

History
of
Normandy Farm

NEW AUGUSTA, INDIANA

MR. and MRS. HERMAN C. KRANNERT
Owners

1935 - 1960

An Address
by
E. A. GANNON

Extension Dairyman
PURDUE UNIVERSITY
Lafayette, Indiana



Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Krannert with the Pike Township Lions Club Outstanding Community Service Award for 1959.

From left to right: Dr. Herman B. Wells, President, Indiana University; Mrs. Krannert; Robert Ferris, President, Pike Township Lions Club; Mr. Krannert, and E. A. Gannon, Extension Dairyman, Purdue University.



Kenneth and Mrs. Tate

The following address was given by Mr. E. A. Gannon, Extension Dairyman, Purdue University, at Pike Township School, New Augusta, Indiana, before the members of The Pike Township Lions Club and their guests. The occasion was the presentation of the "Outstanding Citizens" award to Mr. and Mrs. Herman C. Krannert for the year 1959. This award was presented by the Lions Club on January 5, 1960.

This history of Normandy Farm—1935 to 1960— is, in effect, a research report of the experiments conducted at the farm during these years to improve the Guernsey breed. These experiments have included the following programs—breeding, feeding, fertilizing of the soil and crop rotation.

Mr. Gannon has been in charge of Dairy Extension work at Purdue University for the past forty years and has been directly responsible for several "firsts" in the Dairy industry. He has also been Secretary and Treasurer of the Indiana State Dairy Association for many years. This organization has a membership of some 1,600 breeders and dairymen.

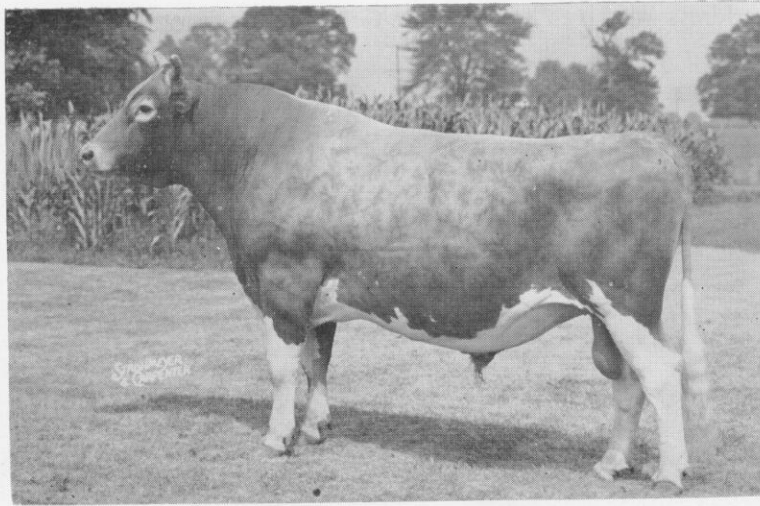
He was born and reared in Massachusetts in the midst of some of the top herds in the country. He graduated from Iowa State University, majoring in Dairy Husbandry.

Mr. Gannon is, and has been through the years, an ardent exponent of wise breeding, balanced feeding and good management in Dairy farming. No one has been closer to the Indiana breeder, farmer and commercial Dairymen than he. He has conducted meetings and schools throughout the State on the subject of Dairying. One of his principal interests is the feeding of roughage of the highest possible quality.

Mr. Gannon knows the problems and thinking of the Cattle Breeders of Indiana. He has achieved fine results in bringing about the changes necessary to benefit the Dairy industry.

The production of Dairy cows in Indiana in 1920 was approximately 3,376 pounds of milk per cow. In 1958 the average per cow was over 7,460 pounds of milk. Much of this increase in milk production has been due to him and his organization.

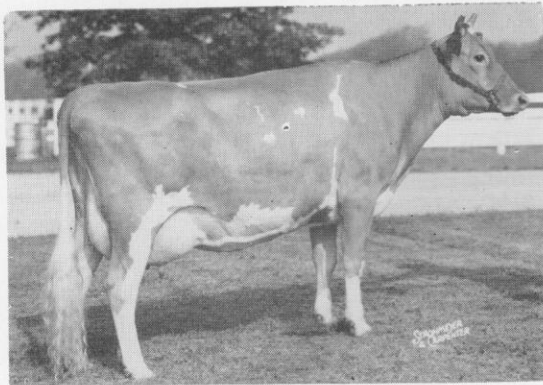
Normandy Farm is grateful to E. A. Gannon for his guidance and advice during these years—1935 to 1960.



Blakeford Transfer

Gold Medal Bull in Indiana—Gold Star Bull
(See Back Cover)

A Transfer Daughter

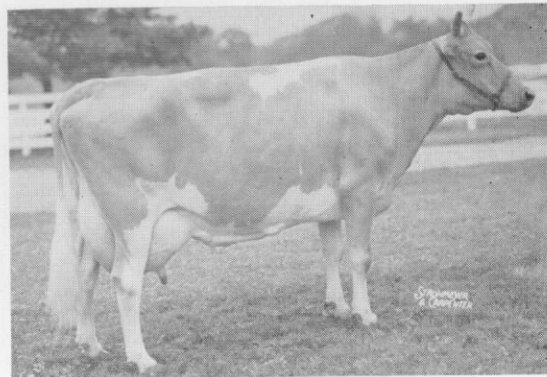


Normandy Moonbeam

Excellent 3 times

*16414—*766—Jr2—365C—2x
*17982—*816—Sr3—305C—2x
*17314—*860—Sr4—305C—2x
15708—772—5yrs—305—2x
13442—652—6yrs—305—2x

Moonbeam's Dam



Normandy Minetta

Gold ★ Dam

12612—574—Sr2—365C—3x
11537—553—5yrs—305C—2x
12392—588—7yrs—365—2x

Her 3 daughters' 6 records average 14724 lbs. milk,
709 lbs. fat, average classification 86.8%.

Moonbeam is the only cow of the breed with three
consecutive World Records in milk and fat.

History of Normandy Farm

Good Evening Mr. and Mrs. Krannert, Dr. Herman B. Wells,* Lions Club members and guests:

I well remember when Mr. and Mrs. Krannert started the operation known as "Normandy Farm" in 1935. The farm consisted of 160 worn-out acres, no useable buildings or fences. If they produced 20 bushels of corn per acre, they were lucky. However, they wanted to breed a top herd of Guernsey cattle and knew one of the first requirements, in order to accomplish this, was good soil and crops. A program was set up for soil samples, fertilizer, lime, the rotation of crops and the acquisition of additional acreage.

You may wonder why people such as Mr. and Mrs. Krannert would be interested in farming and breeding animals. There is usually a reason back of any business or organization and Normandy Farm is no exception. Mrs. Krannert comes from a long line of agriculturists. Her father, Philip G. Decker, owned farms of excellent quality in Madison County, Indiana. He bred Hereford cattle, race horses and Shetland ponies. Mrs. Krannert shared his interest in these pursuits. The effects of this early environment never left her and she was determined that she, too, would have an excellent farm and pure-bred animals. Her choice was the Guernsey cow because she had seen a definite future for them. Guerneys Produce a superior quality of milk. They are, also, very docile and a breed easy to work with.

However, Mrs. Krannert felt there was a great need for improvement in the Guernsey breed. The prime object, when the farm operation was started, was to correct lack of uniformity, size, udders and production. The Krannerts did not go out and pay exceedingly high prices for their first animals and run the risk of ruining them because of the low fertility of the soil, poor pasturage and the lack of good management and competent labor. All this would take time and a great deal of patience.

I have been asked many times why the farm was named "Normandy Farm." Here again, Mrs. Krannert, joint-owner of the project, decided on the name because of the gentle rolling of the fields with the woods in the background. This reminded her of Normandy, France. So the name was chosen.

In starting this operation, the most important step was to find a good Manager. Here the Krannerts were fortunate. Kenneth Tate, a neighboring farm boy of 19 years of age, a graduate of Pike Township High School, became their Manager—and continues in that capacity. Kenneth was born and reared on a farm. He has an inherent knowledge of the land and a great love and knowledge of animals. Sought after as Judge of Fairs, today he is known as one of the best Guernsey breeders in the nation. Much of the success of the farm and the herd has been due to his efforts. Kenneth, his wife and son, Larry, live in a comfortable house on the farm, which Mrs. Tate has made attractive throughout. Larry is in his second year at Purdue, majoring in Dairy Husbandry. He has inherited his father's love of animals and of the soil and has worked on the farm, during summer vacations, since he was a small lad.

