THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN DAIRY SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

R. B. STOLTZ
Secretary-Treasurer

The American Dairy Science Association assembled in Fairchild Theater on the campus of Michigan State College in East Lansing, Michigan on Tuesday, June 23, 1942 at 9:00 A.M.

Past President Earl Weaver called the meeting to order and President Judkins introduced the officers of the Association.


Secretary Stoltz introduced the following members who had served the Association as Directors: C. R. Gearhart, E. G. Hood, J. H. Nelson, and Harold Macy.

J. A. Hannah, President of Michigan State College, was then introduced and delivered the address of welcome.

President H. F. Judkins gave the following response:

PRESIDENT’S ADDRESS

"President Hannah, your words of welcome are very much appreciated although I can assure you that this group already feels very much at home on your delightful campus. Professor Weaver and his associates are proving themselves to be shining examples of Michigan hospitality. We know that when we leave you it will be with a desire to return. We shall endeavor to behave well while we are here. We wouldn’t dare do otherwise as a glance at the map of your state shows that you have us right under your thumb.

"Even in these difficult times when everyone is busily engaged in an all-out war effort, progress demands that we keep abreast of the times and also that we take an occasional furlough for recreation. This, the 37th Annual Meeting of the American Dairy Science Association, provides an opportunity for the leading minds in the dairy industry to take an inventory of the events of the past year and to renew that spirit of good-fellowship so characteristic of the meetings of this Association. I am glad so many have been able to take advantage of this opportunity in spite of summer teaching schedules and travel difficulties.

"I have said that this group represents the leading minds in the industry because a person must be a graduate of an agricultural college or hold a responsible position in the industry requiring a technical knowledge of dairying to be eligible for membership. Our active membership now numbers
over 1200. About two-thirds of this number are engaged in milk production and processing and the balance are engaged in teaching, research and extension activities. In other words, one-third of our membership supplies the ammunition that keeps the remaining two-thirds forging ahead. Our program, consisting of scientific reports and practical symposia will, I am sure, provide something of interest and value to all.

**Position of the Dairy Industry in the War Effort**

"I want to say a word concerning the place of the dairy industry in the war effort. As you doubtless know, scientific research has long since established the fact that milk and milk products are absolutely essential to the growth and well-being of the human race. Our army and navy officials have placed milk and its products at the very top of the "must" items in the ration of the armed forces of our country. The vast population of this country who are now working harder than ever in an all-our war effort must take every precaution to preserve their health. Therefore, they need a liberal supply of dairy products more than ever.

"We who are assembled here should feel fortunate that we are engaged in an industry which is so essential to the war effort. Let’s remind ourselves of this fact if we wonder, from time to time, whether we are doing all we can or what we should be doing to help win the war. Certainly any person who is trained or who is training others in the production, processing and handling of milk and its products and who is now employed in the dairy industry has every reason in the world to remain in that industry with a satisfied conscience that they are a very important cog in the war machinery.

**Industry Adjustments Caused by the War**

"The war has naturally caused many adjustments in the educational program of our colleges and universities as well as on the dairy farm and in the milk processing industry.

"In order that more students may complete their college course before entering the service of their country, many universities, including state universities and agricultural colleges, have speeded up their program so that students may attend the year round and complete their course in two and two-thirds to three years. Some who might normally be attending this meeting are now busy in the classroom or laboratory. If the war should continue through another year, the opportunity for work in the industry will be so great that college enrollment is likely to be further reduced unless young people are drafted by the government and required to attend college at least until of military age. This plan has already been suggested.

"The war is changing to some extent the type of dairy research projects. Thus, emphasis is placed on such work as raising calves with the minimum amount of milk, obtaining the maximum output per cow with the minimum
input, industrial uses for milk by-products such as casein fibre, the possible use of various whey products in making lacquer coating as a substitute for tin, in making a rubber substitute, and in making a glycerine substitute, all of which projects hold promise. Emphasis is also placed on improved methods of manufacturing, packaging and storing such products as milk powder, evaporated milk and butter, all of which are greatly needed by the armed forces of the United Nations and will continue to be needed by the world population after the war is over. Government requirements for cheese, evaporated milk and powdered skimmilk have caused a marked increase in milk production and a shift in milk processing operations notably from butter making to cheese making.

"Lend-lease dairy supplies delivered to representatives of the United Nations since April 29, 1941 when the program started, to April 1, 1942 were as follows: Cheese, 163,953,774 pounds, Dry Skimmilk, 37,531,974 pounds; Evaporated Milk, 577,486,469 pounds. June milk production in this country is expected to reach 5,800,000,000 quarts, the largest monthly total ever recorded. The 1942 production may reach the all-time record of 56,000,000,000 quarts compared to a 1936-1940 yearly average of 49,000,000,000 quarts.

"Fresh milk and dairy products are being used in increasing quantities by the armed forces. Fresh milk is served daily to soldiers for the first time in history. Distribution of milk to the army is a man-sized job that is being successfully performed by the industry. Munitions plants are increasing the distribution of milk between meals as a means of decreasing fatigues and strengthening workers. The importance of milk in war time is further emphasized by the British experience where milk distribution has been carried on despite bombs and blitz.

"Prices received by United States dairy farmers are at the highest levels since 1930. Farm cash income from milk in 1941 topped all previous highs totaling $1,859,783,000. Present estimates indicate 1942 will total more than $2,000,000,000, an all-time high record.

"The milk and milk products industry is endeavoring to cooperate 100% with the various government agencies although it causes much burning of midnight oil to figure out ways and means of carrying on under the several government orders and recommendations. As of May 26 more than sixty orders, regulations or recommendations, all having some effect on the dairy industry, had been issued. Others, of course, may be expected as the situation changes. The effects on the dairy industry of some of the orders or recommendations are as follows: Effective as of June 1 it became necessary to take steps resulting in at least a 25% saving in mileage. This has meant radical changes, particularly in the distribution of milk and ice cream where many a horse and wagon is replacing a truck and where every-other-day delivery has become quite a common practice. New tires are, of course, out of the question, and the extent to which delivery services may be affected
if the war is prolonged cannot be foreseen at this time. The ice cream manufacturer is now limited, on a two months' basis, to 70% of the cane or beet sugar used in the equivalent two months of 1941. There have also been some recent limitations on the amount of honey available for use in ice cream. To date, through changes in formula, the ice cream manufacturer has been able to get along successfully by using refined corn sugar and syrups. Processors of cocoa beans are permitted to grind, in any one month, only 70% of the quantity of beans ground in the similar month of 1941. As inventories are reduced, the ice cream industry will feel the effects of this order. There is a question as to whether dairy plants will, especially on the eastern seaboard, be able to get enough fuel oil to operate their boilers. This is causing some change from oil to coal and the building up to stockpiles of coal by these plants as well as by those now using coal. For some time aluminum has not been available for dairy equipment or bottle closures.

"A price ceiling—the maximum prices charged to the same class of customer during the month of March, 1942—has been placed on the retail sales of fluid milk and fluid cream and on wholesale and retail sales of ice cream. All standard grades of milk, flavored milks and cultured milks and various types of cream, as well as all flavors and grades of ice cream, sherbets and novelties, etc. come under the price ceiling. New or used plant equipment cannot be bought or sold without the specific approval of the Director of Industry Operations if it has a value of $300 or more. Plant equipment may be repaired and maintained in working condition without expansion or improvement through the use of preference ratings. Buildings may be repaired and maintained in working condition without expansion or improvement up to an expenditure of $5,000 in any twelve months' period. If the amount exceeds this, approval of the War Production Board must be had before beginning the project. Electric cabinets for the storage of ice cream, milk or other frozen foods may not be sold or installed except upon approval of the War Production Board. Fourteen and one-half-ounce cans for evaporated milk are available since evaporated milk is classified as a primary product. The 6-ounce cans, however, are restricted to a fraction of the 1940 use of these cans. Retinning of milk or ice cream cans is still permitted.

