A chic in sheep's clothing

By ROBERTA YAFIE
State News Feature Editor

Back in the days when I was growing up and liking it I was a pretty straight kid, a little chubby but nice. And in all of my toddler's recollections, some of my finest hours, aside from when I saw Mary Martin at the Winter Garden in "Peter Pan" and got sprinkled with pixie dust, were spent on the farm.

In an effort, no doze, to keep me pure from the perils of Big City Air, every Sunday my parents would snatch me up, complete with stuffed lambs, and motor over to Rutgers University, right in my backyard, and their agricultural college, known to the locals as College Farm.

Aside from frolicking in the grass, I derived most of my pleasure from the animals—cows, sheep, pigs and horses. I was particularly fond of lambs, as evidenced by the shape of my toys.

At the tender age of three or four, however, just peering into a pen wasn't enough. Needless to say I was quite put out when the student farmers wouldn't let me assist in operating the milking machines.

And then there was the sheep affair. I first happened to be carrying my pink lamb and thought the other sheep might be interested in getting to know him. Soably, despite my childish bulk, I flipped into the sheep pen. Mother's never quite been the same.

I must admit, I was a little put out when I ran into my first Farmers' Institutes. In 1914, the first annual Farmers' Week was held in Grosse Pointe. The farm has mushroomed from a small business to an ever-expanding industry.

In Anthony Hall, of course, I stumbled past the department of horticulture, poultry raising, dairying, livestock husbandry, horticulture, poultry raising, farm mechanics, domestic science and domestic art was held.

Science and technology are broadening the farmers' vistas, both in agriculture and research. The farm and its related arts have changed, too. The cows once so fondlyחלב being milked are now faced with the development of a synthetic milk which could very easily revolutionize the industry.

Having become accustomed to the ways of MSU, I've taken this year's Farmers' Week in stride. 1968 marks the 53rd annual staging of the affair, which traces its origins to 1877-78, with the Michigan Livestock Breeders and Feeders Assn. and MAC's Farmers' academic piece. The first annual Farmers' Week, featuring lectures in soils, crops, dairying, livestock husbandry, horticulture, poultry raising, farm mechanics, domestic science and domestic art was held.

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The STIHL-040 is the saw for you! For I must admit, I was a little put out when...
LIFE STYLES

Studies conducted on deer, grouse

Every wonder where the run-of-the-mill rough grouse spends his time?

The College of Agriculture and Natural Resources is conducting studies to determine whether deer and grouse use the same habitats in dense forests or if they go to different areas, says Peter F. Tack, chairman of the Dept. of Fisheries and Wildlife.

Radioactive chromium is being used to study the rate of digestion in pheasant and deer. Since it stays in the digestive system instead of going to other parts of the body, a tag in marked with it, and the digestive rate is determined by the amount of time the radioactive chromium takes to go through the digestive system, this method is also used to determine the nutrient used by the animal's body.

Researchers are also in Africa studying the evolution of pheasants and other animals in their environment.

Sorenson referred to a statement that "Population ts expanding needed. Population control programs will be placed on expanding production in underdeveloped areas and be required in less developed countries to meet increasing food requirements," Sorenson said, taking a long-term view of the world food situation.

While new technology has aided increased production of wheat, rice and other basic products, he noted that there remains a need for concern with world food problems. Sorenson referred to a study made by the USDA, which says the need to import grains to less developed countries will increase to about $2 to $4 million tons in 1980 as compared with 29 million tons in 1964-65.

He said major emphasis must be placed on expanding production in underdeveloped areas and an increased concern with population control programs will be needed.

Farm exports to remain at $6.8 billion

U.S. agricultural exports for 1968 are expected to remain at the level of $6.8 billion reached in 1967, according to Vernon Sorenson, MSU agricultural economist.

Sorenson says that continued expansion can be expected over time, but problems in price stability and supply control will remain.

A report by the U.S. Dairy Association shows the importance of dairy products to the world. Dairy products exported increased slightly due to increased shipments of non-fat dry milk. Poultry will probably decline because of increased supplies in Europe.

"Population is expanding rapidly and major efforts will be required to develop countries to meet increasing food requirements," Sorenson said, taking a long-term view of the world food situation.

