

# Tomorrow's Dairymen Will Use Head More Than Hands

The dairyman of tomorrow will be using his head more and his hands less. He will stop carrying hay, silage, bedding and milkers to his cows; and milk and manure from them.

And how can he do this? Guy Parson, dairy specialist at N. C.

State college, tells how:

**Hay**—Store it on the ground and let the cows eat right out of storage. Ground level hay storage sheds are gradually replacing burdensome and costly overhead storage setups. When you put the hay overhead you make yourself lift and carry each ton two extra times.

**Silage**—Store it on the ground and self-feed. It is being done successfully with trench and above ground bunker silos. With a tower silo, you may want to consider a mechanical unloader that empties into a self-feeding bunk or onto a mechanized belt that moves the silage to the cows. This saves you handling each ton of silage three times.

**Milkers**—Let the cows bring the milk to the milkers—and when they get there, let them stand up on a platform where you can work the easiest. Yes, use a milking parlor with elevated stalls.

**Milk**—Let pipelines carry the milk. By the pipeline putting the milk into a bulk milk tank, instead of a dozen cans, it will save you handling each pound of milk as many as five times. Is it necessary to carry 40,000 pounds when a cow gives 8,000 pounds a year?

**Grain**—When possible have it over the milking parlor in a big bin. Gravity will bring it down to each feed manger where a metering device will measure out the correct amount to each cow. This save you handling each 100-pound bag of grain at least twice.

**Cow**—To take the greatest advantage of these suggestions, your cows should be free to move. They should be housed loose in a pole type loafing shed. This will save you the work in unanchoring and re-stanchioning your cows once or twice each day. Since research shows that cows produce just as much milk in loafing barns as in a stanchion barn and you can expect less hock and udder injuries, dairymen should give careful consideration to this method of housing in order to obtain your greatest efficiency.

**Bedding**—Store it on the ground level, preferably in the rear ten feet of your loafing barn. You can't get bedding any closer to where you will be using it.

**Manure**—In a pole-type loafing shed you leave it where it falls—bedding it over each day until you are ready to move it with power machinery. Then once, or three times a year you clean out the bedded area and take the manure directly to the fields. Thus, instead of handling the manure once or twice a day, it is done once or twice a year. Also, in the mean-

time, it is kept under cover where maximum value is reserved.

These suggestions do not amount to a push-button method of producing milk, but they call for an increasing amount of mechanization on our dairy farms.

## Release from Loan Liability for Veteran

When a veteran with a GI loan on his home wants to sell the house, it's possible for him to get a release from the liability he first assumed on the loan, the Veterans Administration said.

If the new purchaser can pay the veteran all cash and enable him to pay off his GI loan entirely, there is no problem, the agency said. This situation applies when the purchaser gets his own financing for a mortgage separately.

In the majority of cases, however, according to VA, the purchaser wishes to take over the GI loan and he does not have to be a veteran himself to do this. If the veteran who is selling the house secures relief from liability, this will be a protection for him. If not, he may still be liable to the lender for

payments in case the new purchaser should default in his payments.

To secure the release, a veteran selling his GI-financed home should write to the Veterans Administration Regional Office which handled his GI loan in the first place and request relief from liability. He must give in his letter all the details about the original loan and

the sale he is planning.

The information required includes the veteran's name, the VA Loan Number from his certificate of eligibility, the exact address of the property, name and address of the purchaser, and name and address of the lending institution which holds the mortgage.

The purchaser has to join in the procedure by agreeing to the relief from liability of the veteran. He will have to sign an assumption agreement, assuming the liability himself, and will have to submit to VA a financial statement.

There are usually certain costs involved in this kind of transaction, VA said, and it is up to the veteran who's selling and the new purchaser to work out how much of them are to be paid by each party.

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