Hesston Corporation scrapbook

Section 8, Pages 211 - 240

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

Callnumber: Hesston Public Library

KSHS Identifier: DaRT ID: 448847

Item Identifier: 448847

www.kansasmemory.org/item/448847

Hesston Corporation scrapbook

Farm Machinery World 4/65

Tools & Trends

Cotton Harvester: new rig with "brush action"

The new Hesston self-propelled (SP-50) cotton harvester soon will be in full-scale production after two years of research, engineering, and extensive field testing. This high-capacity machine is designed for large-acreage growers.

The SP-50 is a two-row machine featuring the same "brush action" harvesting technique in use on the hundreds of tractor-mounted Hesston V-22's now operating in most major cotton growing areas. Nylon brushes and rubber paddles form the heart of the row units. Brushes are extra long (56-in.) to work effectively in taller cotton.

As cotton is brushed from the stalk, it falls into twin augers for conveying to the elevator, which delivers it into a vertical air stream and is blown into the basket. Heavier objects, such as green bolls, drop into the boll saver basket. This can be dumped at a convenient place by tripping a hand lever located at the driver's seat.

Row units are hydraulically controlled and have a sensing device that automatically "floats" them over field obstructions. Spacing is manually adjustable for 38 to 40-in. rows.

The SP-50 has a 500-cu. ft. capacity designed for even filling. The basket side-dumps hydraulically. Its door opens automatically, and remains open through the dumping action. *Hesston Mfg. Co.*

For more details, circle No. 18 on Coupon, page 28

Hesston — Hesston Mfg. Co., Inc. has bought the assets, manufacturing rights and patents of Gemco, Inc., of Ogden, Utah, a maker of sugar beet harvesting equipment. The beet harvesting will be integrated into its production schedule of farm equipment as rapidly as possible.

M.E.P. REPORT 6/65

Compact windrower takes 8-foot swath. Hay feeds from cutterbar directly through 90-inch wide conditioner. Deflector shields funnel hay into fluffy windrow or leave it in a full-width swath. Maneuvers well on hillsides, in odd-shaped fields, and on rugged terrain. Made by Hesston Manufacturing Co., Hesston, Kansas.

MW personnel Agricultural 4/24/65

Hesston Model 110 Windrower

Now there's a "compact" windrower: the all-new Model 110, offered by Hesston Manufacturing Company for 1965 along with an improved version of its "500"—powerful auger header machine Hesston introduced to the industry two years ago—and the "280", which features the basic draper header design.

The "110" is a highly maneuverable 8-foot windrower, engineered for small-acreage farmers or those with special terrain, humidity, and other harvesting problems. Hay is fed directly from the cutterbar through a 90-inch wide conditioner *before* it goes on the ground. Deflector shields funnel the hay into a fluffy windrow or leave it in a full-width swath. There is no auger or draper.

Extensive field tests prove its agility on hillsides, in odd-shaped fields, and on rugged terrain.

Circle No. 205 on Reply Card

Good Farming Quarterly - Sp. 1965

SOUTHWEST KANSAS

HUTCH NEWS 5/6/65

Page 3 Sec 1

Hesston's 20,000th Windrower

HESSTON — Purchase recently of a piece of farm machinery has brought unexpected dividends for Edwin R. Schmidt, who operates a 400-acre farm east of Buhler.

When he purchased a Hesston windrower from Inman Implement Co., Schmidt had no way of knowing his was a historic piece of equipment.

It happened to be Hesston Manufacturing's 20,000th such machine in exactly 10 years since the company began producing them at Hesston.

Edwin Schmidt and his dealer, Carl Schmidt — no relation — drove from Inman to Hesston to pick up the machine, suddenly got the red carpet treatment. They were luncheon guests of plant officials, were taken on tour of the factory, and Pres. Lyle E. Yost presented keys to the self-propelled machine to the farmer who had never owned one of the units before.

These Hesston windrowers have gone to 20 foreign countries on six continents.

Little Ark Watershed

Made in Kansas, by Kansans, for a Kansan

EDWIN R. SCHMIDT, who operates a 400-acre diversified farm near Buhler, is the owner of Hesston Manufacturing Company's 20,000th windrower. He is shown receiving the keys from Lyle Yost, Hesston's president. Equipment dealer Carl Schmidt, right, of Inman Implement Company, sold the machine. Schmidt will use his first windrower on alfalfa and hybrid sorghum-sudangrass. He bought it because, "I will have it when I need it and because haylage looks like its the coming thing." He plans to do some custom work, also.

KANSAS FARMER 6/5/65

ALEXANDRIA DAILY TOWN TALK, ALEXANDRIA-PINEVILLE, LA., SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1965

USINESS DIRECT

ENTS — ADVERTISEMENTS

The wonderful Hesston 110 at work in a field. You can own one, too.

World of Worth in New Hesston 110 at Shadow's

Hesston continues its leadership in farm machinery with the new Model 110, and it's brought you exclusively in this area by the Shadow Tractor Co.

The Hesston 110 Windrower is tough, compact and simple. It was designed to meet the specific needs of the grower with small acreage, but it also sets new standards of worth for the man with extra-heavy or hard-to-handle hay.

Draper and auger are eliminated by new, straight through hay flow.

All the Best Features

The new 110 has all the features that make the Hesston name famous in windrowing and it has the built-in quality that has become a part of the Hesston reputation during a decade of windrowing leadership.

If you want outstanding ability in a compact package — the Hesston 110 offers you a world of worth.

It has the speed you need for faster haying, the traction you want for hillside use, the agility and maneuverability to make haying easy even in small, odd-shaped fields. With a unique, new direct feed system from the cutter through the conditioner, there's no need for an auger or draper.

Fits the Small Farm

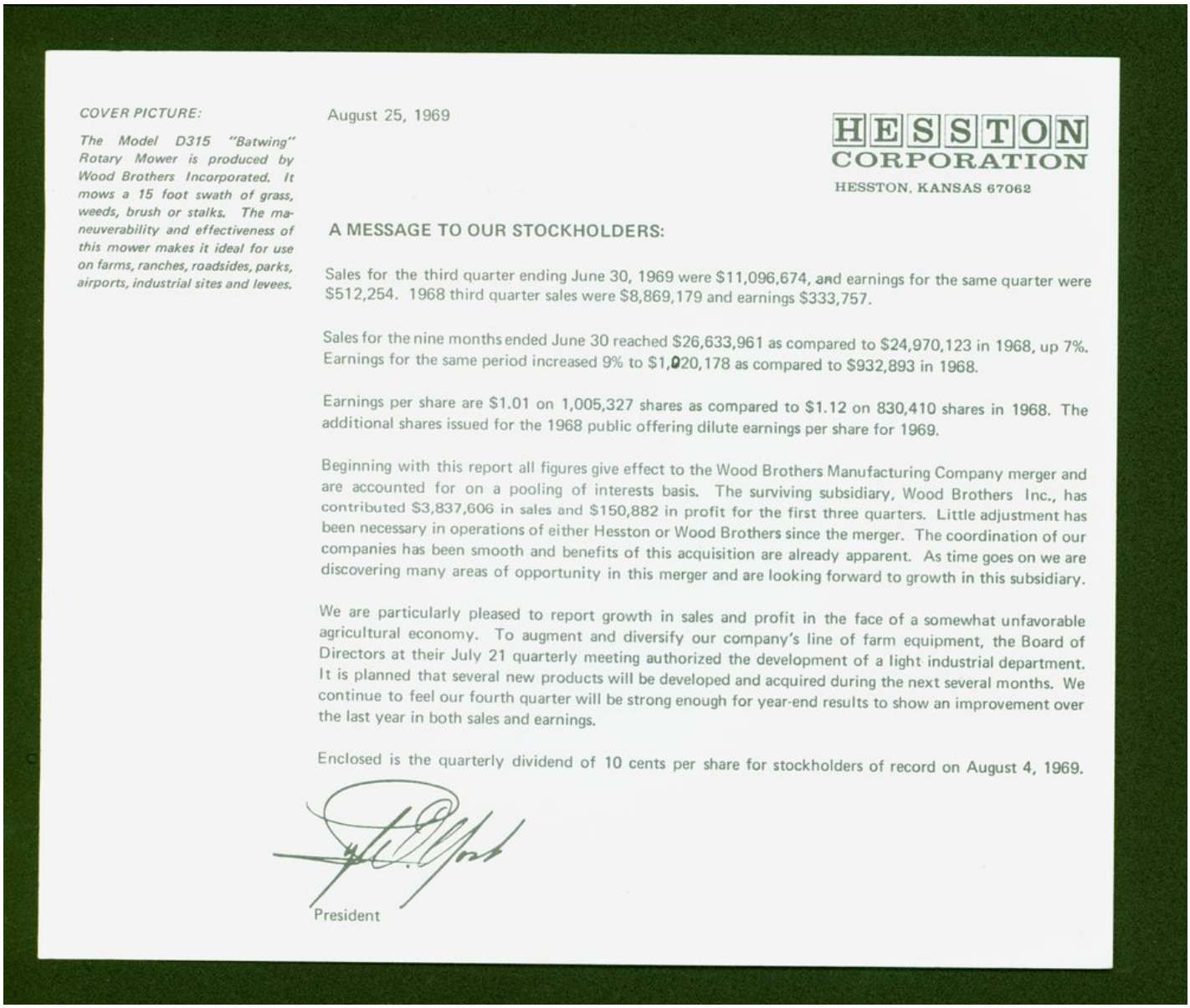
The Hesston 110 fits the small farm where land costs are high, the profit margin narrow and machinery expenses critical. Its simple design keeps the cost low and maintenance at a minimum.

Yet it has the productive capacity that means better profit.

See and buy the Hesston 110 now at Shadow's, 3200 Third street. The phone number is HI 3-3651.

Hesston Corporation scrapbook

Hesston Corporation scrapbook



COVER PICTURE:

The Model D315 "Batwing" Rotary Mower is produced by Wood Brothers Incorporated. It mows a 15 foot swath of grass, weeds, brush or stalks. The maneuverability and effectiveness of this mower makes it ideal for use on farms, ranches, roadsides, parks, airports, industrial sites and levees.

August 25, 1969

HESSTON CORPORATION
HESSTON, KANSAS 67062

A MESSAGE TO OUR STOCKHOLDERS:

Sales for the third quarter ending June 30, 1969 were $11,096,674, and earnings for the same quarter were $512,254. 1968 third quarter sales were $8,869,179 and earnings $333,757.

