### Complete May Schedule—WLAC-TV, Nashville

#### MAY SPECIALS
- SAT. 5/3—THE KENTUCKY DERBY—4:00-5:00 PM (c)
- TUE. 5/6—WOODS 'N WATERS MAY SPECIAL—9:00-9:30 PM (c)
- WED. 5/7—CBS PLAYHOUSE "THE SHADOW GAME"—8:30-10:00 PM (c)
- SAT. 5/17—THE PREAKNESS—4:00-5:00 PM (c)
- SUN. 5/18—THE FLIGHT OF APOLLO 10 (LIFTOFF)
- SAT. 5/24—CHARLIE BROWN AND CHARLES SCHULZ—7:30-8:00 PM (c)
- SAT. 5/28—MISS USA BEAUTY PAGEANT—9:00-10:30 PM (c)
- SUN. 5/29—YOUNG PEOPLE'S CONCERT—3:30-4:30 PM (c)
- MON. 5/26—THE FLIGHT OF APOLLO 10 (SPLASH DOWN)

### Daytime Schedule

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<tr>
<td>5:45</td>
<td>Farm News</td>
<td>Mon, Thu Fri. (c)</td>
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<tr>
<td>6:00</td>
<td>CBS News</td>
<td>Mon, Wed, Fri.</td>
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<tr>
<td>6:30</td>
<td>Country Junction</td>
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<tr>
<td>6:45</td>
<td>Sun.: Semester</td>
<td>Sat.</td>
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<tr>
<td>7:00</td>
<td>CBS News</td>
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<tr>
<td>7:30</td>
<td>Opry Ra NOTER</td>
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<tr>
<td>7:45</td>
<td>Hee Haw Show</td>
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<tr>
<td>8:00</td>
<td>Weedy's Hideout</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Mike Douglas Show</td>
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<tr>
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<td>9:30</td>
<td>Archie Show</td>
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<td>10:00</td>
<td>Batman-Superman Hour</td>
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<td>10:30</td>
<td>Look Up and Down</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>Andy of Mayberry</td>
<td>Mon, Thu Fri. (c)</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:30</td>
<td>Camera Three</td>
<td>Mon, Thu Fri. (c)</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>Dick Van Dyke</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:30</td>
<td>Perri Nair</td>
<td>Mon, Thu Fri. (c)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1:00</td>
<td>Faith For Today</td>
<td>Sat.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1:30</td>
<td>Love Is—Mon, Thu Fri.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:00</td>
<td>Features For Living—Sat. (B/W)</td>
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<td>2:30</td>
<td>Shazzer—Sat.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:00</td>
<td>CBS News—Mon, Thu Fri.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:30</td>
<td>Face the Nation</td>
<td>Sat.</td>
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<td>4:00</td>
<td>Search for Tomorrow—Mon, Thu Fri.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4:30</td>
<td>Papaye Show</td>
<td>Sat.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5:00</td>
<td>CBS News—Mon, Thu Fri.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5:30</td>
<td>Moby Dick &amp; The Mighty Mantien</td>
<td>Sat.</td>
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<tr>
<td>6:00</td>
<td>Hollywood Spectacular—Sun. (B/W)</td>
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<tr>
<td>6:30</td>
<td>As The World Turns—Mon, Thu Fri.</td>
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<tr>
<td>7:00</td>
<td>Lone Ranger—Sat.</td>
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<tr>
<td>7:30</td>
<td>Love is a Splendid Thing—Mon, Thu Fri.</td>
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<tr>
<td>8:00</td>
<td>NRL'A Soccer League—Sun. (c)</td>
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<td>8:30</td>
<td>The Guiding Light—Mon, Thu Fri.</td>
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<td>9:00</td>
<td>Secret Storm—Mon, Thu Fri.</td>
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<td>9:30</td>
<td>TBA—Saturday</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>The Edge of Night—Mon, Thu Fri.</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>Linkletter Show</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>PTA—Saturday</td>
<td>Mon, Thu Fri. (c)</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:30</td>
<td>NFL Action—Saturday</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>Gilligan's Island—Mon, Thu Fri.</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:30</td>
<td>TCA—Saturday</td>
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### Evening Schedule

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>6:00</td>
<td>CBS Evening News (c)</td>
<td>Mon, Wed, Fri.</td>
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<tr>
<td>6:30</td>
<td>CBS Evening News (c)</td>
<td>Mon, Wed, Fri.</td>
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<td>7:00</td>
<td>CBS Evening News (c)</td>
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<td>CBS Evening News (c)</td>
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<td>CBS Evening News (c)</td>
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<td>CBS Evening News (c)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>CBS Evening News (c)</td>
<td>Mon, Wed, Fri.</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:30</td>
<td>CBS Evening News (c)</td>
<td>Mon, Wed, Fri.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>CBS Evening News (c)</td>
<td>Mon, Wed, Fri.</td>
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</tbody>
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### Postscript

For more details, see the full May schedule.
HEARING AIDS
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FIRST CLASS
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Hendersonville, Tenn.
When we speak of “young America” these days, we refer more to the average age of its people than to the age of the nation itself.

For example, of the more than 202 million people in the United States today:

- Almost 60% are too young to remember the depression of the late ’20s and early ’30s ...
- More than 50% are too young to remember World War Two ...
- Almost one-fifth (18.4%) were not yet born when John F. Kennedy was inaugurated President in 1961 ...
- During the past ten years alone:
  - More than 40-million babies were born in the United States while 17-million U.S. citizens died ...
  - 16-million marriages took place within our nation ...
  - More than one-third of present U.S. family units were formed ...

Today, the median age of the United States is 27.7 years, meaning that one-half of our nation’s people are under 27.7 years of age, while the other half are older!

And what has all this to do with rural electrification? Plenty!

