboratory near Schenectady, a $250,000 laboratory unit has been especially constructed to aid and amplify their work.

Through its emphasis on research and creative thinking, through encouraging fertile minds to follow their own imaginative bent and by implementing their work with the best available facilities, General Electric remains “a place where interesting things are happening,” and stays in the forefront of scientific and engineering development.

You can put your confidence in—

GENERAL ELECTRIC
SPRING, with its warm days and soft rains, its suggestion of picnics and hikes, makes study a trial in downright determination. How easy to stare through a classroom window, how dull and dreary the voice of the lecturer. We've been waiting for spring all these long winter months. Now it has come and still we must sit; 'til finals over, we hurry to freedom.

But wait, just think in sympathy a moment of the senior, enjoying his last few weeks at Cornell and soon to leave these classrooms. The Class of '49 cannot look forward as we do to the pleasures of return in the fall; their turn has come to start looking back on what they have done at college.

Outstanding leaders they have had, in clubs, in student government, and, if we who follow may offer a tribute and a vote of thanks, on the CORNELL COUNTRYMAN itself.

But most of all, credit the Class of '49 for the transition which Cornell has made from a factory of education in wartime to a University where spirit and tradition have their rightful place. By heralding the return of “College spirit” to the campus, this class has accomplished something as a whole that ranks before individual achievement, for no memory means more to Cornellians in the years after college than the tradition and spirit which is now, as it once was, so characteristic of Cornell.

Even as we laud our seniors and hold them aloft for a moment, we hear the cry of the campaigning junior, “it’s time for a change” and it is inevitable that the student body agree. That is always the case, no matter what greatness the graduating seniors may have achieved. And the seniors themselves seem perfectly willing to hand over the reins to eager lower classmen. They’ve got their work cut out for them in a much bigger and tougher world than dear Cornell. We who remain to deal with the problems of next year, wish the Class of ’49—“Bon Voyage!”

W.M.W.
Dear Farmer:

Your labor and time, and how you use them on the farm, control your income. While you can do little about raising the prices paid you, you can lower your production costs and make better use of your time and labor.

Efficient production is a “must” if your standard of living is to increase and if our farms are going to keep supplying the food and fiber needs of the nation.

Cut your production costs by taking advantage of labor-saving methods, making full use of labor saving devices and equipment, and obtaining high production per animal and high yield of crops. Plan your work carefully. Make sure your farm business is an efficient size, and combine the most profitable enterprises for it. And by improving your labor relations, and providing satisfactory living and working conditions for yourself and your good hired workers, you can make it more pleasant for all.

Your College of Agriculture—its extension specialists, instructors, research scientists, and the county agents—are working continually to help you cut costs.

Sincerely,

THE NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
Cornell University
“TEN MINUTES OF TEN”  
by Fred Gillan ’51

IT WAS just 9:45 by the clock in Caldwell 100, and Professor Buckman was speeding up his lecture a bit, re-emphasizing several propositions on the carbon cycle of the soil. As he stood before the class in his neat black coat and bow tie, he spoke with the force and conviction which had been his way for almost 40 years of teaching Agronomy I. From time to time the energetic little man would cock his head toward the rubber blackboard (one of his best and most original teaching devices) and reach up with his pointer to make sure that the proposition was clear to every student.

The minute hand swung around toward the ten minute of ten mark. Professor Buckman laid his pointer carefully upon the desk, looked toward the clock, and said as was his custom, “I see that our time has about run out; and since we’re at an ideal place for stopping I’ll place a mark right here on the rubber blackboard so that we’ll know where to begin next time.”

Professor Buckman will not be back behind that familiar desk and among his rubber blackboards next term, for he is retiring July first, after 40 years of teaching and studying Agronomy at Cornell University.

Iowa Born and Raised

Harry O. Buckman was born and raised on a corn and hog farm in West Liberty, Iowa back in the days before the telephone and R.F.D. He refers to “the good old days” as those when he helped with the farm chores before going to school in the morning. He recalls the tin lunch pail, the dirt roads hub-deep in the spring, and the incidents, both happy and otherwise, of the country school.

“H.O.” went to Iowa State in 1902 to study Agriculture. He explains, “it was the thing to do,” since a number of the boys in the community were going off to school then too. He makes an interesting comparison of living costs telling about the comment from home when his board jumped from two dollars to three dollars a week.

While at Ames, Buckman joined a local fraternity, later Delta Upsilon, and in 1905 became a charter member in the Wilson Chapter of Alpha Zeta. He was also active in literary societies which met weekly, and to these meetings he gives credit for his start in public speaking.

Why Agronomy?

Doctor Buckman can give two reasons for his choice of Agronomy as a life work. First, he had developed a keen interest in Geology, and second, he had a particular liking for the men who were then teaching the soils courses at Ames. He points out that soil science was a simple study then. Nothing was known of the colloidal state of matter, pF or pH; Agronomy for the most part was a study in Geology. The only soil book studied was one called “The Fertility of the Land,” written by Cornell’s Dean I. P. Roberts and edited by Liberty Hyde Bailey.

Professor Buckman received his B.S. at Iowa State in 1906 and immediately launched into study for his advanced degrees. His M.S. was awarded in 1908 for a thesis on stock food, and for a year thereafter he worked at the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station as assistant agronomist on dry land farming projects.

To Cornell In 1909

In 1909 Professor Buckman received an agricultural fellowship to Cornell and began his long association with the College of Agriculture here. It was in 1910, working on an assistantship, that he first began teaching Agronomy I, and looking back on his first years at Cornell, he reminds us that the Ag campus was nothing like it is today. Doctor Buckman remembers well the old Roberts barn where Martha Van Rensselaer Hall now stands. There was a judging pavilion at the east end of the Ag quadrangle and Jimmy Rice had a chicken house on the present site of Caldwell Hall. At that time, he recalls with a reminiscent chuckle, the Agronomy
They Call it--

Story Book House
by Ned Bandler ’49

HONEYMOONING in Pennsylvania’s Pocono Mountains, Marcel and Cynthia Van Lierde absorbed enough of the heady aroma of spruce and pine to convince them that they had found “just the place” to build a summer home for themselves and any subsequent additions to their family circle. On a densely wooded slope, overlooking miles of sweeping forested hills and a roaring mountain stream, they laid out, that same summer, a nineteen foot by fourteen foot installment on what was to be, “a different kind of summer home.”

Completely hostile to conventional bungalow style, and what they termed “crackerbox living,” the Van Lierdes set out to do the unusual. The success of their ambition is partially illustrated by the prevalent local belief that nothing less than a replica of the famous gingerbread house of Hansel and Gretel fame was used as a scale model.

Cabin In The Sky

The onset of the depression turned what was a holiday project into a grim necessity, almost overnight. The Van Lierdes moved, bag and baggage, from their Teaneck, New Jersey home to their new cabin in the sky.

While friends and relatives shuddered in dismay as they watched the Van Lierdes turn from city-dwellers to pioneers on the fringes of civilization, miles from a town, and inconveniently distant from any other outposts of human habitation, the couple set out to weather the depression and build their home.

Using native white pine from the surrounding woods, hardware and beams culled from abandoned barns, and unlimited quantities of ingenuity, wit, and muscle, the Van Lierdes with their first-born, Cynthia II, coaching from the sidelines, expanded their original one-room structure. The compact, cupolaed, 28 by 22 foot house that resulted, might have sprung from the pages of Grimm’s Fairy Tales.

Awe-struck friends who braved the tortuous, break-neck trail through the woods to visit them, spontaneously christened the edifice, “Story Book House.” This title has persisted since that time, and has been further bolstered as Marcel Sr. purloined horseshoes, old latches, and rough-hewn oak logs to reproduce the exterior effect throughout the interior of the house.

Chain Reaction

The Van Lierdes report, almost ruefully, that the sudden notoriety this fairy-tale-like house attracted, worked much like an atomic chain reaction.

“The more radically we built the house, the more people came to see it and came to expect something really unusual. All innovations we later introduced had to keep pace with our friends’ enthusiasm for our peculiarity. We were actually caught in the toils of a web of our own making, and once the thing was started, there was no turning back.”

“We could have had good, cheap, reliable, government power,” added Marcel, “but the temptation to put in an honest-to-goodness water wheel was too strong. Our two horse-power eight foot wheel is sufficient to supply all the power we need... Except,” added Cynthia, “in the summer, when the brook runs low, and we slowly go blind trying to work by electric glow...”

A New Mecca

The well defended approaches to this nest of seclusion failed, however, to halt the steady advance of civilization. Neighbors who came to laugh at the people who built curved roofs, when straight ones were easier to construct, stayed to gape, and vied with each other to bring their friends to “see what the crazy people way out in the woods have done.” With these friends, and their friends’ friends bringing...
increasing numbers of people, the Van Lierdes unexpectedly found themselves a local phenomenon, and their home a Mecca for sightseeing tourists and visitors.

Although finding these invasions somewhat difficult to adjust to at first, the family fitted itself gradually into the routine of being a community novelty. Even their expectation of the unexpected was not sufficient, however, to stay their alarm at the proportions this sight-seeing assumed, particularly on Sundays. With as many as 50 people pouring over the ravines and craggy paths to “see the funny house” in one day, weekends at the Van Lierde home have turned into a blend of the combined chaos of a circus and a county fair.

No Hiding Place

“We haven’t had a Sunday dinner in seven years, except in the dead of winter,” remarked Cynthia Van Lierde, explaining that the omnipresence of visitors makes it virtually impossible to cook. The accumulation of pots, pans and the usual debris that follows in the wake of any meal definitely does not lend itself to the aesthetics of the home, was their reluctant conclusion.

“Besides, we can’t be eating while people are prowling around, inspecting the copper and ironwork, playing with flintlocks, and oddities that line the walls, and crawling on their hands and knees to see if the simulated wooden pegs in the floor that Marcel made by setting down pennies and blowtorching around them, were real.

“The place just seemed to become famous overnight,” declared Marcel. “Infamous would be more like it,” amiably interrupted the Mrs.

“As soon as the children were old enough, we had to mold them into this pattern of goldfish bowl living. On Sundays, we would rout them out of bed so that we could all eat, wash the dishes, get the beds made and be ready for the first wave.”

The Van Lierdes make no secret of the fact that they enjoy people, and are proud to have something “just a bit different from the next fellow,” but their reserve of good nature runs a bit thin when some enthusiastic tourist ambles down the path at 8:30 in the morning with a cheery, “Hello, don’t pay any attention to me . . . I’ll just look around.”

Battle Stations

Resignedly, the family accepted the necessity for them to drill as a unit, in order to combat and delay early morning callers. Marcel Jr.’s job was to delay them by the spring outside the door with sufficient childish prattle to enable Cynthia to cache the pots and pans in the sink, and while Cynthia II would hold callers in the kitchen and regale them with the life story of the copper stove hood, or the origin of the chinaware on the sideboards, the upstairs could generally be restored in a semblance of order.

The Van Lierdes freely admit that life in their dream-house in the woods has its drawbacks, although the automobile, the party line, and a constant stream of visiting friends and neighbors do much to reduce the isolation of their retreat.

They find it occasionally quite frustrating to be forced to suppress all signs of modernism in their home, in order to preserve the illusion of antiquity. Save for the addition of a modern range (A declaration from Mrs. Van Lierde that, “Not even for historical accuracy will I play nursemaid to a cantankerous, smelly monstrosity,” was sufficient to carry this point) they have faithfully adhered to tradition.

The radio, refrigerator, cupboards and storage spaces are all cunningly concealed or built into the weathered, knotty pine walls. Massive oak furniture, a stone hearth, and log stairways all contribute to an earthy, homespun atmosphere inside the house. An electric clock, introduced reluctantly in order to keep tabs on a more rustic looking, but less reliable grandfather clock, is kept safely concealed in a sideboard panel.

The Outer World

The Grange, School Board, P.T.A., and Marcel Sr.’s work as the patron saint of those whose modern electrical conveniences have gone beserk, integrate the family with the normal life of the community so that the geographical isolation of their dwelling in no way estranges them from the outside

(Continued on page 18)
A Home For Ag Eng

Cornell's department of Agricultural Engineering is proving itself worthy of its promised new home.

by Cecil Lamb '30

JUST a little over 40 years ago Dean Liberty Hyde Bailey offered Howard Riley, a young electrical engineer, a job teaching farm mechanics at Cornell. Riley took that job and established himself in the basement of Stone Hall, equipped with one steam engine, two gas engines, and a threshing machine. There "Ag Eng" got its start.

On The Move

Two years later, in 1910-1911, expansion came with the hiring of three students, B. B. Robb, a senior, and A. M. Goodman and James Strahan, both sophomores, to do vacation work with drainage on farms in the state. After a few years of the farm mechanics course, our story moves up a notch to 1914, when the new department began its long march around the ag campus by moving to Caldwell Hall.

Sometime during the first World War the original name, "Farm Mechanics," was changed to "Rural Engineering." Still possessing the travel bug, the offices of the department took temporary root in a small frame building on the present site of Warren Hall—the only time when all the offices of the department have been together under one roof. The laboratory for the courses was located on the "Plains of Abraham," now the parking lot southeast of Warren Hall.

In 1924 the labs were moved from the "Plains of Abraham" to their present site east of Wing Hall, and the same year the offices were moved to the Dairy Building. There the Agricultural Engineering Department, as it was finally named in 1938, seems to have made itself at home, at least for the time being. Students and professors in Ag Eng are hoping for one last move—that, of course, to the proposed new building of their own.

The first experimental research project undertaken by the young department was in ventilation and hay drying under Frank Fairbanks, one of the early resident teaching professors. This work led to dairy barn remodeling and construction in the extension field and later back into the college as Professor Fairbanks' course in farm structures. So it was that once the ball started rolling, it began to accumulate more and broader information.

Extension In W.W.I.

During World War I gas engine schools were started by the department throughout the state, and as time went on, more and more winter schools of all kinds in various subjects were held. Extension became one of the most active fields, and engineers from the college traveled the state offering farmers a variety of the latest information.

Ag Eng at Cornell has been by no means limited to extension work—it has two other very active and vital branches in resident instruction and research. The course book for the Ag college gives an indication of the present capacity of the department for teaching students. During each school year, some twelve different courses are offered ranging from farm mechanics, shop work, surveying, machinery, and electricity, to structures, drawing and welding.

Hairpin Mechanics

A very unique course started by Professor Robb in 1920 was one in Home Mechanics, better known as "hairpin mechanics," for home economic students. Perhaps even today (Continued on page 20)
A RECENT upper campus poll showed that the average student expenses total $80 dollars a month for food and lodging alone. The Cornell University Announcement for the 1948-49 Sessions set $12 to $14 a week as a minimum for meals, and $5 a week as a minimum for room rent. That means that for room and board alone a student needs at least $75 dollars a month. Until last August I would have agreed that these figures were correct.

I came to Ithaca in January, 1948, and worked for eight months before entering college. Even though I was earning regularly during that period, I was always "broke" by the end of the month, and twice my watch went into hock at I.V. Dell's on State Street. My high expenses were not the result of high room rent and restaurant bills alone, although these did cut into my salary. The inevitable "miscellaneous expenses" conspired to keep me in a precarious financial condition, and this plight would probably have continued until now except for a purchase I made just before school started.

Good-bye Troubles
This purchase was a second-hand house trailer. It was done largely with a New York State bonus check, and I think it was the wisest investment of the money that could have been made. For when I paid my $325 for a house trailer, I was able to kiss financial cares goodbye.

Now instead of helping local landlords pay off their white elephant mortgages, I have only a dollar a month land tax. Instead of buying dormitory space and helping Cornell heat its monstrous halls with $20 a ton coal, I have only a $2 a month kerosene bill. Rather than help local restauranteurs buy that new Cadillac, I have only an 80 cent a day food bill.

My Sister Too
In my case I am not economizing unnecessarily, for both my sister and I are attending college with my G.I. Bill allowance. She doesn't have a trailer, so naturally her expenses are somewhat higher than $40 a month, but her work as a waitress provides the additional income to enable her to get a college education too.

I readily admit that it would be short-sighted to sacrifice good health in order to save a few dollars. However, none of my savings are made by doing without. Rather, they are all made by providing the necessities and comforts in a different manner. That those methods are cheaper than the usual ones is proven by the inclusiveness of my $40 a month budget. Out of the $40, I pay a $6.40 premium on my $10,000 life insurance. I buy all needed clothing, provide for recreation, and have plenty to put in the collection plate on Sunday morning.

Lots Of Room
Impossible, you say. Once I would have said so too, but eight months of trailer living has proved to me that it can be done. This trailer is a homemade one of aluminum, only six feet wide by twelve feet long, but its six windows give the effect of a larger space. Since the designer has used every inch to the best possible advantage, there is a lot of living space and equipment crammed into its 72 square feet.

There is room for four people to sleep at night, but in the daytime most of the bed space becomes floor space as the beds are folded away. Space for a bottled gas stove is built into one side, and a refrigerator and a large cupboard into the other. A small kerosene stove takes up very little room, but it provides more than enough heat for even the coldest weather. Space for eating and studying is provided by a table that folds up against the wall when not in use.

Since it is so small there is no

(Continued on page 15)
THE Cornell Campus is really a "doggy" campus. Since the founding of the University in 1865, there never has been a time when dogs were not permitted to enjoy campus life. In fact many people have interpreted Ezra Cornell's "I would found an Institution where any person can find instruction in any study" to include dogs.

Dogs on the campus are looked upon by the students and faculty alike as just other organisms to be pushed aside and trampled upon in the rush of changing classes; or as just other objects of a Botany professor's wrath when an unnecessary disturbance is made during a lecture. Dogs are permitted to attend almost all the classes given in the University, but unlike students, their attendance is not compulsory.

Cornell has all kinds of dogs; rich dogs, poor dogs, dogs of Doctors and dogs of Bachelors of Science. There are even a few undergraduates' dogs. Cornell has dogs with pedigrees so long that they are listed in "Who's Who" and then there are the Heinz fifty-seven variety breeds. Each of Cornell's canine contingent has a personality all his own. The dogs that we have here have a definite social order that prescribes their conduct and activities.

Plant Breeding Dogs

The first in this canine social order is comprised of dogs taking the Plant Breeding course. They attend lectures in Professor Petry's botany, in plant pathology, genetics and other courses each day. The cold Ithaca winds often increase the attendance, but usually there is at least one member of the dog world wandering around the halls of the Plant Science building. As a rule, the dogs will lie quietly on the floor of the lecture room, taking in all that is said, but if the lecture happens to get exceptionally boring, or if Bowser can't hear what is being said, he will often walk up to the speaker and express himself in one way or another.

For example, down in Goldwin Smith there is the big Chesapeake Retriever who attends a government lecture where the professor has a habit of holding the students for that final, "In conclusion" which lasts about six minutes after the bell has rung. This clockwatcher, at exactly ten to the hour, runs to the door and demands to be let out in no uncertain terms. I am sure that many students who have a class on the far edges of the Ag campus are grateful to this fellow. The most distracting dog from the lecturer's point of view is the little spaniel that runs up and down the aisles and in and out of the seats all during the lecture looking for a long lost friend. This gentleman is often asked to leave the class.

The next group of dogs which inhabit the Cornell campus are the Campus Patrol Hounds. These are the guardians of life and liberty and offer protection from the pigeons which roost over many building entrances. Foremost among these dogs is Brownie something-or-other. Brownie spends most of the day sitting under the pillars in front of Goldwin Smith, harassing the pigeons who seem to find this particular spot attractive.

The Collie who sits on the steps of Willard Straight is known by all those who drive motor scooters and motorcycles. Lassy, as she is called, has an aversion to any means of two-wheeled locomotion, and loses no chance to give chase when one passes. The officials of the Campus Patrol have suggested that the reason for Lassy's dislike of these two-wheeled contraptions is because they do not have the campus sticker required of all other cars owned by students.

Ivy Room Set

The ever-hungry "chow hounds" are the "bums" of the campus. They spend the majority of their time in the Ivy Room. Here gallons of coffee and pounds of doughnuts are consumed hourly by students taking a break between classes. Members of this canine set have two techniques to take the food right out of the students' mouths. The first is that of "patience and observation." They sit at the end of the line waiting for a student who is trying to carry his books in one hand, and coffee and doughnuts in the other. When the inevitable happens, he is Johnny-on-the-spot to get those doughnuts before they are swept away. The other type is the more aggressive, or "feed me, I am starving" type. He usually finds a kind face and then pulls all the tricks in the trade until he is rewarded.

Cornellians can well be proud of their fine dog population. The dogs have, over a period of years, proved that they are worthy of the trust that the University has placed in them by permitting them to attend college. Of course, there are a few in any social order that do astray and make life difficult for all. Cornell has a few rowdies and rough-necks, but we prefer to think of these dogs as just passing through, not having had the advantages of a higher education.
SAY, Pop, this smoky old stone fireplace has spoiled our backyard picnics for a long time now. Can’t we do something about it?”

Of course you can—and at very little cost. A backyard barbeque need not turn into a burnt offering for want of proper cooking facilities. A little effort, a sound plan, and materials readily available around home can turn backyard picnics from a chore to a pleasant and satisfying family activity.

Portable or Permanent

You can build either a portable or permanent fireplace depending on how often you plan to use it, but before beginning construction, consider several important factors in planning.

The first is the place to build it. The location is largely dependent upon the lay of the land on which the fireplace is to be built. The outdoor fireplace near the house has several advantages since it is convenient for carrying food and utensils from inside the house. If the house is of stone, brick or asbestos-shingle siding, the fireplace may be built into the house chimney by making a separate flue. Interference with the home heating plant can be prevented with a damper which is plugged up during the winter. A frame house involves fire hazards, and in this case the fireplace should be built at least 50 feet from the house. If the fireplace doesn’t have a chimney, it should face the prevailing wind so the smoke will blow away from the cook and picnic table. Level land is superior to sloping ground, since furniture cannot be comfortably used on a hill. A flat terrace would provide good surface for the fireplace and picnickers, and it may solve the problem of grading the whole lawn. A group can sit comfortably on a 20 inch wall built around the terrace.

Along with convenience, beauty

should also be considered. It is desirable to have a background of foliage for the fireplace. A natural grove of trees or a border planting of shrubbery make ideal settings. Materials that harmonize with the surroundings and those which are most conveniently available may be used. Flat stones such as limestone are easy to work with and produce a pleasing result. Brick, stone, or a combination of the two are commonly used.

Beauty and effectiveness are desired for the firebox. Firebrick or a highly-glazed brick are most practical and adaptable to the intense heat of the fireplace. Concrete used for the foundation should be one part cement, two parts sand and three parts gravel. A concrete slab 4 to 6 inches thick and reinforced with wire or metal rods is sufficient for a small fireplace. The larger fireplace should have a thick enough foundation to extend about 42 inches below the soil level. A good combination for the walls of the firebox is three parts sand, and one part cement, mixed into a mortar.

Old pipes or a metal sheet will suffice for grates. The top section of an old wood or coal-burning range might also be used. If these makeshift parts are inaccessible, special grates may be purchased.

Perhaps you could picture this fireplace more clearly if we were to tell you that this wood-burning fireplace has a firebox 19 inches square and 9 inches high. While these dimensions should not be varied much, the length and outside dimensions depend on the preference of the owner, and on the size of available grates. After the firebox is built, shelves on each side of the grate may be constructed. These should have a large enough area to keep dishes and food near the cooking surface.

Cooking With Charcoal

Since charcoal makes the best fire for cooking, one may wish to make a charcoal shelf or grate for the fireplace. A sheet of metal can be bent to serve the purpose. Bricks underneath will support the grate and prevent it from further bend-

Pingpong and a fireplace go a long way to make a backyard the center of attraction through the summer months. Build your fireplace with an eye to beauty and service, and don’t merely tear down a stone wall fence to do it.

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Introducing

NED BANDLER, Editor of the Cornell Countryman, has always been known for his glowing adverbs and adjectives, but make no mistake, he is a good thinker and a hard worker. As someone said in attempting, quite successfully, to copy the style of the Editor himself, "Ned Bandler fought his way through thick and thin from the obscurity of Pike County, Pennsylvania, to the position of eminence he now holds in Cornell, the Republican party, and as the elder statesman of the Ag-Domecon Council."

Perhaps we had better hold the flood of words for a moment and take a look at what he has done in these four years. On Ag-Domecon for the past three, he served as vice-president, treasurer, and Chairman of the Rules Committee and has always been vitally concerned with its trials and successes. Some of us who remember a few years back will recall the "People's Peasant Party" and Ned's part in it. It was this group which rose in rebellion against the forces of coercion on the upper campus at that time, and served briefly as a haven of conservatism at Cornell. This year, Ned is vice-president of Ho-Nun-De-Kah and is also a member of Alpha Zeta fraternity. At one time or another he has been active in Grange, 4-H, Westminster Society and CURW.

That brings us to the Cornell Countryman. An associate editor for two years, Ned weathered stormy days and emerged last fall with the job of Editor-in-Chief. Largely through his ability and sheer hard work, the Countryman drew to its staff able journalists and businessmen and in a few short months has become an attractive and popular campus publication. Editorially, Ned injected his sparkling wit and oratorical eloquence into the column "Up To Us" and introduced the new columns, "Slips In The Press" and "Of Many Things."

A Republican in every sense of the word, Ned is undecided as yet whether to further cultivate his journalistic abilities or to launch a full-fledged political career; pointing, he hopes, to a seat in the United States Senate. The latter job would of course enable him to reach new pinnacles of declamatory grandeloquence. You can almost hear him say, "Mah friends . . ."

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The Staff

ANNE FORMAN

The Home Economics students of Wellsville High School can look forward to the time when Anne Forman takes over as their teacher next fall. Classes and assignments may not always be run with clockwork precision, but they'll be fun and interesting. You can't miss the sparkle in Anne's eye or the enthusiasm in her voice when she talks about teaching and about Wellsville in particular—for Ann is "just mad" about her prospective job.

Her desire to be a Home Ec teacher crystallized way back when she was a freshman in high school and had to write a paper on her vocational interest. Her interest, at that time, was Home Ec teaching and, as Anne puts it, "the idea grew and so did I." After graduation from Elbridge High School, Anne "just naturally" came to Cornell.

Although Anne has worked every year as a waitress in the dorms, she has found time to join and take an active part in the Home Economics Club and to serve as secretary of Kermis last year. As a junior, Anne was also chosen as representative-at-large to the Ag-Domecon Council, and was elected to Kappa Delta Epsilon, the national teaching honorary society.

Last term Anne lived in the experimental apartments and did practice teaching in Dryden. Of the two, she can't decide which was the most fun or which the most beneficial. Living in the apartments gave her an opportunity to practice up on her cooking—although Anne reports that some of the products she turned out left something to be desired. "I just love to cook," she says, "but the only thing I can

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WHERE is 109 Oxford Place?

** is a question that almost everyone would have to ask several times in traversing the tortuous, curving bi-ways that lead from College Avenue to the room of Gerard Maynard. It seems that, like Topsy, this residential district "just growed."

However, Gerry (or Red, as he is more often known) must have mastered the trail between the Ag College and Oxford Place early in his college career. At least the list of his college activities leads one to believe that he not only has had no trouble in finding his way to the college, but that he also has been adept in getting around the campus once he reached his destination.

One of Red's major interests at Cornell has been the ROTC. He both avoided enough demerits and exhibited enough ability and leadership to become a Distinguished Cadet, and is now also a member and vice-president of the Cadet Officers Club. His enviable record led to his election to the National Military Honorary Society, Scabbard and Blade, and to his election as one of this year's national "Distinguished Military Students."

A quick resume of his other college activities soon dispels the thought that perhaps Red spends all of his time marching around Barton Hall. He has been elected to Ho-Nun-De-Kah, honorary agricultural senior society, of which he is now treasurer. He is one of the Agriculture representatives on the staff of the Newman Club, and he has been a 4-H Club member for all his four college years. In addition to his scholastic and club activities, he has had to make room to work for three years in the Home Economics Cafeteria, and has been quite active in several intramural sports.

Though many people find it hard to believe that there is room enough for it, "Red" Maynard claims as his home a 140 acre dairy and poultry farm in Rhode Island. It is located in Scituate which, like everything else in Rhode Island, is just outside of Providence. While here in the Empire State, he has majored in farm management and appraisal, and expects to make a living in the farm credit field, preferably in Rhode Island. Perhaps this homing lust for our smallest state is provoked by a lovely Providence brunette whose picture gazes fondly upon him as he studies. —J.C.

VERA HAKANSON

Perhaps it was her attractive height, graced by an unusually attractive arrangement of flowers she was wearing that first made you notice Vera Hakanson—flowers and Vera are as inseparably linked a combination as bread and butter, or salt and pepper.

Now an instructor in the floriculture department, Vera comes from Poughkeepsie, New York, and graduated from Cornell in 1947. Her artistic flair for floral arrangement has earned her campus wide acclaim and gives rise to an incessant demand for her services whenever an important decorating job is to be done.

Vera's "magic touch" was in evidence at the Bailey Hall dedications of Savage Hall and the Nuclear Physics Building, at past graduation ceremonies, and during the recent Farm and Home Week fashion show, where she guided every petal into its exact and proper place. And the faithful who attended Sage Chapel Easter Services this year, well remember the breathtaking altar cross of white lilies that was designed by Vera.

Vera has also attended the School of Horticulture at Ambler, Pennsylvania, and has worked out in the industry as a designer at Irene Hayes Inc., one of New York City's largest flower shops.

This term, she is teaching the laboratories in the flower shop management and flower arrangement courses. (Which might account for the high enrollment figures.)

Not content even with her present level of proficient excellence, Vera hopes to continue her training in the field of floricultural design. She hopes to return, to "Tomi" Brigh's School of Floral Design in Chicago for a master's course, this coming fall. —J.L.
Ag-Tivities
Wilbur Pope Elected President of 1949-50 Ag-Domecon Council

Wilbur Pope was elected president of the Ag-Domecon Council at the first meeting of the student governing body held April 20, following campus elections. Report of the Elections committee showed that 809 ballots were cast by students in Agriculture and 317 in Home Economics, with twenty-five candidates elected to the 1949-50 Council.

From the Ag school, the following representatives-at-large were chosen by the students: Wib Pope, Daniel Barnhart, Warren Wigsten, Bob Call, Bill Cheney, Phil Davis, Evan Lamb, James Colby, Pete Coates, Charles Emery, Lester Howard, Earl Wilde, Lee Oliver, Ed Kinne, and Charles Dye.

Home Ec representatives-at-large are: Terry Artman, Ellen Forbes, Connie Semon, Mildred Buso, Jean Larkin, and Margaret Callahan.

John Talmage and Margaret Bailey were elected to two year terms as representatives of the present Freshman class. Richard Darley and Alice Halsey were chosen to represent the Sophomore class. Barbara Singleton will continue to fill the vacancy left by the resignation of Mary Farrell.

The new members were introduced to each other and to old Council members at a coffee hour preceding the election of officers. Dolores Hartnett, Bob Plaisted, and John Wheeler, carry-overs from last years’ Council, were also introduced.

Other officers elected at the April 20 meeting were Pete Coates, vice president; Dolores Hartnett, secretary; and Dan Barnhart, treasurer. The Council will function during the coming year to better coordinate the activities of upper campus clubs and to work on student participation during Farm and Home Week. Freshman Orientation will be the first concern of the group upon return to school next fall.

HOME-EC CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS

Peggy Martin was installed as president of the Home Economics Club at their regular meeting held April 27 in the Student Lounge. Ruth Humphrey and Eleanor Flemings, this year’s officers, did the inaugural honors, including, in addition: Anne Forde, Vice-President; Joanne Gully, Corresponding Secretary; and Jeanette West, Treasurer.

An extra treat for the meeting was the message about New Zealand’s home economics program given by Susan Holmes, winner of an American Home Economics Association International Scholarship and now a student in the School of Nutrition.

The last club meeting of the year will be held sometime in May having as its theme, “Grooming for Spring.” Tentative plans include a demonstration by Mrs. Butt on hair styling and cutting, and a discussion of the “Toni.”

ROUND-UP

Douglas Dodds was elected president of the Round-Up Club at its regular meeting on Tuesday, April 26. Other officers elected were vice-president Dwight Miller; secretary, William Bair; and treasurer, Richard Darley. Also chosen were a senior and junior auditor, Barry Rogenmoser and Arthur Chadbourne, in that order.

Sumner Griffin, past vice-president, presided at the meeting in the absence of Douglas Murray, and Wilbur Aiken reported on the livestock judging contest held on April 23. Winner in the senior division of the contest was Maurice Mix and in the junior division, Larry Chapman.

Contestants with the highest total scores for the two livestock contests held this year will have their names inscribed on a plaque in Wing Hall. Senior division winner is Maurice Mix and junior winner is Bradley Donahoe.

Bernard Stanton was voted “Chapter Merit Award” winner for the club and will represent the Round-Up Club of Cornell in the national competition for the outstanding Animal Husbandry student of 1948-49.

Dr. Clive M. McCay, Cornell nutrition professor, receives medal and $2,000 cash as winner of the National Dog Week Research Award in campus ceremony. McCay was selected by unanimous vote of the Award’s committee of judges in recognition of his contributions to the improvement of health and happiness of “man’s best friend” through his studies in dog nutrition. Left to right: Dr. W. A. Haan, dean of Cornell Veterinary College and president of the American Veterinary Medical Association; Harry Miller, New York, National Dog Week treasurer; Dr. McCay; C. M. Olson, Chicago, president of National Dog Week organization and Dean William I. Meyers of Cornell’s College of Agriculture.
A welcome and frequent addition to upper campus parties and intermissions this spring, the Alpha Gamma Rho Quartet features such old favorites as "Margie" and "Coney Island Babe." They are left to right: Ben Williams, Jack Noble, Ed VanZandt, and Fred Reeve.

GRANGE NEWS

One hundred thirty Grangers from thirty-one counties attended the Cornell Grange meeting, held during Farm and Home Week. The address of the evening was delivered by Clarence Johnson, chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Grange. A discussion of the effectiveness of the Vocational program in high schools completed the program, and this was broadcast over the "Grange Hall of the Air."

POULTRY CLUB

John "Bill" Jones was elected president of the Cornell Poultry Club at its April meeting. Joseph Papurca is vice-president, Richard Corwith, secretary; Dave Ross, treasurer; and Kenneth Fry, reporter. Following the election, Mr. I. B. Kropp spoke on the "Job Opportunities in Swift and Company." This meeting was held jointly with members of the Round-Up Club.

OMICRON NU

The Green Room was the scene of Omicron Nu's formal banquet and initiation of new members held April 22. The guest speaker of the evening, Dean Vincent, spoke on the role and responsibility of the graduate in the community and in national affairs. Vera Horning acted as toastmistress while Betty Greening presented the challenge to the initiates. The new members include:

Seniors—Frances Lown, Gloria Levinger, and Clara Ann Newell.

Juniors—Esther Clark, Edna Gillette, Natalie McWilliams, Lois Ongly, Betty Osterholm, Carol Rasmussen, Constance Semen, Margery Westlake, and Jane Wigen.

Grad Students—Molly Beall, Phyllis Berger, Mary Egan, Ardath Krueger, Katharine Manchester, Ruth Pierce, Ethel Quinn, Laurine Raiber, and Frances Spratt.

4-H CLUB WINDS UP

The Cornell 4-H Club is winding up its year's activities with three important meetings. The first was a Coffee Hour and Reception for Foreign Students held on May 6 in Warren Seminar. Alice Tarbell was in charge of the program, intended to give foreign students an idea of the scope of 4-H work and interests. President Wib Pope welcomed the guests and then introduced Mr. Robert O. Bales, 4-H Agent, and Miss Aleta Getman, Associate 4-H Agent, of Tompkins County. Mr. Bales, Miss Getman, and members of the Tompkins County 4-H Council presented the program, including a dress review, singing, and a skit.

Plans for the club picnic, to be held on May 25th, were made.

College on $40

(Continued from page 9)

problem of housekeeping, though I am occasionally forced to wash the windows when a coating of grease blocks my view of the beautiful landscape. Everyone who has seen the trailer has spoken of the wonderful view, and I will hate to bid the blue hills good-by when June arrives.

The small size has one other advantage. Without moving from one spot I can completely prepare one of my usual meals. That is, I can open a couple of cans of food, heat them on the stove, and be ready to eat, all without taking a step from the center of the trailer.

I have found that there are many other advantages in living in a trailer. One is that the trailer can be used as a workshop for carpentry and miscellaneous handicraft jobs that would secure me a fast eviction notice in someone else's building. An example is my latest business enterprise called Mobileboards, some of which you may have seen around the campus.

Another advantage is the freedom I have to listen to the radio at any hour of the night. Several times I have fallen asleep with it on, but there is no landlady to complain about too much noise. Actually it is on most of the time, and it provides good inexpensive entertainment. It doesn't cost me any more to use the lights and radio for 24 hours a day than for one hour since I pay a flat rate of $2.50 a month for electricity.

The last advantage of having a trailer is that it can be used during summer vacations. When June arrives I will roll down the highway to a farm job, there to finish out my farm practice credits. Finally, when Professor Shapely and I get squared away on those credits, I will be able to hook my car to the trailer and take off on a long, inexpensive vacation.

One other factor that I am not overlooking is the possibility of using the trailer after graduation. I am preparing for a poultry career in South America and may be able to put this moveable abode to good use down there. Of course there is the dark possibility that I might graduate in '52 in the midst of a depression and be forced to stay in the States due to lack of funds. Even when I consider this blacker prospect a happy glow stirs within me. Just think what a $20 a week unemployment check will mean when I can live on $10 a week!

May, 1949
1909
A. L. Shepherd, Dutchess County agricultural agent since 1923, retired December 31. He has opened an office in Poughkeepsie, New York, where he will handle real estate, insurance, and farm counseling. His successor as Dutchess County agent is Oren Burbank, former assistant agent in Steuben County.

Frederick Z. Hartzell retired December 31, after 39 years of service at the Geneva Experiment Station. After receiving an M.A. degree here he began his career at the station as assistant entomologist. He is planning to continue writing.

1912
Don Ward, formerly a county agricultural agent, who has been working with the State Regional Market in Syracuse for the past ten years, took a special assignment as assistant agricultural agent in Chenango County on February 15.

1918
R. C. Ogle is starting his sabbatical leave next summer instead of this winter as previously announced.

1922
Dr. Roger B. Corbett has been appointed agricultural counsel of the National Association of Food Chains. After receiving his Ph.D. in 1925, he served for a while as

Irving W. Wiswall '48, Livestock Reporter for the Buffalo Livestock Market observes a pen of cattle received by rail earlier in the day. Irving started his college training in 1940 in the two-year course. He left college in 1942 to enter the armed services, and returned in 1946 to transfer to the four-year course. He has held his present job since graduation.

Sylvia Kilbourne '48, (now Mrs. John W. Hosie Jr.), a graduate student in nutrition, was pictured on the cover and the subject of a feature article, “Home Economics Careers in the Making”, in the February issue of “What’s New in Home Economics. Mr. and Mrs. Hosie live in Ithaca. He is of the class of 1949.

1925
Former Alumni Field Secretary, Ray S. Ashbery, was elected to the New York State Assembly last fall. He is now serving on the local finance, motor vehicles, and public health committees.

1928
V. C. Stevenson, who has been spending the last few months in Idaho, has returned to New York State to become county agricultural agent-at-large. On February 1, he will go to Oswego County for six months during Mr. Mansfield’s sabbatical leave. Mr. Stevenson was formerly agent in Allegany County.

1940
C. H. Padghan assistant agricultural agent in Rensselaer County for three years, took the same post in Ulster County on February 1.

Arthur E. Durfee, former assistant professor of Extension Teaching and Information, has been promoted from assistant to extension editor at the University of Maryland. He is married to the former Martha Cross ’41.

1941
On February 28, a daughter, Jane Adele, was born to Jeanette Stannard Smallwood. The Smallwoods and their two daughters live in Syracuse.

Roger Diehl resigned as 4-H Club agent in Herkimer County on April 1.

1942
John Kahbaka, assistant agricultural agent in Chemung County, has resigned to take a job with the soil conservation service at Boonville, New York. Soil conservation has been his main interest during the two years he has been in Chemung County.

Robert D. Ladd, the son of our late Dean Carl E. Ladd ’12 is now in Oakdale, Long Island as assistant to the research director of the National Dairy Research Laboratory. He is married to the former Carol Bowman ’43.

The Arthur Feltts of Belmont, California, have a six months old daughter. Mrs. Felt was Ann Newton.

Also the parents of a daughter are Mr. and Mrs. Toam. Mrs. Toam is the former Eleanor Reed and her daughter was named Brenda Reed.

Phyllis Stevenson is working in the copy department of Kenyon and Eckhardt Inc. advertising agency.

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THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN
Strengthening the Basis of Our Economy...

The American standard of living is a tangible monument to the progress of free men. In no other country, in any age, have people enjoyed all the rights, privileges and benefits which we in this country now take for granted. We can point with pride to the accomplishments of this great nation, but we must also accept these rights and benefits as a responsibility that none of us can shirk without inviting trouble.

The industry and ingenuity, the cooperation and teamwork of American labor and management, the American system of free enterprise—these things made possible our present standard of living, which is the envy of the world.

These qualities, or attributes, of the American way of life are secure to us and our posterity only as long as we continue to exercise vigilantly and diligently our responsibilities in a democracy. Elsewhere in the world, these responsibilities would not be considered a disagreeable obligation but a welcomed privilege. The exercise of our franchise to vote... the willingness to do more than is expected... the cooperativeness to give ground at personal sacrifice for the common good of all mankind... the ingenuity to overcome apparently insurmountable obstacles—these are but practical applications of the golden rule which will secure the continuation of the blessings of our free enterprise system and democracy.

We have many obligations to discharge if we are to maintain the pace of progress and strengthen the basis of our economy. We must conserve our natural resources so that our children and our children's children will not face want, social unrest, and an uncertain future.

Food, clothing and shelter are derived from the soil. Without these products of the soil, the wheels of industry would cease to turn; business would suffer; the economic welfare of the nation would deteriorate; and unemployment with its bitter consequences would again haunt many American homes.

MM Builds Quality Modern Machines

Minneapolis-Moline takes pride in providing quality machines for agricultural America... machines planned and designed by Minneapolis-Moline engineers to equip progressive farmers to cut costs and to eliminate drudgery so that they may utilize the potential possibilities of modern methods of agriculture... more faithfully discharge their stewardship over one of our most important basic natural resources—our soil. To this end we rededicate our skill, our experience, our knowledge, our deep-rooted regard for quality. This we do with some pride, of course; but more so with the humble feeling that we are but fulfilling our responsibility to those we serve.
Two Gallant Farmerettes

by Sylvia Colt '49

I HEAR now that tramping ensilage is out of style. Unfortunately the news had yet not reached the Vermont farm where I worked in 1947. My fellow farmerette and myself were convicted to hours of circular tramping, interrupted only long enough to shovel back hay silage, liberally sprinkled with molasses, from the pyramid which formed with amazing rapidity in the center of the silo. We made an odd picture, barefooted, with caps pulled tight over our ears, holding on rags which hung around our shoulders, protecting our tresses and necks.

Legionnaires

These rags gave us the inspiration which prevented us from collapsing with boredom. They made us look like French Foreign Legionnaires, we decided, stretching our imagination to the utmost. From this discovery it was a short step to the realization that we were not only Legionnaires but that we were two of those immortal Englishmen who joined the Foreign Legion because of a mix up over a jewel. We were, namely, Beau Geste and Digby, two against the entire Arab world.

Rat-Tat-Tat

Our charges against the enemy were magnificent. Around the silo we galloped, brandishing our pitchforks ferociously, flinging ourselves onto the hot sand (smelling suspiciously sweet from molasses) and sending a rapid rat-tat-tat toward the enemy encamped on the other side of the Great Wall. This wall grew big so swiftly, as ensilage poured in, that we were forced to take steps. Hours of toil were spent digging graves for our dead in order to remedy the matter, and we even dug a grave or two for the enemy, out of Christian kindness.

We went on stealthy patrols and marched back and forth in deep meditation or analyzed the character of the enemy Sultan, Abdul Hamid, a rather nice ineffectual man, ill-advised by jealous chieftains. Our fellow worker, who was ten years old, little guessed this exciting role we gave him to play. Great was his amazement as he watched us gesticulate with tremendous passion, pray over the body of a dead comrade, or charge an enemy pack train. Astonished was the farm owner, a rare visitor in the area, when, upon peering into the silo, he found himself confronting two worthy fighters, flat on their stomachs, pitchforks leveled, and a rapid fire volley sounding above the roar of the blower.

When one Legionnaire was called to come down and load the wagon, she whispered in a conspiratorial manner to her fellow worker, mentioning "scouting the territory" and "bringing back supplies", then disappeared down the ladder into the world of sunlight and reality.

And thus we made a dull job bearable. It was found later that the large number of warriors, embalmed in hay and molasses, never bothered the cows at all.

ANNE FORMAN

(Continued from page 12)

make exceptionally well is pie crust!" Despite this modest statement the fact remains that to many men a good pie crust is the measure of a good wife.

Anne's personality, and ability in her chosen field should prove themselves as valuable in her work at Wellsville as they have at Cornell.

B.B.

They Call It--Story Book House

(Continued from page 7)

world. But much as they enjoy communal life, they find an uncommon satisfaction in returning home to Story Book House, where ordinary latches, beams, ironware and pine boards take on a charm that defies accurate description.

It is little wonder that well-to-do urban rustics spend unreckoned thousands of dollars, and hire distinguished architects to attempt to reproduce the charm and warmth that the Van Lierde home radiates. Perhaps the reason they are so generally unsuccessful in achieving this desired end, is that a house of this sort, to be truly a home, needs a combination of not only materials and skills, but also of people—people that enjoy living, homemaking, and have the ingenuity and ambition to translate their dreams into reality.
All these and many more engineered for the

Dearborn Implements offer rugged construction, plus the uncompromising quality that means long life and low lifetime cost. All but a very few can be attached or detached in three swift operations, saving precious working time in the field. Dearborn Implements are easy to transport, easy to use, easy to service, easy to store—and they do stand up.

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A few of the implements in this great line are illustrated here. Many more are available, making it possible to keep a Ford Tractor profitably busy—making it a real "Year 'Round Tractor."

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Ford Farming

MEANS LESS WORK . . .
MORE INCOME PER ACRE

May, 1949
Home for Ag Eng  
(Continued from page 8)
these overall-bedecked girls taking a car apart in the lab play no small part in keeping attendance at a peak in other ag engineering courses held in adjoining sections of the building. (Author Cecil Lamb should know—he is an instructor in “hairpin mechanics”).

Perhaps one of the most far-reaching developments in the history of the department occurred during World War II. The State War Council, determined to aid farmers with repair and long-life operation of their irreplaceable farm machinery, established positions for field engineers. The work of these field engineers in helping with war food production gave such valuable contact with the farmers that the system was permanently established under the name of “District Agricultural Engineers.”

Their job today is no longer limited to repairing machinery, but instead, these ten men concentrate on barn construction, development of spray equipment, and similar problems. Each works in a territory in cooperation with the county agricultural agents, and thus they learn at first hand the needs of farmers.

“Gas Engine” Riley

The doors of Cornell’s Ag Engineering are wide open for its graduates to step out into positions of responsibility, and more and more men are taking advantage of the opportunities in the field. Ag Eng has progressed considerably since the days when bewhiskered “Gas Engine” Riley drove the only car on campus—Cornell’s first “hot rod.” Today the department has extended its influence to the point where it is taking the lead in modernizing our farming to keep it abreast of this hurrying world.

Hotdogs at Home  
(Continued from page 11)
ing and warping. This adapter, with sloping sides and a shallow depth of five inches, conserves fuel while yielding a good cooking heat.

The fireplace can make a backyard the scene of many happy gatherings. Conveniently located and well-constructed outdoor fireplaces will make spur-of-the-moment picnics pleasurable experiences and happy memories.

More Alums

1943

Barbara A. Potters is now assistant director of home economics on the Los Angeles Times.

Mrs. Francis Carroll, formerly Jean McConnell, has a daughter, Janice Margaret, who was born in January.

1944

Margaret E. Lehman, former dietitian and lieutenant in the Army, has become Mrs. John H. Cox. They are living in Phoenixville, Pa.

1946

Walter Baran, assistant agricultural agent, Ulster county, resigned on January 31, to return to Cornell at the beginning of the spring term.

1947

Margaret S. Kaufman was married December 30 to Robert M. Schumo. He is with the Pennsylvania Electric Steel Company. They live in Hamburg, Pa.

1948

We regret the passing last June of David Gordon Boyce, an agriculture student from 1944 to 1947. His home was RD Waterport.

Doris E. Corbett and Douglas K. Dillon, both of ’48 were married August 21. Dillon is a member of the firm J. C. Dillon, florist.

Eileen B. Peck is now a dietetic intern at The Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md.

Here’s a romantic note from the agent’s office in Lewis County. On April 23, Charles Stansbury, assistant agent, married Geraldine Shaffrey, who was employed as secretary to the agent. After honeymooning in the New England states, the couple will resume their work in Lowville.

1949

Two of our February graduates are now doing graduate work out west. Richard Glor is majoring in agricultural economics at Purdue and Sam Schenburg is taking more poultry at University of California, Berkeley.

Harold C. Bateman has become assistant agricultural agent in Cayuga County after his graduation last February.

Douglas D. Sergeant, who came to Cornell from a fruit farm in Sodus, is now the first assistant agricultural agent Greene county ever had. Last summer he was 4-H club assistant agent in Monroe county.

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Bring them in when you are ready to sell. We will buy all books which are to be used again at Cornell and give you 50% of the list price in cash. Remember we pay cash—you don’t have to trade your books for merchandise.

What about discontinued books? We’ve taken care of them too. A buyer from Barnes & Noble will be at the Co-op soon to buy all discontinued books. Watch for our announcement of the days and dates.

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May, 1949
H. O. BUCKMAN
(Continued from page 5)

department was located on the second floor of Stone Hall and the laboratory was in the basement. There were three professors in the department.

Teaching Agronomy I and keeping his book, “The Nature and Properties of Soil” up to date have been Professor Buckman’s major interests during the years at Cornell. The book was first published in 1909 under the title of “Soils” and Dr. T. L. Lyons and Professor E. O. Fippin were the original authors.

Buckman first contributed to the volume in 1915, and is today its sole author, although he still retains Doctor Lyons’ name.

Doctor Buckman does not comment upon his teaching success. He claims that too often a student feels that a good fellow means a good teacher. He sincerely hopes that, through his eight or ten thousand students, he has contributed something to New York State Agriculture.

With graduation just around the corner, you’re looking to the future . . . looking for your job with a future.

Whatever your interests might be . . . livestock buying, processing or sales . . . laboratory research . . . foods and nutrition . . . Armour offers college graduates many fine openings. We invite you to visit any of our plants. Scop in and get a first-hand picture of the many excellent job opportunities with Armour and Company.

And so as the minute hand draws toward ten minutes of the hour, we prepare to close our notebooks and the Professor puts away his notes and his blackboards. Still a young man in years and particularly in looks and spirit, he will stay on a year or so revising his book—but beyond that “remains to be seen.” The heartfelt good wishes of the students of the College of Agriculture go with Professor H. O. Buckman. May he, as a final and enduring proposition, enjoy a well-earned rest.

**Slips in the Press**

**Bang-up Opportunity**
Reliable young man wanted for employment in dynamite factory. Good chance for advancement. Raises guaranteed.

Mordale Herald

**Dangerous Visit**
Mr. and Mrs. J.K.W. visited friends in Chicago.

Red Post News

**Pedestrians Take Notice!**
A careless driver was arrested and fined $10 here yesterday.

Savannah Express

**How Lazy Can You Get?**
Wanted: Woman, any age, to prepare and eat supper for elderly couple.

Pottsville Times

**Don't Bother, Kids.**
We of Hogg Brothers would like to express your appreciation for your patronage of the past 25 years.

Toledo Review

**Sounds Like It Was A Strain**
Mr. and Mrs. W. F. decently attended the silver wedding anniversary of his sister and brother-in-law.

Brassburg Observer

**Snooze In Store for Audience**
Before playing in New York, the production will be tired out in Long Branch.

Vickville Express

**Frank Statement**
The Oak Ridge atomic plant sponsors training in the unclear sciences.

Northport Courier

**Experienced in what?**
Need woman crock with some pastry knowledge. Must be experienced in cafe.

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For adults .......................................... 2.25
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CornellScarfs ..................................... 1.75

Tennis balls—Three for .......................... 1.75

Golf Balls—Each .................................. .85

Terry Cloth Jackets ............................... 3.25

△TRIANGLE BOOK CO-OP△
Of Many Things

"THE PEOPLE'S COLLEGES"
A History of the Extension Service
By Ruby Green Smith

IT better be good—we've been waiting a long time for it," and the interested Extension agent who said those words is not disappointed, for Ruby Green Smith's book of the history, pictures, biographies, and philosophy of New York State's Extension Service is good reading.

As Mrs. Smith herself says in the Author's Note, the undertaking of writing such a book involves much more than might first be realized. The Extension Service has vast records in many areas—and over its 73 year life it has employed many great teachers. Mrs. Smith has filled the pages of The People's Colleges with writing of the best of these records and extension workers.

Perhaps the most interesting section of The People's Colleges is made up of biographies of the early organizers of the Extension Service, as well as "shadow sketches" of many Extension associates familiar to students today—stories of the Baileys, the Comstocks, Dean Carl Ladd, Director Simons, Dean E. Vincent.

Assembled in a "picture gallery" in the middle of the books are photographs collected by Mrs. Smith from sources all over the state. There is probably not a student in the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics who will fail to see a familiar face among these pictures.

Extension Services of the College of Veterinary Medicine and the School of Industrial and Labor Relations will perhaps be news to many of The People's College readers—but through reports given by professors from both of these sections of the University, and pictures included in the photograph area, these new parts of the Extension Service take their place in the whole concept of the Service.

The author herself is one of the best known of the "Greats" of the Extension Service. In the state leaders' office of the Home Demonstration Agents from 1918-1944—the last 12 years as State Leader—Mrs. Smith has had an important part in making much of Extension's history. She was well trained for working with people, having received her Doctors degree in Philosophy from Stanford University. She encouraged the introduction of Community Homemaker's Programs, she believed in democracy, and in the training of women to carry on democratic living. But perhaps she is most widely known for her writing of the Home Bureau Creed—distributed to thousands of homemakers throughout the country "...to maintain the highest ideals of home life...to place service above comfort...to lose self in generous enthusiasm..." And these words of Ruby Green Smith's reveal the core of her own life beliefs. This core of convictions she has woven into The People's Colleges, and so given all those touched by Extension works their point of reference.

J.W.

NEW BAILEY BIOGRAPHY

LIBERTY HYDE BAILEY—A Story of American Plant Sciences” by Andrew Denny Rodgers is really more than a biography. It is a students' handbook for the history of botany and horticulture. It is a story of how we have improved the fruits of our land, describing the latest achievements in botanical and biological research. The development of the plant sciences is taken wholly from actual materials, gathered through years of study from thousands of letters, documents, and every available known collection and works of scientists of this period who devoted themselves to the study of plants. These documents and letters are abundantly quoted and footnoted.

Interwoven with a rather detailed study of the plant sciences is the life of horticulturist Liberty Hyde Bailey. The descriptions of his boyhood and much of his life steal through the textbook atmosphere like the soft breath of orchards in bloom. His life, like the methods of cultivation he introduced to the nation's orchards and gardens, is part of American history.

Liberty Hyde Bailey started working in his father's apple orchard, ranked the finest in Michigan state, as a child of 10. Eighty years later, in 1948, he accepted from the Men's Garden Clubs of America the first Johnny Appleseed Memorial Medal "for meritorious service in horticulture." To a man who has written a stack of books as high as he is tall, is dedicated a long deserved biography.

M.J.S.
FIELD STUDIES of lightning by General Electric use the Empire State Building as a laboratory. Knowledge gained from these and from...

LABORATORY BOLTS—the most powerful ever produced aid G-E engineers in developing better and lower-cost protective equipment.

G-E LIGHTNING LABORATORY—world's largest—is new center for continuing lightning research.

'Tamed' lightning helps to write its brother's story...

LIGHTNING—when you consider it in terms of microseconds—is not nearly so impetuous as summer storms might indicate. Before loosing its charge, for instance, it sends down advance "streamers" to plot out the easiest path and makes sure that the earth sends up other streamers to meet it. In its downward course it may hesitate forty times and more before deciding on its next step...

Some strokes are extremely slow, building up and releasing their charges in a tenth of a second rather than the usual millionth. They produce no thunder...

More than 95% of our lightning comes from negatively charged clouds...

Facts like these are part of the working knowledge of the engineers in General Electric's High Voltage Engineering Laboratory in Pittsfield, Mass. It's their job to develop lower-cost equipment that will better withstand lightning and that will better protect electric service against it.

To aid these specialists, General Electric recently equipped them with a new laboratory, the world's largest lightning center. One of the main tools: the most powerful man-made lightning ever produced, rivalling the force of natural bolts, adding further to our knowledge of this "weapon of the gods."

By emphasizing research and creative thinking, by encouraging fertile minds to follow their own imaginative bent, and by implementing their work with the best available facilities, General Electric remains "a place where interesting things are happening," and stays in the forefront of scientific and engineering development.

You can put your confidence in—

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Several Cornell agricultural judging teams are competing this week at the Eastern States Exposition against teams from colleges all over the east. The students on these teams are judging in the name of the College of Agriculture at Cornell and it is costing them plenty of money.

They are given transportation in a state car—but meals and room while traveling come out of their own pockets, and actual experience has proven that the cost is something not to be considered lightly. Last year the dairy boys had to lay $100 apiece on the line, in spite of all out efforts on the part of the coach and department to defray the expense.

You may wonder why students who are earning their way through college or who don’t have any extra money to spare would even consider such an outlay. They will tell you that they have spent two afternoons a week all through the spring term, competing against forty other students in the judging classes, trying to win a berth on one or another of those teams.

The dairy group for example travels to the New York State Fair, Eastern States, and then on to the national contest at Waterloo, Iowa in a time span covering more than a month. Such an experience of close contact with one of your outstanding professors, the opportunity to become a creditable judge of some kind of agricultural product, the opportunity to travel and to meet important and interesting men is worth what it costs and more.

And yet that is not the point. There are many students who do not have the money and so never entertain a thought of being on a judging team. Certainly that is not fair to them. And then too these teams represent Cornell just as does
Our Story . . .

CORNELL University was founded because Ezra Cornell, businessman and farmer, wanted to make a contribution to the welfare of the people of New York State. That contribution became "an institution where any person can find instruction in any subject."

In carrying out the tradition he started, the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University is dedicated to serve the people of the state by carrying on work of a three-fold nature—resident instruction, research and extension.

Ezra Cornell's farm became a campus in 1868. That first year agricultural education was provided for under one of the university's two divisions of instruction—special sciences and arts. Andrew White, who became the first president of the University, searched for a teacher who would combine the practical and theoretical qualities the subject of agriculture needed. In 1874 he brought Isaac P. Roberts, who was then at Iowa State College, to Cornell.

Under Roberts' leadership came a period of slow but steady progress. Four years after he arrived agriculture was changed from a department to a college with Roberts as the first dean. By that time student enrollment had reached 30, and Dean Roberts carried much of this early teaching load himself. At the turn of the century, the college included three divisions: agriculture, animal industry and dairy husbandry and horticulture.

Expansion has continued until today the College of Agriculture includes 18 departments and approximately 1700 undergraduates and 700 graduate students with majors in the departments of the college.
I'm From The City

by Bob Davies '50

His words packed all the punch of a Notice of Probation. "I'm afraid you must take a leave of absence for a term to complete your farm practice," was the edict from Professor Shapley's farm practice office. I was just finishing my junior year and had but four of the required forty credits. Translated, that meant eight months of rural existence ahead of me. Up to this time my most toilsome chore had been a sporadic devotion to early morning calisthenics. Of a sudden, it was time to put my suits in storage and invest in a farm wardrobe.

Goodby Pelham

I said goodbye to all the people I ever knew and borrowed a commutation ticket from Pelham to New York. From there a Greyhound sped me to the depot at Windham where I hired a battered taxi to the Lawrence Brothers farm, three miles from the general store. "Like to work?" smirked the gabby driver. He was trying to be sociable, but I already had calloused hands from the implications of his tone and didn't choose to discuss my future further. I diverted his conversation to the social life of the town. "Well," he drawled, "if you like to 'hog-rassle' you'll have a big time at the Red Barn on Saturday nights." It didn't sound appealing, but hoping to be pleasantly surprised I made a mental note of it and for the rest of the time, naively watched the farms go by.

Hello Windham

I'll never know how Bert and Cliff Lawrence suppressed their laughter at the sight of my tennis racquet and the many suitcases which contained equally ludicrous items. A 200 pound Pigmy could not have been in worse physical shape than my blubbery self, and I am sure they wondered about my marginal utility in a hayfield. I too had some thoughts; I chuckled as I mused that the cemetery adjacent to the farm was shrewdly placed to provide a ready disposal for the worn-out bodies of their hired men. Unlike many who find the required diary a nuisance, I took to it as a means of recording my experiences for my own personal satisfaction as well as for the report due in the office at the end of my term of servitude. With the help of a camera and numerous attempts at humor, the diary developed into an enormous volume which fascinated me more and more as it grew. To read it over now brings back, in a remarkably vivid manner, the changes which took place as a city boy learned to get along with a dairy farm.

June 14

I guess Bert couldn't sleep very well 'cause he got me up in the middle of the night and clearly suggested that we get to milking. It takes me quite some time to get into position to apply the milker units to the often impatient cows. I can't get over that constant look of suspicion—with a dash of restlessness in their eyes. Already I've been impressed with one cow above all others—Carnation is her name. She has a mighty shifty pair of hind legs, an especially nervous constitution, and a very sensitive udder. Hope I can win her confidence in due time because I'm not athletic enough to dodge her number nine hoofs forever.

They laughed when I brought (Continue on page 15)
Your Ag Campus

by Ned Bandler '49

Well, you’ve been oriented ‘till you’re blue in the face and toured until burning corns have taken the place of what was once a burning thirst for knowledge. Aided by maps, intuition, and the trial and error system, you’ve almost succeeded in finding your way to wherever you want to go. But the maps tell only a portion of the tale. They show you the “lay of the land” of course, but nonetheless leave out a lot of details. They gloss over hills and gorges, history and traditions, and the many whys and wherefores of each of the buildings that dot our vast expanse of Ag campus.

The Take-off

Let’s draw a line on our map, along Garden Avenue from Hoy Field, circling around Bailey Hall and thence to the shores of Beebe Lake. East of that line, with the exception of a small enclave of land tenaciously held by the College of Home Economics, the College of Agriculture rules supreme. Buildings, laboratories, farms, greenhouses, shops, and every manner of bird, beast, and fowl are to be found within this vast domain.

Your classes in poultry, animal husbandry, botany, ad infinitum, will introduce you to the birds, beasts and fish, but unless you are an exception to the rule, the buildings will probably remain strangers —only vaguely familiar names signifying places you hurry in and out of, five days a week.

Suppose that while we’re still free of prelims, rushing parties, and have not yet commenced the pursuit of the elusive Cornell co-ed, we take a Cook’s tour of our Ag campus buildings. What? Your corns won’t stand it? How about riding then? To get a broad perspective of the subject, let’s go for a spin in the Ag-Domecon Council’s shiny new helicopter.

That’s the drill hall below us now. You’ll probably be getting quite well acquainted with the place before very long. Contrary to first impressions, it isn’t a barn, although there are many who would willingly countenance it’s conversion. That green, inviting expanse ahead of us is Alumni Field. We’re quite proud of it. The college teams use the lower portion of the field, and the greater area of it is reserved for students, for their own amusement and sport. Thus far, we’ve been fortunate in being able to convince enthusiastic University planners that this field is not the ideal spot for, say, the new School of Medieval Castle Design.

Over Wing Hall

We’re approaching the far end of the Cornell Campus, where the Departments of Animal Husbandry, Dairy Industry, and Agricultural Engineering hold forth. The building on the right is Wing Hall, named after Professor Hy Wing, the first head of the department. There are people on campus today who remember quite vividly one of Professor Wing’s prominent characteristics aside from his professional excellence. Prof. Wing never believed in an intercom system to contact members of his department. Whenever he wanted someone, he would just step out into the hall and roar. A powerful, dynamic figure, with a tremendous voice, he generally found whoever he wanted, at the expense, however, of the repose of many somnolent animal husbandry students.

The building to the left of Wing
is Stocking Hall, headquarters of the Department of Dairy Industry and Bacteriology. Professor Stocking was the exact opposite of Professor Wing. Quiet, retiring, and highly approachable, Professor Stocking’s department was characterized by a higher degree of vocal restraint, according to best information available.

To the right, rear, of these two buildings is a conglomeration of sheds that at present houses our Ag Engineering department. A new structure, to stand on a line with Wing and Stocking is planned for the not-too-distant future. Sentiment in the department seems to indicate that tomorrow will not be too soon to start breaking ground.

Return Flight

We'll take a round robin now, and fly back to home base. There’s Rice Hall below us—a building that houses more chickens than even Clara Dickson Hall.

The building was named after Professor James Rice, the founder of the department. “Jimmie” Rice possessed, and holds to this day, a most enthusiastic and all encompassing interest in agriculture. It was largely through his efforts that poultry husbandry was established as a course of study on a college level. Under his banner, the department grew to a position of respected prominence, set a pattern that has been followed by many agricultural institutions, and has turned out a large percentage of the outstanding poultry teachers of today.

Professor Rice was not only a determined defender of the profession of agriculture, but was vigorously interested in student activities. The Rice Debate (you’ll be hearing more about that later) was set up by Professor Rice, and along with the Eastman public speaking stage, is an Ag campus epic that is looked forward to with great interest every year.

Fernow Hall was named, as you might well guess, for Professor Fernow, who was, incidentally, dean of the first college of forestry in the United States. The State College of Forestry was at one time located here, but through some very complicated political shenanigans involving many prominent people, was moved to Syracuse University. At present, courses in forestry and nature study are given in the building.

We’re over the Ag Quadrangle now, where most of the buildings are concentrated. Here is the original group of buildings, plus such shiny additions as Warren Hall and Plant Science. Warren Hall was named in honor of Professor George F. Warren who has to his record of accomplishments, among other things, the credit for having “made” the Agricultural Economics department what it is today, and for having been the first Editor of the CORNELL COUNTRYMAN.

Warren Hall’s counterpart across the way, Plant Science, houses the floriculture, plant pathology, botany, plant breeding, and meteorology departments.

The building adjoining Warren Hall bears the name of Professor G. C. Caldwell, one of our first faculty members in the College of Agriculture, and is occupied by the Department of Agronomy.

Comstock Hall, the “Bug building,” is a part of the dominion of the Entomology Department and honors the memory of Professor J. H. Comstock, a unique and well remembered figure on our campus. Diminutive in size, Professor Comstock was famed for his somewhat startling habit of doing all his work and writing from a standing position. His desks were custom built for him, and by way of explanation to his amazed colleagues, he stated that he did all his work in that position because, “It helps me think better.”

No Hard Cider

Completing the quadrangle, we find the “triplets,” East Roberts, Roberts Hall, and Stone Hall, the first buildings of this group to be erected. Stone Hall, named for “Uncle John” Stone, is the present site of the Ag college library and the Rural Education Department. “Uncle John” is well remembered for his campaign to abolish the serving of hard cider to men working in the hay fields—an ancient practice that is still vigorously defended in some sections of the country.

East Roberts is the home of the Vegetable Crops Department, and the main building, Roberts Hall is the college administration headquarters, the stronghold of the Department of Extension Teaching.

(Continued on page 20)
LAST spring two Cornell men were discussing in true male fashion—you guessed it—a Cornell coed. In the course of the conversation, one asked the other what Sue was studying.

“Oh, she’s not studying,” replied the other, “she’s in Home Ec!”

This has long been the prevalent attitude toward a Home Economics education and it is one that is fast dying out. The study of Home Economics is now making a worthy and respected name for itself.

As a college major, Home Economics is definitely on the upswing. It is no longer a lark or an advanced finishing school where a young lady is kept until she is ready for marriage, but rather a technical preparatory course for women in the field for which they are naturally adapted. Its steady improvement in curricula and methods is largely responsible for its increasing popularity, and more and more people are coming to realize it as an essential and important field of study.

Needed in The Home

It is fast becoming a recognized field for scientific research because educators are beginning to realize that intelligent minds need foundations on which to develop themselves, and that these foundations are largely manifested in the home. A man’s psychological balance requires a harmonious family background, and this harmony is, for the most part, achieved by the homemaker—the wife and mother.

Among other factors, the high cost of living has brought the expedience of a Home Economics background to the fore. One of the core courses of Cornell University’s program is called Economics of the Household. This is a highly specialized course which prepares the modern Mrs. America to run her home and her life as smoothly and efficiently as possible. She learns how to combat hard water in regions where soap scum is the backache of every housewife; how to adjust working heights so that a minimum of energy produces the maximum in efficiency; how to create storage space out of “impossible” areas; how to buy and use household equipment economically; and she even learns the principles of marketing and banking so that her dollar will be spent more wisely. In a few words, she is going to be able to start out on top of the ladder with the knowledge which most people have to learn by experience.

Vitamins A-G

Our Home Economist will also know the essentials of nutrition. She has met and become well acquainted with the Vitamin family—A through G. She not only knows how to boil water, but also how to make spinach look good enough to eat! Try her’s sometime—it invariably is!

Good Taste Counts

She’s an artist in her own right, too. True, she may not be able to draw the proverbial “straight line,” but she understands the principles of color, line and composition in homes and in clothing. She is learning the merits of functional beauty, and the beauty of simplicity, and she is discovering that an empty space can often be as effective as one that is filled. She knows how harmony of design and color in the home can affect its inhabitants psychologically, and she can distinguish between taste and appropriateness.

“The elements of Child Psychology have been absorbed by the coed—she’s studied family nutrition, children’s recreational activities, and the physical development of the child from beginning to end.”

by Marian Schmidt '50
She is developing a taste for the classical and enduring in furniture and home design, a taste for the practical and functional, and a taste for what suits the personality and social bracket of the individual.

While on the subject of art, what is more of an art than dressing one’s self appropriately and in accordance with one’s figure, coloring, activities and personality? In Cornell’s co-ed and she’s had practical experience in our well organized day to day living and study our vital statistics, skin and style, and all those little things that any wide and bright-eyed girl should admit sooner or later. The important thing is not to be a defeatist. Maybe the average American Miss wasn’t blessed with the proportions of Rita Hayworth, but she now has a good idea of what to do to make that obvious only to herself. After all, it’s the illusion that counts!

**Expert Sempstress**

Often the potential homemaker goes on in this field and by her graduation day, she can not only make her own clothing, but she has studied draping, designing, and flat pattern making. She has had an opportunity to learn tailoring and advanced dress design. The sewing machine has become as important to her as her kitchen stove.

The elements of Child Psychology have been absorbed by our eager co-ed and she’s had practical experience in our well organized day nursery school at Cornell. She’s studied family nutrition, children’s recreational activities, and the physical development of the child from beginning to end. She knows what to expect and when. She knows the proper guidance and care of children at different ages, and she’s not overawed and frightened at the prospect of having a family of her own.

**A Good Background**

The girl who receives her Bachelor of Science degree from Home Economics is well prepared for the occupation she will most likely undertake—that of a housewife and a mother. She not only has a background in the Domestic Sciences, but her course has required a basic background in Sociology, English and Psychology.

(Continued on page 22)
Clubs for Sale!

A different approach by one of our new Associate Editors aims at familiarizing freshmen with clubs on upper campus

by Anne Plass ’51

JOIN! Join! Join! is the cry to all freshmen during the first few weeks of school. There are on the upper campus 23 clubs waiting to welcome you—offering membership, fellowship, a broadening approach to your field of study. Select your clubs with care, not because some are better but because your time is limited and there will be a few, more along your line than others. Here’s the selection.

KERMIS

“If it’s Kermis, it’s got to be good.” Kermis is the dramatic club run and organized by students in the Home Ec and Ag colleges. Tragic as it may seem, most of their productions are comedies in the funniest sense of the word. High points on their calendar include an evening’s performance of three one-act plays and the annual Farm and Home Week variety show. Competitions are open for positions in acting, staging, properties, lighting, costuming and make-up as well as directional work. Don’t let AGR run the show—you, too, can become an upper campus star and celebrity. Officers this year are President, Dick Corwith; Vice-president, Phyllis Harvey; Secretary, Julie Schaeenzer; and Treasurer, Paul MacMillan.

“The only one of its kind”—and it certainly fills the bill is the Home Economics Club open to each and every Cornell coed in the College of Home Economics. Meeting monthly on a Wednesday night, the girls have social as well as educational programs. Here is one of the best places to meet your fellow Home Ec’ers. Publishing the monthly newspaper, Spool and Kettle, helping with the morning coffee hours or participating in the discussions and talks conducted under the Vocational Series Committee can be your job for the asking. The girls last year carried on a good-will program through letters and shipments of clothes to a Home Ec school in Giessen, Germany. You also might ask them who won out over the Hotel students in their Cherry Pie Baking Contest. Officers for the new year are President Peggy Martin; Vice President, Anne Forde; Secretary, Joanne Gully; and Treasurer, Jeanette West.

“Ask the man who’s in it”—the Round-Up Club is one of the most active groups on the Ag Campus. Inspired by their purpose to bring students interested in animal husbandry closer together, to establish more informal relations with the faculty, to create first-hand interest in friendly, keen competition in judging and showmanship contests and to give club members an opportunity to listen to outstanding men in the many phases of animal husbandry—how can they fail? Besides their regular meetings twice a month, the club holds dairy and livestock judging contests and takes an active part in Farm and Home Week. An annual banquet, picnic, and smoker are part of its social program. Douglas Dodds presides over the club this year with the aid of Vice President Dwight Miller, Secretary Bill Bair, and Treasurer Dick Darley.

“Hasn’t failed yet”—the Cornell Chapter of the Future Farmers of America.
America has been quite active during the past school year and if all the plans for the coming year go into effect, it will be even busier this term. Membership in the College Chapter is open to all students in the field of Rural Education and to former members of the F.F.A. Some of the activities during the last year consisted of the regular business meeting which featured prominent speakers, movies and interesting slides, usually being followed by an ice cream session. Just as important a part of the club's activities are its socials, which include picnics, parties and last year featured several square dances held in cooperation with the G.L.F. The new slate of officers elected at the end of last term are as follows: President, Harold Gould; Vice President, Walt Bruska; Secretary, Walt Gladstone; Treasurer, Bill Grevelding; Sentinel, Jim Dean; and Reporter, Bill Zimmer.

GRANGE & 4-H

“Always refreshing” could well refer to the Grange or 4-H Club meetings. If you, frosh, have been acquainted with rural life at all, these two organizations are already familiar to you. To the “foreigners” the Grange, the oldest and strongest farm organization, directs its energies toward a more prosperous agriculture, a more practical education, a better community life, and higher ideals of manhood, womanhood and citizenship. The 4-H equals the Grange’s resolves with their motto “Make the best better.” Both clubs have an active educational and social program and are open to both males and females (a high selling point!)

Outstanding and they are mild—or could it be wild? At any rate, the members of the Pomology Club belong to a practical organization whose purpose is to acquaint the student with interesting or controversial problems of fruit growing through noted speakers and discussions. The problem of apple bruising, as well as apple polishing, is their concern. The club stages two shows, one in Kingston and one in Rochester for the New York Horticultural Society as a service to fruit growers of the state. Besides some informal parties, the Pomology Club highlights their social activity with the annual Apple Blossom Dance.

“More and better things for more people” may apply to the Cornell Dairy Science Club as well as to General Motors. Comparatively unknown even to the upper classmen, the club supplements the classroom lectures with new developments in the dairy science field. Sponsoring the Cornell Dairy Products Judging Team is an active part of their program. Here again is an organization whose part in Farm and Home Week should not be forgotten—that of helping to feed the hungry visitors. Leaders this term are President, Pat Heffernan; Vice President, Don Marlatt; Secretary, Ed Karsten; and Treasurer, Jerry Silverman.

“First for quality at lowest cost” is the CORNELL COUNTRY-MAN, the magazine on the upper campus. If you don’t think so, then why not come around and offer your suggestions. Competitions are open on the editorial, advertising, photography, circulation and business boards. More could be said but look at it yourself, you’re half way through it now.

Two new clubs which were organized on campus last year are the Ag Agents and the Ag Engineers. The purpose of each is evidenced in its title; both are active as young clubs are apt to be, and to dream up a slogan which might be appropriate let’s say “Everything for the Farm”, for that is after all their ultimate aim.

“Follow the Experts” and don’t miss out on the Poultry Club if that is up your alley. They have good backing from the faculty and plenty of student interest.

AND MANY MORE

If room would permit, we would gladly attempt to promote our many other worthy products, but will at least list them with the hope that you will survey and consider them as part of your college life. They are:

- Floriculture Club
- Sears Club
- Two-year Club
- Veg-Crops Club
- Young Coops Club

It is also not too early to at least hear about our top-notch but more expensive products (otherwise known as honorary societies) on the upper campus. Bacamia is the organization of junior and senior bacteriology majors. Omicron Nu is the senior honorary society in Home Economics while the senior society in Agriculture call themselves Ho-Nun-De-Kah.
Introducing...

DON RICHTER

DON Richter can tell anyone just how much better Cornell University is than its arch rival, Syracuse—he has studied at both schools. Yes, Don did start his college career at Syracuse in engineering, but the next year transferred to Ag Eng at Cornell. According to this accurate first hand source, there is no comparison between Syracuse and “beautiful Cornell.”

Don has had a very active career since moving “far above Cayuga’s waters”, and his senior year promises to keep him busier than ever before. He is president of Ho-Nun-De-Kah, honorary ag senior society, Managing Editor of the CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, and is also president of his fraternity, Phi Kappa Psi. In addition to his active extracurricular career, Don has managed somehow to maintain one of the highest scholastic averages in the history of the College of Agriculture and to lead an interesting social life at the same time.

Don started on a dairy farm in Attica, New York 21 years ago. By the time he had finished high school, he decided that he preferred engineering to cows. Not satisfied with his first choice of an alma mater, Don transferred to Ag Engineering in the College of Agriculture and here found the field closest to his heart. For his work since coming here, Don was awarded the Gulvin Scholarship this year, given to an outstanding student in Ag Engineering.

He also was selected by the faculty to receive the Danforth Fellowship, a four weeks training scholarship in St. Louis and at a summer camp in Michigan.

You can find Don most any day after class on the fourth floor of Roberts Hall handing out assignments to CORNELL COUNTRYMAN competes and in general helping to run the Ag and Home Ec publication. He is easy to get to know—come on up sometime and see for yourself.

—J.C.H.

PEG MARTIN

HERE’S your change and thank you!” cheerfully answers Peggy Martin as she serves you coffee in the Student Lounge of Home Economics. Peggy, who is president of the Home Economics Club this year, is a five feet three vivacious blond from Chevy Chase, Maryland. Last year she served as co-chairman of the tea committee of the club which began a series of morning coffee hours at ten o’clock, five days a week, to wake up sleepy-eyed girls in the middle of morning lectures.

The coffee hours turned out to be a great success, and Peggy’s comment was “Love to have some Ag students over.”

Peggy began her career at college in 1947 and has majored in child development during her three years in Home Economics. Her interest is in pre-school education and she wants to teach kindergarten and nursery school after graduation next June.

First activity on Peggy’s long list was the Westminster Club which she joined upon arrival. She was one of the Rural Fellowship Team of S.C.M. who journeyed to Genoa that year and to Mecklenburg last year. She joined the Home Economics Club and became a member of the tea committee of which she was co-chairman in her Junior year. Also in her Junior year, Peggy was a V.P. in Risley, the sophomore girls dorm.

Last spring, Peggy was elected president of the Home Economics Club and secretary of Westminster. In W.S.G.A. she will serve on the Special Permission Board and many of you may have already seen her at the W.S.G.A. booth during Activities Fair. Peggy is also a member of Sigma Kappa and is second “veep” this year.

Just watch an active, live-wire girl in action as Peggy Martin puts in a full and eventful senior year at Cornell through the months ahead. She’s going places and you’re all invited.

—D. H.
worked every day in the Cornell dairy barns to help pay his way through college.

During his sophomore year, Wib was elected President of the 4-H Club and Advertising Manager of the CORNELL COUNTRYMAN.

Last spring—and still a sophomore—Wib ran for the Ag-Domecon Council, was elected, and at the first meeting was voted into the presidency. This automatically made him a member of the Student Council of the University and so as a result he occupies the top political office on the upper campus. To add to his already heavy load of responsibilities, he has the job of Business Manager of the CORNELL COUNTRYMAN for this year.

Wib has led a fascinating social life with a very lovely Cornell coed, also a very outstanding member of the COUNTRYMAN staff, and has affiliated himself with Alpha Zeta, honorary agricultural fraternity.

Still determined to be a farmer, Wib will return home when he completes his work at Cornell. There it is his hope that in addition to doing a top job of producing milk, he can find a need for his training to work for the best interests of our farmers. —F.S.

BARBARA SINGLETON

ONE of the knitting brigade's more illustrious members is tall, blonde Bobbie Singleton, whose needles and wool keep busy supplying Argyles for the Sigma Phi Ep whose pin she wears.

Bobbie has been active in women's organizations since her freshman year, mainly in WSGA and dorm doings. She served on the House of Representatives, on the Sophomore Class Council, on her living unit's social committee and was dorm chairman of the Campus Chest drive last year.

Last spring Cornell coeds elected Bobbie second vice-president of WSGA. She also served on the Panhellenic Council representing Sigma Kappa sorority. Outside WSGA her interests move to the upper campus where she is serving her second year as the Class of '50 representative on Ag-Domecon Council.

In spite of her heavy activities schedule, and her job waiting tables in the dormitory, Bobbie's studies have not suffered. She has held two of the coveted Home Bureau scholarships of the College of Home Economics, this year receiving the largest one available.

Child psychology and nursery school work head her list of Home Economics likes. For the past two summers she has worked at a nursery school in her hometown of Lynbrook, Long Island. Bobbie is well informed about the full time work nursery school children give a teacher, but she is quick to tell anyone that after graduation this June, she hopes to combine her vocation with the long term plans of marriage. —J.W.
On The Campus Beat

Wilde, Earle A.
Williams, Frederic A. Jr.
Wright, Eugene E.
Young, Ernest W.

Prof. O. F. Curtis

Professor Otis Freeman Curtis, well known plant physiologist at Cornell, died July 4, 1949 at Chatham, Massachusetts while on vacation with Mrs. Curtis near Cape Cod. Professor Curtis was 61 years old.

Long considered one of the outstanding men in the field of plant physiology, he was much sought after by graduate students for their committees. One of his most famous scientific accomplishments was recorded in his book "Translocation of Solutes in Plants" which marked an epoch in understanding the way food materials and nutrients move within plants.

Professor Curtis graduated from Oberlin College in 1911 and received his Ph.D. from Cornell in 1916. Since 1922 he had been professor of botany and plant pathologist at the Cornell Experiment Station. In 1926-27 he was visiting professor at the University of Leeds, England, and in 1930-31 at Ohio State University. He was president of the American Society of Plant Physiologists in 1937-38. He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Botanical Society of America, the American Association of Naturalists, and the American Society for Horticultural Science.

At Cornell, Professor Curtis was Secretary of the Graduate School Faculty and chairman of the special university committee on evaluation and improvements of instruction.

He had just finished a textbook with Professor D. G. Clark as junior author, on plant physiology to be published this fall. His passing has brought sorrow to his associates and students who knew him for his ability as a teacher, his high ideals, his friendliness, and his outstanding ability in his chosen field.

Prof. Atwood Appointed
New Plant Breeding Head

Professor Sanford S. Atwood became the new head of the plant breeding department July 1, succeeding Professor H. H. Love who has retired.

Dr. Atwood has been on the staff at Cornell since 1944 and holds B.S., M.A., and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Wisconsin. He is a native of Janesville, Wisconsin.

After leaving teaching positions at Wisconsin, he was associated from 1937 to 1941 with the U.S. Regional Pasture Research Laboratory at State College, Pa., as assistant agronomist, and from 1941-44 as associate agronomist. His work at the laboratory on the cytogenetics of white clover attracted national attention.

He came to Cornell in May, 1944 and since then his research has been chiefly with alfalfa, clover, and the more important grasses. Emphasis has been on developing types that will withstand the high July and August temperatures of New York State and thus help solve serious pasture problems for dairymen of the state. He has also engaged in testing black walnut varieties for differences in kernel yields. His research writings have appeared in Genetics, American Society of Agronomy Journal, and other leading scientific publications.

Dr. Atwood's affiliations include Phi Beta Kappa, Botanical Society of America, American Society of Agronomy, and the New York Academy of Science.

Two Ag Seniors
Win Scholarships

Barbara Hunt '50, student in plant breeding, was awarded first prize in the annual Ring Memorial Essay Contest for 1948-49. The topic of the essay was "The Status of First Generation Vegetable Hybrids" and Miss Hunt received $40 as winner of the contest.

The second Harold Gulvin Ag En-
I'm From The City

(Continued from page 5)

them a handful of spikes for six penny nails. We are building a barn, and it is interesting to see it rise, but I must confess, I feel much more at home at a Cornell Smoker.

With even my surplus energy expended I dragged myself to the supper table tonight. I am confident that I will soon get used to this rigorous routine.

No Tears For Indians

I sacked in at 8 o'clock looking forward to the bracing effects of a good night's sleep. Indians used to sleep on boards all right, but the transition from my beautyrest at home to the fabric covered slats of my new bunk dried up any tears of sympathy I ever shed for the American tribes. The pillow was not a cushion in any sense of the word, but merely a device to prop my head above the rest of my exhausted form. I found myself too tired to sleep and no matter where I lay, it seemed to be on a sore spot. For the remainder of the night, when I did doze off, I milked cows and carried lumber so that I was actually relieved to hear Bert come tripping up the stairs to rouse me for the reality of the day.

Sunday June 20

The human alarm goes off on Sunday as well as any other day and as I hear him climbing the stairs I catch myself sadistically wishing that some terrible calamity befell him before he reaches my door. In the past week, I've done more deep knee bends; thought, if not spoken, more profanity; and in general, pitied myself much more than God intended.

I'm still having trouble with Carnation. Her disposition hasn't improved a bit. She doesn't respond to kindness so I'm treating fire with fire and now find that this philosophy meets with even less success. I brace my back against the metal bar between the stanchions and with one knee against her flank, I push her aside to gain entrance with the milking machine. Just as I scurry in with the unit,—wham!—she pins me against the metal bar. It takes all my self restraint (and the presence of my boss) to let her get away with it.

June 26

It turns out that a "hog-rassle" is a square dance, and I witnessed my first exhibition of dosie doe tonight. The music is a far cry from the jazz of 52nd Street, and as for relaxation, I'll regard it as such when the University decrees it a legitimate substitute for physical training. I left the dance with no desire to acquire the rustic habit but must admit I get a kick out of the prancing ballerinas.

August 7

Have decided to go out for track when I get back to Cornell. Every night for about a week now, the cows have been breaking through the fence at one point or another and trampling down the unmowed meadows. Racing after 60 cows in the tall wet grass is a challenge to man's endurance. Guess who crashes the fences—Carnation!

Just as I breathed a prayer of thankfulness as the last load of hay went in, the boys bought 20 acres more. I'm certain that we now have more hay under cover than the cows will ever eat, but the Lawrences insist on getting more.

Man and his machines—I practically took the top off the milkhouse door today as, in a moment of carelessness and overexuberance, the hydraulic lift on the tractor got the best of me and hoisted itself beyond all expectations.

September 1

Went to the county fair at Rhinebeck. It was good to see the outside again. Strangely enough I caught myself loitering about the show rings, poultry exhibits and 4-H club tents. Spent only a few moments on the midway, once my only reason for going to such affairs. I still think I could have won the milking contest had I entered.

January 30

Time to shed my overalls and don the gabardine suit I had so reluctantly hung up in the closet eight months ago. As I look back I feel obliged to mention Lindy, the buck lamb, as the constant source of amusement through the many months. Any spare time we ever had was spent dodging around the pen with Lindy. Toward the last, he would set his neck, lower his head and charge with all the ferocity of an infuriated bull. The only place to go was up, so we would leap into the air, and hope to hurdle the fence before he realized he had missed. The little hard-head had his affectionate moments though. He was extremely fond of cigar smoke and if I chose to treat him to a small cloud he would raise his upper lip, take long deep breaths, and register profound emotion. He was very hurt if I didn’t toss him my cigar butts (seemed to favor Phillies).

I feel very strange as I put on my suit. I now stand 25 pounds lighter, I have forgotten that adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs—in short I am a new man.

I had two minutes to catch the bus to the city and the boys couldn’t understand why I was going to the barn. I couldn’t very well leave, could I, without taking one last apple to Carnation.
1923

Lawrence M. Vaughan B.S. '23 and Ph.D. in Ag Economics '28 is co-author with Lowell S. Hardin, of a new book, "Farm Work Simplification." Assistant Professor of Farm Management at Cornell from 1928 to 1932, Dr. Vaughan has been with the United States Department of Agriculture for the past sixteen years.

Dr. Hardin was research assistant in Agricultural Economics at Cornell from 1939 to 1943, when he received his Ph.D. in Farm Management. He is now Associate Professor of Agricultural Economics at Purdue University.

1938

In December Phyllis Wheeler was married to Dr. Herman Winkleman. The couple live in Cobleskill where Phyllis continues to hold her job as teacher of home management and clothing at the New York State Institute of Agriculture and Technology.

1940

A son, Dart Brooks, became the fourth child of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Risley in March. Bethlehem, Connecticut is the present address of the Risley family. Cornellians know Mrs. Risley as Dorothy Utz.

Mr. and Mrs. Justin Condon, whose address is Apt. 193, 9045 53rd Street, Seattle, Washington, now have two children, James and Margaret. Mrs. Condon was the former Jean Rodger.

1941

January was a special month for Mr. and Mrs. Russell Chiron for it brought them a son, Stuart. Mrs. Chiron was Blanche Zimnit before her marriage.

1942

Bill Zimmer, is teaching Vocational Agriculture at Blythe, California. This summer he made a trip east to visit his wife's people in New York City. The Zimmers have two children, a boy 28 months and a girl 6 months.

1944

Barbara Ann Pape is the six months old daughter of Ann Lynch Pape, New York City.

The Stanley Smiths of Niagara Falls are the parents of a son, Roger, born January 31. Mrs. Smith is the former Marie Perry.

Priscilla Landis, now Mrs. L. J. Moulton, is the mother of a daughter, Beth Lee, born in December. The family lives in Mentor, Ohio.

1945

On February 6, Nancy Hubbard married A. Firth Perryman. The Perryman's live at 1546 South Float Avenue, Freeport, Illinois.

Muriel Magid, now Mrs. Joseph Fath of Nettuchen, New Jersey, has a new daughter, Rebecca, born in February.

1946

Elizabeth Garnsey, who is working in the Singer Sewing Shop in Ithaca, was married to William B. Gilbert in 1948.

Barbara Hume recently became the wife of Dr. John Steel of Cortland.

Nancy Palmerone, now a dietitian in Montefiore hospital, New York, will soon be granted her M.R.S.

1947

Warren West resigned from his position as assistant agricultural agent in Cayuga County on January 31 to go into the farming business.

George Becker, assistant in Chenango County, became 4-H agent in Washington County on April 16.
Pioneers Conquered This Land With Their Hands...

Modern Machines Made It a Land of Plenty!

Pioneers came with their axes, guns and hoes, their wooden plows, iron plows, steel plows, oxen and horses; and through hard work, unimaginable hardship and drudgery carved for themselves homes and farms from a rugged, new land. Their farming tools were in many respects quite the same as those used in Biblical times and not much better. But unlike the people of older times, men in this land had equality, opportunity, aggressive ingenuity, freedom from oppressive restrictions... time and opportunity to think and plan. And men prospered... invented machines to help do their tasks faster and better. The last 100 years was a period of sudden, swift progress... real progress... and it parallels the history of the farm machinery industry. More progress was made in the last fifty years than in all the ages before. That progress continues under the American system of free enterprise and capitalism. Men who plan beyond tomorrow know that modern methods of agriculture will assure posterity of fertile, productive soil. That is why more and more progressive farmers demand MM Modern Tractors, Machines, and Power Units. They know that the MM trademark is the recognized symbol of highest quality since 1865. Today MM modern machines of proved dependability and economy... machines built to do the work with comfort, convenience, and safety enable the farmers of America to supply the world with food, fiber, and oils.

Today's farmers using modern methods and modern machinery are truly Pioneers of Progress!
## SCHOLARSHIP HOLDERS

**NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE**

**1949 - 1950**

### Sears, Roebuck Agricultural Foundation Scholarships ($200.00)

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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>Dalaba, H. James</td>
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<td>Dikeman, Richard E</td>
<td>E. Lake Road, Westfield</td>
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<td>Fitzgerald, William</td>
<td>97 S. Montgomery St., Walden</td>
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<td>Gleason, Edmund</td>
<td>R.D. 2, Groton</td>
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<td>Lewis, George M.</td>
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<td>Mowatt, John B. Jr.</td>
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<td>Narrow, Joseph E.</td>
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<td>Tilyou, Warren</td>
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<td>Wilkes, Raymond S.</td>
<td>R.D. 1, Bath</td>
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<td>Zonneville, Richard H.</td>
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### Carl E. Ladd Memorial Scholarships ($200.00)

#### FRESHMEN

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<td>116 Main St., Unadilla</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cady, Charles F.</td>
<td>Route 2, Sacketts Harbor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cranston, Mary A. E.</td>
<td>Basom</td>
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<td>Feasley, William A.</td>
<td>Eden</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gibson, Helen J.</td>
<td>R.D. 1, Stanley</td>
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<tr>
<td>Meek, John C.</td>
<td>Star Route, Deposit</td>
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<td>Turk, Donald E.</td>
<td>Dryden</td>
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#### SOPHOMORE

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<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>Payne, George E.</td>
<td>R.D. 1, Shortsville</td>
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### Mrs. Walter Douglas Scholarship ($150.00)

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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Armstrong, Janet I.</td>
<td>336 Hollywood Ave., Douglaston</td>
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### Robert M. Adams 4-H Memorial Scholarship ($100.00)

<table>
<thead>
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<tr>
<td>Specht, Lawrence W.</td>
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### Ward W. Stevens Holstein Scholarship ($500.00)

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<tr>
<td>Mix, Maurice</td>
<td>Heuvelton</td>
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### Hervey S. Hall Scholarship ($120.00)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>Ward, Peter L.</td>
<td>Candor</td>
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### Borden Agricultural Scholarship ($150.00)

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Noble, William A.</td>
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### Harold E. Gulvin Scholarship of the Lincoln Foundation ($250.00)

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Richter, Donald W.</td>
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### New York State Bankers Association Scholarship ($200.00)

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Day, Douglas C.</td>
<td>Fly Creek</td>
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### George LeMont Educational Fund Scholarship ($200.00)

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<tr>
<td>Bokman, Joseph D.</td>
<td>R.D. 4, Albion</td>
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### Burpee Award in Horticulture Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture ($50.00)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>Gold, Harold S.</td>
<td>225 Rogers Ave., Brooklyn 25</td>
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### Vegetable Crops ($50.00)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Greenfader, Sidney</td>
<td>56 E. 54th St., Brooklyn</td>
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### Esso 4-H Scholarship ($100.00 a year for four years)

<table>
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<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>Howell, Robert A.</td>
<td>Bradford</td>
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### A. R. Brand Scholarship in Ornithology ($300.00)

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crimmings, Marjorie</td>
<td>41 Clover St. Yonkers</td>
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### P R I Z E W I N N E R S

**NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE**

**1949-1950**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Prize</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Home Address</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alumni Prize</td>
<td>Lengemann, Frederick W.</td>
<td>R.D. 2, Lacona</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alpha Zeta Cup</td>
<td>Conneman, George J. Jr.</td>
<td>183-52 Camden Ave., St. Albans, L. I.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN
AT LAY-UP TIME this Fall— you can help prevent the winter rust that costs thousands of farmers the use of valuable farming equipment if you use Esso Rust-Bans.

ESSO RUST-BAN 347 protects all kinds of exposed machinery metal. It is quickly and easily applied with brush or cloth, and readily removed at any time with kerosene. For plows, cultivators, disks, and other exposed implements.

TO STOP the attack of rust on the insides of idle engines, use Esso Rust-Ban 603. It has special properties that combat rust, and a protective film adheres to inside engine surfaces, affording important, winter-long protection. In the Spring, Rust-Ban is replaced with motor oil.

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Your Ag Campus
(Continued from page 7)

and Information, and the citadel of the CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, which occupies a luxurious suite of offices on the fourth floor of the building.

Professor Isaac Phillips Roberts, after whom the latter building was named, was widely famed as one of the truly "great" teachers of his day. He came to the Ag school in 1874, when the buildings on our Ag campus consisted of a large barn "which never ceased to be a monstrosity," and burned down before the turn of the century, and several other dilapidated barns and other structures of dubious value which were interspersed with other University buildings.

Roberts did much to start the College of Agriculture on its way to greatness. It was under his leadership as the first Director of the college that additions were made to the "less than 100 acres of arable land allotted the college," and to a herd in which there were "ten milch cows, that had among them only 22 milkable teats."

The round structure in the circle below us is Bailey Hall, the only building specifically dedicated to auditorium space in the University. Too small to hold more than one-fifth of the University population, the building has been cleverly designed so that approximately one-half of that number are permitted an unimpeded view and hearing of proceedings.

The building, however, in no way detracts from the accomplishments of its namesake, Liberty Hyde Bailey, a former dean of the Ag college and one of the world's outstanding botanists. Dean Bailey is universally credited with having made a singularly outstanding contribution to the development of agricultural education through his tireless efforts and foresight in the growth of the college at Cornell. Dean Bailey "retired" in 1913, is now ninety-one years old, and has spent the last 36 years of "leisure" in writing, lecturing, and traveling to remote places of the world in search of new and undiscovered botanical rarities.

There, then, in a rather large nutshell, is your Ag campus, and academic home while you are at Cornell. Old and new buildings, embodying great ideas, and bearing famous names, commemorate those who devoted themselves to the future of agriculture here at Cornell University. These men are gone—they are counting on you to remember and to make good here at Cornell.

A Poor Seller
For Sale—three year old cold.
Kenmore Herald-Gazette

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($52.60 VALUE)

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<th>Non-Student</th>
<th>$19.80 (Tax Incl.)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Student</td>
<td>$16.80 (Tax Incl.)</td>
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**Seat Location Priority**
On All Games

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**THE 1949 FOOTBALL A.A. BOOK**
(A $20.80 VALUE)

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<tr>
<td>Students</td>
<td>$12.00 (Tax Incl.)</td>
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**Seat Location Priority**
at all Football Games

Sold Only

Schoellkopf Hall and Willard Straight
Opening Home Game — Niagara — 2:00 P.M. Sat., Sept. 24

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WE CARRY A COMPLETE LINE
OF NATIONALLY KNOWN COSMETICS

DRUGS — TOBACCO — FOUNTAIN
PHONE 2514

---

**Up to Us**
(Continued from page 3)

the well-subsidized and more spectacular football team.

Departments such as animal husbandry, dairy science, pomology, vegetable crops and floriculture are unable to bear the financial burden. They do contribute what they can and so do the student organizations, as for example the Dairy Science Club, but material assistance is needed from the College as a whole.

Nearly two years ago, when the Ag-Domecon Council attempted to put through a modest fee to finance an expanded program, one of their chief proposals was to contribute to the support of these teams. The fee was refused by University officials, but the need for action on support of judging teams is still present.

If the Council were to represent to the College of Agriculture officials just how much it costs to represent Cornell in an agricultural competition with other schools it is very likely that something might soon be done.

W.M.W.

... Pre-Weds
(Continued from page 9)

and other Arts courses. She will be a better wife, a better mother, a better organizer and a better citizen because she knows how to make every hour worth sixty minutes, and every day worth twenty-four hours.

Whether it is “Pre-Wed” or just plain “Pre-Living,” she has a basis for a life that is both rewarding and fulfilling.

---

**Slips in the Press**

**Ka-choo!**

Nineteen guests were at the table decorated with red noses.

Southwick Sentinel

**Lost Resort**

Try our cough syrup. You’ll never get better.

Hampton Chronicle

**Anyone Interested?**

Wanted: A janitor, must understand boilers, also cleaning women.

Holton Daily News

**Here’s One for the Books**

Baby found — Stork naked near hospital.

---

The Cornell Countryman
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Of Many Things

"BULLETIN 667"
A look behind the scenes of a vital extension medium
by John Crager '51

On March 3, while pursuing the routine of filing magazines in the COUNTRYMAN record department, my attention was suddenly drawn to a thin slip of a bulletin, the cover of which was covered with very elementary looking figures. It bore sketch drawings of a bean picker in 14 different positions, and under the sketches were such masterpieces of English prose as "He Removes The Beans With An Upward Pull". The title was, aptly enough, "Picking Beans".

My first thought was that here surely was a Drew Pearson expose of the waste of New York State taxpayers' money. What earthly good could such a childish bulletin be to a farmer?

Eager to investigate, I hurried to the bulletin mailing room. There Miss Blanche Simons, the charming lady in charge, took me in hand and explained.

No Drew Pearson

"During the war," she pointed out, "when the labor shortage was so acute, the farmers had a problem teaching Cuban laborers and city farmerettes to do the farm work. This bulletin was printed to assist farmers in their job of instruction along with many other special bulletins to fit the special need at that time."

She continued, "You may rest assured, there is little danger that a useless bulletin will be published, because every manuscript intended for publication must first pass a rigid selection board."

Must Be Good

The selecting and editing of one of the 2,000 bulletins on the shelves of the mailing room in Roberts Hall is such that it must be good, it must be authentic, and it must have value before it becomes available to the public.

The rigid selection board Miss Simons mentioned is composed of Dean Myers, Directors Simons, Guterman, Gibson, and Professor Ward—this august group emphasizing how important a part in the extension program these bulletins play. These men go over the manuscript and it may be returned with suggestions or it may be approved.

Miss Nell Leonard gets the approved manuscripts in the extension department, and Miss Dorothy Chase handles the editing of experiment station bulletins. Their job is to make the bulletins readable, correctly worded, and well organized. Pictures are the job of the photography boys on the 4th floor of Roberts Hall—care of Professor "Flip" Phillips. Vic Stephens is the staff artist who lays out the covers and any diagram material to be presented in the bulletin. Working together, these editing experts turn out bulletins that have been outstanding among college bulletin department productions all over the world for quality of workmanship from start to finish.

1½-2 Million Yearly

Between one and a half and two million bulletins are sent out each year—to farmers yes, but in much greater quantities to novice poultrymen, city gardeners, housewives, and to people in many foreign countries. The garden bulletins are among the most often requested. The newest one is "Varieties of Vegetables for 1949".

The farmer's wife is not neglected by the department by any means. Her most frequent request is for bulletins on methods of refinishing and reupholstering furniture. Many wives also want information on canning, freezing, and sewing—eager to keep up with the latest techniques and well aware that this is the best way to do it.

The purpose of the department at Cornell is not to compete with other information mediums in any way. Rather it is to encourage the spread of the new developments which originate at the State Colleges. Very few of our taxpayers can actually come to the Colleges as students. It is to give them as much as possible in return for the money they pay in taxes to the institution.
Cornell Countryman

SPORTS EXTRA

November 1949

15c
THE MAIN JOB of one entire laboratory at General Electric is to keep guesswork out of G-E products.

ITS STAFF specializes in giving help on tough measurement problems.

TYPICAL SOLUTION was development of first "turbidimeter," advancing work on water-purification equipment.

1000 Specialists tell us "When you can measure..."

Lord Kelvin, writing in 1883, summed up once and for all the importance of measurement.

"When you can measure what you are speaking about," he said, "and express it in numbers, you know something about it, but when you cannot measure it, when you cannot express it in numbers, your knowledge is of a meagre and unsatisfactory kind."

The need for detailed and accurate "numbers" is as great today as it ever was. Recently, for example, General Electric engineers working on water-purification equipment were hindered by the lack of any accurate way to measure water's turbidity. Another group needed data on the vibrations in their equipment.

But at General Electric any group up against tough measurement problems does not have to be stymied for long. It can "appeal" its case, can seek the aid of men who make a specialty of measurement and allied problems—the more than 1000 staff members of the G-E General Engineering and Consulting Laboratory. GE & C serves the entire company, and is also frequently called on by other industries and government agencies.

It solved the two problems above by developing the first "turbidimeter" and a "recording vibrometer" now finding applications throughout industry—two out of thousands of similar problems handled by the laboratory each year.

The work of GE & C illustrates again how General Electric backs up research and creative thinking, implements new projects with the best available facilities, and so remains in the forefront of scientific and engineering development.

You can put your confidence in...

GENERAL ELECTRIC
For every one of us who has had the opportunity to come to Cornell—to take Agriculture or Home Economics—there are hundreds of young men and women in rural New York whose education has for one reason or another stopped somewhere short of college.

Working with these thousands of "young adults" is one of the big jobs of the Extension Service of the state colleges. They are planning, through their state-wide young adult program, that Thursday, March 23 of Farm and Home Week will be a day when subjects of interest to visiting young adult people will be featured. It is on that day that several thousand such people will be pouring into our Cornell campus, attending our classes for a day or a week and in general looking around at the things we see all year.

It seems only natural that the students should want an opportunity to take part in the program for this day, and to sponsor a big dance on that occasion seems the logical way. News has reached the 4th floor of Roberts that a big round and square dance has been scheduled by the Ag-Domecon Council, to be held in Barton Hall that night.

What is also news, is that if we are working in cooperation with the young adult program (and still running the dance ourselves), the College of Agriculture will stand behind our venture and do what they can to insure its success.

Our aim, it seems to us, should be to meet expenses with a rather nominal charge for admission. This would encourage as many as possible of the visitors, as well as campusites, to attend, and the Council could plan to increase its treasury for further good works by operating food and drink concessions.
HIS is the biggest single business in this heavily industrialized state—in fact our farming here is a billion-dollar enterprise.

The dairy phase alone is a $400,000,000-a-year proposition.

But consider also these facts concerning the state symbolized by cities, commerce and industry:

New York led every state in the union in producing market sweet corn, lima beans for fresh market, onions, hay and cabbage for fresh use and for sauerkraut.

The nation's heaviest-populated state also led all the others in raising ducks.

New York stood second in producing milk, apples, grapes, cauliflower, maple products, cucumbers for market, buckwheat, snap beans and beets for processing.

Only two states ranked New York in potatoes, lettuce, sour cherries and silage corn.

Estimated gross dollar receipts counted by New York farmers for marketed products last year fell just short of the billion mark—$946,521,000.

Nearly half the state's farm income came from dairy activities.

New York's 1948 milk cow population, 1,453,000, was the third highest in the nation and produced 8,052,000,000 pounds. Only Wisconsin and Minnesota boasted more milk cows.

The value of farm land and buildings in the state was estimated at $1,087,522,090 in 1945.

Of 149,490 New York farms listed in the 1945 agricultural census, 140,977 were owner-occupied.
It was back in the fall of 1949 that construction first began on the new library for the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics. Newspapers and magazines on campus brought forth stories of its multi-million dollar cost—$2,868,160. They reported on its marvelous facilities; the pneumatic tubes to carry call cards to stations in the stacks, a conveyor to carry books to the main desk, and the numerous reading rooms for varying library purposes. They also reported that the new building would hold twice as many books as all the library facilities combined on the upper campus at the time of its completion, and would seat twice as many students.

Those facts seemed amazing enough and difficult to visualize, but even the artist's sketch of the building couldn't bring us to realize what a change was to take place in the appearance of our upper campus.

In Awe In '52

Now, in the spring of 1952, we stand in the middle of the quadrangle in awe. The campus has taken on a completely new appearance. Warren Hall and Plant Science are no longer imposing structures with individuality of their own, but instead have become huge wings of an even larger and more magnificent center library building.

Delving back into the years of planning which went into the laying out of the building brings out that it was intended from the start to be a joint library for the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics. Professors Powell in Agriculture and Warters in Home Economics, librarians in their respective colleges, worked closely in planning the details of the inside arrangement. Traveling to libraries all over the country, they drew upon the experiences of others in designing an efficient and as useful a building as possible.

What Happened

Today—spring of 1952—the books have been moved into the stacks and the staffs of the two colleges merged. Perhaps it is a good time to look around the building to see how the plans were carried out.

The main entrance is on a level with the quadrangle. The first floor is given over to books on reserve, with two reserve book reading rooms on the outside and checkout desk in the center of the building in front of the stacks. Another room, comfortably furnished, invites anyone with spare time to do a little pleasure reading. In the next room are small tables with chairs around them. Here four people (or perhaps only two) sit and study together.

View Over Beebe

Moving on up, the second floor houses the main library with two two-story high reading rooms on the front and along the north side. The front room looks out over the Quadrangle and the other has a splendid view of Beebe Lake. Professors Powell and Warters are firmly entrenched with other members of the library staff on the south side, in offices just one story high. Above them are utility rooms of one sort or another including a seminar room and a map room.

The stacks for books go from the basement right through to the very top in the center of the building and on the top floor around the stacks is the Botany herbarium. In the new wing connecting Warren Hall with the main library are the offices of the Rural Sociology department. Two large lecture rooms in the wing, each seating 255 students, also add to the general usefulness of the building.

Miss Warters was especially in-

(Continued on page 18)
ILLUSTRIOUS names in sports have called Cornell their alma mater. The Ag School has been right up there providing its share of halfbacks, second basemen, and quarter milers. This year is no exception, for rosters of the three main fall sports; football, soccer, and cross country, are studded with the names of athletic aggies.

One of the top athletes at Cornell is Paul Girolamo, captain of the football team. Now in his eighth term, Paul entered the College of Agriculture in 1942, at which time he played ball under Carl Snavely. Then Uncle Sam crooked a finger and Paul spent three years in the Army Air Forces before returning to the Hill.

Girolamo Hampered

Paul attended Stuyvesant High School in New York City where he starred in football and took part in other student activities. This background in football prepared him for big things at Cornell, but he has been held back somewhat by assorted injuries. When he returned to the campus for the '47 campaign, he earned himself a berth on the starting eleven, but suffered a fractured ankle in the Colgate game which sidelined him for the rest of the season.

Last year Paul had a good season, giving out with hard and brilliant running. The coaches rated him as the outstanding offensive player in the Harvard game in which he scored once on a 25 yard pass and again on a run. He was injured in the Syracuse fracas, came right back the next week to play some very fine defensive ball against the mighty Army team, but managed to get himself mauled again. This hampered him considerably against Columbia and Colgate. However, Dartmouth found him in shape again, and his stellar play helped us squeeze past the Green. Through the season, Paul was one of the few men who played both offense and defense on Lefty James’ two platoon system, starring on both.

All-American

In recognition of his fine play during the '48 season, Paul received honorable mention on the Associated Press All-American squad.
This year, in the first game against Niagara, it happened again. He suffered a shoulder separation and has been out of play since.

As for his activities outside of football, a quick look shows that he wielded the gavel of his fraternity, Alpha Phi Delta, for two years. He is also president of the Football Club, and a member of Quill and Dagger and Ho-Nun-De-Kah, senior honorary societies. His major in agriculture is education, and looking to the future, we will undoubtedly find Paul in the double role of teacher-football coach.

Two other football notables from the ag school are Walt Bruska, '50 and Chuck Taylor, '50. Bruska, a right end on the offensive platoon, shone in the Colgate game this year, scoring once on a pass and crossing the goal line on another toss only to have it called back. He hurt his knee in the same game and saw limited service against Harvard, but still managed to gather in one touchdown pass.

**Gridiron to Vo-Ag.**

Walt, a rural education major, plans to go into vocational ag teaching. His extra-curricular work, aside from football, will do justice to his Cornellian picture. He belongs to Ho-Nun-De-Kah, Red Key, and Quill and Dagger, honorary societies; Phi Kappa Psi fraternity, Kappa Phi Kappa educational fraternity, and the FFA.

Taylor plays exclusively with the defensive platoon, as a line backer. This is his second year of varsity ball. He transferred here after a year at Syracuse and therefore was ineligible as a sophomore. Although restricting himself to football now, he earned letters in football, baseball and basketball back at Bethlehem High School in Del Mar, New York.

Chuck, a general ag student, belongs to Ho-Nun-De-Kah honorary society and Sigma Pi fraternity.

In 150 pound football, we have Dick Corwith, of Water Mill, L.I. Dick has three letters and this year is captain of the lightweights. Last season he won the Francis Snively Award for his outstanding contribution to the team.

Elsewhere on the campus, Dick is president of Kermis, secretary of AGR fraternity, and a member of the Poultry Club. He was elected to Aleph Samach, junior honorary society, and Ho-Nun-De-Kah, senior ag honorary. Finally, he won a letter in baseball as a right fielder.

**Hill and Daler**

The cross country team boasts of John Mellor, who has won two letters as a hill and daler and two more in track as a miler. John is a member of Telluride Association and wears his eighty-eight average well. He belongs to the Poultry Club as well as the two honoraries, Aleph Samach and Ho-Nun-De-Kah. On Student Council for two years, he served on the Faculty Advisory Committee on Student Activities. His home town is Springfield, Vermont, and he majors in Poultry.

Then there's soccer. Last fall the students realized that Cornell possessed one of the most powerful soccer teams in the country. A key man on the squad was Derl Derr, a junior from Millville, Pennsylvania. As a tribute to his ball handling ability, Derl, along with Charley Berman, won a place on the All-American soccer team.

