

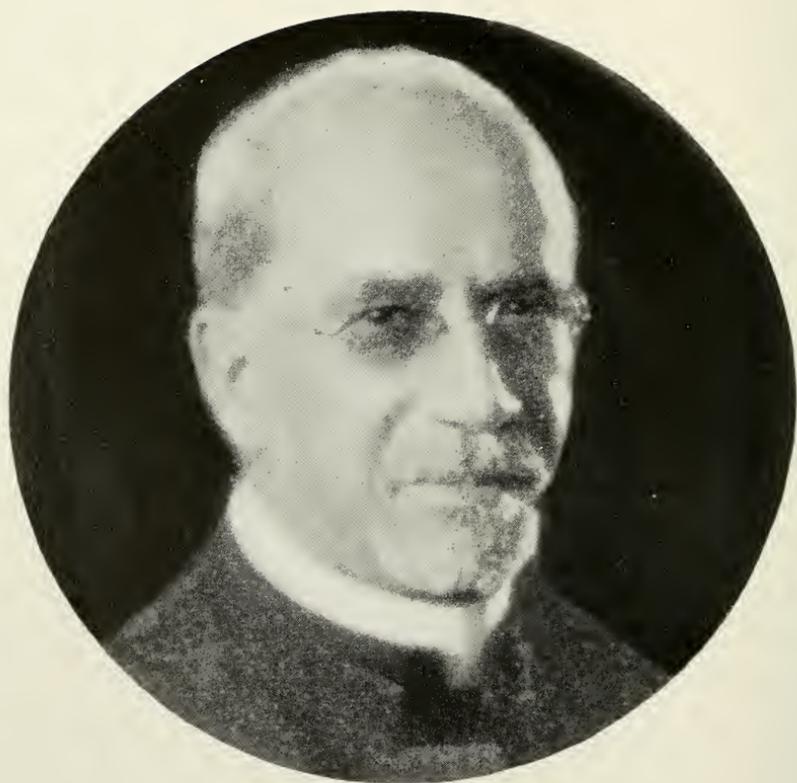
The National Farm School and Junior College

FARM SCHOOL, BUCKS COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

**GOLDEN JUBILEE
EDITION**



**ANNUAL REPORT
1945 - 1946**



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JAMES WORK ELECTED PRESIDENT

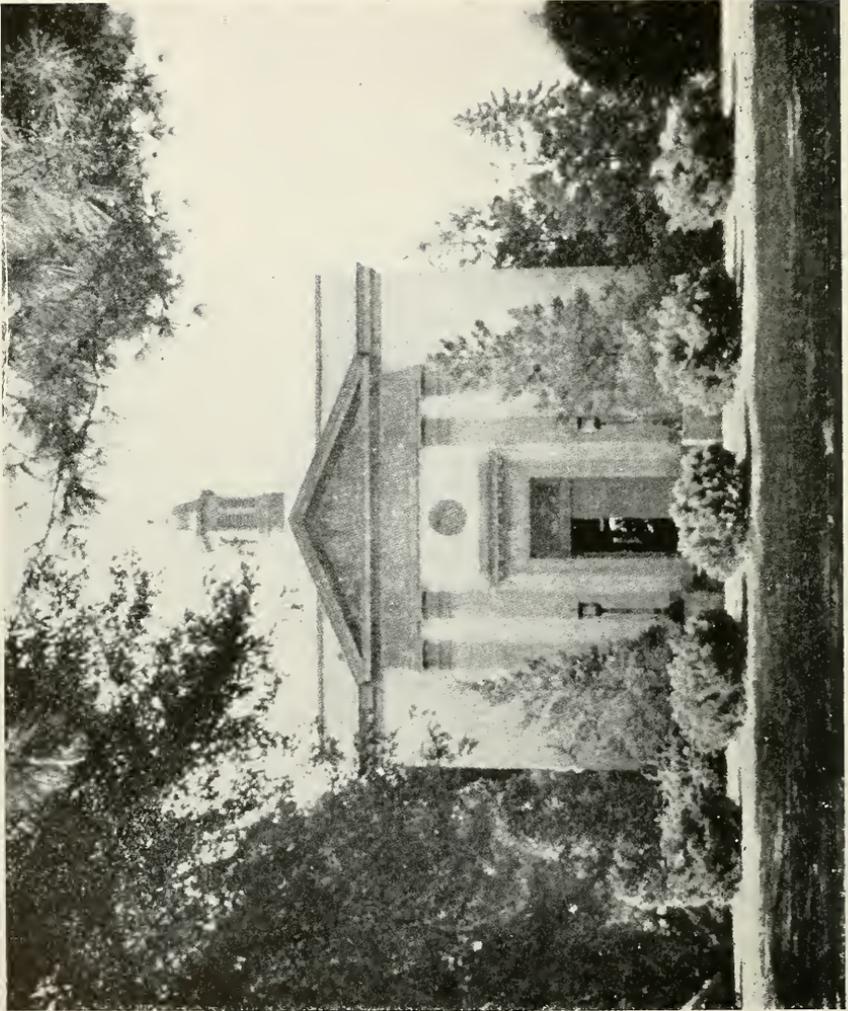
On May 23, 1946, Mr. James Work was elected President of the National Farm School and Junior College.

Mr. Work assumes the task of this office eminently qualified by inclination, training and experience in agriculture, finance, business organization and administration. A graduate of the School he now heads as its Fifth President, he is thoroughly imbued with its aims, ideals and traditions.

Elected as a member of the Board of Trustees in 1923, he has rendered active service on various committees of the Board and more recently was chairman of the Planning Committee whose study, investigation and recommendations resulted in the adoption of a long-range policy of expansion, the first phase of which has already been accomplished under his leadership in the conversion of the School into a three-year Junior College.

In 1943, he was elected Treasurer of the Institution, which office he still retains. He served as Acting President for many months during the illness of the retiring President, Louis Nusbaum.

The election of Mr. Work brings the assurance of unexcelled leadership as the Institution enters upon its second half-century of notable service in the field of agricultural and cultural education.



THE JOSEPH KRAUSKOPF LIBRARY

A TRIBUTE TO DR. LOUIS NUSBAUM

Resolutions unanimously adopted by the Board of Trustees at a meeting held March 24, 1946, on the retirement of Dr. Nusbaum as President:

Whereas, Dr. Louis Nusbaum has resigned as President of the National Farm School and,

Whereas, for 33 years he has been a loyal and devoted trustee of the School and he was enabled by a long career, rich with experience as an Associate Superintendent of the public school system of the City of Philadelphia, to counsel wisely our Board of Trustees in his capacity as Chairman of the Educational Committee and,

Whereas, he has strengthened our Board by his personal character, his integrity and his distinguished professional reputation, and,

Whereas, he has been a pioneer and ardent advocate of the School becoming a Junior College, now, therefore, be it

Resolved that the Board of Trustees hereby express their regret concerning his resignation and express their sincere hope for his long and continued interest in our School.

"MY DAY"

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT:

I was interested to receive a notice of the efforts being made to raise a fund to improve The National Farm School, which is a Junior College located in Bucks County, near Doylestown, Pa.

