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Across A. G.'s Desk

IF SOMEONE told you that people from outside the state of Kansas were coming into our state and stealing our resources, you probably wouldn't believe him. The fact is that this is exactly what is happening, but the resources that these people are taking aren't minerals, they are people.

Out of every 100 teachers that graduated from K-State last year, 15 left the state. Of 100 business graduates the figure was 50, of agricultural graduates, 30, and of technical people like veterinarians and engineers, the figure was 75 out of 100.

The most obvious thing that we are losing is the tax money that we have invested in these people's educations. Especially in the technical people that we lose so many of, the cost of education is high. The worst thing is, that the most obvious loss is not the greatest loss.

The greatest loss is that these people that are leaving are the ones that we need the worst. This shows up most in the rural areas where very few of the younger generation can return to the farms or work in agriculture. Since they can't farm they go into other occupations such as teaching, engineering, and business. There aren't enough jobs in Kansas, so they are forced to go out of state, and we lose them as well as the money that we have invested in their whole education, from grade school on up.

What happens in the rural areas then? The population dominance shifts to the older people. Many small towns in Kansas now have the larger part of their popu-

lation made up of retirement-age people. The tax base shifts to these people who are living on small retirement incomes, and we don't have the money that it takes to keep a first-rate educational system going in these areas.

The logical answer, then, is to keep these graduates in Kansas. And how are you going to keep them here? Simply by creating more jobs.

The place to start creating more jobs is in basic industry. True, the jobs that are most often associated with basic industry would not employ college graduates, but every 1 job created in basic industry creates 4 more in service fields. These would include doctors, draftsmen, architects, lawyers, teachers, business people, economists, and just about all types of college graduates.

In case you are wondering just how serious this problem is, I would like to leave you with this most obvious part of the resource loss. K-State's budget for education last year was a little more than 5½ million dollars. This did not include research or building funds—just the process of education. If you figure the senior graduating class as being about 1/6 of the number of people enrolled, and that we lose 38 percent of these people, our dollar loss is about 300 thousand dollars a year.

While these figures aren't exact, they do show that there is a problem in this area, and like all problems this one certainly needs answering.

Arnold Good

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From the Dean's Office

by Dean Wilson



FOR CHRISTMAS, I received from a good friend the book "Goals for Americans." This book contains the report from President Eisenhower's Commission on National Goals. The Commission report covers only 24 pages of the book. The remaining 348 pages includes a series of essays written for the Commission as part of the basis for its consideration of the National goals.

I find these essays to be outstanding. I wish every student at Kansas State University, whether or not he is in Agriculture, would make it a point not only to read, but also to study the statement of goals and the accompanying essays.

The Introduction to The Commission's Report reads, in part, as follows: "The status of the individual must remain our primary concern. All our institutions—political, social, and economic—must further enhance the dignity of the citizen, promote the maximum development of his capabilities, stimulate their responsible exercise, and widen the range and effectiveness of opportunities for individual choice. . . ."

The essay accompanying this Goal entitled "The Individual" was written by Dr. Henry M. Wriston, who was also chairman of the Commission. Dr. Wriston is President Emeritus of Brown University. One section of his essay is entitled "Self-Fulfillment." In my judgment, this section contains some of the finest writing on the subject of education I have read. Perhaps the following excerpts will whet your appetite:

"The basic natural resource of the United States is its people. It follows inescapably that the first national goal to be pursued—at all levels, federal, state, local, and private—should be the development of each individual to his fullest potential. No limits are known to the degree to which, by the expenditure of adequate time, energy, skill, and money, the human mind can be developed at various levels of ability.

"Democracy is the political aspect of the assertion of the supreme importance of the individual. It is predi-

cated upon the measureless riches that arise from the variety of his inventiveness. The fertility of the individual mind is one of the mysteries of the universe—the source and manner of production of ideas no philosopher, no metaphysician, no scientist has ever been able to fathom. Somewhere, out of the void, that which did not exist before leaps into the mind of man. In freedom, each thinker and doer has the right to self-expression in vocation and avocation. Liberty puts the maximum reliance upon self-discipline.

"This goal touches the foundations of democracy. From the first it was realized that popular government required an educated citizenry. . . .