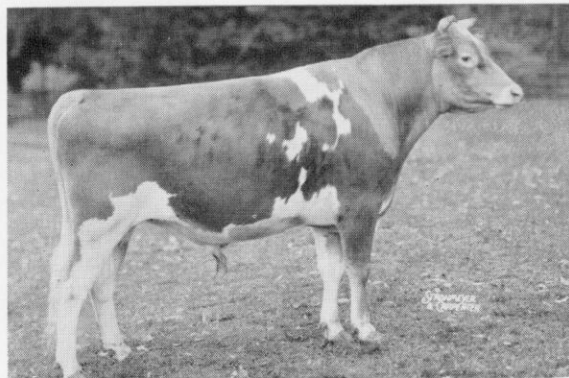
And so the farm operation begins in 1935. The poor drainage system had to be corrected. The first year more than Ten miles of field tile was laid. In 1936, after a further acquisition of land, an ultra-modern dairy barn and milk house was built. This barn is 120 by 36 feet with a hay mow that holds 400 Tons of hay. The barn, at that time, contained 24 stanchions, twelve on each side, four box stalls and two calf stalls. Separated from the dairy division but connected to it were four horse stalls, harness and feed rooms and two isolation stalls for sick animals. Pictures of this barn, considered to be one of the finest in the country, were used in publications, catalogs, and school text-books.

The first Guerneys were bought in the fall of 1936, consisting of fourteen head, from Boulder Bridge Farm, Excelsior, Minnesota. In 1937 another efficient barn was added at the main farm. This consisted of calving stalls and stalls for young stock, with feed room and a capacious mow for hay. Also in 1937, a very modern chicken house was added to carry on experimental work for Anderson Box Company on chickens and equipment. This was a laying house where they kept around six hundred English White Leghorns. Belgian horses were acquired for work and also for breeding. There was also, at this time, an experimental hog program established.

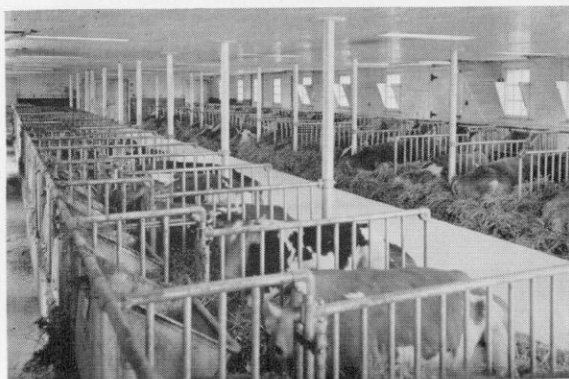
*President-Indiana University



Calves Getting A Start In The Warm Sunshine



Coronation Rose King



Contented Cows At Normandy

As the herd increased in size and interest more acres and barns were added. The chicken experiment was terminated. This was to become a Guernsey operation, together with a program of improvement of crops and soil.

The chicken house was converted to a calf barn, which was badly needed. This barn is automatically heated with oil and the humidity is controlled by fans. It is very important to keep an even temperature for baby calves. This enables them to maintain a very low mortality rate. The calf, in this way, is given a much faster start of growth as it uses its feed for growth rather than for body heat. The baby calf is taken to this barn three days after birth and is put into a calf cart. On sunny days these carts may be wheeled onto a cement patio on the south side of the building. They are kept in these carts for a period of six weeks. The calves are then put into stalls of graduated size until they are six to eight months of age. The female calves are then taken to the heifer barn and on to the bred-heifer barn. The male calves are taken to the barn for young bulls.

Next, the horses were to go with tractors taking over. The operation now has four tractors, one a Diesel. Automation also includes a self-propelled combine, baler, forage chopper, hay crusher, stalk crusher, to help eliminate corn borer and other insects, and many more essential tools necessary for the modern farm.

The hog operation was dropped. All efforts were concentrated on the breeding and improvement of purebred Guernseys and the improvement of soil and the production of crops. In 1937, Coronation Rose King, a registered Guernsey bull, was purchased from Coronation Farm, Williamstown, Massachusetts, for \$5,000.00. They also bought four of his daughters. This bull proved to be one of the outstanding and popular sires of the breed. Several of the outstanding herds of the time bargained for his services at \$50.00 per service. One of his daughters, Pine Manor Jewel, sold for \$14,000.00 at public auction. Although Rose King died at an early age he left his mark at Normandy Farm, and other farms throughout the country.

In 1939, with the expansion of the herd and other activities, it became imperative that they acquire more land, buildings and houses for help. More farms and buildings were bought until the present operation numbers almost 600 acres instead of the original 160 acres. Through the years the herd has increased in size from fourteen head to the present 135 head. This includes cows in milk, dry cows, heifers, and bulls. Milk has increased from under 100,000 pounds in 1937 to over 400,000 in 1959.

In 1948, with the increase of the herd in size and quality, it was decided to remodel the dairy barn and bring it up to date. They did not believe the stanchions to be the proper kind of stall for the quality of cows they had. The inside of the barn was torn out, completely, and reconstructed. The new construction contains twenty-one tie stalls on each side or a total of forty-two stalls. These stalls are each equipped with automatic water bowls and tilting mangers. The latter enables the milker to put feed in at any time and the cow is able to have her feed at any desired time. This is quite important in getting the maximum in milk from the animal.

Along with this drastic change, an automatic barn cleaner was installed. With this barn cleaner, the manure is loaded directly into the manure spreader and taken to the field. There are no manure piles around the barn for contamination and there is no leaching of the manure. This cleaner is truly one of the highlights of automation. A bulk milk tank was installed next, with glass pipelines that transport the milk directly from the barn to the bulk tank. This tank holds over 400 gallons of milk and is constructed of stainless steel. The milk is cooled immediately in this tank by direct expansion system and held at 36 to 38 degrees. This installation has several excellent features. The sooner milk is cooled and kept cold, the better is the flavor. The bacteria count is much lower, hence the product has a much longer shelf life. These three things are very important to the consumer. It is well to start with a premium product and maintain it as such. Normandy Farm milk is sold to Golden Guernsey Farms, Inc., who pick it up in a tank truck that is insulated to keep it cold. It is then bottled as "Golden Guernsey" and sold as a premium milk, one of the few premium milks left on the market today.

In 1948, it was decided that a larger and safer bull barn was needed. They built a large bull barn that would house six adult sires, with automatically heated water fountains, and large outside exercise and pasture lots for each bull. The barn and pens are so constructed that any bull can be used at any time without the necessity of a man handling the animal. This bull barn is one of the most modern and useful in the country today. Many farmers and breeders have copied this idea and have built similar bull pens. The doors are operated from outside the pen in order to save time and avoid risk. Safety and convenience for the men who handle the animals and operate the farm have been one of the first considerations at Normandy Farm. Many farmers handle the bulls carelessly. That is why many men are killed or maimed for life each year. With a bull barn of this type, the breeder is able to try different young sires and keep them in the herd until they are proven to be the type of sire they desire.

In 1945, a second and larger granary was constructed to hold the increased grain and feed that was produced on the farm. This made it possible to store 8,000 bushels of ear corn and about 8,000 bushels of small grain in the two granaries. These granaries are equipped with elevator and conveyer, making it possible for one man to load or unload any feed or grain. Equipment also includes a hammer mill, driven by electric power, that grinds and blows the feed into an overhead bin. The man who feeds the cows has only to pull a lever to fill his feed carts.

In 1946 a large lot adjacent to the milk barn was covered with asphalt to keep the cows out of the mud. The lot measures 300 feet by 150 feet. This lot, another experiment, has proven very satisfactory. It is sanitary and healthful for the animals, enabling them to produce much cleaner milk. They then built a hay rack on one of the lot fences which could be filled without entering the lot and disturbing the cows. All these things have been worked out to minimize labor and to keep from disturbing the animals. With the asphalt lot they could use outside feeding bunks for silage or cut green feed in the spring when, normally, fields and pastures are soft from winter freeze and rain. Rye and green hay are cut and chopped and brought in to the cows. In this way pasture three weeks earlier is provided.

In 1946, the tool shed was enlarged and an oil-heated shop was added. This shop was equipped with a large overhead hoist and an electric welder. All repairs and overhauling of tractors and tools are made during the winter months. When spring comes, all tools are in readiness. Also in this tool shed a room, 24 feet by 50 feet, was equipped with heat and fluorescent lighting. This room is used for storage and for winter classification of the herd. The lights are constructed and located so that no shadows are cast on the animal. This makes it much easier for the Official Classifier to score the animal.

