Mrs. Winters Advances at Holly

Special to The Rocky Mountain News

COLORADO SPRINGS, Oct. 2—Mrs. Nola F. Winters has been appointed an assistant secretary of Holly Sugar Corp. She will work in the corporate secretary’s office, according to J.B. Evans, secretary and general counsel.

A native of Rawlins County, Kan., Mrs. Winters grew up in Atwood, Kan. and attended the University of Kansas at Lawrence.

She joined Holly in 1953 in the corporate secretary’s office. From 1956 to 1961 she was secretary to Dennis O’Rourke, then vice president and general counsel for Holly. From 1961 to 1963 she was secretary to John Evans, the corporation’s present general counsel.

From 1963 until her present promotion, Mrs. Winters has been secretary to Dennis O’Rourke in his capacity as president and chief executive officer of Holly.
600 Beet Growers Registering

About 600 persons—a record—are registering for the 21st annual meeting of the National Sugar Beet Growers Federation Tuesday through Thursday.

Tuesday and Wednesday registration at Northern Hotel has key industry representatives from throughout the nation and Canada present.

Those attending represent about 97 per cent of the beet growers in the U.S., raising about 1.3 million acres of beets.

Howard Hart, federation president from Powell, Wyo., says the about 20,000 growers in the federation raise about 56 per cent of the sugar beets in the country.

“This is the key meeting of the year for beet growers who present a united front through the federation in dealing with the federal government,” Hart explains.

“Our annual convention is where we establish our policies for the coming year and elect officers.”

Ishmael (Babe) Yost, Laurel, and Harold Watts, Kinsey, are co-chairmen.

Yost is president of Mountain States Beet Growers Marketing Association of Montana and Watts is president of the Montana-Wyoming Beet Growers Association.

Resolutions and budget committee work started Monday and continued through Tuesday.

The president’s dinner was scheduled for 7 p.m. Tuesday. Formal sessions begin 10:15 a.m. Wednesday.

Following a welcoming address by Mayor Willard Fraser, Richard Herder, agriculture economist, Federal Reserve Bank, Minneapolis, Minn., will speak and Richard W. Blake, Greeley, Colo., federation executive secretary will give his annual report.

Afternoon speakers include Earl Nikkel, Federal Crop Insurance Corp., and Doyle Lorange, Wage and Hour Division, Department of Labor, both of Washington, D.C.

Harry Weber, president, Nebraska Beet Growers Association, is chairman for roundtable discussions.

There will be a 6 p.m. social hour Wednesday followed by the federation’s annual banquet.

Final day activities open with the president’s address at 9:05 a.m., followed by reading of resolutions.

Blake is chairman for morning roundtable discussions.

General business sessions begin at 11 a.m. with announcement of 1967 officers.
Final Beet Payment $335,726

Total Amount Of 1965 Crop Is $5,549,541.54

A final payment of $335,726.34 will be made Oct. 25 for the 1965 sugar beet crop, Vic Ostermiller, sugar factory manager, announced today.

This payment, combined with initial company payments, one additional payment on April 7 and government payments total $5,549,541.54 growers will have received for the last year's crop.

The average payment per ton for the Fort Morgan district is $15.59.

Final payment in the entire Great Western Sugar Co. four-state area will amount to $3,098,600, John B. Bunker, president of the company, reported. Total 1965 returns to growers, combining company and government payments, will average $15.36 per ton in Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas and southern Wyoming. He said this will be the second highest ton return ever received in this area.

Total returns will average $14.87 per ton to growers in Montana and northern Wyoming where sugar content of beets was below average.

Bunker said net return from sugar sold by the company was higher than in the previous year but final payment to growers will be somewhat lower because earlier payments during the year were larger than usual.

On receipt of the Oct. 24 payment, growers will have received $51,697,000 for their 1965 beets including direct company payments and sugar act payments returned to the grower through the processing tax levied on the company.

Harvesting of the 1966 crop was progressing well until last Friday when the severe snowstorm stopped harvest completely in some areas of the district. Rate of the harvest is beginning to increase as rapidly as field conditions will permit.

Warm weather and drying winds are needed in Hoyt, Byers and east Yuma County areas before growers can get back in the fields, Ostermiller said.

Harvest was estimated to be 21 per cent complete as of Oct. 15.
BUONTIFUL BEETS — A new pile was on hand at the Gering Factory of Great Western Sugar Co. when the harvest started Friday. While the trucks didn’t have to wait long at any of the unloading points during the harvest’s opening day, business was brisk at most of them. The harvest is expected to be going full-scale Monday. (Star-Herald Staff Photo)

Ideal Weather Conditions Greet Beginning of Beet Harvest

Ideal weather conditions and plenty of happy faces greeted the opening of the 1966 sugar beet harvest in the North Platte Valley.

Early indications showed that at the very worst the crop is expected to go down as the second or third best ever harvested in the area. While many farmers reserved judgment on their crop until they were into the harvest a bit further, some of those contacted said it might come close to matching the 1963 crop, which was the best ever.

H. A. Green, who farms southeast of Gering, said he believes his crop will be as good as the 1963 one. He said he expects it to average about 22 tons an acre.

Another Gering area grower, Elmer Keller, said that while his crop may not be as good as the ’63 one, he is certain it will be in the 20-ton class.

C. D. Andreas of Mitchell said his yield was way above average and expressed happiness over the crop, as did most of those contacted.

Bill Nelson, Great Western Sugar Co. fieldman at Mitchell, said “the crop looks awfully good to me.” He noted that the beets were well shaped and were coming out of the ground very clean.

Nelson said the best beets in the Mitchell Factory District are found in the Sunflower and Mitchell Valley areas.

Leonard Henderson, manager of the Scottsbluff and Gering Factory Districts, said the harvest seemed to be getting off to a good start Friday afternoon. He said he expects things to begin in earnest Monday.

Henderson said the factories would begin slicing “as soon as they get enough beets,” and that the starting time was not yet definite.

He also expressed the feeling that the crop will go into the books as a good one.

Shortage of labor was causing a few of the county dumps to run short-handed Tuesday. It was also announced that the James dump north of Scottsbluff will not be used.
Sugar Beet Harvest Starting This Week

Pilers in this area will start taking sugar beets this Friday for processing at the Ovid Great Western Sugar Factory. They plan to load Railroad cars and deliver to Ovid so a sufficient supply of beets can be on hand when the Factory is started up Sunday morning.

Indications are that the current sugar beet crop will be better than average and has prospects of being a real bumper crop.

The last pre-harvest samples taken around the District showed better than average weight beets. With normal sugar content predicted some extra-good returns should be reported during this harvest.

Sedgwick County has over 4,900 acres of beets to harvest. The Ovid Factory District stretching from Crook, Colo., to Maxwell, Nebr., has a total of over 14,600 acres of harvestable beets.

The crop prospects indicate a bumper situation as very little hail damage has hit the beets in the South Platte Valley this year. Last year some 15,000 acres of beets were hailed to some extent. This year less than 1,500 acres had hail damage.

The Ovid G.W. Factory has a new beet delivery system for farmers unloading there. The old flumes and sheds have been replaced by a double platform pieler. The conveyor system for beets entering the Factory has also been modernized. There are still some immediate openings for factory workers at the Sugar mill in Ovid during the beet campaign.

Offer Prizes For Big Sugar Beets

Beet growers are urged to watch for the big beets in their fields as harvest gets underway. The First National Bank of Julesburg is again giving prizes for the heaviest sugar beets. First prize is a $10 merchandise gift certificate and second prize is a $5 merchandise gift certificate.

The search is for the two biggest sugar beets grown in this region. Entries must have been grown this year within a 50-mile radius of Julesburg. The Bank is inviting all growers to enter. No entry form or registration is required. Farmers can bring in or send in their largest beet. They will be weighed and placed on display at the Bank. The two heaviest beets will be named the winners when the contest ends October 30.
Great Western Sugar in Longmont issued the following information this week regarding the 1966 sugar beet crop.

Present plans call for beet harvest to start on Oct. 7, at all stations in the Longmont district.

All beets delivered on Oct. 7 and Oct. 8 will be put in railroad cars. Deliveries will be restricted during this period by the number of cars available.

Beet piling will start on Oct. 10 from Oct. 10 thru Oct. 24 deliveries will be restricted to 5 percent daily of your entire 1966 crop as estimated by the Company in accordance with the 1966 beet contract.

Growers should contact their fieldmen regarding tonnage they can deliver during these prorate periods.

Cooperation is desired in delivering beets that are fresh, properly topped and free of dirt, trash and weeds.

Don't rush a harvest. High speed causes inaccurate topping and loss of beet roots and beet tonnage.

Field samples indicate the tonnage and sugar content are increasing daily—both yield and sugar content will benefit by not rushing the harvest.

Be sure all trucks and beet beds are in good dumping condition—weak stringers and poor hooks can cause serious delays and accidents.

All beet hauling equipment delivering beets to Mead, should be so equipped that loads can be dumped on either side to get the maximum benefit from dumping beets of assistance in making your equipment.

If you have any questions in the Longmont office.
Great Western Is Ready for Harvest

DENVER — Nearly 4 million tons of sugar beets will be delivered this fall to the 15 factories of The Great Western Sugar Co., the nation’s largest beet sugar company.

Harvest is scheduled to start Sept. 30 in Montana and northern Wyoming and Oct. 7 in Colorado, Nebraska and Kansas.

President John B. Bunker said the average yield for the 5-state area is currently estimated above 16 tons per acre, the highest since 1963. The best prospect is in the North Platte Valley of Nebraska where an 18-ton crop is forecast.

He said sugar content of the beets may be about average if favorable weather continues through harvest.

Factory operation will begin as soon as an adequate supply of beets is on hand, usually about two days after the opening of harvest. The “campaign” will continue into January.

Some 7,100 growers will harvest 237,500 acres of beets. Permanent company personnel of 2,000 employees is increased to about 5,000 during campaign.

Harvest is done entirely by machines and delivery of beets utilizes thousands of trucks and railroad cars. Increasing numbers of growers will use special machines that harvest the beet tops separately as a valuable "second crop" for livestock feed.

Slicing factories of Great Western are located in Colorado at Eaton, Greeley, Windsor, Loveland, Longmont, Brighton, Ovid, Sterling and Fort Morgan; in Nebraska at Scottsbluff, Gering, Mitchell and Bayard; in Montana at Billings and in Wyoming at Lovell.

Bunker said Great Western has spent approximately $6 million this year improving plants, properties and beet-receiving facilities.

He said two installations will further the company’s continuing program to cooperate with state and federal agencies in reducing stream pollution. These include the new pulp dryer at Eaton, costing nearly one million dollars, eliminating pulp silo drainage, and a closed-circuit recycling system for water used at the Brighton factory.

Great Western has paid growers $40,615,000 to date for their 1965 beets and will conclude final payment in October. First multi-million payment on the 1966 crop will be made Nov. 20.

Northern Ohio Sugar Co., Great Western subsidiary firm, with factories at Fremont and Findlay, Ohio, will process a bumper crop averaging about 18 tons per acre on 24,400 acres.
GW Starts Work On Beet Harvest

Nearly four million tons of sugar beets will be delivered this fall to the 15 factories of Denver-based Great Western Sugar Co., the nation's largest beet sugar company.

Harvest was scheduled to start Friday in Montana and northern Wyoming and Oct. 7 in Colorado, Nebraska and Kansas.

John B. Bunker, Great Western president, said average yield for the region is estimated at 16 tons per acre, highest since 1963. Top yields of 18 tons per acre are expected in the North Platte River Valley of Nebraska.

Bunker said sugar content of the beets should be about average, if favorable weather continues through the harvest period.

Factory operations will begin about two days after the harvest starts and will continue into January.

7,100 GROWERS

Some 7,100 growers will harvest 237,500 acres of beets for sale to Great Western. The firm, which has permanent company personnel of 2,000, will increase its employment to about 5,000 during the harvest and beet sugar processing.

