

THIS 130-FOOT FEED BUNK IS filled each morning by auger from an adjoining 30 x 60 foot silo. According to owner Edison Osborne, it takes about 70 acres of corn to fill the silo, which was one of the first of its kind in the county. The feedlot is concreted and is pitched sufficiently to permit future installation of a liquid manure handling system. L F Photo

● "CowPower"

(Continued from Page 1)
 til a quick test is developed that is as accurate as the buterfat test. In concluding the Jersey-versus other breeds controversy, Osborne said that any "good" cow will make money for a dairyman with proper handling. He did suggest that Jersey breeders don't enjoy quite the advantage they did 10 years ago in his marketing area (Washington/Maryland). Until then they could compete very well with the prevailing price difference for Jersey milk. Then

that area got into some pricing problems and a federal milk order was requested. Although the milk order stabilized the market and probably saved participating dairymen from disaster, Osborne said, it did result in a less favorable price differential for Jersey milk.

The farm employs three full time men, and totals about 480 acres. It could support 145 head without altering present facilities or crop rotations. Ed's father bought the main farm in 1935 and added the second farm in

1940. The land has since been greatly improved through the application of conservation principles. Some fields were combined for better management by eliminating eroded ditches and several old roads. Diversion terraces were put in wherever needed, and contour stripping is used. Osborne is a firm believer in rotations. He tries to maintain a four-year rotation on alfalfa and has noticed real improvement in the structure and water-holding capacity of the soil where alfalfa was grown. But as more and more corn is demanded, the alfalfa fields gradually give way.

Corn is a major crop at Cornwall Farm with about 100 acres planted this year, but Osborne has concentrated on growing roughage and generally buys about two-thirds of his grain needs each year.

In 1961 he put in a feedlot and loafing barn. In 1962 he built a huge 30 by 60 foot silo, which holds about seventy acres of corn silage is augered from the silo to the 130-foot long feed bunk once a day. Cows are milked in the two stanchion barns in two shifts by filling up the

40-head barn twice and then milking the balance of the animals in the second barn. Milk is handled through a pipeline milker to the bulk tank, and milk meters are used once a month to measure individual production.

Osborne said he made his best records two years ago when he followed the lead feeding program recommended by his feed supplier. At that time he fed a maximum of 20-22 pounds of grain per day. But since he has been working with the state Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service he has had to spend too much time away from the farm to provide the sort of close management needed for success with an involved feeding program. Therefore, he is now following what he calls a "modified lead feeding program" which involves feeding not more than 10-12 pounds of grain, but heavy on corn silage.

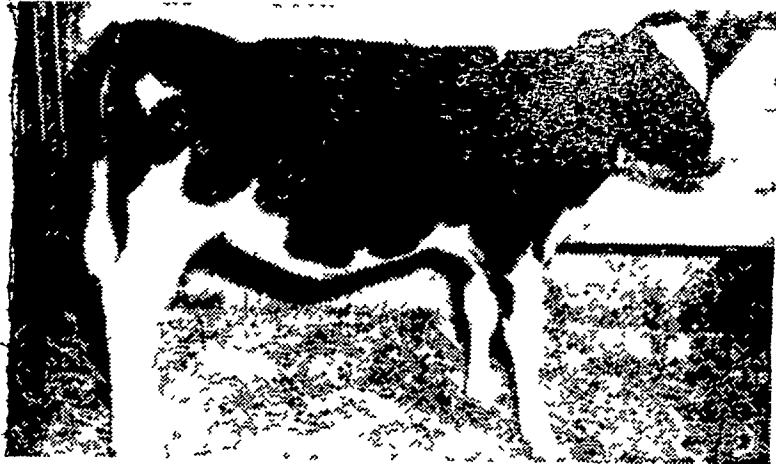
An economist recently said in discussing the million-pound herd that an investment of \$100,000 was about the minimum amount needed to make that much milk. When asked if he agreed

with that figure, Osborne said it was certainly a minimum, and that perhaps twice that investment would be a more realistic figure.

We asked Ed what he felt would be the management trend for the dairyman of the future. He said certainly linear programming would be a widely used tool to help make more efficient use of a farmer's resources. He felt the trend toward increased herd size and higher individual cow production through improvements in management techniques would also continue. He figures too that dairymen will work with more realistic and complete accounting systems. One increasing expense is hired labor, and one way to measure the profitability of hired labor is in terms of pounds of milk per man. He is using this method of calculation and his accountant compares his results with a standard put out by Penn State. He placed in the top group two years ago, and well above average last year in that category.

Some of his best production... (Continued on Page 7)

SLEEK, STRONG-BONED



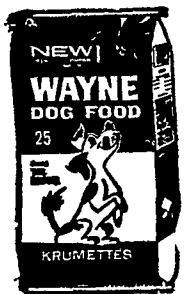
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