

● PSU

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age. Both of these factors hinder the necessary build-up of food reserves in the plant. Future hay crop yields will be directly effected by the amount of stored food reserves. There is no better time to correct the management deficiencies of the early season than during the period when the second crop is developing for harvest.

Second cutting alfalfa should be permitted to develop to the 50 percent bloom stage, so that stored food reserves can be accumulated in the plant. In case bloom does not occur because of climatic conditions, a recovery period of at least 5 to 6 weeks should elapse from date of first harvest to date of second harvest. Remember that the

15, and showed up as very profitable producers

Although Ed was born on the adjoining farm where his father and grandfather kept a dairy herd, he hasn't spent all of his time as a dairyman. He learned to fly in the Air Corps during the war and saw service in the European and North African campaigns. After the war he completed the two-year agricultural course at Penn State University, returning to the farm in 1948. He continued flying and had his own plane for awhile, but now the landing strip is converted to crops. The Osbornes live with their five children — pages 8-17—in a spacious old farmhouse on the main farm.

leaves are the food manufacturing organs of the plant. All management factors which favor the development of healthy leaves favor the build-up of food reserves in the system of the plant. High soil fertility and insect control favor the plant vigor and health.

All alfalfa stands should be sprayed with an approved insecticide on the stubble as soon as possible after the first cutting is removed. This should be done even though the first cutting was sprayed, and even though weevil damage is not particularly severe at the time of the first harvest. Stubble spraying at the start of the second growth period will provide opportunity to reduce the population of weevils so that an extended damaging period does not persist through-

out the summer. Many alfalfa fields will not make a second growth until a stubble spray is applied.

The recommended insecticides are the same ones which were approved for use on the first cutting. The same amounts of materials per acre should be used. The same precautions should be followed to prevent personal injury from the toxic materials and to prevent harmful residues on the forage. Parathion and Guthion are the preferred chemicals for the stubble spray mainly because of their superior control of the adult weevils. Both adults and the larval forms will be present at the time when the stubble spray is applied. Parathion and Guthion are both very highly toxic to persons applying the spray.



ONE OF THE OUTSTANDING JERSEY COWS at Cornwall Farm is eight-year old MILKBOY LADY shown reaching for a special mouthful of grass. The permanent pasture she seems to be enjoying contains timothy, trefoil, and Kentucky bluegrass. In her fifth lactation she produced 15,525 pounds of milk and 855 pounds of fat. L. F. Photo

● "CowPower"

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ing cows were sired by Milkboy, a bull that he bought as a young animal from Marlu Farms, Lincroft, N. J., and later sold to Southeastern Breeders (now A.B.C.) He has since developed into the top Jersey sire in Pennsylvania. Cornwall Milkboy Lady, for example, produced 15,525 pounds of milk and 855

pounds of fat in 318 days in her fifth lactation. She is now 8 years old and still going strong. Cornwall Milkboy Nan is another outstanding cow with a record of 9,990 pounds of milk and 611 pounds of fat in 305 days. Another, Cornwall Milkboy Maid, completed a lactation with 10,670 pounds of milk and 602 of fat in 305 days. These cows all had a cow-power rating between 10 and

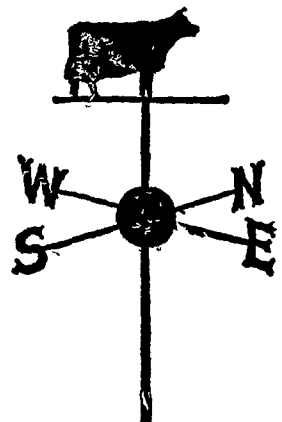
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