From the time of the inception of this farm there have been several males and females added in order to improve the strain of Guernseys at Normandy Farm. Animals of the caliber needed come high in dollars and cents. It is a gamble whether these animals will nick with their lines of breeding. They have bought cows and sires from \$7,000.00 down. In spite of all the planning and selection, some of the high-priced herd additions fail. Then rigid culling is done at a financial loss to the owners as the failures are sold to the butchers, eliminating the mistakes from the breeding program. The culling program is rigid regardless of financial loss. Breeding outstanding herds is a challenge. It requires time, courage, and finances to maintain an outstanding herd of dairy cattle. Here again, good sound judgment is very important. The ancestors of these animals must be studied, as well as their type, production and ability to produce the kind of offspring that will measure up to the high standards of Normandy Farm herd. This farm is one of the leading Guernsey establishments in the country today that is building with proved Green Meadow blood.

In 1950, a six months old bull calf was purchased from Blakeford Farm, Queenstown, Maryland, for the sum of \$5,000.00. This sire was named "Blakeford Transfer" Number 453207 (see page 4). He was very intensely inbred. Mrs. Krannert thought that a sire with so many outstanding ancestors that were so closely related would strengthen and improve the herd. Blakeford Transfer 453207 proved to be an outstanding sire in both type and production—becoming a Gold Medal Bull in Indiana and a Gold Star Bull of the American Guernsey Cattle Club. So far he has five daughters with seven Class Leading records. One of his daughters, Normandy Moonbeam Number 1451344 (see page 4) has three consecutive Class Leading records in milk and butterfat, the only cow of the breed to have gained such an honor. He has a total of 37 daughters with 73 records that average 10,848 pounds milk and 548 pounds butterfat. He has 38 daughters classified with 4 Excellent, 21 Very Good, 11 Desirable, and 2 Acceptable. In addition to the outstanding cows he has sired in the Normandy Herd, his service has been used by dairymen in nearly every state in the Union through artificial breeding. His sons have been in great demand and are also making their contribution to the dairy industry through use in leading herds and artificial breeding associations.

Blakeford Transfer and his progeny had become so well known by the fall of 1956 that pressure was put on Mr. and Mrs. Krannert by breeders all over the country for his services. Finally, it was decided to make his services available to any breeder, large or small, who desired it. This was accomplished in cooperation with the Central Ohio Breeding Association, 1224 Alton-Darby Road, Columbus, Ohio.

This Association is managed, very capably, by Mr. Richard Kellogg. It was through his cooperation and desire for Transfer semen to be used in their organization that led to the present set-up for the collecting, processing and distribution of the semen. Mr. Kellogg flies over in his own plane each week and collects the semen. It is then taken back to Columbus, Ohio, where it is processed, frozen and shipped all over the country. This semen is shipped in special styrene cases packed in dry ice and kept at an approximate temperature of 110 degrees below Zero. Transfer semen has been sold in forty-eight states and Canada. Most of the Guernsey breeders using this semen breed only their top cows to him. Through this process, many of the best herds in the country have sons of Transfer and are using them. Transfer is one of those bulls that breeder after breeder have spent a lifetime trying to find or develop—few ever do. A rough estimate figures that well over 26,000 cows have been bred to this bull. Assuming that 60 per cent of these cows have conceived this means that there are, approximately, 15,600 sons and daughters in the United States and Canada. If 50 per cent of these are heifers, as is the normal overall average, he has about 7,800 daughters as of this date. Transfer is still in service and should have many more sons and daughters throughout the country. Normandy Farm has their own freezer for semen, a completely automatic machine with temperature chart. The semen must be kept at a constant temperature of 110 degrees below Zero.

Normandy Farm is known world wide for its breeding of Guerneys. Much of their success can be attributed to their untiring desire to breed an outstanding herd and to the raising of good crops. Cows must have the proper food, a balanced diet is most important. These people at this farm have accomplished in a few short years what normally takes two generations to achieve—and many never accomplish it. There are many reasons for this—desire, planning, management and capital. It takes a tremendous amount of money to carry on these experimentations and to keep an organization of this sort in operation.

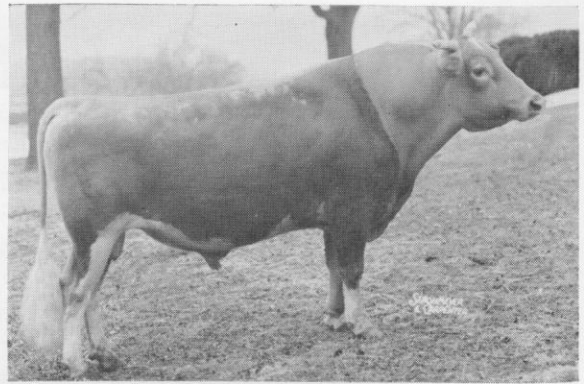
During their years of operation, Normandy Farm has bred or purchased some of the outstanding Herd Sires of Guernsey history.

After the death of Coronation Rose King, they bought Coronation Prince Steadfast and four of his daughters. This proved to be a successful move. They used, next, Coronation Illustrious and out of him came Normandy Levity King. Mrs. Krannert considers him to have been, and, Kenneth Tate agrees, one of the very great Guernsey bulls. He left his mark at the farm. Normandy Matchmaker, a son of Boulder Bridge Gypsy, was used with moderate success.

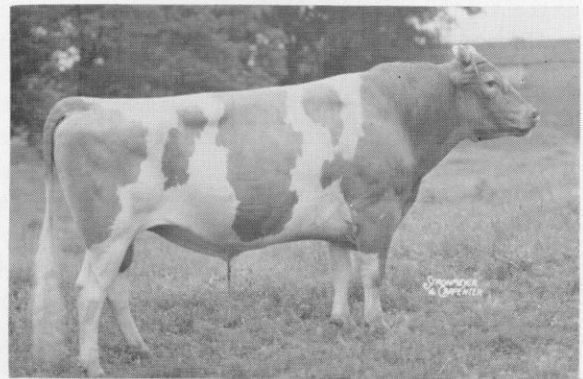
The bull, Normandy Levity Blend, came next in the breeding program. He gave them daughters and sons of good conformation, but these animals, although stylish, were not the type they hoped to breed.

Blakeford Transfer has corrected that fault and many others. Their Junior Herd Sire, Woodacres Maxim's Leader, is doing a splendid job on the daughters of Transfer. Two young bulls of their own breeding, Normandy Distinction and Normandy Esquire, are also being used. Normandy Distinction is a son of Transfer out of Normandy Gypsy, a daughter of Nancy Hanks of Silver Maples, the first cow in Indiana to make a record of 1,000 pounds of butterfat in one year. Only time will tell if these two young animals will reproduce the type of progeny they desire. It takes years to prove a bull—an expensive procedure, and a great worry to the breeder.

There have been visitors from all corners of the earth at Normandy Farm. To name a few—Germany, Sweden, Switzerland, England, Thailand, Brazil, Venezuela, Chile, Iran, British Guiana and many more. I was, quite recently, with a group of visitors touring the United States. These men were from Spain, Venezuela, Brazil and British Guiana. They had already visited some of the top herds in the east and this district includes some of the finest herds of pure-bred stock in the country. I was very much interested, and impressed, by their comments. They were overwhelmed by the beauty of the animals, the way they were cared for and the cleanliness of the buildings and surroundings. They could not understand how a place could be so well kept with so few men. Many people have that same impression. It is competent and loyal help they have at Normandy Farm. This reflects the foresight, planning and management for which Mr. and Mrs. Krannert are well known. Automation, labor-saving devices are the answer.



Coronation Prince Steadfast



Coronation Illustrious



Normandy Levity King

There is a great deal of activity going on behind the scenes in an establishment such as this. It takes a tremendous amount of patience, work, planning, and time. In breeding registered cattle or any other livestock of this caliber, there are many costly mistakes and discouraging experiences. Sometimes entire families have to be discarded because of the lack of the certain qualities desired. Often this is a family that you have been banking on. This culling is done at a financial loss to the owners. These animals, as a rule, go to the butcher rather than to a breeder.