"I do not wish to leave the impression that the industry is complaining of its lot, but these examples will serve to illustrate that in our industry 'Business is not being carried on as usual.'

The College Graduate's Future in the Dairy Industry

"For the balance of my time I want to discuss the role of the college graduate in the dairy industry. My twelve years of teaching experience plus my experience in interviewing and working with college graduates in dairying for more than fifteen years has caused me to be greatly interested in this subject. While you who are teachers have a great opportunity and
responsibility in training men for the dairy industry, the industry has an equally great responsibility in the proper selections of these men and in training them for responsible positions. During the past year while serving as your president I have attempted through correspondence and addresses to help improve the understanding on the part of both teacher and plant operator concerning the opportunities in the industry and the training and selection of men to take advantage of these opportunities. I talked on this subject at the meeting of the International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers at Toronto last October. I have also appeared before students and faculty groups at Rutgers, University of Maryland, University of Minnesota, Iowa State College, University of Wisconsin, University of Illinois, Purdue University, Pennsylvania State College and Ohio State University. The list might have been longer had the times been more normal. I want to say that I very much appreciate the hospitality shown me on the occasion of these various visits. I enjoyed them thoroughly.

"The two L's, labor and legislation, have in the last ten years greatly increased the need of college trained men in the dairy industry. May I simply call to your attention some of the principal opportunities other than those of teaching, research and extension work that exist in our industry. Some of those in the production field are dairy farm managers, dairy farm owners, feed manufacturing and sales, breed association work, milk producers organization work and the publishing field. To take advantage of these opportunities one needs to have a full understanding of the feeding, breeding and veterinary care of dairy cattle. Among other things he needs supporting courses in the raising of crops, economics, and in milk processing.

"Some of the opportunities for key positions in the milk products field in addition to teaching, research and extension work are inspectors and sanitary engineers for the Federal government, State and City governments and commercial concerns, State Dairy Commissioners, the manufacture of dairy equipment, the sale of dairy equipment, work with the National Dairy Council, trade association work in the various branches of the dairy industry and dairy periodical publishing. In the commercial dairy business the following are some of the more important opportunities: research and laboratory technicians, plant superintendents or production managers and purchasing agents, office managers including the supervision of such departments as accounting, auditing, insurance, tax and treasury, legal advisers, company presidents and business owners. It will be observed that the above mentioned positions call for different types of minds and minds trained along a variety of different lines. The work, for example, of a plant superintendent is quite different from that of a man engaged in the sale of dairy equipment. In a like manner the work of an engineer is quite different from that of a sales manager and the work of a laboratorian is quite different from that of a lawyer or an accountant.
“It becomes increasingly evident that the college course in the junior and senior years should be quite flexible and that the head of the dairy department has a real opportunity to offer vocational guidance in order that each of his students may take that combination of courses which best fits his particular aptitude. Even then it appears probable that the industry may expect to select some of its men from schools of engineering, law or business administration. I am certain, however, that if men from such schools can have had some dairy work when they enter the industry they will find it very much to their advantage. It seems to me, therefore, that no time or opportunity should be lost in our state colleges and universities for the dairy department and various other departments mentioned above to cooperate to the fullest extent, helping to train the men needed in the industry. Some students majoring in economics or the school of business administration will do well to elect some undergraduate courses in dairying or do graduate work whereby their training in business is applied in the dairy field. There is less opportunity for the men majoring in the sciences and engineering to take undergraduate courses in dairying but some of these men will do well to pursue graduate work and at that time to take some courses in dairying and apply their training in this field. The industry can well afford to use more of these five, six and seven year men so trained.

“I understand dairy departments are requiring less vocational training in the laboratory for four-year men and I certainly believe that this is a step in the right direction. As a matter of fact, many four-year dairy graduates seem to be better at working with their hands than with their heads. I notice that even after some experience, they frequently do not have the knack of planning a day’s production schedule, or the ability to plan an attack looking toward the solution of a plant operating problem or a product quality problem. Perhaps the reasons lie in the following statements quoted from a recent letter from one of our members who is engaged in teaching and research work. He states:

(1) ‘Too many of our students are trained to accept a series of recipes for the solution of their problems rather than to exercise judgment in the application of sound, scientific principles to existing and new problems.’

(2) ‘Too many of our students accept their college degrees as a trade-mark of a finished product rather than a token of an educational apprenticeship in a professional career, the success of which in a progressive industry is dependent upon eternal alertness.’

“Need I say that everything possible should be done to help develop the student’s personality since this is likely to count for as much or more in his success than what he learns from the textbook. In this connection I should be remiss if I did not point out one weakness of many dairy graduates. It is that they are not careful enough about their personal dress and habits and that they lack the knack of being a good plant housekeeper. I know of
no one thing that so much stands in the way of a man’s success in dairy plant work. Teachers and dairy instructors will do well to bear down on this side of the student’s training and if the student simply cannot be made to appreciate cleanliness, the suggestion had better be made that he major in vegetable gardening where he can really get right down in the dirt.

“Someone has said ‘A college education makes a good man better and a fool a bigger fool.’ This at once implies that industry has a job in selecting the wheat from the chaff when employing these men and by no means should we condemn the whole lot because we sometimes get a dud. There is certainly room for improvement in the selection and developing of college graduates in the average dairy company. As I see it, this is due to two things: First, the dairy industry consists of a very large number of relatively small operating units. There are no General Electrics, Westinghouses, A. T. & T.s or U. S. Steels in the dairy business; hence the need for college trained men per operating unit is less in our industry and what is more significant we do not have the personnel machinery for selecting and training the men that is used by the large companies.

“In the second place, when hiring a college graduate, many dairy executives do not, unbeknown to the graduate, have a responsible job in the company in mind which he expects said graduate eventually to fill if he develops properly. In other words, the hiring of these college men is more or less hit and miss, and frequently quantity rather than quality is employed.

“I cannot overemphasize the importance of interviewing men before they graduate and of trying to select the best for the jobs in question. Summer employment may well be used as a test of the ability of those selected. Having selected the man, the employer should really get acquainted with him and not proceed to forget him as soon as he is hired. Obviously the employer cannot make his plans for this man too obvious, neither can he afford to pamper him in any way. On the other hand, a little advice and guidance once in a while will often help to develop a good man that might otherwise get lost in the shuffle.

“I strongly recommend the use of an employee experience record which will be printed as a part of this address. By the use of this record a man is graded every six months or so during the early years of his employment and the record speaks for itself. If it is not good he will be dropped before he has wasted the best years of his life getting nowhere. If it is good, he will be advanced as fast as the opportunity permits. It is the only sensible plan for both the employer and the employee.

“In my visits to the several institutions seniors in dairying have asked me what their chance was likely to be in the dairy industry since they were going to have to enter the service of their country. My reply has been that other things being equal the maturing effect of their life in the armed forces would be sure to be an asset to them and that they would have this advan-
EMPLOYEE EXPERIENCE RECORD*
(Ice Cream Business)

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- **Remarks:**

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* Employees record should be examined by consulting his supervisor at least every 6 months for the first 2 or 3 years. Opposite date write period covered between such examinations such as 1/1/41 to 7/1/41. For each period place an (X) in the space opposite the work that occupied major part of time and a ( ) for part time work. At each period check employee's classification under "Type of Work Done." Mark G—good, F—fair, P—poor for each period opposite "Qualification and Quality of Work" items. Note opposite "Rate of Pay," rate of pay at starting date and note date when any change made and the new rate.
tage over the younger men graduating at about the time they get out of service. I am sure that the industry will not forget them when they can change the khaki or blue for the white uniform once more."

