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Farmers: Do You Want Ewes?

Cass County farmers who would like to secure some good ewes to start or add to an existing farm sheep flock should contact the County Extension Agent, Clarence Schmadeke, at once,

To help repopulate farms with sheep flocks, plans are being made to purchase for distribution good western ewes. They will be selected by qualified men and shipped to Omaha where orders will be filled by a "gate cut" method.

It is important that orders be forwarded to Schmadeke promptly on or before the middle of May, so it can be determined the number of ewes that will be needed to fill all orders.

Good quality ewes, in numbers, are difficult to find usual ly. That is the reason this project is to be initiated. Ewes purchased will come from Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho and possibly New Mexico.

If interested, don't delay. Let us hear from you.—Clarence Schmadeke, County Agent.

Wheel Track Planting is On Upswing

LINCOLN — More Midwestern farmers are adopting the new wheel track method of planting corn on freshly plowed ground without harrowing or disking according to reports by Midwesttural engineers.

This new method enables farmers to save considerable time, labor, fuel and machinery costs says M. D. Weldon, Extension agronomist at the University of Nebraska. At the same time yields are just as high or higher than by using conventional tillage methods.

With the wheel track system, the farmer goes over his field only twice to get the corn planted - once with the plow and once with the planter. The seed is planted in the tractor wheel track immediately after plowing. With conventional methods, farmers plow and then work the soil several times before planting.

Dr. Arthur E. Peterson, Uni-



versity of Wisconsin extension soils specialist, reports that the corn acreage planted by the wheel track method doubled in 1958. This method, he says, encourages rapid sprouting and helps cut down losses from soil erosion.

Peterson says fertilizer can be drilled at planting time. Equipment is now available for putting the plant food in a band two inches to the side and an inch or two below the seed level.

A Michigan State University agric ultural engineer reports yields were nearly 11 bushels higher per acre by planting corn in a single operation than when conventional tillage was used in a Michigan test.

An Ohio agronomist says minimum tillage cuts down soil packing, conserves soil and moisture, encourages root devel o p m e n t and promotes more uniform corn germination.

George R. Blake, University of Minnesota research specialist, says wheel track planting could be the answer to soil compaction resulting from too much disking. Yields on uncompacted soil average 84.4 bushels per acre, compared to 77 bushels on land packed down from too much disking.

Baby pigs born on concrete should receive supplemental iron by the time they are three days old. Injection should be made directly into the ham or buttocks area, according to Extension animal husbandry specialists at the University of Nebraska. A one-half or threefourths inch fine needle, sunk in to the hilt, should be used in making the injection. Two cubic centimeters (2 c.c.) of a 50 per cent solution serves as ontreatment.

Expanding highway construction is creating a serious problem for agriculture because of neavy annual soil and water losses and increased production of roadside sediment, agricultural engineers report. During the past 25-30 years, conservation measures have reduced the acreage of steep erodible croplands by encouraging farmers to establish protective cover crops, pastures and new woodland plantings. Expanding road construction, however, has increased the erosion run-off and silt-producing potential from the road banks fills and roadside ditches along highways, it is pointed out.