Back in high school, Derl presided over the senior class, captained the soccer team and played baseball. Upon entering Cornell in

(Continued on page 13)
Preparation for Marriage

by Paul McLain '50

There are two very important decisions in life that nearly everyone is called upon to make: one is the choice of a profession, the other the choice of a marriage partner. Whether you are a college graduate, or have only attended elementary school, you spend many years acquiring skills and learning to do a good job at some particular profession. But how much time is spent in preparation for marriage? The interested type may skim through a book telling the whys and wherefores of married life. But the vast majority of prospective brides and grooms enter marriage with only a scant knowledge of the adjustments involved and find themselves unprepared to cope with many of the problems that arise in living together.

Started In 1938

Since 1938 the College of Home Economics at Cornell has been offering a course in marriage given in the Department of Child Development and Family Relationships. Mrs. Lemo Rockwood is in charge of the course, the object of which is to help young people understand more fully the needs which marriage can be expected to fulfill.

Cooperating with Mrs. Rockwood in the course have been Helen D. Bull, M.D. and Russell C. Smart, Ph.D., both members of the Department of Child Development and Family Relationships. All instructors are married. Occasionally some outside speaker is invited in to discuss some special topic.

Dr. Helen Bull, a highly respected medical doctor, has been responsible for the section of the course dealing with sex adjustment in marriage, family planning, parenthood, and other closely related subjects. Dr. Smart, psychologist, handles the discussions on parent-child relationships.

Mrs. Rockwood, whose undergraduate degree was in home economics and whose Ph.D. was in the fields of sociology and psychology, with emphasis on family and child development, is in charge of the discussions dealing with courtship, selection of a mate, engagement and marital adjustment.

No Snap Course

The large number desiring to take this course does not mean that it is an easy one. Many people who have taken several courses in Home Economics find this one to be one of the most intense and difficult given. But still enrollment is high, because the students feel that they are profiting from the study time spent.

From the first hour one realizes that this is a practical course. The discussions open with a consideration of emotional and social maturity and readiness for marriage. The common problems of maturation and the breaking away from the parental family are explained. Marriage emerges as a companionship and partnership rather than a series of love scenes portrayed by today’s literature and movies. Modern day courtship is discussed and the engagement period is viewed in relation to the courtship period.
which preceded it and the marriage which will follow.

Several weeks are spent on the problems of early and later adjustment. Marriage adjustment is presented as a continuous process. Many of the decisions that must be made during married life are examined to obtain a better understanding of the underlying problem. Some of these are: family financial planning and management, housing for the family, in-law relationships, sex life, the cost of having children and their care and training, religion, and how to meet family crises.

Pregnancy and childbirth are thought of as natural sequences in the family life cycle after Dr. Bull's talks with the class. Financial planning and administration of the home are presented as a joint responsibility of husband and wife. Planning for the total cycle of family development is stressed. Crises are presented as something to be prepared for, not to be afraid of. Marriage adjustment is seen as an attempt of the partners to satisfy certain needs, to adjust to the expectations each brings to the marriage, and to play the roles expected of him by the partner. The course ends with a discussion of the philosophy of marriage.

150 Pages A Week

If certain questions are not answered by lectures, or if a student feels he would like to know more about a particular aspect, the Home Economics Library has on reserve the latest and best books covering every phase of marital subjects. There are selected references for each class discussion; each student usually reads about 150 pages a week in these books.

Dr. Rockwood keeps regular office hours for individual conferences. Many former students of the marriage class write her asking for assistance in finding a child for adoption, seeking help on a problem of sterility, asking for the address of a marriage or family counselor and presenting many other problems that arise in the course of marriage. Many foreign students often come to Mrs. Rockwood seeking explanation of and guidance in adjusting themselves to the American dating system. Young couples planning for the total cycle of family life will follow.

GEORGE TRIMBERGER

DAIRY TEAM COACH
by Mike Rulison '53

This year's triumphant Dairy Cattle Judging Team has come home from the show circuit. The team, composed of three judges and an alternate, took first place in the Eastern States Exposition held at Springfield, Massachusetts and third place at Waterloo, Iowa.

The man behind this team, and largely responsible for its success is George W. Trimberger, Associate Professor of Animal Husbandry at Cornell University. From boyhood onward Professor Trimberger has been interested in dairy farming. Born in Calumet County, Wisconsin, he grew up on his father's farm, where they raised purebred Holsteins. He went to the University of Wisconsin for his undergraduate work and was graduated from the College of Agriculture there with Senior High Honors in 1933.

During the summer vacations of his years at Wisconsin, he supervised the showing of two carloads of prize stock from a big ranch in Michigan. Included among the animals were complete show herds of Guernsey and Hereford cattle, over twenty breeds of chickens and two breeds of hogs. Taking this stock on a six fair show circuit for three consecutive years combined with the training in livestock production at the University of Wisconsin provided excellent background for Prof's future work.

After graduation he went to the University of Nebraska as superintendent of their dairy herds and six years later transferred to teaching and research in the Dairy Department. At the same time he coached the Dairy Cattle Judging Team and served as faculty supervisor of the dairy herd. In 1942 he received his Master's degree in Dairy Husbandry from the University of Nebraska.

To Cornell in '44

He came to Cornell in 1944 to work in Animal Husbandry Extension, devoting the major part of his time to artificial insemination and dairy cattle breeding. This work in Extension served a twofold purpose; to take information to the farmers and, at the same time, become acquainted with their problems and observe methods of farming and dairy cattle production in New York State.

At present, Professor Trimberger teaches both the Introductory and the Advanced dairy cattle judging courses, and Advanced dairy cattle

(Continued on page 13)
Introducing...

PHIL DAVIS

Perhaps as well known as any senior on the Cornell upper campus is Phil Davis, one of the campus bright lights honored by the Countryman this month. Active on campus, a good student, and a good fellow and friend, Phil needs little introduction.

Phil Davis didn't come right to Cornell after graduation from Kerhonkson High School, down in the Roundout Valley of the Catskills. As was the case with many back in 1944, he found his services needed by Uncle Sam and so education was forced to wait.

Upon his arrival at Cornell in 1946, Phil immediately entered into the activities which interested him most. He joined the Round-Up Club and became a pledge of Alpha Gamma Rho. As a sophomore, he was appointed social chairman of his fraternity, and continued his activities on campus as a member of Ag-Domecon Council. By his junior year, Phil took on the job of secretary of the Round-Up Club and was chairman of the Ag-Frosh Orientation Committee of Ag-Domecon.

The job of Noble Ruler of Alpha Gamma Rho fell to Phil for his senior year, and in such a position he is busier than ever before. He also was honored last spring by election to Ho-Nun-De-Kah honorary ag senior society, and is on the program committee for the Round-Up Club this year.

Phil expects to return home to the Davis’ 200 acre dairy farm, but before settling down, he and a friend are planning a trip to the Northwest United States and Alaska, just to see a little of the rest of the country.

ALICE EGAN

That last name’s been new since last June—and Alice spent the summer months getting a home settled for her husband, Jim Egan, ’50, and herself. Marriage and all, though, Alice returned to Ithaca for her senior year in the College of Home Economics this fall.

Alice's upper campus activities have taken much of her time since her first arrival at Cornell. Born and raised on a farm near North Bangor, Franklin County, Alice was one of the outstanding girls in 4-H work in the state during her high school years. She continued at Cornell in 4-H work serving as vice-president and on the program committee of the campus 4-H Club.

Older Youth programs, committee work for Ag-Domecon, and the presidency of the Young Co-ops Club added to her time spent in extra-curricular work. Attendance at the Wesley group meetings led Alice to participation in field trips on teams organized by both Wesley students and CURW.

The activities plus membership in Wayside Aftermath, Kappa Delta Epsilon, and two years of employment at the Home Ec cafeteria make for an enviable college record.

Alice is one girl as a representative of this modern generation whose husband can truthfully brag about her homemaking skills. When the Alpha Zetas discovered they had no cook one Sunday morning last year, Alice arrived on the scene to pinch hit. The result was a meal that will long be pleasantly remembered by the members of that particular fraternity.

This fall she’ll be doing extension practice work in Chemung County. Alice believes that farm living and extension work are two careers that can be successfully combined, and we might add that if anyone can mix them successfully, Alice Tarbell Egan is the girl to do it.

MAURICE MIX

It's TIME more people heard about Maurice Mix! Now a senior, Mixey is one fellow on campus who has been energetic in supporting extra-curricular activities during his years at Cornell.

As a dairy husbandry major Maurice came here with excellent background, for his family had forty-six head of purebred Holsteins on a 160 acre farm near Heuvel-
MAURICE MIX

B. Dygert '50

ton, St. Lawrence County, New York. He spent 12 years in 4-H Club work and worked as an assistant to the county agent for the past three years.

His duties in this job included coaching a livestock and dairy judging team. Last year, the livestock team he coached went to the Chicago national contest after placing first in St. Lawrence County and second in competitions held in Baltimore. To produce winning teams, a coach has to be pretty good himself. Maurice has not only coached judging teams, but has also been a member of the Cornell Dairy Cattle Judging Team and the Livestock Team which placed second at Eastern States Exposition this fall. Last year, when he was on the dairy team, he was high man for oral reasons at the National Dairy Congress held at Waterloo, Iowa.

Sports have claimed a part of Mixey's attention also. During his freshman year at Cornell, he made the Frosh Baseball team. In his second year here an injury to his thumb cut short his career on the J.V. baseball squad; however, he still plays for his fraternity's athletic teams.

Maurice is the Chancellor of Alpha Zeta, the honorary agricultural fraternity. Being the head of his fraternity gives him plenty to do to keep the affairs of his house running smoothly. He was also made a member of Ho-Nun-De-Kah, honorary Ag senior society, last spring.

As an animal husbandry major, Maurice's first love is dairy cattle. This fall he won the Ward Stevens Holstein Scholarship which is given to an outstanding student interested in Holstein cows. Another of his affiliations in the field of animal husbandry is the Round-Up Club, in which he holds the position of membership chairman.

Only those who know Maurice best find out the truth about his social life. Mix has been writing regularly to his 'aunt,' first in New Rochelle, then in Syracuse, ever since he came to Cornell. The 'aunt' as we can guess, is an old friend from the days in the North country—and some of us can vouch for the fact that she is very attractive and personable.

When he graduates, Maurice expects to enter the field of extension work as a dairy and livestock specialist, and he hopes to someday have a farm in his native St. Lawrence County.

F.K.

SHIRLEY McELWAIN

Our feminine interviewees this month are companions for Shirley and Alice Egan not only are from the same county but also were roommates for their first three years at Cornell. Their interests being alike, they joined in many of the same extra-curricular activities. Shirley is a member of the Young Co-ops Club, Older Rural Youth, Wayside Aftermath, CURW Deputations team, Kappa Delta Epsilon, and the Westminster Presbyterian Church group.

Academically, Shirley has a fine record. She held a New York State Bankers scholarship as a freshman and was awarded one of the coveted Home Bureau Scholarships last June for use during her senior year.

Shirley is a leading 4-H Club booster and this year she is heading the University 4-H Club organization. Feminine presidents of this club have been few and far between on the campus, but Shirley is fast proving her ability to handle the office well.

To gain some work experience, Shirley spent the past summer as a 4-H Club assistant working in Delaware, Saratoga, and Chemung (Continued on page 13)
Ag-Tivities
Kermis Fall Productions
on Stage December 9th

Three one-act plays for the Kermis fall production have been chosen, and work on them will soon begin. The plays, directed by Henrietta Blumoff, Phyllis Harvey, and Don Vanderbrook, are to be performed on Friday, December 9th in the Martha Van Auditorium.

Kermis activities began this fall with a highly successful Open House held in the Plant Science Seminar Room from 8:00 to 12:00 p.m. on Friday, October 7th. Round and square dancing with guitar and piano accordion arrangements by Paul Ledig and Thomas Blohm were part of the evening’s entertainment. Don Anthony did a take-off on a Spike Jones record, and Ed Abram performed on the piano and guitar. Paul MacMillen acted as master of ceremonies.

FLORICULTURE CLUB

The Floriculture Club’s 21st Mum Ball was held in the Memorial Room on October 29 from 9 to 1. The Mum Ball is traditionally the first formal dance of the year and because of popular demand is now semi-formal. The decorations are always chrysanthemums, and admission includes a Mum corsage, presented at the door.

Roger Girod chaired the dance committee; publicity, tickets, correspondence, corsages and decorations committees were headed by Herman Van Kleef, Seward Besemer, George Ettlinger, Herb Forbach and Don Vanderbrook. Betty Anne Fischer and Bill Hannell were in charge of procuring a band.

The club wishes to announce also that candy is on sale in Plant Science Room 15 every day from 8:30 to 4:30.

The officers of this year’s Club are: President, Jean Lawson; Vice-President, Bruce Wingert; Secretary, Ann Styler; Treasurer, Cal Cooper; Advisor, Professor Snyder.

4-H

Wilbur Pope was elected second vice-president of the Older Rural Youth of America at the annual meeting held in Jackson’s Mills, West Virginia October 15.

Thirteen Cornell students attended the weekend conference, which consisted of speakers, panels, discussions, and recreation leadership training. They were Harry Schwarzweller, Dan Barnhart, Wilbur Pope, Dolores Hartnett, William Cheney, Margaret Bailey, Alice Halsey, Betty Baisley, Ken Dehm, John MacAbee, Wendell Chamberlain, Jane Merry, and Laura Cassedy.

YOUNG CO-OPS

The Young Co-ops are participating in a program to bring a German girl to the United States. She will be given a course in leadership which will enable her to initiate a rural youth organization, similar to the Young Co-ops, in her own country.

Lloyd Hayner, Cornell’s Young Co-op president, replaced Lester Howard this year on the executive committee of the state association of the Dairymen’s League, and was elected treasurer of that committee. Dale Jennings and Willard Loper were delegates to the annual meeting of the League, which met at Syracuse on October 11th and 12th. Lloyd Hayner and Lester Howard also attended.

The collegiate FFA held an Open House on Tuesday, October 4th, from 8 to 10 p.m. After several group games, Walter Bruska, vice-president, introduced the officers elected for the coming year. President Mike Gould and William Kunsel, advisor, welcomed the group. The speaker of the evening, Dr. Hoskins of the Rural Education Department, discussed the early history of the FFA in New York State and told of the founding of the collegiate chapter. Singing and refreshments concluded the evening’s program.

Ag Students Honor Professor Buckman
At Frosh Barbecue

Ho-Nun-De-Kah started off the school year with its annual freshman barbecue held in the animal husbandry judging pavilion, and over 450 freshmen and scholarship holders were served by the society.

Sponsorship of the event was also given by the College of Agriculture and the feature of the evening was the presentation of the Professor Merit Award to retired Professor H. O. Buckman of the Agronomy Department. Selected as the outstanding teacher of the school year 1948-49 by members of the graduating class, Professor Buckman completed 40 years at Cornell with a very fitting tribute to his teaching ability. Wilbur Pope, President of Ag-Domecon, presented the merit trophy to Professor Buckman.

Acting President of Cornell de Kiewiet was among the noted guests present. Dean Myers made the welcoming speech and Director Gibson awarded scholarships given through the College of Agriculture.
Home-Ec Club Coffee Hour

Have you dropped in the Student lounge in Martha Van lately? It's a grand place to go, especially between 9:45 and 11 a.m. any weekday. Keeping up their tradition, Home Economics Club members have once again resumed the coffee hour, when both students and faculty may catch a quickie or refresh in the form of coffee, donuts, or fruit juice. With Karen Lamb and Betty McMillan in charge of it, you may be sure of getting excellent service.

This is only one of the many functions of the Club. At the October meeting, plans were laid for the coming year by President Peggy Martin. They elected several new committee chairmen to replace some girls who were elected last spring but are unable to serve this fall.

The new officers are Ina Burt and Lee Argana, tea committee chairmen; Toddy Frizzell, student service; Nancy Hinner, publicity; Barbara Hayes and Barbara Medland, program; Dorothy Hoadley, membership; Florence Conover, public relations; Peggy Healy and Anne Forde, social programs.

During the summer, co-editors Elizabeth Lightfoot and Joanne Gully sent a special issue of the monthly newspaper, "Spool and Kettle," to the incoming freshmen, giving them the highlights on upper campus activities. The October issue came out as scheduled, and copies are available in Martha Van.

Preparation for Marriage

(Continued from page 9)

ning to be married and having personal problems are given help in thinking things through. A happy and successful marriage can, of course, be obtained without reading marital books or taking the marriage course. But the marriage course does give an insight into one of the most complex problems in the world today—that of people living together harmoniously in the marriage relationship.

No wonder it's the "most in demand course" in the College.

SHIRLEY McELWAIN

(Continued from page 11)

Counties and at the New York State Fair. This fall she will be in Chemung County for seven weeks doing University extension work.

Placement in the extension field after June graduation should be an easy job for Shirley. The county employing here will have an agent with plenty of know-how and proven ability.

J.W.

Fall Sports Parade

(Continued from page 7)

the fall of 1947, he moved into the full swing of things with Alpha Gamma Rho and Shinguard, the soccer club. An agricultural economics major, he manages to save enough time to maintain a fine scholastic average.

Many more aggies are wearing Cornell colors this fall—too many to mention. Freshmen and third-stringers this year, they'll be clamoring for attention in the future. We can be sure that in future years as in the past there will be fellows out there pitching passes who were pitching hay during the summer.

Slips In the Press

Gone With The Bankroll

"Directors take office next Monday and the treasurer takes off next July."

Trip Creek Bugle

Ferdinand

"Senior Championship was won by William Donald with his yearning bull."

Minneapolis Times-Journal

A Man About A Dog

"Ottawa man takes top honors at Dog Show."

Madison Square Reporter

Revengeful Taxes

"The revenge bureau says its only interest is in seeing that all taxes due are collected."

Tallahassee, Fla. Flawner

Lively Targets

"The police daybook carries this notice: 'See the bulletin board for the list of officers to shoot for target practice.'"

"Coppers" Gazette

The Wet Blanket

"President Truman and his party are all at sea."

Daily Montezuma Journal

Must Be Ayrshires

"Heavy rains assure city's milk supply."

Port Chester Digger

Well Padded

Advertisement of a fashionable women's dress shop: "This dress is admirably suited for a woman's fall."

New York Merger
1895

George Palmer Dyer, rancher and a U. S. Naval officer from 1898-1920 died June 22, 1948, in Santa Barbara, Calif. His address was Yellow Jacket Ranch, Calistoga, Calif.

1937
Mr. and Mrs. Read C. Adams (Elaine Ogle) are the proud parents of a daughter, Karen Elaine, born May 1.

1939
Russell D. Martin is assisting Professor Peabody with his public speaking students this fall.

1942
Mrs. June W. Steele became assistant home demonstration agent in Oneida County on June 1.

1943
Robert C. Baker joined the poultry extension staff on July 1. Bob will work with the 4-H groups until Professor Ogle returns from his sabbatical leave the first of January, and then he will be available for work with adults.

1946
Mrs. Lois May Sardina has been appointed assistant 4-H Club agent in Wyoming County.

1948
Spencer Morrison who earned his PhD at Cornell in '48, spent the past year at the University of California, and has now been appointed to the Animal Husbandry staff at the University of Georgia.

Carolyn Ann Mueller was born March 27 to Mrs. Robert Mueller of Cleveland, Ohio. Mrs. Mueller was formerly Marjory Wright.


Jean Boughner became a June bride last summer when she married Louis C. Getsinger, 3rd. Massena, New York is the present home of the Getsingers.

W. R. Hesseltine, assistant agricultural agent in Allegany County, has resigned to become an extension specialist in animal husbandry at State College, Connecticut.

Elizabeth M. Garnsey is now Mrs. William B. Gilbert. The Gilberts are living in Ithaca.

Stewart Fish has taken the job of 4-H agent in Greene County. He was formerly herdsman for Furman Huff.

Margaret Schuster has been appointed 4-H Club agent-at-large.

1949
Robert Jenks has been appointed assistant 4-H Club agent in Chenango County.

Helen Stanick was appointed assistant home demonstration agent in Broome County July 1.

Joe McAuliffe, recently married, has started working as assistant farm bureau agent in Sussex County.

Virginia Elliot has gone to Cayuga County as assistant 4-H agent.

Geraldine Hanks has been appointed assistant home demonstration agent in Wayne County.

Helen Sorhus has gone to Orleans County as assistant 4-H Club agent.

Shirley J. Thieler has been appointed assistant home demonstration agent in Jefferson County.

Mrs. Julie R. Washburn was appointed assistant urban home demonstration agent in Buffalo. Mrs. Washburn is the former Julie Rosencrans.

William Hensel PhD '49 at Cornell has been taken on the staff here under Professor Asdell in Animal Physiology.

Pat King has taken a job as assistant county agent-at-large in Chenango County. His office is in Norwich, New York.

Richard Dietz visited Professor Tyler's office in August and reported that he had been on a tour of Canada and the United States. No report on what he is doing for a living.

Dick Allen is farming on the home fruit farm in Salisbury, Maryland.

Larry Bayern has gone to work for the retail sales division of the G.L.F.

Ned Bandler, former editor of the Countryman, bicycled through Europe this summer and has settled temporarily for the cheese business in Minnesota. Reports of his extensive tour and experiences on the other side may be appearing in succeeding issues of the Countryman.

Mary Broughman is now a 4-H Club agent with her office in Essex Junction, Vermont.

Ted Hecht has taken a job as Farm Placement Representative of the New York State Employment Service at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Summer Griffin, of all people, is continuing his education. He received an assistantship in Animal Husbandry at the University of Kentucky and is working for his advanced degree.

Austin Gibbons has gone into the creamery of the Middletown Milk and Cream Company at Delhi, N. Y.

Bud Stanton and Glenn Maddy have settled down to graduate work in agricultural economics at the University of Minnesota. They report Minnesota football nothing like that at good old Cornell.

Bob Bender is a fieldman with the Birdseye-Snider Company.
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BY CLIVE M. McCAY

Professor of Nutrition, Department of Animal Husbandry,
New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University

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Foreign literature, as well as that in this country, is covered in this book.

North American Veterinarian said of the first edition: "Nutrition of the Dog contains so much useful information so clearly presented, that veterinary practitioners will recommend it as a helpful source of reference to all owners of dogs who seriously concern themselves with the subject."


348 pages, illustrated, $3.50

Comstock Publishing Co., Inc.
124 Roberts Place, Ithaca, New York
Time To Get Acquainted

(Continued from page 9)

production, An. Hus. 150. In 1948 he was awarded his Doctorate in Zoology from the University of Nebraska, that being the field nearest to Dairy Husbandry in which a Ph.D. is granted.

High Scoring

Each of the three years that he has had Cornell's Dairy Cattle Judging Team in his charge, Professor Trimberger has turned out high scoring teams. 1947 saw his team take first place in the Eastern States contest and first place at the Dairy Cattle Congress in Waterloo, Iowa. In the eastern contest they won in competition with eleven other colleges, and at the National they bested representatives of colleges from the entire United States and Canada. One of the members of that year's team, John Dewey, is now Assistant Secretary of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association. The other two men, Germain Marion and Bud Stanton, are doing graduate work at the University of Wisconsin and the University of Minnesota respectively.

Last year the team took second place here in the East and seventh place in the Nationals. Outstanding on that team was Maurice Mix who was high man in the National contest for oral reasons. Warren Wigsten and Douglas Murray were also members of that team.

More Firsts

This year, the team again went to town in the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield. Between them they took firsts in judging four breeds of cattle, and this won them first place in the contest. Brown Swiss was the only breed in which they did not win. So between Springfield and the National Congress at Waterloo, Iowa some additional time was devoted to the judging of Brown Swiss.

Their practice paid dividends at Waterloo where Wesley Engst took first place in judging Brown Swiss cows and Dave Gibson followed to win second place. Ray Lahue, third man on the team, won second prize for judging Ayrshires. Jim Colby rounded out the team's quota of four as a hard-pushing alternate. In the National contest with thirty teams competing, Cornell bested all the colleges from the United States and Canada except Iowa State and Texas A. and M.

Students who have had the opportunity to study dairy cattle judging under Professor Trimberger value the experience as one of the most valuable in their career at college. His wealth of training and his knowledge of dairy cattle is difficult to equal in the entire country, and is excelled only by his ability to teach it to others.
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interested, in the days before construction of the building began, in not only planning a functionally satisfactory library, but an attractively decorated and furnished one as well. She pointed out that a modern type of decorating was indicated and would be carried out, if possible, to coincide with the extensive use of glass in the rooms of the library.

She also felt strongly at that time that the students themselves should have a definite part in making the rules of library use and conduct to be adhered to through the years. Her idea in so doing was to create a feeling among the students that they did have a share in formulating policy of the library so that they would feel a part of it and, at the same time, responsible for its appearance.

Professor Powell, who has been librarian since 1947, can tell some interesting facts about the library as it was before moving into the magnificent new quarters. Even at that time, the College of Agriculture had the most complete agricultural library of any state college in the country, and only such library collections as that of the U.S.D.A. and the New York City Public Library could claim to have more volumes and a more valuable collection of books on agricultural subjects.

The Ag library has never been limited in its scope to strictly farming and has encompassed in fact every field at all closely allied to agriculture. Professor Powell pointed out that there were extensive collections of books on the biological sciences, botany, bacteriology, plant pathology, biochemistry, education, sociology, and economics.

Between the libraries in the Ag college and in Home Economics there were about 180,000 volumes at the time work was started on the new library. The facilities of the new structure were planned to permit its doubling that number within the next twenty years up to a capacity of 400,000 volumes.

Such a library, already recognized as outstanding, can, by combining forces of the two state colleges and by continuing growth in numbers and in extent of information, do much to speed knowledge in the fields it serves and to bring credit for that knowledge to Cornell University.
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Practically every foreigner visiting America is at first intrigued by our women, and this is true of the women visitors as well as the men. But, sooner or later they all ask, "How did they get that way?"

Social Supply and Demand

It must have started in the colonial days with the social-economic question of supply and demand. There were fewer women than men in the Thirteen Colonies. In return for the favor of their hand in marriage the colonial dame could (and did) demand more of her man than her sister in England could demand of hers.

And then later there was the pioneer woman. Practically every western state capital has a statue of her, on a really substantial pedestal. She went west with her man, and bred him stalwart sons (and even more doughty daughters) while she worked herself into an early grave. The old man, in the meanwhile, sat around and whittled. Who cut down the forests, plowed the plains and produced the wealth of young America, I don't know. If the woman-worshipers concede that the men did the work, they don't give them much credit for it. Figure they got a heap of fun out of it, while the womenfolk worked and sacrificed.

The second great female fiction to come out of the West was something we might call "identification." The men alone, opened the West. Disorder, and reckless, lawless men, all seemed to tie in together. Then the women came in and "brought the law to Center Junction." But somehow the idea got about that law, and orderliness, yes, and even civilization itself, were emanations of the feminine.

Feminism is the direct outgrowth of this new but crooked slant on women's place in the world.

Thus opened the grand fight—equal rights for women. Now, the term "equal rights" in feminist dialectic means the woman is "it" and the man can hold her coat! From legal equality with men, it was but a short step to social superiority and dominance over them. Of course, there were and would always be some important men around, but the women cooked up and put across a story on that. You have guessed it, I'm sure—"behind every great man, there's a woman."

Money Is Everything

Some of them were not so far behind either. For women were getting into business and the professions, and concurrent with the changed social and legal status, there was a radical change in the economic status of women. A large percentage of them were becoming financially independent of men, while those women who married and let their husbands support them, became more and more demanding of the material things. The man of the family had to keep his nose to the grindstone.

While daddy was thus kept busy, mother was left to run the house and rear the children. Naturally, the father did have a part to play. Whenever the children got obstreperous they could be threatened with their father. When discipline was required, he could be pressed into service to do the birching, while dear, sweet mother reapèd the benefit of the discipline without bearing the onus of the disciplinarian. It is hardly surprising that a generation of American boys grew to manhood (or a reasonable facsimile thereof) thinking of their father as a comparative stranger who beat them occasionally, but of their mother as the "mom" who protected them and ministered to their every want.

In The Drivers Seat

Today women are in the driving seat economically. Their position there is recognized and accepted. They own approximately two-thirds of the capital wealth of the country. That is alarming enough, but even more stunning are the estimates of advertising experts that over two-thirds of the spending of the nation's income passes through the hands of women; I have read figures as high as 90%. No wonder business in general is geared to what women think.

Despite that, men continue to leave their money to their wives rather than to their sons. The man is carefully inoculated with the notion that he must take care of the "little woman"—that strapping amazon who will blithely outlive him by twenty years. His sons however, are expected to earn their living, like men.

Like a man, like a woman—how easily we use the words, but let us see just what the American Woman is like.

American women are maladjusted because of their social position. I see no cure, but rather an intensifying of the disease in the next generation. The first step in curing a patient is the will to be cured. The women don't want to bring about a change, and the men are afraid to try.

EDITOR'S NOTE!

Mr. Downes, Cornell agricultural student and author of this condemnation, but nevertheless inspired treatise on women, has clearly stated his own views on the subject. The staff of the Cornell Countryman make it clear that the views herein expressed are the views of the author and do not in any way necessarily portray the opinions of any or all of us.

by George Downes
The lamp that's bright all over—an inside story...

You could look directly through the clear glass of Edison's first lamp and see the hot filament. While this may have been interesting, the glare made it unpleasant. Many attempts were made to diffuse the light and cut the glare by coating or frosting the bulb, without loss of too much light.

A General Electric lamp researcher named Marvin Pipkin was the first to offer a practical inside frosting for lamps, with little light loss. His method, perfected in 1925, was a milestone in lamp research. The G-E inside frosted incandescent lamp is still today the one most commonly used.

But during years of work on many varied lighting projects, Pipkin kept up the search for a still better coating. He has found it—a new silica finish that diffuses the light almost perfectly and gives softer, more beautiful illumination. It is used in the G-E Deluxe-White Lamp now on the market—the lamp that's bright all over.

This new success of Marvin Pipkin, called the most outstanding improvement in filament lamps since his earlier discovery, has come only after thousands of experiments and years of investigation. It illustrates again how General Electric emphasizes research and creative thinking, encourages fertile minds to follow their own imaginative bent, and so stays in the forefront of scientific and engineering development.

You can put your confidence in—

GENERAL ELECTRIC
ADJUSTABLE Feeding Plan Helps Sustain Higher Egg Output!

3 Beacon Feeds
1. Special Scratch Grains
2. "22" Egg Mash (or Breeder Mash)
3. Supplementary Flesching Pellets

YOU ADJUST TO SUIT

4 FACTORS
1. Age
2. Breed
3. Season
4. Egg Production Level of Your Birds

20 Years of Research Proves Economy and Efficiency of Adjustable Feeding Plan!

JUST AS A CAMERA is adjusted to bring you the best photograph—so Beacon’s Feeding Plan for High Egg Production enables you to adjust the feeding of your layers to their individual requirements which pays off in higher, more sustained egg production. The plan is simple—3 scientific Beacon Feeds (Breeder Mash replaces the “22” Egg Mash for flocks that are to produce hatching eggs) and an easy-to-follow wall chart. Just consult the chart for the exact proportions and amounts to feed according to season, age, breed and production level of your layers.

Twenty years of Beacon Research and practical poultry farm experience stand back of this feeding plan. Whether you’re economy minded or interested purely in sustained performance—the Beacon Feeding Plan for High Egg Production surpasses any plan we have found. You can depend on this program which is successfully used by thousands of Northeastern poultrymen.

See your Beacon dealer for further details including a free copy of the feeding chart. There are nearby Beacon dealers in New York State, New England (except Vermont), New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, eastern Pennsylvania.

The Beacon Milling Co., Inc., Cayuga, N.Y.
Is There a Santa Claus?

We take pleasure in answering at once and thus prominently the communication below, expressing at the same time our great gratification that its faithful author is numbered among the friends of The Sun:—

Dear Editor: I am 8 years old. Some of my little friends, say there is no Santa Claus. Papa says 'If you see it in The Sun, it’s so.' Please tell me the truth, is there a Santa Claus?

VIRGINIA O’HANLON, 115 West 95th Street.

Virginia, your little friends are wrong. They have been affected by the skepticism of a skeptical age. They do not believe except they see. They think that nothing can be which is not comprehensible by their little minds. All minds, Virginia, whether they be men’s or children’s are little. In this great universe of ours man is a mere insect, an ant, in his intellect, as compared with the boundless world about him, as measured by the intelligence capable of grasping the whole truth and knowledge.

Yes, Virginia, there is a Santa Claus. He exists as certainly as love and generosity and devotion exist, and you know that they abound and give to your life its highest beauty and joy. Alas! how dreary would be the world if there were no Santa Claus! It would be as dreary as if there were no Virginias. There would be no childlike faith then, no poetry, no romance to make tolerable this existence. We should have no enjoyment, except in sense and sight. The eternal light with which childhood fills the world would be extinguished.

Not believe in Santa Claus! You might a swell not believe in fairies! You might get your papa to hire men to watch in all the chimneys on Christmas eve to catch Santa Claus, but even if they did not see Santa Claus coming down, what would that prove? Nobody sees Santa Claus, but that is no sign that there is no Santa Claus. The most real things in the world are those that neither children nor men can see. Did you ever see fairies dancing on the lawn? Of course not, but that’s no proof that they are not there. Nobody can conceive or imagine all the wonders there are unseen and unseeable in the world.

You tear apart the baby’s rattle and see what makes the noise inside, but there is a veil covering the unseen world which not the strongest man, nor even the united strength of all the strongest men that ever lived, could tear apart. Only faith, fancy, poetry, love, romance, can push aside that curtain and view and picture the supernatural beauty and glory beyond. Is it all real? Ah, Virginia, in all this world there is nothing else real and abiding.

No Santa Claus! Thank God he lives, and he lives forever. A thousand years from now, Virginia, nay ten times ten thousand years from now, he will continue to make glad the hearts of childhood.

For more than half a century—always on the night before Christmas—The New York Sun has reprinted this ageless, heart-warming editorial. Every Christmas its treasured theme—“Yes, Virginia, there is a Santa Claus”—has faithfully reassured youngsters and rekindled fond memories of the older folks. Probably never was there a more consistent—nor a more satisfying—way of making friends and saying “Merry Christmas!”

Now with a courtly bow to Virginia—and a grateful one to the Sun—The New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics at Cornell would like to add their own wish that your Christmas will indeed be a joyful one and that 1950 may be a grand year for you.
Up to Us

FORSAKING a home-cooked Thanksgiving dinner, we boarded the train for Chicago that Thursday night to attend the annual convention of the Agricultural College Magazines Associated. We want to devote this column to a matter of some importance which arose amid the speeches, discussions, dinners, mutual admiration, and journalistic preening. That is the matter of editorial policy.

We of the Countryman wanted to know how to formulate an editorial policy that would arouse student interest and perhaps carry with it more significance for the great body of our readers—the students in Ag and Home Ec. Our question was this. Should we occasionally forsake discussion of our campus matters and venture, when the urge possessed us, into the field of national issues, particularly those directly concerned with agriculture?

With this thought in mind, we brought up the question to the other editors at a roundtable discussion in the ACMA convention.

The suggestion of branching into the field of national issues in our editorials was not wholeheartedly supported by others present and for some good reasons. Their objections fell into two categories. It was thought by some that we who wield these typewriters might not possess the qualifications, the experience and knowledge to analyze non-campus matters of importance. Others were reluctant to engage in issues which might stir up a contrary reaction on the theory that either loss of readership or administration crackdowns might result.

We do feel that as we begin to live in a grown-up community, reach the voting age and begin to develop some maturity in our thinking we should also begin to (Continued on page 20)
Buying Fertilizer
THIS MONTH
Pays off on my Farm...
— says Morris Johnson of Batavia, N. Y.

FERTILIZER plays a big part in the production program on the Johnson farm. All the corn, wheat and oats for three milking herds, 4,000 laying hens, along with sheep, hogs and beef cattle is grown right on the farm. One practice that has paid off regularly is getting a large part of the spring supply of fertilizer delivered and stored in the winter months.

"Getting my fertilizer on the farm during the slack season means having the grade I want when I want it next spring," says Mr. Johnson. "Another thing I like about this plan is that this early delivered fertilizer has had plenty of time to cure and is in fine condition. Using high analysis G.L.F. fertilizers and getting them to the farm early has paid off well for me."

Like Morris Johnson, hundreds of other G.L.F. members are following the sound practice of getting the fertilizer they want on the farm during the winter months. This is good business because:

1. Your fertilizer is fully cured—G.L.F. fertilizer put out in December and January has been fully aged in the plant and the mechanical condition is guaranteed.

2. You have the grade you want when you want it—In G.L.F. territory the use of mixed fertilizer has more than doubled in the past eight years. At the peak of spring planting, demand for certain grades frequently outruns supplies. With your fertilizer in the barn, you're ready when the weather breaks. Most grades are available during this period.

3. Early movement means better service—When fertilizer moves out of the plants in December and January it allows the plants to continue production to meet late season demand and thereby cuts operating costs which is reflected in the purchase price to all patrons.

4. You save money—Discounts from the regular price are being given by G.L.F. Service Agencies on most grades of mixed fertilizer delivered before February 1.

This year G.L.F. High Analysis Fertilizers are more plentiful than at any time since the war. The use of high analysis fertilizers means more plant food for your fertilizer dollar—lower cost of handling on the farm. For a plant food program that will pay off on your farm—order G.L.F. high analysis fertilizer for winter delivery on your farm.

Cooperative G.L.F.
Exchange, Inc., Ithaca, N. Y.

Place Your Order Now for
G.L.F. Fertilizers
What Is Christmas?

Once I asked that certain star
What Christmas is to man
He twinkled back at me and said,
"I'll tell you if I can."

Seems more sincere in the north
With world the white of snow
Makes no difference in the south
It's Christmas there also.

A child—it means a sack of toys
And tiny eight reindeer
Candy canes and stomach-aches
Can't wait until next year.

Poor men only ever find
Deeper holes in pockets,
Rich men can be picking out
The most expensive lockets.

Mother—it's a turkey dinner
For Dad, a pile of bills.
Both, it's playing Santa Claus
Providing endless thrills.

Everyone—it's a different thing.
But listen here to me.
There's actually more to Christmas
Than lowly man can see.

All young men may get the brunt,
For Christmas usually means:
Buying Aunt —God knows what,
Then orchids; gasoline.

All these things that I have said
Are ways to symbolize
What it is for Christian man
In an earthly guise.

Home, vacation, parties, formals
For you a college girl.
Shopping, sleep till afternoon,
That required head of curl.

In each and every heart there shines
A certain tiny glow
Together glimmering to the uni-

Grandpa—it's remembering
What Christmas once had been:
Sleighbells, smell of burning pine.
"Times have changed since then."

That story of long ago.

Girl behind a Macy's counter:
A long and tiresome day,
But in the end—it will bring
Another week of pay.

I was assigned some worlds gone by
To guide those wise men three
To that scene bringing peace on
earth and
Also the Christmas tree.

by Sally Hotchkiss '53
Here is Hugh Wilson and his . . .

"RAIN-MAKING MACHINE"

Tacked up on the COUNTRYMAN bulletin board among pamphlets, address lists, and deadline dates, was a white slip on which were typed the words: “Hugh Wilson’s got a rainmaking machine. That’s all we know, but it sounds interesting.” That evening as I swam from Roberts back to the dorm through a typical Ithaca shower, the idea of a rainmaker seemed novel indeed, and I decided to investigate.

To Find Mr. Wilson

The following afternoon I hurried from botany lab to Bailey Hall to find Mr. Wilson, who is Extension Soil Conservationist here at Cornell. After spending some minutes in futile search through the dark corridors, I discovered a small office on the second floor and was directed upstairs to Mr. Wilson, who gave me a cordial welcome.

When questioned about the rainmaker, Mr. Wilson grinned and admitted that the term had caused some confusion. “What we really have,” he stated, “is an apparatus which pumps water from a tank into a length of perforated pipe, with a sort of sprinkler effect.” This contraption is used in demonstrations showing the cause and prevention of one type of erosion.

The destructive force of erosion — the process of breaking down and wearing away of soils by action of wind and water — is balanced by various soil-forming processes, creating a natural cycle, but under certain conditions erosion is greatly accelerated with resultant damage to the productivity of the land. Largely to blame for this unnatural rate of erosion is man’s abuse of his land, especially in removing plant cover by overgrazing, burning over fields, careless cutting of forests, and other poor farm practices.

As a result, wind and water sweep over the surface, carrying away the topsoil and leaving a hard, non-absorbent surface. The loss of topsoil is astonishing: in several regions of the United States ten inches have been carried away in about fifty years. Since it requires three hundred to a thousand years to build up one inch of fertile topsoil, this destruction is way out of proportion to its normal place in the cycle.

Man-made Storms

To illustrate to groups of farmers the role of plant cover in preventing erosion by water, Mr. Wilson and his co-worker, Harry A. Kerr, have devised a simple experiment, making use of the rainmaker in place of natural storms.

Four plots 5½’ x 20’ each are chosen, one on fallow land, another planted in up and down rows, a third covered with mulch, and a fourth with sod — the appearance of runoff samples are noted and the effects of the various types of plant cover observed.” With a field planted in rows up and down the hill, says the author, it is just like pouring water down a washboard turned on its side.
planted in up and down rows, a third covered with mulch, and a fourth with soil. The plots are separated and walled in by metal strips placed in trenches dug around the two sides and top of each. A trough is laid in a trench along the bottom edge, so that water and soil running off the plots may be collected and transmitted to glass jugs sunk lower in the ground, under several spigots. The perforated pipe of the rainmaker is laid along the top of the plots, so that when the pump is in operation an equal amount of water is sprinkled on each plot. Two gallons of water per minute are sprayed on each, equaling a rainfall of two inches an hour.

The Telltale Jugs

When water begins to run off the plots, the per cent of wasted water collected in the jars and appearance of runoff samples (muddy or clear) are noted, and with this data the plant cover of the various plots is compared as to its relative importance in holding soil and absorbing water.

The jug containing runoff from the fallow plot is always full and the water dark with soil, for with a smooth surface and no covering, there is nothing to reduce the force of the raindrops. Neither the mulch-covered or sodded plots suffer much loss, for the litter and vegetation act as an umbrella shielding the land, and the soil structure is maintained or, in the case of the sodded land, improved.

The difference in holding capacity of rows planted around the hill and that of those planted up and down may be shown by pouring water down a washboard. Stood up in its normal position a gentle, rippling flow will result. Now turn the board on its side and try again. This time the water will tear down the channels at a great rate, just as it would between the up and down rows.

This loss of water is bad enough, but soil is also torn away and carried into the streams and rivers. As Ding Darling, famous conservation cartoonist pointed out on viewing a creek carrying soil from eroded fields, “This silt-laden stream may look like muddy water to you, but it’s beefsteak and potatoes, ham and eggs, and bread and butter with jam on it, for there, with the aid of improvident agriculture, goes the rich topsoil of America.”

Conclusions

After the demonstration has been performed, practical conclusions as to the best methods of controlling erosion are made. Often a farm well known to the group watching the experiment is discussed, for methods of improvement vary with the size of the field, soil type, climate, and topography. Thus one farmer may need to change his entire crop pattern or use expensive forms of mechanical control, while strip cropping and contour plowing would solve the problems of another.

The rainmaker experiment has been demonstrated for educational purposes to over five thousand people, at events such as the Empire State Potato Day and the Livingston County Land Use Tour. Mr. Wilson, because of an experience in his own childhood, realizes the superiority of actually seeing the effects of erosion over reading (Continued on page 18).
Picture a Cornell Ag student preaching a sermon on self pity, or an Arts student introducing a game called Maze to a group of young teenagers. These and far stranger things happen when a Student Christian Movement Rural Fellowship Team visits a nearby rural community for the weekend. Let’s journey along with one team of six Cornell students as they venture into the village of Genoa to take part in some aspects of rural life.

Reaching Genoa about 7:30 Saturday night, the team, along with the youth of the village, invades the basement of the local church for an evening of games, entertainment, and refreshments, followed by a fellowship circle. Fellowship and recreation are the goals of the evening, and with careful planning, are usually attained. After the last tow-head has been bid good-night, the team checks over the approaching morning service and the role they will play in it.

Carrying the Word

Last year, teams organized under Dean Tuthill, Ag ’49, traveled to West Groton, East Lansing, McLean, Genoa, Mecklenburg, and Trumansburg. In previous years, teams have also gone to Slaterville Springs and Cortland. This term, under the leadership of Betty Rae Hyland, H.E. ’50, and with the guidance of Jean Whittet and Rev. Stanley Skinner, the teams again will make four or five trips to their chosen communities. Whatever its destination, each of these trips will bring new acquaintances and valuable experiences in recreational and worship leadership.
Checking In On the Job

Thursday morning, June 9, I started officially as summer assistant to Mr. Davis. Reporting to the office at eight-thirty, I was handed a map and told to acquaint myself with the county. (There was no orientation tour as is conducted for the Cornell frosh every year.) After countless miles over back roads, I thought I had the situation well in hand; this was apparently not the case because I wore the print off two maps before the summer ended.

My First Assignment

On June 16, we left for dear old Cornell to attend the annual county agent's meeting. Here I met a group of men that impressed me in their sincere efforts to help and to educate the farmers throughout the state. I was proud to play a small part in this vast program.

Upon our return to Watkins Glen, I received my first assignment—interviewing farmers and securing their approval for setting up rye grass demonstration units. That same uneasy feeling overcame me that I had first encountered on my arrival. What if I couldn't convince them that rye grass was a beneficial cover crop in their corn fields? I knew too well that the high heavens had not sent me down to rescue the farmer from his plight. What was the method of approach? I was pondering over that question when I arrived at my first stop. I was a bit awkward; but after a few calls I decided that these farmers expected me to be a little clumsy and so I felt completely at ease after the first twilight meeting. The demonstration units were set up with the cooperation of the first agent's meeting. Here I met a group of farmers and corrected my statements, this time adding that I hoped no damage had been done. Luckily the farmer had more horse sense than I. The mixture seemed incorrect to him, and he called the office to check. I did not learn this until the next morning when I was met by Mr. Davis; no explanations were necessary when I saw the grin on his face, spreading from ear to ear.

My work was so diversified that I never knew what to expect next. One day I was testing the soil; next day writing news letters, keeping sheep production records, making office reports, analyzing poultry diseases, attending meetings, or just trying to keep out of trouble.

But I Love It

And so it went—from office into the field and back to the office. I made over four hundred recorded farm visits, nine trips to Cornell on poultry cases alone, and attended numerous meetings. My hours were irregular, but I loved the work. Back in June I was undecided about rural life and extension work in general. On September 10, sure of myself and my plans, I bid my friends farewell. I had decided on my life's work, realizing the satisfaction I would get in helping the farmer solve some of his problems.
Know Your Christmas Traditions

Here’s the inside story on why St. Nick comes down the chimney and the bloody beginning of the “under the mistletoe” myth

by Jinny Jackson ’53

What does Christmas mean to you? Santa Claus? Christmas trees? Mistletoe? These customs and others associated with the Christmastide bring joy, festivity, and depleted bankrolls to people all over the nation. Christmas without these customs would be rather dull to most of us. So, when the big day is at hand, it may be a good idea to turn to the old world of Europe and give thanks to its peoples for starting so many festive traditions.

Santa’s Ancestors

For instance, Santa Claus may be considered a part of Christmas that is thoroughly American, but his history combines traditions of both Europe and Asia Minor. Long ago there lived in Asia Minor a loved and revered man; Nicholas, Archbishop of Myra. He was the son of a wealthy Lycian bishop and as a child had shown great devotion to religion. As he grew older, his wealth became a burden to him because of great spiritual humility, so he distributed his riches to needy persons. Although preferring a life of prayer and devotion in a monastery, he felt that God commanded him to go among men and do good. Fame of his chari-

table works spread during his lifetime and after his death, he was declared a saint. Since then he has become the patron saint of many places and professions. The fat, jolly old man with the bag of toys is a far cry from this humble, austere man of religion, yet our Santa Claus is a direct descendant of Saint Nicholas, and is often referred to as “Good St. Nick.”

Why the Chimney?

Every Christmas Eve, children hang their longest stockings on the chimney mantelpiece and wait for Santa to descend and fill them with toys. But why does Santa come in through the chimney and not through the front door? Well, the pagan Scandinavians worshipped Herta as the goddess of domesticity and her altar was placed in every home. It was made of flat stones on which a fire was kept continually burning, yet Herta descended through the smoke and flames, just as Santa now squeezes through the chimney to bring joy to children. Herta was protected by her divine powers as a goddess, but we’ve often wondered why Santa doesn’t get done to a turn as he climbs down into fire places which have been carelessly left burning.

Why the Tree?

Few people consider their Christmas celebration complete without a gaily decorated Christmas tree. One legend about the origin of the Christmas tree, probably more dramatic than factual, concerns Martin Luther. It is told that Luther, while walking through a forest on Christmas Eve, saw a fir tree with stars shining through its snow laden branches. The sight so impressed him, that he took the tree home and tied candles to its branches to represent the stars. Our modern method is much better—

Homeward bound for Christmas.
there’s little danger of burning the house down with use of electric light bulbs.

The custom of decorating trees with colored ornaments is said to come from the legend that trees bloom on Christmas Eve to celebrate the birth of Christ.

**Baldar and the Mistletoe**

Kissing under the mistletoe is another old Christmas tradition enjoyed by all, but it had a rather bloody beginning. An old Scandinavian legend states that the god Baldar was protected from any harm caused by fire, air, water, or earth. Mistletoe was not one of these elements, so that the fiendishly clever evil spirit, Loki, killed Baldar with an arrow of mistletoe. Through the efforts of Frigga, Baldar’s mother and the goddess of love and beauty, Baldar was restored to life.

Holly is another popular Christmas decoration, and it is said that Christ’s crown of thorns was made of holly. Before his crucifixion, the berries of holly were white, but they turned red when he died. Holly was worshipped by the ancient Druids because its leaves were always green.

There are many other popular and interesting Christmas traditions such as carol singing on Christmas Eve, bountiful Christmas dinners, Christmas bells, sleighing, and all the other Christmas customs of the world. Whatever land you are in, these traditions mean but one thing: a very Merry Christmas to everyone!

On October first, Miss Charlene Stettler began her duties as editorial assistant in charge of radio work at the College of Home Economics. As successor to Mrs. Juanita Albers Jager, her work will include the writing of scripts for her own broadcasts and for those of the editor, and also sending out station briefs to many of the radio stations in the state, where they are used for other broadcasts.

Miss Stettler may be heard daily for a two-minute broadcast entitled, “Better Food for Better Living,” and every Thursday a ten-minute program entitled “This Is Your Home” is presented. The purpose of these programs is to give news of research being done in home economics at Cornell and to inform homemakers about new methods. Miss Stettler also enjoys helping to plan an occasional Home Economics television show.

**comes from Iowa**

Although hills are uncommon in Miss Stettler’s native home in Belle Plains, Iowa, she is quite enthused about Cornell, feeling that “there is something about the place that gets you.” Her principal reason for coming from the heart of the nation to Ithaca, other than her belief that this is the most beautiful university she has ever seen, is the fact that she considers Cornell to be a progressive school. Her primary aim in life always has been to work for progressive methods in educational institutions.

Miss Stettler was graduated from Iowa State College in 1947 with a B.S. degree, after majoring in home economics and journalism. She has also taken graduate courses in child development to acquire experience for nursery school work which will aid her in realizing one of her ambitions, writing children’s books.

**Busy College Life**

While at Ames, Iowa, Miss Stettler was women’s editor of the Iowa State Daily and campus correspondent for the Cedar Rapids Gazette. She was on the news staff of the Gazette for one summer. She also wrote and broadcast three-minute campus newscasts thrice weekly, and a fifteen-minute program, “This is Iowa State”, once a month.

In the two years previous to her coming to Cornell, Miss Stettler had become assistant home economics editor for the Penn State Extension Service, and later acting editor for six months. In this position her duties included editing of publications, news writing, and radio writing and broadcasting.

Her many interests include collecting children’s books, hunting,

(Continued on page 20)
When graduation time rolls around in January, Chuck will have two goals in mind—getting a position with a farm machinery company where he will follow in his father’s footsteps; and making the distance between himself and his girlfriend (who lives in Albany) much shorter.

W.H. ’52

BARBARA HUNT

Few girls can mastermind a hoe as well as a dormful of freshman coeds, but Barbara Hunt combines both jobs with ease. Bee is president of Clara Dickson VI this year. She also spent a couple of summers and some spare time during the school year working for Dr. H. M. Munger in the fields of the plant breeding department.

Now a senior in the College of Agriculture, Bee can look back on a large collection of extra-curricular accomplishments. She has sung with the Sage Choir since her entrance in 1946. During her freshman year, she worked for the Straight publicity committee. She also won a place on the Women’s Class Council and again the next year on the Soph Council. Bee is a member of Alpha Phi sorority.

Getting on to her upper campus activities, she has served a two year term on the Ag-Domecon Council, part of the time as a member of the publicity committee. Last year she was Co-chairman of the Farm and Home Week Publicity Committee. Bee won the Ring Memorial Essay Contest for undergraduates in the field of plant science last year.

Two summers ago, Bee joined a student group on a trip to Europe. She spent three weeks there picking fruit at a work camp in the Netherlands with students from ten other countries. The rest of her stay was devoted to traveling through western Europe, stopping in England, Scotland, Denmark, and Paris. Last summer, Bee confined her travels to a short trip through the southeastern United States.

D.H.

RUTH DYMES

Four years ago a cheerful young lady arrived on the Cornell campus from Croton-on-Hudson. In order to help remember her last name, Ruth Dymes' classmates christened her "Penny". This somewhat poetic nickname has stuck with her ever since.

Penny came to Cornell fired with enthusiasm to major in animal husbandry. After a few weeks in Wing A, she began to wonder. The discovery that her previous training was not of the sort that would enable her to differentiate a horse...
from a mule came as quite a surprise to her. This was of some disadvantage in the course, so she ceased her futile struggles and switched from animals to ink.

Journalism proved a wise choice. She gained membership in Pi Delta Epsilon, an honorary society in collegiate journalism, and this year, she serves as secretary of the group. And, of course, she has been elected twice to an associate editorship on the CORNELL COUNTRYMAN.

Her interest in women’s government led to two years as a V.P. and culminated this year in the presidency of Balch IV.

Among her other interests, social work ranks highly, and she believes she can gain some satisfaction from this field. Her choice of a career has narrowed down to these two fields: journalism or sociological work, although the possibility of grad school interests her also.

Penny’s enthusiasm, sincerity, and cheerfulness have made her a favorite personality on the Ag campus, and should prove to be valuable assets in her work, whatever it may be.  

B.S. ’53

Penny Dyimes

A. Bishop ’53

...Your Friends

...Your Friends

every sense a return to his farm background after numerous tangents in far-flung fields.

For example, during the war, Pete spent a year in Rio de Janeiro teaching meteorology to a group of Brazilian air cadets. The Army Air Force provided him with an apartment in one of Rio’s swankiest hotels where he was able to take advantage of real South American luxury.

Then, following his tour in the army, Pete studied Electrical Engineering for a year at Rutgers, and only after deciding that such was not for him did he turn to agriculture and Cornell.

Here he has taken an active part in activities on the campus and has earned himself membership in Hon-Nun-De-Kah, ag senior society. This year finds him vice-president of Ag-Domecon Council and radio representative on WVBR for the Ag and Home Ec campuses. Every Wednesday night from 7 to 7:15, Pete brings an informative program aimed at students in the two colleges, interviewing leaders of clubs and reporting campus news. Pete is also a very active member of his residence, Cayuga Lodge, and served as its president during his junior year.

His future seems to be tied up in some form of extension work because Pete likes to meet and talk with people. Two summers ago, he worked on a Home Economics project surveying conditions in rural homes, and returned with a variety of humorous stories about people with whom he came in contact.

Liking this kind of work, Pete has his eye on a job with rural extension, farm appraisal, or marketing. His radio program, studies and other interests keep him very busy, but he always has time to meet new people. Talking with this interesting ag senior, time passes all too quickly.

B.M. ’53

Slips In The Press

Costume Ball
“For her costume she was given a radio and a loving up.”
—Jefferson Sun

Hurricane Warning
“The mainland prepared for the season’s first big blow as President Truman arrived for a speech to veterans.”
—Reading Post

Early Honeymoon
“Before they reached the license bureau, the bride and bride-groom-to-be skidded off the road into a culde.”
—Ohio Tribune

Family Trait
“The father is a Moron. That’s one reason the family wants to live in Utah.”
—Erewhon Times

Off The Record
“The Home Bureau held its annual picnic last Thursday. No program was planned, so the members talked about those who were not present.”
—East Side Eagle

December, 1949

Peter Coates

Holder of some kind of a record for having been through a variety of experiences, Pete Coates’ arrival in the College of Agriculture was in

Pete Coates

B. Dygert ’50
On The Campus Beat

Ag-Domecon Sponsors Leadership Conference; Dean Baldwin Speaker

Round-Up Club Judging Contests December 10th, 17th

It is time once again for An Hus students to try their skill at judging. The club has planned two contests to be held before Christmas vacation: a dairy judging contest on December 10 and a livestock contest December 17. Dave Gibson and other members of this year’s Cornell dairy judging team, Raymond Lahue, Wesley Engst and Jim Colby, were in charge of the dairy contest. The contest was open to everyone and is divided into senior and junior divisions. In the senior division were those with An Hus 51 behind them, while those with An Hus 50 or less were in the junior division.

Five classes of cattle were planned; two of Holsteins, one of Guernseys, Jerseys, and Brown Swiss. There were reasons on two of the classes.

The Livestock Contest December 17, will be put on by the members of the Cornell Livestock Judging Team, Doug Dodds, Dwight Miller, Warren Wigsten, Dave Shroder, William Bair, and Barry Rogensosher. Classes of beef cattle, horses, sheep and hogs will be placed by everyone and is divided into senior and junior divisions. In the senior division were those with An Hus 51 behind them, while those with An Hus 50 or less were in the junior division.

Because of the need for a system of orderly planning in the many activities of the Agriculture and Home Economics students, the Ag-Domecon Council sponsored its first Upper Campus Leaders’ Conference on October 30. The plans for this conference were formulated by chairman Robert Call, Margaret Bailey, Margaret Callahan, and Evan Lamb of the Council, and faculty advisor Robert C. Clark of the rural sociology department as a result of the suggestions received at the recent meeting of all upper campus club presidents and Ag-Domecon Council.

Baldwin Opens Session

Ag-Domecon President Wib Pope and Dean Frank Baldwin addressed the opening session, stressing the role of effective leadership in campus organizations and pointing out that all clubs had similar problems to work out. Three smaller discussion groups took up the major part of the session.

Warren Wigsten, editor of the COUNTRYMAN, acted as leader of the discussion on publicity. Professor J. S. Knapp of the Extension Teaching and Information Department and Pete Coates of WVBR were resource people for this group. The finance question was directed to Alice Halsey, of the Ag-Domecon Finance Committee, Professor J. P. Hertel, Secretary of the College of Agriculture and Professor in Personnel Administration, and Professor G. W. Hedlund of the Agricultural Economics Department. Student Council President Gordon Gardiner gave helpful background material.

Dean Baldwin, Prof. A. W. Gibson and Professor Clark were the resource people for the discussion of leadership, lead by Ag-Domecon secretary, Dolores Hartnett. At the closing session, committee members reported on meeting room facilities, availability of special equipment, and social activity scheduling.

Welcome To The Cornell Countryman Board of Directors

The staff of the Cornell Countryman take great pleasure in welcoming to its Board of Directors, Mrs. Marion Stocker, Editor of the Home Economics department of Extension Teaching and Information. Mrs. Stocker has an extensive background of work in the field of newspaper and magazine journalism, and is recognized as one of the outstanding persons in her field. She replaces our own Mrs. Mary G. Phillips who served on our Board for many years until her retirement last spring.

On the Campus Beat

What’s News—
Eastman Stage, Rice Debate
Under Way For 1950 F & H Week

The time's rolled 'round again. Time for what? The first eliminations in the upper campus public speaking contests are underway. Although almost everyone hears of the Eastman Stage and the Rice Debate Stage during, or just prior to Farm and Home Week, few of us are conscious that the contests in reality cover most of the academic year. During the first term two preliminary eliminations occur. This year the first elimination of the thirty-ninth Eastman Stage was held November 29. At this time sixteen contestants were chosen to compete in the second tryout scheduled for December 13. Six of these will be chosen for the final contest to be held sometime during Farm and Home Week.

Final for Team, Dec. 20

The eliminations of the Rice Debate Stage, of which this will be the twenty-first in the series, are similar to those of the Eastman Stage, but this year will fall one week later. On December 8, four contestants were chosen from a large field of over 20 and they will participate in the final debate also to be held during Farm and Home Week.

The rules governing these contests are few. Any regular or special student in the College of Agriculture may compete. The topic for the Eastman Stage may be on any country life subject, while the one for the Rice Debate Stage is announced annually. This year it is, "Resolved, that the Federal Government make available sufficient state aid to provide tuition free education for all qualified students up to and including junior college level with adequate scholarship aid for completion of professional or non-professional college training."

Although the contest will take the form of a debate, with two students taking the negative and two the affirmative, the participants do not work in teams. There is no rebuttal.

Interesting History

The older of the two, the Eastman Stage, was inaugurated in 1910 by Almon R. Eastman, of Waterville, New York, who for a time served as trustee of Cornell University. Though a banker, Mr. Eastman was interested in rural life, and desired to help develop leadership in agricultural affairs, and provided funds which made possible the founding of the Eastman Stage for Public Speaking. In the period from 1910-18, Mr. Eastman annually donated $100, which was split into prizes of $75 and $25. Since 1918, first prize has been increased to $100, with the same second prize of $25.

The Rice Debate Stage, first known as the Farm Life Challenge Contest, was founded in 1928 by Professor Emeritus James E. Rice, of Poultry Husbandry. The Stage began as a combination essay and debate contest, but after two years the essay portion was dropped. The annual prizes of $100 and $25 were established by Professor Rice.

LATE NEWS!

Douglas Dodds was appointed Student Chairman for Cornell's 1950 Farm and Home Week by the Ag-Domecon Council at the meeting December 7. Chairman for Ag will be announced later. Theodora Frizzell will be chairman for the College of Home Economics.

"The boss must be one of those gentleman farmers — he keeps telling me about 'sowing his wilt oats'"
1926  
Mrs. Isabel Zucker (formerly Isabel Schnapper) has been Garden Editor of the “Detroit Times” for eight years. She teaches flower arrangement courses in her spare time.

1929  
Marlene Harris was married in 1945 to Salvatore Sardella and is now living in Buffalo, New York.

1932  
Barbara Colson became Mrs. Bernard Bettman last December. She lives in Macon, Georgia.

1933  
Katherine Flynn, now Mrs. Walter R. Kowlliker, lives in Chagrin Falls, Ohio.

1939  
Sally Steinman is social director of Willard Straight Hall this year.

1941  
Mary J. Gardiner, now Mrs. Jesse W. Clark, lives in West Chester, Pennsylvania.

1942  
John Berkenstock is herd manager and foreman on a 2000-acre farm at Fishkill, N.Y.

1943  
Ben Miles is raw products manager for the Comstock Canning Corporation at Newark, N. Y.

1944  
Eleanor Dickie, formerly in the extension service at the University of Hawaii, is now doing graduate work in the New York School of Social Work at Columbia University.

1945  
Mrs. Allen Contant, the former Beatrice O’Brien, is a home economics teacher at Waterloo High School.

1946  
Dorothy Corser recently became Mrs. Livingston and lives in Vancouver, British Columbia.

1947  
George Axinn has accepted a position as Extension Editor at the University of Delaware.

1948  
Ben Sperling ’48 and Leonard Cohen ’47, are working for a Zionist organization which is training people for work in Palestine. Leonard is manager of one of the farms that are operated by this organization, near Poughkeepsie, and Ben has general supervision of several farms.

1949  
Larry Bayern ’49, is no longer working for the G.L.F., as noted in the last issue of the Countryman. He is now employed by the Wilbur-Ellis Company of New York City as a commodity broker.
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DECEMBER, 1949
Forty Points Come Hard

When is a pear a crab-apple? Who called a hen a rooster?
They have all the answers—usually wrong.

by Nestor Alzarez, '53

Forty points, total farm practice requirement! Twelve of the total must be earned by actual farm practice before a student enters his sophomore year. He must have twenty-four before donning a junior blazer and forty before his senior year. The best means of getting credit is to be born and reared on a farm and then pass the farm practice test given during Freshman Orientation Week. Then you can consider yourself experienced in the work reviewed by the Farm Practice Office.

Boners Galore

However, sixty percent of the entering group of Ag students are not farm reared, and thus the results are not always successful. Some, however, imagine themselves following in the footsteps of an experienced farmer, and when questioned on some aspects of farm work, their answers were either exceedingly correct or humorously wrong. One “Luther Burbank,” when asked to identify a shiny green Bartlett pear, classified it as a crab apple. A proud dairyman stated flatly, “That strip-cup (used for mastitis detection) was used to separate the cream from milk.” Sometimes it is difficult to identify a breed of poultry, but one fellow, when asked to identify a chicken as a male or female of the species, went all out. Noting an egg on the litter, he calmly stated that he was not going to be taken in by such a childish trick and therefore called a hen a rooster. Identification of machinery and feeds and grasses were most often missed by those who claimed long experiences in association with these items. A grain-drill was identified as a cultivator and a combine as a “square hay baler.”

The practice requirement was originated in 1907. Many employers complained that graduates had little practical knowledge of agriculture. They were well versed in theoretical knowledge but had difficulty in applying it. This was a primary reason for the formation of the requirement embodying the practical work principle.

The Farm Practice Office instituted a course for those having little or no farm experience. It requires three hours weekly attendance for a school term. A typical term schedule consists of six weeks work with a tractor. This includes plowing and fitting of the land and some tractor servicing work. As the horseless age is not yet at hand, two weeks instruction in harnessing, grooming, and driving of horses is included in the course. A week each is spent with beef cattle and at the artificial insemination barns. The finale, of four weeks duration, is the familiar “milking scene” with shiny milking machines and the sight of nimble feet being hastily removed from descending hoofs. Cases of misfortune are rare as most of the embryo farmers are fearful of doing the wrong thing and deeply conscientious in the practice work. They will in the coming summer vacation join the ranks of the nearly four hundred students who worked on farms this past year.

It’s A Good Idea

The over-all practice picture from the Ag student’s viewpoint shows that he doesn’t mind fulfilling the requirement. Many students get settled or discover new phases in the broad field of agriculture through farm work as well as finding out what college courses can help in enlarging their agricultural interests. To see that practice pays off, witness the following remark by an ag economics graduate who wrote to the Farm Practice Office. He declared in the writing of his thesis for a Masters Degree, “I wish that I had more farm practice.” Why? The thesis was on farm experience and practice.

Hugh Wilson’s Rainmaker

(Continued from page 7)

or hearing about them. It seems that his father once told him to plow a hilly field crosswise to the slope. Hugh, being a normal youngster, proceeded to work up and down with some of his rows leading directly to the well below. The winter was wet, and the next spring the well was full of dirt. “You put it there, Hugh,” said his father. “Now clean it out.” Mr. Wilson has been interested in holding soil ever since.
OUR ATOMIC AGE gives some folks nightmares that linger long after dawn. Many look to the future with doubt, despondency, and despair.

Farmers read the fear-filled headlines, too—after they have looked at the weather report. They have a big stake in our tomorrow, but they never forget today’s job—setting a good table for both rural and urban Americans.

Modern John Deere Power Equipment makes it easier for farmers to raise bumper crops and produce the mountains of meat needed to provide an adequate, well-balanced diet for our people. This abundance of food not only helps to safeguard the nation’s health, but nurtures happiness and contentment.

Because of their faith in the land, in themselves, and in divine providence, farmers—who seem to take for granted that each new year will be better than the last—set a shining example for us all. They face the future hopefully—unafraid!
Up to Us

(Continued from page 3)
form some opinions of our own. We should begin to try to analyze some of these opinions and to express them, and in doing so we should take heed of the writing and thinking of older, wiser heads as our basis in developing a sound editorial policy.

If our views differ from those of some students, then we have started something which will grow into a real service to our readers. Because instead of driving away readership, as long as we are fair, impartial and above all sincere, we shall create added interest in our magazine. If you for instance, or you, heartily disagree with our statements on these matters which mean so much to all of us, we urge you to express yourself and we will give you your say.

At Cornell, where “freedom and responsibility” are the watchwords, there is no administrative leash upon campus publications. We have a duty to represent the students for whom we write and that is what we intend to do. We feel that it would be a wise move if other colleges and universities were to do the same.

The discussion ended on an amicable note certainly, with the editors agreeing to use their own discretion in choosing subjects on which to write. We at Cornell will continue to work through these columns for the things which mean much to the campus, but we also hope to find in some measure a scope beyond, by which we can do additional service.

E.R.

More Alums

(Continued from page 16)
Jean Genung recently married Frank Pearson, 3rd.
1949

Henry Bannister is working with the Craver-Dickinson Company at Buffalo, N. Y.

Charles Bernstein is field auditor for the office of the Milk Market Administrator of the New York City milk shed.

Sylvia Colt is far away, traveling in Europe.

Fred Corey recently accepted the position of farm manager at Baywood Farm, Forked River, N. Y.

Ruth Cornwell was appointed assistant home demonstration agent in Nassau County on October 1.

Bill Doe is in partnership with his father and his brother, Whitney Doe, on their fruit farm in Harvard, Mass.

Mrs. Hazlett, the former Wilma Crittenden, is doing graduate work in child development at Penn State.

Lawrence Raiber, B.S. ’41; M.S. ’49, has been appointed county home demonstration agent in Cayuga County. She has been home management supervisor with the Farm Security Administration, Watertown, N. Y. and was Health Education and Community Organizer in Buffalo and Erie County with the T. B. Association.

Meet Miss Stettler

(Continued from page 11)
and fishing. The latter two hobbies resulted from the fact that an “expected” brother never arrived in the family and it was necessary for somebody to accompany her father on out-door trips. Free lance writing about Home Ec activities occupies her few remaining minutes of relative freedom. Many of her articles have appeared in national farm publications.

Between broadcasts, Miss Stettler can usually be found in her office on the first floor of Martha Van Rensselaer Hall. If you are interested in radio operations, why not drop in to see her sometime?
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EDITOR'S NOTE!

Kirk Fox, Editor of Successful Farming, spoke to a group of agricultural student journalists in Chicago last week. What he had to say was in effect a challenge from the big nationally read publications to our local college magazines. Men like Mr. Fox are aware that farm publications have for years spent most of their space talking about technological advances and in doing so have left out the aesthetic element in farm life.

More attention must be devoted to fostering the fresh air theme, the idea of healthful and beautiful living in the rural areas of America. Here then is a first small step—our start in what we hope is the right direction. With the coming of spring, we plan to develop some definite plans which may serve as food for thought for rural residents of today and tomorrow.

should be put can be a worthwhile one. Often they are found in round beds in the middle of the lawn. Authorities say that here is where children love most to romp, so the remedy is along the west or south side of the house. Flower borders along lawns are very attractive and most easily cared for.

Some Shrubs Too

Then how about some shrubs? Low growing ones around the house of course and an evergreen or two or more further from the house if that suits the fancy. What are some of the small growing shrubs? Let's begin with the deciduous ones that lose their leaves in winter. Sedum Deutzia is a popular one in this category. It is many stemmed and turns out white flowers around Decoration Day. And furthermore, it will never grow more than three feet tall.

Flowering almond is a double-flowered shrub coming into bloom in the middle of May. Then Spirea, "Anthony Waterer," a pink-flowering one, can also be used on either side of the front steps—it's a shrub that is guaranteed to permit entrance by the front door at all times.

Many like evergreens to dress up their home fronts. This is a good idea if they are not planted hedge fashion across the entire front of the house. Native hemlock is one of the best evergreens we have—just remember to keep it clipped. With two clippings a year, it grows into a beautiful bushy shrub. Pfitzers, Juniper, Andorra Juniper, spreading Japanese Yer and Mugho Pine are other evergreens that fit the needs of something low, something green.

To bring about a front yard to be proud of give it a good cleaning up. Then open a green expanse of grass to your front door. Plantings add the finishing touch. With just a little work your home can be made more pleasant to those living in it and to the world that passes by.
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DECEMBER, 1949 23
Is Honesty the Best Policy?

by Ruth Monin '49

"A" students rarely or never "cheat"; "B" students do so 33 percent of the time; 75 percent of the "C" and "D" students and 100 percent of our failing students admit that they "cheat". This is the striking answer as revealed by the psychology department to our question of how bad is this game of cribbing at Cornell.

There are two basic reasons with which most of us are all too familiar, that serve as an explanation for most students. Either they fear that they will flunk the exam and thus hasten their "bust" notice, or they didn't have time to study. This is the old familiar line and an unpleasant situation it is, but there is an aspect which is much more serious—that of the students who do everything possible to cheat throughout an entire prelim or final.

Stoop to Conquer

Take the incident in which a number of boys dressed up as janitors and went around a campus building emptying the wastepaper baskets. Why? These baskets contained the first mimeographs of a prelim which was to be given the following week. There is another incident in which a group of boys entered at night, got into the professor's office by way of the transom and calmly proceeded to mimeograph copies of the prelim which was lying on the desk.

Then of course there is the classic remark of the boy just leaving the room in which he had taken a quiz. When asked what he thought about it, he replied, "It wasn't bad, but I forgot in which order the answers came."

As many students have found, Cornell is a university which places a great deal of stress on grades. If a student is unable to maintain a certain average, he is no longer a student. Therefore, if one person cheats, others are certainly justified in doing so. Perhaps justified is not quite the exact term to use but with a little rationalization, any student can make it seem so. After all, this is the old game of the survival of the fittest and the one who is fittest is the one who knows the answers to the questions on the prelim, even if he knows nothing whatsoever about the rest of the course.

Share The Blame

The blame does not rest entirely upon the student. There is also the instructor's attitude to be considered. For example, in a recent make-up exam, half of the students knew exactly what was going to be on the paper. The other half had studied as usual. Because the prelim was difficult, those students who had depended upon studying to pass received much lower grades than those who had previously seen the questions.

One of the instructors remarked, "The professor and I agreed that somehow some of the students knew what was going to be on this prelim." Something should have been done in a situation like that, but nothing was. Honesty did not pay very well in that case.

When the honor system was in effect here at Cornell, surprisingly enough the amount of cheating which it eliminated was negligible. However, professors agree that proctoring of the exams has not helped to solve the problem. Most students believe that the solution rests in the combined efforts of the faculty and the student body.

Are Details Important?

For instance, the name of the man who invented barbed-wire fence, or whether sugar cane is grown from a seed or a piece of stem with a node, aren't the type of facts easily retained, yet both have appeared as questions on prelims. The consensus of student opinion is that if a person can study and pass a course and come out of it with a general knowledge of the subject, why should he waste his time memorizing small details which he will forget as soon as the prelim is over.

But the real challenge is still with the students themselves. We are grown up and living in a grown-up community, one that offers us the widest range of freedom to be found on any campus anywhere in the country. We must take stock of ourselves and we will find out that we can't expect to get by for a long time on a foundation of cheating. Honesty is the best policy after all.

present time, a great many of our prelims do not test the knowledge of the student, but rather his ability to remember details. With reading assignments of two hundred or more pages, the student does not have time to remember small facts that were never mentioned in lecture or only casually mentioned in the text.

MERRY XMAS
and
HAPPY NEW YEAR

THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN
These were also tough tests for G-E engineers . . .

A LEAK that would take years to deflate a tire is big enough to cause trouble in the cooling system of a refrigerator. How to devise test equipment sensitive enough to catch such microscopic flaws and eliminate them from General Electric units was also a tough test for engineering skill and ingenuity.

But the G-E engineer in search of solutions makes use of the stream of new ideas flowing from industry's largest technical staff—the more than 9000 scientists, engineers, chemists, physicists, and mathematicians employed by General Electric.

The principle for the new electronic leak-detector now being used to check refrigerators came out of the G-E Research Laboratory. Further development of it was carried on by the General Engineering and Consulting Laboratory. It was applied to refrigerator testing by engineers in the Company's Erie, Pennsylvania, plant.

To the consumer, this sort of teamwork means better, more dependable, longer-lasting General Electric products. To the engineer it means more varied opportunities, quicker development, the advantages of belonging to an organization where emphasis on research and incentives for creative thinking are the tradition.

You can put your confidence in—

GENERAL ELECTRIC
“Straight to the Country” comes to Willard Straight Hall this Friday. Out of the lounges, out of the Memorial Room, from the depths of Ivy to temporarily obliterate the Straights bizarre decorating theme come Ag Engineers, Countrymen, Kermisians, Floriculturists, Veg Cropists, Round-Upers and Ag Agents to mention only a few. Their purpose in being there is to set up exhibits which tell what they do. Climax of the day’s events will be a big dance in the Memorial Room that night.

Just out of curiosity All-Ag Day is something that none of us should miss. It has never been tried before and most of us think it is a good idea to at least give the “day” a chance to accomplish some little inkling of its grand aim.

In case some of our readers are out of touch with the doings of either Ag-Domecon or the Straight, the purpose of “Straight to the Country” is to encourage exchange of ideas and knowledge between two supposedly far-separated factions. That is, to get more ag students to come to the Straight and to show the others what is happening in our “neck of the woods.”

From the progress that has been made so far, the Ag students have every intention of doing their share. Nearly every club is at work planning some sort of an exhibit—to such an extent that the Straight wheels have been momentarily stunned by the response. They are going to be hard put to it to keep the welcome mat out with the aid and assistance promised. We have confidence however in their desire to make a success of this venture and want to urge all our friends to take a few minutes off to look for themselves. It ought to be worth while. It will be an unusual sight.

W.M.W.
NO, rural living in New York State isn't what it used to be. There are many reasons. The most important one is the attitude and hard work of the people themselves. Another one is progress in science and industry. Still another reason is the Extension Service which helps farm people discover and learn. The Extension Service is a cooperative service in which farm men, women, boys, and girls, are partners with the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics—partners in bringing more of the good things of life to the country and to America itself.
FAMILIAR to all Cornellians is the name of Bristow Adams, professor emeritus of the College of Agriculture, a retired Cornell journalism professor, not to mention a popular speaker, an exhibiting painter, and an excellent book reviewer. Glancing over this list, I was originally astounded at the thought of an interview with this most versatile and dynamic personage. Greatly encouraged after a preparatory phone call, I timidly approached the first floor of Roberts Hall and knocked on the office door of The Cornell Plantations. I was greeted quickly by the lively, gray-haired, cigar-smoking Bristow Adams. A neat, friendly office, a comfortable chair, an unpretentious interviewee, and I was completely at ease! Here was B.A.—our friend.

Line of Least Resistance

Relighting the burnt-out cigar, B.A. settled back to tell me of his many interesting experiences. With his activities merging together like the design of a jigsaw puzzle, we traversed back and forth across the past fifty years by the medium of conversation.

Bristow Adams was born in the state of Washington, November 11, 1875. Discouraged from a career as an architect because of the mathematics involved, he has followed his “line of least resistance” and has consequently blazed a long trail of journalistic enterprise. Since before his graduation from Stanford University in 1902, Prof. Adams has been associated in writing for, and in the publication of The Pathfinder, Forestry and Irrigation, Washington Life, American Spectator, The Cornell Life, and Farm Research. From 1905-1914 he was employed by the U. S. Forest Service.

by Florence Jessup ’51

Office of Information, where he became quite closely acquainted with life as a naturalist and as a journalist. A study of France in 1924 and England in 1926 have furnished B.A. with practical observations of varied farming techniques. This has been further substantiated by around-the-world tours in 1930 and 1937. Recounting his marriage to Luella Farmer—a college-time choice—the early years spent in the Forestry Service, and his coming to Cornell, Adams moved forward with the years to take me back-stage on his present activities.

“Adams isn’t busy—he’s retired—let Adams do it” is B.A.’s reasoning for the many ironies he now has in the fire. Nineteen years of weekly book reviews for WHCU, plus a current monthly travelogue over WGY, have kept him busy in radio. Interestingly enough, B.A. has written out his review before the broadcast only two times in this period of time. One time was a review of a critique on Shakespeare, the other was an introduction to the recent review on the Collected Poems of A. E. Housman. Having agreed to do the program only if it could be extemporaneous, Adams can do it with a minimum of interruption to his general schedule.

One More Job for “B.A.”

Accepting the chairmanship of the Christmas Seal Sales has kept B.A. hopping to answer administrative questions as well as allowing his prestige to be used in the appeal. He says, “they asked for my name, and now they’re letting me do the work, too; it’s a gyp.”

Curious just as to what a Public Relations course would include, I ventured an inquiry into the summer instruction which B.A. will give at Colorado U. this year. He explained it this way. Public Relations begins at the first letter or phone call and extend to the personal appearance of the truck driver or to the attitudes of the field men representing the business. Using journalism as one of the main channels in public relations, the field of Personnel is very important to the maintenance of good business. A man as sensitive to the individual as is B.A., is a great addition to Public Relations training.

Cornell Plantations

Most obvious of all the queries from the reporter was one concerning the organization and the publication, The Cornell Plantations. In answer, a whole new phase of Cornell’s forward-looking plans were introduced. An organization guided by the wisdom and the inspiration of Liberty Hyde Bailey, the Cornell Plantations Committees have set in motion a program for the attainment of the best possible usage of the area of land which is now Cornell property or which is available to Cornell. A region between Fall Creek and Cascadilla Gorges, extending from the lower campus to an area beyond Turkey Hill comprises the vast acreage with which these men are working. The project calls for the development of a natural Arboretum—collections of flora and fauna which will prosper in this region, research plots, natural-life preserves, and observatories for nature’s phenomena of growth.

Calling forth his knowledge of agricultural methods, his experi-

(Continued on page 18)
For a better tomorrow

Enter the Lustron Home

Work within its walls may bring developments for future living on the farm.

by Mike Rulison '53

Two factory built houses have made their appearance on the slope in back of Martha Van Renselaer Hall. Their rapid construction caused quite a bit of comment and speculation among the students who use the nearby footpaths. As the houses neared completion many questions were asked—Who's going to live there? Why were they built? Why were factory built houses selected?

Not For Rent

These one-story dwellings will serve as research laboratories for experimentation of the space needs of farm homes. No families will live in them. The space research is one phase of a project undertaken cooperatively with seven other states in the Northeast and the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The experiment is to be based on data obtained during the last two years in a survey concerning housing requirements of farm families in Northeastern United States.

Research will also be carried on in five other Land Grant Colleges. Cornell, however, is the only college where new buildings are being erected. At Cornell the research will cover food—its preparation, serving, eating, cleaning-up, and storage. As the food aspect of the research progresses Cornell expects to extend its activities to other 'liveability' studies.

The houses were constructed by a crew of four men, a working foreman and three carpenters, supplied by the department of buildings and grounds. This crew was supervised by a factory representative from Lustron Corporation, producer of the houses. Erection time was 325 man hours or about ten days exclusive of the time required to lay the foundations. Each house was brought to Cornell on a single large truck.

The roofs, walls, ceiling and framework of the houses are made of steel. All exposed surfaces of the steel are covered with a baked-on, vitreous enamel. Because of the enamel the houses will never need painting, only an occasional washing. Being made of steel, they are certain to foil the attacks of rats and termites. The houses rest on concrete slabs on which pipes for the plumbing will be placed. After the piping is installed a false floor will be laid over it. Most of the space will be used for the kitchen and dining units which are to be used in the studies; however, two rooms—the bathroom and an office room—will be set aside as permanent.

It Costs $9,900

The houses are heated with radiant heat from the ceilings which have hot air ducts in them. Those who watch housing costs will be interested in knowing that in this region the houses cost about $9,900 dollars set up and ready to move into. This figure includes the cost of the foundation but does not in-
Here in pictures is the birth of a lustron home on the slope behind Martha Van Rensselaer Hall. First, the parts of the house arrive on a single truck. Then, up goes the steel framework. The third picture shows two men supervising the erection of the walls, which are made of steel sections covered with baked enamel. Construction of the ceiling, also made of steel, is shown next. Finally, 325 man hours later, the house approaches completion, needing only a few finishing touches.

clude the cost of the lot on which the house is set.

The versatility of arrangement in the houses will be utilized in studying housing plans suited to different economic classes, geographic areas and family sizes. According to Glenn Beyer, head of the regional project and professor of housing and design at Cornell, “The object is not to develop plans for a typical family, but rather to create a series of basic plans for families of various classes and types.”

Colleges Cooperate

Actual studies will not begin in the houses until next July because this year’s budget provided only enough money to finance the purchase and construction of the houses. Next year the equipment will be bought and the houses will be staffed with research workers. The personnel, trained in Architecture, Engineering, and Home Economics, will be secured from Cornell and the outside. This is the first time that the fields of Architecture, Engineering, and Home Economics have been combined to this degree in solving one problem. Original plans for the interiors will be devised by the Architecture staff. The Engineering staff will supervise the method of construction, costs and materials, and try to attain the greatest flexibility in the houses. Flexibility refers to the adaptibility of the house to change in family size, and to change in the size of the rooms desired by the family. The Home Economics staff will bring in the all-important viewpoint of the housewife.

Five Year Plan

The research project, under the sponsorship of the Northeastern Farm Housing Technical Committee, is expected to continue over a five year period. The unit at Cornell is under the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, and is located at Cornell because of the staff and talent available at the various departments of the University.

Its future may or may not be tied up with agricultural living. That remains to be seen. The farmer and his wife may never become attracted to the Lustron Home but under the program of research with which it will be connected Cornell University may be able to develop some new ideas for better living.
Spruce Up Mortimer!

Perhaps we farm folk need a little remodeling. The writer thinks so and bluntly tells why!

by John Chapin '50

Sometimes when my pre-med roommate wants to cast off a quick insult on some of his acquaintances, he mutters sneeringly, "farmer!" On the other hand, he considers it a compliment when he tells me that he just can't picture me as coming from a farm. I guess he thinks I should be wearing dungarees permeated with a barn-y odor, or perhaps, be chewing on a straw. Somewhere we farm folk have picked up a "country cousin" reputation. Perhaps many of us deserve it.

"By-Cracky"

But we are being judged, to a great extent, superficially—on the basis of speech, clothing and appearance. Apparently few of our city neighbors today will take the trouble to look into us to find our real worth—especially if their first impression is not good. In fact, even if we are indistinguishable from the rest of the crowd in appearance and manner, the mere mention that we come from a farm makes people draw in a little and expect us to talk like Mortimer Snerd, or intersperse our sentences with "ain'ts" and "by-crackys."

Now, all of us like to be considered the social equals of our associates, and consequently, we don't like to have people judge us before they know us. For this reason, among certain social groups, I never volunteer the fact of my farm upbringing—I want to be accepted for what I am rather than what I'm imagined to be.

Now don't get me wrong—I'm not ashamed of being a farm boy—far from it. I believe the compensations of farm life more than offset the disadvantage. We can go a long way in changing the city dweller's warped concept of rural life by simply correcting little things like speech and appearance.

Speaking of appearances, I must admit that the farm woman leads the way. Maybe it's her natural vanity that is responsible. She need not have the latest in gowns to be attractive—a neat hair-do and a well-chosen dress do wonders for her, just as for any woman. She keeps in contact with the latest in styles and fabrics through the Home Bureau, The Ladies Home Journal or McCall's.

In contrast, when we look at most farm men, we're disappointed at times. It's a cinch they don't read Pic or Esquire. (Of course, you'll notice that no articles about how farm men should groom are to be found in the farm papers.) Go to any meeting of farm men. How many wrinkled ill-fitting collars do you see—how many turned up collar points that a twenty-five cent "straddle bug" would keep down so nicely? And how about green ties with blue suits or plaid ties with plaid sports jackets? Perhaps you may even see a sweater in church.

Farmer's Fashions

Yes, most farm men could certainly stand an appearance check-up—a few little things like always wearing a neat white shirt to church or picking a harmonizing tie. It may sound a little far-fetched to you, but I think it might pay to have articles in such publications as The Country Gentleman, or even Hoard's Dairyman to remind men to be a little more vain!

The problem of language too, is not very difficult if we look at it in the light of certain groups of words that farmers often misuse. The correction of a few grammatical errors and word uses would work wonders. If we who are farm bred could get rid of the word 'ain't' from our vocabulary, what a difference it could make in our social acceptability. Another common error is the use of "don't," when we mean "doesn't," and the use of double negatives. Thusly, "He don't know nothing about it" becomes, "He doesn't know anything about it." How much smoother the latter sounds!

Who Cares

But you may ask—"After all, so what if the farmer doesn't quite dress in good taste, and what if he does kick the old language around a bit?" My answer is in the great deal he has to gain from the very little effort required. At this point I must reiterate what I have said before—I'm talking only on the superficial aspects and from this point of view I will base the following claims:—Firstly, the farmer would gain a better impression of himself—he would have more self-confidence in his social and community life. In the second place, since people are swayed to a great extent by the superficial, I say that he would find a greater audience for what he has to say—a factor we must not overlook in farmer-consumer relations. Thirdly, the farmer would speed up the loss in use of such words as rube, hick and clod, which are certainly not complimentary.

Someone has said that you must see a farmer on his own farm before you really see him—for there, amid his accomplishments, he is free and uninhibited. But why should he be shy and negative in social groups? In view of his accomplishments as

(Continued on page 16)
LIVESTOCK TEAM
3rd AT CHICAGO

The members of Cornell's football team were not the only ones who cut classes and came through with an excellent record this fall. Cornell's Livestock Judging Team perhaps traveled just as far and did nearly as well.

Under the coaching of Professor John I. Miller, the team first saw action at the Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass. on September 26th. The students representing Cornell were Doug Dodds, Maurice Mix, Bill Bair, Warren Wigsten, David Shroder, and alternates Dwight Miller and Barry Rogenmoser. Competing with seven other teams, Cornell placed second as a group with individual honors going to Warren Wigsten, who was second high man and Doug Dodds who was sixth in the contest.

The team's next trip was on November 8th when they traveled to Maryland. For several days before the contest on November 12th the team visited many farms in Maryland. When the actual contest took place Cornell again drew down second place in competition this time with ten other colleges—Ohio State walking off with the blue ribbon by the slim margin of ten points. Cornell was high team however in the judging of sheep, second in horses, and fifth in hogs and beef cattle. Doug Dodds was high man in the contest and Dave Shroder took 8th place.

Taking the long way around, the team left November 19th for the International Livestock Exposition at Chicago. Their first stop was for a practice session at Ontario Agricultural College in Canada. While in Canada they also took in the Toronto Royal Winter Fair. Returning to the States via Michigan, they practiced at several central Michigan farms and later spent a day at Michigan State. Finally they moved in on Chicago Thanksgiving Day, in preparation for the big contest on November 26th. With 34 teams participating, it was the largest contest in history. Once again Cornell made an excellent showing—placing third behind Purdue.

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POULTRY TEAM TOPS RUTGERS CONTEST

In contrast to the many contests in which the livestock and dairy judging teams compete, the poultry team took part in only one. The team members, chosen from poultry 20, spent the month of November training for the Eastern Collegiate Poultry Judging Contest held at Rutgers University during Thanksgiving vacation. Every night during this period was spent in judging 3-5 classes of birds, followed by a session on The American Standards of Perfection (the poultryman's Bible).

As Thanksgiving drew near, the number of students on the team dwindled to five. Three would be active participants and two would be alternates, but the boys were not told which they would be until their arrival at New Brunswick, New Jersey. Dr. Hall, coach of the team, then let it be known that Frank Trerise, David Ross and Bill Jones would represent Cornell, with Lewis Tolbert and Warren Bishop as alternates. Leaving Ithaca Friday morning, the afternoon of arrival was spent in registering and becoming acquainted with the ten other college teams participating.

Friday night, the boys had their last session before the final judging contest began. No time was wasted Saturday, for at 8 in the morning a one hour quiz was given on the American Standard of Perfection. This was followed by the judging of 10 classes of birds with a half hour between classes to qualify their decision. Little thought was given of lunch until judging had

(Continued on page 15)
DOUG DODDS

You ask why Doug Dodds was appointed Student Chairman for our 1950 Farm and Home Week? You only have to know him to have the answer for yourself. Doug Dodds has a combination of qualifications rare in a college student—his personality, interest in working in extra-curricular activities, wide acquaintanceship among students, leadership, maturity of outlook and judgment—all describe him accurately and make him certainly a fortunate choice for this important job.

To start off, with perhaps you should know a few pertinent facts of background. Doug is from the north country of New York State up in Champlain. He is 27 years old, has been married to a lovely Cornell coed for over a year (she is the former Dorothy Patterson). The Dodds live in a sprightly-looking, cheerily arranged trailer on the Dryden Road.

Doug came to Cornell for a year before the war, but was forced by his father's death to go home and take over the dairy herd. So Doug spent four years in the business of making milk with the purebred Ayrshires. During that time he served as President of the Farm Bureau and 4-H Board of Directors and was active in DHIA, artificial breeding work, and Grange in Clinton County. A fire which destroyed the barns and the milking herd forced Doug to sell the place, and return to Cornell in the fall of 1947.

Doug immediately took a job with Paul Dean in the University dairy barns and began to study, majoring in Animal Husbandry. A well-known judge of dairy cows at home, Doug topped the students in the dairy judging course, A.H. 51, but was prevented from representing Cornell on the team because of his professional experience as a judge. However, this year, on the livestock team, there were no bars and he made a name for himself. He was 6th individual at Eastern States, and high man, yes high man, of the entire contest at Timonium, Maryland. In the grand finale at Chicago, Doug stood 5th among the 170 contestants.

Active in several upper campus organizations, Doug is now president of the Round-Up Club and vice-president of the Ag-Agents. He is a member of Acacia fraternity and Ho-Nun-De-Kah, honorary ag senior society.

There is nothing definite about the future right now Doug will tell the inquirer, but there is no doubt that something will be offered the talents, the sound judgment and real personality of this outstanding Cornell senior.

—W.M.W.

LOIS ONGLEY

New England is well represented at Cornell and in Home Economics in the person of Lois Ongley, a comely nor' easterner from Litchville, Connecticut. In her third year at Cornell and a senior, Lois is the right honorable president of Omicron Nu, Home Economics honorary society.

High school in Litchville gave indications of the vim and vigor which Lois was destined to bring to Cornell. She was captain of the cheerleading squad and vice-president of her senior class. Her first year of college was spent at Boston University where she was active in Home Ec Club, Canterbury Club and Phi Theta Delta Sorority.

Coming to Cornell she continued her interest in the Home Ec Club and in Canterbury. She is a member of Phi Kappa Phi scholastic honorary society and of course of Omicron Nu, for which she served as national convention delegate to Kansas last summer.

Looking for a moment to her major at school, we find that Lois is studying institutional management. She has already had considerable experience in the field, working at Middlebury College in Vermont in the Res Halls kitchens. She has also had summer work in hospitals. When she leaves Cornell in June she will be right after her A.D.A. internship—to the uninitiated, American Dietetics Association's requirement of a year's experience in hospital dietetics.

Having little time for hobbies during her college career, Lois still calls collecting triangular stamps her hobby and hopes to find some time again someday to continue with it. Summertime finds her swimming whenever the opportunity presents itself and in winter—well it's skiing right now; Lois has enrolled in the Ski School and is just a beginner to say the least. No beginner in social graces or in leadership ability, Lois Ongley has carried on a very successful career.
For a few weeks, the Cornell campus has been minus the pretty face and personality of one of its outstanding seniors in the College of Home Economics—Connie Semon. Connie spent over a month at home recovering from a knee operation, but is now back in school again.

Probably Connie would object to a recounting of her many activities and accomplishments as a co-ed, but a glance will show that they have been such as to deserve recognition. She is a member of two honorary societies as a senior, Omicron Nu and Kappa Delta Epsilon, and is president of her sorority, Sigma Kappa. In addition she serves on the Ag-Domecon Council and takes an active part in the Home Economics Club.

Connie came to Cornell from Silver Lake on the outskirts of Akron, Ohio and has been working up through scholastic and social accomplishments toward these goals during her four years on the campus. She has been a member of the Wesley church group all four years and is now Chairman of deputation teams which go to churches in the country-side surrounding Ithaca to lead the worship services and youth recreation programs. Lee is a member of the Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship and is on the Student Board of the CURW, but his biggest job is the presidency of the Wesley Foundation of which he has been a member for four years.

Lee rounds out a full scholastic schedule with Dr. Rockwood's course on marriage. In addition to his studies and activities Lee likes athletics, so he plays on intramural teams of all the major sports. Two summers ago Lee worked as a summer assistant to the 4H agent in Rensselaer County. This gave him an opportunity to get some field practice in extension, his major in the College of Agriculture. When thoughts turn to social events Lee gravitates towards the Arts campus where he knows a certain co-ed.

When he graduates, Lee may go directly into extension work, or he may study for the ministry. In either case he will eventually settle down in the country as an energetic supporter of the church. Lee has a long-founded faith in the goodness and fitness of country life and in the strength and value of the rural church.

—M.R.
On The Campus Beat?

Hats Off!
The COUNTRYMAN, with justifiable pride, takes pleasure in announcing the election of the following competes to the staff of the magazine.

Nestor Alzerez
Audrey Bishop
George Goldman
Stephen Greenberg
William Hoffmann
Sally Hotchkiss
Virginia Jackson
Joan Jago
Anna Maier
Brooks Mills
Harold Nadler
Conrad Oliven
Henry Pringle
Rita Rattman
Carolyn Ross
Michael Rulison
Shirley Sagen
Barbara Shanly
Doris Stillwell
Martha Trever
Judith Zucker

Ag-Dom Council To Aid in Planning Use of New Libe.

Professor Whiton Powell, librarian of the College of Agriculture, has asked the Ag-Domecon Council to be the "mediator" between himself and the Ag and Home Ec Students concerning questions that may arise on what the students would like to have in the new library building.

Questions such as smoking in the rooms and so forth will be answered through polls and questionnaires issued by the Ag-Domecon Council. Questions as to actual equipment will be answered directly by vote and opinion of the Council. Professor Powell spoke at the last meeting of the Council in December and emphasized that his whole purpose was to get advice from the students in constructing the interior of the building for their convenience.

The revival of the old familiar Farm and Home Week dance has become an actual fact and will be carried out this year for the first time since the war. John Talmage, member of the Council, is chairman of the dance committee and is assisted by James Colby and Margaret Bailey. Contracts have been signed with the Woodhull Boys Square Dance Band of Elmira to play at the event. Concessions for refreshments and checking will be awarded to clubs on the upper campus by the Concessions committee under Dan Barnhart, based on need of financial assistance.

Home-Ec Club

At their last meeting on Dec. 7, members of the Home Ec. Club had Miss Frances K. Urban, Field Secretary of American Home Economics Association as their guest speaker.

The highlight of her talk helped to impress the importance of the Home Ec. Clothing Drive now taking place. This included the show-

93 Students Judge In Record Contest

The Round-Up Club set a new post-war record for attendance at their recent livestock judging contest held last month with over 90 students taking part in the event. The contest was the second of a series of four sponsored each year by the club as part of its program.

First contest of the year was the dairy contest held December 10. Dave Gibson, with the assistance of Wes Engst, Ray Lahue, and Jim Colby ran the contest and 44 students took part. Judging 5 classes of dairy cattle with two sets of reasons, Ernie Young came out on top in the senior division. His closest rivals were Max Peterson, Dan Barnhart, Larry Specht, Wib Pope, Bradley Donahoe, Ray Briggs, Eric Kresse and John Leveridge in that order.

In the junior division, Fred Strawson was the winner, followed closely by Jim Furbush, Conrad Ham, Dwight Miller, John Wysong, Bill Bair, Herman Hansel, Bill Harrington and Armin Furrer. Officials in the contest were Professors Trimberger, Spaulding, and Schultz, and Paul Dean, dairy herdsman.

The livestock contest, which brought out the record attendance, was held Saturday December 17 and was run by members of the 1949 Livestock Judging Team. Maurice Mix was in charge, assisted by Doug Dodds, David Shroder, Warren Wigsten, Dwight Miller, Barry Rogenmoser, and Bill Bair.

Honors went to Jim Hume, who judged in the senior division and came out with a total score 8 points higher than the next nearest man. Ward MacMillan was second, followed by Bill Grover, Fred Strawson, winner in the Junior division of the dairy contest, Jack Porter, Adelbert Tallman, and P. C. Shuster.

Wayne Fisher and Bob Vandepas topped the junior division in a tie. Joe Buell was third, Reginald Brosse, Lawrence Bogan, George Payne, Bob Church, Fred Theall, Glenn Landon, and Foster Cady. Officials were Professor Lacy, Jack Briggs, and graduate students Paul Noland and Lawrence Embry.

(Continued on page 16)
Much of the world is hungry, but we in America take "second helpings" for granted. Starvation stalks many lands, but well-fed Americans eat three "square" meals a day. We have no monopoly on sunshine, rain, and good soil, but our progressive farmers have made the words "America" and "abundance" synonymous.

It takes plenty of know-how and lots of hard work to produce bumper yields and record crops. With the help of favorable weather, modern methods, and machines, however, our farmers have worked this miracle many times the past few years.

These blue-jeaned famine fighters give modern power equipment much of the credit for multiplying the productivity of our land. Happily, it has done even more. Power machinery has made it easy for farmers to retain or rebuild precious topsoil by using the latest conservation methods. It has given our agriculture new vitality by encouraging thousands of mechanically-minded farm boys to seek their fortunes on the farm rather than in the city. By reducing the uncertainty and drudgery of farming, power equipment has made possible fuller, happier lives for farm families everywhere.

Arm men who love the soil with scientific methods and modern power machinery and you can expect great things: Better stewardship of the land . . . a more stable and productive agriculture . . . an even better-fed America . . . perhaps a famine-free world in the foreseeable future.
1917

Mrs. Ralph Van Meter, the former Eudora Tuttle, is residing in Amherst, Mass., where her husband is president of the University of Massachusetts.

1927

Clarice Cookingham, formerly a member of Cornell's extension service, journeyed west to be a home demonstration agent in Arapahoe County, Colorado.

1940

Susanne Thompson is a professor at Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Pond Ridge, N.Y. finds some newlyweds in its midst. Doris Tingey became the bride of Henry Schmidt Jr. in October.

1941

Barbara Ward of Syracuse recently returned from a year and a half with the American embassy in India.

1942

Paul Barden, who was on the Varsity Basketball team while at Cornell, is now scoring with the Glens Falls Insurance Company, Glens Falls, N.Y. by doing claim adjustment work.

1944

Robert Allen arrived via the stork at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Everett Schenck, the former Jean Waterbury.

1945

Veronica Stodola took the big step and became Mrs. Jerome Seaman on June 25th in Madison, Wisconsin.

1946

James Mapes is working as a Junior Physicist in the Texaco experimental laboratories in Beacon, N.Y.

Low Mix will receive his doctor's degree at the University of Minnesota this June. He and Connie Avery '48 were married this summer.

Iva Jean Vosburgh combines the fields of journalism and food to hold the position of assistant to the foods editor of Good Housekeeping Magazine in New York.

Ed Wilmot is an agricultural teacher at Fillmore Central School, Fillmore, N.Y.

1947

Mr. and Mrs. George Axinn became the proud parents of a daughter, Catherine Nancy. On September 16, 1949, Mrs. Axinn is the former Nancy Wigsten.

Dalip Banerjee is diligently doing graduate work in Agronomy at the University of Illinois.

Lester Vollmer has gone to Northampton, Mass., to be the County 4-H Agent there.

Charles Whinfrey, who is employed in Philadelphia by the Pennsylvania Salt Company, was recently on campus attending a conference of insecticide and fungicide companies.

1948

Jake Fry with an MA in Business and Public Administration '49 is employed by the Caterpillar Co., Peoria, Illinois.

Caroline Gerhold is a dietitian at the Methodist Hospital, Philadelphia. This isn't all either; Caroline is also doing graduate work at Temple, majoring in Theology.

Karl Gertel has completed work for his Master's degree in Ag. Economics at Iowa State College and is continuing to live at Ames as a cooperative federal-college employee.

Beverly Pratt returned to campus under a new name. During Thanksgiving vacation she married Ernest Schaufler '48. He is associated with the extension department of Cornell doing ornamental horticulture work. Bev was an 4H club agent in Delaware County.

William H. Walker of Clintondale, N.Y. has accepted a job with the California Fruit Grower's Exchange in their Albany, N.Y. station.

1949

John Carroll '49 and Mrs. Carroll, the former Elizabeth Selover '45, have recently moved to Sodus, N.Y. where he is employed by the Production Credit Association.

Nancy Knipe has not left youth behind her. She is director of the teen-age program in the Y.W.C.A. at Westfield, N.Y.

Matthew S. Mirantz has joined the Information staff of the Soil Conservation Service at the Northeast regional office at Upper Darby, Pa. This office serves twelve states from Virginia to Maine.

Roger Preston is teaching vocational agriculture at the Moravia Central School, New York.

Jean Schlafer was married August 6, 1949 to John Penn 3rd. She is an assistant dietitian in a department store in Pittsburgh.

Bob Smith is an economist for
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Armour developments add value to farm livestock, and make possible better products for better living for consumers everywhere.

Livestock Team
(Continued from page 9)

and Nebraska. In judging the various classes of stock, they were second in horses, fifth in hogs, twelfth in beef cattle. Individually, Doug Dodds was fifth high man, Dwight Miller fourteenth, and Warren Wigsten nineteenth.

As a team and individually, the Cornell Livestock Judging Team deserves a round of applause for their excellent showing in all of the contests.

Poultry Team
(Continued from page 9)

been completed at 3:30. Comparing notes at this time, the team was ready to settle for fifth place.

Surprise and honor were to be theirs however at the banquet Saturday night. After a talk by Dr. Thompson, head of New Jersey College of Agriculture, the winning teams were announced. Cornell won first place, followed by Rutgers and Rhode Island State. The team was presented with a gold cup by the Eastern Inter-Collegiate Poultry Committee. Individual members were then honored and Cornell once again drew top bidding with Frank Treriise as high scoring man followed by Dave Ross in second place and Bill Jones in fourth. Not only did they gain valuable experience but netted $85. in prizes.

Particular credit should be given Dr. G. O. Hall who spent many hours training the students. He has now coached three consecutive championship teams and 10 winning teams in 19 contests.
Rural Sociology
Offers New Course
For Spring Term

To help students preparing for leadership positions in rural areas, the department of rural sociology at the New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University, is offering upperclassmen for the first time this spring a new course entitled “Farmer’s Organizations.” Professors W. A. Anderson and R. C. Clark will be in charge.

The first half of the course will consider the historical backgrounds (economic, social, political) out of which have arisen the major farmer’s organizations in the United States and New York State. The second half will discuss the present-day programs and policies of the organizations, especially those operating in New York State.

Plans have been made to have agricultural leaders and officials of the various groups discuss these topics in the classroom and then to consider them further in informal seminar sessions.

Professor Anderson said the course is designed for persons preparing for, or engaged in, rural leadership positions, such as agricultural, 4-H, and home demonstration agents, vocational agriculture and home economics teachers, community organization specialists, rural ministers, and professional workers in cooperatives and other farm organizations.

Attention Agricultural Engineers

Modern agricultural equipment designers recognize the value of flexible shafting for simplifying design, connecting rotating parts with relative motion, and eliminating costly gears and universal joints.

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Mortimer
(Continued from page 8)

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our full line of IHC Machinery and Equipment.
This caption was seen on the picture of a man who had just received a new position in a company: ‘Given promotion post with Standard Varnish’. Anyway, we thought that was better than a shellacing.

“B. A.”
Our Friend
(Continued from page 5)

They Shall Return
Castoff Broadway players will be featured in the new show.

—Pravda

How About That
Esther Williams wants to shed her bathing suit and start acting.

—Movietown News

Very Grave
Care of Canada’s aged is a grave problem.

—Quebec Herald

Sensitive to the individual, respecter of nature, B.A. is also an artist and poet. He hastened to remind me, however that neither of these facts are an everyday matter but require a real inspiration. Still-life is his preference for the painting. The verse which I read told of the joy which comes to the farmer when that inevitable forerunner of spring—the seed catalog—arrives.

From 1929-1942, as Editor of the Homemaking Department of True Story, Adams wrote articles for the women on cooking, clothing, and the other general subjects pertaining to life for the young American Homemaker. For a lack of contributors at times, Adams wrote many articles under various pen-names, another indication of his versatility.

Time Flies
Although conscious of time, I was not conscious of its speed so the hour I spent in B.A.’s office went much too fast. With a cheery, “Run along now little gal,” I left my friend as he prepared to leave his office at the end of another day’s work. Work that has been so varied as to touch many Cornellians, giving them the chance to make the acquaintance of a man whose vision is so broad that it includes planning for the future of a force as great as nature.
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Of Many Things

Flying Farmers
Agriculture Takes to the Air for a Variety of Jobs—and Pleasure, Too.
by Barb Shanly '53

"Yes sir, Mr. Brown, this field running back of the barn will make an excellent landing field. Just pull right up to the barn door, throw on your fertilizer and take off. In no time at all your potatoes will be dusted—and your neighbors will be clamoring for the same kind of treatment, at a good profit to you.

"And that's not all. How about a trip to Aunt Mary's or even to the big city for a day of shopping or for some fun. You'll be wherever you're going in less than half the time it takes to drive by car or go by rail."

"Well son, you've talked me into it. We'll take her if and when I can learn to fly the cussed machine."

Farm Uses
Farmers are buying small aircraft, using them for such work as dusting orchards and vegetables, delivering perishable goods, going after repair parts for machinery or just for transportation on trips. But this is indeed a small number of our real farmer population. Only the most successful can afford to own such a luxury as a Piper Cub or an Aeronca. Actual figures show that farmers may eventually become the most important users of personal aircraft and even now they do represent an important group of users, with individual ownership of planes relatively higher in the rural areas than in cities.

Several Models
For many of the jobs which a plane does, a ground machine would be more effective. The airplane does have advantages however, especially in dusting of muckland onions and potatoes where a ground machine finds the mud difficult to traverse. Then too, if a farmer who does not own a duster waits too long for an ordinary machine, only an airplane can do the job swiftly enough to be effective.

Let's look at the planes themselves and see how we like them. The newer models are now showing improved performance, less noise, an ability to land cross-wind, and other features which increase their general utility for specific jobs. Such developments will give the flying machine a more definite place in agricultural operations because even though the farmer be a daring and venturesome soul, he too looks for the safety element when deciding to take to the air.

The farmer now uses several types of planes. The most popular one in New York State is the Stearman because it is more powerful and safer than the less efficient and slightly rocky-riding Piper Cub. Helicopters are coming more and more into use because, with spraying for example, the blades drive the fog right straight down instead of out behind as do the airplanes. In these craft, the Bell Aircraft Corporation has a single engine model, but a more powerful and maneuverable type, the Kaman, has been developed especially for the purpose of treating farm crops. Coupled with its new spraying development the Kaman is showing more promise than any other model on the market. The aim in work on spraying apparatus for planes and helicopters has been to develop an applicator to do a more efficient job with a smaller amount of spray.

Flying Low
In actual spraying, the machine flies only a few feet above the ground and sprays across the rows instead of along them, making a swath just as wide as the wing-spread. The low altitude is maintained, not in consideration of the operator's peace of mind of course, but rather for a more economic coverage of the land. In addition to experimental spraying of various crops, new materials such as insecticide fogs are being constantly investigated as possible keys to the increased importance of aircraft on the farm.

Development Continues
The acreage covered by airplanes has been steadily increasing—last year over 200,000 acres were treated. Actually this is a very small area. Airplanes for agriculture are still very new, and even manufacturers do not necessarily recommend them as practical for general usage. Nevertheless, as their development continues they may make an important place for themselves in the future of farming. This generation of daring farmers heartily concurs.
The Cornell Countryman

Feb. 50
15c a copy
On Competition

Hatch a good idea and you hatch competitors.

It works this way—to take General Electric as an example:

In 1934, the automatic blanket was initially developed by General Electric. Today there are twelve other companies making electric blankets in competition with G. E.

In 1935, General Electric first demonstrated fluorescent lamps to a group of Navy officers. In 1958, the first fluorescent lamps were offered for sale. Today they are being manufactured by a number of companies.

The first turbine-electric drive for ships was proposed and designed by G-E engineers. Today four companies in this country build this type of ship-propulsion equipment.

After several years of laboratory development, General Electric began production and sale of the Disposall kitchen-waste unit in 1935. Today fourteen other companies are in this field.

The first practical x-ray tube, developed at General Electric years ago, is now a highly competitive business for seven manufacturers.

In 1926, a practical household refrigerator with a hermetically sealed unit was put on the market by General Electric. Today 34 companies are manufacturing household refrigerators with hermetically sealed mechanisms.

* * *

Research and engineering snowplow the way, not only for new public conveniences, but also for new companies, new jobs.

There are 20% more businesses today than there were immediately after the war.

Industry furnishes over 10,000,000 more jobs than ten years ago.

The average family owns more and better products of industry than ten years ago.

Any American company that plows back money into research and engineering development makes new business not only for itself, but for others.

The economy that does most to foster competition is the one that makes easiest the establishment and growth of business.

You can put your confidence in—

GENERAL ELECTRIC
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OUR COVER—Please turn to page 11 for the story on our cover girl for the valentine month issue. A freshman in Home Economics, this girl is our "ideal Cornell coed." What say you?

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FEBRUARY, 1950

Up to Us--
The Brannan Plan--or What?

I f you haven't already done so, you should read "The Road Ahead" in the February issue of the Reader's Digest.