While it’s true that rural electric co-ops distribute power to only 8% of the nation’s consumers at present, it’s also true that these electric systems have distribution facilities (more than 42% of all such facilities in the entire nation) in approximately 75% of all counties in our nation. They’re ready, willing and able to serve the migration that some day of necessity must take place from our large metropolitan areas to small town and rural America. The migration from our small towns and rural areas to the metropolitan areas—which has jam-packed 70% of our citizens into only 1% of our land space—is still going on, but at a decreasing rate. It’s only a matter of time before the process will be reversed and that, along with the normal growth of our small town and rural areas, is when our rural electric systems will receive far more recognition in being able to live up to the slogan they have long used and justified—“Good For All Americans.”

And there’s more in store for Rural America other than the fact that our population is rapidly increasing and the only relief in sight for our over-saturated metropolitan areas is out in the other 99% of our land space where only 30% of our citizens now reside. Here are other look-ahead factors that give tremendous importance to our rural areas which, experts advise, will be needed by the year 2000 as compared with nine years ago, 1960:

- Land area required for outdoor recreation will be more than doubled.
- Land required for homes, schools, factories and other urban purposes will be more than doubled.
- Food needs will almost double.
- Timber product needs will approximately double.
- Water needs for municipal use will double—for manufacturing, quadruple.
- Eight million more acres of land will be needed for reservoirs.
- Four million more acres of land will be needed for transportation.
- Five million more acres of land will be needed in wildlife refuges.

For a number of years now, critics of the rural electrics have said that the co-ops’ job was done since everyone who wanted electricity had it. The “all who want—have” part is true, we are happy to say, but the job ahead dwarfs the tremendous job already done. And that’s no small matter, either, because our small town and rural people already have borrowed and invested some $6-billion to build more than 1,600,000 miles of line to provide electric services to more than 6-million homes, farmsteads, factories, churches, hospitals, schools and other facilities. Through natural growth, upwards of 200,000 new members are added each year. And through their own bootstraps programs, our nation’s almost 1,000 electric co-ops have been instrumental in providing leadership and know-how in local development projects which, in 1968 alone, created 31,000 new jobs in rural areas. This is a job which help keep our young people mentioned earlier in the areas of their birth and rearing and are proving increasingly attractive to others in the metropolitan areas.

Yes, America is relatively young as a nation and by all means young in terms of the majority of its citizens. Those who were fortunate enough to be born and reared in our small town and rural areas must be given the opportunities and incentives to stay there. And the 99% of our land area which now contains only 30% of our population must some day be ready to receive—in terms of employment, recreation, homes, churches, schools, hospitals and other facilities—the millions of people who some day must migrate from the over-crowded 1% of our land which comes under the heading of Metropolitan Cities.

Rural electric cooperatives have met many great challenges during their one-third of a century of services to their areas. With the continued backing of you, their members, they will meet even greater challenges in the future.
Tennessee Readers!
Remarkable, New
HOSPITAL-SURGICAL Plan
Pays Money Back Each Year
You Stay Well!

Guaranteed 8% CASH AWARD
for each year you do not use your policy benefits.

Now, a new kind of health insurance gives the EXTRA CASH protection you need for covered sickness or off the job accident. You get liberal benefits to help pay hospital rooms (up to $40 a day for 365 day maximum) . . . surgeon's fees (up to $600 according to the fee schedule in the policy) . . . drugs, dressings, x-rays, ambulance, and other miscellaneous hospital and first aid expenses . . . plus generous maternity benefits.

This new plan (Policy HS-500) is available exclusively from Union Bankers Insurance Company. It is Guaranteed Renewable—the insurance company cannot cancel no matter how much you collect or what your future health condition becomes . . . as long as you continue to pay premiums on time.

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Send for complete facts including low rates. Enrollment period is open so please act now. Look over the details in your own home, and decide for yourself if you want the one policy that guarantees you money back each year if you stay well! No obligation.
In A County Known For Its Fields Of White, This Couple Made
A Successful Change . . .

FROM
BUDDING COTTON
TO
BEDDING PLANTS

By Hubert Williams
Power Use Manager
Southwest Tennessee E.M.C.

In cotton country, Haywood County, Louise and Henry Levy have one of the most outstanding plastic greenhouse facilities to be found anywhere in the Mid-South. The Levys have converted their greenhouse business to the business of bedding plants for the wholesale market. With several years experience in farming cotton, strawberries, peaches, apples, tomatoes, and lettuce, they decided to enter the greenhouse business. The first plastic house was built in 1955. After several successful seasons in growing potted plants, they turned the operation toward the bedding plant business. They have over 50,000 square feet of area under plastic roofmg.

Most of the seeding for the flower plants is done in the early part of the year. The Levys plant over 140 varieties of F1 hybrid seed, ranging from ageratum to geraniums. The cost of the flower seeds range widely — between $12.50 and $700 per ounce. Louise Levy and Bobby Morton, who have worked in the germination house for five years, do most of the planting.

In the germination houses there are large hot bed frames on two foot legs. Each bed has four 200-watt thermostatically controlled cables. Seeds are planted in small flats of sterilized soil especially prepared for planting. With top soil from his own farm, Mr. Levy heats and steams the soil, then adds Canadian peat moss, sand, lime, and fertilizer. Over 30,000 flats were prepared for this spring's planting with a new machine built for loading the planting and growing flats.

Controlled temperatures, ventilation, and irrigation are very important in the 6,600 square feet germination houses. They have used several types of irrigation systems, but the best is a man using a garden hose. "Someone some day will be smart enough to design a system that will give a uniform saturation for all the plants placed in the plastic houses," said Mr. Levy.

At an early age the flats are transferred from the germination houses to the CO2 houses, where some of the plants have to be transplanted to individual plastic containers. In the CO2 houses the plants get a measured amount of carbon dioxide along with liquid fertilizers, in order to hasten growth. Four hours of night light also give the plants a lengthened growing period.

After the plants reach a certain age, they are transferred to the storage houses where they are weathered so that they can be transplanted to an outside garden. In the storage houses they receive very little heating; ventilation, however, is controlled. There are over 30 plant storage houses on the Levy farm.