O. E. Reed, Chief of the Bureau of Dairy Industry and who was head of the Dairy Department at the host institution fifteen years ago when the Association held its meeting there in 1927, gave an address, "The Foster Mother."

There were 212 members present. The meeting adjourned at 11:20.

GENERAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN DAIRY SCIENCE ASSOCIATION
EAST LANSING, MICHIGAN, JUNE 25, 1942

President Judkins called the meeting to order at 3:30 P.M. in Fairchild Theater, there being 114 present. Secretary Wecke of the Manufacturing Section presented the following report. Upon motion duly seconded the report was accepted.

MANUFACTURING SECTION

Papers Presented: The papers scheduled on pages 13–15 of the Program were presented as listed with the following exceptions: Paper A (June 23 section) was presented by J. F. Devine of the War Production Board at the request of Clyde Beardslee. Papers M-7, M-13, and M-15 were omitted due to absence of the speakers. Paper A (O. A. Ghiggoile, June 24) was read by E. H. Parfitt. Under A (June 24) the Chairman invited Commander A. W. Fuchs to speak extemporaneously on the operation of the dairy section of the U.S. Public Health Service.

Business meeting, June 24, 1942: L. H. Burgwald presided.

Burgwald presented a request of the Board of Directors of the Association that the Manufacturing Section consider a change in the tenure of officers. They recommend that the term of office expire July 1 of each year. Motion was made by O. F. Garrett and seconded by E. F. Hansen that newly elected officers of the Manufacturing Section assume office beginning July 1 of each year. Motion carried.

Report of Committee on Reorganization of Committees: Burgwald presented a report of the Committee on Reorganization of Committees, presented by R. Whitaker. Acceptance of the report (Appended) was moved by M. E. Parker and seconded by A. W. Farrall, and unanimously adopted.

On Election of Officers: H. Macy suggested that the method of election of officers of the Manufacturing Section was not satisfactory in that the election was held at the termination of a day’s meeting when attendance was not representative. He suggested further that it would be preferable to have the election of Section Officers by mail ballot at the time ballots for election
of Association Officers are submitted to the entire membership. It was moved by H. Macy and seconded by M. E. Parker that a Committee of three be appointed to study this matter in collaboration with officers of other sections. Motion carried. Chairman Burgwald appointed a Committee on Election of Manufacturing Section Officers consisting of H. Macy, H. H. Sommer, and E. S. Guthrie to study the matter and to report at the next annual meeting of the Society.

Election of Manufacturing Section Officers: C. J. Babcock, Chairman, read the report of the Nominating Committee. The report was accepted. Paul F. Sharp, Cornell University, was elected vice-chairman and R. J. Ramsey, Cleveland, Ohio, was elected Secretary. Vice-Chairman R. Whitaker by rule, automatically becomes Chairman of the Manufacturing Section.

Report of Business Meeting, Manufacturing Section, Thursday, June 25, 1942: R. Whitaker proposed an amendment to the Report of the Committee on Reorganization of Committees of the Manufacturing Section as follows: Creation of two additional committees; a Committee on Evaporated Milk; a Committee on Dried Whole and Dried Skimmilk; and further, that all products not specifically mentioned for listed committees be included in products under direction of the Committee on By-Products. The motion was seconded by H. Macy and unanimously adopted.

Report of Committee on Chemical Methods of Analysis: L. C. Thomsen presented the report of the Committee on Chemical Analyses appended herewith. Thomsen recommended that in the reappointment of committee members that the Committee (Subcommittee) on Skimmilk, Buttermilk and Whey be continued as it now exists so that work now in progress may be brought to completion. It was moved by Thomsen and seconded by Nelson that the report of the Committee be adopted. This was unanimously adopted.

Report of the Committee on Judging of Dairy Products: E. L. Fouts presented the report of the Committee on Judging of Dairy Products, appended. Fouts moved acceptance of the report, which was seconded, and unanimously adopted.

Report of the Committee on Score Cards for Dairy Products: C. J. Babcock presented the report of the Committee on Score Cards for Dairy Products, appended. Acceptance of the report was moved, seconded, and unanimously adopted.

Report of the Committee on Oxidized Flavor: No report.


Report of the Committee on Comparison of the Gerber and Babcock Tests: J. H. Erb presented the report of the Committee on Comparison of the Gerber and Babcock Tests, appended. Adoption was moved, seconded, and unanimously adopted.
Report of the Committee on Quality Program: P. H. Tracy presented reports of subcommittees on the Quality Program. The report of the subcommittee on Cream, appended, was presented by H. C. Olson. The subcommittee on Ice Cream submitted no report. The report of the subcommittee on Cheese, appended, was presented by W. V. Price. The subcommittee on Condensed Milk and Milk Powder submitted no report. The report of the subcommittee on Milk Quality was prepared by H. A. Ben-dixen (report appended) and discussed by P. H. Tracy.

Tracy moved, that the reports of the Committee on Quality Program be accepted. Motion was seconded and unanimously adopted.

Meeting adjourned June 26, 1942.

PRODUCTION SECTION

Secretary Dwight Espe of the Production Section then gave the following report. On motion duly seconded the report was adopted.

The Production Section held three joint meetings with the Extension Section and one with the Manufacturing Section. On Wednesday, June 24th, papers of special interest, but relating to different fields, were presented on two programs. These programs were presided over by H. A. Herman and K. E. Turk, Chairman and Vice-chairman respectively of the Production Section. The largest total attendance during the day was 130.

The Section held two business meetings, each of which was presided over by Mr. Herman.

Reports from the various standing committees were called for. Copies of these reports are attached. Salient points incorporated in these reports are presented herewith for approval.

1. Breeds Relation Committee: The Breeds Relation Committee met with representatives of the various dairy breed organizations. The committee voted: (1) to approve the adoption and use of the Uniform Dairy Score Card; (2) to approve the recommendations of the Purebred Dairy Cattle Association committee on Standardizing Testing Rules and Methods, with the exceptions noted on the attached copy. (3) It is further recommended that during the present emergency the minimum requirements with respect to the number of tests required for acceptance and publication of records as contained in the recommendations of the Testing Committee of the Purebred Dairy Cattle Association be approved. (4) That the recommendations of the Committee on Uniform Rules and Methods for Proving Sires and Brood Cows as per attached copy, be accepted.

The report of this committee was approved by the Production Section. The Section voted, with the approval of the Extension Section, to make the Breeds Relation Committee a joint committee from the Production and Extension Sections.

2. Committee on Measuring Results of Pasture Investigations: The com-
mittee asked that the American Dairy Science Association go on record as favoring early publication in the Journal of Dairy Science or a suitable journal the report entitled "Pasture Investigations Technique." The report referred to was submitted in December, 1940, by a joint committee from the American Dairy Science Association, the American Society of Animal Production and the American Society of Agronomy. The recommendation was approved by the Production Section.

3. Committee on Awards for Students National Contest in Judging Dairy Cattle: Since the recipients of the 1940 scholarships have been unable to accept these awards, due to active service in the war, the committee recommends that these scholarships be held open "for the duration."

4. Committee on Methods for Proving Sires and Brood Cows: Report of the committee was read and accepted. The Section voted to appoint a joint committee with the Extension Section to be called the "Committee on Methods for Proving Sires and Brood Cows."

