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"Hogs are nice to work with"

Hendrick: automation key to pig farm

Chuck Hendrick has liked pigs since he was a kid. At age 21, he is in the hog búsiness full-time.

'He farms with his father, Earl, on their Pringle Road farm in Evergreen township. Earl Hendrick has a full-time job at Hills and Dales General Hospital and tank. shares the field work with his son, who normally does all the work with the pigs. If it weren't for automa-

tion, the two couldn't handle the operation alone. How do you automate a

pig? You don't, but about everything else about the hog operation is automated. The setup has been functioning about a year.

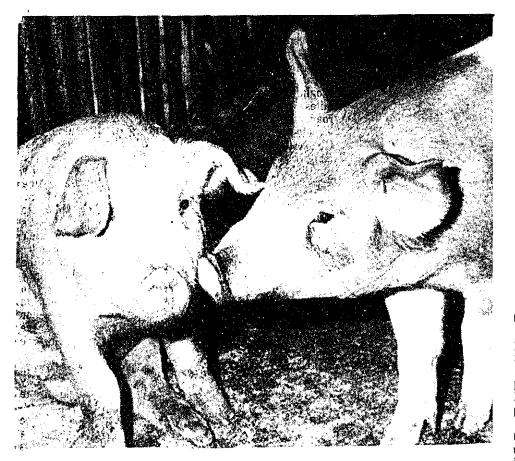
Pigs are fed automatical- times oats. Other than the ly. Corn and soybean supple- land, ownership between the ment is mixed and ground two is split 50-50. with a push of the button. Mrs. Earl (Doris) Hend-Manure flows down the

rick keeps the books and slanted floors to a trough helps in the pig barn when and from there, once a week her husband and son are is pumped into the slurry busy in the fields. Chuck, unmarried, lives at home.

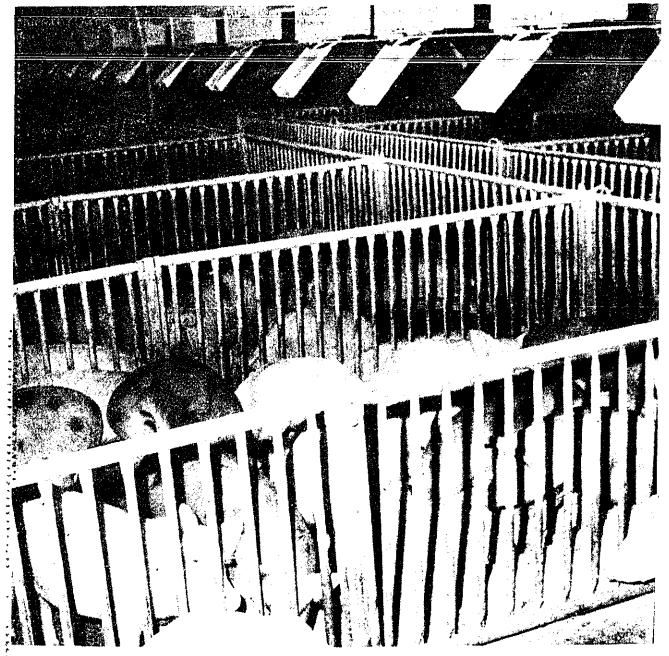
The labor saving devices AFTER CHUCK GRADallow Chuck to do all the normal chores involving the uated from Cass City High hogs in about a half hour. "If School in 1977, the Hendrick you had to do all that work family (he has two older by hand, you'd be in there brothers) faced the familiar dilemma for farm families.

half a day." The Hendricks farm more If he was to stay on the farm, than 500 acres, with 260 of the operation had to be them owned by Earl Hend- expanded to provide added rick. His son rents the rest. income.

Crops grown are corn, navy Hogs were chosen as the beans, wheat, hay and some- medium of expansion.



