

#### **Hesston Corporation scrapbook**

Section 2, Pages 31 - 60

This scrapbook from 1951-1967 is a collection of Hesston Corporation employee materials, promotional pieces, article clippings, and publications. Donated by Barbara Weaver. This publication funded by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission through the Kansas State Historical Records Advisory Board.

Date: between 1951 and 1967

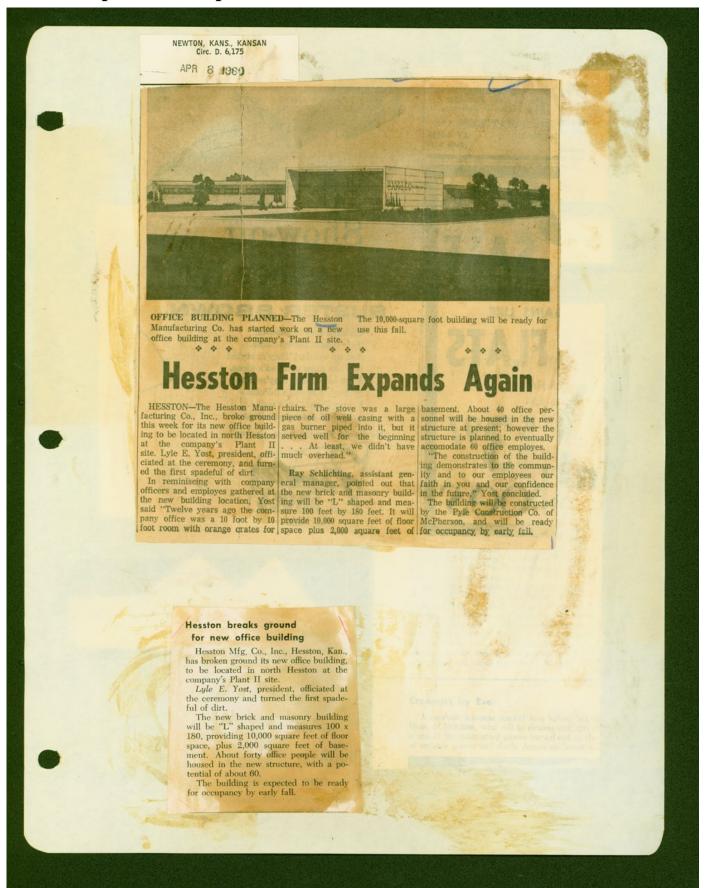
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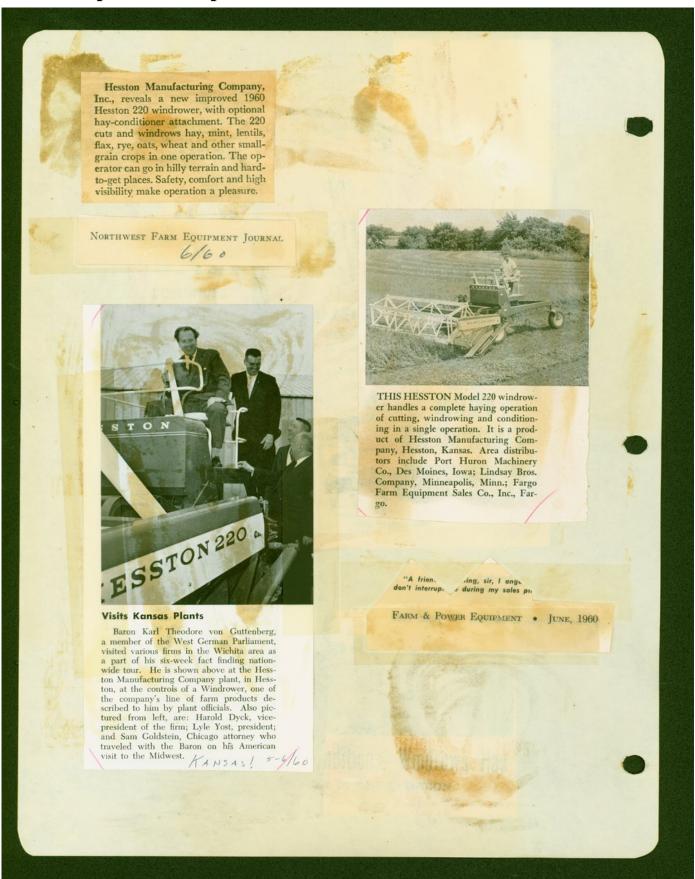
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# KANSAS HISTORICAL SOCIETY











#### **Hesston Corporation scrapbook**



Architects' sketch of new Hesston Manufacturing office.

#### Break ground for new Hesston plant

It took just a dozen years for the Hesston Mfg. Co. to grow from a 10 by 10 foot office to one of the major independent farm equipment manufacturers in the country.

Recent groundbreaking ceremonies started the latest step in Hesston's long-range expansion program, when President Lyle Yost turned the first spadeful of dirt for a new office building.

In reminiscing with company officers and employees gathered at the new building location in North Hesston, Yost said, "Twelve years ago the company office was a 10 foot by 10 foot room with orange crates for chairs. The stove was a large piece of oil well casing with a gas burner piped into it, but it served well for the beginning. At least we didn't have much overhead."

When Yost set up his business is the

When Yost set up his business in the small Kansas town after which it is named, he turned to the countryside for named, he turned to the countryside for help. About 75 percent of the 400 Hesston employees have a farm background. As one company official points out, skills acquired on the farm and knowledge of the farmers' problems help the workers to adapt quickly and well to the manufacture of farm equipment in the modern Hesston plant

modern Hesston plant.

This is the third major expansion of the Hesston facility in the past six

Amazing growth shown by small-town farm equipment manufacturer

months. A 24,000 square foot addition to the production plant was completed in November, 7,200 square foot shipping building with "drive-in" rail spur and 1,440 square foot covered loading dock went into operation in February.

Ray Schlichting, assistant general manager, pointed out that the new brick and masonry office building will be L-shaped and measure 100 by 180 feet. It will provide 10,000 square feet of floor space, plus 2,000 square feet of basement. About 40 office personnel will be housed in the new structure at present; however it was planned for the eventual accommodation of about 60 office employees.

accommodation of about 60 office employees.

The building will be ready for occupancy by early Fall.

In his talk at the groundbreaking ceremony, Yost said, "The construction of these buildings and the purchase of land for future expansion demonstrates to the area and to our employees our faith in you and our confidence in the future."

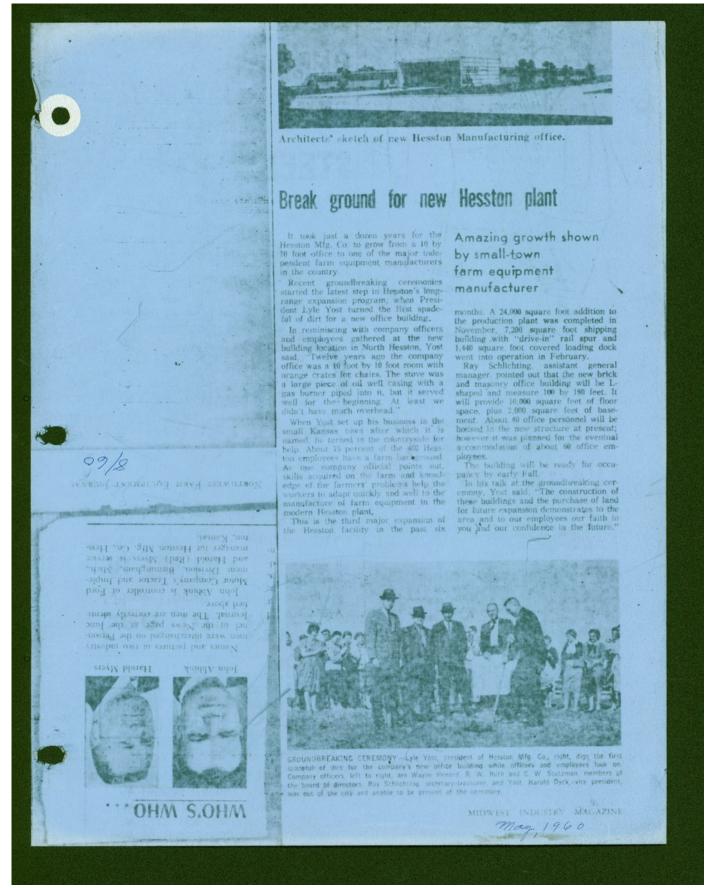


GROUNDBREAKING CEREMONY—Lyle Yost, president of Hesston Mfg. Co., right, digs the first spadeful of dirt for the company's new office building while officers and employees look on. Company officers, left to right, are Wayne Henard, R. W. Ruth and C. W. Stutzman, members of the board of directors; Ray Schlichting, secretary-treasurer, and Yost. Harold Dyck, vice president, was out of the city and unable to be present at the ceremony.