A farm, such as Normandy Farm, has gained great respect from breeders, both large and small, because when they buy an animal they are sure of the parentage and records quoted. The Krannerts and their Manager, Kenneth Tate, are most meticulous in these things. They also realize that there are very few breeders who are financially able to do all the things that are necessary to breed great animals. Normandy has been on continuous DHIA and AR testing since they started their herd. These things are all expensive and time-consuming but they are necessary in breeding good purebred stock. The Krannerts have also followed, and endorsed, all health practices and have maintained a clean herd during their years of operation.

The crops have had their share in the growth and improvement of the herd. As cows are constructed to consume large amounts of forage, the farming has been geared toward that goal. Hay was not meant as a filler, but a feed to keep the cow in good physical condition and to make milk during the months when no green pastures are available. Therefore, it is very important to make the very best hay that it is possible to make. In 1959 Normandy Farm put in a hay and grain dryer. The building is so constructed to hold four wagons at one time. A seven and one-half horsepower electric motor drives a large fan that forces air through the hay or grain. The air is heated by automatic oil heat. This hay drying equipment is a Model No. 708 Holland Crop Dryer and delivers 786,000 B.T.U.'s per hour. The New Holland Machine Company is located at New Holland, Pennsylvania, and has pioneered many of the new hay making equipment now being used throughout our country. With this equipment, it is possible to bale hay at a much higher rate of moisture and retain all the leaves. This makes a much better quality hay. Samples of this hay were shown at the district, county and five county grain and hay shows in 1959. It placed first and was made sweepstake winner in all five county and hay shows in 1959. This dryer also enables the farm to get their grain in before bad weather. It also improves the quality of the grain by eliminating the excess moisture before storing. Some of the things we have described are out of the reach of the average farmer at the present time because of the cost. However, it makes him conscious of quality and what it means to his herd. In turn he tries to do a better job making hay and this makes him quality minded in other food stuffs and grains. Many farmers have gained information from the way Normandy Farm operates. These farmers believe what they see rather than what they read.

To further the ultimate goal of top quality feed and forage, Normandy Farm installed a Harvester Silo in 1957. This silo is constructed of steel that has been fused with glass. It is 17 feet by 40 feet and holds 240 tons of silage. This is a new idea in silos—it works like a fruit jar, all oxygen is excluded or turned to carbon dioxide, which prevents spoilage and deterioration. This silo is sold and constructed by the A. O. Smith Company, Kankakee, Illinois, and was the only one at that time with a bottom unloader. This, again, is automation, as you throw a switch and the silage is transferred from the silo to the feed cart. There are many man hours saved each year by this automatic equipment.

As to corn and the production of other crops. The corn yield has increased from the original 20 bushels per acre to an average of eighty to one hundred bushels per acre. All other crops have increased. This has been accomplished by tilling of the fields for drainage, rotation of crops, growing cover crops, liming and fertilizing. The fertilizing has been done scientifically by following recommendations from soil testing. Normandy Farm was one of the first to use liquid fertilizer. Here, again, is a change that has saved countless man hours of hard labor in handling bag fertilizer.

Regardless of all the up-to-date tests and information, there is still a great deal of experimentation in the breeding of cattle and the production of farm crops. As you know, farming is a very exacting business in this day and age. The elements, over which we have no control, enter the picture. For example, your soil test may show you need 100 pounds of Nitrogen, 80 pounds of Phosphate and 60 pounds of Potash per acre to grow 100 bushels of corn per acre. This amount is put on at an expense of, roughly, Twenty Dollars per acre. Then you have a dry spell and the yield does not come close to the 100 bushels planned for. There is nothing a farmer can do to recover this expense. It is true that some of this fertilizer will remain for the following year. However, the farmer cannot take the risk of putting on part of the fertilizer needed the next

year as this may be an ideal year, weatherwise, and it may be possible to regain some of the expense incurred the year before. It takes a lot of time, thought and investment to find the most economical plan for any given farm.

In my estimation, farms such as Normandy Farm, with owners like Mr. and Mrs. Krannert, are a very important part of our American way of life. Many breeders and farmers benefit by the experimentations and activities of farms such as this. They look to these farms for leadership in breeding, farming and management. They buy breeding stock from these farms with confidence because they know if an animal is not right, it is sold to the butcher instead of to a breeder. Oftentimes this is quite a financial loss to the breeder. In other words, Normandy Farm butcher their mistakes.

The water supply on a dairy farm is very important. They started out with a four-inch well. As the herd increased in size, this well became inadequate. A six-inch well was drilled, this turned out to be a dry hole. Another six-inch well was drilled and worked for some time. Finally, a ten-inch well was drilled. With this well, they have an adequate water supply.

The soil fertility program at the farm, together with the improved forage program, has had a remarkable influence on the size and production of the animals. In addition, the extreme care given to the selection of sires for size, type and production has had its effect on the excellent results of type and producing ability of the herd.

Official testing of the cows has been used very constructively in this herd. Their herd average production has increased 42 per cent since 1937. This has increased along with their type. Normandy Farm has made many Class Leading records. One of the outstanding ones is that of Nancy Hanks of Silver Maples. This cow had two Class Leading records, the highest being 20078 pounds of milk, 1087 pounds of butterfat—this record was made at seven years of age. She was the first Guernsey in the state of Indiana to make 1000 pounds of butterfat.

In 1959, a very fine office and garage was built. There are a great many records and data that must be kept in such an operation. Records are kept on each animal as well as all the other records that are necessary in farming. The office contains a small laboratory and a storage room for medicines. It is heated with electric heat.

Every constructive method in developing a top herd has been used. Official classification of Guernseys was started in Ohio in 1947. Indiana was next and Normandy Farm was the first Guernsey herd in the state to be classified. The Guernseys are classified by Mr. L. O. Colebank of Nashville, Tennessee. He is an expert judge of cattle. It is his job in classifying to score each individual on her type conformation. The following break-down is used: 90 to 100—Excellent, 85 to 90—Very Good, 80 to 85—Desirable, 75 to 80—Acceptable, 70 to 75—Fair, below 70—Poor. Using this breakdown in their first classification in 1947, they had 1 Excellent, 14 Very Good, 20 Desirable and 2 Acceptable, an average of 84.7 per cent for 37 head. This herd in their last classification in November 1959 scored: 8 Excellent, 27 Very Good, 16 Desirable—a herd average of 51 head at 87.0 per cent. Classification is of great value to the breeder and is closely associated with production. As the classification average goes down, the production also goes down.

A successful business is no better than the organization back of it. Normandy Farm has always tried to keep a good working group on the farm. Most of these employees have been there for many years and have taken an active interest in all the different projects. A great deal of the success of this operation has been a combination of Mr. and Mrs. Krannert and loyal employees, with their interest and desire to see everything improve. Automation is used wherever possible. The present staff consists of Kenneth Tate, General Manager, Dale Moore, Manager of Farming, Joe Quick, Milker and Feeder, William White, in charge of the Maternity Barn and young animals, and Alva Kirby, Farmer.

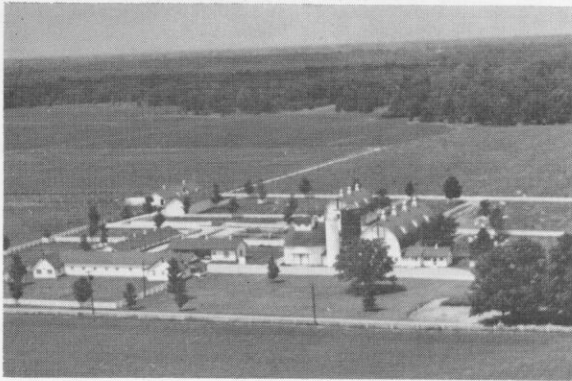
There are many more facts that could be stated here, however, the time is going along and one must stop some place. I do want to point out that this farm has worked very closely with Purdue University, with Mr. Horace Abbott, Marion County Agent, and with many other professional organizations in order to keep abreast of the time. Mr. and Mrs. Krannert are members of The American Guernsey Cattle Club, The Dairy Shrine Club of America, The Indiana State Dairy Association and The Indiana Guernsey Association, of which organization Kenneth is Vice-President.

It has taken time, courage, determination and capital, as well as careful, efficient and critical management, to develop this outstanding Guernsey herd and excellent farm. Throughout these years many new ideas have been used, some have worked out exceptionally well others have been dropped. These experiments are costly, many farmers are at this time unable to use them. But as time passes many of the projects started at Normandy Farm will be used universally.