"I HAVE A HEADACHE" -- Pigs aren't likely to become too amorous at any hog feeding operation, such as that of Chuck and Earl Hendrick. Boars not kept for breeding become barrows at an early age. Pigs are sold for slaughter after 5-512 months, when they reach a weight of 205-230 pounds.



always have been hogs on the farm. Prior to construction, the Hendricks were keeping about 100 feeder pigs in the barn on the farm next to theirs, on which they hold a life lease.

Secondly, Chuck ex-plained, "I've always liked them. Hogs are nice to work with. They can be disagreeable at times, but you just have to be patient."

A third reason was that hogs would provide the family with a steady income year-round. There is also more money to be made by raising corn to feed to hogsthan to sell corn as a cash crop.

IN ADDITION TO THE new equipment, Chuck had to learn a new part of the operation, farrowing, that is, breeding. Previously, he and his father had always bought feeders, which they fattened to market weight (205-230 pounds).

At present, he keeps 45 sows and two boars in the barn at the adjoining farm. One to two weeks before the sows are due to farrow, they are brought to the farrowing house in the new building, capable of holding 12 sows and 140-150 little pigs. The little pigs are weaned away from the mothers after five weeks and go to the nursery, where they gradually are converted from hand feeding to the automatic feeders.

After a month there, the pigs are moved to the finishing building section, where 12 pens hold 20-25 pigs per pen, for a maximum of 300. Hendrick usually sells one him to sell some. pen per week.

THE FINISHING SECtion is the only part which is unheated. It contains 6 inches of insulation in the ceiling and 312 inches in the walls and on a day when the outside temperature was 10-15 degrees, inside it was probably 50-55 degrees. There are vents on one side of the building and fans

One reason was that there on the other, and even on the prices dip. hottest days of summer, the constant ventilation and insulation keep temperatures at 70-75 degrees inside. The air pulled through the building also pulls out most flies.

The floors in the hog building are slanted toward troughs that run along the walls. Manure runs down the floor into the troughs and once a week is pumped into pits. Once a week, the contents of the pits are pumped into the slurry storage tank, which can hold six months' supply. From there, it is emptied into a manure spreader and spread onto fields, which only has to be

done twice a year. The pens do not need cleaning. HOLDS SILO THE 10,000 bushels of shelled corn, a year's supply. A bin holds 12 tons of commercial-

ly made soybean meal. A push of a couple buttons each day grinds enough mixture of the corn and soybean meal to fill two bins which hold a 24-hour supply. The feeders turn on automatically every two hours

and dump a supply of feed onto the floor of each pen. Controls mounted over each pen allow the amount to be adjusted, depending on

the size of the pigs in the pen. Water is supplied to the hogs automatically, which get it from nipple spouts. At present, Hendrick is still buying some feeders.

He is gradually increasing the number of sows to 80, from the present 57, which will provide enough feeders for his own needs and allow

THE YOUTHFUL FARMer didn't care to disclose how much money he and his father have invested in their new facility.

Back last fall, when fattened hogs were selling for \$34-35 per hundredweight, he figured the break-even point was \$33, only enough to allow them to make all their payments.

When he had been to market a few weeks ago, hogs were selling in the high \$30 range, which was "enough to get by at that price.

Hendrick's operation isn't

That is what the bigger operators are doing now, reducing the size of breeding herds and selling record numbers of hogs in a reaction to low prices. Unlike cash crops, livestock can't be held back until prices improve