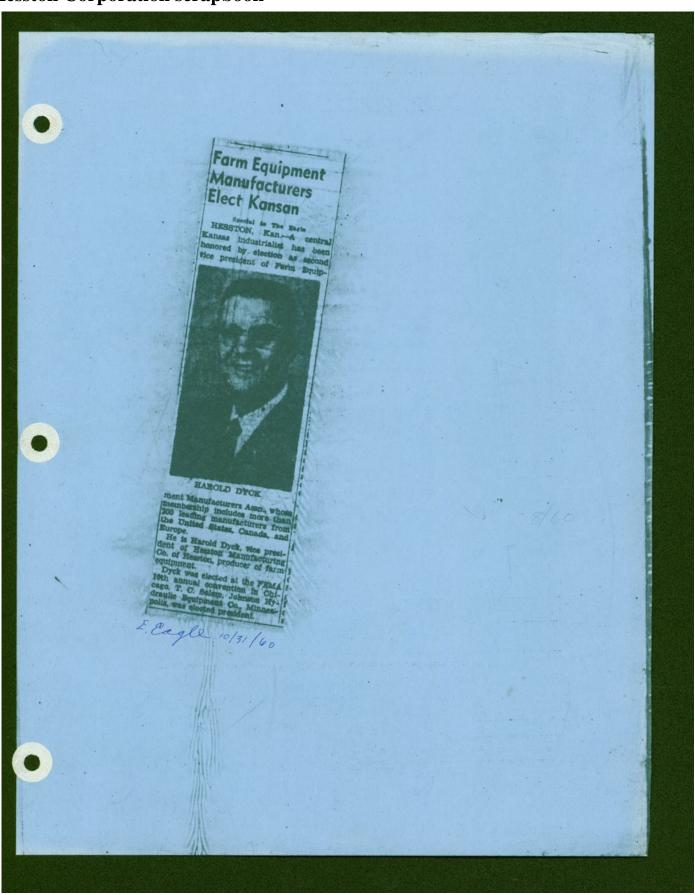
MIDWEST INDUSTRY MAGAZINE



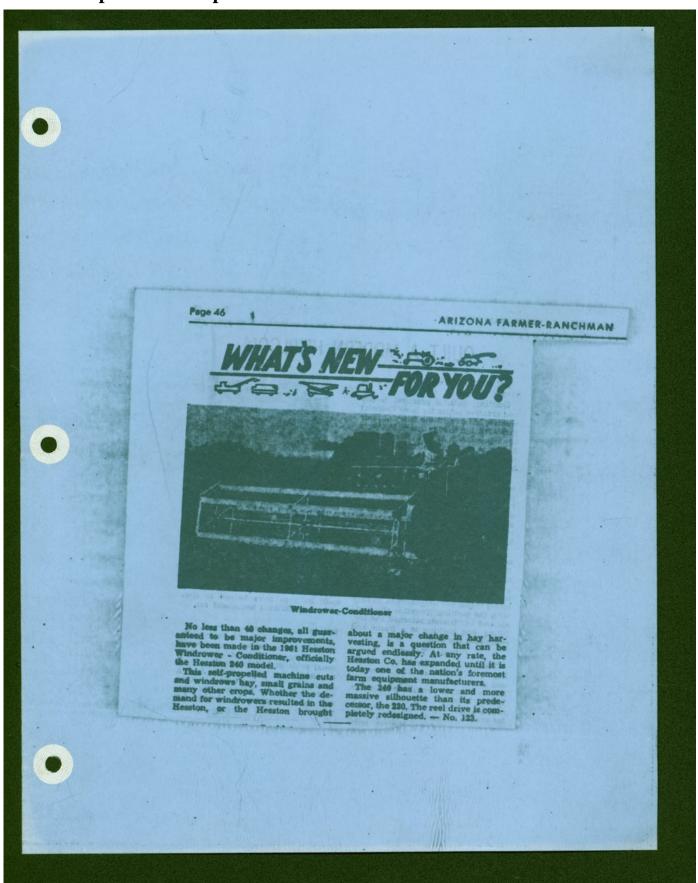






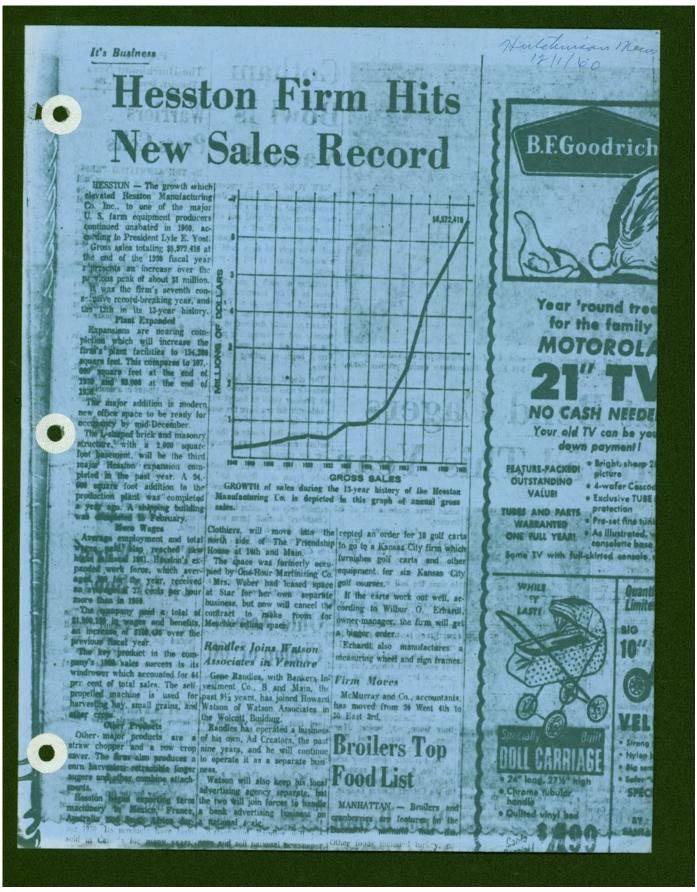
















#### M. E. 17/1/60 esston Cage Club Boasts Star Lineup

Special to The Lagie and Beacon HESSTON, Kan.—Ten former Kansas college basketball stars form the nucleus of the Hesston Windrowers, which promises to be one of the strongest AAU cage clubs in the state this sea-

what stronger" than the 1959-604 outfit sponsored by Hesston Manufacturing Co. which lost only four games, according to Coach Ed Head.

"Last year all of our losses were by slight margins, including those in the state tournament in Wichita," recalls Head, a star on the strong Kansas State Wildcat teams of 1949, 1950, and 1951 who now lives in Newton.