The plastic used for covering the houses is four mil. Several types of frames are used for the houses. The best one is a wood arch frame made on the farm by Mr. Levy and his employees. A double thickness of plastic covers all the houses, except the storage houses. Central heating is used in the germination and CO2 houses. In these houses a special ventilation system is used to control the fresh air moving in the area around the young tender plants.
Each house has a temperature warning system that sounds an alarm when the temperature drops due to some malfunction of equipment. "Electricity is a must for the bedding plant business," quoted Mr. Henry Levy when asked if the electricity played a part in the greenhouse business.

The electrical load consists of 28 kw in lighting, 17 kw in small motors, and 61 kw in heating units. With this type of operation, in which heat and water are vital to the life of the plants, there is a need for continuous electric service. A 25 kva stand-by generator is available in case the local electric system becomes inoperative during a period of icy, cold weather. This called for a new 600 amp double throw switch for the entrance. During this past season the generator was not used.

The Levys sell their plants to over 100 retail stores in an area between Bowling Green, Kentucky, to the north and Grenada, Mississippi, to the south, with Memphis as the largest market. Many of the local retail stores in West Tennessee drive to his farm and select plants from the storage houses. A box of plants retails for approximately sixty-nine cents. They also enjoy a large drive-in retail business with the local people.

Mr. Levy states that there is no secret in growing bedding plants. It takes hard work and many visits to the universities and land grant colleges where the information needed for growing plants is available. Mr. and Mrs. Levy also attended the first national convention, held last fall, for the bedding plant businessmen.
Ever Have A Kitchen Dream?
Here Are Some That Came True!

By VIRGINIA LOWE,
Home Economist
Cumberland Electric Membership
Corporation

Do you sometimes find yourself dreaming of a dream kitchen? Every woman imagines a slightly different room when she thinks of her “dream” kitchen. This is as it should be. Kitchens can be as varied and as interesting as their owners.

The kitchen is the heart of the house—where a woman can send out great warm, good-smelling waves of love to her family, her neighbors, her friends and her world.

The kitchen is an extension of your personality. There are U-shapes and L-shapes, one walls and two walls. But the most important is the YOU-shape, the one that fits your way of living.

Once it was said that one must “plan their work and work their plan.” It has been my pleasure to work with the charming ladies in this article in planning their kitchens and homes in our CEMC area.

Do you have a mental picture of your dream kitchen? These women in this article did and made their dreams become a reality. Perhaps some of these ideas can help you.

A corner lazy susan is the perfect solution to otherwise wasted space. Mrs. Willie C. Dixon uses the lazy susan in the wall cabinet for storage of spices and even medicines. The doors have a neat appearance when closed.

Miss Ruth Truett, TVA Home Economist, is admiring the attractive eating area in the John Dolinger’s kitchen. Mrs. Dolinger shows her how she uses the wall and back cabinet for storing items used for setting the table. The undercabinet lighting makes this area a bright corner for both a working and serving area.

Another remodeled dream kitchen belongs to Miss Lois Walter of Dover. The latest in electrical appliances help make this once older kitchen a modern kitchen today. Miss Walter and her sister, “Miss Dorothy” love the built-in look with surface units and oven. Notice the popular side-by-side refrigerator-freezer.
The lovely new all-electric home of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Thompson, Clarksville, has a larger kitchen eating and laundry area. The washer and dryer are located in the kitchen area behind louvered doors. Mrs. Thompson finds it handy to be doing the laundry and preparing a meal at the same time.

Women do so many other things in their kitchen besides preparing meals. Mrs. T. V. Halley, Clarksville, uses her well-lighted planning desk to plan menus, make out grocery order and work on civic activities. This area in their new all-electric home has a telephone and intercom system.

Mrs. Richard Weakley, Clarksville, is thrilled with her recently remodeled kitchen, too. Her present kitchen was formerly the garage, but one would never know this now. With four children, Mrs. Weakley uses her icemaker in the refrigerator-freezer with joy. Notice the cute butterflies on the refrigerator — compliments of her children.

Behind louvered doors in the Richard Weakley's kitchen, is a future laundry center, but presently a "muddy shoe" center. Benny and Vernon Weakley seem to know where to put their shoes.

The all-electric home of Willie C. Dixon, Cottontown, has the built-in look also in the kitchen. The double ovens are time-saving for preparing food simultaneously at different temperatures.

Judy Dorris and Donna Keen are shown loading their dishwasher in the Portland High School home economics department. Whether working in the kitchen at school or at home, the dishwasher is a welcome necessity. Dishwashers can be located on either the right or left hand side of the sink. Even if not planning to install a dishwasher at the present, it is always good to plan for it in the future.

Whether you are building a new home or remodeling the "old home place", you can have a gracious, livable, up to date kitchen by planning to use modern electrical appliances in convenient work areas and having light for living. Remember the song — "Dream when you're feeling blue, Dream and it might come true. Things never are as bad as they seem. So dream, dream, dream." And make it real... These women did!
Tennessee Farmers Co-op Re-tires
Retired Tires
By Don Murray

One of the first steps as tires come in the door is the buffing process, handled here by Cecil Wilson of Smyrna.

Making new tires out of old ones is a growing part of the production at Tennessee Farmers Co-op in Lavergne. In a continuous volume, the worn out tires come into the Automotive Division's factory and are given a new face of uncured rubber, inspected, then sent back to the farmer-owned store and resold as usable, long wearing replacements for the town and country driver who needs lower cost "rubber" for the family car or working truck.

This process is modern in its assembly and unique in its application because the Tennessee Farmers Co-op is the only exclusively non-profit farm service organization in the country with a tire recap operation. Not only does the operation add to the overall income of the Automotive Division, but the business supplies employment for about a dozen men who maintain the process by making over old carcasses into usable rebuilds. Here is how the sequence works in this all electric operation:

Arriving from two main warehouses in East and West Tennessee and the local sources, the Co-op trucks bring old trade-ins to the central plant next to the Farmers Co-op headquarters. The first inspection is made as the tires are prepared for buffing and the process which turns these slick trade-ins into new retreads is on its way—almost as soon as the tires come off the truck.

