


Corn Population Must Be High

Don't let low corn plant population rob you of corn, warns Associate County Agent Joseph H. Way of Chester County. Research work conducted by the Agronomy Department of the Pennsylvania State University, indicates that best corn yields are obtained when the plant population at husking time is 14,000 to 18,000 plants per acre.

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Roughage Supply Key to Holding Beef Breeding Herd in Winter

Cattlemen build the winter feeding program for the beef breeding herd around the roughage supply with emphasis on economy according to Joseph H. Way, associate agent in Chester County. The expense of wintering cattle should be no greater than the minimum needed to insure a reasonable degree of comfort and to keep them vigorous and healthy.

In herds of average size it will pay, Ways says, to keep dry cows separate from cows nursing calves. Cows nursing calves re-

quire half again as much feed as dry cows. For this reason calves dropped in the spring usually are raised much cheaper than calves dropped late in the year.

The dry beef cow in average flesh needs about two per cent of her live weight in dry roughage of average quality per day — 200 pounds for a cow weighing 100 pounds. Three to three and one-half pounds of silage, depending upon the moisture content, will equal one pound of hay in feeding value.

Five or six pounds of good leafy legume hay a day will supply ample protein for a dry cow. Unless the supply of good hay is plentiful, some filler such as corn stover, oat straw, or some other low grade roughage can be fed free-choice to satisfy the appetite and meet the energy requirements.

Feed cows nursing calves four to six pounds of grain daily. If an abundant supply of corn silage is available, grain feeding of nursing cows is seldom necessary.

Feed heifer calves and yearlings separately from the brood cows. Way adds, for while dry cows can be wintered on roughage alone, heifers raised for replacements need quality roughage and three or four pounds of grain daily to insure good growth.


Fresh water, minerals, and salt are just as important during the winter as any other season.

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Rosarians to Go To Flower Show

Mrs. Mary W. Sheaffer, 434 South Market St., Elizabethtown, is chartering a bus to attend the Philadelphia Flower Show on Tuesday, March 26. Reservation should be made early by calling Mrs. Sheaffer.

The Elizabethtown Rose Society met Jan. 24 in the Educational Room of the Bank building in Elizabethtown. Notes from the meeting included a notice to all rosarians, friends and new members to plan their gardens now and order early from their rose catalogues.

Also, a suggestion for a Valentine gift, the Rose "Love Song" was given.

The next meeting of the society will be held Feb. 28, with Mrs. Fred Glaes of the Reading Rose Society as guest speaker.

Chester-Delaware Fruit Growers Meeting To Be Held Feb. 7

Spray programs for 1957 will be the main topic of a meeting of the Chester-Delaware Fruit Growers meeting to be held at the Municipal Building in West Chester, Feb. 7.

Speakers will be Dr. O. D. Burks, extension plant pathologist, and Dr. Henry Nenusan, Jr., extension entomologist.

The morning program will include the association meeting at 10 and a discussion of the spray program for cherries, pears and other minor fruits at 11.

The 1957 spray program for apples and peaches will be discussed in the afternoon session starting at 1:30.

The 1957 spray schedules will be distributed at the meeting.

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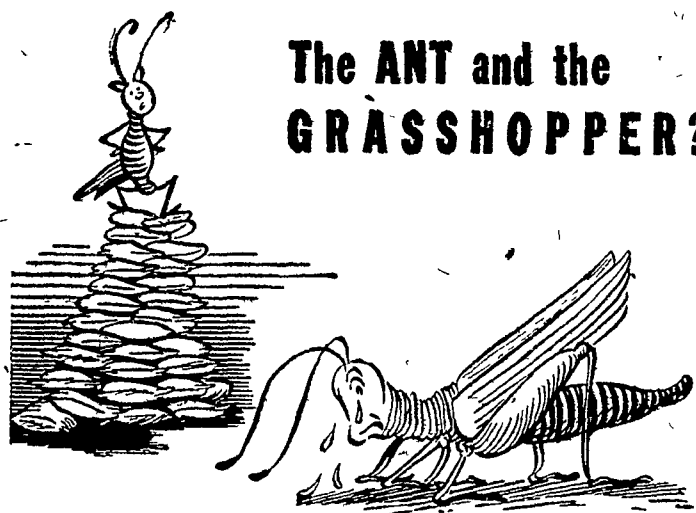


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Research Man Stresses Quality, Management

The year round demand for a supply of high quality eggs has caused growers to start chicks the year round, said Dr. L. A. Wilhelm, director of research for the Ful-O-Pep experimental farm at Libertyville, Ill., at a meeting held Tuesday at the Lancaster Poultry Center.

Dr. Wilhelm also noted that layer numbers are down about three per cent, but added that this meant little because average production per hen has been increased by about the same amount.

"In poultry production," Dr. Wilhelm said, "good management is the one thing that the poultryman can control. Prices, feed cost and cost of chicks are beyond his control, but good management and attention to detail is one thing that he can control and this often is the margin between profit and loss."

A new recommendation on starting chicks made by Dr. Wilhelm was to start the young birds on mash, rather than cracked corn as has been done.

"Cracked corn starting," he said, "was done because of the digestive upsets and "sticking up" caused by Pullorum."

He said that with Pullorum free chicks and the availability of antibiotic feeds, there is no need for cracked corn starting.

He also feels that all mash feeding is the coming thing for both chickens and livestock. He said that good results have been had with swine fed an all mash ration at the experimental farm.

The meeting was sponsored by Lancaster and Chester County Ful-O-Pep dealers.

Dairy Cow Clipping In Winter Profitable

Winter clipping of dairy cows reduce the amount of labor necessary to care for the animals, makes it easier to prepare cows for milking, helps control cattle lice and improves appearance of the herd.

Clipping is required by most milk sheds to lower the bacteria count of the milk.

In clipping cows, start with the tail and tailhead, then clip the udder, belly, hocks, and finally the flanks.

If lice control is a problem, clip along the backbone.

Clipping helps fit animals for shows and enables dairymen to present cattle to advantage to prospective buyers.