Four new members of the current squad, Head believes, will give it the potential to capture honors and represent Kanthe National AAU finals ver next spring. They

Slaymaker, 6-foot guard who was an all-conference selec-tion for Emporia State and led the nation's small college play-ers in free throw percentage as

a senior:

Merie Sturd, 6-foot guard who earned Little All-American mention after earning his fourth letter for Fort Hays State College as well as All CKL honors;

Joe Powell, 6-7 center who lettered three years at Kansas State after rating as one of the top Kinssas prep pestmen in his senior year at Emporia High School;

Stan Regier, standout 6-foot

School; School; Stan Regier, standout 6-foot guard for Bethel College.

Returning members from last year's squad which won the Newton City League title include: Bob Hodgson, 6-7 center, formerly an all-Missouri Valley performer for Wichita U.; Larry Penner, 6-4 forward, a former Bethel College star; Ray Potter, 6-3 forward, ex-Southwestern College stalwart; Gerry Eck, 6-1, who performed for Bethel College; Johnny Siemens, 5-9 guard, another Bethel graduate; Don Miller, 5-11 guard who lettered for Arkansas City Jr. College.

### Hesston Company Plans Major Plant Expansion

Special to The Earle
HESSTON, KAN., Sept. 3 — This work is well under way and sion for Hesston Mg. Co., Inc. farm machinery manufacturer located seven miles northwest of Newton, was announced Thursday.

day.

The company will:

1. Add 100 more employes,
bringing total payroll to 470 by

orning total payrol to 470 byr mid-winter; 2. Increase production floor space by 24.000 square feet; 3. Add 35 per cent to assembly lines, with proportionate increase for metal shop, press shop and

paint facilities;
4. Modernize the plant with installation of additional mechanized equipment.

stalistion of additional meachanized equipment.

Some \$300.000 has been authorized by the board of directions of Hesston Mfg. Co., Inc. for the key expansions, according to Lyle Yost, company president. The concern manufactures farm equipment, principally windrowers, corn harvesters, istraw choppers, row crop savers and a new pull-type hay conditioner to be introduced in 1960.

This is the 11th consecutive year that Hesston has made a major plant expansion.

Top single expenditure this year will be for the addition of 24,000 square feet of production floor space at Hesston Plant II.

HUTCHINSON, KANS., NEWS Circ. D. 52,504 S. 53,145

APR 14 1960

#### Hesston Firm 'Grows Up'

HESSTON - A company which had a 10-by-10-foot office with orange crate chairs 12 years ago will move into a new brick and masoury office designed for 60 employes this fall.

Ground has been broken for the new building to be located at the Plant II site of Hesston Manufactoring Co., and Pyle Construction Co., McPherson, plans to have it ready by early fall:

The 1948 office of the farm implement firm was recalled by Lyle E. Yost, president, at groundbreaking for the new build-

He recalled that a piece of oil well casing with a gas burner piped into it heated the building and commented, "At least we didn't have much overhead."

Hesston Firm Reports Sales Up \$1 Million

M.E. 11/30/60

HESSTON, Kan. (AP) - This farm community's major industry, Hesston Manufacturing Co. Inc., reported Tuesday its sales in the fiscal year ended Sept. 30 totaled \$6,572,416, a million dol-

lars above the previous year.

Lyle E. Yost, president, said I sales have exceeded prior records for 12 of the firm's 13 years in business. The farm equipment a manufacturing firm has 390 em. I

### Farm Machine Plant Expands

A \$300,000 plant expansion has and buildings should be ready for been authorized by the board of use about Oct. 1.

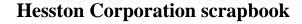
Inc., farm machinery manufacture located seven miles northwest of Newton, Lyle Yost, president, said Thursday.

This money will be spent durating the next six months with much of the work already assigned and under construction.

The concern manufactures farm equipment, principally windrowers, com harvesters, straw chopores; row crop, sayers and a new pull-type hay conditioner to be introduced in 1980.

This is the 11th consecutive year that Hesston has made a major plant expansion.

Largest single expenditure this year will be for the addition of 24,000 square feet of production floor space at Hesston on U. S. St. This work is well underway!





More Hay - because it cuts waste

More Profit - because it cuts labor costs

More Quality - because it treats hay more 'carefully'

#### The Case for SWATHERS

■ Swathers, self-propelled mowers that cut and windrow hay in one simultaneous operation, are virtually revolutionizing haying practices in wide areas of the west. In some of the most productive hay growing areas, progressive farm managers are turning to swathers as though they're the greatest things since balers. Maybe they are!

Despite the fact that swathers have been commercially available for only a few years, fully 45% to 50% of the members of one of the west's most important hay growers' co-ops have surchased the machines and are using them for all of their hay harvesting.

Why this popularity?

Probably nowhere will you find the arguments for swathers presented with

Swathers are virtually "taking over" in many of the west's most important hay producing areas. greater restraint—yet greater force—than in recent reports from Utah State University. The reports cover experiments comparing the effectiveness of swathers with conventional harvesting methods, mowing and raking. Swathers came out ahead in every single point of comparison—and sometimes by the proverbial mile.

Admittedly, the reports covered only one test—conducted over a single 3-cutting season. Trained research people will usually not go out on a limb with that kind of limited study. Nevertheless, the results were sufficiently conclusive that they made an exception and released the following findings:

Test results

1. A lot more hay was obtained per acre when harvested by swather. In fact, the increase amounted to a startling 23.4%. With even modest yields, that could be 1/4 ton more per acre.

2. There was less baler waste from swather hay. This waste was found to be about 32% less. Actually, the per acre figures cited were 47 lb. for the swather hay versus 69 lb. So the advantage seems relatively minor and out of sequence on the list. The mowed and raked hay, of course, had more baler waste primarily because raking just naturally accumulates debris.

3. Use of swathers was estimated to result in a seasonal total man-labor and equipment savings of about one hour per acre. Figuring this acre savings as worth \$3, it's easy to see that it doesn't take too long for a swather to pay for itself on this basis alone.

4. The swathed hay had greater feeding value than the mowed and raked hay. The USU feeding test was done with dairy cattle. The cows receiving swathed hay produced ap-



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#### What does it cost?

Initial cost of a swather is between \$4,500 and \$5,000.

Operating costs, according to Riverside County, California, Farm Advisor Jack Swagerty, average about \$1 per acre. This figure assumes a \$1.25 per hour cost for the operator's labor per hour, plus fuel, maintenance, depreciation and interest. Swagerty says that owners of swathers have quoted him costs ranging from 75¢ per acre to \$1.25 per acre. The lower price represents a fair estimate for relatively larger ranches where more economical use of the machine can be made, while the higher figure is for smaller operations. Swagerty also points out that the individual operator will have an effect on the costs, too, the more efficient operator cutting the price a little. With these variables considered, he figures \$1 per acre is a reasonable estimate of the average. Utah State University also figures \$1 per acre operating costs.

Savings, however, would appear to take care of these costs quickly.

Hay grower Cliff Sharp, pictured here standing by his swather, says it paid for itself the first season he owned it. How come?

It eliminated the need for two mowers priced at \$600 each.

It eliminated the need for two tractors to pull the mowers—tractor cost: \$3,500 each.

It eliminated the need for one rake—\$700.

So the value of the machinery it replaced alone was considerably more than the original cost of the swather. When savings in cost of



Blythe, Calif., hay grower Cliff Sharp says his swather paid for itself in just one growing year.

labor to operate the machinery which the swather eliminated are added, the savings are boosted considerably.

Sharp is an especially efficient operator, has 1,100 acres in alfalfa. Because of the size, his "per acre" costs including conditioning were 60¢, considerably below Swagerty's estimate.

proximately 5% more milk than those getting the other!