5. Committee on Silage Methods, Evaluation, etc.: Report of the committee was read and approved.

6. Resolutions Committee: Report of the committee was read and approved.

The question was raised regarding the advisability of electing the officers of the Production Section during the business meeting or by mail. The Section was almost unanimous in voting to continue with the present plan of electing officers at the business meeting.

7. Nominating Committee: Report of the committee was read and accepted. G. W. Salisbury (Cornell) was elected secretary and Dwight Espe (Iowa), vice-chairman. K. L. Turk (Maryland), the present vice-chairman, automatically becomes chairman of the Production Section for the ensuing year.

EXTENSION SECTION

Secretary E. C. Scheidenhelm of the Extension Section then read the following report. Upon motion duly seconded it was adopted.

The annual meeting of the Extension Section opened on Tuesday afternoon, June 23 with a joint symposium session with the Production Section on the subject "Nutrition and Reproduction in Dairy Cattle."

The first business session was called to order June 24 at 9:00 A.M. by the Chairman, Glen Vergeront. Thirty members and sixteen guests were in attendance from 16 different states.

During the three day session the program was developed by the various committees within the section. In addition to the Extension dairymen represented on the committees a number of men had been drafted from the Production Section to supplement the program on various topics.

The report of the Testing Committee was presented by the Chairman, R. W. Dickson. Some of the more important recommendations of the com-
mittee in addition to the papers given were: (1) Whenever possible the service of the government employment agencies be used in locating possible men for DHIA work. (2) A cooperative grouping of associations be arranged in the states so that a continuous testing service can be maintained whenever possible. Report was accepted.

E. J. Perry presented the program of the Sire Committee. Two excellent papers were presented pertaining to artificial insemination work. A form is being developed by this group to be used by all artificial insemination work. Report of the committee was accepted.

G. E. Taylor presented the report of the Herd Health Committee. This report emphasized the need of a uniform program between states on health standards. Report accepted.

C. L. Blackman presented the feeding committee report. Report was accepted.

The Quality and Marketing Committee presented an excellent report which was accepted. A motion was passed to solicit the cooperation of the Quality Committee of the Manufacturing Section in holding a joint symposium of the Manufacturing and Extension groups at the next annual meeting of the Association on the subject of Quality Improvement of Dairy Products.

L. O. Gilmore presented the report of the recommendations of the Dairy Farm Management Committee which was to continue developing suitable standard forms for this project. Report accepted.

Reporting of the progress of the 4-H Dairy Club Committee was given by Joe Nageotte. Report of the Committee was accepted.

Progress of the Type Rating Committee was presented by E. C. Scheidenhelm. Report accepted.

The Exhibits Committee reported 11 states presented individual teaching methods and then a joint exhibit was presented by the Dairy Farm Management Committee. Report accepted.

During the business session the final report of the Resolutions Committee was accepted, and presented to General Resolutions Committee.

Two motions were passed to improve the committee work in the Production and Extension Sections. They were: (1) That there shall be a joint committee of the Production and Extension Sections known as the Dairy Cattle Breeding Committee rather than the present title of Sire Committee in both sections. The committee should consist of 6 men, 3 from each section. The chairman of each section to appoint the men representing his section. The chairman of the committee is to be appointed by the joint action of both sectional chairmen. (2) That the Breed Relations Committee be a joint committee of three men from each section, they being appointed by the chairman of their section.

Mr. G. G. Gibson was unanimously elected Secretary of the Section. The
officers for the following year will be J. F. Kendrick, Chairman; E. C. Scheidenhelm, Vice-Chairman; and G. G. Gibson, Secretary.

NECROLOGY COMMITTEE

Mr. Charles Blackman, Chairman of the Necrology Committee, reported the death of the following members during the past year: Lawrence H. Addington, William A. Kyle, R. C. Fisher, Merrill J. Mack, R. S. Fleming. Information regarding the activities of these deceased members was contained in the report of the committee. Upon motion duly seconded the report was accepted to be made a matter of record in the minutes.

REGISTRATION COMMITTEE

Mr. G. M. Trout, Chairman of the Committee on Registration, gave the following report:

Final tabulation showed the total registration at the 37th annual meeting of the Association to be 566 consisting of 394 men, 93 women, and 79 children. Classification of the men showed that 196 or 49.7 per cent were from colleges, experiment stations, and the United States Department of Agriculture, and that 198 or 50.3 per cent were from commercial laboratories, plants, state departments and inspectional staffs. Representatives were present from 38 states, the District of Columbia, and 2 provinces of Canada. The 12 leading states, including the District of Columbia, in representation were:

- Michigan: 184
- Missouri: 30
- Washington, D.C.: 13
- Ohio: 54
- New York: 29
- Indiana: 10
- Illinois: 51
- Pennsylvania: 20
- Minnesota: 9
- New Jersey: 15
- Kentucky: 8

Inasmuch as the 37th annual meeting of the American Dairy Science Association was the 16th annual summer meeting of the Association and the second summer meeting held at Michigan State College, it seemed desirable to ascertain the number of meetings that the various members had attended. Consequently, when the letter seeking reservations was sent out a notice was sent also of the meeting places of the Association since 1906. Those anticipating attending the 1942 meeting were asked to check the meetings attended and return this sheet for compilation. Much interest was manifest in the meeting places. Approximately 140 replies from those expecting to attend the 1942 meeting were received.

The attendance at previous meetings of those reporting and who were present in 1942 is presented in Table 1. These data show the relatively high percentage of attendance at previous summer meetings of a cross section of 138 members attending the 1942 meeting and the influence of location of meetings on the attendance of those members. Only one member, E. S. Guthrie, who was present at the first meeting in 1906 was present at the
1942 meeting. Three members, J. H. Frandsen, C. Larsen, and O. E. Reed, attending the second meeting in 1907 were present at the 1942 meeting.

**TABLE 1**

The number and per cent of 138 members attending the 1942 ADSA meeting who attended previous meetings. Report based on 138 replies to questionnaire and not on total number in attendance at 1942 meeting.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Meeting</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Per cent</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st.</td>
<td>Urbana, Ill.</td>
<td>1906</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd.</td>
<td>Chicago, Ill.</td>
<td>1907</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd.</td>
<td>Ithaca, N. Y.</td>
<td>1908</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th.</td>
<td>Milwaukee, Wisc.</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5th.</td>
<td>Chicago, Ill.</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6th.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1911</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7th.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1913</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9th.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th.</td>
<td>San Francisco, Calif.</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.4</td>
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<td>11th.</td>
<td>Springfield, Mass.</td>
<td>1916</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6.5</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Columbus, Ohio</td>
<td>1917</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13th.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1918</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7.2</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>13.7</td>
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<td>15th.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1920</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>14.4</td>
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<td>St. Paul, Minn.</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>18.1</td>
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<td>17th.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1922</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>18.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18th.</td>
<td>Syracuse, N. Y.</td>
<td>1923</td>
<td>29</td>
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<td>19th.</td>
<td>Milwaukee, Wisc.</td>
<td>1924</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>17.4</td>
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<td>20th.</td>
<td>Indianapolis, Ind.</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>20.2</td>
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<td>21st.</td>
<td>Detroit, Mich.</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>24.5</td>
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<td>22nd.</td>
<td>East Lansing, Mich. (1st summer)</td>
<td>1927</td>
<td>34</td>
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<td>23rd.</td>
<td>Madison, Wis.</td>
<td>1928</td>
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<td>24th.</td>
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<td>25th.</td>
<td>Ames, Iowa</td>
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<td>26th.</td>
<td>Berkeley-Davis, Calif.</td>
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<td>27th.</td>
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<td>1932</td>
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<td>28th.</td>
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<td>57</td>
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<td>29th.</td>
<td>Ithaca-Geneva, N. Y.</td>
<td>1934</td>
<td>76</td>
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<td>St. Paul, Minn.</td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>68</td>
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<td>31st.</td>
<td>State College, Pa.</td>
<td>1936</td>
<td>89</td>
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<td>1937</td>
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<td>33rd.</td>
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<td>1938</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>72.4</td>
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<td>34th.</td>
<td>Moscow, Idaho, Pullman, Wash.</td>
<td>1939</td>
<td>45</td>
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<td>35th.</td>
<td>West Lafayette, Ind.</td>
<td>1940</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>72.4</td>
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<td>36th.</td>
<td>Burlington, Vt.</td>
<td>1941</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>70.3</td>
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</table>

The members who have attended ten of all the meetings of the Association are: Fordyce Ely of Kentucky, B. E. Horrall of Indiana, Floyd Johnson of Iowa, H. B. Monier of Kentucky, F. B. Morrison of New York, T. S. Sutton of Ohio, and H. E. Herman of Missouri.