This school is fifty years old. Leo Tolstoy inspired the young Jewish Rabbi Krauskopf who founded it in this country. But it was always "*for Jewish lads and other lads.*" Thus it not only gives a great lesson in tolerance but the ability to get along with others regardless of creed, nationality or racial origin.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 17, 1946

Dear Mr. Merz:

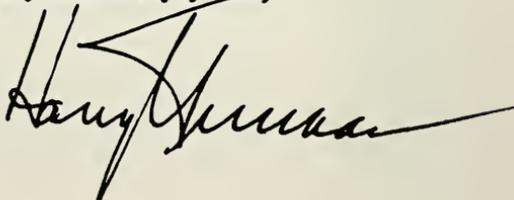
The origin of the National Farm School is as interesting as its subsequent history has been notable.

I am glad to send my hearty congratulations and warmest personal greetings as you celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of an institution founded with the blessing of one of my illustrious predecessors and in a measure inspired by the great Russian reformer, Count Tolstoy.

Both President Cleveland and Count Tolstoy, with clear vision and unerring insight, saw that nations like individuals draw their strength from the soil. Now, as always, agriculture is the nation's bulwark. A society with its roots deeply imbedded in mother earth is a stable society.

The celebration of your Golden Jubilee will afford a splendid opportunity to appraise the achievements of the school's first half century and to glimpse its possibilities for further service in the decades that lie ahead.

Very sincerely yours,



Mr. Leon Merz,
Chairman, Board of Trustees,
National Farm School,
Farm School, Pennsylvania.

THE PRECURSOR OF A NEW WAY OF LIFE

AN ADDRESS BY

ALBERT M. GREENFIELD

October 14, 1945

It is characteristic of most of us to take the accomplished fact for granted. We see magnificent buildings, learn of great discoveries, and come face to face with many inspired works of man, but we accept them as a matter of course. We assume that, like Topsy, they "Just grewed up." We never ask, "How was this thing created? How was it nurtured? How did it grow?" And so, we miss its romance, that mystic human equation which in many instances is the most appealing element in man's work. Thus, it is that many, admiring this institution with its broad and beautiful fields, not knowing how it was conceived, not knowing of its trials and tribulations, have missed a story as romantic and as beautiful as the fields themselves.

Fifty years ago two great and inspired men met. They came from opposite corners of the world. In the days when travel was both difficult and dangerous, Dr. Joseph Krauskopf, imbued with the love of his fellowman, travelled half 'way round the world and, on the fields of distant Russia, he met Count Leo Tolstoi. Two great humanitarians, one a Christian, the other a Jew, both noblemen in the brotherhood of man, pondered the problem of their fellow-beings. Count Tolstoi loved the soil. The "Back to the Soil" Movement was his creed—it was part of his very being. Dr. Krauskopf loved his fellowman—that was his very being.

It was in the days when our co-religionists, seeking to escape the pogrom and the cruelties of the Old World, came to this blessed land by the thousands and the tens of thousands. Here, strangers in a strange land, they clung together in the ports of disembarkation. They had landed in America. That had been their goal. Having arrived, they knew not where to go and so they huddled together, sharing a common insecurity — not understanding and being themselves misunderstood. These victims of European cruelty and intolerance, seeking freedom for themselves and their families, soon became victims of the sweatshop and economic miseries of over-crowded cities. The Jew, seeking to escape the European ghetto, soon found himself in one of his own making — unhappy and disillusioned from within, and viewed with suspicion and distrust from without.

Dr. Krauskopf was inspired by a desire, nay, a passion to rescue the Jewish youth from this ghetto and to return him to the farm, to the ancient calling of his fathers. It was in this meeting with the great Tolstoi that the seed of this Institution took root. It was

planted in the soil of human service and sacrifice and, because of this, it grew.

To you who have lived with the School, to you who have been its support and its pillars, I need not repeat the story of its struggles and its successes, of its joys, and its sorrows, for you were a part of its life. Nor need I remind you of the opportunities and advantages it has given to its individual students. Many members of its Alumni are here today, as proud of the School as the School is of them. Rather would I address myself to the School, not as an individual institution but as a representative of scientific agriculture, because that science of which this Institution is a living part, in its contribution to mankind, went far beyond the School's original concept of transferring the Jewish youth from the ghetto to the farm. I prefer to think of this School as a disciple of a "New Way of Life"—as the exponent of a science that has lifted age-old burdens from the shoulders of man. We are teaching a new way of life, a way blessed in the sight of man.

Since childhood, the thought of the harvest and harvest-time fills me with a feeling of deepest reverence. Having been reared in the Faith of our Fathers, I came to know at an early age of the Festival of the Harvest, Shabuoth, "The Feast of Weeks." It was "The Day of the First Fruit Offering"—the day on which the first fruit was brought to the temple with prayers of gratitude for the blessings of the harvest. I learned of Succoth. The Feast of Tabernacles, when we are commanded to dwell in booths to commemorate the wanderings of our ancestors, and the divine protection given them in those days. The Succa itself, in my juvenile imagination, became a magic carpet which transplanted me from the city street to the fertile fields and lands of our ancestors. In the rooms of our Hebrew Sunday School Society and from the Rov in the Chedar. I learned and gloried in those pages of our history when we were land owners, tillers of the soil and harvesters.

In the prayers of our elders, I could feel their reverent gratitude to the Giver of all things for the bountiful harvests which came from the soil. Even those of our people who toiled in the sweatshops which abounded in our city—those who rarely saw the sun and seldom, if ever, saw the green fields—went to the Synagogue to thank the Almighty for the blessings of the harvest.

And so I came to think of the harvest as a phenomenon which came to man only by virtue of God's fiat—otherwise, why would the city dweller, the slave of the sweatshop so far removed from the beauty and the comfort of the soil itself—be so reverently grateful. Surely, I thought, God is sowing and man is reaping. Man had but to wait. That man had to toil to reap the harvest was nowhere indicated in our prayers or ceremonies. Agriculture was indeed a gracious miracle—man but stretched forth his hand and there was the harvest.

But enlightenment and disillusionment often come together. I

came one day before a reproduction of Francois Millet's remarkable painting "The Man with the Hoe" and Edwin Markham's stirring poem of the same name which the picture inspired him to write. These two great artists, one with the brush and the other with the word, using with full measure the license which their great art permits, created in color and word a soul-stirring symphony protesting against the old "Way of Life," a way filled with toil and sorrow and drudgery. It was not a protest against farm labor, for labor is both ennobling and inspiring. Labor is not the sorrow, but the joy of man. Labor is a benediction. Drudgery is a curse. It was against man's serfdom, against drudgery, that these crusaders cried out. Markham, in his great poem, as if calling upon civilization for an accounting, thus pictures the hoe man—

"Bowed by the weight of centuries, he leans
Upon his hoe and gazes upon the ground,
The emptiness of ages in his face
And on his back the burden of the world.
Who made him dead to rapture and despair
A thing that grieves not and that never hopes,
Stolid and stunned, a brother to the ox?"

I knew of course, that neither the picture nor the poem was truly representative of the typical farmer, but nevertheless my childish dream that the harvest came without toil and struggle vanished and I came to realize that both symbolized man's unending struggle for existence. Many before had cried out against the evils of the sweatshop and the factory systems with their oppressive economic inhumanities, but few voices were ever raised in protest against the unhappy plight of the tiller of the soil. With compassion for his fellowman, Markham cries out,

"This monstrous thing distorted and soul quenched
How will you straighten up this shape?"