I have rambled on at length and have brought out some of the facts and highlights of Normandy Farm. There are many more that could be related but it would be impossible to cite them all in one evening.

In summing up, I feel that Normandy Farm is really and truly a great asset to your community. Mr. and Mrs. Krannert are to be congratulated on owning and developing such a top herd and fine farm.

E. A. GANNON
Extension Dairyman
PURDUE UNIVERSITY
Lafayette, Indiana



View of The Farm
From The Air

Pasture Scene At Normandy

The Three Cows Out Front
From Left To Right:

Normandy Primrose

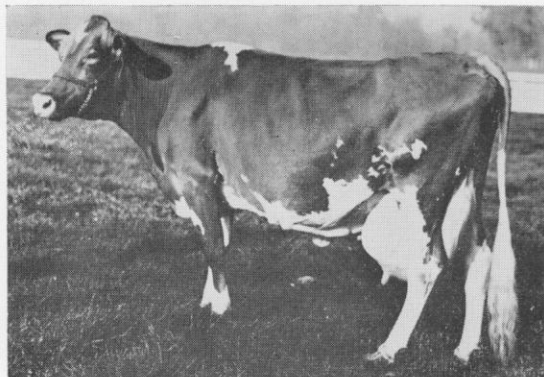
Normandy Moonbeam

Normandy Amorita



FOUNDATION COWS

First Cow In Indiana To Make 1000 Lbs. Fat



Nancy Hanks of Silver Maples
 14084—*710—Jr3—HIR—365—2x
 20074—*1087—7yrs—365—3x
 5 tested daughters

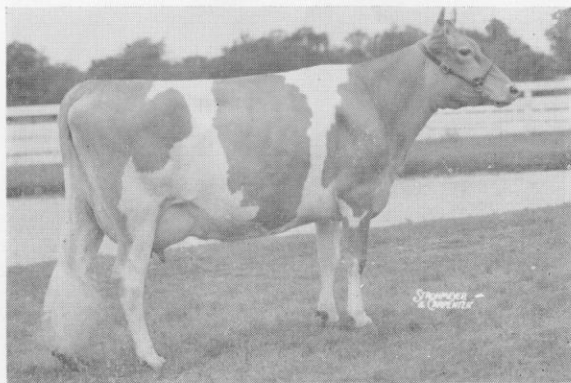
First Cow In Indiana To Be Classified Excellent



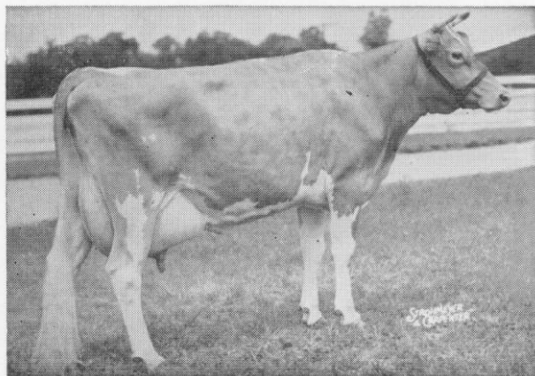
Coronation Alma (E '47 '48)
 13558—593—G
 14483—653—Sr4—365—3x
 1 proved son, 2 tested daughters



Coronation Wistaria
 13799—619—FF
 1 proved son, 2 tested daughters



Normandy Wistaria
 12599—656—GG, 16287—813—BB
 2 sons and 2 tested daughters

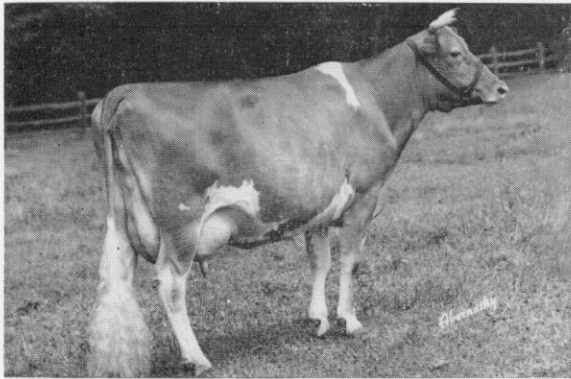


Normandy Gypsy (VG '47)
 12490—656—Jr2—365C—3x
 15237—802—8yrs—365C—3x
 4 proved sons, 4 tested daughters

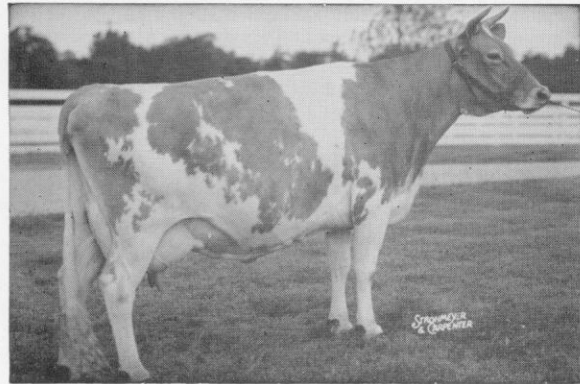


Normandy Levity Gem (VG '47)
 9309—515—F
 13027—731—Sr4—365C—3x
 14269—754—10yrs—365—3x
 2 tested daughters

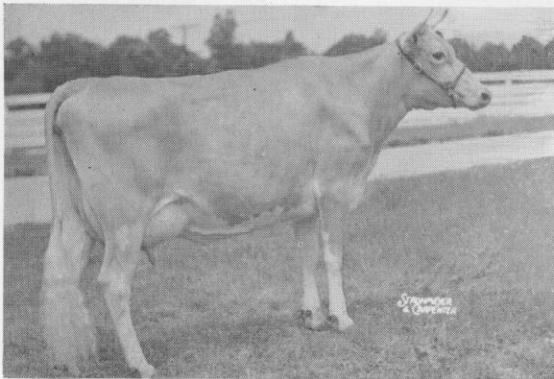
FOUNDATION COWS



St. James Philosopher's Valeria (VG '47)
 12558—662—E—3x
 13726—753—BB—3x
 Sold in 1945 for \$1,350.
 6 tested daughters



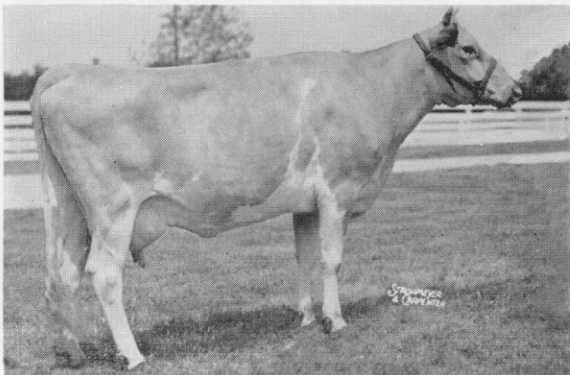
Seco Rosette (VG '47 '55)
 11312—665—Jr3—365—3x
 14828—833—5yrs—365C—3x
 Sold in 1946 for \$2,900.
 1 summarized son, 4 tested daughters
GOLD STAR DAM



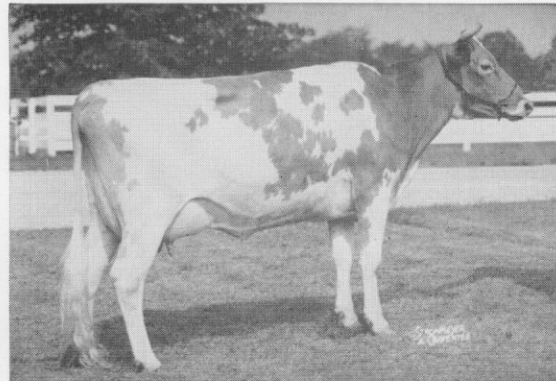
Normandy Romance (VG '47)
 12190—614—GG—3x
 3 tested daughters



Normandy Ellnora (VG '55)
 4 records include:
 12633—597—Sr2—365—3x
 10496—513—6yrs—305C—2x
 2 tested daughters

