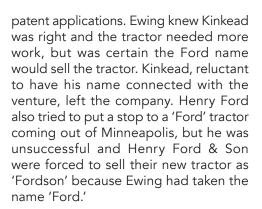


This Ford Tractor was not made by the famous automobile maker Henry Ford, but rather by an enterprising man named William Baer Ewing, who intended to capitalize on the wellknown Ford name. Henry Ford wanted to manufacture a tractor, but the success of his automobile kept him so busy that W. Baer Ewing beat him to it by establishing The Ford Tractor Company of Minneapolis in 1915.

When Ewing set up the Ford Tractor company, he was working for the Federal Securities Company (FSC) in Minneapolis as its manager. He reaped all the profits as the FSC manager as he sold Ford stock, but also owned the company, which sold the machines to farmers. In 1914, Ewing obtained the rights to a tractor design through Lion Traction Co. and began looking for a name for his new tractor. Ewing knew he had to have a moniker both easily recognized and strong enough to pull in buyers. He found Paul B. Ford, whom he hired and made director of the Ford Tractor Co. in exchange for the use of his name. Ford Tractor Company claimed: "Mr. Paul B. Ford, inventor and designer of the Ford Tractor, has devoted years of his life to its study." But Ford knew nothing of tractor design, and Ewing wanted Ford solely because of his last name.

Ewing then hired a Minneapolis designer named Robert Kinkead to modify the Lion tractor. Kinkead insisted the machine's design was seriously flawed, but Ewing overruled those concerns and instructed Kinkead to proceed with the



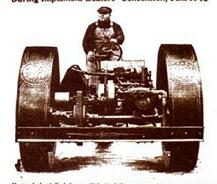
Ewing claimed the company was making two tractors a day in its Ford plant, and when the night shift was started it would produce five a day. He said orders with the \$75 deposit were pouring in from all over the world, and the tractors were being sold quicker than they could be produced. The company was making money.

In 1916, the Ford tractor sold for \$350, fully equipped with magneto, carburetor, governor, and coil. Company ads stated the tractor would do the work of six to eight horses and cost less than a good team. The warranty claimed the company would cover parts for one year from date of purchase and promised free replacement if the owner was not satisfied. As months passed, the Ford Tractor Company web began to unravel. Stockholders wanted to see monetary returns, and farmers demanded their promised tractors, which had never been shipped. Company personnel had spkent \$10,130 of new-tractor deposit money, but not a single tractor had been delivered.

Finally, the house of cards tumbled. Fewer than a 100 – perhaps only 30 – Ford tractors were ever sold, not thousands as the company claimed. Ford Tractor Company of Minneapolis went into bankruptcy and few Ford tractors still exist today.

There is an upside to Ewing's greed and deception. When Nebraskan legislature representative Wilmot Crozier was duped with his Ford tractor, he proposed a bill allowing manufacturers to sell tractors in Nebraska only after thorough evaluations verified their claims. The bill was adopted and testing began at the University of Nebraska in 1920. Within a few years, the entire tractor industry adopted the Nebraska Farm Tractor Tests as the gold standard across the nation.

THE FORD TRACTOR See it on the Main Floor (lobby) West Hotel During Implement Dealers' Concention, Jan. 11-13



Daving the lost hall of the year 1975, Fred Tasteen were abiped to purchases in seriors purs of the following startist: Manasesta, Minroauk, Lowa, Korth Dabota, Bad Dabota, Maataas, Indiana, Illinais, Kanasa, Galahema, Minsuri, Naw Maeica, Taeaa and New Yeek. Our ensy Duchen is their Stenses on "lising our" for each big 1976 busnews, which is hellowed will be the biggst trays rear in history. Make your aerangements now far the Fued Tasteet egancy is your locality.

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