How indeed will you "straighten up this shape"? And who will straighten it up—and when? The answer is that you, Dr. Krauskopf, by your heart and vision, hand in hand with science are "straightening up" the bent and weary body! Knowledge and science—planning instead of guessing, principles instead of superstitions, learning instead of ignorance—are creating a blessed new way of life. Science in agriculture, with a mission and a purpose just as potent, just as important as science in medicine. Science in the field and in the laboratory. Science to tell the farmer when to plant and where to plant and how to plant—to tell the farmer of crop rotation, of artificial irrigation and drainage, of incubation, of crop control and pest control—to tell him of the enemies to be fought and how to fight the fight. The farmer can now become the master and not the victim of his fate.

In this science, with its new horizons in dairying, animal husbandry, poultrying and agricultural engineering, the soil itself, the source from which so many blessings flow, becomes a major study. Who, in the days of pre-scientific agriculture, dreamed that the soil, like the human being, could become tired and overworked? Who would have dared suggest that the soil was exhaustible? To question the unlimited fruitfulness of the soil, to question the methods, the judgment and practices of their ancestors, that was sacrilege! And so man struggled in ancient ways, bowed indeed by "the weight of centuries." But finally science awakened, and its research and discoveries, when applied to the task of the farmer, react like transfusions to the wounded. Both the farm and the farmer take on new life. Studying the weather and its cycles has done away with the belief that harvest losses are unavoidable or even pre-ordained. Planting the right seed in the right place is no longer a matter of guessing and hoping. All is now planned and science's planning is good. And thus science, whose voice is heard thru this School, is creating a happier way of life. It is erasing the "brother to the ox" and re-establishing him in his natural birthright—as "brother to man."

Science in agriculture came late. The tiller of the soil living in the world of nature, being on intimate terms with the everchanging sky by day, and the starry heavens by night, feeling the warm earth as it turned under his plow, accepted his lot and dared not challenge his fate. He felt himself a part of Nature, and, as he dared not challenge the ways of his fathers, so would he not blaspheme by challenging the ways of Nature. Thus, progress came slowly. In other fields of endeavor, the inventive and scientific genius of our Nation travelled far and quickly. Each year, each day—oil, gold, silver, copper and even the elusive radium—were all taken from Mother Earth by new methods. Each scientific discovery lessened man's labors. Our industrial system was put on the assembly line. Working hours and even working days were reduced. Man had more leisure, more time to live, more time to be with his family.

Life was more than sweat, labor and hardships. Science, which has for years been working for the worker in industry, awakened late and perhaps conscience-stricken. It turned to the task of liberating the farmer. Carrying out that purpose is the mission of this Institution. That is your contribution, not only to your individual students, but to the farmer, to the Nation, and to mankind. Science has geared itself to the oldest of all of man's labors—Agriculture. Man is no longer harnessed to the plow. Brain power and science now pull the plow together. Your learning and your teachings, your scientific research, have put agriculture on the assembly line so that the farmer may be unharnessed from a pitiless life of hardship. Now he can lift his head and gaze upon the sun.

By this I do not mean that the farmer is not the hard and faithful worker which I know him to be. His work is both dignified and honorable. Nor am I unmindful of the fact that, during the dark

days thru which we have just passed, the farmer imposed upon himself superhuman burdens that our men and our Nation might survive. His efforts and his labors seemed beyond human endurance. But without scientific agriculture — patriotism and labor itself could not have accomplished that which was essential to achieve Victory. Without the farmer, our Army and Navy could not have “carried on.” Without the farmer and the miracle which science helped him to perform, the War, and perhaps civilization itself, might have been lost. For the first time in the history of civilization, one country was at the same time the world’s arsenal and the world’s granary—and this without plunder or aggression. It was the work of free men fighting for justice. Even the prophets did not seem to foresee that the sword and the plowshare could, at the same time and in the same hands, be instruments of those seeking Peace and Justice.

I wish that I had the ability of an Edwin Markham so that I might describe the modern farmer and his achievement. I would that I could pay my tribute to scientific agriculture which causes the garden to flourish where once was a desert—that I might, as a pseudo-farmer, your neighbor, tell you what a boon to mankind has been your research and your discoveries. What medicine is to the human body, so has been your science to the soil and its harvests. What technology has done for industry, you have done for agriculture. Man is born with a passion for the land. What child does not enjoy playing with mud pies? Nor is this pleasure confined only to childhood. Many men, having achieved success beyond their dreams, as they sit in their industrial or financial houses, would give much to again feel the soft, warm earth in the wake of the plow as it curled itself around their bare feet. And who can capture the fragrance of the field or meadow, or that of the new-mown hay? Man is born of the soil. He is of the soil. He is part of the soil and neither time nor environment can quench his love for it.

But beyond all this there was another ideal—it was the “Ideal Supreme” that guided Dr. Krauskopf in his labors. One crop was dearer to him than all the others—that crop was the student body. Teaching good citizenship — manhood — tolerance — love of fellow beings and of his country. This was his Holy of Holies. To save men from a life of hardship, yes! to prove that our people could again, if given the opportunity, create lands of “milk and honey.” Yes! But first — to create men! “Happy men!”

To help students grow mentally, morally, intellectually, to teach tolerance and understanding, to show that non-sectarianism in the School, if carried into later life, will be a benediction to the individual and to the Nation, here indeed was Dr. Krauskopf’s crowning hope and vision.

Who can tell what contribution our 1300 graduates have made in their various activities—what part they played yesterday or will play tomorrow? Dr. Krauskopf planted an acorn from which a mighty oak has grown — an oak whose branches reach throughout

the length and breadth of the land. Our graduates are teaching a new and better way of life. "The bread which has been cast upon the waters" is returning after many days and in many ways.

I could not, in the very nature of things, conclude my remarks without expressing both my recognition and appreciation for the very great contribution made to this Institution by a fellow-Trustee for whom I have the deepest respect and affection, my fellow-Trustee, Mrs. Joseph Krauskopf. Without her encouragement in the face of others' skepticism, without her enthusiasm when others predicted failure, without her unending sympathy and understanding, it is not possible that our Founder, with all his faith and courage, could have continued his struggle. Without her, who can say that this Institution could have survived? To you, Mrs. Krauskopf, for your own labors and contributions and for your loyalty to him and to this great Institution, we extend our heartfelt thanks.

Dr. Krauskopf himself, without Millet's magic brush and without Markham's magic word, but solely on the heart-strings of his love for his fellowman, has created this School, this monument—a monument which is a living, vital part of America. It is America! And as we, who are here assembled in silent reverence, think of Dr. Krauskopf, let us resolve that his work will be carried forward as a tribute to him, as a duty to our people, and as a service to our country.



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

LOUIS NUSBAUM *

October 14, 1945

This annual meeting and harvest festival commemorates forty-nine years of the school's existence, and carries us into the fiftieth our Golden Jubilee year. The history of the School through this half century has been marked by varying tides of fortune. Our pupilage has risen and fallen at various times. The low ebb of pupilage has occurred during these last few years of war time. This follows the pattern of all educational institutions. Many colleges and secondary schools found it necessary to close their doors. Others survived only through virtual government subsidy of courses for the armed service. Attendance at public high schools of the country fell off more than one million during the war. It is commonly known that periods of industrial and economic prosperity adversely affect school enrollments, not only of regular pupils, but also of adults in evening schools and extension classes.