What is the most important quality of leadership? Wisdom? Courage? Determination? All are important. But perhaps most important is the ability to recognize the needs of tomorrow and take steps to meet them today. That quality, probably more than any other, has made Michigan Milk Producers Association a nationally recognized leader among dairy cooperatives. The founders of Michigan Milk Producers Association were among the first to recognize the need for unified action in price negotiations. Through the years, many services—guaranteed market and payment, disaster and quarantine protection—were provided MMPA members because the need was recognized early. MMPA facilities for processing surplus milk met still another marketing need that was recognized early—to the long-lasting benefit of members. More recently, the need for unified bargaining groups was seen on the horizon. Result: Great Lakes Milk Marketing Federation, which MMPA inspired and helped form.

What are the problems of tomorrow? What is MMPA doing about them today? One thing we can be sure of: no matter how complex tomorrow's milk marketing problems, they can be solved with foresight, courage, determination. And that is the kind of leadership Michigan Milk Producers Association will continue to provide. With your support.


table

Michigan Milk Producers Association

Owned and operated by Michigan Dairy Farmers

The eyes have it

An MSU, or perhaps MAC, native, scans the campus scene, and no doubt, this week's Farmer's Week activities.

State News Photo by Gordon Moeller
Agricultural Experiment Station, has been in existence for nearly 80 years. The Experiment Station, established Feb. 26, 1888 as a result of the Hatch Act of 1887, was set up "for investigation and experiment in agriculture," fol-

The Experiment Station, one of the two sponsors of the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station, was the result of the Hatch Act of 1887. It was established on February 26, 1888. The station was set up "for investigation and experiment in agriculture." The four-month budget in 1888 of $15,000 seems modest, to say the least, compared to 1967 figures. Department heads were paid $200 each. Buildings erected for corn today from Agrico...
Dusk-To-Dawn Lighting By McGraw-Edison

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McGraw-Edison, long a leader in styled outdoor lighting, offers a complete line of dusk-to-dawn units for farm, residential and commercial applications. These units provide soft, low-level illumination and have an optical system which virtually completely eliminates bothersome glare. Light is directed out and down where it is needed.

These luminaires were constructed to provide long service, eliminating replacement costs. Weatherproof construction and easy access for cleaning and relamping are additional features. All are available with photo-controls for automatic "on" - "off" light. Authorized M-E/Michigan distributors listed to the right will be glad to provide technical data, lighting application data and any other service relevant to installation. Call your nearest distributor soon - you'll be glad you did.

Dusk-to-dawn lighting provides:
Security — Good lighting is a perpetual nighttime watchman.
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Authentic early American carriage lamp design, all-aluminum with prismatic shatter-proof panels which provide the finest light control. It is available in black and gold, and white and gold with a 100-watt lamp. Here, truly, is elegance in outdoor lighting.

New Dusk-to-Dawn

An all-purpose luminaire for almost any application. Available with 100, 175 or 250-watt mercury lamps. Unit has gained phenomenal popularity because of its modern, attractive appearance and its reflector system which is scientifically designed to put the light in the area where it is most needed.

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Modern version of original Dusk-to-Dawn open-type lighting unit which is being used in thousands of farmyards as well as commercial and neighborhood locations. Available with mercury lamps, and glass or plastic refractor. Open refractor reduces maintenance.
Agriculture set for change

By JENNY POPE
State News Staff Writer

The agriculture industry is likely to experience a dramatic change within the next 30 years, said George Stachwick, Marketing Program Director, MSU Extension Service.

The change could conceivably follow any one of three possible alternatives: a well organized collective bargaining and coordinated marketing system, a government managed industry or a large farm cooperative.

"In the feeding of most responsible people that the collective bargaining structure is the most desirable alternative, not only for the farmers but for society as a whole," Stachwick said.

Collective bargaining is a tool with which the farmer will have more influence in the buying and selling of his product, and the primary concern of the farmer is getting better prices for the farmers' products, Stachwick explained. Bargaining will also involve the cost of inputs (tractors, seeds, fertilizers) which in turn influence what and how much the farmer raises and sells.

The farmer is the one sector in our economy which has not shared the increasing economic prosperity of the last 30-40 years.

"One of every consumer dollar spent on food, the farmer's share is 37 cents, with the rest going to marketing services and transportation costs," Stachwick said.