"The political necessity for the fullest, most competent, and most continuous education should be obvious. When any citizen, for whatever reason, is deprived of this development, it is a denial of one of his inalienable rights. It is a threat to the rights and well-being of the rest of us. It is a subtraction from the viability of our democracy. Every incompetent citizen is a menace to the freedom of all. . . .

"With the combination of these elements, physical, intellectual, and moral, man rises to aesthetic appreciation—to culture. Without awareness of beauty life is barren even in the midst of luxury. . . .

"All these considerations suggest the true character of education; it is the life-long process of growth—physical, mental, moral, aesthetic. It is not primarily training, though training is part of it. Central is the stimulation and the discipline of the individual. . . .

"There are many legitimate goals for the United States. None them—literally none—is attainable without the intelligence, courage, and industry of individuals. The central goal, therefore, should be a renewal of faith in the infinite value and the unlimited possibilities of individual development. Whatever constitutes a barrier to a man's inalienable rights should be swept away. Nothing whatever should curb his right to life—as long, as full, as rich as life can be. Liberty is his, because of his manhood; in liberty the infinite richness of his contribution to the life of others is facilitated. The pursuit of happiness is an endless quest; in it no one can 'deliver the goods' to the individual, though the environment can be vastly improved. He must seek it for himself."

To Stamp Out Brucellosis

Kansans Must Work



Abortions, dying offspring, or a weak, scrawny calf such as this one may be the result of brucellosis. It has been estimated that Bang's disease has reduced calf crops by 15 to 20 percent. Kansas is now in the process of clearing Bang's disease out of the state. To eradicate the state of brucellosis all cattle herds must be blood tested.

by Norman Werner

BRUCELLOSIS! Why I know my herd isn't infected. Just take a look for yourself. There isn't one sick cow in the herd. Are you sure my herd has to be tested? You bet it'll have to be tested, and so will all the other herds in your county. Your county has just been declared a "Modified Certified Brucellosis Area."

This county is just one of 62 now in the process of eliminating brucellosis in Kansas. Why put so much emphasis on this disease, and why carry out such an extensive program? There are three good reasons. First you simply can't afford brucellosis in your dairy or beef herd, and the only way to be sure your herd won't be

infected is to clear the state of this disease.

According to USDA reports, brucellosis, or Bang's disease, has driven more dairy and beef cattlemen out of business than any other animal disease. "Infected cows produce about 20 percent less milk than healthy cows, and calf crops are cut to about 15 percent." It is also true that registered herds infected with Bang's disease must accept regular auction-block prices for the reactors sold. M. W. Osburn, K-State Extension Veterinarian, stated that "losses in the United States due to brucellosis in beef and dairy cattle amount to about 25 to 30 million dollars per year."

Secondly, by tolerating a Bang's-infected herd on your farm you're risking the health of your family and

By working together as a team, farmers and veterinarians can rid Kansas of brucellosis.

customers. In human beings the disease usually develops like the "flu" but persists for several weeks or more. You tire easily and get a headache. This is followed by high fever, chills, drenching sweats, joint pains, backache, loss of weight, and poor appetite. Repeated attacks and rises of temperature are likely to occur. The disease usually doesn't cause death, but it is too serious to be dealt with lightly.

Sale Animals Tested

The last reason is that it's going to be harder than ever to do business unless your herd is brucellosis free. The Milk Ordinance and Code already includes requirements that market milk come from brucellosis-free herds. During the years 1956 and '57 Federal regulation was adopted to protect gains made in brucellosis eradication. Now you can't move cattle from non-certified counties to any county or state that is declared a "Modified Certified Brucellosis Area" without first testing the animals to be sold.

All cattle except steers, spayed heifers, and calves under eight months must be tested, proven negative, and then held separate and apart from other cattle and retested in 30 days. If still negative, they may be added to the herd in the certified county or state. The number of certified counties and states is increasing rapidly, and it won't be too

Together

many years until it will be impossible to move cattle out of a non-certified county.

If you could pick a scrawny, sick heifer out of your herd, say this is a Bang's-disease victim, sell her, and forget the matter, then this statewide program would be easy to get along with. Consequently there is no sure way to tell *Brucella*-infected animals by their appearance. The most outstanding symptom is abortion or weak and dying offspring. Many infected cows do not abort, but instead they carry the disease to animals that may do so. Testing the herd is the only sure way to detect brucellosis.