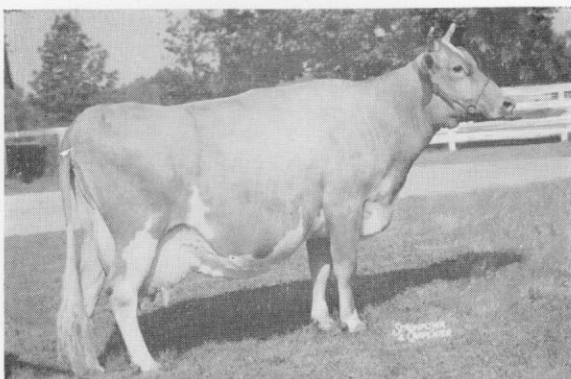


Normandy Zella
 12256—725—Sr2—365C—3x
 3 tested daughters

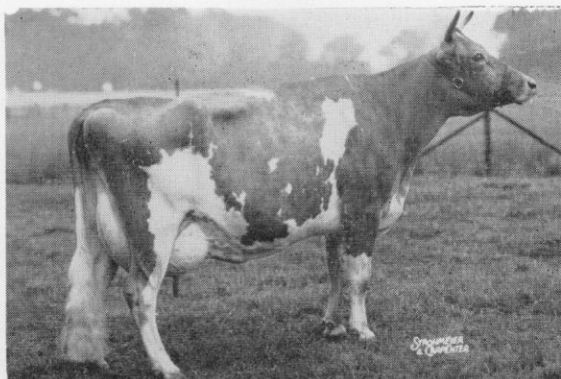


Normandy Enchantment (VG '57)
 10420—582—Sr2—365C—2x

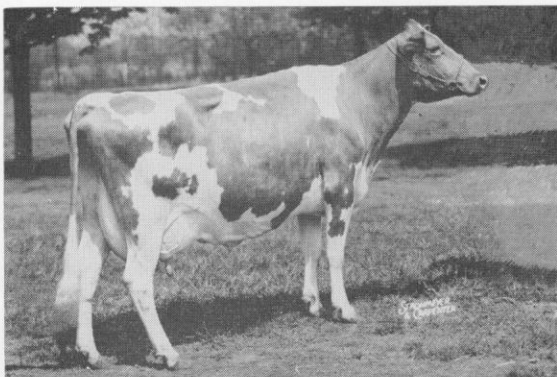
FOUNDATION COWS



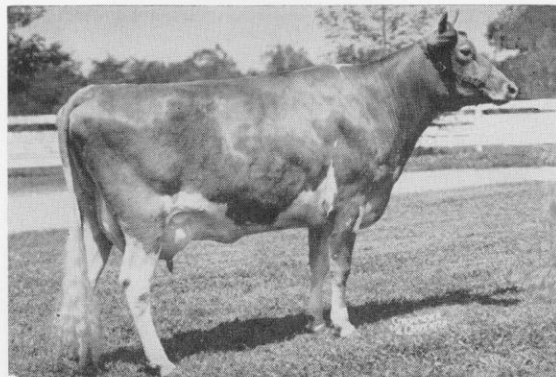
Blakeford Mary Ellen (VG '56—E '58 '59)
14375—746—Jr2—365C—3x
11873—645—Jr3—HIR—305—2x



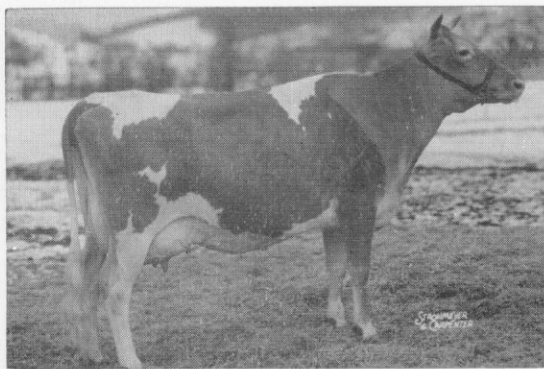
Blakeford Fontaine (E '56)
14715—779—Sr4—HIR—365—3x
Sold in 1957 for \$1,000.



Chukluck Mermaid (E '54 '55 '57 '58)
4 records include:
11206—599—Jr2—HIR—305C—2x
14768—747—Jr4—HIR—365—2x
Sold in 1956 for \$7,000.



Woodacres Leader's Velour (VG '57 '58 '59)
10309—509—Jr2—360—2x
Sold in 1955 for \$3,100.
1 tested daughter

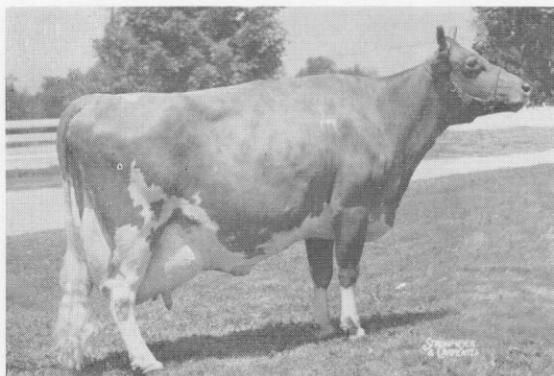


McDonald Farms Royal Silvene (E '57 '58)
11757—683—Sr3—303C—3x
13096—805—Sr4—365—2x
Sold in 1956 for \$4,400.
1 tested daughter

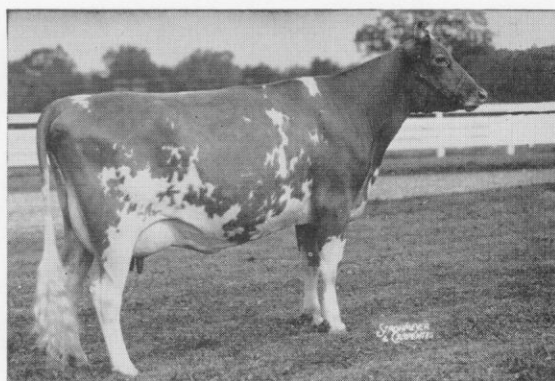


Holliknoll Lucky Violetta (VG '57—E '58 '59)
9987—540—Sr2—364—3x
9763—600—Sr3—HIR—305—2x
11087—613—Sr4—HIR—305—2x
Sold in 1958 for \$6,600.

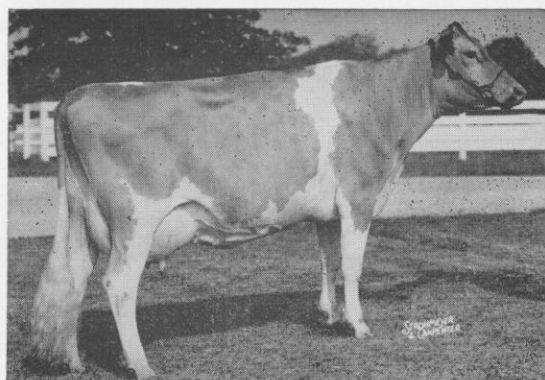
SOME TRANSFER DAUGHTERS IN THE



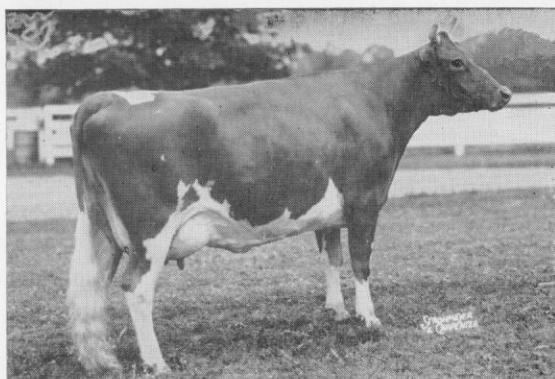
Normandy Primrose (E '55 '57 '58 '59)
12435—704—Jr3—365C—2x
12539—711—Sr4—365—2x



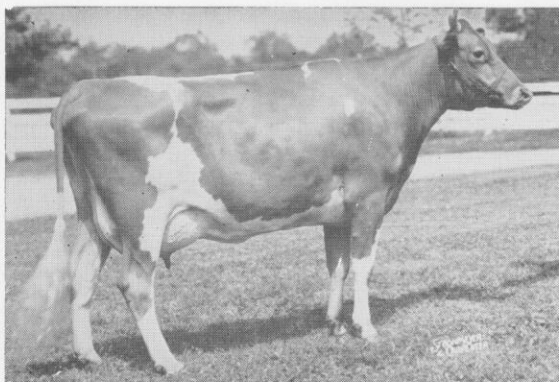
Normandy Amorita
13535—710—Jr2—365C—2x
10383—549—Sr3—305—2x