The body or face of the tire must be prepared for the retreading process by buffing off the surface, and at this time a tag is attached to the tire and the size is noted to keep track of the tread which is important in the later operations. Unraveling like a long snake, the uncured retread material, which is packed in boxes, is fed into the AMF Tread Machine. Then each tire is individually recapped, and by changing "program settings," the operator is flexible to the extent that he is able to retread a variety of sizes and handle a number of different operations on the retreading machine. The tire automatically turns on a spindle as this two-inch strip of black, uncured rubber is wrapped to the buffed surface which has been coated with a compound of glue.

With its new wrapping of rubber, it is time for the next and important step of curing or molding this new layer of rubber to the face of the tire. First a machine, much like a pants-press but adapted to high pressure molding, forces an impression into the face of the tire, thus producing the tread. From here, inside its metal casing, the curing continues as a cooking process of about 300 degrees and 150 pounds pressure per square inch is applied to the new tread. Then the retreads go back to the press, which also serves to extract the tire from its casing, and out they come quickly, cooling enough to be placed on automatic conveyor belts and to be stacked in another room for shipping back to the member co-op stores, where they are sold as recapped tires.

It is interesting to note that a typical tire could be recapped more than once provided the original buffing process has not worn the face down to a dangerous level.

The AMF Tread Machine automatically handles many sized tires after the "program" is set and operator Clifford Tucker, left gets the advice of Super. George Sergeant on some settings.

Asking the obvious question as to how the Farmers Co-op came to set up a recap factory, P. O. Florida, who is Assistant Department Manager in the Automotive Division, replied directly in explaining that this is a service our farmers needed, and it created a market for trade-in tires. He said, "It serves the purpose of manufacturing a good

(Continued on Page 21)
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You'll also save time and effort when there's plenty of hot water as close as the nearest tap. An Electric Water Heater makes so many household chores easier and quicker!

TENNESSEE'S RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVES
Prevention of accidents and injuries involving power lawn mowers requires common sense and following a few rules developed for the safe operation of lawn mowers. Available data indicates that more accidents occur with rotary power mowers than with reel and sickle mowers. The reason is simple...there are more rotary mowers. Their popularity results from their being much faster and more versatile, less complicated, having fewer parts to wear out and being easier to sharpen.

The hazards of power mowers have been demonstrated by the alarming increase in accidents involving them. Both operators and bystanders have been injured by sections of cutting blades that broke and flew off and by stones, pieces of wire and other objects that the blade picked up and threw.

The average mower engine delivers its full horsepower rating at 2300 revolutions per minute. This means that the tip speed of a 21-inch blade at this rpm will be 12,650 feet per minute, 210 feet per second or 142 miles per hour. Small wonder then that rocks and bits of foreign material take off with the speed of bullets when struck by a moving blade. Electric mowers have the same hazard; the mowers turn at 3400 rpm but use much shorter blades.

Electric lawn mowers have advantages and disadvantages. There is no danger of fire with the electrics but you do have to be careful that the power cord does not come in contact with the rotary blades. Electric lawn mowers are ready to go quietly at the flip of a switch. However, if you have a huge estate and want to sit down and ride, you may favor a combustion-powered lawn mower. If you have a medium or small yard and are interested in cutting grass as economically as possible with no noise, fuss or delay you want an electric.

Here are a few rules developed to prevent lawn mower accidents:

* Read the instruction manual carefully and know the various parts and what they do.
* Wear proper clothing. That means full leg covering (slacks or jeans) and closed leather shoes. Safety-toed shoes are even better.
* Walk over the area to be mowed and check for objects that could be thrown by the blades.
* If you use a gas-powered lawn mower fill the gas tank out-of-doors away from possible ignition sources. Don’t smoke, and make sure the cap of the gas tank is replaced snugly.
* Start the mower on level ground, making sure all clutches are disengaged and keeping your feet to one side well away from the blade housing.
* Do not operate the motor at speeds in excess of the manufacturer’s instructions.
* Keep bystanders out of the mowing area.
* Never mow when light conditions are poor or when the grass is wet. Wet grass clogs up rapidly and presents problems.
* In heavy cutting, drop over and take two-thirds or one-half a cut. (This prevents motor from overheating.)
* Never walk in front of the grass discharge chute when the mower is running.
* When mowing an incline, always move along the face, never up and down. If the grade is very steep, have a person at the top hold the end of a rope that is tied to the mower.
* Use extra caution when using riding mowers on uneven or hilly terrain, and never take passengers for a ride.
* Never leave your mower running unattended. Shut it off and pull the wire off the spark plug.
* Store gasoline out-of-doors in a red metal can.

There are more rules one could cite but if these few are followed a vast number of fingers and toes can be saved. Perhaps you are in the market for a new mower. If so shop around and select it with care. You will want to consider the new electric models which are economical to operate. Be sure the one you pick is suitable for your lawn.

Look for the ASA label near the grass discharge chute. It’s your assurance that blade exposure, stability, blade speed, strength and other features concerned with safety conform to the rigid specifications of the American Safety Standards for Power Lawn Mowers.
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**SOIL TEST FOR PROFIT**

One of the most important steps for you to remember in crop production is to have your soil tested, reminds Donald D. Howard, University of Tennessee Extension assistant agronomist.

"Research and demonstration results have shown that applying correct amounts of fertilizer increases yield per acre which in turn increases net income per acre," he continues. "The average yield from approximately 300 corn demonstrations that were fertilized according to soil test recommendations was 95 bushels per acre. Plants fertilized according to the farmer's regular practice yielded only 69 bushels per acre."

The average amount of fertilizer used to produce the 95 bushels per acre was 125 pounds of nitrogen, 66 pounds of phosphate and 62 pounds of potash. The average amount of fertilizer used to produce the 69 bushels per acre yield was 26 pounds of nitrogen, 24 pounds of phosphate and 24 pounds of potash. The yield difference here is 26 bushels per acre and an increase in net income of about $15.