Mr. Flynn, author of this article which is an abbreviation of his book, paints with vivid and unmistakable likenings, the picture of America taking the same route down which Great Britain has been traveling so fast since the war, and which has resulted in failure for her socialist system of government. The only prop Britain has left in her socialist economy, according to Mr. Flynn, is the money pouring in from capitalist America. Without it her government would immediately collapse.

This article also points out that in England, production quotas, wages, credit and many other items vital to a system of private enterprise are now under the finger of the government. Does that sound familiar? Isn't that what we hear from Washington more and more today? Already under this socializing influence in America is our banking system, our electrical power supply, and, increasingly, our medicine. "While these are promoted separately," says Mr. Flynn, "the fact is that each is intended to liquidate some sector of the private-enterprise system and expand the area of socialism."

The approach to a "Planned Economy" which comes nearest to the farmer is, of course, the Brannan Plan, sponsored by the Secretary of Agriculture. Under our present support program the government has been pegging prices of some crops to provide high prices for farmers, but the harassed housewife has been crying out in anguish.

"To meet this situation the gov-
(Continued on page 20)
Dear New York Farmer:

This is an invitation to you and your family to attend the 39th Annual Farm and Home Week at Cornell University, March 20-24.

This year more than 500 events -- demonstrations, exhibits, motion pictures, speeches, contests -- are scheduled for you. One-day visitors will find the program designed especially for them, with many topics repeated daily. Accommodations will be available in neighboring communities for those who plan to stay longer.

Scores of subjects from dress designing and baby feeding to new field equipment and conservation practices will be covered during the week long program.

This Farm and Home Week belongs to you. It is your opportunity to find out what’s new in agriculture and homemaking.

Sincerely yours,

The State Colleges
at Cornell University
"Tripod" and the County Fair

In which we follow the travels of a Cornell Co-ed and her unusual friend

by Mary Farrell '51

OME in and see cute little, wonderful, amazing, Tripod, the three legged calf, alive and in person. He is the real thing. See for yourself—only 16 cents to look at Tripod for as long as you care to stay.

Here we were, with tent pitched and display signs arrayed right on the midway of a fullfledged week-long county fair. Across the way, the “funny old fun house” was roaring out gigantic laughs which threatened to deafen us and made our little tent quake. The crowds poured by all day, a smattering of them taking passing notice of us, and only occasionally stopping. Few would believe our story.

Walking Tripod

We were just two college students, brother and sister, getting plenty of experience in human nature. We were not disappointed, for in a weeks time we truly believed that we had “seen everything.”

Tripod started it all by being born. And not only that—being born with three legs instead of four. His life would no doubt have ended much sooner on the veal market had he possessed his full complement of limbs for he had no pedigree or famous ancestry. Tripod was just another bull calf on an already overcrowded bull market.

It was on March 21, 1949, that a neighbor, a cattle dealer by trade, called me on the phone to come and see an unusual sight. To my amazement I saw a calf with only three legs—the fourth was just not there.

I had to bring the baby home. Bob, my brother, commented on the “tripod” effect and thus he had a name. We had given no thought as to what we might do with the calf. But before I could decide anything, I had to nurse him through three months of pneumonia and two infections. He survived in spite of misgivings of veterinarians and gained rapidly in weight and stature.

Off To The Fair

The decision to “exhibit” him at the Dutchess County Fair was more or less spontaneous. You think of a three legged calf as an oddity found on a midway but the idea had not occurred to us. It was our county agent who suggested it to us and probably much to his surprise as well as to many another’s, we decided to give it a try.

We got kind treatment all along the line. Superintendent of grounds at the fair, Dick Murray, gave us a plot of ground on the midway. There my brother and I pitched our tent, a small 6x6 affair. We had Tripod fenced off along the back side, well bedded down and with plenty of fresh hay and water. He was supremely happy and at peace with the world during the entire performance, never refusing to rise to show his infirmity nor minding the petting hands of the onlookers.

State Troopers Visit

Many of the people who passed by clearly thought that no such thing as a three legged calf existed behind the tent flap and some expressed this belief openly to us. Others gave it a try obviously expecting to be cheated. We received numerous commendations on our honesty from those who entered doubting and left marveling and satisfied.

State troopers were our best advertisement. When they would enter, and we let them in free, the curious would pay to get in to see what was going to happen. This subterfuge was successful on a number of occasions.

Tired Barkers

The other midway showmen were very nice to us and even gave us free advertisements on their loud-speaking systems. Over in the cattle barns we had some allies in Warren Wigsten and Winn Hunt. Winn gave us milk for Tripod, and both put in a good word for us in sending business our way.

After a week of barking a freak show, we had had enough. We arrived home a tired, dirty but thoroughly happy pair. It had been an experience indeed and one never to be forgotten.

As for Tripod, he is getting to be more and more of a question. Physically he is in fine shape and can walk and run despite his handicap. We have had offers of money for him, but none of them have seemed enough to warrant selling him. His future is rather insecure of course; my private wish is that at this time next year, he may be just as healthy and still just as much mine as he is today.
The Department That Doesn’t Exist

A man, a need, and a rapidly expanding field make this “department” an important cog in today’s agriculture.

GOT a couple of minutes? You have? Good. Pick up a copy of the bulletin of the College of Agriculture. Now turn to the listing of courses. Okay. Look for the department of vegetable breeding. What? You can’t find it? Well, don’t look again. That was only a poor excuse to tell you about the department that doesn’t exist—on paper.

The vegetable breeding department consists of one man, Dr. Henry Munger, and his assistants. As the name might imply, the department is a cross between plant breeding and vegetable crops. Dr. Munger conducts his program under both departments.

Corn and Burbank

To most people, the words plant breeding conjure up two visions: hybrid corn and Luther Burbank. Needless to say, this field is concerned with much more than corn hybrids. And Burbank is only one man among many. Furthermore, it is not a matter of pulling magnificent new varieties out of a hat, in the romanticized Burbank style. Plant breeding is a painstaking, precise series of crossing, backcrossing, and selection. It may take years to develop an improved variety. Failure is not uncommon; the work is often tedious.

The vegetable breeding program at Cornell is based on eight cash crops: dry and snap beans, onions, tomatoes, cabbage, celery, cucumbers and muskmelons.

Dr. Munger, who conducts the project, was born in Ames, Iowa in 1916. At an early age, he and his parents returned to their home farm near Byron, New York in Genesee County. He studied veg crops and plant breeding at Cornell, graduating in 1936. He went on to Ohio State for a Master’s Degree, and returned to Cornell for his Ph.D. Then followed an appointment to the faculty in December, 1942.

Upon taking up his duties, Dr. Munger surveyed the vegetable crop situation in New York, deciding to focus his attention upon the existing gaps in research: to concentrate upon those crops whose problems were being neglected.

After seven years, Dr. Munger has already produced some notable results. One of the first products to be released to seedmen was the cucumber, Yorkstate Pickling. Its value is due to mosaic resistance. Favorable reports from 1949 trials forecast a bright future for it commercially this year.

Other successful work has been done with snap beans in developing a variety resistant to halo blight, anthracnose, and mosaic, and tolerant to root rot.

Most of the breeding work is carried on in the plant breeding and vegetable crops greenhouses and on several plots in and around Varna, a small village on the Dryden Road. Dr. Munger also uses a plot in the vegetable crops gardens at East Ithaca and one in the garden behind Rice Hall near Beebe Lake. Through the cooperation of county agents and farmers throughout the state, the use of other spots is obtained. More specifically, celery is grown on Wayne County muck, and onions on muck near Elba and in Orange County. Various growers permit use of their fields for tomato, bean, and cabbage testing.

Cooperation plays an important role in the work. As mentioned, county agents and farmers aid greatly in providing land. Many agents bring in specific current problems of vegetable farmers over the state. Finally, Dr. Munger works closely with men in other departments, in the Geneva Experiment Station and here in Ithaca.

After seven years, Dr. Munger’s efforts have started coming to full flower. In the near and not-so-near future, other developments will be completed. These will include yellows resistant cabbage varieties, hybrid onions, a mosaic resistant dill type cucumber, and mosaic resistant pea beans.

The general objective of the vegetable breeding program is, of course, improvement of New York vegetable crop varieties to enable them to compete favorably with products from other vegetable areas of the United States. Accordingly, Dr. Munger hopes to release only those varieties which will survive the competition.

Release The Best

“We release something if we think it will find a place for itself for at least a few years,” says Dr. Munger. “We run our own tests on it and form some idea as to its chances. If it looks good, we send out samples to growers and seedsmen and get reports from them.

“On the basis of these reports and tests, we will decide whether or not

(Continued on page 18)
HOW would you like to have your farm miles away from your home, and to have to cover that distance every day in order to do your farm chores? Odd as it may seem, it happens in a large part of southeastern Europe, including the island of Cyprus. There the farmer sets out for his fields at dawn and from them at sunset—a distance of three or four miles. He is still following an old form of communal life with the customs of generations past.

The people of Cyprus have modernized their homes with electricity, they have built asphalt roads, yet they are still steeped in traditions and prejudices. The reasons are historical.

Cyprus Customs

A few thousand years ago people living in that part of the world had to care more about their own lives than anything else. Security was almost unknown. The farmer, living on his farm, was not secure from invaders and plunderers, and so dared not live alone. He formed the villages, and these he built in the most rocky parts of the country, leaving the more fertile land for cultivation. The farmer of Cyprus is still living in these villages. They have since been destroyed, rebuilt, and modernized. But the custom of the divided home and farm, which has long since served its purpose, remains as part of the Old World with which Cyprus is content.

Other customs and traditions too, are still important in the lives of the villagers. The village priests still bless the wheat fields before harvest. The wedding is still a great event for the whole community. Everybody is invited to these weddings. The feasts and dances last four days. These banquets are a joy to those who can eat and drink much, for they get an opportunity to satisfy their greediness.

Coffee Shop Clubs

A typical village includes the homes of the villagers, the church, some stores, and a few coffee-shops. These coffee-shops are the "clubs" of the villagers. There you can get a cup of coffee for two cents and sit all evening if you please. As a matter of fact the owner of the coffee-shop wants his customers to stay long, because a crowd attracts still more people. If you order a glass of wine or beer, you'll get along with it a variety of snacks, such as tomato and cucumber slices, cheese, ham, olives, and fish. The whole order only costs from ten to twenty cents. With drinks so inexpensive, it is surprising to note the almost complete absence of drunkenness among the villagers.

The animals are also kept in the villages. They are mainly sheep and goats, kept for milk and meat. Sheep and goat milk are not well known in America, but they are delicious and worthwhile trying. During the day the flocks graze on the pasture or weeds in the fields.

There is one thing the old world is proud of. It is the beauty—ancient beauty—which is not inferior to the beauty of the New World. Walking out in the fields you may find yourself between white columns, remnants of an old Greek temple, or in front of a high castle built by the Shakespearian Othello or some other knight of the Middle Ages. On a warm summer's day you may hear the song of a shepherd laying under an olive tree playing his flute. He will be playing a flute like that used by his ancestors 2500 years ago.

Modern Mood

The danger from unwelcome invaders does not exist any more. The farmer may return and live on his fields if he wants, though very few have done so. Most of them prefer their village, and the morning ride to the fields on horseback, donkey-back or cart. There are other than sentimental reasons that keep him in the village. There he can have electricity, and the nearness of the school and stores.

In the evening, when the shadows begin to fall, and the returning

(Continued on page 16)
Our Amazing Dr. Petry---

Botany? That's just the main attraction for this man whose broad knowledge and interests touch many many fields.

by Brooks B. Mills '53

rose from instructor to Professor of Botany. In 1925 he came to Cornell in that position. Here he teaches General Botany and several graduate school paleobotany courses. From 1933 to 1944 he headed the University's summer sessions.

His interests do not stop at this. He has done research in paleobotany, and the study of fossil plants. Searches for fossils and plant specimens have led him over most of North America and Canada. Several positions with the Botanical and Paleobotanical Societies attest to his work and accomplishments.

A SHORT gentleman with grey crewcut and beard, and dressed in white coveralls followed two official-looking assistants into Plant Science 233. The assistants continued on out of the room, leaving papers and large fungi on the desk. The distinguished gentleman momentarily surveyed the latest crop of students and then began the first lecture in Botany I.

Since then the coveralls have given way to well tailored English worsteds and a gold watch chain across the vest. The subject matter has changed from the marking system and cuts to botany—and any number of related subjects.

'Get The Point’

Lectures begin with a few slight coughs or knuckle raps on the table. His jingling coins stop and he moves along, driving home a fact with a sharp “Get the point.” For the few sleepers, deathly silence and a faintly amused and patient stare from the desk shock them from their reverie. The majority listen and learn some of the amazing relationships between Cape Codder's views of tourists, old touring cars, cod fishing, and—botany. Movies are the last thing that will ever appear in a botany lecture. Professor Petry firmly believes that the antics of people in the films attract more attention than the subject matter.

Outside of class he invites anyone interested to take part in field trips and Friday night discussions. His only restrictions are that women, politics, and religion shall not enter the conversation, and that all cameras will be confiscated on field trips. The student who follows him on a trip soon finds that the professor is also a mountain climber. Only the experienced have the energy left to follow him up cliffs in search of specimens.

It was never the youthful Loren Petry's intention to study botany. He graduated from Earlham College as a civil engineer and math major. Finding jobs in the field unavailable, he took up science and math teaching at an Urbana, Ohio high school. Botany gave him some trouble and a friend told him, “If you are going to teach botany you have to know something about it.” Those words sent him to the University of Chicago to learn just that. Scholarships, assistantships, and a fellowship stretched his original one year to four, and he finished with Master's and Doctor's degrees. He spent the next ten years at Syracuse University where he

Flying High

When not traveling or mountain climbing after fossils, he sails off Cape Cod. Aviation first attracted his attention in the early 1920's. He became interested in gliding when a friend told him about the Germans who were training their future air force in gliders. He studied about them and his interest spread through his family. He and his son helped found the Ithaca Gliding Club and Dr. Petry often acts as a judge at their meets. Although his son is a Captain with TWA and his daughter a former WASP and last year's Women's Glider Pilot Champion, he himself has never obtained a license. Other interests haven't given him the time, and he does not have far to go for a pilot when he wants to fly.

There are very few Cornellians who won't remember Professor Petry long after taking his General Botany course. His lectures are an insight into many interesting fields based on applications of botany. His anecdotes and illustrations make lectures enjoyable and effective learning. He leaves with his many listeners a lasting understanding of the basic hows and whys of the plant world, born of the realization that here is a great teacher—and student—of nature.
The Stimulus Girls

by Jane Wigsten '50

This piece might be headed "How to Judge Apple Pies in One Easy Lesson," or "What Every Extension Agent Should Know About Gas Tanks," but these titles would scarcely begin to cover the topics in which we are receiving first hand experience. We are the "Stimulus Girls," Cornell Home Economics seniors, wished on the Extension Service in Ontario County for the fall term 1949-50.

As part of our training for home demonstration work upon graduation, we had an opportunity to actually see and do extension work under the guidance of experienced veterans. They called us "stimulus girls" because our contribution was supposedly to have a "stimulating" effect upon their activities.

It must first be recorded that Ontario County is most outstanding in many respects—not the least of these being their good fortune in having patient, long suffering extension agents. The second point in their favor is the presence of sense of humor—most necessary for continued sanity when dealing with our well-intentioned, but frequently mis-placed efforts. And finally I would note for any Home Economics student considering such a vocation, a knowledge of the "Art of Reading Gas Tank Indicator Needles." This training will lessen the chance of finding the tank empty when half-way home from an evening 4-H or Home Bureau meeting. Our curriculum contained no such course, unfortunately, and we became aware of our education's weak spots painfully soon.

Pie-Eyed

And who would think that an apple pie could be a problem? We were naive enough to think that apple pies came in ones, or twos at the most, to be eaten at dinnertime. Instead we found ourselves faced with twenty-one of them—all lined up for judging. We took on the job, but an hour and a half later we had sampled much too much pie to care if we saw another for many days.

The need for a sense of humor—and a hard head—also became quickly apparent to us. In our work with the 4-H Department's activities, we often were in on the doings (Continued on page 16).
Introducing . . .

OUR years ago at Freshman Camp, Midge Downey took stock of herself and her life and made a plan for the future. Her plan embodies Midge's (her real name happens to be Mildred) happy combination of high ideals, practicality, and foresight. She concluded that a well-balanced life should be like a square, with no side over-emphasized, none neglected.

One cornerstone of Midge's balanced square is her vocation. Always interested in home ec, she has carefully narrowed the list of possible careers and arrived at home economics education in the secondary schools as her best bet.

Religion plays an important part in Midge's life, and she has been active in young people's groups and church conferences. At present she is chairman of the Campus Conference on Religion, an outstanding yearly project of the CURW.

Of course physical well-being is a necessity in every happy life, and Midge has become proficient in several sports, participated in YWCA work, and has been a camp counselor several summers.

Her social life and recreation is the fourth of the cornerstones, and here Midge has developed her qualities of leadership and initiative. Her list of activities includes: former Frosh Club advisor, former secretary of CURW, '48 director of the Women's Freshman Camp, VP at Clara Dickson, former dorm president of Comstock A, and membership in Delta Gamma sorority.

Midge loves to cook, and she's good too. Her only weakness is that she would rather try variations of her own than follow a recipe. Midge has, it seems, found a top-notch recipe for a successful life at Cornell and for the days after her college career.

S.S.

BOB CALL

THE snow is falling these days and Bob Call is supremely happy. Bob has been waiting all winter for a real snowfall, not only because he likes to ski himself, but because he is manager of the ski team and upon his shoulders falls the obligation of scheduling Cornell's meets. This winter the job has been no fun. There hasn't been any snow.

Bob has always been interested in skiing while at Cornell, but not to the exclusion of some one hundred other activities of a varied nature. For example, Bob was for two years a horn player in the Big Red band. Too, he is a member of the pilots club and has his pilot's license. On the ag campus he has served for the past two years on the Ag-Domecon Council, a capable committee head on many occasions; is a member of the Round-Up Club and Wesley Foundation. He is also a member of Alpha Zeta, honorary ag fraternity, and was elected to Ho-Nun-De-Kah society last spring for his outstanding participation in extracurricular activities. Also worthy of mention was the fact that Bob made the finals of the Eastman speaking stage last spring during Farm and Home Week.

All of these activities entered into with characteristic energy and drive have not kept Bob from earning a good share of his way through college. A veteran of over two years in the Navy as electronic technician, Bob supplemented his veterans income with work on the steam tables in Balch, Home Economics cafeteria jobs, Stewardship at Alpha Zeta during his junior year, and paper grading from time to time in Warren Hall.

Bob comes from a family of Cornellians and planned on coming to Cornell for many years. His father is a member of the Class of '22 and three sisters have graduated before him in recent years. Now brother Dick is a sophomore and the youngest of the family, Dave, will be along next year in all probability.

One ag student who knows definitely that he is going back to the home farm, Bob will, with the energy and hard work always evidenced while at Cornell, become an outstanding farmer in our state.

W.W.
PEG

Peg Thompson arrived at Cornell in September 1946 after being accepted twice, which must be some kind of a record. At first she turned down Cornell in favor of a secretarial job in her home town, Poughkeepsie, N.Y. A year later she reapplied and was accepted again. Here on the hill Peg soon entered the maze of extracurricular activities. In her freshman year she worked on the Willard Straight Social Committee and then served as its co-chairman. She was elected historian of the class of '50. Later she became a member of Linx, the organization of women frosh camp counselors.

Meanwhile, Peg served on the Ag-Domecon Council for two years. She worked hard in Delta Gamma activities, too, acting as rushing chairman and representative on the Pan-Hellenic Council. Somehow on the side Peg has found time to hold two part-time jobs.

At present Peg is especially interested in her work on the Willard Straight Board of Managers. She states that the most valuable of all her activities has been helping with the coordination of all the committees and various functions of the Straight. Because of her scholarship and leadership Peg has been elected to Mortar Board, Omicron Nu, and Pi Lambda Theta.

Given the chance, Peg would talk to everyone on the merits of teaching home economics and her enthusiasm is infectious. Much of Peg's enthusiasm results from her experiences in practice teaching last term. While discussing the teaching field in general, Peg felt it was unfortunate that more students weren't interested in it. She finds it worthwhile and rewarding. When she starts her formal teaching career next fall, Peg hopes it will be in a central school, far away from the big city. An urban gal herself, Peg doesn't want to miss anything on the rural side of life. J.J.

LET

LET HOWARD

Dygest 50

MANY of us expect to get our bearings as to what the future may offer after we arrive within Cornell's walls. Not so with Lester ("Let" for short) Howard, who came here with a well established desire to major in extension and to go into the extension field upon graduation.

Let is a few years older than many of the class of '50. He spent several years overseas during the war and had, before coming to Cornell, some experience in extension work as a farm checker and in a Carnation Milk Company laboratory. He also had, of course, a solid farm background.

Knowing of Let's overseas service and his basic knowledge of agriculture, we asked him about his (Continued on page 16)

FEBRUARY, 1950
1910
A. L. Thompson still owns Thompson's Dairy in Washington, D. C. F. E. Rogers from the class of '15 is in the business with him.

1913
John S. Clark is managing Caumsett Farm as well as ever at Huntington, Long Island.

Winifred DeWilson runs his coal business in Napanee, Ontario. It is reported that he is the local barrister.

1913-1914
G. S. "Gammie" Rose is still managing the Creamery Package Mfg. Company. His home address is 226 Rothglen Road, Philadelphia, Pa. Gammie's son, Bill, is a senior in the College of Arts and Sciences at Cornell and is planning on graduate work.

1914
Buddy Whipple is keeping up his farm in Lebanon, New Hampshire, a town just outside of Hanover.

1915
Larry Benson, owner of a coal business in Tonawanda, N.Y. died recently from asphyxiation by coal gas. He had been a bachelor.

Kirk Rulison has retired as Treasurer of American Airlines and is now living on a small farm in Carversville, Bucks County, Pa.

1916
Gertrude Bates became the director of the nursery service at Clifton Springs Sanitorium in New York this January.

1926
John Marshall recently went with the Creamery Package Mfg. Company in Chicago. He was Secretary of the Metropolitan Milk Dealers Association in New York City.

1938
Jean Benham, wife of Will Marshall, is Home Demonstrator for G. E. Supply Corporation in Newark, N. Y.

1945
Nancy Faesil, now Mrs. William Zullock, is a laboratory assistant at Iowa State College.

Louise Grien (Mrs. T. Richards, Jr.) is the home economics teacher in Ithaca High School.

1946
Barbara Bayer in March, 1949, was appointed laboratory technician at the N. Y. State Health Department in Albany.

Jean Davis is doing her work well for the U. S. Army at Walter Reed General Hospital in Washington.

Joan Dillenberg is a case worker for the Children's Home Society in Los Angeles, California.

1947
Mary Coble is staff dietician for Veterans' Administration in Martinsburg, West Virginia.

1948
Janet Aldrick was married September 3 to Ronald Linderman. She teaches home ec. in McLean, N. Y.

Carmeł Along is an instructor of a Food and Nutrition class at St. Joseph College, West Hartford, Conn.

May Daniels, who became Mrs. Sanford on August 21, 1949, has a position as assistant clothing analyst for Montgomery Ward and Company in New York City.

Ann Donnelly is training aspiring nutritionists for the New York Department of Health in Albany.

Marilyn Farnham married Richard Isler recently. She is head teacher at the Bethlehem Day Nursery in New York City.

Claire Girard is the Secretary of the American Nursing Association, New York City.

1949
Pat Adams is assistant home director in Westchester County; headquarters, White Plains, N. Y.

Ruth Ayres, who was the lunch-room manager here under the board of education, married Paul Gillen on October 29.

Helene Banta is student dietician at Stauffer Corporation, Cleveland.

Rosemary Eastman is in training for the job of dietitian at Alleghany General Hospital in Pittsburgh.

Virginia Elliot is the Assistant County 4-H Agent in Cayuga County.

Betty May Greening teaches youngsters, and not-so-youngsters home ec. in Freeport, Long Island, Junior and Senior High Schools.

Up from the bottom of the pile of Letters to the Editor which deluge office daily, came this interesting note from Arthur Lisack, a student who graduated in Agriculture 1943. Art was Treasurer and Business Manager of the COR- NELL COUNTRYMAN in his college days and so still maintains an interest in the publication.

He has what is probably a truly unique story for a graduate of the College of Agriculture.

After leaving Cornell where he majored in rural education, Art taught in Sherwood High School. A year later, his father's illness brought him back to the farm and he has been there ever since—A rather typical story to say the least. But then Art took up painting; and after just five years has exhibited in two national professional shows where the works accepted were subject to jury selection. One of these was an opaque water color "Kitchent Pump" and the other "Spring Cleaning" showing his Dad butchering in the orchard.

The Lisacks have a very large and productive dairy and vegetable farm in Goshen, near Middletown,
Good Feed Makes Cheap Feed

Every Ton Of Feed Produced On
The Farm Is One Less Ton To Buy

There never was a year when a careful job of crop planning and production was more important than it is in 1950. Every additional bushel of grain or bale of hay produced on the farm cuts down the need for purchased feeds.

Quality Seed for Better Crops. Seed is only one of a number of requirements necessary to produce a good crop. However, it is an important factor, for to a great extent, the quality of the seed purchased determines the crop yield. When based on results obtained, high quality seed is always the cheapest to use.

The cash outlay for good seed required to produce one ton of mixed hay is 75¢ to $1.00 depending upon seeding rates. The seed cost for one ton of good corn silage is 10¢ to 15¢ depending upon yield and seeding rate.

G.L.F. seed is purchased in the best seed producing Northern states and only seed adapted to Northeastern farms is offered to farmers. All G.L.F. seed is processed in well-equipped plants by trained men and everything possible is done to make sure it will give the best results on your farm.

This Is The Year To Buy Seed Early.

Seed markets have been strong, supplies of certain varieties are limited and the demand is high. If you are planning to grow a large amount of your dairy feed, it will be just plain good business to get your seed supply early. You will be protecting yourself in two ways:

1. You will have on hand the amount and variety you want when you want it.
2. You will avoid any further price increases that may come later in the season.

High Quality—Lower Costs. Low cost procurement is possible in G.L.F. because of the wide coverage of seed areas by G.L.F. seed buyers who know where the best crops are located and buy crops from year to year in large quantities. The economical system set up by farmers to handle feed in G.L.F. is also used to handle seed which eliminates the need for a special retail seed service.

This procurement and distribution system coupled with thousands of farmers pooling their seed orders through G.L.F. results in the lowest price possible for quality seed.

Seed Cars have been rolling toward Service Agencies all over G.L.F. territory. Check with your Agent Buyer or Store Manager about your needs today. He knows G.L.F. seed and because he makes it his business to know local farming conditions, he will be able to help you select the right G.L.F. seed for your farm.

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Good fertilizer goes hand in hand with good seed to produce bigger and better crops. G.L.F. fertilizers are manufactured from the highest quality materials and formulated in accordance with the latest scientific information available.

G.L.F. Seed... The Standard of Quality

February, 1950
On The Campus Beat

What's News

All-Ag Day A Great Success

All-Ag Day at the Straight was by any standards a success. Crowds during the entire day gathered around the exhibits in amazement and in approval. The baby chicks, hatching before the eyes of students never exposed to the wonders of new life, kept their tiny incubator surrounded all day long.

The Ag Engineering club displayed a tractor and movies, the 4-H and Veg Crops clubs used buzzer questioners. Ag Agents came out with an attractive pictorial display and Round-Up put on a judging contest. Floriculture added floral arrangements. Nearly every club on the Ag campus had some contribution to make and the whole show quite astounded everyone.

It is reported that Willard Straight is seriously considering making "Straight to the Country" a two day affair to give more students a chance to see the show. That is a good idea and should be carried out. Cooperation among all students on the Cornell campus passed another milestone with the success of All-Ag Day January 13.

Introducing--
Omicron Nu

Omicron Nu is an honorary society in Home Economics intended to recognize and promote scholarship, leadership, and research. Organized in 1929 at Cornell, the chapter now numbers 60 members. Many professors in Home Economics are on its roster in addition to graduate students and outstanding undergraduates in the college. Undergraduate membership requires an average of above 82 and consideration is given to all phases of a student's development in making selections.

The activities of Omicron Nu are varied and many have a service aspect to them. During the 1950 Farm and Home Week for example, the student lunchroom will be run jointly by the Home Economics Club and O. N. Each year the officers of the organization speak to the orientation classes on the requirements and purposes of the society. Programs for promoting Home Economics in high schools are laid, recently with emphasis on movies. Every spring an open house is held to show visitors what is being done in home economy research.

National Omicron Nu holds a convention every two years, and last year our delegate, Lois Ongley, journeyed to Kansas where dele-

(Continued on page 18)
NOW A Power FORAGE HARVEST

FORAGE harvester

America's heaviest tonnage crop is forage. Now an economical, completely mechanized system takes the hard pitchfork labor out of handling all forage crops—green, wilted or dry.

Allis-Chalmers introduces two new companion machines, a Forage Harvester and a Forage Blower. Operated by a full 2-plow tractor with power take-off, the Forage Harvester is actually three machines in one:

A DIRECT-CUT HARVESTER for cutting and chopping grass and legumes for silage, and corn stalks for stover.

A WINDROW HARVESTER with pick-up mechanism, for chopping wilted or dry hay, combined straw, or roughage for bedding.

A ROW-CROP HARVESTER for cutting and chopping corn, sorghums, and other tall row crops.

You purchase one base machine, plus any or all of the three attachments.

With the new 3-in-1 Forage Harvester and Forage Blower, power takes the crop all the way from field to storage. Moderately priced, they make home ownership practical for the individual family farm.

FORAGE BLOWER

Matches the capacity of the Forage Harvester. Handles all forages from silage to long, chopped or wilted hay. Extra long lift-up conveyor raises vertically. Large capacity blower pipe.
Still typical of rural Cyprus is this wagon and team of oxen.

Flocks raise a golden cloud of dust to the skies, he sets out for his home. The day’s work is over. Like every farmer in the world, he is content, happy, and satisfied.

*The Stimulus Girls*

(Continued from page 9)

of the county 4-H Club Council, composed of older club members. During recreation periods their stunts ran from wielding electric cow prodders, to obtaining a strand of hair from a Cornell coed’s head. This latter requirement narrowed the field of eligibility so drastically that Rita and I were left holding our heads—wondering what hit us.

But we do not wish to leave the impression that there is no seriousness in this study—for we found much to challenge our thoughts and actions. We now know that it takes a great many words, and words well written, to put out a good fifteen minute radio program. A great deal of planning is necessary to get all the supplies for a training school to the right place at the right time. And we discovered that evening meetings may more often be the rule rather than the exception.

But most important we gained some realization of the high place extension work maintains in the daily living of hundreds of Ontario County families—because the agents in that county believe in giving their best.

We say “Amen” to their activities; we’re more than ever convinced that extension is our first choice—and a field other Home Economics students might well give a place in vocational plans.

*Alumunotes*

(Continued from page 12)

N. Y. and take a very active part in community affairs. Art comments in his letter “If I can progress in the field of art with as much rapidity as I have these past four years, then maybe I’ll become a professional artist. But I’d like to be sure first. I can always make a living on the farm, I’m sure of that.”

*Our Cover Girl*

(Continued from page 11)

summer work done at a playground, where she taught swimming. Incidentally, Ann has the distinction of being one of the few home ec students who doesn’t knit.

Ann has a crowded schedule of meetings, rehearsals, and work at the libe, but she saves a few minutes each day just to “take it easy.” Often she shares this time with her many friends in Dickson V by holding an informal song fest in the lounge.

M.T.

Let Howard

(Continued from page 11)

observations of European agriculture. Let remarked that he was impressed by the conservation consciousness of the farmers, their wise use of fertilizer, and extreme land utilization. Not many of the farms are suitable for extensive use of machinery, but European farmers could benefit by American research on plant varieties and minor soil requirements.

During his four years on the Cornell campus, Let has given leadership and support to numerous organizations. He is a member of the Round-Up and Ag Agents Clubs, is former president of the Young Cooperators, and has held a number of offices in the Cornell Grange. Last spring he was elected to Ho-Nun-De-Kah, and he is now acting as house manager of his fraternity, Acacia.

These activities illustrate an ability and liking for work with people, and with the addition of his practical farm knowledge, show that Lester Howard is on the right track in choosing extension work for a career.

N.A.

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Community Corners

February, 1950
The Round-Up Club held its meeting in a church and compared the culinary abilities of the eligibles for membership at a dinner. During the feeding period (the courses were served à la bucket brigade), several members indulged in private contests which are usually tabooed in high hat circles.

Professor Meyers of ag ec is making a census of all farmer-owned business organizations, from which he plans to make a study of the causes of success and failure. Professor Bristow Adams has accepted, for the fourth time, the invitation to judge the Ohio state newspapers at their annual convention.

Ag booters defeated Law soccer team for the University championship in a hard-fought game, score 1 to 0.

An unusual social event in the form of an old-fashioned husking-bee was held in “Daddy” Tailby’s barn. Each of the fellows present had right by his side an incentive to find a red ear of corn, and there were no stags present to interfere.

“Just because Domecon was changed into the College of Home Economics, which makes the girls ineligible for Eastman stage, is no reason to believe that they will stop talking.”

During National Honey Week (does this sound familiar?) R. B. Willson of the apiculture department gave radio talk on bees and beekeeping.

Omicron Nu

(Continued from page 14)

Perhaps you have heard of two of the most famous members of this organization, Martha Van Rensselaer and Dr. Lillian Gilbreth. Certainly a booster in the field of Home Economics, it is indeed an honor for an undergraduate to be invited to join this great organization, Omicron Nu.

The Department That Doesn't Exist

(Continued from page 6)

to release the variety. Sometimes, though, things are complicated by conflicting test results which arise from different growing conditions.

Vegetable production in New York accounts for a large chunk of the state’s cash farm income—32% in fact. For this reason, the importance of Dr. Munger’s work cannot be denied. And when we realize that we are all vegetarians at least part of the time, and think of the many delicious uses to which vegetables can be put, we can only say, “Keep up the good work, Dr. Munger, we’re getting hungry.”
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A complete line of dairy products
PASTEURIZED GRADE A and HOMOGENIZED MILK BUTTERMILK, CHEESE FRESH EGGS from our farm
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The Brannan Plan—or What?

(Continued from page 3)

The government has invented an incredible scheme. There would be no more government pegging of farm prices. The farmer is to sell his produce in the open market for whatever price it will bring. This gives the housewife the benefit of a low price. The other prong of the scheme is to give the farmer his same old high price by a subterfuge. A price level for produce will be fixed; then the government will pay the farmer the difference between the price at which he sells the crop and the price which the government guarantees him.

We Pay The Bureaucrats

"The farmer would thus be paid for one part of his crop by the consumer and for the other part by the government." But of course the consumer would really pay it all—plus "the additional charge of the salaries of bureaucrats needed to run the show."

Secretary Brannan has thus far refused to estimate the cost of his scheme, but others have indicated it might run from five to ten billion dollars a year in additional taxes.

What do we think of this kind of a society and of agriculture supported in this way in particular? The Brannan Plan may never get to first base. We sincerely hope it never does. It has working against it most of the powerful farmer organizations in the nation.

Why Against It?

"Why are they against it? Farm leaders see in the Brannan Plan the exact same pattern described so clearly by Mr. Flynn with regard to the whole economy."

A system whereby a farmer is assured a good income for whatever he produces is bound to encourage production. If he sells his crop for $5000 and the government has stated that it is worth $6000, the government will pay that farmer the difference. Who wouldn't produce to capacity under such advantages a setup as that? Well, what does overproduction lead to? What does the government do when it becomes a problem?

Limits Don't Work

We all know that they try to limit production and also that it doesn't work. Take potatoes. Limiting production there didn't work because of technological improvements which made limit on acreage a farce. Fertilizers, the best acres, intense spraying and so forth bring tremendous yields against which this government program is powerless.

From there we find that marketing quotas enter the picture as the only possible measure if the planned economy program is to succeed at all. The government looks you over and says you can sell so many potatoes this year. They put a restrictive penalty on those who sell over their quota to discourage any such idea.

The farmer needs and wants supports—hard times of the past have convinced most of us of their value. The Brannan Plan is too expensive a solution and will inevitably lead to too much control.

The Best Answer

The best answer lies in a "Stop-Loss Support" set at a level where the efficient producer is not going to make money on the support program. At the same time, neither is he going to suffer a loss because the support will be based on what it takes in the way of production costs (probably based on the average of the four previous years) to at least break even or make a reasonable profit—one that could be expected from the effort put into producing the commodity and not one that would be so large as to be practically a gift bonus payment.

Farmers cannot sit back and watch the stage being set and changed by others. Whatever we think and want we are going to have to fight for, using every ounce of tact, force and genius at our command. Let's take heed of the timely warning brought by Mr. Flynn and apply it to ourselves and our problems now while there is still time to turn back encroaching government control.

W.M.W.
FARM and HOME WEEK SPECIAL!

March 1950
20c a copy
Looking back over an engineering career that has brought him 313 patents in 46 years—or roughly one every seven weeks, Dr. E. F. W. Alexanderson tried to sum up recently what had been the requisites for this kind of inventive fertility. What, in other words, makes up a climate conducive to creative thinking?

One thing essential to the scientist and inventor, he felt sure, is the steady backing and encouragement of his employer—particularly when his projects are long-range, offering no prospect of immediate returns.

It had taken foresight on the part of his employer, Dr. Alexanderson thought, to endorse his experiments in radio as far back as 1906 and later to underwrite his attempts to develop transoceanic telephone equipment. It had taken still greater foresight to encourage his research into television—at a time when America had scarcely gotten used to radio.

But on each occasion his employer, General Electric, had said "Go ahead." "Encouragement and financial backing were extended to me," he recalls, "through long years of experimentation." With this kind of support, he thought, "there is assurance that creative thinking will flourish."

Dr. Alexanderson's views illustrate again how General Electric emphasizes research and creative thinking, encourages fertile minds to follow their imaginative bent, and so stays in the forefront of scientific and engineering development.

You can put your confidence in—

GENERAL ELECTRIC
It's Round-Up Time!

36th Annual Fitting and Showmanship Contest

Thursday, March 23rd at 10:30 a.m.

JUDGING PAVILION

Classes in Dairy Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Beef Cattle, and Horses

PRIZES

SPECIAL FEATURE ATTRACTION!
DAIRYMAID CONTEST
5 P.M.

Eat Dinner in Real Home Style at the Cafeteria operated by the Club on the First Floor of Wing Hall.
Meals served Monday thru Friday from 11 a.m. — 2 p.m.

Warren M. Wigsten .................. Superintendent
Dick Darley ....................... Assistant Superintendent
Robert Howe ..................... Cafeteria Manager
How do you like these birds? This is our High Pen at California this year in what California calls the "Championship Class." An entry consists of 26 pullets and the test runs 51 weeks. Here is what the official California Test final report says about this pen:

"BABCOCK LEGHORNS WIN NINTH TEST. The Babcock Poultry Farm, Ithaca, N. Y., receives the $400 award for winning the Ninth Test with an entry of White Leghorns showing a net income of $8.10 per hen, laying 294.7 eggs per bird and with 100% livability. This is the highest net income of any California test year."

Note: The California test is held at Modesto, California, and is worth visiting.

Other 1948-49 Egg Laying Test winnings are:

HIGH LEGHORN PEN ALL TESTS: This pen was at Pennsylvania Test and laid 3815 eggs and 4059 points. This is the fourth time in eight years we have won high Leghorn pen for all tests in the U.S. We had the four high pens at Pennsylvania.

HIGH LEGHORN PEN AT WESTERN NEW YORK: This is the third time in five years that we have won high Leghorn pen at Western New York.

HIGH LEGHORN PEN AT GEORGIA TEST: This is the third time we have won high Leghorn pen at the Georgia Test.

HIGH CONTEST PEN ALL-TIME—ALL BREEDS: Our Western New York Leghorn pen of 1944-45 still holds the all-time world record, 4057 eggs and 4336.25 points, for all breeds all tests.

SEND FOR FREE CATALOG which describes our stock in detail. We hatch baby chicks the year around. Besides White Leghorns we produce good Red-Rock Cross, Rhode Island Reds and Barred Rocks. We do not sell started chicks or grown pullets.

VISITORS WELCOME: We own two hatcheries here and three poultry farms and 15,000 breeders. We carry on a complete pedigree-progeny testing program.

This is a cut of the Poultry Tribune Trophy which we have just won for the first time. We had twelve pens of White Leghorns entered in Official tests for 1948-49 and they averaged 273.50 eggs and 287.90 points—a new high record set for the trophy. This trophy is annually awarded by Poultry Tribune to the breeder having the highest number of points per bird for all birds of one breed entered. All breeders having five pens or more in one breed compete for this trophy. We believe this is the highest honor a breeder can win.

High All-Time Pen, Championship Class at California Test. Net Profit $8.10 per bird over feed cost.
Substituting a bucket for old bossy, at weaning time, usually sets the stage for a barnyard rodeo. The meekest little calf sees red when he's faced with a pail—bucks and bawls like a wild steer. No wonder farm boys dislike playing foster mother to a stubborn calf. It is one of the few tasks that are just as difficult and disagreeable as they were in grandpa's day.

A mechanical calf weaner may remain a dream of weary farm boys, but modern power machinery has already revolutionized most other farm jobs. This equipment saves much of the muscle work that farming used to require, and steals hours from the clock that can be invested in other projects or spent with the family. It reduces the weather hazard, cuts production costs—helps to make farming a more stable and profitable business.

No wonder so many farm boys are sticking with the land rather than seeking their fortunes in the city. They are discovering first-hand that the farm offers opportunities for profit and a satisfying way of life that few jobs in town can match. Yes, modern John Deere power equipment is doing a lot to keep our ambitious boys and girls on the farm where their leadership can help to realize our dream of a more productive agriculture, a stronger America, and a better world.
Sure, it's hard work

But the present day New York farmer has to be more than a hard worker. In a sense, he has had to become an entomologist, a chemist, plant breeder, soil scientist, and many other things all rolled into one.

Farm and Home Week is for all of you who have made New York a leading state in the production of many food products.

NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
at
Cornell University
The Students in the Colleges of Agriculture, Home Economics and Veterinary Medicine

Welcome You

To
Farm
and
Home
Week

The Cornell Countryman
Founded 1903  Incorporated 1940
Member of Agricultural College Magazines, Associated

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Vol. XLVII—No. 6

MARCH, 1950
THURSDAY NIGHT, MARCH 23
KERMIS
(AG. DRAMATIC CLUB)
PRESENTS ITS ANNUAL
VARIETY SHOW
Campus Cartwheels of '50

Consisting of
NOVELTY ACTS
SONGS and DANCES

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22—8:15 P.M.

MARtha VAN AUDITORIUM
65c (Tax Inc.)
Up to Us

We are watching the Ag, Home Ec Library rise day by day as the contractors move rapidly ahead with construction of the building so long needed and at last to become a reality. Having read day after day in the Sun the urgings of a junior in the College of Arts and Sciences to the effect that we stop building our library where it is, brief comment is in order.

Support In Principle

Many students and professors on the Ag campus favor a central library and have expressed themselves in support of the principle. But the fact is that this feeling has existed for 30 years. For 30 years the College of Agriculture has been urging the University to construct a more centrally located large library.

The money for such a project has never been forthcoming from the University and several actual propositions have been turned down by the Board of Trustees. Thus in view of the fact that a University built library may not become a reality for years to come, our course of action is to take advantage of the opportunity offered us and build our library where plans put it and where three million dollars are authorized to be spent.

The Facts Are Here

We do not say, “we are against your effort.” We merely point out the key facts in the case.

1. The library, in terms of contracts and material under construction in factories, is nearly half built.

2. We favor moving our valuable collection from the basement of Stone Hall, inadequate and not fireproof, into more fitting quarters as soon as possible.

3. There are many who believe in a decentralized library system.

4. A library is not a social club and cannot enter into the question of the “split” which “exists” between the ag and arts campuses. Changing the location of Willard Straight Hall would serve better to solve this problem.

5. The University cannot at the present time, and no doubt will not for years to come be in a position to spend $12 million dollars.

6. The State of New York will permit none of its money to be spent on a building unless it owns the land with a 6 foot clearance and also that the building will house only state college books with no intermingling with those of the University.

Bird In The Hand

Thus we can only end by saying that we are glad to see the library (Continued on page 30)
Dear Farm and Home Week Visitor:

We look forward with a great deal of pleasure to your yearly visits which have developed into the biggest event of the year on your campus.

At this 39th Annual Farm and Home Week you will find the professors of research, teaching, and extension “at home” to answer questions, discuss problems and hear your suggestions on how they might be of service to you. That is one of the major reasons these annual visits are so important. They are a vital part of a two-way channel of information which is effective only when we know your needs. We base much of our work on this knowledge.

Farm and Home Week grew out of the idea of inviting the people the Colleges are intended to serve to come in once a year to see and hear what is going on. Now persons walking in and making themselves at home is the accepted thing.

As in past years the program has been planned to meet the current needs of rural people by increasing efficiency on the farm and in the home and in offering opportunities to learn of comfortable living. By making more use of exhibits, moving pictures, and forums in which staff members from different departments participate, we have expanded our opportunities to help on some of the important problems in farming and homemaking.

Our hope is that this visit to your campus will be both enjoyable and profitable.

Elizabeth Lee Vincent
Dean, College of Home Economics

W. I. Myers
Dean, College of Agriculture

W. A. Hagan
Dean, College of Veterinary Medicine
**H. E. Babcock writes . . .**

**"It's Old Home Week for Me"**

As I look back over many years of Cornell Farmers' Weeks, I find I remember them with mixed emotions.

There was a period of several years— I think it was in the '20's—when those who set the dates for Farmers' Week uncannily picked the worst weather of the winter. Thus even today I associate Farming.

H. E. Babcock writes . . .

I remember them with mixed emotions. It was the worst weather of the winter. Thus even today I associate Farm-

Thus for me at these particular times, Farmers' Week took on the aspects of an Old Home Week. I am sure that it still continues to fill this role for many Cornell people and for countless farmers and their wives throughout the state.

I remember once lecturing in Bailey Hall on a subject which gave me lots of latitude, and introducing the idea of farm frozen food. As I recall it, I brought in three frozen turkeys from our farm freezer at Sunnygables. These I perched on the piano. During the course of my lecture I contrived to push them off it. They fell on the floor with a dull thud which fully proved how hard they were frozen.

I Talk To Farmers

In the same lecture I introduced the idea of using second-hand automobile tires to put various items of farm equipment on rubber. At the close of my talk a farmer who had quite a reputation as an expert in farm management came up to the stage and said to me that he thought the idea of putting farm equipment on rubber was a good one and would probably go, but that he was sure the idea of preserving food by freezing it was cock-eyed, and that I would do well not to waste any time on it.

I remember this experience because I had genuine respect for the man who expressed his opinion. What he did not realize was that the one thing which is constant in life is change, and that the one

To Test Professors

During my few years as a Cornell staff member, from 1914 to 1922, I definitely formed the impression that Farmers' Week was especially designed to test the staying qualities of Cornell professors. I was young in those days and tough, but I can still remember how the fatigue crept up on me, and how when the last visitor had left town I was near collapse. I wonder if today's Farmers' Week is any easier on the Cornell staff?

During the years I've often appeared on the Farmers' Week programs. I got so I really liked these assignments and I keenly regret that I cannot be North during cold weather to take more of them. Uniformly, the crowd which came to my lectures was friendly and plentifully sprinkled with old friends. Thus for me at these particular times, Farmers' Week took on the aspects of an Old Home Week. I am sure that it still continues to fill this role for many Cornell people and for countless farmers and their wives throughout the state.

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She Made 'Home Economics'

When A Home Ec Building Hung In The Balance, Martha Van Rensselaer Cooked A Dinner and Won.

by Mike Rulison '53

I WANT to vote for the woman who taught me to eat cabbage." Thus cried an enthusiastic state senator, voicing his support of a new building for the department of home economics at Cornell.

That senator remembered a luncheon prepared by the tiny staff of home economists for a number of important state officials visiting the campus in 1910. The following year, thoroughly won over by all that he saw, he was voting for Martha Van Rensselaer, the woman who had prepared the delicious food that clinched the appropriation.

"Cooks at Cornell — never!" President Shurman had said in 1899. Just 10 years later Martha Van Rensselaer had proven to all that here was a vital field for higher learning and research. She had won, with the aid of loyal associates like Flora Rose, and working against opposition from faculty and public sentiment, a building for home economics.

Mrs. Anna Comstock recommended Miss Van Rensselaer to Dean Bailey in 1900 when he was searching for someone to "do something for the farmer's wife." Martha Van Rensselaer, at that time, was school commissioner in Cattaraugus County in Western New York. The situation at Cornell challenged her. She at once saw the goal not only as a chance to improve the life of rural people in the state but to work for higher education in women's fields.

She was a promoter, a woman of imagination and vision. She knew people, many people, and she liked them. She also knew how to handle them and to convince them of what she believed. How she was to go about helping the farmer's wife no one knew, not even Miss Van Rensselaer herself, because no one had ever done it before—there were no precedents to follow. She did find out right away, however, that reading courses were popular with farmers, and with this in mind, she went into the rural areas to talk to the wives and to study their problems.

"Men and Mud"

In the spring of 1900 a circular letter was sent out to determine the attitude of the women and to find out which problems should be taken up first. The letter brought countless replies, many of them pathetic, telling of a life of "men and mud" and of a burning desire to do something about it.

Out of this correspondence a great controversy arose. Some said that the farm woman would only be sorry for herself and not work
as hard as she should. On the other hand, one New York paper employed a housewife to wear a pedometer, and the number of miles she walked in a day, when revealed, was a shock to many thinking persons.

The first bulletins, eagerly taken up by farm women, included such topics as “Saving Steps”, “Home Sanitation”, and “Insect Pests”.

As the reading courses grew, out of them developed study clubs. They marked the beginning of the extension service in home economics just as the first class of four girls and three boys marked the beginning of the first classroom instruction.

These study group meetings weren’t much like the Farm and Home Bureau meetings that we know today. Farm families came from all over the county, making it necessary to stay overnight, for roads were poor and travel difficult. The men would meet in one room, the women in another and the children—for they had to come too—would be put to bed upstairs. At midnight a supper was served and afterwards the women washed the dishes. Miss Flora Rose gives us a very interesting picture of Miss Van Rensselaer at this time.

Her Vision A Reality

“In my mind she was a really great woman. She was the best known and best loved woman in the state. She became a part of every meeting she went to. Her capable hands were as helpful in washing the dishes after the meeting as at demonstrating a new household technique during the meeting. The interesting thing about Martha Van Rensselaer was that from the very beginning she had not only the whole vision of a Department of Home Economics, but also the ability to make this vision a reality.”

Instruction in home economics was not offered on the Cornell campus until 1903, and then only short courses were given. In 1906, however, the first courses with university credit were established.

Miss Rose at this time was teaching school in Kansas. Indirectly she had heard of the developing department and had sent a letter asking that her application be considered. Shortly after this she went to Columbia University to study. Miss Van Rensselaer wrote there to ask her if she would come up to help with the second winter course. This visit initiated a lasting friendship between the two women. With the establishment of the department of home economics at this time, Dean Bailey appointed Miss Van Rensselaer and Miss Rose as co-directors with the proviso that at the end of two years they were to decide which one of them would be the Director. That question never was answered in all the years that they worked together.

A year later, in 1908, Martha Van Rensselaer received a belated A.B. degree and two years later, Dean Bailey finally secured the appointment of both Martha Van Rensselaer and Flora Rose as professors. The faculty grudgingly “interposed no objection to the appointment of women to professorships in the department of home economics.”

Lectures To Lunches

As the 1913 Farmers’ Week approached, the new home ec building, Comstock Hall, neared completion. Though the workmen were not yet out of the building, the home economics staff busily prepared to serve the many visitors that Farmers’ Week attracted. When the time came, Martha Van Rensselaer hurried between the lecture hall and the mixing bowl all that week. Staff and students alike worked from dawn far into the night preparing meals for the hungry crowds which descended upon them three times a day. Home ec, continuing its progression, became a school in 1919, and the New York State College of Home Economics in 1925. Farmers’ Week that year included a surprise celebration honoring the twenty-fifth anniversary of home economics at Cornell.

For A New Home

Although home economics was now a college with over 500 students in the first year, they still occupied cramped Comstock Hall. For several years, offices had overflowed into the halls. Martha Van Rensselaer finally convinced the state legislature that her claims for space were valid and the state legislature in 1930 appropriated $985,000 for a new home ec building.

In 1932, only a few days before the laying of the cornerstone of the hall Miss Van Rensselaer died. In the cornerstone ceremony, Miss Rose dedicated the hall to: “She . . . who with the foresight and courage which mark true greatness, charted the course which home economics was to pursue, and set the example for the bravery and effort needed to achieve its desired goals.”
Should You

Consider Pole Construction?

The story of a new development in economical barn building told by a student in Agricultural Engineering.

IN AUGUST 1948 James R. and Robert L. Huntington of Westford, New York built a new-fangled dairy barn. They surprised their neighbors by building it with poles rather than using the conventional type of construction. Since their old barn was too narrow, something had to be done to give “bossy” more room, and yet these brothers, as typical dairymen, could not afford to build a “monument dedicated to their herd.”

The result was the first loose housing dairy barn of pole construction in our state. It was made up of a loafing area built of home cut lumber and poles, together with a milking parlor which included the milk house, an office, and a grain room. The old stable barn was made into a hay feeding area.

Barns Go Up

Last summer a similar barn was built at the Tioga County Field Day at the Willard Spicer farm near Apalachin. Close on its heels came the State Fair loose housing exhibit at Syracuse. Here, in the three weeks preceding the fair, a pole constructed loafing area and separate hay storage unit were built. During the week of the fair cows were kept in the exhibit and milked in the milking parlor.

These barns and others since have created much interest in pole construction among the farmers of this State. The reason lies in the fact that the farmer sees in pole construction a good solution to today’s high building and labor costs.

Cut Cow Costs

When you are thinking of plans for a new dairy barn you should be aiming for a building that is within the paying ability of your herd. How much can your cows pay for?

Data shows that, for a building costing $300 per cow housed, it takes an average production of 10,000 pounds of milk per year at an average price of $3.00 per cwt. to pay for the building. Many of our conventional dairy barns are built at a cost considerably higher than $300 per cow. Too many of these barns are liabilities rather than assets because we have built a barn that the productive land, rather than the cows, must pay for.

Farmers on their own farms have shown that cow for cow the complete pole type unit is one third to one half as expensive as the conventional type building. Poles set in the ground do away with costly foundations and stables. Joints are lapped for extra strength rather than butted, and poles are unnotched. This makes much simpler construction, and enables farm labor to do much of the work. This type of barn is a flexible unit as to herd size and is readily adaptable to other types of farm enterprise.

A pole constructed dairy unit consists of four essential parts,—loose housing-loafing area and a feeder, paved exercise area, and a milking parlor.

The loafing area is a one story barn usually thirty-six feet or fifty-two feet wide. The ground is the floor and should provide about seventy square feet of space per cow. Poles are set four to five feet into the ground and at a spacing of twelve or thirteen feet. The poles are usually twelve inches in diameter at the butt, tapering to six inches at the top. They provide the foundation and main framing of the structure. The poles should be treated with a preservative. Commercially they are pressure treated, while home cut poles can be sap steam treated by the farmer.

How To Do It

Large two by ten inch plates on both sides of the poles tie the building together. These run the length of the barn at a height of ten feet above the ground. This height provides clearance for the tractor powered fork used in cleaning the barn.
once a year. The accumulation of bedding and manure does away with daily barn cleaning, adds greatly to the value of the manure, and provides a warm place for the cows to lie down. Studies at Wisconsin State College show an average temperature of 83°F. three inches under the surface of the bedding.

Next the rafters are rested on the plates to form the roof. These are also of two by ten inch material with a spacing of approximately four feet on centers depending on the spacing of the poles. The common practice is to place a rafter at each pole with two rafters between poles. By using metal roofing a one sixth pitch roof can be used. Since rafters are lapped at all joints including the peak, common full length lumber can be used without sawing. An important construction detail to remember is that the poles are not cut to length but are sawed off after the rafters are in place. Two by fours on edge are nailed lengthwise across the rafters at two foot intervals to form the deck on which the metal roofing is nailed. The barn should be braced at each pole with knee braces and near the peak with cross ties connecting the rafters.

Open To The South

The entire building is open to the south eliminating ventilation equipment. Along the opposite side are large doors enabling bedding to be stored along the inside for easy and ready use.

The loose housing unit should contain a separate feeding area. A combined pole hay storage and feeder works very well. This building has been called a Doane crib, named for the Doane Agricultural Service. This agency has pioneered work in pole barns, and it is largely from their plans that pole buildings are constructed. The important feature of this building is that cows eat directly through the side of the storage. Hay is pushed in front of them every day. The feeder should provide four feet of eating space per cow.

The exercise area should be paved providing a minimum of one hundred square feet per head. The whole area should be scraped every few days when weather permits. Farmers are finding that a scraper mounted on their tractor powered forks do the job very well.

Where the silage is fed depends on personal preference and the location of the silo. Outdoor bunks in the paved area are being used successfully. Water can be piped to a central water tub and made very satisfactory for all types of weather by using heating cable and float de-icers.

Elevated Milk Stalls

The business end of the unit is the milking parlor. Many different types, both home made and commercial, are in use today. Most of them utilize the elevated platform stalls with the operator milking from a pit. Cows enter from the loafing area; grain is fed while the milking is done; and the cows pass back outdoors.

The cows bring the milk to the farmer. This arrangement takes the squats and bends out of milking and many installations have a pipeline milker that carries the milk directly from the cow to the forty quart milk can in the milk house. The job of milking is also a lot faster — many farmers have cut the time in half.

This winter a model pole barn was built by Ivan Bigalow, a district agricultural engineer, and the author. The model consists of the four units of loose housing all to the scale of one inch equaling one foot. Many hours were spent in building the unit which shows exact construction details and arrangement. The poles are represented by tapered dowels and set in a plywood base. Small sheets of metal given by the Reynolds Metal Company are used on the roof and as siding material.

Model Hay Drier

A model hay drier that actually runs was donated by the Aerovent Fan Company and installed in the Doane crib. Also in the hay feeder we have shown the roof extended at the eaves to cover the cows while they are eating. This has proved to be a very good feature. The entire model was recently wired by the New York Gas and Electric Company.

The model milking parlor is an elaborate arrangement showing a tandem four stall unit with swinging gates to show how and where the cows enter and leave. A miniature pipe line milker makes the parlor complete. The equipment in the parlor was made by the DeLaval Separator Company.

This model is being used at barn meetings in the state and will be part of the Student ASAE exhibit during Farm and Home Week at Cornell.

If a farmer needs a new dairy barn he should consider pole construction, carefully weighing its advantages and how they fit into his farm business. Pole barns may become an important part of New York State agriculture.
GOING UP!

Presenting the floor plans for the new Agriculture and Home Economics Library now under construction at the east end of the Ag quadrangle.

STATISTICS
Additional Uses

Rural Sociology
Department Offices
Herbarium
Typing Room
Lounge

STATISTICS
Building Cost—$3,008,000
exclusive of landscaping and
furniture.
Construction Began—Oct., 1949
Completion Date—Oct., 1951
Seating Capacity—800
Proposed Staff—39

SECOND FLOOR (above) 1. Periodical room; 2. Stack room; 3.
Circulation and catalogue room; 4. Work room; 5. Bibliography
room; 6. Reference room; 7. Class room.

STATISTICS
Book Capacity—400,000 vols.
Feet of stack space—80,000
Floors—5
Building Volume—2,384,100 cu. ft.
Graduate Study Rooms—96
(approx. 1 per 6 grads)

THIRD FLOOR (above) 1. Offices; 2. Upper part of periodical
room; 3. Stack room; 4. Upper part of circulation and catalogue
room; 5. Upper part of reference room; 6. Bibliography conference
rooms; 7. Map room.

March, 1950
THURSDAY NIGHT, MARCH 23
Life and Times of

A Practice Teacher

No one at Cornell knows better than the “practice teacher” that there is much to the job of teaching future farmers in the ways of agriculture science. Cornell’s embryo vo-ag teachers spent the entire fall term of their senior year at the job. Under the new plan, the vocational ag teacher and the school principal in the high school became “vo-ag” professors the high school students and facilities his classroom and laboratory.

Registered with the University as a 15 hour off-campus course, practice teaching first of all meant going to work on September 6 instead of the customary college opening day. The high school doors swung open and 500 “educational problems” filled the classroom for another year.

Into The Routine

Observing the school come to life and gradually settle into the routine constituted vo-ag’s first assignment, and while doing this he also began his required comment, and question and answer diary. “Vo-ag” started teaching a class soon after school had gotten underway. He continually added portions of the regular ag teacher’s responsibility until at the end of the high school term in January he was carrying the entire load of his critic teacher.

Work as a teacher turned out to include many varied responsibilities. Research for information, and gathering and organizing facts for each class constituted the major task of every day. And then there were field trips to arrange for; all supplemented by the regular reports done after school for the 15 hours of credit.

Six Days A Week

No five day a week job, Saturday loomed as the big day for practical accomplishment. It was on one of these weekend days, November 5th, that “vo-ag” took the interested members of the ag department to the Monroe-Livingston County Annual Dairy Sale at Avon, N. Y. The job was to help the students evaluate the true worth of the cattle listed in the catalog, and observe the sale from a buyer’s or farmer’s viewpoint.

At one point in the sale, the auctioneer raised his gavel and pointed it right to the group. “Sold”, and great was the alarm at the thought of having purchased the highest priced cow in the sale. It did not take long to determine that the cow had been sold to the man sitting directly behind.

Under the new system of learning by doing, “vo-ag” was trained to evaluate his work and to make constant efforts to improve teaching technique and factual presentation. A very important phase of every vocational ag teacher’s job is to make himself a part of the community. Practice teachers were thrown immediately into that situation and it was their job to succeed if they could in becoming as much as possible one of the community.

This meant getting acquainted with as many people as possible: attending Rotary dinners, and P.T.A. meetings; helping to decorate the village for Christmas, and attending meetings of other organizations. The Parent and Son Future Farmer banquet, held every winter, gave the ag department an opportunity to show the parents and others who were interested what they have been doing. Equally important was the work put into the affair by the students themselves who learn to work together on committees, and to speak before an audience.

Around The Finger Lakes

The 34 schools to which the teacher trainees were sent were located in areas from 1 to 140 miles from Ithaca. This group of schools was divided into four smaller areas by geographic location. Once each week, from 4:30 to 9 p.m., the critic teacher and practice teacher from each school within the area met at a centrally located school for a class period conducted by staff members of the Rural Education Department.

The Practical Way

Those 15 hours of credit can’t be said to have come the easy way for there is a lot of hard work involved in making a success of the practice teaching opportunity. Rather it can be said to have come the practical way. When confronted with the task of giving knowledge to someone else, there is no alternative but to learn it yourself. The success of the extended practice teaching program will be proven by those who put it to work next fall and in following school years. The recognized value of working in an actual situation assures everyone that the new program will succeed.
Vo-Ag for College?

Bob Clauson Says—

BECAUSE of the nature and breadth of agriculture, the longer a person can be a student of it, the more capable he will become. According to Professor Hartwig of the Agronomy Department, "an agriculturist is one who, because of his experience and education, is fully sensitive to the interrelationships of farming in its entirety." High school vo-ag training will begin such serious studentship at the earliest possible date.

Due to an unexpected change of plans, many students preparing themselves for college do not attend. If this should happen, the student's formal education will end with his graduation from high school, and the practical knowledge gained in his vo-ag courses will be of utmost importance to him. High school training in agriculture is, then, the safest course for a student not absolutely sure of his future career.

Many colleges, such as Michigan State, require a two year general academic course before the student begins specialization. Almost all Ag Colleges require some college physics and chemistry courses. These courses often must be taken by all students, whether or not they have had previous high school training. Thus there is a large amount of repetition, and some of the time spent in high school on a completely academic program could be more profitably used in vo-ag training.

Any student with the ability to complete college would also have the ability to carry the necessary academic subjects plus at least two years of high school vo-ag. If this is anticipated at his entrance into high school, class conflicts can be avoided.

The modern farmer has to be extremely capable in order to be successful and to still have time to enjoy life. Vocational agriculture training, with the resulting early development of insight and skill, is the best way to prepare the prospective farmer for his future.

Bob Plaisted Says—

MOST of the students entering the Ag College from schools teaching vocational agriculture have lived on farms. Thus they have naturally gotten plenty of practical experience, and are adequately prepared for college agricultural courses. Do they, then, really benefit by vocational high school training? Or do they rather suffer later in their scholastic career because of a deficient background in certain basic subjects?

We must realize that by beginning specialization early, the student is voluntarily limiting his opportunities for change. Even in high school, the odds are against the individual's maintaining his original goals.

Many colleges will not accept a vocational agriculture diploma, and once in college, if the student discovers a field more attractive to him, he may find that his high school training has not been wide enough in scope to allow any change.

Students who graduate from high school with seven of the sixteen required credits filled by vo-ag, even though it might be as well instructed as that which I received, are at a handicap in languages, mathematics, and science.

When such a student gets to Cornell, he must pick one of two paths. Either he may avoid, as if plagued, any courses in Baker, Rockefeller, or White, or he may start all over from the beginning, using valuable time to overcome his handicap. By either choice, he is apt to be left with a certain apathy toward those fields of education so important in present day agriculture.

March, 1950

Thursday Night, March 23
MILK IN A PACKAGE

by Anne Plass ’51

For the poor fellow who believed chocolate milk came from brown cows, there is a new form of milk for him to puzzle over, that of milk solids. Technically known as non-fat dry milk solids, this product is the answer to many housewives’ problems of getting the proper amount of milk into their children’s meals in a convenient and economical way.

This package of milk is simply fresh fluid milk from which the water and fat has been removed. It still lives up to the reputation of being nature’s most nearly perfect food and can help increase the nutritive value of your foods without Johnny ever knowing the difference.

In answer to your questioning look as to how much dry milk to use—four tablespoons plus one cup of water can be substituted usually for one cup of fluid milk in your favorite recipes. The milk solids may have a slight thickening effect in cream sauces, and some decrease in the amount of flour is needed.

Your favorite recipes of gingerbread or puddings probably also call for whipped cream, so once more we can bring our package of milk into the picture. How many times have you worried about your cream not whipping? One cup of water whipped with ¼ cup of non-fat dry milk solids will yield four to six cups of whipped milk. Adding one tablespoon of lemon juice and one tablespoon of sugar to the mixture will improve the flavor and increase its stability.

The economical value of using dry milk solids clearly shows up when we contrast it to the cost of whipping cream or regular fluid milk. It sells at roughly 7 to 8½ cents a quart reliquified. Its storage is another selling point. Crowded refrigerators can be a thing of the past, for dry milk solids do not require refrigeration. They may be kept in any cool, dry, clean place. Due to their concentrated form, they take up little room on your pantry shelf or kitchen cabinet.

Convinced? I hesitate to ask, realizing that some of you are probably wives or daughters of dairy-men. Your supply of milk is unlimited and the cost is not your worry. However, dry milk solids bolster whole fresh milk. Three tablespoons of dry milk solids in a cup of whole milk will give twice the amount of nonfat milk nourishment. After all you can only consume so much liquid no matter how much milk is available, yet you can always use more nutrients. Adding three or four tablespoons to your puddings, chopped meats, or cream sauces enriches and enhances these foods.

From a breakfast which includes hot cereal and cocoa to a dinner ending with gingerbread and whipped cream, dry milk solids can be used conveniently, economically, and nutritionally. Why not try it?
"Dress Revue"
by Martha Jean Salzberg '51

Naturally style conscious women, visiting Cornell during Farm and Home Week, will be treated to a glimpse of some of Cornell's resident glamour at the annual "Dress Revue" in Bailey Hall on the 22nd and 23rd at 3:30 p.m.

Students of Assistant Professor Ora Singleton's dress construction classes, will have their first chance to model the dresses they have made before an expected audience of 2000. Flood lights and soft music will add a touch of sophistication.

The models have survived hours of training and practice sessions, learning how to walk properly and how to smile for their public appearance. They have been thoroughly drilled in the art of acting with naturalness. Appearing in order, they will cross the ramp and then disappear with perfect timing.

The training has been intensive, but the actual test will come as each girl saunters casually across the ramp.

A comment on last year's success gave credit to the fact that the "girls were natural and at ease."

Each model will be introduced by student commentators who have also had the training and practice sessions. They will follow the models down the ramp describing the costumes and pointing out the lines, texture, and colors that are particularly suited to the model. The commentators will also point out the suitability of certain accessories with each dress and possible uses for each particular style. The four commentators, two of which will serve each afternoon, are Olga Myslichuk, Leona Jurkiewicz, Jean Miller, and Sue Colton. To add the crowning touch, the floriculture department has designed the floral accessories, which play a major part in the appearance of the models.

"Forever The Land"
A Review of Russell and Kate Lord's Latest Book.

FOREVER THE LAND is a book about the care of the earth, the use and misuse of soil and rain, and their human consequences. It is a story not only of America, but of the whole earth—of its beauty and richness, and of its depleted ugliness. It is the story of a crusade to save our farms, forests, and waters from irrevocable ruin.

No Preaching

Yet this is not a preaching, nagging book; neither is it "scare literature" aimed at forcing a realization of public problems by rattling a few worn skeletons. Instead, by a well-chosen group of articles, poems, and stories, the editors gently, but firmly and realistically, prove their premise: that this land is all we have; that it is good land; that it must be treated with care and respect; and that we as a nation have made and are making many mistakes which must be remedied immediately.

Forever The Land illustrates one case in which the medicine really tastes good. The selections chosen by Russell and Kate Lord are delightful, and their variety offers something of special interest to everyone.

The first section deals mainly with the organization of Friends of the Land, a "non-profit, non-partisan association for the conservation of soil, rain, and man." Education is the chief aim of this group, but in its manifesto, traveling fellowships, assistance to foreign countries, and sponsorship of a World Conservation Congress are planned.

This unit, entitled "An Unlearned Society," is only a small part of the volume. Other selections vary from a movie script and set of Christmas stories to articles on cheat grass and farm ponds.

There are poems written by folks from Minnesota, North Carolina, New York, and Texas, and there are stories about people—their farms, their hopes, and their troubles.


(Continued on page 36)
"Campus Cartwheels"  
The Story of Kermis  
by Hal Nadler '53

WHO isn't trying to find an escape from the work and worry of classes and homework? Here is a formula that both male and female will endorse. "Mix three parts of entertainment with one part of work, add a pinch of talent, cover liberally with enthusiasm," and you have all the elements of the Kermis Club.

For those who are not familiar with this high-stepping organization, it is the dramatic society of the Ag and Home Ec schools. The main purpose of Kermis is to furnish fun for its members and to further rural drama.

Historically speaking, the first few years after its found in 1913 Kermis could not be correctly called a club. A group of students got together once a year to plan a show to be presented during Farm and Home Week. The entertainment was more or less a variety show consisting of skits, monologues, and musical numbers. As years progressed, the shows began to get out of hand, which brought a strong protest from spectators and particularly from the faculty.

Then, in 1918, two plays of a more serious nature were presented. These plays became extremely popular, and presentations continued for three or four more years. Then, for no apparent reason, Kermis discontinued its plays and dropped entirely from sight.

No Talent Then

But Kermis was not far from the stage at Cornell. Its comeback took the form of a University Playwriting contest, backed financially by the club's savings accumulated in the few prosperous years before. Substantial prizes were offered, but the playwriting talent here was almost nonexistent. Although the judges realized that none of the "masterpieces" were worthy of production, the prizes had to be given out.

1929 marked the year when Kermis took over the sponsorship of the American Agriculturist's state-wide playwriting contest, which substantially increased the number and quality of plays submitted each year. The burden of supplying prize money was removed from Kermis through donations by Mrs. Henry Morgenthau. This was a fortunate turn of events, since the financial status of the club had been on the decline.

The mention of financial difficulties brings to mind an interesting story. During those early times when Kermis had a more serious dollar shortage than England today, the club treasurer, while going over the University Treasurer's records in his accounting course, noticed a deposit of $2000 in the name of Kermis. After class he brought this to the attention of the faculty advisor of the club, and a closer check revealed that there had been an entry by the University dating back to the early successful Farm and Home Week programs in Bailey Hall.

During one of the shows, the treasurer of Kermis had made an agreement with Mr. Drummond, director of the Cornell Dramatic Club, stating that if he furnished his advice and aided in directing the play, he would receive all money remaining after expenses had been paid. Nobody had counted on the $20000 donation, but as far as anyone knows Mr. Drummond never did receive any of the profit.

It was not until 1930 that Kermis was organized into a club to promote rural drama under the sponsorship of the Ag Domecon Council. The playwriting contest was continued, but the club began to emphasize the production of plays on the campus and surrounding communities. 1948 marked the first road trip of a Kermis play, which was only a one-stop trip to Jacksonville, N. Y., but it started a new trend for Kermis productions.

Plans have been made to take this year's variety show on a more extensive road trip. Along with the Farm and Home Week shows, a Spring and Fall Production have become an annual event on the Upper Campus. Talent for all the shows comes solely from the Ag and Home Ec schools and the quality and popularity of their shows has been proven by the fact that Kermis is now one of the best-known organizations on the Hill.

Today Kermis is entirely student-operated. In keeping with the meaning of its name, a festive Spring picnic has become an annual affair, for which all the members forget their studies for one day and reap the profits of the past year's labor. Any earnings from the plays go towards improving the club and financing the picnic.

Perhaps most of you have seen this year's production and can judge for yourselves the kind of work and the amount of energy Kermis puts into its shows. If you have not yet, don't let the opportunity pass. I think you will all agree that Kermis has a long and prosperous future to look forward to.
The Pearson Poll

by Helen C. Abell, Grad.

EVERY Fall term the students in Statistics 111 out-gallop Gallop and out-rope Roper in rounding up a stray sample of student opinion at Cornell. The Machiavellian hand behind this enterprise is that of Dr. Frank A. Pearson, the man who did accurately predict the last Presidential election on the basis of his wide knowledge of the price level and its affect on economic and political life.

Chief henchman for Dr. Pearson in handling this term project is his assistant Quentin M. West.

Campus Patrol G-Men?

This past Fall seventy students dreamed up a fifty question schedule covering topics ranging from opinions on dating, grades achieved and living expenses to whether or not the Campus Traffic Bureau operates on Junior G-Man principles.

Each class member interviewed fifteen other students. A few schizophrenics saved energy by interviewing themselves to meet the quota. The total number of student schedules taken was over one thousand. In the interests of "pure science", it might be noted that problems of obtaining a random sample, validity, and reliability were left untouched in their pristine purity. As a result the Poll reflects chiefly Upper Campus opinion with a strong light on the juniors and seniors. However some schedules were collected from all years, including graduates, and from nearly all colleges on the campus.

How Many Dates?

Opinion on the number of dates a student should have a month and the money that should be spent per date has deep implications. In fact the little women holding the fort at Vetsburg better be prepared to cope with strong competition for their menfolk. It seems that the single women at Cornell have a yen for 8 or 9 dates a month, on each of which about $3.40 should be spent. Heading for social disaster the single men (in spite of the 4:1 ratio) think that about 5 to 6 dates a month each costing about 33.10 will keep a co-ed happy. Riding to the rescue are the married male students. These sophisticates think that at least 6 to 7 dates a month at a cost of $3.60 per date is just about right.

Grades came in for the majority of attention in analyzing the results of the Pearson Poll. It was found that the grades ranged from 60 to 99 when grouped in categories of ten per interval. The lowest grade interval was thus 60-69, the highest was 90-99. Most of the students interviewed came within the 70-79 interval. The actual average grade for undergraduates was about 79. Graduates had an average grade around 82. These grades have been correlated with several factors as shown in the chart below.

Study Hard!

This tabulation indicates that the factors closely or positively associated with high grades among the students interviewed are hours of study, visits to the library and membership in several organizations. The factors associated with lower grades seem to be attendance at football games, movie attendance, trips home during the school year, and to some extent extra-curricular activities.

The Poll showed that graduate students were almost exclusively in the high grade groups. This showed up all through the answers on the survey, and may have given a slight bias to the results. One item where this shows up is in answer to the question of what salary is expected after graduation. Grad students expect about $4000. Home Economics students expect about $2500. The over-all average of expected salary is about $3000.

The term is over. The student reports and papers are all handed in. The I.B.M. machines in Warren Hall can slowly return to normal and the Statistics class 111 is slowly recovering. They have come to Cornell, they have participated in a Pearson Poll, they have lived!
Introducing . . . . . . .

**TODDY FRIZZELL**

“Toddy” Frizzell is making headlines Farm and Home Week as the Home Economics Student Chairman. Her job has been to appoint and now to direct the work of five sub-committees, each of which is providing some service to Farm and Home Week visitors. She has used her two and a half years at Cornell well in preparing for its responsibility.

A Home Economics major with an eye toward extension, Toddy naturally followed through the record she achieved in Charleston High School over in New Hampshire. There she was active in 4-H work, in 1946 winning the state dairy foods demonstration contest and in 1947 attending the National 4-H Club Congress at Chicago.

In the fall of 1947, Toddy entered Cornell as a freshman. During that year she was a member of the WSGA House of Representatives, the Congregational Church youth group, and the Home Economics Club. She also sang in the Sage Choir.

During her Sophomore year she sailed for the Yacht Club, decorated for YASNY, and bowled on the Risley Bowling Team. That year she also joined Chi Omega sorority. This, her junior year, tops the others because we now find that Toddy is a leader in all the groups of which she is a member. She is secretary of the church group, service chairman of Home Economics Club, Senior member of YASNY and house manager of Chi Omega.

In view of Toddy’s activities and high scholastic standing her recent bid to Omicron Nu is only natural and it seems that the Home Economics honorary society has placed its bid wisely.

We noticed that Toddy was knitting as we talked. Her smile gave her away in response to a query as to whom the sweater was for. “He can even skate backwards!” she exclaimed. M.J.S.

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**JANE WIGSTEN**

Cornell was not new to Jane Wigsten when she arrived on campus from Horseheads, Chemung County New York. Her parents, uncles, and sister and brother in law are all Cornell graduates and she has two cousins on campus now.

It did not take Jane long to become a part of the upper campus activities. In her freshman year, she was elected to the staff of the CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, later becoming one of its associate editors. Elected representative-at-large to the Ag-Domecon Council, she served for two years, holding the job of secretary during her junior year.

Jane has not limited her activities to the upper campus. In her freshman year she pledged Sigma Kappa and also joined the Westminster society. In her Sophomore year, she sang in the Sage Choir. CURW has also been an outlet for her energy and she is now on its Public Affairs committee and Student Board.

Jane acted as a V.P. during her junior and senior years. She is a member of the Senior Class Council and Senior Election Committee. While participating in activities Jane has not at all disregarded studies. Last spring she was elected to membership in Omicron Nu, the national honorary home economics society, and Pi Lambda Theta.

Jane has used her summers to broaden her education and to gain experience toward her vocation. She worked as a counsellor at a 4-H camp following her freshman year and last year attended school at the University of Maryland. Two summers ago, Jane joined the Westminster student group on a trip to Europe where she worked at a German student camp and traveled in Belgium, Holland and France.

Extension teaching is Jane’s major field of study. Last fall, she lived in the Home Ec apartments and did practice home demonstration work in Ontario County. When she graduates this June, Jane will no doubt take a job as a home demonstration agent, “preferably in a rural area.”

D.S.

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**FARM AND HOME WEEK BARN DANCE**

The Cornell Countryman
BOB PLAISTER

Bob Plaisted's connection with agriculture started early in life on the family dairy farm in Canisteo, Steuben County. Growing up with dairying, Bob, while still intending to stay with agriculture, has found his field in vegetable breeding and not with the cows. Now nearly at the end of his undergraduate days, he is planning to enter the University of California in the fall to work for advanced degrees.

Bob has perhaps an ideal background for scientific work in agriculture because he will always carry with him close contacts with farm life that give well-aimed direction to research efforts.

Bob has maintained a high scholastic standing during his four years at Cornell but not at all to the exclusion of a balanced college life. We recall that as a freshman he was selected for the Danforth scholarship, a two week stay at Camp Miniwanca in Michigan. He holds a Carl Ladd scholarship and has been elected to Phi Kappa Phi, a scholastic honorary. Bob's well rounded life includes religion, with his interests running to CURW student faculty committee and the Board of Junior Deacons of the downtown Baptist church.

In student government, Bob was twice elected to Ag-Domecon, serving as treasurer in 1948-49 and presently as chairman of the rules committee, The Officers Club and Alpha Zeta, honorary ag fraternity, round out his college life. With these achievements, it was only natural that he should be elected to Ho-Nun-De-Kah last spring.

And finally, a telling of Bob's life at Cornell calls for the introduction of Ellen Overbaugh, Home Economics junior who is very much a part of plans for the future.

DAN

Down in Ulster County, near Stone Ridge, there is a fertile valley filled with prosperous farms. The keepers of this little garden spot in the Catskills are hardy farm people with all the love of hard work, the thriftiness and the ingenuity of their Dutch ancestors. One of this valley's products is Dan Barnhart.

The valley folks have discovered that this husky fellow, with the ever-pleasant greeting and remarkable ability to remember people and their names, is a hard worker. The Ulster County Christian Endeavor Union harnessed him to their presidency. The Ulster-Sullivan-Orange, tri-county Holstein Club put him to work on their 4-H calf selection committee. And so it went, when there was a job to do, they called on Dan.

Dan came to Cornell in February of 1947, and it wasn't long before the upper campus began to feel his weight at the wheel. He hasn't been a "glory boy" but, when there has been a job to be done, campus organizations have gone to Dan Barnhart. Grange, 4-H, Round-Up, Ag-Domecon, Ho - Nun - De - Kah, Wesleyan, Countryman—all have drawn upon his ability. He was assistant steward of the Cornell Grange for two years and is treasurer of Ag-Domecon this year. Early in his college career he served on S.C.M. deputation teams.

For example, in the year 1947-48, Dan went with a team to West Groton to work with the rural youth in the community parish.

After graduation next February, Dan will return to the home farm and join his father in a junior partnership on their 160 acre dairy farm acquired twelve years ago. Then the sixty-three Holsteins can benefit from the knowledge he has absorbed as a major in an hus-band from the business sense acquired as advertising manager of the Countryman.

We know that Dan has learned a great deal more at Cornell than what is found in books. We know that he is building a background of experience that, coupled with his unbelievable capacity for work, will put him high in the ranks of farm leaders.
Farm and Home Week 1950

THE DANCE!
For the first time since the war the Annual Farm and Home Week Dance will be held in Barton Hall. Sponsoring the dance is the Ag-Domecon Council, student governing body on the Ag and Home Economics campuses, in cooperation with the Older Rural Youth Program.

According to Chairman John Talmage '52, "youngsters between the ages of eight and 80 are invited to come and exhibit their agility." Plenty of seating facilities have been provided for those who wish to watch.

THE SHOW!
One of the big events scheduled for Farm and Home Week this year is the annual Student’s Fitting and Showmanship Contest sponsored by the Roundup Club. With Warren Wigsten as manager and Dick Darley as assistant manager, the show will open at 10:30 A.M. on Thursday, March 23. Twenty-six classes of the various types of livestock will be featured and 125 students are expected to participate in showing the animals. An outstanding panel of judges has been invited to judge the events. They are as follows:
- Dairy Cattle, John Dewey
- Sheep, Robert Stevely
- Swine, Joe King
- Beef Cattle, Richard Hamilton
- Horses, Myron Fuerst

Prizes donated by many nationally known livestock organizations will be awarded to the students who have done the best job of fitting and training animals for the show. A grand champion award will be made in each division. Two of last year’s winners, Claire Ferguson and Ward McMillan are in charge of the sheep and swine divisions respectively for this year’s show. Dwight Miller will handle the horse division, Dave Gibson is the manager of the dairy and Harry Schwarzweller, the beef cattle entries.

An added attraction will be the Dairymaid Contest, open to all coeds. First prize will go to the girl who milks the greatest amount in two minutes. "Any contestant found slipping stones into her pail to increase weight will be disqualified," reports Phil Davis and Steve Rounds, dairymaid experts in charge.

Student Livestock Showmanship Contest

Barton Hall Round and Thursday Night

Featuring...

Student Livestock Showmanship Contest
Thursday

The Woodhull Boys, well known Elmira square dance orchestra and RCA Victor recording artists, will provide the music for the event. The dance will start at 8 p.m. Thursday, March 23 and continue until 12.

On the dance committee with Talmage are Jim Colby ’50 and Margaret Bailey ’52. Phil Davis ’50 is in charge of advertising, Dan Barnhart ’51 concessions, Lester Howard ’50 tickets, and Ed Kinne and Alice Halsey, chaperones.

THE GRANGE!
A Special Meeting

A special Farm and Home Week meeting of the Cornell Grange will be held in Warren Seminar, March 21 at 8 p.m. Henry D. Sherwood, Master of the New York State Grange, will be the guest speaker. John MacAbee ’50 is Master of the Grange here on campus.
Square Dance
8 P.M.

ship Contest
10:30 - 5:30

Petitions Now Available
For Ag-Domecon Elections;
Deadline April 5th

Elections to Ag-Domecon Council, representative body of the students in agriculture and home economics, are scheduled to be held the week of April 10th. At that time approximately 30 students will be elected, the exact number to be determined on the basis of proportional representation.

Petitions are now available for candidates to fill out and can be picked up in the main lobby of Martha Van Rensselaer Hall or in the Office of Resident Instruction in Roberts Hall. Deadline for petitions is April 5th at 12 noon.

Chairman of the elections committee is Earl Wilde ’50. Also on the committee are Mildred Buso, Lester Howard, and Ellen Forbes all class of ’50.

A.S.A.E. Features
Exhibit, Door Prize

The Student Branch of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers will have a bigger and better exhibit in the engineering lab this year for Farm and Home Week. With experience gained from last year’s exhibit and a larger and more convenient location, the boys with the hammers and wrenches are striving to put on an exhibit that no one should miss seeing.

Again they will attract visitors with a free door prize. Some dairyman will receive the vacuum milk can hoist given to the club by the DeLaval Separator Company.

The exhibit is highlighted by a scale model pole barn, complete with milking parlor. This model shows the details of pole construction and the arrangements of the pen stable units. A poultry house constructed on the same scale will also be on display. A parade of farm machinery and tractors includes models of various machines donated by several machinery companies. Running water will be featured in the scale model farm pond and drainage section of the exhibit and electricity will keep things moving at a rapid pace throughout. After visiting the exhibit you should know how Ag Engineering makes your farmstead a better place to live and work.

(Continued on page 40)

Memo to Ag-Domecon . . .
A Lesson From
The Good Old Days

FOR the possible good of the Ag-Domecon and for the historical edification of students and visitors alike, let us briefly quote plans for activities sponsored by the 1921 “Ag Association”, the Ag-Domecon of its day.

“The entertainment committee—has announced the schedule for the rest of the Ag Assemblies this year.”

The next will be in the nature of a “song fest” and will be led by Mr. Cass Whitney of the Rural Social Organization department. The other programs for the year are:

“Musical Night—in Bailey Hall if possible, Tuesday, Jan. 17.”

“Ladies night, entertainment by the girls in Home Economics, Tuesday, February 21.”

“Address by President Farrand, Tuesday, March 21.”

“Stunt program, Tuesday, April 18, entertained by the Masque, Glee Club, Hebs-Sa, Helios, Savage Club, and others, maybe.”

And last but not least a “Barbecue, Tuesday, May 10, assisted by the departmental clubs.”

Can Ag-Domecon do some of the things that the Ag Association sponsored so successfully 30 years ago?

It seems to us that any organization, coming up with the right approach, can tackle this big overgrown monster of a campus of ours and entice it to enjoy such programs as students attended and enjoyed years ago. Perhaps these ideas would work and perhaps not.

The main idea at any rate is for all of us, if we are at all interested and think there is a place for student government on a college campus, to come up with suggestions as to how Ag-Domecon can grow in importance in the eyes of ag and home economics students.

“It ain’t what is used to be”, that’s clear enough. We wonder if some of the students who will be getting elected to the 1950 Council won’t pledge themselves to bring back some of the good old days to the Cornell campus.

W.M.W.
FEBRUARY '50

So you're alumi now! And what are you February grad's doing with yourselves? Some of the folks who knew you at Cornell might like to glance through here and find out what opportunities you found.

Robert Stronach and Donald Marlett are capitalizing on human desires. Bob is in the ice cream department of Dominican Dairies, Ltd., Montreal, and Don is manufacturing ice cream for Cornell's dairy department.

Several others beside Don are staying around Ithaca. Richard Knowles is building his own business, a restaurant, just outside of Cornell. Paul Weaver is in the Ag. Ec. department doing marketing research, while Charles Wolf is in Extension Service with the Ag. Engineering department. John Kupka is doing research work for the Ag. Ec. department and plans on graduate work next fall.

Speaking of graduate students, there are several from the 111 February grad's. Robert Kelley, Edward Knapp, Walter Lankenau, Warren Lockwood, and Ralph Smalley are working for their Masters. Roger Ming, William Mahney, Roger Walter, and Albert Pierce are working in Rural Education. Jon Bjornson, from Iceland, is a grad student in Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture, Lucas Calpouzos in Plant Science, Mike Ceponis in Plant Pathology, and Mrs. Zlata Demerec Dayton in Plant Breeding. Arthur Huvan is in Entomology, John Mellor in Ag. Ec., Larry Schoffel in Nutrition, and Chester Mapes in Housing & Design. An adult special student in Education is John Koska.

Some students are working for their degrees at other universities. Ronald Ward is doing graduate work in Zoology at the University of Washington, while Walter Lankenau, Larry Schafeldt, John Dewey '48 recently took over the job of Editor of the Ayrshire Digest in Brandon, Vermont. John will be back during Farm and Home Week to judge the dairy division of the Showmanship Contest.

work in Zoology at the University of Chicago, Edwin Millard is also at Chicago, Richard Etter is at Louisiana State University. Norman Potter has a fellowship in Bacteriology and Dairy Industry at Iowa State, Ray McAllister, Jr., has a teaching assistantship and is working in Geology at University of Illinois, and George Streisinger has an assistantship at Indiana University.

Two men are 4-H club assistant agents, Cobert Le Munyan in Nassau County, L. I., and David Barner, headquarters unknown. Harry Smith and William Smith are with the G.L.F. as are Arthur Buchholz, Jr. and Robert Scannell, who are working in feed retail stores, and James Overfield, who is in the egg division.

We would expect many of the grads to be working on farms, and so they are. Wilbur Aikens has a job as herdsman on a farm in Scotsville, but the owner has just sold the farm, so he'll be looking for another job soon. Ken Bovard is herdsman on a commercial hog farm in Iowa, Mike Phillips has the same position on a farm at Skaneateles, and William Strub is herdsman on a Cobleskill farm.

John Robinson and Robert Robinson, cousins, are working at the home duck farm on Long Island, Hugh Oakley is running the home farm in Freehold, N. J., Lorraine Weber is home in Astoria, Oregon, and Lindsay Tresise is also on the home farm.

Many Ag students have found teaching vocational agriculture a very nice job, and the graduates of this class are no exceptions. Harvey Gaylord, Jr., is now a special student here, but, beginning July 1, will be teaching in Onondaga Valley Central School. George Bayer is teaching in New Paltz, in the Hudson Valley, Walter Bruska is in Ithaca High School, Warren Giles at Deposit Central School, and Roland Masters is at Middleville.

A great portion of graduates are in business. Philip Allen is working for Stimming, a Cornellian, in his Ithaca florist business, and Paul... (Continued on page 34)
The huge new Esso building at Linden, New Jersey, pictured above is one of the world's most modern petroleum research laboratories, where Esso engineers and technicians are constantly seeking ways to make farming easier, better, more profitable. Here, new ESSO Products and uses are being developed and tested in co-operation with state farm experiment stations to meet problems and improve farming.

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March, 1950
Everyone likes to hear about something new, especially if it has been made expressly for them. Here's the story of a brand new organization—an organization formed expressly for young adults.

A few years ago the State Extension Service realized that young rural adults (those between the age of eighteen and thirty) have special problems that they could be helped with. But somebody had to help them. With funds provided by the Bankhead-Flannagan Act, the Extension Service set up the Older Rural Youth program.

The Aims of ORY

L. R. Simons, New York State Director of Extension, has effectively outlined the purpose of Older Rural Youth. In a circular to his staff he stated that the major aims are "to stimulate young men and women to clarify their objectives and to acquire desirable knowledge and skill in farming and homemaking; to provide opportunity for study and discussion of current economic, social, and family problems; to provide counsel in the selection of a life's work in agriculture, homemaking, and related vocations; to provide leadership experience and training; and to assist in making satisfactory social adjustments." These aims are being fulfilled through the efforts of county agents and others who are working with them.

In our state the Extension Agents of Older Rural Youth help the members plan demonstrations, secure delegates to their activities, and arrange for local group meetings, tours, and training schools. Two extension agents have made themselves popular by training youth in folk dancing, music, games, and contests. New York state youth also have the leadership of specialists in agricultural economics, conservation, family relations, home economics, and rural sociology.

The Extension Program for Older Rural Youth is both large and far-reaching, but it does not attempt to tackle the whole job of helping America's youth. Churches, farm organizations, clubs, and lodges have taken an active part in youth programs in past years. An annual conference called Rural Youth of the United States of America is attempting to bring the existing Rural Youth Groups together for closer cooperation. There is good reason for closer cooperation, for, as Merle Thomas observed at the last national conference: "If we exchange a quarter with someone else, we still each have a quarter; but if we exchange an idea with someone else, we each have two ideas."

Program for F & HW

If you want to learn more about Older Rural Youth, attend the special program planned for March 23 of Farm and Home Week. In Bailey Hall a group of noted educators will discuss "The Future of Family Life in America." Following this, a panel discussion, "Achievements During 1949," will be presented by young adults and faculty.

If you become interested in Older Rural Youth, tell someone else about it. Remember, everyone likes to hear about something new.
G.L.F. Chick Starter

The Right Feed For The Best Chicks You Ever Had...

Today's chicks are stronger, healthier, and better bred than ever. Northeastern hatcheries are turning out chicks that can grow bigger faster, and that as layers can produce 20 per cent more eggs than the birds of 15 years ago. Breeding does it.

Feed knowledge has advanced right along with breeding. Feed scientists have learned what these chicks need to bring out the growth and vitality that is bred into them. All this knowledge goes into G.L.F. Chick Starter.

Chicks Must Grow Rapidly

Nature intended chickens to develop rapidly in the early weeks of their lives. During this period, the average chick has the capacity to grow in weight from 1 1/2 ounces to 1 1/2 pounds or more. To do this, chicks need a high amount of energy. This energy is furnished to the chicks by the combustion of certain feed nutrients during digestion and allows the chicks to make more efficient use of the other feed nutrients.

High Efficiency Starter

The efficiency of G.L.F. Starter Mash makes it possible to produce more pounds of growth per pound of feed used. Here are more reasons why G.L.F. Chick Starter gives outstanding results in growing pullets.

Protein—Tests have established 20 per cent as the right protein level for starting baby chicks. G.L.F. Starter Mash contains the correct quantity and a very closely watched quality protein for growth insurance.

A.P.F.—G.L.F. Chick Starter contains enough high quality animal protein to supply all the A.P.F. needed in natural form.

Manufacturing—Three G.L.F. Mills strategically located and equipped with up-to-date machinery keep mixing costs low and insure proper distribution of food ingredients. Laboratories manned by nutrition chemists closely guard Chick Starter to see that it comes up to specifications for minerals, vitamins, proteins and fats needed for good chick growth.

Local Service—More than 600 communities in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania keep G.L.F. Starter Mash at their doors. The quick day-to-day movement of Chick Starter from the Mills assures a steady supply of fresh mixed feed.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.
Terrace Hill, Ithaca, N.Y.
Professor Brownell Back To Europe

Professor Stanley J. Brownell, Cornell University dairy cattle breeding expert, left for Germany March 15 to set up a system of artificial breeding organizations throughout the Western Zone.

A former chief of livestock and meats with the American Military Government in Berlin from 1946 to 1947, Professor Brownell is returning to Europe at the request of the present German Government in cooperation with ECA. He has been granted a six-month leave of absence to complete the organization of 11 central insemination stations.

Professor Brownell hopes to attend several international agricultural conferences in Europe this spring in addition to his administrative work in Germany. According to his present plans, he will aid the Germans in purchasing bulls and organizing and promoting the breeding project. He will work on genetics, organization, and other technical problems with German, Swiss, Dutch, Belgian and Danish experts.

A member of the extension staff at Cornell since 1929, Professor Brownell has had charge of the organization and extension work in New York's artificial breeding program since its start in 1938.

UP TO US

(Continued from page 7)

on its way. That there is a better way is only a matter of opinion after all, and here is something that is no longer a matter of opinion or of editorials. In less than two years we will be studying within its walls. We welcome all students to come and enjoy the facilities which our splendid new library will have to offer.

BRANNAN RESULTS

Our venture into the world of national affairs brought much comment but little action. Does everyone on the Ag campus who read that piece, believe it? We doubt that very much, and want to ask that any opposing opinions accompanied by your solution be expressed in a letter to us.
Whether YOU milk by HAND or by MACHINE...

it can be WORTH real MONEY to YOU to Switch to this shiny NEW MILKER

A machine that DOES AUTOMATICALLY what other machines have to be helped to do will save you TIME as well as LABOR. Surge teat cups don’t creep... give you SAFE milking. A bigger, newer, seamless pail that is even easier to keep clean. Let us show and tell you about the SURGE MILKER and how we back it up with genuine expert SURGE SERVICE at all times and anywhere.

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Armour Quiz... Test your knowledge!

If you answer these questions correctly you have a high I. Q.—as far as cattle raising and beef packing are concerned.

Questions
1. How much of an average beef steer “on the hoof” is meat?
   - 45%  - 55%  - 63%
2. Beef animal dressing percentages vary with age, sex, finish, and other factors. Which of the following is the closest range of dressing percentages of beef animals?
   - 40-70%  - 30-60%  - 48-65%
3. The short loin, source of the best steaks, is about what percent of a beef carcass?
   - 5%  - 9%  - 14%  - 18%
4. The hide from a $200 steer is worth approximately how much? (When sold by the packer).
   - $15  - $24  - $68

Answers
1. The average beef steer has a dressing percentage of about 55%.
2. The correct answer is 48-65%. Top quality beef steers shrunk out for show, may yield 70%.
3. Only 9% of a beef carcass is short loin.

Union Stock Yards • Chicago 9, Illinois

Farm And Home Week for—
LATE FARM INFORMATION

Empire Stockyards for—
TOP LIVESTOCK PRICES

Just as Cornell’s Farm and Home Week was organized to furnish late information to farmers and homemakers, Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative was organized by five leading farm organizations to guarantee high quality livestock marketing services for farmers in this area.

If you have livestock to sell and are not using Empire Stockyards, here are some of the reasons you should:
1. Slaughter livestock is weighed and sold by the pound over livestock scales that are tested regularly.
2. Empire does not buy livestock from farmers and dealers; therefore, does not speculate in livestock. Empire does attract good buyers who pay the market price for your livestock by competitive bidding at auction.
3. Empire charges everyone the same rate of commission at the same market.
4. Payment is made promptly. Checks can be picked up at the sale. Those not called for are mailed.
5. Empire Stockyards are clean. Each market is disinfected weekly.
6. Empire prices are published regularly through the press and over the air, within a few hours of the close of each sale.
7. An advisory committee made up of livestock farmers from the area served by each market helps Empire keep its feet on the ground and render the kind of service desired by the farmers themselves.

SIX MARKETS IN NEW YORK STATE
SERVING NORTHEASTERN FARMERS

CALEDONIA
SALE EVERY TUESDAY

ARGYLE
SALE EVERY WEDNESDAY

BATH
SALE EVERY THURSDAY

GOUVERNEUR
SALE EVERY TUESDAY

GREENE
SALE EVERY WEDNESDAY

ONEONTA
SALE EVERY THURSDAY

Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative

... a farmers' organization, owned by farmers through their cooperatives and operated under policies established by the sponsoring organizations: New York State Grange, New York State Farm Bureau Federation, Producers Cooperative Commission Association (Buffalo), Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Cooperative G.I.F. Exchange.
ANOTHER CHALLENGE to Farming in the 1950’s

Never underestimate the value of manure in livestock farming. Ten years from now, when you tear the last calendar page from the decade of the 1950’s, the size of your bank account may well be determined by the tonnage of manure you have spread on your farm.

For manure is truly a “magic” fertilizer. Well managed, it can return to the soil 75% of the plant foods that nourished your crops. Even more important, it can put new life into your land by adding organic matter for better tilth...greater water-holding capacity...higher soil temperature...easier root penetration—all of which make your “good earth” better, less subject to erosion, more productive, and more profitable.

To help you meet the challenge of better farming in the 1950’s, modern, rubber-tired tractor spreaders like this will take a load off your muscles...will make your job of loading and spreading faster, easier, and more resultful. J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.

The features you want most in a spreader—easy loading, easy hitching, even spreading and long service—are combined in Case spreaders, both the popular T6 and the new, still larger T8 (shown at top). The hip-high box takes some of the lift out of loading; the self-raising hitch takes all of the lift out of hitching, allows tractor a running start during get-away. Steady apron travel gives even spread; beaters and widespread give thorough shredding. Like all Case equipment, both spreaders are built for many years of good service.
For those who know country life is best

LAND FOR THE FAMILY: A Guide to Country Living. By A. F. Gustafson, E. V. Hardenburg, E. Y. Smith, and Jeanette B. McCoy. Everyone who is enthusiastic about living in the country should own this practical and beautifully illustrated guide to the arts of successful country life. Soil characteristics and management; fruit and vegetable gardening; production of milk, meat, poultry, and eggs; methods of canning, freezing, and preserving the home-grown food supply—all these topics and many more are covered.

523 pp., illus. Text edition, $3.00.

HANDBOOK OF NATURE-STUDY. By Anna Botsford Comstock. Now in its twenty-fourth edition, this classic work has brought an awareness of the natural world to hundreds of thousands of youngsters and adults. If your children ask questions you can't answer about the insects, salamanders, and flowers they find; if they are curious about the habits of the small animals and birds they see; if they are interested in water forms, the night skies, and the seasons—then buy them the Handbook of Nature-Study. 957 pp., over 1000 illus. Text edition, $4.50.

AMERICAN BIRD SONGS. Recorded by the Albert R. Brand Bird Song Foundation, Laboratory of Ornithology, Cornell University. The songs of seventy-two American birds, recorded in their native fields, gardens, woods, and prairies, come to your living room in this album of six ten-inch, double-faced, vinylite records. Each feathered performer is identified by an announcer. Descriptive circular on request.

Postpaid, $8.50.

COMSTOCK PUBLISHING CO., INC., ITHACA, N. Y.

An account of the New York State Extension Service

THE PEOPLE’S COLLEGES: A History of the New York State Extension Service in Cornell University and the State: 1876-1948. By Ruby Green Smith. The story of Cornell’s signal success in the field of extra-mural education is documented in this study by Mrs. Smith, who has contributed so much to that success. Those who have known and participated in the extension programs of the New York State College of Agriculture, the New York State College of Home Economics, the New York State Veterinary College and the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations will want to own this book.

612 pages, illus. $4.75.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY PRESS, ITHACA, N. Y.

H. E. Babcock

“Old Home Week”

(Continued from page 9)

It's a healthy thing to bring an agricultural professor face to face with his constituents. It's just as healthful for a professor of Greek or a director of an engineering school to come in contact at least once a year with the fine farm people of the State of New York. Out of the face to face meetings on the Cornell campus comes the stimulus and the challenge to build a greater and more useful Land Grant University.

Alumnae

(Continued from page 28)

Everts has his own home florist shop. Charles Hinkley is working in a privately operated feed business in Bainbridge, N. Y., and Frank Buzzelli is a partner in his father's milk business in Buffalo.

Yvan Boissond from Haiti will be working in the Agricultural Service of the Haitian Government. Charles Adams is doing farm credit work with Lincoln-Rochester Trust Co., John Doll with the Niagara-Orleans County Cooperative Credit

(Continued on page 38)

Fred Trump ’49 is now an associate editor of the Michigan State Farmer.
The AVERAGE is a myth

Few words of English are used more frequently than the word, "average," and a few of them mean less—because the "average," is computed from elements above and below it. So, when you're producing in a competitive system you'll soon find yourself above or below that mythical level.

On a Farm, as well as in any other business, you'll stay "above," only by using the best equipment — equipment that makes your land produce more in fewer hours, equipment that doesn't stand idle during most of its working life—equipment like the SEAMAN Rotary Tiller.

Some of the jobs the Tiller does are shown on this page. It reclaims land, it prepares better seedbeds in less time, works close to fences so you use all the land that's available, it aerates and kills quack grass, delivers belt-pulley and irrigation horsepower, lets you control tillage for every condition. To see what this great machine can do for you and your farm, call or visit us.

Authorized Distributor

Herbert M. PETZOLD Eqpt. Co.
625 5th Ave. Phone 239
Owego, N. Y.
"Forever The Land"  
(Continued from page 19)

The authors and the people discussed are familiar to many of us. Among them are Louis Bromfield, Gifford Pinchot, Jay Darling, Chester Davis, Hugh H. Bennett, Aldo Leopold, and Liberty Hyde Bailey. This is a book for everyone. It would constitute a prized addition to any home library, and every high school, rural or urban, should own a copy.

"First, I would recommend that your wife learn how to make lighter biscuits."

NEW 1950 HUDSONS

PACEMAKER SIXES
SUPER SIXES
SUPER EIGHTS
COMMODORE EIGHTS

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Specializing in

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DRESS FABRICS CURTAINS

BUY NATIONAL PLAN

CHICKS

POULTS

Has your hatcheryman an official classification? He should have. Make sure he has before you buy.
While in Ithaca, stop in Room 113, Rice Hall, for National Plans information, or write us when you get home.

P.S. Much rather have you stop in!
AlumniNotes
(Continued from page 34)

Association, and Duane Zonneville with the Elmira Branch of Ithaca Credit Association.

A salesman for International Harvester Co. is Charles Emery; for Lederle Laboratories is Stanley Graff; and for the American Agricultural Chemistry Co. is Albert Slaight. Rod Speck is working on the sales training program of Food Store Refrigeration Co.

Thomas O'Connor is buying products for the Atlantic Commission Co., as is Donald Small, who was last seen in Detroit. Wally McDougall is with the New Idea Co. doing experimental work, Lee Stephens is on the staff of the Long Island Testing Institute, Farmingdale, L. I., and Louis Dushek is finding limestone deposits in his position as agronomist for Callanan Road Improvement Co., S. Bethlehem. Robert Gibbs is in the Feed Division of Swift and Co. in Iowa Falls, Iowa. Pete Holbein is with the Kroger Co. in Toledo, Ohio, and

Douglas Manly is doing food processing with the Commercial Canning Co. at Geneva.

Graduates from the College of Home Ec

Barbara Henry (Mrs. Guy Gottschalk) left for Belgium with her husband, shortly after graduating. Other women are at work on different jobs. Dietitians are Virginia Brooks, who is working in that position at Binghamton City Hospital, and Mary Marion, an intern in dietetics at the University Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio. Elsie Meyer is a nurse at Tompkins County Memorial Hospital, having received her RN at Cornell's hospital in New York.

Amita Adev is doing fruit promotion advertising for Currion Journal in Louisville, Ky.

Shirley MacElwain, senior in Home Economics, will not be able to return until next fall as the result of a serious automobile accident between terms. Her home address is Fort Covington, New York.

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Thank The Cornell Plant Breeders for
Cornell 19 Celery — Ontario Potatoes
Iroquois Melon — Cornell 456 Lettuce
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Book Review

"Babe in a House"

"Babe in a House", a new book by Mollie Stevens Smart, wife of Dr. Russell C. Smart, associate professor of child development and family relationships in the College of Home Economics, has just been released by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

An easy to read discussion on understanding the job of being a good parent during the child's earliest years, it explores the planning and adjustments which must come with expecting, welcoming and rearing a baby. Mrs. Smart is a trained psychologist and writes with the authority of a student of child development whose theories have been seasoned with practical experience. She is the mother of three daughters, Susan 7, Ellen 5, and Laura 14 months.

In 15 chapters, illustrated with many photographs of babies and their families, Mrs. Smart discusses such subjects as feeding—to schedule or not to schedule; the in-law problem; baby's clothing and babysitters, and the attitudes of brothers and sisters towards a newcomer.

A.S.A.E.

(Continued from page 25)

Be sure to drop around the engineering labs during the week and see a worth while exhibit.

Don't forget to take time off during the big dance at Barton Hall and get a few hot dogs and cokes, too. You'll see the smiling faces of Ag Engineers working along with the Future Farmers, trying to satisfy your thirst and hunger.

THE EMBLEM OF GOOD SEED

New York CERTIFIED SEED


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GRAINS — POTATOES
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Write for list of growers.

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While you are enjoying Farm & Home Week drive out and visit our farm—on the other hill.
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A real AGRICULTURAL T-Shirt—
A Contented Cow being milked by a Cornell Student—
Something out of this world—And popular here at Cornell—
And the Cost—Only $1.25—
You’ll enjoy this T-shirt as a reminder of the good times you have had during Farm and Home Week—in 1950.

You’ll enjoy trading at the

TRIANGLE BOOK SHOP

Open until 7:45 P.M. daily

DR. SALSBURY’S
Ren-O-Sal
Drinking Water Medicine

Ren-O-Sal, with its active ingredient, 3-nitro 4-hydroxy phenylarsionic acid, provides these Growth Stimulation factor benefits. In thousands of tests, treated birds gained 14.8% more weight... started laying up to 15 days earlier, and had better all-round development. Use right from the start.

Larger doses prevent the spread of cecal coccidiosis. Costs about 1c per bird treated. Tablets for drinking water or powder for feed. Buy today.

Other Helpful Products

- Dr. Salsbury’s Sulquin
  Liquid or powder. Contains Sulfadiazine. Checks immediate mortality from acute fowl cholera. Prevents and controls coccidiosis (all forms).

- Dr. Salsbury’s Wormix
  Flock treatment for large roundworms and cecal worms. Easily, quickly used.

- Dr. Salsbury’s Cloro-Caps
  Individual treatment for tape-worms (Genus Railliertina), large roundworms and cecal worms.

- Dr. Salsbury’s Rota-Caps
  Individual treatment — large roundworms and intestinal capillaria worms. Won’t knock egg production.

When you need poultry medicines, ask for

Dr. Salsbury’s Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa

March, 1950
For
QUALITY
ICE CREAM
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ARCTIC
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For QUALITY ICE CREAM Phone ARCTIC 3401

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One Grade, One Price in Each Breed.

MELINI VANTRESS FRYER CROSS—Chicken-of-Tomorrow Champs
MELINI INDIAN RIVER CROSS—Baby Beef Broilers
MELINI SEX-LINK CROSS—Good Layers. Quality Meat
MELINI BARRED CROSS — The Broiler Cross

For detailed Guarantees, see our folder. Write for your copy.

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We maintain a herd of 100 Purebred Guernseys at the farm. You may be interested in seeing our milking parlor establishment. Visitors are always welcome.

Some of our products are:
Wholesale and Retail Grade A Pasteurized Milk
Chocolate Milk Buttermilk
Heavy Cream Butter
Light Cream Fresh Eggs
Cultured Sour Cream
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Drop in and visit our Farm Supply Store and see our full line of IHC Machinery and Equipment.
A HEARTY WELCOME TO
FARM & HOME WEEK VISITORS

We hope that you will find time to visit the Cornell Co-op while at Cornell. We are located right on the campus, opposite Willard Straight Hall, and we have a brand-new campus map which is yours for the asking.

Of course we have all kinds of Cornell gifts and souvenirs, athletic equipment and clothing, camera film, candies, and all the rest. And you are just in time for our pre-season sale of sport shirts, which starts this week.

THE CORNELL CO-OP
Barnes Hall On The Campus
25 Years Ago in The Countryman

Milk Went Up
The increase in retail price of milk from 9c a quart did not cut the demand for it as much as it was expected to.

New Idea
The New Idea transplanter is a scientifically-built machine for transplanting truck crops, nursery stocks, bulbs, and tobacco.

Wife Savers
How much should a woman lift?

women carried water from wells to houses at an average of several hundred pounds daily. General Electric Company was trying to sell farmers a pump that would do the job for their wives.

Charlie's Cow
Agriculturists are waiting for Henry Ford to perfect his mechanical cow, and the Strand announces the showing of "The Gold Rush" with Charlie Chaplin, and—Pretty Ladies and 5 Acts of Vaudeville.

Look At Us Now
A petition has been circulating about the campus, asking for a general introductory livestock course to include judging of the important types of farm animals.

Mr. Schling’s Methods
Max Schling, a prominent retail florist in New York City, has established a loan fund to aid worthy students in floriculture. The fund is made up of the fees of $50 a week that persons who visit New York to study Mr. Schling's methods are required to pay.

Familiar Names
At the sixth annual meeting of the Federated Home Bureaus of New York State, Professor Anna Botsford Comstock, emeritus, addressed the gathering. Miss Martha Van Rensselaer, director of the College of Home Economics, Dr. C. E. Ladd, director of extension, and Professor Bristow Adams also represented the College at the conference.

You Can’t See These
— at NYABC because these four generations of artificial breeding from NYABC Sires are in the herd of Bagley Webb of Cherry Valley, New York.

But you can see the sires that are used in artificial breeding, the equipment and facilities of this farmer-owned and controlled cooperative by visiting the NYABC headquarters during Farm and Home Week.
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3 GRADES OF CLEANING  
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Write for circular and price list.