Sales for the nine months ended June 30 reached $26,633,961 as compared to $24,970,123 in 1968, up 7%. Earnings for the same period increased 9% to $1,020,178 as compared to $932,893 in 1968.

Earnings per share are $1.01 on 1,005,327 shares as compared to $1.12 on 830,410 shares in 1968. The additional shares issued for the 1968 public offering dilute earnings per share for 1969.

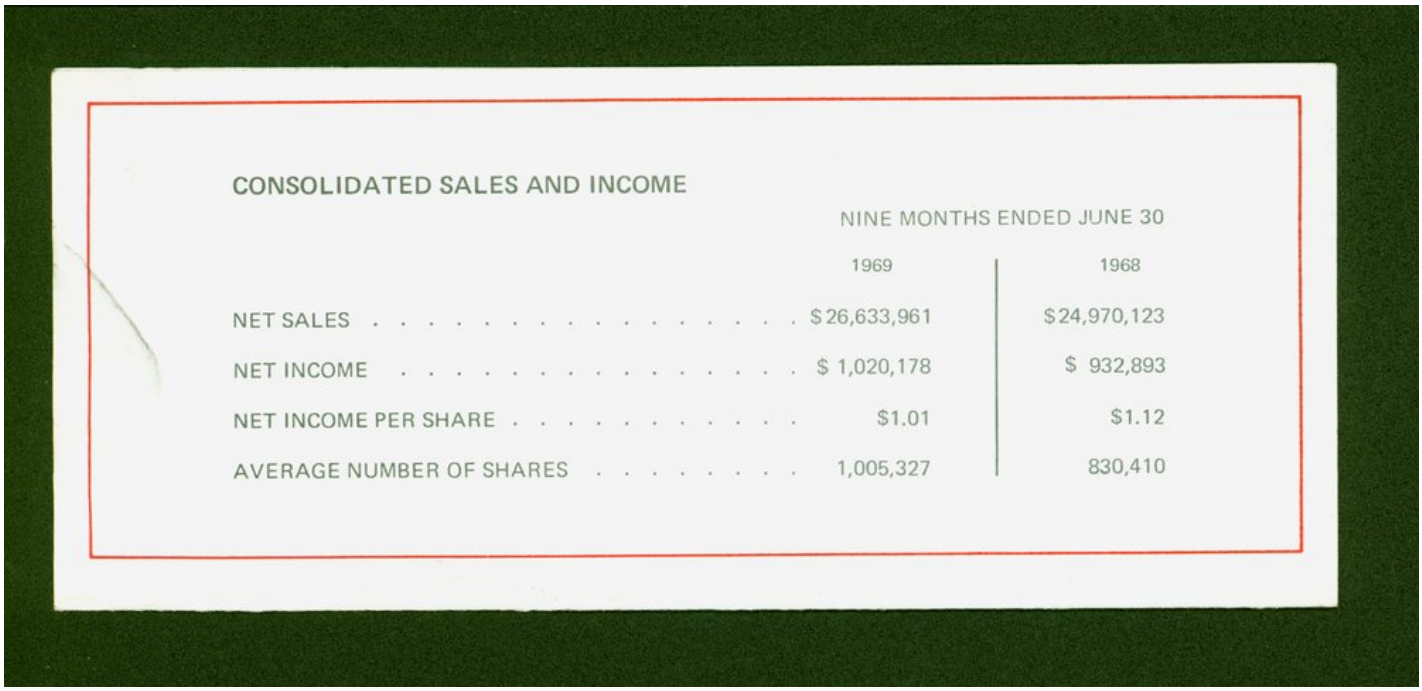
Beginning with this report all figures give effect to the Wood Brothers Manufacturing Company merger and are accounted for on a pooling of interests basis. The surviving subsidiary, Wood Brothers Inc., has contributed $3,837,606 in sales and $150,882 in profit for the first three quarters. Little adjustment has been necessary in operations of either Hesston or Wood Brothers since the merger. The coordination of our companies has been smooth and benefits of this acquisition are already apparent. As time goes on we are discovering many areas of opportunity in this merger and are looking forward to growth in this subsidiary.

We are particularly pleased to report growth in sales and profit in the face of a somewhat unfavorable agricultural economy. To augment and diversify our company's line of farm equipment, the Board of Directors at their July 21 quarterly meeting authorized the development of a light industrial department. It is planned that several new products will be developed and acquired during the next several months. We continue to feel our fourth quarter will be strong enough for year-end results to show an improvement over the last year in both sales and earnings.

Enclosed is the quarterly dividend of 10 cents per share for stockholders of record on August 4, 1969.

President

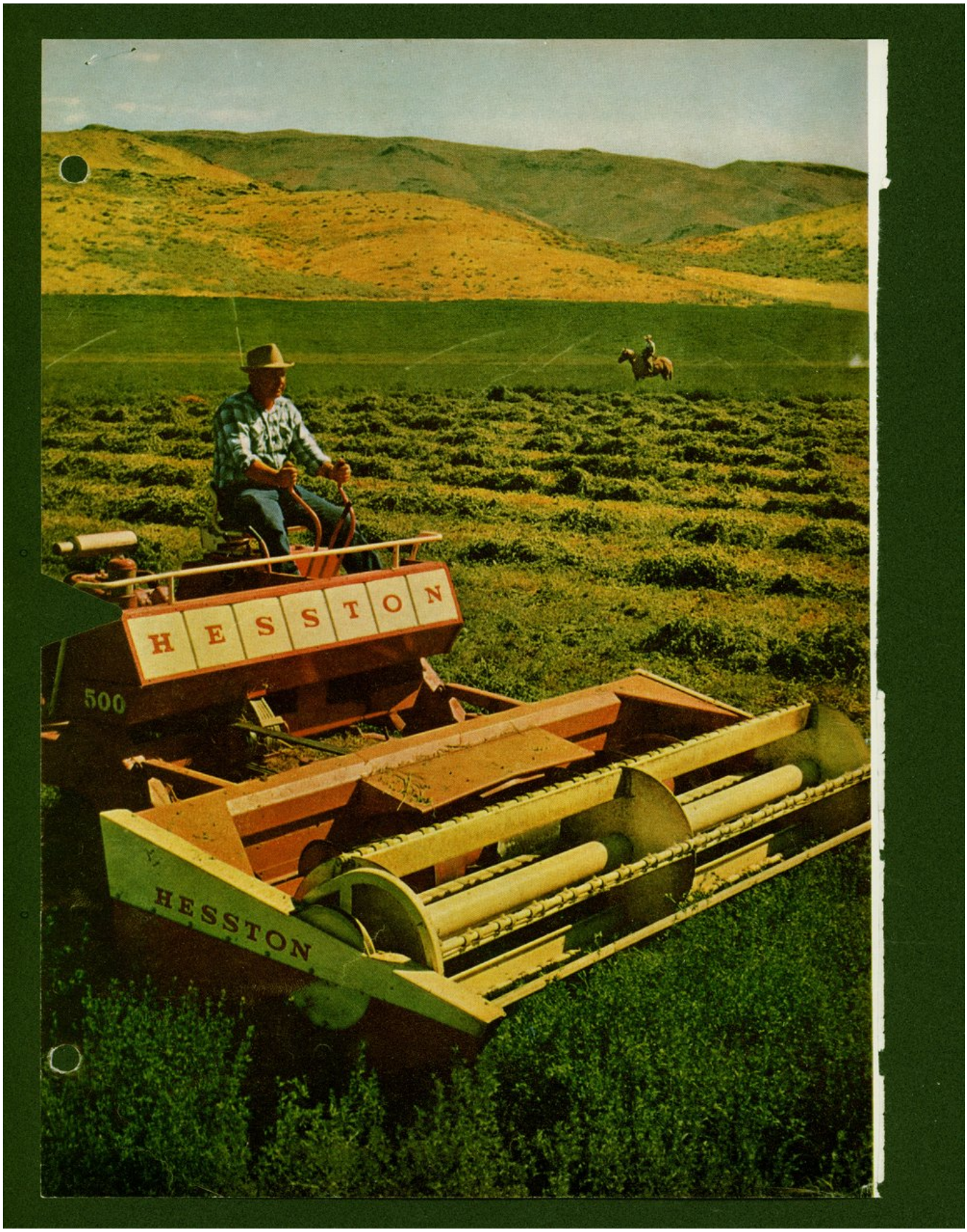
Hesston Corporation scrapbook



CONSOLIDATED SALES AND INCOME

	NINE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30	
	1969	1968
NET SALES	$26,633,961	$24,970,123
NET INCOME	$ 1,020,178	$ 932,893
NET INCOME PER SHARE	$1.01	$1.12
AVERAGE NUMBER OF SHARES	1,005,327	830,410

Hesston Corporation scrapbook



Successful Farming

BORROWING MONEY? HERE'S WHAT'S NEW

By Richard E. Geyer

Credit practices are changing rapidly. This means new opportunities for you—and new obligations.

The trend is toward *complete lending*, as much as possible. Here's a roundup of latest developments:

Wider range of services. Some rural lenders are becoming financial supermarkets, offering help on taxes, accounting, financial management, investments, and insurance—in addition to better service on loans to farmers.

Many banks can now help with estate planning because they have new trust powers. Some bankers are even thinking of requiring an estate plan as a condition for a loan. They want to be sure of continuity from one generation to the next. They're likely to insist on adequate life insurance, especially for members of a partnership, and succession arrangements specified in bylaws if your farm is incorporated.

Loans for new purposes. PCA's and banks are stepping up college loans. Banks are making loans through (1) their own loan plans, (2) statewide guarantee plans, and (3) United Student Aid Funds.

PCA's also are active educational lenders. Example: In two years, the Fargo, North Dakota, PCA has made over 230 educational loans to farm families. There is over $210,000 outstanding on these loans.

Other examples: Loans for developing recreational facilities on your farm are now available from the Farmers Home Administration, as are funds for farm labor housing and housing for the elderly. FHA is accommodating young farmers trying to get started by renting or working off the farm, with a new policy which permits farm ownership loans on small farms.

Banks, notably short-term lenders, are doing more *real estate* lending. American Bankers Association surveys show mortgage lending by banks jumped 32% from 1962 to 1964. This increase was three times the growth in previous years.