From these figures, you can see that soil test analysis is the best way to take the guess work out of crop fertilization and feed your crops for the most profitable production.

**ALFALFA WEEVIL NOW APPEARING**

"Alfalfa growers should now start checking fields for the alfalfa weevil," suggests R. P. Mullett, University of Tennessee Extension entomologist. "The little green worms have begun to hatch, despite the chronic cold weather, and constant checking is required to know when to start controls."

Although the weather has held the weevil back, he is still there, just waiting for the weather to break, Mullett continues. Don't be deceived into thinking the weevil has disappeared. A few successive warm days will bring him out in full force.

"Don't jump the gun when beginning your spray control efforts," the entomologist cautions. "Wait until plenty of feeding signs appear on about 50 percent of the plant tips. When you see these signs of feeding, apply your controls."

Remember, don't try to apply controls when the weather is cold and wet. Most pesticides don't work very well in cold weather, and rain washes them off the target.

Chemical sprays for control have not changed, he says. Use any of the following: parathion, malathion, guthion, diazinon, methoxychlor, or mixtures of these. Check again in ten days to see if another application is required. Also, you can cut early and then spray the stubble if weevils are numerous. This treatment will prevent second cutting damage.

**SPRING LAMB SHOW PLANNED**

Junior exhibitors should now be making plans for the annual Spring Lamb Show, announces Fred C. Powell, University of Tennessee Extension assistant animal husbandman. The show will be held at Lebanon on Wednesday, June 4, at the Wilson County Livestock Market.

"Show classes are for lambs weighing 75 to 92 pounds and 93 to 110 pounds for both singles and pens of three," says Powell. "Exhibitors are limited to one entry in each weight division for single lambs and one pen of three entry for a maximum of five lambs. Awards will consist of cash premiums and ribbons and the showmanship winner will receive a wether lamb that can be used in a lamb feeding project."

Entries should be made through county Extension agents or vocational agriculture teachers.

Lamb entries will be sold at auction following the show.

**CHECK PRACTICES BEFORE PLANTING**

Since time for planting field crops in fast approaching, farmers may wish to check on some of the latest recommended production practices before planting, notes Gilbert N. Rhodes, University of Tennessee Extension agronomist.


In addition to these publications, there are also many others concerning field crop production available at the county Extension offices.

**PRECISION NEEDED IN FARM SPRAYING**

When you read a chemical pesticide control recommendation such as one for thistles which says apply one and one-half pounds of acid equivalent of 2, 4-D in 20 gallons of water per acre, do you recognize the spraying precision this demands?

According to Albert J. Swearingen, associate agricultural engineer with the University of Tennessee Agricultural Extension Service, if this recommended rate is applied uniformly, each square foot in the acre will receive .00034 pounds of chemical and .00046 gallons of water. At this rate of application the water will be spread .000061 foot thick over each square foot in the field.

"This is squirting it pretty thin. What is astounding though," says Swearingen, "is that many operators attempt to do this job without checking their sprayer for accuracy."

This astounding situation is confounded further when one considers that sprayer accuracy is dependent on hydraulic pressure which can vary, sprayer ground speed which can vary, nozzle tip opening which can change, and the nozzle spray pattern which changes by orientation and position.

Chemical residue in unwanted places is a national concern. Help prevent this problem by operating your sprayer in a more precise manner, concludes the agricultural engineer.
NRECA's 27th Annual Meeting Theme is a Fact:

COOPERATION EQUALS PROGRESS

A Staff Report

The telegram from President Nixon addressed to the 27th Annual Meeting of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association in Atlantic City, New Jersey stated, "The theme of your meeting, 'Cooperation Equals Progress,' is the key to our national success in meeting the challenges we face. As we look forward to further development through rural America, organizations such as yours provide useful guideposts, pointing to what can be done through joint efforts. I congratulate you for the fine example you set in working together for the well-being of all Americans. And I call on you to continue."

The interesting line-up of speakers represented both sides of the political fence with Senator Edward M. Kennedy and Congressman John Brademus of Indiana appearing during the third general session on Tuesday and Republicans David Hamil of Colorado, the REA Administrator, and Walter J. Hickel, Secretary of the Interior from Alaska, speaking Monday and Wednesday, respectively. Also on the program during the general sessions inside the huge Convention Hall were NRECA General Manager, Robert D. Partridge, NRECA President T. W. Hunter of South Carolina and Sister M. Thomas More of Holy Family College in Wisconsin, who gave a humorous and interesting evaluation of efforts to unite farm organizations.

Another phase of the five day meeting that proved very informative and helpful in exposing the variety of problems and challenges in the co-op business were the panel discussions which ranged over a broad spectrum of ideas appealing to people in this industry. "Putting New Life into Co-opmanship," "Management Leadership," "Power Supply and the Consumer," "Rural Electric Lawyers Panel" and, in the areas of public relations, panels such as "Indifference Is the Difference Between Life and Death," "New Concepts in Service and Political Action," and many more panels like these.

Briskly crossing the stage where the Miss America pageant is televised annually, Senator Kennedy greeted a standing ovation and said, "The cooperatives have a long and distinguished record—not only of supplying low-cost power, but also of advancing the public interest; not only of bettering the lives of rural Americans, but also of building a balanced economy for our country as a whole." The Senator continued, saying, "In light of your responsible approach to electric power development, the NRECA annual convention is a particularly suitable forum for a broad look at the electric power problems and issues which confront us today. I think we must view them as part of a more general program to enhance our social and natural environment."

While Paul Tidwell, past-President of NRECA and Manager of Meriwether Lewis Electric Cooperative, was presiding Wednesday, Interior Secretary Walter J. Hickel of Alaska created considerable interest and expressed his appreciation for the reception, wishing humorously he had that unanimous endorsement when he went before the Senate Committee which acted on his nomination by President Nixon. Looking to a goal of only ten years ahead, he predicted a power producing capacity that could be twice what we now need. In the future development of power resources, Mr. Hickel ex-
plained that the Federal Government should set the tone in the things that it does but that the private sector and groups such as the Tennessee Electric Cooperative Association should rightfully carry the load. "Our responsibility in Interior should be one of balancing the competing demands on the nation's resources. It is one of assuring that the wise—and wise conservation—of our natural resources be shared by all."