Wide popularity

Swathers are, of course, best adapted to areas "where the skies are not cloudy all day." Since they do put freshly cut hay into swaths, its curing time is necessarily reduced. This is a limiting factor for their widespread use in areas where it rains frequently. Nonetheless, swathers are showing up all over. For instance, in the Pacific northwest, besides being used in putting up hay they serve for harvesting cannery peas and for windrowing crops like dry beans and oats that need to dry out in a swath before being combined to avoid excessive loss by shattering.

We talked to three Californians recently who are sold on swathers as the result of their experiences. Two are ranches; one is the manager of an important hay growers' association. All know what it takes to make good hay better.

#### Growers' experience

Cliff Sharp of Allied Farms at Blythe farms 2,500 irrigated acres, about 1,100 of which are now in alfalfa. And he's done a real "cost accounting" appraisal of his swather investment.

"In 1959 I had 900 acres of alfalfa which I cut between five and six times," he says. "I estimate that I

saved \$1 an acre each time around." Thus, on the basis of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  cuttings, the swather seems to have paid back about \$1,400 more than it cost the first year of use!"

Sharp's savings per acre figure is close to the Utah researchers' estimate. USU decided one man- and machine-hour per acre was saved during a total of three cuttings. As pointed out, that would probably come out to about \$1 per acre per cutting.

The swather also helped minimize Sharp's manpower problem as well as enabling him to "retire" a lot of machinery formerly used. Where his haying formerly required three men, now it can be done "with a man and a half."

#### "Retired" machinery

Since most swathers cut about twice as much hav at a time as a mower, Sharp's did away with need for two mowers, which cost about \$600 each. It also eliminated the need for two tractors-about \$3,500 each-to pull these mowers. But he says it only did away with the need for one rake (at \$700), since he finds it advisable to use a rake to turn swaths during early and late season cuttings to speed curing. Of course, this rake requires a tractor. In any case, the value of the machinery eliminated, which will never have to be replaced, was greater than the cost of his swather.

Sharp found that per acre mainte-

nance cost for the swather last year was 13¢. This went largely for replacement of such minor items as sickles, drive belts, etc. Over-all cost for cutting (and conditioning) his hay with his new rig was 60¢ per acre.

Sharp feeds almost all of his own hay but has made no studies of palatability.

Charles Lockhart, who farms 340 acres near McFarland in the San Joaquin Valley, has had his swather for two years. Although he has only 160 acres in alfalfa, his swather is amortizing its cost in a relative hurry, too. That's because seven to eight cuttings are obtained there annually. Even though he generally rakes two swaths together to speed curing and baling, he still feels his swather is a great time saver. Such raking is by no means as extensive as raking after a mower. Too, the tedious part of raking near irrigation borders has been eliminated.

He says there's one point for anyone contemplating buying a swather to keep in mind—you'll have to adjust the distance between borders to conform to the size of the swath it cuts. He finds his borders of 27 ft. apart just right for his 14-ft. swather, since some leeway has to be allowed for necessary interlapping.

Lockhart says a lot of swathers are appearing in his area, although they are by no means in the majority. He sells all the hay he produces. But he

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says he receives no premium for the swathed hav.

Other things being equal, swathercut hay should command a premium price, says Len Leydecker, manager of the Antelope Valley Hay Growers Assn. Properly handled, such hay is cleaner, leafier, more palatable. Riverside County Farm Advisor Jack Swagerty explains why:

Better hay

"The hay is of a much better quality due to the lack of dirt. On light soils, the side delivery rake, especially the wheel-type, puts a large amount of sand and dirt in the hay. In many cases, cattle will not eat this hay readily because of the dirt. Also, hay put up with swathers is put up with more leaves on it, not having to go through the beating involved in raking," says Swagerty.

Leydecker says, "I estimate that perhaps as high as 45 to 50% of the growers here have converted to swathers during the last two years," he says. "Actually the past year has been the big difference."

But Leydecker, a real connoisseur of hay, points out that carelessness after swathing can result in low quality hay. If a grower gets impatient when harvesting early spring or late fall cuttings, not giving the hay on the bottom sufficient time to cure completely, "burned" hay will develop when it's baled. First and last cuttings of the season in this area take seven and eight days to dry to perfection. This is another reason why swaths are usually raked together to speed curing and baling.

Avoid "burning"

There is another management practice that can help a lot in avoiding "burned" hay. Alfalfa needs to be irrigated about the time it is to be cut so that shock to the plant is reduced and it can start putting on new growth quickly. But the irrigation must be timed carefully — so that there is ample moisture throughout the upper root zone of the plant but no moisture on the surface. Otherwise, moisture on the bottom of the swaths can hurt quality.

A 14-ft. swather can cut up to 40 to 45 acres per day and considerably more without a crimper attachment. So, with alfalfa needing cutting only about once a month, few ranches are large enough to need more than one.

Today, swathers are generally con-

sidered big machines for big jobs. Considerably more economic study will be necessary before their value for the relatively small operations can be determined.

And there are problems with swathers for the extra large operations, too. Some growers feel that in order to get the greatest benefit from their swathers, they have to "beef them up." This involves substituting a higher horse-power motor. The more powerful motor, then, pushes the swather so much faster and works it so much harder that this, in turn, requires strengthening the structural members of the machine so they can take the added "punishment" of performing at capacities greater than they were designed for.

Quite a number of farm machinery manufacturers are now putting their versions of swathers on the market. One dealer told us that he had more orders for swathers than he could fill. This, again, seems to underscore the fact that the growth of swathing seems to be limited only by the availability of machines and that, as machines become available, it will probably take over as THE way to make have

NATIVE HAY — Owners report that Timothy, brome, Johnson and other tough native grasses are easy to handle with the Hesston . . . cures fast in airy conditioned windrows.





BEANS — Hesston eliminates practically all the clods from the windrow without lifting. The crop is handled gently with less shatter loss, allowing you to cut later into the day.

PEAS — Dependable Hesston lets growers harvest on a precision time-table. In one area, a 10' Hesston easily stays ahead of 16 viners.

there's nothing like a Hesston!







#### with the NEW HESSTON 240 Windrower-Conditioner

...and get better quality hay



Ideal for a wide variety of crops! Fitteen-minute detachability of the Conditioner gives you crop versatility with the Hesston 240 for cutting and windrowing small grains, beans, mint, peas, lentils, and many other crops. Lets you cut when first grain is ripe reducing crop loss due to lodging, shattering, storms, and insect damage. Hesston windrows lay in an airy criss-cross pattern for easy pick-up with your combine.

Unbelievable — but true! One man and a 14-foot Hesston 240 Windrower-Conditioner will actually cut, condition, and windrow five times faster than a conventional tractor-mower, conditioner, and rake.\* Whether you harvest 50 or 5,000 acres, you'll save on manpower, and hours in the field. You save nearly 3 miles of field travel per acre with a 14-foot Hesston compared with a 7' mower, 7' conditioner, and 8' rake. It replaces three to five machines, saving 50% on equipment costs and reducing manpower requirements as much as 75%.

Windrowed hay gives you up to 23.4% dry weight yield increase\* and saves those tender, nutritious tips and leaves that are lost by mowing and raking.

\* Reports from users and agricultural colleges available upon request.

there's nothing like a Hesston!

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# Utah Farmer

September 15, 1960



-Photo courtesy Utah State university

#### Science Seeks Ways to Make Better Hay

Utah State University researchers are finding new methods can result saving more nutrients

By CLEON M. KOTTER

"It looks like the days of the hay rake may be numbered," said Dr. George E. Stoddard, dairy department head at Utah State university, as we watched a combination swather and conditioner circling the field. It was clipping, slightly crimping and leaving the hay in a fluffy windrow for quick drying—all in one operation.

The Utah dairy scientists have

been trying hard to find ways to harvest hay and keep all of its original nutrients. Their hope is to produce winter forage that is as high in quality as pastures. This would make possible a big saving on the amount of grain required in winter, even as pastures are doing in the summer.