The modern consumer wants pre-processed foods. The farmer is no longer selling a basic food commodity, the raw product is bought by a manufacturer and, after processing, the product is sold to the consumer. Stachwick says that the costs of processing are increasing and this puts a "squeeze on the farmer."

"If we would go back to buying flour and other raw products and make our own things, there would be much less concern with food prices," Stachwickcontinued.

There would be many advantages to agricultural bargaining.

The farmer would be able to command better prices for his produce, although there is a limit as to how much farm prices can be increased, as indirectly evidenced by the 1966 housewife picketing.

Through effective bargaining, a processor can be guaranteed a sure product supply. This guarantee will in turn eliminate the processors' use of field men. The bargaining organization will provide the guarantee and will also attempt to equate supply with demand.

"Reduced marketing costs will be a great advantage of this system. Besides cheaper procurement for the processor and improved product quality, the manufacturer will be dealing with only one organization rather than hundreds of farmers."

There are also a few economic, political, and social limitations to the agricultural bargaining system.

"This form of bargaining can tend to be self defeating," Stachwick said. Growers might increase production to take advantage of higher prices and then supply would be greater than demand. Prices will decrease if this happens. "If the bargaining organization is well run and operates properly, price fluctuations will be normal." Stachwick said.

"The University's role is to help the farmer understand the principles of collective bargaining," Stachwick stated.

The farmer must have a better return for his labor and capital. The University sponsors two to three agricultural bargaining workshops in various Michigan cities. These workshops provide the farmers with information on what agricultural bargaining is, what it can do and can't do, and also help them understand the limitations of this activity.

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Farmers... the Shop-Rite stores in the Lansing area extend a warm Welcome to you!

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Study shows farm of future

By DELORES MAJOR
State News Staff Writer

The year 2000 is not far off. What will the farm of tomorrow look like? In a study conducted by Ford Motor Company's U.S. Tractor and Implement Operations, "Agriculture 2000," based on a consensus of leading world farm experts, the typical American farm of the future may very well be the one described below.

In the year 2000, this may very well be the typical American farm. In the right background is a high-rise cattle barn with completely controlled environment; to its left, a warehouse complex and refinery where waste from the barn is purified and rectified. The huge plastic dome covers 10 or more acres where crops are grown under a controlled environment. To its left is the "farmhouse," and in front of it the control center from which the farm will direct by electronic machines, equipment and personnel.

Superfarm

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There are estimates that 10 million acres of dry-land, sand soils in Michigan may be reclaimed by a new asphalt technique, developed by two Michigan State University scientists. An asphalt layer, 1/8 inch thick, placed two feet under a sand soil, can double the soil's water-holding capacity and can triple crop yields by over 100 per cent.

Agricultural engineer Clarence Hansen and soil scientist A. Earl Erickson, worked in conjunction with the research and development department of the American Oil Company on the new method. Using present research equipment, the asphalt would cost $225 an acre but the equipment and method of application will be modified and improved.

The asphalt layer is nearly permanent in its own estimation in 15 years of life. The permanency makes the asphalt less expensive than tilling, a technique that must be used on land with too much water.

In tests, "the asphalt was placed at a two-foot depth to provide the maximum water shortage capacity which can be readily used by plants," explained Erickson. "Roots can penetrate the layer, but do not emerge on the other side, since the ground under the layer is completely dry and there's no reason for the roots to keep on growing," he added.

"The end result is a mat of roots which eventually begins to form on the top of the layer," Erickson said. "We haven't had a chance to test the full effect, but we believe it helps to build up a supply of organic material in the soil."

Hansen and Erickson have already seen crop production jump 20 to 300 per cent on beans, potatoes and cucumbers. They expect similar results on tomatoes, cabbage, strawberries and melons.

In 1965 the scientists saw sand soil with an asphalt layer produce 50 per cent higher potato yields, than irrigated plots with no asphalt. Besides the extra profits from higher yields, there was also a considerable saving in irrigation costs.

This technique will be useful in a climate which is humid or semi-humid and limited rainfall may be extended or conserved. Good crop production can be attained on land where virtually no marketable crop was grown before.