Since it is apparent that cooperation is needed to wipe out brucellosis,

let's see how the program in Kansas works. Each county works as a separate unit. When cattle owners and county authorities are ready to enforce compulsory testing and sale of reactors, the county commissioners may ask the State Livestock Sanitary Commissioner to declare the county a "Modified Certified Brucellosis Area." After a county is certified, Kansas law states that all herds in that county must be tested.

The blood agglutination test is used to pinpoint the infection within a herd. A blood sample is taken from each animal and sent to a laboratory. There the sample is brought into contact with a test fluid containing killed *Brucella* organisms. If the animal is

affected, the *Brucella* organisms in the test fluid will clump together. This is a positive reaction and the animal is infected.

All breeding cattle over 10 months of age are to be blood tested except heifers in a dry feed lot, officially calfhood vaccinated heifers under 30 months of age, and herds that are over 50 percent dairy with two consecutive negative brucellosis ring tests.

Reactor Herd Quarantined

When reactors are found, they must be tagged, branded, and sold for slaughter within 15 days after tagging and branding. The rest of the herd will remain under quarantine until the herd has a test without reactors not less than 30 days after the reactors are sold.

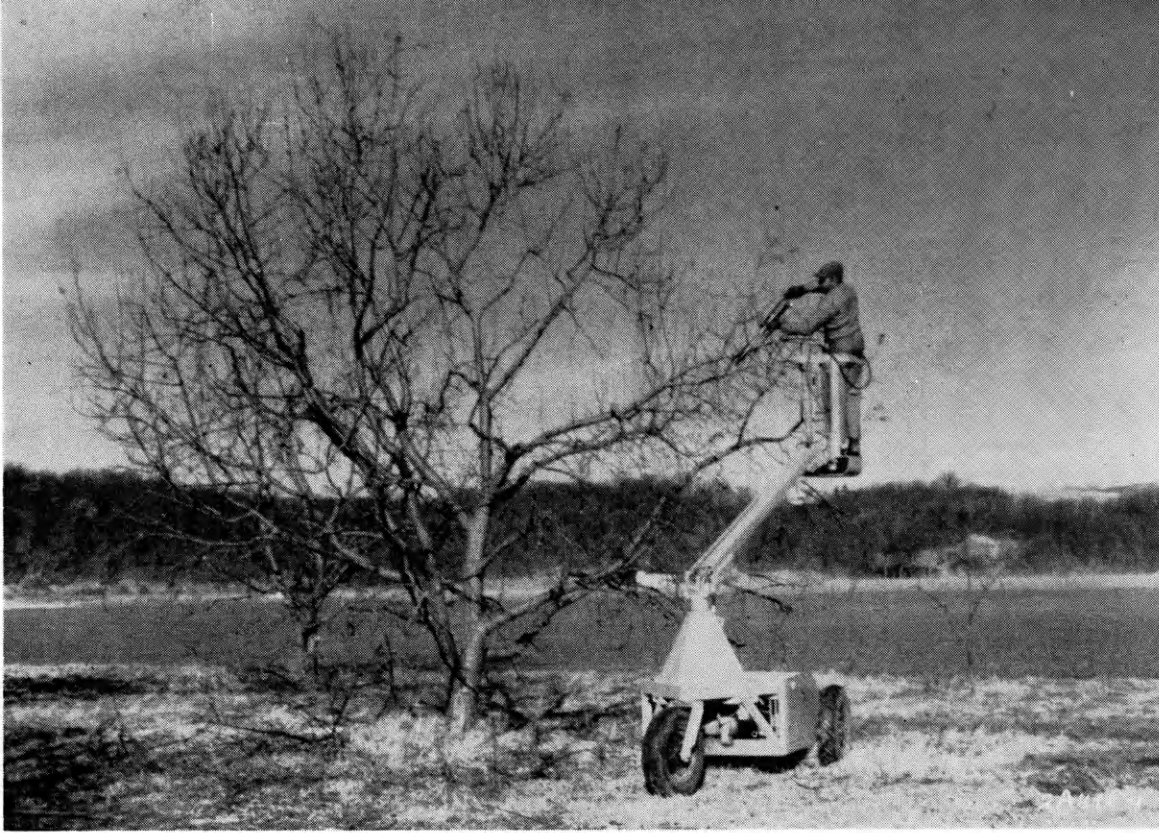
Under this program, upon the sale of reactors there is an additional maximum payment (indemnity) of \$25.00 on grade cows and \$50.00 on registered animals. This payment, however, is not available on grade bulls or adult animals vaccinated for brucellosis. Official vaccination of heifers four to ten months of age may also be done at the time of testing without cost to the owner.