The National Farm School continued to operate, at great sacrifices, to be sure; but it maintained the integrity of its functioning, and the continuity of its service. Our Board of Trustees, looking forward to the values of our school's community service in the post-war period, deliberately assumed the obligation of keeping the school intact through this period of stress.

The experiences we have gained have not been without their values to us. We lowered the age limit of admission to fifteen years because of the impact of enlistments and selective service on boys seventeen and eighteen years old, and we have found a degree of immaturity and irresponsibility of vocational purpose that are not suited to the aims of a school like ours. Correspondingly we had to relax on academic standards for admission, and we have found a lack of the background and of the preparation necessary for the scientific study required of students aiming to accomplish the purposes of our curriculum.

Two Progressive Steps

With a realization of these situations, our Board of Trustees decided on two significant moves to rehabilitate the school, and to expand its functions into fields of greater usefulness, without sacrificing any of the magnificent ideals and purposes of the founder. With a view to this expansion the board decided to inaugurate a fund raising campaign to mark its Golden Jubilee anniversary, and it appointed a Planning Committee to recommend such reorganization of curriculum and procedure as would accomplish the purposes outlined.

The fund raising campaign has just within a few weeks gotten underway with the appointment of a Public Relations Director in charge of the movement. The Planning Committee has been working

*Retired as of May 1, 1946.

continuously for the past four months, and, with the help of a group of eminent experts, has about completed its recommendations for early action by our board.

Detailed announcements of these moves will soon be ready.*

Their accomplishments will depend on the public's reaction. Without the enthusiastic support of the community no such movement can succeed. This community support must include not only the public at large but also members of the Board of Trustees, faculty and staff, alumni, student body, welfare agencies, and all other friends of the school. A movement of this kind must be a co-operative enterprise. Planned publicity will keep all interested parties informed of the parts they are expected to play and of the progress of the movement. The fund so raised will be used primarily for the purpose of expanding and improving our educational facilities, for wiping out operational deficits, and for the replenishment of the school's endowment fund which in these late years has been seriously depleted. Expansion of the new program will require new housing facilities and other essential buildings, as well as expanded and rehabilitated equipment. It is confidently expected that all of these objectives will be attained.

It is too early to give definite details of the contemplated school reorganization, but if the plans under consideration are substantially adopted the level of pupil admission to the school, and the advanced curriculum should make it possible for the school's future graduates to be far better prepared to assume positions in farm management and administration, and to become more efficient leaders of farm movements in their respective fields or communities. For those who desire to pursue still further their collegiate training in order to become agricultural specialists or research workers, there should be no difficulty for them to enter the junior year of any agricultural college.

This entire picture opens new horizons for The National Farm School and it should arouse a new enthusiasm in all persons interested in the school's development and progress. Reconversion is in the air, and this forward outlook for the school takes its place with other new things promised for the post-war era, as in industrial and economic fields.

The Past Year

It seems almost prosaic to turn from these considerations to an accounting of the school's affairs in the past year. However, these matters should be recorded.

Mention has been made above of the reasons for our small student body. This has not been without its compensations. The administration and the students have been able to establish closer personal relations, and better understanding of the purposes and problems of each. In consequence, the morale of the student body has

**The Board of Trustees on December 13, 1945, adopted the report of the Planning Committee to expand the curriculum of the School to that of a Junior College. On May 8, 1946, The National Farm School was approved by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as a Junior College.*

been fine, and we feel that the school has become a vital factor in the making of a body of fine young citizens.

During the year the school has been officially designated by the Veterans' Administration as an approved institution for the training and retraining of veterans under the G. I. Bill of Rights, and the Disabled Veterans' Act.

During the past school year The National Farm School, in cooperation with the State Department of Public Instruction, again provided evening extension courses for farmers living within reasonable radius of the school. These courses were designed primarily to promote War Food Production and to help farmers to conserve their machinery and equipment. Seventy-eight students were enrolled last year.

The Farm School's services to the community include many items not specifically advertised. Our near neighbors and others frequently appeal to us to analyze soil samples, to examine blighted plants of various kinds, to diagnose and advise regarding many difficulties which beset agriculturists. More and more the school is coming to be looked upon as a centre for giving advice and assistance with regard to many types of farm problems. All such inquiries are answered to the best of our ability.

Plant and Equipment

The maintenance of the physical plant of an institution like ours is a matter of major importance. Our property has been appraised at over one million dollars. Our buildings alone, nearly fifty in number, and scattered over one thousand acres, are valued at well over one-half million dollars. Keeping this vast property in usable and up-to-date condition requires constant oversight and spending of money. Such items as roofing, plumbing, painting, heating, and water supply need continued care and attention, to say nothing of contingencies which require major operations to important parts of the plan. New wells need to be sunk from time to time, new pumps provided, roads rebuilt, retreated, and maintained; provision for livestock of all kinds renewed and rehabilitated; machinery and equipment modernized or replaced—these and similar items require constant vigilance, and large sums of money. Without attempting to specify the major improvements made in the past year I want merely to point out that as much is being done constantly along those lines as our funds will permit.

Memorial and Festive Groves

The school has under way plans for modifying the past procedure regarding the planting of memorial and festive trees. As we grow in age so do the trees thus planted, and the time comes when such trees die or must be removed, and the memorial intended to be more or less permanent disappears. Our new plans provide for setting aside two appropriate groves, one for festive and one for memorial purposes, and to perpetuate the names of those to be honored by inscription on an appropriate tablet set up in each grove respectively. It will then be the purpose of the school to maintain these groves in suitable condition, taking out trees as becomes necessary, and planting others

from time to time. Thus each of these groves will be kept always in a condition which will suitably commemorate the names and events concerning those to be honored. Provision will be made to continue the planting of individual trees under certain conditions which will be prescribed.

Our Department Activities

The only way to tell of progress in the production department is to give statistical figures. I doubt that more than a few persons in this audience are interested in masses of figures, so these will be omitted. Excerpts from reports by department heads will be included with this report when printed. Meanwhile we should say that the varying fortunes of the farmer's lot have also beset the work of the school. Warm weather in early spring sent our fruit trees into a gorgeous riot of blossoming. Heavy frosts a month later dashed our hopes of a bumper crop. Late in summer while in the midst of our peach harvesting, and looking forward to a reasonable remaining apple crop, we were visited with a heavy hail storm, which put an end to the peach crop, and badly damaged what was left of the apples and the small fruit.

Heavy rains through the summer did much damage to our vegetable crop, but we had a good harvest of grains, particularly of fine wheat which sold at a premium price as seed wheat, and of corn for feed and silage.

Our dairy herd has been improved and built up to the point where with about one half the number of cattle in the herd about two years ago, we are producing about the same quantity of milk. Our small herd of Ayrshire cows has been officially rated as the fifth best herd in the United States, and our entire herd, including Holsteins and Guernseys, is making excellent production records. The school's poultry flock has had unusual difficulties with epidemics of diseases, but it seems now to have been rehabilitated and is functioning very satisfactorily. The greenhouses and nurseries have been making a very creditable record. This department of the school will be greatly expanded thus increasing our instructional facilities as well as our production.