Hay harvesting tests this year were conducted with this commercial self-propelled machine.

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#### Better Hay . . .

Continued from the cover

THE SECOND CROP hay was baled two

THE SECOND CROP hay was baled two days after we watched it being cut. When he saw it, Dr. Stoddard exclaimed, "That's as pretty hay as you've ever seen!" The hay was leafy and bright green in color. The fluffy way the hay is left in the windrow is equally as important, Dr. Stoddard figures, as the conditioning which is done by a special roller attachment that crimps the hay, allowing the stems to dry faster.

In hay harvesting tests at the university last year, a swather made quite a savings. Harvesting losses were reduced enough to make the hay yield 23.4 per cent greater than that which was mowed

cent greater than that which was mowed and raked.

and raked.

The harvester travels a little slower than a tractor mower but it combines cutting and swathing into one operation. This saves about one hour of man labor and equipment per acre. Further, the swathed hay is nearly free from dirt normally picked up by the rake. The cows like it better, too. Anyway, at USU they produced about 5 per cent more on it than on the raked hay. than on the raked hay

MOST FARM EQUIPMENT has at least a few flaws. Some who have watched the



Two of the Utah State university researchers working on the hay problem — John Barnard, extension dairyman, and Dr. George E. Stoddard, dairy department head. The two are checking alfalfa stems "conditioned" to permit faster drying.

commercial swathers in operation criticize the three to four-inch stubble left. Since they are used to seeing hay clipped close to the ground, this looks like a waste to

It did to me, too. But Dr. Stoddard explained that the lower stem is quite unpalatable, anyway, and provides very little milk-making nutrition. He said it's doubtful that total yield is reduced any by the higher clipping. Upon examining the stubble closer we noticed a small second growth just starting. Closer clipping would have taken this and possibly delayed regrowth. The longer stubble also had another noticeable advantage. It held the swathed hay up away from the ground, allowing good air circulation through it. Considering the hay harvesting studies done so far, Dr. Stoddard feels quite confident that 'combination swathers and conditioners can provide at least part of the answer to producing better hay. They may be just the ticket for those who grow enough hay to justify the original cost.

However, he agrees with USU extension

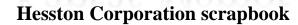
enough hay to justify the original cost.

However, he agrees with USU extension dairyman John Barnard, who says that most farmers could get a lot better hay with their present equipment than they are now doing. They can do it simply by being careful to cut their hay younger in the bud stage and put it up before it dries out so much the leaves are lost.

Utah Farmer - September 15, 1960

HS-26-1060

Litho. in U.S.A.







AN EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW WITH D. H. GRISHAM, Grady County, Oklahoma

# He selects up-to-date tools for low-cost hay production



Grisham expects his tools to produce high quality hay.

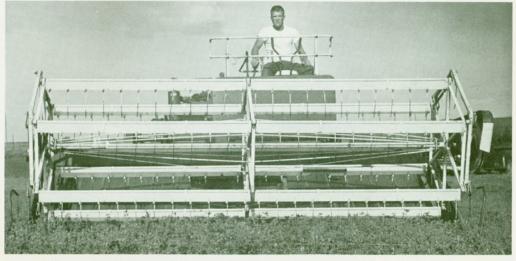
by ERNEST SHINER

D. H. GRISHAM doesn't believe in doing a job now with last year's tools. "You'd better have the latest and best machinery there is so you can do the job in the shortest possible time with the least amount of labor," he says.

Crisham says if he didn't follow that advice he would have to cut down on his fishing and hunting and life just wouldn't be worth living. He admits his plan is also an absolute necessity on his 200-acre dairy farm in Grady county, Okla., where the main crop is alfalfa, 70 acres of which are irrigated.

are irrigated.

With his wife and son Jack, Grisham runs his farm with no outside labor hired. The only hiring he does



Covering 60 acres a day with Hesston windrower, Jack Grisham aids father's quest for better hay production in less time.

Reprinted from: WESTERN FARM EQUIPMENT

OCTOBER, 1960

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is for hay hauling to a buyer or to his own barn for storage.

Since alfalfa is the main crop on the Grisham farm its growing has been reduced to a pretty exact science. This year the machinery and the system used to grow alfalfa got a complete revamping. Grisham bought a new Hesston 220 windrower, a Massey-Ferguson baler and he and his son built a special dump trailer. Their system now is a one-man operation from start to finish.

#### 60 acres a day

Son Jack, 21, is in charge of the farming and dairy. When a cutting of hay is to be made, he gets up early and cuts. The windrower can cut, condition and windrow at the rate of 60 acres a day. By noon, if the

Although Grisham made the big change in his having operation this year, he has always been out ahead when it came to having equipment. Back in the 1930s he had the first power baler, a Case, that appeared in Grady county. In 1956 he bought the first hay conditioner.

There is a lot of good having machinery available now," Grisham says. I could have been pleased with any of three balers I looked at." the sealed bearings of the Massey-Ferguson that finally sold him on it.

Before buying his M-F new this year, Grisham had used a John Deere for eight years. He might still be baling with it, he says, but he needed a baler with a rear unloader so he could use the trailer for dumping bales.
"From now on," Grisham says, "I'll

probably be in the market for a baler

hay in the area. He gives much of the credit for quality to the new windrower. The hay goes directly to the stubble after it is cut, windrowed and crimped. It is not turned and twisted in the dirt by a rake. Leaves aren't knocked off and it doesn't get rained on because of the fast drying action.

#### High grade 5th cutting

The variety, Lahontan, also gets a lot of credit, Grisham says. It is finer stemmed than Oklahoma Common or Buffalo. A grader who inspected Grisham's fifth cutting said it would grade pea green extra leafy, the best you can get.

Grisham's hay will make six cuttings and maybe seven, depending on the frost date this fall. On a test acreage where he used maximum water he will make over nine tons an acre, with the rest of his irrigated alfalfa not far behind.

Plenty of water is Grisham's formula for growing hay. This summer he put on 10 inches in two irrigations. He usually applies more, but rainfall this summer in Oklahoma has been unusually heavy. Irrigation comes from a lake built by Grisham and his son Claris, who is a dirt moving contractor. Water comes from Brushy creek and there is an unlimited supply. The lake is liked most for the good fish that come out of it, Grisham

Irrigation is by flood system. The Grishams did all their leveling, terracing and ditch forming with the Caterpillar equipment owned by the younger Grisham. They irrigate about 70 acres now and may add more later. Tractor power operates the centrifugal pump that brings water out of the lake at the rate of about 2,000 gallons a

The Grisham dairy is as well equipped as the farming operation. A bulk tank and pipeline system cut the time spent with the large herd of registered Holsteins to about an hour a day. Cows have irrigated pastures as well as plenty of top-quality alfalfa to eat. No silage is used because of the labor involved.

For the future in hay making Grisham sees pelleting taking over the baling chore. "But not for several years—at least five," he says. "And when we can bale and stack 300 bales an hour with one man, it's not such a bad system," he adds.

But you can be sure, when hay pelleting does come, or any other new development in forage machinery that offers promise of higher production at less labor, Doug Grisham will be the first to give the machines a good try.



Fast-paced hay production is made possible by this Grisham machinery team, Massey-Ferguson baler and Hesston windrower. They get 300 bales an hour.

weather is dry and hot, Jack can switch to the baler and begin baling the same hay he cut in the morning. With that system no hay needs to be left in the windrow overnight to be rained on. The baler can bale about as fast as the hay can be windrowed.

Behind the baler is pulled a specially made hay trailer. It has a hydraulically operated tailgate and dump. When it is loaded with bales directly from the baler it is dumped at the edge of the field. Bales are ready to be loaded on the truck and Jack never has to slow down with his

Comparing their present having system with the way they did it last year, Grisham says now one man is doing the work of six. Up until this year the job took three men, or rather two men and a woman. Jack ran the mower, then Grisham went over the hay with a crimper, followed by Mrs. Grisham with a rake. Each of these operations took just twice as long as the present once-over job that the Hesston windrower does.

every three years or so, because we're using the baler more and changes are being made faster.'