PCA's and banks are stretching loans out from seasonal and 1-year to *intermediate* term—3 to 5 years or longer—for machinery, buildings, and similar uses.

This is part of the *campaign against obtaining credit from several sources*. Lenders say you get credit and financial services at lower cost, with more planning help, if you do most or all business at one place.

Dealer credit is the principal target. Lenders have ammunition for their campaign from USDA and college studies which show that farmers may be tempted to borrow too much money at too high interest through dealers, as *Successful Farming* has reported.

Opinions vary on where dealer credit may go. Some feel it may be used less as a sales tool in the future. However, cost of dealer credit is often competitive with other sources, repayment may be more flexible, and its use appears to be increasing more rapidly than other sources—that's what Michigan State ag economists concluded from a survey of farm machinery financing.

Regardless, you're likely to hear more about *complete farm family financing* from agricultural lenders.

Key word here is family. PCA head F. Vernon Wright struck the theme when he told local PCA representatives recently: "It is false efficiency for a farmer or rancher to use astute credit management in the operation of the farm and yet permit purchases of family and household items to be financed elsewhere, usually at higher interest costs."

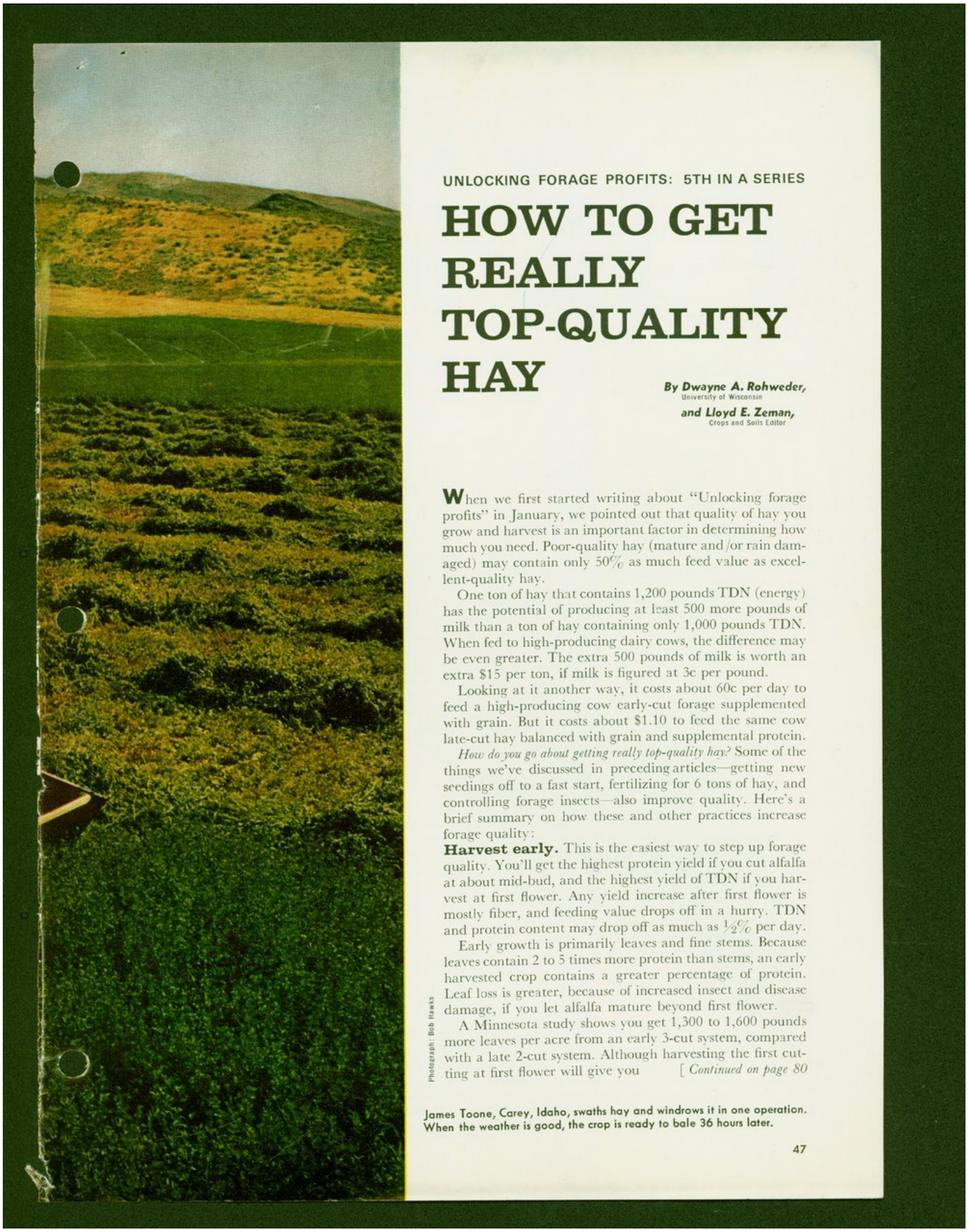
Loans are larger. An American Bankers Association survey showed that 62% of the rural banks could loan $50,000 or more to individual customers in 1964, up from 57% two years earlier.

Real estate loan changes: They are running longer and require less down payment. For example, life insurance loans typically written for 20 years a few years ago, are now more likely to be for 25 or 30 years. And Federal Land Banks make loans up to 35 years.

Lenders say their down payment requirements are edging down proportionally. This is especially true for farmers who have proven ability to handle heavy debt, says Glenn W. Buzzard, farm mortgage manager at Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company.

But as Michigan State Ag Economist John Brake notes, "With increasing size of loans, the dollar amounts of the down

[*Continued on page 79*



UNLOCKING FORAGE PROFITS: 5TH IN A SERIES

HOW TO GET REALLY TOP-QUALITY HAY

By Dwayne A. Rohweder,
University of Wisconsin
and Lloyd E. Zeman,
Crops and Soils Editor

When we first started writing about "Unlocking forage profits" in January, we pointed out that quality of hay you grow and harvest is an important factor in determining how much you need. Poor-quality hay (mature and/or rain damaged) may contain only 50% as much feed value as excellent-quality hay.

One ton of hay that contains 1,200 pounds TDN (energy) has the potential of producing at least 500 more pounds of milk than a ton of hay containing only 1,000 pounds TDN. When fed to high-producing dairy cows, the difference may be even greater. The extra 500 pounds of milk is worth an extra $15 per ton, if milk is figured at 3c per pound.

Looking at it another way, it costs about 60c per day to feed a high-producing cow early-cut forage supplemented with grain. But it costs about $1.10 to feed the same cow late-cut hay balanced with grain and supplemental protein.

How do you go about getting really top-quality hay? Some of the things we've discussed in preceding articles—getting new seedings off to a fast start, fertilizing for 6 tons of hay, and controlling forage insects—also improve quality. Here's a brief summary on how these and other practices increase forage quality:

Harvest early. This is the easiest way to step up forage quality. You'll get the highest protein yield if you cut alfalfa at about mid-bud, and the highest yield of TDN if you harvest at first flower. Any yield increase after first flower is mostly fiber, and feeding value drops off in a hurry. TDN and protein content may drop off as much as ½% per day.

Early growth is primarily leaves and fine stems. Because leaves contain 2 to 5 times more protein than stems, an early harvested crop contains a greater percentage of protein. Leaf loss is greater, because of increased insect and disease damage, if you let alfalfa mature beyond first flower.

A Minnesota study shows you get 1,300 to 1,600 pounds more leaves per acre from an early 3-cut system, compared with a late 2-cut system. Although harvesting the first cutting at first flower will give you [*Continued on page 80*

Photograph: Bob Hawks

James Toone, Carey, Idaho, swaths hay and windrows it in one operation. When the weather is good, the crop is ready to bale 36 hours later.

By Robert E. Roselle,
University of Nebraska

Photographs: Bob Hawks, Hufnagle

HERE'S HOW TO IDENTIFY AND CONTROL BEEF CATTLE INSECTS

CATTLE GRUBS

TICKS

SCREW WORMS

You'll want to clip this guide for future use. Note these remarkable photos obtained with the help of USDA, especially that of Dr. Roger Drummond, USDA Insect Laboratory, Kerrville, Texas. We also applaud photographers Bob Hawks and Dick Hufnagle, who were rain-soaked, manure-splattered, and kicked in the head to get them.—
DAVE MALENA, BEEF EDITOR

EVERY MINUTE, every hour, every day, some insect is feeding on or annoying your beef cattle. Loss in meat production due to insects would be staggering if it could be counted. Although accurate figures are not available, insects are costing you and other livestock men millions of dollars annually. Much of this loss can be reduced if you can recognize the insects and know how to control them.

CATTLE GRUBS

Two kinds of cattle grub flies, the northern or "bomb-fly," and the southern or "heel-fly" cement eggs to the hairs of legs, rump, and lower body portions in the spring. Egg laying activity excites cattle, causing them to run frantically, even though the flies do not bite or sting.

After hatching, the grubs (maggots) enter the skin and migrate through muscle and connective tissues, emerging in the backs the following December to April. Grubs emerge in the backs of Southern cattle much earlier than Northern cattle.

Damage to hides and high-priced cuts of meat is extensive. This lowers prices of grubby cattle for the feeder.

Insecticides that control grubs by systemic action (taken into the animal's system) have replaced rotenone treatments. They kill the grubs before they emerge in the backs and only one application is required. Time of application is important. Applications too late in the life cycle of the grub may cause unwanted reactions in the cattle. Check with your extension agent or college of agriculture for recommended time of treatment.

TICKS

Several kinds of ticks are parasites on cattle. They are more prevalent in the South-Central and Southern states than in the northern Great Plains. Ticks attach to animals and engorge with blood. When numerous, animals aren't thrifty and may lose weight. Some ticks are carriers of disease-causing organisms.

SCREW WORMS

The adult screw worm is a blow fly which deposits eggs around the edge of fresh wounds. The maggots feed on the raw flesh. This causes an open wound which attracts more adult flies. If not controlled, screw worms can kill animals.

Ranchers in the Central States may never come in contact with screw worms. At present, sterile flies are being used to eradicate the insect. However, certain other related maggots may be found in wounds and can be treated in the same manner as screw worms.