Those who have attended twelve of the meetings are: R. E. Horwood of Michigan and G. E. Taylor of N. J.

Those who have attended thirteen of the meetings are: H. P. Davis of Nebraska, E. G. Hood of Canada, H. C. Jackson of Wisconsin, C. F. Monroe of Ohio, L. S. Palmer of Minnesota, and K. G. Weckel of Wisconsin.


Those who have attended seventeen of the meetings are: T. W. Gullickson of Minnesota, E. M. Harmon of Illinois, I. W. Rupel of Wisconsin.

Those who have attended eighteen of the meetings are: Earl Weaver of Michigan, and C. A. Hutton of Tennessee.

Those who have attended nineteen of the meetings are: P. S. Lucas of Michigan, A. B. Nystrom of Washington, D. C., and W. E. Petersen of Minnesota.


H. W. Cave of Oklahoma attended 21 of the meetings.
A. C. Ragsdale of Missouri attended 24 of the meetings.

Those who have attended twenty-five of the meetings are: A. A. Borland of Pennsylvania, J. B. Fitch of Minnesota, and R. B. Stoltz of Ohio.
O. E. Reed of Washington, D. C., attended 30 of the meetings.
J. H. Frandsen of Massachusetts attended 31 of the meetings.

Of the 59 listed as having attended 10 or more of the 37 meetings, J. H. Frandsen heads the list with 31 meetings and O. E. Reed, a close second with 30 meetings. J. H. Frandsen attended 23 of the first 25 meetings while C. Larsen attended 17 of the first 19 meetings.

The names of those attending 10 or more of the 16 summer meetings are given below. Those attending 10 of these meetings are: Fordyce Ely of Kentucky, J. C. Hening of New York, H. A. Herman of Missouri, B. E. Horrall of Indiana, R. E. Horwood of Michigan, C. F. Huffman of Michigan, Floyd Johnston of Iowa, H. B. Monier of Kentucky, C. F. Monroe of Ohio, H. B. Morrison of New York, T. S. Sutton of Ohio, and G. E. Taylor of New Jersey.

Those who have attended eleven of the summer meetings are: C. L. Blackman of Ohio, L. H. Burgwald of Ohio, H. C. Jackson of Wisconsin, H. G. Lindquist of Mass., P. S. Lucas of Michigan, H. Macy of Minnesota,


Those who have attended fourteen of the summer meetings are: A. A. Borland of Pennsylvania, H. W. Gregory of Indiana, T. W. Gullickson of Minnesota, and R. Whitaker of New York.

R. B. Stoltz of Ohio has attended 15 of the summer meetings.

R. B. Stoltz heads the list of attendance at summer meetings, having attended 15 of the 16. Four others, A. A. Borland, H. W. Gregory, T. W. Gullickson and R. Whitaker have attended 14 of the 16 summer meetings. Honors go to R. B. Stoltz for having attended all of the last fourteen meetings. T. W. Gullickson follows closely with 13, while A. A. Borland, H. W. Gregory, W. E. Petersen, I. W. Rupel, K. G. Weckel and R. Whitaker each have attended 11 years without missing a meeting. A. A. Borland has the enviable record of having attended 25 of the past 27 meetings, missing only two from 1916 to 1942, inclusive.

This report necessarily centers about the 1942 registration. While a record of the number of meetings attended by all the members of the Association would be highly desirable it was next to impossible to make such a compilation. Doubtless the names of many members of long standing not present at the 1942 meeting should have been included in the above lists. Possibly the names of some members present in 1942 have been overlooked. To them apologies are offered. So much interest has been manifest in the meeting places of the Association and the records of attendance that it seemed this compilation was worthy of special effort.

EDITOR'S REPORT

The Editor begs to submit the following brief report to the Board of Directors of the Association:

1. **Summary of Journal Contents.**

A summary of the Journal contents over the past four years is presented in the accompanying table.
<table>
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<th>1941-42</th>
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Students National Contest, Proceedings Annual Meeting, Announcements, Circulation, Index, Committee Reports.

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**Classification of Articles**

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**Classification Reviews**

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<th>1941-42</th>
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<td>144</td>
<td>36</td>
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<td>Production reviews</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pages occupied by Production Reviews</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>44</td>
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</table>

The figures presented in this table represent 11 issues of the Journal for each of the first 3 columns, the June issues not being included. Figures for the present year include 12 issues inasmuch as the present June issue is given over to the publication of original papers. The total size of the Journal has not increased the past year; in fact, it is some 40 pages less than 1940-41.

2. Abstracts: You will note a substantial increase in the number of pages of abstracts. During the past year a set of directions for abstractors and associate abstract editors was prepared. These directions were well received and should materially assist in promoting further improvement in our abstract service.

The advance abstract service was started following the sanction of the Board of Directors at the annual meeting of 1940. The principal reason for initiating this program was as follows. At that time we were considerably behind in the publication of manuscripts and it was usually six months or longer from the time a manuscript was received until it appeared in print. Out of courtesy to our contributors the plan was proposed to call attention to their work which would later be published in detail.

We have since managed to catch up on publication until at the present if a reviewer delays in returning an article which has been mailed to him for review the abstract may not appear until the same issue in which the manu-
script appears. Therefore the major reason for undertaking this project is no longer valid. This project might be dropped without any serious curtailment of service to our readers or contributors. I so recommend.

3. The Twenty-Year Index: The Twenty-Year Index has appeared. Those who have examined this work are impressed with the magnitude of the undertaking and the masterful way in which the job was done. We wish to publicly express our gratitude and appreciation to Dr. Harold Macy to whom all credit for this lasting contribution is due.

To all of those who have given so generously of their time and energies in our assistance, we wish to express our gratitude. The continued success of our Journal is dependent upon this fine spirit of helpful cooperation.

Upon motion duly seconded the report was accepted.

JOURNAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE REPORT

A. A. Borland of the Journal Management Committee then read the following report:

Your Committee on Journal Management beg to respectfully submit the following report covering operations during the year 1941-1942.

Directions for Associate Abstract Editors and Abstractors: The Editor, in collaboration with the associate abstract editors, prepared a set of directions intended to serve as a guide to the abstractors. These directions have for their purpose to set forth a general plan of the work of abstracting, to state the requirements as to content, style, and form, and to improve the quality and uniformity of abstracts. The directions are replete with information that will prove helpful to the abstract editors and the abstractors in their efforts to comply with the editorial policies and standards of the Journal. We congratulate the editor on this worthwhile achievement.