Other machines that keep the Grishams' hay crop growing them a profit are a Case tractor that pulls a 3-bottom plow, operates their irrigation pump or does cultivating. A new John Deere spring tooth with special alfalfa teeth was added this year. "It is one of the best new tools I've found," Grisham says.

Grisham believes his windrower will pay for itself in one year's operation in saving of labor and increasing the quality of his hay. He figures fuel expense at about 10 cents an acre for windrowing. It takes about 25 gallons of gas to do 60 acres. That's pretty low cost operating.

#### Big demand for quality

Because of high quality hay, Grisham has a good demand for his crop and it brings a premium. His price this season has been about \$25 a ton compared with \$22 to \$23 for other

#### **Hesston Corporation scrapbook**



#### He's Cut Hazards and Costs in a New System of Fool-Proof Hay Making

This story written from Grady county, Central Oklahoma By Ernest Shiner, Oklahoma Editor, The Farmer-Stockman



Jack Grisham at the controls and Doug Grisham say their windrower has made haying a 1-day job. The machine cuts haying time to 1/6th of former requirement.

"THERE'S AS MUCH difference "THERE'S AS MUCH difference in the way I made hay this year and the way I did it last year as there is in the speed of a model-T and that satellite we watch going around the earth."

Doug Grisham admits he may be exaggerating just a little bit with that statement but when you see his alfalf growing and harvesting.

his alfalfa growing and harvesting methods you might agree with it. Grisham doesn't follow all the rules and recommendations of experts in running his 200-acre farm in Grady county. He is convinced that Lahontan alfalfa is the best variety to grow. He started grow-ing it even when just about everybody told him it wasn't a good idea. Now he has all but 20 acres of his 100 acres of alfalfa in Lahontan.

Along with the change in variety, Along with the change in variety, Grisham made a complete switch in machinery and harvesting methods on this year's hay crop. He got rid of his mower and rakes and bought a windrower. With a new baler and a home-made hay trailer he has a 1-man haying system that brings hay making close to an exact science.

"This year I found a way for my son Jack to do all the haying so my wife and I would have more time for fishing," Grisham says. Last year hay making on the Grisham farm was a 2 man and 1 woman job. Jack rain the mower, Grisham ran the conditioner over the hay, then Mrs. Grisham raked it. Then the hay was ready to be baled. After that the bales had to be picked up and hauled out of the field. That's how it used to be.

Here's the way haying is done now. Jack takes the windrower out early in the morning as soon as the hay is dry. He cuts, con-

ditions and windrows the hay in

ditions and windrows the hay in one operation. By noon he can bale hay cut that morning.

He can mow, condition and windrow hay at the rate of 60 acres a day and he can bale just as fast. There is no picking up bales after the baling operation either. A trailer built by the Grishams is pulled behind the baler. It has a hydraulic tail gate and dump so that when a load is accumulated it can be taken to the edge of the field and unloaded. The baler never needs to stop.

field and unloaded. The baler never needs to stop.

Advantages of the new haying system are so many Grisham has a hard time listing them. His variety, Lahontan, has the big advantage of being resistant to the spotted aphid, which once put Grisham and hundreds of other growers out of the alfalfa business. Lahontan has other advantages, too, Grisham says. It is finer stemmed, meaning a better quality hay. The plants aren't covered with the honey-dew left by aphids on other alfalfa varieties. The higher quality hay has meant a premium of \$2 to \$3 a ton on all his hay this summer.

The charge of method of putting

of \$2 to \$3 a ton on all his hay this summer.

The change of method of putting up the hay was so sudden it seems almost impossible to Grisham and his neighbors who have watched it work. Getting the hay ready for the baler takes just 1.6 as much time as before. Now 3 operations are done at one time and the single preparation is done in just half the single preparation is done in just half the single preparation. operation is done in just half the time it formerly took to do each of the mowing, conditioning and rak-

ing jobs. osts have been cut. Fuel for the windrower runs about a dime an acre. It takes about 25 gallons of gasoline to cut 60 acres. Labor and machinery savings mean lower costs and wider margin of profit.

The windrower also means better The windrower also means better quality hay. In ordinary mowing and raking operations, hay is twisted and rolled in the dirt, lowering quality and value. The windrower cuts the hay, conditions it and lays it gently on top of the stubble. It doesn't move until the baler picks it up. Fewer leaves are lest

baler picks it up. Fewer leaves are lost.

The new system means no more loss of hay from rain. During threatening weather hay can be mowed in the afternoon. This year none of the Grishams' hay was rained on. It cured well and leaves stayed on.

Cricham art 6 cuttings from his.

stayed on.

Grisham got 6 cuttings from his
hay this year and 7 from some of
it. On some of his best land tha,
was irrigated and fertilized just
right his production was over 9
tons an acres. He cuts his hay
when it is not over 10 percent
bloom for highest protein content.

His hay grades pea-green, extra leafy, the highest grade there is. About 70 acres of Grisham's hay is irrigated by flooding from a lake he and his son Claris, a dirt mov-ing contractor, built. They also leveled and terraced their own

The Grishams milk a large herd The Grishams milk a large herd of Holsteins in addition to growing alfalfa and irrigated pasture. Mr. and Mrs. Grisham and son Jack do all the work, with no outside labor hired. The only thing they don't do is haul hay to buyers or to their barn for storage.

Irrigation work is cut to a minimum also. Moving siphon tubes every 2 hours is the only manual labor. No one goes into a field since they are leveled so water runs where it is supposed to. This year crops were irrigated twice, 5

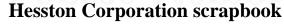
year crops were irrigated twice, 5 inches at a time. A 2,000-gallon-aminute centrifugal pump moves water from lake to ditches.



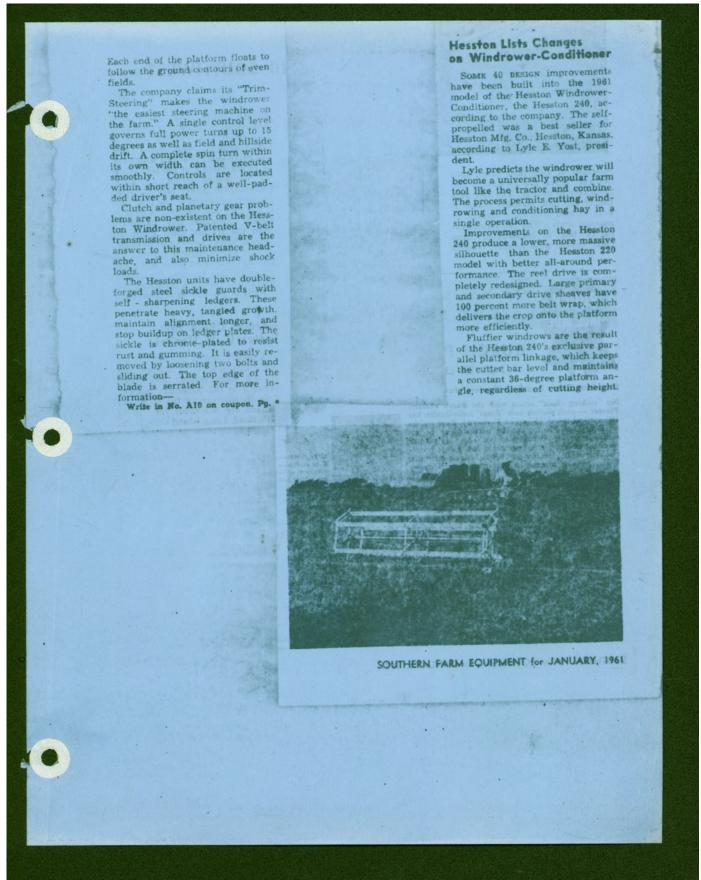
Lots of high-quality alfalfa is result of Doug Grisham's new method of hay-making.