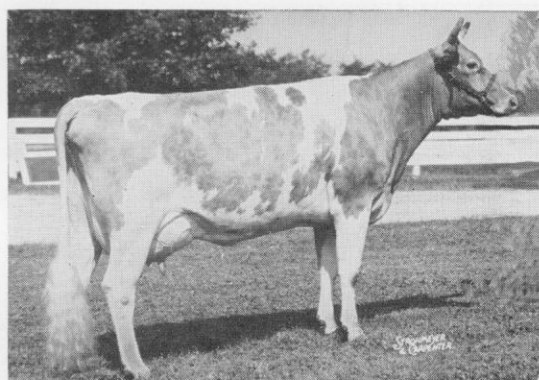
Normandy Garnet (E '55)
14136—686—Jr2—365C—2x
16970—844—5yrs—365—2x



Normandy Melody (VG '55 '57 '58 '59)
12733—585—Jr2—365—2x
11494—533—Sr3—305—2x

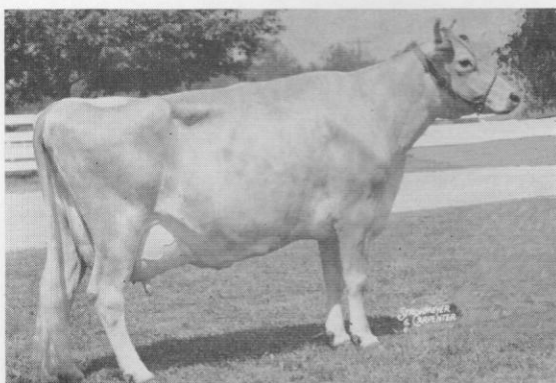


Normandy Juanita (VG '57)
11961—615—Sr2—305C—2x
13224—673—Sr3—365—2x
12160—585—5yrs—305—2x



Normandy Florine (E '57)
11181—536—Jr2—365C—2x

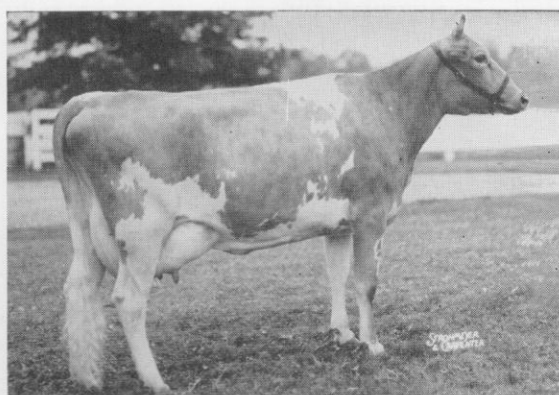
NORMANDY FARM HERD



Normandy Deborah (VG '58 '59)

10099—572—Sr2—365—2x

10331—560—Sr3—305—2x



Normandy Charisse (VG '55 '57 '58 '59)

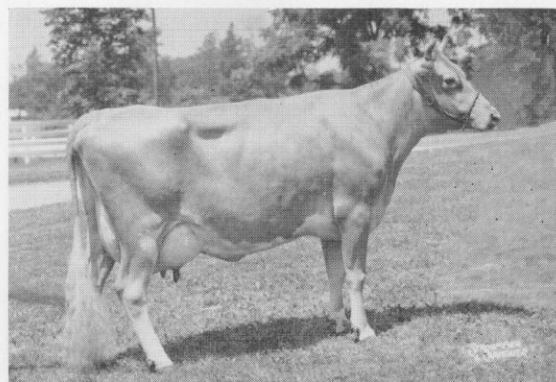
11059—511—Jr3—365C—2x

11310—524—Sr4—305—2x



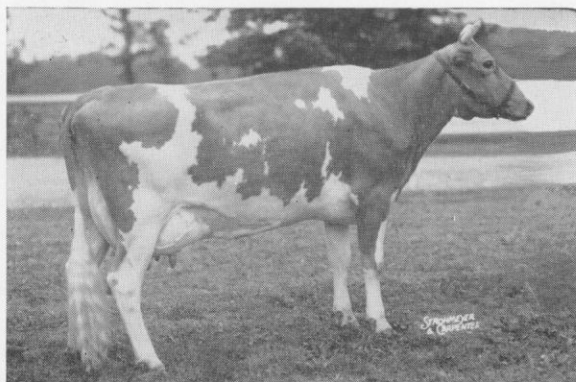
Normandy Rosalie (VG '57)

12608—647—Jr3—365—2x



Normandy Unique (VG '59)

10970—569—Sr2—365—2x



Normandy Charm (VG '55 '57 '58 '59)

11823—632—Sr2—365C—2x

10462—569—Sr3—305C—2x

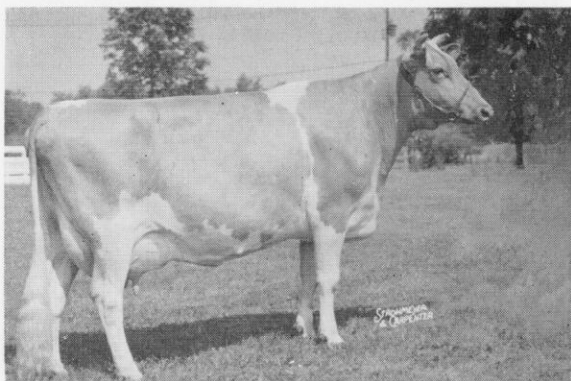
10845—596—Sr4—305C—2x



Normandy Babette (VG '59)

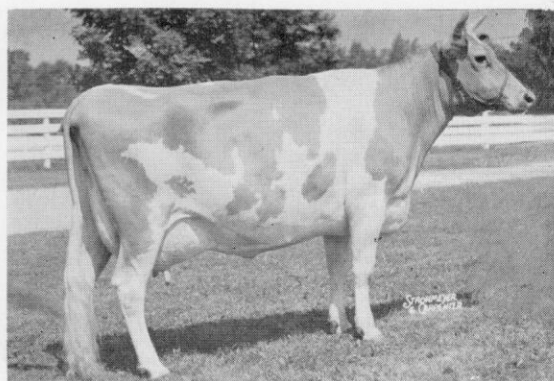
12005—653—Jr2—365—2x

WOODACRES MAXIM LEADER DAUGHTERS



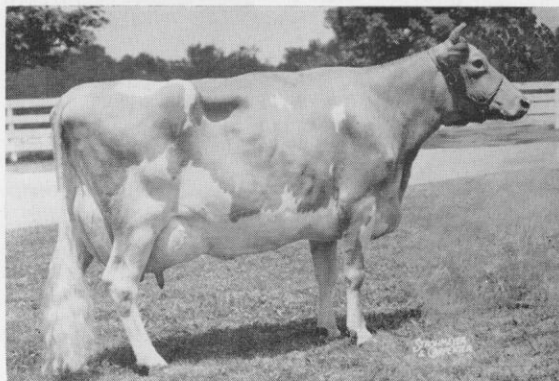
Normandy Fonda (VG '58 '59)

10591—537—Jr2—365—2x
11729—559—Jr3—305—2x



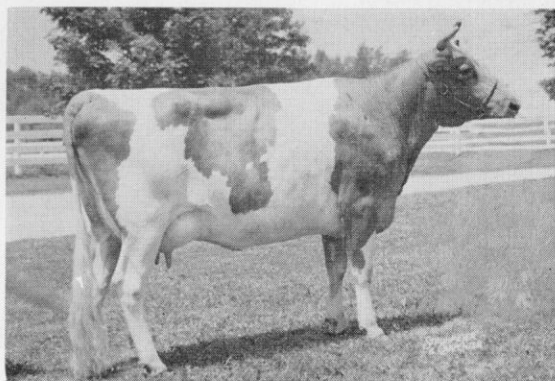
Normandy Ailwyn

10374—498—Jr2—365—2x
10821—500—Sr3—305—2x



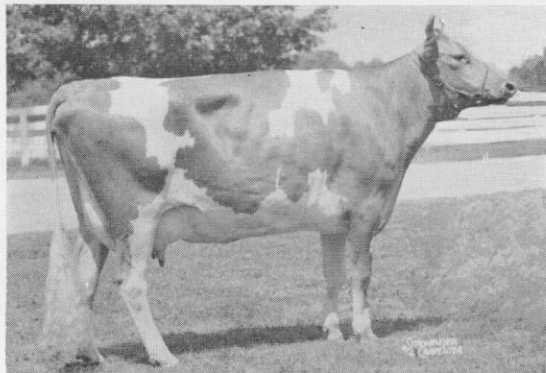
Normandy Frieda

7820—368—Sr3—305—2x



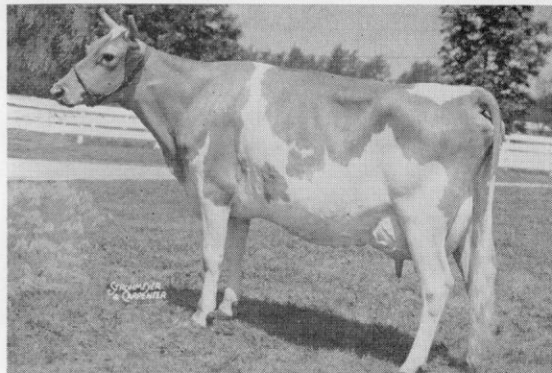
Normandy Leola

2031—81—Jr3—2x in 59 days



Normandy Miriam (VG '59)