CATTLE LICE

Two kinds of lice, chewing or little red lice and blood sucking or blue lice are common in cattle. Both can cause serious economic losses in reduced vigor

NOW! A
to a toug
SWEETL
and Wor

Feeders and scientists have known t
Horn Flies and Face Flies is to get enc
into the droppings by feeding. How
has been the tough problem. Let's
unpalatable. Some way had to be f
animal would eat it regularly and in s
minerals or proteins has not been a
Now Staley has a complete answe
Block. The animal eagerly eats the bl
sweet blackstrap molasses. The attra
will consume enough BAR-FLY on a
There is nothing more effective in c
Flies and Worms than BAR-FLY. The
enough BAR-FLY into the animal than the tasty STALEY SWEETLIX BAR-FLY and Wormer Block.

Get ready to reduce the losses caused by these pests and parasites. See your nearest feed dealer. Ask him about these blocks, or write A. E. Staley for complete information. A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co., Decatur, Illinois.

As simple as one, two, three

1 SWEETLIX BAR-FLY is provided in palatable molasses block form.
2 SWEETLIX BAR-FLY passes through the animal and concentrates in droppings where horn flies lay eggs.
3 Emerging larvae are killed by SWEETLIX BAR-FLY before they reach the fly stage.

* Prevents the breeding of Face Flies and Horn Flies.
* Controls Worms.
* Genuine Blackstrap Molasses makes the animal eat more, drink more and get more from roughage feeds. (Not recommended for lactating dairy animals)

SWEETLIX
BAR-FLY and Wormer Block
Staley

Ask about SWEETONE-dried molasses in a 50 lb. bag!

A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, Illinois

84

Get top-quality hay

From page 47

more protein and TDN per acre, tons of forage may be less. But total yield for the year will be greater, because more leaves are saved and the second cutting can make fast growth during June when moisture is usually plentiful. In a Wisconsin study, an early 3-cutting system yielded as much as 0.88 ton more dry matter, 0.35 ton more protein, and 0.77 ton more TDN per acre per year over a 2-cutting system.

A good program is to have all first-crop hay cut by the time it reaches first flower. So, plan to start harvesting soon enough so that you are through by the time the last of your hay reaches this stage. It's the day you finish cutting rather than the day you start that's important. (See, Harvesting Hay by the Calendar, June 1964, *Successful Farming*).

Provide good fall management. Make your last cutting before Sept. 1 in the northern tier of states, and by mid-September in the southern part of the Corn Belt. If you want to make a later cutting, delay doing so until late October, or after the crop has stopped growing for the winter. But, in northern areas, it's a good idea to leave enough stubble to catch snow which provides insulation.

Reason for not cutting alfalfa during

[*Continued on page 84*

SUCCESSFUL FARMING, MAY, 1965

Get top-quality hay

From page 80

its final growth period is that the plants need leaf area to produce carbohydrates which they store in roots and crowns. Plants need carbohydrates to develop cold resistance so they can live over winter, and to get plants off to a fast start in spring. Healthy, fast-growing plants are necessary for high yields and top quality.

Spread harvest dates. By growing at least two varieties of alfalfa and grasses of different maturities, your hay will be ready to cut at different times—making it easier to harvest the crop at peak quality. Vernal performs best in the northern Midwest. In northern areas, use it or other winter-hardy, wilt-resistant varieties wherever you want to keep a stand of alfalfa for a long time.

Flemish-type alfalfas, such as DuPuits, Alfa, or FD-100, mature about one week earlier than Vernal. Use them on remaining acres, or where short-time stands are desired.

Farther south, Flemish varieties are more widely used because winterhardiness is less of a problem. Several Flemish varieties resistant to wilt are now available. These may replace wilt-susceptible varieties and expand their area of use.

Orchardgrass is an early starter, too, and fits in well with the Flemish alfalfas where it is sufficiently hardy. Bromegrass is a high-yielding, leafy grass that works best with an alfalfa such as Vernal. Timothy also does well in the northern tier of states on heavier soils, especially for short-time stands.

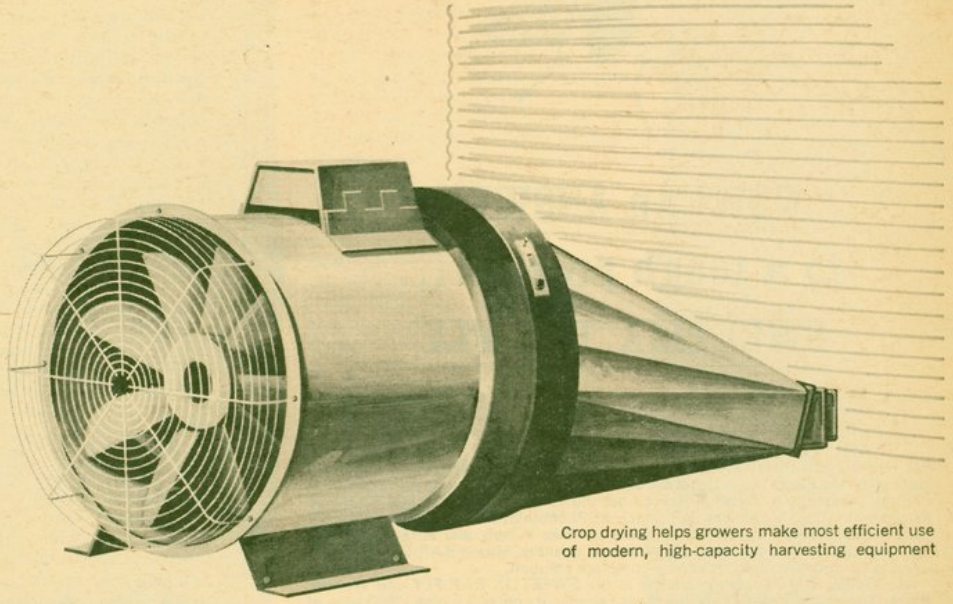
Applying plenty of fertilizer not only increases yields, but steps up quality. You can't expect a crop to do an efficient job of producing protein, carotene, vitamins, and nutrients needed by livestock unless it has plenty of plant food to keep it healthy.

Liming to a soil pH of 6.5 to 7.0, fertilizing at seeding time, and then applying enough phosphate and potash fertilizer each year should keep legumes healthy and growing vigorously. A 6-ton

"You almost finished lady? It's milking time."

SUCCESSFUL FARMING, MAY, 1965

If the moisture you harvest is costing you money, you should look into crop drying with PHILGAS®



Crop drying helps growers make most efficient use of modern, high-capacity harvesting equipment

You can remove that excess moisture *after* harvest of corn, small grains, hay and forage quickly, safely and efficiently with Philgas (Phillips LP-gas).

On-farm drying solves the problem of high losses in harvesting field-dried corn and eliminates the risk of losing mature crops because of wet weather. Crop drying is practical if the following advantages outweigh the cost of drying (and they usually do):

Dried with Philgas, corn can be

- Harvested early—taking advantage of good weather, obtaining cleaner husking, reducing insect losses in the field, and making possible fall plowing and seeding of wheat or cover crops.
- Saved in wet years
- Harvested with a picker-sheller or combined with a corn head
- Stored safely in tight bins, in half the space required by ear corn
- Marketed without undesirable moisture content

Small grains can be

- Harvested as soon as mature
- Harvested faster by combining from early morning to late at night
- Saved even in wet harvesting weather when, because of late seeding or poor growing weather, the crop must be harvested even though it contains a high percentage of moisture
- Stored safely
- Marketed without an undesirable moisture content

Hay and forage can be

- Cut at proper stage of growth
- Saved even in wet weather
- Stored safely with full feed value retained, and without loss of leaves
- Marketed without a discount

Crop drying with Philgas is clean and efficient

When harvested, crops dry naturally—but slowly—by evaporation. The slower they dry, the more they can cost you. The drying process can be greatly speeded up by circulating air heated with Philgas over and through the crop. Philgas gives clean, constant heat. It has a high B.T.U. content, burns efficiently, and is economical.

If *you* can save money through the general advantages of crop drying (and most farmers can), you can save *more* through the special advantages of Philgas. If you're in the market for a crop dryer, look into equipment operating on Philgas. Your Philgas Distributor will be helpful with information and practical advice on equipment best suited to your needs.

And while you're at it, look into the advantages of making your *entire farm* a single-fuel, Philgas operation—indoors and out. You and your family will enjoy greatest possible convenience and economy. You can always count on dependable, first-class service from your Philgas Distributor. For more information, call on him or write:

PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY.
Philgas Sales Division
Bartlesville, Okla. 74004

Go first class . . . go Phillips 66

PHILLIPS 66

crop of alfalfa removes about 60 or 70 pounds of phosphate and 270 pounds of potash.

Stands with a lot of grass, or pure grass stands, need plenty of nitrogen, too. In a North Dakota study, applying 90 pounds of N to pure bromegrass increased yields by over 1,500 pounds per acre, and increased protein content from 9.2 to 14.2%.

Other studies in northern states show that pure grasses fertilized with about 130 pounds of nitrogen will produce as much forage as alfalfa-brome. But production isn't as uniform as with alfalfa-brome. Most of the yield of a grass is in the first crop. Harvest grasses at early heading to obtain high digestibility and quality.

Control insects and diseases. Both can reduce quality and slice yields to a fraction by causing heavy leaf loss. And, anything that reduces number of leaves reduces protein and carotene.

Alfalfa weevil, potato leafhopper, spittlebug, grasshoppers, and aphids are some of the most damaging insects. See last month's *Successful Farming* for details on how to identify and control these and other forage insects.

Bacterial wilt is one of the most serious diseases that attack alfalfa. Vigor of plants is reduced, growth is stunted, and plants die in late summer. The disease is most severe in two- and three-year-old stands.

If you want to keep a field in alfalfa longer than that, better use a wilt-resistant, winter-hardy variety such as Vernal, or Ranger in northern states and Cody or Buffalo in the southern part of the Corn Belt. Cayuga is a new wilt-resistant variety which does well in the Northeast. Culver is resistant, but it's hard to get seed except in Indiana.

Light infections of leaf spot and leaf blotch diseases cause leaf-yellowing and lower quality. Heavy infections reduce both yield and quality. Cut early to prevent loss of lower leaves.

Blackstem develops during warm, moist weather. Dark brown to black areas develop on stems and petioles. Small brown spots on leaves cause the leaves to turn yellow and die. Young shoots blacken and die. Remove excess fall growth after a killing frost to decrease overwintering of disease spores. See May 1964 *Successful Farming* for more details on how to control these and other forage diseases.