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March, 1950  
THURSDAY NIGHT, MARCH 23  
45
Our thirty years of experience in breeding superior white leghorns point the way to greater profits for you and other North-eastern Poultryman. Use Dembro Chicks, hatching eggs and breeding stock. Write for free catalog.

DEMBRO POULTRY FARM
SEWELL : NEW JERSEY
The 1950 high-efficiency feed...

for FASTER GROWTH, BETTER FEATHERING on LESS FEED

Do as thousands of successful northeastern poultrymen are doing during those important first eight weeks — let 1950 Beacon Complete Starter stimulate faster growth — lay the foundation for big, well formed bodies and bones — solid fleshing — sturdy legs — better feathering.

1950 Beacon Complete Starter is guaranteed to contain not less than 25% protein — not more than 4 1/2% fiber — and has high biological efficiency. Time and time again this formula has demonstrated in competitive tests that it helps produce better developed birds at a lower cost per pound of meat.

HERE'S WHAT THE RECORDS SHOW...

They show economy. Many Beacon feeders average well under 3 pounds of feed per pound of meat at weights of 4 pounds and over per bird, at 9 to 12 weeks. They show less feather pulling — fewer “barebacks” — than are common where some of the higher corn base rations are used.

AFTER BEACON STARTER...

For BROILERS, switch to Beacon Broiler Feed at 6 weeks. Formula guaranteed to contain, not less than 24% protein, not over 5% fiber. For future LAYERS add grain, after 6 weeks — make it 50-50 grain and mash at 8 to 9 weeks — 60-40 at 10 weeks — then, after 12th week, use the economical Beacon 70/30 Feeding Plan. See your Beacon Dealer for full information.

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CAYUGA, NEW YORK
HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WEEK

Monday, March 20

—Agricultural Program—F.F.A. Day
1:00 P.M. Bailey Hall, Kermis Student Dramatic Society—"Noontime Nonsense"
Homemakers Program, Martha Van Rensselaer

EVENING PROGRAM
Rice Debate Stage—Warren Hall Auditorium
Intramural Track Championship, Barton Hall

Tuesday, March 21

—Rural Church Day Program
8:00 P.M. Bailey Hall
Allan Kline, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation
3:00 P.M. Warren Hall
New York State Council of Farmers' Cooperatives

EVENING PROGRAM
7:30 P.M. Sage Chapel—Oratorio, Sage Chapel Choir and University Orchestra
8:00 P.M. Warren Hall Seminar, Cornell Student Grange Meeting

Wednesday, March 22

—National Agricultural Policy and Program
11:00 A.M. Warren Hall Auditorium
"The Farm Price Outlook," Dean W. I. Myers
2:00 P.M. Bailey Hall
Alvin C. Eurich, President New York State University

EVENING PROGRAM
7:00 P.M. Judging Pavilion
New York State Sheepshearing Contest
8:15 P.M. Martha Van Rensselaer Auditorium
Kermis Show—"Campus Cartwheels"

Thursday, March 23

—Student Livestock Show, Judging Pavilion
10:30-12:00 A.M., 1:00-4:00 P.M.
Dairymaid Contest, 4:30 P.M.
2:00 P.M. Bailey Hall
"The Future of Family Life in America"
Dean Elizabeth Lee Vincent

EVENING PROGRAM
8:00 P.M. Warren Hall Auditorium
Eastman Stage Speaking Contest
8:00 P.M. Barton Hall, Country Dance, Round and Square with The Woodhull Boys, Sponsored by the Ag-Domecon and Extension Young Adults

Friday, March 24

—12:00 Noon, Bailey Hall, Motion Picture, "The Curlew's Secret," A. A. Allen
1:00, 2:00, 3:00 P.M. Martha Van Rensselaer Auditorium—Motion Picture, "A College of Home Economics"

EVENING PROGRAM
High School Basketball Championship
Section IV
On the Owners of Business

A "community" estimated at some 14,000,000 people owns American business. The Bell Telephone system is owned by 940,000 stockholders. General Motors is owned by 436,000, Pennsylvania Railroad by more than 202,000.

* * *

There are more stockholders in the U. S. than there are farmers. More than the membership of the CIO. More than the membership of the A.F.L. Certainly stockholders are no "privileged few."

* * *

65,000 General Electric employees are participating in a plan which encourages savings. Investment in U. S. Savings Bonds gives them a bonus of G-E stock for bonds held five years.

* * *

Compared with the boom year of 1929, American businesses have collectively increased their payments to their stockholders by 45%, and their tax payments to government by 678%.

* * *

Anything that injures the owners of business directly injures 14 million people. It destroys the provisions that they have tried to make through their own efforts for security. Anything that injures the security of these 14 million people also injures the security of those who rely on invested capital for the tools and jobs they need to make a living.

You can put your confidence in—

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Forty years ago, Nopal, Texas, was a bustling trading center for a prosperous farming community. It boasted a church, a school, and a small business district. The future looked rosy until uncontrolled erosion blighted the countryside.

As wind and water erosion mutilated the soil and bled cropland of its fertility, farm after farm was abandoned. Their source of income gone, townsfolk closed up shop and drifted away with the discouraged farmers. Today, the gin, a blacksmith shop, and a general store, are all that keep Nopal from becoming a ghost town.

Like real Americans, however, the folks around Nopal are staging a comeback. Under the guidance of the Soil Conservation Service, the farmers have terraced gullied slopes, rebuilt weary land with legumes, and anchored light soil with grass and other cover crops. It will take time and lots of hard work to restore any sizable portion of Nopal's farm land to full production, but this community has started on the road back to agricultural prosperity.

Nopal's near tragedy is a grim warning to farmers and townsfolk alike of the consequences of misusing our most vital resource—the soil. However, the determination of this Texas community to mend its devastated land and bring it back into profitable production is an inspiration to men everywhere who fight that cancer of the soil—erosion!
It's Exceptional

Yes, it is unusual to find a person who, having visited and enjoyed Farm and Home Week, would take the time to write a letter such as the one that follows. We appreciate Mrs. Little's tribute. Like all of our extension programs, Farm and Home Week is a family affair between the State Colleges of Agriculture, Home Economics and Veterinary Medicine at Cornell.

North Creek, New York
March 31, 1949

Dr. C. W. de Kiewiet
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York

Dear President de Kiewiet:

This letter is from a Home Bureau delegate to the recent Farm and Home Week at Cornell.

In these days of uncertainty and fear and dissension I should like to thank you and everyone connected with Cornell for the hope and confidence in the future with which we were filled. The grounds were beautiful and in excellent condition, as were the buildings, in spite of the thousands of visitors.

The program revealed the aims and ideals of a great state university. The addresses helped us up to where we could take a broad look and do some real thinking about the future of our country.

As chairman of foods and nutrition on our county committee I was especially interested in the cooking demonstrations. Those in charge - pupils or teachers - were so real, simple, pleasant, exquisitely clean that cooking was an every day joy...

The plants purchased of the students are full of bloom - vivid and colorful souvenirs. All the young people...made visitors feel a part of Cornell.

The dress review...was a treat and a revelation, but so were the faculty...

And the delicious meals and low prices! The variety and cleanliness!

You see we really have had a remarkable experience. No matter how the political tides ebb and flow, I feel the country is safe. Thank you all!

Yours truly,

(Signed) (Mrs. Louis J.) Marian I. Little
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OUR COVER—Lee Paxton '53 and Dick Darley '51 enjoy the final arrival of spring in Ithaca. Picture by our Photo Editor, Wally Rich '51.

The Cornell Countryman
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Vol. XLVII—No. 7

April, 1950

Up to Us

Core Courses— an education?

Home Economics course work is crowding out study in other colleges in the university.

Miss Jean Failing, head of the counseling staff of the College of Home Economics recently pointed out some facts in relation to the Home Economics curriculum. Reporting on a study done of the 1948 and 1949 Home Economics graduates, Miss Failing revealed the following points:

1. As a result of the incorporation of the Core Courses in student programs, an average increase of 10 hours of Home Economics courses were taken.

2. There was no noticeable increase in total class hours scheduled.

There is no way of knowing just which out-of-college courses suffered from this 10 hour cut. Nor is there any data at present which would indicate the continuance of this trend with the class of 1950.

The study indications must, however, bring both faculty and students of the college face to face with the issue the Core Courses are raising.

We are not questioning the worth of the Core Courses as such. In this time of increasing educational specialization, the Core Courses are making sure each student receives some work in the several Home Economics departments.

We would rather suggest that students be encouraged to take more than the required number of hours for graduation. Miss Failing pointed out that nearly 75% of the graduates of the 1948 class received only 120-125 hours of credit. Life out of college will certainly bring more than home economics questions.

And the opportunity for study at

(Continued on page 18)
HYBRID seed corn need not be high priced in order to be good. There is no great mystery about hybrid corn which is not general knowledge to plant breeders and seed producers. G.L.F. hybrids have been developed by some of the outstanding plant breeders in the United States. They have been consistently rated high in agricultural college tests for yield, standability and husking qualities.

More and more farmers each year turn to G.L.F. for hybrid corn that will grow and produce under Northeastern soil and climatic conditions. Because they fit G.L.F.'s overall distribution program so well, it is possible to make these high quality hybrids available at reasonable prices.

A G.L.F. Hybrid to Fit Your Farm
The G.L.F. line of hybrids ranges from very early through to late varieties so that there is a G.L.F. hybrid to suit practically every local growing season in G.L.F. territory.

G.L.F. Hybrids develop strong root systems and sturdy stalks which prevent lodging and make harvesting easier. Thorough drying and chemical treatment of all G.L.F. seed corn before shipment controls the growth of molds and seedling diseases.

Open Formula
G.L.F. hybrids are the same each year and the open formula assures farmers of consistency in type which lets them know what they are buying. The plump, well-matured kernels have high germination power, and grow stronger even under cold, spring soil conditions.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.
Terrace Hill, Ithaca, N. Y.

How to Select the Right Hybrid
The Hybrid Corn Chart displayed at your local G.L.F. Service Agency shows the full line of G.L.F. hybrid corn in actual color. The growing season for each hybrid is listed along with what each variety is best suited for—grain or ensilage. To determine the right hybrid, you should consider the length of the growing season and the elevation of your farm. Your growing season can be determined by the frost dates in your area. A corn that takes advantage of the full growing season is the one best suited to your farm and will usually produce the greatest yield.
Let's Go Fishing!

It's Spring and the Streams Invite Us to Try Our Luck--Here's the Story of Fishing With a Bit of "How to Do It" Thrown in.

by Marty Trever '53

FISHING, one of the most ancient of man's activities, began way back when the Stone Age was a baby. Man's first attack on the wily fish was a matter of speed and agility, and the fish won. After several vain attempts to wade right in and catch the critters, man must have decided that he would have to rely on brains, not brawn, for his supper. Here began a battle to outsmart our finned friends which persists even unto these modern days.

A rude spear with a pointed flint head was used in the earliest fishing, but as many spears were lost and few fish harpooned, this was abandoned as a failure. Finally observing that fish feed on other aquatic creatures, primitive man determined to entice them to their doom.

Gorge In The Fish

This was done as today, by burying the weapon within a tasty morsel of fish food, but instead of a hook, a gorge was used. The gorge is a long, slightly curved piece of flint, with a line tied in a groove around the middle. When the poor fish swallows the bait and pulls, the gorge straightens vertically, and he is caught with a mouthful of stone. This ancient method is still practiced in France and England to catch eels, and is called "snigling."

Our modern fish hook probably did not evolve directly from the gorge, but from the barbed harpoons used in the later Stone Age. Some impatient, but progressive primitive effectively combined the two so that the fish merely had to strike at the bait, not swallow it, to be caught. These first hooks were made of insect legs and thorns, and it was not until a much later period that the curved metal hook came into use.

The first lines were made of vines and plant tendrils, and probably were thrown out by hand. Or perhaps after finding a tree which branched conveniently over the water, primitive man, like Tarzan, enjoyed spending the day out on a limb, hopefully dangling his hook and line in the stream below.

Rainbow, Brown, & Brook

From this mediocre beginning fishing has developed to a true art, which reaches its climax in the tricky sport of fly-fishing for trout. The rainbow and brown trout have both been introduced to New York waters, but the handsome brook trout is our native species. It is one of the most widely distributed of fish, ranging natively from Labrador to the mountain streams of Georgia, and from the eastern slope of the Appalachians to the Atlantic.

Iridescent bluish-green sides lined with creamy yellow spots and small red dots surrounded by light blue rings make the brook trout a most attractive animal. The fish's general appearance varies somewhat with its residence, for the trout of a clear, swift stream is slenderer, lighter colored, and of a brighter silver sheen than one inhabiting a warmer stream.

Trout are carnivorous and almost omnivorous, for they feed on nearly everything the waters have to offer. The stream-living trout especially enjoy the aquatic larvae of insects such as the caddis fly and may fly.

Around September and October, the spawning time, the trout leave their ponds and lakes to ascend the streams and breed. The males arrive first. The females reach the beds somewhat later, but immediately get busy constructing a nest. Each flaps away at the bottom, kicking pebbles this way and that to form a shallow hollow. Here, after a courtship ritual, the eggs are deposited and covered with pebbles by subsequent nest building.

Unless disappointed in love or forced by a change in stream conditions to leave, the trout return to their home lakes and streams after spawning.

In the early days of trout fishing, sportsmen splashed around the stream casting up, down, or any old way. But in 1857, with the pub-
A 'Friend' In Mexico

American Students Exchange Ideas With the Small Agricultural Village of Mixquiahuala

Do you have any idea what you would find in a small agricultural village 650 miles south of the border in Mexico? I didn't either until the morning 15 other "gringo" (North American) students and I arrived in Mixquiahuala (try it this way; Mes-ke-a-wa-la) on the Central Mexican Plateau.

After getting settled in a house donated to us for the summer, we set out to investigate our surroundings for the next six weeks. We soon found a large and active business center—one store even had a neon sign—built around a beautifully planted plaza. Nearby was the market place where all kinds of fruits and vegetables were being sold every day and where, on Mondays, we could buy all the essentials of life from hardware to clothing. A large, ancient church stood between the plaza and a new spacious school. It certainly was anything but the sleepy little hamlet that many people picture when they think of rural Mexico.

We Learn Fast

The village was located 7000 feet up in an irrigated valley which, by Mexican standards, was very prosperous. The climate was delightful—the air clear and dry, with a temperature range from 60 at night to 75 during the day. Often it rained during the afternoon. One afternoon we started on a trip while the sun was shining brightly. Our Mexican friends carried raincoats and we did too—the next trip.

The crops grown include corn and alfalfa with some vegetables such as tomatoes, potatoes, chili, and carrots. In spite of the afternoon rain, all crops must be irrigated.

A Happy People

For the first few days, surprises came thick and fast. We discovered that the bus service was fine. The buses, plus extra horns but minus their mufflers, went through the town in each direction every ten minutes. There was a town water system, although the water from the faucet was about the color of cocoa. We had electricity, flush toilets, and many other things which I did not expect to find.

The people were friendly and happy. There is no comparison between them and people north of the border. The Mexican is always smiling and singing and has a cheery "Adios" for everyone he meets on the street. We were welcomed into the life of the village with open arms. The villagers were always more appreciative of what we did than they should have been.

It was a very pleasant change from what we left behind when we crossed the Rio Grande.

We soon found that we were going to be a very busy group. The five girls spent their mornings in the school working with 250 first graders. They showed the students how to make a few simple toys—dolls, scrapbooks, and paper pinwheels—which the children had never seen before. I can still see the children screaming with delight as they ran about the town with the pinwheels turning at full speed. At recess, the children were taught new playground games.

We enjoy an afternoon picnic with Mario and his family.

Senoritas Guerra and Laura!

The boys' morning job was to help a crew of Mexicans build a new road. The approved (and only) method was to use the tried and true crowbar, pick-ax, and sledge hammer. This road was being built down to the bottom of a river gorge 250 feet deep. When finished, it would allow trucks to replace burros in the job of carrying the village drinking water from the springs in the gorge. We became very efficient at rolling rocks but the road was still a long way from the bottom when we left.

Once in a while, the afternoon was used for the traditional siesta but more often we were off to the school to let the Mexican boys show us up in such American games. (Continued on page 18)

THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN
Professor F. B. Morrison

Mr. “Feeds and Feeding”

by Marty Pringle ’53

In an office on the second floor of Wing Hall, Professor F. B. Morrison, world famous authority on livestock nutrition and author of the widely used “Feeds and Feeding,” is busy bringing out another revised edition of his book.

The name of F. B. Morrison is one that most of us recognize; but few of us have met him or are even aware that he is working every day here on the Cornell campus. You will know Professor Morrison when you see him in the halls out at Wing or driving his large, new car down Tower Road. He is a tall man, imposing of countenance, with strong features and snow-white hair. He moves with characteristic swiftness, concentrating on getting to his destination as quickly as possible. He describes his story as one of fortunate breaks. To look at the record, we can see that from his college days on, he has made the breaks for himself.

Wisconsin-born

Born at Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, in 1887, Professor Morrison grew up on dairy farms, and by the time he entered the Agricultural College at the University of Wisconsin he had decided that he wanted to specialize in some type of research. He was a young fellow, and he signed to check over results obtained by full fledged professors. He usually finished two or three books before the deadline, and his wife, he used to take her canoeing around the corner, I would grab her tail and hang on awfully tight.”

“Do All The Work”

It was not long before Professor Henry, due to his own failing health, asked Professor Morrison to take over the main job of writing the book and to thereby become his co-author, saying “I’ll supply the reputation—you just do all the work.” Anyone who has thumbed through the 1200-some pages of the modern edition of “Feeds and Feeding” will realize that this was no mean task. It has been calculated that it would take one man ten years of continuous work to do the computations for the appendix tables. How Professor Morrison got the job done, no one knows. Today he smiles to recall how absorbed he was in his work. When he was courting his wife, he used to take her canoeing with a pile of manuscripts.

Professor Morrison graduated at the head of his class in 1911, and for four years did graduate work in nutrition at Wisconsin. In 1919 he became a professor in animal husbandry there, and was continuously on the staff of the University of Wisconsin until 1927, when he came to New York State. He advanced from assistant to professor and served as acting dean of the College of Agriculture and director of the experiment station at various times during the absence of Dean Russell. Under his direction a great deal of expansion took place—new barns were built and old ones remodeled, and a lot of foundation livestock was purchased.

He taught general and graduate courses in livestock feeding, and combined these duties with continuous research in nutrition and related fields. New discoveries made necessary the constant revision of his book, and since its first publication, “Feeds and Feeding” has come out in more than twenty editions. In his own words, keeping abreast of the new developments is “as bad as a woman washing dishes. You get finished and then you start over again.”

Five years ago Professor Morrison asked to be relieved of his administrative duties so that he could spend more time on writing and research. At the present time, he is beginning to work on another revision of “Feeds and Feeding,” after which he plans to write a series of encyclopedic handbooks on livestock production and nutrition. He spends a great deal of time now in reading and making condensations from the current nutrition research bulletins in preparation for this work.

Professor Morrison credits a large part of his success to chance, but it was a significant statement on his part when he said “when I was a young fellow, I decided that if I ever saw “Opportunity” going around the corner, I would grab her tail and hang on awfully tight.” Students of agriculture and livestock men the world over can be grateful to him for the use he made of opportunity when he found it.
TWOY-FOUR years of service to New York agriculture and industry—that is the record of what is now the New York Farm Electrification Council. Its history parallels the development of electric power as a tool of the farmer and a service to mankind.

The Council had its beginning in 1926 when the Empire State Gas and Electric Association, a group of New York State electric companies, formed a committee known as the Farm Electrification Council. Its members were agricultural engineers and rural service men. Mr. Maurice Nixon, ASAE, was employed as a coordinator of projects. Although its first projects were field studies, member companies later turned a fund over to the College of Agriculture for research.

The first investigations of the Council were in the fields of electric brooding, milk cooler construction and equipment, egg cooling, soil sterilizers, light traps for codling moths, poultry and greenhouse lighting, farm storages, and small milk pasteurizers. Many bulletins were published as a result of this early work.

DOWN BUT NOT OUT

In 1941, the Empire State Gas and Electric Association was disbanded and the Council's existence ended. However, when the war started, the college initiated its program on wartime care of farm machinery, and rural service men from the electric companies were asked to assist. Some of them felt that the need for a council still existed and decided to investigate the possibility of reorganizing.

ON THE REBOUND

Helpful information was obtained from other states, including Texas, Idaho, Washington, and California, in regard to organization, financing, research, and publications of similar organizations in those states. In May, 1943, the power suppliers and the college approved the plans, and each power company agreed to underwrite the project at the rate of ten cents per year for each farm meter for a period of three years. This agreement has been renewed at the end of each three year period. The official name adopted was the New York Farm Electrification Council. There is an executive committee with representatives from the college, member companies, Farm Bureau, and State Public Service Commission.

The Council appoints a project leader who supervises research and plans an educational program, including training schools and bulletins. Prof. C. N. Turner of the agricultural engineering department was first appointed in February, 1944, and has served in this capacity to the present time.

Under Prof. Turner's direction, several projects have been carried through by the Council, graduate students, or Prof. Turner himself, often in cooperation with other departments.

One of the first of Prof. Turner's projects was concerned with barn curing of hay. Two summers of work on farms under farm conditions proved that the recommended system could handle a maximum of 2½ to 3 feet of 40% moisture hay per day. This agreed closely with the calculations based on the number of pounds of water per day that could be removed by a fan delivering a given number of cubic feet per minute.

Dairy Ventilation

Dairy barn ventilation came under investigation by grad student Bill Millier. One of the first things Bill had to do was develop an accurate means of measuring the actual delivery of fans under farm conditions. From this, equipment was designed for actual field work in a dairy barn. Bill found that flues and louvres had a pronounced effect on air delivery and that a thermostat was better than a humidistat.

(Continued on next page)

by Don Richter '50

Electricity at work on the modern farm in New York State.
for regulation of the fan. He developed an improved type of air inlet, in which air enters the stable from the haymow through a slot in the stable ceiling near the wall. It was found that this put a blanket of cool air next to the wall, cutting down heat loss and preventing condensation on the wall surface.

The problem of providing an automatic water supply for poultry was attacked by Prof. Turner. The first work was done on protection of existing systems (those with troughs and float valves, for instance) by application of heating cable. Both lead-covered and plastic heating cable gave protection from freezing, but it was felt that a better job could still be done. This led to development of automatic watering without troughs, using a cone-type fountain protected by heating tape and mounted in a vitrified tile. This system seems to be the best so far.

Not all investigations lead to adoption of more electrical equipment, however. When germicidal lamps were developed, the Council's research showed that although they worked fine in the laboratory, they were impractical in the brooder or laying house. True, they killed germs in the air, but chicks caught diseases through many other means, such as the litter or the water, and on these the lamps were ineffective. When the report was published, the electric companies decided not to try to sell them to farmers.

**The Right Answers**

Besides these and various other projects completed, work is in progress on further refinements in dairy and poultry ventilation, molasses pumping for grass silage, and forage elevators.

Whatever the problems, we can be sure that the New York Electricity Council will be looking for the right answers and finding them.

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**1950 DAIRYMAID CONTEST**

A featured event of Farm and Home Week pictured here showing the cows and contestants preparing for the ordeal to come.

**JANE CHISHOLM COPS CUP IN ROUND-UP CLUB CONTEST**

Milking, hardly required today of the average woman as one of her talents for success in marriage or a career, grabbed the spotlight of campus attention for a few raucous moments Thursday afternoon of Farm and Home Week. Thirty co-eds vied for top honors in the Round-Up Club sponsored Dairy-maid Contest put on as part of the Livestock Show as they took up their stools and pails and went to work.

The contest, under the direction of Steve Rounds and Phil Davis, was divided into two groups, that of novices and experts, according to previous experience in the art of milking cows. Paul Dean, dairy herdsman, provided 12 cows for the girls use.

Participating were Anna Maier, Jane Chisholm, Nona Sutton, Patricia Behrman, Dorothy Schnitt, Audrey Bishop, Pauline Kennedy, Patricia Lovejoy, Jean Kurz, Nancy Hubbard, Joan Jago, Patricia Berkner, Rebecca Sawyer, Betty Ann Jacques, Barbara Brothers, Audies Olafson, Linda Mitchell, Margot Pringle, Betty MacMillan, Naomi Leith, Jane Robens, Martha Palmer, Anne Flannery, Elizabeth Severinghaus, Zip Rittershausen, Marilyn Hine, Abbie Wietman, Natalie McWilliams, Jeanne Rigaud, and Helen Pellman.

Champion Dairymaid and winner of the silver cup and $5.00 was Jane Chisholm '53, who received her trophy Thursday night at the Farm and Home Week Barn Dance in Barton Hall. Novice winners were Marty Palmer and Pat Berkner, awarded prizes of $5.00 each and runner up in the experts class was Nona Sutton, who also received a $5.00 award. Prizes were made possible through the contribution of the Eastern Milk Producers Association.

Unusual features of the contest were provided by such unorthodox contestants as football star Hilary Chollet who came in a close third in the final novices heat, and Coolie Williams who serenaded several of the coeds as they milked.

Judges of the contest were Professor George Trimberger, herdsman Paul Dean, and Livestock Show Superintendent Warren Wigsten.
Introducing . . . . . . . . .

PAT GLEASON

PAT GLEASON is a student whose talents have been well recognized through four years of college, both in classes and extracurricular activities.

Entering Cornell from LeRoy High School, Pat chose her major study in the department of child development and family life of the College of Home Economics. Social work is her special interest.

Class activities and student-faculty relations take much of her out-of-study time. Pat has served on the class councils for four years, and was freshman class treasurer. After election to Ag-Domecon Council during her junior year, Pat carried her interests in student problems to the newly organized student-faculty committee of the College of Home Economics. This year she is chairman of the board.

Before he had been in Broome County long, he was taking a hand in his high school activities and became president of the Tri-County F.F.A. In 1942 he started his freshman year at Cornell. The war intervened; help at home was hard to get. Harry's father called him back before he could begin his second term. Not to be without a college education, Harry entered again in 1946 expecting at first to go into veterinary medicine and later changing to agricultural education.

Today, nearing the end of his senior year, he has shown Corneli ans something of his industrious nature. He has worked his way up to the presidency of the Independent Council, and as a member of Watermargin serves as educational chairman.

Harry was chairman of the Brotherhood Week committee this year and belongs in addition to the local United World Federalists. He still retains his interest in F.F.A. work and has been active on the COUNTRYMAN, Student Council, and the Hillel Council.

After finishing his studies here at Cornell, Harry plans to go back to the 300 acres and 85 head of pure-bred Holsteins in Windsor. "First and last," says Harry, "I'm a farmer." In conclusion we would add, "and a good Cornellian," Harry.

BEVERLY COLLINS

Many girls know how to cook. Some can even be called good cooks. But when you find a girl who can teach the male of the species the art of the pot and skillet, then you've really got something. Beverly Collins is the name of this phenomenal gal, and even more wondrous—her pupils were little boys.

Fine, you say. But what else can she do? Well, friend, lean back and listen awhile. Tommy, as she is known, came here from Buffalo four years ago to enroll in the College of Home Economics and proceeded to compile the following record:

As a sophomore, she served as social chairman of Risley Hall, and on the W.S.G.A. Board of Special Permissions. And in C.U.R.W., she performed the aforementioned service to humanity's stomach. Next year she became a member of home ec's Student Faculty Committee and as a senior was chairman of the Special Permissions Board.

Then, she is supper chairman for the Westminster Club, a member of the Ski Club, and head waitress at Dickson VI. Finally, in line with her culinary talents she has been blessed with the delightful job of cake tester for a graduate food lab.

Speaking of cakes, Tommy gave a demonstration during Farm and
**. Your Friends**

Home Week showing the ladies how to make a home made mix cake, which for the benefit of kitchen novices, is one that can be mixed and stored for future use.

A major in Food and Nutrition and Institution Management, Tommy plans to go into food promotion after graduation. So far she has had interviews for jobs in New York City, Rochester, the University of Michigan, DuPont and her own home city of Buffalo.

**"TOMMY"**

York City, Rochester, the University of Michigan, DuPont and her own home city of Buffalo.

S.H.

**FRANK SCHWENKE**

Like many Cornellians, Frank Schwenke's interests include both sports and women, but not at all to the exclusion of many other activities. Soccer is his main interest in sports, and in it his skill and leadership won him a place on the varsity team early in his college career. Last year he was elected co-captain of the team.

Many students at Cornell go all out for either scholastic achievement or extra-curricular activities. Frank has proven that the two can be pursued with equal vigor. While spending much of his time in athletics, this husky ex-marineman has also found ample time to become a good stage hand for Kermis and a member of Alpha Gamma Rho fraternity. His membership in Ho-Nun-de-Kah and Quill and Dagger mirrors his scholastic as well as extra-curricular achievements.

Though Frank has pursued a general agricultural program at Cornell, and his family has a farm not far from here, he does not plan to return to the farm in June. Before settling down for good, a trip to Alaska this summer is a must. There he and several others are planning to get in some hard labor in the mines during the summer and then to look over the country. If the climate and perhaps the women are enticing enough, Frank may stay there.

Should he return to New York state, he plans to go into extension work. We'd like to see him come back.

W.H.

**Joe Davis Wins Rice Debate Stage**

In the Rice Debate Stage, Joe Davis '51, took top honors speaking on the negative side of the question: "Resolved that the Federal Government make available sufficient state aid to provide tuition-free education for all qualified students up to and including the Junior College level with adequate scholarship aid for completion of professional or non-professional college training." Davis emphasized the danger of loss of local control with too much power going into the hands of the government and he also pointed out some facts on the excessive costs of administration. James Dean '51, also speaking on the negative side received second award.

The two students speaking on the affirmative side were Richard Von Bergen '51 and Eugene Braun '51. Joseph Slisz '50 and Harold J. Wilder '51 were alternates.

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 at Cornell. The purpose also is to encourage written and oral expression in defense of agriculture. The judges were Bruce Gervan, Director of Information of the G.L.F.; Joseph P. King, Agricultural Manager for Birdseye-Snider; and William D. MacMillan, Director of Research and Specifications of the G.L.F.
On the Campus Beat
Strawson, Read, Miller, Borton, Beyea
Win in Round-Up Show

On the morning of Farm and Home Week, the Round-Up Club’s 1950 Student Livestock Fitting and Showmanship Contest upheld the tradition set by the club for putting on one of the most interesting and outstanding events on the campus during Farm and Home Week. Held Thursday, all day, in the judging pavilion and despite the worst weather of the week, more than 1500 spectators passed through the pavilion.

The five winners, champion in their class of stock, were as follows: Fred Strawson, dairy; Gerald Read, sheep; Dwight Miller, horses; Orville Beyea, beef, and Ray Borton, swine.

Over 100 students fitted and showed animals, and it was the comment of the judges, all of whom had attended previous contests, that the job of fitting and showing done by the students this year was outstanding. The five winners, champion in their class of stock, were as follows: Fred Strawson, dairy; Gerald Read, sheep; Dwight Miller, horses; Orville Beyea, beef, and Ray Borton, swine.

Ho-Nun-De-Kah
Plans Reception

All senior agriculture students and their families are invited to a reception with the faculty on Sunday, June 11th. Things will get under way at 3:30 p.m. in the Memorial Room in Willard Straight Hall. The event will be jointly sponsored by the College of Agriculture and Ho-Nun-de-Kah.

Highlight of the occasion will be the presentation of the Professor of Merit Award. The recipient of this award is elected from a group of five outstanding professors by the graduating seniors.

Cherry Pie Contest
Draws 36 Contestants

Thirteen male culinary experts finished out of the running as Dotty Dean ’53, won the second annual Cherry Pie Contest held last month. Marion Plummer ’53, took second prize and Jo Kessel ’50 and Helen Vinski ’51 shared honorable mention in the contest sponsored by the Home Ec Club. Thirty-six students entered the baking spree.

Cherry Pie Contest

Judges for the event were Miss Myrtle Ericson, Assistant Professor of Food and Nutrition, Miss Gladys Binns, Assistant in Institution Management, and Marv Hanson ’50, of the Hotel School.

Henry Sherwood
Guest of Grange

On Tuesday evening of Farm and Home Week, the Grange held its annual Farm and Home Week meeting. The guest speaker was Overseer of National Grange and Master of the New York State Grange, Henry Sherwood of Pine Plains.

Plains. Guests from twenty-eight countries were in attendance. Also in attendance was the Master of Michigan Grange, Mr. Armstrong, as well as many other officers of the New York State Grange.

Farm and Home Week Spring Dance
Declared a Success

Over 1500 students, Farm and Home Week visitors, and others nearly filled Barton Hall Thursday night of Farm and Home Week for the first full-fledged round-and-square dance since pre-war days. John Talmage, dance chairman, announced to the Ag-Domecon Council, sponsors of the dance in cooperation with the Young Adults program, that the dance was a financial as well as a social success.

The Woodhull Boys, R.C.A. Victor recording artists, provided the music from a bandstand made for effect from a hay wagon.
it pays

to weed the Esso way!

ESSO WEED KILLER 35 is proving a great help in vegetable farming in eliminating harmful weeds. It is being used effectively on carrots, celery, parsley and parsnips, and is being tested on other crops. Proved by tests at several state farm experimental stations, this product has saved time and work in cultivation...produced large and healthy yields for great profits!

At one of America’s largest and most modern petroleum research centers, Esso engineers and technicians are constantly seeking new ways to make farming easier, better, more profitable. New products and methods are developed and tested in cooperation with state farm experiment stations to meet farming problems.

AGRICULTURAL STUDENTS— are offered free subscriptions to the regularly published Esso Farm News. Every issue packed with valuable articles and helpful hints on modern farming methods. Write today to: Esso Farm News, 15 West 51st Street, New York 19, N.Y.

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ESSO STANDARD OIL COMPANY

April, 1950
1925
The state of Rhode Island has newlyweds Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Swindell as resident at Wickford. Mrs. Swindell is the former Amy Louise Stanton.

1928
John C. Huttar, Sr. is Director of Poultry Service with G.L.F. in Ithaca.

1930
Arthur Ringrose heads the Poultry Department at Mississippi State College.

1931
With the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council, is marketing specialist Alfred Van Wagenen. He resides at Trenton, N. J.

1932
Richard Ringrose, brother of Arthur, is also in the poultry business as acting head of the poultry department at the University of New Hampshire.

1936
J. C. Bauernfeind is employed by the Nutrition Division of Hoffman-LaRoche.

1939
Classmates of Lalita Kumarappa might like to drop her a note at 33 Palace Court, 1 Kyd Street, Calcutta, India. Lalita is now Mrs. Ishwar Kwotol and has a daughter six years old.

At present developing a breeding farm, Robert F. Ball also operates a poultry farm and hatchery in Owego.

1940
Mrs. Lowell Judson, the former Julia Swenningsen, is supervisor of the Home Management Clinic at Bellevue.

Virginia Pease, now Mrs. C. G. Connor, is assistant director of nutrition with the Rochester Chapter of the American Red Cross.

1941
Elton Borden is farming at Schaghticoke.

Gordon Butler, deeply involved in statistical work, is working for the Department of Agriculture at Albany.

1944
Dropping in at the Camera Kitchen of General Mills, we found Ruth Chasea preparing yeast rolls for photography.

1945
Another Home Ec grad in the business field is Deborah Personius, director of the Home Economics Department for Junket folks.

Joseph Pellegrino is an instructor in frozen foods at the New York State Technical Institute at Alfred.

If by chance you happen to eat at the White Turkey Restaurant, 49th Street, New York City, you'll find Eloise Shapiro as dietician.

1946
The Central Hudson Gas and Electric Company continues to lose their home service agents. This time it's Charlotte Cooper who recently married Jack Gill. They are living at Hurley, N. Y.

Leaving the Garden Grill Restaurant and Akron, Ohio far behind, Jane Woods is now assistant dietician and teacher at the Kingswood School in Bloomwood, Michigan.

(Continued on page 16)
Your ROTO-BALER rolls the windrow into a bale with leaves wrapped inside, protected from rain.

To feed it, you simply unroll a bale down the feedway... and there you have the hay just as it was in the field. The soft leafiness, the color and protein are still there.

With your own Roto-Baler, you’re ready to go the hour your hay is cured. You can breathe easy when your crop is in rolled bales, for they shed rain like a thatched roof. Rolled bales store compactly, will not buckle; may be unrolled or fed whole in the open feedrack.

Pitchfork labor is no more when you Roto-Bale your hay or straw. The ONE-MAN ROTO-BALER is priced for practical home ownership on family farms.

The POWER-DRIVEN A-C Rake steers true, makes ideal wide windrows for Roto-Baling.

(Below) The new Allis-Chalmers Bale Loader picks up bales lying at any angle.
Let's Go Fishing!
(Continued from page 5)

high grass or overhanging branches.

This, of course, requires considerable skill and accuracy in casting. The standard cast is an overhand type, and is most important for the beginner to know.

"To perform it, the angler standing on the river brim, unwinds a few yards of line and lets the fly flow down stream, raising the rod until it is at an angle of some sixty to eighty degrees in front of him. With a swift movement of the wrist, he lifts it so that it passes over his shoulder; the line flows and passes away beyond it. At a moment only to be learned from experience, but which every angler soon feels, he throws the rod forward and onward in the direction in front of him which he wants the fly to take, and it falls there, gently."

When the prospective trout fisherman has mastered this cast, which may be used only when there are neither trees nor rocks for some distance behind the angler, he has only begun his task. The spray cast, underhand, wind cast, flip cast, and switch cast are only a few of those to be learned, for there is a technique to fit every situation he will encounter.

The very difficulty and exactness help to make trout fishing the exciting sport it is—a sport requiring good temper, skill, and real knowledge about this favorite of the inland game fish.

Is Peace of Mind Worth a Few Pennies?
(Continued from page 14)

YES! SECURITY AGAINST POULTRY MORTALITY CAN BE YOURS with:

Vineland’s 3-Way Vaccination Program

Guard Against NEWCASTLE DISEASE
Have Vineland Live Virus Newcastle Vaccine on hand and be prepared to immunize your chicks when 4 weeks old, thus providing complete immunity against this devastating disease.

Only a Live Virus Vaccine Can Give Complete Immunity
The vaccine should be supplied in accordance with the simple instructions found in every package of our LIVE VIRUS NEWCASTLE Vaccine. Use only the double needle applicator supplied free-of-charge.

VINELAND LIVE VIRUS NEWCASTLE VACCINE
Special Strain—Vacuum Sealed
Remember! VINELAND LIVE VIRUS NEWCASTLE Vaccine is produced from the virus strain developed by Dr. F. B. Beaudette of the New Jersey College of Agriculture. Only the fluids of the inoculated egg, which are the greatest source of Newcastle Disease Virus, are used to produce our vaccine, thus assuring a product of the highest potency.

Guard Against TRACHEITIS and FOWL POX
Vaccination against Tracheitis and Fowl Pox is an essential part of any sound program to reduce mortality. Chicks may be vaccinated against Tracheitis at any time after they are 8 weeks old. Pullets intended for the laying house should also be vaccinated with Vineland Fowl Pox Vaccine at the same handling. Immunity is for life! Act before disease strikes.

Ask your dealer for Vineland Vaccines. If he cannot supply you, send us his name and address along with your order and it will have our immediate attention.

FREE! Helpful and authoritative booklet covering every phase of Newcastle, Tracheitis, Fowl Pox and Pullorum Disease. Also ask for new bulletin on Prevention and Control of both Cecal and Intestinal Coccidiosis.

VINELAND POULTRY LABORATORIES
BOX 70 VINELAND, N. J.
"VACCINATION is the first step in Poultry SANITATION"

More Alums
(Continued from page 14)

Early morning inspection of the children is only one part of Cornelia Clary's job as nursery school teacher at the University of Illinois.

1948
Upon receiving her master's degree in education last February at Cornell, Dorothy Cane took a job as interviewer with the Personnel Department of Macy's.

Word comes from Lake Placid that Gloria Wilkes and Donald Holmes, who were married while at Cornell, named their daughter, born Feb. 3, Donna Lee.

After interning at the Toronto Western Hospital in Canada, Jean Kiddie has returned to South Africa fully prepared to be a hospital dietician.

W. F. Hueg, formerly an assistant county agent in Herkimer County, is now managing a dairy in Monroe County.

1949
Mildred Smith recently married Bob Olsen. The Olsens live in Camillus, N. Y.

Vera Horning is interning at the University of Washington Hospital in Seattle.

D. E. Becker, on the staff at the University of Tennessee, has just had an appendectomy we are informed.

Engaged in social welfare work at Newark, N. Y., Doris Taylor stopped by to view the exhibits during Farm and Home Week.

Elizabeth Harris is tackling an advertising job on the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.
FOR AS LITTLE AS 20¢ PER DAY:

You can own a PORTABLE TYPEWRITER. Your choice of Royal Portable, Smith-Corona Portable, Underwood Portable, or Remington Portable. And does typewritten reports help your grades? Well, ask the students who own one. Typed notes are easy on the professor's eyes—hence he is easy on you.—Easy does it!

You'll enjoy trading at the

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Open until 7:45 P.M. daily

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We maintain a herd of 100 Purebred Guernseys at the farm. You may be interested in seeing our milking parlor establishment. Visitors are always welcome.

Some of our products are:

Wholesale and Retail  Grade A Pasteurized Milk
Chocolate Milk  Buttermilk
Heavy Cream  Butter
Light Cream  Fresh Eggs
Cultured Sour Cream
Creamed Cottage Cheese

Inlet Valley Farms
R.D. 5, Ithaca  Phone 2015

The J. B. Lang Engine and Garage Co., Inc.

117-135 E. Green St.

Home of I.H.C.
Sales & Service since 1913

Drop in and visit our Farm Supply Store and see our full line of IHC Machinery and Equipment.

PHOTO 2777

Serving Ithaca and Vicinity for 30 Years

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PHOTO 2777
A Friend in Mexico
(Continued from page 6)

as basketball, volleyball, and baseball. They are good athletes and beat us every time. I was always sorry that the volleyball score didn’t go above fifteen. It was an excellent way to learn to count that high in Spanish.

Language was one of my main problems. Can you imagine anything more frustrating than to sit through a meal beside an enchanting senorita and have your conversation limited to a prosaic “Pan, por favor” (bread, please)?

We were often invited on afternoon picnics by various families in the village. Usually we were taken to some quiet cypress grove beside the river where the feast was laid out. All kinds of poultry and other meats appeared along with stacks of tortillas (flat corn cakes). These often had various kinds of sauces and fillings in them, specially prepared with very little chili so the “gringos” could get them down. For the first picnic we were ready at 10 a.m. as we were told to be. We waited until 11, when the children came to tell us they were ready. At noon we went down to the plaza; at 1 the truck arrived and we finally left at 2. After this we were never ready before 1 p.m. but we were always on time.

We conducted classes in the school two evenings a week for all who wished to learn English. About 150 students, from the school principal to the first graders, showed up for every class. Three other boys and I had a class of forty school boys.

Since Mexicans love to sing, we taught these boys the song about Old MacDonald and his farm, but we made it a little more appropriate by changing it to “Old Gonzales had a farm.” After this, we would walk around town and often hear a high falsetto voice singing “EIEIO” for all the town to hear.

How did this group of students happen to spend its summer in a village in Mexico? We were members of an American Friends Service Committee (Quakers) Work Camp. There is a great deal of ignorance and misunderstanding between the peoples of the United States and Mexico. The treatment Mexicans receive in our Southwest and the way the tourists act in Mexico causes many Mexicans to hate Americans. Americans, on the other hand, know very little about Mexico, even if they have been there as tourists. It was our purpose to show them that “gringos” can have a friendly and helpful interest in the problems of Mexico and to broaden our own understanding of the people and their problems.

Up to Us
(Continued from page 3)

Cornell will seldom be equaled after graduation.

With the continuance of home economics requirements, a balanced education can be lost unless students increase their total programs proportionately.

J.W.
Anyone for Tennis?

TENNIS RACKETS & FRAMES
from Wilson, Slazenger, Wright & Ditson and Bancroft

TENNIS BALLS
from Wilson, Pennsylvania, Dunlop and Wright & Ditson

TENNIS SHOES
from Converse, Goodrich and U. S. Rubber

TENNIS SHORTS & SHIRTS
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EXPERT RACKET STRINGING WITH GUT OR NYLON TO YOUR SPECIFICATIONS. QUICK SERVICE AND REASONABLE PRICES.

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LAKE VIEW DAIRIES
A complete line of dairy products

PASTEURIZED GRADE A and HOMOGENIZED MILK BUTTERMILK, CHEESE FRESH EGGS from our farm

Watch the papers and listen to WHCU for our weekly specials.

We are sure you will be pleased with our products.

Phone 2153 609 N. Tioga St.

Welcome to the Co-op Food Store
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Grade A Meats
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Co-op and Nationally Advertised Brands Groceries
Sea Foods — Fresh Baked Goods

Consumer Owned and Controlled

April, 1950
Evan Lamb Takes Eastman Stage Contest

Evan Lamb ’51, won the 1950 Eastman Speaking Stage, talking on the subject “Can Farm Coops Grow Too Big?” His talk centered around the point where he felt a cooperative was too big for its own good and the good of its members. He pointed out that the co-op served two purposes, that of service to members and that of stimulation of the efficient operation. It should not be primarily competitive, and when a co-op starts to compete, it is too big and should fold up.

Hugh Robotham ’51 took second in the contest talking on agriculture in his home island of Jamaica. He was awarded a prize of $25, while Lamb’s first prize was $100.

Other contestants were Walter Mehlenbacher ’51, Richard Redmond Sp., Josiah Dodds ’51 and Laurie Fitzgibbon ’51. Wendell Chamberlain ’51 was alternate.

The Eastman Prize, founded by Mr. A. R. Eastman of Waterville, New York, is given annually for the purpose of developing qualities of leadership in rural affairs. Judges were Harold Creal, member of the New York State Assembly; Ed Eastman, Editor of the American Agriculturist; and Jared van Wageningen Jr., agricultural journalist.

In charge of the Stages are Professors Eric Peabody, Chester Free- man and Roy Martin of the extension teaching department.

Slips in the Press

A Married Lie!
Mr. and Mrs. Fairman have lied most of their married life in Portland.
—Portland Sentinel

Life Begins
Judge Bentley, one of our most eligible bachelors, is retiring from politics. Hale, hearty and 55, the judge says he wants a little peace and quiet.
—Sacramento Journal

Something New
A Chicago restaurant menu offered as “Today’s Special—Dreaded Veal Cutlet.”
—Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin Weekly

The Hairbrush Technique
It is permissible to spank a child if one has a definite end in view.
—Miami Star Gazette

Sounds Off Key
Help wanted: “Base vile player to play with small orchestra.”
—Winesburg Ohio, Watchtower

Modern Surgery
Wanted: Experienced meat cutter for full time position. Apply Room 1022, University Hospital.
—Ithaca Sun

Armour Quiz ... Test your knowledge

Just for fun try this interesting quiz. Many of the answers will surprise you—and add to your knowledge of the livestock and meat packing industry.

Questions
1. Armour was a pioneer in the refrigerated shipment of meat. The present Armour “fleet” of refrigerator rail cars would make a train of what length?
   - 5 miles
   - 20 miles
   - 61 miles

2. How much of each Armour sales dollar is paid out for raw materials and supplies? (livestock, cream, milk, eggs, oil, etc.)
   - 40%
   - 50%
   - 80%

3. Which is the most efficient meat animal?
   - hog
   - cow
   - sheep

4. Armour and Company employs over 70,000 persons. How many kinds of work are represented?
   - 100
   - 400
   - 700

Answers
1. Armour’s 4,250 rail cars rush meat, dairy and poultry products to market. They would make a train 61 miles long.
2. 81.93% of each sales dollar taken in by Armour was paid out to producers and suppliers in 1949.
3. The hog. It reproduces in litters, and baby pigs reach weights of 200 pounds in six months—a very rapid conversion of grain into meat.
4. Over 700. We invite you to visit your nearest Armour plant and investigate job opportunities in livestock buying, sales, production and accounting.

ARMOUR AND COMPANY
Union Stock Yards • Chicago 9, Illinois

20 THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN
Farm Practice and 30 points to go!

May 1950

Price 15c
On Bigness

We are today a much larger country than we were short years ago. Comparing 1930 with 1948, Federal government expenditures have grown from $3.6 billion to $40 billion. National income has grown from $75 billion to $226 billion.

Is small business holding its own with big business in this growth? Or being driven from the American scene, concentrating business into a few hands?

In 1900, there were 15 firms for each 1000 people. Today there are 18. (Apparently small business is not losing ground.) The average firm has the same number of employees as at the beginning of the century.

According to a survey by the Federal Reserve Board covering approximately 2,000 concerns, during the war, the small and medium-sized firms in total increased their profits, assets and net worth faster than did large concerns. In 1948, there were in operation one-third more business units than in 1944.

Can new businesses crowd in and climb to the top? In 1935, to take the electrical business as an example, only 153 companies did over $500,000 business. By 1947, there were over 342 companies with sales in that higher bracket.

General Electric, in spite of its growth during the past 20 years, has only been able to keep pace with the growth of industry and of the country. We estimate that our percentage of production in the electrical industry was about 23% in 1930, 25% in 1940, and is today approximately 24%.

It is the job of all business and all industry to supply the ever-expanding needs of people. Big jobs require big tools. No company and no industry in the American economy is yet big enough to bring enough goods to enough people.

You can put your confidence in—

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Up To Us

A new editor usually assumes his lofty position with the feeling that the reading public eagerly awaits the words of wisdom that flow so mightily from his editorial pen. Accordingly, he writes something in very fine language, and usually says very little.

Mostly, he unravels an eloquent prophecy of the great things to come under his inspired leadership. He forecasts some profound changes which will make the publication better than ever. Sometimes he alternates between pomposity and humility, seeing himself first as a great leader and then as a devoted servant of the people. Finally he declares that it would be his pleasure to hear from his millions of readers—their gripes, their desires, their advice.

Well, with few of these illusions and yet not to be outdone by anyone, we'd like to state some of the plans of the CORNELL COUNTRYMAN for next year.

There will be no violent crusade for reform. We will, however, try to state our views editorially on pressing issues of the day, both on campus and in the great wide world beyond. This will mean a continuation and expansion of the policy started this year.

We realize that the COUNTRYMAN has not always satisfied everyone with its contents. Needless to say, in the interests of increased circulation, we would like to print articles our readers will read. Therefore, if you have any complaints or advice, for heaven's sake, let us know about them. But please don't turn away our hard-working salesmen with "Aah, who wants to read that stuff."

Then there is the matter of campus circulation, which hasn't always been satisfactory either. The complaints haven't exactly been pouring in, but enough have come to

(Continued on page 20)
FARMERS FACE A PRICE SQUEEZE

New York farmers are being caught in a squeeze between decreasing receipts and nearly steady expenses. For those who haven't felt the squeeze very much yet, this is a good time to take stock of resources and start the measures necessary to prevent unnecessary drains on the pocketbook.

In enterprises where the squeeze is underway, it's certainly opportune to adopt the labor-saving methods and belt-tightening techniques that will keep the farm business on an even keel. Many farmers are improving efficiencies in labor and production. They're culling the poor producers from the herds and flocks.

Extension Service programs are aimed at supplying the latest information to help them offset the present price squeeze. Information based on the latest in research at the State Colleges and Experiment Stations can mean a difference in dollars for the farm family.

NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY
Here's the man who invented HTQ and who may have written his thesis underwater.

by James Lawrence, '50

There's a great deal of talk these days about U. S. exports, but Cornell recently did an importing job it is mighty proud about. This import came all the way from Canada.

He is Dr. Oliver H. Hewitt, formerly of the Dominion Wildlife Service, and now assistant professor of wildlife management in the College of Agriculture.

No stranger to the ag campus, Dr. Hewitt first came to Cornell in 1939 after receiving his B.A. in biology at McMaster University, located in his home town of Hamilton, Ontario. In 1941 he completed his M.S. in ornithology and vertebrate Zoology, and in 1944 he received his doctorate in wildlife management. Mention should be made of his doctorate thesis since, unlike most Cornellians, Oliver Hewitt worked out his problem far below Cayuga's waters.

Glub, Glub

Because his problem dealt with waterfowl food plants and the duck population at the head of Cayuga Lake, there is some controversy regarding the exact location where he completed his doctorate thesis. If you pick up a copy of it you will see this unusual acknowledgment: "... my sincere thanks are due to many friends and colleagues who tirelessly supplied me with life-sustaining air while I walked the floor of Cayuga Lake." Some say Oliver Hewitt is probably the first to write a thesis with a ball point pen. He says the things really do write under water.

Hardly had the ink dried on Dr. Hewitt's degree when the Canadian government extended an invitation for him to aid the country in organizing its newly-formed Dominion Wildlife Service. His first position was that of chief federal migratory bird officer for Ontario and Quebec. This job took him far into the wilds of Canada; often he spent many weeks alone observing, recording, and evaluating the successes and failures of waterfowl production.

Up The Ladder

When the necessity arose for the Dominion Wildlife Service to step up research activities, Dr. Hewitt relinquished his duties as migratory bird officer, and transferred to the supervisory position of a new research division, which he organized and set in motion for the government.

In this capacity he was able to extend his knowledge of waterfowl. Although many hours were still spent afield, he found time to publish several scientific and popular articles on this subject. In them, he presented the status of waterfowl from first-hand experiences; he also suggested improvements and solutions to some of the duck problems facing the continent.

His work soon came to the attention of New York State Conservationists who were developing a program to teach wildlife conservation on a professional level. They then asked Dr. Hewitt if he would consider a position on the staff of the newly-created department of conservation, formed a year and a half ago in the College of Agriculture.

Accepting the position of assistant professor of wildlife management, Dr. Hewitt brought a vast store of conservation knowhow to his students and colleagues. Besides his work with the Dominion Wildlife Service, he had gained invaluable experience in dealing with the public as a warden for the Hamilton Board of Parks during summer undergraduate days. And as a graduate student he had made studies of farmer-sportsman relations and detailed investigations of the wildlife in the Ithaca region.

One of Dr. Hewitt's unique contributions to biological teaching methods is the so-called Hewitt Type Quiz. A modification of the "spot quiz," the HTQ is of practical importance to the prospective wildlife biologist. Students who have taken Dr. Hewitt's quiz report that it is a case of having their cake and eating it too, because they really learn something by it.

Dry Bones

Briefly stated, the HTQ involves the presentation of a series of clues, such as feathers, bones, toenails—things a game manager might encounter in the field. The student, in the role of a wildlife detective, is then compelled to solve the mysteries each specimen presents. But he has at his disposal up-to-date tools used in the profession, such as technical literature, identified specimens, and comparative biological materials.

The solutions to the wildlife (Continued on page 18)
Research At Cornell

From Fish To Cold Cooking

Grad students on this campus are making many contributions to science.

by Ginny Jackson, '53

Prelims and parties. Many Cornell undergraduates know only these two aspects of the University. But any graduate student will tell you that there is another important aspect of Cornell, one which is almost world-wide in scope. That is the vast research program conducted on this campus.

Graduate students, as well as their professors, carry on experiments in many fields in all the colleges. For instance, if you ever wander up to the second floor of Roberts Hall, you will see a door marked "A. J. Guterman, Director of Research." It was Dr. Guterman, head of research in the College of Agriculture, who indicated some of the interesting projects going on.

Microwaves and Guinea Pigs

To most people, the word "research" is associated with test tubes full of murky, mysterious liquids, secret chambers containing equipment for smashing the atom, or glistening laboratories full of sick guinea pigs. So perhaps you'll be surprised to hear that one of the research projects now being conducted deals with the use of high frequency electronic waves for cooking. These micro-waves activate the food molecules, increasing their kinetic energy, which heats up the food. There is no loss in nutrient value when micro-waves are used for cooking, but the meats are less palatable and flavorful. However, this can be taken care of by browning the meat first. Then when it is "cooked" in the electronic oven, palatability and flavor are retained. The method is well suited now for restaurant cooking, but it is not yet adapted to home use. However, busy housewives can look forward to reducing cooking time by one-third and to working around a cool stove.

The dairy department has been experimenting with electronic cooking for the pasteurization of cheeses. In order to obtain the cheddar flavor of cheese, raw milk cheese must be aged for a certain length of time. This is necessary to allow the growth of certain bacteria, whose enzymes impart the flavor to the cheese. Pasteurization destroys these organisms, however, and the flavor with them. It was hoped that aged cheese could be pasteurized by electronic waves without destroying the flavor. It was found, however, that only young raw milk cheese could be pasteurized by this method, and therefore there was no flavor in it to be retained. This process does have possibilities of producing pasteurized cheese with the true cheddar flavor, but many problems must be solved before the method becomes practical.

Fish For Farm Ponds

Farmers, of course, also benefit from Cornell's research, for one timely project now being carried on by the conservation department is concerned with the possibility of producing fish in New York State farm ponds. This project first began in the southern states, but a demand for information on the possibilities of New York State farm fish...
Atomic Research...  
Peacetime Version

by Brooks Mills, '53

Atomic research has been the subject of many dark prophecies and tales of destruction—so many, in fact, that its great peacetime potentiality is often overlooked. One working example of the good that has already come from this modern discovery is the use of radioactive materials as “tracers” in plant research.

Radioactive materials, or tracers, can be followed through plant and animal tissues by use of photographic plates and Geiger counters, and have become increasingly important in agricultural research. Since necessary materials can be purchased at a relatively low cost, large-scale field experiments are now possible and practical results have already been obtained.

Chasing Zinc

Workers at the University of California have used tracers to solve many of the fruit growers’ problems. Tracing zinc compounds through tomato plants, they found that those given no zinc were poor and stunted, while plants given the normal amounts of these compounds grew to full size. The zinc showed up in the vascular system and was especially concentrated in seed embryos and fruit holdfasts.

This explains why fruit grown on zinc-deficient soil is undersized and easily falls off the trees during storms. Because of these experiments, fruit growers have been able to greatly decrease such losses.

State experiment stations in New York, North Carolina, and Maine have worked with radioactive phosphorus in experiments with phosphate fertilizers. Corn grown on fertilized soils took up a large amount of phosphorus in its early growth, but absorption decreased as the roots grew down, away from the applied fertilizer and had to tap the soil supply. Potatoes, however, absorbed the phosphate throughout the growing season because their roots do not grow far from the original hill. In general, the crops could absorb only a small percentage of the fertilizer applied, even though the nutrient was placed in the position most favorable to utilization.

The Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station has been using tracers in its research for the past three years. One experiment concerns the effectiveness of superphosphate when top dressed on established meadows, while another deals with the beneficial effect of lime on (Continued on page 18)
Grassroots Ambassador

How would you like to be a grassroots ambassador to Europe, visiting the country of your choice and thoroughly exploring the rural life? By sending an application to your country's International Farm Youth Exchange, you may get a chance to travel far across the ocean to a foreign land. What is the IFYE? It's a vigorous organization which promotes friendly international relations by sending rural young people to work and play with the families of another land.

Seeing Sweden

As an IFYE representative to Sweden last summer, I visited two families in different sections of the country to get a complete picture of the Swedish way of life. In addition to doing part-time work on the farms, I attended youth meetings, agricultural events, and church and social activities. I sat in on a local meeting of The Young People of the Agrarian Political Party, Sweden's largest youth organization, danced in the attractive Peoples' Parks, and watched demonstrations of new machinery at a sugar-beet growers' field day. I even attended a Swedish Red Cross auction, and bathed in the famed Swedish public bathing houses!

Yes, the activities of an IFYE delegate are many and varied. Ideally placed, the boy or girl is treated not as a guest, but as a member of the family, and is given an opportunity to visit the various organizations and institutions of the community. Because the student is frequently asked to speak at group meetings, familiarity with the native language is almost a necessity.

But the delegate's real activities begin when he returns home. Then come questions galore, and he is called upon to speak to many interested groups. The thirty-one American grassroots ambassadors who returned home last November have already spoken to over 100,000 eager listeners. "What is the attitude of foreigners toward our government and our people?" is one of the most popular questions. A Swedish boy told me that he thought the American girl was a creature who doesn't know how to work, and who has every luxury handed her on a silver platter. I asked him why he thought that, and discovered he had gained the erroneous impression from the American radio, press, movies, and tourists.

Things Have Changed

Former delegates were frequently questioned about the Europeans' reaction to the Marshall plan, but in contrast, the 1949 delegates were asked very little about this program, due partly to the Europeans' gain in confidence in the motivation of the United States, and partly to the foreign countries' own revival of economic strength.

This unique exchange grew from a promising ideal to a successful actuality in 1948 through the efforts of a committee of Cooperative Extension Directors, who secured funds from seventeen states to send U. S. delegates to ten European countries and to bring rural youth from eight foreign countries to America.

Responsibilities, Too

Of course not everyone can be an IFYE delegate. Applicants must have a farm background and a missionary zeal for understanding others. They must be willing to devote a great deal of time and energy to an advance orientation program and to speaking on their experiences after the trip.

In New York State, each county nominates a boy and a girl. These applications are sent to the state extension office, where a special committee chooses those which seem outstanding, and send them to Washington for final selection by the National IFYE Committee.

For the summer of 1950, fifty Americans and fifty Europeans will be chosen to cross the ocean as their country's ambassadors. Although it would be foolish to consider the exchange system a cure-all for international misunderstanding, the IFYE is certainly playing its part in presenting the true picture, not the movie picture, of another nation's way of life.
Have a Half-Baked Roll

by Phil Foster, '53

One day he mixed a batch of ordinary Parker House rolls. The oven wasn't hot enough, but he slammed them in anyway and waited for them to bake. All of a sudden the fire siren went off and George, a volunteer fireman, rushed for the door. Then he remembered his rolls, ran back to the oven, and yanked them out. To his astonishment, they were fully raised and perfectly formed. "My gosh," he said to himself, "this is what I've been looking for." The fire department had interrupted his baking at exactly the right moment to capture the pre-formed roll. But what makes the situation even more strange—there wasn't any fire after all. It was a false alarm!

When George had improved his process somewhat, he and his neighbor, Jake Gregor, started retailing the rolls. Business boomed. So popular was their product that George and Jake had to work eleven hours a day to keep up with the demand.

A General Mills flour salesman got interested in the rolls and sent a sample to the products-control department of his company in Minneapolis. When Ralph Gaylord of this department received the rolls one morning, he took one look at them and tossed them into his waste basket. To him, the pale yellow blobs did not look very valuable. Later that day, when Mr. Gaylord received an explanatory note from the salesman, the rolls were rescued from the waste basket. After Mr. Gaylord found that their taste almost defied description ("like the finest-textured homemade bread") he changed his notion about their value. Surely anything that could be mailed across the country, take a swift trip in and out of a waste basket, and still taste delicious, was worth investigating.

George and Jake, now partners in the business, saw that they couldn't possibly keep up with the demand for their new rolls. So they were glad to sell the process to General Mills, who carried on further research and named the product "brown 'n serve" rolls.

General Mills gave the process to the baking industry, figuring that if Americans ate more baked goods it wouldn't hurt the flour industry.

So, I thought, an inexperienced ex-GI baker and a false alarm were partners in an unusual, but delicious, new development.
Introducing

Warren Wigsten has devoted a major part of his college career to what he calls his hobby—agricultural journalism. It all began with competition on the COUNTRYMAN, and the Sun, where he became known as the “upper campus correspondent.” Concentrating on the COUNTRYMAN, it wasn’t too long before his initials appeared under the editor’s column, “Up To Us.” At the same time, Round-Up Club members called upon Warren, asking him to edit their 1948 yearbook. This hobby really paid off during the summer of 1948, when Wig was a traveling writer for Hoard’s Dairyman. Successful articles about eastern dairy farmers, however, required more than journalistic inclination. Warren’s chief interest happens to be livestock; purebred Holsteins, to be specific. Why Holsteins? Well, eleven years before Wig ever thought about college, he won his first blue ribbon at a Dutchess County contest for showing a Holstein heifer, He’s been raising Holsteins and winning ribbons ever since, thereby helping his dad develop one of the finest herds in the state. Incidentally, Warren feels that his early training in the Dutchess County 4-H Club was instrumental in steering him in the direction of Cornell.

Arriving here, Warren found an immediate challenge in the Round-Up Club. He had heard about the club’s student livestock show, presently entered it, and set an enviable record as reserve dairy showman. This he followed up by becoming champion dairy showman, assistant superintendent, and superintendent of the show. In 1948, he was a member of the Dairy Judging Team; the following year he helped garner high honors for Cornell’s famed Livestock Judging Team at the Chicago International Show.

During these busy four years Wig has also obtained a well-rounded education. As evidence, we need only cite his honorary membership in Ho-Nun-De-Kah, Quill and Dagger, Sigma Delta Chi, and repeated election to Ag-Domecon. Surprisingly, he also finds time for relaxation. Occasionally, when his buddies at Alpha Zeta are in the mood, Wig even digs out a dusty trumpet, his relic from former days with the Big Red Band.

Warren has been one of Cornell’s top-notch students. A quality that has made him outstanding is his deep understanding of human nature. Always helpful and sincere, he has been one of the persons responsible for inspiring student enthusiasm in campus affairs.

Carol Rasmus sen, home ec senior from Westfield, New Jersey. “I’ll be holding an assistantship next year on the Nursery School staff of the University of Illinois.”

When one takes a look at Carol’s scholastic record for her four years as a major in child development and family life, it’s easy to see why she is going to do graduate work: she stands fifth in her class in the College of Home Economics. This lofty academic rank has brought her membership in Omicron Nu, Phi Kappa Phi, and Pi Lambda Theta, all national honorary societies.

How can a girl get good marks and still manage to lead an active extracurricular life? Sounds difficult, but here’s one who has done it. Carol served on the sophomore class council and was secretary-treasurer of the junior class. Also in her junior year, she was president of her sorority, Chi Omega. This year she was elected treasurer of W.S.G.A.

She has given time to C.U.R.W., Willard Straight Committees, and the Octagon Club. Finally, she has displayed athletic ability playing on dormitory teams.

It seems a pretty good bet that Carol will continue in grad school to direct her energies in a variety of interests. As she puts it, “Living is too much fun to do just one thing.”

CAROL RASMUSSEN

“June won’t mean the end of studies for me” says Carol Rasmus-
JOHN CHAPIN

Many frosh taking ag engineering first get acquainted with John Chapin as their deep-voiced, capable lab instructor. The variety of interests which characterize John make him an outstanding example of a student who is making the most of his opportunities at Cornell by broadening his training and experience. Teaching ag engineering has given him an opportunity to work with machinery, and one of John’s prime interests is in the design and power of cars. His major in ag economics has provided an understanding of the basic principles of agriculture. Campus courses and participation as a contestant in the Eastman Stage have built for him an ever greater ability and sureness in speaking.

John won the Eastman Stage in 1949 with the subject “Grandfather Can Have His Cradle,” in which he brought out, in story form, the improvement in farm equipment.

John has been a member of the Cornell Glee Club, for the past four years and occasionally does some incidental solo and duet work. The Glee Club has been his real extracurricular love at Cornell, and last year he served as its vice-president. His first trip with the club in 1948 took him to Chicago and nine other mid-western cities. Last year they toured the East, ending up in Washington, D. C. This spring they again went West as far as Omaha, Nebraska. Because of his musical interest and ability, John has for the past two years been a member of the Savage Club, an organization of townspeople and Glee Clubbers.

Summer vacations have also been a source of broadening experience for him. He worked at home on the farm in Cambridge, New York following his freshman year, but since then he has sought other lines of work. Last year he headed a group of Cornell students surveying rural housing in the Hudson Valley. The year before, he ran a bulldozer, drove a truck, and learned how to use dynamite and a power shovel working for the highway department.

His plans for the future will probably take him to the Southwest where he hopes to get into some kind of sales work, preferably with farm machinery or automobiles.

EDNA GILLETTE

“I won’t be back for dinner. There’s a meeting at the Straight.” These were familiar words to Edna Gillette’s sorority sisters as she left for a two o’clock class. As a member of the Willard Straight Board of Managers, Eddie spent a good part of the past year at that noble institution.

Eddie hasn’t seen much of her Delmar, N. Y. home during these past four years. She has spent her collegiate summers at Camp Miniwanca under the Danforth Scholarship as a student dietitian in an Albany hospital, and at Ann Arbor, Michigan with a Lisle Fellowship.

A look at her extra-curricular record at Cornell reads almost like the Cornell Desk Book. This year she headed Kappa Delta Sorority, and she has served as a V.P. in Clara Dickson. Before moving up to the Board of Managers, she served on the Straight Hostess Committee. She has done work for CURW, Spool and Kettle (the Home Ec Club publication), and the Cornell Countryman. In her junior year, she earned part of her college expenses as assistant head waitress in Dickson VI.

As to Edna’s scholastic prowess, she is a member of Phi Kappa Phi, Omicron Nu, and Mortar Board. She also received the Borden Award for attaining the highest cumulative average in the College of Home Economics.

After consumer economics research and grad work at Michigan State, Eddie hopes to go into social work and put her interest in people to good use.

May, 1950
Election News

Ag-Domecon

Wib Pope ’51, President of this year’s Council, handed over the reins to John Talmage ’52, who was elected president of Ag-Domecon for 1950-51 at the Council meeting, Wednesday night, April 19th. For its other officers the new council elected: Dick Darley ’51, vice-president; Margaret Bailey ’52, secretary; and Alice Halsey ’51, treasurer.

Before the election of officers, the old council had a coffee hour for the new council members so that they might become better acquainted with each other.

Veg Crops Club

Officers of the Vegetable Crops Club for the next school year have just been elected. They are: president, Gerrald Parr ’52; vice-president, Norman Oebeker ’51 Gr.; and secretary, Frank Robson ’51.

Ag Agents

The Ag-Agents have elected Homer Sands ’51, for their president next year, Vice-president will be Barry Rogenmoser ’51; and secretary-treasurer, Vic Bitter ’52.

On the Campus Beat

Ho-Nun-De-Kah

Faculty

Prof. Herrel DeGraff
Prof. H. B. Hartwig
Prof. Lincoln Kelsey
Prof. Loren Petry
Prof. Robert Smock
Prof. Kenneth Turk

Students

Robert Andrews
William Bair
George Bassett
Robert C. Brandt
Donald E. Briggs
Raymond D. Briggs
George H. Bull
Donald W. Burton
Wendell E. Chamberlain
James A. Corradi
Dick Darley
James D. Dean
Derr Derr
Josiah Dodds
Bradley Donaho e
Wesley Engst
James W. Euler
Karl D. Fezer
Neal M. Galusha
Harold C. Gould
Frank M. Grasberger
Bruce Gray
William M. Herr
Robert C. Howe
John C. Hutter
William J. Kirsch
Evan C. Lamb
Paul G. Ledig
Walter Leveridge
Hugh S. MacNeil
Dwight S. Miller
John B. Noble
Chester L. Pohl
Wilbur Pope
Wallace M. Rich
Barry Rogenmoser
Stephen P. Rounds
Edward J. Ryder
Homer J. Sands
Harry K. Schwarzweller
Rodney H. Sellen
Lawrence W. Specht
George H. Stevens
Fred M. Strawson
Paul E. Stubble
Francis A. Trierise
Donald K. Vanderbrook
John H. Wheeler
William W. Zimmer

Round-Up Club

Dwight Miller ’51, is the new president of the Round-Up Club. He was elected at the Club’s regular meeting on Tuesday, April 25. The other officers for 1950-51 are: Harry Schwarzweller ’51, vice-president; Barry Rogenmoser ’51, secretary; Ward McMillan ’52, treasurer; Bill Bair ’51, senior auditor; Bob Howe ’51, junior auditor.

Warren Wigsten ’50, manager of this year’s livestock showmanship contest was chosen to receive the Chapter Merit Award for this year. He will represent the Cornell Round-Up Club in the national competition for the outstanding Animal Husbandry student in the country.

Poultry Club

Ed Schano ’51, was elected to the presidency of the Cornell Poultry Club at its April meeting. Wally Rich ’51, is vice-president; secretary is Frank Trierise ’51; treasurer is Fred Strawson ’51; and reporter, Dale Freelove ’51.

Professor Award To Be Presented At Senior Reception

Final plans have been completed for the jointly sponsored Ho-Nun-De-Kah—College of Agriculture reception for the seniors and faculty. This reception will be held Sunday afternoon, June 11th, in the Memorial Room at Willard Straight Hall at 3:30. All seniors and their families are cordially invited.

The Professor of Merit Award will be presented at the reception. This is the first time that this presentation will have been made in the spring; formerly, the award was made at the Ho-Nun-De-Kah Freshman Barbecue in the Fall.
Saturday Night Is the BIGGEST NIGHT of the Week!

On Saturday night, the chores are finished a little earlier . . . second helpings go begging at the supper table . . . friendly yard lights wink out like sleepy stars as byroads and highways funnel farm families into main street until stores and sidewalks overflow.

The menfolk gather on street corners to speculate on the weather, to brag about their livestock, to swap experiences and trade advice. Farm women track down bargains, and talk over news that will be printed in the next edition of the Weekly Herald. Youngsters splurge their allowances at popcorn stands and ice cream parlors.

Folks use shopping as an excuse for coming to town, but the thing they really look forward to on Saturday night is the community reunion. They delight in meeting old friends and making new ones. They enjoy trading with storekeepers who know their needs as well as their names.

Saturday night in small-town America—with its friendliness, and neighborly helpfulness—is a breath of warmth in a cold, cynical world. No wonder a walk down Main Street renews one's faith in America and rekindles the hope that we may yet use this Saturday night spirit to bring peace and plenty to mankind.
1932
Marion Hill has recently been appointed head dietician at Auburn City Hospital, Auburn, N. Y. She had been a dietician at Emma Willard School in Troy, N. Y.

1941
Bruce Budman is teaching agriculture in West Valley, N. Y. He attended Farm and Home Week this year with his students.
Burton Markham left the Co-op Credit Association in Cortland County to work for the Credit Division of GLF. He and his wife, the former Melrose Marriott, are living in Groton, N. Y. They have three children.

1943
Marietta Henderson has accepted a position as coordinator in the Family Life Education Program at Asheville, N. C. During the war she worked with UNRRA. In 1947 she went to Penn State to work in the Family Life Education Program there. In 1948 she taught native extension workers in Brazil, working out of Rio De Janeiro. Last year she returned to Cornell for her M.S.

1944
Florence Holowenko (now Mrs. von Eigen) is secretary to the merchandising director of the Abbot Kimble Advertising Agency in New York City.

1948
Dick Glor received his M.S. in ag economics at Purdue University last June. He expects to start poultry farming in New York.

GORDON RAPP

Gordon Rapp, '49, winner of the 1949 Eastern Inter-collegiate Poultry Judging Contest, is now engaged in graduate work at Purdue. While at Cornell, Gordon acted as president of the Poultry Club, re-organizing the club and leading the judging team to victory over nine other eastern teams.

Active in many campus affairs, he also served as photography editor of the CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, president of Pi Delta Epsilon, Straight Photography Committee member, and member of Ho-Nun-De-Kah.

Jean Hamke recently became Mrs. Paul E. Sundhim. She is teaching home economics in junior high school.

Evelyn Pratt, now Mrs. Harold W. Darling, lives in Pulaski, N. Y., where she teaches home economics.
Frances Swinton recently became Mrs. Donald M. Jamison. They live in Klinebush, N. Y.
Mary Woodward (Mrs. Frank Colbert) is an assistant nursery school teacher at the National Child Research Center, Washington, D. C. She lives in Silver Spring, Md.

1949
Geraldine Hanks is an assistant home demonstration agent in Wayne County. Her office is in Sodus.
Phyllis Heckleman is a merchandising trainee with the Purchasing Department of the Allied Stores, Inc. in New York City.
Harriet Herbrandson received her M.S. from Cornell last year and is now teaching home economics in Red Hook, N. Y.
Margaret Hockin received her Ph.D. in Cornell last year. While here she was a student dean. She was recently appointed supervisor of women's activities for the Rural Welfare Division at Farm and Agriculture Organization, Washington, D. C.
Phyllis Horton (Mrs. Leonard Borden) is an acting assistant 4-H agent in Washington County, N. Y. Doris Kershaw is now residing in Willow Grove, Pa., under the new name of Mrs. Richard Gauba.
Claire Naughton (Mrs. Charles Bell, Jr.) has her own business designing and manufacturing sportswear dresses in San Juan, Puerto-

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Rico. Her husband, a graduate of the hotel school, works in the Hotel Caribe in San Juan.

Sam L. Scheinberg is taking advanced work in nutrition at Iowa State.

1950

Paul Girolamo is with the Armour Company in New York City.

Caryl Hirschhorn is teaching in the Bath Day Nursery in Bath, N. Y.

E. L. TerBush has received an assistantship in physiology at Purdue for next year.

Olive Wallace is a graduate student in home ec education here at Cornell.

**STEVE COOPER**

Steve Cooper '48, who served five years in the army and received the Purple Heart and Distinguished Service Cross before entering Cornell in 1945, is now manager of the Brentwood Egg Company plant in Wichita, Kansas.

On the campus, Steve was an associate editor of the CORNELL COUNTRYMAN.

If you have a subscription which does not expire before next fall, and will be changing your address next term, be sure to let us know about it as soon as you know your new address. A penny post card will do it. Send it to: Circulation Manager, Cornell Countryman, Roberts Hall.

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**Slips In The Press**

Don't Think We'd Go For It

"Creamed Garbage: creamed green cabbage is an excellent vegetable to serve with roast chicken and savory dressing."

—Throshville Standard

Sounds Like It Was A Strain

"Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Barr decently attended the silver wedding anniversary of his sister and brother-in-law."

—Homeville News

There's the Ketch

"For Rent—2 sleeping rooms, suitable for two working girls. Privilege of getting own breakfast."

—Littletorn Reporter

Let's Hear Mother's Side

"Mrs. Welliver is enjoying a visit with her mother. She says she may stall all winter."

How's That Again?

Headline: "Bears down coca cola, 5-4, in long bottle."

Advertisement:

"Wm. H. Findling, 'Auctioneering is my special line of business. Prices are very reasonable. If I am out of town, make dates with my wife."

—Claremont Evening Times

Privileged Character

"He had the privilege also of viewing a number of rare Egyptian tummies."

—Carolina Weekly

Fair Warning

"Eddie Cantor has made plans that will return ham to the air next fall."

—Fiddler Review

Delayed Reaction

"Directors take office next Monday and the treasurer takes off in July."

—Indiana Citizen

There Must Be More

"The father is a Moron. That's one reason the family wants to live in Utah."

—Duisin, Texas Tribune

Sounds Interesting

"Miss H - - - wore a rose crepe afternoon dress with matching fat."

—Beacon-Herald

Going Strong

Judge Bently, one of our most eligible bachelors, is retiring from politics. Hale, hearty, and 55, the Judge says he wants a little peach and quiet.

—Corliss Connecticut Journal

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Lubrication Batteries
Cornell University will award an advanced degree to an American Indian for the first time in June.

Solomon Cook, who was born and raised on the St. Regis Mohawk Reserve in northern New York, has just completed requirements for his doctor's degree in vegetable crops.

For his research project Sol picked a crop unknown to Indians of 300 years ago. He wrote his thesis on weed control in potatoes using flame, cultivation and chemical methods.

Big Job

Getting the degree which led to his appointment as an assistant professor at the South Dakota State College of Agriculture in Brookings was more than a one-man job according to Sol's story.

He first thought about attending Cornell in 1935 when he was on the campus as a delegate to the State 4-H Club Congress. But his work with potatoes and gardening started four years before that. He joined a 4-H Club in 1931 and it wasn't long before his work attracted the attention of St. Lawrence county club agent, Bert Rogers, and Prof. A. J. Pratt of Cornell's department of vegetable crops.

Sol liked his 4-H work well enough to walk 13 miles home from high school so he could continue it. And he was good enough to make the New York State judging team in 1937 at the National Junior Vegetable Growers Association meeting.

At Massena High School Sol heard more about continuing his agricultural studies from his teacher of vocational agriculture, Henry White.

Came A Long Way

These men, Sol feels, gave him the help and encouragement he needed to start college.

What began for him as a two-year course in agriculture led first to a bachelor's degree, then a master's and now his Ph.D. Money for his education came from washing dishes, waiting tables and being a general handy man. A scholarship and summer work on farms also helped out. Donald Kerr, who is a counsellor at Cornell and one of Sol's most enthusiastic supporters, adds that he was in demand for summer work on farms because he knew farming and worked hard.

Mr. Kerr introduced Sol to Cornell's Cosmopolitan House giving many foreign students their first chance to meet and to know a "first American."

After graduation Sol returned to his father's dairy farm and a short time later enlisted in the Navy. He saw duty on Okinawa, the Philippines and Japan.

Married A Mohawk

While in the Navy he crossed the Canadian boundary and returned with a Mohawk bride. Mary's brother is the only Indian Jesuit priest and is at their home parish in St. Regis.

Sol's return to Cornell after the war where he was offered an assistantship in vegetable crops prompted Mr. Kerr to say "I bet you will end up as a college professor." As a graduate student he was elected to Sigma Xi, national scientific honorary.

The opinions of Sol's fellow students and professors are unanimous. Not only do they comment on his good work as a student but are especially enthusiastic about the originality and new ideas he had in designing equipment for his research.
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There are quite a few textbooks which won’t be
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in other schools. The book buyer from BARNES & NOBLE will be at the Co-op June 1, 2, and 3 to
buy books of this kind.

Bring all your used textbooks to the Co-op.
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THE CORNELL CO-OP
Barnes Hall  On The Campus
Oliver Hewitt
Wildlifer
(Continued from page 5)

thrillers Dr. Hewitt presents often have their counterparts in nature. For instance, knowing the kind of hawk that killed a farmer’s poultry and proving it may convince him that all hawks are not bad actors. While some hawks are bona fide rascals, as Dr. Hewitt points out, others are decidedly beneficial.

Courses taught by Dr. Hewitt include wildlife management and wildlife research, in which he supervises student investigations on farmland game.

Besides his teaching and student research duties, Dr. Hewitt is engaged in a long-term program of game investigations. These he initiated in the University’s 4,000-acre Arnot Forest, located 18 miles southwest of Ithaca. This partially wooded tract is typical of the moderately separated farm woodlots throughout the state. Here he studies woodland game—grouse, deer, and raccoons.

“Farm woodlands, offset by productive fields, produce far more wildlife than vast timbered areas,” Dr. Hewitt says. “Since the Arnot simulates a cluster of woodlots, our wildlife program is designed to find ways of increasing the farmer’s supply of woodland game. Furthermore, Arnot is only one segment of our long-range program. Gradually we intend to include marsh management and upland game restoration work.”

When not outdoors discovering ways to greater game abundance, Dr. Hewitt works in Fernow Hall. There he teaches his wildlife classes and offers counsel and advice to future conservationists. Through his work, he is continually striving for better wildlife conditions for everyone.

Atomic Research
Peacetime Version
(Continued from page 7)

plants grown in acid soils.

It is hoped that through these experiments, new and efficient methods of applying plant nutrients in the correct amounts will be found, thus cutting down on the nation’s fertilizer bill and increasing the yield of crops and livestock.

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MAY, 1950
Guest Editorial

What's Wrong With Controls
by Walt Mehlenbacher, '50

Controls, controls, controls. This is about all we hear today in connection with agriculture. More controls mean greater inefficiency in production. Much of this comes through the time spent upon the additional red tape encountered. This results in a lower productive capacity for the nation's farmers, and thus the standard of living is lower than it would have been under a less limited economy.

New laws are continually being enacted to correct mistakes in or conditions brought about by previous legislation. The first big federal attempt to regulate farm production was the Agricultural Adjustment Act passed in 1933. Since then hundreds of additional restrictions have been imposed under new bills and amendments. We still do not have a program that will work, largely because we are trying to regulate price through production when there are many more factors which enter into the picture. Most of these are immeasurable.

In the first place we cannot even control production. To make this clearer, just think of the one crop, potatoes. Fertilizer, cultivation, spray, and other management practices, along with other variables such as weather, soil conditions, diseases and varieties grown, are only a few of the many factors that influence the rate of production of this one crop. Since the human mind is incapable of comprehending more than two or three of these changeable factors at a time, it is therefore impossible to control production.

It appears that farm profits depend largely upon two big factors.

Armour Quiz . . . Test your knowledge!

Check the answers you believe correct, and see how much you know about the livestock and meat packing industry.

Questions

1. Approximately what percent of the value of beef animals is by-products on an average?
   - 2%
   - 10%
   - 18%

2. What new Armour by-product holds promise of getting more iron from mines?
   - Ammonia
   - Glue
   - Chemicals made from fats

3. Which of these variety meats is richest in the B vitamins?
   - Brains
   - Liver
   - Sweetbreads

4. The pituitary glands of approximately how many hogs are required to produce one pound of ACTH? (ACTH is Armour's new arthritis remedy).
   - 4,000
   - 400,000
   - 4,000,000

Answers

1. About 90% of the value of a beef animal is in the meat—only about 10% is in inedible by-products.
2. Chemicals from fats increase mining efficiency, and help recover minerals from mines once considered unprofitable.
3. Liver. "Variety meats" (hearts, tongue, kidneys, brains, etc.) are getting more popular because they are both delicious and nutritious.
4. 400,000. ACTH is one of many medicinals produced by Armour from animal glands. Others include insulin and liver extract.

From Fish to Cold Cooking
(Continued from page 7)

is the only one considered safe for use in dairy barns. This year, DDT will be replaced by Lindane. When flies become resistant to Lindane, scientists will be forced to seek still another new insecticide.

The crux of the whole problem is the question of how flies become resistant to DDT. The best answer to that is the assumption that there always were a few resistant flies. The non-resistant ones were killed off, while the resistant ones lived and multiplied. This happened with DDT, and probably will cause difficulty again with newer poisons.

So you can see that the various departments are hard at work on ever-new research problems. Life is never dull for a graduate student.

Up to Us
(Continued from page 3)

make us sit up and take notice. Some of the trouble has been our fault, but we have revamped our circulation department and will do our darnedest to do a good job of getting our copies to you, on time.

The COUNTRYMAN will have a good, hardworking staff next year. We're young and still full of ideas and energy. We hope it will reflect in the quality of the magazine we put out. Then perhaps our salesman will hear, "Say, fella, give me one of those COUNTRYMEN, will you, before they're all gone."

E.J.R.

THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN
YEARS
of General Electric Research

When the General Electric Research Laboratory was established in 1900, it was the first industrial laboratory devoted to fundamental research.

At that time E. W. Rice, Jr., then vice president of General Electric, said:

Although our engineers have always been liberally supplied with every facility for the development of new and original designs and improvements of existing standards, it has been deemed wise during the past year to establish a laboratory to be devoted exclusively to original research. It is hoped by this means that many profitable fields may be discovered.

Many profitable fields were discovered—profitable not only for General Electric but also for industry, the American public, and the world.

A half century ago the industrial experimental laboratory was itself an experiment. This month it begins its second half century with the dedication of a new building, greatly augmenting the facilities it offers to the advancement of man's knowledge.

You can put your confidence in—

GENERAL ELECTRIC
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### Letters-To-The-Editor

This, dear readers, is the letters-to-the-editor column. Yes, here’s your chance to break into print. Here’s your chance to get your opinions of the COUNTRYMAN—and other less important things—off your chest.

We hope this column fills a demand which seems to exist on the Upper Campus. Many of you have ideas for improvement of our way of life on the campus: about the way courses are run, about the way various organizations are run, and perhaps most important to us, about how the COUNTRYMAN is run. And of course, you may have ideas about affairs outside the campus: in the state, the country, and the world.

Often, though, it’s difficult to get your ideas expressed where they’ll do some good. The average person may have just a limited circle of friends with whom to talk. We hope, then, that this column will serve that purpose. After all, (ahem) a lot of people read the COUNTRYMAN.

Actually, it takes a bit of courage to put a column such as this in a magazine. We never know when some person, extraordinarily gifted with an acid tongue, and an equally acid pen, will proceed to tell us in no uncertain terms that we are no good at all. After we print such a letter, and of course we will print it, we must then remain in a state of bated breath, waiting for our millions of loyal readers to bombard us with letters defending us and praising us to the skies.

That is where the courage comes in. After all, suppose that scoundrel’s letter goes unchallenged. Suppose we don’t have millions of loyal readers. The thought is chilling.

Anyway, readers, the column is yours to do with as you will. We will print your letters and we hope there will be many of them.
It's Time to Order 1951 Seed Corn

RIGHT ABOUT this time of year, when corn has completed its growth and reached maturity, is the one time during the season when a good comparison can be made. Does your 1950 crop meet your expectations—will there be plenty of good green fodder—will the ensilage be just chuck full of grain—is it standing up well so that harvesting will be easy?

While all these things can be observed and are fresh in mind, it is a good plan to make a selection of seed for the 1951 crop.

Early Order System Means More Efficient Service

When farmers tell G.L.F. what kind and approximately how much hybrid seed corn they want next spring it takes a lot of guess work out of buying seed. This information in the fall of the year, plus the fact that the seed is moved through the already established G.L.F. service agencies, makes it possible for farmers to save thousands of dollars on their G.L.F. Hybrid Seed Corn.

Select a Corn to Fit Your Farm

The G.L.F. Hybrid Seed Corn chart showing all the varieties adapted to the growing conditions in your area is now on display at your G.L.F. service agency. Your Agent-Buyer or Store Manager is taking orders all during September. Now—during corn harvesting season—is the time to place your order for 1951.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.
Ithaca, N. Y.

Use G.L.F. Hybrids . . .

There's No Better Corn at Any Price
Going To College  
60 Odd Years Ago  

by Jared van Wagenen, Jr.

The COUNTRYMAN is indeed privileged to present to its freshmen (and other) readers the following delightful reminiscence by Jared van Wagenen, Jr., of his days as a Cornell freshman a few years ago—1887. It was originally given as a radio broadcast over WGY in Schenectady last June 30.

We hope this article will provide a smile and a bit of strength to those readers suffering somewhat from that freshman occupational malady—homesickness.

Mr. van Wagenen, the microphone is yours.

Good Friends of the WGY Forum:

For once in my life I feel that I have a topic particularly suited to this fairly precise date. I say this because just this very week, all over this State of New York and further afield, tens of thousands—yes, in the country as a whole-hundreds of thousands of self-conscious boys and starry-eyed girls are bidding good-bye to high school and the gown and mortar board with tassel which have so long been recognized as the scholar's badge and privilege. I think it is a good sign of the times that many thousands of these—a larger number of them than in any previous period in the history of the world—are very happily looking forward to four golden years of college so that graduation from high school is just a way station on the road. Instead of meaning that formal education is finished, it really means that it is just well begun.

Special Audience

So, tonight, if I were able to select my audience, which I cannot, I would address myself to you happy young folks who, come September, will for the first time walk beneath the elms and beside the ivied walls of your universities. I hope that at least a few of you are doing me the great honor of listening, for, what now seems to me a long time ago, I once went over the same road. I would like to give you greeting and well wishing. I shy away from the idea of really giving advice because in the first place I feel pretty confident you will not even pretend to take it and in the second place I may very easily be wrong.

On the twenty-second day of next September—you see I cannot forget the date—it will be sixty-three years since, having left my native plow and the farm where I was born, I went to Ithaca to become a freshman in what was then not the New York State College of Agriculture but the department of agriculture in Cornell University. It is a great occasion when a farm boy breaks away from a very sheltered home and the events of that day are forever photographed on the pages of memory. It was a damp and dripping late afternoon with the mist hanging over the town and lake, when from the vantage point of a D.L. and W. railroad train on the switchback on South Hill, I first saw the long straight streets of the little city in the valley and the grey stone buildings of Cornell. I suppose it is true that the present generation of freshmen are traveled enough and sophisticated enough so that they will never be able to have both the sense of bewilderment and the thrill which I experienced. There really are certain advantages in being a very fresh freshman.

Roosting Place

Every freshman must have some sort of place to roost and propelled more or less by the wings of chance, I found a place at 14 Linn Street. There I spent two underclassman years and knew more lightheaded, untroubled laughter and foolish talk, together with, I hope, a certain measure of high resolve, than by any possibility I can ever know again. Commonly, when I am in Ithaca, I pass by the old house and always I remember it.

(Continued on page 22)
Sterility—
The Dairyman’s Nightmare
by Margot Pringle ’53

At the opening of school a year ago, a couple of freshman ag students touring the university barns for the first time were both interested and puzzled by what they found on the second floor of one of the dairy buildings. A number of Holstein heifers of all ages were stabled in small individual box stalls, each bearing a sign with the designation “Normal”, “Subnormal”, or “Supernormal”. Upon inquiry, the students found that the heifers were taking part in a long-range experiment sponsored by Cornell to determine the effect of nutrition on one of the most serious conditions affecting dairy cattle today—that of sterility.

Lost Dollars

Few farmers who rely on dairy cattle as a source of income have not experienced annoyance and loss of time and money because one or more of their cows refused to get in calf, thereby delaying pregnancy and the ensuing lactation period many precious months. Added up on a nation-wide basis, the milk which never gets produced each year owing to reproductive inefficiency reaches a staggering total. It has been estimated that dairymen of the United States lose one quarter of a billion dollars each year because of this phenomenon. It cannot be over-emphasized that sterility is a problem of the greatest importance. What are some of its causes and what is known at present about methods of control?

Sterility, in dairy cattle as in other species, is a condition with any number of causes. Like fever, it is a symptom rather than a disease—and like fever, it cannot be cured until its specific cause is determined.

Shy breeders may be roughly classified into four main categories:

1. Those with structural or functional reproductive difficulties,
2. Those influenced by genetics, or inherited factors,
3. Those affected by malnutrition as a result of feed deficiencies, and
4. Those infected with one of the diseases which interferes with the normal functioning of the reproductive system.

Twin Headaches

A familiar example of a structural difficulty is seen in the freemartin, a female calf born twin to a bull. Almost always the heifer is sterile, probably because her sexual development as an embryo was arrested by the presence of male hormones produced by her brother. Examples of functional trouble are those cows in which the reproductive cycle stalls at some point. Such cases are the chronic bullers who are always in heat due to the retention of cysts on the ovaries, which cause heat, and at the other extreme, the cows who never come in heat at all—owing to a persistent corpus luteum or “yellow body” on one of the ovaries. This prevents heat until it is reabsorbed by the blood.

Relatively little is known about the role played by genetics, except that certain structural defects may be inherited and occasional lethal factors may crop up which make it impossible for the young to survive.

Nutrition affects the condition of the animal as a whole. Underfed, poorly grown stock are bad bets for breeding efficiency, since the reproductive system must compete with the rest of the body for the limited supply of available nutrients. Also, malnutrition may result in a general run-down condition that leaves the way open for the final factor—disease.

Three main diseases are now known to affect reproduction directly. Bang’s disease, or brucellosis, which spreads to humans as undulant fever, causes abortion. Vibrio fetus also causes abortion, when the embryo is about five months old. Trichomoniasis is a vaginal disease transmitted from bull to cow causing early abortion, which sometimes leaves decaying material in the uterus resulting in irreparable damage to the reproductive tract.

No Panacea

It is obvious that with such an impressive array of possible causes, sterility cannot be abolished by any one all purpose method. A correct diagnosis of the trouble is hard enough to achieve and after the vet has decided just what is wrong with a cow, chances are that he is virtually on his own when it comes to treating her. Although

This trailer is used by the department of animal husbandry as a mobile laboratory for on-the-spot testing and experimenting.
The death of H. E. Babcock is not only a personal loss, but it removes from the ranks of agriculture one of the soundest and most progressive leaders of the twentieth century.

"Ed" Babcock had the rare qualities of vision, combined with the energy, enthusiasm, and leadership, to put his ideas into effect. His influence on American agriculture will be felt for years to come, but he lived to see many of his ideas, considered revolutionary at first, commonly accepted.

Research and Education

Agricultural research and education were always close to his heart. For most of his mature life he was actively associated with Cornell University. First as a county agricultural agent and finally as state leader of county agricultural agents he did much to shape the pattern of agricultural extension work in New York State. Following two years of farming he was called back to Cornell by the late Dr. G. F. Warren to teach the first courses in marketing and cooperative marketing offered by the College of Agriculture. In 1922 he left the University to manage the G.L.F., a small farmers' cooperative which he had helped to found two years before. Both the success and the growth of the G.L.F. under his leadership are well known, as is his work with other farm organizations in this State and throughout the nation.

Election To Board

Mr Babcock's next intimate association with Cornell was his election to the Board of Trustees in 1930. In 1940 he became chairman of the Board, a position he held until 1948, and after that he continued as a member of the Executive Committee of the Board. During this critical period, his wise counsel and sympathetic leadership were invaluable to the University and particularly to the State Colleges with whose operations and problems he was intimately familiar.

Mr. Babcock was equally at home with the cross-roads farmer, captains of industry, and government leaders. His advice and guidance were sought by all. His primary interests, however, were the happiness and prosperity of the farm family, particularly in the Northeast, and the improvement of the standard of living of all Americans through the assurance of a better diet. In carrying out these ideas, he was responsible in 1941 while chairman of the Board of Trustees for the organization of the School of Nutrition—the first of its kind in the world. It is a formula for teamwork between the various colleges and divisions of the University and the people who produce and market food.

To His Memory

Many achievements will live as lasting monuments to Mr. Babcock's memory. The greatest perhaps will be the large number of men and women with whom he worked and whom he trained and inspired to carry out his many concepts of agricultural needs and to continue the many projects which he so ably started.

Now Hear This

Now is the time for all aspiring journalists, business men, and photographers to start their journey to fame and fortune. How? Simple. Just come up to the COUNTRYMAN office, Room 490, Roberts Hall, and enter the competition for the staff. Any student of the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics, regular or special, is eligible.
Sterility—

Let’s take a trip to the far-flung plains of the Middle West, as our roving reporter leads us through his adventures in the great wheat harvest—with a little time off for sightseeing.

by Conrad Oliven ‘53

The following article is made up of excerpts from two letters to the COUNTRYMAN from its roving associate editor, Conrad Oliven. Conrad spent his summer vacation following the wheat harvest from Oklahoma northward. Here’s what he wrote:

Dear Ed,

Long time no hear, but I’ve been pretty much on the go since I last saw you. That is, until last week when I moved into Gurley, Nebraska. The rain moved in at the same time.

There is nothing I like to mention less than the weather in a letter, but out here everyone lives the weather—eats, talks, sleeps, and even dreams about it. The rain is giving me a chance to catch up on my correspondence.

Here’s my progress:

I began the harvest in Enid, Oklahoma with a custom combine outfit. I had a job as a truck driver, driving a two-ton truck from the field to the elevator in town. Before long, however, I realized the many drawbacks in working with a combine crew—dirty competition, unjust hours, and extreme restlessness . . .

Most of the farms in southern Kansas are tenant operated. The owner may be hundreds of miles off in a city apartment writing the farmer at what time to plant the wheat, how much to plant and when to sell it. I have noticed the result of this system—erosion, in capital letters. Every acre is put into wheat. Even buildings have been torn down to make room . . .

In Scott City, Kansas, I knew I had caught up with the harvest by the sight of hundreds of combines lining the streets, waiting for assignments.

The wheat was ready to go, but it rained that night. The next day all the farmers were in town (later I learned that most of the farmers lived in town anyway) getting haircuts or just lining the streets to talk about the harvest . . .

I drove out to various farms. The farmers didn’t need any help then but they all directed me to one particular ranch. Three men, dressed like cowboys, were feeding calves when I arrived. One young fellow told me he wouldn’t be ready to cut for a few days but he had a lot of work if I wanted to stay. I did, for sixteen days . . .

Half the land was in summer fallow and the weeds had to be kept down and the ground broken up. I spring-toothed, twenty feet at a time. I “one-wayed” sixteen feet at a clip. I’ll try to describe a “one-way” because I’ve never seen one in the East. It is used instead of plowing; a number of curved discs are set at an angle to the direction of travel. This arrangement turns the earth just as in plowing. You can only make left hand turns with a one-way. I found that out the hard way, getting cornered along a fence. Thereafter I always carried a chain, just in case.

A Little Dew

One morning I went out to cultivate a patch of maize in one corner of the farm. I had to cross a dry creek bed. To my surprise, the “dry” creek bed, eighteen feet deep, was ready to flood the countryside. It had rained in the Colorado mountains and the water and mud were rapidly flowing downstream. That morning a neighboring farmer caught six catfish in his driveway.

A few days later the bed was dry again . . .

Scott City claimed more Cadillacs per capita than any other town in the country. A few farmers owned twenty or thirty sections of land, having acquired them during the “Dirty Thirties.” Speaking of dust storms, the Great Plains’ newspapers are very resentful of the swivel chair experts in Washington predicting another “Dust Bowl.” I have seen dust blow the day following a rain, which I had imagined to be impossible. In the distance it looks like a huge prairie fire. The wind gets pretty rugged here at times . . .

Frontiers

Frontier Days in Cheyenne, Wyoming were coming to a close when I finished in Nebraska, so I took

The author used this outdoor shower on the Lloyd Pike farm in Argonia, Kansas. A simple rule to follow: fill the barrel in the morning, warm shower in the evening; forget to fill it, cold shower.
the weekend off and headed west. I was in Cheyenne only on the last evening of the big celebration. The impression I got was that Frontier Days is a good yearly excuse to get drunk. But I only saw the last evening of it; I've been told they put on an excellent rodeo. That same evening I went on to Laramie and visited the University of Wyoming.

The next day I again headed east, back to Nebraska. I traveled through cattle country, wide open range for mile after endless mile. I had always been interested in raising cattle, had even made some plans for working on a ranch for a while. That dry, desolate country made me think twice however. Back in Alliance, Nebraska, I started looking around for work. But the previous week it had hailed in the area— the whole county was eighty per cent hailed out. The fields were a pitiful sight; so were the farmers. No one was doing any hiring; everyone seemed downcast, even the townspeople.

Wait Till Next Year

I talked with various farmers but always had a strange feeling of being unwelcome. Not that I was, but they certainly were not in good spirits. I said little, hoped they'd make up for it next year, and moved on. The people have faith however. As one old timer expressed it, "This is great country for looking forward to next year. That's all we can do in a bad year" . . .

The Black Hills of South Dakota were not far out of my way and I decided to turn tourist for a few days. These hills (they're really mountains) are a huge oasis in the middle of the plains. Very fabulous and scenic country. I took some pictures of the buffalo herds in Custer State Park, saw Mount Rushmore Memorial, visited Lead, a gold mining town, and Deadwood, South Dakota. I arrived in Deadwood a few days before the "Days of '76." That's a big celebration every year to commemorate the discovery of gold by Custer's expedition. Wild Bill Hickok was shot there. His grave is a big tourist attraction.

Also buried in the Deadwood cemetery are such fabulous characters as Calamity Jane, Preacher Smith Wesson, Potato Creek Johnnie, and scores of others who never lived to be twenty-five or thirty.

During the celebration, the town goes wild for three days, twenty-four hours a day, with rodeos and plenty of booze. Native Sioux Indians, dressed in festive costumes, add to the local color. I saw one old fellow come in from the mountains, riding in a wagon, a stoic squaw in the back, and a saddle horse trailing behind, a rifle strapped to the saddle—the kind of stuff you see in the movies.

Chiseler, Huh?

I was ahead of the harvest in Rapid City, South Dakota and was told to go to the eastern part of the state where the harvest would be in full swing. After I crossed the Missouri River at Pierre, I inquired for work. At Blunt (population about 200) I got a job "chiseling" with a caterpillar tractor. Here the ground is chiseled instead of plowed. A chisel is just a cultivator, the chisels being set as deep as the tractor can pull them. Chiseling lets the straw protrude to catch snow in the winter. This provides about the only moisture.

Spring wheat is planted here. It seldom ripens in time so the grain is swathed, that is, cut and windrowed in one operation. When dry it is combined with a pick-up attachment as on a baler. This particular farmer also farmed in Oklahoma, flew back and forth to keep track of both places.

A note about the drinking water in the area. It's artesian water, flows freely from a depth of one to two thousand feet but—the stuff is luke warm and tastes like . . . well, it's hard to describe the taste, but if you take two well rotted eggs, dilute same with a glass of Alka-Seltzer, you might have a similarity after you heat it enough to dissolve the mixture. The stuff would be hard to analyze in a chem lab—be a dandy for a qual final. It kills weeds but cattle drink it and man took the hint because there's nothing else to drink. The coffee from this water is a slimy green color. Have I said enough?

I went further east and noticed a more diversified type of agriculture. I was really out of the great wheat belt. A good deal of oats, rye, barley, and flax were grown there. Most of the grain was being swathed. Some was cut with a binder and shocked, later to be threshed. The farmers with combines did not need any extra help because, I believe of the more diversified farming. They did not plant all their acreage in one crop or they had steady help. Quite a few dairies sprang up the further I went . . .

The trip was really worth while. The experience was invaluable. I don't believe I could have learned as much on any one farm, let alone seen the country. I made many good friends and got a lot out of the whole deal; I only hope I also get four points of farm practice credit.

As ever,
Conrad

The rock Conrad is sitting on is a memorial near Scott City, Kansas, for the last army officer killed by Indians.
Father of the three and a half billion dollar poultry industry, first professor of poultry husbandry in the United States, organizer of the first college poultry department—the list of Jimmy Rice's firsts would fill the Poultry Tribune. But what about the life and character of this man, who even in retirement is one of agriculture's most active and beloved personalities.

James E. Rice was born on March 12, 1865 of a farm family. His parents and foster parents died before he was fifteen, so he early developed the initiative and perseverance which characterize his whole life.

Rice entered Cornell in 1886, and as an undergraduate wrote for agricultural journals and carried on the first poultry feeding experiments in an American college. After graduation, Rice stayed at the University an extra year to teach the first poultry husbandry course to be given in America.

Later, after eleven years of farming and Farmers' Institute work, Rice was recalled to Cornell as professor of poultry husbandry, the first such position in America.

But Jimmy Rice was more than a teacher—to the infant poultry industry, he brought the zeal of a crusader. First he began experimental work for improving egg production; then he applied himself to developing bigger and better markets. With better markets, he realized, more chicks were needed and he began studying artificial incubation, a practice practically unknown at that time. More birds meant more feed was needed, and again:

Rice led the way. Realizing that improvements had to be brought to the farmers' attention if they were to be of any value, Rice became a staunch supporter of the extension program.

Jimmy Rice has been away from Cornell for many years, but memories of him remain ever fresh. Many of these memories are made up of incidents in Rice's life, sparks of his unforgettable character.

For example, once in 1946 when he was speaking at a large banquet, Jimmy's upper plate popped out of his mouth. With characteristic poise, he grabbed them in mid-air and replaced them, halting his speech only long enough to confide triumphantly to those nearest him, "Ha, I caught them."

Strictly Amateur

And then there is the oft-told story of how the "Prof" and a friend, playing golf in Florida, began a round after a pro tournament. Some of the spectators stayed to watch them, and Jimmy, forgetting all his lessons, missed the ball completely two or three times. After swinging ineffectually again and again, and noticing the crowd's hardly restrained mirth, Jimmy straightened up and remarked with a chuckle, "My, what a difficult course."

Rice retired as a professor emeritus in 1934, and is now living in Miami, Florida. His idea of retirement, however, scarcely agrees with Webster's definition. Since that date he has been president of the Northeastern Poultry Producers' Congress and chairman of the Seventh World's Poultry Congress, an exhibition which drew over 800,000 visitors from all over the United States and many foreign countries.

Rice's former students and associates are now planning a special honor to commemorate his work—the James E. Rice Memorial Library project. This collection, which is to assemble all of the important information dealing with poultry, will be placed in the new agricultural library as a lasting tribute to one of Cornell's memorable personalities.
Hey. You with the red beany. Do you know what a wheel is? You don't, eh. Well, around here a wheel is someone who belongs to the Ag-Domecon Council. Got that. What, you never heard of Ag-Domecon! Well you and I just better have a heart to heart talk.

Way back in the twenties—long before you were born—a bunch of leaders on the upper campus got together and decided to do something about it. What do you mean— "about what?" Oh, I forgot, you weren't even born then.

Well you see, things were pretty rough in those days. The Veg-Crops Club wanted to have a banquet the same time the 4-H Club wanted to hold its regular meeting. Result: a conflict. Well, these wheels (who were the presidents of the different clubs) really did something great. They co-ordinated all the activities on the upper campus so that nobody had to worry about which meeting to attend. Later they began to handle student participation in Farm and Home Week.

They decided to call themselves the Ag-Domecon Council. And that's what they've been called ever since—except during World War II.

You see, during World War II many campus organizations ceased to function and so Ag-Domecon disbanded. Now don't get the idea there weren't any more wheels—there were. It was just harder to find them. In 1946 the war was over and things began to hum again on the upper campus. Somebody called a mass meeting and the students voted to install a new constitution.

This constitution made Ag-Domecon a representative council. Now there's one representative for about every hundred students and his term lasts one year. Yes, you'll get a chance to vote—next spring. Also there are two representatives each from the Freshman and Sophomore classes. Of course, you can run if you want to, but that won't be until next term.

What do you mean, "What do they do?" Oh, I forgot, you weren't here last year. If you'd been here you could have found out—but I suppose it's not your fault that you were born so late.

Well, Ag-Domecon is a service organization for students on the upper campus. A framework of (Continued on page 24)
A New Home For The Bradys

by Martha Jean Salzberg '51

The students in Economics of the Household 310 have worked with many families on many management problems, but the project of the Brady's new home is one of their favorites.

The story begins in 1946, when the Bradys came to Ithaca from Texas. Having exhausted their money supply, they lived in a small shack about eight miles northwest of the city. The shack was uncomfortable, but Mr. and Mrs. Brady had courage and happy plans for a new home to be built nearby.

Double Duty

Mr. Brady got a job as a clerk in the Ithaca Post Office, and Mrs. Brady worked at the Morse Chain Company to earn extra money for their future home. Both still held these full-time jobs when the first cinder block was laid on September 2, 1949. From that date, construction went on steadily, most of the work being done after hours. Mrs. Brady took only one vacation—an eight day rest after she broke her arm. The hospital could keep her no longer.

Mr. Brady cut all the lumber for the new house from a nearby woodlot, Mrs. Brady mixed the mortar, and together they laid the cinder blocks. There was little food expense, for they canned and froze their own chickens, calves, pigs, and vegetables. One pig escaped the freezer and was sold, the money being used to buy Mrs. Brady the new coat which she laughingly calls her "pig coat."

On December 12, 1949, just three months and twelve days after the first cinder block was laid, the Bradys moved into the first floor of the home. The fireplace was the only source of heat during that winter, but blankets over the second floor and basement stairs helped combat the cold.

The EH 310 class took the Brady home as one of their projects a short time after Mrs. Brady asked the EH department for help in stor-
Here are six of the men in charge of the running of the College of Agriculture. Left to right, Carl E. F. Guterman, director of research; Anson W. Gibson, director of resident instruction; William I. Myers, dean of the College; Lloyd R. Simons, director of extension; Ralph H. Wheeler, director of finance; Arthur J. Heinicke, director of the Geneva experiment station.

Retirement for Seven Ag and Home Ec Profs

Seven faculty members of the State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics at Cornell retired last June after periods of service that ranged as high as forty-two years. All are widely known in the state.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
Byron B. Robb

Professor Byron B. Robb, the first student at Cornell to study to become an agricultural engineer, is retiring after forty-two years as a faculty member. When he received his B.S. degree in 1911, he had already been instructing for two years.

In 1913 he received his M.S. degree at Cornell, and was named an assistant professor; in 1919 he became professor of agricultural engineering.

Land reclamation through open ditch and tile drainage has been Professor Robb’s main interest. During World War I he organized farmers and was responsible for getting and administering thirteen power ditchers to drain and reclaim land for increasing vegetable crop production in the state.

G. Walter Tailby
Assistant Professor G. Walter Tailby, a leader in dairy herd improvement work in New York State since 1920, was born in a farm home on the Cornell University farm, now part of the campus.

Graduated from the College of Agriculture in 1906, Professor Tailby was appointed superintendent of livestock for the college after serving a year and a half as a member of the government soil survey. In 1920 he became supervisor of the Dairy Herd Improvement Association testers and visited all of them two or three times a year. Since 1929 he has had charge of DHIA supervisors.

In 1934 Professor Tailby took over management of the central laboratory and office of the Dairy Record Club where records are kept for more than 300 dairymen.

Ernest Van Alstine

A member of the agronomy extension staff since 1931, Professor Ernest Van Alstine has been its project leader the past few years. His major interest has been in the improvement of pastures, general soil fertility, and the promotion of the use of lime on the many acid soils throughout the state. The control of weeds, especially by chemical (Continued on page 26)

Dr. G. C. Kent New Head of Plant Path; Replaces Massey

At his own request, Professor Louis M. Massey, head of the plant pathology department at Cornell since 1922, relinquished his administrative duties in order to spend full time in research, primarily on ornamental plants, and in teaching graduate students.

His successor as head of the department is Dr. George C. Kent, professor of plant pathology at the College of Agriculture.

Dr. Massey is recognized as a world authority on diseases of glad-iolus and roses and has had many articles published on his research. He has acted as consulting pathologist of the American Rose Society for a number of years and has directed its disease control campaign and research program. He was president of the Society in 1940 and 1941 and received the Society’s honorary gold medal in 1948.

From Iowa State

His successor as department head, Dr. Kent, has been a staff member since 1945. Previously, he was professor of plant pathology and research in botany and plant pathology at Iowa State College. From 1926 to 1945, he conducted research on diseases of orchard and nursery crops. This included three years as head of the pathological program in the peat land vegetable crop work in Iowa.