If on the result of a blood test of all the cattle within the county the number of positives does not exceed one percent and the herd infection does not exceed five percent, the area will be declared a "Modified Certified Brucellosis Area" for a period of three years.

Sure this looks like a drawn-out process, and some of you may think that it will be a long time before this project will be completed. Right now, out of 105 counties 11 are already certified, 62 are testing, and 4 are requesting to be declared testing areas. The goal for completion in Kansas has been set for July 1, 1962. According to Doctor Osburn, there is a shortage of personnel. This may prevent completion in 1962; however, with more cooperative effort this goal could be met. We can't afford Bang's disease in Kansas, so let's work together and wipe it out of the state.

Blood samples must be taken from all cattle except steers, spayed heifers, and calves under eight months of age. If checked out as negatives they may be kept in the herd. Reactors must be sold within 15 days after notification.





Equipment specially adapted to the needs of the fruit-grower has helped him raise his production per man hour and bring back orchards as a part of Kansas economy.

Kansas Orchards Stage a Comeback

by Nancy Smith

GROW apples instead of wheat, maybe so. Fruit growing in Kansas is increasing and will likely continue to do so. Winter-hardy varieties, plenty of rainfall, a long growing season, and good marketing facilities make Kansas a state well adapted to fruit growing.

Continued emphasis on low-calorie diets is increasing the demand for fruits. Consumption of starchy foods such as potatoes and wheat has dropped about 50 percent since World War I, while the demand for fruit has risen over 15 percent. The current population increase assures a higher demand for fruits, and Kansas is located near several large population centers.

Settlers Started Orchards

After the Civil War, many settlers from the eastern states came to Kan-

sas. They not only brought experience and interest in fruit growing, but many of them actually brought young trees or propagating wood from their former homes. Nurseries were established and every farm had its own planting.

Fruit production in Kansas reached its peak early in this century. Decrease in acreage about the time of World War I was due to fruit pest damage and increased production in other areas. A low point was reached in 1950, resulting from the November 11 freeze of 1940, farm mechanization, government farm price support, and the drouth of the 1930's.

Fruit Production Is Increasing

Three factors are responsible for the increase in Kansas fruit production: adaptable varieties have been found which produce well in Kansas; the gamble associated with fruit growing has been reduced greatly by

irrigation; and mechanization has raised production per man hour.

Kansas fruit is high in quality. This is because Kansas has the requirements for growing good fruit. These are high soil fertility, adequate water, and adequate sunshine, says Dr. Campbell of the Horticulture department. Irrigation has enabled the grower to control the water supply. Recently, the idea of level terraces on rolling sites to hold water runoff has been quite successful. These terraces are usually planted with bluegrass sod to help prevent runoff.

Machines Raise Production

Growers have profited from machinery adapted to fruit farming. Examples are the special tillers which reach under orchard trees and the rotary tillers used in strawberry plots to renew the rows and to work the straw mulch into the soil. They also

(Continued on Page 18)

Simpler Streamlined

This Is Modern Furniture

by Doris Inhof

HAVE YOU noticed today's modern furniture? If not, next time you pass a furniture store, glance in the show window. You are probably in for a surprise.

You may ask, "Are those chairs really designed for sitting?" Yes, of course, and for beauty, comfort, durability, easy moving, and cleaning.

Furniture has changed greatly in the last couple of decades. Today's modern furniture tends to follow streamlined linear forms, which add interest by their sheer simplicity. Simple style and vivid colors can be the most beautiful in your home.