Control weeds. Quackgrass, yellow rocket, hoary alyssum, and white cockle are among the biggest weed problems in hayfields. Best method of control is a dense stand of a vigorous-growing hay crop that crowds out weeds.

You can control yellow rocket in alfalfa stands by applying 2,4-D when alfalfa is dormant. But, treatment has given erratic results and alfalfa may be injured.

Use good harvesting techniques. Anything you can do to speed up moving the crop into storage after you cut it lessens the chance of rain damage, and helps preserve high quality.

Using a hay conditioner immediately following the mower can cut drying time by one-third to one-half. A crop dryer greatly shortens the time hay needs to field cure, too. Raking hay in the early morning while there is still dew on it isn't any faster, but does reduce leaf loss.

A self-propelled windrower, such as pictured on page 46, eliminates raking—reducing chance of further leaf loss. This machine is especially adapted to drier western areas where drying hay isn't much of a problem.

Rainy weather is common in many areas during early June. So check the weather forecast before cutting hay. Good weather usually follows the passage of a cold front. A forecast of 2 to 3 days without rain is a good sign to start cutting.

Making low-moisture silage is another way to take much of the gamble out of haymaking because field drying time is reduced. If it works into your program, a good plan is to harvest the first crop for low-moisture silage, and then make dry hay from remaining cuttings.

More on how to speed up moving of hay from field to storage next month in "*How to Automate Haymaking*."

Child can afford college

From page 64

ships are frequently offered by civic groups, business, churches, etc. Ch with the high school guidance counselor or purchase any of a number of good books that list available scholarships.

Be sure, too, when you write for college catalogs, that you also ask for information on available scholarships and loans. Asking for financial help will *not* lessen the student's chances for college admission, officials insist.

Trade associations are an often overlooked source of scholarships. Once your child is firmly set on a career choice, the appropriate association may be able to provide leads to available grants.

Some special scholarships are available. If a student is handicapped, contact the Director of Vocational Rehabilitation in your state capital. For students whose father died due to war-caused disability, the Veterans Administration offers aid under the Junior GI Bill.

● Last but by no means least, the child's own efforts can go a long way toward lightening the financial load of college. Plugging for good grades while in high school will pay off when he applies for scholarships or an attractive loan.

Through FFA and similar projects, farm boys have a better opportunity than most to accumulate a college fund. Summer work on the farm likewise provi a way to supplement their income.

During-school jobs are also widely available. On an average, a third of the students attending college hold down a part-time job. And in many schools, the percentage is more than half. Again, the best bet is to let the college know in advance of the student's need for work, and any special abilities he may have.

Some enterprising college students have even *created* on-campus jobs. *Example:* Selling parents on the idea of buying birthday cakes for campus delivery.

> **What a pity it is that a person can't dispose of his experience for as much as it cost him.**—*J. J. Kelly*

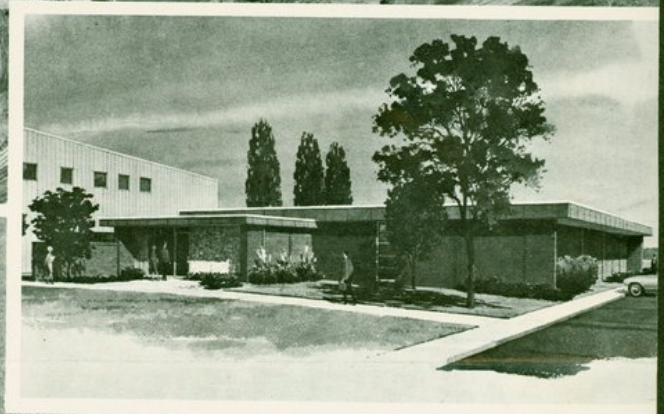
While going to college "first class" may be desirable, it isn't an absolute must. Many colleges have cooperative housing projects where students prepare their own food, do their own housework, etc., to trim living costs. Social expenses can also range from simple to sumptuous.

The current college financing situation is perhaps best summed up by the a missions office of one of the nation's co lier colleges, Harvard University. "No capable, vigorous student should hesitate to consider Harvard because of the cost," prospective freshmen are advised. That's also the situation at most other colleges.

BLUE CROSS-BLUE SHIELD OF KANSAS

HEALTH PLAN

Published Quarterly by Kansas Hospital Service Association • Kansas Physicians' Service



APRIL, 1965

HESSTON MANUFACTURING

KANSAS FASTEST GROWING INDUSTRY

EDITORIAL

"No Left-Over"

(Editor's Note: The following editorial is taken from the Arkansas Hospital Association Newsletter, September, 1964. We found it so interesting and applicable to all Blue Cross-Blue Shield Plans and their subscribers that we reprint it here for our readers)

From time to time Blue Cross-Blue Shield members ask why they cannot have a refund at the end of the year. Some refer to it as a "little break" or a "discount" for not using the coverage.

It is a reasonable enough question, particularly in this era of discount living. Only things are different with Blue Cross and Blue Shield.

First, there can be no warehouse purchase for settings of broken hips, no annual sale on heart attack cases. Each hospital and doctor bill paid by the Plans is special and separate.

Second, good health is its own reward. People do not decide whether or not they will use their Blue Cross and Blue Shield. No one wants to be sick. No one plans a trip to the hospital. The member who does not use his coverage during a year or for many years is not a favored member; he is a fortunate individual.

Last, Blue Cross and Blue Shield do not allow for refunds in the rates they charge. What is charged is only what it costs.

Blue Cross and Blue Shield have statistics which tell how many people out of every thousand will need hospitalization and operations during a year. More studies tell how long they will stay in the hospital. Blue Cross knows the exact cost of a day of hospital care, and comes within pennies of knowing what it will be one or two years from now.

With these figures and the small operating cost, the total cost for a given period is figured. Divide by the number of members and that amount is what each one pays to belong. There is nothing left over for refunds.

The only unknown is WHO will need to use Blue Cross and Blue Shield and WHEN.

From Our Mail Bag . . . .

Blue Cross and Blue Shield:

I had thought, "Oh, I will never have to go to the hospital. Blue Cross and Blue Shield is so high, why do I carry it?"

I've changed my mind now, since my sickness and surgery last fall. . . . You were so prompt in payment, I won't complain again. Thanks for everything.

Respectfully,
Mrs. Mary Meredith
216 Neosho, Emporia

I have had friends say, "Why do you carry it; you never use it?" I tell them how it helped me, and ask them **not to drop their coverage.**

* * * *

"I want to thank you for your prompt attention to my Blue Cross coverage for my hospitalization in the Manhattan Memorial and also in St. Francis Hospital in Topeka. I appreciate very much this financial help. I hope I'll not have to call upon you for a long time. Sincerely yours, Mrs. David Townley, Manhattan."

31.8% of Population

The Blue Cross Association's enrollment figures for the first quarter of 1964 place national enrollment at 59,493,715. This number accounts for 31.8% of the civilian population in the United States. There are 76 Blue Cross Plans in the country. The four Canadian Plans have an enrollment of 3,729,855.

At the end of 1964, Kansas Blue Cross enrollment totaled 620,179.

Over 35 Million Dollars Paid In Care Last Year

Nearly 3 Million Dollars Per Month
For Hospital-Medical-Surgical Care
Of Kansas Blue Cross-Blue Shield Subscribers

A total of $35,012,199.82 — nearly three million dollars a month — was paid by Kansas Blue Cross-Blue Shield for the hospital-medical-surgical care of its subscribers during 1964. This amount was paid on a total of 513,255 Blue Cross and Blue Shield cases during the year.

Blue Cross-Blue Shield is the largest health care protection Plan in Kansas. In addition to the 620,179 subscribers in Kansas Blue Cross-Blue Shield, there are at least 50,000 additional Kansans living in Johnson and Wyandotte Counties enrolled through the Kansas City, Missouri Plan.

Quoting from a new annual report of activities for last year, entitled, "A Performance Review for 1964," officers of the Plans say, "In carrying out our responsibility as a public service facility, Blue Cross and Blue Shield extend coverage to all segments of the population . . . employees, the self-employed, the retired, the good risks and the bad risks. Special programs are designed and a special effort is made to offer the advantages of group-type benefits to the greatest number of people."

Thirty-two prominent state-wide trade associations sponsor Blue Cross-Blue Shield for their individual unit members; over 9,000 Kansas business firms are enrolled; 27 Kansas colleges and universities sponsor the Plans for their students; and 145,557 Kansans of all ages are enrolled on a non-group basis.

To learn more about Kansas Blue Cross-Blue Shield's enrollment activities; range of coverage; the responsibility its officers assume in attempting to control costs and at the same time provide high-level protection to as many Kansans as possible, write for a copy of the latest financial report, **"A Performance Review for 1964."**

18-Year-Old Firm In Small Kansas Town Has Almost Unbelievable Growth

Hesston Company Becomes One of World Leaders In Manufacturing of Farm Machinery

The growth of Hesston Manufacturing Company, a farm-bred industry, was described by one observer as just like a "fairy tale being staged in a rural community right here in our own state of Kansas."

The town of Hesston is located on State Highway 81 about 35 miles north of Wichita. It was in the summer of 1946 that a hard-working head of a combine crew from this little town was keeping tally of the time his men lost stopping their combines to unload wheat. Several hours a day were being lost. . . . Hours that expensive, self-propelled combines could be cutting instead of sitting waiting for the crew to scoop out the bin. Working with the owner of the Hesston machine shop, a practical answer was reached — an unloading auger attachment to the combine. It unloaded the combine automatically, and without stopping the machine. This was the first venture of what later has become the large Hesston Manufacturing Company, Inc. A few were produced, and then the word spread so rapidly that the augers had to be made in quantity. A little over a year later, a company was formed, with its only offices and factory in a small modest Quonset building in Hesston.

Only The Beginning

But this was just the beginning. Farm machine after farm machine was designed and redesigned for better and faster working facilities on the farmer's production line.

As recently as 1955, Hesston still was in the one-million dollar class of small manufacturer. Up to that time, it had designed and made some 80 different products, many of them labor-saving attachments for combines and other machinery.