A native of Keene, New Hampshire, Dr. Kent was graduated in 1933 from Oxford University, where he was a Rhodes Scholar, and received his Ph.D. at Iowa State in 1936. He is considered one of the country’s outstanding teachers of plant pathology, and has published “Elements of Plant Pathology,” besides numerous technical articles for scientific journals. From 1943 to 1946 he served as associate editor of “Phytopathology.” Last year he assumed the editorship.
Evan Lamb

It's hard to begin a story on Evan Lamb. One must wade through a maze of activities, all outstanding, in search of the single most interesting and important one to put in a lead. Perhaps the wisest course is that of chronological order.

Evan left Corfu, N. Y. High School in 1945 with high honors and the presidency of the state Future Farmers of America. He had planned to enter Cornell in the fall to study veterinary medicine, but the army intervened and sent him to Texas for a year and a half. There, among other things, he could enjoy his favorite hobby and get paid too, playing his bass violin in an army band. His outfit played for many U.S.O. shows and "This Is the Army" radio broadcasts.

After his discharge, Evan returned to his father's farm, but later went back to Texas to bring back the girl who became his wife.

Here at Cornell at last, Evan kept busy his first year with Frosh soccer and Alpha Gammo Rho fraternity. His musical interest led him to join the Rhythm Club and then to a job with a dance band at Joe's Restaurant in Ithaca. Raising a family and maintaining a good average, in addition to the Round-Up Club and Kermis have also kept him busy.

Freshmen who are finding interesting clubs and activities on the ag campus can thank Evan as a member of the Ag-Domecon council. One of his jobs in this, his third year on Ag-Domecon is chairmanship of the committee which plans the program to bring the frosh and the organizations together during the first few weeks of the year.

Last spring his talents and accomplishments were recognized in his election to the presidency of Ho-Nun-de-Kah honorary society. Evan's Farm and Home Week speech on "Are Co-ops Getting Too Big?" won the Eastman Stage contest. In this line of public speaking he is assisting in the extension teaching department, where most two-year students will see him sooner or later. Evan's main interest for the future lies in the field of agricultural economics. His Eastman Stage speech and a summer working for a G.L.F farm store seem to point the way towards a career in the cooperatives, or personnel work with farm credit.

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Ann Forde

Some people collect stamps and are called philatelists. Some people collect coins and are called numismatists. But what do you call people who collect beer steins? Well, for at least one home ec senior, that's no problem. You simply call her Ann Forde.

Ann started her collection with a house party souvenir. Then she got one from a root beer stand. More followed from places far and near. Now she has a fine collection of steins in her room: tall ones, short ones, thin ones, fat ones.

Last summer, it's a good bet that Ann added another prize to her aggregation, a stein direct from Germany. For early in June she sailed with a group of students to Europe when they visited many of the tourists' favorite spots and ended up in Munich.

Anne is from Endicott, New York and graduated from Union-Endicott High School. Here at Cornell, she majors in food and nutrition. This is no accident. Ever since she visited the campus as a junior in high school, Cornell has won a place in her heart. This, along with her love for cooking, brought her here as an F. N. major. As proof of her cooking ability Anne won the Cherry Pie Contest in her sophomore year. Last year, Anne was chairman of the contest.

Other extracurricular activities have benefited from her presence. Last spring, the Home Ec Club selected her as president for the coming year. She is also a member of Omicron Nu and the Ag-Domecon Council. In past years Anne served as chairman of the Elsie Van Buren Debate and as a V.P.
in Dickson. She also has been active in C.U.R.W. and in girl scout work.

Anne fulfills the supreme test of a sense of humor: she can laugh when the joke's on her. For example, before last Christmas vacation, Anne caught the sneezing bug. Anne caught the sneezing bug. For several days she sported a bright red nose around campus. About the same time the song "Rudolph the Red Nose Reindeer" made its appearance. From then on, Anne was known to her coridor as "Rudolf." Later, the joke was on her friends when they saw her return from vacation wearing a pair of antlers tied with a bright red ribbon.

Yes, Anne takes everything in her stride. Always cheerful and friendly, she gets a lot of fun out of life.

—R.C.

JOE

For several days she sported a bright red nose around campus. About the same time the song "Rudolph the Red Nose Reindeer" made its appearance. From then on, Anne was known to her coridor as "Rudolf." Later, the joke was on her friends when they saw her return from vacation wearing a pair of antlers tied with a bright red ribbon.

Yes, Anne takes everything in her stride. Always cheerful and friendly, she gets a lot of fun out of life.

—R.C.

DWIGHT MILLER

It should be a surprise to no one that Dwight "Little Joe" Miller is president of the Round-Up Club this year. His life at Cornell has largely been bound up in the doings of the club and he has made an enviable record in many phases of animal husbandry.

While still a freshman, he won the beef cattle championship in the Round-Up Club Showmanship contest. In 1949 he went on to superintend the beef cattle division and win the reserve champion horse showmanship prize and last year he superintended the horse division and became champion horse showman, as well as reserve champion Guernsey cattle showman.

Joe's background helps account for his successes in animal husbandry. He came here from Kent, Connecticut after attending Kent School, a private school for boys, where his father managed the dairy herd.

Joe was active in the 4-H club's "baby beef" program and one year he had the champion steer in the baby beef division of the Eastern States Livestock Exposition.

Here on the ag campus, "Little Joe" has been a member of the 4-H Club, the Young Co-ops and the Livestock Judging Team. When the results came in from last spring's elections, Joe found himself on the Ag-Domecon Council as a representative-at-large. Last spring he was elected to Ho-Nunde-Kah, the senior agricultural honorary society.

Joe has also taken an active interest in sports, having skated on the frosh hockey team and played on the 150 pound football squad for two seasons.

A member of Acacia fraternity, Joe is a soft spoken young man who has a reputation among his friends and fraternity brothers for liking a good joke and lots of laughs. It is this quality which helps him to put people at their ease when they meet him. Concerning activities, Joe says that he likes them better than he likes books.

This fall Joe's biggest job will be guiding the program of the Round-Up Club, which will include several student livestock judging contests.

After graduation, Joe expects to go into some phase of livestock work. He likes working with all classes of stock, although most of his work has been with beef cattle.

—M.R.

BARBARA BROWN

"Home town girl makes good." This headline could well introduce the story of Barbara Brown. After graduating from Ithaca High School, Barbara simply turned her eyes and toes up the hill and proceeded to make a name for herself during the three years she has been a student in Cornell's College of Home Economics.

Now, with a broad background in scholastic and extracurricular activities, Barb is entering her senior year with all attributes of a most outstanding young woman. Because of her high cumulative average she was initiated into Omicron Nu, a national honorary society in home economics, last spring.

(Continued on page 24)
Election Results Of Organizations

Omicron Nu
Newly-elected officers for Omicron Nu, national senior honorary society in home economics are: Barbara Brown, president; Betty Washburn, vice-president; Julia Schanzer, secretary; Joan Goedert, treasurer; and Toddy Frizzell, editor.

4-H Club
The following have been elected to offices of the University 4-H Club for the school year 50-51: President, Don Burton '51; Vice-president, Dolores Hartnett '51; Secretary, Anne Hill '52; Treasurer, Harry Schwarzweller '51.

Ho-Nun-De-Kah
Ho-Nun-De-Kah, honorary senior agricultural men's society has elected the following people as its 1950-51 officers: President, Evan Lamb; Vice-president, Bill Bair; Secretary, Brad Donahoe; and Treasurer, Frank Trerise.

Bacamia
Officers for Bacamia, honorary bacteriology society, for the coming year are: Michael Wolin, president; Cynthia Comstock, secretary; Eugene Nester, treasurer; and Ann Safford, social chairman.

Kermis
Donald Anthony '51, was elected president of the Kermis Club for the year 1950-51. Other new officers are Phyllis Harvey '51, vice-president; Nancy Francis '52, secretary; and Henrietta Blumoff '51, treasurer.

Dairy Science Club
The following have been elected officers of the Cornell Dairy Science Club for the coming year: James Paul, president; William O'Hara, vice-president; Al Kligerman, secretary; and George Klozer, treasurer.

Grange-4-H Open House
On Friday evening, Sept. 29, the Cornell Grange and 4-H Club will sponsor a joint open house in Warren Seminar. All are invited to attend.

Home Ec Scholarships
Eight girls in the College of Home Economics have won New York State Home Bureau scholarships. Awarded annually to New York State girls, the scholarships, worth $10 to $200, come from funds established by dime contributions of Home Bureau members.

Ag-Domecon Open House
Ag-Domecon Council will hold an open house for all freshmen on Friday evening, Sept. 22, in Home Ec. auditorium. A get acquainted program and square dancing with music furnished by one of the campus orchestras is planned.

Prof. DeGraff Wins Professor of Merit Award For 1949-50
Dr. Herrell F. DeGraff, professor of land economics, won the annual Professor of Merit award for the year 1949-50. The award is given to the professor chosen by the members of the graduating class as the best teacher of the year. It was presented to Professor DeGraff by Don Richter, former president of Ho-Nun-De-Kah society, at the faculty-senior reception last June.

CORNELL GRANGE
Welcome All Freshmen
YOUR STUDENT GRANGE ON CAMPUS
OPEN HOUSE FOR ALL
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29 8:00 P.M.
WARREN SEMINAR
Saturday Night Is the BIGGEST NIGHT of the Week!

On Saturday night, the chores are finished a little earlier... second helpings go begging at the supper table... friendly yard lights wink out like sleepy stars as byroads and highways funnel farm families into main street until stores and sidewalks overflow.

The menfolk gather on street corners to speculate on the weather, to brag about their livestock, to swap experiences and trade advice. Farm women track down bargains, and talk over news that will be printed in the next edition of the Weekly Herald. Youngsters splurge their allowances at popcorn stands and ice cream parlors.

Folks use shopping as an excuse for coming to town, but the thing they really look forward to on Saturday night is the community reunion. They delight in meeting old friends and making new ones. They enjoy trading with storekeepers who know their needs as well as their names.

Saturday night in small-town America—with its friendliness, and neighborly helpfulness—is a breath of warmth in a cold, cynical world. No wonder a walk down Main Street renews one's faith in America and rekindles the hope that we may yet use this Saturday night spirit to bring peace and plenty to mankind.
1950
Franklin C. Bishop, who was summer assistant in Otsego County this summer, started work as assistant county agricultural agent in Cattaraugus County. He also served as summer assistant in Otsego County in 1948.

Patricia M. Coolican was appointed assistant home demonstration agent in Oswego County this summer.

Sally Gumaer became assistant home demonstration agent in Cayuga County this summer.

Alice Jean Kendrick is now assistant home demonstration agent in Chenango County.

Edwin A. Kinne has been appointed assistant county agent in Herkimer County.

Robert Plaisted started on September 1 as a graduate assistant in the University of California.

Donald W. Richter has won the Jim Dayton scholarship, a $100 award made to members of the Cornell chapter of Phi Kappa Psi social fraternity on the basis of "promise of scholarship, qualities of leadership, wholesome influence and character in the activities of the university and the fraternity." Richter is now working towards a Ph.D. in ag engineering here at Cornell.

Anne Wadsworth was appointed assistant home demonstration agent in Dutchess County.

Jane Masson, of 1588 Ansel Road, Cleveland, now is nutrition consultant for the Beechut Company in Cleveland.

Marjorie Rubin married Harold Frank in December 1949 and now lives at 76 Byers Street, Springfield, Massachusetts.

Richard W. Saville, who has been working on a dairy and poultry farm since graduation, has been appointed assistant county agent in Broome County.

Dorothy Schlaphoff, who got her Ph.D. here, was recently made chairman of the department of home economics at the University of Nebraska.

Alfred N. Schwartz is studying agricultural news sources for his master's degree here at Cornell. He has an assistantship in the department of extension teaching and information.

1949
Doris Kershaw is now Mrs. Richard A. Guha and lives at 419 Inman Terrace, Willow Grove, Pennsylvania.

Jane Masson, of 1588 Ansel Road, Cleveland, now is nutrition consultant for the Beechnut Company in Cleveland.

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1948
Victor Hershman is working with the Bureau of Reclamation in Boise, Idaho. His job is with the Project Planning Division which is responsible for soil and land classification. His address is P.O. Box 1434 in Boise.

Martha Johnson, formerly a dietitian-hostess at the Hotel Cortland, has a new job as assistant dietitian in the cafeteria of Cortland State Teachers' College.

Josephine McKennick, production chief of Wetzle's Advertising Agency, married Alan F. Tobie. Their address is 950 South Main Street, Lewistown, Pennsylvania.

1947
Norma Isaacson has married Nathaniel Remes last January. They are living at RFD, Storrs, Connecticut.

Joan Munger, Mrs. Robert Bergren since August 1949, is a graduate student in Teachers' College, Columbia University.

Alice Ross, better known to recent Cornellians as Mrs. W. J. McCarthy is now in charge of professional placement at the Executive Service Corporation in New York City. She was formerly assistant placement secretary here at the College of Home Economics. Their address is 19 West 44 Street in New York.

Lester H. Vollmer became county agricultural agent-at-large in Schuyler County. He had been a 4-H Club agent in Massachusetts since graduation from Cornell.

1946
Patricia Murtaugh started in June as home economist for the Dole Pineapple Company, where she has the nom-de-plume of Pat Collier. Her headquarters are in San Francisco but her territory covers Hawaii and all of the United States.

Dorothy Taylor, now Mrs. Charles Prey, has a son, Stephen Carl, born last March. Her address is 3808 Northern Parkway, Baltimore 6, Maryland.

(Continued on page 20)
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**ESSO RUST-BAN 603**—to help prevent rust attack on the insides of idle engines. Ideal for your tractor engine...forms a protective film on inside surfaces, gives a lasting coating to inner precision parts, provides dependable “lay-up” protection! Obtain directions before using.

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ESSO STANDARD OIL COMPANY

October, 1950
Ruth Levine married Jack Frankenstein in June. She is a family case worker for the Jewish Family Service in New York City.

Wray Medland, a book buyer at Stern Brothers Store in New York City, married Alfred Ricciardi last year. Their address is 138 Remson Street, Brooklyn, New York.

Margaret Steinmetz, who received her M.S. here, married Ralph Mosher last year.

Mary Elizabeth Mershon, now Mrs. William F. Hoffmann, is living at 6227 Ellsworth Avenue, Dallas, Texas.

Margaret Phillips, a graduate student in 1944, is now a nutritionist in Boston for the New England Dairy and Food Company. Her address is 21 Sutherland Road, Brookline, Massachusetts.

Jane Miller, who received her M.S. here, was married last year to Kenneth Crosby. Both are teaching at Juniata College, Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, Mrs. Crosby as an assistant professor.

1942

Ruth Lutz, is working as a graduate assistant in nutrition for her M.S. at the University of Wisconsin. She was formerly a therapeutic dietitian at Spokane Hospital, Spokane, Washington.

Jane Scranton left her teaching job at Ohio State to marry Robert Evans Walker. They now live at 340 East Chase Avenue, Worthington, Ohio.

1940

Mary Margaret Stinard, now Mrs. John W. Hacker, has moved with her family of three sons and a daughter to RD 2, Nassau, N. Y.

Dr. York, Dr. Earle Join College Staff

Vegetable breeding work in New York State is being intensified with the appointment of Dr. Thomas L. York to the staff of the departments of vegetable crops and plant breeding at the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station.

Additional research on vegetable breeding has been requested by the vegetable growers of the state.

Dr. York will initiate projects with several vegetables. They will include investigations in fusarium wilt resistance in spinach, scab resistance in cucumbers, mosaic resistance in summer squash, dry root resistance in beans and on the development of a non-bolting high quality Nantes carrot for the muck and snap bean varieties adaptable for mechanical harvesting.

He will also assist in projects already started by Dr. Henry Munger, Cornell plant breeder. Halo blight resistance in snap beans and dry beans, mosaic resistance in cucumbers, yellows resistance in cabbage and the development of onion hybrids will get further study.

A native of North Carolina, Dr. York received his bachelor of science and master of science degrees in horticulture from North Carolina State and his Ph.D. degree in plant breeding at Cornell this year.

A new member of agricultural economics extension staff at Cornell University is Wendell Earle, who received his Ph.D. degree here last June.
Slips In The Press

Earle has been appointed assistant professor of marketing and will work mainly with wholesale handlers and retailers on problems of marketing poultry and eggs. Professor Earle was born and reared on a dairy farm in northeastern Vermont. He graduated from the University of Vermont in 1946, after having his college work interrupted by a year’s tour of duty in the Army Air Forces. During his last two years at Vermont, he worked on the Emergency Farm Labor Program as assistant state supervisor.

Earle came to Cornell in 1946 as instructor in poultry husbandry. He received the M.S. degree in 1948, for a study of labor-saving in poultry house chores on New York farms. For the next two years he worked on a Northeastern Regional Research Project studying the marketing of eggs through wholesale channels for his Ph.D.

Joan: “You kiss like a straw hat.”
Jim: “Huh?”
Joan: “It wasn’t felt.”
—borrowed (with improvements) from the Widow.

Couldn’t Have Been That Bad
The final score had her winning eight debates and losing four.
—Ohio University Alumnus

Smell Too?
Socks planted now will bloom this winter.
—Palo Alto Times

Eek!
The mother of the bridegroom was attired in a soft, blue, lace dress that fell to the floor.
—Raleigh News and Observer

Huh?
For sale: Gorgeous tiny Peke pups; fringe trimmed, slightly soiled; reconditioned for satisfaction. Wrapped in cellophane and tied with a huge red bow.
—Fort Worth Press

Third Floor All Bundled Up?
Wanted: Experienced girl to sew buttons on the fourth floor.
—Newburgh News

As Long As His Fare Is Paid
Lost — Thursday night, white-faced roan bull; weight, 1400 pounds; probably downtown or on Lincoln Park bus.
—Grand Forks Star

We Caught It Just In Time
Evan Lamb, ’51, won the 1950 Eastman Speaking Stage, talking on the subject, “Can Farm Crops Grow Too Big?”
—Cornell Countryman

Sons Feeling Good Too?
At today’s dinner will be her tight daughters, three sons and their families.
—Syracuse Herald

Glub, Glub
While the power company official denied any quarrel with farmers in the district who are demanding more water for agricultural purposes, he did not deny that he had been thoroughly irrigated by their actions.
—Albuquerque Journal

Must Be Rather Drafty
The bride was charming in an eggshell with black accessories.
—Washington Democrat

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FLETCHERS
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Ithaca, at that time, was a big village just about to be chartered as a city. It had some fine, dignified homes, many of them built in the great days which fell in the first half of the century behind us but in many respects, life was still pretty primitive. There was city water and on some streets, gas, but no sewage system and sanitary arrangements were still those of the farm country.

The streets were lighted by arc lights which hummed and sizzled and flickered and made shadows as sharply cut as the sun makes at noon day. However, if electricity were in any home, it was the rare exception. Such education as I picked up was by a kerosene lamp, which I trimmed and when needful, filled from my own can of Headlight Kerosene Oil.

I think I would like to tell you something of how very little it cost to go to Cornell sixty odd years ago and when I repeat these figures, I want to assure you that I am not a teller of tall tales. I am only drawing on my stock of exact and unmistakable memories. In the old house of which I am speaking, I had a little room at the head of the stairs. It is true that it was small and had only one window which looked out on the back yard and little garden. It was heated by what was called a “drum” or “dummy,” which was a sheet iron arrangement through which passed the stove pipe of the coal stove in the living room below.

I think I must have gotten my full share of the heat because the room was always warm and snug. There was a little hanging shelf for books, a washtub with bowl and pitcher, a pine study table and a narrow bed. For this I paid one dollar—yes—one dollar per week with no rental during the Christmas and Easter vacations.

Then, in the dining room downstairs, I was privileged to eat twenty-one meals a week for the lump sum of three dollars, which by the way was by no means the bottom figure for table board in Ithaca. It is true it was not such food as prevails nowadays. There was no grapefruit or orange juice, no thin buttered toast, no salads. It was old fashioned fare but plenty of it. The basis was bread and meat and potatoes, with pie for desert. There were commonly sausage and pancakes for breakfast and always roast or fried meat for the evening meal. Please do not feel sorry for me. It certainly never occurred...
to me to feel sorry for myself. I think all of us enjoyed a wonderful measure of good health and high spirits. My own experience was like that of my friend, who reported that he was in bad shape because he “lay unconscious all night and when he got up in the morning, he couldn’t keep any food on this plate.”

Well, my young friends, who were graduated this week and who are going to college this September: If it were not for the spinning hand on the studio clock in front of me, I would like to draw out this tale as to how simple and primitive life was at Cornell some sixty odd years ago. As it is, I have only a moment in which to offer you my congratulations and to tell you how much I envy you. I congratulate you because you stand at the threshold of a new and wonderful experience. I envy you because the years ahead are yours and you will know so much of opportunity and privilege. Everything will be infinitely better than in my time except the faculty. “The march of the human mind is slow” and you will find no better teachers than some to whom I gave my devotion. And I think, as a sort of final work, I would like to again use one of my favorite quotations. It is that lovely, lilting stanza from Charles Kingsley and I think better than any lines I know it expresses the spirit of youth which you so completely symbolize:

“When all the world is young, Love
And all the trees are green
And every goose a swan, Love
And every lass a Queen
God grant you find some friends
When all the world is young.”

A New Home
For The Bradys

(Continued from page 12)

doors and woodwork. The only bit of help which they received was in paper-hanging, which Mrs. Brady wanted to learn so that she could do the rest of the house. She did learn, and followed through with a better job than some professional ones.

A special room in the house is Mrs. Brady’s powder room. Her face was aglow as she snapped on a small wall lamp to show the girls her favorite room. It was feminine with flowered wallpaper, fluffy curtains and scatter rugs, and a pretty dressing table.

Since the house has been competed, Mr. and Mrs. Brady have saved enough money to buy a freezer, electric stove, water pump and heater, and hot air furnace, all of which they have installed themselves. They now live comfortably in the eight room home with all the utilities necessary for efficient management.

The Bradys have gained everything in their home through hard work and a practical philosophy. Starting four years ago with a shack and a coal stove, they now are the proud owners of a modern home, focus of their lives.

The result of their work is the goal of Home Ec’s EH 310 class—development of an efficient and livable home through the application of every possible resource.

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Barbara Brown
(Continued from page 15)
and is serving as its president this
year.

Although Barbara has worked
hard to maintain her exceptional
grades, she has made her college
days profitable in numerous other
ways. For instance Barb sang with
the Women’s Glee Club for two
years, and during her sophomore
and junior years she was on the
music committee at Willard
Straight. Although time, the ever-
limiting factor, has hindered her
from playing as much as she would
like, Barb still dusts off her cello
occasionally and plays whenever
she can.

As a junior, she was dormitory
vice-president in Balch, which
served as a good apprenticeship
for her present position as house
president of Tri Delt sorority. Barb
was an active participant of a
CURW Freshman-Club.

Barbara’s working experiences
proved both educationally and finan-
cially helpful. During the sum-
mer following her freshman year
and during her sophomore terms
she was employed at Home Eco-
nomics Cafeteria. For the past two
summers she has worked at a coun-
try club on Long Island as a wait-
ress.

Although Barb at first intended
to major in institutional manage-
ment, she soon found her interests
centered on foods and nutrition.
Food testing appeals to her most
of all, and with this goal in mind,
she is planning to attend graduate
school to continue preparation for
her chosen field. She hopes to work
in New York City as a food tester.

—D.Y.

Wheels
(Continued from page 11)

standing committees takes care of
all the routine stuff—you know—
social co-ordination, freshman or-
ientation, elections, finance.

Special committees take care of
various things that come up during
the year. Take the library commit-
tee last year. Lee Oliver (he was a
big wheel last year—but he gradu-
ated) headed this job. His commit-
tee took a survey to find out what
students want in the new library.

John Talmadge was head of the
Barton Hall Dance Committee last
year. His group co-sponsored a barn
dance during Farm and Home
Week. The profit from it will help
to finance the activities of the coun-
cil this year. John’s committee did
a fine job (he’s president of the
council now) and the dance was a
big success. So big, in fact, that it’s
going to be an annual affair.

These wheels wouldn’t have got-
ten where they are if they weren’t
interested in student affairs—and
you can bet your boots they are.
They make an effort to find out
what they can do to serve you.

Well, now ’ve told you what the
wheels are—and what they do. Will
you be able to tell someone else if
he asks you? Good. So long now.
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Seven Profes Retire  
(Continued from page 13)
cal means has been one of his new-
est interests, and he has staged many demonstrations on their use.
Upon graduating from Michigan State College in 1907, Professor Van Alstine became a chemist in the soils laboratory of the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station.
In 1917, he received his M.S. degree from the University of Illinois and his Ph.D. in 1920 from Rutgers.

COLLEGE OF HOME ECONOMICS  
Mildred Carney  
Miss Mildred Carney, associate professor in the department of textiles and clothing, has made a major contribution throughout New York State by helping develop people as local leaders in the field of clothing.
She joined the home economics staff at Cornell in 1926. Much of her work has been in extension teaching, in which she has carried on training programs in all phases of textiles and clothing, including selection, purchase, and care of clothing; clothing construction; and grooming.

Grace Morin  
Grace Morin, professor of home economics, has been in charge of the New York State project in Rural Housing Research at the College of Home Economics since 1944.
After her graduation in architecture from the University of California at Berkeley, she later studied advanced work in fine arts and interior decoration. She received her M.A. at Columbia in 1925.
She joined the home economics extension staff at Cornell in 1925, and was appointed head of the department of household art in 1929.
Especially interested in low-cost housing on farms and in villages, Miss Morin and her staff have conducted surveys to learn farmhouse conditions in New York and have been developing plans for new and remodeled farm homes.

Charlotte B. Robinson  
Mrs. Charlotte B. Robinson, associate professor in the department of housing and design, has been affiliated with the College of Home Economics since 1932. She has done resident and extension teaching in room arrangement, upholstering, selection and use of wallpaper, color schemes, hooked rugs, and other subjects dealing with home furnishing.
Mrs. Robinson received her B.S. and M.A. at Teachers' College, Columbia University.
Before coming to Cornell, Mrs. Robinson has served as director of occupational therapy for seven hospitals of the Canadian Government in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, proprietor of a craft studio in Boston, and instructor in the art department at Hunter College in New York City. She also organized art courses and departments in several institutions.

Nancy M. Roman  
Mrs. Nancy McNeal Roman, professor of housing and design, has done extension teaching in New York State for twenty-five years, and has spent the past eight years...
in resident teaching at the College of Home Economics.

Mrs. Roman attended the University of Chicago, where for five years she was also an instructor in the College of Education. Later she got her M.A. degree at Columbia.

In home furnishings classes at the College, she has tried to show students the needs and problems they will meet as young homemakers furnishing their first homes and has helped them solve these problems.

Sterility

(Continued from page 7)

meets every year to discuss the latest progress.

At the present time work in genetics, pathology, and nutrition is being carried on at many of the major agricultural stations of the Northeast.

Here at Cornell, besides the large-scale nutritional experiment with heifers, studies are being conducted on the uterine blood supply, development of the bovine corpus luteum, and the physiology of the nymphomaniac cow. The Bureau of Animal Industry of the USDA also cooperates with Cornell in experiments on the development of the reproductive tract under different conditions, and the analysis of excretions for estrogens. One of the latest studies being undertaken is that of herds with good and bad reproductive performance, using for the purpose a mobile laboratory for actual use in field.

It is hoped that these and other projects will help to relieve dairymen of a prime headache—loss of milk and money due to sterility.
Hello Again

One of the easiest editorials to write, and therefore, a most desirable one from a harassed editor's point of view, is the so called welcome-back-to-school editorial.

After all, as a starter, one must merely shout a jolly “Hi, frosh!” to the members of the entering class and then devote a few bright paragraphs to the glories of Cornell. Then, a few more paragraphs of joy at seeing familiar faces again. Finally, one must dwell for a while on the publication's OBJECTIVES. Ah, what could be finer, or more delightful, than to set down in noble ink the high-minded ideals, aims, and plans of a great (but still rising) publication.

For instance, one must promise to be impartial with news and partial—but fair—with views. One must promise to satisfy the reader's wants in feature articles. One must promise to keep the faculty and administration reasonably happy. Finally, one must vow that the publication will, always and forever, dedicate itself to the joy and well-being of the reading public, even to the extent of offering to print comments, favorable and otherwise, from the aforementioned public. (See page three for additional facts.)

And there is your editorial.

So you see, there's really nothing to it. Just set down the above in more glowing language, adorned with a few more glittering adjectives here and there. Presto—you have a beautiful, and rather empty, meaningless editorial, with the real thoughts behind it lost in a forest of words.

We'd rather say, “Hello, everybody. Nice to see you again. We hope you'll like the COUNTRYMAN this year.” —E.J.R.

Crystal Balling

An editorial in the first issue of the school year should be, and usually is, one of looking ahead. Not that there ought to be any attempt at outright prophecy, which for a young and rather inexperienced editor of a college publication would be quite ridiculous. Rather might he speculate, guess, hope, and plan.

Unfortunately, this is a bad time for looking ahead. The affairs of the world, especially the mess in Korea, has thrown the future into a well-cocked hat for most of us. It's hard to see past any war. It's even harder to look past this one, because there are so many unknown quantities involved: the atomic bomb, the not-yet-existent hydrogen bomb, rockets, sixty ton tanks, biological warfare, and so forth.

Where the war will lead is perhaps a more fundamental unknown quantity. It could end at the thirty-eighth parallel, and it could mushroom into a full scale battle for the world. The latter seems more likely. What that might mean to our civilization is a frightening thought.

Here are more personal and immediate questions too. The one that looms closest and most disturbingly is the draft. This is a bitter pill to gulp down, but an unfortunately necessary one. Necessary because we have no choice but to defend ourselves in what will probably be another total war. Unfortunate because in the five years since World War II ended, we have thrown away all our chances for peace. We have put our faith in an ineffective United Nations with no governmental powers and 100 police force. We have tried disarmament and armament and both have been equally useless. We have tried an Atlantic Alliance, which has been a hollow mockery. In short, we have completely neglected history and the experience of countless generations before us. We have been quite foolish.

So here we are, at the start of a new school year. Where it will lead us we can only hope.
PHYSICISTS at G.E. find opportunities in the Company's atomic research projects.

MATHEMATICIANS work on such G-E developments as the differential analyzer and other computers.

ENGINEERS—whether EE, ME, CE or other—have found work to their liking at General Electric. Here an electronics specialist works on television development in the G-E Research Laboratory.

General Electric's corps of scientific, engineering, and technical specialists has more than doubled since 1941

Products, like streams, rise no higher than their source. At General Electric the source of new and better products is our corps of scientists, engineers, physicists, chemists, and other technicians, recruited from American colleges and given further opportunities for study and training in long-established G-E courses.

In the years since 1941, General Electric has increased this corps of technical graduates from less than five thousand to more than ten thousand.

These men and women have found themselves needed in the Research Laboratory, the Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory, and more than twenty other G-E laboratories... in the engineering and developmental staffs of nine G-E Operating Departments, ranging from the manufacture of heavy industrial equipment to the making of lamps and chemicals... in manufacturing and sales... in such new undertakings as jet engines, radar, silicones, gas turbines for locomotives and electric power generation.

At General Electric, prime importance is placed on recognizing and developing talent and skill, on providing incentives for creative thinking, on keeping ahead in electrical research, engineering, and manufacturing.

You can put your confidence in—

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Yes, modern conservation practices soon begin to repay their cost—enable farmers to eat their cake and have it, too. Controlling erosion helps to hold precious topsoil on the land and, at the same time, hoists farming profits.

Contouring, terracing, strip-cropping, and other soil-saving operations, which can be practiced with regular John Deere farm equipment, mend mismanaged or erosion-scarred land. Grasses and legumes, together with agricultural limestone and commercial fertilizers, rebuild soil productivity in a hurry. This double-barreled program, recommended by agricultural authorities, enables soil conservation farmers to improve their places and, at the same time, raise bigger yields and enjoy better incomes than ever before.

Soil conservation, however, is more than a remedy for ailing acres or a recipe for bigger profits. It's a gilt-edged investment in America. By making our agriculture more stable and productive, modern soil conservation practices help to maintain our economic well-being and safeguard our national security.
SAFETY on the farm and in the home is always a vital problem. Farm accidents kill 30 persons and injure 3,000 more every day. In a recent farm survey, the persons who had had accidents estimated that 87 per cent of all accidents could have been avoided.

Through the Extension Health and Safety Committee, the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics help point out hazards which can be eliminated. Departments of the Colleges help develop safe methods of handling farm animals, machinery, cooking utensils and the like, and disseminate the information through press, radio, exhibits and other media.

Safety rules provide the ounce of prevention to save lives and dollars for New York's farm families.

NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY
Dear Editor,

On October 2nd I got an invitation to attend a barbecue at which a scholarship would officially be handed out to me.

Being a student who had to work his way through college, everyone can understand how much that meant to me. When I spoke with my fellow-scholarship holders, several of them told me that if they had not had a scholarship they would never have been able to go through college.

While listening to Professor Gibson, who was handing out the scholarships and telling us why several people and companies had made those scholarships available, it came to me how wonderful it was that there are people who make it possible for students (who have the ability but not the money) to go to college. And I wished that there would be an opportunity to express our appreciation, not just by saying “Thank You”, but by doing something.

Now I would make the following suggestion to all the other scholarship holders, that each of us upon our graduation day should give a certain amount of money (say $10 for example), to create a scholarship, which will be handed out to a student who may be in just the same position as we were.

If we can succeed in this, I think we will have done something really worthwhile.

Very truly,

W. Kroontje.

Oct. 11, 1950

To the Editor:—

As one of the many non-readers of the CORNELL COUNTRYMAN I thought it well to explain my position and hope that it will be representative and at the same time constructive.

The October issue, I must conclude, is similar to recent issues and is at the same time a pattern of things to come. It is difficult here to single out any feature as terribly bad but neither can I find any that

(Continued on page 22)
Each year about this time, farmers by the tens of thousands place their orders for G.L.F. Seed. It is a custom of almost thirty years standing and one that has proved profitable for farmers of this region.

These early orders enable your service agency to estimate accurately the requirements of the community and to protect these needs in his order to the G.L.F. Wholesale Seed Department. When the orders from all the territory are brought together, and wholesale buyers can check them against their supplies, and if they are short on any particular seed, order more of it immediately before the spring rush begins.

This cooperative system of seed buying not only protects farmers on price and supply, but has enabled G.L.F. to build over the years a seed service which is a by-word for quality.

Now is the time to order G.L.F. Quality Seed

The volume which is assured by a substantial block of early orders enables G.L.F. to accumulate seed at car-load lots at local points and move it east at lowest freight costs. Modern cleaning and processing equipment located both in seed producing areas and in the east assures clean and properly treated seed.

All this adds up to a seed service which, year in and year out, delivers quality seed at reasonable cost to the farmers who use and own the service.

The seed order you place now is not binding upon you. You may make changes later if your plans change. So place your order now with your G.L.F. service agency and be assured of your supply of G.L.F. quality seed next spring.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., Ithaca, N. Y.
A State University
For New York

by Phil Foster '53

By a legislative act of 1948, we in the colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics are part of the State University of New York. But how many of us know just what this University is, or why we have it?

Our State University is unique because it is the only state university (and ours was the last of the forty-eight to be organized) with no traditional central campus. Rather, we have campuses scattered all over the state—an institute here, a college there.

Four words explain the reasons why we have a state university: extension; supplementation; decentralization; and co-ordination. As words they are quite a mouthful, but when explained as they refer to "SUNY" they take on a very significant meaning.

Extension

Our State University was created to extend existing collegiate facilities to more of the high school graduates of New York State. A law passed in 1948 created the State University of New York which would "provide a comprehensive and adequate program of higher education" for the qualified youth of our state.

A temporary commission of the State Legislature found that less than half of New York's high school students who graduate in the upper fourth of their classes go on to college. They found that tuition keeps many of these promising students out and that the cost of room and board away from home is an even greater barrier.

Colleges right at home would alleviate the room and board barrier, so SUNY was empowered to develop a system of them. A good network of these would make at least two years of post high school education available to most of the promising high school graduates in the state.

Here is how they work. A community that thinks it needs a college applies to the legislature. When it receives approval from that body, the community puts up a sum of money and the state agrees to match that sum for future development. The community college must be organized in conformity with standards established by the State University's trustees, but after organization it is operated as a locally administered institute. Community colleges are now under way in Jamestown and in Orange County.

Improved Med Schools

Funds made available through SUNY have been extending the facilities of two medical schools—the Long Island College of Medicine, and the College of Medicine at Syracuse University. The increased enrollment made possible through this particular expansion of facilities is the equivalent of adding a whole new medical school to the state.

The State Teacher's Colleges have received a ten million dollar appropriation for new dormitories. A new library is being built on our own campus, and we are scheduled for more construction in the future. All of these achievements may be ascribed to the State University of New York.

SUNY is not designed to compete with the private colleges. The effect of the rise in birthrate which accompanied World War II has already hit the grammar schools. It is questionable whether or not existing secondary school facilities will be able to cope with the impending increase in enrollment. SUNY will be prepared to help with the problem by offering its expanded facilities to a part of this increased enrollment.

That there is a maximum size for a single university campus does not need to be proved to a student at Cornell. But avoiding Goliath proportions is not the strongest point for SUNY's decentralization program. Many small colleges spread throughout the state provide many centers for initiative—not only for the students of the various institutions, but also for the staffs. Each center will be discovering new ways of doing things which will be made available to all the rest of the University through a program of co-ordination. This process of idea and knowledge sharing can be carried out so efficiently through the University that it will be valuable to everyone concerned.

Co-ordination, though last up for consideration, is one of the most important key words describing why we have a State University. The central office at Albany will co-ordinate the activities of the state institutions so that they may operate with private institutions as well as with each other more effectively. With co-ordination as its keynote, then, SUNY will sponsor research on a scale heretofore made impossible by many unco-ordinated institutional activities and projects.

Our State University is already a great institution. Last year over thirty thousand students received instruction through its facilities. But as it grows and matures it will become even greater.

Just as we in the Agriculture and Home Economics Colleges are a part of Cornell, we are part of the State University. Yes, we are a part of two great universities. And we can be proud of both of them.
Homemade Zoos
In Ithaca Backyards

by Judy Zucker '53

Hawks, owls, flying squirrels, talking crows—all in your backyard! It's very well to visit a zoo twice during the summer, but much more fun to have one in your own yard all year! And why not? For example, there are two fine backyard zoos right near Cornell.

One is in a well populated neighborhood, just off a paved street. Heinz Meng, a Cornellian who is working for his doctor's degree, keeps his favorite large birds here.

Heinz's hobby is scaling the heights to eagles' and hawks' nests to band the birds. Occasionally he slips a baby hawk inside his coat, climbs down the cliff with the bird scratching violently, and brings it home. He acquires birds in other ways too. One of his most unique methods was tried a few years ago. Heinz knew that a duck hawk he wanted to catch soared over a certain beach during the day, so he buried himself in the sand with reeds camouflaging his head. He held a pigeon on the surface of the sand and patiently waited for the hawk to appear. When it arrived, the hawk circled around and tentatively dove a few times. Finally the wary hawk came down to clutch the poor pigeon, but was itself clutched by Heinz.

Only The Start

Securing the birds is only the beginning; the task of taming them comes next. Heinz puts on thick gloves, tears a rabbit into pieces, and holds the meat out for the fierce birds to grab in their talons, talking to them quietly as he feeds them. After weeks of patient repetitions of this, the birds become quite tame and can be stroked, handled, and moved around the yard.

This year, Heinz has a one-legged Goshawk, a Marsh hawk, a handsome Red-Tailed hawk, and a pair of Cooper's hawks. They are tethered to wooden perches and metal wickets near boxes of water on the lawn. Often, for the sake of the grass, and to give the birds a little exercise, Heinz pulls up the wickets and coaxes the birds along with them to another section of the yard.

The hawks have been set free occasionally for soaring exercise, but there is so much danger now of people shooting them, that they are usually kept tethered. Often they get exercised when Heinz practices the ancient sport of falconry. All of the hawks hunt well, but the female Cooper's is his favorite, for, although tame to him, she is vicious in hunting rabbits and small birds.

In addition to food acquired this way, the hawks sometimes have spare-food-supply pigeons which are in a wire cage in the corner of the yard. In another cage is a bird which by no means is to be used for food.

Jimmy The Crow

This is a crow named Jimmy, who has been a pet for five years, and was formerly free to fly around the neighborhood. He spent most of his time at a near-by grade school, listening to the children and coming home with modified croaks of "Good girl, you can’t do it, and boy-o-boy-o-boy." Heinz can't imagine, though, where Jimmy picked up, "Go to hell." Perhaps it was from some malicious hunters, for poor Jimmy came home one day last year shot almost to pieces. For half a year, as he recuperated in his cage, he didn’t make a sound. However, he has now recovered sufficiently to whistle at his girl visitors.

Birds Too

The proprietors of the other Ithaca zoo do not go out and catch their pets, but attract them by a more usual method. Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Lane, an elderly couple who live near Cornell, began their backyard zoo in 1915. They built their own little house in the midst of fields and woods, and settled down. A few chickadees twittered about the place in winter, so the Lanes hung out some suet for them. The news of the hand-out spread, and the chickadee flock grew. Nuthatches, downy woodpeckers and other winter birds, including a rare cousin of the chickadees, a tufted titmouse, came to feed.

As the bird population increased, Mrs. Lane started taking pictures. In 1930 she entered a photograph in a Kodak Contest and won a prize. The picture interested many people, among them, Dr. A. A. Allen, ornithologist at Cornell. He visited the Lanes and was very much interested in their photographs and this possible outdoor laboratory. He started bringing his ornithology students to watch the birds there, and sent people who asked about photo-

Some of the flying squirrels in the Lane's backyard zoo settle down for a nap.
Heinz Meng with one of his duck hawks.

graphs of the place to see the Lanes’ residence. So many visitors came that Mrs. Lane had them sign their names and addresses in huge record books, of which she now has several full.

Visitors can sit indoors and peek out the windows at the private lives of the birds, or they can stand quietly outdoors and have the friendly chickadees drop from the trees to eat out of their hands or from between their lips. The atmosphere of the whole place is one of friendliness between birds and humans.

Everything is done around the house and yard with the birds’ comfort in mind. Mulberry bushes and weeds are left as they are growing for food during the fall, and in the winter, “boughten” food is put on the window sills and in an empty coconut shell hanging by the window. Curiously, none of the birds eat wheat, and they turn up their noses at salted peanuts, but love raw peanuts. Main dishes are chickfeed, sunflower seed, raisins, and peanut butter. Last winter the birds pecked away 150 pounds of peanut butter!

Nesting Material

In the spring, Mrs. Lane hangs rags on hooks on the porch for use as nesting materials. Trees and bushes are available all over the yard for nesting sites, and many yearly crops of babies are raised in them. Mr. Lane built additional bird houses for them when enterprising birds starting to build in the pockets of the coat he hung outside the back door!

In addition to the thrill of having so many tame birds, the birds reward the Lanes for taking such good care of them. Catbirds fly through the yard and the house, keeping them free of flies. Thrushes and veeries give concerts right outside the windows!

Welcome Stranger

One spring evening Mr. Lane discovered some newcomers to the zoo. There were leaves falling from the big tree by the back door, and, becoming worried about the health of his tree, he walked over to investigate. Another leaf fell. But it was no leaf at all—it was a flying squirrel! Another and another sailed down.

The squirrels had come from the nearby woods, where nobody had suspected their presence. The Lanes wanted to tame the squirrels and keep them near. Since the animals are very delicate they could not be handled harshly, so at first the Lanes didn’t pet them at all. They tried feeding the squirrels different things to find out what they liked best. Mr. Lane put peanuts in his pockets, and the little animals scrambled all over him, even inside his shirt, looking for them.

Heinz Meng’s and the Lanes’ experiences are only two examples out of many which could be cited to show that taming animals and birds in your own backyard is quite a hobby.

Strange feeding place for this chickadee, Mr. Lane is both table and chair.

Rural Youth U.S.A. Discusses Farming As A Way Of Life

“Farming—A Way of Life” was the theme of the annual Rural Youth U.S.A. conference, October 12-15. The meeting, held at Jackson Mills, West Virginia, was represented by more than three hundred delegates from twenty-one states, Canada, and three foreign countries. The largest delegation, forty-seven members, came from New York State.

One session of the conference was devoted entirely to the community side of farm life and its associated problems. It was agreed that the outstanding similarities of the communities scattered across the nation were religious and educational problems and the glaring lack of any coordinated program, particularly in dealing with older rural youth.

Prexy Says

Verlin Livingston, president of Rural Youth, addressed the group on the first evening. Said he, “R.Y. U.S.A. is like a farm wheel, interested in ever moving forward. The hub of the wheel signifies ideas; the spokes that hold it together are local, state, and national organizations. The body of R.Y.U.S.A. is its workshops and discussions. Its aim—to develop leadership, understanding, and friendship.”

Harry Schwarzweller ’51 was elected first vice-president of the organization for the coming year. Miss Edna Somerveld of the New York Extension Service was elected adult advisor. Others from New York on the program were Adelaide Kennedy of Cortland and Professor Arthur Bratton, of the agriculture department, who served as moderator for the panel “A Long-Time Program for Agriculture.”

Congratulations

The COUNTRYMAN announces with pleasure the election of Pat Behrman ’51, Rina Ceci ’53, and Fran Davison ’53 to the staff.
Rural Radio Network

This unique organization brings you everything from weather reports to classical music on static-free F.M.

by Mike Rulison '53

A LITTLE over two and a half years ago a unique organization, The Rural Radio Network, was formed by ten of the leading New York State farm organizations. The original purpose of this network was to provide the farmers of New York with accurate, up-to-the-minute weather forecasts and market reports, but it now affords an even greater service.

These ten organizations (which include the Grange, the Farm and Home Bureau Federations, the G.L.F., the Dairymen's League and the N. Y. Artificial Breeder's Association) wish to provide prompt, accurate information for the farmer and inform urban listeners about farming in general. RRN also enables direct broadcast of farm events like the Potato Field Day, the State Fair, and Farm and Home Week at Cornell University which regular stations do not have time to broadcast.

The network's service programs now include reports on markets and prices five times a day. Farmers get first hand information on the prices being paid for livestock or vegetables that day, and so are able to form plans about shipping produce and animals the next day.

Weather Talk

A special feature of the Rural Radio Network is its unique "weather round-up" which is giving farmers a clear idea of the type of weather that is liable to strike them in the next twenty-four hours. Starting with their western-most outpost, they report prevailing weather conditions in turn from each station. Following this, the network switches to the Weather Bureau for the official forecast.

Since weather generally travels across the state from west to east, farmers are fairly well informed when they know what the weather is to the west of them. A farmer will know if it will be a good day to cut his hay, and his wife will know whether to start hanging out the laundry.

Many programs have been scheduled for meal hours so that they will reach rural people when they have time to listen to them. Thus, RRN is providing service in a form and at a time when it can be best used.

Lots Of Info

The network also features informative programs such as: farm news about the Northeast section of the country, home grounds improvement, and recent scientific information. One of the programs, "The York State Farmer," deals with current news about the Northeast, particularly about New York State. It presents talks by specialists, some from Cornell, on various phases of modern farming, and it interviews farmers from different parts of the state. Although dealing strictly with farming, "The York State Farmer" is sponsored by the Associated Railroads of New York State.

Since July of the past summer, RRN has broadcast programs of classical music from the New York Times station, WQXR-FM, in New York City. The programs have been on the air in the late afternoon and in the evening until 11:00 P.M. Formerly the network was on the air only until 7:30 P.M., so this feature lengthens the hours that they are heard each day.

School On The Radio

One of the few radio education courses being carried on over the radio in rural areas was begun by RRN in 1948, for elementary school children. These programs, on the FM "School of the Air," are planned to supplement regular school studies. A bulletin describing future programs is sent to the schools. This enables the teachers to know when a program of particular interest to their class will be on the air, and they are able to give their classes special preparation for it.

The network's Bristol Center station, which is in the hills south of Canandaigua, is so inaccessible in (Continued on page 18)
Prof. Peabody

Man of Many Talents

by Margot Pringle '53

On the fourth floor of Roberts Hall, where few creatures are usually seen save wandering birds and staff-members of the CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, the exploring student will find the combined offices of members of the ag extension and public speaking departments. One of these offices is the headquarters of Professor George Eric Peabody, a man whose contributions and service to Cornell University have taken up the greater portion of thirty years.

Professor Peabody was born in Wayland, New York, the son of a hard-working country doctor. He and his five sisters went through school in Wayland, and in 1914 he entered the College of Agriculture at Cornell. His contemporaries can testify that he was seldom idle throughout his four years here as a student. He played a cornet in the Cornell Big Red Band when some of the best-beloved football songs were just becoming famous. He took active part in Mask, the men's dramatic club on campus at the time, which presented all kinds of shows including one-act plays and musical comedy. Kermis was another of his activities. At that time Kermis was writing its own plays, and such well-known writers as Russell Lord were producing them. The shows had a widespread reputation for excellence. Although it is not on record that he ever played the traditional Hamlet, Professor Peabody did the next best. Before a packed audience during Farmer's Week, he starred in a somewhat modernized version involving the affairs of Prince Ham- Omelet and his lady-love, Oatmelia.

Chance To Talk

By his junior year he found more and more of his time occupied by the debate teams and public speaking contests he was later to know so well as a faculty coach and advisor. Professor George Everett, one of the pioneers in the field of extension teaching, found his public speaking classes too crowded for him to handle alone, so he took Peabody on as one of his first assistants and in this capacity he gained experience and ideas that were to prove invaluable later on.

Wide Variety

After his graduation from Cornell, Professor Peabody occupied himself in a surprising variety of professions. He served in the army for two years, after which he was employed as a travelling salesman by Swift and Company. He next went into farming with a classmate on a general dairy and crop farm in New York State and managed a drug-store for his uncle in the winter time. As he says of himself, "I guess I had a little more practical experience than the average college professor." Perhaps it was this early versatility which gave him the background for understanding and getting along with so many kinds of students.

Professor Peabody returned to Cornell in 1921 to begin his long career as a Cornell public-speaking professor. Under George Everett he had come into contact with many ideas and methods of teaching which he was to develop to the fullest. He never believed in the kind of oration-delivery which was being taught at the time, encouraging rather the kind of speaking which enables a man to "talk on his feet". A speech intended for an audience of primarily farmers and home-makers should stick to the rules of simplicity and getting-the-point-across. In teaching his students forthrightness and ease of delivery, he compares an oral speech to a conversation, saying that if you can talk convincingly to one person, you should be able to do the same with two or twenty or two hundred. Stage fright from this point of view is silly.

Another method of teaching he employs is that of challenging the student on the platform—adopting the opposite point of view, and raising an argument wherever possible. This usually results in making the student fighting mad, or in making him determined to have his facts at his fingertips. In any case he is really interested in convincing his listeners.

In his role of coach and faculty advisor for the public speaking contests of the agriculture college, Professor Peabody has set a high standard of excellence. In the many years of the Eastman Stage Speaking Contest and the Rice Debate Stage, participating students have put on consistently fine performances. As Professor Emeritus Bristow Adams, who has seen these contests for many years, says, "Nobody ever made a flop." As a matter of fact, the ag college speaking contests have rarely been equaled by contests in other colleges of the University.

Misses No Tricks

Professor Peabody gives the impression of alertness and awareness of all that goes on around him: his piercing blue eyes miss little. He is one of the most popular professors on the upper campus because he gets to know his students well, and he is always ready to lend an ear in time of difficulty.

In his closeness to his work and his belief in it, he has accomplished one of the goals he has set for him-
Have you ever walked into a dimly lit diner with your girl, sat down across the table from her, and suddenly gasped with amazement at her greenish-looking complexion and black lip-stick? Perhaps the food didn't look very appetizing either. Such an experience, although disconcerting, can serve as an introduction to the fascinating subject of color and its effect on our lives. Picture, for example, the following color experiment an illumination engineer performed at a dinner party.

Excellent food was prepared by skilled chefs, the music was gay, and the guests congenial. Everything was perfect, except that he had set up special lighting. He eliminated all spectrum colors except red and green. Result: the steak was grey; salads were blue, celery was pink; milk was blood red; fresh green peas looked like black shot; and the peanuts were scarlet. As a result, the majority of the guests couldn't eat and some became very ill. They threw aside all association of food with distinct colors. When they had to adjust to these changes they became ill. Unfortunately, they could not change their habits in one meal's time. It would take another life of learning to associate pink with celery and black with peas.

Color association started with the beginning of history. At that time man used color freely to express himself. He borrowed from the colors of nature to express emotions and ideas. His red-orange fires were warm and cheerful; so he painted his temples red for happiness. His blood was red, and so were his sacrificial altars. Each color had a purpose according to the dictates of nature.

Sun's Glory

Yellow and orange have always been associated with the sun. Thus to the early Christians it stood for power and glory, and adorned the halos of saints. The symbol of heaven is the golden gate. Many of the ancient cultures had sky-supported gods who were dressed in yellow. So yellow has continued through the ages as the glory and warmth of the sun. We now use it this way with our clothing and houses.

The color expert, Faber Birren, performed several experiments in hospitals. He found that convalescing mothers in maternity sections improved faster in rooms of yellow and peach color schemes, while patients in the hospital for long periods were put in rooms decorated with turquoise and yellow-green.

Blue and violet are associated with the sky and seas. Because these are such large and great areas, man has used blue to represent excellence; it is the first of ribbon prizes. The Greeks wore blue garments as a sign of integrity and truth. In 1875, Dr. Ponza, director of an asylum in Italy, discovered that mad men became less violent in a violet room and some types of neuroses have been cured by blues and greens.

Life Everlasting

Green has always symbolized nature, fecundity, and life everlasting. In Egypt the floors of temples were usually green, like the meadows of the Nile. The people of Egypt wore green amulets to cause fertility in man and beast, and to bring rain for vegetation. Since 1893, the universities of America have recognized a palette of eight hues to identify the major faculties. These colors are worn in their commencement gowns, braids, and tassels. Thus the immortality of green is used for those who teach medicine. In hospitals, deep green tones on the walls of operating rooms relieve the eye strain of surgeons and by complementing the hue of blood increase the acuity of their eyes. The traditional schoolroom blackboard is being replaced by a green board for less eye strain. Our modern houses are using glass walls and windows to bring the adjacent landscape into room schemes.

Black means death. The depres-
France Takes a Look
At U. S. Farm Life
by Martha Jean Salzberg '15

Cornell's Ag and Home Ec Colleges had a chance to show their wares this September, when they played host to a party of four French authorities in home economics and agriculture. The group included Mrs. Fernande Auge, headmistress of an agricultural girls' school; Miss Yvonne Obry, a teacher in a vocational agricultural school; Louis Lasnier-Lachaise, director of agricultural services in Lyon; and Mrs. Jacqueline Loaec, interpreter for the group.

Their visit in the United States lasted six weeks, and was financially assisted by Marshall Plan Funds. It included a visit in Wisconsin and then a trip through New York State, where the state extension service at Cornell's Home Ec College directed their tour. The foreign visitors came to this country to observe and learn our methods of farming and homemaking so that they could take new ideas back to France. Because of their positions, these authorities will be able to convey what they have learned in the United States to a France lagging far behind us in farming and home economic methods.

Ice Making

One of the tours most interesting to the French party was conducted by Mrs. George E. Merrill of Pinckney, who is president of the Jefferson County Farm Bureau, Home Bureau, and 4-H Club association. The group was shown modern refrigeration apparatus in an ice plant, and watched the modern milking practices at a nearby dairy farm. They marveled over the new and modern farm kitchen and were ready with many questions. "How can you possibly remodel a kitchen at such low expense?" they asked.

During their travels that day, the French party curiously examined many objects which Americans take for granted—everything from a juke box and a trailer to drive-in theaters and motels. The twenty-four hour tour ended at the Merrill farm, where the party spent the night.

The French educators visited Home and Farm Bureau meetings in Jefferson, Tompkins, and Oneida counties. They were surprised at the local leader training schools, and said that French women would be wary of instruction coming from one of their own group. But before they can remedy this situation in France, ways must be found to bring the farm women together as is done in our Home Bureaus. Mrs. Auge said, "In the past our women have never had time for such meetings. We have few of your labor saving devices and more farm as well as home duties."

To The Fair

After these meetings, the French party went to the State Fair to see samples of New York State farm and home production. They were impressed with most things but disappointed in the American Indians. Where were the feathered redskins carrying tomahawks that they had heard so much about in France? They couldn't believe that the slightly tanned persons dressed much like the rest of the New Yorkers were American Indians.

Back To Cornell

While in Syracuse, the French party visited the Syracuse City Home Bureau to compare rural and urban home bureaus. Next they saw Ithaca High School and Boynton Junior High, and on returning to Cornell conferred with specialists here. Even though the language difficulty slowed conversation, the party had many questions concerning our school system. They were interested in our new machinery, and plan to explain in France the advantages of such labor saving devices. They hope that someday the cost of their agriculture and home machinery will fall, so that the average farmer can afford what only the well-to-do can have today.

Summarizing the two days in New York State, Mrs. Loaec remarked: "We had a good time in Wisconsin, but I believe we saw more, did more, and learned more basic facts about agriculture in two days here in your state than we did all the time we were in the West. We obtained a good concep-

(Continued on page 20)
Introducing...


Yes, Barry is a well known figure around Cornell. And he is well known in his home town too. Barry was born and raised on a farm near Sardinia in Erie County. In high school he got well started in extra-curricular activities. Basketball, soccer, band, senior play, choir, and the presidency of both his Youth Fellowship and FFA groomed him well for campus life at Cornell.

After graduation from high school he worked four years on the farm at home. Farm practice was no problem for Barry—he earned 78 credits.

At Cornell Barry played freshman soccer. As a sophomore he became active in the Round-Up Club and Ag-Agents Club and is now an officer in both organizations. Last year he pledged Sigma Pi fraternity. Now, as a senior, he is on the Livestock Judging Team and Ag-Domecon Council. With these and other activities Barry has kept an average high enough to warrant his election to the senior honorary agricultural society of Ho-Nun-De-Kah.

One of Barry's interests is extension work. In line with this he spent last summer working as an assistant with the Farm Bureau in Cattaraugus County.

Barry will be graduating next June and he has a definite aim in mind: "To find something worth doing and to enjoy doing it."

ALICE HALSEY

If you have ever eaten in Home Ec Cafeteria, you may have been served potatoes by Alice Halsey. Potatoes seem to be a part of Alice's environment whether she is here at Cornell or home on the farm near Southampton, Long Island.

Her interests here at Cornell have been as varied as the Ithaca weather. Always active in 4-H at home, Alice continued her interest in it when she came to Cornell, and has served as a member of the finance committee and as vice-president.

In the spring of her sophomore year, Alice was elected to Ag-Domecon Council for a two year term as representative of her class. Last year she was chairman of the finance committee. As a result of this experience she led the finance discussion at the Upper Campus Leaders' Conference, sponsored by Ag-Domecon Council last fall.

This year Alice still has her hands on the purse strings of the Ag-Domecon treasury as treasurer for this year. With this post she is a member of both the executive and the finance committees.

Besides her activities on the upper campus, Alice has sung with the Women's Glee Club and is a member of Kappa Delta Epsilon, an educational honorary society.

Her vocational interests lie in the extension field. She looks towards a position as 4-H homemaking assistant, and has worked as a summer 4-H assistant in Cayuga, Ontario, and Livingston Counties. Her work covered everything from making home visits and attending dress reviews to taking a group of 4-H'ers on a judging tour.

Swimming is one of Alice's favorite hobbies. She has been a waterfront director at a church camp. This past summer she helped with the waterfront activity at a 4-H camp. Also among her hobbies is sewing and knitting; she is often seen with the inevitable argyle socks.

JO DODDS

Born the son of a missionary in Shanghai, Jo Dodds came into this country speaking Chinese like a great many other Chinese babies —through his lungs. After spending his early life on a Wyoming ranch, Jo came to Ithaca in his early teens with his family, when his father accepted the ministry of the Pres-
... Your Friends

MARTY PALMER

For a girl who wants to do personnel work after she graduates from Home Ec College, Marty Palmer certainly is doing a good job of preparing herself. Her life may be compared to a river current which is flowing actively to its goal.

In her freshman year she was on the Straight Freshman House Committee and was Freshman Class president. Since then, she has been the second vice-president of the Student Council and active in CURW as Freshman Club Advisor and Freshman Camp Counsellor. Marty is a sister in Tri Delt, and

lived in this house the year she was its social chairman. The societies which have honored her with membership are Omicron Nu, Raven & Serpent, and Mortar Board.

Marty has been an active member of the Ski Club since she first arrived here. In fact, during her freshman year, Cornell had no team to compete in an inter-collegiate ski meet at Syracuse, so Marty, her sister, and two other girls went on the spur of the moment, and won third place in the contest! In addition to skiing, Marty likes boating, swimming, hiking, and climbing mountains.

This year she has, of necessity, dropped most of these various activities. She is carrying twelve hours of studies so that she can do her best in her position as president of WSGA. What a job! Five meetings a week, different discussions at every one; talks with people all over the campus, collecting everyone's ideas, so she can be a good representative of the student body; and carting papers from one building to another all the time.

This job, though, is right down her alley, for it is almost all personnel work. She has many personal talks with women like Dean Allen, and feels that she learns as much from them, and from discussions at her various meetings, as she does from college courses.

Marty started here in the School (Continued on page 16)
Are There Diamonds In Ithaca?

Somewhere between Ithaca and Syracuse, a fortune may be hidden beneath the dirt. Yes, there may be diamonds only a few miles from the Cornell campus. They probably won't be the brilliant stones used in jewelry. Instead, they will be small and dull-looking industrial diamonds—nothing to look at, but valuable for machine cutting tools. If they are here, where they are, and how many can be found, no one knows. But the best clues so far are in two places close to Ithaca. Whoever finds them may not make a million from mining them, but find just one and he'll have one of the greatest tourist attractions in the East.

The Dykes' Geology

Cornell geologists explain the possibility of diamond deposits here in this way. The rocks of the Cayuga region, they tell us, originated from flat sediments laid down on the bottom of shallow marine seas. Forces shifting the earth's crust have fractured the rocks into two systems of joints or cracks that lie in East-West and North-South directions. The North-South cracks are the most obvious, and somewhere in past geological time, some thirty or forty of them are known to have been filled by molten rock pushed up from the earth's center. These dykes range from half an inch to eleven feet in width and from several feet up to six miles in length. In two places, these dykes have been interrupted by explosion channels. The pressure from below became so great that holes were blown in the surface rock. These volcanic pipes are filled with fragments of volcanic rock and sediments pushed up from many feet below. One pipe, thirty feet across, is in the wall of Fall Creek Gorge, but has been covered up by recent landslides. The other, and perhaps the most important, is 240 feet wide, located in a small creek bed four miles up the west shore of Lake Cayuga.

The Big Hole

The flood of 1938 scoured the dirt and refuse away from the hole. It was full of broken up rock, some of it a green material called peridotite that makes up most of the dykes. In South Africa, this material contains diamonds. The original surface rocks around the hole have been hardened by the heat of the explosion, although perhaps not to the extent thought necessary for the formation of diamonds. Signs of pressure and heat are there, and these conditions have produced diamonds in the same material in other places. A similar hole, some 3000 feet wide, in Arkansas has already produced 80,000 carats of industrial diamonds. It closed down in 1945 after the wartime demand ceased.

When the big Ithaca hole was found in 1938, a former member of the Cornell staff, Irving Perrine, quickly leased the land around it. Knowing something about the geology of the rocks, he put two boys to work excavating the peridotite to allow it to weather out to a yellow earth. This material is easy to pan for diamonds or other materials.

Anyone's Guess

In two summers, some thirty yards of yellow earth and debris were panned, along with all the sink holes in the brook bed below the hole. All they found were purple garnets, obviously changed from the common red garnet by heat. No diamonds were found, but then, the South Africans think themselves lucky to find one carat in every ten cubic yards of material processed. The beginning of the war stopped the work, and Perrine went back to the oil business in Oklahoma. The project was kept out of the press, and since then the only people who remember anything about it are the Geology 115 instructors and Professor Petry of the botany department.

Temperatures and pressures may well have been more intense deeper down in the holes, and there may be more and larger holes yet undiscovered in the fifty miles between here and Syracuse. Since the belt of dykes is some six miles wide, anything could lie in the 300 square mile area. What happens from now on is anyone's guess.
Alumnutes

Hear, hear! All about your friends in the June 1950 graduating class from ag and home ec. Off they went into various jobs, and here is where you can find out what they’re doing.

Two of the men are in Alaska; David Swift, as a drainage engineer, and Sidney Tallman, as a bush pilot, using his own plane.

LEO OLIVER

Studying at Union Theological Seminary are: Katherine Klein, James Howell, Leon Oliver, and Frank Osterhoudt. John Lunt is in the Medical College at Columbia.

Off in California doing graduate work is Bob Plaisted. A little nearer here are a number of our men at Purdue, Indiana, including: Martin Blum, John Foster, Edwin Hamlet, Bill Jackson, Robert Stratton, and Edward Terbush. Calvin Cooper and Arden Day are studying at Michigan State College. Doing graduate work at Cornell are: Kenneth Fillmore, in bacteriology; Martin Harrison, in plant pathology; Robert Henningson, in dairy industry; Larry Lamb, in ag engineering; and Horst von Oppenfeld, in ag economics.

Some of the girls who graduated from Agriculture are still around, namely: Betty Fischer, doing graduate work in floriculture; Caroline Baigell, in sociology; Ortha Stuart, working in the Veterinary College; Barbara Shear, working in the Veterans Education Office in Ithaca; and Barbara Hunt, who stays here because she married Dr. Thomas York of the plant breeding department.

Other women, from home ec, are out in the world using the skills they have learned from their courses. Two of them are instructors for the Singer Sewing Machine Co., Clara Melvin Thomas, here in Ithaca, and Eleanor Monroe Brink, in New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Florence Maragakes, dietitian for the Kirby-Allen Tearoom in New York City, is engaged to John G. Roukis, an M.E. at Cornell. Other dietitians are: Mary Louise Alstein at the University of Florida; Dorothy Bauer, at Wellesley College; Mildred Buso, at Todd Union, University of Rochester; Rosemary Kielar, at Highland Hospital, Rochester, and Francis Wood, at Bethany College, West Virginia. Florence Conover is Assistant Dining Room Supervisor for the N.Y. Telephone Co., and Edna Gillette is Assistant Home Economist in Market Research for the Extension Service of N.Y. State.

Interesting jobs are held by Aileen Enwright, who is working in the biochemistry lab of the University of Syracuse; Jo Washburn, Food Chemist in the butter department of the First National Storage Co. in Troy, N.Y.; and Merilyn Kennedy, who is a secretary for the General Foods Corporation in New York City. Henry Bokman, of the College of Agriculture, is field man for a pickle company.

Paul MacMillan is working for Purina Mills; Paul Gillen, Jr., for the Seaboard Surety Co.; and Fred MacAbee for an insurance company. Floyd Smith is a foreman in a farm machinery repair shop; George Field and Arthur Osberg are salesmen for aluminum companies, and Robert Klastorin is an Inspector of Live Poultry.

Outdoorsmen are Martin Pfeiffer, of the N. Y. Conservation Department, Bill Latta, fishery biologist, and James Lawrence, Jr., wildlife manager.

Several of the graduates are working with plant materials. Dick Boyce is in gardening and green-(Continued on page 23)

This Trademark is the Assurance of

POSITIVE PROTECTION Against NEWCASTLE TRACHEITIS... FOWL POX

FOR more than 36 years the name Vineland Poultry Laboratories has been the poultryman's household word for security from profit losses due to poultry diseases. Yes, both among commercial and backyard poultrymen, in scores of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations—wherever poultry is raised—the supremacy of Vineeland Vaccines is universally recognized and acclaimed.

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What's News

On The Campus Beat

Ag Agents Hear Summer Assistants Tell Experiences

Summer assistants to county agents described their work at the October meeting of the Ag Agents Club. The student speakers included Barry Rogenmoser, Ed Knapp, Fred Strawson, Jim Sleight, and Homer Sands. Working with county agents from Cattaraugus, Niagara, Dutchess, Tioga, and Broome Counties respectively, they told of wide and varied experiences.

Among other things, they tested soil, built farm ponds, conducted radio broadcasts, organized forage improvement programs, even advised urban dwellers how to combat bugs on backyard rose bushes. Homer Sands offered this advice to future agents: “Be sincere; if you can’t answer a farmer’s question offhand, admit it openly. Then go after the information. Above all, don’t ever guess.”

Future programs were planned to include speakers from the extension, and related, fields. Anyone interested in county agent work has been urged to attend these meetings.

Ag College Awards Given

Ninety-two scholarships in the College of Agriculture were given out at the annual Ho-Nun-De-Kah barbeque early in October. Over four hundred freshmen, scholarship winners, and faculty guests attended the affair.

Evan Lamb, president of Ho-Nun-De-Kah, presided over the barbeque and gave the welcoming talk. Dean William I. Myers of the College of Agriculture, spoke to the freshmen about their future at Cornell.

Grange Elects '50-'51 Officers

At its first meeting of the year, the Grange elected the following new officers:

- Master, Wendell Chamberlain '51
- Overseer, Dan Barnhart '51
- Lecturer, Virginia Deuell '51
- Steward, Harry Schwarzweller '51
- Assistant Steward, Richard Rowe '52
- Chaplain, Helen Corbin '52
- Treasurer, Ralph Allen '52
- Secretary, Paul West '52
- Gatekeeper, James Sovocool '53
- Ceres, Lorna Stout '53
- Pomona, Norma Urtz '54
- Flora, Dot Stilwell '51
- Lady Assistant Steward, Nancy Walldorff '53
- and Prof. C. A. Bratton, member of the Executive Committee.

Prof. Peabody

(Continued from page 9)

self as well as his students. In his own words, “If a man goes through college and is unable to share what he has learned after he gets out, he is only half educated.” Professor Peabody has made it his business to see that his students will be able to teach others what they have learned themselves, and many of them are out in rural communities today doing just that.

Cornell University is infinitely richer for the years Eric Peabody has devoted to sharing his own knowledge with those who came to learn.

Marty Palmer

(Continued from page 13)

of Nutrition, then majored in foods because she likes food and chemistry courses so much, but finally she has decided that personnel work will be the most satisfactory life for her.

After she graduates, Marty would like to work a year before entertaining thoughts of getting married. Before she goes to work, she would really like to get an assistantship in graduate school, for she says, “I’d like to do some studying — you know, see what it’s like.”

J.Z.

TAUGHANNOCK FARMS INN

at

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DINNERS, PARTIES and BANQUETS

HOUSE GUESTS

FOR RESERVATIONS CALL ITHACA 4-0010
Slips In The Press

Shouldn't Be Difficult
From a story on New York policewomen: “Each must be a crack pot and prove it every three months as long as they stay in the department.”

—Reader’s Digest

Price of Socialism
From the official British Post Office Guide: “Telegrams, other than Government, must be written in plain language.”

—N. Y. Times Magazine

Now Now, Boys
“Mrs. John Post is pretty sick at her ranch west of town and all persons are requested by her sons to stop coming to see the big hog until she improves.”

—Successful Farming

That’s Good
“Hartman was said to be resting easily by a hospital nurse.”

—Cincinnati Enquirer

Must Be A Politician
“Pumping steam from a threshing machine engineer has been continuous for several days.”

—Successful Farming

Just Plug It In
“Household goods for sale: Electric Rooster.”

—Van Wert Times Bulletin

Oh, Those Movie Stars
“Egg-laying contest won by local man.”

—Hollywood Citizen

Only The Best
“For sale: Excellent buy in this 1934 car in first crash condition.”

—Chicago Daily Tribune

Busy Doing What?
“Help wanted: Busy lawyer wants alert young woman to act as deceptionist.”

—Lake Mills News

And Part Alfalfa
“Will give away: Two thoroughbred hay-wire male pups. One-quarter pointer, one-quarter wirehair, one-half German police.”

—Escondido Times-Advocate

How’s Business?
“Services: If you have a piano to move, take advantage of our expert service and careful handling. Also kindling wood for sale.”

—Rome Daily Sentinel

Dobie Magic
Ithaca—Cornell’s football teams in 1921-1923, coached by Gil Dobie, went through the season undefeated and united.

—Buffalo Courier Express

It’s A Long Cold Walk
For sale: Seven room house, completely remodeled inside and out; powder room downstairs and full bath upstairs.

—Portsmouth Star

Yesterday’s Colors
(Continued from page 10)

tion of night was mysterious to ancient man. He didn’t understand the sinking of the sun. He was afraid, and so used the black of the night to resemble that which he feared and did not understand. Black also represents sin as opposed to the white of virtue. It is part of the Catholic rite and the appointed color of many Protestant orders.

London was the scene of another unusual color experiment. Records showed that there were numerous suicides committed from the Black Friar Bridge. After painting the bridge a light green, the number of suicides were reduced by one-third.

The intimate role that color may play in life will thus become increasingly vital when we learn the physical and psychological effects of each color. These effects are simply man’s association with nature—expressed through color. Use of color need not be a luxury for people who have the leisure and the desire to toy with it. Color is for all who understand it.

Ag-Domecon Plans Conference
Preliminary plans for an Upper Campus Leadership Conference were discussed at the October 18 meeting of Ag-Domecon. The conference, similar to the one held last year will be held on the afternoon of November 5. All upper campus organizations will be invited to send representatives to participate in the discussions.

Freshman representatives for Ag-Domecon were also selected at the meeting. They are Joan Shaw and Frank Dennis.

November, 1950
Rice Memorial Library Given To Cornell U.  

The James E. Rice Memorial Library, named for the man credited with bringing mass production methods to the poultry industry, was formally presented to Cornell University on October 4. Dedication ceremonies took place here this afternoon at the annual meeting of the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council, Inc.

Professor Rice founded the Council in 1932 and his son, John V. B. Rice of Trumansburg, N. Y., is its president this year. Now 85 years old, the poultry scientist who was head of the poultry department at Cornell from 1904 to 1934, came from Miami, Florida for the dedication.  

Friends of Professor Rice in the poultry industry contributed $25,000 toward the library.

W. D. Termohlen, director of the poultry branch of the United States Department of Agriculture, who made the presentation, called it “a useful means of recognizing the great contributions made by Professor Rice in the development of the poultry industry.” He cited his work in artificial incubation, poultry feeding, and in improving egg production and developing larger markets.

The library includes books, magazines and other literature, films, and photographs dealing with all phases of poultry production.

Van B. Hart, Florence Wright Cited by U.S.D.A.

Van B. Hart, extension economist in the College of Agriculture, and Miss Florence E. Wright, extension worker in housing and design, were honored by the United States Department of Agriculture with awards for superior service at ceremonies in Washington, D.C. last May.

The awards were presented by Secretary of Agriculture Charles Brannan after which Vice-President Alben W. Barkley gave the principal address.

Van B. Hart, was recognized particularly for his outstanding extension work on farm credit which began in the early 1920's and which has been continued and expanded to the present time. Attention was also focused on his service during World War II as an advisor to the U.S. Treasury Department on the program for the sale of War Bonds to farm people.

Miss Florence E. Wright, was cited for meritorious authorship of many papers and published magazine and journal articles. She prepared the bulletin, “Three Centuries of Furniture,” which won acclaim over the entire State. Attention was also called to her “vision, industry, imagination, and effective methods in teaching.”

Prof. G. A. Bakkum Teaches Rural Soc

Professor Glen A. Bakkum has been invited to the upper campus as a visiting professor this term to teach Rural Sociology 1. The course is usually taught by Professor Anderson who is now in Formosa.

Professor Bakkum has been the head of the Department of Sociology at Oregon State College in Corvallis, Oregon for the past fifteen years. He received his Ph.D. from Cornell in 1928 after doing his undergraduate work at Iowa State and receiving his M.A. from Columbia.

Dr. Bakkum is a native of Iowa and started his teaching career in a one room, country crossroads school. Since then he has traveled extensively in the United States, Canada, and Northern Europe for the purpose of studying social problems. While he is here he also expects to do some research in applied phases of rural sociology in New York State.

Rural Radio Network

(Continued from page 8)

the winter that the men who service the transmitter must use a “snow cat” (a machine for climbing snow-covered hills) in order to reach it. RRN owns one of the few “cats” in the Northeast, for they are used mostly in the mountain ranges of the Pacific Northwest.

RRN broadcasts on FM because sufficient AM frequencies were not available in this region, and because FM affords better radio reception. This, on an AM radio, is not marred by fading, static, or other interferences. The FM stations have the disadvantage, however, of not being able to transmit more than about fifty miles. This means that, to cover the entire state and part of Pennsylvania, there must be several stations, each covering a particular section of the state. Most of the programs of the Rural Radio Network are produced in the studios of the home station, WHCU-FM. When this station broadcasts, its programs are received by the adjoining stations on either side of it. These stations in turn relay the programs to other stations of the network.

In this manner, programs are relayed from Ithaca, where WHCU-FM is located, to stations in Massena and Watertown in the north, Troy in the east, and Wethersfield and Bristol Center in the west. The music programs from WQXR-FM in New York City are first received at Poughkeepsie, relayed to Troy, and then sent hopping westward and northward across the state to all the other RRN stations.
Dairy Judging Team Seventh At Atlantic City

The Cornell Dairy Judging Team at the International Collegiate Dairy Judging Contest, held at Atlantic City, placed seventh among twenty-six teams.

Most of the teams competing had been training for a year or more; Iowa’s team spent four years preparing for this contest. Cornell, handicapped with only three and a half week’s training under Coach Frank V. Kosikowsky, made a comparatively good showing.

Bill O’Hara, James Paul, Aaron Karas, John De Jong and George Kloser were members of the team.

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Cornell Calendar for 1951
By Morgan—Contains twelve large pictures of Cornell in black and white in a colored frontispiece. An ideal gift $1.75

For Brothers and Sisters
T-Shirts for $1.00 for youngsters; $1.25 for Juniors. Also frosh caps for $1.00. Have you seen our special T-shirt with the design of the Contented Cow?

For the family
Cornell Drinking Glasses, per doz. $3.50 up

For Her
There is nothing quite like Cornell Seal Jewelry for Her. Your choice of compacts, bracelets, lockets, pins, all adorned with Cornell Seal.

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“I thought you said you were supposed to keep your eye on the ball.”
Trials of A Cornell Coed— In 1879
by Jinny Jackson '53

You don't have to look very far to find a co-ed—or even a Cornell male—who doesn't have some complaint about the rules and regulations laid down by that great legislative body, WSGA. Perhaps a few of these dissatisfied ones would like to go back to the old days, say about September, 1879 when the Sage Boarding School For Maids and Misses was first opened.

When Miss Suzy Q. Coed entered Sage in 1879, she too had a few rules and regulations to follow. But she wasn't bothered with class hours, signout slips, late nights, minutes and all the rest of the details that serve to complicate a co-ed's social life. In fact, Suzy wasn't bothered with much of a social life. She was well guarded from all that. There was only one trouble: she was also well guarded from the men, as the following rules prove.

RULES FOR PRESERVATION OF REPUTATION

1. No Miss shall waltz with any professor under 30 years of age.
2. No Miss shall receive calls from any male unless the matron is present.
3. No Miss shall encourage the attentions of any gentleman with the direct intention of trifling with his affections.
4. No Miss shall embrace any opportunity of sitting any nearer than three feet to any gentleman, nor allow any gentleman such opportunity to embrace her.
5. No Miss shall wear any gaudy clothing or jewelry. Rings are particularly forbidden.
6. No Miss shall play Copenhagen or Pillow and Key with any but members of the faculty.
7. All Misses must retire at ten o'clock in order to preserve the healthful bloom on their cheeks.
8. The head waiter will prevent the Misses entering the dining room who are late for breakfast.
9. No Miss shall form an engagement of nature tending to interfere with her lessons.
10. Daily reports of the conduct of the Misses shall be laid before the Investigating Committee, and the Chairman, in conjunction with the Matron, shall take a parental interest in the welfare of the girls.
11. The Misses attending this school are expected to preserve a modest, lady-like and bashful demeanor; no sheep's eyes, smiles or bows permitted. If a rosy blush is seen to mantle the cheek of any Miss at the appearance of any member of the opposite sex, it will be taken as a sign of incipient affection and the Miss will be inconveniently sent home.

France Takes A Look
(Continued from page 11)

...tion of the close link between the extension service and the farmer. Everywhere we went, the ag agent was as welcome as if he were a member of the family. We could see what this service is trying to do for the farmers, and how the farmers are applying this program in their work.”

Al Fontana
SHOE REPAIR SHOP
Conserve Your Shoes
Keep them in good repair
FOR MEN
Complete line of
SUNDIAL SHOES
Including
WHITE BUCKS
and
FOR WOMEN
Brown & White Saddles
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for Men & Women
U.S. Keds
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THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN
Flowers
For All Occasions

SPECIAL CORSAGES
and

TABLE
ARRANGEMENTS
FOR FALL WEEKEND

Huntington Gardens
Slaterville Road
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The Allen Wales
ADDING MACHINE DIVISION
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NATIONAL CASH REGISTER
COMPANY

The New
Co-op Food Store
609-619 W. Clinton St.
Tel. 2612 — 2680

Grade A Meats
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Co-op and Nationally Advertised
Brands Groceries
Sea Foods — Fresh Baked Goods

Consumer Owned and Controlled

November, 1950
is exceptionally good. The COUNTRYMAN has a tendency to resemble a very good high school publication. The magazine needs "dash" and just a little originality. I really don't think the majority of students in the College of Agriculture want their magazine to be simply some human interest publication and that angle of attention getting dominates every page. For this reason it is hard to single out particular articles, for in themselves they are standard enough, but taken as a whole they make for rather insipid reading.

I would like to see the COUNTRYMAN become a more informative and a more provocative contribution. As it is now the magazine seems to serve no valid purpose with the possible exception of giving the staff some very good experience. A magazine that would appeal to me would have some outstanding photograph for its cover instead of the rather inappropriate cartoonish picture. I would want the lead articles to be controversial in nature. I would like to have a series on the various departments and more than just a brief paragraph on some of the staff that are now active. I would like to hear about the nature of some of the research now being handled. I would want the COUNTRYMAN to editorialize and take a definite point of view. I would like the articles to be a lot longer.

The College of Agriculture is one of the integral parts of Cornell University. Let us have a magazine that we can enjoy and at the same time overcome some of the rather unfortunate misconceptions the campus holds of us.

Jules Janick '51

To The Editor:

Last week I had a chance to read the COUNTRYMAN from cover to cover. I made myself do it, because, as a member of the Board (of Directors), I thought it was my duty.

But I found it was no difficult "duty" at all. I enjoyed every bit of it. It was well written, timely, and very interesting material. And my editorial eye found "good, clean copy."

My one suggestion is that you try to avoid run-overs on stories to back pages. Readers are likely to finish a page and then skip the continuation. Your personality sketches—which, incidentally were well done—and other short articles could be used in the back pages.

Good luck with the next issue.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Marion R. Stocker
Editor,
College of Home Economics
house work; Bruce Wingert is also in a greenhouse, and Daniel Chabot is working for a greenhouse manufacturing company. Seward Besemer, Stanley Futterman, Farquhar Smith III, Bill Hannell, Allyn Hoffman, and Raymond Zimmerman are all in the florist business. Fred Edmunds, Jr. and Fred Grasso are operating nurseries, while Don Hastings, Jr. is in the seed and nursery business.

Working with young sprouts of a different sort are all the 4-H Clubs Agents, most of whom are starting as assistants. From Home Ec are: Mary Jane Sterner, in Schenectady; Helen Sanford, in Middletown, Orange County; Rita Kennedy, in Belmont, N. Y., and Priscilla Barlow, who is doing extension work here for the 4-H Club. Men from Agriculture in this work are Bill Cheney and Donald Jewett. Other men went into GLF work, including: Preston Brower, Robert Furbuck, Bill Holman, George Kelly, Fred Rice, Kenneth Thomas, and Frederick Williams, Jr.

Another list of names for you to skim through, looking for familiar names, is that of teachers. Some of the girls from Home Ec are in kindergarten—others in first grade. Elizabeth Parsons is at the Fruit & Flower Day Nursery in Portland, Oregon. Others at nurseries are: Eleanor Bailey, Highland Park,
Problem In Eggs

This economically unstable world is becoming too complex for us. We need your assistance in solving a problem. The problem: What is the price of Chinese eggs? Don’t laugh, it involves you—the American taxpayer.

Truthfully, the price of eggs in China does not worry us as much as the price of Communist China’s dried eggs in New York. Yes, New York. “Red China’s eggs sell in New York for seventy-seven cents a pound, nearly thirty cents less than U.S. produced dried eggs cost.”

Dried egg products were imported in limited quantities in post war years. In 1949 the U.S. increased her imports considerably, especially of dried egg yolks. Three million pounds of these eggs annually make their American debut as doughnut or cake mix, salad dressing, and noodles.

Recently thirty-seven Congressmen asked Agriculture Secretary Brannan to use the power he has under law to “request the President to direct the Tariff Commission to make studies as to the effects of imports” of agricultural products, dried and shell egg products included. Secretary Brannan replied that he does not want to take any such steps at this time. Our total value of agricultural imports is only a third the value of agricultural exports. And more eggs are exported than imported. Also, Secretary Brannan argues that the money made by foreign countries is mostly spent in this country. Besides, the Secretary is opposed to trade barriers. So are we.

Not in this case, however. Not when we look at this headline: Egg Support Set At $41,600,000 For Fiscal Year Ending June 30. The Commodity Credit Corporation bought up 1,525,482 pounds of American eggs during the week ending August 23. One week, mind you. Somehow it seems rather silly to import eggs when we have such a terrific surplus of our own. Silly and rather expensive.

There is another bizarre twist to this matter. During that same week in August Uncle Sam sold 69,800 pounds of 1949 dried eggs to commercial exporters at a cut-rate price, destined, among other places, to Communist China.

The average annual egg consumption in China is only four dozen eggs per person. They may be shipping the same eggs back on the next boat! Who knows? What goes on here, anyway? C.O.

We Are Vexed

We should like to wag a scolding finger at the planners of the Leadership Workshop, which will be held this weekend at Hidden Valley.

The COUNTRYMAN will be represented at the conclave, but only after a couple of phone calls by which we asked to be invited. But that is not our principal gripe.

We are, however, concerned with the manner in which the workshop was set up. This calls for a little history. Last spring, a similar conference gathered at the aforementioned resort. The leaders of various campus organizations were invited to attend. Its purpose was to offer the newly elected presidents, editors, managers, and chairmen some fatherly advice on the techniques of effective leadership. Out of the many discussions, there appeared a number of problems whose solution depended upon effective leadership. These include academic integrity, group living, and coordination of activities, to name a few. The group then decided that a fall conference should be held to make at least a start towards solving these problems.

Well. Things have changed. Now it seems a completely new set of problems has been thought up and a different set of leaders has been invited. The president of every fraternity and sorority on campus has been invited which meant that many groups represented last year have not been asked to return this year. The COUNTRYMAN was one of those forsaken, until proper steps were taken.

This is indeed an injustice. Here are a bunch of perfectly healthy, live problems allowed to wither and die, unwanted by Cornell society. And in their stead—impostors. It seems rather ridiculous to think up a new batch of problems before tackling the first set. Like overhauling a car, then buying a new one.

We feel that the progress made last spring has been largely nullified by the set-up this fall. Let it be hereby understood that we are in a tizzy. We will attend this conference, but with a scowl on our collective face.

E.J.R.

Alumnotes

(Continued from page 23)

New Jersey: Patricia Daugherty, Rochester; and Bernice Wietz, Lockland School, Geneva, N. Y. Teaching kindergarten are: Janice Biwi, at Groton, N. Y.; Virginia Hicks Karl, at Madison, New Jersey; Jean Seguin, South Glens Falls; Helen Wise and Naradon Zimmerman, in the school at Toms River, New Jersey; and Pauline Levy, who is teaching at Orangeburg, N. Y. and doing graduate work at Columbia. Also at Toms River, teaching the first grade, are Nancy Parks and Joyce Wright.

The graduates of Agriculture who are teaching vocational agriculture are: Donald Alexander, Robert Clausen, Arthur Greene, Robert Hoagland, Edward Hvitfelt, Jr., Walter Marks, Jr., Paul Joslin, Carl Larrabee, George McCormick, Waldemar Roeber, Richard Strangeway, and Robert Totman. That's all from this class!
The Cornell Countryman

Merry Christmas!
reasons why college graduates at G.E. find work that they like

“In seeking to place college graduates in jobs they will enjoy doing,” M. M. Boring, manager of the Technical Personnel Divisions, said recently, “we at General Electric find our work made easy by the diversification of the company’s business.

“We tell a newcomer to look around, to work in several different fields, to try to determine where he will be most satisfied. The company’s eight Operating Departments, ranging from Chemical to Apparatus, from the making of lamps to the building of big turbines and electric locomotives, give him plenty of room for his search.

“Engineers, chemists, physicists, and mathematicians, as well as liberal arts graduates, all find work here that they can be interested in and can do with enthusiasm.

“Their ability to find satisfying jobs with us is, we feel, an important factor in keeping General Electric ahead in electrical research, engineering, and manufacturing.”

You can put your confidence in—

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Talking Back

Letters-To-The-Editor

With great pleasure, we print the following letter received by Dean Myers from the president of the State University of New York:

November 3, 1950

Dean William I. Myers
State University College of Agriculture at Cornell
Ithaca, N.Y.

Dear Bill,

You were very thoughtful to send me a copy of the November issue of the CORNELL COUNTRYMAN. I was delighted to see the article (A State University for New York, page 5—Ed.) and thought it very well done.

You are absolutely right in saying that the nicest thing about the article is that it was not inspired or requested by the administrative staff of the College or others connected with the State University.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,
Alvin C. Eurich

November 1, 1950

To the Editor:

Liked your article “Trials of a Cornell Coed” in the November issue. The sixth rule for “preservation of reputation” forbids playing “Copenhagen or Pillow and Key with any but members of the faculty.” Since these rules are not in force these days, would you please tell me how the games are played.

Sincerely,
Eager Aggie

An informal poll of the staff shows that none of us were around at that time (1879). We would therefore suggest that Mr. Aggie learn the extremely simple rules of Post Office or some similar educational game. If he really wants to dabble in Copenhagen or Pillow and Key, let him give us a ring and we will move heaven, earth, and the Cornell campus to find out.

Sincerely,

Eager Aggie
Is There a Santa Claus?

We take pleasure in answering at once and thus prominently the communica-
tion below, expressing at the same time our great gratification that its faithful
author is numbered among the friends of The Sun:—

Dear Editor: I am 8 years old. Some of my little friends, say there is no
Santa Claus. Papa says 'If you see it in The Sun, it’s so.' Please tell me the
truth, is there a Santa Claus?

VIRGINIA O’HANLON, 115 West 95th Street.

Virginia, your little friends are wrong. They have been affected by the skepi-
cism of a skeptical age. They do not believe except they see. They think that noth-
ing can be which is not comprehensible by their little minds. All minds, Virginia,
whether they be men’s or children’s are little. In this great universe of ours man is
a mere insect, an ant, in his intellect, as compared with the boundless world about
him, as measured by the intelligence capable of grasping the whole truth and
knowledge.

Yes, Virginia, there is a Santa Claus. He exists as certainly as love and gener-
osity and devotion exist, and you know that they abound and give to your life its
highest beauty and joy. Alas! how dreary would be the world if there were no
Santa Claus! It would be as dreary as if there were no Virginias. There would be no
childlike faith then, no poetry, no romance to make tolerable this existance. We
should have no enjoyment, except in sense and sight. The eternal light with which
childhood fills the world would be extinguished.

Not believe in Santa Claus! You might as well not believe in fairies! You might
get your papa to hire men to watch in all the chimneys on Christmas eve to catch
Santa Claus, but even if they did not see Santa Claus coming down, what would
that prove? Nobody sees Santa Claus, but that is no sign that there is no Santa
Claus. The most real things in the world are those that neither children nor man can
see. Did you ever see fairies dancing on the lawn? Of course not, but that’s no proof
that they are not there. Nobody can conceive or imagine all the wonders there are
unseen and unseeable in the world.

You tear apart the baby’s rattle and see what makes the noise inside, but there
is a veil covering the unseen world which not the strongest man, nor even the united
strength of all the strongest men that ever lived, could tear apart. Only faith, fancy,
poetry, love, romance, can push aside that curtain and view and picture the supem-
ral beauty and glory beyond. Is it all real? Ah, Virginia, in all this world there is
nothing else real and abiding.

No Santa Claus! Thank God he lives, and he lives forever. A thousand years
from now, Virginia, nay ten times ten thousand years from now, he will continue
to make glad the hearts of childhood.

For more than half a century—always on
the night before Christmas—The New York Sun
has reprinted this ageless, heart-warming edi-
torial. Every Christmas its treasured theme—"Yes,
Virginia, there is a Santa Claus"—has faithfully
reassured youngsters and rekindled fond mem-
ories of the older folks. Probably never was there
a more consistent—nor a more satisfying—way
of making friends and saying "Merry Christ-
mas!"

Now with a courtly bow to Virginia—and
a grateful one to the Sun—The New York State
Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics at
Cornell would like to add their own wish that
your Christmas will indeed be a joyful one and
that 1951 may be a grand year for you.
Prof. DeGraff

Ag Economics and Personality Plus

One glance into the jampacked sessions of Agricultural Economics 2 in Warren 25 three mornings a week can testify that Herrell DeGraff’s popularity as a professor is more than hearsay. Not a required course, Ag Ec 2 has become, since its initiation in 1941, one of the most heavily attended courses in the Ag College. What sort of man is DeGraff, and what background has he had in order to command such an enviable reputation among students?

Born and raised on a farm in western New York, DeGraff worked after graduation from high school as a farm hand, salesman and then sales-manager for an electrical appliance company in Rochester, and salesman of investment securities at Elmira. It was an odd turn of events which brought him to college. Following the suicide of a prominent Swedish industrialist, the collateral behind certain securities DeGraff had been selling as sound investments was found to be false and worthless. Any appeal the brokerage business had had disappeared after that—as DeGraff says, “You can’t have much enthusiasm for a business that can make such a liar out of you.” About that time he suffered from a severe hunting accident, and during a long period of convalescence he made up his mind to rectify his lack of education. Accompanied by his wife and six-months-old son he came to Cornell.

College Came Late

Present faculty members can easily recall his student years. Obligated to support three people in addition to carrying a full load of courses, DeGraff had little time for leisure. He worked at the Inlet Valley Farm during his first two years, loading milk trucks and wrestling milk cans from midnight until four in the morning. He worked for several professors in the ag ec department, grading papers and assisting with office work. Professor Warren tells of the time he wanted a student to work twenty hours a week grading papers, and DeGraff applied for the job.

“Well, you’re not a required course, are you?” he asked.

“Tt isn’t,” replied Professor Warren.

“Then I can do it,” DeGraff said.

“Aren’t you working for Professor Powell now?” Warren asked him.

“Yes, I am.”

“How many hours are you working now?”

“About twenty, but I can do both.”

He got the job. And he did both. When Professor Scoville said “DeGraff does the work of two men,” he meant it. And in the meantime he stacked up a scholastic average sufficient to graduate in seven terms, in the upper ten per cent of his class!

A Teaching Grad

DeGraff had a chance to demonstrate his teaching ability during his graduate student career, both as an assistant and on his own when he had charge of the farm management course that was included in the Winter Course given at that time. In 1941 he was appointed assistant professor of land economics. Dean Myers had been thinking of starting a course in agricultural geography, and he decided to initiate it with DeGraff in charge. DeGraff organized and developed it, and since that time it has mushroomed to its current size and status under his supervision.

Despite a heavy teaching schedule, DeGraff has by no means confined himself to the role of professor. With Ladd Haystead, he is the co-author of a book entitled “The Business of Farming,” which tends to dispel rapidly any rosy ideas of the romantic side of agriculture. In 1947 he attended the Sixth International Conference of Agricultural Economists at Darlington Hall, England, where representatives from all over the world got together for ten days of discussion and debate on various common problems affecting their nations. It is interesting to note in the record of the proceedings of the Conference that a Scottish spokesman said at one point, “A breath of fresh air came in with DeGraff’s participation in the discussion.” Such a statement would not surprise Cornell students. And last year, on sabbatic leave, he was awarded a special fellowship from the Rockefeller Foundation to study social and economic conditions in rural Mexico. A report on his findings there is now under way.

DeGraff has conveyed an impression of dynamic personality to those who know him. A secretary in his office said of him, “He’s a regular guy—easy to work for and easy to get along with.” Dr. A. B. Genung of N. E. Farm Foundation who worked with DeGraff on a two year Rural Radio Network radio program, puts it another way. “He’s one swell guy to work with—he has a remarkable talent for making friends and influencing people.” His associates on the faculty have demonstrated their regard for him by electing him as one of the three faculty representatives on the Cornell Board of Trustees.

Roads Fork

Commenting on the series of happenings which eventually led him into the field of education, DeGraff has said “You never know where (Continued on page 19)
Geneva Experiment Station
From Fungicides To Fruit Trees
by Rhodalee Krause '54

The New York State College of Agriculture is not confined to the campus of Cornell University. One of its major divisions is located not fifty miles from Ithaca—at Geneva, N. Y. The professional members of its staff are also members of the faculty at Cornell, which eliminates any duplication in research work between the Geneva station and Cornell.

The Experiment Station functions, primarily, as a horticultural research center with emphasis on food science and technology, the control of insect pests and diseases of fruits and vegetables, the breeding of better varieties of food, the improvement of seeds, and other related projects for increased production and better nutritive value of foods.

Besides the station's extensive research program, one of its most valuable services is the testing of seeds, fertilizers, fungicides and insecticides. Samples are collected and sent to the Station for analysis by the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets. In addition to the official seed inspection, the seed testing lab also inspects many samples of seed for New York State farmers.

The Experiment Station’s history began in 1880 when it was established by an act of the New York State Legislature. In 1882 the first work was begun, and increased as the years advanced. Compared to the 130-acre farm the Station first occupied, it now operates about 500 acres of land and is housed in five main buildings in addition to greenhouses, farm buildings and dwellings.

Food Research
Of the six main divisions of the Geneva Station, the division of food science and technology is the largest. Chemistry is as important to agricultural research as it is to other forms of investigation. It enters practically every aspect of it—from the development of new sprays to the matter of food processing methods.

The food chemists have studied the enzyme activity in plants and have found how curtailment to prevent bad effects in processed food is possible. Sanitation, healthful methods of food packaging and even the cleaning of food containers are parts of food research.

Bacteriologists find ways to curb the growth of undesirable bacteria, or encourage the growth of desirable bacteria in fermented foods, including sauerkraut and pickles.

The entomology division works closely with the chemists in keeping up with new sprays and insecticides which will control insect pests, but will not harmfully effect the product. Besides developing the insecticides, a major task of the entomologists is the testing of the new products on fruits and vegetables.

Insects and Diseases
Two of the entomologists' biggest problems are the introduction of new ways of applying insecticides and the development of machinery for spraying and dusting. The latest methods are the airplane, helicopter, and the "spray-duster."

Plant diseases are in many ways more varied and puzzling than human ailments. The plant pathologists of the Geneva station are studying the numerous diseases of tree fruits and vegetable crops.

The main diseases of the crops grown in New York State are root-rot, mildew, scab, and blight. Since their symptoms are pretty well-known, the Station's pathologist's major concern is preparing new and more efficient ways of control. New fungicides are continually being developed and tested before they are put on the market.

Plant Breeding
Unfortunately fungicides cannot control all types of diseases, virus diseases in particular. Research in breeding of new types of fruits and vegetables which are immune, or partially so, to attack by these maladies is in progress.

The pomology division of the Station not only works on the breeding of newer and better varieties of fruits, but also works on orchard problems. Some of these problems include the mulching of orchards, soil conservation, and fruit tree nutrition.

New varieties are developed with the assumption that no fruit is perfect. Some of the pomologist's ob-

(Continued on page 22)
For Men Only?

by June Petterson ‘53

For many years, agricultural work has had the figurative sign “For Men Only” placed before it, but recently more and more women have been entering the various agricultural colleges in the United States. Cornell is no exception to this general trend.

Although job opportunities for women are not as numerous as those for men, there are many openings. From the June 1950 graduating class in the College of Agriculture, in which there were twenty-two women, thirteen found employment, three didn’t, and six got married. Of the thirty-one girls who graduated the year before, twelve found jobs, three went to graduate school, six took up homemaking, and ten found no work.

One of the more important questions asked by most people concerns the phases of agriculture in which women graduates can find employment. Others question whether women can fit physically into the field of agriculture. But, though actual field work may prove too strenuous for women, most types of research are not.

Opportunity Plus

And there are many fields open to women in agriculture. Consider some of the less obvious of these.

Agronomy had been previously considered man’s domain, but Miss Leah English, an employee in the agronomy department at Cornell University, has proven the contrary with her work in research and chemical analysis.

Another agricultural field in which women can find a place is botany. Among the distinguished women who carried on graduate work in botany at Cornell are Dr. Barbara McClintock of the Carnegie Institute of Washington and Dr. Harriet Creighton, head of the department of botany of Wellesley College. Several women graduates have held positions in the seed laboratory of the New York State Experiment Station at Geneva.

An Hus Teachings

Another so-called out-of-bounds vocation for women is animal husbandry. Miss Clara Hires established a laboratory and greenhouse in which she carries on a successful business in the cultivation of plants whose seeds are especially difficult to germinate or whose growth presents unusual problems. Among the distinguished women who carried on graduate work in botany at Cornell are Dr. Barbara McClintock of the Carnegie Institute of Washington and Dr. Harriet Creighton, head of the department of botany of Wellesley College. Several women graduates have held positions in the seed laboratory of the New York State Experiment Station at Geneva.

Journalism Too

Other fields, such as rural sociology, floriculture, and agricultural journalism, offer even greater opportunities to women. Rural sociology training may lead to jobs in social service in either rural or urban areas. Women in agricultural journalism can look forward to jobs in the women’s department of national magazines such as Farm Journal and Country Gentleman.

All in all, if a girl feels she is interested enough in agriculture to take it up in college, she will probably find some useful application for her studies. Agriculture, with its many phases, certainly has a place for her.
H.D. 235—

The Patch-Up And Put-Together Class

by Dot Yandeau '52

“Good heavens, Cathie! Where are you going with that chair?” called Patty from the opposite side of Triphammer bridge. Cathie replied that she was headed for Martha Van and an afternoon in Housing and Design 235 lab.

“You're going to a class with that? Do you have to bring along your own chairs?”

Perhaps some have wondered this same thing as they saw girls carrying old pieces of furniture toward the home ec building. Do they have to furnish their own chairs?

The answer, happily, is “no.” Students in Housing and Design 235 have been working on furniture as a part of their course in learning to plan establishment of their first homes. As one of their main projects they bought second hand pieces or brought them from home to remodel or refinish in class. Most young couples are financially unable to furnish their first homes with entirely new furniture. This course shows the girls how they can use old pieces by enhancing their lines and finish so that they will fit into a harmonious living unit. When one looks at some of the chairs, tables, and chests that the girls brought into class the first day and then compares the appearance after varnish and paint removers, sanding, refinishing procedures and elbow grease have done their work, he may be astonished at the beauty revealed when many layers of paint and varnish disappear.

One student, Lois Meitzel '52, brought an old washstand, the top covered with flooring material and smothered with a variety of paint colors. When she removed the flooring and paint, she had a gorgeous maple storage piece.

Another example of what can be done with outdated, unused furniture was Celia Babcock's painted table. By shortening the legs, scraping off the finishes, and refinishing it she produced a lovely coffee table.

Good Woods Discovered

Some of the pieces which the girls worked on merely needed a good refinishing job to show up their beauty. Margaret Bailey '52 had a cherry extension table which had lost its luster through daily use, but by sanding off the old finish and applying a new one she restored the table to its full charm.

Proper sanding is a major feature in refinishing. Unless the old finish is completely removed leaving the piece of furniture with a glass-like smoothness, the new finish does little good. With persistence this smoothness can be obtained so that oil, shellac, penetrating oils, or pickled finish will produce maximum results.

Most of the girls in HD 235 are new at refinishing furniture. When one girl took one rung out of her chair for a regluing job—crash! The chair fell apart, a few rungs here and a couple legs there. It was a full scale reassembling job.

The students have run up against other problems: what to do with cracks, dents and gouged out places in their furniture? But Miss Sarah Neblett, the instructor, and Miss Barbara Hendrick, her assistant, were there with the answers, dem-

(Continued on page 18)
Representing Home Ecers

The Student Faculty Committee
by Joan Jago '52

Have you ever noticed Room 114 in Martha Van? It's that important-looking conference room with the round table and inviting leather chairs. Every two weeks or so five home ec gals and two professors gather around that table to talk over college problems of concern to both students and faculty.

No mere gripe session, the Student-Faculty Committee operates as a sub-committee of the faculty Educational Policies Committee. Two of the students are voting members on the faculty committee which formulates college educational policies. The Student-Faculty Committee acts as a voice for student opinion, and students have a chance to learn the whys and wherefores of faculty actions—things they often wonder about.

Members Elected
To be as representative as possible, each member is elected to the committee. Miss Carolyn Crawford, assistant professor of home economics education, and Mrs. Elsie McMurray, associate professor of the textiles and clothing department, are this year's faculty representatives. Elected by their fellow members, they serve a two year term. Student members Becky Booth '52, Carolyn Niles '51, Peggy Martin '51, Joan Jago '52, and Ann Gleason '53, were nominated and elected last spring for a one year term by the home ec students.

Now in its third year, the committee has already set an ambitious record for itself. One of its biggest jobs, which has just been completed this year, was a survey of all the "core" courses—the nine courses required of all home ec students. One by one, instructors were invited to the committee meetings to discuss their courses, giving background on what is included and why. Then the committee (with the utmost finesse) brought out constructive criticism and comments gathered from the student body. Instructors took it well—in fact they were deeply interested in how their course got across. While admitting no drastic changes, the committee feels it carried through its function to promote better understanding on both sides of the fence.

Want A Dean's List?
Such topics as grading, graduation requirements, and ways of communication between students and faculty are usually discussed. Some specific problems on the agenda are: Should home ec have a dean's list or is Omicron Nu enough? Would it be desirable to have a professor of merit award for our home ec pros, too?

As you can see the agenda isn't full, so if any of you gals have any ideas you want discussed or have any comments to make, see a committee member right away—before you forget. Through your committee you have a part in making the school's educational policy; so, home-ecers, take advantage of it.

Home Ec Club Observes U.N. Day

In observance of United Nations Day, Tuesday, October 24, the Home-Ec Club chose foreign costumes and fabrics as the theme of its October meeting, held in the amphitheater of Martha Van Rensselaer Hall.

"Clothes express a people," was the comment of Professor Beulah Blackmore, head of the textiles and clothing department, the guest speaker of the evening. Miss Blackmore went on to say that people might gain a better understanding of the nations of the world if they understood their habits and customs. "We often dislike that which is strange to us," she added.

She commented that in the years following World War II, the western element in dress has been more widespread, and that the typical native costume is gradually disappearing. She attributed this to the quickening pace of life, rapid means of transportation and the growing need for functionalism in dress.

Miss Blackmore outlined a trip around the world for her audience with stops at such places as the Hawaiian Islands, China, and India. Her talk was illustrated by a display of the foreign costumes belonging to the textiles and clothing department. Several foreign students modeled their native costumes.

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Doris Baird

On this campus, so replete with big wheels, little wheels, and other people who keep things rolling, it isn’t surprising to find so many people with at least one “Chairman of So-and-So” written after their names. But it is indeed an occasion to find someone who has been a chairman, president, and manager in a wealth of activities.

Such a one is Doris Baird, whose success story started in the fall of 1947 when she entered the College of Home Economics. As Dorry herself says, “I just like people and like to do things with people,” so as a freshman she got a good start towards meeting and working with her classmates as a waitress in her dorm. Dorry also found time that year to take an active interest in the Dramatic Club and to join Kappa Delta sorority.

During her sophomore year Dorry was a V.P. in Dickson while continuing her work as a waitress. Last year she was elected president of Risley Hall and also served on the Judiciary Committee of W.S.G.A. Even with these responsibilities she found time to usher at Bailey Hall and act as assistant social chairman of her sorority.

Now as a Senior, Dorry finds herself busier than ever. This fall, before most of us had even packed, she was on her way to Frosh Camp as a counsellor. As a member of the board of managers, she spends a good share of her time at Willard Straight Hall where she and the other board members wrestle with such problems as persuading the students of the Upper Campus that the Straight is there for them to enjoy as well as for the other students. She is also social chairman of Kappa Delta and will again be ushering in Bailey Hall.

With this record of working with people, it isn’t strange to hear that Dorry is a sociology major and hopes to go into community group work.

—A.M.

Bill Bair

If this was a profound autobiography on a high intellectual level, it could be titled “Words of Wisdom” by William D. Bair. But it isn’t even a biography. It’s just an impression left after a conversation with one of the outstanding personalities of the Upper Campus—Bill Bair.

To start with, we could turn back the calendar and return with him to his early life in Forde City, Pennsylvania. We’d meet his father, a Presbyterian minister, and his mother and older brother. We’d find Bill working on a farm, playing on the high school football team, and singing in the choir. Bill tells us that he really had fun at camp, and—nobody got sick from his cooking, either.

Well, what about Bill at Cornell? What’s he been doing? He’s a general ag student, frosh pledge captain at Sigma Pi, co-chairman of the C.U.R.W. student-faculty committee, member of the Livestock Judging Team, Wagon Wheels and Ho Nun-De-Kah, the senior ag society, and was a member of the Soph Council. Then, too, he is secretary of the Round-Up Club.

Bill does trick riding, too, and is a member of the Polo Team. Bill received his senior “C” at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in the Indoor-Outdoor Polo Match.

While we’re going places with Bill, we could journey with him to the Chicago Livestock Judging Contest, and visit Camp Miniwana in Michigan, which Bill attended as a recipient of a Danforth Scholarship.

A senior this year, Bill is kept busy as a lab assistant with Professor Hartwig in agronomy.

Someday, he wants to have a farm of his own. Or even better, he’d like to go to a seminary and become a rural minister—“After all, when people send you through school and give you an education, you like to share what you learned with others and not keep it all to yourself.”

Perhaps in that quote, you can get the best impression of Bill Bair. It’s a good impression.

—R.C.
"I'm a foods major; I always like food—any style, any time, any place," says Kitty Welch. It's therefore no surprise that one of her hobbies is cooking.

Kitty doesn't, however, devote all of her time to the food and nutrition department. As easily as she balances a menu (she is really adept at it), this challenge-seeking gal has balanced a full college career, playing an active role in many student functions these "fast four years."

For the past year Kitty has been a representative-at-large on Ag-Domecon Council. She was instrumental in reactivating the recent Upper Campus Workshop, of which she was co-chairman this year. From her experience with the Council, she sincerely says, "I've really come to appreciate the many wonderful opportunities that are offered students in ag and home ec."

With CURW, she was busy in the Frosh Club and later worked with the Rural Fellowship Team and the Campfire Girls, both under CURW's sponsorship. A member of Westmister Student Society, Kitty helped plan many of its varied programs. Pressed with many activities, she has never been heard to complain about her class schedule because she has benefited from all of her courses; she especially liked Professor DeGraff's food economics lectures.

Serving as house president of Sigma Kappa requires a good deal of time, admits Kitty, and her family, living in Ithaca, doesn't see as much of her as they would like to.

When her father, a plant pathology professor here, went on sabbatical leave to study white pine diseases in Idaho, Kitty went along for the summer. She enjoyed the outdoor life at Deception Creek Experiment Station, although it was twenty-five miles from civilization.

The following summer she was counselor to a group of Girl Scouts at Quidnunc (short for "What Next") Camp in the Bear Mountains. There, again, she had a good time canoeing, going on overnight hikes, and cooking all meals in the open. This past summer, however, she gave up the open spaces for a job as pastry cook near Middlebury College, Vermont.

Upon graduation Kitty hopes to put her food and nutrition training to good use. She likes working with people and confesses she would like to be in the Extension Service. What are some of her other plans? Confides Kitty, "Ever since I was a little girl and I saw my first livestock show, I've had a secret passion to raise Hereford cattle." D.S.
Ag-Domecon
Sponsors Upper Campus Conclave

Problems of publicity, membership, and program for ag and home ec organizations were thoroughly hashed over at the Upper Campus Leadership Conference at Mount Pleasant on November 5.

Approximately fifty-five students from fifteen organizations gathered to participate in the three discussion groups. With Ed Ryder, ’51 as leader, Dan Barnhart ’51 as recorder, and Mrs. Marion Stocker, editor of home economics extension, as resource person, the publicity group discussed the need for publicity and some of the methods by which it can most effectively be handled. Attendance at meetings and increased membership were two of the more important needs which good publicity should satisfy.

Some of the methods discussed included the use of menu type bulletin boards on which clubs could announce meetings and other functions, use of publications and radio station announcements, and the use of a central place for making posters.

The program group was led by Dick Darley ’51, with Jean Larkin ’51 recording, and Professor H. S. Tyler, of personnel administration, as resource person. This group attacked the problem of effective program planning. Among the suggestions were: a theme for the year, joint programs among more than one group, contacting potential membership early in the year, a functioning committee system to handle different phases of the program, an executive committee to keep things running more smoothly, and a system of officer training. To implement the last point, a leadership workshop to discuss techniques of leadership was suggested.

The membership group was led by Barry Rogenmoser ’51, John Wheeler ’51, recorded, and Professor Chester Freeman of extension teaching, served as resource person. This group agreed on the importance of getting freshmen interested in organizations by reaching them early in the year, especially around orientation time. It was felt that open houses should be held at this time. The importance of interesting and varied program was also stressed, as was development of leadership by getting new and old members to assume responsibility and work on committees.