Use of Journal Abstracts in Other Publications: It has come to the attention of our committee that at least in one case an abstractor has been following the practice of supplying the "Journal of Biological Abstracts" with copies of his abstracts made and intended for the Journal of Dairy Science. This was done without the knowledge of the editor or the Board of Directors. We believe such practice to be contrary to the best interests of our Journal and should be discontinued. We, therefore, recommend that your Board establish a rule embodying the sense of the following suggestions:

1. That in as much as abstracts, being paid for by our Association are the property of this Association and not of the paid abstractors, abstractors may not dispose of copies of their abstracts to other publications, and

2. That all requests from other publications upon our abstractors for copies of their abstracts shall be referred to the Editor.

Policy on Distribution of Reprints: There appears to be a tendency on the part of some of the committee chairmen to take charge of the distribution.
of reprints of their committee reports. This practice tends to complicate
our system of handling reprints, to cause inevitable confusion in our reprint
service. It appears desirable, therefore that a definite policy be established
on the distribution of reprints of committee reports and of similar special
material published in the Journal, preferably in line with the following sug-
gestions:

1. That all orders for reprints of committee reports be referred to the
Secretary-Treasurer, and that the distribution of such reprints be
handled in a similar way as is now being done with reprints on "Methods
of Analysis."

2. That the Secretary-Treasurer invoice the recipients to the extent of
fully covering the cost of the reprints.

_Price of Journal to Countries Other than the United States and Canada:_
It has always been the practice of the Journal to charge fifty cents additional
for subscriptions from all countries other than the United States, its posses-
sions and Canada. This appears to be an unnecessary hardship, especially
to subscribers in North and South America. Upon suggestion by the Secre-
tary-Treasurer, your committee authorized elimination of this extra charge,
subject to approval of your Board, making the subscription price of the
Journal to all countries in North and South America the same as for the
United States and Canada, i.e. $6.00 instead of $6.50. We respectfully
request the approval of this action by the Board.

_Recommendations by the General Board of Dairy Research:_ We appreci-
ate the suggestions relative to abstract service, review articles, etc., contained
in the 1942 Report of the Committee on Abstracts and Reviews of the General
Board of Dairy Research, and it is our desire and our effort to cooperate
with the General Board of Dairy Research to the best of our ability. In
the present abnormal times, however, with a decline of our revenues from
membership dues, subscriptions, and advertisements, and with an increase
in the cost of issuing the Journal, we have reason to doubt the wisdom of
making changes in the Journal set-up that would further increase its
operating cost, unless additional revenues can be made available in amounts
sufficient to cover the added cost.

_Cancellation of Macfarland and Heaton Contract:_ On account of com-
plete absence of any action on the part of the advertising firm of Macfarland
and Heaton in soliciting advertising for the Journal as per their contract
that was approved by your Board at last year's Annual Meeting, we recom-
mand cancellation of our contract with the above agency, to take effect at
once.

_Financial:_ The financial performance of the Journal for the year 1941 has
been satisfactory. Although the income from members and subscribers has
been decreasing each year since 1939, and the cost of printing the Journal
has gradually increased each year since 1935, the Journal made a net profit
as shown by the annual report of the certified Public Accountant, a copy of which reached every member of the Board of Directors and the Journal Management Committee.

Elimination of Advanced Abstract Service: At the Annual Meeting of 1940, it was agreed that abstracts of papers which were to appear in the Journal should be abstracted for this reason: That it was usually six months or longer from the time an article was received until it appeared in print. By printing the abstract in advance, the readers would know what was to be published. Since we are now pretty well caught up on publications, the advance abstract frequently appears in the same Journal as the original article and the need of printing the abstract separately is not as important as it was when it was longer between receiving the article and the time of its publication. We, therefore, recommend that the printing of abstracts in advance of their publication in the Journals be discontinued in the interest of economy.

It was moved, and seconded, that the Journal Management Committee report be accepted.

SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT

The Secretary-Treasurer gave the following report:

Membership and Circulation: The circulation of the Journal for 1941 excelled all previous years. It reached 2,417. In 1939 it was 2,400 and in 1940 it was 2,374. Last year our 2,417 circulation was made up of 1,292 members, 669 subscribers, 65 associate subscribers and 391 student affiliates.

In 1941 we took in 93 new members, 59 of which paid their $5.00 affiliation fee and 34 were student affiliates and became members without paying a fee. This year up to June 17 we had taken in 69 new members, 34 of which paid the $5.00 fee, and 35 who were former student affiliates.

Assuming that we will have 30 additional new members the balance of this year, we may count on an increase of 100 members each year. How does this compare to our losses? In 1940, 99 of our members were dropped from the rolls because of their being delinquent, 19 resigned their membership, and 5 died making a total loss of 123. In 1942 we have had 5 deaths, 49 resignations, and 130 members are now delinquent. The possibilities are that 30 of these members will still pay their dues, which will make a total loss of 154 members. This is just about 25 greater loss than it was in 1941, and our loss in members this year is estimated at about 50 more than new members we have received, making a net loss of about 50 members.

You may be interested as to which members become delinquent, whether they are new or old. Of the 130 members delinquent 19 had only been members one year; 21 had been members for two years; 35 had been members for three years; 24 had been members for four years; 10 had been members for five years; and 21 had been members for five years or more.
This brings us to the problem of why men who have been trained in the science of dairying, make their living in this field but who are not sufficiently interested to sacrifice $5.00 per year so that they may continue to receive the Journal of Dairy Science. It is my opinion that during the student's four years in college he has not had impressed upon him the necessity of his continued need of reading to keep up to date.

The Secretary then read a letter from Professor Goss of Iowa regarding the need of assigning articles to be read in the Journal by the students. He commented that we are not making as much use of the Journal and its facilities among our students as the worth of our publication warrants. Professor Goss told in his letter about Weckel of Wisconsin writing to parents of students to have them give a student affiliation as a Christmas letter to their sons.

The Secretary read the number of subscribers from four of the twenty-four foreign countries to demonstrate that those countries who are at war have not decreased their interest in dairy science:

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<th>1938</th>
<th>1939</th>
<th>1940</th>
<th>1941</th>
<th>1942</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>England, Ireland, and Scotland</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>46</td>
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<tr>
<td>Australia and New Zealand</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>38</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>U. S. R.</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>4</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Illinois leads the states in memberships having had 127 members last year. New York leads with subscriptions with 47 last year and 49 this year. Iowa stands first in number of student affiliates both this year and last. They had 56 last year and 48 thus far this year.

Index: 2,000 copies of the 20-Year Index were printed; 1,000 in paper covers and 1,000 in cloth covers. On June 17, 1942, we had delivered 706 paper covered copies, and 363 cloth covered copies.

These indexes cost approximately $4,000. We have received a little more than $1,500 so that the Association will probably be out about $2,000 and the Board of Directors made the price in this way because they believed this was a contribution that they could make to the membership.

All paper bound 20-Year Index are now $2.00, and cloth bound are $2.35; to non-members they will sell for $5.00 and $5.50.

Back Copies: Since the 20-Year Index is now in your hands it would be a good time to complete your back volumes. We suggest that you check your libraries and that they have the complete volumes from one to twenty-four inclusive.

Advertising: Our advertising has been most satisfactory. In 1938 we sold 93½ pages; in 1939, 124 pages; in 1940, 126½ pages, and last year, 1941, 140½ pages. The first half of 1942, we have sold 67 pages, which is less than 1941, but a little more than 1940. We are most grateful for those who use our pages as an advertising media. Last year our advertising income
PROFESSOR H. P. DAVIS, President Elect
amounted to more than $5,000.00 which is equivalent to the dues of 1,000 members. We will appreciate any courtesies shown the advertisers.