The method will also have great potential throughout the world, particularly in such areas as the Central Plains (along the eastern coast of the United States) where sand is deep and dry and the climate is humid. It has already been estimated that a soil "barrier" like the asphalt layer, could mean doubling the acreage of rice paddies in some Far Eastern countries.

The asphalt layer might also have additional uses. It could prove valuable for resisting turf (on sandy golf courses), for prevention of water seepage from ponds or during flood, for irrigation and for providing the barrier needed to reclaim millions of acres of sand soil throughout the world.

"Alphalt Technique"

Soil saver

A layer of asphalt, 1/8 of an inch thick, is placed two feet under the surface of sand soil, doubling the water-holding ability of the soil and greatly increasing the yield of crops grown on it.

Institute attracts Michigan farmers

Providing Michigan farmers with an up-to-date education in various fields of agriculture, the Institute of Agriculture Technology (better known as Short Course) is an 18-months school extension program.

The institute, since 1894, has produced many agricultural leaders in Michigan. Over the years, it has offered different programs, from dairy production to horse shoeing.

At present it offers eight programs, with a new program opened in the fall of 1968. These programs are aimed at the high school graduate who is interested in pursuing a career in an aspect of agriculture, but who does not have the time or money to go on college for four years.

The students of the institute also include older men and women who wish to further their education in agriculture.

The entrance requirements are a high school diploma or two years of work experience in a chosen field and a recommendation from his employer. Young high school dropouts are recommended to return to their high school for their diploma before entering the institute.

The student participates in a study situation where he is on campus for two terms of classroom instruction. He is then sent off to a practical work situation for two consecutive terms. The student then returns for his second and last year at school. Most of the programs are an 18-month to two-year course.

The Institute's programs break down into several technical fields. Young farmer agriculture production is designed for the younger man preparing for modern-day scientific farming.

Commercial Floriculture prepares men and women as flower growers, greenhouse managers, salesmen, designers, and florists.

The Farm Equipment Service and Sales Program offers students the opportunity of technological training in retail sales, servicing and the repairing of farm machinery.

The Institute's Landscape and Nursery Program provides the fundamentals of turfgrass technology necessary for the supervision and management of golf courses, parks, athletic fields, highway roadways and sod farming.

Graduates of the Elevator and Farm Supply Program will go into the various industries related to feeds, grains and farm supplies.

The newest program being taught at the Institute is the Food Processing Industry. The student will learn the different food processing industries and will be able to work in any aspect of the industry.

In the fall of '68, the Institute will begin a new program for technical training for the pesticide industries, which will prepare students for work in control.

In 1966 the state of Michigan spent over $2,000 a year on each farm in pesticide control. The program is 18 months long, with four terms on campus and six months in a work experience.

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Sears, Roebuck and Co.
New cattle foods studied

By AIMÉE PATTERSON
State News Staff Writer

The possibility of beef cattle being raised on food that man could never utilize is the subject of the study now under way at the MSU Beef Cattle Research Center.

Under the direction of Barrie Purser, associate professor of animal husbandry and Werner G. Bergen, assistant professor of animal husbandry, the research has been going on since last September, when they first joined the MSU staff.

Ruminant animals such as cows, deer and sheep, which can convert substances that man could never use into palatable foods, are the focus of the nutrition experiments. A ruminant animal is so-called because of its rumen or fermentation vat filled with bacteria which ferment the food it eats. The waste products produced by these bacteria are used by the animal and the bacteria then are digested in its stomach.

New being studied at the Research Center are sheep which have had a tube surgically inserted in their side directly into the rumen and plugged with a removable cork through which chemicals can be added or substances removed. Eventually, it is theorized, animals will subsist on a diet of sawdust, ores, minerals and vitamins, thereby reducing all competition with humans for food.

"This may never happen, however, because the animal may not eat it or production problems could arise," Bergen said.

"We are still in the understanding stages, trying to find out how the animal works," he said. After the key to understanding is found, the next step for the researchers is to generate their ideas on nutrition and then to test them under actual farm conditions as provided by the Research Center.

Under the Agricultural Extension Program, the successfully tested methods will be passed on to the farmer, who can safely incorporate the new methods into his farm routine. Every land-grant college is doing this type of work, according to Bergen.

The colleges first devise systems suited for their own locale and then dispense the general information to the public, he said.