Slicing factories of Great Western are located at Eaton, Greeley, Windsor, Loveland, Longmont, Brighton, Ovid, Sterling and Fort Morgan, Colo.; Scottsbluff, Gering, Mitchell and Bayard, Neb.; Billings, Mont.; and Lovell, Wyo.

Bunker said his company has spent about $6 million in the past year in improvements to plants, properties and beet-receiving facilities.

Major improvements include a new $1 million pulp dryer at Eaton to eliminate pulp silo drainage and a closed-circuit water recycling system for the Brighton factory.

The two installations will advance the company's program of cooperating with state and federal agencies in reducing stream pollution.

The beet harvest is done by machines and delivery from farm to factory requires thousands of trucks and railroad cars. An increasing number of growers are using special machinery to harvest the beet tops separately as a livestock feed.

Northern Ohio Sugar Co., a Great Western subsidiary with factories in Fremont and Findlay, Ohio, will process a bumper crop averaging about 18 tons per acre on 24,400 acres this fall.
Farm Equipment Firm Expanding

Farmhand, Inc., previously the Daffin Corporation, makers of farm equipment, announced Saturday the $1 million expansion of their Greeley plant is entering phase two of construction ahead of schedule.

Lee Rose, manager of the Greeley operation, said construction is under way on a second building on their 15-acre site. It will be identical to the first factory building opened March 18 of this year.

The building under construction will have 22,000 square feet under roof with an additional 23,000 of blacktop for outdoor storage. Three additional buildings of 20,000 square feet interior are expected to be completed near the end of next year. The Earl Fraser Sales and Construction Co. of Greeley is the contractor.

An estimated 200 persons will be on the Farmhand payroll when the building complex is completed. At present 70 to 80 persons are employed.

Rose said "orders have been pouring in" for the potato and sugar beet harvesters the company now makes in Greeley.

The new facilities will permit additional manufacturing of hay rakes.

The company plans to make manure spreader boxes, power ditchers, and a new product—a self-propelled forage harvester. Projection of manufacturing for 1967 and 1968 levels off at $10 million a year at the end of the period.

The home offices of Farmhand, Inc., are in Hopkins, Minn. The company has plants in Lancaster, Pa., and Green Isle, Minn., as well as in Greeley.

This is an architect's drawing showing the existing Farmhand plant in the Greeley industrial park, plus the buildings contemplated in the present expansion program. The building with the sign in front now stands. The extension of it is under construction, and the one in the rear is still to be started. The job is scheduled for completion in December 1967.

Rocky Mountain News
Beet Harvest
Outlook OK

BY JOE LENT
Farmer Miller

Sugar beet growers in the Fort Collins and Windsor hygiene districts of the Great Western Sugar Co., are expected to harvest a 2000 crop which alone means more than two acres were harvested last year’s.”

John Stewart, manager of the two districts, said today 9,000 acres district-wide are estimated to be harvested the 2000 crop at an average of 240 acres per farm. The district average last year was 2,750 acres per farm.

SUGAR CONTENT is expected to be on the up above the yield of 13.7 percent. The average sugar content last year was 13.6 percent per farm.

Stewart said 90 percent of the county producers are expected to stand up and produce a crop which would be smaller than those taken on Sept. 27.

Harvest of this year’s crop is expected to be finished October 31.

Approximately 6,400 acres in the Fort Collins area, and 3,600 acres in the Windsor district will be harvested, the manager said.

--Brent, P. 1, C., 0.

Loveland Crop Fine

LOVELAND—Harvest of the first week of the Loveland district of Great Western Sugar Co., is well under way on a limited basis Thursday.

The district, which covers the Fort Collins area, is scheduled to start harvesting his week.”

John Stewart, manager of the district, will be on hand to supervise harvesting.

Stewart will be assisted by the district’s foremen who will be in charge of the harvesting operations.

Stewart said harvesting operations on the district will be limited to 50 percent of the district’s crop.

The district will be harvested in the order of the district's location.

--Brent, P. 1, C., 0.

Beets

STUART LTD

ACIDITY The acidity of the beets is on the rise. The acidity of the beets is on the rise. The acidity of the beets is on the rise.

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Colorado Milling Eyes Merger with GW as Profits Fall

(Editors note — Negotiations are underway on a proposed merger of The Great Western Sugar Co. and Colorado Milling & Elevator Co. GW operates three sugar factories in northeastern Colorado and its stock is widely held by investors in the region. Consequently, the following report on CM&E's annual meeting has interest to this area).

Colorado Milling & Elevator's net profits have dwindled because of the firm's heavy involvement in Great Western Sugar Co. stock.

The situation was revealed to CM&E stockholders at the annual meeting in Denver.

CM&E profit for the three-month period ending Aug. 31 plunged to 65,971 or 11 cents per share. Net for the same period last year was 354,632 or 65 cents per share.

Earl Cross, president of CM&E, said the sharp drop in profits was caused by interest payments on money borrowed to buy Great Western stock.

Without the GW involvement, Cross said, Colorado Milling's profit would have been $334,000 just 20,000 below 1965.

CM&E borrowed $37,200 at 7 per cent interest last spring to buy 114,904 shares of GW preferred stock and 319,962 shares of common stock.

CM&E stockholders were told management hopes to merge Colorado Milling and Great Western before the $37.2 million note comes due.

The impact of the note on CM&E earnings will continue unabated unless some remedial action is taken. The strain is underscored by statistics.

On an annual basis, interest payments on the note will total $2,610,300. Dividends from the GW stock — assuming the rate will remain at present levels including year-end extras — will total $1,443,452.

That's a net deficit balance of $1,166,848 per year which CM&E will be forced to absorb from operating earnings.

The $37,200 note is unsecured and falls due next April 13.

William M. White Jr., chairman of CM&E, told stockholders negotiations have been opened to merge CM&E and GW.

If the merger is consumated, Great Western's virtually debt-free resources will be available to help retire the $37.2 million note. (GW netted $327,222 last year compared to Colorado Milling's $1,798,597).

When asked if Colorado Milling has any other long-range plans to finance the debt other than through the proposed merger, White said:

"We have had discussions with a number of institutions and believe we can refinance the debt if necessary."

But White made it clear merger of the two companies has top priority.

Colorado Milling made its heavy purchases in GW stock "to broaden our base," White said. The next stage is merger, he said.

Terms of the proposed merger have not been determined, but White promised CM&E stockholders: "You will be hearing from us soon."

Thru its stock acquisition, CM&E owns 47.178 per cent of the voting rights for election of directors to GW. However, for other purposes the percentage is only 29.3 per cent (that's because of unusual conditions attached to the preferred stock).

So terms of the proposed merger must be sufficiently attractive to satisfy a big number of independent GW stockholders in addition to meeting the needs in regard to CM&E's unsecured indebtedness.

Other plans in CM&E's future include the acquisition or construction of plants in other countries.

White said he and Cross will visit several foreign countries in the coming year to investigate the possibilities. CM&E is particularly anxious to expand into convenience foods and the area of food service, White said.

Both Great Western and Colorado Milling are Colorado-based corporations.

GW has operated 61 years and has assets of $115,014,980 with virtually no long-term debt.

Colorado Milling has operated 81 years and has assets of $29,729,344, excluding the GW investment.

White and his associates gained control of Colorado Milling last year.

Area Sugar Beet Harvest Underway

Beet harvest got under way today in the Sterling factory district of the Great Western Sugar Company. These two truck loads, first to be delivered this morning at the factory, were hauled by Vincent and Lawrence Baseggio. Operating the beet piler is Ray Kohler. Processing at the factory will begin shortly after 8 a.m. Sunday, according to Les Garner, manager. Garner said this year's harvest has begun slower than normal. He said hail slowed the beets growth earlier in the year and farmers want to leave them in the ground a few days longer.—Journal-Advocate Photo.
G W to close the Windsor factory after campaign

Denver, Colorado, Oct. 19: The Great Western Sugar Company will discontinue operating its Windsor factory after processing the present crop of sugar beets.

John B. Bunker, company president, said, "We deeply regret that declining beet acreage in the Windsor District and adjacent areas no longer justifies operation of the Windsor factory." Acreage has dropped from more than 10,000 acres in recent years to 6,600 in 1966.

Some 40-year-around employees work at the Windsor plant. Mr. Bunker said the company will make every effort to provide continuing employment to these people.

The Windsor administrative office, with manager, cashier and agricultural fieldmen, will continue to function. Beets will be delivered to the factory and other receiving stations as in the past and will be processed in other company mills. Bulk storage of refined sugar in the Windsor bins will continue.

Mr. Bunker said the Windsor factory was built in 1903 at a time when northern Colorado factories were constructed close together to accommodate beet deliveries by horse-drawn wagons over country roads. He said highest efficiency, beneficial to both grower and company, now demands concentration of beet-slicing capacity where the largest volume of beets can be secured.

He said these early factories all contributed to serious stream pollution due to drainage from wet pulp silos and that this problem has been corrected by installing pulp dryers at all Colorado factories except Windsor and Sterling. With construction in 1967 of a dryer at Sterling, costing more than one million dollars, and elimination of Windsor pollution, no Great Western pulp-silo drainage will flow into the South Platte system.
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Fall Weather Favors Annual Fall Harvest

The fall harvesting season moved closer to the end as favorable weather prevailed most of last week, according to the Colorado Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Topsoil moisture supplies showed very little change from a week earlier except in the southeast where a large portion of the Arkansas Valley received good amounts of rainfall.

About three-fourths of the current winter wheat crop is up to stand. Some replanting has been necessary in eastern Colorado because of crusting. Less than 10 percent of the winter barley remains to be seeded with about three-fourths of the acreage up to stand.

Sugar beets continue in good to very good condition with pulling expected to start Oct. 7 on the eastern slope.

Cutting of corn for silage moved ahead rapidly with less than 10 percent remaining to be cut.

Progress is considerably ahead of a year ago when less than three-fourths of the acreage had been cut. A few early fields of corn were harvested for grain in the northeast. About three-fourths of the current crop is now safe from freezing.

Only about 5 percent of the state's dry bean crop has not yet been cut. This is considerably ahead of a year ago when one-fifth of the crop remained to be cut. Nearly three-fourths of the crop has been threshed compared with only half at this time last year.

About three-fourths of the state's forage sorghum is mature and safe from frost with a few early fields harvested for grain in east central Colorado. Three-fifths of the forage sorghum acreage has been cut, with progress somewhat behind the two-thirds cut at this time in 1965. Some haying is still in progress on the western slope.

The cattle and sheep population is generally in good condition and taking advantage of continued good fall grazing. Marketing of cattle consisted of mainly yearlings, with movement of calves not heavy as yet.
Great Western to Build Sugar Factory in Area

KANORADO—The Great Western Sugar Co. will build a new sugar factory to serve growers in the tri-county area of eastern Colorado and western Kansas.

John B. Bunker, company president, announced today that the new factory, 16th in the Great Western system, will be completed in time to process the 1968 beets.

Development of irrigation wells from large underground water supplies has enabled tri-county growers to expand sugar beet acreage from 560 acres in 1957 to 19,621 in 1966.

County seats of the area are Burlington, Kit Carson County, and in Kansas, Goodland, Sherman County, and Sharon Springs in Wallace County.

Site of the new factory has not yet been determined. Bunker said the plant will be equipped with the most advanced processing facilities with a beet pulp dryer and bin storage for bulk refined sugar.

The factory will be so designed as to enable beet slicing capacity, initially geared to current beet volume, to be increased as expected expansion of production in the area continues.

Bunker said beet expansion in the area has been the most rapid in the west but has been retarded the past two years by acreage allotments which may be removed in 1967. Until recently the area was largely dependent on dry-land crops. Pump irrigation began on a small scale in the 1950's and today more than 1500 wells are in operation, drawing water from the Ogallala aquifer, one of the largest underground reservoirs in western America.