Latest styles in chairs are the lightweight type which are molded to fit your body. One of the first chairs of this kind was designed by Charles Eames. There are many variations of the molded or Eames chair. They are made from various materials. The more commonly used are plastic, bamboo, wicker, fabric, and cane fibers. The legs may be wrought iron or wood. Molded plywood with metal legs could be used nicely in your home for dining room or occasional chairs.

Modern Furniture Is Small

The scale of today's furniture is much smaller than the heavy furniture of the 1800's. Huge overstuffed chairs are a thing of the past. In a good many modern homes chairs will be smaller, and quite comfortable,

even with the use of much less padding. You may note that our new homes are, on the whole, smaller than the homes of the 19th century.

Simple construction, left visible to the eye and an integral part of the design, is more practical than complicated forms where the construction is hidden from sight. This is a definite aid to you, the buyer, because you can easily examine it for ease of cleaning and durability of structure.

Bolted Chairs Are Stronger

Types of chair construction include mortised joints, bolted legs, legs attached with screws, and some wooden legs have threads which screw directly into the chair seat. The type of chair having the legs bolted on is by far the strongest. You, as a wise homemaker, should be aware of the advantages and disadvantages of these

construction factors before you go to buy a chair.

Some modern furniture has foam rubber seats with zip-off cleanable covers, that save upkeep and cleaning effort. Also an improvement is the removable cushions which make cleaning easy and allow the family to use the chair seat and back as separate cushions.

Light or dark wood, depending on personal preference, can be nicely blended into your home with your other furnishings. Two of the more popular woods seen in modern homes are birch and walnut. Wood finish can be either highly polished or dull, depending on the effect and atmosphere you desire. An unpolished wood finish may be used if you want a rustic atmosphere, whereas, polished finishes add elegance and formality to a home.

The wood of modern furniture is streamlined and free from extravagant carving. You may notice that in modern furniture the simpler and straighter the lines of the wood, the more stylish and expensive is the piece of furniture. It seems the simplicity of this modern furniture adds peaceful, serene elegance to your home.

You may be thinking that with all this emphasis on simplicity the furniture of today must be terribly plain and monotonous. On the contrary, this trend toward greater simplicity in style of furniture does not exclude attractive variation in your choice of design, color, and texture.

It is also important to place emphasis on the natural character of the material. For example, many times beautiful woods are given such a

(Continued on Page 18)

Chairs molded to fit your body are the latest in modern design. Plastic chairs with wrought iron legs are sturdy occasional chairs and can be used in your dining room.





Check and repair your barn carefully. A two-story barn like this would cost about four dollars per square foot of floor space to replace. Repairing buildings pays well.

Timely Repair

A Day or Two Spent Fixing

by *Arnold Good*

IT'S A NICE warm early spring day, and you don't have much planned for today; your tractor is in town being overhauled and you don't have anything to do in the shop. Here is a good suggestion as to what you can do, and it will pay good dividends on your time. Check over your farm buildings and fix anything that might need fixing.

Just for the fun of it, figure out how much covered floor space there is in the buildings on your farm. Don't forget the truck shed, the granary, the machine shed, the hay shed and the barn. For hay sheds and machinery sheds, you can figure about two dollars per square foot of floor space; for barns, from three to four dollars; for granaries, about forty cents up to a dollar a bushel on storage capacity. So you see how much money you have invested in buildings on your farm, and this doesn't take into account any equipment in them.

With that much money invested, you tell yourself that this might be a good job for today. Since you have to go out to the shop to get some

tools, you might as well start there. Start on the roof. You can locate most leaks by looking up at the roof for signs of daylight showing through. If you see daylight, then a patching job is in order. Holes in a corrugated tin roof can usually be repaired with roofing tar. If it's a shingle roof, the best way to patch it is by tearing out the damaged shingles and replacing them.

After you have finished with the roof, check the doors and windows; there is nothing in the world more aggravating than a sliding door that won't slide. Windows especially are hard to keep in farm buildings. Many windows are broken by birds flying into them.

Roof Fixing Pays

After you are satisfied with the shop you can start in on the truck shed. Remember where you got a little close to one side of the doorway and knocked a board off? It would be a good idea to put that board back on and check the roof for leaks while you are still in the roofing business.