"American agriculture is the envy of every other country in the world because of its excellent soils and climate and because of the intensive research being carried on," Bergen noted.

Wiltie Purser and Bergen conduct research on the diets of individual ruminant animals, Hugh E. Henderson, professor of animal husbandry, is working on a larger scale with the applied programs. MSU has the largest applied research program in the United States, and although Purser's research division is just beginning, expansion of the Research Center to accommodate it is already under way.

With 550 head of beef cattle to feed (each one weighing 700 lbs.), 15 different diets are prepared each day, according to Henderson, each one weighted and balanced for the nutritive elements needed. The inclusion of a type of birth control pill has already been proven to be a growth stimulant for steers and hogs. Postcards are also fed to them to see the effect on the animal's well-being and on the meat for human consumption after slaughter, according to Henderson.

The results of the research at the MSU Center are passed on to farmers throughout the state by a series of "short courses," given by the MSU Department of Animal Husbandry during February and March each year. They are attended by owners of 80% of the beef cattle in the state and are offered in cities throughout Michigan.

"Farmers are not using the 'cookbook method' of caring only how much to feed," Henderson said. "They are more concerned with the why, and this is what they are taught in the short courses."

Where 20 years ago, there was a 10 year lag in research and application on the farm, the gap is now less than a year, according to Henderson.

Do you want to know a secret?

These residents of the MSU Beef Cattle Research Center aren't about to let any of the researchers' findings get past them. State News Photo by Gordon Moeller.

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New aerial sprays improve efficiency

By MARION NOWAK
State News Staff Writer

The shift in agriculture toward bigger farms and lower farmers demands new ways of saving labor, said Howard S. Potter, associate professor of botany and plant pathology.

Underlying one vital method of effecting this, he said, is the procedure of chemical spraying for disease control in plants in any way of improving efficiency.

"You can't load a tremendous amount of water on an airplane," said Potter. "Traditionally, spraying chemicals has been done using water and ground equipment.

"Formerly when a plane was used, dilute sprays were employed for adequate coverage," he said. But he is conducting research on concentrated aerial sprays.

The purpose of air spraying is to protect the plant from harmful fungi or bacteria. Potter explained. Chemicals act as a barrier to prevent germination of these harmful forms on the plant surface.

The manner of applying fungicides and bactericides to plants differs. Most common, and cheapest, is spraying with ground equipment, he said.

He noted the advantages of this as the low cost, low incidence of drift and waste in windy weather and ease of around-the-clock operation.

Deficiencies are found in crop damage and soil compaction by the equipment, the work needed to handle and haul both water and equipment, high capital investment in the equipment and inability to spray when the ground is too wet, he said.

Airspraying, a more expensive method, is limited to daylight spraying, Potter said, and other obstructions are the cost which varies with proximity to airports and cost of hiring the plane, wind, difficulty of reaching small or more obstructed fields with fixed-wing aircraft (helicopters may be substituted) and occasionally inadequate coverage in some orchards, in tall dense fields and some vine crops.

But advantages, he believes, overcome the disadvantages of ground spraying.

Potter said that the problem in air spraying at the limited volume of spray carried is leading to one of a new method of spraying.

Formerly he explained, dilute spray using, for example, two pounds of fungicide to 100 gallons of water were employed. Now use of a more concentrated spray using, for example, same two pounds of fungicide, in three to ten gallons has been initiated in research conducted here by Potter.

"By economical," said Potter, "for more than 10 gallons per acre may be sprayed. The average plane has a capacity of 100 to 150 gallons."

He said, "The economic factor, the more concentrated spray can be substituted for the dilute."

Potter mentioned other advantages to this. "A thin chemical film from dilute spray is easily washed away," he said, "but concentrated deposits are redistributed over the plant surface. They may provide far better control characteristics by promoting a better protection for a longer period of time."

Other experiments revolving around the new spray formula include the method of concentration of the spray.

The boom-nozzle sprayer is the most conventional form of aerial spraying, Potter noted. This type of sprayer consists of a pump and tunnel boom fitted with 10 or more nozzles.

A more novel spray device is the rotary atomizer. Consisting of four propeller-driven rotating wire cages and a pump, the atomizer produces more uniform droplet size with a flexible range of from less than one gallon to 30 gallons per acre.