Then came the self-propelled Windrower, a machine for harvesting hay and small grains which cuts, conditions and windrows in a single operation. Acceptance has been "unbelievable," says Lyle Yost, President of Hesston Manufacturing. The words "Hesston" and "windrower" have become almost synonymous, and the twenty thousandth Hesston-built windrower rolled off the assembly lines in January, 1965. Mr. Yost stated at that time, "The self-propelled windrower has been the most significant change in the hay-making process since the invention of the hay baler.

Hesston's line of products includes: Row Crop Savers (which attach to combines to pick up crops downed by severe weather); Straw Choppers (which chop and spread straw out of the backs of combines); Corn Harvesters (which also attach to most combine models); sugar beet toppers and Cotton Harvesters. Hesston-manufactured machinery is sold and used not only in the United States, but in many foreign countries on six continents.

And in the meantime, the little town of Hesston is no longer a "little town." The population has almost doubled its size of 700 in 1946. New schools and churches have been built, and other new businesses have come to town. Hesston now employs about 700 people, many of whom drive from surrounding communities to work for the fast-growing manufacturing company. Employees are from McPherson, Hillsboro, Peabody, Buhler, Goessel, Moundridge and even Wichita and Hutchinson.

Lyle Yost . . .
HESSTON'S PRESIDENT

Hesston Manufacturing Co., topped $12 million in sales during 1964. The total was $12,557,000 — an increase of 18% over 1962 sales.

This spring, two new engineering buildings will be completed at a total cost of approximately $155,000.00. This latest addition to the facilities continued an unbroken trend of at least one major investment annually in plant expansion ever since the company began operating. President Yost said of this building, "We allot a percentage of each year's gross sales to product research and development which is substantially higher than the industry average."

In keeping with its progressive plans for continuous growth, the Hesston company is just as progressive in its foresightedness in personnel policies. High level fringe benefits are offered to the employees, and to make sure these extra benefits keep pace, Hesston management recently re-evaluated its hospital-medical-surgical program, and purchased a high-level Blue Cross-Blue Shield program, including basic Blue Cross; Blue Shield Schedule 2; Supplemental Accident Riders and Major Medical. John Siemens, Director of Industrial Relations, said of the new Blue Cross-Blue Shield program when it was installed late last fall, "We believe our employees realize the value of protecting themselves and their families with adequate insurance, and it is with this in mind that we have arrranged for the adoption of this new program."

John Siemens
DIRECTOR INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Hesston pays the full cost of the employee's Blue Cross-Blue Shield, and offers payroll deduction for the employee who wishes to buy the program for his family. Mr. Siemens told employees, "We are certain you and your family will enjoy a greater sense of security as a result of this valuable protection."

Kansas Blue Cross-Blue Shield is honored to announce that Hesston Manufacturing Company, Inc., of Hesston, Kansas, is one of the more than 9,500 Kansas firms with active Blue Cross-Blue Shield Employee Groups.

1965 KHA Officers

Officers of the Kansas Hospital Association elected in the late fall at the annual convention included: Sister M. Marita, Independence, President; Curtis Erickson, Phillipsburg, President-Elect; Marvin Ewert, Newton, Vice-President; and Charles Gray, Iola, Treasurer.

Marvin Nichols, Hutchinson, is the retiring KHA President.

Higher Private Room Allowance For All Subscribers In 1965

New Program Includes Important New Benefit

The Blue Cross allowance toward a private room in the hospital where you may be a patient has been increased as a part of the new 1965 program of benefits for all Kansas subscribers. This announcement was made early in the year, and became effective for group subscribers in January; for non-group subscribers in February; (or the first payment date thereafter), and for Farm Bureau subscribers in March.

For a number of years, the Blue Cross allowance for patients in private rooms has been less than in semi-private rooms. If a subscriber was hospitalized in a semi-private room, that benefit was "covered in full" — however, for patients in a private room, there was a fixed dollar allowance.

Under the new contract in 1965, the private room allowance has been increased. This means an increase from the previous set dollar allowance (in most instances $9.00) to the average charge for semi-private rooms (any room with more than one bed) in the hospital where the subscriber is a patient.

In other words, if the average charge for a semi-private room in the hospital is $18.00, that is the allowance the subscriber will receive toward the charge for his private room. The allowance will vary depending on the hospital where the patient may be.

Chanute Teachers Upgrade Regularly To Keep Pace with Modern Medical Trends

The Chanute Teachers' Association's Blue Cross-Blue Shield Merit Rated Employee Group might well be described as a "model group." The officers study carefully, and at regular intervals, their existing hospital-medical-surgical needs; they upgrade their benefits by popular vote when these needs occur; and all the while the subscribers within the group are using their benefits carefully.

As a result, and because the group is "merit rated," a refund on dues has been made to the group by Blue Cross-Blue Shield every year for nine years.

In general, for a Group to be "merit rated," 75% of the eligible employees must be enrolled; and there must be at least fifty people on the billing.

This, then, is a method of guaranteeing to a group a fixed return on each dollar spent in dues for protection.

Eldon Penner, Assistant Dean of the Chanute Junior College, is shown at right in the accompanying picture as he receives his most recent refund check from Floyd West, Blue Cross-Blue Shield District Representative in the Chanute area. Mr. Penner has served as chairman of the Teachers' Association's Insurance Committee for the past ten years, and also headed the committee that selected Blue Cross-Blue Shield for the teachers of Chanute. He said, upon receiving the check for the past year, "In my opinion, practically all of our employees have had to use Blue Cross-Blue Shield at one time or another during the past ten years; however, they certainly have not taken advantage of these services provided, and for that reason it is possible for our group to receive this refund on our dues almost every year."

Buford Fisher, Superintendent of Schools in Chanute, and at left in the picture, pointed out, "Even though the program is sponsored by the Chanute Teachers' Association, enrollment is open to all full-time employees of the Board of Education."

Through the year, as additional benefits have become available, the Insurance Committee has studied them carefully, and taken polls of the group to see whether or not there was an interest in upgrading.

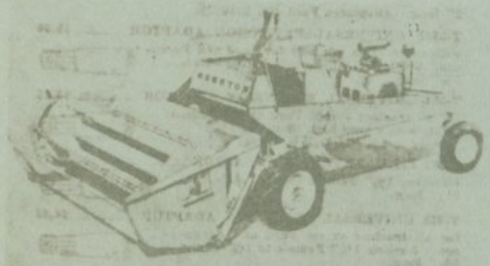
If there appears to be an interest in higher benefits, a vote is taken, and a 70% majority is required before the new benefit is installed.

One of the early upgradings was the advancement from Blue Shield Schedule 1 to Schedule 2, which provides a higher schedule of payments for physicians' services. Later, in 1959, the Non-Accident X-Ray Rider was built in to the program, and three years ago, when a still higher Blue Shield program was offered in Neosho (Schedule 3) it was purchased by the Teachers Association. (Schedule 3 is now available in over 70 Kansas counties). During the past year, the group voted to install a retiree program whereby employees retiring after November 1, 1964, would be maintained in the group at the same rates and benefits.

A total amount of refunds the Group has received in the past nine years was brought to $14,472.66 last fall, when the refund for the past year amounted to $2,515.75. This is the check that Mr. Penner is looking at in the picture. Other refunds as they were received by years follow:

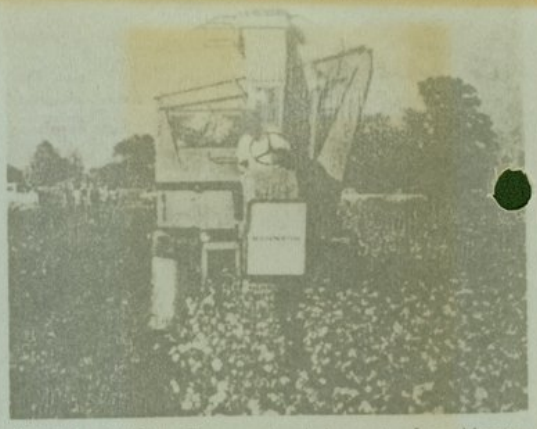
1956	$1,776.54	1960	582.75
1957	1,298.90	1961	1,587.14
1958	1,289.26	1962	1,161.71
1959	1,825.11	1963	2,445.60

IT'S NEW



Engineered for small-acreage farmers or those with special terrain, humidity and other harvesting problems, the Model 110 eight-foot windrower is made by Hesston Mfg. Co. Hay is fed directly from the cutterbar through a 90-inch wide conditioner before it goes on the ground. Deflector shields funnel the hay into a fluffy windrow or leave it in a full-width swath. There is no auger or draper.

Get Details. Circle 323 on REPLY CARD



BRUSH ACTION—This new brush harvester from Hesston features extra long, flexible nylon brushes and rubber paddles. The company says this machine will sell for about half the average cost of many spindle type machines.
Circle "D" on coupon for further information

COTTON FARMING APRIL, 1965

HESSTON's compact Model 110 is highly maneuverable 8-foot windrower. Hay is fed from cutter-bar to a 90-inch conditioner, then to ground.

SHOW SECTION

Kansas Farmer for February 6, 1

The overhead basket on this self-propelled "Brush Action" cotton harvester has 500 cubic feet of capacity, and side-dumps by tripping hydraulic controls with a hand lever. The SP-50 has extra long flexible nylon brushes and rubber paddles. The 2-row units "float" with variations in terrain. From Hesston Mfg. Co.

Get Details. Circle 331 on REPLY CARD

FARM & POWER EQUIPMENT — MAY, 1965

APRIL, 1965

EARL SEARS

Sears Employed In Marketing By Hesston Co.

Native Texan Earl W. Sears, for 12 years an official with the National Cotton Council, has been appointed Marketing Manager — Cotton at Hesston Manufacturing Co. in Hesston, Kansas.

Sears will be in charge of planning and programming for the machinery needs of the cotton farmer, based on research in the field and studies of future trends in cotton farming. Hesston's first entry in this market was its V-22 brush-type cotton harvester, introduced four years ago. This year it is introducing the SP-50, a self-propelled harvester based on the same brush action principal.

For seven years, Sears was National Cotton Council supervisor for the Southwest Area, with offices at Dallas. He joined the N. C. C. in 1952 as field representative at Lubbock, and also served two years at headquarters in Memphis. From 1948 to 1952, he was head of the department of vocational agriculture at Lamesa High school.