Student Activities

We are glad to be able to report, as we did last year, that notwithstanding our small pupilage, student activities have in general continued with no loss of enthusiasm or co-operation. The various classes have gone ahead with publication of their year books, and of the school magazine, "The Gleaner"; the band has continued to play and our major athletic activities have proceeded unbroken, not without some extra burdens put on the various production departments, but certainly with a fine boost to school morale. It is remarkable that at this writing, our school football team has not lost a game in the past three years. Other interscholastic activities have proceeded with like satisfaction.

During the past year the school has instituted a program of

intra-mural athletics as a regular part of its curriculum, and every student of the school participates for a two-hour period once each week. This, we believe, is a distinctly forward move for an institution like ours, and is evidently appreciated by the students.

Recreational activities have proceeded in our normal fashion. Periodic school dances are held; the students are provided with swimming opportunities in summer; volley ball, hand ball, and tennis courts have been made available, and, of course, the annual school picnic at the end of summer. The several alumni gatherings, football rallies, and conventions of various kinds provide opportunities for added student contacts.

Residence throughout the year in a remote rural situation is necessarily trying on the endurance of students accustomed to city life; therefore, the school loses no opportunity of promoting suitable variations from the routine and monotony of full time country isolation.

Friends of the School

This report would not be complete without mention of the fine support we have had from our many friends. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has increased its appropriation to the school by ten per cent. Our individual contributors, Jewish congregations, and Welfare Organizations throughout the country have continued in their generous support of the school. Our alumni, too, are invaluable, not only because of their financial aid, but also because of their enthusiastic participation in many extra-curricular activities of the school. They give an inspiration and an example for the students, and they often help where help is most needed. It has been said that a school is as good as its alumni support. Judged by this standard The National Farm School should rank high.

The members of our Board of Trustees have shown an increasing interest in the affairs of the school and have been more active in its behalf than at any previous time of the school's history. It is almost unnecessary to say that without this kind of support no institution could long endure. I should like to make individual mention of some of our hard working trustees, but to do so would take more time than we should give to this subject, and it might be embarrassing to some who might be named. My personal appreciation goes to those members and to our Board as a whole for their loyal devotion to our school.

And finally, I want to make brief mention of our hard working, loyal faculty and staff, and of the fine co-operative young men that make up our student body. After all, it is the spirit of these groups that makes The National Farm School what it actually is in the training of skilled agriculturists and of fine American citizens.

APPENDIX

Excerpts from Department Reports

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

"During the past year the school concluded a contract with the Philadelphia office of the Veterans Administration to admit discharged veterans for courses in agriculture. Our first veteran students entered in February, 1945, with others following intermittently. Some enrolled for the regular three-year period while others are registered for a one to two year course.

"Although the number of our regular students is less than in former years, insistence on a more rigid academic standard and a closer scrutiny of the candidates at the time of their admission have resulted in a high caliber of student personnel.

"The extra curricular activities were maintained during this period of small pupilage. Two hours each Saturday were devoted to intramural athletics, which helped greatly in encouraging school spirit, good fellowship, and co-operative interest. The social function of the students included several dances, and recreational room activities. The Canteen served as a meeting place and a source of refreshments. The band, although small in number, continued to be an inspiration and a source of student enjoyment."

GENERAL AGRICULTURE

"The greatest single factor that retarded most farmers during the past spring and summer was the weather. There was considerable loss from continued rains, but some gain. Listed below are the highlights of the past year:

1. We did a great deal of cleaning work such as removing old trees, cleaning fence lines, picking stones, relocating roads and re-arranging fields. A great deal remains to be finished but this type of work can only be done during periods when the farm work is completed.

2. The acreage that we planted to different crops was as follows:

- Wheat—120 acres
- Oats with alfalfa—42 acres
- Potatoes—15 acres
- Corn—110 acres
- Hay—210 acres

3. Harvesting these crops presented one of the most difficult problems, due to wet conditions. We have in the barns the following materials:

- Hay—13,000 bales, approximately
- Straw—5,000 bales, approximately
- Wheat—3,000 bushels
- Oats—1,200 bushels

"Grain harvest was the source of most of the trouble in this section. From July 15 until August 7 we could do nothing but wait for

clear weather. Deterioration of standing grain was considerable. Corn made excellent growth with a bumper crop assured. Potatoes are uncertain. We have to dig before we can give an estimate.

"Soybeans will go well over our estimated returns. From one half of the acreage planted we have already exceeded that goal.

"To complete this outline, several matters should get future attention. One of these is a survey of our fields with a view to applying conservation practices. We have done some work along these lines but the whole acreage should be surveyed and recommendations made and followed where practicable. This work would take several years to complete and should not be too expensive."

ORNAMENTAL HORTICULTURE

"During the year 1944 to 1945, we had an exceptional chrysanthemum crop in addition to other cut flowers and pot plants.

"We also have increased propagation in azaleas, which will appear soon in our major production program. A substantial number of conifers have been propagated and should in the near future become an addition to our expanding nursery.

"The grounds around Segal Hall, as well as the grounds around the Alumni house, have been remodeled and improved. The general appearance of our campus has been kept up in accordance with the tradition and expectations of an agricultural educational institution.

HORTICULTURE

A cold and late spring retarded the early vegetable crops.

Spring frosts killed the grape, strawberry, cherry, plum blossoms and a good many apple and peach buds.

A very wet summer increased the scab on apples and made cultivation and weeding of vegetable crops an impossibility.

A severe hail storm struck on August 25, and seriously injured our late peaches.

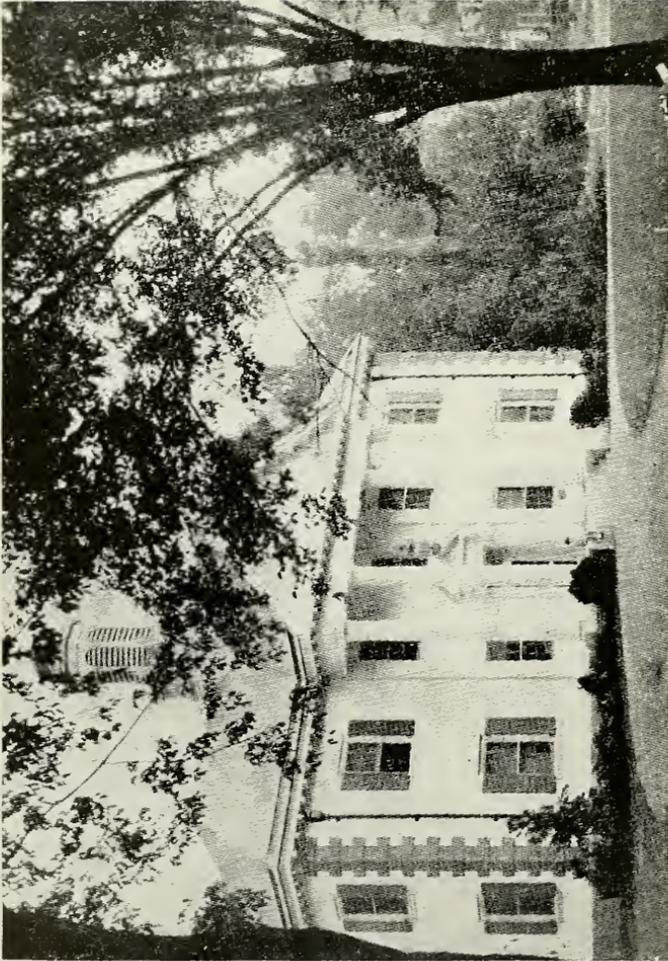
On the brighter side of the picture we can report the following: The removal of one half of the old peach orchard and the planting of 300 peach trees consisting of the new New Jersey varieties, such as: White Hale, Red Rose, Newday, Triogen and Afterglow. The harvesting of 2,000 baskets of early peaches. These were larger in size and remarkably free from oriental worm injury.