About 150 are now growing beets in the area. Bunker described them as “aggressive operators of large acreages, making fullest use of advanced mechanization of beet growing methods.” Beet plantings average 130 acres per grower. Acre yields upward of 16 tons are comparable to those of northern Colorado.

Great Western’s announcement of the new factory followed the Kanorado conference Wednesday by Bunker, Vice President Robert J. Fuller and LaMar Henry, Brighton district manager, with grower leaders including Gene Penny of Burlington, president of the Tri-County Area Beet Growers Assn., William A. Davis of Goodland, a director of the Mountain States Beet Growers Marketing Assn., and a member of the governor’s sugar beet committee of Kansas, and Orville Walker, of Sharon Springs, director of the growers association and member of the governor’s committee.

Penny said: “Growers will welcome this as a real boon because it is very important to have a processing facility nearer to where our beets are being raised.”

Davis said: “We are deeply gratified by Great Western’s announcement and believe that the proven capability of our people to grow sugar beets successfully will contribute progressively to the agricultural and economic prosperity of the west.”

Walker said: “Our growers have the know-how, the equipment and the enthusiasm to build the tri-county area into one of the most important sugar producing areas of America, and the coming of the sugar factory is the key to this development.”

The Burlington Record 10/6/66
John B. Bunker

Local Chamber to Meet Tonight; Bunker to Speak

John Bunker, president of the Great Western Sugar Co. of Denver, will be the featured speaker tonight at the quarterly meeting of the Greater Scottsbluff Chamber of Commerce.

The meeting will be held at the Scotts Bluff Country Club starting at 7 p.m. preceded by a social hour at 6 p.m. Bunker was elected president of the Great Western Sugar Co. Jan. 1. He has been associated with the firm since Sept. 1, 1962. This is Bunker's first official visit to Scottsbluff.

Tonight's program will include a brief progress report on chamber activity since the first of the year. Jack Selzer, program chairman, urges everyone, especially those members who have not been active in committee work during the past few years, to attend the meeting.
Great Western Expecting 16-Ton Average This Fall

Nearly four million tons of sugar beets will be delivered this fall to the 15 factories of The Great Western Sugar Co., the nation's largest beet sugar company, the firm estimated this week.

Harvest started Sept. 30 in Montana and northern Wyoming and will start Friday in Colorado, Nebraska and Kansas.

President John B. Bunker said the average yield for the five state area is currently estimated above 16 tons per acre, the highest since 1963. The best prospect is in the North Platte Valley of Nebraska where an 18-ton crop is forecast.

He said sugar content of the beets may be about average if favorable weather continues through harvest.

Factory operation will begin as soon as an adequate supply of beets is on hand, usually about two days after the opening of harvest. The "campaign" will continue into January.

Some 7,100 growers will harvest 237,500 acres of beets. Permanent company personnel of 2,000 employees is increased to about 5,000 during campaign.

Harvest is done entirely by machines and delivery of beets utilizes thousands of trucks and railroad cars. Increasing numbers of growers will use special machines that harvest the beet tops separately as a valuable "second crop" for livestock feed.

Slicing factories of Great Western are located in Colorado at Eaton, Greeley, Windsor, Loveland, Longmont, Brighton, Ovid, Sterling and Fort Morgan; in Nebraska at Scottsbluff, Gering, Mit-
SUGAR BEET? No, it’s a carrot from the garden of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Bischoff. Their son, Jay, holds it up for the picture.
Great Western Sugar Co. Announces New Plant Plans

By WARREN LOWE
Rocky Mountain News Business Columnist

A new sugar factory to serve beet growers in a rapidly developing irrigated area of three counties in Eastern Colorado and Western Kansas will be built by the Great Western Sugar Co., John B. Bunker, president, announced Wednesday.

Decision to build the factory, Great Western's 16th, was announced by Bunker at Kanorado, Kan., following a conference with sugar beet growers of the two states.

Bunker said the size or the location of the new factory had not yet been determined but that it would be completed in time to process the 1968 sugar beet crop.

Attending Wednesday's Kanorado conference with Bunker were other Great Western officials, including Robert J. Fisher, vice president, and LaMar Henry, Brighton, district manager.

Representing the beet growers were Gene Penny of Burlington, president of the Tri-County Area Beet Growers Assn., William A. Davis of Goodland, Kan., and Orville Walker of Sharon Springs.

Association Members
Both Davis and Walker are directors of the Mountain States Beet Growers Marketing Assn. and members of the Governor's Sugarbeet Committee of Kansas.

Penny, who operates several sections of ranch and farm land owned by him and his brother, John C. Penny, Burlington attorney, said construction of the beet processing factory "will be a real boom to this area as it is important to have a factory nearer to where our beets are raised."

Penny said this year's sugar beet crop "was the best ever" in three counties—Kit Carson in Colorado and Sherman and Wallace Counties in Kansas.

Penny, a vice president and director of the Bank of Burlington, said development of irrigation wells in the 3-county area had converted much of the former dry-land ranching area into highly productive crop lands.

Great Western officials said the expansion of farming activities in the area was reflected in the fact that in 1957 only 560 acres in the three counties were planted to sugar beets. This year, the beet acreage had expanded to 19,821.

Per Acre Yield
About 150 farmers and ranchers in the area are now growing sugar beets and each averages about 130 acres. Yield per acre is upwards of 16 tons, comparable to those of Northern Colorado.

Bunker said the new factory will be equipped with "the most advanced processing facilities, including a dryer for beet-pulp and bin storage for bulk sugar."

The factory will be designed to enable beet-slicing capacity to be increased as expected expansion of beet production continues.

Bunker said that while the beet expansion in the 3-county area had been the most rapid in the West, it has been retarded in the last two years by acreage allotments, which may be removed in 1967.

There are more than 1,500 wells in the area drawing water from the Ogallala Aquifer, one of Western America's largest underground reserves.

Pending completion of the new factory, growers will continue to ship beets to Great Western factories in Northern Colorado by rail.

In Kit Carson County, and Goodland, Kan., county seat of Sherman County, are on the Rock Island Lines, while Sharon Springs, county seat of Wallace County, is on the Union Pacific Railroad.

Large sugar beet dumps are located now at Pecicon, Colo., midway between Burlington and Kanorado, and at Bethune, eight miles west of Burlington.
Record Beet Harvest to Start in NPV Friday

Nearly 4 million tons of sugar beets will be delivered this fall to the 15 factories of The Great Western Sugar Company, the nation's largest beet sugar company.

Harvest was scheduled to start Sept. 30 in Montana and northern Wyoming and Oct. 7 in Colorado, Nebraska and Kansas.

President John B. Bunker said the average yield for the 5-state area is currently estimated above 16 tons per acre, the highest since 1963. The best prospect is in the North Platte Valley of Nebraska where an 18-ton crop is forecast.

He said sugar content of the beets may be about average if favorite weather continues through harvest.

Factory operation will begin as soon as an adequate supply of beets is on hand, usually about two days after the opening of harvest. The "campaign" will continue into January.

Some 7100 growers will harvest 237,500 acres of beets. Permanent company personnel of 2000 employees is increased to about 5000 during campaign.

Harvest is done entirely by machines and delivery of beets utilizes thousands of trucks and railroad cars. Increasing numbers of growers will use special machines that harvest the beet tops separately as a valuable "second crop" for livestock feed.

Slicing factories of Great Western are located in Colorado at Eaton, Greeley, Windsor, Loveland, Longmont, Brighton, Ovid, Sterling and Fort Morgan; in Nebraska at Scottsbluff, Gering, Mitchell and Bayard; in Montana at Billings and in Wyoming at Lovell.

Mr. Bunker said Great Western has spent approximately $6 million this year improving plants, properties and beet-receiving facilities.

He said two installations will further the company's continuing program to cooperate with state and federal agencies in reducing stream pollution. These include the new pulp dryer at Eaton, costing nearly one million dollars, eliminating pulp silo drainage, and a closed-circuit recycling system for water used at the Brighton factory.

Great Western has paid growers $40,615,000 to date for their 1965 beets and will conclude final payment in October. First multi-million payment on the 1966 crop will be made Nov. 20.

Northern Ohio Sugar Company, a Great Western subsidiary firm, with factories at Fremont and Findlay, Ohio, will process a bumper crop averaging about 18 tons per acre on 24,400 acres.
Beet Harvest Begins Oct. 7

Nearly 4 million tons of sugar beets will be delivered this fall to the 15 factories of The Great Western Sugar Company, the nation's largest beet sugar company.

Harvest is scheduled to start Sept. 30 in Montana and northern Wyoming and Oct. 7 in Colorado, Nebraska and Kansas.

President John B. Bunker said the average yield for the five-state area is currently estimated above 16 tons per acre, the highest since 1963. The best prospect is in the North Platte Valley of Nebraska where an 18-ton crop is forecast.

He said sugar content of the beets may be about average if favorable weather continues through harvest.

Factory operation will begin as soon as an adequate supply of beets is on hand, usually about two days after the opening of harvest. The "campaign" will continue into January.

Some 7,100 growers will harvest 237,500 acres of beets. Permanent company personnel of 2,000 employees is increased to about 5,000 during campaign.

Slicing factories of Great Western are located in Colorado at Eaton, Greeley, Windsor, Love land, Longmont, Brighton, Ovid, Sterling and Ft. Morgan; in Nebraska at Scottsbluff, Gering, Mitchell and Bayard; in Montana at Billings, and in Wyoming at Lovell.

Mr. Bunker said Great Western has spent approximately $6 million this year improving plants, properties and beet-receiving facilities.

He said two installations will further the company's continuing program to cooperate with state and federal agencies in reducing stream pollution. These include the new pulping dryer at Eaton, costing nearly $1 million, eliminating pulp silo drainage, and a closed-circuit recycling system for water used at the Brighton factory.

Great Western has paid growers $40,815,000 to date for their 1965 beets and will conclude final payment in October. First multi-million payment of the 1966 crop will be made Nov. 20.
Beet harvest to get underway here Friday a.m.

Nearly 4 million tons of sugar beets will be delivered this fall to the 15 factories of The Great Western Sugar Company, the nation's largest beet sugar company.

Harvest began Sept. 30 in Montana and northern Wyoming and will be underway Oct. 7 in Colorado, Nebraska and Kansas.

President John B. Bunker said the average yield for the five-state area is currently estimated above 16 tons per acre, the highest since 1963. The best prospects are in the North Platte Valley of Nebraska where an 18-ton crop is forecast.

He said sugar content of the beets may be about average if favorable weather continues through harvest.

Factory operations will begin as soon as an adequate supply of beets is on hand, usually about two days after the opening of harvest. The campaign will continue into January.

Some 7,100 growers will harvest 237,550 acres of beets. Permanent company personnel of 2,000 employees is increased to about 5,000 during campaign.

Harvest is done entirely by machines and delivery of beets utilizes thousands of trucks and railroad cars. Increasing numbers of growers will use special machines that harvest the beet tops separately as a valuable second crop for livestock feed.

Slicing factories of Great Western are located in Colorado at Eaton, Greeley, Windsor, Loveland, Longmont, Brighton, Ovid, Sterling and Fort Morgan; in Nebraska at Scottsbluff, Gering, Mitchell and Bayard; in Montana at Billings and in Wyoming at Lovell.

Mr. Bunker said Great Western has spent approximately $6 million this year in improving plants, properties and beet-receiving facilities.

He said two installations will further the company's continuing program to cooperate with state and federal agencies in reducing stream pollution. These include the new pulp dryer at Eaton, costing nearly one million dollars, eliminating pulp silo drainage, and a closed circuit recycling system for water used at the Brighton factory.

Great Western has paid growers $49,615,000 to date for their 1965 beets and will conclude final payment in October. First multi-million payment on the 1966 crop will be made Nov. 20.
The Sugar Beet harvest got underway this week in the Lovell factory district of the Great Western Sugar Company. Here Willie and Gottlieb Fink inspect a load as it is transferred from the digger to a truck. Perfect fall weather has prevailed for the harvest so far, and early tests indicated an increase in both the tonnage and the sugar content over crops in recent years, and deliveries made to the factory so far have borne out the prediction.