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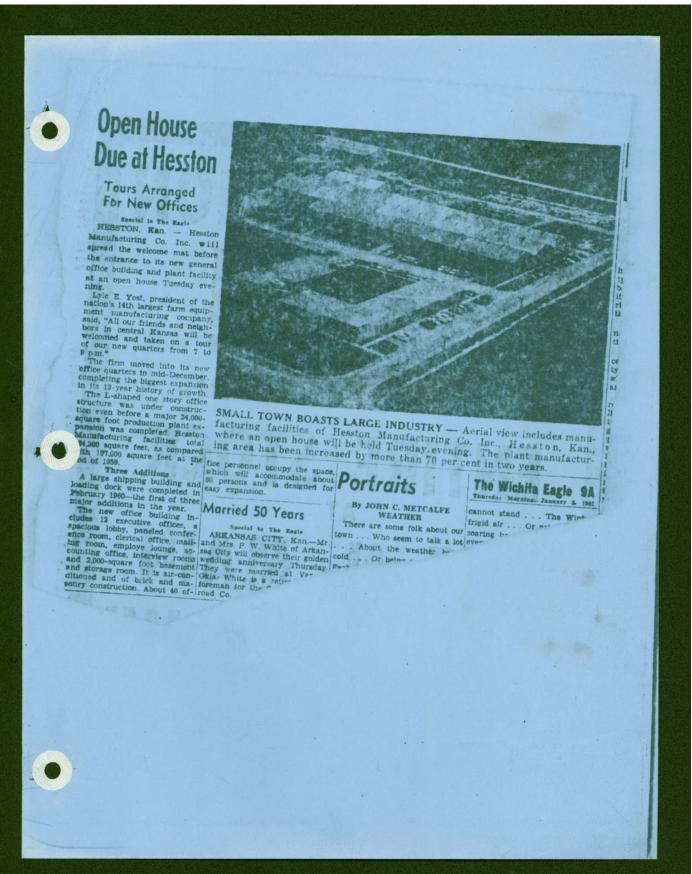
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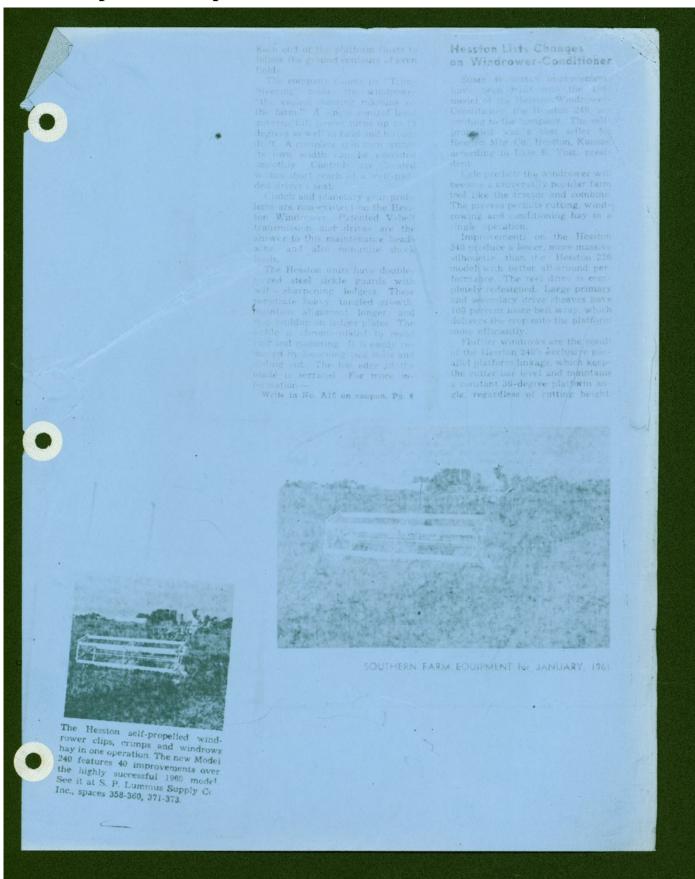