Michigan Agricultural Reporting Service, the 960,000 farmers cannot react im-

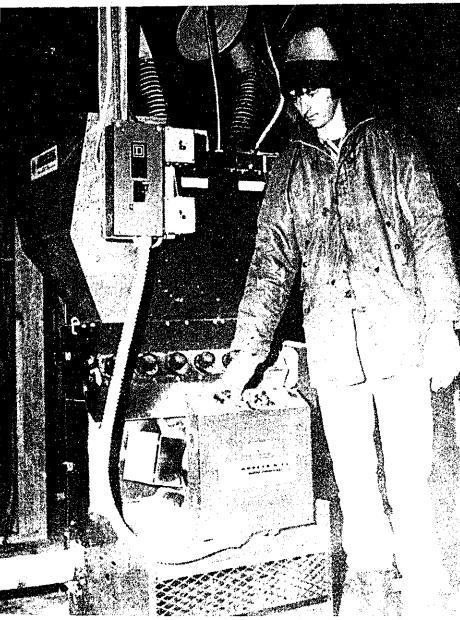
most since World War II. The 508,000 hogs slaughtered in November resulted in the highest average daily kill on record. In January, the number slaughtered was still higher than expected. It takes a sow normally

112 days to farrow and pigs ACCORDING TO THE 5-51/2 months to reach slaughter weight, thus hog

farms as of Dec. 1 was the reducing the numbers they feed.

After the number of hogs going to market starts declining, it will mean the price paid to farmers will increase, and farmers like Chuck Hendrick obviously look forward to that.

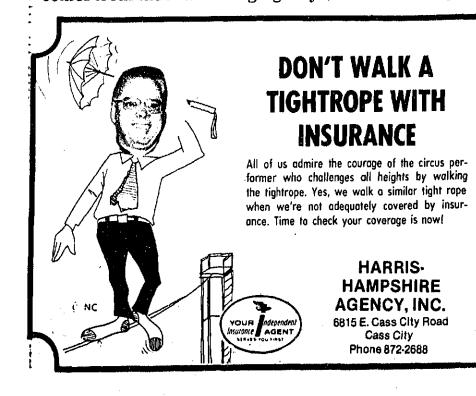
Michigan State University agricultural economist John Ferris is predicting prices will be in the mid-\$40s by hogs and pigs on Michigan mediately to low prices by late spring or early summer.



AT THE CONTROLS of the feed grinder is Chuck Hendrick. The mixture of corn and soybean meal can be changed by moving the controls. Feeder pigs are fed 16 percent protein; sows, 13 percent.

Pavement

FINISHING BARN contains 12 pens, 7, 8 or 10 feet wide. As the pigs get bigger, they are moved into bigger pens. Each pen holds 20-25 animals. Feed comes from the row of hanging trays, one over each pen.



big enough that he can cut back on the number of hogs being fed when market

Bridges receive funding

Funding for replacement of three bridges in the upper Thumb has been announced by State Transportation Director John P. Woodford. Federal funds pay 80 percent of the cost, state funds 10 percent and the respective county road commissions the remaining 10 per-

cent. The Tuscola County Road Commission received funds for the Vassar Road bridge over Perry Creek, estimated cost of which is \$98,900, and the Ormes Road bridge over Perry Creek, \$123,000. Both bridges are near Vassar. The road commission had

applied for funds for 24 bridges and earlier received money for three other ones.

Construction may not take place until 1981, depending on when plans are completed and bids let.

The Sanilac County Road Commission received funding for the Walker Road bridge over the south branch of the Cass River, estimated cost \$138,000. The bridge is near Marlette.

That county's road commission had applied for funds for 12 bridges.

Extension

officers

group picks

The Cass City Extension

group met Friday at the

A dessert luncheon was

Election of officers was

served before the meeting.

held. Leader is Mrs. Rose

Wortsell; co-leader, Mrs.

Henry Airgood; secretary-

treasurer, Mrs. Irby Sim-

cox, and flower fund chairperson, Kathy McCarthy.

Miss Kloc showed slides

and gave a commentary on township, county and state

government. An open quiz

Next meeting will be April

11 at the home of Leila

followed.

Battel.

home of Frances Kloc.

Priority for deciding funding, according to Woodford, was based on condition of the bridge, its importance to the street or road network and the local agency's ability to finance its share of

construction. Selections were made by a nine-member committee composed of representatives of the state Department of Transportation, county road commissions and municipal street agencies.

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