Lovell Chronicle 10/6/66
Sugar beet factory will be built
Site to be told within 60 days

BY MIKE BAAS
Of The News Staff

KANORADO - The Great Western Sugar Company announced today it will build a new sugar beet factory to serve growers in the Tri-County area of Eastern Colorado and Western Kansas and added that the factory would be completed in time to process 1968 beet crops.

John L. Bunker, president of the company, stated in a news conference here this morning, that the site of the new factory has not yet been determined although no announcement as to the location can be expected within 60 days.

County seats of the area are Burlington, Kit Carson County, Colo., and in Kansas, Goodland, Sherman County, and Sharon Springs, Wallace County.

This is the 16th year of sugar beet crops in the area. Development of irrigation wells from large underground water supplies has enabled Tri-County growers to expand sugar beet acreage from 360 acres in 1957 to 13,021 in 1966.

This factory, the 16th in the Great Western system, will be geared to process the beets into refined sugar, and possibly in the future, will expand to include packaging.

Mr. Bunker said beet expansion in the area has been the most rapid in the West but has been hindered the past two years by acreage allotments which may be removed in 1967.

Until recently the area was largely dependent on dry-land crops. Pump irrigation began on a small scale in the 1930's and today more than 1,500 wells are in operation, drawing water from the Ogallala Aquifer, one of the largest underground reservoirs in Western America.

Great Western's announcement of the new factory follows.

(Continued on page 3)
Great Western To Build New Plant In Colorado

The Great Western Sugar Co. will build a new sugar factory to serve growers in the Tri-County area of eastern Colorado and western Kansas.

John B. Bunker, company president, announced Thursday that the new factory, 16th in the Great Western system, will be completed in time to process 1968 beets.

Development of irrigation wells from large underground water supplies has enabled tri-county growers to expand sugar beet acreage from 560 acres in 1957 to 19,621 in 1966.

County seats of the area are Burlington, Kit Carson county, Colo., and, in Kansas, Goodland, Sherman county, and Sharon Springs, Wallace county.

Site of the new factory has not yet been determined, Bunker said the plant will be equipped with the most advanced processing facilities, with a beet-pulp dryer and bin storage for bulk refined sugar.

The factory will be so designed as to enable beet-slicing capacity, initially geared to present beet volume, to be increased as expected expansion of production in the area continues.

Bunker said beet expansion in the area has been the most rapid in the West but has been retarded the past two years by acreage allotments which may be removed in 1967. Until recently the area was largely dependent on dry-land crops. Pump irrigation began on a small scale in the 1950's and today more than 1,000 wells are in operation, drawing water from the Ogallala aquifer, one of the largest underground reservoirs in Western America.

About 150 are now growing beets in the area. Bunker described them as "aggressive operators of large acreages, making fullest use of advanced mechanization of beet-growing methods." Beet plantings average 130 acres per grower. Acre yields upward of 16 tons are comparable to those of northern Colorado.

Great Western's announcement of the new factory followed at conference at Kanorado, Colo., Bunker, vice president Robert J. Fisher and LaMar Henry, Brighton, district manager, with grower leaders including Gene Penny of Burlington, president of the Tri-County Area Beet Growers Association, William A. Davis of Goodland, a director of the Mountain States Beet Growers Marketing Association and a member of the governor's sugarbeet committee of Kansas, and Orville Walker, Sharon Springs director of the growers association and member of the Governor's committee.

Penny said: "Growers will welcome this as a real boom because it is very important to have a processing facility nearer to where our beets are being raised."

Davis said: "We are deeply gratified by Great Western's announcement and believe that the proven capability of our people to grow sugar beets successfully will contribute progressively to the agricultural and economic prosperity of the West."

Walker said: "Our growers have the know-how, the equipment and the enthusiasm to build the tri-county area into one of the most important sugar-producing areas of America, and the coming of the sugar factory is the key to this development."

Until the new plant is ready, beets of the tri-county area will be processed, as in the past, by Great Western factories in northern Colorado.
Sugar Beet Harvest To Start Here Friday

Denver, Colo., September 29—Nearly 4 million tons of sugar beets will be delivered this fall to the 15 factories of The Great Western Sugar Company, the nation’s largest beet sugar company.

Harvest is scheduled to start October 7 in Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado, and September 30 in Montana and northern Wyoming.

President John B. Bunker said the average yield for the five-state area is currently estimated above 18 tons per acre, the highest since 1963. The best prospect is in the North Platte Valley of Nebraska where an 18-ton crop is forecast.

He said sugar content of the beets may be about average if favorable weather continues through harvest.

Factory operation will begin as soon as an adequate supply of beets is on hand, usually about two days after the opening of harvest. The “campaign” will continue into January.

Some 7,100 growers will harvest 237,500 acres of beets. Permanent company personnel of 2,000 employees is increased to about 5,000 during campaign.

Harvest is done entirely by machines, and delivery of beets utilizes thousands of trucks and railroad cars. Increasing numbers of growers will use special machines that harvest and cut the beet tops separately as a valuable “second crop” for livestock feed.

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Mr. Bunker said Great Western has spent approximately $6 million this year improving plants, properties and beet-receiving facilities.

He said two installations will further the company’s continuing program to cooperate with state and federal agencies in reducing stream pollution. These include the new pulp dryer at Eaton, costing nearly one million dollars, eliminating pulp silo drainage, and a closed-circuit recycling system for water used at the Brighton factory.

Great Western has paid growers $40,615,000 to date for their 1965 beets, and will conclude final payment in October. First multi-million payment on the 1966 crop will be made November 20.

Northern Ohio Sugar Company, Great Western subsidiary firm, with factories at Fremont and Findlay, O., will process a bumper crop averaging about 18 tons per acre on 24,000 acres.
Great Western President Tells Chamber of Farmers Dilemma

By DON CHRISTENSEN
(Star-Herald Staff Writer)

John Bunker, president of the Great Western Sugar Co. of Denver, told members of the Great Western Sugar Bluff Chamber of Commerce Tuesday night the American farmer is faced with a great dilemma today.

While the farmer, Bunker said, attempts to keep his cost of production down, food prices are going up. Bunker was guest speaker at the quarterly membership meeting at the Scotts Bluff Country Club.

Nevertheless, Bunker said, farmers cannot rest. They have to go on and use their utmost effort to increase production. If the people are continuing to feed themselves and the people of other countries. "We must get every bit we can out of all the land," Bunker told the chamber members.

"It is evident today," Bunker said, "that our food surpluses are now gone to the point we need more production and the demands are more and more in the increasing phase. This is the result of the fast growth in population." So fast that production of farm production cannot keep up.

He quoted a recent statement made by Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman in which Freeman called the American farmer "front and center" in the minds of all people because the people depend on the farmer to produce.

The success of the farmer today, Bunker stated, is a fine example of how our free enterprise system which is the prime mover and contributor more than one thing to the free society.

The sugar beet industry of the North Platte Valley fits into this society," Bunker asked. In answer to his own question, Bunker said "it is well." Bunker said he can see nothing in the future that would take the sugar beet industry away from the Valley. He pointed out to chamber members that his company puts $23 million dollars alone into the economy of Scottsbluff each year.

Some 70 or 80 years ago this Valley was nothing but grassland, Bunker said, before Great Western established in Scottsbluff. If there had been a chamber of commerce here then, Bunker said, they probably felt it was a new industry and he added Great Western is an agricultural industry.

Bunker praised the farmers of this area for their hard work this year in developing what he called one of the best sugar beet crops in the history of Great Western.

Scottsbluff Mayor C. A. Thomas presented Bunker with a set of spurs to remind the company official that he is always welcome to return to Scottsbluff.

Bruce Hill, vice-president of the Scottsbluff chamber said many things have taken place during the year. He cited the further development of Hiram Scott College, Scotts Bluff County College, expansion of the Platte Valley Bible College, and agricultural projects which he claims will become very prominent in future years, Scottsbluff-Gering Payroll Foundation's airport development, expansion of Highway 71 to Avenue I and the proposed four-lane highway construction be the state road and Mitchell.

Hill said while the chamber does not feel he can take the ideas for projects and many of the "seeds" were planted by the chamber and the city will become realities.

"Year in and year out the progress of the chamber is based on active membership participation and without it the chamber cannot be a success," Hill said.
Lotsa Sugar, Daddy

Beets arrived Sunday at the Great Western Sugar Co.'s factory in Billings for the beginning of the annual 110-day campaign at 8 a.m. Monday. There will be sufficient beets on hand for the start, Mgr. Ralph W. Hettinger said Sunday. Usually the factory processes about 4,000 tons of beets each 24 hours.

Gazette Photo by Addison Bragg.

WEATHER PERMITTING

Billings' Sugar Daddy Arrives Today

By John M. Young

Billings' grandaddy of all sugar daddies easins into action Monday turning out enough sugar each day to satisfy the city's sweet tooth for three months.

Great Western Sugar Co. opens its 1966 "campaign" at 8 a.m. in the Billings factory while the harvest begins creating into action in cold, miserably weather.

A full year's work is turned out each day during the 110-day campaign.

This work involves a $1.1 million payroll pumped into the Billings area economy. And, the 1965 harvest of 375,000 tons of sugar beets meant $7.5 million paid to farmers.

When it is figured the factory runs 24 hours a day, seven days a week, the 110-day, multiplied by three eight-hour days, equals 550 days-almost a full year.

There are about 85 year round employees at the factory with another 40 in the main office, laboratory and working in the field.

The harvest and factory operation this swells to 300 in the factory and another 300 elsewhere in the company.

Wet and muddy weather delayed the harvest's beginning Friday so the factory did not open on schedule Sunday morning.

By Monday morning Ralph W. Hettinger, manager, and other company officials report there will be enough sugar beets at area receiving stations to warrant the cost of opening the factory.

Everything depends on the weather from here on out, as far as the harvest is concerned.

Hettinger estimates the harvest will last between 30 and 40 days this year.

Frances Wood, factory superintendent, says the factory's standard production is 3,950 tons in 24 hours but he has his sights set on about 4,250 tons of beets processed.

This is truly a multi-million dollar business. The factory was built in 1966 and to replace it today the cost would run about 25 million.

It is the largest factory in Great Western's system, producing more than 100 million pounds of sugar annually-about 25 million pounds produced daily.

The freight bill alone for handling the beets, supplies and sugar runs in excess of $1.5 million annually—both trucking and railroad.

During operations the factory uses 11 railroad cars of coal daily.

This coal costs the company about $0.50 per ton with about one-half of this going for freight and the factory consumes 550 tons of coal daily.

The coal comes from Sheridan, Wyo. The three railroad cars of coke used each week, to burn four carsloads of limestone a day, comes from Wyoming mines.

The limestone is furnished by mines at Warrens. Annually the factory uses about a carload of steel pipe of all sizes.

A Billings firm has been supplying the pipe on a competing bid basis for the first few days the sugar beets are loaded into freight cars at the receiving stations for transportation to the Billings factory.

Then the beets are stockpiled at the sites for shipping as needed at the factory. Following processing of the beets, upon arrival with their tops cut off, can be exciting business.

Washers thoroughly clean the beets and slicers cut them into thin strips called coxets.

Hot water makes the sugar out of the coxets in the diffuser— with the sugar removed the coxets become wet beet pulp for livestock feed.

Raw sugar juice from the diffuser goes to collection tanks where line treatment removes impurities.

Filter takes out non-sugar solids and the juice goes through a second carbonation and another filtration.

Evaporators remove excess water followed by another filtration. Big vacuum "paas" boil thick juice to form sugar crystals.

"Flinman" flows to centrifugal machines which separate wet sugar from molasses. Then hot air in a long rotating drum dries the sugar.

Pure sugar then moves to the packaging station or to the tall silos outside for storage.

The packages fill company orders for sugar or are delivered in bulk by truck or rail.

Billings sugar is distributed throughout the company's trade area—including the city of Billings and extending eastward to the midwest.