A bigger and better sweet corn, tomato, onion and early cabbage crop.

The apple crop, while smaller this year because of frost injury, will bring in a commensurate return.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT

"The dining room at The National Farm School is considered a very important phase of this institution's organization. In many aspects, it may be compared to the hub of a wheel around which revolves all activity. Good educational facilities and a fine staff of



THE ALLMAN ADMINISTRATION AND FARM MECHANICS BUILDING

faculty members would all be in vain if the students were not normally content with food which is served for their consumption.

"Almost all the food, especially the milk and vegetables, are the result of the boys' educational efforts. The menu served takes into consideration that the student body represents adolescent boys in the growing stage and the fact that they are working as part of their training. Therefore, the food served is more than the normal amount of substantial and wholesome foods that would be required on the average well-balanced menu for students in purely academic studies.

"The kitchen staff is headed by two competent chefs and the kitchen and the student dining room are always kept within the standard of immaculate cleanliness. The students all take regular assignments in waiting on student tables.

"Through the continuous surge of increasing prices of commodities we were not caught unprepared. We have kept abreast with the many economic problems and the conditions which have been rapidly affecting increased prices and scarcity of various essential foods. As a result at no time were we handicapped for the need of food items nor have we found it necessary to pay exorbitant prices. Fortunately, the purchase of most commodities, such as coal, canned goods and other important items has been well effected to the extent of maximum possibilities."

DAIRY DEPARTMENT

"The dairy has been culled and animals removed until we will be able to house the entire herd in the dairy barns this coming winter. This will enable their being cared for with the greatest economy in labor and permit observation of the younger members of the herd continuously, rather than at twice a day intervals.

"The average production per milking cow has materially increased so that even with the reduction in milking cow population, we still meet the sales requirements in Philadelphia, as well as that of the kitchen at Farm School.

"Among specific cases to be noted is the production of a Holstein cow, Farm School Lassie DeKol, who at fifteen years of age had recently completed an official lactation record of 17,640 pounds of milk and 606 pounds of fat. This wonderful old cow is soon to freshen again and is being made comfortable in a roomy, well bedded, box stall. She is being carefully supplied with the most tempting and nourishing feeds obtainable with the hope that she may duplicate her last production record, which would be considered outstanding for two times a day milking for an animal years younger than she.

"We have another Holstein cow, Farm School Pearl Cassie, that has recently completed a lactation record on two times a day milking of over 18,000 pounds milk and more than 700 pounds of fat. This record would be a credit to a cow in any herd, but this animal is in the prime of her life and production ability and not in the age class as the animal above referred to.

"The General Agriculture Department has furnished us silage of excellent quality, the mows with hay, and the cribs with corn, so that

the dairy will be supplied with roughage and cornmeal of the best nutritive value."

POULTRY DEPARTMENT

"This department, after a prolonged struggle for disease control, apparently has mastered the problem and we hope will soon again be a profitable enterprise at Farm School. The trouble has not been without its educational value to those students and others who are familiar with the circumstances.

"We are marketing the first of the winter crop of broilers, a nice thrifty appearing lot that averaged over three pounds in weight at twelve weeks of age. There will be several shipments of these to market at intervals of about two weeks.

"The well cleaned and disinfected buildings are filled with pullets of egg producing age. We are planning a yearly change of poultry range which will assist in disease control.

"The senior class in Poultry Husbandry are especially interested in a capon breeding project. This consists in the mating of females of several of the heavy breeds, with a Cornish Indian Game male. The resulting male chicks of the several breed crossings to be caponized, grown and finished for the market. The comparative study of the several breed crosses in capon quality should provide an interesting and valuable study.

"The turkey raising project has been successful. Those slaughtered for the Thanksgiving market were well breasted and the flesh of excellent quality. For the Christmas market they will be larger in size but the quality cannot be better.

ATHLETIC AND RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

"Three major sport teams are represented in the school. They are football, basketball, and baseball. In football, the varsity team, composed of the best players among the students, represents the group, and they compete with other preparatory school, vocational school, and college organizations. Consideration is also given to the need of active participation of the students who do not have the ability to represent the varsity teams. In order successfully to achieve this purpose, class teams are formed which compete in their annual games.

"The basketball team is also represented by a similar varsity group of boys, and then the entire student body is divided into a basketball league of six teams which play a schedule of games against each other, thereby developing considerable interest among the entire student body. There is also freshman-junior competition in this sport.

"A varsity baseball team and the class and club representative teams have organized in the school in a similar manner. This system gives every student in the school an opportunity to participate in the major athletic activities which are supported by the institution. Very often a boy who had very little confidence in his athletic ability is encouraged to play on a club or class team with students of the same comparative caliber, and he develops rapidly enough to become eventually a good representative on the school varsity team.

"The matter of financing an athletic program which makes it possible for all the students to participate in these activities is a problem. In the interest and the welfare of the students, it is important that we have the proper equipment, which entails considerable expenditure when realizing that three major activities are supported. It is also our policy to schedule as many varsity games as possible to be played at home. This involves expenditure for traveling expenses for other schools to play here, but we consider it worthwhile because it serves to give our student body entertainment in watching these games and to keep them on the campus instead of taking time and money to follow their boys, when they play away from home.

"The efforts and expenditures in the entire athletic program, as explained, have not been in vain, and one who observes these teams in action for the first time will soon be inoculated with the students' spirit of enthusiasm and will be sure to become an ardent supporter of the boys and The National Farm School which they represent.

"As a result of this fine spirit among the student body and the team members, the past competitive athletic season has been one of the best in the annals of Farm School athletic teams. The football team has been undefeated for the past three years. The basketball team lost three out of eleven games and the baseball team also did very well.

"It is interesting to note, and we mention with great pride, that our more than three hundred men in military service, in corresponding, express keen interest in the athletic activities and progress of the teams representing their Alma Mater."

CAMPUS AND FARM BUILDING MAINTENANCE

"During the past few months considerable progress has been made with the problem of maintenance. This is especially significant considering that help and material are nearly impossible to obtain. At the Dairy Department, the entire electric wiring and power system has been replaced. This was of vital importance due to the fact that the old system was obsolete and constantly in need of repair. We have also constructed a new water well and pump and this should prevent any possibility of water shortage due to breakdowns. The old well at present is showing signs of losing its usefulness. The painting program and all other repairs of importance have been completed.

"During the year all the roofs of campus buildings including farm barns have been inspected and repaired. Most of the general repair maintenance is in progress or on schedule."