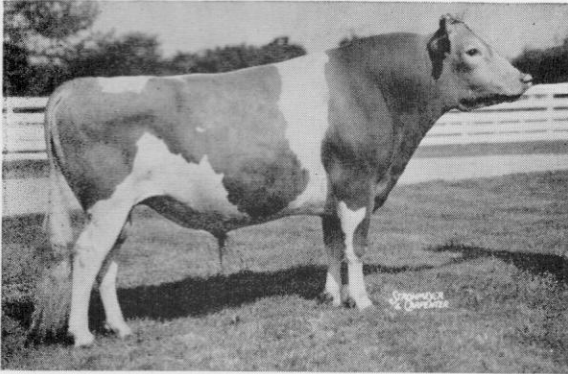
8191—379—Sr2—2x in 243 days



Normandy Rosina (VG '59)

11527—577—Jr3—365—2x

FOUNDATION SIRES THAT HAVE LEFT THEIR MARK AT NORMANDY



NORMANDY MAJESTIC

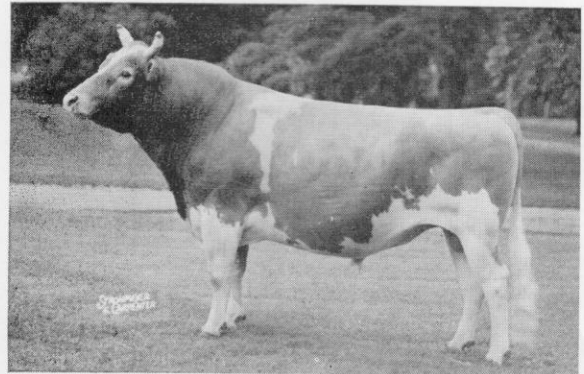
When summarized: 12 daus., 21 rec. av. 10478 M—5.0%—
520 F (M.E.—305—2x).

Sire: **Coronation Melba's Majestic**

Dam: **Normandy Wistaria**

12599—656—G

16287—813—BB



NORMANDY MATCHMAKER

When summarized: 26 daus., 92 rec. av. 7904 M—5.2%—
408 F (M.E.—305—2x), 11 cl. av. 82.9%.

Sire: **Wyebrook Matchless**

Dam: **Boulder Bridge Gypsy**

10266—610—B

10372—612—A



NORMANDY LEVITY PRINCE

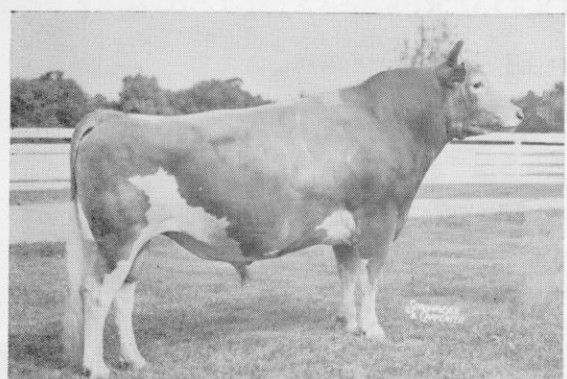
When summarized: 44 daus., 80 rec. av. 9040 M—5.0%—
451 F (M.E.—305—2x), 20 cl. av. 82.3%.

Sire: **Coronation Prince Steadfast**

Dam: **Coronation Levity Gem**

11431—607—G

12745—647—B



NORMANDY LEVITY BLEND

When summarized: 34 daus., 59 rec. av. 9236 M—5.1%—
471 F (M.E.—305—2x), 16 cl. av. 83.4%.

Sire: **Normandy Levity Prince**

Dam: **Coronation Alma (E '47 '48)**

13558—593—G

14483—653—Sr4—365—3x



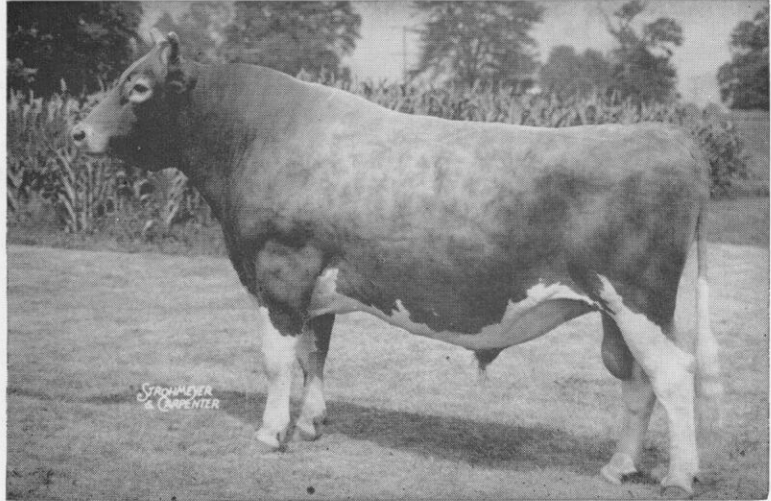


NORMANDY FARM GUERNSEYS

Transfer — GOLD ★ SIRE

★ **BLAKEFORD TRANSFER** ★

When summarized: 37 daughters, 73 records average 10848 M—5.1%—548 F (M.E.— 305—2x), 35 classified daughters average 84.8%.



Transfer (Gold Star) sons and grandsons for sale.

**TRANSFER FROZEN SEMEN FOR SALE, \$10.00 PER AMPULE, F.O.B.
THE CENTRAL OHIO BREEDING ASSN., 1224 ALTON-DARBY RD., COLUMBUS 4, OHIO
Tel. Trinity 8-5333**

Leader — Son of a GOLD ★ SIRE

WOODACRES MAXIM LEADER ▶

9 tested daughters including

Normandy Georgette

12274—563—Sr2—365—2x

Normandy Quest

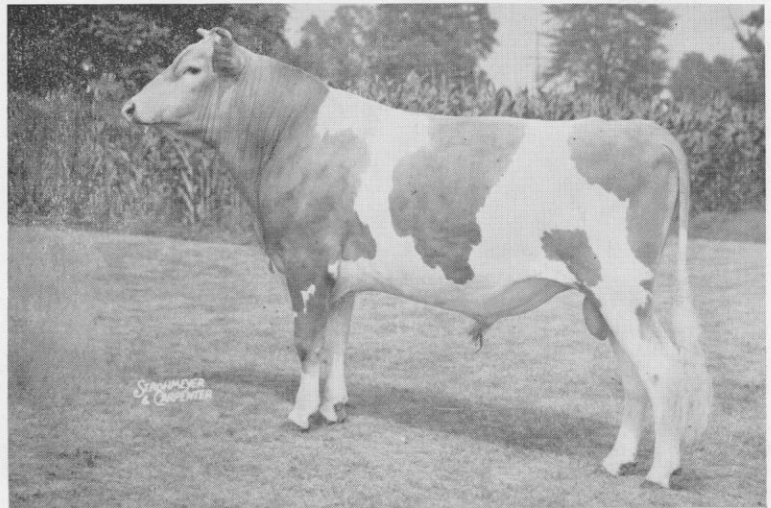
12100—507—Jr3—DHIR—305—2x

Normandy Melinda

11725—516—Jr3—305—2x

Normandy Fonda

11729—559—Jr3—305—2x



Sire: **Fairlawn Actor's Leader**
(GOLD STAR SIRE)

Dam: **Lauxmont Maxim Velour**
Excellent 5 times
18444—862—6yrs—365C—3x

T. B. Accredited No. 427911 — Bang's Accredited 10014

MR. and MRS. H. C. KRANNERT, Owners
KENNETH TATE, Manager



NEW AUGUSTA, INDIANA