It's quite an operation. But, it's also quite a bank of sweet stuff pumped into the Billings economy each year—and that sweet stuff, money, is also called sugar.
Monfort Testifies Against Livestock Feed Restriction

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 — (AP) — A House agriculture subcommittee heard testimony Thursday for and against a bill to prohibit large-scale feeding of livestock by meat-packing firms.

Supporting statements came from the National Farmers Union, Farmers Market Service of Indiana, Iowa, and the River Markets, Kansas City, Mo.

Opposition was expressed by the National Independent Meat Packers Association, and Kenneth Monfort, president of Monfort Packing Co., and vice president of Monfort FeedLots, Greeley, Colo.

Second Day

It was the second day of a hearing on the measure, introduced by Rep. Bert Bandemer, (D-Iowa) which would ban livestock feeding by packers with more than $1 million in annual gross sales and by retail chain stores engaged in meat packing operations.

Angus McDonald, director of research for the Farmers Union, urged approval of the bill with an amendment which would allow farmers and farmer cooperatives, if they chose, to engage in cattle feeding, meat packing and processing.

Frank L. York, president of the Idaho Farmers Union, said that at any given time about six months of potential beef production is in feed lots throughout the nation.

"Fortunately, all of this potential production is not yet centered in feed lots," he said in endorsing the bill. "However, the time is fast approaching when most of this production will be centralized unless we act now to reverse this dangerous trend." On the other hand, John A. Kil-lie, secretary of the Meat Packers Assn., said, "We believe that packers should remain free to feed livestock, just as we believe that producers and cattle feeders should remain free to become packers."

Monfort Comments

Monfort said Bandemer obviously believes packer feeding is a problem. In his congressional district, he said, it was entering the feeding business on a large scale.

"I am sure this bill was brought about by an announcement by an Iowa packer that it was entering the feeding business on a large scale," Monfort said. I am in complete sympathy with the feeling of the farmer feeder in Iowa.

"However, I believe that national legislation should fit the nation and not be tailor-made for a specific area of the country in response to an announcement by a single packer, particularly when I believe that such a law would tend to perpetuate what could become a monopoly for that very packer by disallowing the entry of feeders into the packing busi- ness."

Use of Corn

Use of the flaked corn — it isn't the same as the traditional breakfast food — was adapted after years of research by the Monfort FeedLots and by agricultural colleges.

Cattle like it better and it adds considerably more protein than corn in any other form, officials of the feed lots say.

And, corn, and other grains, are purchased from farmers in the area they may be housed in the feed lots. Monfort FeedLots operate their own fleet of 30 to 40 tractors, to transport the grain to the Greeley feed lots. The Monfort feedlots have their own grain elevators in Cowal, Nebraska, and Goodland, Kan.

In addition to the corn, the cattle are fed corn ensilage or green alfalfa hay for roughage, and smaller amounts of milo, wheat, barley and dried and pelleted sugar beet pulp.

The feed is controlled, weighed and loaded on trucks for distribution to the various lots by a state-of-the-art processing system.

The 100,000 head of cattle feed fed by the Monfort FeedLots are bought in Colorado, Kansas, and, in smaller amounts, from 13 other states from California to Louisiana.

In addition, an animal spends 175 days in the feed lot and grows from an average of 750 pounds.

All of the cattle fattened in the Monfort FeedLots are sent to the Monfort Packing Co. in Greeley for slaughter and most of the meat is shipped to New York and into the Southeast.

The packing operation is under the supervision of Warren Monfort's son, Kenneth, a Colorado state representative.

Holds to Thursday's tour were the Greeley Gas Co. and Colorado Interstate Gas Co.
Sugar Refinery To Be Built In Area

GREAT WESTERN TO HAVE PLANT IN OPERATION BY FALL OF 1968

KANORADO, Kan., Oct. 5 — The Great Western Sugar Company will build a new sugar factory to serve growers in the Tri-County area of eastern Colorado and western Kansas.

John B. Bunker, company president, announced today that the new factory, 16th in the Great Western system, will be completed in time to process 1968 beets.

Development of irrigation wells from large underground water supplies has enabled Tri-County growers to expand sugar beet acreage from 600 acres in 1957 to 10,031 in 1966.

County seats of the area are Burlington, Kit Carson County, Colo., and, in Kansas, Goodland, Sherman County and Sharon Springs, Wallace County.

Site of the new factory, as yet not determined, Mr. Bunker said the plant will be equipped with the most advanced processing facilities, including a beet-pulp dryer and bino for bulk refined sugar.

The factory will be so designed as to enable beet-slicing capacity, initially geared to current beet volume, to be increased as expected expansion of production in the area continues.

Mr. Bunker said beet expansion in the area has been the most rapid in the West but has been retarded the past two years by acreage allotments which may be removed in 1967. Until recently the area was largely dependent on dryland crops. Pump irrigation began on a small scale in the 1950's and today more than 1,500 wells are in operation drawing water from the Ogallala Aquifer, one of the largest underground reservoirs in Western America.

About 150 are now growing beets in the area. Mr. Bunker described them as "aggressive operators of large acreages, making fullest use of advanced mechanization of beet-growing methods." Beet plantings average 130 acres per grower. Acre yields upward of 16 tons are comparable to those of northern Colorado.

Great Western's announcement of the new factory followed the Kanorado conference today by Mr. Bunker, Vice President Robert J. Fisher and LaMar Henry, Brighton, Colo., district manager, with grower leaders including Gene Penny of Burlington, president of the Tri-County Area Beet Growers Association, William A. Davis of Goodland, a director of the Mountain States Beet Growers Marketing Association and a member of the Governor's Sugarbeet Committee of Kansas, and Oiville Walker, Sharon Springs, director of the growers association and member of the Governor's
Harvest of Area's Bumper Sugar Beet Crop Begins

By CON MARSHALL

The harvesting of what is expected to be one of the top sugar beet crops ever grown in the North Platte Valley will get under way today.

Most growers and beet company officials have been optimistic about the crop from the start. The farmers, particularly in western Nebraska, were able to get the crop planted early, and few natural disasters or diseases have popped up since to hinder the progress.

Officials believe the crop will be on about an even keel with the 1963 crop, which went into the books as the best ever grown in this area. An average per acre crop was earlier forecast in the Nebraska portion of the Valley by Great Western Sugar Co. officials. However, many now believe this to be a conservative estimate.

GW officials have pegged the crop in the five-state area of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas and Nebraska to yield about 18 tons per acre, the highest since 1963.

Some 2,000 growers will harvest 237,500 acres of beets in the five-state region.

All told, Great Western expects to receive nearly four million tons of beets this year at 15 factories.

John B. Bunker, president of Great Western, recently reported that the company has spent approximately $6 million this year improving plants, properties and beet-receiving facilities.

Locally, Bob Sanders, assistant manager of the Scottsbluff and Gering Factory Districts, said he expects the harvest to begin at a brisk pace. He said all Great Western dumps in the area will be opened today with the exception of the one at Pine Bluffs, which will begin operating Monday.

Sanders pointed out that while some smaller growers may choose to wait a few days before beginning, it is anticipated that most of the larger ones will start right away. The recent pleasant weather has not only been a boon to the sugar content of the beets, but it has allowed many farmers to complete the harvesting of their

bean crop, thus enabling them to prepare for the best harvest.

There will be a limited delivery of $5 per cent per day of a grower's total tonnage through Oct. 31, Sanders said.

Among the improvements made in this area in preparation for the harvest is a new plier at Gering to replace the old machine, which have been torn down.

Harvesting in Wyoming is due to begin on Monday. John Wood of the Holly Sugar Co. at Torrington reported that an above average yield is also expected by his company. He said that post-harvest samples, have also indicated that the sugar content will be good.

"Everything has been helping us lately," Worrall said. "The weather has been perfect, and we're looking forward to a good harvest."

He noted that the harvest in the Douglas factory area was to have begun last Monday, but several inches of snow were received to delay the start until the first week of next month.

Valley farmers will enter the harvest season with a short supply of labor, according to Jim Elberbeck, farm placement specialist with the Nebraska Department of Labor.

Elberbeck noted the situation "is right," as there is expected to be a shortage of truck drivers and persons who can adequately operate the harvest machinery. He noted that the number of workers available appears to be quite a bit below that of last year.

He attributed the situation to being somewhat connected with the vast amount of construction now underway in the area.

Elberbeck said it also appears there will be some oversupply over the beet and potato harvest, which may make the situation a bit more critical.

Chemical May Add Impact To State's Soybean Crop

LINCOLN—With soybean acreage going up in Nebraska, experiments with a new production practice which promises to increase yields considerably are adding something important to the state.

Dr. William L. Coville, University of Nebraska agronomist, and David Ashworth, a graduate student in the second year of experimenting with a chemical plant growth regulator called TIBA, have had yield increases of 20 per cent from the chemical.

A yield increase of 3 bushels per acre is needed to make the use of TIBA profitable at current price of soybeans and TIBA, according to Coville.

Thus, a farmer who is now raising soybeans, might withdraw some labor and see whether he can make $3.50 or more on the labor.

It leaves the distance of lowest seed purity bands in the seed.

TIBA, reduced seed size buy increases in pods more than made up for this, Coville said. He finds some other practices that will compensate for the TIBA effect and permit the beans to reach normal size.

"Row spacing is a critical factor in soybean culture and likely will be associated with the success or failure of TIBA in the ecological system," he said.

Results of this year's experiment should provide additional guidelines toward finding out how best to use the chemical and make it pay, he said.

Questions that need answers include:

- What is the best rate of application?
- What row spacing does it have the best effect?
- In different soybean varieties respond differently?
- If so, what is the response, and why?
- The material has not yet been approved for general use. Coville said.

The University holds the patent rights to the use of TIBA on soybeans. The original discovery of TIBA's effect on soybeans.
New Herbicides Promising on Windsor Beet Tests

By JOE LENT
Farm Editor

A major breakthrough in the use of chemicals for weed control on sugar beets may be just around the corner for northern Colorado beet growers.

This fact can be drawn from evidence presented to nearly 300 Larimer and Weld county growers who visited a Great Western Sugar Co. test plot at Windsor Sept. 23.

Beet growers, plagued for several years with increasing labor costs and variations in the effectiveness of herbicides, were pleased to learn of two new chemicals which show considerable potential. The two are Ro-Neet and Ramrod.

Although both herbicides show great promise when compared to old and new chemicals, Ro-Neet had no equal in the Windsor tests.

Ro-Neet, whether applied in granules or liquid in band application, resulted in no visible burning of the roots and appeared to give in per cent weed control as compared to about 75 per cent weed control for other chemicals in the test.

Ramrod looked good in the test, but did not give quite as complete weed control and gave indications that burning of the beet may result if application rate is not exact.

Both Ro-Neet and Ramrod are in the experimental stage with neither approved for general farm use on the 1966 beet crop. Although Ramrod did not result in the same benefits as Ro-Neet under conditions of the Windsor tests, reports are that the two were nearly equal in Great Western tests at Longmont.

"There is no doubt that Ro-Neet looked very promising in these tests," said John Stewart, manager of the Fort Collins and Windsor factory districts. "I expect both of these chemicals to be approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration for commercial use on the 1967 beet crop."

How much variation there might be in a spring application of these chemicals, as compared to a fall test such as that at Windsor, is unknown. Great Western officials in charge of the field day mentioned the time variance between this test and normal spring application.

Previous research has shown that warm soil temperatures seem to improve the effectiveness of herbicides. A rule or application of irrigation water within five days after the chemical is applied is known to be important. Soil type also appears to play a part.

The Windsor test was made on only one type of soil.

Even after taking these variables into consideration, growers must admit that Ro-Neet made an excellent showing when compared with the old standards used on the same plot.

One week after the field day, another factor began appearing on the Ro-Neet treated beets. Beets treated with Ro-Neet were actually larger than beets used for a check. This is attributed to evidence that Ro-Neet beets were not burned by the chemical and none-treated beets beginning to suffer from the competition of weeds for water and nutrients.

