**STUDENTS GOING TO CRANBERRY '74**

Would those students planning to attend the 1974 Summer Program in Environmental Biology at the Cranberry Lake Biological Station, please stop in at the Botany Office in 350 Illick and leave their name with the secretary? We need an up-to-date tally of our own CLBS-bound students for planning purposes as we re-design and re-structure the Station Program for 1974 and thereafter.

**FIREWOOD IS NO PUSHOVER**

Recent news that the state is selling firewood on a get-it-out-yourself basis has kept the phone in the forester's office busy.

About one in five know about the problems involved in cutting and hauling firewood to sign contracts immediately. Of the remainder, nearly half may be back to get wood during less rigorous weather.

The public has grown very far from the woodshed.

Everyone knows how nice and comfortable it is to sit in front of a hot fireplace or cast iron wood stove, so let's look at some of the problems before the fire becomes a reality.

A big problem is the period between cutting and burning, for wood should be seasoned before it is used in a fireplace or stove.

Traditionally, cutting firewood has been a winter job, done by the farmer during the lull between the fall harvest and the spring planting season. This wood was stacked and permitted to season for nearly a year, ending up in the woodshed for use the following winter.

Firewood cut now for use this winter must be already seasoned. That means working over the tops left from logging operations of a year or two ago. There are plenty of these, and if not salvaged they will just settle down into the ground, rot and return their nutrients to the soil.

A little head start in seasoning can be obtained during the summer by cutting the trees and not limbing them for a couple of weeks. As the leaves wilt they will draw off some moisture through transpiration. There is no substitute for 6 to 10 months stacked where it can air-dry, however.

There are two reasons firewood should be well seasoned. The first and most obvious is that it will burn more readily and give off more heat.

The second one, which no one but the volunteer firemen give much thought to, is that brown, ill-smelling liquid called creosote which collects in stovepipes. This is the result of incomplete combustion and insufficient stack temperatures. By using dry wood, placing the stove close enough to the chimney so that only a short pipe is required, and using a properly designed stove with adequate chamber space to permit complete combustion of wood-gas inside the unit, most of the creosote problems can be eliminated.

**JOB NEWS: FROM 104 BRAY**

On January 24, 1974 representatives of the Cooperative Extension Service at Cornell will be on campus. Their purpose will be to explain to our students opportunities available with the Extension Service and related positions with the counties of New York State. Their talk will involve full time employment. This opportunity is open to all students, but I believe it will be of greatest benefit to students who will graduate in May. Students may sign up in Rm. 104 Bray Hall.

Charles L. DeNagy
Wood is sold by the cord. Unfortunately, most people don’t have the slightest idea of what a cord of wood really is. This is further complicated by non-specific terms such as face cord, stove cord, fireplace cord, and foot cord, terms often used by wood dealers.

A true cord of wood is a pile of four-foot wood, eight feet long and four feet high. If this pile of wood is cut into 16-inch lengths instead of four-foot lengths, it would make a pile four feet high and 24 feet long.

It would probably be sold as three face cords or three fireplace cords, but it is still only one cord of wood. Most stove wood is cut in 12-inch lengths, making it possible to get four face cords or four stovewood cords out of the same one cord of wood.

Note that we get three or four face cords from the cord of wood, depending on how it was cut. No wonder that the advertised price for wood varies so much. The buyer beware.

Not all wood has equal heating value. A cord of shagbark hickory, for instance, will furnish twice the heat that can be obtained from a cord of white pine or popple.

Not quite as good, but much more readily available are oaks and northern hardwoods—beech, birch and maple. In New York State these are the best firewoods generally available.

Apple and cherry are almost as good heat producers, and offer the bonus of delightful fragrance.

Ash is another which should not be overlooked, for it is straight grained and easy to work.

From the Schenectady Gazette, January 2, 1974

Anglers in western New York can enjoy an extended opportunity this winter to take the state's largest game fish through the ice. The Department of Environmental Conservation has set a 16-day winter muskellunge season for Chautaugua Lake.

