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Lt. Gov. William W. Scranton III.

Lt. Gov. Scranton Thinks Ag Represents Roots Of Society

BY EVERETT NEWSWANGER
Managing Editor

Note: To see what response Lt. Gov. William W. Scranton III gives to agriculture, this interview was conducted in Scranton's capitol office in Harrisburg, Wednesday afternoon.

In addition since the Lieutenant Governor now heads the republican ticket for Governor, the opinions expressed in answers to these questions can be expected to show up in the next administration should Scranton win the election in November. Scranton was chosen Pennsylvania's 26th Governor on November 7, 1978, in his first bid

for elected office.

He was born on July 20, 1947, in Scranton. The Lieutenant Governor is the son of Pennsylvania's 103rd Governor William W. Scranton. He received a Bachelor's Degree from Yale University in 1969 and was a cumlaude grad of the Hotchkiss School, Lakedale, Connecticut, in 1965. He and the former Coral Vange are the parents of three girls all under the age of seven. Here are the questions about agriculture and Scranton's response to them.

Q. Would you first of all introduce your family? I know you have a

nice group of little children.

A. Oh, Absolutely. I have been blessed with three daughters, all of whom have been born since I've been elected Lieutenant Governor. The oldest is now seven. And the youngest is now three. And they are very special girls. At least in their father's eyes. I think one of the advantages I have about being a father in politics is that I was also a child of a politician (former Gov. William Scranton) So I fully understand the child's viewpoint of a father who is frequently away. But both Coral and I make a very determined effort to spend time

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Ag Progress Preparation Under Way

UNIVERSITY PARK — "Water Quality and Your Life" is the theme of this year's Ag Progress Days at Penn State. The three-day event is scheduled for August 19, 20 and 21.

"From the problems of acid rain to the economics of water distribution, water quality issues are becoming increasingly complex," said Lamartine E. Hood, dean of Penn State's College of Agriculture, in announcing the theme.

"Penn State continues to be a leader both in water quality research and education. Ag Progress Days gives us a chance to

share some of that information with the public," Hood said.

More than a dozen exhibits and demonstrations are being prepared by Penn State faculty and staff on water quality issues.

In addition to these exhibits, over 300 commercial exhibitors will feature more than \$22 million worth of agricultural machinery, equipment and supplies, much of which will be used in live demonstrations.

Ag Progress Days 1986 will feature free bus tours of Penn State's agricultural research areas, where new crop varieties and cultural practices are tested.

Natural resource conservation practices are shown on other tours during the event.

One of the most popular features at Ag Progress Days — the "Ask the Expert" area — will return. Penn State research and extension specialists will be available to answer questions on everything from aphids to zucchini.

More than 75,000 visitors are expected at Penn State's 1,500 acre Rock Springs Research Center, the site of the event.

The Center is nine miles southwest of State College on Route 45. It is open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. each of the three days.

Garber Wins National Award

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Gerald Garber of Willow Street, Pennsylvania received one of four national production awards presented by the American Guernsey Cattle Club (AGCC) at its annual meeting on June 16 in Peoria, Illinois.

The Tarbell Trophy is given annually in memory of Gage E. Tarbell to the breed's highest 305-day, two-time, mature-equivalent butterfat producer. Grassland Nev Julia's 305-day, mature-equivalent record of 22,107 pounds of milk and 1,264 pounds of butterfat at five years of age qualified "Julia" for

this award. Bred by Lea Mary Paine of Salisbury, Connecticut, she actually made 1,290 pounds of butterfat in 305 days, which placed her on the national class-leader list for butterfat.

This 90-point Gold Star Dam is among the top 300 cows in the nation for Cow Performance Index (CPI). Her January 1986 USDA cow indexes are +396 pounds of milk, +32 pounds of butterfat and +\$76. Julia's Modified Contemporary Deviation (MCD) is +5,138 pounds of milk and +339 pounds of butterfat.

Farm Family Aids Research With Split Embryo Calves

BY HELEN KELCHNER
Columbia Co. Correspondent

MILLVILLE — Dennis Wolff, Columbia County, donated genetically identical twin Holstein calves to the Children's Liver Transplant Program, a donation that amounts to about \$30,000.

This is a story focused in two entirely different directions, but which bear significant importance in relating to each other.

The donation of these valuable calves by Wolff was to aid in transplant research and help defray costs of transplant operations for those families who have no insurance coverage. Children patients were designated.

First— why are these calves so unusual and valuable? Genetic engineering is the reason and they are not the ordinary run-of-the-mill twins which most farmers find undesirable.

Genetic engineering is foreign and perhaps, mindboggling to the average person, but Dennis Wolff explains now the program can produce more calves from one cow by splitting the flushed embryos. For instance, eight embryos can result from four originals: each of the split eight can be transplanted. However, there is only a 60 percent to 70 percent pregnancy rate, but even

this amounts to increased birth rate numbers.

Splitting an embryo can produce genetically identical twins (this includes sex). Embryo splitting is simply dividing an embryo into two halves and is achieved by microsurgical technique.

In a fertilized 6 to 8 day embryo, a qualified veterinarian splits the mass with a micro blade. Then approximately half of the cell mass is drawn out and inserted into a dead or unfertilized egg. (It should be understood that flushed embryos are examined microscopically to sort the fertilized from the unfertilized eggs.) It is one of these unfertilized flushed embryos that is used to receive the extracted half of the cell mass.

The donor embryo remains "as is" and, with success, the two manipulated embryos will produce identical twins. What is actually happening, all the characteristics of the superior donor embryo are shared to produce two. The splitting and implanting should take no longer than two hours. Each egg is transplanted into two separate cows, not necessarily premium.

Identical twins occur naturally when an egg (for some unex-

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Lois and Dennis Wolff with baby Nicholas before his liver transplant. The two genetically identical Holstein calves were donated to the Children's Liver Transplant Program by the Wolffs to draw attention to the critical and chronic need for organ donation. They are worth about \$30,000.