Financial: A report of the Certified Public Accountant was sent to each Director the latter part of February. This shows that our income for 1941 was $18,246.59, and our operating expenses were $17,566.03. Our net worth is $20,100.11. We have an investment in Government Bonds of $17,790.00 in addition to the $1,500 worth authorized by the Directors at their Board Meeting yesterday. This does not include income and expenditures of printing the 20-Year Index.

Upon motion duly seconded the Secretary’s report was accepted.

The Secretary then read the minutes of the Board of Directors meetings. They will be found following the minutes of this meeting.

A motion was made and seconded that the minutes of the Board of Directors be accepted, and that all action taken by the Board of Directors during the past year be approved and endorsed by the Association. Motion carried.

S. M. Salisbury of the Auditing Committee submitted the following report:

May 16, 1942

To the Members of the American Dairy Science Association

Gentlemen:

Mr. Walter Burnham of Columbus, Ohio, Certified Public Accountant, has made an audit and report of the financial condition of the Association. The Auditing Committee has conferred with Mr. Burnham and is satisfied that he has made a careful examination of all assets and liabilities of the Association and that all accounts are accurate. The committee is satisfied that the balance sheet and related summary of profit and loss represents the financial condition of the American Dairy Science Association.

Upon motion duly seconded the report was accepted.

Mr. C. G. Bradt of Cornell presented a report of the committee officially appointed by the American Society of Animal Production, the American Veterinary Medical Association, the Poultry Science Association, the U. S. Livestock Sanitary Association, and the American Dairy Science Association to discuss plans for cooperative work on animal disease and productive efficiency. Upon motion duly seconded the report was accepted.

Mr. Paul Sharp of Cornell who had been appointed by President Judkins to represent the American Dairy Science Association on the General Board for Dairy Research reported of their activities.

O. E. Reed, who had been appointed to represent the American Dairy Science Association on the National Research Council gave a report of the work of the Council.
NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Mr. H. C. Jackson of the Nominating Committee gave the following report. Upon motion duly seconded the report was accepted.

For Vice-President: A. C. Dahlberg and G. M. Trout
For Directors: R. B. Becker and Dwight Seath
W. B. Nevens and W. E. Petersen

RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

Mr. W. H. E. Reid, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, submitted the following report:

The American Dairy Science Association assembled in its thirty-seventh annual meeting at Michigan State College, wishes to express for the members, their families and guests, its appreciation for the hospitality, delightful entertainment and splendid facilities provided by the officials and faculty of that college.

Therefore, be it RESOLVED: That the members of the Association publicly express their sincere appreciation to Dean E. L. Anthony; to Professor Earl Weaver and his departmental staff; to the Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Company; to the Michigan Dairy Industry Committee; to the Michigan Dairy Herd Improvement Associations; to the National Dairy Products Corporation; to the Borden Dairy Company and to the several departments of Michigan State College and other agencies cooperating in providing the entertainment and many fine courtesies.

WHEREAS: The general health and physical well-being of the men in our armed forces and those of our Allies and our people at home constitute the first essential in our national defense, and,

WHEREAS: We recognize the necessity to safeguard the health and well-being of the American people, that they be encouraged to use more milk, butter, cheese and ice cream and other dairy products consistent with the balance of our Lend Lease aid to our Allies.

Therefore, be it RESOLVED: That this Association urge the Honorable Claude Wickard to issue a statement encouraging the people of the United States to consume larger volumes of milk and milk products and thereby help to adjust existing conditions which now tend to jeopardize the entire dairy industry.

WHEREAS: The United Dairy Committee under the leadership of its capable chairman, Mr. Ralph Ammon, Commissioner, State Department of Agriculture of Wisconsin, has made definite progress in its endeavor to protect the dairy industry of this country;

Therefore, be it RESOLVED: That this Association commend and recognize the efforts of Commissioner Ammon and the members of the United Dairy Committee.

WHEREAS: Our Federal Government has asked for an increase in the total volume of milk as a part of the war program,

Therefore, be it RESOLVED: That we commend the notable efforts that our Dairy Extension Specialists have put forth by aiding the dairy farmers in approaching the national goals.
WHEREAS: The Bureau of Dairying and the Bureau of Home Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Federal Food and Drug Administration; the Quartermaster Department of our armed forces; the U. S. Public Health Service; the Departments of Agriculture and the State Departments of Health of our respective states have made worthy contributions to the diet of our men in service, with special reference to milk and milk products,

Therefore, be it RESOLVED: That this Association commend these different federal and state agencies for their respective contributions.

WHEREAS: O. A. Ghigoile, Chief, Bureau of Dairy Service, California State Department of Agriculture; L. G. Kuenning, Chief, Dairy Division, Wisconsin Department of Agriculture; V. L. Fuqua, Dairy Commissioner, Tennessee Department of Agriculture; and Commander Fuchs, Director, Milk Division, U. S. Public Health Service, made able contributions to the program of this annual meeting,

Therefore, be it RESOLVED: That this Association express its sincere appreciation to each of these men.

WHEREAS: The work of a dairy herd improvement association is fundamental in furnishing a background of information for sound and efficient action in 4-H dairy club work, sire proving, dairy cattle breeding, selection and improvement,

Therefore, be it RESOLVED: That this Association hereby commend the work of the Bureau of Dairy Industry U. S. D. A., and the office of Dr. J. F. Kendrick, and that of the several states in this field and bespeak the continuance and the financial support for this work.

WHEREAS: The Purebred Dairy Cattle Association has developed (1) a Standardized Dairy Cow Score Card, (2) Standardized Production Testing Rules, (3) Uniform Rules and Method for Proving Sires and Brood Cows, and (4) Uniform Blanks for the Identification and Reporting of Registered Cows Artificially Inseminated in Cooperative Breeding Association,

Therefore, be it RESOLVED: That the American Dairy Science Association highly commend the Purebred Dairy Cattle Association for this progressive action.

WHEREAS: The demonstrations given at Michigan State College relating to experiments in progress created great interest in these investigations,

Therefore, be it RESOLVED: That other host institutions be encouraged to arrange for similar demonstrations when the nature of the experiments make that possible.

WHEREAS: This Association recognized the importance of awards in giving incentive to students throughout the country for continued activities and study in the field of dairy cattle breeding and production,

Therefore, be it RESOLVED: That donors of prizes for the winners in the National Collegiate Students Dairy Cattle Judging Contest be thanked individually in the name of the Production Section of this Association by the chairman of the Committee on Awards.

WHEREAS: This Association recognizes the importance of awards in giving incentive to students throughout the country for continued activity in study in the field of dairy manufactures,
Therefore, be it RESOLVED: That donors of prizes for the winners in the National Collegiate Students Dairy Products Judging Contest be thanked individually in the name of the Dairy Manufacturing Section of this Association by the chairman of the Committee on Awards.

WHEREAS: The Borden Company is continuing its awards for recommendation of continued research in dairying,

Therefore, be it RESOLVED: That the American Dairy Science Association express its appreciation to the Borden Company for its continued interest in dairying.

WHEREAS: Dr. Harold Macy has made such an excellent contribution to the American Dairy Science Association by preparing the excellent 20-Year Index of the Journal of Dairy Science,

Therefore, be it RESOLVED: That this Association shall express its utmost appreciation to Dr. Macy.

P. F. Sharp moved and G. M. Trout seconded that the report be accepted.

Meeting was then adjourned.

MEETING OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS, AMERICAN DAIRY SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

R. B. STOLTZ, SECRETARY-TREASURER

East Lansing, Michigan, 8:00 P. M., June 22, 1942

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Dairy Science Association was held in the library of Abbot Hall Monday, June 22, 1942, at 8:00 P.M.

