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NEW EYES FOR RESEARCH

Our cover picture shows Dr. D. F. Eveleth and Miss Alice Goldsby of the station's veterinary science staff, poring over a new phase microscope.

This is a delicate, highly sensitive and fairly expensive piece of equipment, purchased because its use will greatly help our work of research. It gives a somewhat "third dimensional" view which aids greatly in identifying bacteria, animal parasites, intestinal worms.

It will be a great aid in studying coccidiosis, both the species in mammals and in poultry. It will be a help in studying sperm for artificial insemination of cattle.

This phase microscope, say the veterinary scientists, is expected to give a big boost to their research into blackhead of turkeys. For many years it has been known that blackhead was caused by a protozoa. Now, being able to study it more closely, the scientists may be able to identify another phase of the life cycle of this protozoa—an important step toward its ultimate control.—JB.

POTATOES MAKE LIVESTOCK FEED

Many farmers have the opportunity of securing cull potatoes at an economical price. Research at the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station has shown them to be valuable as feed for some kinds of livestock.

C. F. Huffman, research scientist at Michigan College, advises that up to four pounds of fresh chopped potatoes may be fed to dairy cows each day. The cows should be started on smaller amounts to accustom them to eating potatoes. Sunburned, decomposed, sprouted, and frozen potatoes should not be fed, since they may cause digestive disturbances.

Best results are obtained when the potatoes are fed with good alfalfa hay or other legume roughage. If a "potato flavor" is noted in the milk, it can usually be done away with by feeding following milking.

Cooked potatoes make good feed for swine, according to animal husbandry specialists. Cooking makes the potatoes more digestible and increases palatability. Potatoes should be fed in a well-balanced ration with ample protein supplement and minerals. The cooked potatoes should replace not more than half of the grain ordinarily fed in the ration. They may be fed at the rate of two to four pounds of potatoes per pound of grain.

For sheep, fresh potatoes may be used both for fattening lambs and for wintering ewes. For the lambs, one to two pounds may be fed with good quality legume hay and grain. Ewes may receive the same, and following lambing, be increased to four pounds a day. Only potatoes in good condition should be fed.