To provide a good test, the Windsor field was seeded with weed seed—cracking largely of Kochia, millet, pigweed, grass and Red Root. Since the field was in hand earlier this year, there was a considerable amount of volunteer barley.

The weed seed was applied and harrowed on Aug. 24. On Aug. 25, the pre-emergence chemicals were applied and incorporated into the soil at a depth of about 1.5 to 1.75 inches.

The beets were planted in the same operation and about 1.5 inches of water was applied in part of the plot. Two days later, the entire plot received the benefits of a one- and one-quarter inch rain.

Part of the plot was treated in seven-inch beds on 24 inch rows. The remainder of the plot had chemicals broadcast, with some of the chemicals divided as incorporated into the soil and not incoroporated.

CHEMICALS TESTED in band applications were: Tifan and Avadex, Pyramid and Herbicide 216, Pyramid and Avadex, Ro-Neet, Ro-Neet and Avadex, and Ramrod, all in liquid form, and Ro-Neet in the granules.

Avadex, which is used largely in Montana for control of wild oats, appeared to have some startling effect on the beets, regardless of the second chemical with which it was mixed.

Pyramid and Herbicide 216 did not have the stunning effect of Avadex, but appeared to be the better in weed control. None of the chemicals, including Ro-Neet and Avadex, were as effective on Kochia weeds as chemicals in the plot.

The beet and Avadex showed no advantage over Ro-Neet by itself, and had a slight stunning effect on the beets. There appeared to be little difference between Ro-Neet applied as spray or as granules.

The results of the plot used for testing chemicals applied by broadcasting gave a good appearance due to lack of weeds between the rows. However, stunning of beets appeared more pronounced in this area.

Although the reason for this is unknown, it is suspected that beets in a hand-seeded field can send their roots into nonweedy areas. Where the chemical is applied by broadcasting, the roots continue to take in the herbicide regardless of where they grow.

The Windsor test indicates that applying three times as much chemical by broadcasting as compared to band application may be too strong for small beet plants.

By JOE LENT
Farm Editor

COLORADOAN
Farm News Page

RO-NEET TEST—Ro-Neet, new chemical being tested on sugar beets, resulted in per cent weed control with an stunning effect on beets in recent tests at Windsor. This picture shows the effective weed control of Ro-Neet when broadcast in a pre-emergence.

Ramrod showed definite burn of stand in the Windsor test when three times as much chemical was broadcast as had been applied in the band. There was very little difference in the effectiveness of Ramrod which had been incorporated into the soil and that which was not incoroporated.

Ro-Neet appeared to have a slight stunning effect of beets when broadcast, as compared to no stunning when applied in a band.

Stewart emphasized that a slight stunning effect on beets is not always detrimental, since the beets usually recover and go on to yield those which are not treated.

The manager noted that a new chemical is now being tested which, when applied as a post-emergence, gives complete control of Kochia weeds.

Due to the success of 1965 tests on herbicides on beets, the Great Western Sugar Co. plans to provide free soil testing on fields where herbicides might be used on beets in 1967.

The company will begin testing soils this fall and will continue the program next spring. The tests are being run to determine soil type and predict the effect which a chemical might have in individual fields.

Stewart said interested growers are invited to contact Great Western fieldmen on the probability of a commercial release of the new Ro-Neet herbicide.
Great Western Factories Ready for Beet Harvest

The Great Western sugar beet harvest season begins Friday (today) in the Northern Colorado area.

The 13 receiving stations in the Greeley-Eaton area began receiving beets this morning.

There are approximately 35,000 acres of beets in the Greeley-Eaton district and about 7,000 acres in the Windsor area.

Manager of the Great Western factory in Greeley, Lee Butler, said the prospects for this year's harvest look very promising.

"We had quite a bit of hail in the eastern part of the Greeley-Eaton district but in spite of this the beets have recovered rapidly and well," Butler said. "We expect the average in this area to be better than last year's.

Permanent employees at the Greeley-Eaton plant number 150. This number swells to about 200 during the campaign.

The storage procedure for the beets is entirely automatic. Sugar can be put into the bins or removed by flipping a switch.

Great Western, the nation's largest sugar company, has fifteen factories in its system. Harvest started the last part of September in Montana and Wyoming.

Some 1,700 growers will harvest 325,000 acres of beets. The number of Great Western employees grows from 2,600 to 4,000 during the campaign.

Great Western has factories in Colorado at Eaton, Greeley, Loveland, Longmont, Brighton, Sterling, Johnstown and Fort Morgan; in Nebraska at Scottsbluff, Gering, Mitchell and Revard; in Montana at Billings and in Wyoming at Lovell.

Kersey Youth Junior Hereford Meet Delegate

Penny Hanman, Kremmling, and Roger Christiansen, Kersey, have been selected by the Colorado Junior Hereford Association to attend the 1964 Convention of the American Junior Hereford Association in Kansas City, October 14-16.

They will be delegates in the convention and will participate in the election of national officers for the organization.

This is the second annual convention of this association, the first of its kind among the major beef breeds. There will be delegates and advisors from 31 states in attendance.

GW To Build Sugar Plant in E. Colo.

The Great Western Sugar Company announced this week that it will build a new sugar processing plant in a tri-county area of eastern Colorado and Kansas.

The site has not yet been determined, but the factory will be located near some of the area's major irrigated sugar beets.

Great Western president, John N. Bunker, said the new factory will be equipped with the latest automated processing facilities, with a pulp dryer and bagging equipment for bulk sugar.

Bunker said the plant will be located near some of the major irrigated areas and will be completed in time for the 1964 beet harvest.

Great Western president, John N. Bunker, said the new factory will be equipped with the latest automated processing facilities, with a pulp dryer and bagging equipment for bulk sugar.

Sugar storage in the tri-county area varies from about 500 acres in 1957 to 1,000 in 1966. This increase has largely been due to the increased development of irrigation wells for the extensive underground water supply.

Bunker said the area was dependent on dry-land crops. Pump irrigation began in 1930 and today more than 1,000 wells are in operation.

Bunker said that yields in the area are comparable to those in northern Colorado — averaging about 25 tons per acre.

Until the plant is ready, the beets of the tri-county area will continue to be processed by factories in northern Colorado.

SUGAR STORAGE CONTROL BOARD — Chief Electrician Charles Telle, left, and an operating electrician, Jim Pratt, explain the control board that handles sugar storage at Great Western's plant in Greeley. The board runs the entire operation automatically and shows the path sugar flows to storage. Four new storage bins were completed this summer with a capacity of 50 million pounds. (Tribune photo by Marc Newton).
Great Western To Build Plant

KANORADO, Kan. (AP) — The Great Western Sugar Co. announced today it will build a new factory to process sugar beets for growers in a tri-county area of eastern Colorado and Kansas.

The site has not been determined but the company announced that the plant would be completed in time to process 1968 beets.

The factory, 16th in the Great Western system, will serve growers in Kit Carson County, Colo., Sherman County and Wallace County, Kan.

John B. Bunker, president, did not announce the cost for the factory. He said the tri-county growers had expanded production from 560 acres of beets in 1957 to 19,621 in 1966.

The tri-county section until recently was largely dependent upon dryland crops. Pump irrigation began on a small scale in the 1950’s and increased rapidly with more than 1,500 wells now drawing water from the Ogallala Aquifer, one of the largest underground reservoirs in the West.

Bunker said about 150 farmers in the area are now growing beets. Beet plantings average 130 acres per grower. The acre yields of more than 160 tons compare favorably with those in northern Colorado.
4 Million Tons of Sugar Beets to GW Co. Factories

DENVER—Nearly 4 million tons of sugar beets will be delivered this fall to the 15 factories of The Great Western Sugar Company, the nation’s largest beet sugar company.

Harvest was scheduled to start Sept. 30 in Montana and northern Wyoming and Oct. 7 in Colorado, Nebraska and Kansas.

President John B. Bunker said the average yield for the 5-state area is currently estimated above 16 tons per acre, the highest since 1963. The best prospect is in the North Platte Valley of Nebraska where an 18-ton crop is forecast.

He said sugar content of the beets may be about average if favorable weather continues through harvest.

Factory operation will begin as soon as an adequate supply of beets is on hand, usually about two days after the opening of harvest. The “campaign” will continue into January.

Some 7100 growers will harvest 237,500 acres of beets. Permanent company personnel of 2000 employees is increased to about 5000 during campaign.

Harvest is done entirely by machines and delivery of beets utilizes thousands of trucks and railroad cars. Increasing numbers of growers will use special machines that harvest the beet tops separately as a valuable “second crop” for livestock feed.
FACTORY MAY OPEN SUNDAY

Gering Beet Harvest Might Better 1963

"It is entirely possible that the Gering factory district will have the best crop in history," Leonard Henderson, Scottsbluff - Gering manager, said Thursday. This would better the 1963 crop which had been better than any before or since.

The Gering factory will open Sunday if sufficient beets are on hand, according to Henderson, who added harvesting starts this (Friday) morning and dumps will be open.

A new boiler house at Gering should result in a smoother operation. It is anticipated that about 300 will be added to the Great Western Sugar Company payroll in the Gering district.

About 10,000 tons will be sliced daily in the local four factories at Scottsbluff, Bayard, Mitchell and Gering.

Nearly four million tons of sugar beets will be delivered this fall to the 15 factories of the Great Western Sugar Company, the nation's largest beet sugar company.

Great Western has paid growers $40,165,000 to date for their 1965 beets and will conclude final payment in October. First multi-million payment on the 1966 crop will be made Nov. 20.

Northern Ohio Sugar Company, Great Western subsidiary firm, with factories at Fremont and Findlay, Ohio, will process a bumper crop averaging about 18 tons per acre on 24,400 acres.

The Great Western Sugar Company will build a new sugar factory to serve growers in the Tri-County area of eastern Colorado and western Kansas.

John B. Bunker, company president, announced today that the new factory, 16th in the Great Western system, will be completed in time to process 1968 beets.

Development of irrigation wells from large underground water supplies has enabled Tri-County growers to expand sugar beet acreage from 560 acres in 1957 to 19,621 in 1966.

County seats of the area are Burlington, Kit Carson County, Colo., and, in Kansas, Goodland, Sherman County, and Sharon Springs, Wallace County.

Site of the new factory has not yet been determined.

Harry Hokamp, U.P. agent, said Thursday 15 men had been employed for the beet harvest train crews. Also some have been added at the roundhouse.
Beet harvest to commence Oct. 7

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Some 7100 growers will harvest 237,500 acres of beets. Permanent company personnel of 2000 employees is increased to about 5000 during campaign.

Slicing factories of Great Western are located in Colorado at Eaton, Greeley, Windsor, Loveland, Longmont, Brighton, Ovid, Sterling and Fort Morgan; in Nebraska at Scottsbluff, Gering, Mitchell and Bayard; in Montana at Billings and in Wyoming at Lovell.

Bunker said two installations will further the company's continuing program to cooperate with state and federal agencies in reducing stream pollution. These include the new pulp dryer at Eaton, costing nearly one million dollars, eliminating pulp silo drainage, and a closed-circuit recycling system for water used at the Brighton factory.

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THE GOOD earth started giving out its sugar beets in the Longmont district as the annual campaign at the Longmont plant of the Great Western Sugar Company got under way this morning. Harvesting the crop he grew on the Doug Qualls place on County Line Road north of Ninth Avenue early today was Denny Seewald, on tractor above. Working with his father, Joe Seewald, whose farm is just south of the Qualls farm, the two had the first load into the factory here today. By 9 a.m., when this picture was taken, the Seewalds had delivered five huge loads to the factory for processing into sugar for the nation’s tables.
Motorists Warned of Hazards During Sugar Beet Harvest

With sugar beet hauling starting Friday, Highway Patrol Capt. Sherman W. Neilson warned motorists many heavily loaded trucks will be using county roads during the coming weeks and they should be extra careful in driving.