Present: President H. F. Judkins; Vice-President H. P. Davis; Secretary-Treasurer, R. B. Stoltz; Directors, Fordyce Ely, A. C. Dahlberg, J. C. Knott, G. M. Trout.

The three Sectional Chairmen, J. F. Kendrick, L. H. Burgwald, and H. A. Herman, were invited to meet with the Directors in order to discuss the rules and regulations of the sections.

The Manufacturing and Extension Sections were requested to change the time of incoming officers taking their office from October 1st to July 1st following their election.

The President was authorized to appoint a committee to submit amendments to our Constitution and by-laws. The following were appointed to report at our next annual meeting: A. C. Dahlberg, Chairman; G. M. Trout, and R. B. Stoltz.

Editor T. S. Sutton then presented the report which is printed in the minutes of the General Meeting, followed by the Journal Management Committee report which is also reported in the preceding minutes.
President Judkins then announced that O. F. Hunziker had submitted his resignation from the Journal Management Committee and the Secretary was authorized to notify O. F. Hunziker of the Association's deep appreciation for the many valuable contributions rendered during the many years of his service on the Journal Management Committee.

Davis moved and Dahlberg seconded that O. F. Hunziker be made a life member of the American Dairy Science Association as a token of our appreciation of his work on the Journal Management Committee.

President Judkins appointed A. C. Dahlberg to serve as chairman of the Journal Management Committee.

Ely moved, Davis seconded that the Pennsylvania State Student Branch be given a Certificate of Membership.

The Secretary-Treasurer then gave his report which is printed in the preceding minutes of the General Meeting.

The budget which was mailed previously to all Directors for the year 1943 was approved.

Since each member is given an opportunity to make nominations for the Borden Award at the time of election of officers there seems to be no need of nominating committees for this purpose, and it was therefore moved and seconded that the nominating committee for the Borden Awards be abolished.

The second meeting of the Board of Directors was held in the library of Abbot Hall Wednesday, June 24, 1942, at 11:15 A.M.

Present: President H. F. Judkins; Vice-President H. P. Davis; Secretary-Treasurer, R. B. Stoltz; Directors, H. W. Cave, Fordyce Ely, A. C. Dahlberg, J. C. Knott, and G. M. Trout.

The minutes of the last Board meeting were read and approved.

A letter was read from Director Chas. N. Shepardson stating that it would be impossible for him to attend the Annual Meeting and that it was with sincere regret that they would be unable to entertain our Association in 1943. This condition has been brought about by the accelerated program and the training and housing of fourteen hundred sailors in a naval radio school. He further requested that their invitation be kept on file and that the annual meeting be held in Texas as soon as possible after the termination of the present conflict.

An invitation was read from the University of Missouri to hold our annual meeting in Columbia, Missouri, in 1943.

Cave moved and Davis seconded that the invitation from the University of Missouri for 1943 be accepted.

It was moved by Trout, seconded by Ely that the Secretary-Treasurer be authorized to invest $1,500.00 in (2,000 worth face value) War Bonds Series F.

The board then adjourned.
Mr. E. L. Anthony acted as toastmaster at the Annual Association Banquet, and presented Mr. W. A. Wentworth of the Borden Company who introduced six of the former recipients of the Borden Award: C. F. Huffman, W. E. Krauss, K. G. Weckel, C. W. Turner, Paul F. Sharp, and L. S. Palmer, who received the Award for the American Chemical Society.

Mr. H. W. Gregory, Acting Chairman of the Committee for the Borden Award in Dairy Manufacturers made the following statement:

"The Borden Awards to the American Dairy Science Association are made possible by the generous support which one of our largest corporations engaged in the Dairy Industry has seen fit to offer each year to two individuals for outstanding research pertaining to dairy production and dairy manufacturing. The Borden Company has insisted that in the administration of these awards, that this Association have complete jurisdiction over the rules covering the method of selection of each recipient, the naming of the recipient, and methods of presentation of the awards.

"Each of the awards consists of a gold medal and one thousand dollars ($1,000.00). The Borden Company has offered these awards since 1936 and the first Borden Award was made in 1937.

"Acting for the Chairman, Dr. N. W. Hepburn of the Dairy Manufacturers Borden Award Committee, it is my privilege and duty to name the recipient of the Dairy Manufacturing Research Award.

"The recipient of this year’s award is now engaged in teaching and research in dairy manufacturing in one of our well known mid-western agriculture colleges. He was graduated from this institution in 1918, received his Master’s degree in 1919 and his Doctor’s degree in 1922 from this same institution. He has made many valuable contributions to dairy science. His contribution to our knowledge of ‘Salt Balances in Milk and Dairy Products’ and the ‘Effect of Metal on Milk Flavors’ are outstanding.

"Probably his two greatest contributions are his two dairy text books. His first book was entitled, ‘The Theory and Practice of Ice Cream Making’ published in 1932 and revised in 1935. In 1938 his book entitled, ‘Market Milk and Related Products’ was published. These two books are widely used as text books in this country.

"It was the unanimous opinion of the committee that Doctor Hugo Henry Sommer, Professor, Dairy Industry in the University of Wisconsin, be selected for the 1942 Borden Dairy Manufacturers Research Award.”
Mr. Sommer came to the platform and Mr. Wentworth of the Borden Company presented him a gold medal and a check for $1,000.00.

Mr. Anthony, the toastmaster, then introduced Mr. O. E. Reed, Acting Chairman of the Borden Award Committee for Production. Mr. Reed then made the following statement:

"Dr. William Earl Petersen was born February 3, 1892, at Pine City, Minnesota. He received his B.S. Degree at the University of Minnesota in 1916, his M.S. degree at that institution in 1917, and his Ph.D. degree at the University of Minnesota in 1928. He was extension dairy specialist at Kansas State College from 1917 to 1920, field secretary for the Minnesota Holstein Breeders Association 1920 to 1921, and has been a member of the dairy husbandry staff at the University of Minnesota from 1921 to the present time where he holds the position of Professor of Dairy Husbandry.

"While Dr. Petersen’s chief interest is the physiology of dairy cattle, his researches have extended into the fields of dairy chemistry and dairy cattle breeding and nutrition.

"His most outstanding work has been in the field of the physiology of milk secretion in which his publications include studies relating to the carbohydrate, fat, protein and mineral metabolism of the mammary gland, and also, hormonal, histological, physical and physical-chemical studies relating to milk secretion. The development of the perfusion apparatus, consisting of an artificial heart and lung for the perfusion of excised mammary glands free of the influence of other organs, has been one of his most important recent contributions.

"In addition, his accomplishments include the development of the Minnesota Babcock reagent, widely used in both buttermilk and blood fat determinations and the development of a practical method of evaluating feeds, adopted by Morrison in his latest edition of 'Feeds and Feeding.' His publications also include the widely used book 'Dairy Science' and two secondary school textbooks: 'American Farming and Agriculture,' Volumes I and II.

"Dr. Petersen has continued to grow in his work from year to year and to expand his great capacity for work in varied fields of investigation. He has remained a student and at the present time in addition to carrying on his teaching, researches and other work, attends no fewer than three different physiological seminars each week during the school year. Perhaps his greatest attribute in his unbounded enthusiasm in research work and his ability to instill this enthusiasm in his students with whom he works very closely, frequently remaining in the laboratory until long after midnight.

"The three members of the Production Award Committee have unanimously selected the recipient for the 1942 Borden Award."

Mr. Wentworth of the Borden Company then presented Mr. Petersen the gold medal and a check for $1,000.00.