"I will support full funding. I will support needed loans at 2 per cent interest. I will support loans to distribution co-ops," declared Senator Edward M. Kennedy to delegates at the NRECA convention.

In the area of service, the Secretary said, "The power marketing agencies of the Department, plus the Bureau of Reclamation, will serve you to the best of their ability. Interior has a complaint department. It's me. And, if you get poor service, I want to know about it."

On Wednesday morning ninety-five (95) Tennesseans and guests got together for breakfast and an informal visit. We were privileged to have among our guests Administrator and Mrs. David Hamil, President and Mrs. T. W. Hunter, and General Manager and Mrs. Robert D. Partridge. Each gave the group a few words of greetings and Mr. Hamil expressed a desire to return to our state, from whence his parents migrated to Arizona. Some of his relatives still live in the Fort Loudoun Cooperative area.

Among the other guests were two former Tennessee managers, Floyd Jones and Mrs. Jones, formerly with Gibson County EMC, and Wesley Jackson, just recently moved from Tennessee Valley Electric Cooperative. Adding a touch of beauty to our breakfast was Miss Donna Sue Reece, "Miss T.E.C.A.," and her chaperone, Mrs. Robbye Nowell, of Gibson County EMC. Donna Sue's mother, Mrs. Charles B. Reece, was also present and introduced. For some of us this breakfast was the only time we saw many others of the Tennessee group who were scattered in several hotels along the boardwalk and were lost in the crowds at the auditorium.

Later Wednesday morning, during what was a very busy and working convention, came the presentations of Safety Accreditation Awards to two Tennessee Cooperatives. Receiving the citations for their respective organizations were W. W. McMaster, Manager of Middle Tennessee Electric Cooperative, and Lester N. Hamm, President of the Board of Pickwick Electric Cooperative and member of the TECA State Board. With two awards out of fourteen coming to Tennessee, it is apparent that our state did well in this important area.

Someone had said that "the mind can absorb no more than the seat can endure," so after three days of hard-core business meetings the convention turned to a session of entertainment on Wednesday evening.

At 5:30 p.m. some 2500 delegates gathered at Convention Hall for a Chicken Barbecue sponsored by the Action Committee for Rural Electrification (ACRE) which is the organization that seeks to help friends of rural electrification get elected to places of responsibility.

At 8 p.m. sharp the Miss Rural Electrification Pageant began with twelve lovely young ladies from Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Wisconsin competing for the crown. Our Miss Donna Sue Reece gave a flawless performance and we were proud of her all the way. In fact Tennesseans had high hopes for the crown, but it was placed on the head of lovely Miss Sandi Brombaugh of Iowa. Miss Ann Davis of Colorado and Miss Mary Lee Daniels of New Mexico were named alternates.

Our "Miss T.E.C.A." did an excellent job of representing our state, both in the pageant and throughout the convention. We could not have asked her to have done one thing different from what she did. After all she's our "Miss T.E.C.A." and one of the loveliest of the lovely to us.

In the final business session, important resolutions pending for adoption were taken up and voted upon by the delegates. Most important of the measures, the ones dealing with financing and offered by the long range study committee, were adopted with only a few dissenting ballots. (A more detailed story on this highly important, new development may be found elsewhere in this issue.)
HISTORIC DECISION
AT ATLANTIC CITY

By PHIL SAWICKI
NRECA Statewide Correspondent

Until 1969, the most historic decisions made at Atlantic City, New Jersey - home of the broadwalk and salt water taffy and the Steel Pier - involved the choice of a Miss America.

But in late March an even more historic decision was made at that famous seaside city - at least as far as the nation's rural electric cooperatives are concerned.

By an overwhelming majority, voting delegates to the NRECA 27th Annual Meeting stood up to be counted in favor of the establishment of a new financing institution to help meet the rapidly growing credit needs of the 1,000 rural electric systems.

That institution will be known as the National Rural Utilities Cooperative Finance Corporation, or NRUCFC.

Its founding, after years of discussion and unsuccessful attempts to persuade Congress to set up a Rural Electric Bank, will make 1969 rank in importance with 1935 (establishment of the REA), 1936 (passage of the Rural Electrification Act), and 1942 (establishment of NRECA) in the annals of rural electrification.

Role of the NRECA Long-Range Study Committee

Membership approval of NRUCFC brought to a successful conclusion the work of the NRECA Long-Range Study Committee, a blue-ribbon group of 26 rural electrification leaders led by chairman J. K. Smith, Kentucky statewide manager.

The committee, appointed by NRECA President T. W. Hunter to advise the NRECA Board of Directors, worked for more than a year, holding monthly meetings and conducting studies on various aspects of rural electrification.

Open forums were held throughout the country, at which several hundred persons - rural electric leaders, government officials, financial experts and others - presented testimony.

An opinion survey was sent to all rural electric systems to obtain more information and viewpoints.

Then, in the fall of 1968, the committee presented its interim findings at the NRECA regional meetings and asked for further comments from the membership.

Finally, at lengthy working sessions in November and December of 1968, the committee prepared its final report and recommendations, which were accepted by the NRECA Board in January.

One major change was made in the final report and recommendations between the time of the board action and adoption by the membership. Under the proposal adopted at Atlantic City, two of the 22 directors of NRUCFC will be nominated by the NRECA Board of Directors, rather than five out of 25 as originally proposed by the committee.

The Committee's Report

President Hunter gave the committee three tasks when he appointed its members in 1967.

They were to determine the long-range objectives of the rural electrification program; to devise a financing program to carry out these objectives; and to recommend ways to implement the objectives and financing recommendations.

The committee's final report, therefore, followed this pattern, with substantial sections devoted to long-range objectives and a financing program. General methods for achieving the objectives and establishing the financing program also were included.