Neilson asked drivers to be especially alert for the following traffic hazards during the beet harvest:

1. Blind intersections on county roads will have more traffic than normally.
2. Beets occasionally will be falling off trucks, so drivers shouldn’t follow the trucks too closely.
3. Trucks pulling in and out of fields at unusual places.
4. Mud being deposited on highways by the wheels of trucks coming out of fields. Other drivers should reduce speed to avoid skidding on the mud.
5. Beet trains traveling on little-used railroad tracks and spur lines.
6. Trucks and trains running all hours of the day and night.

Precautions Listed

Neilson also issued a list of precautions that drivers of vehicles hauling beets should observe. These included:

1. Do not load so high that the beets roll off truck bed and strike other vehicles.
2. Be sure all lights are working.
3. You are sure to be caught out on the highway after dark some time during the beet harvest. You are required to have lights on one half hour after sunset to one half hour before sunrise.
4. Remember that you are hauling a big load and you cannot handle it the same as you did with an empty truck. Do not take any chances. The driver of the other vehicle may do the wrong thing.
5. Do not speed. Do not drive a loaded truck faster than you can control it. If the driver of another vehicle stops suddenly in front of you or turns suddenly in front of you, or a child runs out into the road in front of you at a schoolyard.
Great Western to Build Sugar Factory in Area

KANORADO—The Great Western Sugar Co. will build a new sugar factory to serve growers in the tri-county area of eastern Colorado and western Kansas. John B. Bunker, company president, announced today that the new factory, 16th in the Great Western system, will be completed in time to process the 1968 beets.

Development of irrigation wells from large underground water supplies has enabled tri-county growers to expand sugar beet acreage from 560 acres in 1957 to 19,621 in 1966.

County seats of the area are Burlington, Kit Carson County, and in Kansas, Goodland, Sherman County, and Sharon Springs in Wallace County.

Site of the new factory has not yet been determined. Bunker said the plant will be equipped with the most advanced processing facilities with a beet pulp dryer and bin storage for bulk refined sugar.

The factory will be so designed as to enable beet slicing capacity, initially geared to current beet volume, to be increased as expected expansion of production in the area continues.

Bunker said beet expansion in the area has been the most rapid in the west but has been retarded the past two years by acreage allotments which may be removed in 1967. Until recently the area was largely dependent on dry-land crops. Pump irrigation began on a small scale in the 1950's and today more than 1500 wells are in operation, drawing water from the Ogallala aquifer, one of the largest underground reservoirs in western America.

About 150 are now growing beets in the area. Bunker described them as “aggressive operators of large acreages, making fullest use of advanced mechanization of beet growing methods.” Beet plantings average 130 acres per grower. Acre yields upward of 16 tons are comparable to those of northern Colorado.

Great Western’s announcement of the new factory followed the Kanorado conference Wednesday by Bunker, Vice President Robert J. Fuller and LaMar Henry, Brighton district manager, with grower leaders including Gene Penny of Burlington, president of the Tri-County Area Beet Growers Assn., William A. Davis of Goodland, a director of the Mountain States Beet Growers Marketing Assn., and a member of the governor’s sugar beet committee of Kansas, and Orville Walker, of Sharon Springs, director of the growers association and member of the governor’s committee.

Penny said: “Growers will welcome this as a real boon because it is very important to have a processing facility near to where our beets are being raised.”

Davis said: “We are deeply gratified by Great Western’s announcement and believe that the proven capability of our people to grow sugar beets successfully will contribute progressively to the agricultural and economic prosperity of the west.”

Walker said: “Our growers have the know-how, the equipment and the enthusiasm to build the tri-county area into one of the most important sugar producing areas of America, and the coming of the sugar factory is the key to this development.”
New GW Plant Ready by 1968

KANORADO, Kan., — The Great Western Sugar Company will build a new sugar factory to serve growers in the Tri-County area of eastern Colorado and western Kansas.

John B. Bunker, company president, announced the new factory, 16th in the Great Western system, will be completed in time to process 1968 beets. Development of irrigation wells from large underground water supplies has enabled Tri-County growers to expand sugarbeet acreage from 560 acres in 1957 to 19,621 in 1966.

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Bunker said beet expansion in the area has been the most rapid in the West but has been retarded the past two years by acreage allotments which may be removed in 1967. Until recently the area was largely dependent on dry-land crops. Pump irrigation began on a small scale in the 1950’s and today more than 1500 wells are in operation, drawing water from the Ogallala Aquifer, one of the largest underground reservoirs in Western America.

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Sugar Factory Opens With 250 Carloads

Billings’ factory of the Great Western Sugar Co., began manufacturing sugar at 1:30 p.m. Monday after tests had been made of all machinery and equipment, Mgr. Ralph M. Hettinger reported.

Motors, vats and other machinery were put through tests beginning at 8 a.m. and the go-ahead signal was given 5 1/2 hours later.

The amount of sugar produced the first day will not be known until later, the manager explained, because the processing from the time beets come into the factory until the sugar is sacked requires 12 hours.

Hettinger said 550 persons were on the job Monday at the factory and sugar beet receiving stations.

Field harvesting, however, was at a standstill Monday be-
Sugar Beet Harvest To Start This Week In West Nebraska

The 1966 sugar beet harvest is expected to get underway this weekend in western Nebraska.

Nearly four million tons of sugar beets will be delivered this fall to the 15 factories of The Great Western Sugar Company, the nation’s largest beet sugar company.

The factories are located in Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas and Nebraska.

President John B. Bunker said the best prospect is in the North Platte Valley of Nebraska where an 18-ton crop per acre is forecast.

Bunker said the average yield for the five-state area is currently estimated above 16 tons per acre, the highest since 1963.

He said sugar content of the beets may be about average if favorable weather continues through harvest.

Factory operation will begin as soon as an adequate supply of beets is on hand, usually about two days after the opening of harvest. The “campaign” will continue into January.

Some 7,100 growers will harvest 237,500 acres of beets. Permanent company personnel of 2,000 employees is increased to about 5,000 during campaign.

Harvest is done entirely by machines and delivery of beets utilizes thousands of trucks and railroad cars. Increasing numbers of growers will use special machines that harvest the beet tops separately as a valuable “second crop” for livestock feed.

Slicing factories of Great Western are located in Colorado at Eaton, Greeley, Windsor, Loveland, Longmont, Brighton, Ovid, Sterling and Fort Morgan; in Nebraska at Scottsbluff, Gering, Mitchell and Bayard; in Montana at Billings and in Wyoming at Lovell.

Bunker said Great Western has spent approximately $6 million this year improving plants, properties and beet-receiving facilities.

He said two installations will further the company’s continuing program to cooperate with state and federal agencies in reducing stream pollution. These include the new pulp dryer at Eaton, costing nearly one million dollars, eliminating pulp silo drainage, and a closed-circuit recycling system for water used at the Brighton factory.

Great Western has paid growers $40,615,000 to date for their 1965 beets and will conclude final payment in October. First multi-million payment on the 1966 crop will be made Nov. 20.

Northern Ohio Sugar Company, Great Western subsidiary firm, with factories at Fremont and Findlay, Ohio, will process a bumper crop averaging about 18 tons per acre on 24,400 acres.
Sugar Beets Start Thru Mill Today

The Great Western Sugar Co. was ready this morning to start factory operations at noon today with one day’s supply of the new sugar beet crop on hand.

An additional 10,000 tons of beets will be delivered by tomorrow throughout the Fort Morgan district, Vic Ostermiller, sugar factor manager announced.

The beets are in the hopper and all that has to be done is turn on the motor to start the beets through the mill, Ostermiller said.

The ground is in real good condition and the harvest is off to a good start with growers who deliver beets at receiving stations along the Burlington starting their harvest yesterday. Deliveries will be restricted to 5½ percent of the estimated tonnage with all restrictions to be lifted after Oct. 24.

Last year’s harvest covered 22,000 acres and this year farmers will harvest 24,300 acres. Last year’s factory campaign lasted 92 days.
COURT GIANTS SHAPING NATION

Union Economist Warnings of Danger in Mergers

By NEIL GILRIDE
WASHINGTON—(AP)—The AFL-CIO said Saturday that the "urge to merge" among American and giant companies carries the danger of eventually turning the nation into one enormous company-owned state.

"Money is power," the labor federation said, and the billion dollar conglomerates are being used to shape political, social and cultural standards as well as the nation's economy.

"The implications of the frantic merger drive, upon which American business has embarked, are profound," said Irving Beller. He wrote that view in the labor federation's magazine, the American Federationist.

Beller said a giant corporation's approximately 400,000 separately owned manufacturing firms own considerably more than 75 percent of all industrial profits in 1965.

"The after-tax profits of one firm alone, General Motors, exceeded the 1965 tax revenues of every state in the union except California and New York," he said. "It was greater even than the total revenues of 18 states combined."

While conceding that "not every merger is an unmitigated disaster," Beller said that giant corporate marriages are arranged for financial convenience alone—not to improve efficiency, create jobs or reduce prices.

"Even the current tight money market has not dampered the merger trend," Beller said.

"Mergers are attractive to stockholders when they boost stock prices instead of increasing dividends, because the stock can be sold at a capital gains at a lower income tax rate than dividend income."

"More than ever before, America has become a nation of giant enterprises with enormous power to fix prices, drive small competitors out of business and deeply influence the behavior of small social values of others," Beller said.

While federal antitrust laws have prevented some mergers, they are not strong enough to significantly affect the overall situation, Beller said.

He proposed a stiffening of federal laws, including a requirement that the government be given advance notice of proposed mergers and more power to delay mergers which may violate the law.

Corporations should also be required, he said, to disclose sales, expenses and profits of each of its separate operations, instead of merely lumping them in one corporate report.

For the individual company, Beller said, produces some 6,000 different products in separate operations. He further proposed removing the "cloud of secrecy" and asked new laws giving the public a view of each firm to take over a firm through stock purchases.

An increase in the capital gains tax on stock sales, he said, may also help "dampen some of the present order for mergers which have been conducted in the name of efficiency." Beller said.

Beller also suggested stiffer penalties for antitrust violations and stock sales, rather than fines of a few thousand or even a few hundred thousand dollars.
GW will build 16th beet factory

KANORADO, Kan. -- The Great Western Sugar Company will build a new sugar factory to serve growers in the Tri-County area of eastern Colorado and western Kansas.

John B. Bunker, company president, announced today that the new factory, 16th in the Great Western system, will be completed in time to process 1968 beets.

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The factory will be so de-
USDA Hikes Sugar Quota

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Agriculture Department Thursday increased the 1966 sugar quotas 50,000 tons, bringing the quantity to be sold in the U.S. market this year to 10,375,000 short tons, raw value.

Quotas were set at 10 million tons at the beginning of the year but subsequent increases, including that made Thursday, bring them to the new high total.

The department controls the marketing of sugar under a program designed to stabilize prices and supplies.

Thursday’s announcement said sales of refined sugar through September this year have been well above normal. It said the additional supplies of readily available raw sugar in a number of other producing areas, resulting from Thursday’s quota increase, will meet the demands of American consumers.
1966 beet harvest will start Friday, October 7

Nearly four million tons of sugar beets will be delivered this fall to the 15 factories of the Great Western Sugar Co. Harvest is to start Fri., Oct. 7 in Colo., Neb. & Kan.

GW pres. John B. Bunker says the average yield for the five-state area is currently estimated above 16 tons per acre, the highest since 1963. The best prospect is in the North Platte Valley of Neb., where an 18-ton crop is forecast.

He said sugar content of the beets may be about average if favorable weather continues throughout harvest.

Factory operation will begin as soon as adequate supply of beets is on hand, usually about two days after the opening of harvest. The “campaign” will continue into Jan.

Some 7,100 growers will harvest 337,500 acres of beets. Permanent company personnel of 2900 employees is increased to about 5000 during campaign.