SALES DEPARTMENT

"We have been fortunate in obtaining the best prevailing market prices for most of our produce including peaches, other fruits, vegetables, and seed wheat. This has been due largely to the splendid group of customers who represent large organizations and are willing to pay good prices for high quality merchandise. It is gratifying to notice in records of the present year that the income for farm products has been considerably in excess of previous years."

HARVEST FESTIVAL AND FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING

October 14, 1945

The Forty-Eighth Annual Meeting and Harvest Festival of The National Farm School took place in the Louchheim Auditorium on the campus on Sunday, October 14, 1945.

The speakers' platform was artistically decorated with the fruits of the harvest and farm products exhibits lined the side walls of the Auditorium.

Albert M. Greenfield, of Philadelphia, was the guest of honor and principal speaker. His address, entitled "The Precursor of a New Way of Life" is reprinted on pages 11 to 16 of this report. The report of the President, also reprinted on pages 17 to 27, was submitted by Louis Nusbaum. Gilbert Katz, President of the senior class, made a brief address on behalf of the student body.

Announcement of exhibit awards to students for the various displays and exhibits of competitive and educational entries of farm products, farm animals and scientific displays, was made by David M. Purmell, chairman of the faculty committee on awards.

The Nominating Committee Report was submitted by Edwin H. Silverman, Chairman. The following trustees whose terms of office had expired were unanimously re-elected for three-year terms: Gustave C. Ballenberg, Edwin B. Elson, Benjamin Goldberg, Albert M. Greenfield, Dr. A. Spencer Kaufman, Sydney J. Markovitz, Theodore G. Rich, Max Semel, Nathan J. Snellenburg, Edwin H. Weil and William H. Yerkes, Jr. Fred H. Weigle was elected to fill an unexpired term ending September, 1946.

The student band, led by Earl Frick, Director, furnished music before and during the exercises.

Reverend Charles E. Freeman, Pastor of the Salem Evangelical and Reformed Church, Doylestown, Pa., offered the opening prayer, and benediction was given by Reverend Joseph Klein, Rabbi of Reform Congregation Keneseth Israel, Philadelphia. Leon Merz, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, presided.

THE NATIONAL FARM SCHOOL
AND JUNIOR COLLEGE

hereby expresses sincere appreciation to
generous friends whose contributions made
possible the publication of this Annual
Report without cost to the College.

IN MEMORIAM

The Board of Trustees of The National Farm School and Junior College held on Thursday, May 23, 1946 noted the death of

MORRIS R. BLACKMAN

one of its members who was originally elected by the Alumni Association of the School as its representative to the Board and who later was re-elected by the choice of his fellow trustees. He faithfully fulfilled his duties as trustee, and he was a loyal supporter of the Alumni Association and of the School. Now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the Board of Trustees of The National Farm School and Junior College express their sincere regret at the death of Morris R. Blackman, and further be it,

RESOLVED, that an engrossed copy of these resolutions be presented to his beloved wife and family.

COMMITTEE:

SYLVAN EINSTEIN

BENJAMIN GOLDBERG

MANFRED R. KRAUSKOPF

JAMES WORK

ISADORE BAYLSON, *Chairman*

FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL GRADUATION EXERCISES

March 24, 1946

The Forty-Sixth Annual Graduation Exercises of The National Farm School were held in Segal Hall Auditorium, Sunday afternoon, March 24, 1946. The low ebb of pupilage due to wartime conditions made the 1946 graduating class again one of the smallest in the school's history. Six seniors remained to receive diplomas.

Charles H. Boehm, Superintendent of Puplic Schools of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, gave the graduation address, congratulated the students on their choice of a vocation and pointed out the opportunities open to those trained for agricultural leadership.

The complete program of exercises follows:

AMERICA	MRS. WALTER J. GROMAN, <i>Accompanist</i>
INVOCATION	SEYMOUR BAUMRIND, <i>Rabbi Beth Israel Congregation, Lansdale, Pa.</i>
WELCOME	LOUIS NUSBAUM, <i>President</i>
SALUTATORY	PHILIP HOFFMAN
ADDRESS	CHARLES H. BOEHM, <i>Superintendent Public Schools of Bucks County, Pa.</i>
VALEDICTORY	DANIEL TANNENBAUM
PASSING OF THE HOE	GILBERT KATZ, <i>President Senior Class</i>
FAREWELL MESSAGE	DAVID M. PURMELL, <i>Representing the Faculty</i>
AWARDING OF PRIZES	DANIEL MILLER, <i>Acting Director Student Relations</i>
PRESENTATION OF DIPLOMAS	PRESIDENT NUSBAUM
STAR SPANGLED BANNER	

THE GRADUATES

DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL SCIENCE

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING

PHILIP HOFFMAN	Philadelphia, Pa.
HERBERT SHERMAN	Philadelphia, Pa.

POULTRY HUSBANDRY

MACY BRENNER	Brooklyn, N. Y.
GILBERT KATZ	Bronx, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT OF POMOLOGY AND VEGETABLE GARDENING

NATHAN KUSNITZ	Brooklyn, N. Y.
DANIEL TANNENBAUM	Mamaroneck, N. Y.

PRIZES

Best General Record Through Three-Year Course Gilbert Katz

Pomology and Vegetable Gardening Prizes

Best Practical Work	Nathan Kusnitz
Highest Scholastic Record	Daniel Tannenbaum

Dairy Husbandry Prizes

Best Practical Work	Philip Hoffman
Highest Scholastic Record	Herbert Sherman

Poultry Husbandry Prize Gilbert Katz

A number of other prizes are distributed more informally in student assembly.

HISTORY OF THE COLLEGE

The National Farm School was founded in 1896 by the late Rabbi Joseph Krauskopf, D.D., for the purpose of training young men to become scientific and practical agriculturists. In fifty years the School has grown from a small institution consisting of only one farm, to an institution covering twelve hundred acres of land, with a beautiful campus and buildings, classrooms, laboratories, and shops, sufficient to properly house and educate a student body of two hundred. The National Farm School is, and has been since its inception, conducted on a non-sectarian basis. Its splendid equipment and opportunities are open to any deserving young man who may meet the entrance requirements.

On May 8, 1946, The National Farm School was approved by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as a Junior College.

LOCATION

The National Farm School and Junior College is located in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, in one of the richest agricultural sections in the United States. It is thirty miles north of Philadelphia and seventy miles south of New York City, on U. S. Route 202. The nearest town is Doylestown, which is only one mile from the campus. Doylestown is the County Seat and is rich in historical tradition. Doylestown has a population of approximately five thousand and has a number of churches, high class hotels, and a fine shopping district. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad runs through the College grounds with a station known as Farm School. The Post Office, also known as Farm School, is located in the Administration Building.

CAMPUS

The College campus consists of twenty-seven acres of landscaped lawns with two football fields, a baseball diamond and tennis courts. On the east side of the campus are Allman Hall, used for administrative purposes; Lasker Hall which houses the reception rooms, dining rooms, kitchen, infirmary, and other domestic facilities; the Chapel and Eisner Hall. South of the campus is the beautiful Krauskopf Library. West of the campus are Penn Hall, Segal Hall, and Ulman Hall. These buildings contain dormitories, classrooms,

AIMS AND PURPOSES OF THE COLLEGE

The objective of the College is twofold:

FIRST: To prepare young men to become successful farmers or workers in agriculture or allied industries.

