How These Farmers Make It Work

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time they also get some corn silage until summer and get turned out. Feeding high energy feed and dry bedding are very important to their

Helene usually breeds the heaifers at 13-months old. The lightest one may be 500 lbs. She does not like the heifers to be too fat when they are bred. However, from the time they are bred Helene is not stingy with the feed and gives the heifer all she will consume. If there is not enough for them to eat in the pasture she gives them supplemen-

Helene believes the farmer will definitely make more money by feeding his stock decent roughage. The animals will produce more and make up for the feed. She uses Rumensin as a supplement which enables the animals to better utilize the feed.

"After they are weaned and before they are grouped, we do something different and again that is probably because we have a resident veterinarian (Dr. Robert Dreisbach). We use anesthesia and knock out the calves. Then we dehorn, trim feet, remove extra

teets. All get nose rings. It costs a little more initially for the nose rings, but it pays for itself. That way noses are all sore at the same time and no one is slighted. Just before they freshen we take them out. We've got to check them because every once in awhile they get one caught and pull it out,' explained Helene.

Basic Bio Security

A meticulous person is an asset to any calf raising program. One who will take the time to examine the animals and freshen the bedding frequently. The calves are the future of the herd and should not be entrusted to just anyone. And reacting quickly to symptons is essential to eradicating disease.

However, controlling disease begins with reducing the number of organisms to which the animal is exposed. Most organisms thrive in warm, moist, dark areas. Clean and dry bedding is critical to reduce bacteria. Also make sure that visitors are not bringing disease in to your herd or that the herd is not being constantly exposed to disease at shows or sales. The old adage is still true, 'an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure'.

Press Conference

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another alternate route suggested by some local people to PennDot officials. This idea incorporates an alignment that starts with the socalled goat path and swings to the south and then paralleling AmTrak right-of-way to Route 30 at Paradise and continuing on out along Route 30 to Coatesville. Officials saw some merit in this suggestion so they included it in their feasibility studies. One of the major reasons for the suggestion was that AmTrak already separates a number of farms and Amish community districts.

Officials expressed several dilemmas they are facing. First when you preserve farmland, in a lot of cases, you then infringe on developed areas or small towns. Which is the most important? This is what we want the local public to help us decide.

In addition, every route you take involves some prime agricultural land. "We are looking at every possible way to lesson the effect on farmland," Mueser said. "We are looking at 200 foot right-of-ways instead of 300 feet to try to limit farmland acquisition as much as possible. We are looking at alignments closer to urban areas. And we are interacting with the local Agricultural Preserve Board. And we are doing everything we can to monitor farmland accessability on we want to stay along the edge of could go," Mueser said. "The tra- some time in the early 1990s. deoff is that there are a lot of small towns and use less farmland or is it

and cut through the farmland?"

To help PennDot officials make this determination, the local community is being asked for their imput in the form of a questionnaire, which will be available at a public meeting next Wednesday evening, December 9, at the Conestoga Valley High School at 7 p.m. Here the general public will be given the information that was made available to the press this week.

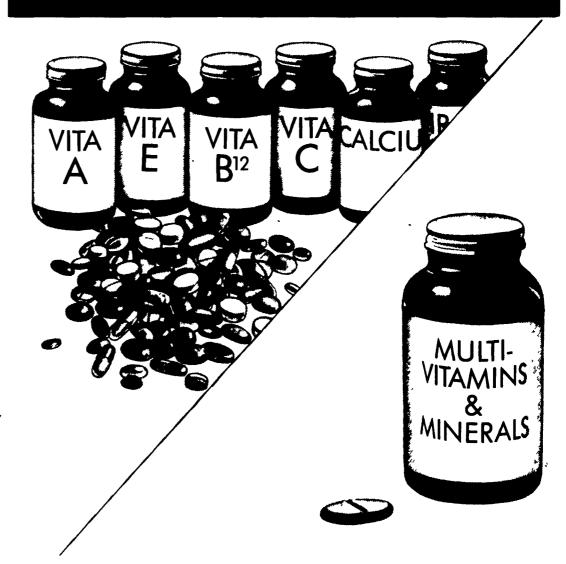
In addition, about 1400 people who are on the mailing list will receive a news letter prior to that meeting. In the questionnaire. respondents will be asked to rank the routes according to their preference. In addition, interchange locations will be rated and the impact of the towns along the routes. These questionnaires are to be returned to PennDot before January 8, 1988. Some time late in January, PennDot's consultants hope to present their final recommendations on what corridor should be used to continue the study. The engineers have the option to recommend that the highway not be built at all.

When these recommendations are in, the first phase of the building process will have been completed. The second phase involves the detailed environmental impact study of this preferred route for the secondary roads. Where possible, new road. That study is expected to take about a year. The third phase farm properties rather than divide of the project would involve the them in half. Since AmTrak cuts design of the road. And the fourth through the area already, maybe phase would be the construction, using that as a buffer is a way we which might be expected to begin

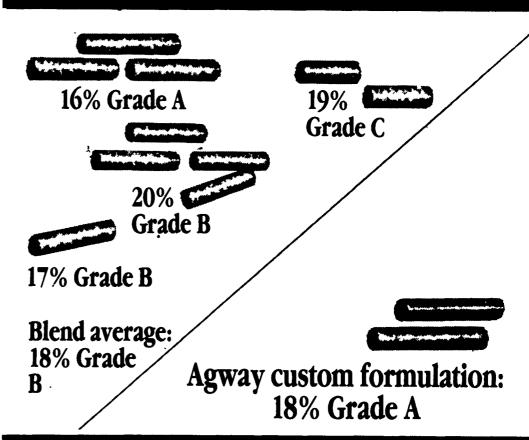
Interested persons may write to towns along the railroad as well. the Pennsylvania Department of Which is the most important? Is it Transportation, District 8-0, 21st more preferrable to cut through the and Herr Street, Harrisburg, PA 17120, Attention Mr. Phil Miller, more important to save the towns Project Liaison Engineer.



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