Most rural electric leaders have sound general ideas of their long-range objectives even before the committee was established. They were aware of the need to solve problems involving territorial protection, power supply, rural areas development and so forth.

A major function of the committee was to write, in carefully defined terms, what had not been written down before in a comprehensive manner. Now that objectives have been so defined, rural electricity will have a yardstick by which to measure their own performance.

It was the problem of financing, however, which drew much greater attention from most of those who spoke to the committee at one time or other.

Only a reading of the report itself will give a complete picture of the financing plan. What follows is a general discussion on financing with some of the highlights from the committee's recommendations.

Financing Rural Electric Cooperatives

Since at least 1955, proposals have been made in various quarters that means other than REA 2 per cent loans be found to provide the additional capital needed by rural electric systems. In some cases, these proposals were substitutes for REA financing. In others, they were proposals to supplement REA financing.

In the late 1950's a great majority of rural electric cooperatives resisted such changes and favored continued complete reliance on REA. Now, in 1969, the Long-Range Study Committee still believes that "REA will continue to be the first and most important source of capital funds for the rural electric cooperatives."

But, the committee notes, many new demands upon the Federal budget have developed in the past ten years. Congress and the various Administrations have become much more aware of the problems of the cities. Demands for funding new urban programs abound, and it is unrealistic to expect that these demands will not have some impact on such rural agencies as REA.

In the meantime, economic conditions affecting many rural electric systems have improved somewhat. It now seems feasible for rural electric systems to develop a mechanism to furnish part of the capital they need. For this reason, the committee recommended the establishment of NRUCFC, a self-help financing institution owned and operated by the cooperatives themselves.

The success of NRUCFC, it must be realized, will depend on the continued existence of REA. Unless REA receives annual
congressional appropriations for rural electric loans at about the same level as the past few years, the future of NRUCFC is far from bright.

Furthermore, assuming that REA concurs in the plan, all rural electrics will send their loan applications to REA first. Only after the agency decided it would not make a specific loan would the application be sent on to NRUCFC.

To explain the financing plan as briefly as possible, here is a list of "will’s" and "will not’s" concerning REA, NRUCFC and NRECA:

- NRUCFC will be owned and operated by those rural electric cooperatives which become members of the corporation.
- NRUCFC will obtain its "seed capital" from rural electric cooperatives. No Federal government funds will be used.
- NRUCFC will make loans only to members.
- NRUCFC loans will have interest rates higher than the present REA rate of 2 per cent. (The exact interest rate will depend on market conditions.)
- NRUCFC members who get a loan will have to invest part (5 per cent) of it in the corporation.
- NRUCFC will raise additional capital by selling capital term certificates to outside investors.
- NRUCFC will be free from restrictions, except for such general Federal and state laws as apply to financing corporations.
- NRUCFC will not perform any of the functions now performed by NRECA for rural electric systems.
- NRUCFC will pay rural electric investors 3 per cent of their investment. It will, of necessity, have to pay a higher rate of interest to outside investors in order to attract them.
- NRUCFC membership will be open to rural electric systems, both distribution and power supply, which have received or are eligible to receive an REA loan or loan commitment.
- NRUCFC’s Board of directors will consist of 20 members from its member systems and 2 members nominated by the NRECA board. (This was recommended to insure the necessary liaison and common direction of the two organizations.)
- REA will continue to be the chief source of loan funds for rural electric cooperatives.
- REA cooperation will be necessary to the successful functioning of NRUCFC.
- REA will continue to make financial and technical studies of rural electrics when they apply for loans.
- NRECA will be a member of NRUCFC.
- NRECA will continue its efforts to persuade Congress to provide REA with adequate appropriations.
- NRUCFC will continue to need the wholehearted support of its members in regard to REA matters.
- NRECA will continue to need the support of its members in working for the enactment of other Federal legislation beneficial to rural electrics.
- NRECA will continue its other activities for rural electrics in such areas as publications and member education, insurance and member services.

The Immediate Future

Soon after the membership give its approval, the men who (Continued on Page 22).

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CORN YIELD RAISED
BY EARLY PLANTING

By JOE D. BURNS
Associate Agronomist
University of Tennessee Extension

Planting your corn early can mean higher yields of grain or silage.
Corn planted by early May usually produces higher yields as compared to corn planted around the first of June. In experiments across Tennessee, the yields of corn planted on upland soils dropped an average of 30 bushels, or a bushel a day, for May 1 versus June 1 planted corn. The silage yields dropped about two-tenths of a ton per day, or about six tons per acre for the same 30 day period.

Some recent research has also pointed out that early planted corn is shorter than late planted corn if the late corn isn't stunted by drought or disease. Another interesting point is that early planted corn has a stronger stalk and stands better with less lodging than later planted corn.

Corn planted by May 1 also has fewer diseases, especially corn stunt. This early corn escapes most of the girdling damage from the Southwestern corn borer.

If you are in an area where corn stunt disease (maize dwarf mosaic) is present, the selection of corn variety with resistance to this disease is very important. Varieties that are resistant to this disease will give higher yields and more profit per acre.

There are 26 corn varieties recommended by the University of Tennessee for 1969. Only eight of these varieties have a fair to good or good rating of tolerance to corn stunt disease. These varieties are: Stull's 400WA and Tennessee 501R, medium season white corns; Funk's G-4631 and Pioneer 511A, full season white corns; and Funk's G-4660, G-5757, G-5759 and Tennessee 604, medium season yellow corns.

The other varieties have fair to poor corn stunt rating and are not suggested for planting where corn stunt is a major problem.
Retired Tires

(Continued from Page 10)

Close-up of press shows tire as 150 pounds of pressure per square inch is applied to the process.

cap we can sell through the co-op members." From the question of what to do with old tires, we also were reminded that a new tire costs less when you get something for your old one, even if it is only a couple of dollars. With the different types of driving and a variety of new-sized tires on the consumer market, the tire recapping business has had to implement many changes in molds and machinery to keep abreast of a changing industry. Authorities will frankly admit that a recap is not desirable and may not be as safe as certain new tires for the driver who piles up a lot of mileage at turnpike speeds. But for many buyers who are looking for ways to cut the cost of driving, a premium recap can be a more economical choice than a cheap tire. Referring to the all electric assembly line operations, P. O. Florida is quick to compliment what he describes as "the cooler and cleaner tire operations through all electric matrix molding of recaps rather than a steam system sometimes utilized by other such operators in this field."