Prior to his graduation in 1948 from Texas Tech. College, Sears was named to "Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities." He is a native of Brownfield, Tex., where he was an outstanding high school athlete and honor student. He and his wife have four children, ranging in age from 13 to 7 years.

TEXAS AGRICULTURE

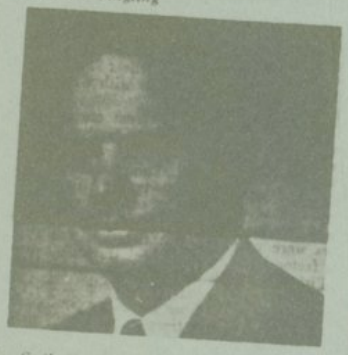
HESSTON DISTRIBUTING COMPANY NAMES NEW TERRITORY MANAGER

James O. Yingling, prominent Harrisburg, Arkansas businessman, has joined Hesston Distributing Company at Monroe, Louisiana.

In his new position, Yingling will work closely with Hesston farm machinery dealers in the three-state area to expand sales and servicing of Hesston products.

Prior to joining Hesston, Yingling served as manager of Mid-South Grain company for several years. He formerly was owner and manager of Yingling Farm Supply, manager of Cargill, Inc. Elevator, an associate County Agent, and an employee of the Soil Conservation Service. He is a graduate of Oklahoma State University.

James O. Yingling



Yingling, 43, is a native of Judsonia, Arkansas. He and his wife have four children.

Hesston-Gemco harvester (previously Gemco).

Two equipment companies are now combined to produce the Hesston-Gemco line of beet harvesting equipment. Gemco patents and design features which have been proven in the fields for many years were purchased early this year by Hesston Manufacturing Company. The Hesston-Gemco line will include all of the Gemco features.

Hardware & Farm Equip.
8/65

Introduced

A budget-priced windrower of compact new design is included in the 1965 line just introduced by Hesston Manufacturing Co., world's leading producer of self-propelled Windrowers.

This maneuverable whippet, labeled the "110", is engineered especially for the small-acreage farmer who needs to cut labor costs but must hold back on initial machinery costs, the company said.

"Hesston design engineers have given us a superb machine to work in small acreages or in humid conditions, without sacrificing basic quality, speed, or ruggedness of their large models," said John Stockbauer, Jr., Hesston dealer for this area.

Pickup reel, for example, is only eight feet wide, but otherwise identical to the all-metal reel built at the Hesston factory for its top model "500." It also has forward cutting speed of 11.5 m.p.h., patented V-belt transmission, Hesston Trim-Steering, hydraulic header controls and other Hesston quality features.

This is achieved by simplified basic engineering, Stockbauer explains. The 110 has no draper or auger to move hay or grain windrow. Instead, it feeds directly from cutterbar through a 90-inch wide conditioner. Hay can be funneled into a fluffy windrow or left in the swath.

"This model will be especially valuable to farmers with heavy hay stands, or with hillsides, rugged terrain, and odd-shaped fields," he said, citing field tests showing the agility of the new machine under such conditions.

The 110 has worked well in legumes, green grains, clover, native hay, and tall sorghum hybrids. Best of all, its "funnel flow" design produces the same gently conditioned windrow which results in hay of higher nutrient quality.

Calhoun - Victoria Soil Conservation District News

District Supervisors — Alvin ...hn, Chairman; Sidney Dean, ...ce-Chairman; Fritz Sturm, ...cretary - Treasurer; Walter ...ller and Louis Kolle.

* * *

Martin Huber is having a ...er clear brush from a 35-...e bottomland pasture on his ...n in the Fleming Prairie ...a. Huber is developing a con...vation plan with the help of ... Soil Conservation Service.

* * *

...L. V. Urban is getting excel... grazing from Gulf Coast ...grass on his San Antonio ...er Ranch near McFaddin ...an seeded the ryegrass last ... with an airplane at the rate ...7 pounds per acre. Urban ... J. M. Presley of the Soil ...servatio Service inspected ... last week to deter... degree of grazing use ... future plans for a de... program.

* * *

...ayton Flowers of the Soil ...servation Service located a ... site on the Devereux ...ol Ranch west of Raisin this ...

past week. A conservation plan is being developed with the school.

* * *

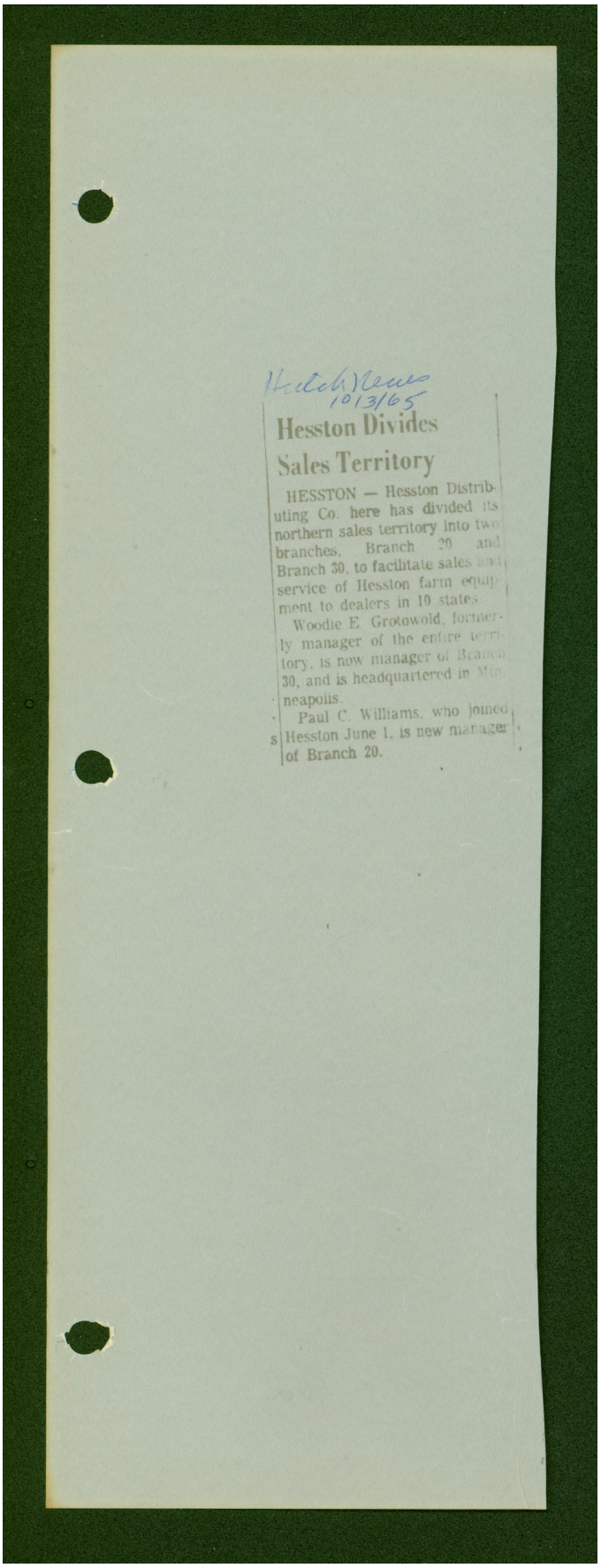
Walter Dierlam, a district cooperator, is planting 30 acres to Gordo bluestem grass on the Pearl Bindewald farm near Seadrift. A drainage system was installed and cross fences were constructed on this farm last year.

* * *

D. L. Traylor is improving the condition of the rangeland on his ranch near Point Comfort from a poor condition to fair condition by using conservation range practices. Brush control, deferred grazing and proper stocking rates are giving the better grasses an opportunity to re-establish themselves. These grasses are now making a good cover. Traylor is also controlling the weeds on his ranch by spraying and mowing. Soil Conservation Service technicians reviewed this conservation plan with Traylor and his son, last week.

Victoria Ind. paper

Hesston Corporation scrapbook



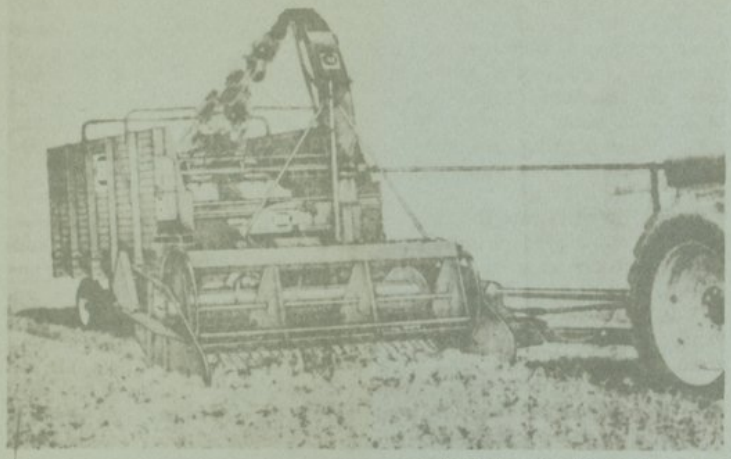
Hutch News
10/3/65

Hesston Divides Sales Territory

HESSTON — Hesston Distributing Co. here has divided its northern sales territory into two branches, Branch 20 and Branch 30, to facilitate sales and service of Hesston farm equipment to dealers in 10 states.

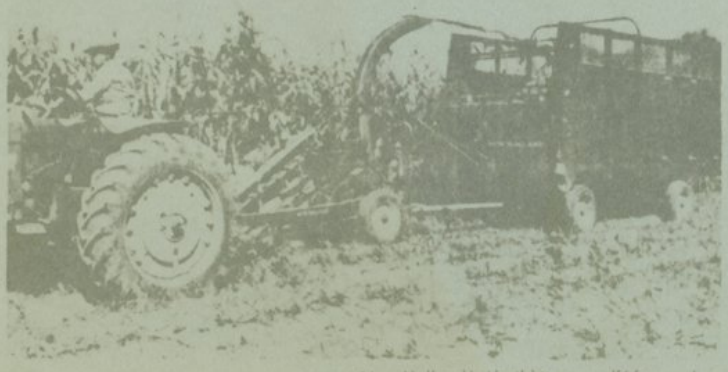
Woodie E. Grotowold, formerly manager of the entire territory, is now manager of Branch 30, and is headquartered in Minneapolis.

Paul C. Williams, who joined Hesston June 1, is new manager of Branch 20.