Floriculture Club

At the meeting of the Floriculture Club on November 14, Miss Helen Totly was guest speaker and there was a showing of the film, “Florist’s Crop Production.” The club presented its annual Mum Ball in the Memorial Room on October 28.

The officers are: Donald Vanderbrook, president; Herbert Forbach, vice-president; Philena Townly, treasurer; Jane Little, secretary.

A.S.A.E.

The annual banquet of the ASAE will be held jointly with the District Association of Agricultural Engineers, December 14th at the Cayuga Inn.

Slide rule classes for students in ag engineering and also for students from the Arts and Engineering Colleges were conducted during November by Prof. C. W. Terry of the department of agricultural engineering. This is the first time that the ag engineers have conducted classes for the campus at large.

Kermis Club

Kermis Club, the agricultural dramatic group, has scheduled its winter production for the first week in January. In the past, three one-act plays have been presented in this season, but according to Barton Hayward, student relations agent for the club, an old time minstrel show, complete with black face, songs and jokes is to be staged instead.

The choral singing will be directed by Jan Whitmeyer, while the actual direction of the show is being undertaken by Mr. Hayward. Some thirty persons are taking active part in the season’s first Kermis performance.

The Kermis Club, organized early in the century, is a society devoted to the production of light drama and slapstick comedy. The word Kermis is Hungarian, meaning “peasant festival.” The membership, though not closed to students in other schools, is taken from the Agricultural and Home Economics colleges.

The club, affiliated with Cornell Shows, will also put on several benefit performances during the coming season for veterans, elderly folk, and other disabled persons in this region of the State.

Pardon Us

Gosh, are we embarrassed. It seems that the handsome fellow gracing our cover last month was not Frank Micklavzina at all, but one Jack Morgan ’52. To him our profoundest apologies and regrets.
Ag Agents
Hear F. B. Morris

"The county agricultural agent is primarily an educator whose job it is to help people develop those traits that may better equip them to meet and solve their daily problems," Fred B. Morris, state leader of county agricultural agents, declared before a meeting of the Ag Agents Club last month.

Exploring the Extension field with future New York State agents now studying at Cornell, State Leader Morris pointed out that a county agent advances progress by interpreting scientific knowledge to farmers. "Merely passing on facts, however, is only part of the job; there's more to it than that."

Clarifying this statement, Mr. Morris explained that the agent's success depends on his ability to influence people by using psychology and using it skillfully.

"He must be quick to size up situations," stressed the man who worked his way up the ranks from assistant county agent to state leader.

Calling the county agent's profession "one of the finest, most difficult, and most challenging jobs," Mr. Morris praised faculty advisers and the Ag Agents Club for their part in helping to develop better county agricultural agents.

Agronomy Club

At a meeting of the Agronomy Club on Wednesday, November 8, the following officers were elected: Ted Winsberg '52, president, Phil Oppenheim '52, vice-president, Brooks Mills '53, secretary-treasurer.

A steak supper picnic was held for the undergraduates, graduates, and faculty of the department on Sunday, November 12 at Mt. Pleasant.

Poultry Club Visits Hatchery

To understand better the operation of a commercial hatchery, the Cornell Poultry Club held its October meeting at the Marshall Brothers Hatchery in Ithaca. Thirty members, accompanied by Professor Bruckner and G. O. Hall of the poultry department, were welcomed by Mr. Robert Marshall, co-owner of the 156,000 chick capacity plant.

Showing the group through the hatchery that turns out 1,000,000 chicks a year, Mr. Marshall explained that temperature, humidity, and turning devices are automatically controlled in each unit. "Nevertheless, the trays are inspected every hour," he said. An alarm system in case of trouble and an auxiliary diesel unit to generate electricity are further safety measures.

Stressing efficiency, Mr. Marshall continued to trace the eggs journey through the incubation period.

A time clock turns the setters, holding 6,000 eggs, every three hours for eighteen days. For the next three days they remain in hatchers, each unit accommodating 10,000 eggs. Upon hatching, the chicks are sexed and delivered to the customer. "Two hatches every week are made possible by the constant use of setters and hatchers in this manner," Mr. Marshall emphasized.

Sensation Highline Lassie Belle, purebred Holstein owned by WarmWigsten '50, has compiled the following record this year: First three year old and grand champion female at Dutchess County Fair, Eastern States Exposition, and International Dairy Exposition at Indianapolis and first three year old at the New York State Fair.
A New Frontier--The Ocean Depths

Complaints have been made by many people that there is no room for pioneers any more—every land has been explored. But they are forgetting the vast frontier of the ocean's depths which is still open for exploration by modern pioneers.

Sailboat races, mathematicians, biologists, and men from other diverse fields have already responded to the challenge. In all kinds of weather, and at any hour of the day, they have gone to sea in small boats to learn first-hand the facts about ocean behavior and its contents. They have dived to a depth of 600 feet, and have gone down in a bathysphere one and a quarter miles, which is the deepest that a living man has ever been.

After personally gathering as much information as they can in this way, the men devise other methods of collecting data. They can lower a miniature steam shovel to scoop up samples from the ocean bottom. A maximum-minimum thermometer can be sent to certain depths and then broken to fix the reading before being brought back to the ship. A bottle may be plunged to the desired depth, the ends closed, and the water sample brought up and analyzed.

Waterproof Camera

One of the newest developments, an underwater camera, has made its appearance. This is made absolutely water-tight, equipped with a flash gun, and lowered. When it hits the ocean floor, it trips itself, the flash goes off simultaneously, and the astonished fish have their pictures taken before they know what's going on! Many excellent views of ocean-floor environment have been taken by this camera, which is also used to discover the location and condition of sunken ships. Electronic gadgets are also a recent development and are proving extremely useful.

Spotting Fishing Grounds

Information, passed on to commercial fishing companies about the location of fish groups is obtained by dragging specially constructed nets through the water and making repeated observations of the catch.

During the last war, oceanographers did much to further the war effort. They experimented with ship paints in order to find one that would keep off encrusting animals and they lived dangerously while improving defenses by testing underwater explosives. Now they are doing research work against submarines.

While making routine studies of currents and other phenomena, oceanographers discover many interesting side projects. One man learned that a fish eats thousands of pounds of diatoms, but when caught by a fisherman, it weighs only about fifteen pounds.

Another man found that ocean currents affect the heat balance of the earth the same way the atmosphere does. That is, warm currents flow to high places, and cold ones flow to low spots. Another principle discovered was that waves are not ripples in just one direction—they are components of forces of several different sizes and directions. By using this knowledge, the part of the waves which comes from a storm area can be distinguished and storms and surf damage can be anticipated.

These discoveries have given rise to many complex problems, and a need for specialists in oceanography has resulted. Therefore, formal education in the subject has begun.

Here at Cornell, Dr. John C. Ayers, of the Marine Laboratory, teaches the oceanography course. In this class students learn the geology of the ocean bottom, the chemistry and physics of the water, the effects of meteorology upon the oceans, and a little about the biology of the saline waters.

No Ocean for Our Class

Since there are too few people in the class to make a trip to the Atlantic Ocean worth-while, the students are given data collected by ocean stations and learn to interpret it and make understandable reports from it. Those who will become oceanographers in the future will learn quickly enough the details of gathering the original data.

In the meantime, it is hoped that the students find oceanography as fascinating a field as do the men who are devoting their lives to it.
Though rarely in the spotlight, tillage tools in recent years have matched the progress of tractors — with features unknown even ten years ago. A plow is still a plow, but new ideas have improved almost everything but its name.

Farmers who buy new Allis-Chalmers tillage tools in 1951 will be equipping themselves with superior farm implements, smoothly designed and beautifully streamlined. They are today's most modern farm tools. A universal feature of all these A-C tools is uniformly deep penetration without heavy weighing or forced pressure.

With these tractor implements it's:

**ONE** — space CA or WD tractor wheels instantly with engine power to fit the implement.

**TWO** — attach the tool quicker than you can hitch up a team.

**GO** — with Hydraulic Power Control at your command for new, outstanding field performance.

The new master line of Allis-Chalmers tools includes mounted, semi-mounted, and trailed types... hydraulically or mechanically operated... in many sizes, styles and combinations. All are "Quick-Hitch" implements, with a full range of adjustments to assure quality work. Construction is strong and durable. You will find them moderately priced. For every kind of crop and soil, Allis-Chalmers implements assure uniformly better tillage.
Alumnotes

When we said last month, "That's all from this class," we were speaking of teachers, not of graduates about whom we have news. So more former students of the June 1950 graduating class will be featured this month.

Many of the fellows from ag have returned to their home farms, of course, but the others have scattered to various occupations.

On an expedition is Emerson Hibbard, who is doing research work. Bob Hindmarsh is working for the E. S. Farmers Exchange; Oscar Pease is doing farm credit work; and Glenn Dayton, Jr. is also in farm credit, at the Rochester Bank. Marshall White is in the field of agricultural advertising and research. George Knapp is an assistant orchard manager, and Donald Newman works in an ice cream plant.

Men of widely differing interests are Roger Warren, who is doing heating installation, and John Webster, in frozen food locker work. Working for Fairmount Foods Co. is Emerson Carlton, and for H. J. Heinz is Harlow Beals, Jr.

At work with various other companies are: Bob Angus, with Sears Roebuck; Louis Little, in a Sears retail store; George Allhusen, Beacon Milling Co.; John Jones, DeKalb Seed Co.; Joseph Papurca, Brentwood Egg Co.; and Stanley Rodwin, Kroger Co. Pete Coates works in the sales department of a steel building construction company.

Many men are in dairy industry, including George Wells, Jr., who also raises mink. Howard Loomis is associated with the American Dairy Cattle Club. George Casler is hired man on a dairy farm, Gerald Silverman is in a dairy laboratory, and Bill Pendergast is a laboratory technician for the Borden Company.

In dairy plants are: Paul Bisher, Bill Edson, and Edward Karsten. Charles Gimbrone is with a milk product association, Albert Potter in a milk market plant, and Laadan Yacoby with the Milk Market Administration. Patrick Heffernan, Jr. is also in the dairy industry while Bruce Borglum is in the retail meat business.

Assistant county agents in various parts of New York State are: Granger Eaton, John Link, and James Preston.

What are the girl graduates from ag doing? Barbara Britton is doing graduate work in plant science at Vassar, Naomi Cowen is in the same field at Yale, and Bernice Rubenstein is a graduate student at Bryn Mawr. Barbara Adams Edwards is a laboratory technician, Sally Stroup is a doctor's receptionist, Shirley Hobbes is doing social work, and Thelma MacPherson is in public relations at Beacon, N.Y.

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Maurice Mix

THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN
Claire Ferguson is at Ambler College teaching animal husbandry.

Graduate students among the men include Doug Dodds in Rhode Island, Dave Schroder in Oklahoma, and Maurice Mix at Cornell, all studying animal husbandry. Arthur Brundage is a graduate student in Minnesota. In the School of Nutrition here are Bill Griffis, Clifford Grippin, Jr., and Arnold Cohen. Don Higgins and Tom Scaglione are special students here.

Helping out in veterans training programs are Daniel Coyne, Donald Smith, and Robert Mapes.

On the home ec side, Betty Eislee is at Fort Worden, Washington, teaching commercial subjects. Carolyn White is recreation leader for convalescent children at Sigma Gamma Hospital, Mt. Clemens, Michigan. Lois Ongley is an apprentice in public health service in Boston.

Several girls are doing graduate work. Jo Kessel has an assistantship in food research at the University of Wisconsin. Three other girls have assistantships: Carol Rasmussen, at the University of Illinois; Patricia Speidel, in nutrition at Philadelphia; and Julia Palmer, at Rhode Island State College. Joyce Crandall is in the School of Nutrition here, Connie Semon is at Kent University, Ohio, and Esther Artman is at Indiana University with a Danforth Foundation Fellowship.

In New York City we find Rita Cummins, a trainee for food service for S. H. Kress & Co., and Agnes Dale and Joan Delaney, trainees for the Statler Corporation.

Several girls serving dietetic internships are: Lucille Glabach, at the U.S. Marine Hospital, Staten Island; Janet Hatch, Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester; Pauline Kennedy, University of Michigan Hospital; Arlene Le Beau, Agriculture and Mechanics College, Stillwater, Oklahoma; Mildred Postoff, Beth Israel Hospital, Boston; Ruth Rappenecker, Hines Hospital, Illinois; Ann Schnee, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston; and Lena Argana, St Luke's Hospital, Cleveland.

Barbara Zebold is home lighting advisor for the Long Island Lighting Co., in Garden City.

A number of girls are home service representatives for various companies: Beverly Collins, for Rochester G. & E. Corp.; Elizabeth (Continued on page 21)
Slips In The Press

A Dog's Life
The kennels are situated on the sun deck and animals are in the care of the Chief Butcher.
—Saturnia Ocean Review

Call The Exterminator
Housepests for several days at the Landau home are Mr. and Mrs. Wally Burman of Sioux Falls, S.D.
—Dakota Reporter

What Is Youth Coming To?
The City administration has laid out plans for a better zoo, with barless cages, a special enclosure for children and other improvements.
—Paducah Times

Yum, Yum
Headline—Lions Will Have Women for Dinner At East Side Feast.
—City Review

Double Blow
Ad—A hairdo skillfully styled to flatten your face as well as your personality.
—Lovely Lady Gazette

Watch That Language
Mrs. Homer Cotten discovered a berry bush bearing both purple and red raspberries. And Mr. Stanley Palmer—to mention another freak of nature—has an apple tree with apples and also blossoms and buds.
—Victor Herald

Southern Gentlemen
Hope, whose wife made one of her rare public appearances while presenting the cup to the winner, was surrounded by no less than eight Kentucky state-policemen.
—Hollywood Review

Another Charles Adams
Gregory Speaker celebrated his fifth birthday with the aid of twelve friends.
—Cold Water Herald

Final Harangue
This meeting was one of a series arranged by Bramuglia. He winds up his mouth as Council President Tuesday.
—Columbia Star

Smart Kid
The ball struck Berra on the right temple and knocked him cold. He was taken to Forde Hospital. X-ray pictures of Berra's head showed nothing.
—Baseball News

Oh, Come Now
Whether the millionaires were most interested in stocks or blondes, he declined to say.
—Wall Street Journal

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BERGER'S
SINCLAIR
SERVICE
STATION

Gas
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Tires
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Minor Repairs
and Service

Leo V. Berger '42, '53 Law
Corner of Dryden & College

PRICE $65 to $75
WHAT HAPPENED TO THE PADDING?

That's what you'll say when you try on our Ivy League model. It's almost completely free of padding...and it's soft-construction throughout. Result: the most comfortable suit you've ever worn...and probably the most flattering!

Browning, King & Co.
AT THE CROSS ROADS—STATE AND AURORA

H.D. 235
(Continued from page 8)

onstrating the use of crack-fillers and the application of heat to remove minor depressions in the wood and giving a background for minor repairs which must be made.

Construction is another major project in the course. After drawing up plans for bookcases, end tables, coffee tables, shelves, or other simple carpentry projects, the students determine approximate cost of the item, order their own lumber, and actually build the piece of furniture in laboratory. Although it isn't a complicated job of carpentry from the artist's point of view, it gives them an insight into the use of tools and an idea of how to plan and make some of their own furniture.

During the first few weeks of the term each girl described what she thought her set-up would be when she was first married, and the interests around which she would be planning her home. With this as a guide, she selected a house plan from a magazine or brochure. After drawing up a floor plan to scale, she planned a tentative budget for furnishing the house. In order to
do this more accurately, she visited furniture stores and searched through magazines for available types of furniture which would be within her price range.

Some interesting experiences were encountered in these tours. One was the case of Flo Swenk '52, Cathie McDonald '52, and the writer. While looking through one store, they were confronted by an official-looking fellow who asked what he could do for them. They explained their mission but not to his satisfaction. He thought they were comparison shoppers from other stores—employees comparing his prices with those from "their" stores. It took some talking, but they finally persuaded him that their intentions were most honorable.

Besides selecting furniture for their imaginary homes, the girls select fabrics, textures, and colors for other furnishings and accessories such as lamps, curtains, and rugs. At the end of the term, they will revise their budgets based on the experience gained during the course of using remodeled furniture and constructing some simple pieces themselves.

By studying furnishings from all these angles—planning, purchasing, refinishing, remodeling, constructing, and harmonizing—HD 235 students are gaining valuable knowledge which will be a great asset in anticipating problems which will arise in establishing their first homes, whether it is in a converted garage or a newly built modern house.

Prof. DeGraff

(Continued from page 5)

other choices might have lead. As you go along there are always forks in the road—you take one and never find out what was down the other." Many students have been pleased that the road led him here.

In June of 1950, the graduating class presented to DeGraff the Professor of Merit Award—a tribute given each year by the seniors to a professor "who is, in their opinion, an outstanding individual as well as an excellent teacher." In his own words, DeGraff considers this "the highest honor I have ever received. It's like having the customers come in and say they are satisfied."

We predict that Professor DeGraff will continue to satisfy the customers, for many years to come.

Ho-Nun-De-Kah Plans
Speaker Series

Ho-Nun-De-Kah society will sponsor its annual speakers series this year with talks on vocational opportunities for college graduates. The first speaker will be Joseph Firsch of the Eastman Kodak Company who will discuss the interview with a prospective employer. He will speak on December 14 at Willard Straight Hall.

At its November meeting, the society also voted to give recognition in the form of a shingle to the outstanding ten percent of the women graduates of the class of 1951.

Plans were made for the annual Faculty Smoker to be held December 7 in the Memorial Room. The smoker will be for Ho-Nun-De-Kah members and members of the faculty. Movies of this year's Penn game and local talent will provide the entertainment.
**Cluster Flies**

**Enjoy Bumper Crop: More Flies**

The birth rate for the human race may be in danger of falling below par in these post World War II years, but certain tiny citizens of the buggier realms are enjoying prosperity and are taking this opportunity to multiply.

According to Dr. R. W. Leiby of the entomology department here, cluster flies and elm leaf beetles are having a merry old time raising huge families which move into our homes from their out-of-door nests. Although these creatures are not destructive, they are hardly pleasing house pets.

**Like The Sun**

The cluster flies can squeeze in through just about any space that air can. They love residing in bedrooms and attics, but will not turn up their probosci at other crannies about the house. In cooler weather they migrate to the sunny south sides of people's dwellings. Knowing this, we can readily remove them with a good spraying of five per cent DDT solution.

Municipalities usually spray their elm trees in the fall, which effectively eliminates the larvae of the elm tree beetles. Unfortunately, many communities seldom spray their elms, and trees in the woods and rural areas are hardly ever treated. These beetles will do a job on elm trees, but their immediate effect is to horrify housekeepers.

**No Early Frost**

Why are cluster flies and elm tree beetles attracting attention this year? Early frost and cold weather discourage late reproduction of these insects and does away with the problem. But this year we didn't have an early frost, and the insects are prevalent.

If they become bothersome, two DDT treatments, applied about three weeks apart, will be very effective in getting rid of them. However, care must be taken by the person who is out to kill not to ingest liberal quantities of this insecticide, as it has a most unpleasant after-effect—it is poisonous!
Alumnotes (Continued from page 17)


Frances Duncan Stowe is an assistant home demonstration agent in Madison County. Marilyn McDonald is home economist for the Central New York Gas & Electric Co. in Auburn.

Up in Syracuse, as secretary for Dean Noble of the University, is Roberta Monesmith. Eleanor Marchigiani is on the executive training squad of the Allied Purchasing Corp. in New York City. Coming back to the country, we find Natalie McWilliams a 4-H Club agent, and Jane Merry an assistant agent for Madison County.

Several of the girls are teaching what they have recently been taught. Sister Solange is teaching foods at L’Ecole de Sciences Domestiques, Quebec. Teachers of home economics in New York State are: Elizabeth Alexander, Perry; Lora Cassidy Bitter, McLean; Ruth Cottschall, Eden; Mildred Downey, Tenafly; Isabel Cascarella, Oxford; Betty Hollenbeck, Lafargeville; Barbara McCann, Newfield; Muriel Randles Dean, Gilbertsville; and Margaret Thompson, Irondequoit. Suad Wakim from Lebanon, intended to do graduate work here, but she has left to teach home ec at the Sidon Girls School, Syria.

And that’s that for this month.

Jo Kessel

Cottschall, Eden; Mildred Downey, Tenafly; Isabel Cascarella, Oxford; Betty Hollenbeck, Lafargeville; Barbara McCann, Newfield; Muriel Randles Dean, Gilbertsville; and Margaret Thompson, Irondequoit. Suad Wakim from Lebanon, intended to do graduate work here, but she has left to teach home ec at the Sidon Girls School, Syria.

And that’s that for this month.

Unusual Cornell Christmas Gifts
Cornell Calendar for 1951
By Morgan—Contains twelve large pictures of Cornell in black and white and a colored cover. An ideal gift $1.75

For the Family
Cornell Drinking Glasses per doz. from $3.50

For Her
There is nothing like Cornell Seal Jewelry for Her. Your choice of compacts, bracelets, locks, pins, all adorned with Cornell Seal.

For Yourself
Christmas Cards with Cornell views in addition to our regular Christmas Cards. Make your selection early and have them imprinted with your name. Use your Trade Dividends.

You’ll enjoy trading at the
TRIANGLE BOOK SHOP
412-413 College Ave.
Sheldon Court
Established 1903
Evan J. Morris, Prop.
Open 'til 8:00
Geneva Station
(Continued from page 6)

jectives are more attractive and nutritious fruits; mid-season and late varieties of cherries; late-maturing pears, which are resistant to blight.

The Station's cytologists are working in conjunction with the pomologists in the study of chromosomes. This study has enabled many new varieties of fruit to be developed. Such familiar names as the Cortland and Early Macintosh apples, the Stanley Plum, and the Golden Muscat grapes are among the dozens of fruit varieties which were first produced at the Geneva Station.

Vegetables receive their share of attention at the Station. A 60-acre farm is used for the study of problems pertaining to the growing of crops. Other areas are used for variety testing.

The study of fertilizers is a meaningful one at the Station. What kind of fertilizer, how much and how to apply, are some of the questions which the scientists attempt to answer. Laboratory investigations on the effects of fertilizers on the nutritive value, color, and quality of the vegetable are being conducted.

 Provision for the testing of seeds was one of the first divisions in the Geneva Station's set-up. Three major divisions compose the seed testing work of the Station. One is the official testing; one is service work for growers; and another is research into problems that arise in seed testing.

Information concerning the connection between disease organisms and seeds is furthered through the seed testing program. Laboratory experiments often have shown the presence of disease organisms in...
the seed. After treatments are given to the seeds, tests are made to see that the germination is not affected.

New York State's farmers are kept informed on research developments at the Geneva Station by a quarterly magazine entitled Farm Research. It is mailed on request to those people who are interested in keeping up to date on experimental findings. Technical bulletins are published by the editorial division of the Station. Special interest items are released over the radio and in newspapers.

The aim of New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva is to develop means of producing more nutritious as well as more attractive and edible fruits and vegetables. Much has been done toward this goal; much is being planned for the future. This Station has helped farmers and processors improve New York State's agriculture for over fifty years. New discoveries are being made all the time to insure still further improvements.

Ag Libe Named For Dean Mann

The new ag and home ec library will be named for the late Albert R. Mann, former dean of the College of Agriculture. The name was suggested by the faculties and alumni of the two colleges and was approved by the Board of Trustees at its October meeting.

Dr. Mann was dean of the College of Agriculture from 1917 to 1931 and dean of the College of Home Economics for the last six years of that period. From then till 1937 he was first provost of the University.

Barnyard Frolic On December 1

The Barnyard Frolic will bring round and square dancing to Willard Straight on Friday, December 1. Sponsored by Ag-Domecon, the dance will feature the music of the Blivits, a campus orchestra. Dave Bennett '53, heads the committee in charge of the dance, which is an annual function of Ag-Domecon.

NOW IS THE TIME
TO DO IT . . .

Your Christmas shopping, we mean. Make your selections in unhurried comfort . . . while stocks are full . . . and for a small deposit we'll lay away your choice until Christmas. There's no extra charge for our Lay-Away service and there are lots of advantages. Why not stop in and let us lay away your Christmas selections today?

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Sales & Service since 1913

Drop in and visit our Farm Supply Store and see our full line of IHC Machinery and Equipment.

December, 1950
Out Of The Valley

Several weeks ago many leaders of campus organizations met at Hidden Valley to participate in a workshop on campus activities, education, freshman orientation, and the problems of Student Council.

It is our pleasure to report that although we attended the conference "with a scowl on our collective face," we came away with a sense of satisfaction, for the problems discussed were worthwhile, and some progress was made. The matter of student responsibilities and participation held particular interest for us.

It was felt that in a community as large as Cornell there was a need for most people to associate themselves with groups in order to derive some feeling of "belonging." The clubs on our campus offer good opportunity to accomplish this by offering us a chance to work with our fellow students. We often meet an entirely different type of person when we attend a club or a committee meeting. And the feeling of having cooperated with others to achieve a common goal is a wonderful experience. We would especially like to see Ag and home ec students venture down to the wilds of the Lower Campus and Willard Straight to take part in activities which are open to all students.

Most of us are in this University for only four years, but each year affords many chances for learning more about the world around us and particularly the people—and the best way of learning about people is by working with them.

Guide The Guests

In the recent past we have had an opportunity to observe the numerous visitors to our campus. It is easy to single them out, not because they look or dress differently from the rest of us, but because they seem lost in the vastness that is Cornell.

They eventually find their way about, it is true. But how often do we stop to think that a few of our many visitors might appreciate a little assistance. Who could do a better job of taking visitors in tow than student guides?

A central office in which students from Ag, Home Ec, or any other college would register their free hours could easily be set up. Our visitor arrives and if he so desires is readily provided with a qualified guide to help him through the lines at Martha Van, direct him to Stocking, or even accompany him on a campus tour. We feel that a workable program, sponsored perhaps by Ag-Domecon, would receive the approval of our colleges.

We only offer a thought here. But we sincerely hope Ag-Domecon will give it due consideration. A program of this type would be of benefit to visitors, students, and the University alike—a valuable service to visitors, an enjoyable experience for students, and worthwhile publicity for Cornell.

Video Views

Federal Communication Commission hearings are being held this fall on a U.S. Department of Education proposal to set aside 25% of television frequencies for educators. This proposal immediately conjures up dreams of all kinds of home educational courses—courses in which busy housewives could learn child psychology from great authorities in the field, and children could see important events in America's history spectacularly shown as a dramatic presentation.

Yes, it is a tempting idea at first glance. But let's look closer at this vision of easy education for everyone. Is it practical? Is it what we really want?

Those who are working for adaptation of the proposal point to radio as the horrible example of TV's future. They point to the history of radio—to its early possibilities in the field of public education, to the apathy of educators, and to its gradual descent into an abyss of give-away programs and gangster serials. These people say that television will follow the same gruesome path without adaptation of the 25% education proposal.

The proposal's advocates plan to finance educational programs through private colleges and taxes. However, the cost of color television, which is probably coming, makes conduction of such a plan almost impossible for a private school. This leaves the major part of the burden to be paid for by taxes. And financing through taxes naturally means government administration and control.

At present, radio and TV programs are paid for by commercial enterprise. If a great many people object to the programs being presented or would like to see changes, they can exert a powerful influence on the advertisers to change their ways. This has been done in the past, and will be done in the future. It is profitable for the advertisers to give the people what they want.

Thus when greater America is ready for an educational program through the medium of television, it will come about naturally. The desire for education must be developed before such programs will do anyone any good. Force feeding will not do the job.

Harry Schwarzweller

(Continued from page 11)

freshman orientation for Ho-Nun-De-Kah, senior honorary society.

Not one to confine his activities to the campus, Harry spent the summer of 1949 as a 4-H summer assistant in Nassau County, and last summer held a similar position in the tri-county area of Yates, Seneca, and Wayne. In the collegiate 4-H Club, Harry is both treasurer and chairman of the team which travels around the county leading 4-H recreation programs.

A major in extension work, Harry switched from his original choice of dairy husbandry. He is interested in either 4-H work or Angus beef cattle as a vocation.

—P.F.
The Cornell Countryman
Then, there's the training he's getting now. When in a few short years he takes his place on the team, he'll be ready. He'll have the rules of the game down pat... he'll know the priceless worth of fair play... and he'll know how to handle the ball when it comes his way.

His heart, for one thing. It's almost as big as he is, and it's jam-packed with the stuff that winners are made of—things like intentness of purpose, and gameness, and that precious quality that the world calls loyalty.

Then, there's the training he's getting now. When in a few short years he takes his place on the team, he'll be ready. He'll have the rules of the game down pat... he'll know the priceless worth of fair play... and he'll know how to handle the ball when it comes his way.

Size, you say? Oh, size doesn't count in the big game, the one he's training for, the one called Life. He'll be first string—wait and see.

He's no individual, this man of ours. He's all the youngsters in these vast United States... he's American Youth, a title that represents two big points in his favor. And we're pinning our hopes on him.

He's our man!
G.L.F. GRAN-PHOSPHATE

The Dairyman's Fertilizer

It's Slip Insurance—The gritty granules of G.L.F. Gran-Phosphate make the stable floor a safer place to walk for both men and cows.

It Reduces Odors—G.L.F. Gran-Phosphate absorbs liquids, preventing the escape of ammonia when used in the gutters.

It Fortifies Manure—When used in the stable at the rate of 1½-2 pounds per cow per day, G.L.F. Gran-Phosphate supplies sufficient phosphorus to make a balanced fertilizer.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange Inc., Ithaca, N.Y.
Another Service for Farmers

Every year our agricultural economists prepare information on the outlook for New York agriculture for the year ahead. In these times such forecasting is difficult, but sound facts based on the best information available help in developing and carrying out county and local program and in making recommendations to farmers.

This outlook information is given to extension workers, vocational agricultural teachers, and other agricultural leaders. In addition, the farm magazines, newspapers, and radio stations carry it to all of the people in the State.
Dear Editor:

The editorial page of the December issue of THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN (p. 24) states: "It was felt that in a community as large as Cornell there was a need for most people to associate themselves with groups in order to derive some feeling of "belonging."

Since entering the College of Agriculture in 1946 I have joined a fraternity, helped organize the Ag Agents Club, and attended quite regularly the meetings of some other groups on the campus. Prominent among my reasons for these efforts was a desire to belong to the college community. Frankly, my association with these campus groups has been a very enjoyable experience, but it has done little to develop in me any feeling of belonging to the larger group—The College of Agriculture.

I am sending you this note because other students have indicated to me that they do not have a feeling of belonging, and because I believe I have a constructive suggestion to offer.

I would suggest that students in the College of Agriculture assemble as a group from time to time. The activity at such an assembly might range from a presentation of school officials to school dances. Cornell University students, a much larger group, assemble at football games, basketball games and Barton Hall dances; therefore, the number of students in the school would not preclude such an assembly. Activities in a group, I believe, do more for the development of a feeling of belonging to the group than do activities in parts of a group.

Very truly yours,

Edward K. Knapp, Jr.
I remember the first time I saw J. P. Willman. It was a grey, chilly day in September, my first lab in An Hus 1, my first introduction to a prof at Cornell. I recall how large and cold the Pavilion had seemed, and how I was struck by the thought that this tall, unimpressed, easy-speaking gentleman before me didn’t seem like a professor at all. Yet, in the weeks that passed, I learned that he was truly an aesthete of the farm animal. I remember his calm, gentle way of treating the animals we judged, just as if each of them was an individual pet of his.

Office Pet
These were my thoughts as I walked into his office once again. His dog, upon seeing me, wiggled her entire rear end in the rush of trying to wag her stubby tail. Petting the animal Professor Willman persuaded her to lie down. His ruddy cheeks hid well his blush of embarrassment when told he was to be written up in the COUNTRYMAN. He insisted that they had chosen unwisely: he was not a dynamic personality, with anything outstanding to his credit. He was simply a sheep and hog man who took pride in his vocation. His words came slowly, thoughtfully weighed, just like his every step and action, precise and with no waste of movement.

“I come from northwest Pennsylvania,” he remarked, “up where they say, ‘The devil kissed the owl goodnight.’” He had come off a farm that was diversified to an extreme and, there, had come in contact with a great variety of livestock and crops. When asked how he had come to think so much of hogs and sheep he thought awhile and smiled. He had acquired a partiality to hogs when, as a young boy, he had invested in a pair of little pigs and, to his father’s surprise, raised them into a good-sized profit. His fondness for sheep he credits to a Scotchman, Peter C. Mackenzie, who was superintendent of livestock during his undergraduate days at Penn State.

Hero Was A Vet
He had always, as a boy, dreamed of going to college because his neighbor, a veterinarian from the University of Pennsylvania, had come to be his ideal. “Even to the extent of almost becoming a vet myself,” he ventured. His face turned serious and he told of how he had worked his way through college. He had tried everything: waiting on table, firing furnace, feeding cattle and sheep, and driving a team. There had been a time when his money had run low and he had wanted to switch to the two year course. His thoughts changed his expression to a smile again and he thanked God that his advisor had talked him out of it. In his junior year he had even established a boarding house, paying a cook, waiters, and all that went with it out of his savings. This enterprise saw him through his junior and senior years and, although he didn’t make a fortune, he did manage to pay his expenses.

Graduate Days
In 1924-25 he did graduate work for his M.S. at Kansas State and then came to Cornell as a 4-H extension specialist. He became a resident instructor in ’29, acquiring his Ph.D. in 1933. He told of his presidency of Block and Bridle (of which the Round-Up Club is a chapter) and of his secretarial position in the New York State Breeders’ Association.

We talked of many things as time went on. I recalled some of his jokes and he blinked and shook with laughter at the thought of some of them. They were of the sort that ring with originality, for they were from his own experience. He always tells of one unique encounter with a ram. It seems he was bending over one day, inspecting one thing or another and an especially saucy buck found himself unable to resist the opportunity; Professor Willman found himself with his face in the sawdust. His assistants couldn’t contain themselves and neither could he. He’s been laughing at the thought of it ever since.

Friend of the Farmer
One of J.P.’s most valuable assets in his ability to talk a farmer’s language. The pile of letters on his desk confirms this. There were farmers asking him everything from the price of hogs to the best way to switch to raising sheep. Some wanted a complete line on rations, housing, breeding, pitfalls of the business, and advice on whether or not he thought their farms were capable of supporting this or that type of livestock. He gets calls all day long asking him to come out personally and look over some situation or another. One of his outstanding accomplishments—and he makes the reservation that it was largely through the cooperation of those about him that he was able to realize an answer to this problem—is his discovery that addition of vitamin E to feed rations prevents stiff lamb disease. All this, plus teaching An Hus 70, swine, 80, sheep, besides acting in an advisory capacity to a great many students, keeps him busy. Until
Bill’s Stomach Loses Its Privacy

by Roberta Manchester ’53

Bill’s stomach has lost all its privacy: it has a special direct entrance through Bill’s side. By means of this hole, or fistula, students of veterinary medicine and other animal sciences can peer into Bill’s rumen and learn the physiology and workings of his ruminant stomach.

Bill, a Holstein steer, was opened to the public in 1943 by Dr. H. H. Dukes who heads the physiology department of the vet college. Bill was anesthetized and Dr. Dukes opened up his flank to sew the rumen wall to the skin. After a week, he cut away the stomach wall, leaving a neat oval hole, six by thirteen inches, leading right into Bill’s rumen. The rumen is the largest of the four distinct compartments which make up the large compound structure called the ruminant stomach.

When Bill is not being used in the classroom or in a research project, his fistula is covered by a plug. This plug, shaped like a spool, has a sponge rubber core. It fits into the hole and is held securely by the masonite ends of the spool. The entire device is held together by four bolts. It fits tightly, so Bill doesn’t have to worry about losing his meal unexpectedly.

Like A Towel

A student who studies Bill’s rumen puts on a long rubber sleeve which reaches to the shoulder. With a flashlight he can explore the stomach by sight and touch. One student remarked, “Bill’s rumen feels like a Turkish towel.” In this way the entire process of food intake and digestion in the rumen can be studied. Food can also be poured directly into the stomach through this opening to try out the effects of various diets. In the rumen, food is mixed, broken up, and fermented. The routes and effects of different medicines can also be studied by watching the rumen after the dose has been given. The various phases of the “cycle of rumination”—regurgitation, rechewing, reinsalivation, and reswallowing can also be observed. The all-important bacterial fermentation reaction can also be studied by removing the partially digested food through the hole for analysis.

One of the differences between the human and the ruminant stomachs is the ruminant’s bacteria which break down cellulose into more digestible carbohydrates. This is a well advanced mechanism compared to man’s simple stomach. Undoubtedly at some stage of evolution, the cow also possessed a simple stomach, but this has changed until we now have the complicated ruminant digestive system. Man discovered this, and has made great use of ruminant animals.

Varied Interest

The ruminant stomach is of greatest interest to the veterinarian, farmer and nutritionist. The veterinarian wants to know about the rumen because so many of the illnesses and digestive disorders that the cow encounters have their origin in the stomach. By understanding the mechanisms of the stomach, he can better treat a sick animal. The farmer wants to know what and how much to feed cows because the food eaten directly affects the cow’s milk production. The nutritionist is interested in the chemical activity of the rumen. The cow can make her own vitamins. All the B vitamins are synthesized by bacteria in the rumen. This eliminates worry about deficiencies of the B complex. The cow can also use cheaper, low quality proteins where simple stomached animals would die unless they had a balanced diet.

Bill is a great pet around the vet school. He is easy to handle, enjoys being the center of attention, bears no resentments and doesn’t object to the hole in his side. He doesn’t mind being scrutinized, delved into, and dosed with medicines. When Dr. Dukes is ready to feed him the medicine, either by a mouth syringe or capsule, Bill raises his head, eager to take it. As Dr. Dukes said, “Bill is one of the most patient members of our staff.”

Bill resides in the basement of James Law Hall. During the school year he is confined in a box stall or stanchion. But when the students go home in the spring he gets his deserved vacation too, when they let him out to pasture for the summer.

A Movie Star

Bill has been in the movies—that is, his stomach has. He has also been shown three times during Farm and Home Week at Cornell, and has been exhibited at fairs in Morrisville, and Frankfurt, N. Y.

Bill’s value, and that of his fellow

(Continued on page 18)
Dieticians have been anxious to boost our milk consumption for quite some time. Their prayers almost seemed answered last fall, just before Thanksgiving, when a student put a nickel in the milk vending machine in Warren Hall. In went the nickel and out popped bottle after bottle of fresh, wholesome milk.

The free milk was not part of the plan to increase consumption but the milk vending machine was. It, and the other machines at Cornell, are part of an experiment to study various aspects of milk consumption, such as preference of chocolate to plain milk, and time and rate of consumption.

What have been some of the results? This October, over 9,000 units were sold from the machines in Roberts and Warren Halls. This meant an average daily sale of over 200 half-pints per machine, which Professor P. E. Ramstad, School Nutrition, termed “quite satisfactory” at that time. The following month, sales exceeded 10,000 units.

The probable explanation for this increase is that prices were varied from time to time in the Warren machine to study the effect of price on total sales and product preference. For two weeks, early in November, both chocolate and plain milk sold for a nickel a half pint. An immediate indication of a boost in sales was that the machine had to be restocked every other hour. Previously, when plain and chocolate milk sold at nine and ten cents respectively, it was serviced only three times a day.

Studies made last November indicate that students apparently prefer chocolate to plain milk, provided there is not too great a difference in price in favor of the plain milk. At a penny’s difference, chocolate outsold plain four to one. The ratio decreased when plain milk sold at seven cents and chocolate remained at a dime. Equal amounts of both were sold when plain was further reduced to a nickel.

The fellows that get up too late for breakfast seem to make good use of the machines, as an automatic recorder reveals heavy sales between nine and ten o’clock classes. It further indicates that more chocolate milk is sold between meals.

“This finding is most important
because it shows that we are actually increasing consumption by having milk available at times and places where it otherwise is not,” explained Dr. L. A. Maynard, director of the School of Nutrition.

At present, milk vending machines are operated in Warren and Roberts Halls, Cascadilla Dorms, and in the College Stores. Three machines are also located in the downtown GLF buildings, where seven cent milk is topping soft drink sales by about 70 per cent.

Three more machines are slated for the campus. One package machine has just arrived and one of the two bulk, cup vending, machines will be located in Barton Hall. Bulk homogenized milk will “definitely sell for five cents a cup,” according to Prof. R. F. Holland of the dairy department, who is jointly conducting this program with Professor Ramstad. Plain and chocolate bottled milk will sell ten cents a unit to cover the higher handling and processing costs, when compared with bulk milk.

Though a University ruling prohibits the use of vending machines on campus, permission was granted to operate the milk machines for experimental purposes. When the experiment is completed at the end of the school year, Professor Holland hopes that the milk machines will continue to be used in the University.

Vegetable Judging Team Wins Trophy

The Vegetable Judging Team has returned with the winning gold trophy from the second annual National Collegiate Vegetable Judging Contest at New Orleans. Sam Mitchell ’53 took top honors at the intercollegiate contest with 938 out of a possible 1,000 points. Jack Wysong ’53 placed fifth and Ray Borton ’53, sixth in individual scoring. The team, coached by Jay Wright, a grad student in veg crops, competed with six colleges in judging vegetable varieties, diseases, insects, and weeds. Norman Oebker, another grad student, was in charge of the collegiate contest, which was held in conjunction with the 16th annual convention of the National Junior Vegetable Growers Association.

What do students think of the milk vending machines? The CORNELL COUNTRYMAN conducted an informal poll to find out if students thought the machines rendered a valuable enough service to warrant their use in the future. Here are some of the answers:

1. Dick Rowe ’52, general ag
   I think they should be continued if they are economically feasible. I haven’t used them too much myself but certainly would if I had more classes in Warren or Roberts. They should be in some more of the buildings if enough people use them.

2. Paul Obrist ’53, dairy industry
   They’re a valuable service to the dairy industry itself. They’ll stimulate sales—will increase consumption; there’s too much milk on the market now. Continue them by all means.

3. Nancy Morrow ’54, housing and design
   There is a machine here in Warren? I didn’t even know about it. Will have to try it sometime, but I’m going over to the Ivy Room for a cup of coffee right now.

4. Ward MacMillen ’52
   From what I’ve seen of them they get a lot of use. They probably use them as much as they would a coke machine and, personally, I’d rather drink milk.

5. Joseph Hartwig ’54, general ag
   The other night the top came off one of the containers; it’s the only trouble I have ever had with the machines. Sometimes I am late for breakfast and stop to get some milk. If it still sold for a nickel I would drink twice as much.

6. Bill Moder, grad, rural ed
   I think it’s a service the students appreciate. Occasionally I have seen an empty machine. But the fellow that fills them is always hopping around and they don’t stay empty very long. I don’t believe they’re used as much in winter. During warm weather I averaged a bottle a day but right now it depends on how I feel after a lecture. In warm weather a machine in Stone might be better located than in Roberts. Another one would be good in Plant Science.

7. Mary Alice Spencer, secretary in Warren Hall
   Use them all the time. The machines should also be on lower campus.

And, oh yes, what does Allay Spott, the head custodian of Warren Hall, think of the whole idea?

The students should drop the empty containers in the cans provided. But the machine is a good thing—it’s really handy. Use it myself once in a while.
Homemaker,
Save Your Energy
by Martha Jean Salzberg '51

A generation ago a homemaker spent most of her day in the kitchen. Because other activities were subordinated to this continual process of filling the dinner plates, entertainment as we think of it today was practically non-existent.

Homemakers in many parts of the state have voiced this problem. Their plea goes like this, "We want more time and energy to spend with our families. How can we get out of our kitchens?" This general dissatisfaction was challenged as Mrs. Esther Bratton, assistant professor in the economics of the home department, worked on her Ph.D. thesis. She studied energy expended in household tasks as measured by oxygen consumption. It is the only study that has yet been made on oxygen consumption of household tasks. There have been studies for medical and athletic purposes, but none as applicable to homemakers as the research carried on in the Cornell laboratories.

Testing The Thesis

Mrs. Bratton started her thesis in the spring of '48 and spent six months developing methods of testing. She selected eight movements most common to household tasks, including reaching, bending, stooping, and twisting, and tried to determine how much energy each required. The subjects for the tests were eight young married homemakers of average height, weight and metabolism. They were paid volunteers, all eager to help in this study. Their activities before testing each morning were controlled. Mrs. Bratton brought them to the college by car where breakfast was provided in the lab to assure the same kind and amount of food. A half hour rest period followed breakfast, so that the women were started with as low basal metabolism as possible.

Underlying the findings of oxygen consumption for each of the selected movements was the similar pattern relationship in each of the subjects. Each movement brought a definite increase or decrease of oxygen consumption, even though variation in amount among people was high. This shows that these results will be most likely to recur in actual situations. The homemaker who plans her kitchen around these results is assured a more efficient kitchen. She will know that reaching above or below the work surface are surprisingly large. They indicate to the homemaker the use of a carefully planned arrangement for frequently used storage space.

Reaching is only one of the many activities of the homemaker as she goes through her daily routine. She pivots at the waist and reaches up or down for a pan or a spice. These two consecutive movements account for much energy waste. Mrs. Bratton found that oxygen consumed when adding a pivot to the reach was equal to that consumed for a reach of twenty inches higher than the elbow level.

The convenience of using a step-ladder leads the homemaker to store above a full arm's reach. Little does she realize that it takes a large amount of energy to climb seven inches up a ladder. Mrs. Bratton found an increase of 119% oxygen consumption per minute over that consumed while standing.

It is necessary for most housewives to bend to pull out and replace pans. Reaching downward...
may be accomplished by either a trunk bend or a deep knee bend. Mrs. Bratton found that a deep knee bend took far more energy than a trunk bend. This conclusion is known that it also saves energy. After clearly understanding the choice, it is up to the homemaker to decide between the two types of bends.

Now the problem is: how to get this material to homemakers so that they will make the right decision. She isn't going to come to Cornell asking the leading question: "How can I cut down on the amount of energy I consume as I move around the kitchen?" She is probably not even aware that some activities take more energy and oxygen that others. If she did know she might let it pass as a highly scientific concept over which she has no control.

It is Cornell's job to push its way into the steamy atmosphere of our New York kitchens. Mrs. Bratton is doing just that by publishing her thesis as an extension bulletin which is available to families of New York State. She has broadcasted the results of her study on the Rural Radio Network. Finally, to serve future homemakers, she incorporates her findings in her course, EH 308. For homemakers in poor health and for older people these studies are particularly valuable.

In each case the material has been presented in usable form by explaining what the homemaker herself can do to save energy. Mrs. Bratton also hopes eventually to create a demand for energy saving equipment, thus stimulating manufacturers to produce it. Homemakers in yesterday's kitchens are ready for Mrs. Bratton's study. Their long, exhausting days bring to light the need for saving energy. When the information reaches them, through bulletin, radio, or home ec students, it will be an answer to many prayers. Indeed, the study hints that yesterday's cook and provider will soon move out of her kitchen to share a greater part of her day with her family.

Home Ec Offers
Eight New Courses
by Martha Jean Salzberg '51

The apartments, housing and design, and child development departments of Home Ec have eight new courses for this year and next. They present valuable material to majors in the particular department as well as a broadening experience for those outside.

Apartment B is the classroom of a new course for those who want practical application in home living. It is taught by Miss Carolyn Crawford, assistant professor in home ec education. For one-half term and three hours credit, six students live and work together in Apt. B. They have a chance to use household equipment, to prepare meals, to entertain, and most important to live together establishing a good cultural relationship. There are three graduate students and three German students living in Apt. B during the second half of this Fall term.

Child Development

The child development department offers two new courses this year. C.D. 462, "Family Systems and Social Structures," is taught in the Fall term by Associate Professor Edward C. Devereaux. It is a three hour course dealing with the relationships between the family and the larger society of which it forms a part. This subject is approached from a comparative point of view by studying families in other cultures. Professor Devereaux stated the objective of the course: "To provide students with a theoretical perspective of the economic and class system norms and of the family norms, and how they influence each other." Mr. Devereaux's other course, C.D. 463, "Seminar in Selected Problems of the Family," is a continuation of C.D. 462 and is taught in the Spring. It emphasizes individual problems under one topic. The topic for this Spring is "Adolescence in the Social Structure." Topics covered in following terms will concern religion, delinquency and other family problems affected by our social structure.

Home Ec's housing and design department has added five courses taught by Dr. James E. Montgomery. They are three hour courses (except H.D. 410 which is one credit hour) and open to graduates and upperclassmen. H.D. 346 and 347, "Introduction to Housing," is taught in the Fall and Spring respectively. These courses acquaint students with the broader and more basic aspects of housing. The topics covered in H.D. 346 are the history of housing in the U.S., the present social and physical housing environment, family living as it affects house design and planning, and housing inventory and needs. H.D. 347 examines the building industry, housing policies, and current housing trends. Through these studies Dr. Montgomery wants to create an awareness of the general problems in the field of housing and to study some of the ways of improving American housing standards.

Family Facts

H.D. 348 and 349 follow one another in the Fall and Spring terms. They give an intensive treatment of a limited number of social, psychological, and economic areas of housing. H.D. 348 helps students to understand the human side of the socio-technical housing equation. It answers the question: What is the American family like and how should its income, occupation, age groups, and personality affect the buying and building of houses? H.D. 349 examines the more important outside forces regulating the American family's housing. This course covers attitudes and opinions of the American family as a consumer in the housing market, socio-economic research, and community and neighborhood planning.

The fifth course is H.D. 410, "Research Methods in Housing and Design." The purpose of this course is to acquaint the student with the (Continued on page 29)
Introducing . . .

Dee Hartnett

Although she’s only a short distance away from home, Dee Hartnett has gone a long way at Cornell. Since coming from her family’s farm near Moravia in Cayuga County four years ago, Dee has become a leader in several of the campus organizations, but just now she is in the home ec apartments practicing what some of her courses have preached.

This summer Dee had an opportunity to go to Europe and make a pilgrimage to Rome. She says the papal audience was the climax of her trip and that “Rome was the most beautiful place I visited.” She toured through France, Belgium, Luxembourg, and Switzerland and “would love to go back again.”

Here at Cornell Dee has specialized in extension work and her activity in the 4-H Club has been right down that line. She has worked with the 4-H’ers during the four years she has been here and this year she serves as vice-president of the Club.

Other activities in which Dee has participated include the Newman Club, and the Cornell Grange which she joined this fall. Dee is a sister in Sigma Kappa sorority and during her junior year she acted as social chairman.

Ag-Domecon Council has been one of Dee’s more important activities on the hill. She served on the Council as a sophomore and a junior, the second year as secretary of the Council. On looking back Dee feels that the Council has improved greatly over the past four years but she thinks that it should work more closely with the other clubs.

Both Kappa Delta Epsilon and Omicron Nu, home ec senior honorary, have elected Dee to membership.

A job outside Cornell which fits in with her extension major is Dee’s vice-presidency of State Rural Youth. SRY holds meetings and workshops throughout the state, one of which will be held on campus during Farm and Home Week.

Dee spent the first part of this term practicing as an extension agent at Canandaigua but she is finishing up the term in the home ec apartments.

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Ed Ryder

“We’ve thoroughly enjoyed our association with Ed, and he’s done an excellent job for us.”

In these words, Dr. Henry M. Munger of the plant breeding department expressed what a lot of us have felt about Ed Ryder here at Cornell. Without making much commotion about it, Ed has gone through four years chalking up an enviable record scholastically and in his many activities. Variety has been the keyword of Ed’s career—and it is interesting to note in how many of his activities he has gone to the top.

Ed was born in New York City. He went to DeWitt Clinton High School, where he was news editor of the school paper and valedictorian of his class. He came to Cornell in the spring of 1947, and began his long career on the COUNTRYMAN when he came out for the spring competition. In his freshman year he helped found the Cornell chapter of United World Federalists, served as vice-president for two years, and last year was elected president. In his junior year he became a member of Watermargin.

He was writing for the COUNTRYMAN all this time, serving as associate and managing editor last year. He took over the big job of editor-in-chief this year. He has found time for plenty of other activities on the side, though—including the Farm and Home Week News Committee, the Student Council Survey Committee, and discussion leader at the Ag-Domecon Campus Leadership Conference this fall. He is a member of Ho-Nun-De-Kah and last year was elected to Pi Delta Epsilon, the honorary journalism society.

Since the summer of 1949, Ed has been working for Dr. Munger in vegetable breeding, doing field and laboratory work. He has majored in botany with an emphasis on vegetable crops, and unless Uncle Sam says otherwise, he will continue this work after graduation. He plans to go out to the University of Cali-
Your Friends

Tinker

If you need someone to head a committee or organize a meeting why not get Charlotte “Tinker” Williams? She's done quite a bit of work along that line while at Cornell.

One of her biggest jobs was co-chairing the committee which planned the Student Council Spring Conference on Student Leadership last May. A good many people who attended that conference came back to the campus knowing they had spent a profitable weekend getting to know other campus leaders, their problems, and their ideas.

As president of Delta Gamma sorority and also as president of the senior class she has had many opportunities to use her ability in leadership.

But don't get Tinker wrong. She doesn't just hop from club to club or activity to activity; she likes her studies too. Because she is "very interested in child development and people" she has majored in CD.

This interest prompted her to

Dick

"Uniting the Upper and Lower Campuses has been one of my goals here at Cornell," smiled Dick Darley. Looking at his impressive list of activities, people can see that his interests have included many of the varying organizations that both the campuses offer.

Dick hardly had his frosh cap settled firmly on his head when he was elected president of his class. In his sophomore year, Dick served on the inter-fraternity council as a member of Alpha Gamma Rho and is now vice-president of his house. He also acted as a representative-at-large on Student Council during his sophomore year. Elected to Ag-Domecon last year, Dick is now vice-president of the council.

Dick is also a member of the Round-up Club. Last year he was treasurer and was appointed assistant superintendent of the Farm and Home Week live-stock show sponsored by the Club. He is superintendent of the live-stock show at present, and a member of the club's program committee. He was also elected to Ho-Nun-De-Kah, and has been tapped by Red Key and Sphinx Head, the junior and senior honorary societies. Dick has returned to college early the past three years as a counselor at Wagon Wheels, the freshman camp. He has recently been nominated for election to Phi Kappa Phi, the national scholastic honorary society.

Dick has done quite a bit of traveling. About six years ago, he visited Mexico, and he makes two or three trips a year from Missouri to Colorado to New York. When he is in the West, Dick likes to

(Continued on page 15)
4-H Club

Foreign Students' Night was the theme of the December meeting of the Cornell 4-H Club. Representatives from twenty-one countries contributed to make it a huge success. After Don Burton, president, held a brief business meeting, Elizabeth Lightfoot, chairman of the program for the evening, introduced two outstanding members of the Cornell club, who explained the 4-H set up in New York State. Wib Pope '51 discussed the organization of the local club and how it is fitted into a state and national arrangement.

He emphasized that membership in a local club gives a rural boy or girl a feeling of belonging to the community, a better understanding of democracy and teaches him or her the fundamental principles of leadership and proper parliamentary procedure. He also praised the work of local club leaders, who are paid only by “the satisfaction of seeing youngsters develop toward taking an active part in adult community and farm affairs.”

Then Marg Bailey '51 spoke briefly about the importance of the intangible benefits which are available through the 4-H by the interchange of ideas. By meeting once a month, (or more or less often, as the case may be) and talking among themselves and with their leader, the youngsters are able to take a more objective view of local affairs.

Round-Up Club

The Round-Up Club has announced that the drawing of animals for the annual Student Livestock Fitting and Showmanship Contest will take place at the regular meeting on January 9 at 8:00 p.m. in Wing Hall. This contest is one of the feature events staged by the students during Farm and Home Week.

Any student who wishes to fit an animal for the show is urged to come out and sign-up for the class of livestock he prefers. Beef cattle, dairy cattle, swine, sheep, and horses are all available.

Ag Eng Banquet

The Ag Eng Club held its annual banquet for members and faculty in conjunction with the District Engineers on Thursday evening, December 14. Professor O. C. French, head of the agricultural engineering department introduced the two guest speakers: Professor H. J. Loberg, director of the School of Mechanical Engineering, and Professor N. A. Christensen, director of the Civil Engineering School. They participated in an informal discussion which was carried on by most of those present. The general topic of the discussion was the relationship of agricultural engineering to the other fields of engineering, especially civil and mechanical. The festivities took place at the Cayuga Inn, with Pete Knapp acting as master of ceremonies.

Agronomy Club

The Agronomy Club, founded last January, has now become an officially recognized University organization.

On November 21, Professor Morell Russell showed color slides of his recent trip through Europe. They illustrated the agriculture of Europe, as well as many of the tourist attractions.

On December 6, three agronomy graduate students, Don Johnson, Ed Clark, and Bob Martin, explained their projects and the general nature of the research being carried on by their fellow grads. Johnson and Clark are both working on the forms of organic soil phosphorus, while Martin is studying the clay make-up of several New York soils.

Pomology Club

December 15 was a date circled by all members of the Pomology and Home Economics Clubs. It marked the evening of a Christmas party sponsored by the two Clubs, the first joint affair they have held. The evening was climaxed by caroling at Vetsburg followed by round and square dancing in the Plant Science seminar room with steaming
cups of cocoa as refreshments. Games and carol-singing rounded off an evening of fun.

December 5th was another important day for the Pomology Club. Monty Marvin, representing the New York-New England Apple Institute, was guest speaker.

On the agenda for the future in a speech on canning, to be given by a representative from the Western New York Apple Growers. Also planned is a trip to the Horticultural Society meeting, where the club will have an exhibit.

**Home Ec Club Fashion Show**

A fashion show emphasizing costumes for holiday occasions was presented at the December meeting of the Home Economics Club. The gowns were furnished by the Simplicity Pattern Company; Elizabeth Lightfoot was the fashion commentator, and Evelyn Paine, Jean Anderson, Mary Pelton, Marie Waterbury, and Myrna Carter modeled the costumes.

Another highlight of the evening was the presentation of the Borden Home Economics Award which is given annually to that senior in the College of Home Economics with the highest cumulative average. Miss Personius presented the award this year to Ruth Mildred Slowik.

Among the ensembles shown in the show was a black velvet sheath dress, modeled by Mary Pelton, that could be worn with sheer nylon over-skirts of rose, black and white for the more formal occasion, or could be used as a jumper with a sheer nylon blouse for semi-dressy affairs. A traveling suit of raspberry checked wool was modeled by Marie Waterbury and was worn with a black suede waistcoat and matching suede hat.

The ensembles were so arranged as to allow a great deal of mixing and matching. Many harmonizing waistcoats, skirts, blouses and sweaters were shown. Dual purpose dresses, such as the tangerine pinwale corduroy skirt and blouse, were modeled by Marie Waterbury. The dress was shown with a small black hat, black pumps, and gloves, but it could easily be worn informally with (Continued on page 15)
Featured this month are those who donned the cap and gown this past September after the summer session. Some of the graduates have moved from the passenger’s back seat to take the driver’s position. Robert E. Amadon is teaching agriculture at East Meredith, New York. William A. Edwards Jr., William Diedrich, and Richard Helbig are teaching in agriculture at Rushville, Williamson, and Hamilton, New York, respectively.

Few men have gone on to further graduate study. Eystein Einset is in the School of Nutrition at Cornell working for his master’s degree. Murray Lerner is studying in the Vet School at Cornell. Howard Rickenburg is pursuing microbiology at Yale and William Stalder is at Purdue studying agricultural economics.

Stanford E. Fertig received his doctor’s degree this summer and is now working in the department of agronomy, N. Y. State Extension Service. Donald Bishop ’47, studied at the Yale Divinity School and this year is continuing his study at Edinburgh, Scotland.

September graduates in various jobs include: Mrs. Shirley Kabakov Black, who is doing social case work in child welfare in Rochester; Ann Stewart Birch is a homemaker residing in Ithaca; and Arthur Dewey is acting as agricultural representative for the First National Bank in Geneva. Eugene Gans is running his own poultry farm in Hurleyville, New York. Michel Girod is a landscape architect in East Patchogue, N. Y., and C. Powers Taylor is at the Home Landscape Nursery in East View, N. Y. James MacNair is doing publishing work at Rockville Center.

News about other alumni also continues to come in. Walter D. Whitman ’44, will start work in January 1951 for the Philip Carey Co. in the Connecticut territory as salesman for their building materials. Harold Barrett ’47, is teaching veterans at Pavo, Georgia. Robert Klastorin ’50, is employed as an assistant cashier in the New York Life Insurance Co., New York City.

George Whittemore ’41, has just returned to the United States from Liberia, West Africa. He spent four years there with the Firestone Rubber Company as a junior planter, supervising about 450 natives on a plantation.

Turning to the home ec graduates, we find that a few of the girls have been married within the past year:

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Eldie Mayer

This Trademark Is the Assurance of

POSITIVE PROTECTION
Against NEWCASTLE TRACHEITIS . . . FOWL POX

For more than 20 years the name Vineland poultry laboratories has been the poultryman’s household word for security from profit losses due to poultry diseases. Yes, both among commercial and backyard poultrymen, in scores of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations—wherever poultry is raised—the supremacy of Vineland Vaccines is universally recognized and acclaimed.

This unconditional acceptance by the poultry industry of Vineland Vaccines has been the poultryman’s household word for security from profit losses due to poultry diseases. Yes, both among commercial and backyard poultrymen, in scores of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations—wherever poultry is raised—the supremacy of Vineland Vaccines is universally recognized and acclaimed.

The VINELAND Poultry Laboratories of Vineland, New Jersey, are the largest in the world. 

FREE! Use of this Trademark in connection with poultry diseases. Yes, both among commercial and backyard poultrymen, in scores of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations—wherever poultry is raised—the supremacy of Vineland Vaccines is universally recognized and acclaimed.

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Ho-Nun-De-Kah Sponsors Foertsch

“The best way to avoid work is to make your hobby your job,” said Walter Foertsch ’35 in the first of a series of three public lectures on job placement. The series is sponsored by Ho-Nun-De-Kah, the senior agricultural honorary society. Foertsch is head of Walter Foertsch and Associates, Personnel Management and Industrial Relations Consultants.

J. P. Willman
(Continued from page 4)

this fall, he also taught the first part of An Hus I.

As I was about to leave, I asked him if he had ever regretted becoming a professor. He looked at me questioningly for a moment, and the lines of his face deepened. “Students,” he retaliated, “have become my life, and to live and work with them is all I ask—I couldn’t be happy anywhere else!” As I started to leave, he cautioned, “Don’t pile it on too thick.” I assured him that I wouldn’t and left.

To add to all of this there is the unbounded respect and admiration accorded him by all of his friends. Ask any of them and they’ll tell you of his contagious enthusiasm and his knack for getting a job well done. There have been few men who have occupied a place of greater value to Cornell or a position as close to the hearts of his students than J. P. Willman.

Home Ec Club
(Continued from page 13)

the addition of a sweater, scarf and flat-heeled shoes suitable for the classroom.

Sports clothes, such as a MacGregor plaid skating skirt, and plaid pedal pushers were modeled as well as evening wear such as the black striped net gown worn by Evelyn Faine.

Dick Darley
(Continued from page 11)

spend his leisure time visiting other ranches and going to rodeos. His hobby is horses and he owns two which he rides often.

Upon graduation this February, Dick hopes to go to work on his plan for running a cattle ranch in Colorado. B.C.
Poultry Club
Hears Hutt

Much of the poultry in England is raised "extensively"—the British way of saying outdoors—Dr. F. B. Hutt explained to the Poultry Club at their November meeting.

Dr. Hutt—"the only man who feeds his chickens a hot meal on Thanksgiving and Christmas"—revealed that the British maintain excellent pastures for their poultry. British poultry farming differs from the American system in that the government is the sole buyer of eggs, for which the poultryman receives a flat rate. This kills the incentive to select for better grades, asserted the Cornell geneticist.

At the meeting it was announced that the Poultry Judging Team took first place at the Eastern Intercollegiate Poultry Judging Contest at Rutgers University in November. Highest scorer was Warren Bishop ’51, followed by Louis Talbert ’52 and Edward Schano ’51. George Lewis ’53 and Stanley Connelly ’52 were the team alternates. The Judging Team, accompanied by coach G. O. Hall and represented by Frank Trerise ’51, William Staempfli ’53, Hubert Wightman ’52, and Philip Horton ’52, placed twelfth at the national Intercollegiate Poultry Judging Contest in Chicago.

Grange Initiates New Members

Can You Identify It?

"Never yet share of Truth was vainly set
In the world's wide fallow;
After hands shall sow the seed,
After hands from hill and mead
Reap the harvest yellow."

Do you know who wrote the poem from which was taken the inscription over the Warren Hall main entrance? If so the COUNTRYMAN would like to hear about it, for we are offering a series of prizes to the first to identify this quotation. There are similar quotes on many Cornell buildings and public places which students must notice in passing every day. We are interested in finding out how many students actually stop to inquire into the meaning and source of these inscriptions.

We want you to tell us the name of the poem from which the quotation on Warren Hall was taken, and the author. If you are the first to give us this information you will receive, sealed and delivered, a free two-year subscription to the CORNELL COUNTRYMAN. Those of you who get this announcement late, don't despair—we have a second prize of a one year subscription and third prize of one free issue. Members of the COUNTRYMAN staff are not eligible.

Please send all entries in writing to the CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, Roberts Hall, Ithaca, N. Y. In case we receive several correct answers simultaneously, the winners will be chosen by a drawing. We will appreciate it if the entries be made without faculty aid. But don't delay! The prizes go for the three correct answers with the earliest postmarks. If you feel that the COUNTRYMAN'S price is beyond your budget, here is an unusual opportunity to get your subscription free.

TURN YOUR SECOND HAND BOOKS INTO HARD CASH—

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Lettering Sets
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Phone 2153

JANUARY, 1951
dairy animals, can not be over-emphasized. Our entire economy depends upon agriculture for many of its wants. Agriculture, in turn, depends greatly on dairy cattle which because of the ruminant stomach can consume grass and other forage worthless for human nutrition and transform them into food for humans. Our milk and all our dairy products come to us via the ruminant stomach. The greater part of our meat supply and most of our leather goods come from ruminant animals.

As Dr. Dukes expressed it, "The cow can be considered the 'foster mother' of the human race. Without the cow the western civilization would come close to collapse and our entire way of living would have to be altered. The cow is therefore a great necessity to human welfare."

Armour Quiz . . . Test your knowledge
How many of these questions on the livestock and meat packing industry can you answer?

Questions
1. How many meat packers buy farm livestock?
   - 4  - 400  - 4,000
2. Who are the cleanest people on earth on the basis of soap usage?
   - Dutch  - Americans  - Chinese
3. About how many pounds of meat did the average American eat in 1950?
   - 130  - 145  - 170
4. How many people own Armour and Company?
   - 350  - 3,500  - 35,000

Answers
1. Armour and Company is one of 4,000 packers competing for supplies of meat animals.
2. Americans use the most soap—24 pounds per person per year. (Dutch, 24 pounds; Chinese, 20 ounces). Americans are fortunate in having plenty of soap as a by-product of animal agriculture and meat packing.
3. The average American ate a little more than 135 pounds of meat last year.
4. There are approximately 36,000 Armour shareholders.

Margot Pringle Wins Livestock Judging Contest

Margot Pringle '53, took first place in the senior division of the Round-Up Club's Student Livestock Judging Contest last month. Other winners in the senior division were Herman Hensel '51, Jesse Hannan '51, Joseph Narrow '53, and John Leveridge '51, in that order.

In the junior division, Wilbur Dingler '54 and Glenn MacMillen '54 tied for first place. James Ritchey '54 was third and Albert Rosenthal '54 took fourth, while Forrest Davis, Robert Lynk '54, and Luis Montero '52 tied for fifth.
Slips In The Press

Colorful Ad Copy
Maternity dress magic, to make the heir unapparent.
(Filene's, Boston)
The most walked about shoe in America.
(Florsheim Shoes)
Ski clothes for the beautiful but numb.
(R. H. Macy and Co.)

Some Fun!
Barton is now on a honeymoon with his wife, the former Miss Jean Northrup. When he returns next week, he will be sent to the Marine Hospital until he has recovered from the shock of his experience.
(Buffalo Courier)

Now Wait A Minute
Experienced meat cutter wanted for full-time position. Apply Room 102, State Hospital.
(Osh Kosh News)

That's Easy!
"Young lady to mark merchandise. Must have some business experience and be willing to yearn. Permanent position with good salary."
(Walla Walla Tribune)

Good Material.
In a display filled with sporting goods and golf equipment, Bamberger's Department Store in Newark, N. Y., had this sign under their socks for men. "A hole in one every time with Bamberger's sport sox."
(Detroit Lines)

Wiggling Low.
"The Chinese Communist delegate was warmly greeted by the Soviet Union."

Fast Work
General de Gaulle appointed an eight man commission to add 12 million babies to the population of France within the next decade.
(New York Advocate)

Oh Yes?
It is permissible to spank a child if one has a definite end in view.
(Baby Psychology)

Off Base
Help wanted: Base vile player needed for small orchestra.
(Fremont Clarion)

Any Arsenic?
A Chicago restaurant offered:
"Today's special—Dreaded Veal Cutlets."
(Chicago Tribune)

Doesn't Everyone?
Mr. and Mrs. Seligman have lied most of their married life in Hartford.
(Hartford Herald)

Congratulations
The COUNTRYMAN announces with pleasure the election of the following competes to the staff:


Art and Photo: Mike Gilman '54, June Petterson '53.


B.A. Injured
Professor Bristow Adams was injured in a car accident last month. He is recuperating at Packer Hospital, Sayre, Pennsylvania.

THE CO-OP'S ANNUAL JANUARY BOOK SALE

Nearly two thousand books in varied fields—History, Art, Economics, Religion, Biography, Music, Science, together with an excellent selection of recent Fiction by well-known authors.

These books are mostly new and are publisher's remainders which originally sold at prices ranging from $2.50 to $5.00. We've arranged them on two big tables for this sale.

- TABLE NO. 1
  YOUR CHOICE—49c EACH

- TABLE NO. 2
  YOUR CHOICE—98c EACH

COME IN, BROWSE AND BUY!

THE CORNELL CO-OP
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Grade A Meats
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Co-op and Nationally Advertised
Brands Groceries
Sea Foods — Fresh Baked Goods

Consumer Owned and Controlled
A Step Forward

At its December meeting Ag-Domecon Council voted unanimously in favor of forming a Student-Faculty Committee for the College of Agriculture. They also voted to undertake a study of student opinion; this study should be under way now.

This committee could be similar to the one which has been operating in the College of Home Economics for three years now. The home ec committee has completed some worthwhile accomplishments during its relatively short existence.

Although the Council's ideas of what this committee should do were a little nebulous they felt that it would have a purpose and would be useful.

We feel that it will be useful and can serve a purpose if its members devote the necessary thought to the meetings. One of the most obvious functions of the committee would be to act as a forum for students to air their gripes about the way courses were administered. Another thought is that the committee might also give hearing to professors who had opinions about the students' attitudes in their classes.

Above these functions, however, is the idea that the student-faculty group could serve as a meeting place where ideas might be exchanged which would result in the improvement of the courses and the total program of the College of Agriculture.

This would be the long range goal. It would mean that the members of the committee would have the obligation to keep themselves well informed about the opinions and ideas of the student body as a whole. Just knowing the thoughts of one small group will not do here, for the members of this committee will be representing the entire faculty and the entire student body.

We see here an excellent opportunity for the students, through Ag-Domecon, to initiate and realize an idea, which in time, can build a better and stronger college for us all.

Straight To Country

"Say, Jack," said one arts student to another, "I hear the ag students are coming down to the Straight this week."

"Yeah," said the other, "there better be foot scrapers at the door so they don't track manure all over the place."

This brilliant conversation didn't actually take place, but it is somewhat indicative of the attitude of some Cornellians towards the upper half of the Hill.

Then too, can we introduce ourselves to some of the organizations whose activities center around the Straight. Many of them are worth knowing, and perhaps, joining.

After all, in the years ahead, when someone asks us what college we attended, what will we say: "Cornell", or "The New York State College of Agriculture"?

It's about time that we started erasing the imaginary line between the "two campuses". We're living in a world of close contact among all walks of life. Let's start now in trying to find out what others do, and think, and say. Why handicap ourselves in ignorance of other ways of life. Let's be Cornellians in fact as well as name.

Home Ec Courses

(Continued from page 9)

basic aspects of research methods as related to problems in housing and design. Each student will have an opportunity to work on a graduate thesis or undergraduate problem, using the techniques taught in H.D. 410. The role of research in housing, use of library materials, ways of analyzing data, and techniques of presenting findings are some of the ways this course gives the student background for advanced work.
There's a kind of magic about some men, a sort of wondrous wizardry that empowers them to search out Beauty in its most secret hiding place and bring it within the reach of folks like you and me.

It's the kind of magic that enables the composer to hear a melody in the silence of the night, and to turn it into sound . . . that permits the artist to lure a landscape from the spectrum, and fasten it to canvas . . . that enables the artisan to see an image in a block of oak, and to free it from its prison.

And you and I are quick to recognize the gifted ones, to offer ready pedestal to the Beauty they create.

But, then, we must remind ourselves that much the same skills belong to some who create functional things. We remember that the designer must have the artist's eye, that the pattern-maker must have the sculptor's touch . . . that all, in art and industry, who aspire to excellence must have two things in common—pride in their work and an "infinite capacity for taking pains."

* * * * *

An artisan in his own right, John Deere, more than a century ago, set the standard of craftsmanship for those who have carried on his work, when he said: "I shall never place my name on an implement that hasn't in it the best that's in me."
for Faster Growth, Greater Protection against Coccidiosis, Higher Feed Efficiency

Beacon Complete Starter, a favorite with thousands of Northeastern Poultrymen, may now be ordered with NITROSAL. Our experiments to date involving more than 80,000 birds have shown that with the Nitrosal feed we get faster growth, higher feed efficiency, better pigmentation on skin and legs and greater uniformity in the flock.

Backed by 29 years of painstaking research, Beacon Complete Starter has won a reputation for balanced chick development, better fleshing and feathering with fewer barebacks — on less feed. Records show that many Beacon feeders average less than 3 pounds of feed per pound of meat at weights of 4 pounds or over per bird (9 to 12 weeks).

For the past year, Beacon Complete Starter has contained a Vitamin B12 and antibiotic supplement for greater efficiency, faster growth. On special order, it has been available fortified with the anti-coccidiosis drug sulfaquinoxaline (continued for 1951).

Follow the BEACON System

After using Beacon Complete Starter, keep your birds on the Beacon System of feeding. For BROILERS switch to Beacon Broiler Feed at the end of 4 weeks — for future LAYERS add grain at the end of 6 weeks — then use the economical Beacon 70/30 Feeding Plan after 12 weeks or — after 6 weeks on Starter use Beacon Grower All-Mash.
CORNELL'S 40th Farm and Home Week from March 19 to 23 is for students as well as for farmers, homemakers, and rural youth. More than 1,000 students will be showing visitors around campus, serving refreshments, conducting exhibits and generally keeping the schedule working smoothly. All students on the campus, however, are invited to come to see and hear about the latest developments in agriculture and home economics.

The five-day program lists more than 500 events that would be hard to match anywhere for variety and timeliness. Special programs will attract people from all parts of the state and the expected 15,000 visitors should lend a festive air to the proceedings.
Talking Back

Letters-To-The-Editor

January 13, 1951

Dear Sir:

I understand that one of your intrepid reporters has been on my tail for several days without being able to step on it. I have been wanting (according to my secretary) a statement on my "gripe against students." I have only one gripe. The average Cornell student wouldn't want to be caught dead in a professor's office. The traditional thought seems to be that only apple polishers ever enter a professor's office. Only recently I heard a student complain publicly that professors don't know students personally. Students must take the first step in this matter if they are to be known personally by teachers! At the beginning of every course I teach I beseech students to come into my office to clarify troublesome points. Very few bother to do so—yet will gripe after an examination about these very troublesome issues.

End of quote. End of gripe.

Sincerely yours,

R. M. Smock

Countryman Contest

You still may win a free Cornell Countryman subscription! In the January, 1951 issue we announced we were offering prizes to those who could identify the quotation over the Warren Hall main entrance. We have not yet received a correct answer, and there is still time for you to get in under the February 20th deadline. So if you know the author of the quotation over the Warren Hall door, and the name of the poem from which it was taken, hurry and tell us. We are still offering a first prize of a free two-year subscription to the CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, a second prize of a one-year subscription, and third prize of one free issue. Prizes will go for the three correct answers received with the earliest postmarks. We request that all entries be made without faculty aid, and mailed to the Countryman office in Roberts Hall. Act fast while this offer for a free subscription is still open.
They'll Be Husky Heifers Come Round-Up Time Next Fall . . .

Boys will be boys and calves will be calves—but not for long.
All too soon boys become men. Even sooner, calves no longer are cute pets, but must be measured in terms of potential value to the dairy herd. Each calf is marked when born—to be eventually just another cow or a good milk producer.

Every year thousands of Northeastern dairymen are finding that by using G.L.F. Calf Starter they can give a calf the start needed to grow quickly to its inherited ability and at the same time save milk and feeding time.

Milk and G.L.F. Calf Starter go together for best results in raising a calf. (Because of the savings, many dairymen use a substitute for milk such as Calf-Kit.)

From three weeks on a calf will begin eating more and more Calf Starter with her milk diet. At about 8 to 12 weeks all milk can be eliminated and additional Calf Starter fed for it contains plenty of bone building minerals as well as growth and health promoting vitamins.

When the calf is consuming a good amount of high quality hay and some fitting ration the Calf Starter can be cut out. This usually comes at about 16 weeks of age.

This feeding plan is raising thousands of husky, healthy calves every year, and saving money for their owners. Have some G.L.F. Calf Starter on hand for the coming calf crop.


G.L.F.
Calf Starter
Your nervous breakdown may be prevented by this pictured white goat who lives at the Cornell University Behavior Farm north of Varna, New York. By learning how to produce and cure neuroses in goats like this one, psychologists hope to find out how to prevent and cure neuroses in human beings.

Two psychologists, Dr. H. S. Liddell, head of Cornell's department of psychobiology, and Dr. A. U. Moore, manager of the farm, are now carrying on the extensive experiments with sheep and goats at the Behavior Farm. Since animals and people are so similar, cures which they find for the animals are likely to carry over to humans as well.

Being interested in conditioned reflexes, Dr. Liddell visited in 1927 the man who first discovered how they were produced—Pavlov, the Russian scientist. Dr. Liddell's first work on conditioned reflexes at Cornell was concerned with the repetition of Pavlov's experiments. Later on Dr. Liddell began to specialize in the anatomy of nervous strain. The possible outcome of the research took on such importance that the special lab was built outside Varna in 1938.

Reflex Experiment

For a typical experiment the psychologists put a normal goat in one of the seven small cement rooms off of the lecture room at the lab. A harness is strapped around his middle and arranged so that his movements are automatically recorded on paper in another room. Two wires are fastened around one leg and a light in the corner is turned on.

When the goat's leg is "pricked" by a slight electric shock, he responds by lifting his foot. When another factor, such as a fading light or a ticking metronome, is introduced ten seconds before the shock, the goat learns that they can be expected together. After the beginning of such a signal, waiting for the shock builds up anxiety and tensions in the goat.

It is not too easy to turn this goat into a neurotic animal, but after thousands of doses of a certain routine—signal, ten seconds wait, shock, at two minute intervals for an hour each day—the repeated strain may produce in the goat a state that is analogous to human neurosis. The goat's symptoms are similar to those seen in people. He loses his social sense and stands off from the rest of the herd when he's out at pasture. He is plagued by insomnia at night, and startles very easily since his interpretation of his environment has changed.

War Nerves Cure

Several possible cures of neurosis are being tried. Just as the goat responds to a change in environment, so do people. This principle was used during the last war when soldiers were deconditioned much as Cornell's goats are. If the signal is given to a conditioned goat with no shock, he responds at first by lifting his foot. Soon he learns that the signal is not followed by a shock and stops lifting his foot. A whole platoon of soldiers might have been under steady fire which produced battle shock. If they were allowed to repeat the experience without the shock—crawling along with the noise but no bullets, they might overcome this fear.

The psychiatric interview does much the same thing. Just as the shock relaxes the animal after the tension of waiting for it, so the advice of a psychiatrist relaxes his patient. The drawback is that this takes too long—and there are too few psychiatrists compared to the number of people who need them. Therefore a shorter cure is being sought.

Brain Surgery

This past summer two brain surgeons visited the Behavior Farm to test a theory for a cure based on the fact that the frontal lobes of the brain are not necessary for life. When these were removed from a neurotic sheep, he was completely cured. He had forgotten what he had learned and therefore had forgotten his fears. So far, this treatment has been used only on the human psychotics who were a menace to society. Although they suffered some loss of initiative they got along satisfactorily.

(Continued on page 24)
Before you criticize your prof next time, read what he has to say about you. The Cornell Countryman put a few profs on the spot this month—asked them to unleash their gripes about students.

We were prepared to print a few “unprintable defamations” of the student body. Instead, we found the profs harbor no serious gripes. In fact, we really had to pry for those we dug up and we want to emphasize that they are directed toward a negligible minority on the campus. Our only regret is being unable to include the views of the entire faculty, for we feel they’re all sincerely interested in us and all are very human.

Here are the “gripes” of some.

E. C. Raney—zoology and ichthyology

My regular courses in vertebrate zoology and ichthyology are rather specialized. I have many grads—at least undergraduates more stimulus. We get along fine. We don’t have to motivate anyone; they know what they are here for.

G. O. Hall—poultry husbandry

One thing that has bothered me once in a while is a student’s arguing over half a point or a point on an examination when his interpretation of the question is different from that of the instructor. Another thing is unexcused absences. Minor annoyances in class don’t bother me, but they are objectionable to most students.

B. L. Herrington—dairy industry

Well, I don’t smoke. If I have any gripe at all it’s people coming in my office and leaving cigarette stubs all over the table. It’s an awful messy thing to clean up ashes after them.

It’s a shame that the typical student doesn’t ask questions. If he fails to understand something and doesn’t ask about it, he wastes his and the professor’s time.

Sometimes we are inclined to say, “We’d have a great institution if we didn’t have students;” but when everything is quiet around here in summer, we certainly miss them.

(Miss) O. Singleton—textiles and clothing

Students could improve their use of mathematics and could develop a keener sense of observation. Some tend to have imagination inhibited by convention. Yet I think they are all pretty wonderful and I’m very enthused about working with them.

N. C. Brady—agronomy

When you see a student do something out of the ordinary, you are apt to question his intentions. However, when you get to the core of the problem, the student is generally perfectly justified for his actions. What interests me is the honesty of all but a few of our students.

Today’s student neglects the why’s—the fundamentals of an education. Good grades and making a living after graduation seem to be in the foreground. I don’t blame the student for this attitude but wish we could induce him to take a broader outlook.

M. E. Brunk—marketing

Students should take some initiative in a course. I’ve found that they gripe if they can’t get anything out of a course. If this is the case, the fault usually lies with the student, not the professor. Therefore, I’ve never really griped about them.

J. J. Wanderstock—animal husbandry

The keynote in my courses is informality. I have close contact with my lab students. There are a few who might feel, ‘He’s an easy-going guy,’ and try to sneak out of responsibility. Still, I believe it’s better than a stern attitude. I like to see students drop in at the office and let me know how they’re doing.

B. A. Jennings—ag engineering

Students will do what is expected of them. Yet the boys lack basic training; a better background in physics and mathematics would help them to think more instead of trying to remember formulas. When a student gets a good grade in a prelim his attitude is that he knows a lot.

But students are human—have the same troubles as anyone else. It’s not the students fault—it’s the fault of the professor and of our educational system. This is a real challenge to us.

W. B. Ward—extension teaching

I like to associate with students or I wouldn’t be teaching. I have, however, a genuine gripe against the student who continually tries to get by with preposterous excuses. That type of student doesn’t live up to his full capabilities.

(Miss) G. Steininger—food and nutrition

So many students have been accused of apple-polishing that they lean the other way in contacting us. We encourage students to come in and raise questions about their exams. But I don’t admire the student who quibbles over getting her mark raised when she definitely knows her answer to be wrong. Sometimes a little more thoughtfulness on the part of the student is greatly appreciated by the professor.

G. A. Swanson—conservation

I have no real “gripe,” but I do have a feeling that too many students are letting the present prospects of military service interfere with their college work. Too many are canceling out of school prematurely and are penalizing them—

(Continued on page 19)
Mt. Pleasant--
Experiment in Conservation
by Jean Lovejoy '53

The hilly and submarginal land on Mt. Pleasant was almost worthless when it was purchased by the United States Government. Now under the supervision of Cornell University, parts of the land are producing wheat yields of 30 bushels per acre, corn yielding 55 bushels per acre, and the hay and pastures there are being used to raise some of Cornell University's best dairy heifers.

The Mt. Pleasant Tract of 1077 acres is located in an upland area about seven miles east of Ithaca and two miles south of Varna. The area was purchased by the Federal Government for less than $15 an acre during the middle 1930's. Occupants of barely existing farms on the land were given aid to move to more productive areas.

Acquired In 1940

Before turning the property over to Cornell University, the government did considerable work removing hedgerows, building a large barn and manager's residence, and constructing fences. After improving the area and providing better facilities for research, the Federal Government leased the entire 1077 acre tract to Cornell University, the final agreement being signed in 1940. Since then the land has been managed by the departments of agronomy and animal husbandry in the College of Agriculture.

Grass Proving Ground

The agronomy department was allocated 131 acres, most of which is now in small experimental plots. The animal husbandry department was allotted 356 acres for growing corn, hay, and pasture. Findings of the agronomy department are applied to the experimental work of the animal husbandry department. Each is seeking to discover the most profitable system of farming on the area by the use of a grass type farming and soil improvement program.

In their attempt to discover the best farming for the area, the agronomy department is experimenting with systems which involve certain combinations of crops and varying fertility levels. Liming experiments are being carried on with the previously acid soils.

An intensive hay making study is also in progress. Interest in legumes and grasses concerns the animal husbandry department as well as agronomists because the experimental acreages of hay are used for feeding the College's cattle. A large number of strains of legumes and grasses are tried here. The initial trials with Birdsfoot Trefoil were conducted on the Mt. Pleasant farm and Caldwell Field. Hay quality on Mt. Pleasant has changed radically since the experiments began. Red clover is now grown where poverty grass, blackberries, goldenrod, and other weeds once grew as hay. By adding lime at the rate of one ton per acre, red clover is now being produced at the rate of two tons per acre. On the formerly worthless land, corn is yielding ten tons of silage or 55 bushels per acre. Crop plans for the agronomy acreage include about 75 acres in experimental plots and 35 to 40 acres in hay (including seed).

One Head To The Acre

This land which produced such poor grass that it would support no cattle now supports one head per acre because of the improved grasses and management. Forty-five to fifty beef cattle are pastured on about 45 acres of the Mt. Pleasant tract from May 15 to November 1. The purpose is to fatten these cattle using minimum amounts of grain. Where some grain and concentrates were fed to the (Continued on page 18)
State Rural Youth, Leader of Organizations  
by Rhodalee Krause ’54

As a special feature of Farm and Home Week this year, the New York State Rural Youth Conference will hold a two day workshop at Cornell. This year’s program will start on Wednesday, March 21. The theme of the workshop, “Building the Rural Community,” will be developed through lectures, panel discussions, and recreational activities. In addition to registering for Farm and Home Week in Roberts Hall, all rural youth are invited to register with the Conference in Warren Hall.

The New York State Rural Youth Conference is made up largely of leaders from other organizations. The group is composed of officers and an advisory committee who are leaders in the Extension Service, G.L.F., Grange, Rural Church Institute, Dairymen’s League, and teachers of vocational agriculture and home economics in high schools. These members of the advisory committee help out financially and with resource material for the annual conference. The conference’s primary purpose is to give information and provide recreation for the State’s farm youth.

Future Rural Church

One topic included in the workshop is a talk by Professor C. M. McConnell of Boston University School of Technology entitled “How I See the Future Rural Church.” Other lectures will be given on early rural industries in New York State, father-son arrangements, ways of acquiring a farm, courtship and marriage, and recreation in the rural community.

A special feature of the conference concerns a youth panel entitled “Farm Family Partnerships,” made up of young people and parents from New York State who are in a farm family partnership. Not only will the panel discuss the importance of the father-son relationship, but also the part the daughter-in-law and mother play in the farm family.

A performance of Haydn’s “Creation,” the Conference banquet, and a square dance sponsored by the Ag-Domecon Council will round out the activities of the two-day meeting.

Officers From Campus

Cornellians play an important role in Rural Youth’s administration, both on state and national levels. Dee Hartnett ’51, is vice-president of the Conference. National Rural Youth U.S.A. has Harry Schwartzweller ’51, as its first vice-president. Last year Wib Pope ’51, was second vice-president of the national conference.

Miss Edna Sommerfeld, who does extension work with Young Adult groups, is on the advisory staff of the National Conference.

The National Conference is also a yearly event. Each fall hundreds of representatives from every state in the union gather in Jackson Mills, West Virginia, for a conference very similar to the New York State one, but on a larger scale. Nationally known authorities on farm life deliver lectures pertaining to the particular theme of the conference. Delegates from several campus organizations attend the conference. A growing enthusiasm for

(Continued on page 21)

Professorship Established As A Memorial To H. E. Babcock

A permanent endowment in the field of nutrition has been created at Cornell University in memory of the late H. Edward Babcock of Ithaca, who devoted a major part of his life to the improvement of agriculture and especially of the American diet.

Babcock, who died last year at the age of 61, was responsible for numerous agricultural innovations contributing to an increased national food supply. He also directed food conservation programs in New York State in both World Wars and helped organize the School of Nutrition at Cornell.

The university said the fund has been established at the request of friends and business associates of the long-time Cornell trustee, who have already subscribed over $200,000 and have plans for enlisting others in an effort to increase the total to $500,000.

Of the endowment goal, $300,000 will perpetuate an H. E. Babcock Memorial Professorship in nutrition. The additional $200,000 will provide for supporting research.

“The holder of this professorship,” the announcement said, “will have the responsibility of promoting a broad understanding of the importance of a better diet as a matter of public policy, for the mutual benefit of agriculture, the food industry, consumers and the national economy.”

The chair will be associated with the School of Nutrition, which Babcock helped found in 1941 for the broad purpose of improving all phases of human nutrition from the soil to the family table.

Babcock helped establish the Cooperative Grange League Federation Exchange in 1920. He was instrumental in the early growth and development of the present organization. In 1936, he resigned as General Manager of G.L.F., in order to broaden his activities in the fields of writing, education, and nutrition, and to work on his 500 acre Sunny- gables farm near Ithaca and his ranch at Roswell, New Mexico.

H. E. Babcock

The Cornell Countryman
Time to Get Acquainted—
With the Home Ec
Student Counselors
by Blanche Miller '53

Not only are home economics students fortunate in being able to study interesting material in an interesting manner, but also in having people to whom they may go to "talk things over." For a number of years the College of Home Economics has had a counseling service for the convenience of its students. Its aim is the development of the individual's ability to become increasingly self-directing. The counselors devote all their time to the individual troubles which so many college girls have—personal, academic, and vocational.

At the head of the counseling department is Miss Jean Failing. She is assisted by four counselors, Misses Joan Poindexter, Olive McIntosh, Phyllis Atzenhoffer, and Mrs. Jean Reed—one for each class. Each member of the counseling department must have professional preparation for this type work and a high degree of competence in the actual counseling process. This competence is judged by skill in diagnosing individual problems, understanding the individual, and securing and weighing data objectively.

Counselor's Work
The counselors work as intermediaries between the students' needs as a contribution to the continuous development of the college program and to interpret the needs of the students.

The counseling service also works with the Committee on Admissions. When a freshman enters the College of Home Economics, she is assigned a counselor and continues with her until graduation. To this counselor the student may take any problem—academic, vocational, or personal—and she will receive thoughtful, thorough advice.

The counselors assist the students in working out their programs, selecting vocations, and preparing for the vocations through course planning and summer jobs.

To help freshmen in adjusting to college life, the counseling service sends out a series of letters during the summer. These letters inform both future students and their parents about certain aspects of the college life. The student is asked to work out several problems, and with the information these provide, the counselor is able to formulate a clearer understanding of the individual than can be obtained from the application and interview material.

Orientation
During the first week of college, the counselors plan an orientation period to acquaint students and their parents with the College, the program, and the staff. Throughout the first term, Orientation 100 provides an opportunity for each student to make the best possible use of her college environment. The class discussions include such topics as student study habits, vocational planning, educational planning, and relationships with others. The history of the college and its three-fold program (resident teaching, extension and research) are also studied in this course. In addition to this course a number of vocational discussions and exhibits are held throughout the year for students in all classes. Also, a number of meetings are planned with seniors to discuss the writing of application letters and preparation and use of credentials.

On occasion the counseling service carries on a testing program, often in cooperation with the University Testing Service. In general, the purposes of the testing engaged in by the counseling service are to provide counselors and staff with information on students' general ability, special strengths and weaknesses in areas of academic achievement and other data relevant to the development of the counseling program. The information is used by counselors and staff to contribute to an understanding of the individual student's abilities and needs.

Meet The Ladies
As chairman of the department, Miss Failing has many duties, such as—approving schedules, assisting her counselors, taking care of graduate students' and foreign students' problems, and advising any special problems. From observation of her scholastic record one can see that she is quite capable of holding such a position. She holds a masters degree in Educational Psychology, a doctorate in the same field and has taught in a high school and junior college.

Miss Phyllis Atzenhoffer, counselor of the freshmen and sophomores (A-L), received her bachelors and masters degrees from the
In the Home, On the Job
Where is Woman's Place?

by Martha Jean Salzberg '51

Viewpoints on adding a career to the all-consuming duties of being a homemaker were presented to a large group of Home Ec students, in a symposium, on Jan. 10 in the student lounge. The program, following a tea, was presented by the Vocational Series Committee of Home Ec.

The first speaker, Mrs. Homer MacNamee, is a dietitian. She found it necessary to make some adjustments in her work when she married. Referring specifically to dietetics she stressed, "Often your career hours interfere with home living. Then it is time to change, and often a compromise can be reached by changing to a job connected with your field. I left dietetics supervision for a desk job connected with my field." Mrs. MacNamee also comprised (to manage a career and a husband) by selling their house for a smaller one with less upkeep. "But that doesn't mean that you should bury your goals or values. I haven't. I am building a dream house in my mind."

Woman Of Ithaca

The next speaker represents a kind of life that most of us can expect, but in a smaller degree. Mrs. Robert C. Osborn is one of the "first ladies" in Ithaca and Tompkins County community work. She is vice-chairman of the Tompkins County Republican Committee, President of the Federation of City Women Organizers of Ithaca, a member of the State Tenure Commission and has a family! Through it all she has firmly maintained that a woman's first job is as a mother, second as a homemaker, and lastly as a member of the community. "The right balance of these is perfectly thrilling," concluded Mrs. Osborn.

"You can have your cake and eat it too," maintains Mrs. Nancy Masterson, the third speaker. All in the same year she earned her Masters Degree, acquired a husband, and had her first child. After devoting several years to her family, she was called back to Cornell to work as a specialist in nutrition. At that time she was faced with the questions: could she adjust to her job again after several years of housework? Would she be able to think in the same patterns? Proofs of her adjustment is her present job as consultant with the Crosley Corporation, her family and two grown sons. "It has worked," said Mrs. Masterson, "even though my family might say something else."

Hubby's Ideas

A husband's viewpoint was expressed by the fourth speaker, Mr. Henry Brandt, who is now working for his Ph.D. in the Child Development Department of Home Ec. Previously he had taught Family Life to engineers, high school students, and husbands of pregnant women. Mr. Brandt is also a father of three children with ages ranging from four to eight. "A woman has all she can do to handle one career," stated Mr. Brandt. He supported his belief by saying "A man doesn't neglect his career for extra curricular activities, so why should a woman?"

A question from the audience later in the program revealed that Mr. Brandt allowed exceptions. This question expressed the feeling of many of the audience: "Mr. Brandt, do you feel that a woman shouldn't get married if she wants to continue her career?" Mr. Brandt returned, "I don't say that at all, because I know that some of you will be able to swing it. A good test of this is to know your capabilities, while at Cornell. This is a good indication of the amount of work you will be able to carry without interrupting your first and most important career as a mother and homemaker."

Now The Rebuttal

After giving their outlooks on holding careers and marriages, the four speakers were questioned by Dorothy Hull, '51 the moderator. On the question, "What are the problems of adjustment when a girl with a career marries?" Mrs. MacNamee felt that the older a woman is the more adjustment she will have to make. The career girl has learned to live by herself and has established herself in a way of life—her job. Having married at 36 Mrs. MacNamee speaks with experience. Mrs. Masterson said that the biggest problem of adding a career to a marriage was that of health. This combination of jobs takes considerable time and energy.

A member of the audience then asked Mrs. Masterson this question, "Don't you feel that a homemaker's outside activities may affect her nerves causing tension and irritability in her home?" Mrs. Masterson strongly disagreed, "No, I don't. In fact I believe this problem is accelerated when a woman stays home all day. It is so hard for a homemaker to feel she is accomplishing anything. Dishes and dusting are not completions, but must be repeated day in and day out. It is monotonous. It is lonely. It is a 'waste by isolation' of what is in you."

(Continued on page 23)
Eyes Right, Here’s
The Dress Parade
by Barbara Chamberlain ’53

What’s new in the world of fashion? Women have been asking that question from Cleopatra’s time to the present. Perhaps Dior and Carnegie weren’t creating their seasonal lines, but fashions have changed and women have followed those changes with interest. From year to year, barring such revolutions as the “New Look,” fashions don’t change too radically, but there are always variations in line, predominant colors, and fabrics to add interest and excitement to dress.

Back To The 20’s

The fashions of the coming season, spring and summer ’51, are 1920 revivals as they have been in the past year, but new emphasis has been added and line and detail have been varied. This year the Paris and New York showings are emphasizing the oblique line, especially in draped, Grecian-style evening wear. The line is also achieved by the use of diagonal tuckings, cut of the fabric, and such decorative detail as scallops and braid. Many gowns show one shoulder bared, another Grecian influence. Both the slim and the traditional bouffant or full silhouettes are popular this season. The Chinese dress which is simple of line and straight of cut, usually sleeveless, will be introduced. In addition to the oblique line, perhaps the newest trend is the trumpet skirt. The skirt is slim and sheath-like, ending in a flare at the bottom often accomplished by the use of pleats. The back-swept skirt and short and glittery formal will also play an important part.

Synthetics Important

Because of the great advances that have been made in the manufacture of synthetic fabrics, the selection of material are wide and varied this year. A great many colorful prints having a far eastern tang are available. Exotic, tropical flowers, and Chinese and Siamese designs enliven the print selection. Rich cocoas, blacks, and crisp whites are the favorite colors and color combinations. You will also be seeing a lot of blue, violet, and blue-violet shades. An increasing demand for linen and pure silk is felt this season, and sheer fabrics will again be a cooling influence for resort and summer wear. Rich and luxurious textiles such as lace, satin, and taffeta, both plain and figured, are also popular. Velvet continues to be seen in touches at the collar and sleeve. The ever popular tweed is in evidence, especially those with white and light grounds. Piping, embroidery, and fringe are used as decorative details in many outfits. Buttons and jewel embroidery are also used to accent and enliven the costume.

Appenda

Some of the most interesting new touches are achieved in outfits by the use of accessories. It is a relatively inexpensive way to give last year’s suit this year’s freshness and originality. Shoe manufacturers are featuring a lovely shade of bronze in footwear this season. Shoes of velvet and satin will add a luxurious touch to the more formal costume. Heel interest is being achieved by the use of rhinestones, nailheads, and the Louis heel. One lovely model was created in bronze satin, the heel glittering with pink rhinestones. A dark accent in the seam and heel of stockings will highlight the shorter skirt. Handpainted decoration and real silk will return to a prominent position in the hosiery line.

Fancy Work

Paris has placed enchanting bouquets of flowers in the cuffs of the colorful spring glove. Long gloves will return due to the shorter, elbow length of the sleeve of many of the new coat styles. Graceful shirring and charming intricate designs of bead work make the new glove an exciting accent to any ensemble. Imitation fur which has been widely used this fall will appear in the season’s glove collections. Long, gold capeskin gloves will strike a luxurious note in the evening ensemble of the future.

The bared shoulder presented in evening wear this season will give rise to an interesting new piece of jewelry, that of the jeweled brooch fastened to the skin by means of a small suction cup. Coin jewelry and charm bracelets are also returning (Continued on page 20)
Introducing . . .

Dot Stilwell

Undoubtedly one of the more active and talented girls to be found on the upper campus is Dot Stilwell, who has figured prominently in many campus organizations for the past four years while pursuing an ambitious course of study in the Home Ec. school. Dot came to Cornell in the fall of 1947, and had not been here long before she began to make herself known in campus activities.

She has been especially active in the Baptist Student Fellowship, having served on the publicity committee since her freshman year. She has also served in several other capacities in that group, and this year is doing a good job as supper chairman. "I'm always landing on refreshments committees," Dot complains, "since people know I'm a foods major"—but she really enjoys it.

Sports have also received due attention from Dot who is fond of basketball, swimming, and lighter entertainment such as square dancing and tray sliding on the Library slope. Her favorite among sports is bowling, and she has shown striking ability both on her dorm team and for Wayside Aftermath, a social service organization.

On graduation Dot thinks she may leave her home in Poughkeepsie to find a job in the West, as she enjoys traveling. But East or West, a girl with such varied and useful talents and interests is going to succeed.

Evan Hazard

One of the most unconventional rooms on campus is that of Evan Hazard. Instead of displaying the usual pin-ups, his walls are covered with his sketches and photographs of animals, and with prints of Fuertes’ bird paintings. A few painted turtles and guinea pigs complete the picture.

In some ways Evan's activities at Cornell are as unusual as his room. His studies as an Ag student majoring in mammalogy are not followed through with allied extracurricular activities. Instead, his achievements have been in the field of student government and politics. He feels that going into such fields balances his scientific work with that of human relations, and therefore broadens his education and background.

Evan believes that more Ag students should follow such a plan. He maintains that students on the lower campus should begin to realize that students on the upper campus are part of the University, and that students on the upper campus should try to participate more in University-wide activities.

Toward these ends Evan has held posts as president of his dormitory club in Kline Road, member of the Kline Road Council, and secretary and vice-president of the Independent Council in which he has been active since he entered Cornell. Last spring he was elected to the Student Council as a representative-at-large. He is now serving on the Council's Welfare Committee, Grievance Committee, and Student-Faculty Committee on Health and Hygiene. Evan is also a member of the Students for Democratic Action and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

On coming to Cornell Evan was . . . (Continued on page 19)
... Your Friends

Jean Larkin

"I enjoy working with people—especially children," says Jean Larkin, and that isn't strange, for people enjoy working with her. Jean is one of those persons whom anyone likes at first glance. There is something about her friendly smile that makes people just naturally turn in her direction as surely as a compass needle turns North.

If it were possible to turn back the pages of a life history, we should find Jean's filled with the many things that make up an interesting and busy life. Page one of her history would very naturally start at Hazelwood, Penna. where Jean was born. After being native Pennsylvanian's for a while, the Larkin family moved on. "Home" to Jean is now way down among the magnolias in Huntsville, Alabama.

The middle pages of Jean's history are as yet unwritten but it is certain that they will soon be filled as completely as the ones preceding them. This is inevitable when you take one girl with a brown page boy bob, mix well with hard work and many activities, season with music, golf, and knitting, garnish with amateur sculpturing, and serve under the name of Jean Larkin.

-K.W.

J. C. Huttar

J. C. Huttar's home in nearby Trumansburg seems only a short distance from Cornell, but he has seen a good bit of the United States and been in a wide diversity of activities in four years. A conversation with him may start on his major—poultry—and end up anywhere from Mexico to Alaska.

Since winning his Frosh Cross-Country and Track numerals, J.C. has been a letterman on the 150 pound football team for the last three years. A brother of Phi Kappa Psi, J.C. worked on the COUNTRYMAN, and is a member of the Poultry Club in addition to being vice-president of the Baptist Student Fellowship. The last two September he has been at Frosh Camp, helping new Cornellians to get oriented into their future years at Cornell. Sports, journalism, and public service have not gone unrecognized. Last year J.C. was tapped by Red Key, a Junior Honorary Society. This year he is active in Ho-Nun-De-Kah, the Ag Senior Honorary Society, as chairman of the speaker committee. He arranges for prominent men to talk to the senior class on the job opportunities available to them upon graduation. Up to this year, J.C. lived as a bunker at Engine House No. 2 downtown, piling out of bed at all times of night to answer fire alarms.

More than once his engine crew tore up to the campus in full equipment looking for some fictitious address or imaginary fire that jokesters turned in.

Having lived most of his life on or around a farm, and having raised chickens as a small boy, J.C. could spend his summers between terms (Continued on page 18)
Straight To The Country Report

The second annual "Straight to the Country" program was well represented by 11 upper campus organizations, displaying their wares in the Straight lobby and Memorial Room, a fashion show, and the Country Gardens Dance.

The student branch of the ASAE invaded the Straight with their cub tractor and models of pole and loafing barns—complete with cows and milking machines. Featuring one of the largest exhibits, ASAE also displayed varied irrigation equipment, depicting its use with colored slides.

Upper and lower campus matched skills at the Round-Up Club's popular judging contest. Ward MacMullen '52, ag, Daniel Duberman '52, vet, Gertrude Kehm '53, ag, Jack Wysong '53, ag, Jan Button '54, engineering physics, and Gerald Langdon '54, ag, made perfect scores in the draft horse, dairy, and beef cattle classes as displayed in photographs.

Exhibiting pictures, Ag-Domeon Council showed its role in student leadership, self-government, university interests, college unity and activity coordination.

The Poultry Club's exhibition and explanation of the 21-day incubation period of an egg drew a capacity crowd which peered in the case containing the various stages in the development of embryos and hatching chicks.

"Wear your flowers as they grow—heads up!" was the theme of the admirable exhibit of the Floriculture Club.

The recently organized Agronomy Club displayed soils samples and conducted a quiz on wheat and common grass varieties. Utilization of eroded land was presented on a before-and-after model of hill land. The Grange's function and role at Cornell was explained by a question and answer poster book and an illuminated map which marked the location of the Grange chapters throughout New York State.

"The 4-H Way" was demonstrated with colored photographs set in a bright 4-H shaped lighting display. Club bulletins described 4-H activities.

Arranged in a big 'K,' snapshots of past plays traced the history of Kermis—"on the Hill since 1927." Kermis entertained during the intermission of the Country Gardens Dance.

The COUNTRYMAN'S little white mice, though rather unwilling at first, later were very cooperative in helping to award 30 free subscriptions to eager participants in the "mouse game."

Ho-Nu-De-Kah

At their January meeting, the members of Ho-Nun-De-Kah awarded shingles to three outstanding women who will graduate in June. Mrs. Janet Hamber, Miss Anne Leonard, and Miss Norma Reinhart received their shingles for excelling in scholastic and extracurricular fields. The members plan to continue these awards in the future.

Mr. Wendell Huntington, of the Ralston Purina Company, will talk on "What Industry Has to Offer the College Graduate," March 1 in an open meeting of Ho-Nun-De-Kah at Willard Straight Hall. Since his talk will not be specifically for students in Agriculture everyone is invited.

Poultry Club

Summer work with Swift & Co. was cited as a chance to establish "a connection worthwhile after graduation" by H. L. Parker, poultry and dairy division representative, at the January meeting of the Poultry Club.

Mr. Parker, after showing a company movie, discussed Swift's on-the-job training program, advancement opportunities, and employee benefits. He described openings for assistant hatcherymen, feed salesmen, extension, and project promotion men.

Ed Sehano, president, expressed appreciation for Student Council's aid in sponsoring the Poultry Judging Team's trips. The team is at present planning a poultry judging contest for students, which is to be held in the spring term. Bill Staempfli '53 was appointed treasurer, the post vacated by Fred Strawson's graduation.

4-H Club

At their last meeting 4-H'ers welcomed back their vice-president, Dee Hartnett, who had been out in the state doing practice extension work. Barbara Baker, Ray Burton, and Jack Wysong told about their experiences in New Orleans where they attended the meeting of the National Junior Vegetable Growers Association.

A 4-H overnight at Mount Pleasant Lodge on February 10 was discussed and planned. All 4-H'ers interested should call Anne Hill, It. 2040. Transportation is to be arranged; recreation will be abundant and well designed toward keeping your mind off your favorite books, lectures, and three hour labs.

With Harry Schwartzweller as chairman, the 4-H Club recreation team is preparing to lead recreation programs at meetings of nearby 4-H councils. Songs, games, and square dances are the order of the night. The county council members will then return to their local clubs prepared to lead similar recreation programs.

Grange

Eighteen members of the Cornell Grange set out to participate in a neighbor night held at the North Lansing Grange Hall the first Friday after Christmas vacation. Officers from the Cornell Grange filled the chairs that night, while entertainment was provided by the East Lansing Grange and refreshments by the North Lansing Grange. The (Continued on page 17)
Healthy fields mean profitable yields! One good way to get the most out of seed and labor is through a sound program of insect control with toxaphene insecticides. Approved by the U.S.D.A. for grasshoppers, and by leading cotton-growing states for the control of all important cotton pests, low-cost toxaphene dusts and sprays are also being used effectively against an increasing variety of insects that attack other crops. This collection of books on insect control includes detailed recommendations on specific insects and a summary of latest federal or state recommendations. Write today for your free copies.

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MAKERS OF TECHNICAL TOXAPHENE FOR AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES
NX51-5
1918

Retiring from the N. Y. Extension Service is Miss Frances E. Searles, who joined the service in 1918 and has been a home demonstration agent in Otsego, Orleans, Genesee, Niagara, and Monroe counties. She has done outstanding work; meriting the award given to her by the National Home Demonstration Agents Association. She plans to continue studying in Mexico and Guatemala—art and Spanish—and will leave sometime in January.

1919

Recently retired Dean of the University of Connecticut at Storrs, is Charles B. Gentry, who received his master's degree in agriculture here. In 1921 he went to Storrs as professor of agricultural education and dean of teacher training, and has served as the University Dean since 1941. He made valuable contributions to vocational agriculture and aided the U.S. Office of Education on formation of national policies in that field.

1922

Dr. Edmond A. Perregaux, B.S. 1922, and Ph.D. 1926, is now in France, after receiving a year's appointment by the government in November as chief of the Food and Agricultural Division, Economic Cooperation Administration's special mission to Paris. Dr. Perregaux is head of the department of agricultural economics at the University of Connecticut.

1924

James L. Sears, prominent Holstein breeder and agricultural leader, died December 15 when several tons of hay fell on top of him and the tractor he was driving. The hay ignited upon contact with the tractor, and burned both the driver and the barn.

1936

Dr. Gordon M. Cairns, who received his Ph.D. here in 1940 has recently been selected for the position of Dean of Agriculture in the University of Maryland. Cairns was active in 4-H Club as a boy, served as assistant 4-H agent in Monroe County, and in 1940 became professor and head of the department of animal husbandry at the University of Maine. In 1944, he transferred to the same position at the University of Maryland, and has now been honored with this new post.

1947

Promoted from assistant agent to county agricultural agent, is Fred P. Howe, who is working in Franklin County.

1949

Promoted from assistant agent to county agricultural agent, is Fred P. Howe, who is working in Franklin County.

James B. Johnson is manager's assistant at Swift & Co., Harrisonburg, W. Va. plant. He's working with turkey growers in the area.

Malcolm Peckham, who is a recent appointee as an assistant professor in poultry pathology, graduated in Veterinary Medicine in June, 1950. He was a graduate of Maine University, '43, and served as a first lieutenant in the infantry during the last war.

Robert W. Gibbs, recently with Swift & Co. as assistant hatcheryman at Iowa Falls, Iowa, has been inducted into the armed forces.

Ellen F. Andrews is now the assistant home demonstration agent in Cortland County.

Frank P. Schwencke, who has been with the G.L.F. since his graduation, has been appointed itinerant assistant county agricultural agent, starting in Onondaga County.

William Cheney of Bemus Point, Chautauqua County, is the new Assistant Agent in the 4-H Club Office in Jefferson County.

Since his graduation last June he has served as 4-H Agent-at-Large in Schuyler, Schenectady, Broome, and Genesee Counties. Bill spent the three summers previous to his graduation as a 4-H Summer Assistant.

Jean Dulin is serving the 1950-1951 year as president of the Student Organization at the Cornell University-New York Hospital of Nursing.
Club News

(Continued from page 14)

night was attended by 83 members of ten granges.

In a quiz on hobbies several of the grangers, including Ralph Allen and Shirley Sagen, turned out to have rather unusual ones. Ralph's hobby of hunting wild bees was voted the most uncommon and interesting by the audience.

At its first regular meeting in January the Grange decided to act as host to a Tompkins County Grange youth group on Monday, February 19th. The Cornellians will plan the evening's program and provide the refreshments.

Several committees were established at the meeting, including ones for planning a county-wide square dance contest among the Granges, and producing a one act play.

After the business meeting was completed, Lecturer Ginny Duell led a discussion on lowering the voting age. The group's opinion was that 18 year olds were not yet mature enough to vote intelligently.

Ag Engineer

Last week ASAE lost three members when Pete Knapp, Al Reveoir, and Don Youmans graduated. Pete was the club's vice-president.

For Farm and Home Week the club is planning to put on an even bigger exhibit than they had last year. The exhibit will feature methods of proofing barns against all manner of insects, animals, and natural forces.

Ag Agents Club

Joseph C. Richard, assistant director of Extension in Louisiana, and Albert Volz, county agent for over 20 years in California, described the type of agriculture and the work of the county agent in their respective states at the January meeting of the Ag Agents Club.