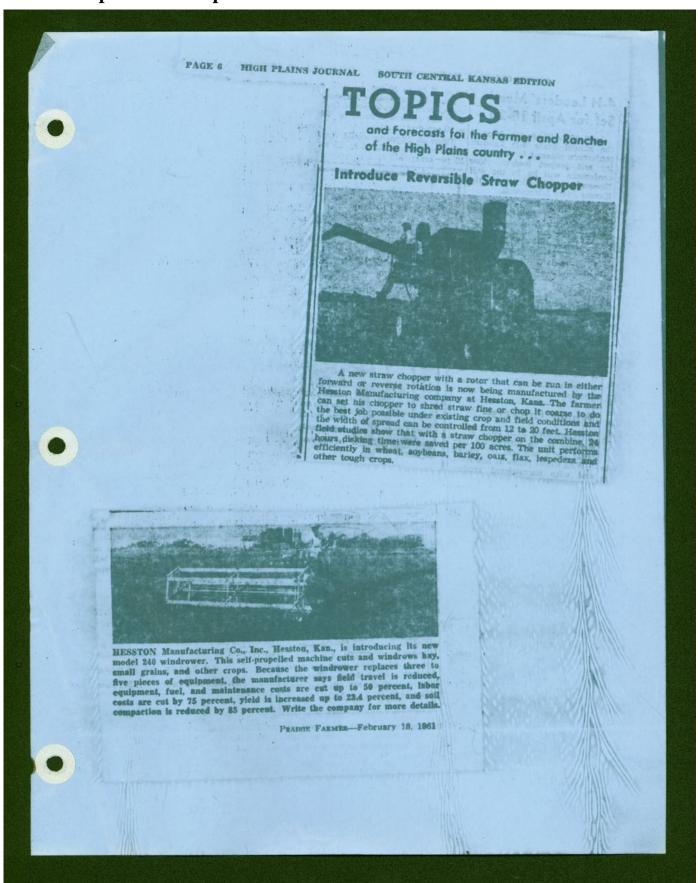






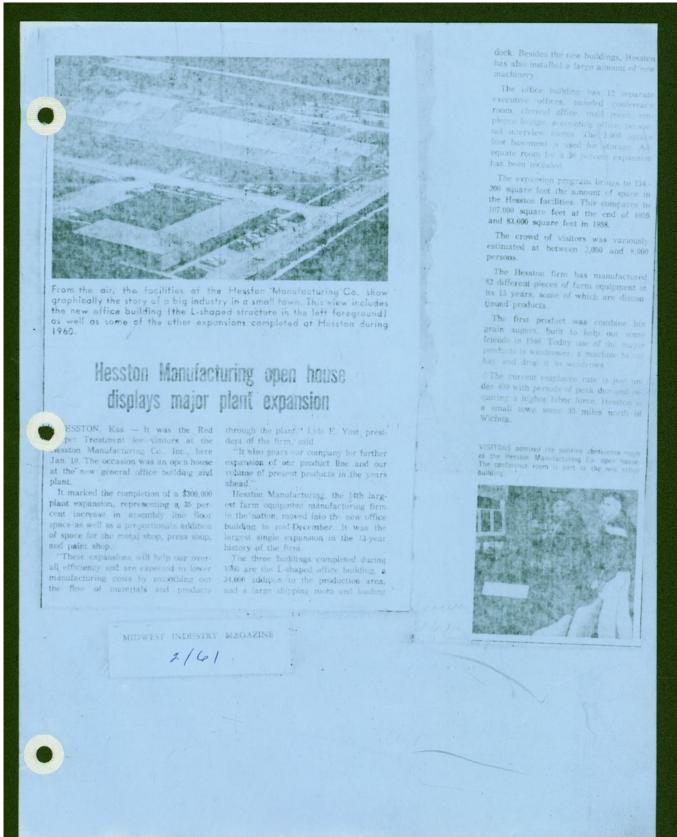




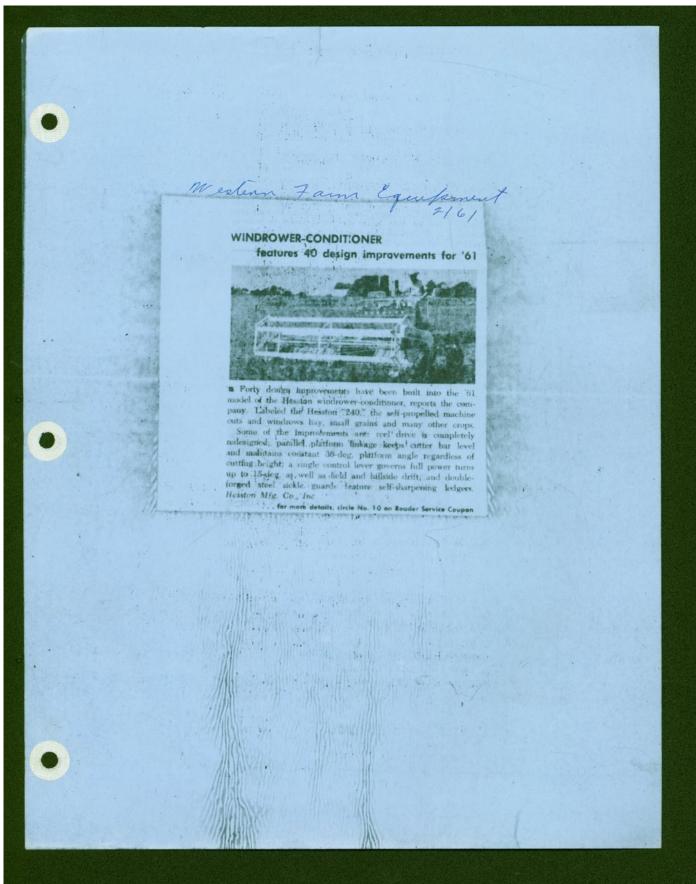




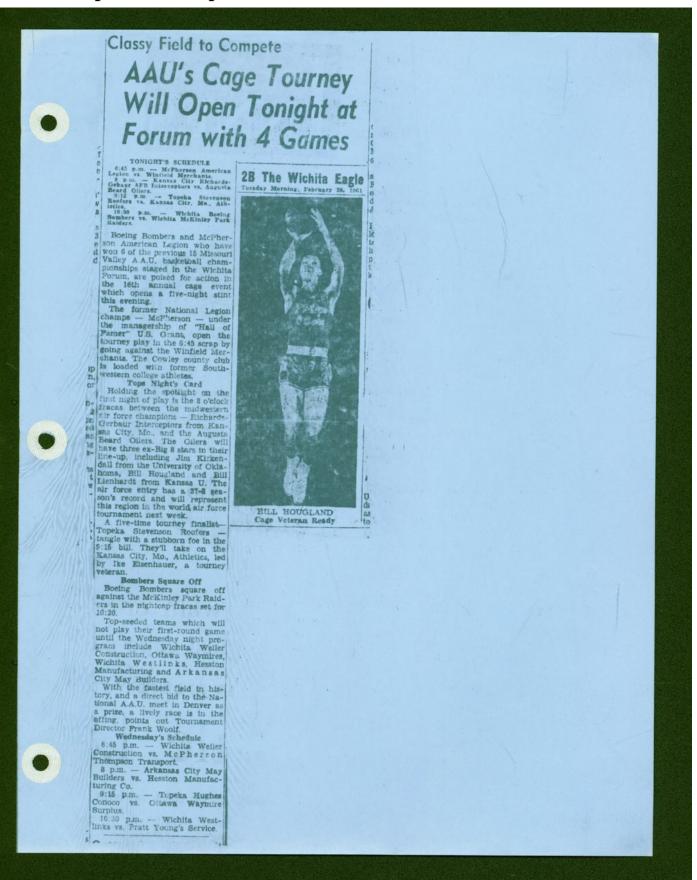




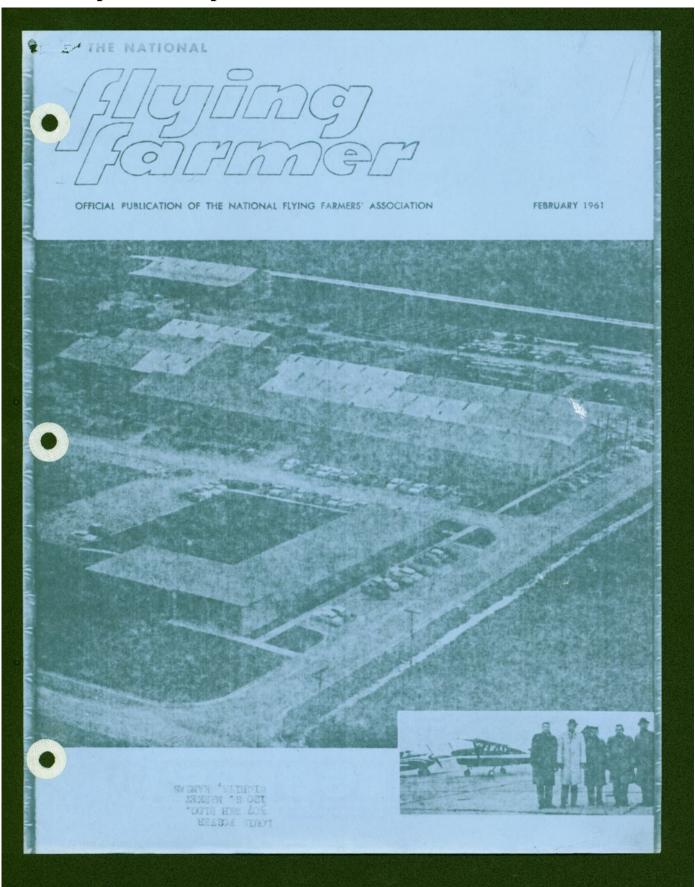
















#### HESSTON FIRM GROWS WITH PLANE TRAVEL

13-year history formal opening of its new general office building and 24,000-square foot plant expansion. More than 3,000 persons from sev-eral central Kansas countries filed

than a decade the company has be-come the nation's 12th largest in its field, which includes some 200-manufacturers. Its gross sales volume soared to near \$7,000,000 last year. Its total plant and effice space has ballooned from 83,000 square feet at the end of 1958 to the present 134,200 square feet.

134,200 square feet.
The Hesston name has usen to

#### COVER

Pictures on the cover include an aerual view of newly completed Braston Manufacturing Company facilities at Hesston, Kansas, and some of the firm's executives, who flew on more than 100 business trips but year. Flying members of the firm, from the left, are Lyle E. You, president Wayne Henard, field cales minuser. Bearded Bill' Long, sporting Kansas Grotteman wholsters Lowell Good and Cliff Stutteman. Flying Fatmer members of the company are You. Henard Stutteman Harold Dyck, vice president Lloyd Smith, director OEM Sales. Max Grabam, general manager, and Robert M. Hobson, advertising and Robert M. Hobson, advertising area sales promotion manager.

to out-of-the-way points in many parts of the U.S. to field-test Hess-

nels a 1960 Cessna 210, which altime. Henard is part-owner of the other Hesston craft, a 1960 Paper, 250 Comanche, which has about 390 bours in the air.

company, when he was engaged in widespread farming and combining

"A business like ours demands that we attend many conventions and sales meetings, travel widely in mar-ket research work, and field-test our products extensively. For all these demands we are thankful that we

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