While you're checking the roof it might be a good idea to trim those tree branches so they'll stop trying to tear holes in the roof.

The next place to check might be the granaries. Here is where your roof patching will really pay off. When checking your granaries you should check for places where both moisture and rodents might get in. After checking to see if you can see any daylight through the roof it might be a good idea to get up on the roof and check to see if the ridge row is nailed down good. Then check under the eaves to see if there is any place for rain to blow in or where mice might crawl in. Check around the doors and windows to see if there is any place for the wind to blow rain in. It doesn't take much rain to mould a lot of grain.

Check Barns Well

Now that you're all fired up, it is time to go and check the barn. Here is a place to do a good job, because you probably have between 5 and 15 thousand dollars invested in your barn. You might start on the doors first, since they get a lot of wear and tear. A good thing to check is the latches on the doors to see that they are all right, so the cows can't open the door with their noses. If your barn has grain bins in it you should check them because you can lose a lot of grain down a rat or mouse hole. Check the roof for leaks, and while

s Plug Profit Leaks

g Farm Buildings Can Return Dividends

you're up there check the lightning rods. Some of these large two-story barns make wonderful targets for lightning. If the rods are in good shape, make sure that they are properly grounded, otherwise they are useless.

While you are checking everything else, take time to stand back and give your barn a real appraisal. Some of the barns in parts of Kansas are getting pretty old. Besides that, some of them are big as well as old and they can develop sags in the roof line or maybe in the second-story floor. You can do a lot to correct roof and floor sags with extra support posts and cables, pulling sides or ends back together.

Your hay shed is a good place to go next, since large open-type structures like that suffer a lot from Kansas winds. See that the roof is still in good shape and that the braces are still solid.

Two or three days spent in checking and repairing your farm buildings can return big dividends in less mouldy grain, less rat and mice damage, and more pride in your farmstead. Also it may keep you out of the house long enough that your wife may not suggest that you move the divan and easy chairs around for her.

The best way to patch a shingle roof is to tear out the damaged shingles and put in new ones. To check for leaks go inside and look for daylight showing through. Use a pole to show someone where the leaks are located by tapping on the roof from inside.



Today It's 'Carpet Magic'

Here are some hints on how to select and care for carpet.



by Margaret Cooper

DECORATING or redecorating your home and wondering where to begin? Consider the carpet first. No longer are carpets used only to add a luxurious air to the room or to cover worn spots on the floor. Along with the four walls of the room, the floor covering sets the pattern of decoration and creates an atmosphere of serenity.

Because of the large investment made in purchasing a carpet and because the floors are the most conspicuous part of your home, care and time should be taken in making your carpet selection. What do you want the carpet to do to the room? Do you want wall to wall covering? What type of construction and fiber is best for your purpose? How do you care for the carpet after it's on the floor? These are some of things you will want to evaluate as you buy your floor furnishing.

Floor coverings can make a small area appear spacious or can divide large areas into sections, depending on their size and color. Although wall to wall carpeting has many ad-

vantages, it is no longer a mark of luxury. Small rooms cut up by halls and jogs are more successfully decorated with wall to wall carpets, as they create a continuity within the room or from one room to another. A little space appears larger when the carpet covers the entire floor. Wall to wall floor coverings can be cleaned with one process and with one tool. They are safe for children, add warmth, reduce noise, and conceal floors in poor condition.

On the other hand they can never be completely cleaned on the floor and may shrink when taken up and cleaned. They cannot be turned or moved to compensate for tracking and fading and only part can be salvaged when you move. Also, they convey a smothering effect for some people.

Rugs Background Furniture

Contrasting area rugs subdivide the room and define traffic patterns as well as establish a background for the furniture. These small or middle-sized rugs can be re-arranged easily,

allowing a quick change of color schemes or furniture arrangements. Also, the area rug can be replaced without putting a large dent in your budget. If an area rug is used, your floor and rug should harmonize in surface texture and color. Be careful of free form or fried egg shapes and be sure the rug is large enough to hold your furniture. To be certain you are buying the correct size, cut out paper patterns of different rug sizes and lay them on the floor to see which is the best size.