"We're moving toward a mechanized and a better balanced type of agriculture," Mr. Richard emphasized. Illustrating his discussion with slides, he cited how rice is dusted, even sowed, by airplanes. Combines do the harvesting. Cotton is gathered mechanically, each machine replacing 60 human pickers.

40% of Louisiana's agriculture is now made up of livestock, a major share springing up as dairy and beef farms—with year-round grazing.

"In California more experiments are conducted directly in the field than in the East," explained Mr. Volz. "Because of the highly diversified agriculture, more specialists are located in counties to meet individual needs. County agents are hired by the State University and are on an equal footing with professors, except for title," asserted Mr. Volz.

Both men, studying at Cornell during their sabbatical leave, agreed that the program of training prospective county agents at Cornell is the best in the country.

F.F.A.

Members of the Future Farmers of America will work during Farm and Home Week helping the Campus Patrol direct traffic. On Wednesday, February 28 the FFA boys will attend a dance and party sponsored by the G.L.F.

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Mt. Pleasant

(Continued from page 7)
cattle in addition to grasses, pasture value returns have been as high as 30 to 50 dollars per acre.

The larger share of the land on the Mt. Pleasant farm is used by the dairy cattle branch of the department of animal husbandry. Dairy heifers go to the farm from the main dairy barn when they are ten months old and they remain there until they are ready to calve for the first time. About 80 dairy heifers in addition to the 50 beef animals are pastured there during the summer months. A large pen stable is available for housing and efficiently feeding the dairy heifers during the winter months. A molasses feeding experiment with these heifers is in process this winter.

Plan Of Management

Crop plans for the animal husbandry area usually call for 165 acres in pasture, 75-125 acres in hay, 25 acres in corn for silage and some land for oats. About 350 acres of the farm are in woods, 94 acres in brush, 130 acres idle land, and 13 acres for roads, buildings, etc. make up the rest of the Mt. Pleasant farm.

An overnight lodge which is located in the north-eastern section of the farm about one mile south of Pine Woods, is under the jurisdiction of the Department of Physical Training. It is used by various campus groups for conference and recreational purposes.

The program of research and experimentation carried on at the Mt. Pleasant tract has given splendid results. The hills and submarginal land have been turned into useful pasture and hayland. Many county farm tours for farmers coming to Ithaca and Cornell have included a stop at the Mt. Pleasant farm. The visiting farmers are particularly interested in the results of Cornell’s experimental work because the conditions prevailing at Mt. Pleasant are very similar to situations in many New York State regions, especially the lower Southern Tier counties.

J. C. Huttar

(Continued from page 13)
here doing something else than farm practice. He has traveled by freight and thumbed across the country three times to get jobs in the West. One summer he drove truck on a combining crew that followed the wheat harvest from California to Illinois. Another summer he raced to get to Alaska before the summer job-hunting crowd. He worked in the gold fields laying pipe and placer mining amid the mud and mosquitoes. Just this last spring he took off to Mexico for a week of touring and fighting the custom service.

This last summer J.C. worked in Indiana on a 65,000 bird poultry farm. Twelve years raising his own chickens and four years of majoring in poultry have given him the background to go into some branch of the hatchery business. His summer employers want him back for a permanent job, but as with most of us, he will probably be raising chickens on the side in Japan before he can ever do it in Indiana.

—B.B.M.
Evan Hazard
(Continued from page 12)

awarded a New York State Cash Scholarship, as well as the Cornell Undergraduate, C. Howell North, and LeFevre Scholarships. He came to Cornell because he feels that it has the best conservation department in the East.

During the summers, Evan has worked for the Animal Behavior Department of the American Museum of Natural History, on a dairy farm, and at the State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva. For the past two vacations he has worked as a zoo keeper, caring for gorillas, chimpanzees, antelopes, elephants, rhinoceroses, and lions.

After his graduation this year, Evan plans to major in conservation at Yale. Then he intends to work at a zoo in a scientific and educational capacity while remaining active in photographic and political groups.

—G.G.

Professors' Gripe
(Continued from page 6)

selves and their future unnecessarily. The best course would be to wait until their call actually comes, rather than trying to anticipate it. V.S.L. Pate—entomology

They're no worse than the rest of humanity. Students will make mistakes but they are here to learn. Anyone will stumble in the beginning—professors are here to teach them not to stumble. I consider them as ladies and gentlemen and they seem to reciprocate.

—V.S.L. Pate

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Dress Parade
(Continued from page 11)
to popularity.
Hats will continue to be small
and close to the head. The oblique
line will be achieved in millinery by
the use of stiff bows and feathers
which sweep upward and outward.
Veiling will again appear over the
face often ending at the chin and
sweeping to the back of the head.
Many brims will take a rakish side
dip, another evidence of the oblique
line.

Rinsing the hair or dyeing it has
been more prevalent in this coun-
try recently. It has been common in
Europe for quite some time. In high
fashion circles it may become so
extreme as to act as an accessory
by dyeing the hair to match the
ensemble.

Hair styles seem to be taking a
downward trend this season. Dior
has revived the chignon, and is
showing it either in real hair or in
tulle. He perches this twist of hair
provocatively over the brow as well
as at the base of the neck which is
more conventional. Because hair
has the annoying habit of taking
some time to grow, many women
who have bobbed their hair must
resort to the use of braids, clusters
of curls, and chignons of false hair
if they wish to be in the height of
fashion.

Many of the forecasts made here
are the extreme that will be widely
used only in high fashion circles, but
the creations presented at the show-
ings of top designers set the pace
for the more subdued outfits adapt-
ed for the average income. Al-
though the extreme styles may
(Continued on page 21)
never leave the French salon of the exclusive shop, when you are looking for those key items which insure you that you have that “up-to-date” look, remember that it is certain that the predominant line in the fashion for 1951 will be the oblique line. Gay prints of a far eastern nature will highlight the fabric displays, accessories will be whimsical and bright, and hair styles will remain sleek but will be at a longer length.

State Rural Youth
(Continued from page 8)

the conference was noted in the state this fall when New York sent its largest delegation to the conference.

In addition to its state conference NYSRY sponsors workshops designed to help rural youth in such fields as: program planning, recreation, parliamentary procedure, officers’ training, and discussion methods. These workshops are held in several places throughout the state at the request of the leaders in the area.

Emergency Food?
Try Potatoes

Why potatoes are a superb emergency food and why they deserve a more important place in the national diet were pointed out recently by Dr. C. M. McCay, professor of nutrition.

"If American soil ever becomes a battleground, we need to remember several facts," he said. "First, it is easier for an invading enemy to destroy grain fields or hay than it is a root crop under the ground. Potatoes cannot be destroyed easily by incendiary means.

"Next, a bin of potatoes is not readily destroyed because potatoes are three-fourths water and will not catch fire."

"Finally, potatoes can be planted and harvested in an emergency with a minimum of mechanical equipment."

Another advantage of potatoes, according to the Cornell nutritionist, is that they are widely grown and many of them are used in the area where grown. This means they are an important food reserve for emergencies.

Cornell University is planning its 40th Farm and Home Week, March 19 to 23, with the entire program geared to farm and home problems in relation to world conditions.

More than 500 events are scheduled, including travel talks from persons not yet returned from China and Formosa. Expectations are that attendance will compare favorably with last year’s record total of 16,512.

The event, considered the largest agricultural affair of its kind in the Northeast, is sponsored by the agricultural, home economics, and veterinary colleges and the School of Nutrition at Cornell, with the cooperation of the State Experiment Station at Geneva.

How to stretch the food dollar, farm planning for 1951, and questions involving social security, Federal expenditures, taxation, farm prices, and labor are all included in the week long program of farm and home activities. Events for dairymen, poultrymen, fruit and vegetable growers, gardeners, flower lovers, livestock owners, and others are being scheduled.

Prof. L. D. Kelsey, in general charge of Farm and Home Week, says more staff members will handle exhibits this year, and there will be more demonstrations. Many forums and panel discussions, popular in recent years, will be set up to feature such farm problems as soil erosion, animal breeding, and pasture improvement. Community and public health problems are also to be stressed during the week, and the program on conservation, natural resources, and wild life will be the most complete and continuous ever offered, said Kelsey.

A rural art program featuring a Grandma Moses motion picture will be offered, as well as individual consultation services for visiting gardeners, poultrymen, milk producers and distributors, and fruit growers. Automatic milk vending machines tying in with the State “milk for health” campaign, will be available at many points on the campus.

Farm economists will discuss ways for dairymen to get more output per man and offer information about new forms of concentrated milk and how they may affect markets for fresh milk. Ten Cornell researchers will exhibit experimental animals showing the effects of good and poor nutrition. Problems of sterility, new small grains for New York farms, new varieties of grasses for hay and pasture, and proper use of fertilizers, all tying in with the current “Green Acres” program are on the program for dairymen.

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FEBRUARY, 1951
Slips In The Press

Eat Well
"Why did you steal that $50,000?"
"I was hungry, your honor."
—Incantation

From the "Yard"
Real Estate Agent: "Now here is a house without a flaw."
Harvard Graduate: "What do you walk on?"
—Black Magic

Grog?—Do have some
In a book written by a naturalist, a comment was made about a little boy who was extraordinarily good at finding where animals lived. It read: "The ability of this boy to find grogs was remarkable."
—Winds

Hurry, But Don't Fall
A girl was taking a typing speed test on a story about the advantages of winning contests. She finished rapidly pulled out her paper, and took it to the teacher. A look of horror spread over the teacher's face upon reading: "It's fun to sin. It is done by people who are not as good in contests as you are. You can do it too—."
—Kronicle

Student Counselors
(Continued from page 9)
University of Illinois. Before coming to Cornell she was a counselor working with admissions at Boston University and, previously, counselor at two other colleges.
Miss Joan Poindexter, freshmen and sophomore (M-Z) counselor, is
(Continued on page 23)

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THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN

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Student Counselors

(Continued from page 22)

a Navy woman in the inactive reserves. She received her B.A. degree and worked as disciplinary counselor at the University of Minnesota.

Counselor of the junior class is Miss Olive McIntosh, who came to Cornell this year from the University of California in Los Angeles. She received her B.A. with a major in psychology there.

Miss Jeanette Read, senior class counselor, is a Cornell graduate of the class of '31. She is a firm believer in individualized education.

Everything done by the counselors and the counseling service is directed toward the individual student. By working with each student personally, these experienced and capable women find it a better means of knowing and, therefore, helping the individual to be an individual.

Woman's Place

(Continued from page 10)

Mrs. Masterson feels that Home Ec students especially, should be able to take care of their families and home with a minimum of time and energy. Mrs. Osborn stood behind her noting that the homemaker needs variety and a fresh viewpoint, which she draws from her outside career. Adding to this statement Mr. MacNamee felt that a husband and wife in separate careers will want to share every minute that they are at home. Their appreciation of their home lies in the fact that they can relax and be together after a hard day of work.

Speaking about job tension Mr. Brandt stuck to his point by saying, “A woman’s basic career is as a mother and homemaker and an outside career comes second.” With this statement Mr. Brandt also summarized the four speaker’s viewpoints—that a woman’s place is in the home, with her job as secondary. He stopped there and the three women summarized further by saying that homemaking should and can be supplemented with an outside career. The success of this combination is exemplified by their own lives.
Light On
Ag-Domecon

Light and fresh air make most things grow with health and vigor. There is no reason why the same organizations; very few people other than members attend them.

Ag and Home Ec Colleges turn up things grow with health and vigor. cen

meetings during the course of the term they would have a chance to see their leaders in action. The students would see which of the members were doing efficient jobs and which were slacking off.

Ag-Domecon Council membership includes a good many, but not all, of the leaders of the Upper Campus. Since, by its membership and its avowed purpose, it is the leader not only of opinion but also of action, we should hope to see plans inaugurated and carried through by the council.

Ag-Domecon doesn't lack for good ideas. Several have been proposed this past term: holding an FAO conference on the campus, starting an Ag College student-faculty committee, holding an annual, all-ag student meeting to record achievement in all fields by ag students.

It's no use doing a job unless you do it right; and there is no use launching an idea unless you're going to carry it through. FAO has faded under disinterest. The student-faculty committee is just beginning to get underway. The all-ag meeting has just been brought up at the January sitting of the Council. The idea, suggested by Edward Knapp in a letter to the COUNTRYMAN, has merit. But merit alone will not accomplish anything. It takes the hard work and combined ideas of a committee cooperating to make an idea a success. We'd hate to see this idea buried by a committee before it had a chance to prove itself.

One thing that will help make Council members aware of student interest and opinion is the students' presence at Ag-Domecon meetings. It wouldn't take many to overflow the Council's meeting room. Let's see you start.

Hail, The Victors

Ring out the old; ring in the new. If this sounds a month too late to you, remember who and what we hail. The February COUNTRYMAN signals the farewell of Dan Barnhart and Ed Ryder both to the COUNTRYMAN and to Cornell.

Ed, our former editor, has squeezed a trip to the University of California into the 'tween terms. He'll do graduate work there in plant breeding. Business manager Barnhart left for the home farm in Ulster County within hours after his last exam.

That the editor should graduate at mid-years is unusual, but with both top officers completing their undergraduate days, the COUNTRYMAN has had complete elections. To get us back on a regular school year schedule we will have another set of complete elections towards the end of the spring term. We'll do our best; 'nuff said.

Although they worked together for only about half the usual number of issues, Ed and Dan comprised a team that was not only harmonious but also successful. Every issue this fall made a profit. Now Drs. Liddell and Moore are devoting most of their time to a series of experiments which throw a new light on the mother-love theory. Using money from a federal public health grant for research with "environmental stress in the aged and newborn" results have indicated that animals desperately need genuine mother-love.

To prove this, twin goats in separate rooms are being subjected to the same potentially neurosis-producing conditions daily: dimming light, a wait and a shock, repeated every two minutes for forty minutes. Observations have shown that instead of running around, the kid all by itself stands still, unable to do anything. The kid with its mother in the room runs off its heightened stress and goes to its mother when it receives the shock. The animals have such a need to work off their tensions that if no other 'mother' is present they will even resort to jumping into the lap of an observer. Dr. Moore finds that he makes a 'bad mother' because he wants to continue with the experiment.

Course Taught

Since the Behavior Farm is mostly concerned with research, the two psychologists and several graduate students carry on most of the work. There is, however, one advanced course taught by Dr. Liddell — Conditioning and Behavior (Psychology 426), which is available to anyone who has taken Psychology 208 and 212. Class members meet in the small lecture room off the laboratory once a week and observe demonstrations of conditioned reflex and neurotic patterns in animals.

The discovery of ways to avoid or cure neurosis is the goal of the two psychologists who operate the Cornell Behavior Farm. Doctor Moore, who made this interview possible, can usually be found at the lab — glad to show you some of his 100 goats or 40 sheep and explain the experimentation he is carrying on.
March, 1951
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FARM and HOME WEEK SPECIAL!

The Cornell Countryman
Practically every community had one—the man with a "green thumb."

He could make 'most any kind of plant thrive anywhere.

"Making things grow just comes naturally for John," folks agreed. Some said, "He plants in the light of the moon," while others maintained that he performed this task in the dark of the moon.

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HIGH LEGHORN PEN AT GEORGIA TEST: This is the fourth time we have won high Leghorn pen at the Georgia test.

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A picture of our gang taken July 28. Sorry three of our employees didn't get into the picture.
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OUR COVER: Staff photographer Wally Rich ’51, took his picture of Naomi Leith who was working on her heifer, preparing her for the Livestock Show.

The Cornell Countryman

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Vol. XLVIII—No. 6

THURSDAY NIGHT, MARCH 22
It's Round-Up Time!

37th Annual Fitting and Showmanship Contest

Thursday, March 22nd at 10:30 a.m.

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Bill Bair ......................................
Ward MacMillan ............................ Assistant Superintendent
Dick Call .................................... Cafeteria Manager
Dear Farm and Home Week Visitor:

We look ahead to your annual visits with much pleasure for they have become the biggest event of the year on the campus.

For this 40th annual Farm and Home Week you will find that many of the events have been arranged with emphasis on preparing for the difficult and uncertain period which lies ahead of us in national and international affairs.

This year special attention will be focused on meeting the needs of rural people by increasing labor efficiency on the farm and in the home. Better rural living will also be stressed. By making more use of exhibits, movies, and forums, we have increased your opportunities to learn of the new findings about farming and homemaking.

Beginning as a yearly inspection of the College of Agriculture by the people most interested in it, the farmers, Farm and Home Week has become one of the largest and most intensive educational and informational programs in the Northeast.

You will find the professors of research, teaching, and extension "at home" to answer questions, discuss problems, and hear your suggestions on how they might be of service to you. Only when we know your needs can we provide the information which you want. Your visits are the vital second road to the highway of information leading to and from the colleges.

We hope that this visit to your campus will be both enjoyable and worthwhile.

Elizabeth Lee Vincent
Dean, College of Home Economics

W. I. Myers
Dean, College of Agriculture

W. A. Hagan
Dean, College of Veterinary Medicine
Sure, it's hard work

But the present day New York farmer has to be more than a hard worker. In a sense, he has had to become an entomologist, a chemist, plant breeder, soil scientist, and many other things all rolled into one.

Farm and Home Week is for all of you who have made New York a leading state in the production of many food products.
“Mastitis? — Yah, we’ve heard plenty about mastitis.” A weary student turned and looked straight at the inquirer. “We get it in lectures, in text books, we get it in extension meetings, country newspapers and in breed magazines. Popular subject these days.”

Popular or unpopular as the case may be, mastitis is certainly getting more attention than it used to. Most dairymen have a backlog of personal information regarding it, and this experience together with high-powered modern research is putting it more and more into the category of diseases that can be licked. After years of concentrating upon the handling of milk after it leaves the udder, experts discovered that one of the greatest sanitation problems was to be located in the udder itself. In 1946 the New York State Legislature appropriated funds to make an all-out campaign against this usually infectious cattle disease which has plagued the dairy industry for years.

What Is It?

Just what is mastitis, anyway? According to the authorities it is an inflammation of the udder from any cause and it may manifest itself in a number of ways. Streptococcus and staphylococcus bacteria may enter the teat canals and lodge in the milk cisterns, from which they spread out through the infected quarter. Symptoms differ, depending upon the severity of the disease. Chronic mastitis, for example, may go for years without notice, while the acute form results in marked pain and swelling of the udder and may terminate in death. Of course, milk production drops and abnormalities in the milk itself will appear, such as flakes and ropy strands of fibrous material. As the disease progresses to the secretory tissue itself is gradually destroyed and replaced by scar tissue, which produces characteristic lumps and hardnesses in the udder. Thus the manufacture of milk may be eventually halted. The disease is not hard to diagnose. A few streams of milk from the infected quarter will show flakes of curdy material on the fine mesh screen of the strip cup. The use of the bromthymol blue testing apparatus will often detect the disease at an early stage.

Since New York is one of the larger dairy states in the Union (ranking third in the number of cows and first in the value of milk at the farm), it is natural that farmers here should be concerned about mastitis. Five out of every ten cows are infected with mastitis bacteria and losses for individual dairy operators may amount to $3000 annually as a net result. This adds up to a $21 million annual total loss to the industry on a statewide basis. Under the supervision of The College of Veterinary Medicine at Cornell University, the program-crusade got underway.

It is hard to cover the several aspects of the mastitis program in an article of this size. Briefly, its aim is to lessen the frequency of mastitis losses in the state's herds by every practical means available, meanwhile conducting essential research projects and educating farmers on proper management practices through an active extension program.

Its physical setup includes six field laboratories throughout the state, each staffed by a field veterinarian, laboratory technician, assistants, and a secretary. The field vet works in cooperation with a local practitioner on farms where help is requested, doing physical examinations and laboratory analyses of milk samples to diagnose cases and special management problems in the herd.

The farmer is taught how to improve environmental conditions on his farm, cutting down on the spread of the disease, and keep careful records of all measures taken in order to find the most effective preventive measures and remedies. Demonstration herds were selected in the beginning largely on a basis of which was the worst off — today many of them stand mastitis clean, as monuments to what (Continued on page 42)
This month we cornered a few students and asked them how the present world situation was affecting their college education and future plans. The "present world situation" invariably narrowed to a discussion about the draft.

It is likely that the repeated advice of the administration to sit tight and not to get all excited about the draft has been well heeded. Then again, acceptance by advanced ROTC is a big deciding factor. Another thing, as one student phrased it, "This is one time age can be comforting."

Regardless of the influence, our aggies seem to be a pretty sensible lot after all. Most of them are trying to squeeze as much education in as Uncle Sam will permit.

Charles Connor '53—general ag
The whole factor is this: if I'm accepted by advanced ROTC I'll be able to finish school. Then it won't change my plans, just delay them. On the other hand, my plans would change if I'm not accepted by advanced ROTC. In that case, I'd enlist in the Navy.

Fred Annis '53—rural ed
My plans changed? Educationally, no. But it has changed things socially. Everything was going along nicely—all that goes with a college education—and this comes along. Before we were planning to have a good time over a long period; now we'll all do it in a hurry.

José Soares '51—an hus
No, it hasn't. Since I'm from Portugal, studying here under a student's visa, I'm not subject to the present draft law. Portugal, however, has her own military program which will affect me upon my return.

Frank Sahler '54—ag ec
I had planned to get a farm of my own as soon as possible after graduation. This situation has made my future plans anything but clear. I'm subject to the draft and don't even know if I'll be back next fall.

Myron Kelsey '53—rural ed
I had planned to go to graduate school but since I just got my draft notice that'll be put off. It'll now require an advanced ROTC course to finish school—which I had not planned on previously.

Bob Whipple '51—plant phys
I'd like to be here for quite a while to continue my education. Anyway, the longer the better. I don't think things are serious enough at this time to change my plans. If things do get worse, we'll all be directly affected.

Phil Eastman '54—rural ed
I'm at a ripe old age for the draft. I'm signing up for "advanced" in June. If I don't make it I'll enlist in the Air Corps. No draft for me.

Marina Ivanov-Rinov '53—journalism
If war should be declared I certainly would not stay in school. I have no definite plans for the future and would join the Waves.

Joe Rieman '52—general ag
I'm a veteran, so I don't have to worry about it unless they change the present draft status.

William Grevelding, grad—rural ed
Actually I don't have too much to worry about. I've had a little service and have completed my undergraduate study. This situation will provide more jobs for veterans, as I'm beginning to find out. I've been job-hunting lately; the first question I'm asked it, "What is your draft classification?" The way things look now I would say we won't have war for a little while.

Dirk Wansink '53—general ag
Hasn't changed my plans a bit. When the draft gets me I'll go.

Joyce Smith '54—ag
Until they draft women, I won't worry about it. I want a college education so I want to get through with that first. I think you're better prepared for a good job when you get out of college than out of the service.

Ray Briggs '51—dairy husbandry
I'm over draft age. That makes a difference unless they raise the age limit. But I don't think there will be war for at least a couple of years. About the present draft—physical standards should be lowered in the 19 to 25 year bracket before they take 18-year-olds. Probably universal military training would solve many problems.
Will Your Farm Catch Cold In The Draft?

Much concern has been registered lately about the status of boys on farms and how long they shall remain there before they fall heir to the fortunes of local draft boards. The Countryman has undertaken some research in this question for the sake of its value to our Farm & Home Week guests, for interested students, and for others who may have asked casually at one time or another “What is going to happen to the boys down on the farm?”

We have consulted the National Director of Selective Service and he has provided us with extracts from the Selective Service Act of 1948 which should help clarify the confused condition. Every male between 18 and 26 is required to register and be classified with his local draft board—no matter what diversion the registrant is currently engaged in.

Why the Local Board

The classification is made according to what neighbors know about their neighbors when you come right down to it. For local boards are constituted by local folks, not by impersonal drafters from “down below”. These people from the hometown are in an advantageous position when it comes to judging an individual’s needs while investigating his claims. The popularity of local autonomy is hotly defended when one dares to suggest that Washington could do it better.

Men engaged in agriculture which produces goods for the market may currently be assured of a II-C (Agricultural) classification. The Act states:

Who Is Deferred

“1622.13 Class II-C. Registrant deferred because of Agricultural Occupation.—(a) In Class II-C shall be placed any registrant who is employed in the production for market of a substantial quantity of those agricultural commodities which are necessary to the maintenance of national health, safety, or interest, but only when all of the conditions described in section 1622.10 are found to exist.”

(b) The production for market of a substantial quantity of agricultural commodities should be measured in terms of the average annual production per farm worker which is marketed from a local average farm of the type under consideration. The production of agricultural commodities for consumption by the worker and his family, or traded for subsistence purposes, should not be considered as production for market. Production which is in excess of that required for the subsistence of the farm families on the farm under consideration should be considered as production for the market.

and how long

“1622.14 Length of deferments in II-C.—(a) Class II-C deferments shall be for a period of one year or less. If there is a change in the registrant’s status during the period of deferment in II-C, his classification shall be reopened and considered anew.”

This information should clear up questions which may be posed by the individual farm worker, but what, you may ask, about the farmer who has many men working on his larger sized operation? How can a draft board tell how many men he needs to keep production at maximum levels? During the last war this problem confronted many farmers who were struggling to produce more than ever before. The old New York State Form OF-4, which many will remember has currently been undergoing revision lists the many products from agricultural establishments, and it tells what quantity of a given item merits one “unit.” There is a space for the actual amount recently produced, as well as a conversion factor which when applied permits local boards to determine readily how many of these production units a given farm has. There are so many units per worker, therefore if a farm has many units, the number of men it may retain may be calculated. Copies of the new form are available at your draft board’s office.

If the Age Goes Up

Some discussion has been heard among farmers concerning what will happen if the maximum draft age changes and goes up. That many more men will be forced to apply for II-C classifications, and probably the nature of an emergency would make getting such deferments difficult as boards generally feel that the farm will “get on somehow”. Holding the line at 26 will insure a farm labor supply above that age, while at the same time persons who are eligible for service may apply for deferments and their requests may be honored if evidence is at hand to prove that the applicant has satisfied the conditions of the legislation.

Much To Be Done

Doubtless there is a great deal which can be written about the draft and its affects on farming. It must be emphasized that prevailing international conditions, etc., will ultimately determine the eligibility of one for deferment if the Government determines that manpower is more precious to the Army than to the nation’s farm community. Military and political planners, however, are wise enough to know that “an army travels on its stomach” and that “bread makes friends”. These two quotations, if practiced by the Government, would go far toward assuring victory and insuring the peace.

HOW WILL THE 1948 SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT AFFECT YOUR FARM IN THE MONTHS TO COME

By David Bullard ’53

March, 1951
"The Rural Church Institute strives to do for churches what the agricultural Extension Service does for farmers," explains Rev. Ralph L. Williamson, who has been the director of RCI for the past twelve years.

The Rural Church Institute was established in 1935 as the rural department of the New York State Council of Churches. It is a unique organization composed of Christian clergy and laymen who believe in Rural Church research, education, and extension. It gives service to the rural community, the ministry, and the local church.

**Operation Co-operation**

Since they have the common purpose of bettering rural life, there is fine cooperation between RCI and the various farm organizations. The Agricultural Extension Service, Grange, Farm and Home Bureaus, GLF, 4-H, and Dairymen’s League have all helped to promote the CROP program, Rural Life Sunday and Harvest Festival services, Lord’s Acre projects, and the Older Rural Youth organization.

**Training Programs**

Many rural churches lack good leadership and so several schools and conferences are held each year to train both pastors and laymen in organizing and leading groups. Older Rural Youth conducts several workshops throughout the state to stimulate interest among the young people. Other events sponsored include the Summer School for Town and County Pastors and Laymen, the Winter Training School, Lord’s Acre Institutes, and Church and Family Farm Conferences.

Each summer, RCI together with the Auburn Theological Seminary holds a summer training session in rural ministry for theological students. Six weeks are spent in the Cornell University Summer Session while the students conduct or assist at services in nearby churches on weekends. An additional nine weeks are provided for full time observation and practice in a rural church or larger parish in Central New York.

Another important service offered by RCI is assistance in local movements for union or federation of neighboring churches. Some communities have two to three churches, no one of which is sufficiently supported. In such a case, the RCI will help them to federate into one church which will be able to satisfy the spiritual needs of the community. One such case is a Baptist-Methodist Federation at Athens, New York. The RCI helped eight churches of three different denominations in neighboring communities form the South Jefferson Cooperative Parish in Jefferson County. Each church maintains its spiritual sovereignty as before, but in addition, it cooperates with its sister churches on monthly meetings, special programs, and employment of a full-time educational director.

**Religion On The Air**

The Institute sponsors radio and television programs which reach thousands each month with a Christian rural message. More than fifty rural ministers and laymen have

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Guatemala begins at the Mexican border with a vast jungle area, where chicle tappers slash forest giants, but most of the Republic's people live in the "Altos," or Highlands, in the shadow of sleeping volcanoes. The vast jungle area, the district of Petén, stretches to the north, and lowland strips also covered by a luxurious, dense jungle, lie along both coasts. But Guatemala is essentially a mountainous land of quiescent volcanoes and lofty lakes of deep blue waters. Indian villages perch on the edge of ravines or nestle in the hollows of valleys.

**Indian Background**

Guatemala is predominantly Indian. Nowhere else in the Americas have the original Americans maintained so well their pre-Columbian culture, dress and customs. Side by side with "Ladinos" (mixed Spanish and Indian), peoples of Maya descent live harmoniously in the blue-misted highlands and humid rain-forests. The ancestors of today's Guatemalan Indian, the Mayas, of the Old Empire, flourished in the hot luxuriance of the jungle area mentioned above (Petén). Beginning their vast building in Central Petén, the Mayas trekked northward through the centuries, abandoning their stone cities. No one knows for certain why; some think that farm-lands about each city became exhausted. Finally they emerged in a new burst of building and artistic splendor in the New Empire cities of Yucatan. The Mayas were a people of great attainments and strange lacks; they devised a calendar more nearly accurate than the one in use today, but had not discovered the principle of the wheel. Independently of the Arabs, they invented the zero symbol in mathematics, but were ignorant of the true arch. They left their descendants a mass of religious-astronomical rites, many of which are still practiced.

The highlands of Guatemala have changed little in 400 years, but the Capitol, Guatemala City, has expanded immensely. Virtually surrounded by deep ravines, the city has stretched suburban tentacles out between the fissures. Old trough-shaped cobbled streets have given way to asphalted avenues, and splendid new buildings rise from colonial foundations. Though pure-blooded Indians form more than half the population of the Republic, Guatemala City is the most metropolitan capitol between Mexico and the South American mainland. High in a valley nearly 5,000 feet above sea level, the spotless city has a springlike climate the year round.

**Culture Center**

In the early days of the Spanish colony, Guatemala was the seat of the captaincy general of Guatemala, which had jurisdiction over all Central America to Panama. At that time the old capitol, now called Antigua, became a miniature Florence of the New World. It became a rich, cultured center of the church, arts, and letters. To Antigua came the first printing press of Central America, in 1660. Here flourished artisans, guilds of silver and goldsmiths, wood carvers, painters, and leather-workers. But Antigua was destined to a short life; many earthquakes shook the city until, in 1773, one demolished virtually the entire town, and three years later the Capitol moved to its present site.

**Ancient Charm**

Higher (5100 ft.) and colder (60° to 80°F.) than the new city, Antigua (my hometown), has a savor that is hard to put on paper. After the last earthquake, many houses of colonial style were rebuilt among the quiet ruins of the old churches (60 of them), and these ruins have been left where they were, to attract tourists. People still live serenely in the old town that half sleeps in the bright sunshine of the Valley of Panchéy. Wild flowers grow in cracks opened by earth tremors in the massive walls of convents and churches. Half-fallen arches frame the peaks of the volcanoes surrounding the city. Civilization hasn't touched Antigua very much; the town is quiet and very peaceful, and its commercial life centers around the tourist and coffee trades. Having an ideal climate for the latter products, Antigua is surrounded completely by coffee plantations which add a deep green color to the already picturesque environment. Anyone who has lived in or visited Antigua can not help remembering with nostalgia, the romantic attraction of this town, where time slaves nobody. Life is quiet and slow in the daytime, and everybody goes to bed at nine in the evening, leaving the city in a moon-bathed silence, occasionally broken by the bark of a dog, or the sound of serenading guitars. Occasionally too, the wind brings the rhythmic sound of "marimbas" (typical instrument), to remind you that people do have "parties" after nine o'clock.

**Earthquake Peril**

Periodically the earth shudders to remind residents why their ant

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Grab Your Gal

Ancient French Ballroom Dance Enjoys Greatest Comeback

As A Corrupted American Fling . . . The Square Dance

By Marina Ivanov-Rinov '53

They talk about Gloria Swanson making a comeback, but that "ain't nothin'" to the one that square dancing has made in the last few years. It's a well known fact that this mad thing performed in a square was one of the main sources of amusement for the pioneers of this country. However, during the staid latter 1800's the whole thing was forgotten for more fashionable dances—minuets were better suited for tight corsets than the rigors of the square. But things run in cycles; in the 1940's square and folk dancing came back and now have a tighter hold than ever before. Here at Cornell there is plenty of evidence of this.

Who, Where, How?

The Cornell Folk Dancers prepare refreshments for about a hundred and fifty every Monday night. What's more, they're outgrowing the gym at the Old Armory. The kids down there ask for even more punishment. Some of them have formed an affiliation with the Cornell Outing Club for the sole purpose of doing more varied squares and perfecting them to a near professional level.

Saturday nights at Dryden are popular with the fans who have cars. A mixed crowd of college kids, farmers, and the local high school set stamp and holler for four hours in the made-over top story of Marion's garage. But don't feel bad if you don't have a car. Dryden is crowded, and there are many dances couples and students are expected to jam Barton Hall for the annual Barn Dance.

The Rural Sociology Department has realized the ever-growing popularity of this pastime and has printed an article called "Square Dance Know How." It is a help to the shy dates who have been coralled for the peppy festivities and don't know quite what it's all about. This bulletin gives directions for the common figures to help the beginners, and hints on improving style for the more experienced dancers. The pamphlet outlines the parts that make up the beat of the music and the speed of the dance. The change makes up the body of the dance. In this part, the same old calls are used but in such a pattern that you won't recognize them. That is what makes each dance different from the rest. The change portion of the dance is usually done by each couple in turn. Very often each couple does about the same thing that the ones before them did. Now and then you'll get a tricky caller who will momentarily throw you off by calling a different figure for the odd couples than he did for the even couples. The last part of the dance is the chorus or refrain. This is used both to close the dance and as a rest period. Most of you are familiar with the grand right and left followed by a promenade refrain, "you know where, we don't care."

Incidentally, you may not be quite sure whom the caller means by the head couple. No matter where you are or whether the building that you are in faces North, South, East, or West, the first couple always has their back to the music. The couples then count around counterclockwise and the set is numbered.

Even In The City

And so it goes. Everyone is getting square happy. In every city, weekly groups are being set up. Many mix another dancing pastime, folk dancing, with the squares. It doesn't seem to matter how far out of the way the place is—people come and keep coming. The prize examples of that are the outdoor dances held on Central Park Mall in New York City during the summer. It is usually so crowded that a person can hardly breathe, but not many leave to go elsewhere. Even on nights when there is a threat of rain, you will find many of the usual crowd there, waiting and hoping that the night will remain fine for at least a couple of hours.

It doesn't matter what age you think you are. You too will become a square dance fan, once you've tried it.

"Third couple promenade the outside—in the moonlight, in the moonlight . . . ."
Practical Experience for Vet School Internes

By Bobby Manchester '53

—Photo Science

A canine patient enters the Small Animal Clinic.

Just as all medical students must serve as hospital internes, so every Cornell vet student gets first-hand practice in the small animal clinic at the College of Veterinary Medicine. Here he puts his book learning to practical use in the diagnosis of small animal diseases, in clinical methods, and in the medical care and treatment of small animals. This training helps prepare the prospective veterinarian for his role in the community.

The patients for these students are the small animals, dogs and cats, which are brought into the clinic from as far as three hundred miles away. Over 6000 cases a year come into the clinic for medical attention. Thus the clinic serves the surrounding area.

Sundays Too

Every senior student works under the watchful eye of a regular staff doctor for one third of each term. The remaining two-thirds of the term are spent working in the large animal surgical clinic and the large animal out-clinic. Students are at the beck and call of the doctor all day and even nights and Sundays, if needed. These students already have a superficial knowledge of the working of the clinic. During their third year, they have an orientation course in the clinic on how to make diagnoses.

The senior students perform in all phases of work in the clinic. They are confronted with many sorts of new cases and situations.

Since its establishment in 1907 by Dr. V. A. Moore, ex-dean of the Veterinary College, the clinic's reputation has steadily grown. Dr. Moore's primary purpose in establishing the clinic was to teach small animal diseases. From 1910-1947 Dr. H. J. Milks was in charge, and now Dr. E. P. Leonard heads the clinic. The clinic is staffed by four doctors, the students, a receptionist, office girls and two attendants.

Leader in the Field

The first clinic, now torn down, was located in back of the present building. In 1914 the present clinic was built, as the first of its kind in North America. Since that time, small animal clinics have become prominent throughout the country.

On the first floor of the clinic are the reception rooms, doctors' offices, consultation rooms, orthopedic room, and x-ray room. In the basement are six wards which can house 96 animals. These wards contain all white and completely spot-

Work with dachshund patient teaches student veterinarians examination procedure.

(Continued on page 36)
Ever Hear About . . .

Mixing Heads and Houses?

Cornell's Housing Research Center Plans Livable, Scientific Homes for You

By Martha Jean Salzberg '51

As a future home owner, or at least as a person who will want to get as much "livability" as possible from his future house or apartment, your ideas on housing probably are shaped a great deal by the kinds of houses you have seen and lived in, or, more precisely, by what we may term custom and tradition. Or, you may be influenced by what individual specialists such as architects, engineers, economists and sociologists believe and what they express through books and magazines, newspapers, radio, television or through some of your college courses.

Purpose and Set-up

The purpose of Cornell's Housing Research Center is to bring together the specialists who are studying the diverse and complex problems concerned with your house and to coordinate the contributions each has to make in order to obtain well rounded housing research results. The field of housing is studied under the Center with recognition that there is a distinct overlapping among the areas of the varied specialists. The findings growing out of research projects in many instances will go out as unique combinations of the many and varied aspects of housing. All of this should permit you and other American families to be able to better appraise what you want in your future house, and how you will get it.

The Housing Research Center was established at Cornell in October 1950. It is an independent unit within the University structure, and directed by an Executive Committee appointed by the President of the University. This Executive Committee consists of one staff member from each of the Colleges of Architecture, Agriculture, Home Economics; the Schools of Mechanical Engineering, Industrial and Labor Relations, Business and Public Administration; and the Departments of Heat-Power Engineering and Sociology. A perusal of this list of the Divisions of the University represented on the Executive Committee gives some idea of the breadth of the Center's field of interest. Glenn H. Beyer, Professor of Housing and Design, is the Director of the Center and Thomas W. Macksey, Acting Dean of the College of Architecture, is the Associate Director. The Center has offices in Van Rensselaer Annex.

Cooperative Efforts

The Executive Committee establishes the general policy of the Center, reviews proposed research projects, in some instances seeks sponsors for projects, and under certain circumstances initiates projects. The Committee appoints Technical Advisory Committees to help guide the research on accepted projects. Because the membership of the Executive Committee is broad it serves to link the resources of the various colleges and departments for the purpose of undertaking sound research studies. "Coordination is the key word of the Housing Research Center," stresses Professor Beyer, the Center's Director.

In addition to aiding and guiding a program of housing research, a second objective of the Center, Professor Beyer points out, is to act as a clearing house for housing information and published materials. The Center already has accumulated and has available for use an extensive volume of books, pamphlets, and research reports," he reports. These materials brought together in a central location assist housing research workers and teaching personnel. And again coordination is the keyword: this "library" serves to exchange information on housing between colleges and departments, and between the University and sources of information outside the University.

Current Projects

The work of the Center these first few months has been concentrated on setting up its organization, reviewing proposed new projects, and contacting sponsors for possible support of projects.

Housing research is not new at Cornell. Work in certain aspects has been underway in some Colleges and Departments for many years, and the Housing Research Center is closely cooperating with and giving assistance to these existing projects. One of the most extensive projects currently underway, in which the Center is cooperating, is a Northeastern farm housing project under the agricultural experiment stations of eight states in this region. In the part of this project at Cornell research in four specialized areas is brought together: household management, agricultural engineering, architecture, and social psychology. The immediate objective of this particular project is to provide aid and guidance for planning better and more convenient farm house kitchens. As indicated by the types of specialists cooperating on the project the designs which are being tested will attempt to set forth the most advanced principles which can be adapted.

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Spool Rules---

For Organized Sewing

By Barbara Chamberlain '53

In many homes, sewing on a button or darning a pair of socks can be a major operation. The button is upstairs on sister's bureau, the thread downstairs in the drawer of the sewing machine, the garment to be mended in another place. By the time sewing materials have been collected, precious minutes have been wasted and many needless steps have been taken.

Organized storage of sewing materials can save the homemaker time and energy and turn a bothersome task into a quick, easy operation and even a relaxation. When needle and thread are right at hand, it is easy to get into the habit of picking up a sock to darn or a button to replace while taking a few minutes of rest during the day. Often if the homemaker has some type of portable arrangement such as a sewing screen, it is possible to do two tasks at once, such as keeping an eye on a roast in the kitchen while patching a torn garment.

Plan Ahead

After careful consideration of needs and objectives, it is a good idea to take measurements of the objects to be stored and to plan the storage space in units designed for the particular articles. It has also been suggested that it is wise to leave room for change and improvement in the storage unit, for after the homemaker has worked for a while, she finds ways in which it might be more useful to her.

One of the easiest to make and handiest of the articles on display is the sewing screen or frame. It can be made any size and can readily be moved around if desired. It is easily accessible and provides an orderly arrangement of needles, thread, and the various other sewing necessities. The sewing screen can be attractively covered in plastic, leatherette or other material and lined in colorful chintz if desired.

An old radio cabinet of the floor model type, in good condition but outmoded, can be converted into an attractive and useful sewing cabinet. It could be placed near an easy chair in the living room, doubling as an end table, while providing a comfortable spot for mending. Partitions and adjustable shelves replace the discarded works of the radio and a bit of refinishing brings it up to date and makes it a handsome addition to a room.

Wasted Washstand

An antique washstand of the variety found in many attics can be converted into another type of sewing cabinet with a little carpentry

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Dual purpose sewing cabinet serves to store sewing materials and also to cover sewing machine when it is not in use.

March, 1951

THURSDAY, MARCH 22

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Introducing . . .

Martha Jean Salzberg

Writing and journalism have been the aspirations of Martha Jean Salzberg ever since the day she won an essay contest in her high school at Bainbridge, Chenango County, New York.

Jean wants to write about home economics because she feels that there is much valuable material from industry and research centers that should reach the homemaker. With her broad training in home economics at Cornell she has the background to bring the homemaker and the information together. Her business courses at Cornell provide additional experience in the more routine duties of the journalist.

Three years on the staff of the Countryman have provided varied experience in Martha Jean’s chosen field. Last year she worked as an associate editor, while this year she has managed the Countryman’s home ec pages. She has been elected a member of the journalistic honorary society—Pi Delta Epsilon.

Since her sophomore year Jean has worked in the Home Ec cafeteria. Even though this has taken considerable time, she has also attended Wesley Fellowship, taken bridge lessons, and participated in the Debate Association.

This spring much of Jean’s attention is focused on writing for a national magazine contest whose winners will go to New York City to assist in editing one issue of the magazine.

When asked about courses and studies Jean said that students should try to become better acquainted with the departments outside their major field—avoiding over-specialization, and Jean’s years here are a good example of this.

Brad Donahoe

“Where can I get some candy bars?” is the frequent inquiry of Brad Donahoe. His team mates on the Livestock Judging Team became familiar with this question during their trips this past term.

However, Brad has many other interests besides his craving for candy. He lives near Frankfurt, New York, on a dairy farm, which probably accounts for his interest in livestock. Besides being on the 1950 Livestock Judging Team, Brad is also participating in the Round-Up Club show during Farm and Home Week. In his sophomore year, Brad won the junior division livestock judging contest and won one of the dairy judging contests.

In his freshman year, Brad pledged Alpha Zeta and is now vice-president of the fraternity. This year as a senior, he became a member of the senior honorary agricultural society, Ho-Nun-De-Kah, and as an additional honor, was elected secretary of it. He is also on Ag-Domecon Council and is chairman of the ticket sales committee for the Farm and Home Week dance.

Because of his outstanding scholarship and leadership ability, Brad was chosen for the Danforth Summer Fellowship. Thus, last summer he spent two weeks of study and observation in St. Louis and two weeks of leadership training at the American Youth Foundation Camp on Lake Michigan.

Brad is majoring in general agriculture. Although his plans for the future are at present undecided, he says he is interested in extension work. But with his excellent scholastic and extra-curricular record here at Cornell, he is sure to succeed in all his attempts.

Sam MacNeil

Coming from Williamsville, New York, and having just graduated from the high school there, Sam signed into the Maritime Service in 1943.

One bright day a Jap submarine torpedoed the S.S. Antoine Sauvage on a merchantman laden with military vehicles, out from under him off the coast of Leyte during that somewhat eventful campaign.
 Upon discharge, Sam turned into a jack-of-all-trades for a couple of years, being a house painter among other things. The call of higher education beckoned him to Buffalo State Teacher's College where, besides being an academic success, he achieved a position on that school's basketball team for a season. While all this transpired, Sam married a farmer's daughter, Georgia McGowan.

She was anxious to win her master's degree at Cornell so Sam was persuaded to take up the challenge and thus he became a student of agriculture, taking a general course, leaning towards animal husbandry, with a hope to operate his own commercial farm in the future. Roy Greene, basketball coach at Cornell, and friend of MacNeil, confided to this writer that "Sam likes his course—and talks about it!"

A senior now, Sam is playing grade number one basketball, is a member of Quill and Dagger, as well as Ho-Nun-De-Kah, is traveling thirty-two miles round-trip to school every day, and at the same time he is earning very respectable grades.

Athletics are his principal outside diversion, of course, as evidenced by his four major letters. He is a right fielder in baseball where he managed to bat over 300 last season. As a matter of fact he led in runs batted in last spring. Currently Sam is doing his best to help Cornell stay respectable in basketball circles. Greene says, "He's shown himself to be a good team player and a good set-shot—very steady."

It is unusual for a grown man of as much experience in mundane doings as MacNeil to come back to college after several years following high school graduation. He is married, he is the elder member of the basketball and baseball squads, but at the same time he has gained a respected position in campus groups. D.B.

Joanne Walldorff

To a lot of us, Joanne Walldorff and Floriculture go hand in hand. While she has many other interests, her love for flowers has been the basis of much of her work at Cornell. It was gardening that decided Jo in the Cornell College of Agriculture in the first place, as it seemed the best place to combine science with the practical side of gardening. In her first year here, she found that an elected course in Floriculture suited her interests very well, and she has kept it as a major ever since.

Two organizations have had a strong influence on Jo's life: the 4-H Club and Wesley Fellowship. Her work with 4-H started eight years before she entered college. Her projects included poultry, foods, sewing, dairy, and gardening. Foods and sewing won prizes for her at the county contests, and with sewing she went on to district and state competition. And the sale of her three Holstein cows plus the money she earned with her poultry project paid her way through her first year at Cornell!

Wesley Fellowship has been Jo's most important extracurricular activity and she has held many positions in that organization. This year some of her duties include Chairmanship of Personnel and charge of the Junior Church at the Beebe Mission project which Wesley is carrying out in downtown Ithaca. Other activities here at Cornell have included Freshman Club, 4-H Club, Grange (Lady Assistant Steward), Floriculture Club and Wayside Aftermath (President).

After she graduates from Cornell, Jo would like to attend a six weeks period of special training and serve two years mission work here in the states. Because of her 4-H and agricultural background, Jo has decided that she will be most useful in a rural community. After her two years of service she may do graduate work at the Scarritt College for Christian Workers in Nashville, Tennessee.

P.F.
This year, as in the past, many Farm and Home Week visitors will drop in at the Veterinary School. Some will be simply curious to see just what the clinics look like, and how the cases are handled. So, on Tuesday and Thursday, from 2:00-3:00 p.m., the Small Animal Clinic will be open and tours conducted under the direction of Drs. E. P. Leonard, and H. C. Stephenson. The Large Animal Clinic will be open from 2:00-4:00 p.m. on the same two days, and questions will be answered there by Drs. A. G. Danks, A. M. Mills, P. G. Kennedy, and F. G. Fielder.

Others, like the poultry farmers, will be able to discuss their individual problems with doctors in the Poultry Department. In Moore Laboratory, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, from 10:00-12:00 p.m. Drs. P. P. Levine, and M. C. Peckham will do poultry post-mortems. Visitors can observe the actual clinical procedure from cutting the bird open for examination, to diagnosis. From 2:00-4:00 p.m. on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, Drs. Levine and Peckham will be available for consultation, and on Wednesday afternoon they will conduct the weekly bronchitis clinic. The department has prepared an exhibit of "What Viruses do to Chicken Embryos," and Drs. Levine and J. Fabricant will show actual chick embryos afflicted with Newcastle's disease, infectious bronchitis, and Duck Virus.

The museum in James Law Hall will be open, and on Tuesday from 12:00-1:00 p.m. Exhibits on a parasite of cattle and sheep, "The Lancet Liver Fluke in New York State," by Mr. C. R. Mapes; and "Virus Research for Animals" by Drs. J. A. Baker, J. H. Gillespie, and C. J. York will be on display in this building.

Vet Corps Activities

Colonel Wm. E. Jennings will present two exhibits—"Veterinary Corps-U.S. Army," and "Control of Rabies." The Veterinary Corps exhibit will depict the activities of the Corps, some of which are research, inspection and processing of foods, and care and treatment of sick and injured animals. The rabies exhibit has been used throughout the country in similar farm and home weeks, and won first prize at the Annual Convention of American Veterinary Medicine Association last August. It was prepared by the Medical Illustration Service of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology and shows the incidence of rabies in man and animals, and the common methods of transmission and control.

On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday from 2:00-5:00, several exhibits in the Medicine Building should be of interest, especially to dairymen. Drs. Kenneth McEntee and S. J. Roberts will display colored photographs of the male and female reproductive tracts showing conditions which render animals sterile, and they will answer questions on sterility. Drs. Roberts, S. D. Johnson, D. T. Baker, and H. G. Hodges have prepared an exhibit on Bovine Mastitis. The display will emphasize the importance of diagnosis and prevention.

A demonstration of Hyperkeratosis (X-disease), will be shown by Dr. Peter Olafson. Although much of the work on this disease is still in experimental stages, Dr. Olafson will have a calf afflicted with the disease on display.

Wednesday and Thursday from 2:00-5:00 Drs. R. W. Dougherty and H. H. Dukes will demonstrate rumen activity with the famed "Bill"—the steer with a rumen fistula. The doctors always have a tremendous gathering when they feed Bill bolts and nuts in capsules and recover them through the opening in the paunch, and move a light around inside for all to see just how a cow "works."

So whether you'd like specific questions answered, or simply want to take a tour through the clinics, the exhibits are many and varied and will be interesting and informative to all.

Barton Barn Dance

The big Farm and Home Week Square Dance will again be held in Barton Hall from 8:00-12:00 on Thursday, March 22nd. Floyd Woodhull and his Woodhull Boys will furnish music for four hours of fun and dancing. Two door prizes will be given and refreshments will be sold.

Last year's turnout of over 1500 people made the dance a big success. The committee in charge hopes to make this year's dance an even bigger and better affair.
Amid the height of Farm and Home Week hubub, the 37th annual Livestock Fitting and Showmanship Contest will take place in the judging pavilion all day Thursday, March 22. Thirteen breeds of university livestock — including dairy and beef cattle, swine, sheep, and horses — will be shown in a full program beginning at 10 o'clock in the morning. Competition is keen — this year 150 students are striving for prizes totaling $350 in value. They have been working on their animals for well over a month by now, and it's a safe bet that more hours of preparation have gone into this show than any other event of Farm and Home Week. More than the actual ribbons and trophies, the students who win their classes on Thursday will receive a tribute to skill and plain hard work.

**Horses Decline**

With the decline of the horse on farms, this event is no longer a part of the program. In fact, training has been conspicuously absent in some of the horse classes recently. Not too long ago, a student was knocked down by his charge as they entered the ring, and the show had to be halted until he picked himself up and caught her. He recovered enough to win second, in spite of it all. And just last year a coed showing a two year old Belgian had her hands full when the judge requested to see the filly’s action. He got more action than he bargained for, as horse and handler vanished in a thunder of galloping hoofs. At the finish line the girl was a length or two behind, but still hanging on. She won third place — in a class of three.

**Work and Fun**

Each type of animal goes through a different fitting procedure, but they have one thing in common — they take a lot of time. The dairy cows are scrubbed spotless and shown with their coats brushed to satin smoothness. The beef cattle are shown with coats curled and fluffed out, to make them look deeper and lower set. Sheep are perhaps the hardest to fit up, since they require extra hours of trimming and washing to put their fleeces in the best condition. Horses are shown brushed to a high polish, with manes and tails braided up into intricate patterns. Hogs have the reputation for being the easiest, but you never know what a hog is going to do. They are driven rather than led, and if they take a notion to leave fast there is nothing stopping them. More than once, spectators have been enchanted at the sight of a sparkling clean pig sprinting round the pavilion at high speed, followed by an embarrassed handler.

A recent addition to the show is the Dairymaid Contest, an event of tremendous popularity which has become the star attraction of the day. Scheduled after the last regular class, it draws a huge crowd as thirty coeds match wits with the cows in a female free-for-all. Any girl who has milked before is classified an expert — those who have never milked are the novices. Each girl is given a pail, a cow, and a one legged stool — from then on it’s up to her. The cows are used too machine milking, and often they resent the indignity enough to send pail and contents flying. The race is on for two minutes, after which the milk is weighed. Last year’s contest was complete with guitarists who serenaded the cows, and a football star who was roped into the contest at the last minute. After a harrowing two minutes, he had nothing in his pail but a few drops of perspiration. The winning milkmaid netted well over five pounds — a good showing in any company!

The Student Livestock Show is (Continued on page 30)
The Ag Campus Speaks Out

Stage Contests

Thirteen students from the College of Agriculture and seven students from the College of Home Economics are finalists in the Rice Debate Stage, the Eastman Stage for Public Speaking and the Elsie Van Buren Rice Public Speaking Stage. These three public speaking contests will be held during Farm and Home Week at Cornell.

Those selected as finalists in the Rice Debate Stage are Robert Dickinson '52, Lawrence Specht '51, Richard Redmond '51, and Frank Trerise '51. Alternates are John Crager '52 and Peter Shuster '52.

The topic which will be debated is, Resolved: That the government of the United States shall, in the event of a major war, establish a system of total mobilization of man power and material.

Participants in the Eastman Speaking Contest are Harold Alexander '52, Charles Dodson '52, Robert Feasley '54, Arthur Ives '51, Richard Lacy '52 and Hugh Robotham '51. The alternate is George Payne '52.

The students from Home Economics are represented in the Elsie Van Buren Rice Public Speaking Stage. The girls competing are Lorina Smith '53, Felice Bernstein '53, Elaine Rose '52, Elizabeth Lightfoot '52, Elizabeth Dean '54 and Frances Kekargo '51. Gertrude Serby '52 is the alternate speaker.

Awards totaling three hundred and seventy-five dollars will be distributed among the first and second place contestants in all three of the contests.

The purpose of these speaking contests is to develop qualities of personal leadership and ability in public speaking for students. An annual feature, these contests are one of the major features of Farm and Home Week.

A Full College
In Sept. '51

“My personal opinion is that we will have a good sized enrollment in the fall of 1951. I do not believe that the military authorities will raid the colleges this summer to the extent that some have feared,” said Professor A. W. Gibson, Director of Resident Instruction.

In September 1950 there were 1669 students enrolled in the College of Agriculture. At the beginning of the spring term there were 1492, a drop of about 10 percent as compared with last year's decrease of between six and seven percent. Seventy-six seniors were graduated in February and twenty-three students were dropped for academic reasons. Although a few more than the usual number have dropped out, they have not been many. Some have gone into the armed forces, while others are working on farms.

At the present time it is impossible to obtain facts on the outlook for next fall. In any year information of this type would not be available at this time. This year, because of unsure conditions, those in the office of resident instruction find it especially difficult to venture a guess. As for those students already enrolled, many are in the...
ROTC program which will enable them to graduate. Professor Gibson also said, "I do not believe that plans will be worked out so that large numbers of our students will have their education interfered with this fall. If it develops that way, I am sure that it is good advice to stay in college if possible."

It is no less difficult to predict how many of this year’s graduates will go directly into farming. Last June 24 percent of the graduating class went directly into farming, as compared to a 13 percent average from 1931 to 1940. Of last spring’s 24 percent, 37 were farm reared and eleven had some farm experience. Two-thirds of the total number returned to the home farm. The number of graduates taking farm jobs this spring will depend upon several factors—the graduates themselves, the number of jobs open, the type of employment, and this year, on the armed forces.

52,000 4-H’ers Review Work of 1950

Reviewing accomplishments of the past year and planning their part in the nation’s defense mobilization program highlighted this year’s observance of National 4-H Club Week, March 3 to 11, by New York’s 4-H clubs. Approximately 52,000 club members took part in an "open house" program designed to acquaint the public with their plans for the future under the theme of “Working Together for World Understanding.”

Professor Albert Hoefer, State 4-H Club leader, said that club members will give increased attention this year to projects serving the nation’s emergency effort. They will aim to increase the production and preservation of food, practice good citizenship by engaging in community activities and salvage drives, prepare for emergencies by learning first aid and home nursing, take good care of farm machinery and equipment, and help less fortunate peoples in other lands.

“The record of the past year has been one of real accomplishment,” said Professor Hoefer. More than

### COUNTRYMAN ANNOUNCES CONTEST WINNER

The Countryman is happy to announce the winner of its contest. Mr. Frank M. Bartram ’19, of Kennett Square, Pa., is awarded a two-year subscription for being the first to identify the following quote, inscribed over the main entrance of Warren Hall:

Never yet share of Truth was vainly set
In the world’s wide fallow;
After hands shall sow the seed,
After hands from hill and mead
Reap the harvest yellow.

This quotation is from Barclay of Ury, one of Whittier’s narrative poems.

The hero of Whittier’s poem was Barclay, a brave and capable soldier who was laird of the estate of Ury, located near Aberdeen, Scotland. After returning from the European wars, Barclay embraced the belief of the Friends and for so doing was ostracized by his former associates and severely persecuted by the citizens of Aberdeen.

In this verse, Whittier comments on the courageous and dignified manner in which Barclay supported the principles of Truth in which he believed and his feeling that others would carry on the good work which he had started.

Want To Go To England?

A young English farmer would like to change countries with you for a few months. To a well-qualified farm boy, this would be a real opportunity. The details are to be worked out through correspondence. Contact the Countryman to obtain available information.

Ag Eng Club News

Assistant Professor Donald Bates was guest speaker at the meeting of the Ag Engineering Club held in Stocking 218 on February 28. In line with the topic of the term, Professor Bates spoke on farm structures. He stressed that each building should have a good foundation and showed slides illustrating this point.

Library Opening Delayed

We all remember when the excavators started to remove the hill and parking lot at the far end of the ag quad. Then, by Farm and Home Week, a skeleton of orange beams was “reared against the arch of heaven.” Now, a year later, our partially finished library, to be named after the late Dean Albert R. Mann, has risen out of “that hole in the ground.”

When can we move in? Though work is progressing satisfactorily, the original opening date of October 1951 has been set ahead due to several delays. A masons’ strike in this area halted construction last spring. Another strike in the cement plants caused further delay.

The work seems to be in a calm to casual sidewalk superintendents, who used to take time off from studies to watch the riveters, cranes, and 'dozers. But there is much activity within the walls. Partitions begin to outline the many class and reference rooms and offices. Stacks, taking 80,000 feet of space, are nearing completion.

With work going in this direction most of us can look forward to many hours of study in this building before our graduation. It makes us pretty proud to have this structure on our campus.

THURSDAY NIGHT, MARCH 22
Ag Agents

“Almost everything the public says about the Extension Service in general will directly affect you, for informed public opinion is the basis of state and county legislation and policies,” said W. B. Ward, head of the Department of Extension Teaching and Information, in an address before the Ag Agents Club at their February meeting.

“One of the biggest problems of good public relations is bridging the gap between farmers and consumers,” asserted Professor Ward. Bridging this gap, he maintained, is best accomplished by getting the full facts to people “clearly, accurately, and quickly” through such media as press and radio.

James M. Sleight ’52 was elected president of the Club. He succeeds Homer J. Sands ’51. Also elected vice-president Conrad Oliven ’53, who follows Barry Rogenmoser ’51, and James A. Hole ’53 succeeds Victor H. Bitter ’52 as secretary-treasurer.

On the new program committee are William R. Fitzgerald ’53, James A. Hole ’53, George A. Hugger ’53, and Donald C. Huntington ’52. Professor E. K. Hanks of the Extension Service is the club’s advisor.

Ho-Nun-De-Kah

Plans for the Junior Smoker and Initiation were made at the February meeting of Ho-Nun-De-Kah. The smoker is scheduled for April 24, and the initiation and banquet for the 2nd week in May.

During Farm and Home Week, members of Ho-Nun-De-Kah will usher at the Rice Debate and Eastman Stage speaking contests, a regular activity for the organization during this week.

At the close of the meeting, Prof. Anderson of the Rural Sociology Department spoke on Formosa and some of the occurrences in the Far East. Prof. Anderson has just returned from Formosa, where he spent four months, working for the ECA.

Pre-Vet Students Organize Club

Cornell is noted, among other things, for its School of Veterinary Medicine. However, little notice has been taken of the many pre-veterinary students on campus. In order to compensate for this lack, a group of interested students have organized the Cornell Pre-Veterinary Society. The organization, which met for the first time last month, is open to all interested students.

The purpose of the society is to provide information about the various fields and opportunities of veterinary medicine. It will also attempt to give students an insight into related fields of interest if they are not successful in obtaining their original goal. A lecture program is being planned which will provide qualified speakers on these topics.

Pomology Club

During Farm and Home Week the Pomology Club will sponsor a quiz and contest based on types and varieties of fruits. The contest will be open to all F.F.A. and 4-H members who are not college students. Competition will be held in an individual class as well as in a class of three man teams representing various high schools. Prizes of $2.00 and $1.00 for 1st and 2nd places respectively will be offered in each class. The contest will be held in Plant Science 109.

Also during Farm and Home Week, an apple selling booth will be operated by the Pomology Club in Plant Science 109.

Club members are planning a dance and social evening to be held some time in April. The dance will feature games and round and square dancing. The public is invited to attend the evening of fun.

April 3rd the Pomology Club will hold its next meeting, featuring Professor H. S. Tyler, who will speak on “Jobs and Work Available to Students After Graduation.” An election of officers will be held at this meeting.

Poultry Club

“I’m not too concerned about the one or two-man farms going out of the picture. The efficient operator will take care of himself,” said Professor J. H. Bruckner at a panel discussion at the February Poultry Club meeting.

Also Professors L. B. Darrah and L. M. Hurd were on the panel, which dealt with ways in which the small poultry farmer can increase his efficiency in order to compete with commercial plants.

Family flocks of 10 to 40 birds “are going out,” according to Professor Darrah, but 300 to 2000-bird flocks “are a very important group.”

Drawing efficiency curves, the economics professor illustrated the number of birds one man can handle. Citing a different kind of efficiency, he “investigated one farm where the owner had 45,000 layers. They employed one man just to carry the dead birds out.”

Professor Hurd, speaking on engineering as it applies to the poultry industry, stressed proper planning in new construction and the installation of automatic water fountains, complete with waste disposal and protected against freezing by soil heating cables. By studying farms in operation, he has found that many man hours are wasted because farmers retrace their steps too many times in completing one task.

Explaining that the average poultry farm has to be a family affair to be successful, Professor Bruckner related how “Jimmie Rice always opened his poultry management courses with a few lectures on how to select a wife.”

The Poultry Club will help the department during Farm and Home Week and is also planning an exhibit of its own, with special emphasis on appeal to 4-H and FFA visitors.
4-H Club

The 4-H Club started off the new term with an overnight at Mount Pleasant. About thirty members attended. Various discussion periods were held and everyone enjoyed the tray-sliding, tobogganing, games, and square dancing.

At the February 28th meeting, John Lennox, Ass't State 4-H Club Leader, spoke to us on "Summer Positions" and a delegation of Syracuse University 4-H'ers were present to observe our meeting. Since Miss Summerfield is leaving, Miss Martha Leighton has consented to be the new advisor.

F.F.A.

At its February meeting, the Collegiate Chapter of the F.F.A. made final plans for its Farm and Home Week activities. Directing traffic will occupy most of the F.F.A.'s time, as it has during Farm and Home Weeks of recent years.

Many plans were made for the future. Upon request of the Homer F.F.A., a degree team was delegated to go to Homer on the 15th of March to confer the Green Hand Degree on a group of initiates. It was announced that Mr. Stephen Salmon, president of the Vestal Central School and founder of the Future Farmers in New York State, would speak at the April meeting.

After the meeting, Joe Davis, Clint Seefelt, and Frank Grasberger gave talks on their experiences while practice teaching last fall.

Ag-Domecon

Several new faces were seen at the first February meeting of the Ag-Domecon Council. George Bull '51, Helen Corbin '52, J. C. Huttar '51, and Margot Pringle '53 replaced the members graduating in February. Derl Derr was elected vice-president to fill the unexpired term of Dick Darley.

The council accepted the report of the rules committee favoring the establishment of a student-faculty committee for the College of Agriculture. The purpose of such a committee is to act as a channel for mutual exchange of opinion and information between the students and faculty and to serve as a means of cooperation on problems of common interest. The committee will consist of three faculty members and three students; one from Ag-Domecon, one elected by Ho-Nun-De-Kah, and one elected at large from the student body at the time of the Ag Domecon Elections in the spring. The committee would discuss such things as a revision of the catalogue to provide better course descriptions, an All-Ag Day, and college recognition of the judging teams.

Kermis

Martha Van Rensselaer would doubtless be tickled to death should she know that during Farm and Home Week Kermis plans to overrun her namesake to put on its annual spring show. This year the society plans to perform Gone Are the Days, an original minstrel show. The script was prepared by Cornellians, and the music was especially written by Stephen Foster a few years ago.

Black-face, speckled vests, and broad smiles will be the motif of the occasion. Bart Hayward, director, announced that this type of show is a new departure for Kermis, but that everyone is nevertheless convinced of its ability to become a success.

The chorus comprises twenty-four sparkling voices. End-men, interlocutor, and many others believe that this season’s show will be a drawing card for a successful week.

Horse Show Coming

The Cornell Saddle Club will sponsor a horse show Sunday, April 15, at the ROTC Riding Hall.

Show types will include open jumping, hunting, western riding, hacking, and equitation. Equitation is open in three classes: six and under, seven to thirteen, and fourteen and over. There will be ribbons or trophies for all classes. Entry fees will not exceed $1.00. The show will benefit the building fund of the S.P.C.A.

Conservation Club

The Cornell Conservation Club is a newly formed undergraduate organization with open membership for students interested in all aspects of conservation. It is designed as a medium for the exchange of ideas among conservation students and to allow them to work together on problems of a research and educational nature. As yet, no officers have been elected, but Bob Wagner '51 is now temporary chairman.

As part of its research program the club has initiated a series of annual winter waterfowl censuses of the Finger Lakes Region. On Sunday, February 11, forty-three observers recorded 8800 ducks of 19 species. Plans for the Spring term include both faculty and student speakers.

Home Ec Club

The Home Ec Club's annual Cherry Pie Contest will be held on Friday, April 6, at 8 p.m. in the Martha Van Auditorium. Contest entry blanks are up in Roberts Hall, Martha Van, and Statler Hall. The pies are to be baked in the Food and Nutrition labs on Friday afternoon before the judging at the dance. First and second prizes will be awarded. Refreshments will be sold and Bug's Shubert's orchestra will lead the square dancing.

Agronomy Club

The color movie, "Our Changing World" attracted a large audience at the club's open meeting on February 20th. Noteworthy were the time lapse photographs of flowering and budding plants and the striking animated drawings of the earth's history.

On February 8th, John Halpin spoke with color slide illustrations on the agriculture of Greece. The destruction of the recent civil war and the backward condition of their agriculture were vividly shown. Having served on the Near East Commission, Mr. Halpin worked in Greece with their efforts to improve Greek dairy livestock by artificial insemination.
1936

Major Thomas E. Bennett, a professional soldier since his graduation, is now stationed in Korea as regimental adviser to the Sixth ROK division. The Military Advisory group of which he is a member has been awarded the Presidential Citation by Korea's President Syngman Rhee and was twice commended by high-ranking American officers.

1943

Anthony LaScala has recently been made manager of the Mueller Foods Company plant in Newark, N. J. Anthony has been running the home onion business for the past few years at Middletown, Orange County.

1950

Henry Bokman has returned from Cuba, where he was working for the Miller Pickle Company. He has a new job now—working for the U. S. Army.

Bob Clauson, former member of the Countryman staff, has reactivated the agriculture department at Ovid Central School and is teaching agriculture there.

Claire Ferguson has taken a job as herdsman, or should we say heardswoman, on a Guernsey farm in Massachusetts.

In Home Ec, a number of girls have gone into the merchandising field.

Ollie Mysliwuck is working for the Executive Training Program of Bonwit Teller in New York City.

Helen Cudworth and Monica Semenek are on the executive training squad for the Neiman Marcus Company of Dallas, Texas.

Jane Merry is working in Madison County as Assistant 4-H Club Agent.

Coming back to Ag, Lester Howard, better known as Let, is the Assistant County Agricultural Agent in Livingston County. He recently married Pat Faulkner from Northport, L. I., secretary in the plant breeding department.

1951

Our new crop of February graduates have not waited around too long before accepting jobs. Dan Barnhart has gone into partnership with his dad at home, as have Wilson Lain, Chuck Taylor, and Donald Youmans. In addition, our other farmers include Bill Duffield, who is managing a fruit farm at Plattsburg and Joe Miller, who will be working on the Aberdeen Angus farm of C. B. Whitney, Westbury, Long Island.

A number of graduates have decided to go into the business end of agriculture. John Robson has returned to the seed business at Hall. John Olney is working in the family food processing plant at Westerville, while Don Briggs has gone into partnership with his dad in the retail appliance store at Kingston. John Sheridan has a position with Safeway Stores of Mt. Vernon, and Jim Laing is located with American Stores, near Syracuse.

In the farm machinery field, we find Don Anthony, who is a trainee with International Harvester at Albany. Henry Blewer is field man for the Seaman Rotary Tiller Company at Owego.

Pete Knapp has a sizable area to cover as district agriculture engineer for Tompkins, Schuyler, Chemung, Seneca, Yates and Steuben Counties.

Charles Clark and Harold “Mike” Gould are both working for GLF. Charlie is located with the petroleum division at Sherburne, while Mike is with the service store at Attica.

Fred Dyroff is a designer in a retail flower shop. John Grandy is back in Norfolk, Va., working in the family florist business there.

Several graduates have decided to go on with their education immediately. Dick Darley is doing graduate work in agricultural economics at the University of Missouri. Judith Deamont is doing work in botany here, at Cornell. Ed Ryder, former editor of the Countryman, has an assistantship in plant breeding at the University of California at Davis.

In home economics, Rosemary Kohut is working with hospitalized children in the Play School of Johns Hopkins at Baltimore, Md.

Barbara Hai has gone into merchandising work. Barbara is on the training squad of Fox’s, at Hartford, Conn.

Well, this is all the news for the month. See you in the next issue of the Countryman.
Do you realize that 52 percent of the professors at Cornell are considered good teachers? At least this is what the Ag Ec 111 class under the guidance of Professor Quentin M. West discovered in their annual poll on items of current interest.

Questions covering college, national and international affairs were asked of 683 students chosen by a random selection. Close representation of the students in attendance in the various colleges was determined by this method. I.B.M. sorters and tabulators were used to assemble the data for final analysis.

Because grades are an ever-occurring issue with students, much of the emphasis of the study was placed on averages. Graduate students, special students, and five year students maintained the highest collective average of 83.2 while the freshman low was 77.7. From the freshman year average grades increased to 78.9 in the junior year and again dropped slightly in the senior year. Different colleges maintained varying averages corresponding to the number of study hours. Engineers maintained the lowest average although they studied 27 hours. Agriculture has an average of 77.5 while they spend only 20.6 hours a week in study. Graduate students spend 28 hours a week in study and are rewarded by maintaining the highest average of 84.4.

Two may not be able to live as cheaply as one, but two heads are certainly better than one. Polls proved that the average grade for married women was 85.4 while the average for single women was 79.4. Married men maintained an average of 81.5 while their blissful bachelor brothers totaled only 78.1. One reason for the difference may be that married people find their entertainment at home.

Movies, however, as a form of entertainment do not appear to affect the average grades of Cornellians. The average number of movies attended per month was 3.5. Average grades received by these movie-goers was 79.1 as compared to the University average of 79.3.

Although movies may not have an effect upon the grades, the social life of fraternities does. About 49 per cent of the total student body is composed of fraternity men and these men receive 1.5 per cent lower averages than do non-fraternity men.

Same Salaries

However there is little difference between fraternity men and non-fraternity men in regard to salary expectations after graduation. Both

(Continued on page 34)
Wide Open

Vocational adviser to youth:
"Your vocational aptitude test indicates that your best opportunities lie in a field where your father holds an influential position."

—Downtown News

It was only a little tractor

Overheard at the “Straight-to-the-Country Day” when a tractor was sitting in the lobby: “Look at all the oil under that tractor.”

Laconically: “Takes time to housebreak them, you know.”

—Agarius

Melini’s Chicks

N. J.-U. S. Approval Pullorum Clean

Produced Under Our Square Deal Policy—One Grade, One Price in Each Breed.

MELINI VANTRESS FRYER CROSS—Chicken-of-Tomorrow Champs
MELINI LEGHORNS and MINORCA LEGHORNS
MELINI INDIAN RIVER CROSS—Baby Beef Broilers
MELINI SEX-LINK CROSS—Good Layers. Quality Meat
MELINI BARRED CROSS—The Broiler Cross

For detailed Guarantees, see our folder. Write for your copy.

You Won’t Want To Miss—
This HIGHLIGHT of FARM and HOME WEEK

BARTON HALL

BARN DANCE

with

WOODHULL’S OLD TYME MASTERS

THURSDAY, MARCH 22  8-12 P.M.

$.75 person (tax included)

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Patronization of Our Advertisers is Appreciated

The Cornell Countryman
By Joining the Grange,  
You Can Help Us to Realize  

Some Grange Aims

1. To promote community interest.
2. To provide for educational discussions at its meetings.
3. To foster cooperation along worth-while lines.
4. To protect and promote the best interests of agriculture, with emphasis on the FAMILY-SIZED FARM.
5. To build a better rural life.
6. To increase the legislative influence of Rural America.
7. To help provide WHOLESALE entertainment and recreation for the young people and adults of rural communities.
8. To develop the talents of individual members and to create and strengthen rural leadership.
9. To increase fellowship, sociability and fraternity.
10. To promote the highest type of citizenship and quicken our sense of civic responsibility.

Each new member may take pride in becoming a part of a nation-wide fraternity, established in 37 states, an unbroken chain encompassing the continent. Within this vast field live hundreds of thousands of our members, all striving for the attainment of its high purposes and bound together in mutual service. It is a privilege to feel one's self an active worker in this far-flung Grange Family.

NEW YORK STATE GRANGE organized 1873  
142,518 Members  
900 Subordinate Granges in 53 Counties
Bulletin For You
From Roberts Hall

By Rhodalee Krause '54

Christmas tree farming, state government, nest shelters for robins, care of pre-school children, and preparation of a publication—these are only a few of the myriad subjects covered by the bulletins piled high in the basement of Roberts Hall. These pamphlets, published by our Ag and Home Ec Colleges and by the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station are available to you in the Roberts mail room.

These bulletins, dating back to 1888, are of eight categories—the oldest being the experiment station reports. These bulletins reported in readable fashion the research which took place at the University experiment station.

The extension bulletins, originating in 1916, are the most frequently requested pieces of literature. Other types of bulletins include the experiment station memoirs containing extremely technical information, the rural school leaflets—interpreting nature study for rural children; and the 4-H club bulletins, which are closely allied with 4-H club projects.

Who reads all these bulletins? Although primarily intended as a service to New York State residents, thousands of readers all over the United States and in foreign countries benefit from the helpful information provided in these bulletins. A foreign exchange is carried on with 814 institutions. There are 635 libraries in New York State and 268 libraries outside the State which are supplied with the bulletins.

Two thousand bulletins, containing a variety of subjects that will interest every upper campus student, farmer, and housewife, are now in print, and the number is ever increasing. A list of publications distributed may be picked up in the mail room, or is available on request. Most of the pamphlets are free of charge to State residents.

Student Livestock Show
(Continued from page 21)

often referred to as one of the top livestock events of New York State. Admission is free, and it will be on all day Thursday—so don't miss a chance to see some high class livestock and good entertainment.
Most farmers agree that the marketing end of the livestock business is the one where the most improvement is needed. For that reason, farmers in the state founded Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative.

One of the following seven Empire Stockyards will help you get top market prices for your livestock:

ARGYLE  
Sale Every Wednesday

GREENE  
Sale Every Wednesday

GOUVERNEUR  
Sale Every Tuesday

CADEDONIA  
Sale Every Tuesday

ONEONTA  
Sale Every Thursday

BATH  
Sale Every Thursday

MALONE  
Sale Every Friday

SPECIAL SERVICE ON SHEEP AND LAMBS

Robert E. Rector, manager of Empire’s Caledonia Stockyards, gives special service to sheep and lamb growers. Bob will help you with marketing and also help you secure breeding ewes and feeder lambs.

SPECIAL SERVICE ON BEEF CATTLE

C. R. “Bob” Martin, who has been with the Producers at Buffalo Stockyards for many years, is now serving beef cattle producers through Empire Stockyards. Bob Martin will help you market beef cattle and also help secure feeder cattle.

EMPIRE

LIVESTOCK MARKETING COOPERATIVE

A farmers organization owned by farmers through their cooperatives and operated under policies established by the sponsoring organizations: New York State Grange, New York State Farm Bureau Federation, Producers Cooperative Commission Association, (Buffalo), Dairymen’s League Cooperative Association, Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange.

March, 1951
Slips in the Press

Right of left?
Of course there are two sides to every question, if we really are not interested in either of them.

— Senate Record

All fore it!
A college freshman met one of his instructors and asked, “What’s your guess about Saturday’s game? You don’t think we’ll do badly, do you?”

“Don’t you mean ‘badly’?” inquired the professor.

“What’s the difference?” said the frosh, “you know what I mean.”

“An ‘ly’ can make quite a difference,” persisted the professor. Pointing to a shapely coed he explained, “For instance, it makes a difference whether you look at her sternly,—or at her stern.”

— “See” man’s Handbook

Strawberry is winning!
Overheard on a Madison Avenue bus: “He’s been quite sick. He has that disease—I’ve forgotten the name, where the red popsicles eat up the white popsicles.”

— Travel

Cheap?
A woman in a grocery store was shocked by the high price of apples. “They’re high all right, ma’am,” said the clerk, “But that’s because they’re so scarce.”

“Why,” protested the woman, just this morning I read in the paper that there was such a bumper crop of apples that they’re rotting on the trees.”

“That’s just it, ma’am,” the clerk replied. “That’s why they’re scarce. It doesn’t pay to pick them.”

— U.S.D.A. Economic Report

Be patient, they still have to catch it
Man at restaurant table to waiter: “What’s my offense? I’ve been on bread and water for two hours.”

— Malnutrition Monthly

Very seldom, thank Heaven
One housewife to another, over back fence: “I got to thinking yesterday. You know, the way you do when the radio’s broken.”

— Kitchen Connoisseur

(Continued on page 34)
In The Years Ahead...

Motorized SEAMAN Tiller (available with gas or Diesel power.) One of more than 30 models. Prices start at $600.

A SEAMAN Rotary Tiller will be the best investment you can make because a SEAMAN helps you in your battle against the two most vicious pressures of a war economy—high labor costs and the price squeeze on your operating costs.

SEAMAN Tillers will, in most cases, cut your Tillage time by one half or more; SEAMAN'S adaptability and mobility gives you the portable power plant you need for full and efficient mechanization of your farm; for irrigation and for the belt horsepower you can use for dozens of farm jobs.

Commercial feed costs can be cut sharply. Your SEAMAN will renovate existing pastures and put idle, brush-covered acreage back to work in a relatively easy operation. At current prices, reclaimsed land can easily return $100 per acre in a few years, and there's no reason to expect lower operating costs in the near future.

See your SEAMAN Tiller dealer soon. If you don't know who your dealer is, write The Petzold Equipment Co., 760 Fifth Ave., Owego, N. Y. Find out for yourself what the SEAMAN Rotary Tiller can do for you and your farm.
FINE CLOTHING and Furnishings

SPORT SHOP CLOTHING & FURNISHINGS

SPORTSWEAR

MEN and WOMEN’S FINE LUGGAGE

The Modern Hostess Prefers Ice Cream and Dairy Products

From

Town Talk Ice Cream Co.

and

Marshall Dairy Co.

2904

Phone 2756

Statistics

(Continued from page 27)

groups expect between three and four thousand dollars and both expect the income to double in 10 years. Until they are capable of earning these salaries, 40 per cent of Cornell men are supported by their parents and 27 per cent are supported by their parents and by their own efforts in part time work.

Another field of interest covered by the poll is politics. Forty-one per cent of Cornell students have Republican preferences; 24 per cent have Democratic preferences and 23 per cent are as yet undecided. Military training for 18 year-olds is advocated by 76 per cent of the student populace. Twenty-six per cent are opposed to any type of Universal Military Training at all.

Still along the political lines the poll discovered that 74 per cent of the students were in favor of economic aid to Europe although only 56 per cent felt that such aid would be effective in stopping the spread of communism. Forty-three per cent of the students felt that war with Russia was inevitable.

Almost everything from the color of the socks you wear on Tuesday to the grave political issues of the day have been compiled into what our contemporaries call vital statistics.

Slips In The Press

(Continued from page 32)

Quite Clear

Sign over a television set in a Hollywood bar: “When the screen doesn’t look blurred any more, you’ve had too much to drink.”

—Los Angeles Star

Too learned

A young college student remarked to his date, “That’s ‘Pink Lightning’ lipstick you’re wearing, isn’t it?”

Flattered that he should notice the color of her lipstick, the girl replied, “Why yes, but how did you know?”

“Oh,” he quipped, “I’ve been struck by it before!”

—Electrician’s Journal, April
FASTER Chick GROWTH
Even With Vitamin B12 and Aureomycin In the Feed
Also Prevents Coccidiosis

Dr. SALSBURY'S Ren-O-Sal
Drinking Water Medicine
With G.S. (Growth Stimulation) Factor

Ren-O-Sal’s exclusive ingredient, 3-nitro 4-hydroxy phenylarsonic acid, helps chicks gain 15% more weight... lay eggs up to 15 days earlier without forcing. Test proved.

Prevents Coccidiosis—Larger doses prevent spread of cecal coccidiosis in chicken flocks.

When you need poultry medicines, ask for Dr. SALSBURY's Ren-O-Sal.

Saves costly loss. Tablets for drinking water or powder for feed. Buy Ren-O-Sal, today. Dr. Salsbury’s Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa.

OTHER HELPFUL DR. SALSBURY PRODUCTS
- DR. SALSBURY’S SULQUIN
- DR. SALSBURY’S WORMIX
- DR. SALSBURY’S ROTA-CAPS
- DR. SALSBURY’S CLORO-CAPS

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Since 1913

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BUICK DEALER

Peter Atsedes
presents
Food & Drink
for your
Health & Pleasure
at his

College Spa
Restaurant and Cocktail Lounge
Across from The Ithaca Hotel
East State Street

March, 1951
SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE COUNTRYMAN
The Small Animal Clinic (Continued from page 15)

less glass cages with stainless steel doors in front. Daily the cages are cleaned and the wards are hosed out. Fans are kept running at all times, and each ward has an exercise run outside. Also there is an operating and a sterilization room. Everything about the clinic is clean—cleanliness is the pass-word.

The clinic treats all types of cases: three per cent distemper cases, 8 per cent distemper vaccination, twenty per cent skin diseases usually caused by external parasites, forty per cent surgical operations and thirty per cent treatment for infectious diseases. There are also about 500 spay cases a year for both dogs and cats.

About twenty per cent of the clinic's work is for research. Some of the projects worked on are: worming of puppies, reasons for posterior paralysis, blood substitutes for shock, external parasites, and the use of new drugs and methods.

Even though the clinic operates without state aid, the fees are usually less than those charged by a general practitioner. The small animal clinic is doing a fine job with its dual role—furnishing practice for veterinary students, and performing a service for the community.

4-H Clubs (Continued from page 23)

17,000 boys and girls engaged in food preparation and clothing projects. An increase of 2,085 in acres gardened was achieved by more than 15,000 members, while 6,000 others reared and cared for 317,958 poultry. Club members carried on projects with dairy animals, canning, home grounds beautification and conservation. More than 4,700 persons willingly gave their time the past year to lead the 2,700 local 4-H clubs.

---

What Can Artificial Breeding

That's the question that is paying off for more than 33,000 members of 68 NYABC-affiliated, local, farmer-owned breeding associations.

That's why 128 inseminating technicians located throughout New York State and Western Vermont report the number of artificial services to NYABC sires up an average of 25 percent over last year.

FACTS show that the average production of 4,366 daughters of NYABC Sires in DHIA herds was 11,221 pounds milk and 411 pounds of fat, an increase of 936 pounds of milk and 24 pounds of fat over the 1949 average production of all DHIA cows in New York State on a comparable 2X, 305 day M.E. basis.

FACTS show the 60-90 day non-returns on first services has ranged from 72 to 76 percent continuously for over a year.

Higher production, lower breeding costs, and safer production—these are direct results of breeding to NYABC sires.

JUDGE FOR YOURSELF

For full information about breeding in your area to your breed, call your local technician, your county agricultural agent, or visit or write:

NYAB Cooperative Box 528
New York Breeders' Inc. Ithaca, N. Y.
Going Ahead
And Going Strong

At

MARSHALL'S

This year we've got a new Brooder House to show you, and Personal Truck Delivery to tell you about-- you'll be welcome at:

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Mecklenburg Rd. Phone 9082 Ithaca, N. Y.

People in The Know
Always Go
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Al's Dairy Bar
Superior Snacks and Ice Cream
Special Daily Dinners

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DRYDEN ROAD
SERVICE STATION
208 DRYDEN ROAD

G. C. BARTHOLF
Ithaca, N. Y.

March, 1951
Antibiotics Increase Poultry Growth

Antibiotics may be a valuable addition to poultry feeds, but they won't make a good ration out of a poor one, a Cornell scientist says.

At present, says Prof. F. W. Hill of the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, there is no evidence that antibiotics will replace any known or suspected nutrients. Best results in feeding experiments have been obtained when antibiotics were added to complete rations containing high quality materials.

The drugs, which include penicillin, terramycin, aureomycin, and bacitracin, step up the growth rate of chicks by as much as 10 per cent and have an even greater effect on turkey poults. Research shows that this stimulation disappears by the time the chicks are 16 weeks old. The effect is also less as turkeys get older. There is no evidence that antibiotics increase egg production or hatchability, the poultry scientist states.

More research will be needed to find out just what makes antibiotics so effective in stimulating growth, Professor Hill says. He points out that feed manufacturers must use rule-of-thumb guides in deciding the amount of the drugs to use. At present as much as ten grams are added to each ton of finished feed, but research shows that as little as five grams may sometimes do the job.

Correction Please

The Countryman regrets having made an error in reporting one of the recent Grange meetings. The group did not reach the conclusion that 18 year olds are not mature enough to vote in their discussion.

Coed?

One sweet young thing to another: "I like the outdoor type of fellow—the kind who has a nice convertible."

—Wellsley News

* * *

True

"I heard that H. M. S. Pinafore came to Ithaca."

"Boy, they must have had quite a time getting it up the canal."

—Mills on the floss
Spool Rules

(Continued from page 17)

and a few strokes of a paint brush. The model on display has a top drawer which has been sectioned off into spaces for small items. One shelf occupies the upper third of the bottom part leaving the lower part for larger items such as an iron and pressing pads.

Even Steamer Trunks

An old steamer trunk can provide excellent storage space and can be used in many ways according to the needs of the homemaker. Horizontally sliding shelves which could be moved from one side of the trunk to the other could provide units for storing small items while giving access to the bottom of the trunk where large articles might be kept. Perhaps a shelf extending across the whole top of the trunk might be used, leaving the bottom section for dead storage, seasonal clothes storage, or dresses to be repaired or remodeled at a future date.

A plywood cabinet can be very effective as a work center and storage place. One can be made in which a sewing machine can be placed with shelves around it where materials can be kept. This makes an attractive disguise for an outmoded machine as well as providing a place to keep equipment together. This same idea can be used to store a washing machine, with shelves for soaps rather than sewing materials.

Use A Closet

For the woman who does a great deal of home sewing, a closet fitted with her equipment would be an asset. A wardrobe or an unused closet could be converted into a sewing center. It is possible to make a collapsible cutting table which is attached to the door of the closet and unfolds when needed. An ironing board, dressform and such large articles could stand at the back of the closet while drawers and sliding shelves provide storage space for thread, scissors and small articles.

There are various ways of organizing a sewing center. These are a few ideas that have been successfully carried out, but the main objective is to have a convenient arrangement for home sewing which affords the maximum amount of comfort and order and eliminates last minute scurrying hither and yon to collect a needle and thread which often takes more time than the actual sewing task.

Armour Quiz . . . Test your knowledge!

See if you can answer these 4 questions about the meat-packing industry.

Questions

1. How many cuts and kinds of beef do meat packers get from a single steer?
   - 25  [ ]  45  [X]  75  [ ]

2. How much of the average beef steer "on the hoof" is meat?
   - 45%  [X]  55%  [ ]  63%  [ ]

3. How much profit did Armour and Company make on each pound of meat sold in the 1950 fiscal year?
   - 17¢  [X]  1.74  [ ]  0.17¢  [ ]

4. How many meat packers are there in the United States?
   - 40  [ ]  400  [X]  4,000  [ ]

Answers

1. Depending on weight and grade, Armour and Company gets as many as 75 different cuts and kinds of beef from a single carcass.
2. The average beef steer has a dressing percentage of about 55%.
3. In 1950, Armour and Company made 0.17 of one cent on each pound of meat sold.
4. Armour and Company is one of 4,000 meat packing companies in the United States.

DEAN OF ITHACA, INC.
401-09 E. State St. Phone 4-0511
Let us safely and reasonably solve your transportation problems for all outings and social activities.

TRANSPORTATION DELUXE MODERN EQUIPMENT EFFICIENT, COURTEOUS, SAFE DRIVERS
Established 1908

THURSDAY NIGHT, MARCH 22
Behind the Ivy

FIFTY YEARS IN ONE UNIVERSITY
WITH VISITS TO SUNDRIE OTHERS

Romeyn Berry

The past and the present of Cornell University, the vagaries of its undergraduates, professors, and alumni are presented with warmth and color in the one hundred and sixty-five sketches that make up Behind the Ivy.

One of the happiest memoirs of an American university ever published, this book by Romeyn Berry will be welcomed by all Cornellians, for whom it will bring back the best of the years they spent in Ithaca.

Dr. Edmund Ezra Day, President Emeritus, said of Behind the Ivy:

"[Romeyn Berry] has done Cornell and Cornellians a great service in his contributions to the columns of the Alumni News, and I have long felt indebted to him for the wisdom and good humor he has brought into play as he has made his observations on the life of the institution, past and present. I am delighted that he has been able to bring much of this material together now in a convenient and attractive collection. I am sure it is going to be read widely and with delight."

The New York Times reviewer said:

"Even a reader who has never climbed the Hill comes, by the end of the book, to have a warm feeling for Cascadilla Place, Henry W. Sage, the Ostrander Elms, Theodore Zinck, Cayuga Lake, and George Pfann '24 . . . .

"Best of all, Mr. Berry has some pungent observations on several important matters, and he says them gracefully, with a nice feeling for the right phrase."

348 pages, $3.50

Cornell University Press

ITHACA, N.Y.

Guatemala

(Continued from page 13)

cestors left the city. When I was last in Antigua (1949), Fuego Volcano, always steaming, began to thunder and spill incandescent lava from its yellow-stained mouth, and violent explosions blew away part of the crater wall. In spite of all this, old bells are the true voice of Antigua. Belfries of ruined churches speak in cracked, thin voices, or deep, booming tones. Nearly everywhere you hear moving, murmuring water; it falls into deep basins with distinct notes as musical as glass bells and rushes through open conduits with a susurrus, as of wind in the pines above the city.

Chicle and Citronella

Aromatic highland coffee, bananas of the lowlands, rubber, chicle, and citronella (juice of a plant used to make explosives and perfumes), form the country's chief exports, while among Indian small farmers corn remains a staple subsistence crop. Certain scholars think that the New World's pre-Columbian agriculture, which was based on corn, may have been born in Guatemala, for here grows teosinte, a wild grass allied to maize.

Close Ties with U.S.A.

Economic relations between Guatemala and the United States are very close; as a matter of fact, Guatemala sends to the U.S.A. about 90% of its exports and about the same per cent of its imports come from the U.S.A. Besides the agricultural products mentioned in the preceding paragraph, Guatemala exports to the U.S., textiles and a large variety of leather works, and receives in return practically every conceivable object not manufactured in Guatemala, ranging from automobiles and movies to hardware, clothing, and many other things. But the trade between the two countries is not limited to products only; there is a large interchange of ideas in the form of students and experts from both countries studying in the varied fields that each has to offer. There are now about 500 Guatemalan students taking courses in the U.S. About half of this number are studying some branch of agriculture

(Continued on page 45)
GREATER PROFITS FOR YOU

BECAUSE:

1. Northeastern poultrymen have been buying our chicks for years. One farmer has had them for 30 years while another wrote, "best Leghorns we ever had."

2. Our birds lay plenty of large, chalky, white eggs bringing you those extra premiums.

3. All chicks come from parents who are pullorum clean, vaccinated for Newcastle and have been exposed to Bronchitis.

Write today for free illustrated catalog giving all the details.

RICH
Poultry Farms
Wallace H. Rich & Son
Hobart, N. Y. R.F.D. 1

Above: Day-old chicks fresh from our Robbins incubators.
Below: View of our new 10,000 bird laying house—modern in every respect.

Lake View Dairies Co., Inc.

A complete line of dairy products

PASTEURIZED GRADE A and HOMOGENIZED MILK BUTTERMILK, CHEESE FRESH EGGS from our farm

We are sure you will be pleased with our products.

Phone 2153 609 N. Tioga St.

WELCOME
Farm and Home Week Visitors . . .
Cornell Crew

March, 1951
Mastitis Control
(Continued from page 9)
can be accomplished.
When asked what seems to be
the most important factor in mas-
titis control, Dr. M. G. Fincher of
the Veterinary College, who directs
the program, said, “Environmental
conditions probably have more ef-
fect on the percentage of mastitis
infection than anything else.” It is
through programs of improved sani-
tation and management that the
greatest progress in control has
taken place. Many farms practice
these measures of prevention as a
routine, but a lot more of them
don’t — and it is invariably the
dairymen that “just don’t bother”
who have the most trouble on their
hands.
Detailed literature on how to
manage mastitis in your herd
is available free of charge from the
Veterinary College. Here are a few
quick tips:
1. Fast milking and proper use
of machines—this includes stimu-
lization for let-down before milking
by the use of hot, wet, antiseptic
cloths, washing the udder, adjust-
ing machines at the proper vacuum
for efficient milking, and removal
of the machine as soon as a cow is
milked out.
2. Dipping of teats in antiseptic
solution after milking and disinfec-
ting teat-cups of the machine be-
tween cows by rinsing in water and
then in antiseptic solution.
3. Use of extra bedding in order
to avoid udder injuries from hard
floors and drafts.
4. Provide clean, dry conditions
in barns, barnyards, and lanes to
cut down the breeding places of
mastitis germs.
5. Checking of udder condition,
use of strip cups, and consultation
of a veterinarian at the first sign
of trouble.
6. In troublesome cases, cut down
the protein percentage fed in the
grain mixture.
Although there are a number of
other practices endorsed by the pro-
gram, these are apparently the most
important and the most progress
against mastitis has been made in
herds which follow them faithfully.
The mastitis control program has
come a long way since its initiation
in 1946—continued expansion and
work with more herds each year
have given the field staffs as much
work as they can handle. Up to
June 30 of 1950, over 140 thousand
examinations had been made. If
this had meant one examination per
cow, it would have covered better
than ten percent of the cows in the
state! To say that the field boys
are busy is a masterpiece of under-
statement.
But they have a big job and a
long way to go. An ounce of pre-
vention is worth about a ton of
cure in mastitis control, and there
is still a lot of teaching to be done
on how to keep the udder bugs un-
der control. As more cows are ex-
amined and treated for mastitis,
and more farmers become familiar
with the whys and wherefores of
sanitation, cases are bound to de-
crease.
It is a safe bet that in the future
we will see a great deal less of the
dairy cow’s Enemy Number One,
and a much higher average produc-
tion per cow as a result.
THE ALLEN-WALES
ADDING MACHINE DIVISION
OF THE
NATIONAL CASH REGISTER COMPANY
ITHACA, NEW YORK

PATTERSON’S
for
Fast and Efficient
Service
211 N. Aurora St.
at the bottom of
Buffalo St. Hill
telephone 31169

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Accessories

RILCO RAFTERS
Build Better Farm Buildings
Greater Strength
Wind Resistant
More Usable Space

Think of the time and labor you can save by buying the most important parts of your building already built! Rilco glued laminated wood rafters are cut to exact lengths, delivered with all connecting hardware... ready for fast, easy erection. No cutting, no fitting needed. Continuous framing from foundation or plate to ridge eliminates posts, braces, provides attractive appearance, 100% usable interior. Available in various spans for all types of farm buildings.

For Complete Details and FREE Catalog, Write:
RILCO LAMINATED PRODUCTS, INC.
606 Brooks Bldg.—Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
TESTED and PROVED

For Nearly a Quarter of a Century, dairy farmers have thoroughly tested and proved SURGE superiority. This superiority is recognized by dairymen the world over.

Today's overwhelming demand for SURGE Milkers bespeaks the confidence of dairymen in SURGE performance ... a confidence built on nearly twenty-five years of proved profitable service. SURGE MILKING IS SAFE ... BETTER MILKING ... ASSURES CLEAN, HIGH QUALITY MILK.

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HARRIS SEEDS

Some mighty interesting things in our 1951 catalog. For instance:

MINIATURE SWEET CORN—Very early; delicious flavor; may be planted as close as 1' x 2'.

VANGUARD SAVOY CABBAGE—Tender texture; fresh looking, bright green color; easier to grow than head lettuce.

F, HYBRID TOMATOES—Much of the vigor, yield and type of F, Hybrids is apparent in Harris' Vancross and Harvest Cross.

NORTHLAND HYBRID WATERMELON—Fits your ice box; extra early; rich red, crisp, juicy flesh.

HARRIS' GYPSY PETUNIA—Uniformly dwarf, compact, bedding type; warm, burnished scarlet-salmon color.

See them all in our 1951 catalog.
A post card will bring you a copy.

JOSEPH HARRIS CO., Inc.
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3 GRADES OF CLEANING
GENERAL REPAIRING
MOTH PROOFING
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20% DISCOUNT CASH & CARRY

FLETCHERS
103 Dryden Rd. 205 N. Aurora St.
in various universities such as, University of California at Davis, California, University of Minnesota, Cornell, Louisiana State University and others.

Realizing the importance of agriculture and animal husbandry to Guatemala, the U.S.A. sent as its ambassador to the Republic, Edwin J. Kyle, former Dean of the School of Agriculture of Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College. Mr. Kyle arranged visits between agricultural experts of both countries. Students come from Guatemala to the United States on scholarships to study farming and cattle breeding.

U. S. Experiment Stations

The United States maintains in Guatemala several experimental plantations, under the control of the "Guatemalan-American Institute for Agricultural Development," which has among the members of its staff several American experts, like Dr. Charles Simmons, well-known in the Agronomy Department of Cornell and Dr. H. Muller, also a Cornell graduate.

Guatemala today furnishes living proof that white settling in the New World did not inevitably mean extermination of the native Indian and that the two races and cultures can exist side by side in peace. Life is becoming very commercialized, because of the tremendous tourist trade, but in my prejudiced opinion, Guatemala is still one of the few heavens on Earth, where nobody rushes, and everyone has as his prime purpose—the enjoyment of life.
Rural Church
(Continued from page 12)
been trained to plan and present these programs. The RCI pioneered in rural church television in 1946 with “The Angelus”.

In 1949, an exhibit was shown at the New York State Fair and was so successful that it was continued in 1950. Many people were attracted to the replica of a green and white country church which was built in the Horticultural Hall. Within the little church were a small projection room and tables on which was literature concerning the work of the RCI.

School for Choirs
This summer the Institute is sponsoring a choir director’s training school at Cornell. Throughout the year, rural choirs can obtain help from the Choir Bulletin which is edited by Mrs. Alice Bartlett. There is also a lending library of choir music from which rural churches may borrow.

RCI sponsors these many services in order to help the rural church to better serve its community. The Institute is striving to help people realize that healthy rural progress walks hand in hand with healthy rural churches which satisfactorily discharge their spiritual responsibilities.
BUY NATIONAL PLAN

CHICKS

POULTS

Has your hatcheryman an official classification? He should have. Make sure he has before you buy.

While in Ithaca, stop in Room 113, Rice Hall, for National Plans information, or write us when you get home.

P.S. Much rather have you stop in!

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WELCOME
FARM and HOME WEEK
VISITORS

We've made a lot of preparations for your visit and you will find many interesting things at the Co-op.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES
CORNELL SOUVENIRS
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AND
MANY OTHER ITEMS

We'll give you a free campus map to guide you to our convenient location.

THE CORNELL CO-OP
(Owned and Operated by Cornell)
On The Campus
Opposite Willard Straight

MARCH, 1951

THURSDAY NIGHT, MARCH 22
Elections

Ag Domecon Council will hold its annual election on April 12 this year, less than three weeks off as this issue of the Countryman goes to press. Nominating petitions have been circulating for some time now, and an effort made to get more students interested in running for class representative and representative-at-large. For the first time, special provision has been made for nominees to attend at least one meeting of the Council before the election, in order to gain some understanding of how it functions before they become a part of it. Running the elections is a big job—members of the Council have already gone to a lot of extra time and trouble to see that things are carried out in the best way possible. And yet, if the past record is any indication, the Agriculture and Home Ec Colleges will let them down by sending less than half of their members to the polls.

Poor Turnout

Last year only 616 Ag students came across out of approximately 1700 registered. Granted, a lot of people forgot about the whole thing. A lot of people lost their registration coupons at the last minute, or left them home in a drawer on election day. A lot more just didn’t bother. And it has happened other places besides Cornell. Town and county governments complain that they get a small percentage of the voting population to the polls. And in the last presidential election, only about 49 out of 100 people who were eligible to vote found time to rear themselves away for an hour to exercise a right which in the past seven months over 5,000-8,000 American men have died for.

The national vote used to be well over 80 per cent back in 1800, when the memory of other kinds of government was a little stronger. Maybe we are taking too much for granted by now. Traditional freedom doesn’t mean much, if nobody bothers to use it. And this applies to us at college as much as it does anywhere else.

We are the so-called College Youth—"future leaders of our communities." We are getting an excellent technical education here, from one of the best staffed and equipped universities in the world. But it’s about time we began to season it with a little democratic responsibility.

Ag-Domecon has an ambitious program for the coming year. Its activities are expanding widely, and new ideas and projects are in all stages of development. It needs a good energetic bunch of members to carry them through—members who will represent the entire college involved, rather than a few small factions of it. There is no reason why we can’t all vote, everyone of us. Let’s not let democracy get rusty here, or anywhere.

Ag Eng Dilemma

"The Ag Engineering building is scheduled to be erected in the near future just south of Wing Hall." Thus ran the cutline beneath a sketch of the proposed building. It appeared in the Cornell Countryman in May 1949.

The "near future" hasn’t brought the department "all under one roof" nor does it seem likely that construction will begin for another two years.

But why has there been so much clamor for a new building in the past ten years? Why do farmers and leading farm organizations, such as the Farm Bureau say, "there is dire need for adequate building facilities for Agricultural Engineering?"

Since 1908 when bewhiskered "Gas Engine" Riley established farm mechanics in the basement of Stone Hall, the department has been constantly moved about campus. More important, it has grown by leaps and bounds. Today over half of the ag students take at least one course in ag eng before leaving Cornell. Any one of them will attest to the existing noise and confusion when two labs are held simultaneously in one wing of the "temporary" building on Judd Falls Road.

Machinery and equipment, worth many thousands, are also stored in this "highly combustible, easily destroyed by fire" building, so classified by R. W. Seidel, supervisor of the safety division.

Prior to October 1949, research and experimental work was bottlenecked in this same building. Then the department acquired a small building from the U. S. Engineers at the far end of Tower Road. With $2,000 the structure was converted into a presentable research lab. This building today accommodates classes and labs in rural electrification, irrigation, surveying, and farm structures—all this in a research lab.

It seems highly probable that many a student considering advanced work in agricultural engineering has turned to another school after seeing grads stymied in our cluttered labs. Neither will this environment hold instructors and research men; we have some of the best in the field working here at this time.

Future Action?

Enough said about confusion and wasted time that exists in the department because of classes, labs and offices scattered in numerous "temporary" buildings. The conscientious ag engineering department does not appreciate the constant pressure because of lack of adequate facilities for teaching, research, and extension. But it is fully aware of the present world situation and knows it will have to "get along" for a few years more.

The point we want to make is this:

When building materials and funds once again become available, let’s remind our legislators—this applies whether we go into dairy, truck, or poultry farming—that the ag engineering department has been on the waiting list for a long, long time. And let’s keep on reminding them until our needs are realized.
Mr. & Mrs. York State Farmer:

Thousands of York State Farmers in from their fields for lunch have been profiting from Lee Hamrick's up-to-the-minute interviews with farmers, agricultural leaders and men who have proven ideas for making farming pay. It’s an informal lively half hour. It’s easy profitable listening over your Rural Radio Network station each Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 12:30 p.m. It’s brought to you by the railroads which serve you in New York.

The Railroads Which Serve You Mean These Things to You

We're One of Your Best Customers Our dining car services buy more than a quarter of a million dollars worth of your farm products each month. Add to this the steady buying of your farm products by 133,000 well-paid railroad families in New York, and you can see how much we railroads and railroaders mean to you as your customer.

We Pay Large Taxes to Your Community In many counties in New York railroad property tax payments are more than a third of all property taxes collected. In addition, railroad taxes to school districts pay for the education of 20,000 rural school children each year. We free and enterprising railroads are the only transportation system in New York paying all our own way, in addition to supporting your local government services with our taxes.

We have Served Your Transportation Needs For 120 Years Today there are more miles of railroad track in New York than the entire state highway system. This vital network serves you today, as it has for 120 years, with all-weather, low-cost transportation. And you pay for our service only when you use it, for our tracks, stations and equipment were built and maintained by us at no cost to you as a taxpayer.

The Railroads Which Serve You in New York

March, 1951

THURSDAY NIGHT, MARCH 22
Welcome Farm and Home Week
Souvenirs of Cornell

The New Design — Cornell Ag. School
T-shirts $1.35

Juvenile T-shirts .................................$1.25
Juvenile Sweatshirts .................................$1.95
with Cornell ? ?

Cornell Pennants and Banners from $.15 to $5.00
Cornell Stickers and decals .......................$.05 to $.15
Cornell Seal Jewelry $1.50 and up.
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Free: Map of Cornell University

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Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
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The New Design — Cornell Ag. School
T-shirts $1.35

Juvenile T-shirts .................................$1.25
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Grade A Meats
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Co-op and Nationally Advertised
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Consumer Owned and Controlled
from the general fields of home economics and architecture, but will also point out certain sociological and psychological factors which have an influence on the "livability" of farm kitchens.

One of the kitchen arrangements being tested, through the actual preparation of meals, will be on exhibit for the first time at 1951's Farm and Home Week. It is the plan of this regional project to develop a number of farm kitchen arrangements for testing, similar to the one that will be on exhibit. It is not proposed in the project to ultimately develop suggested or recommended floor plans for kitchen design, but rather to develop principles which can be applied by families in better kitchen planning. Also as a part of the research project a number of new types of cabinets are being designed for appraisal and testing to aid in the planning of better farm kitchens. It is expected that some of the findings from this project may be published within the next 18 months or two years.

Many Specialists Close-by

"A University campus such as Cornell's is a most suitable environment for this type of investigation," according to Professor Beyer, "because there are outstanding specialists in the various fields close at hand." Many of these specialists also have background and training in research methods which is an aid to undertaking projects of the type described. The Housing Research Center, according to the Director, will continue objective experimentation and presentation of housing facts through coordinating and utilizing the resources and talents available in various fields over the campus. With this approach the findings which will be reported will reflect the advantage of participation of workers from a number of areas. As Professor Beyer said, "Our ultimate goal is to provide better housing for the family and this can best be accomplished by having architects, engineers, home economists, sociologists, labor specialists and others having an interest in this field work together toward this goal."

MARCH, 1951

**with 1951 BEACON COMPLETE STARTER**

During those first critical weeks of their lives, your chicks need meat, fish, milk and cereals—correctly proportioned so that the small amount each chick eats meets every requirement for sturdy growth—good color—and uniform feathering.

Beacon Complete Starter contains all the known elements that go to make a SQUARE MEAL for your chicks.

**less feed per pound of meat**

Experienced poultrymen report that a SQUARE MEAL—the right combination of proteins, fats, carbohydrates, minerals and vitamins as supplied by Beacon Complete Starter—can produce 4 lb. broilers or pullets on less than 3 lbs. of feed per lb. of meat.

**start your chicks on BEACON**

Generally we recommend:

**BEACON COMPLETE STARTER**—for the poultryman raising replacement chicks and broilers under generally clean conditions. For coccidiosis prevention, put birds on BEACON CC PELLETS 1 day a week after the 3rd week.

**BEACON COMPLETE STARTER WITH S.O.**—for the poultryman raising broilers or replacement stock and who has a coccidiosis problem.

**BEACON COMPLETE STARTER WITH NITROSAL**—for growth stimulation and coccidiosis prevention in commercial broiler flocks.

See your Beacon Sales-Service Representative or Beacon Dealer for advice on special problems.

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**YOU SAW IT IN THE COUNTRYMAN**

SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE COUNTRYMAN
Farm and Home Week  
March 19-23  

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WEEK  

Monday, March 19  
—F.F.A. DAY.
  11:00 a.m. Father and Son Business Arrangements. Warren Hall Auditorium.
  2:00 p.m. Dean William I. Myers, The Farm Price Outlook and the National Emergency. Warren Hall Auditorium.
  2:00 p.m. Preview of College Life, Panel Discussion. Roberts Hall Assembly Room.
  8:00 p.m. Rice Debate Stage. Warren Hall Auditorium.

Tuesday, March 20  
—11:00 a.m. How the Spread between Producers and Consumers Prices can be reduced. Warren Hall Auditorium.
  2:00 p.m. Professor Knight Biggerstaff, Revolution in Asia. Bailey Hall.
  8:00 p.m. Cornell Grange Meeting, E. Carroll Bean, High Priest Demeter, speaker. Warren Hall Seminar.
  8:15 p.m. Kermis Kampus Kartwheels. Martha Van Rensselaer Auditorium.

Wednesday, March 21  
—RURAL CHURCH DAY.
  9:30 a.m. New York State Rural Youth Conference, Opening Session. Warren Hall 125.
  10:00 a.m. Opening meeting of Rural Church Day. Warren Hall Seminar.
  2:00 p.m. Address by Richard Bissell, Deputy Administrator, Economic Cooperation Administration. Bailey Hall.
  3:00 p.m. Elsie Van Buren Rice Stage. Martha Van Rensselaer Auditorium.
  7:00 p.m. N.Y.S. Championship Sheep Shearing Contest, Finals Judging Pavilion.
  8:15 p.m. Haydn’s Creation. Bailey Hall.

Thursday, March 22  
—10:00-5:00 p.m. Student Livestock Judging and Showmanship Contest. Judging Pavilion.
  11:00 a.m. Will Our Food Supplies be Adequate for Another World War? Warren Hall Auditorium.
  2:00 p.m. Mary Donlon, Chairman Workmen’s Compensation Board, The Unfinished Task that Remains Before Us. Bailey Hall.
  4:00-5:00 p.m. Milk Maid Contest. Judging Pavilion.
  7:30 p.m. Eastman Stage Speaking Contest. Warren Hall Auditorium.
  8:00 p.m. Square and Round Dance with the Woodhull Boys. Barton Hall.

Friday, March 23  
—10:00 a.m. Know Your Soil and How to Use It. Forum. Caldwell Hall 100.
  1:00 p.m. What Is Being Done in New York to Increase Milk Consumption. Warren Hall Auditorium.
Taking Pictures on Campus
See page 7

Coeds Expose Imports
See page 9
Tommy plays the Tuba...

Tommy is no John Philip Sousa—not by a long shot. Fact is, Tommy himself would be the first to admit it, the first to point out that he's just an average high school youngster with a flair for music. But don't underestimate the lad. To the folks in his community, he's quite an important fellow.