Wanted: a shepherd

Mary could have her pick of these lambs, participants in the work of the MSU Beef Cattle Research Center.

By MARION NOWAK
State News Staff Writer

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If you're going to kill some grass, get a grass killer that kills grass.
Pseudo milk threatens cows

By PAT ANSTETT
State News Staff Writer

Imitation milk, the latest dairy product substitute, is causing an alarming threat to the entire dairy industry.

Costing only 20-30 cents per half gallon as compared to milk's 40-46 cents per half gallon, imitation milk appears to be the answer to supermarket boycotters who plea for an alternative to rising milk prices.

Imitation milk substitute has taken over alternative to rising milk prices.

Imitation milk appears to be the answer to supermarket boycotting housewives who plea for an alternative to rising milk prices.

If imitation milk performs like other substitutes a definite market decline is anticipated. Margaret, whipped toppings, and other dairy substitutes have taken away 25 per cent of the dairy product market.

Charles A. Lassiter, chairman of the dairy dept., felt that these products created "no real danger" to the industry. "They may be merely short-run products that do not offer a major market challenge," he said.

The quality, flavor, and nutritional value of the imitations is probably the biggest case for saying housewives want it.

A market for this new product has already developed. In Central Arizona, for example, this milk substitute has taken over five per cent of the regular milk sales in the past 15 months.

A Wisconsin market test indicated that imitation milk with its lower prices outsold fresh milk three to one.

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The quality, flavor, and nutritional value of the imitations is probably the biggest case for saying housewives want it.

A market for this new product has already developed. In Central Arizona, for example, this milk substitute has taken over five per cent of the regular milk sales in the past 15 months.

A Wisconsin market test indicated that imitation milk with its lower prices outsold fresh milk three to one.

Imitation milk, the latest dairy product substitute, is causing an alarming threat to the entire dairy industry.

Costing only 20-30 cents per half gallon as compared to milk's 40-46 cents per half gallon, imitation milk appears to be the answer to supermarket boycotting housewives who plea for an alternative to rising milk prices.

Imitation milk substitute has taken over alternative to rising milk prices.

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Science improves horticultural study

Phosphorus placement through fertilizer, bedding plants by automation, and forcing early bulb blooms by refrigeration are among the experimental projects being conducted in the horticultural greenhouse.

The phosphorus placement experiment involves determination of effective use of phosphorus fertilizers. This research, using bluegrass rather than the common long grass native to Michigan, has been conducted in two ways: first, making fertilizer into the top two inches of the soil, and second, applying the fertilizer into the top two inches of the soil as it is being seeded.

Another fertilizer experiment, in floriculture, involves tests on new slow-release fertilizers. Many floriculture tests are made on pot crop plants, and fertilizer research, using new slow-release fertilizers is being conducted inthis greenhouse. In testing on new slow-release fertilizers, in floriculture, involves tests on pot crop plants. In testing on new slow-release fertilizers, fertilizers are mixed with liquids in varying proportions during a plant's growing cycle to determine the most effective usage of such fertilizers.

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Poultry men use research, experiments

Research, experimentation, and education are fast becoming the key words in poultry science today and MSU's Poultry Science Dept. has taken an active part in all three.

Artificial insemination of turkeys has been the subject of a two-year research project conducted by Robert Ringer, professor of poultry science, suited to do the experiment by the National Turkey Federation to confirm similar findings of turkey growers in other parts of the nation. Ringer has shown that male turkeys produce more semen than females, and placed in a greenhouse environment. Yellow at first from the cold room, they grow up by turn green and flower in weeks.

Remarkable success in flowerings in chicken has been accomplished with this experiment. Easter hens, whose production is crucial to commercial breeders' marketed eggs, are also being experimented with, with refrigeration techniques.

Artificial insemination has been a major problem for the turkey grower, according to Ringer. He will address the Michigan Turkey Growers Association concerning his project Feb. 1 at 9:30 a.m. in MSU's Anthony Hall.

The sessions are providing turkey producers an opportunity to meet and share ideas and gain new knowledge to improve the industry. The sessions have been well attended and will last through March and into April, with sessions scheduled for all parts of the state.

The sessions are being held in various cities throughout Michigan and are attended by over 200 people. The sessions are being held to improve the industry and to help turkey producers improve their operations.

