



Removed snout shows hydraulic motor that powers stalk rolls.

## NO CHAINS, GEARS OR SPROCKETS

# Hydraulic Corn Head First Of Its Kind

The new Hydra-IV corn head from Chisholm-Ryder, Niagara Falls, N.Y., is the first all-hydraulic corn head. It doesn't have any gears, chains or sprockets.

Brad Rowe, assistant sales manager for the company, explains that the head was designed primarily for sweet corn harvesting. The absence of drive chains, gathering chains and sprockets reduces the damage to tender sweet corn kernels.

However, the company feels that despite the price — \$19,000 for a 4-row 30 or 38-in. row head — the absence of drive chains, sprockets, and gear boxes will also make the corn head popular with farmers who grow field corn because of reduced maintenance and replacement costs.

The working components are hydraulically driven from a "Power Pack" that attaches to the combine's

jack shaft. Rowe says the head and Power Pack are designed to quick-attach to New Idea's Uni-System but, with modifications, they'll fit on all popular combine models.

Seven hydraulic motors are on the 4-row head. Four of the motors, one for each row, power the stalk rolls. Two motors control the infeed motor augers, which replace gathering chains, and one motor powers the cross auger to the combine throat.

A control unit that sits in the combine cab lets you control the hydraulic motors. Stalk roll speed for each row is adjustable and is also reversible in case of plugups.

For more information, contact: FARM SHOW Followup, Chisholm-Ryder, Drawer F, Bridge Station, Niagara Falls, N.Y. 14305 (ph 716 285-9186).

## BALES EASILY WINCHED ONTO TRAILER BED BY HAND

# This Big Bale Mover Doubles As A Feeder

Up to 16 animals can feed at one time around the combination big bale mover-feeder introduced by Bill Ceder, of Central City, Neb.

Called the "Answer," it's designed for easy manual loading of the bale onto the trailer bed without requiring any special electrical or hydraulic hookup to the tractor or pickup towing it. You simply back the trailer to the bale, then use a rope and 4 ft. spike to hand winch and tip the bale onto the bed. For feeding, you can pull a pin to remove the tongue so animals can't step or trip on it as they feed.

For more information, contact: FARM SHOW Followup, Bill Ceder, Rt 1, Box 8, Central City, Neb. 68826 (ph 308 946-2819).



Bale is hand-winched onto the trailer bed using a rope and 4 ft. long spike.

## JUMPS INTO THE AIR WITH A BOOM

# "Jumping Cowboy" Keeps Birds Away

That farmer-built jumping cowboy scarecrow we told you about a year ago in FARM SHOW that incorporates the noise of a sound cannon to keep birds out of fields is now on the market.

Pete Konzak, Devils Lake, N.Dak., originally built the "Jumping Cowboy" to keep blackbirds out of his sunflower fields.

The Cowboy is a man-sized scarecrow attached to a propane-powered scare cannon that makes a boom when it goes off and sends the cowboy 30 in. up into the air. It twirls as it comes back down, so that streamers trailing from the arms of the cowboy flap in the wind, helping scare off birds. The unit is controlled by a 12-V battery. A solenoid closes off the scarecrow at night to conserve fuel.

Konzak recommends setting the Cowboy into the center of a 40 acre field, preferably on a high spot where it will be highly visible. It's best to start the device several weeks before the crop is ripe to condition birds to the idea that they aren't welcome in your fields, says Konzak. The scare-



Every 15 min. or so, the automatic "Cowboy" jumps up 2½ ft. and "flaps" its arms coming down.

row "goes off" 30 to 40 times a day, and stops at night. A small propane tank holds enough fuel to run the scarecrow 3 to 4 weeks.

The scarecrow sells for \$469 complete with gun, and all components. If you already own a bird cannon, you can buy the unit and put it together yourself for half price.

For more information, contact: FARM SHOW Followup, Pete Konzak, Konzak Pop-Up Scarecrow, Box 547, Devils Lake, N. Dak. 58301 (ph 701 662-3581).

# Feed Additive Boosts Milk Production 10%

A new feed additive that reportedly boosts milk production 10% "will revolutionize the dairy industry" when it's introduced to dairy farmers in the next year or so, according to its developer, Dr. Robert Cook, an animal scientist at Michigan State University.

Dr. Cook began working on the new additive, called Isoacids, in 1962 when he first got out of college. He says he knew the additive would work almost from the beginning but the process for bringing chemical feed additives onto the market is long and tedious. In 1972 he began working with the chemical division of Eastman Kodak Co. and, now, after 12 years, the company plans to begin test marketing the additive on 64 farms starting this fall. If all goes well, it should be on the market on a widespread basis by the fall of 1985, says Dr. Cook.

Eastman Kodak manufactures isoacids from natural gas. They consist of a combination of four chemicals that are found naturally in virtually every body cell of every mammal which is why the FDA was able to approve it. Isoacids speed up the growth of bacteria in the rumen, which causes the rumen to produce more acetic acid during digestion. Acetic acid is one of the fatty acids formed in the rumen to produce milk; therefore, a boost in the amount of acid increases the amount of milk

produced, even when the animal is fed less.

"We did our first trials with the FDA in 1978 and started limited field tests in 1982. The increase in milk production has always been a steady 8 to 10%," Cook notes, adding that, for the average dairyman, it could mean an additional \$300 profit per year per cow, adding \$3.5 billion a year to the dairy industry — without increasing the number of cows.

"Major chemical companies are deeply interested in stimulants like isoacids and several are setting up divisions to develop chemical stimulants. There has been a lot of interest in growth hormones for dairy cattle but they won't be on the market for a number of years and they're much more expensive to manufacture than isoacids, which can be made relatively cheaply and in large quantities from natural gas," says Dr. Cook, who told FARM SHOW that he never patented isoacids so he will not profit from them.

Cost has not been determined yet for the new additive but Dr. Cook speculates that isoacids will return "2½ to 5 times its cost" back to the dairy farmer in increased milk production.

For more information, contact: FARM SHOW Followup, Dr. Robert Cook, Dept. of Animal Science, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich. 48824 (ph 517 353-5254).