Every Wednesday night, from May to September, Tommy totes his tuba to the town square. There his horn obediently blends a measured "oompah" to the voices of a score or so other instruments manned by Tommy's fellow citizens. There a local tailor cuts a melodic pattern from a trumpet of burnished brass; a Vo-Ag teacher exacts a tuneful lesson from a disciplined clarinet; farmers, merchants, tradesmen—all musicians on Wednesday night—join with Tommy in continuing a great American institution, the weekly band concert.

Dutifully they render their program—from stirring march to lively polka, from inspiring overture to latest hit tune. And then, as the last strains of the National Anthem are gathered in the arms of the tall trees around the square, the applause registers for Tommy and his fellow bandsmen the thanks of a grateful audience, a tribute to those who, like Tommy, know the value of community spirit and the joy of serving their neighbors.

* * * * *

An acute awareness of his responsibility toward his community and a real pride in being privileged to serve his neighbors are ever attendant upon the John Deere dealer. With the same integrity of purpose that marks him a good businessman, he shoulders those extra little burdens which an active part in community affairs imposes and which are the epaulets of the good citizen.

JOHN DEERE • MOLINE • ILLINOIS
Start 'em right

Grow Them Fast
Keep Them Healthy

AGAIN this year, poultry-men—both large commercial operators and small flock owners—are making G.L.F. Chick Starter their number one choice. The basic reason is simple—G.L.F. Chick Starter is doing the kind of a job they want a chick starter to do.

The Right Combination

The formula for G.L.F. Chick Starter is based on the performance of the feed on thousands of farms plus the latest scientific knowledge of our agricultural colleges. It is a combination of quality controlled feed ingredients which furnish the necessary proteins, vitamins and minerals for a highly efficient feed. Added to these ingredients are vitamin B₁₂ supplements and antibiotics which build stronger, healthier birds and give faster early growth.

G.L.F.
Chick Starter
Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.
Ithaca, New York

A Thrifty Way to
Grow Big Calves

MILK and G.L.F. Calf Starter go together for best results in raising a calf—the kind of a calf that will grow to be a husky, healthy heifer. G.L.F. Calf Starter is an appetizing feed—calves really get to like it in short order.

Feeding G.L.F. Calf Starter

Because G.L.F. Calf Starter is a dry feed it is very simple to feed. Offering a handful of Calf Starter to the calf is a good beginning about the time it learns to drink from a pail. After a few days all you need to do is put a day's supply in the feed box each morning.

From three weeks on a calf will begin eating more and more Calf Starter with her milk diet. At about 7 weeks milk feeding can stop and the Calf Starter increased. Then the Calf is consuming a good amount of high quality hay and some fitting ration the Calf Starter can be cut out. This is usually at about 16 weeks of age.

G.L.F.
Calf Starter

High Protein—High Energy for Better Pouls

IT takes a high protein, high energy feed to keep pace with the ability of pouls to grow fast during early life. A poult will multiply its weight 12 times in the first four weeks. G.L.F. Turkey Starter is formulated with these facts in mind.

G.L.F. Turkey Starter is a 28 per cent protein feed and is high in energy. Antibiotics are added as a growth stimulus which gives more uniformity of growth as well as better feathering.

It's Easy to Feed

Feeding G.L.F. Turkey Starter is not complicated. The important thing to remember is making the feeding easy for the pouls to get it.

First 2 days—Place Turkey Starter on low containers such as egg case flats. Sprinkle some grain and granite (hard) grit on top of the mash.

Third days to 8 weeks—Keep G.L.F. Turkey Starting Mash continuously before pouls in hoppers. Keep granite grit in separate hoppers.
DOING chores faster and easier will be more important than ever for New York State farmers. Farm labor will cost more and be harder to get because of severe competition from the Armed Forces and industry; machines and equipment will also be higher priced and scarcer.

At the same time, all-out production is asked of every farmer to help the nation in its preparedness program. Cornell research men, who have studied time and labor-saving methods, say many farmers can apply them to their own operations and meet the production job that lies ahead. The figures in the above illustration are based on a per cow average for each day.
Letters-to-the-Editor

April 2, 1951

Sir:

As a loyal and interested member of the College of Agriculture, I have been buying the Cornell Countryman regularly ever since I was a freshman. But sometimes I think my purchases have been more from loyalty than from interest. And so, I thought I would take this time to make a few comments on how the magazine strikes me.

On the whole, the articles in the magazine are well written—as good, if not better than those of other campus publications. My criticism is that the articles do not have too much interest value. Quite a few articles are based on research going on here, and would do a professional journal credit. But after sitting thru classes all day, I do not find much enjoyment out of reading more of the same thing in the Countryman. Many of the articles are too technical—they have interest for the specialist in that field, but not for the average reader.

There are some things which I do enjoy. Your new series “The Curious Countryman” is good—perhaps better questions could be used. And the articles about the various professors are generally good. I would be interested in seeing more articles about the history of the University, e.g. the article you ran last year on the old rules for coeds.

I realize that it must be no easy task to publish a magazine and keep up in school, too. And you have to satisfy a lot of customers with a wide range of interests. So, as I said in the beginning, here is one person’s opinion, for what it is worth.

Sincerely,

Albert C. Bole
Spring Freshets Yield Big Fish
Fishermen Find Finger Lakes
Fishing Fine For Friday Feeding

By Brooks B. Mills '53

Spring is pushing up on us, and for the fishermen on the campus, another long awaited trout season is here. The season on Rainbow and Lake Trout opened on the first of April and the season on Brown and Brook Trout opened on the fourteenth, the second Saturday in April. There is good fishing in many places around Ithaca, even trout to be caught within a five minute’s walk of the campus. We’re lucky that the best part of the season comes before the middle of June, when we can take advantage of it.

Rainbow Rush
The most famous fishing spot in the state is Catharine Creek, running into Seneca Lake at Watkins Glen, only a fifteen mile drive from here. The spring run of large Rainbow Trout attracts fishermen from all over New York State and from many surrounding areas. The first week of the season is crowded with so many fishermen along the banks that there is often standing room only—if that. But when the initial rush of visitors is over, the fish are still running, and the stream is clear. Early mornings are best, when the bulk of fishermen aren’t yet out.

Best Bait Bets
The trout are big Rainbows that weight anywhere from 2-15 pounds and come out of the depths of Seneca Lake to spawn in the early spring. In the Creek proper, night crawlers and vaseline globs to imitate salmon eggs are the best natural baits. Big fluffy maribou streamers and flatfish plugs take a good many fish both upstream, in the inlet, and trolling off the mouth of the stream. Trolling is excellent for early spring Lake Trout along the lake shore in addition to Rainbow Trout. Big fish live in some of the bigger pools and holes, and native Brooks can be found in the tributaries.

Fall Creek is about the best trout water other than Catherine Creek. But as with all the streams, it is heavily fished by local as well as visiting fishermen, so it's a good idea to get out early and get to know the water before it's too heavily fished over.

Bait works well when the water is high and murky early in the season and after a rain. Worms and minnows are old standbys. In May the water has cleared and is shallower and the fly fishing season that began in late April is coming into its best. Popular and good wet flies are the Hare’s Ear, Plain and Royal Coachman, Black Gnat, Montreal, and Silver Doctor. The best streamers are local patterns such as a silver bodied red squirrel winged fly, but such regular patterns as Edson Dark Tiger and Grey Ghost seldom go wrong.

For the dry fly fisherman, Fall Creek with its May-June hatches is the best. Such old standard patterns as Grey Hackle, Light Cahill, Brown Bivisible, Hendrickson, Adams, and Quill Gordon are effective producers. The trout water starts above Freeville and Red Mill and runs on up. Last year this section was stocked by the University and state in a fishery experiment, but every piece of public water is stocked by the state.

Hints for Beginners
Further away, Grout Brook on Skaneateles Lake provides a good run of spawning Rainbows, and the Owasco Inlet has Rainbows from the lake to Locke, and Browns from there on up. Five pound Browns are not unusual.

For the beginner to fly fishing, a few hints from an experienced fly man and a reading of some good book such as Ray Bergman’s ‘Trout’ will help show him the techniques of the game. It takes patient practice.

(Continued on page 20)

The author goes after the big ones in a top fishing spot near Ithaca. —Rich
Livestock Show Packs Pavilion For Top Contest

Over 150 entries in the Round-Up Club's Farm and Home Week student livestock show "helped make this yearly affair one huge success," as expressed by show superintendents Bill Bair '51 and Ward MacMillen '52.

Eric Kresse '52, after an elimination of 60 other contestants, became the grand champion dairy cattle showman. He also placed first in Holstein two-year-old class, and won the champion Holstein award and the special fitting prize. Frank Coddington '52, showing a Brown Swiss, was reserve champion dairy showman.

Grand and reserve champions in other classes were respectively: Lou Watson '54 and Charles Durland '55, beef; Bob Reid '54 and Walcott Stewart '53, swine; Wolcott Stewart '53 and Jack Porter '53, sheep; Orville Beyea '51 and Nona Sutton '53, horses.

The all-day contest was divided into ten dairy classes, three horse, six beef, four sheep, and four swine classes. The following (besides grand and reserve champions already listed) placed first in the individual classes.

Dairy: Phil Chase, Daniel Sherman, Marcia Hudes, Elton Baily, Paul Obrist, John Johnson, Bob Holmes, and Don Taylor.

Horses: Madeline Powell.

Beef: Harry Schwarzweller, Oliver Chase, William Lewis, and Bob Budd.

Sheep: Larry Bogan and Herbert Pallesen.

Swine: June Gibson and June Petterson.

Dance Report

The Farm and Home Week Barn Dance ended this year with a profit of about $420.00. Total income was $950, while expenses accounted for $315, and the government tax was $190.00.

With the profit made from its dance the Council has a balance of $958.38 in the treasury plus a $50.00 war bond.

April, 1951

Forum for the Future

Rochester Symposium Gathers Distinguished Men For Brilliant Discussion On Present and Future World Problems.

A murmur ran through the audience of three thousand people at the speaker's voice rang out clearly:

"If we cannot we loyal to both the United States and the United Nations, then there will be no United States to be loyal to. There was a moment's pause, then he continued: "The purpose of world government is to make its nations freer—not to fit them all into the same pattern. But unless we can fulfill our obligation to the world along with our own nationalism, we shall have failed."

And suddenly a lot of people found themselves thinking hard; teachers and students and even four members of the Countryman staff. The speaker was Mr. Clark Eichelberger of the United Nations, speaking at the symposium on Man's Loyalties and the American Ideal held at Rochester on April 6-7.

We attended it because it was sponsored by the State University of New York, of which the Ag and Home Ec colleges at Cornell are a part. We came away with the feeling that it was one of the most worthwhile things we ever did. Because here on a stage before a large audience, some very brilliant and distinguished men were trying to find an answer to the toughest problems the world has ever faced. And whether you agreed with them or not, you respected them deeply for trying—and felt honored to be able to listen.

Stressing the importance of the individual, Mrs. Mildred Horton, former director of the WAVES, commented, "Most of the troubles with the world today are people."

She emphasized that because we know more people less well we tend to lump them into categories and forget their importance as individuals. We must learn to understand people different from ourselves. And if we thing they are wrong—as we do the Russians—we do not help matters by hating them.

At another session of the symposium Henry Steele Commager, professor of history at Columbia University, spoke on intellectual freedom, saying "Everyone who has a new idea, or even an idea, is labelled and hounded." He urged that we must be careful in our eagerness to be rid of communists within the country, not to stifle all our thinkers with restrictions and oaths. Professor Commager indicated that the demand for conformity today was much too strong, and that the strength of our country lay in her ability to change and profit from mistakes.

The importance of what they were saying gradually came to us when we thought ahead a couple of years to the time when we would have to make decisions and have opinions about what the President and the senators were doing. Of course, we have opinions now, but later on we will be positions to make changes and we'll want to know what to do.

Saturday afternoon there was a panel discussion on the value of general education. All the members of the panel agreed that people preparing for technical or professional careers, such as ag and home ec students, would do well to add general education studies to their list. Solving technical problems will do good unless we are educated to solve social problems that go with them.

We realized that farming the right way and producing a lot isn't enough—if we aren't aware that people across the globe are starving while we have more than plenty. Today it is impossible to forget other nations and peoples—we must learn to remember the world. Because if we don't there will be no world left to remember.
Guns, Food & Democracy

Weapons Do Not Satisfy Hunger
By John Halpin

We have heard a great deal lately about arming Western Europe or the so-called Atlantic Pact nations. This question has been argued pro and con by people much better informed than I am, but it seems to me there is one point that is being forgotten.

Will arms alone keep communism out of Western Europe and the rest of the free world? I don't think that this is the whole answer. People don't turn to the communists because they are afraid of them. No, it is because they are not satisfied with their living conditions and their prospects for improvement under their existing governments. It stands to reason that people can't eat guns. By the same reasoning we can't expect people who are not satisfied with their existing conditions to use those guns very effectively. You don't fight well if you are hungry. A government that is rotten with graft doesn't inspire confidence in its people.

This Means You

I am sure that you will all agree with what I have said so far but you are probably thinking, "So what? How does it concern me?"

Many of us have that attitude, but it is time to broaden our horizons. I have recently returned from Greece where I had been working for two and one-half years with the Near East Foundation. My experiences there made me start thinking on a little wider basis. The war in Korea began while I was traveling in Italy this summer. I had a chance to observe the reactions of the Italian people. Later, during the first few crucial weeks of the fight I was in Switzerland, Germany, and France. I talked to the people about other things, but the question of the war in Korea always came up. It was referred to by these people as an American war. They could see little connection between fighting in Asia and their own lives. When I tried to tell them about the American way of life, and of freedom for the people in Korea, they didn't believe that that was our only motive.

As Others See Us

The average European today feels that he is being used, that the United States wants something or else it wouldn't be trying to help. They have accepted Marshall Plan aid as they call it, but say "It's too bad the money couldn't have been used more wisely." We have invested over fifty billion dollars since 1945 in our effort to win the peace. Today we find ourselves in the position of either having to forfeit what we have done so far, or to continue to pay. Our position is similar to that of a person who has purchased a car on an installment plan and has to continue his payments or lose the car.

We are told that those payments today must be in the form of arms and ammunition. Troops to help defend Western Europe and of course a larger army of our own are needed. I am not taking issue with those who recommend these steps. I will accept the judgment of Generals Marshall, Eisenhower, and Bradley. However, I do insist this is not the final answer.

Crisis In Iran?

Remember the old saying "a little knowledge is a bad thing." This is brought out forcibly in an article about Iran by Enno Hobb in the February 5th issue of Time. The people are becoming dissatisfied. They know that better conditions exist elsewhere in the world and might very well exist for them if they could overthrow their landlord system. Iran is a vulner-able spot. It borders Russia and could be easily attacked. Its army is practically non-existent. Russia could move in force and capture the oil fields of the Middle East any time she desires. But maybe she won't have to. If the people become bitter enough a revolution might turn the country over to the communists. We have done very little to help this situation. Some of our statesmen seem to forget that a chain is only as strong as its weakest link.

This same situation can be duplicated in many other countries that are under Russian pressure. Why should Russia risk losing a war if she can win a peace? No, arms for Western Europe certainly aren't the answer for the solution of a problem that has its roots deep in the social and economic problems in many countries in Europe and Asia.

It is reported that 25% of the French people are communists. This figure may be high but it doesn't take many people to sabotage an army. One man can put several vehicles out of running order in a short time. Hitler had a small fifth column compared to the communists in France today and look at what it did.

Something To Fight For

When I was overseas I spent a month in Turkey for FAO making a survey for the Turkish government. The Turks have a large, well-trained army. It has been equipped with American weapons and trained by American army officers. The Turks are fighting people by nature but when one sees the conditions under which the majority of the Turkish people are living, one begins to wonder if they would really fight very hard to preserve their poverty. American people are willing to sacrifce and our soldiers are willing to fight, because they have something for which to fight. We have to show others how they will gain by remaining free and give them something for which to fight, also.

(Continued on page 22)
More pictures of the campus will be taken in the next two months than during all the rest of the year. For one reason or another—graduation has been known to be one—many students will soon leave Cornell. But before going, most of them want to preserve, photographically, some of the things that Cornell has meant to them. So—the shutters click and the films roll.

Somehow, when the pictures come back from the photo finishers, they don't always look the way the original scene did. Something went wrong. Maybe they're so badly out of focus that the subject is barely recognizable ... or perhaps they just 'didn't come out'. Good campus pictures—the kind you will be pleased to show your parents and friends—are easy to take when you follow a few simple rules.

Focus Pocus
We are willing to overlook a good many faults in our campus shots, but a photograph that is 'blurry' (out of focus) falls down regardless of all its other merits. Once we've solved this problem, most of our snaps will satisfy us even if they aren't truly good pictures.

Blurry photos may result simply from forgetting to focus the camera. RULE: Focus (!) But if you have a box camera, go ahead and forget to focus—the camera is already pre-focused for everything from six feet to infinity. What's that? You have a box camera and still your photos are blurry? Then you're not releasing the shutter properly.

Have you ever watched a man taking pictures of his children in the park on Sunday afternoon? The photographer does everything well till he gets his thumb on that defenseless little shutter release. Like punching a time clock on Monday morning, he jabs that tripper so hard that the camera rocks under the impact ... while the shutter is operating. Only a very rapid shutter speed could nullify the blurring effects resulting from the camera's movement.

Shutter Flutters
Having framed the picture in the view finder, hold your breath while you press gently but steadily on the shutter release, the way a marksman squeezes the trigger of his rifle. You won't know when the shutter will go off. RULE: 'Squeeze' the shutter release.

A famous photographer once said there was something awfully final about the act of taking a picture. Expressions like "I hope that one comes out well", plus our inner feelings as we are handed the packet of finished prints, are ample testimony of the truth of his statement. Let's see, then, what else can be done to insure getting really good pictures.

Before writing this article I went around the campus with a light meter taking readings of the buildings. They fell into two general groupings: light toned (Martha Van, Warren, Plant Science, Fernow, Rice, Stocking, and Wing), and dark toned (Sage Chapel, Stone, Roberts and East Roberts, Comstock, Caldwell, Baker, and Rockefeller). Any scene which is mostly trees and foliage also is dark toned.

Then I made up the tabular exposure guide which you'll find below. Maybe it would be a good idea to clip it out and carry it with you while picture taking.

Fine Grain Film
If your camera is a 35 mm job, you will want to use Kodak's fine grained film called Panatomic-X because the prints, which must be enlargements from tiny negatives, will be the best possible. Kodak's Plus-X or Ansco's Supreme are recommended for the large cameras.

The film we shutter bugs use is either orthochromatic or panchromatic. The latter or 'pan' type is best for your campus pictures, for it records scenes in nearly the same relative brightness that they appear to the eye. Also, it permits the use of a variety of filters. RULE: Use 'pan' film.

Now you're probably wondering about this "filter" talk. Well, filters are pieces of colored glass (or gelatine leaves between glass) which, held in mounts, are placed in front of the camera lens. They alter the light that exposes the film in ways that produce effects obtainable in no other manner. With filters, clouds are made to stand out attractively, (Continued on page 18)
Wooden-Age Farming . . .

"These days were days which nourished tremendous qualities of heart and brain," reminisced Jared Van Wagenen Jr. during Farm and Home Week, as he described early industries of New York State.

Though many people in the early 1800's felt civilization as it existed then would never change, the Civil War was the dividing point between the wooden and machine age, according to this pioneer farmer and historic writer. He lives on the original Hillside Farm in Lawyerville, New York where he was born in 1871—too late to wear homespun clothes or boots that came up to the knees. His father, born 116 years ago, lived in the same home—"where the ashes never grew cold in the hearth."

In those early days "every insignificant little creek" was a source of water power and the State was dotted with 1,984 grist mills, recalled the colorful oldtimer. On the willow-lined banks of the small stream flowing past his farm stood 10 mills, complete with mill dams and wooden over-shot wheels.

The grist mills, "wonderful contraptions of oak and pine, could in fact be found every five or six miles along any creek." There were mills at the present site of the University power plant and along Cascadilla Creek. The Forest Home area, formerly known as Free Hollow, had 14 distinct industries.

Saw mills (7,406) were most numerous in the State. Without belts or gears, they were powered by inefficient undershot wheels. These were easily built in comparison to overshot wheels, for which "millers had to study the economy of water."

Van Wagenen, "one of the grand old men of New York State agriculture," derives much of his wealth of information about hardy, resourceful farmers of 100 years ago from the census of 1845. This "epoch-making historical record" was the first count of people, farms, animals, acres, and crops in the State.

In 1845, New York was "unbelievably full of sheep" because wool was then one of the few items that had any cash value. Women made spinning rolls with cards that resemble those used for cleaning cattle.

Switching to a later period, Mr. Van Wagenen told a yarn about a co-op in which a farmer could bring his sheep to the front entrance, walk to the back door and pick up his yard of cloth, two spinning rolls, tallow for candles, and a leather apron.

Whiskey For The Strong

Tanning, "a really great science," was universal. Layers of ground bark and hide placed in wooden vats produced excellent leather. Oil for paints was processed from the flax raised in every community. Chaff was rubbed off clover seed in 115 mills throughout the State, Otsego County leading with 21 mills for seed production. The three most important articles of commerce coming in on the Erie Canal were wheat, potash, and whiskey—which was only for "husky men."

"But self sufficiency was the keyword of the wooden age," emphasized Mr. Van Wagenen. His audience blinked hard as he paused and added slowly, "An age which must be largely a matter of memory."

K. L. Turk Sabbatic

Professor Kenneth L. Turk, head of the animal husbandry department at Cornell University, sailed March 30 for England on the Queen Mary to begin a six month's sabbatical leave.

Professor Turk was awarded a Traveling Fellowship for Study at Scientific Institutions in Foreign Countries by the New York State College of Agriculture and Experiment Stations. He will spend four months in Europe observing work in feeding, breeding and management. On April 13 he will speak at a dairy conference in Nottingham, England on "Reasonable Objectives in Dairy Farming." Other talks will be given before the student body at the University of Nottingham, the annual artificial breeding association meeting at Devon, England, and at a number of dairy farmers' meetings. Mrs. Turk will accompany her husband.

Professor and Mrs. Turk's itinerary includes the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey, Scotland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, France, Italy, and Switzerland. They will visit dairy farms, and veterinary and agriculture research stations in these countries.

Babcock Professorship

Dr. Herrell F. DeGraff will become the first Babcock Memorial Professor at Cornell. It was announced on April 4 by Dr. Theodore P. Wright, acting president of the University. The appointment is effective July 1.

Established in the School of Nutrition, which the late H. Edward Babcock, a longtime member of the Cornell Board of Trustees, helped to form, the professorship and associated research will be supported from a $500,000 fund being raised by friends and business associates of the agricultural leader. Mr. Babcock devoted much of a life of agricultural innovation to the improvement of diet in America.

Dr. DeGraff, who will have the title of Babcock Professor of Food Economics in the School of Nutrition, is an authority on agricultural production and distribution. He has been a member of the faculty of the College of Agriculture at Cornell since 1940 and was chosen by students as the college's "professor of distinction" for 1949-50.

"Dr. DeGraff's training and experience in the fields of agriculture and food economics, and his understanding of the dependence of adequate nutrition upon food production and distribution, ideally fit him to continue the broad program dealing with the interrelationships between agriculture and human nutrition which was initiated and developed so effectively by Mr. Babcock," Dr. Wright said. "He is admirably suited to promote greater understanding of the benefits of a better diet for the consumer, benefits which will be shared in agriculture, the food industry and the national economy."
To some she is a blessing, to some she is a curse; and to all she really exists. The import strikes a note in most students' minds, and on many leaves her deadly sting. She is widely discussed and debated. But she can never be abolished. She is here to stay!

Even though we can't pass importation laws on our houseparty dates, we can air our opinions. In fact we must air our opinions, for squelched opinions can be dangerous. Naturally we don't want to be dangerous, so here goes:

**Elaine Rose '52 Home Ec**

Imports are devices set up by merchandising houses in New York City to model clothes at Cornell. They invade Cornell armed with five or six suitcases, an assortment of hatboxes, and mink coats. Disregarding the planned activity, they manage to change their clothes at least ten times a day. Exclusive labels are on display for the co-eds to admire.

Imports are here to show the co-eds how they too can be smart dressers, and perhaps be asked to a houseparty next year. They are doing a great business for someone.

**Dick McGonigal '51 Ag**

Making that mad rush to Aurora to get a sophisticated lass home by midnight, or hitchhiking back from Elmira have dampened my views on the import. It's only a five minute walk to Balch. My opinion is coerced for I am going to marry a co-ed this summer.

**Rol Hewes '52 Ag**

What are imports? What are imports? Oh, you mean imported women. They're definitely better than Cornell co-eds—in looks, clothes and especially personality. What more do you want? And besides, some of them can stay out until four or five in the morning. I like to really show them around!

**Mary Pelton '53 Home Ec**

We meet fur coats and heels as we trudge to classes or work on those special weekends. Our clothes seem too practical, and our classes more boring. We are envious. And yet when we snicker at them we know darn well we would look our best if we were imports. Give us the chance, and we would have other co-eds laughing at us.

**Cliff Busekist '53 Ag**

We have few contacts with girls in our Ag classes so that imports give us a broader field from which to choose. The ratio at Cornell is another reason we look outside for our dates. Six-on-the-string co-eds are not sincere, whereas imports really appreciate a good time. With an import we know that we can be the "man in her life" for at least a weekend.

**George Abstract '09 Undecided**

We don't have to call imports a month in advance and then be put off because there is better bait in sight. We like a quick response—with, of course, a carry-over throughout the weekend.

**Dee Hartnett '51 Home Ec**

If I were a working girl I would love to be invited to Cornell as an import. My life would be centered on such a treat. And I could meet my date's friends and see where he goes to classes. No more dull magazines and restless feet for a whole weekend. I would be the envy of the office.

**Walt Schlaepfer '51 Ag**

I think the co-ed conducts herself as any normal girl under such ideal circumstances as the ratio affords. For my money they are as good as anyone else.
Maidens Sweat for Science

The Iron In Your Perspiration Is Important In Your Physiological Make-up, Says Experimenter

By Ellen Butterfield '52

How would you like to spy a co-ed sitting rather informally draped, if indeed draped at all, in a shiny enamel pan? Such a sight would be unusual, but it has been seen, but only by eyes which are looking for scientific revelations.

Miss Francis A. Johnston of the College of Home Economics parboiled three of her students in a spotless laboratory to determine the amount of iron which they shed in perspiration. Why make somebody sweat it out to find out about a trace of iron? People who work in hot places lose iron and may become deficient in this all important element. When people lose iron they become anemic and therefore unhealthy.

Girl Describes Experiment

Gladys Derby, one of the student “guinea pigs”, tells about her role in this experiment, dubbed "operation - precaution". Together with three other subjects Miss Derby searched for all the exposed and loose iron in the laboratory where the operation was to be performed. Particles of this element were everywhere and the job of getting rid of them was not easy. To make sure that no iron would escape detection and remain exposed, all metal surfaces were covered with a fresh coat of paint.

The rub came when the victims were obliged to scrub themselves with scouring brushes—but hard. Miss Derby claimed that the tub of water in which she bathed was but a few degrees below the boiling point, it seemed that hot anyway. After washing off everything except the inner epidermis, she was handed a special lint-free towel with which to dry herself, a towel which would absorb every drop of water.

At last Miss Derby was groomed for her Turkish bath!

She was put into a chamber heated to 98°F. But it seemed even hotter when the humidity was made to rise to 80 per cent.

To obtain every speck of perspiration, the subjects were made to sit prettily in enamel pans on low tables with their feet in other pans on the floor. Each girl had to lose about 100 cubic centimeters of moisture. This is about a fifth of a pint. The collected specimens were frozen for future analysis. Such freezers have unique contents.

Miss Johnston discovered that Miss Derby had yielded .22 milligrams of iron per quart of perspiration. Though this tiny quantity may seem insignificant to you, the body must consume ten times this amount to remain healthy because iron is utilized so inefficiently. Thus people in the tropics or warm places are liable to be drawn and worn out. Miss Johnston prescribes that their daily menus should include twelve milligrams of iron, the body strengthening alloy. The National Research Council backs her up, too.

Columns of figures may not be particularly impressive — the conclusions will never shake the earth. But they represent months of grueling perspiration — an unusual step along the road to better health and happier dispositions.
Practice Teaching

A Career Pre-view

By Dot Yandello '52

So you think that a teacher's life is simple and boring, with hours from nine to four, five days a week? Norma Braun will certainly disagree with you. Last term she tried teaching and discovered how complicated and interesting it can be. A senior in home economics and an education major, Norma did her practice teaching in Trumansburg. During the seven weeks that she and Jean Grantier, another student teacher from Cornell, were there, they had many opportunities to discover for themselves what a career of teaching home economics would be like and what it means to live in a new community, and to become participating members in its activities.

Their first week at work was spent in observing the entire school in an attempt to form a picture of what a school is, what programs and policies are formed, and how the over-all education system operates. Observations extended to courses such as history, English, and agriculture as well as homemaking. Through talks with the principal and guidance teachers they gained an understanding of the school administration and the types of benefits available to students. Talks with the school nurse and other teachers and school workers helped them learn more about the school community and its members.

Re-Orientation

To find out more about the life and schedule of a high school student, they trailed a girl through an entire day. Because they needed to be re-oriented to high school life, they attended all of her classes, ate lunch with her, "eavesdropped" on conversations (which always seemed to be centered around boys), and even followed her home on the school bus. In this way they learned much about the background of a typical student in that school.

"It was quite exhausting," remarked Norma. "We just never realized how active a high school student is."

After the week of orientation, the student teachers began to assist in the classes which they eventually would be teaching. "At first it seemed like an overwhelming task to get up in front of the class to do some difficult task such as calling the roll," said Norma. The girls soon planned lessons and taught them under the teacher's helpful eye. When the regular instructor felt that the student teacher was ready and secure enough to teach, she relinquished her duties and let the girl take over.

Stage Fright

Norma wonders whether she or the class was more dubious about her abilities on the first day that she actually taught. She soon realized, though, that all of the students were interested in her and what she taught them and that they were eager to please her. She found it relaxing to be with them.

Gradually, as teaching skills were mastered, the girls assumed responsibility for teaching more classes until at the end of four or five weeks they were carrying a full schedule of five classes and one conference hour a day. These classes included courses for girls in the seventh to twelfth grades and a general homemaking class for boys.

One of the most enjoyable parts of the experience was that the girls lived alone, had freedom, and were completely away from the college atmosphere. Norma and Jean's school day began at seven a.m. Since Jean seemed to function better in the morning than Norma did at this hour, she prepared breakfast, letting Norma do the cleanup when they were through.

Classes began at nine-thirty and lasted until three-thirty, but three-thirty was only the beginning of a teacher's day, Norma discovered. After school hours the girls had conferences with other teachers, planned lessons, shopped, made cookies for an evening event, or made home visits.

These visits to the homes of students played a major role in the job. By this experience the girls gained insights into the individual student's needs, physical environment, and family. This knowledge helped in handling the students as well as giving the girls a better understanding of the community as a whole. Each girl made five home visits during her student teaching.

Adults Too

Norma and Jean also received valuable experience in teaching adults. The homemaking department in Trumansburg offers courses in adult education besides the regular classes. Norma said, "It was terrifying for us at first to think of telling an experienced homemaker what to do, but we actually found it lots of fun."

In the evenings the girls attended meetings of the PTA, church organizations, and adult education groups. These meetings were enjoyable and gave a chance to meet a great many people. This was stimulating because it made the girls feel more a part of the community.

The student teachers still had to do homework, however. There were always lesson plans to be made.

(Continued on page 20)
Introducing . . .

Anne Plass

“I'm afraid I miss out on any high adventure,” said Anne Plass “but I've worked in my father's egg factory summers where I did a smash-up job, to put it mildly.”

Coming to the College of Home Economics from Pleasant Valley, New York, Anne had no idea about majors or careers, but she did like working with people. Her work in CURW community projects in her freshman year and her responsibility as a captain for the Student Christian Movement deputation team in her sophomore and junior years helped Anne to arrive at a final decision. She wants to teach home economics in high school.

As a captain of the S.C.M. team, she helped organize discussions, lead religious services, and help with recreation on Saturday nights in rural communities. Another influencing factor was Anne's desire to learn about all phases of home economics, rather than specializing in one area. She was elected to Kappa Delta Epsilon, education honorary, in her junior year and already has her job for next year—teaching high school home ec in Monticello, New York.

Outside her goal as a teacher, Anne has many other interests. Second to education comes journalism and foods work. Anne was an associate editor of the Countryman in her sophomore year. F.N. 240, fancy food cookery, was her favorite foods course. Anne attended Freshman Club regularly and started going to Wesley in her sophomore year. She acted as co-chairman of the world fellowship committee this year.

Anne is practicing teaching now, but she spent the first half of this term in the homemaking apartments. She thought the apartments were a great experience “. . . from getting up at six in the morning to feed the baby to polishing brass late at night.”

John Wheeler

How would you like to take part in an all upper campus fete of gigantic proportions? John Wheeler has been working on such a plan. How about student-faculty discussions to draw out mutual gripes and make relationships between scholars and their task-masters more pleasant. Approval of such a plan is now underway, thanks to Ag-Domecon and to John Wheeler, chairman of the committee. John's enthusiasm in extracurricular activities starts from his belief that half, if not the greatest part, of the benefits derived from college are deep rooted in the contacts and friendships made.

He started the ball rolling in his freshman year; he played on the soccer team, joined the Round-Up Club and pledged Alpha Gamma Rho, where he adds, he has spent the happiest time of his college days. Along the way, he acted as chairman of many committees. A great step, he feels, was his election to Ag-Domecon in his sophomore year. By the end of his junior year his activities had snowballed. His election to Ho-Nun-De-Kah in the spring of that year was proof positive of his blend of activities and study.

John has done summer work which he considers excellent experience for anyone majoring in ag economics. During June of 1950 John worked for Prof. L. C. Cunningham, of the farm management department. An extensive study was made on the cost of producing milk with Ostego County seat of the investigation. In the following months he worked as enumerator (a title of great amusement among his friends) for Prof. J. P. Scoville, making an apple cost survey in Ulster and Niagara Counties. John says, “the experience was invaluable not only meeting new people and traveling about the state and especially in the opportunity for working with the top men in the field.”

After the service he plans to marry the girl back home and settle down on a farm in Orange County where he maintains he “can make more money in dairying than in any other county in the state.”

The Cornell Countryman
Your Friends

Mary Jo Thoman

“Just talking to people is one of my main interests.” No doubt you overhear Mary Jo Thoman (rhymes with ‘roman’) and aren’t surprised that she is majoring in child development. If a bouncy little brunette with a perpetual smile whizzes by with a friendly “How are you?” and mounts the steps of Sigma Kappa, your suspicions are confirmed.

One is inclined to look for Mary Jo’s third hand when first exposed to a list of her activities and accomplishments at Cornell. CURW has received most of her loyalty as she has served it in the capacity of everything from Frosh clubber and freshman orientation committee member to business manager of Frosh Camp and program vice-president. This wasn’t quite enough to keep Mary Jo occupied. To eliminate the possibility of dead hours, she was co-chairman of the Student Council Workshop on Student Affairs last fall, and a V.P. in Dickson V her junior year. However, Mary Jo, must find a little time for studying, because the names of two honoraries, Mortar Board and Omicron Nu, will appear by her picture in the Cornellian.

At the word “summer,” Mary Jo perks up, wrinkles her nose in glee, and starts chattering about playgrounds, Girl Scout Camp (she was once a counselor), and tennis. Last summer she got a good dose of her favorite “like”—people. As a playground director at her home in Warren, Ohio, Mary Jo had charge of assorted “kids” from three to twenty-three years old.

Mary Jo’s eyes glitter most when discussing her plans for the future—more school. Yes, she hopes to be a grad student with her sights set on parent education next year at this time.

Frank Trerise

A great place to live—St. Lawrence County. That’s what Frank Trerise from Potsdam, N. Y., has to say about his home. He remembers the old swimming hole down the road, and the falls back in the hills. He remembers his 400 4-H chickens, Ayrshire cattle, and running the farm: all part of his life in Potsdam.

Before coming to Cornell Frank gained training for his activities here through the presidency of his 4-H and FFA Clubs. While he was operating the home farm a year after his graduation from high school, Frank acted on the 4-H County Council.

Last summer he was leader of his home 4-H club. (The poultry judging team he coached won sixth place at the State Fair.)

Frank is an active member of Alpha Zeta Fraternity and of the Wesley Church Group. He is on the Ag-Domecon Council. He participated in the Rice Debate this year and was elected to the honorary scholastic society of Phi Kappa Phi. He is treasurer of Ho-Nun-Da-Kah and secretary of the Poultry Club. Frank’s place as high man at the Eastern Intercollegiate Poultry Judging Contest helped his team to win this contest last year. With all these activities, Frank has found time to work fifteen hours a week at the Home ec. cafeteria to help with his college expenses.

“lt is poor practice” says Frank, “to join so many organizations that you neglect somewhat either your learning or contacts with learned people here at Cornell. I would advise the entering freshman to take full advantage of meeting the teachers and agricultural leaders here at Cornell.”

Frank’s ambition is to raise poultry and Ayrshires on a farm, and he may start this soon after graduation. When Frank realizes his ambition, he will undoubtedly be on his home farm in St. Lawrence—the County he loves.
Alumnotes

23 John Vandervort, who spent almost twenty years as a leader in Poultry Extension at Penn State College, returned to New York a few years ago and is with G.L.F. here in Ithaca.

24 John C. Huttar, Sr., is with G.L.F. and heads the Department of Farm Management. He was recently elected to the position of President of the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council, and is active in a number of other poultry organizations.

26 Dr. D. R. Marble, a geneticist for the Creighton Brothers, Warsaw, Indiana, will on June first begin breeding White Plymouth Rocks on his own farm.

30 Alfred Van Wagenen, who since graduation has been with the Cornell Department of Farm Management and later Ohio State Poultry Department, is now Managing Director of the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council in Trenton, N. J.

31 Walter Schait spent several years after graduation as a R.O.P. inspector, and was Secretary of the New York Poultry Improvement Cooperative. He is owner and operator of a large poultry enterprise at Dryden, N. Y.

31 J. Stewart Smith, of Lincoln, Va., now has a herd of milkers 150 strong.

33 Monroe C. Babcock who spent the first few years after graduation as Secretary of the New York Poultry Improvement Cooperative, is now owner and operator of a hatchery located in Ithaca.

33 Morton Adams is with the Alton Packing Co. in the position of Farm Manager and Representative of the Company. He lives in Sodus, N. Y.

34 John V. B. Rice since graduation has been in partnership with his brothers operating a large poultry and general farm at Trumansburg, N. Y. He has just completed a term as President of the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council, and is active in a number of other poultry organizations.

34 Donald F. Holmes is running a dairy farm at Lawysersville, N. Y. in conjunction with his dad and brother.

36 Howard Havely is farming at Weedsport, N. Y., and also acting as an agent for Swift and Company.

38 Chester Gordon is farming at Lawysersville, N. Y. with his dad.

39 Howard Havely is farming at Weedsport, N. Y., and also acting as an agent for Swift and Company.

38 Chester Gordon is farming at Lawysersville, N. Y. with his dad.

39 Donald E. Kuney is now running a thriving hatchery business at Seneca Falls, N. Y.

39 Bill Hamrick is still in Africa as a missionary.

39 Spencer Morrison is a professor of Animal Husbandry in Georgia.

40 R. Selden Brewer has recently been appointed as general alumni secretary here at Cornell. He has been with the Alumni office since 1946.

40 H. E. Hittmann is in the Dairy business on a farm near Bridge-water.

41 Rodney Lightfoot, who was a 4-H Agent in Orleans County until he joined the Marines is now running his own farm.

41 Raymond Ferrand is with the Babcock Hatcheries in Ithaca, N. Y.

41 Irving Davis is now with the Extension Service in Schuyler County.

44 Ed Kaegebein is now with G.L.F., running one of their stores.

46 Godfrey Malchoff is an Assistant County Agricultural Agent in Ontario County.

47 Robert Suter is now an Assistant Professor of Farm Management at the University of Missouri.

49 Paul Abbey is with the State Division of Markets in Richmond, Va.

49 Richard P. Glor is now on the Glor Poultry Farm at Holland, N. Y.

50 Paul Abbey is with the State Division of Markets in Richmond, Va.

50 Robert Suter is now an Assistant Professor of Farm Management at the University of Missouri.

50 Mary Marion is an assistant dietitian at Cleveland Hospital.

50 Bob Call, farming with his dad, is doing custom combining.

50 Wilbur Sovocool is farming with his dad near Oneida.

50 Jim Hume is home farming with his dad near Batavia.

50 Joe Krawitz is working for G.L.F. doing engineering drawing.
Healthy fields mean profitable yields! One good way to get the most out of seed and labor is through a sound program of insect control with toxaphene insecticides. Approved by the U.S.D.A. for grasshoppers, and by leading cotton-growing states for the control of all important cotton pests, low-cost toxaphene dusts and sprays are also being used effectively against an increasing variety of insects that attack other crops. This collection of books on insect control includes detailed recommendations on specific insects and a summary of latest federal or state recommendations. Write today for your free copies.

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MAKERS OF TECHNICAL TOXAPHENE FOR AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES

APRIL, 1951
Pre-Vet Society

Thursday night, April 5th, the Pre-Vet Society got underway. The constitution, drawn up by John Nagami and Bill Grau, was ratified by the group, and officers to complete this term were elected. The Executive Board consists of: President, Steve Schwick '55; Vice-President and Publicity Director, Jim Childress '55; Secretary, Fran Davison '55; and Treasurer, John Nagami. Faculty advisors for the group are Dr. M. E. Miller of the Veterinary College, and Dr. L. H. Schultz of the department of animal husbandry.

A vote of thanks was given to James Robbin, Frank Simpson, and Al Port, students in the Veterinary College, who were active in organizing the society and who will continue to work as student advisors to the executive board.

Veg Crops

During Farm and Home Week the Veg Crops Club operated a potato chip concession in East Roberts where they made and sold potato chips. All during the week the demand for chips was greater than the supply. About 400 pounds of potatoes were used and according to experienced manufacturers, it takes about 1000 pounds of potatoes to make 25 pounds of potato chips.

During Farm and Home Week at the dance in Barton Hall, the club also operated a coat checking concession in combination with the Grange.

New officers of the club for 1951-52 are Fred Trojan, '52, President; William Ryder, Grad., Vice-President; and Stanley Berry, '52, Secretary-Treasurer.

Agronomy

The Agronomy Club met on Wednesday evening, April 4th to hear three graduate students in the department outline their projects. Russ Bruce spoke on soil physics and its importance in influencing the moisture, aeration, temperature, and impedance in the soil. Hard seeds, which especially among legumes may prevent as much as 50% or more of the seed from germinating during the first year, is the subject of Basil Brown's work in field crops. The best way to offset this is to apply pressure to the seed enough to crack it and make germination easier. Duncan Cameron finished with a discussion of some of the problems encountered in dealing with peat organic soils.

During Farm and Home Week, the club helped the Department set up various displays on high analysis fertilizers, water erosion on bare and covered soil, rotational grazing, and the other displays in the Greener Acres exhibit.

Professor Butts Speaks To Ag Agents

“The county agricultural agent's movie projector is almost as important to him as his car and his typewriter,” said Professor G. S. Butts in an address to members of the Ag Agents Club at their last meeting. Illustrating the proper use of the projector, he gave students many useful pointers on its care and handling.

Professor Butts also gave an on-the-spot demonstration of a tape recorder, letting it run while the members talked and then playing their voices back to them. He explained some of the fundamentals of the tape recorder, and told where it could be used most effectively. Different types are used for different purposes. The slower machine, operating at 3.75 inches per second, is not suitable for radio use; the faster recorder which runs at 7.5 inches per second should be used for this purpose.

Refreshments were served after the meeting, while Professor Butts answered members' questions on visual and audio aids.

Redmond Wins Rice Debate

“Total mobilization is national suicide,” said Richard Redmond '51, who received the unanimous first award of $100.00 in the Rice Debate Stage during Farm and Home Week. Taking a convincing negative view on total mobilization in the event of a major war, Redmond compared Hitler's rise to power with the road which would lead the US to a slave state. In such a police state “... we would have to take orders right down the line ... it stinks,” Redmond said.

Lawrence Specht '51 assuming the affirmative in the debate, won the second award. “Control in the hands of the best leaders we have is far better than Russian control,” emphasized Specht. He added, “We must get hard and tough with Russia or suffer serious consequences.”

Other speakers were Robert Dickinson Sp. and Francis Trexise '51. Each contestant was introduced by Dean W. I. Myers, who expressed “a feeling of sympathy” for the judges in making their decision on “four excellent contestants.”

Dairy Science

Ralph Silverman from the Middletown Milk and Cream Company of Delhi, New York, talked to the Dairy Science Association at its meeting on March first. He spoke on his work in San Salvador where he helped establish the first milk plant in that country. He showed some colored slides, and entertained the members with an account of his adventures on his motorcycle trip back to the states.

The club has been furnishing its clubroom, with the aid of the Dairy Industry Department, and recent additions include cushioned chairs, table stands, a sofa and a new rug. A “Dairy Yearbook” has been edited by the club and is ready for release to high school students. The purpose of this booklet is to acquaint prospective college students with the curriculum of the Dairy
Industry Course at Cornell, and to point out the ceaseless demand for graduates of this course. It is hoped that the booklet may also increase the student enrollment.

**Grange News**

E. Carrol Bean, High Priest Demeter of the National Grange, spoke at a meeting of the Cornell Grange during Farm and Home Week in its top program of the year. During the regular business meeting, Keith Norton was elected Overseer to replace Dan Barnhart who graduated in February. On February 20, he spoke on some of his experiences in Newfoundland. Another feature on Grange programs this month was "They Put on a Play," a one act comedy presented by nine grangers under the direction of Lecturer Ginny Duell.

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**Older Rural Youth Conference**

The New York State Older Rural Youth held its conference here Wednesday and Thursday of Farm and Home Week. At this time, the new officers were elected and are: president, George Hoad; vice-president, Vernon Jean Bush; secretary, Dolores Hartnett; ass't. secretary, Jacob Argauer; treasurer, Dan Barnhart '51.

On Wednesday night, a program of recreation was held in Warren Seminar with 75 people attending. Special credit goes to Miss Bernice Scott and the 4-H recreation team who were in charge of planning this party.

One of the highlights of the program was the symposium on "Farm Family Partnerships." James Donnann acted as moderator. Members of the panel were D. E. Bennie, who told his experience as a father in a farm partnership, Virginia Duell '51, as a prospective wife, Sherwood Steiner, as a married son, Wilbur Pope '51, as an unmarried son, and Mrs. Oscar Borden, as a mother.

The annual banquet was held at Bibbins Hall on Thursday night with Sherwood Steiner, past president, acting as toastmaster. Because of the success of this conference, it was decided to hold one during next year's Farm and Home Week.

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**Purpose of a College Education**

A young innocent of Pennsylvania Dutch extraction was asked by a professor why she had selected the college she did. "Well," she said, "I come here to get went with, but I ain't yet."

—New Year

**Wanted**

Ad in classified section of college newspaper: "Just broke with my girl friend. Want someone to finish Argyle socks."

—State Lantern

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**This Trademark**

Is the Assurance of

**POSITIVE PROTECTION**

Against NEWCASTLE

TRACHEITIS . . . FOWL POX

For more than 36 years the name Vineyard Poultry Laboratories has been the poultryman's household word for security from profit losses due to poultry diseases. Yes, both among commercial and backyard poultrymen, in scores of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations—wherever poultry is raised—the supremacy of Vineyard Vaccines is universally recognized and acclaimed.

This unconditional acceptance by the poultry industry of Vineyard Vaccines has been earned the hard way. Victory after victory has been scored by Vineyard Poultry Laboratories in its endless research and unrelenting battles against the ravages of Newcastle . . . Tracheitis . . . Fowl Pox . . . Pulorrorm and numerous other devastating diseases. In the wake of each Vineyard conquest, thousands of poultrymen have—for a few pennies—through immunization, eliminated the risk of mortality. They have learned that for purity and uniform potency, Vineyard Vaccines are unmatched for dependability!

FREE! Authoritative literature on poultry diseases sent, with special attention to the prevention of Newcastle Disease.

VINEYARD POULTRY LABORATORIES

Box 70, Vineland, N. J.
Taking Pictures
(Continued from page 7)
and they work wonders with snow scenes. Almost every outdoor photograph you've ever admired was taken through a filter.

The best all-around filter is the K2... it's medium yellow. Get one for your camera and use it whenever the day is sunny. When buying it, obtain a combination sunshade and mount to hold it. The sunshade will save many shots that would have been spoiled by stray reflections or sunlight hitting the lens. RULE: Use a K2 filter and sunshade.

Following the four rules will result in attractive pictures, but there's one last consideration that will make them a bit out of the ordinary—the way you compose the photograph.

Some things on the campus—the library tower is a good example—are higher than wide. The impact they have on us is one of height, perhaps loftiness. Therefore, they look best in a vertical picture. On the other hand, long low structures like Plant Science should be placed in a horizontal composition in order to capture their spread-out effect.

A few of our buildings, and I think Martha Van is one of them, can't be handled well in a single, overall photograph. They are so large, and present so much for our eyes to see and examine, that they tend to become confused and massive if taken in one picture. Take a shot of the building as a whole if you must, but move in for close-ups of attractive doorways, vine-covered corners and so on.

A student or two will add life to your snapshots, but (and this may jar you) don't tell them to "watch the birdie." People just do not look best in head-on photos. Instead, have them look to one side of you, or at the setting you've placed them in, and you'll get campus pictures to be proud of.

Simplified Exposure Guide For Cornell Campus

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<thead>
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<th>Light Toned Buildings</th>
<th>Dark Toned Buildings</th>
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From

Town Talk Ice Cream Co.

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UNDER CEILING PRICES
HIGHEST QUALITY

Reconditioned and Guaranteed in writing
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Towards the purchase price of any car in inventory during months of April and May 1951

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(Where customers send their friends)
1/2 mile south of Plaza on Elmira Rd.)
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MILK SHA KES

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Just outside city limits

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Quality Jewelers

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ITHACA

Phone 41271
Practice Teaching
(Continued from page 11)

The adjustments that the girls had to make to the town added to the fun. Of one adjustment Norma, a city girl, said, “Everybody went to bed at nine except Jean and me. We forgot one night and made a phone call at ten o’clock. I think we must have gotten the operator out of bed.”

While teaching was definitely an education in itself, it led to many humorous and long-to-be remembered incidents. For example, during a foods unit in the boys’ class, the students were going to make their favorite kind of cookies. One little boy approached Norma to ask where to find the cream. Never questioning why he might want cream, she told him where it was. A few minutes later when she strolled over to see his progress, she found a soupy mess in his bowl. When she asked the little boy what he was doing, he replied, “I’m creaming the sugar and shortening.”

In concluding her account of student teaching in Trumansburg, Norma said, “All in all, both Jean and I enjoyed teaching greatly. We found the school, community, and all organizations very friendly and cooperative. There was a great deal of satisfaction in tasting the life of a career girl and most of all there is a tremendous satisfaction in actually teaching young people the arts of homemaking.”

Trout Fishing
(Continued from page 4)

Tic to catch on, but the results are worth the effort in sport achieved. Local stores can help with tackle, and an outfit can be assembled cheaply. They also know the good fishermen and those who can help a beginner get started. The experienced fisherman can also take advantages of a few notes as to where to spend his fishing time. A number of professors who are excellent fly fishermen and fly tiers, are willing to give a hand to any interested fisherman.

It’s a great sport as the trout fisherman is the first to point out. Ithaca has its share of good fishing, so that a fine day on the water is within the reach of everyone.
April Showers
Can’t dampen your spirits
After the best meal in town
at
Wes & Les
DINNERS — SANDWICHES — ICE CREAM
Ithaca, N. Y.

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609-619 W. Clinton St.
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Grade A Meats
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Co-op and Nationally Advertised
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Sea Foods — Fresh Baked Goods
Consumer Owned and Controlled

Spring Comes To The Co-op
Athletic Equipment and Accessories for
Baseball, Softball, Tennis and Golf.
Jantzen Sport Shirts,
Shorts and Swim Trunks.
Cornell Sport Shirts, Sweat Shirts,
Jackets, and Crew Hats.
Cornell Beer Steins in
Copper and Pottery.
Spun Cotton Argyle Socks for Dress—
Athletic Socks for All Sports.

THE CORNELL CO-OP
(Owned and Operated by Cornell)
On The Campus
Opposite Willard Straight

Serving Cornell
and Ithaca
Since 1913

J. G. Pritchard & Son, Inc.
Ithaca’s
BUICK DEALER
Guns and Democracy  
(Continued from page 6)

I don't think we can do this by providing them with guns. We have to watch out, they may shoot at us instead of for us. Instead of this, I would like to suggest a program similar to that being followed by the Near East Foundation in Greece, Syria, Lebanon, and Iran at the present time. Since 1930 this organization has been carrying on a program that embodies all of the principals of the Point IV program proposed by President Truman. This private American philanthropic organization has been following a policy that may be described as follows:

The core of its philosophy is to work with, not for, the people in the countries where it is operating. The approach is one of mutual respect and understanding, not of superiority. It includes appreciation of national cultures and customs and respect for national dignity and sensibilities.

Such an approach could be followed by the United States govern-
ment, but first we must show the people involved that we are really trying to help them and not exploit them. All work should be entered into on a cooperative basis with mutual understanding. A program such as this could build up the so-called backward countries of the world. It would be much cheaper than supporting huge armies forever. It looks to me as if we are engaged in a contest with Russia to see which can build and support the strongest potential force without destroying its economy. The Russians have a big advantage here. All they have to do is to cut the bread ration. However, we can’t do that under our system of government.

We need a strong army. We must help rearm Western Europe and send troops there to protect our interests. While doing this we must also start to work with all of the countries in the world that will accept our aid and advice, to help them raise their standards of living. The problems with which most of these countries need help are mainly agricultural. As this agricultural potential is built up, these backward countries will become markets for manufactured goods from more advanced countries. So let’s work toward this goal and help make the world a better place in which our children may grow up.

Oh Henry!
“Where’s Henry?” asked a neighbor boy.
“I’m not sure,” replied Henry’s mother. “If the ice is as thick as he thinks it is, he’s skating. If it’s as thin as I think it is, he’s swimming.”

—Topnotcher

Sure, it takes a few minutes to inoculate legume seed properly. But successful crops save a lot of time and money. Seed that doesn’t grow has been thrown away. Lost crops ruin rotation programs . . . waste valuable time. Don’t speculate with soil and seed . . . inoculate with NITRAGIN. It boosts the stand . . . helps the land. Most agricultural authorities agree — and wise farmers insist on the regular practice of legume inoculation.

The farmers pictured at left are just a few of the thousands who know from experience the full value of inoculated legumes . . . the results they get with NITRAGIN. They think nothing of the few cents . . . the few minutes it takes to inoculate. They’re after results and they get them with NITRAGIN, the inoculant in the orange-colored can. Your seedsman has it.


**April Wind**

Have you been out the road past the sheep barn lately? It's a road full of miracles, if you take it slowly. The new grass has pushed up into a rug of emerald velvet, and the wind is bouncing through the treetops until they are shimmering and laughing with spring. At the beef barn, new baby Herefords are blinking in the sun—their little white faces so spanking clean they put Mama to shame. The Belgian foals across the road are sassy and full of the dickens by now—flipping their blond tails at visitors, and nearly busting with curiosity and surprise.

If you had never seen it before, you’d realize something pretty wonderful is happening down that road—or any country road this time of year. It’s mixed up in the smell of lilacs and fresh earth—you can see it everywhere and feel it in the air. It has to do with a sense of change—big change—of newness and an ancient cycle beginning and summer coming on.

And summer will bring changes, too—for all of us. Hard work, or military service, or wandering—something different and a little uncertain, a little strange. But whatever faces us is down that road that twists out of sight around the bend.

Don’t let’s hurry down the road, but drag our feet and stall a little. Because there is an ageless music in the wind of April. And we should stand and listen a moment in silence, for we are young and alive and we can understand.

---

**Shine Up Your Committee Report**

The *Countryman* salutes both the new and old members of Ag-Domecon Council. Elections, the council’s big chance of the year, have come and gone. The seniors have attended their last official session and the new members are on their respective committees for the rest of this term and next year.

These committees are a most important part of the Council. When the committees meet on their small, informal basis there is much more room for discussion and ideas get tossed about more freely than they do on the floor of the regular council meetings.

From the committee discussions can come a constant flow of new ideas for the Council to work on, in addition to the reports on proposals sent to committee by the Council.

Besides providing new ideas the committees have a deciding role in making the meetings of the council affairs which members and public alike will want to come to. A good committee report is as refreshing and vitalizing as the spring breezes which visited the campus a short while ago. People hear such a report and pay more attention. They know some real work has been done to produce it. One example we remember of good committee reporting has come from the Farm and Home Week Dance Committee.

A poor committee report, on the other hand, leaves listeners with no feeling at all; they won’t fight it or vote for it, they just want to get rid of it. This is the point at which much trouble begins, for being disinterested they dispose of the reports quickly, not necessarily in the best manner.

So here’s a plea to committee chairmen, all of them. Make reports short. Make them clear, outline them if you need to. Make them lively—including dissenting opinions. Make them interesting. And keep to the subject—make them clear.

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**Ag-Domecon Elections**

The *Countryman* congratulates the newly elected members of the Ag-Domecon Association:

The Sophomore Class Representatives are James Vanderwerken, Ag, and Esther Church, Home Ec.


Representatives-at-large from Home Economics are Ina Burt ’52, Joan Jago ’52, Evelyn Payne ’53, Ethelyn Mallan ’53, Pat Keller ’53, and Avis Pope ’54.

Theoretically, there is one representative-at-large for each one hundred students.

Ag reps receiving the highest number of votes include MacMillen, Pringle, and Plowe. Should a vacancy arise, candidates next in line for succession should be Foster Cady ’53, Lloyd Hayner ’52, and Helen Corbin ’52, all from agriculture. From Home Ec would be Jackie Leather ’54.

Tabulations show that only 27 per cent of all students in Agriculture cast their ballots, while Home Ec can boast that 14 per cent of their number elected all their representatives.

The Council represents the Colleges of Home Economics and Agriculture on the University’s Student Council. It co-ordinates upper campus activities and publishes a calendar of meeting times, striving to prevent conflicts. Ag-Domecon conducts a popular orientation program for Frosh in the Fall, as well as operate an exhibit at the Activities Fair held at the Straight. To improve upper campus activities the Council sponsors a leadership program.

Social activities cover the running of the Farm and Home Week Barn Dance, financial assistance to needy organizations on a loan basis, and the maintenance of a student-faculty relations set-up or liaison. Revenue for these services is derived solely from Dance proceeds in March.

Poor election support according to John Talmadge, former President, is due primarily to the lack of information and publicity.
Are Farm Co-ops Getting Too Big?
See page 6

Would You Marry a Farmer?
See page 10
Farmers can eat their cake... and have it, too!

Yes, modern conservation practices soon begin to repay their cost—enable farmers to eat their cake and have it, too. Controlling erosion helps to hold precious topsoil on the land and, at the same time, hoists farming profits.

Contouring, terracing, strip-cropping, and other soil-saving operations, which can be practiced with regular John Deere farm equipment, mend mismanaged or erosion-scarred land. Grasses and legumes, together with agricultural limestone and commercial fertilizers, rebuild soil productivity in a hurry. This double-barreled program, recommended by agricultural authorities, enables soil conservation farmers to improve their places and, at the same time, raise bigger yields and enjoy better incomes than ever before.

Soil conservation, however, is more than a remedy for ailing acres or a recipe for bigger profits. It's a gilt-edged investment in America. By making our agriculture more stable and productive, modern soil conservation practices help to maintain our economic well-being and safeguard our national security.

JOHN DEERE MOLINE, ILL.
Healthy fields mean profitable yields! One good way to get the most out of seed and labor is through a sound program of insect control with toxaphene insecticides. Approved by the U.S.D.A. for grasshoppers, and by leading cotton-growing states for the control of all important cotton pests, low-cost toxaphene dusts and sprays are also being used effectively against an increasing variety of insects that attack other crops. This collection of books on insect control includes detailed recommendations on specific insects and a summary of latest federal or state recommendations. Write today for your free copies.

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A

N hour's earnings in a factory may buy less of some thing now than it has in the past, but it will buy more food. Information Cornell University has received from the United States Department of Agriculture indicates, for example, that one hour of factory labor will buy almost twice as much milk, bacon, and eggs as in 1929. Compared with 1949, hourly wages this year will buy more milk, eggs, and potatoes and about the same amount of bread, round steak, butter, pork chops, bacon, and cheese.

The "average" farmer during 1951 is expected to get from 90 to 95 cents an hour for his labor compared with the $1.56 an hour the "average" factory worker received at the beginning of the year.

THE Extension Service keeps the people of the State up to date on agricultural problems and progress in many ways. Hundreds of mats, such as the one above, news stories, and photographs are used each year by newspapers and magazines to tell all the people what is going on in New York agriculture. They not only give farmers the latest information from the College of Agriculture, but they also help non-farmers to understand some of the problems of producing and marketing food.

Cornell University

NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
A big hoot and hollering has gone up from activities leaders around the hill these last couple of terms. The stimulus for many cryings-out seems to stem from concern over the extra-curricular interests of students in the College of Agriculture. "Where are the aggies?" they scream.

The Straight and other organizations which are supposed to have a certain amount of appeal for students throughout the University have been attempting to put their fingers on reasons which would answer this question. It appears that students from the upper quad have not taken their fair share of pleasures from student activities, nor have they contributed much to the welfare of such groups as provide an outlet for interests and drives.

"Why don't ag students mix in with us?" is the question.

Excuses

Some people have attempted to excuse the aggie by describing the great distances between Stocking Hall and points on the lower campus—but such a hedge is meaningless. There is something more profound than the simple matter of a handicapped location. We must look elsewhere.

Most folks consider aggies as "different" from themselves. No sociological evidence points to such a differentiation. Instead we must turn to a peculiar turn of attitude which is currently prevailing in the Agricultural college's atmosphere. Many ag men think engineers and arts students are too college, but still these petty claims deserve no major consideration. It is still a deeper feeling which we seek.

Many Activities

It has been said that there are enough activities on the ag campus (Continued on page 24)
Here's the way to buy your Seed Corn

The Corn Selection Chart makes it easy to choose the right variety.
The Open Formula is your assurance of quality.
Cooperative Service means savings.

G.L.F. Open Formula Hybrids are now ready at your G.L.F. Service Agency

Why They Go Back--

Recent Years Have Reversed
The Trend Away From The Farm.
More and More Graduates Return
To The Lasting Land.

by Dave Bullard ’53

We remember the unhappy stories of okies, displaced farmers, mortgages, failures, personal ruin, and misery which accompanied the Great Depression. We recollect that those who struggled to raise food and produce milk for others were frequently those who starved or were reduced to the lowest standards of living which have been observed in America, possibly since the revolution.

In those days of yore men were not inclined to “go farming” for such a future held only a promise of failure dangling on a thread of success. In those days men trained to become farmers, as men from our own college, sought security in other endeavor.

This explains why until five or six years ago only about an eighth of our graduates wound up on farms. At first we are surprised when we find this out because, after all, this is the College of Agriculture.

The Twenties

To give you a little background, farmers in the twenties were producing an overabundance of farm products—our granary was glutted and farm prices were not good. After 1929 production declined slightly, but prices fell further and millions of people were literally driven from the land. Few were encouraged to begin farming careers. Mechanization and modernization of techniques have permitted fewer and fewer growers to produce for more and more consumers. It is obvious that such an unbalanced situation leaves many farmers out on a limb and they usually have been obliged to discontinue their operations. Agrarian greenhorns, frightened by the prospects of early failure, have sought positions of refuge and security in industry as well as in firms which cater to agricultural activities.

We might suppose, too, that social pressures have caused some ag grads to think twice about setting up for themselves or even returning to their home farms. As a way of life, agriculture in those days neither earned nor was awarded the slightest respect as an occupation by most people in this country. Sociologists have verified this fact in many independent studies.

Capital Scarce

One more point must be called to your attention. Laying one’s hands on capital in the thirties was no mean job. To go into a deprecating business like growing plants and animals the would-be farmer had to talk smooth and fast. What banker would take such a risk on a college graduate, or any one else for that matter when all around him he could see farming projects being abandoned by their ruined owners?

Today the tables seem to be changed. For how long is a matter of much speculation.

Needless to say, the war gave farming a terrific shot in the arm.

The needs of our allies and those whom we liberated were insatiable it seemed, and our producing machine got into high gear and fed a large part of the world. Those behind the plow began to turn over many dollar bills and when cultivating, a penny could be found under every weed. People in farming decided to stay there. Those on the outside thought it would be nice to “get in.” Today many of us are bending our way toward farm futures. Exactly why? Here are a few good reasons.

Several students preparing to graduate were recently asked why they expected to enter the farming profession. The answers were varied. One fellow said that “the way of life” had a very strong attraction for him and he went on to say that there is no better place than a farm where a family may be raised to such high health and happiness.

One other grad, slightly more businesslike, pressed the point that with Government aids in several aspects of farming he could not afford to forego such opportunities to “capitalize on a good thing.”

“Farming Is Best”

A third opinion, apparently held by many students who come from farms, is that “under current circumstances I cannot find any better occupation than farming.” My father has a big place, capitalized at $350 thousand and for me to try my hand at something else would be like selling the goose which laid the golden egg. This last sentiment may well come to be the predominating one as our farms become (Continued on page 20)

A well kept farm brings the college graduate back without much trouble in good times.
Are Farm Co-ops Getting Too Big?

by Evan Lamb '51

One day in 1947, a group of us were walking across the campus when someone stated in no uncertain terms, “Well I don’t care what anyone says, the farm co-ops are getting too big.” It struck me like a bolt of lightning! I had worked with a leading farm cooperative for a year after I got out of the army and during this time I had become extremely interested in cooperatives as such. The result was that I decided to learn more about that type of business here at Cornell.

In the community where I had worked, the folks who traded with the co-op accepted it for what it was and seldom questioned its policy. In all sincerity I must say that I felt the same way. But now here at Cornell someone had challenged the cooperative system. I came to realize that perhaps I should investigate the problem to straighten out my thinking. Could farm co-ops become too large?

Danger Signs

My study has revealed that there are two main points in determining whether or not a co-op is too large. They are: (1) If a farm cooperative reaches a point where it eliminates rather than stimulates competition it is too large and (2) If a farm cooperative tends to be controlled more by management than by members then it shows signs of becoming too large.

It is important that we remember not all cooperative leaders agree as to what the purpose of co-ops should be. There are more or less opposing programs of cooperative development inviting the interest and support of farmers today. One program is based on the idea of controlling through cooperatives all the business in a given area of marketing or purchasing. The exponents of this first plan believe that coops should engage in everything under the sun on the grounds that they are trying to save the world. I for one do not think that farm co-ops, or any other type of organization were designed to save the world. In short, I feel that if any cooperative becomes so large as to stifle competition in its field, it then becomes a useless entity in our free society.

The opposing program offered farmers today is one founded on the idea of using co-ops as pace-setters. I agree with this theory yet I fear that too many cooperative organizations founded on this principle often become side tracked from their goal as pace-setters.

Pace-Setters

The late H. E. Babcock had this to say concerning pace-setting cooperatives: “The first fundamental which must be recognized when a cooperative is used as a pace-setter is to operate it in such a way that it improves the performance of the services in which it engages. In other words farmer owned and controlled co-ops must never hold umbrellas over inefficiencies.

Unless they can be used to force better rendering of services in the fields in which they operate, they fail as pace-setters. Unless a cooperative gives early promise of moving out to the head of the pack and pulling it along at a faster pace, it should be liquidated; it is this kind of cooperative which should never grow at all.

These may seem like harsh words, but in them lies the gospel of co-ops as pace-setters.

The other main difficulty encountered with size is control. The larger a cooperative becomes, the more difficult it becomes for members to control it in their own interest. Comparing the situation of the farmer and the cooperative to government, the problem becomes clear.

Farmer Brown’s Voice

In local school districts, one recognizes his influence and ability to influence control. In the United States government, one cannot recognize his control, so diluted is his say with that of one hundred fifty million other people. In a small local co-op, farmer Brown’s vote is felt, but in our large purchasing co-ops the problems of the business are so complex that the natural trend is to give up control to management. The question I raise is—how far should this separation of control go?

Since a cooperative must operate on a day to day basis in marketing and securing commodities, management must be given the power to act swiftly as it sees fit. Very few (Continued on page 19)
The Farmer’s Song

by Margot Pringle ’53

Now Agriculture students gather round, gathee round and you will hear some hot tips on how to farm—if you listen with both ears. You have been hearing the progressive modern theories for a long time now, and using them when you go home and getting good results. But with all due credit to modern research, there are a few things that aren’t in the text books. Your grandpa may have been an ignorant old cuss but he still knew a thing or two about the land, no matter what the college people say. So settle back and listen a while, because it never hurts to hear the way the old folks did things. They settled their land themselves, and cleared it and fought for it and loved it. And they cooked up some pretty funny ideas about how farm jobs ought to be done.

For instance, take livestock. Since the days of the gypsies, more tricks about handling animals have been passed from father to son than about any other phase of farming. Today the stock raisers are crammed with scientific information. More than one old farmer has been flabbergasted when his boy came home from college talking about production curves and total digestible nutrients. It used to be a lot simpler.

Today’s feed experts tell us that pigs must be fed with great care—to be sure they are getting the proper vitamins and minerals. According to earlier sources, the best way to raise them is just to let them run loose and take care of themselves. Up in St. Lawrence County, a farmer turned out the old sow and her twelve pigs one spring and never saw them again until fall. He was bringing in the pumpkins when he found one so big he couldn’t lift it, so he pushed till it started rolling down the hill. It got going awful fast, and when it hit a rock it bust wide open. Out waddled all thirteen pigs. When she was butchered the old sow weighed fifteen hundred pounds and the little ones were ten fifty apiece.

If a cow is unthrifty or thin, she probably has a hollow horn or a wolf in her tail—despite what you learned in An Hus 50. If she is a shy breeder, try bruising her ear before she is bred again. And if you want a heifer calf, make sure the cow is bred while facing the sun. Professor Bratton’s theories of probability (remember the penny tossing lab?) never mentioned that one.

Horse Sense?

Horses are thought of as a thing of the past, in learned circles, but there are still quite a few of them around. They will always be the most sensitive of all farm animals, and the most human. And because of an endless variety of equine tricks and habits, it’s easy to get stung on a trade if you don’t look out. A fellow named Wash Fox got stuck with a balky horse one time—he hitched it to a load of hay but the horse would not budge. Finally Wash got so mad he built a fire under the horse’s belly, and he moved quick enough then—but just far enough to burn up the load of

(Continued on page 18)
Humor For The Weary

Miss Petry’s Bulletin Board Provides Refreshment
For The Tired Lecture Listener

by Conrad Oliver ’53

“Some day you’ll come crawling back to me,” said one rattler to the other as he struck out across the desert. This is only one of the many bits of humor tacked up on Miss Ruth Petry’s bulletin board, outside her office in 243 Plant Science.

On this board you may possibly find a notice of a tea in the Van Rensselaer Green Room, a resume of science behind the Iron Curtain, or an application blank for a botany assistantship in Colorado. But the big attraction in the scholarly atmosphere, please note, is jokes and cartoons. As any Botany I student will testify they’re “durn good” or “cute.”

It all started about 10 or so years ago when Miss Petry noticed some outstanding animal cartoons by Ed Nofziger in the Saturday Evening Post. She clipped them out and tacked them on her board where some weary student could pause for a chuckle.

Miss Petry has been clipping and tacking ever since. Twice a week she manages to post a new assortment of current humor. The cartoons have piled up—“some are perennially good”—and now fill the top drawer of a filing cabinet, neatly sorted under such headings as golfin, veterans, summer, and dogs. Oh, yes, there are always the ones about the fair sex. But Miss Petry is especially fond of the dog cartoons by Nofziger. She confesses she misses Nofziger’s animal cartoons since they have not appeared in the Post for the last several years.

Occasionally Miss Petry finds an exceptional cartoon missing (“snitched”) and she admits, “It’s kind of exasperating.” On the other hand, she is very much pleased whenever a student brings her a new sketch or joke.

Trying to please three types of readers, she always keeps the humor in good taste with students, graduates, and professors, sometimes asking her brother, Prof. Loren C. Petry, for help. Students seem to prefer such cartoons as the one depicting a boy and girl who are supposed to be studying flowers on a botany field trip. Grads are amused by jokes about the veteran returning to college with a wife and “string of kids.” Profes, well they pretend they don’t look at the jokes but Miss Petry is “quite sure they do.”

About once a year a copy of Lincoln’s “Gettysburg Address” or some appropriate clipping finds its place among the cartoons. This is no educational campaign on Miss Petry’s part. She just feels it’s good to remind students of things other than jokes and their immediate studies.

Preparing material for 500 students in the elementary labs every week takes lots of time. Asked if keeping the bulletin board posted with timely humor did not impose on her busy schedule, Miss Petry smilingly replied, “No, not really. Seemingly students are interested in it.”

News of The Professors

Sweet Edits “Weeds”

Prof. Robert D. Sweet, department of vegetable crops, will be the editor of “Weeds,” a quarterly journal scheduled for publication this summer.

International in scope, the new technical journal will cover all phases of weed control including regulation, education, and research. It will contain the latest information on weeds ranging from life histories to physiological studies.

A special feature will be an extensive bibliography. Cataloging of weed publications and articles has already started on a world-wide basis.

The publication is to be sponsored by the Association of Regional Weed Control Conferences, whose membership includes scientists in industry and agricultural experiment stations in the United States, Canada, and Central America.

Cunningham Back

Prof. L. C. Cunningham, department of Agricultural Economics, returned to Cornell late in April after completing a four month assignment as consultant in the Office of Price Stabilization at Washington. He served as acting economist in the Grain and Feed Branch.

Since January 1, the Washington staff of the Office of Price Stabilization...
zation has grown from a small group of about 25 members to several hundred at the present time and it is expected to reach a total of some 3,000 when fully staffed, Cunningham reported.

Following the issuance of the General Ceiling Price Regulation on January 26, work was begun in the Branch on the preparation of tailored price ceiling regulations for grains and feed ingredients. Cunningham's primary interest was the ceiling price relationships among the grains and ingredients and these in turn with livestock prices.

3 Entomologists Study Abroad

The College of Agriculture has awarded traveling fellowships to three entomology professors, J. Douglas Hood, Ferdinand K. Butt, and J. Chester Bradley, for study at scientific institutions in foreign countries this summer.

At the invitation of the Instituto Agronomico do Norte, Professor Hood plans a trip in the Amazon, where he will add to his collection of Thysanoptera (thrips), already the largest in existence.

Drs. Butt and Bradley will attend the ninth International Congress of Entomology in Amsterdam, Holland. Professor Butt will visit institutions in England, France, and Italy to study the research and teaching in histology and morphology. Dr. Bradley will consult with commissioners of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature and also complete taxonomic work with material available only in European museums.

Hansen and Bame Receive Voice Scholarships

Two special music scholarships have been awarded to Vera Biorn Hansen '53 and Sally Bame '51 this year. These scholarships entitle the two Home Ec students to study with Keith Falkner, Visiting Professor of Voice from England. The girls are to study with Mr. Falkner for one year.

Chances are you haven't thought much about the science of the earth since you made a graceful exit from Geology 115, and your knowledge of drumlins and geosynclines may have fled with the four winds. But you'd be surprised how closely the geologist and his science is concerned with your daily life. The rock happy fellows are connected with everything from oil wells to the construction of skyscrapers, and one of them doubtless helped plan the building you are sitting in.

The Cornell campus is crawling with geologists of all kinds, for the Ithaca region is a wonderful one to study. It has rich outcroppings of Devonian rock—remember the tiny seashell fossils in it? And there are other interesting features around here, such as the uniformly straight surfaces shown in the gorges, and permanent disruptions left by tons of glacial ice. But it should be added that Ithaca has its share of geological headaches. And some of them are very close at hand.

Baker Lab Built

Not so long ago, Cornell was erecting a grand and expensive building, now known to students as Baker Laboratory of Chemistry. The site was carefully chosen, as one befitting the noble lines and impressive size of the new building. The natural place seemed to be on a hill facing an earlier donation dedicated to physics. The tree-lined street crossed in front of the spot, and the 350-foot deep gorge plunged away to the left—a truly elegant background for a stone structure.

The foundation was started and so was the trouble. The firm silt dug up was perfect foundation material, but it was sitting on a bed of slippery, slimy, impermeable lake clay. The architects' hair turned white, as they had horrible visions of their product cracking in half as a result of the undrainable water. This water would filter through the silt, hit the clay, and be forced to exit on the same level since it could penetrate no deeper. The soil would be washed away in no time, undermining the entire building. And there was a nasty possibility that Baker Lab would slide along the clay, in several sections, until it hit the bottom of Triphammer Gorge—some 400 feet below.

Bring The Geologists

Everyone felt like banging their heads against the new groundworks. However, somebody called on the Cornell geologists to come and run some tests, just to be sure. Their shovels brought up the expected, terrifying clay. So they decided to lay in some drainage pipes, which now lead into the building. And there was a truly elegant building. The geologists were not thorough enough, and that he will find his classes cancelled some morning because—in last night's rainstorm—the building slid slowly and majestically into the gorge.

But the chemistry building stands firm. The geologists have modestly and completely finished their job.
"Would You Marry a Farmer?"
Cornell's Co-eds Announce Their Opinions On A Perennial Topic
by Blanche Miller '53 and Rina Ceci '53

It is difficult to imagine, but it is true nevertheless: The Cornell co-ed is a romantic soul. She is still looking for, and dreaming of, love—not caring whether her husband is a tiller of the soil or a toiler of the subway.

In an attempt to discover whether the girls of this campus continue to think of life on a farm as the drudgery it once was and whether they would consider living the life of a farm wife, we set out with this question: Would you marry a farmer?

But it appears that the important question is "who he is" not "what he is." In order to set up tabulated results gained from student interviews each statement would have to be prefaced with "Certainly, if I loved him," "I don't care for farms, but if I loved him . . .," "If I really loved him it wouldn't matter," or "As long as I love him . . . ."

"No—It's Slavery"

Besides these prefices we had several other reactions to our question. Some of the girls from the Arts College seemed to feel that farm life would be too different from city life and that they could not adapt to such a change. One girl exclaimed, "No—it's slavery all day and half the night. Even with modern conveniences you can't keep up with the work. There's not enough social interaction for the children."

Another said, "My first reaction is no, but families in the country have more reasons to be held together than in the city. They are more likely to avoid atom bombs and bacterial warfare."

A third girl came up with the more conventional answer, "That depends on the farmer."

From the various reactions we had a poll of the students might read something like this—

Home Ec Students
Child Development majors — A farm is the best place to rear children.
Food majors—The variety of foods offered on a farm makes it possible for a wife to use her skill and ingenuity in concocting special dishes for her family.

Agricultural Students
Science or Zoo majors—There are some wonderful specimens (both plant and animal) to be found in the rural environment.

Government majors—There is a strong farm block in Congress which a well-informed wife might aid.

Education majors—A farm atmosphere provides education of a different sort than that which children utilize in the city.

Then of course, many girls who are not certain of their abilities to compete with other women might reply that living on a farm offers no opportunities to worry who her husband is with when he phones he'll be home on the late train.

Natural Surroundings

In this poll such factors as the natural surroundings, fresh air, quiet and calm provided on a farm competed with the theatres, the shopping centers, and companionship offered by cities. The educated co-ed has come to realize that farm life is not as terrible an ordeal as it has formerly been pictured. With the invention of many new machines work has been facilitated.

As one girl voiced it, "I'd marry the man not the occupation." But then there are always the fractious ones like, "I wouldn't be willing to be the farmer's wife unless he was the farmer's husband too."

Voice Library Started

A library which lends the voices as well as the words of leading authorities in many fields has been set up at Cornell University. The Cornell Tape Recording Center is one of the first in the country.

The center is operated by the radio services of Cornell's Department of Extension Teaching and Information under the supervision of Prof. L. W. Kaiser. A newly issued catalog lists about 450 titles which can be obtained by schools, Extension workers, or interested community groups. The only requirement is that the person ordering a program furnish his own tape on which the program can be transcribed.

The idea isn't a new one, Kaiser says. There has been a demand for this type of service for a long time, but the disk recordings used have been expensive. Recording on a magnetized cellulose tape which can be erased and reused indefinitely has cut the cost. High quality, low cost recorders are now available and many groups already own or have access to one.

Recordings available at Cornell range from advice on home gardens to a program on radar contact with the moon, although agricultural and home economics topics are stressed. They include material from many departments at Cornell and from the United Office of Education.

"Tape recording gives us a chance to overcome the objection that radio isn't permanent," says Professor Kaiser. "Now we can keep important programs on tape as long as people want to hear them."
Pencils or Curves

Does Today's Co-ed Dress As Her Mother Did Thirty Years Ago?

by Jean Anderson

“What’re they trying to do? Bring back the twenties?”

“It sure looks like it! The first thing you know, we’ll be wear’n the clothes our mothers had thirty years ago!”

These were the remarks of a group of coeds who were complaining that the so-called “new” styles are nothing more than a weak recurrence of the styles of the flaming twenties. The fashion trends of the two periods are alike in several respects—but actually the two are quite different.

The silhouette of the fashionable young miss thirty years ago has been likened to the silhouette of the modern skyscraper-tall, slender, and straight. This comparison may sound ridiculous at first, but the analogy is quite good; for the chic feminine scholar of yesterday strived to possess the willowy, pencil-like figure. Every attempt was made to assume an appearance of “graceful” shapelessness. The favorite dress of that era was the simple chemise which was draped from the shoulders and belted loosely about the hips—a frock about as complimentary to the feminine figure as the common gunny sack.

Trends Today

It is certainly not the aim of every coed today to become an oversized replica of the ordinary wooden pencil, and the fashions of today have not been designed to create that sort of an impression. The purpose of the trends today is to enhance the feminine figure by means of tight bodices, nipped-in waists, and padded hips.

After studying 1920 editions of several popular fashion magazines, it’s a little hard to understand why people began to think that our clothes are nothing more than a rather modern version of the styles so popular in the twenties. Today the coed’s creed is “mix ’em and match ’em,” for separates are a must in every college girl’s wardrobe. Proof of this statement may be seen in the results of a study conducted by Mrs. Mary Ryan, a psychologist in the Textiles and Clothing Department. The survey conducted by Mrs. Ryan among the Cornell coeds showed that every girl almost always wears a skirt and sweater (or blouse) each day for classes.

—and Sweaters

Thirty years ago sweaters were seen more often gliding up and down ski slopes than at classroom lectures. One look at the sweaters of that era can easily tell you why. Sweaters were made of very thick, heavy wool and must have been knit on needles at least half an inch in diameter. Sweaters were more for outdoor use, rather like the windbreaker or sports jacket of today. Practically all of the sweaters were long sleeved and many were cardigans. They had V-necks and many even sported big sailor collars. Though two or three sweaters would have easily suited the needs of yesterday’s coed, eight or nine is the number owned by the average Cornell coed today. And that figure is just an average, for a girl can never have too many sweaters. Some girls have as many as 18 or 20 and are still building up their collections!

Those most popular today are collarless and may be either short or long sleeved. The weave is very fine—so fine in some instances that the sweater could be easily mistaken for a wool jersey blouse. There is seldom any elaborate detail on the sweaters today. Most are of a solid color, whereas the heavy knit sweaters popular in the twenties were often multicolored and very frequently decorated with delicate embroidery and beading.

Simplicity explains the success of today’s sweater. Many of them can be an integral part of the coed’s complete wardrobe and not just a... (Continued on page 22)
Introducing . . .

Wally Rich

“Even though I am sometimes pulling the wrong gadgets at the right time, photography is the hobby for me. I get such a kick out of it and meet so many interesting people, especially the profs.” The man with the camera and the ‘watch the birdie’ password is Wally Rich. Wally has been enthusiastic over photography for nine years and at Cornell has distinguished himself with his pictures for the Cornell Countryman, where he has been photography editor for the past two years.

Wally hails from Hobart, New York where he has lived all his life on a poultry-dairy farm. After graduation from high school, he worked three years for his father on the chicken farm.

Realizing that a little college training would be invaluable in the poultry business, Wally decided to come to Cornell. So he enlisted in the two year poultry course in the ag school. But Cornell got under Wally’s skin and so he switched to the four year program.

Another big activity of Wally’s has been playing a sousaphone in the Big Red Band. “Even though we have to practice many hours a week and give up our Saturday afternoons all fall, the Big Red has been a wonderful experience. I have had the opportunity to play at practically every college in the East and have travelled to Penn for four years.”

Carolyn Niles

Quite naturally, Wally is a member of the Poultry Club of which he is vice-president. He was elected to Pi Delta Epsilon, honorary journalism society, and Ho-Nun-De-Kah in his junior year. Wally also participates in Westminster, Cleft Club, and is a member of Acacia.

After graduation Wally hopes to return to the poultry farm and take up partnership with his father. His photography skill won’t go to waste either as it will fit in with the publishing of a yearly pictorial poultry magazine.

Carolyn Niles

When we countrymen sit down to spin a yarn about an outstanding student we invariably find that the boys have more to talk about than the girls do. But with Carolyn Niles up for consideration we turn the tables.

Student, activities woman, and administrator are the words which can only begin to describe Carolyn’s accomplishments. But her accomplishments are in a way a very definite service to her friends and fellow Cornellians because her interests have centered around those things which do good for the rest of us. For example: service on the Student-Faculty Committee in the College of Home Economics; representative to the State University Symposium at Rochester from her college; and YASNY, that merry bunch of souls which is responsible for the colorful, thought-provoking decorations which add to the spirit of the big weekends immeasurably.

To her inner circle of friends at Tri-Delt, she serves as house manager.

Before we proceed, note that Carolyn is a top honor student, having been elected to Omicron Nu.

Carolyn has sawed out tunes as first violinist for the University Orchestra and she has sung in Sage Choir. On top of all this she has served as a waitress for Res Halls dining rooms and the Cafeteria at Martha Van.

The New York State Federation of Women’s Clubs and the Delta Delta Delta Sorority have both honored Carol with scholarships.

Summers have been passed working at resorts.

Carol lives in Schenectady and has been at Cornell since she became a freshman here four years ago. Besides paying just about all her college expenses she has surely achieved much that the rest of us envy and admire. She is contented with all things, expressing disappointment only in the fact that students do not back up the Student-Faculty Committee. She said regarding this, “The Committee is doing an excellent job but it can’t function without the students behind it.”
Marge Crimmings

Marge, better known as Rugged to her associates on field trips, comes from northern Yonkers — close enough to the Big City to attend operas, but far enough away to hike and find animals in the woods near her home.

She has always been a woods-lover, with fine arts running a close second in her interests: music, painting, poetry, and literature. She started her college work at Mount St. Vincent in the Bronx studying architecture, Greek, and English. Love of outdoor life won out, however, and she decided to transfer to Cornell.

After working during the summer for a plant research company as a secretary, she entered here as a sophomore in ornithology. In her junior year she was awarded the A. R. Brand Scholarship in Ornithology. Marge is a member of Newman Club and is the secretary of Jordani, the undergraduate zoologists' club.

She has been on many field trips during her school years, and on extended ones during vacations. The climax of these was a camping trip through the West all last summer, including Yellowstone, where Rugged caught the brook trout shown in the picture.

Marge would like to voice two opinions about Cornell before leaving. She is vehemently opposed to WSGA (thinks the Self-Government part is a misnomer), disapproves of compulsory voting and attendance at meetings, and other similar evils. She hopes that the few wooded areas left on campus are preserved, and not eliminated in favor of buildings.

In the future Marge hopes to work in the conservation field, possibly on museum display work, and expects to live in the West, not forgetting that there are other places to travel to.

Hugh Robotham

Take a few minutes off to ask Hugh Robotham about Jamaica, B.W.I. Prediction: A gigantic smile will envelope his face as he dreamily describes the beautiful north coast of his home-country, with its “white sands, waving palm trees, and dimpling waves.” He confesses recommending it to many Cornellians as the perfect place for a honeymoon!

Hugh had boarding school, teacher's college, and ten years of teaching history and English on his record when he applied to major in agricultural economics at Cornell. At the end of this summer, he will have earned his degree and hopes to begin work for his “Master’s” here.

Hugh becomes most enthusiastic when he lights on the subject of nature—plants and animals. He blames his consuming interest in the population and food supply of Jamaica on this. All of his work at Cornell thus far has been done with a clear-cut goal of carrying as much as possible back to Jamaica where he will work organizing agricultural extension education.

Despite the heavy schedule necessitated by this accelerated program, Hugh always finds time to talk formally and informally, on and off campus. He classifies it as one of his hobbies, and his listeners include everyone from farm folk in towns surrounding Ithaca to the audiences at the Eastman Stage Speaking Contest held during Farm and Home Week each year. One of the six finalists both years that he competed, Hugh was second prize winner in 1950.

Some of Hugh’s love for talking has carried over into writing. Evidence: Some of his articles published in “The Ithaca Journal” and “The Sun” have been picked up by the Post-Standard. A prose-writing course which he took in the Arts College gave him a chance to spend time at one of his favorite occupations, “dreaming.”

One of Hugh’s delights appears to be American slang. He admits consciously learning many expressions because they “sometimes convey so precisely what I want to say.”

Hugh found Cornell a new world when he first came here from Jamaica—with new types of exams, new teaching methods, and most formidable of all, frigid weather to adjust to. However, you can tell he is sincere, as always, when he says emphatically, “I don’t regret a moment of it.”

Algonquin Lodge is Hugh’s American home, which he fondly declares provides “nothing short of complete living.” The rest of his loyalty goes to his Baptist Church group.

In spite of his time-consuming twenty-two credit hours, Hugh can often be caught mopping the home ec cafeteria. If he could find some other enthusiasts, he might also be seen playing cricket.

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Hugh
Alumnotes

1923
William B. Davies is teaching Agriculture and operating a farm at Hammonds. He has five daughters, one of whom, Janet, is here now in the Home Ec school.

1927
Alexander B. Klots, who has been a professor at C.C.N.Y. for some years has recently had a book published called "Field Book of Butterflies." It should prove to be one of, if not the leading book in its field.

Richard Goodwin, a student here for the winter course in 1930-31, was one of the consignees of some of the excellent Brown Swiss cattle for the Empire Brown Swiss sale held in the Judging Pavilion April 20.

1933
Albert E. Griffiths, who went on here at Cornell to get his Ph.D. in 1939, is now working on the development of herbicides for Socony-Vacuum. He is living in Port Washington, N. Y.

1934
G. L. Hunt is successfully maintaining his position as shepherd at the Cornell sheep farm. He was a sheep farmer, and has been in his present position since graduation.

1935
John A. Dunn has been swine farm manager at Cornell since 1945, and last month finished another year in this position. What is it, six years now?

1938
Norma Jean Hotaling was married to Raymond E. Blocker August 23 last year, and is now an Army captain doing dietician's work at the U.S. Army Hospital, Fort Campbell, Ky.

1939
Donald H. Dewey went on to get his Ph.D. in veg crops here last year, and is now at the U.S.D.A. Horticultural Field Station in Fresno, California. He is working on handling, transportation, and storage of fruits and vegetables.

1940
Theodore D. Dedowitz and family have deserted Hammondsburg for Levittown, Long Island. He is teaching economics at the Farmington Agricultural and Technical Institute.

1941
Robert H. Stevely was back to judge the showmanship in the horse classes at the Round-Up Clubs' fitting and showmanship contest during Farm and Home Week. He operates a farm at Canandaigua at the present time.

1943
Joe Daigle is working on the certification of potato seed for six of the northeastern states. He has a job which requires going to Florida in the winter to grow and test the seed, then coming north in the summer.

1944
Joe Daigle is working on the certification of potato seed for six of the northeastern states. He has a job which requires going to Florida in the winter to grow and test the seed, then coming north in the summer.

1945
Germaine Seely received her Master's in the Vegetable Crops Department in 1946. She is now at Purdue with her husband, who is continuing in graduate work there.

Jean McLean went into further study at Simmons College in Boston, took several jobs as a dietician in Buffalo, and is now at the Presbyterian Hospital in New York City.

Ed Slusarczyk, who is farm program director for WIBX in Utica, recently received a plaque from the National Safety Council and the U.S.D.A. for the station's promotion of safety on the farm and its service to agriculture.

1951
Wilbur Pope has gone back to the homestead in Jefferson County. He had been helping with management of the farm before he came to Cornell, and now has gone into partnership with his father.

Wesley Engst, who was fourth high individual at Waterloo two years ago, and helped the dairy judging team to reach 3rd place, bought a farm near Sherwood, N. Y. He is going into a dairy farming and cash crops business.

Bill Here is doing graduate work at the University of Illinois in the Ag Economics Department.

Herman Timm has gone to Michigan State to study for his M.S.

F. J. Lambert is now operating his own farm south of Cortland.

Dyer Werfelman is working with the Syracuse Chilled Plow Company.

Donald Youmand is in Albany County helping his brother Lester, '42, operate the farm.
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J. I. Miller
G. W. Trimberger
H. S. Tyler
J. J. Wanderstock
G. H. Wellington

Students
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F. A. Aude
C. W. Bassett
R. J. Beard Jr.
S. Z. Berry
V. H. Bitter
S. R. Burton
R. C. Call
H. J. Cameron
D. A. Cario
E. H. Carrigan
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F. J. Coddington
G. J. Conneman Jr.
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W. D. Elmore
G. P. Georgihtou
G. H. Gowen
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N. J. Juried
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R. L. Pask
G. E. Payne
G. R. Plowe
C. J. Porter Jr.
J. E. Price
L. G. Schaneman
R. T. Sherwood
J. M. A. Sleight
J. H. Talmage
D. O. Taylor
P. Trojan
W. K. Wannamaker
A. N. Weinberg
P. J. West
H. C. Wightman
T. W. Winsberg

Poultry Club
Hugh Wightman ’52 was elected president of the Poultry Club at the April meeting. Other new officers are Edwin Meixell ’53, vice-president; Phil Horton ’52, secretary; and Bill Staempfi ’52, treasurer.

The club is making final arrangements for a broiler roast on Mt. Pleasant May 20.

Round-Up Names
Ward MacMillen ’52 was elected president of the Round-Up Club last month. Other officers are Jack Porter ’52, vice-president; Naomi Leith ’53, secretary; and Bob Pask ’52, treasurer. Senior and junior auditors are Dick Call ’52 and Bob Torbitt ’52.

The club also elected Bill Bair ’51 Chapter of Merit representative from Cornell. The top five candidates in the nation will be presented the Chapter of Merit Award in Chicago this fall.

The award is based on scholarship, interest in livestock, and general campus participation.

Pomology Club
Professor Howard S. Tyler spoke at the April 10th meeting of the Pomology Club on job opportunities for pomology majors.

During the regular business meeting Charles Weed was elected president; Don Cario ’52, vice-president; and Bill Hubbard ’52, secretary-treasurer.

4-H Elections
Election of officers highlighted the April meeting of the 4-H Club. Robert Snyder ’53 was elected president for the coming year. Other officers are Ann Hill ’52, vice-president; Betty Ann Jaques ’52, secretary; and Glenn MacMillen ’54, treasurer.

After giving Don Burton ’51, past president, a unanimous vote of thanks for a successful year, plans were made for a picnic at Enfield May 16. Barbara Baker ’53 and Cal Graziano ’52 were appointed co-chairmen for planning the picnic.

After the business meeting Barbara Baker ’53, Ray Burton ’53, and Dick Matthews ’52 taught the club some new square and folk dances.

Ag Agents Speaker
“Extension work is a two way proposition,” said Bert Blanchard at the April 5 meeting of the Student Ag Agents Club. “We learn almost as much from the farmers as they learn from us.”

Blanchard, County Agent in Tioga County for 25 years, came up from Owego to speak to the club on “Some of the Problems a County Agent Faces in His Everyday Contacts With Farmers.” To round out his discussion he related his activities and meetings of the previous week. The consensus was that “there’s never a dull moment” when you’re a county agent.

After his talk, Blanchard led an informal discussion on current agricultural programs and policies, some of the things farmers are doing, and other topics of vital interest to future county agents.

Livestock Judgers Win Three Contests
Cornell’s Livestock Judging Team has attained an outstanding record this year in each of the three major competitions they entered.

These contests, which occurred during the fall of the year were the Eastern States Exposition, at Springfield, Mass., the National Livestock Exposition at Timonium. (Continued on page 17)
Livestockers
(Continued from page 16)
Maryland, and the International Livestock Exposition at Chicago, Illinois.

The Cornell Livestock Judging Team, composed of the six highest scoring members of the fall and spring term advanced livestock judging courses, are seniors Brad Donahoe, Dick Lacy, Larry Specht, and Barry Rogenmoser, juniors Jack Porter and Ward MacMillen. The team has attained an outstanding record this year in each of the three major competitions which they entered.

Ag Engineers
Wednesday evening, April 25, the Ag Engineering Club met for the purpose of electing new officers. The 1951-52 officers are Raymond Wilkes '53, president; Willard Loper '53, vice-president; Ronald Furry '53, secretary; Paul Corwith '52, treasurer; and David Dirkson '53, scribe. Prof. L. L. Boyd will succeed Prof. Grey as advisor.

Home Ec Club
At the April meeting of the Home Economics Club elections were held and the following were named to offices: Ina Burt '52, president; Nancy Elwin '52, vice-president; Mary Pelton '53, recording secretary; Ann Burtus '52, treasurer; and Barbara Medland '52, corresponding secretary.

On April 20th Nancy Elwin, Barbara Medland, and Marion Bull represented the Club at the convention of the New York State Home Economics Association, held at the fashionable Lake Placid Club near Lake Placid, New York. The convention provided a casual atmosphere for swapping ideas, making comparisons, and meeting new people interested in the field of domestic economics.

The Cornell club currently has about fifty active members.

Kermis
The Kermis Society presented their show, “Gone Are The Days” to a full house Wednesday evening, April 18 at the Jacksonville Grange. The players were given a supper by the Grangers before the performance. Reports indicate that the minstrel was every bit a success.

Senior-Faculty Reception Planned
All seniors of the College of Agriculture, their parents, and friends are invited to join the faculty in the second annual Senior-Faculty Reception of the College of Agriculture Sunday afternoon, June 10, at 3:00 in the Memorial room.

The reception is planned to give parents and friends a chance to meet the professors who have been teaching their sons and daughters.

Evan Lamb, president of Ho-Nun-De-Kah, will present the Professor of Merit award to the professor who is outstanding in the judgment of the seniors.

Seniors graduating with honors will be announced by Dean Myers during the reception. Refreshments will be served and all seniors are invited.

The Best
It had been a terrible season for the local baseball team, and a friend was trying to cheer up the manager. “At least you’ve taught the boys fine sportsmanship,” he comforted. “They’re certainly good losers.”

“Good,” growled the manager. “Why, they’re perfect!”

—World Magazine

Literally Speaking
When a politician inquired about public sentiment in a rural community, one of the residents said: “Still going strong—there were sixteen cars parked in my lane last week.”

—Drovers Journal

The Answer Man
When the quiz master asked a contestant to “name something beginning with the letter M which you will need to make mayonnaise,” the girl answered, “Mother.”

—Evening Star News

Happy Hunting
“Why won’t you marry me?” he demanded. “There isn’t someone else, is there?”

“Oh Edgar,” she sighed. “There must be!”

—Old Yorker

Pure Sweetness
At a party two women had just been introduced to each other. “Oh, yes,” said one sweetly. “We met last year at the Vanderbucks—I can’t remember your name, but I never forget a dress.”

—Big Features

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DINNERS, PARTIES and BANQUETS
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May, 1951
Farmers Song  
(Continued from page 7)  

hay. However many things you judged an animal for, there were a few generalities to keep in mind. As one man commented, “I’d think first of the breeding and then look at the limbs, same as I would a girl.” Times have changed. Today’s judges—of all species—seem to be stressing individual type.

Everybody knows you have to plant your crops by prescribed rules and weather signs, or they will grow very poorly. Plant cucumbers before sunrise while wearing your pajamas, or on the first of June in your bare feet, or Sunday in your shirt tail. Plant corn five seeds to a hill—

One for the blackbird
One for the crow
One for the cutworm
And two to grow.

Cabbage should go in on Good Friday, or Sunday before sunrise. One time a fellow over in Montgomery County was planting cabbages when he lost his watch. He hunted high and low and finally had to give up. Next winter when his wife was chopping cabbage for dinner, the knife hit something hard and out fell the watch. It was good as new and still running, because the cabbage had grown around the stem of the watch and kept it wound. The only thing was, it had lost five minutes.

About that time there was a real pioneer soil scientist farming up near Ft. Johnson. He had a hillside field that drained so fast he never had enough water to grow a decent crop. He thought for a long time, and finally planted alternate hills of onions and potatoes over the whole field. The onions got in the potatoes’ eyes and made them cry so hard the land had plenty of water—he took in a record crop.

The quality and depth of the farmers of yesterday is reflected in the songs they sang. Old ones like Barbry Allen, that followed them over from England; newer ones like Old Smokey that sprang fresh out of the heart of the Kentucky mountains; all of them were simple and direct and close to the soil. There was the one about the greedy boy who courted the rich farmer’s daughter, and on the wedding day “Roger the Miller was heard to declare, ‘I’ll not take your daughter without the gray mare!’” So she got mad and threw him out. They go on endlessly; some sad, some gay, and a couple with precious words of wisdom:

“Just stick to your farm and you’ll suffer no loss,
For the stone that keeps rolling will gather no moss.”

It seems a shame to lose sight of these tales and tunes and sayings, for with them we have a sort of deep rooted kinship. And those of us who come from farms can bellow out at sunset, just like our fathers did,

“Here’s a health unto the farmers
That live among the hills,
Where every man’s a sovereign
And owns the land he tills;
Where all the girls are beautiful
And all the boys are strong—
Tis my delight, of a summer’s night
To sing the farmer’s song.”

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Choose from our complete line of work clothes, sporting and camping equipment.
The ideal equipment for work or play.
Farm Co-ops
(Continued from page 6)

farmers would ever question the validity of this policy. The real
danger, as I see it, lies in what is
done with surplus funds withheld
for investment. No co-op should
ever allow its control to become so
centralized in the hands of manage-
ment that the farmer is not consid-
ered when outside investments are
made. Therefore, the solution lies
in leaving management free to act
on important daily decisions and at
the same time be subject to mem-
bership control in matters of pur-
pose and policy.

As a way of drawing together
my ideas of cooperative principles,
here are some of the outstanding
features as I see them. My ideal of
a farmer-owned, farmer controlled
cooperative is that the co-op is not
an end in itself but rather a means
to an end. The real end lies in the
improvement of the economic posi-
tion of the individual members. We
must keep our co-ops flexible and
in a position to retreat in an orderly
and painless manner from a field of
service when some agency outside
the cooperative field can better per-
form this service.

In this manner, our cooperatives
can be used with confidence by
farmers either to perform a service
for themselves (and in their self-in-
terest) or to set the pace so that
agencies outside the cooperative
will be stimulated to render better
and better service. If a cooperative
will stick to these principles, then,
in my opinion, there is no danger
of such a cooperative getting too
big.

We Apologize

We wish to offer our apologies to
John Wheeler. In our May number
we announced that he is “engaged
to the girl back home.” To our
chagrin, Mr. Wheeler is actually
engaged to a coed, Miss Marilyn
Rawling ’51.

Three Visitors
From Afar
Come To Learn
Our Techniques

Three foreign visitors arrived on
campus recently to become ac-
quainted with American agricul-
tural techniques.

K. Walter Kuusela, acting secre-
tary of the Union of Small Farmers
of Finland, spent 10 days at Cor-
nell under the sponsorship of the
U. S. Department of Labor and
Agriculture to learn about the Ex-
tension Service.

Dr. Edward Crowther, head of
the chemistry department at the
Rothamsted Experimental Station
in England, studied soil fertility
and fertilizers.

An expert on silk, Tadao Yoko-
yama, chief of the Technical Im-
provement Section of the Japanese
Raw Silk Bureau, conferred with
scientists in the department of en-
tomology.

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May, 1951
larger and larger, while at the same
time they become more and more
specialized. All the evidence points
to one most important thought—
agriculture provides good oppor-
tunities for young men these days.

Everyone keeps telling us about
farming being “a way of life.” We
must suppose that it is. It must be
realized, however, that such a
homely conception of this really
dynamic industry fails completely
in satisfying any practical queries
on the subject. Subsistence is no
longer the goal. Production by one
for many is the duty of farming
and this will become more impor-
tant as the years pass. Urbaniza-
tion at the expense of the country
is replacing agriculture farming’s
crown of thorns with a coronet of
gold. But at the same time those
who plan to enter agriculture must
be very sure that they really want
to. Modernization, mechanization,
and specialization all tend to make
the occupation more hazardous
competitively for the individual op-
erator. Shrewd business perception
as well as a green thumb are pre-
requisites for the successful hus-
bandman. In spite of loud mourn-
ful protests to the contrary, the
small man is on the way out. Those
who remain must grapple among
themselves for a fussy market and
a fussy community of consumers.

The same things which will yet
discourage many from going farm-
ing will attract others. In spite of
everything said, farming is an occu-
pation which is at the same time a
way of existence for by its nature
it can be little else. It is only the
old belief of “ten acres and a mule”
kind of life which must go out the
window. For the many reasons enu-
erated above there is much more
to it than just getting along.

Brilliant Conversationalist

An American was seated opposite
a nice old lady in the compartment
of an English railway car. For some
minutes he chewed gum in silence,
then the old lady leaned forward,
“It’s so nice of you to try to make
conversation,” she said, “but I must
tell you that I am terribly deaf.”

—Allied Youth
**Spring Comes To The Co-op**

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Consumer Owned and Controlled
“You fellows want to get going but you first must make a definite business arrangement,” said S. W. Warren, farm management professor, before a group of FFA boys at one of the opening sessions of Cornell’s 40th annual Farm and Home Week.

Speaking on father and son business arrangements, Professor Warren advised delaying final arrangements until the son is able to devote full time to the farm. He stressed, however, that it is wise to plan on joint farming while the son is still in school.

Citing possibilities for failure, the farm management professor pointed out these common reasons: (1) income too small; (2) two cooks in one kitchen; (3) unwillingness to compromise; and (4) no definite business arrangement.

“Making agreements is like making overalls; they’ll be tight in places and loose in others,” emphasized Professor Warren in explaining the procedure of drawing up a standard partnership form. Instead of an “overall” fit the professor advised a “ tailor-made job” for each case.

Pencils or Curves

(Continued from page 11)

foundations for her every day outfit. A soft cashmere or angora belted in beneath a good woolen or silk skirt up with the proper accessories is quite acceptable for Saturday night dates.

Although the sweater was not vitally important to the coed in the flapper age, blouses were rather commonly seen about the university campus.

Skirts and Pleats

Worn with these blouses were both jumpers and skirts. Contrary to a belief popular today, the skirts were not all short and tight! Actually some were quite full though they still hung very straight and created an illusion of being tight. Practically all of the full skirts at that time were pleated; few were gathered or gored. The trend then was toward small pleats—accordion and kick pleats were particularly popular. These pleats hung quite straight and conformed to the fash-
Another mistaken idea of people today about that era of "peculiar" clothes is that all of the skirts were short. Actually the hemline underwent frequent alterations in length. Skirts grew progressively shorter from 1920 to 1925 when the knee-cap was finally revealed. The hemline then began a rapid descent until in 1930 it was worn fashionably about ten inches above the floor.

Skirt Varieties

Skirts today are of all sorts and colors. They may be straight, pleated in any number of ways, gored, or even gathered. But in spite of the variety of designs featured, the trend is still toward simplicity. Skirts are essentially basic and thus their use is practically unlimited, for though they remain the classroom favorites, one can wear them, also, for dates and dressier occasions.

Before the descent of the hemlines back in 1925 when skirts were still quite short, the coed's footwear received an undue amount of attention. Her shoes were generally low heeled and rather elaborate in detail. Unusual leather and color combinations were featured, a fact easily illustrated by an ad appearing in a 1924 magazine which states, "A good looking pair of slippers in pink suede for the fashionable young miss!" Another fashion magazine advertised shoes of patent leather and lizard skin. What a contrast to our traditionally dirty but comfortable saddles!

Yesterday's coed lived before the birth of the bobby-sock and had to wear hose every day to school. Can't you just imagine struggling to make an eight o'clock and having to take the time to put on a pair of silk or lisle hose. Nylons were still an unknown wonder.

Looking at the over-all picture, our styles are not copies of yesterday's clothes. We have a much greater variety of designs from which to choose our wardrobes. The '20's coed chances to obtain variety in her clothes were greatly reduced by the pencil silhouette, which was considered to be the ultimate in good fashion. Fortunately, there seems to be more flexibility in silhouettes that rule the fashion world today. You can be yourself and buy the clothes you really like.

So if somebody tells you they are designing clothes today that look just like those your mothers wore when they were in college, don't believe them because it just isn't so.

How a famous home economist helps market the products of U. S. farming!

Marie Gifford, Armour's famous home economist, publishes recipes each month in newspapers and magazines—uses radio, television and movies—to show homemakers how to buy, prepare and serve Armour foods. This special service helps make millions of women steady customers for the meats and other foods processed from the "raw materials" from U. S. farms.

In future years, if you have a farm of your own, you'll find Armour a good company to do business with, because Armour...
to satisfy most students who want to participate in activities, but collectively the activities are all of an agricultural nature and to participate only in them would be to become provincial. People up here must sometimes branch out a little and go down "there" if they wish to become well-rounded individuals. Why don't more of us do this?

We can answer only in this wise: we lack initiative, we do not have much interest, and we fail to take action. Reasons for these might be laid to any number of things such as lack of leadership, as evidenced by our traditional silence in Council (via Ag-Domecon), the affairs of the Straight, and our complete absence of membership on the Sun as well as our scanty representation on the Cornellian. By no means do our shortcomings end here.

The Life Ahead

The fact that men and women who "do things" in college are most always those who provide civic and social leadership in the community, state, and nation scares us. Are we who hope to be rural freeholders and perhaps the backbone of the American way of life going to provide this leadership. The evidence here says, emphatically, "No." The reasoning may seem far-fetched, but let's stop a minute and think, is it really. We are afraid not.

We must gradually take interest, take the initiative, and take action in campus affairs. We must not become the "forgotten Cornellians"—we must be partners with others as well as ourselves if we want to be as strong as we think we must in tomorrow's world. "Today's acorn will give birth to the tree which will provide the timbers for a mighty ship."

Frosh Ag-Domeconers

We regret our failure to give complete Ag-Domecon election results. Frank Denis was elected Freshman Class Representative from Agriculture. Joan Shaw was elected Freshman Class Representative from Home Economics.

Cornell Host for 3 Cattle Sales

Three dairy and beef cattle shows and sales recently attracted some of the top Northeastern breeders to Cornell's Judging Pavilion.

Highlight of the annual New York State Brown Swiss show and sale April 20 was the purchase of a nine-months old registered heifer by Harris Wilcox of Bergen, N. Y., as "an investment in young people who are coming here to Cornell." The $400 heifer was donated by the John T. Conners of Ithaca to the Babcock Memorial Fund, which Dean W. I. Myers said was established "in the interest of farm people and consumers alike."

Purchased by Firland Farm of Sand Lake, N. Y., Burgess Bardolier of Rufflands, an Aberdeen-Angus bull consigned by Rufflands of Red Hook, N. Y., brought $2,200 to top the Northeastern Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' sale April 28. The top cow, consigned by Ess Kay Farm of East Aurora, N. Y., went to Stillwater Farm of Salisbury, Conn. for $1,250. Buyers paid $33,870 for 50 animals, making the $677 average an all-time high at this sale.

Cattle averaged another high of $890 at the annual New York Hereford Breeders' Association show and sale May 5. The top bull, SA Real S. Domino 335th, consigned by J. Watson Webb of Shelburne, Vt., was purchased by Walter F. Breuss of Claverack, N. Y. for $1,650. Leon Kocher of Millersburg, Pa., paid $2000 for the top cow, CSF Miss Elation 4th, consigned by the Crissinger Stock Farms at Rebuck, Pa.

Book Review

by Marty Trever '53


As the title indicates, Mr. Rodgers' newest work has a two-fold purpose. First it is the story of forestry in America—of its early growing pains, evolution into a matter of national policy, and final flowering to a far-reaching conservation program. Step by step Rodgers traces the movement, fortifying his argument at all points with substantial documentary evidence and solid, unemotional writing. The result is an astonishingly complete history of forestry, starting with an analysis of the pilgrims' progress in clearing the forests and carrying through till after Fernow's death in 1923.

Secondly the book is a biography of Bernhard Eduard Fernow, after whom our own Fernow Hall is named. Perhaps some reservations should be made regarding Fernow's asserted position as America's first and foremost forester, but he was certainly one of the most eminent conservationists of the period. The chapter dealing with Fernow's experiences as dean of the forestry school here at Cornell should prove especially interesting to Cornellians.

The volume immediately impresses the reader with its care and thoroughness; it is well annotated and equipped with a complete index. The scope of the 620-odd pages is wide, a cursory glance at the pages showing a wealth of references to nearly all the leaders in early American forestry.

This latest work makes a fine companion volume to Rodgers' warm biography of Liberty Hyde Bailey, and is a welcome contribution to the literature on America's scientists and conservationists.