Gehl's 'Chop-King' forage harvester

Hesston's windrower



New Holland's 'build-it-yourself' forage box

clude two or three-row tank harvesters, and two, three, and four-row direct harvesters. Features of the various machines include bigger tires and fewer chains and drives for easier pulling in muddy fields; simple sliding axle arrangements for easily adjusting wheel settings on various row spacings; a high-sloped tank, on the tank models, for easier unloading; a high-capacity beet cleaning system; a row finder which the manufacturer believes is the most effective now in the fields; spring loaded lifter wheels; and other conveniences.

Allis-Chalmers has broadened its line of corn harvesting equipment for narrow-row corn with the addition of a four-row corn head on 30-inch centers to accomodate the increasingly popular 28 to 32-inch row spacings. Adjustable stripper plates over the snapping rolls reduced shelled corn losses. Hinged dividers afford smooth pickup and save more down corn. The unit is designed for use on the Model C Gleaner combine, largest self-propelled grain combine in the Allis-Chalmers line.

Ben Pearson, Inc., has put a new cotton harvester on the market which was specifically designed for maximum efficiency in high-yield western cotton. Called a Tandem HI unit, the company says it was designed to meet grower requests for a machine that would work in unusually rank cotton and for picking in the green. Features include 11 specific improvements in this year's models, generally categorized as steering and driver comfort, strengthening of components, including heavier brakes, differential, and transmission, and improved cotton delivery system utilizing larger pipes, extra-large fans, minimizing plug-ups.

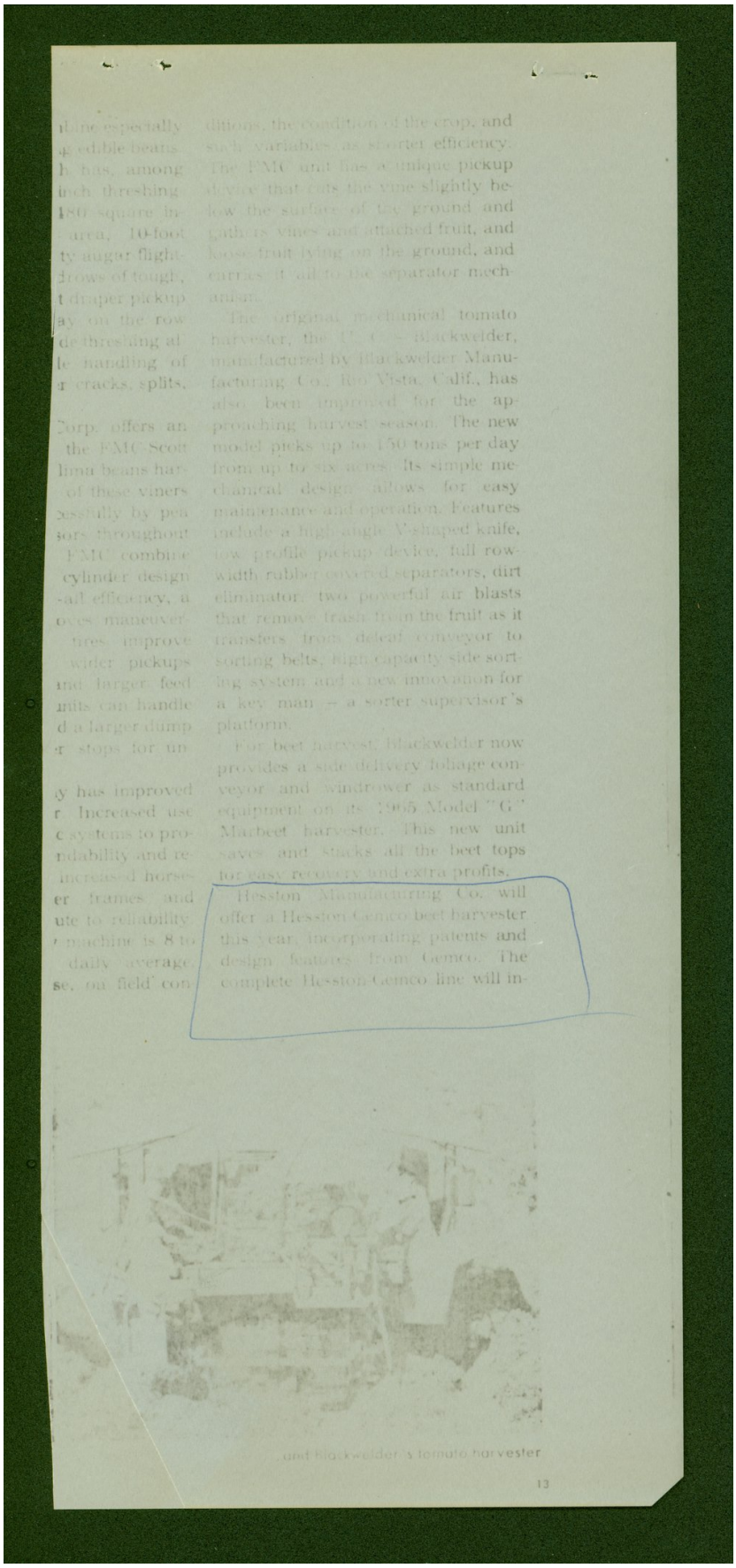
For more information on any of the equipment described in this article, write to:

READERS' SERVICE DEPT.
WESTERN CROPS
BOX 4180
ANAHEIM, CALIF. 92830

Your name_____

Address_____

Town_____



...line especially
...e edible beans.
...h has, among
...inch threshing
...180 square in-
... area, 10-foot
...ty auger flight-
...drows of tough,
...t draper pickup
...ay on the row
...de threshing al-
...le handling of
...r cracks, splits,

...Corp. offers an
... the FMC Scott
...lima beans har-
... of these viners
...essfully by pea
...sors throughout
... FMC combine
... cylinder design
...-ail efficiency, a
...oves maneuver-
... tires, improve
... wider pickups
...and larger feed
...units can handle
...d a larger dump
...r stops for un-

...y has improved
...r. Increased use
...e systems to pro-
...ndability and re-
... increased horse-
...er frames and
...ute to reliability.
...r machine is 8 to
... daily average
...se, on field con-

...ditions, the condition of the crop, and such variables as shorter efficiency. The FMC unit has a unique pickup device that cuts the vine slightly below the surface of the ground and gathers vines and attached fruit, and loose fruit lying on the ground, and carries it all to the separator mechanism.

The original mechanical tomato harvester, the "G" by Blackwelder, manufactured by Blackwelder Manufacturing Co., Rio Vista, Calif., has also been improved for the approaching harvest season. The new model picks up to 150 tons per day from up to six acres. Its simple mechanical design allows for easy maintenance and operation. Features include a high-angle V-shaped knife, low profile pickup device, full row-width rubber covered separators, dirt eliminator, two powerful air blasts that remove trash from the fruit as it transfers from deleaf conveyor to sorting belts, high capacity side sorting system and a new innovation for a key man — a sorter supervisor's platform.

For beet harvest, Blackwelder now provides a side delivery foliage conveyor and windrower as standard equipment on its 1965 Model "G" Marbeet harvester. This new unit saves and stacks all the beet tops for easy recovery and extra profits.

Hesston Manufacturing Co. will offer a Hesston-Gemco beet harvester this year, incorporating patents and design features from Gemco. The complete Hesston-Gemco line will in-

...and Blackwelder's tomato harvester

13

HESSTON DISTRIBUTING COMPANY NAMES NEW TERRITORY MANAGER

James O. Yingling, prominent Harrisburg, Arkansas businessman, has joined Hesston Distributing Company as territory manager for the state of Louisiana and parts of Mississippi and Alabama.

Yingling has established residence at Monroe, Louisiana.

In his new position, Yingling will work closely with Hesston farm machinery dealers in the three-state area to expand sales and servicing of Hesston products.

Prior to joining Hesston, Yingling served as manager of Mid-South Grain company for several years. He formerly was owner and manager of Yingling Farm Supply, manager of Cargill, Inc. Elevator, an associate County Agent, and an employee of the Soil Conservation Service. He is a graduate of Oklahoma State University.

Yingling, 33, is a native of Judsonia, Arkansas. He and his wife have four children.

□□□

James O. Yingling

Hardeveld Farm Equipment 8/65

Feedlot 10/65

Hay Windrower

The Hesston Mfg. Co., Hesston, Kansas, has introduced its first pull-type hay windrower. Like the earlier motorized models, the unit will cut, condition and windrow hay in a single operation. It also will leave hay in a swath when desired.

The windrower can be operated be-

hind a 40 h.p. tractor with a 540 rpm. power takeoff. It cuts a 9 ft. swath, its conditioner is 8½ ft. wide and cutting height of the sickle bar is adjustable from ¾ in. up to 16½ in. for transporting.

Circle No. 117 on Reply Card to Get Details

254—HESSTON 110 WINDROWER

A compact windrower that cuts an 8-foot swath, conditions and windrows in a single operation is available from HESSTON MFG. CO. The Hesston Model 110 has been designed for farmers with small acreage or special humidity or terrain problems. For information on the Model 110 write Hesston Mfg. Co., Hesston, Kans.

Southern Farm Equipment 8/65

259—HESSTON 500 WINDROWER

A windrower with an auger header, the 500, is now available from HESSTON MFG. CO. Hesston's 500 has folding tines that lay uniform fluffy windrows without any bunching at the platform opening. For further details write Hesston Mfg. Co., Hesston, Kans.

121

121—HESSTON COTTON PICKER

HESSTON MFG. CO. has announced the addition of its newest cotton picker with flexible roll. The SP-50 self-propelled harvester has a 500 cubic foot overhead basket which side dumps and speeds up to 17.5 miles per hour are possible with the unit. Standard equipment on the SP-50 is power steering. For information write Hesston Mfg. Co., Hesston, Kans.

AUGUST 1965

In Production

Hesston Manufacturing Co., Inc., is in production on its massive SP-50 self-propelled cotton harvesters, largest units yet produced at the northern Harvey County plant.

Gross weight of the 2 - row unit is approximately 8,700 pounds.

It is the first machine to be shipped from Hesston so completely assembled. It is 21 feet long, 12½ feet in height and has a 121-inch wheel base.

Shipments are being made by railroad flatcar. The first thee units off the assembly line last month were consigned to Gulf Tractor Corp., Corpus Christi, Tex.