In Europe, where pigs are chained due to lack of open space for them to roam, this sow certainly isn’t making a hog of herself. She’s part of a controlled experiment to see if, by keeping her chained to one spot, she can produce a healthy litter, conserve food bills and stay fit herself. This method began in Europe, where pigs are chained due to lack of open space for them to roam.
Livestock studied by Block and Bridle

Block and Bridle Club, covering both the livestock and meats divisions of the livestock industry, offers the interested student experience in any phase of this work.

With a membership formal largely from pre-vet and animal husbandry majors, Block and Bridle's interests are extended to a range of students varying from English to Justin Morrill College.

A variety of activities centered around livestock are the major part of the club's activities.

Recently Block and Bridle sponsored an international show with animals from University farms. (An international is a livestock show of several types of animals.)

Additionally, the organization sponsors the University's meats and livestock judging teams.

These teams start out in a fall term Animal Husbandry II class. Then, following a winter-spring-fall sequence, students learn how to judge meats through written reasons or livestock through oral reasons.

These "reasons" are evaluations of a class of animal or meat. There are about four examples in a class. For instance, in judging a class of sheep the team member must tell a judge (who often wakes up only for mistakes) specific about the class while placing each sheep according to relative worth and naming specific physical characteristics.

Important in judging is accuracy, truthfulness, terminology ("This steer is easy in the top") and, generally, how well the class is remembered.

Full term, the club's livestock judging team participated in several intercollegiate national livestock competitions.

The group first participated in the Eastern States Exposition held in Springfield, Mass., in Sept. 1967. At this competition the team won first place in a major contest of this type.

The livestock team also participated successfully in other regional and national contests, such as the American Royal at Kansas City, Mo., winning first place and the Chicago National, winning eighth place—the only eastern team to place in the National's top 10.

The meats team participated in several national contests while also placing first in the American Royal. This marked the first time that both the livestock and meats judging teams from the same school have placed first in the Royal.

To finance these teams, Block and Bridle presents several exhibitions regularly.

The first weekend of spring term annually, the club sponsors their horse show. Features of the show are a show of breeds from statewide breeders and English, western and bareback equitation classes and several performances.

Additionally, special exhibits in cattle cutting are presented by the club. Cattle cutting involves "cutting" a single animal out of a herd while riding on horseback.

A close fit

Sharon LePard, Dearborn junior, "fits" her sheep in preparation for the Block and Bridle Club's livestock show. State News Photo by Jerry McAllister.
Three Michigan men will be honored for "distinguished service to agriculture" during the annual Farmer's Week at the University.

The trio, Stanley H. Woods, Deerfield; Duane Baldwin, Stockbridge; and Garfield G. Wagner, Jr., Flint, will be inducted into the MSU Agricultural Hall of Fame on Jan. 30.

WOODS

Woods is a certified seed grower, cattleman and currently president of the Michigan Crop Improvement Assn. He also operates a 1500-acre farm in Lenawee County.

Baldwin is a partner in a 2500-acre operation near Stockbridge and is the new president of the Michigan Agricultural Conference, known as "Onion King." Baldwin is now an Ingham County vegetable farmer.

Wagner is general manager of the McDonald Cooperative Dairy Company in Flint. He is an active leader in the state's dairying industry and will be cited for contributions to Michigan agricultural progress.

Farm innovations shown on campus

Apple harvesting machines, hydraulic machinery, the International Grand Champion steer and the beef barn.

Farm week to sponsor youth series

Michigan youth and their parents alike will have the opportunity to acquaint themselves with careers and educational opportunities in agriculture at the Farmers' Week youth program.

The program, "Opportunities Unlimited," will be held in the Auditorium at 10 a.m. Tuesday and Thursday. A special adult program, "Careers, Kids and Kinfolks," will begin at 1:15 p.m. Following general sessions of "Opportunities Unlimited," the youth will be able to attend a series of programs dealing specifically with the MSU's 21 areas of study from agricultural education and farm production to nursing and veterinary medicine.

Welcome Farmers!

Filet Steak ... 1.37
Sirloin Steak ... 1.33
Pork Chops ... 1.18

Includes Texas tostada, baked potato, tossed salad

Steakburger Special ... .72
Includes baked potato, Texas toast

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