Harvest is done entirely by machines and delivery of beets utilizes thousands of trucks and railroad cars. Increasing numbers of growers will use special machines that harvest the beet tops separately as a valuable “second crop” for livestock feed.

Slicing factories of GW in Colo. are located at Eaton, Greeley, Windsor, Loveland, Longmont, Brighton, Ovid, Sterling and Fort Morgan.

Mr. Bunker said GW has spent approximately $6 million this year improving plants, properties and beet-receiving facilities.

He said two installations will further the company’s continuing program to cooperate with state and federal agencies in reducing steam pollution. These include the new pulp dryer at Eaton, costing nearly one million dollars, eliminating pulp sludge drainage, and a closed-circuit recycling system for water used at the Brighton factory.

GW has paid growers $4,015,000 to date for their 1965 beets and will conclude final payment in Oct. First multi-million payment on the 1966 crop will be made Nov 20.

Platteville Herald 10/7/66
EARLY BEET HARVEST REPORTS SHOW GOOD CROPS

From the early returns of the 1966 sugar beet harvest, Fieldman Jerry Pyette reports a surprisingly good tonnage return from this area.

The late spring and even later frosts, coupled with the long drouth of the summer and early fall, suggested that the beet tonnage might fall short of averages in other years. Mr. Pyette further stated that the beets were clean and harvest seemed to be picking up to its usual fast pace, although late into the week only 30% of the farmers had started harvest. Inconclusive reports are all that are available on sugar content at this time, but early checks promise fairly high sugar content.

Piling of delivered sugar beets is going on at all stations.

The following changes have been made in the staffs of the dumps:

Neiler: Tareman, Milton Bodel and Barman Bill Bowman.

Hysham: Operator, Roy Lilley, Tareman, David Freestad, and Barman, Ron Thomas.
1966 beet harvest will start Friday, October 7

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GW pres. John B. Bunker says the average yield for the five-state area is currently estimated above 16 tons per acre, the highest since 1963. The best prospect is in the North Platte Valley of Nebr. where an 18-ton crop is forecast.

He said sugar content of the beets may be about average if favorable weather continues thru harvest.

Factory operation will begin as soon as an adequate supply of beets is on hand, usually about two days after the opening of harvest. The "campaign" will continue into Jan.

Some 7100 growers will harvest 3,530,000 acres of beets. Permanent company personnel of 2000 employees is increased to about 3000 during campaign.

Harvest is done entirely by machines and delivery of beets utilizes thousands of trucks and rail road cars. Increasing numbers of growers will use special machines that harvest the beet tops separately as a valuable "second crop" for livestock feed.

Slicing factories of GW in Colo. are located at Eaton, Greeley, Windsor, Loveland, Longmont, Brighton, Ovid, Sterling and Fort Morgan.

Mr. Bunker said GW has spent approximately $8 million this year improving plants, properties and beet-receiving facilities.

He said two installations will further the company's continuing program to cooperate with state and federal agencies in reducing steam pollution. These include the new pulp dryer at Eaton, costing nearly one million dollars, eliminating pulp silo drainage, and a closed-circuit recycling system for water used at the Brighton factory.

GW has paid growers 40,615,000 to date for their 1966 beets and will conclude final payment in Oct. First multi-million payment on the 1966 crop will be made Nov 20.

La Salle Leader 10/7/66
1966 Sugar Beet Harvest Underway

Nearly four million tons of sugar beets are being delivered this fall to the 15 factories of the Great Western Sugar Company, the nation's largest beet sugar company.

Harvesting began Sept. 30 in Montana and northern Wyoming and starts tomorrow in Colorado, Nebraska and Kansas. Harvesting in this area along the Burlington railroad began this morning and begins along the Union Pacific railroad tomorrow. The Fort Morgan factory begins slicing tomorrow.

Great Western President John B. Bunker said the average yield for the five-state area is currently estimated above 16 tons per acre, the highest since 1963. The best prospect is the North Platte Valley of Nebraska where an 18-ton crop is forecast.

He said sugar content of the beets may be about average if favorable weather continues through harvest.

10/6/66
A bill to prohibit large-scale feeding of livestock by meat packing firms has all the earmarks of special legislation. There are potential hazards in such feeding operations — and some direct evils — but these are things that should be attacked directly.

Kenneth Monfort, Greeley feedlot operator and packer, spoke against the bill in Washington last week. Monfort appears to have hit the nail on the head when he told a House agriculture hearing:

“I am sure this bill was brought about by an announcement by an Iowa packer that it was entering the feeding business on a large scale. However, I believe that national legislation should fit the nation and not be tailor-made for a specific area.”

The bill, introduced by Rep. Bert Bandstra, D-Ia., would clamp a ban on feeding operations by packers with more than $1 million in gross sales and on retail chains engaged in meat packing.

Bandstra is after a worthy objective. But his antidote is cumbersome. His bill, if enacted, might keep farmers from diversifying upward by investing, as individuals or as cooperatives, in packing operations. In extreme, his theory might even frown on feedlot operators who grow their own feed.

There is a real problem but it needs to be attacked specifically. This is that packers and chain stores which have sideline feeding operations possess potential leverage for depressing farm prices. If such an operator uses his own cattle when prices are high and buys on the open market when prices are low he is bound to exercise a downward pressure on prices. In the short run, the housewife might approve but the independent farmer and feedlot operator loses.

It seems, therefore, that alternatives or modifications are in order. Monfort, who is also a Colorado state representative, said he would not object to other legislation pending in Washington which would forbid packers from using their own supplies of livestock to depress the market.

A similar approach was advocated by the National Farmers Union. The NFU would amend Bandstra’s bill to exempt farmers and farmer cooperatives from provision of the bill. This, perhaps, would be an adequate answer to the problem.

In any case, it’s no secret that the Bandstra bill is aimed at plans of a meat packing combine in Iowa. This group announced plans — now shelved — to feed up to 200,000 cattle as a source of supply. The evil that needs attacking may possibly be that mergers have allowed packing firms to grow so ambitious.
Great Western Sugar To Build New Plant

Denver-based Great Western Sugar Co. announced Wednesday it will build a sugar factory to serve growers in eastern Colorado and western Kansas.

John B. Bunker, company president, said no price tag has been determined, and the site has not yet been selected, but the new plant will be equipped with the most advanced processing facilities and will be completed in time to process 1968 beets.

The plant is needed, Bunker said, because development of irrigation wells from large underground supplies in Kit Carson County of Colorado and Sherman and Wallace Counties of Kansas has enabled growers in the vicinity of Burlington, Colo., and Goodland and Sharon Springs, Kan., to boost sugar beet acreage from 560 acres in 1957 to 19,621 this year.

He said the factory will be designed to enable an increase in beet-slicing capacity as expected expansion of acreage in the area develops.

Pump irrigation in the former...
GW to Make Final '65 Payment Oct. 24

DENVER, Colo. (AP) — The Great Western Sugar Co. said today it would make its final payment on the 1965 sugar crop Oct. 24.

John B. Bunker, president of the firm, said the payment would be for $3,098,600, bringing the total on the crop to $51,697,000 from company payments and Sugar Act payments returned to the grower through the processing tax levied on the firm.

Bunker said beet farmers in Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas and southern Wyoming averaged $15.36 a ton on the crop, one of the highest payments ever received in the area. He said in northern Wyoming and Montana, where sugar content of the beets did not run as high, pay-
Bayard Man Remembers Day in 1923 When 'Things Flew to Pieces' at Sugar Factory

By CON MARSHALL

Bayard — Whatever has been written about the sugar factory and its contributions to the economy of our county, Bayard and the surrounding area — doesn’t say anything about the accident that happened in 1923.

The accident nearly killed this writer, as he was in the pilot house of the steam turbine at the time.

The writer remembers the day for the rest of his life. He had gone to work at the mill, but he didn’t go back.

The accident occurred in the pilot house of the steam turbine, which is used to operate the steam engines that drive the machinery in the sugar factory.

The accident started when a steam pipe ruptured, causing a large amount of steam to escape into the pilot house.

The steam caused a fire that quickly spread throughout the pilot house.

The writer was conscious for a short time, but then lost consciousness and was unconscious for several days.

The accident cost the mill a lot of money, but it also saved the writer’s life.

The writer is grateful for the accident, as it taught him the importance of safety in the workplace.

The writer is now an active member of the Bayard community, and he continues to work at the sugar factory.

The writer appreciates the chance to share his story, as it is important for people to learn about the history of the sugar factory and the people who worked there.

The writer thanks his family and friends for their support during this difficult time.

The writer is looking forward to the future, and he hopes that the sugar factory will continue to thrive.

The writer is grateful for the opportunity to write this story, and he hopes that it will be of interest to others.

The writer is also thankful for the chance to share his story with others, as it is important for people to learn about the history of the sugar factory and the people who worked there.

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Muddy fields are delaying the delivery of sugar beets to Great Western Sugar Co. receiving stations so opening of the factory has been put off until 8 a.m. Monday.

Ralph W. Hettinger, manager, says the harvest opened at 7 a.m. Friday morning with only a few farmers bringing in beets.

"We are not loading up enough cars to warrant opening factory operations," Hettinger says.

He reports 134 frost free days in the area with plenty of dump help on hand and railroad cars available.

The factory was scheduled to start slicing beets at 8 a.m. Sunday.

The tare house is scheduled to start analyzing samples from beets delivered Saturday morning.
Jerry Brown of Pure Gas & Chemical Co., program chairman for the Friday noon meeting of the Fort Morgan Lions Club, presented L. L. Dockweiler of Aurora who spoke on the flaming program to burn weeds using L.P. gas.

Dockweiler, who represents the Manchester Tank & Equipment Co. of California, presented a film on the flaming program which pictured the original hand machines to the large machines presently employed. The film was produced by the Agri-Flame Co.

Big machines throwing a 250-degree Fahrenheit flame are being used to clean irrigation ditches in California. The intense heat of the “kill burn” flame explodes and ruptures weed cells. After four days of sunshine, the “cleanup burn” is done.

Irrigation ditches with weeds lose one-third of the water which is sent down them, it was explained.

The biggest machine can burn up to a 20-foot swath, but the average machine in use burns a four to five-foot swath at a speed of three miles per hour. This requires 40 gallons of L.P. gas, it was noted. It requires 30 to 40 gallons of gas per acre, depending on the usage.

Experiments with flame cultivators are presently being conducted, Dockweiler said. Shields are used to keep the flames from the plants while they are killing the weeds. One machine and one driver can replace 50 men chopping weeds. The cost of flaming is $5 an acre while the cost of the other is between $50 and $200.

He spoke of the program of flaming off potato vines when the potato crop is ready, clearing the way for the digging machines and the workers who pick up the potatoes. Experiments in a Brighton sugar beet field are now underway and crab grass may be next, Dockweiler said.

The key factor in flame cultivating, he continued, is to do it at the right time. The right time is when the weeds are soft enough to burn and the crop is hard enough to resist the burning.

Dr. D. D. Schoemaker was inducted into the Lions Hall of Fame by cigar committee man Mason Dixon for keeping the year of his birth a secret from Mrs. Schoemaker ever since the couple was married.

Supt. Ben Kammer reported on the expectations of the undefeated Fort Morgan Mustang varsity football team slated to face unbeaten Fort Collins Friday evening at Colorado State University stadium.

Pat Jolliffe reported Oct. 11 at 7 p.m. was the date and time for the local group’s visitation to the Hillrose Lions Club meeting. A second visitation to the Sterling club was planned in November but the date had not been set, he added.

Guests were Del Schmidt of School District Re-3 and A. R. Darr, a brother-in-law of Lou Goetz, from St. Louis, Mo.
Wyo Brown with a 25-lb. sugar beet taken from one of the fields grown by he and his brother, Brownie. The monster beet was found at the end of a row and had to be dug by hand. Lovell factory officials report the beet harvest is about 60% complete, with higher tonnage and sugar content yields than last year. This area was missed by the recent storm, and the harvest is proceeding in high gear. How would you like to have a whole field of beets this size?