With a volume of almost forty thousand recaps a year and about ten years of this experience behind them, it appears that Florida, Automotive Department Manager, Gene Carr, General Manager, Franklin Nix, and other officials will be watching the tire recapping business grow into a sizable proportion of their widespread marketing operations at Tennessee Farmers Co-op in Lavergne.

Press is checked by Dean Ghee of Smyrna who handles general maintenance of many machines in the process plant.

Ronnie Bell takes tires off of conveyor used to move inventory from one part of the plant to the other.

Curing process over, Charles Hall of Smyrna prepares retread for next step in the line.

Vans can back-up flush to the plant for loading as newly processed tires are loaded by Ronnie Bell of Murfreesboro while George Sergeant the Plant Superintendent checks shipping list.
CORRECT PRACTICES CUT COTTON COSTS

By H. W. LUCK
Assistant Agronomist
University of Tennessee Extension

Records of 85 farmers, cooperating with the Agricultural Extension Service and the Tennessee Farm Bureau in an intensified cotton production program, show that costs of production can be lowered considerably where recommended production practices are followed. Therefore, Tennessee cotton producers should give attention to areas where expenses may be reduced before planting this year's crop.

These records revealed that farmers saved money in the preparation of seed beds. This was done by combining certain tillage operations which reduced the number of trips over the field.

The records also indicated that many farmers were able to cut down on the amount of money spent for fertilizer. Soil testing was the best method for determining fertilizer needs. Information concerning soil sampling and testing may be obtained from the local county Extension office.

Obtaining a good stand of cotton and satisfactory weed control were other production practices which reduced costs. To help assure a satisfactory stand of cotton, good quality seed should be planted. Where soil incorporated herbicides are used, a fungicide applied in the furrow should also be used to further assure a good, vigorous stand.

Weed control is very important in cotton production. For a complete weed control program, both pre-emergence and post-emergence herbicides are required in most fields. In order to keep herbicide costs to a minimum, it is necessary that each farmer know what his particular weed problems are and select herbicides that will give the most effective control. Obtain E. C. 639, "How to Control Weeds in Cotton in 1969," from your local Extension office.

Even though it is important that production costs be kept to a minimum, do not neglect other recommended production practices such as recommended varieties, insect control, harvesting, and others that would result in higher yields and improved quality.

Long Range Financing

(Continued from Page 19)

will serve as NRUCFC's incorporators and first board of directors met to lay the legal groundwork for the new institution.

As noted before, the incorporators will have to work out the actual operating procedures of the institution with REA, whose cooperation will be vital to NRUCRC. Other Federal agencies with a direct interest in the institution, such as the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Internal Revenue Service, also must be consulted.

Provided everything goes smoothly, the new institution will be ready to begin asking rural electric cooperatives to pledge the first installment on their investment sometime this fall. Ultimately, rural electric cooperatives are expected to invest some $300-million in NRUCFC. This "seed money," financial experts believe, will enable the institution to obtain additional outside financing totaling at least $600-million.

Thus, for the first time ever, rural electric cooperatives will have somewhere else to borrow money when REA is unable to meet all the financing needs of the rural electric cooperatives, which are determined to show that "self-help" is more than just a word in the vocabulary of rural Americans.
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This is the kind of policy you should have! As the family breadwinner, you select the amount you qualify for (from $100.00 to $1,000.00 a month) to help take care of your regular living expenses when you are unable to work because of sickness or accident. These Mutual of Omaha “paychecks” are tax-free to spend as you wish—to buy groceries, to pay rent, the utilities, and other living expenses. Monthly “paycheck” benefits are payable for disabilities that start before retirement—monthly in-hospital benefits are payable for disabilities that start after retirement.

**Free facts** about how you can get more for your money

Mutual of Omaha Insurance Company will send you, without obligation, money-saving facts about its low-cost health insurance plans for young and old and the full range of fine family plans to meet your life insurance needs now available from its affiliated company, United of Omaha. You’ll find a low-cost packaged program of health and life insurance in the great Omaha Companies tradition. Mail coupon today.

**Seven reasons why this Mutual of Omaha policy protects you better.**

1. Pays you up to $1,000.00 a month—tax-free to spend as you please—when you are sick or hurt and can’t work!
2. Covers you both in and out of the hospital!
3. Covers accidents occurring and sickness contracted after the policy date. There are no waiting periods!
4. Covers mental disorders the same as any other sickness!
5. Covers you as a passenger on any kind of aircraft—even a private plane!
6. Covers you on or off the job. Pays in addition to workmen’s compensation or employer’s liability!
7. Guaranteed renewable for life! Only you can cancel this policy. Even your premium can’t be changed unless changed for all policies of this form issued to persons of the same classification in your state.

**65 or over?**

Get extra cash to supplement Medicare New “Extra Security” plan pays $150.00 a week tax-free cash direct to you when you are hospitalized...provides vitally needed extra cash payments that double and triple—up to $450.00 a week—as your needs grow and your Medicare payments decrease. No physical exam.

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY!

Mutual of Omaha
Omaha, Nebraska 68131

Name_________________________Street and No., or R.F.O._________________________

City_________________________State______ZIP Code_________________________

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SEND FACTS ABOUT UNIQUE "PAYCHECK PROTECTION" PLANS AVAILABLE IN MY STATE THAT OFFER ME MORE FOR MY MONEY.

SEND FREE INFORMATION ABOUT FINE, MODERN LOW-COST LIFE INSURANCE PROGRAMS AVAILABLE TO MY FAMILY FROM UNITED OF OMAHA.

I am over 65. Please send me FREE facts about new "Extra Security" hospital income plans available in my state.

If under 18, have parent sign here

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