SECOND: To provide young men with an academic and cultural education which will lead to well-rounded citizenship and leadership in their community.

A three-year course, both terminal and preparatory, has been established. The College provides instruction in both practical and scientific agriculture as well as in the cultural subjects. The establishment of a three-year course provides the opportunity to teach all of the students the practical operations required as a fundamental for the occupations of Floriculture, Horticulture, Landscape Gardening, Poultry Husbandry, Dairy Husbandry and General Agriculture. This practical instruction is considered an essential part of the curriculum and is mandatory for all students.

GENERAL COURSES OF STUDY

The general education covered is aimed to provide the background of information, skills, and attitudes necessary for proper living in a democratic society. So far as the course of study is concerned, this material is frequently classified under four major heads. These are the Physical Sciences, the Biological Sciences, the Social Sciences, and the Humanities. Often these are presented in four survey courses which offer a bird's-eye view of the fields. The National Farm School and Junior College course of study adapts and improves upon this approach. Since this is an agricultural college, major emphasis must be placed upon basic sciences, in order to graduate students who are prepared to put into practice the best modern methods.

In order to meet academic requirements of colleges to which students may transfer after graduation, and to provide a well-rounded and thorough education for terminal students, the above courses have been established. The courses outlined present a more thorough program of studies than is found in many junior colleges, both in number of credits earned and in breadth of fields covered. This is possible because three, rather than two, years are devoted to the curriculum.

The outline of courses for the first year is prescribed for all students. In the second and third year a choice of specialization is offered in one of the six major courses as shown in this catalogue, with a

curriculum of studies prescribed for each. Provision is made for guidance and encouragement of students to bring out the best which each has to offer. Those students having proper ability will be encouraged to seek further education, through contacts with universities and senior colleges. All students are assisted in securing positions after graduation and are encouraged to maintain, as alumni, their contact with the College.

During the third year a place is left for electives. These will be foreign language, specialized agricultural courses, and other subjects depending upon student interest.

The fundamental aim of The National Farm School and Junior College is the educational growth of students. All experiences on farm, in classroom, in social contacts, are planned to produce better farmers, better citizens, and potential leaders of rural communities.

The various courses directly related to the business and agricultural facilities of the College are so arranged and outlined that the whole college is the living example of the principles and truths being taught. Farm Accounting is taught not wholly from the textbook, but also from actual accounts kept on the farm, the dairy, and the other departments. The same is true of testing of soils, testing of milk, farm surveying, merchandising, and numerous other subjects.

SUPERVISED PRACTICE

Every student, regardless of the amount of fees paid or scholarships received, is required to engage in supervised agricultural practice, or vocational experience, forty-two hours per week during the three summer terms and twelve hours per week during the first and second semester of each college year. Students are required to enter the college at the beginning of the summer term in order that they may receive the benefit of three full summer terms of supervised practice. The farms, the greenhouses, the dairy and poultry plants, and the orchards are regarded as a huge laboratory in which the science and practice of agriculture may be taught to a higher degree and with a better understanding than is possible in the classroom or the conventional school laboratory. The course in supervised practice is so established that the first summer term is spent on the instruction fields, and the second and the third summer terms in the department covering the course in which the student has elected to specialize. Agriculture consists of many skills, and one of the major objectives is to teach the student these skills, not merely expose him to them. No

student shall be graduated who has not passed the necessary grades in practical work. The farms and other production activities are managed and operated at the highest efficiency as a means of educating the student in successful agricultural procedures.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Every student is given the opportunity for complete physical development. This includes lectures on health, nutrition, and hygiene, as well as competition in intra-mural and inter-collegiate athletics. All students are required to engage in physical education activities.

VETERANS

The College has established a counseling service for veterans who may desire to obtain an agricultural education under the G. I. Bill of Rights.

Credit is allowed for military experience and training by a standard of measurement set up by colleges throughout the country. All veterans must meet the standard entrance requirements of the College.



ULMAN DORMITORIES

Tree Dedications

THE NATIONAL FARM SCHOOL AND JUNIOR COLLEGE program of tree dedications makes it possible for those who wish to commemorate a joyous occasion or to pay lasting tribute to a departed one, to do so through the dedication of living, growing trees. Trees can symbolize as no other memorial, expressions of joys and sorrows and keep fresh the memory of those persons and occasions we wish to remember.



The National Farm School and Junior College has established for such purposes:

A PATRIOTS GROVE — to honor those who have made the supreme sacrifice or have otherwise served or are serving in the armed forces of our country.

A FESTIVE GROVE — to commemorate births, birthdays, confirmations, graduations, betrothals, weddings and other occasions and anniversaries.

A MEMORIAL GROVE — to memorialize the departed.

The names of those persons for whom dedications are made will be inscribed on a suitable plaque at the entrance to the groves.

Contributors will appreciate this fine means of sharing festive occasions or of expressing sympathy while at the same time, enjoying the satisfaction of helping a worthy institution. Contributions ranging from \$10 to \$100 and over are acceptable for this purpose.

The form below may be used in sending in requests.

THE NATIONAL FARM SCHOOL AND JUNIOR COLLEGE FARM SCHOOL, BUCKS COUNTY PENNSYLVANIA

----- 194-----

Enclosed is contribution of \$-----, for which inscribe

The Name of -----

City and State -----

Event ----- Date of Event -----

In the

PATRIOTS GROVE
FESTIVE GROVE
MEMORIAL GROVE

Please send acknowledgment to:

Name -----

Address -----

Name of Contributor -----

Address -----

THE NATIONAL FARM SCHOOL AND JUNIOR COLLEGE
 FARM SCHOOL, BUCKS COUNTY
 PENNSYLVANIA

**Membership of The National Farm School
 and Junior College**

Date.....

I, the undersigned, being in sympathy with the object of The National Farm School and Junior College—the training of youth in the science and practice of agriculture—do hereby agree to subscribe as one of the maintainers of the institution the sum of.....dollars annually.

Benefactor \$100	Name	
Friend 50		
Patron 25	Address	
Member 10		
Supporter 5		Make checks payable to The National Farm School and Junior College

**Form of Legacy to The National Farm School
 and Junior College**

“I give and bequeath unto The National Farm School and Junior College, Bucks County, Pa., near Doylestown, the sum of dollars free from all taxes to be paid to the Treasurer, for the time being, for the use of the institution.”

Form of Devise

ON REAL ESTATE OR GROUND RENT

“I give and devise unto The National Farm School and Junior College, Bucks County, Pa., near Doylestown (here describe the property or ground rent), together with the appurtenances, in fee simple, and all policies of insurance covering said premises, whether fire, title or otherwise, free from all taxes.”

A donation or bequest of \$10,000.00 will found a perpetual scholarship, the income from which will go toward maintaining one student each year; such scholarship may bear the name of the donor or such names as the donor may designate. A donation of \$900.00 will provide instruction, board and room of a student for one year (a twelve-month term); \$2,700.00, for three years (thirty-six months) to graduation.

GIFTS TO THE NATIONAL FARM SCHOOL AND JUNIOR COLLEGE
 IN CASH, WAR BONDS AND WAR SAVINGS STAMPS
 ARE ALLOWABLE INCOME TAX DEDUCTIONS