The 1974 winter season will be open every Saturday and Sunday in the months of January and February. The dates are January 5 and 6, 12 and 13, 19 and 20, 26 and 27, February 2 and 3, 9 and 10, 16 and 17, 23 and 24. This year's 16-day season is twice as long as the three preceding winter seasons. The extended season was authorized by the Legislature after biological data collected by the department indicated that the low rate of angler success in the winter seasons did not place undue pressure on the muskellunge population.

In addition to their 1973-74 fishing licenses, anglers must also purchase a special muskellunge license for $1. These are available from county, village and city clerks in Cattaraugus, Chautaugua and Erie Counties.

The special muskellunge license permits an angler to take a maximum of one legal fish per day and five per season. Legal muskies must be 30 inches or longer. Fish taken during the winter season, of course, count toward an angler's season limit of five fish. All muskies taken must be immediately tagged with the seals provided and reported to the department as indicated on the license.

Muskellunge may be taken only by angling; no tip-ups may be used. The use of metal lines or metal leaders in excess of six feet is prohibited. While fishing for muskellunge, however, anglers will no doubt encounter two other popular and tasty winter fish—yellow perch and walleye.

The three previous eight-day winter seasons produced the following reported muskellunge catches: 1971 four, 1972 10 and 1973 20. Although chances of taking a muskellunge through the ice are not good, the challenge appeals to hardy anglers for whom the muskie offers the top thrill.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, CALL: ARTHUR WOLDT (518) 457-5300
"The most beautiful and most profound emotion we can experience is the sensation of the mystical. It is the sower of all true science. He to whom this emotion is a stranger, who can no longer wonder and stand rapt in awe, is as good as dead. To know what is impenetrable to us really exists, manifesting itself as the highest wisdom and the most radiant beauty which our dull faculties can comprehend only in their most primitive forms--this knowledge, this feeling is at the center of true religiousness."

-- Albert Einstein

"It's unwise to pay too much...but it's worse to pay too little. When you pay too much, you lose a little money...that is all. When you pay too little, you sometimes lose everything, because the thing you bought was incapable of doing the thing it was bought to do. The common law of business balance prohibits paying a little and getting a lot...it can't be done. If you deal with the lowest bidder, it is well to add something for the risk you run. And if you do that, you will have enough to pay for something better."

-- John Ruskin

"Who is he? We do not know. Nor shall we ever. He is a presence, and that is all...His presence is asserted in all things that ever were, and in all things that will ever be. And as his command is unanswerable, his identity is unknowable. But his most ancient concern is with order."

-- From the author of the "African Genesis"

STRIP MINING CONTROLS

The U.S. Senate has passed a bill which it hopes will balance the nation's energy needs and the environment by setting minimum standards for the surface mining of coal.

The bill prohibits strip mining in areas where reclamation is not feasible and authorizes states to designate areas unsuitable for such mining. The bill also requires that land be restored to "approximate original contour" after mining.

The bill also prohibits strip mining of coal where the federal government owns the mineral rights. Underground mining would still be permitted.

The bill now must await action by the House of Representatives.
Three little words can save you medicine money.

Frequently when you're sick, nothing hurts as much as the cost of the medicine to help you get better. But there is a way you can save money on prescription drugs and medicine. By remembering three little words . . . "the generic name."

What do these words mean?
Simply this. Your doctor can write a prescription two ways. He can write the "brand name" or the generic name (pronounced "jen-air-ic") of the drug. The difference is that prescriptions can cost a lot less if the doctor lists the generic name.

How come?
Most well-known advertised brands of anything cost more than unknown or store brands. You pay for the advertising that makes the "brand name" well-known. Brand name drugs also usually cost more. For example, one drug used to reduce high blood pressure costs drug stores about $4.50 under its "brand name," yet only 99c under its generic name. What's more, up to half of the most widely prescribed drugs (the top 50) are available under their generic name.

Here's what to do.
First, ask your doctor to write down the generic name instead of the brand name. Don't be afraid to tell him you need to save money on medicine. Second, tell your pharmacist that the prescription calls for the generic name at your request. Ask for the lowest-priced quality generic drug he or she can recommend.

You could tear out this message and wrap it around your finger to help you remember. Or you could keep thinking of the dollars you want to save. Either way, remembering three little words can save you lots of medicine money. Please remember the generic name.

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