The color of your rug also influences your decorating purposes. A light or pale color suggests limitless horizons, giving a sense of air, light, and greater space. Dirt shows less easily on light colors. Darker values, on the other hand, give the appearance of closeness and smaller size.

Furniture shows more plainly on muted textures and patterns. If a patterned floor covering is chosen, it should be one that refreshes the eye, carries out the theme, and separates the room areas.

After planning and deciding what size and color of floor covering will accomplish your decorative purpose, you're ready to go shopping. Unless you have had some connection with the textile industry you will probably be amazed at the number and variety of fibers available in floor coverings. The wide range is good because you have a choice, but it can be confusing if you know little or nothing about the characteristics of the fibers. More than likely, you will have to rely on the dealer's word concerning the fibers' performance. This suggests

Even when a carpet is folded the pile should conceal the backing. All carpets should have a rug pad. A certain new pad may be used as a carpet and later as a pad.



There is a big selection of carpets with a wide variety of fibers and colors suitable for your home. Fibers of wool, acrilan, or nylon are best for heavy wear. Use pastel colors to make small rooms appear larger.

that you do business with a reputable company. However, since the Textile Fiber Products Identification act has gone into effect the consumer can easily check the kinds and percents of fibers found in the rug. As a rug buyer you will want to choose fibers which stand up under tracking and heavy walking, which clean easily, which resist fading, and which resist crushing caused by heavy furniture.

Rugs may be either woven or tufted—pile and backing woven simultaneously or pile inserted in backing. The wearing quality is not determined so much by the method of inserting the pile or the depth of the pile, but rather by the density of the pile. The pile should be closely tufted so that a 180-degree bend will not reveal the carpet backing.

Nylon-Wool Rugs Good

Fibers of wool, nylon, acrilan, orlon, and verel have the most resiliency (resistance to crushing) and are easier to clean, making them suitable for use in heavily traveled areas. A blend of nylon and wool produces a high-quality rug, if it is good quality wool and the amount of nylon is at least 20 percent. A standard blend is 30 percent nylon and 70 percent wool. According to reports, the shortage of carpet wool and constant development of synthetics will result in the complete use of synthetics in carpets within ten years.

Acetate is the most resilient of the low-cost fibers and is not affected by mildew, moths, and most stains. It is very good when blended with nylon. However, it melts in acetone, which is the base of most polish removers. The acrylic fibers are mostly like wool. They are not damaged by mildew, moths, acids, or oil stains. Their sensitiveness to heat makes it impossible to clean them with hot water or hot air.

Cotton rugs are practical and economical in areas where traffic is light and the possibility of soiling is small. The fuzzy fibers trap dirt and the carpet is not resilient.

The hours spent in selecting and buying your carpet will be valuable only if you give the carpet the special



care and protection it needs. Dirt is your carpet's worst enemy. A research study in large cities of the United States reveals that 108 pounds of dirt are carried into an average six-room house in one year. Eighty percent of the dirt reaches the floors. A regular cleaning schedule will combat the dirt. Once-over-lightly daily with the sweeper and a good vacuuming once a week will remove the grit from the base of your rug before it acts as tiny choppers cutting at the fibers and backing. You can't over-clean a rug.

Test Rugs Before Cleaning

Smudges, film, soot, and surface soil may be removed with rug cleaners and will lengthen the periods between professional cleanings.

On-the-floor rug cleaning, though only 65 percent as effective as plant cleaning even when done by professionals, is done in your home with water-base detergents. The color fastness of the carpet must be tested before using detergents, however. Do this by rubbing a damp cloth over the fibers and watching for any color on the cloth. Soaps, ammonia, soda, and household cleaning agents should never be used because of the residue they leave.

Before cleaning your rug, remove the furniture and brush the pile by

vacuuming thoroughly. Be sparing with the cleaning solution, as it dries slowly—with the possibility of mildewing. Moisture causes staining if it reaches a jute-backed rug. To speed drying, allow a fan to blow on the damp area. Never put furniture back on a damp rug. Plastic or folds of wax paper under the legs of the furniture prevent matting of fibers if the furniture must be put back in place before the carpet is completely dry.

Pads Soften Rugs

The latex coating on some carpets doesn't take the place of a rug pad, which is a must to protect the floor covering against wear. The pad also lengthens the rug's life, adds a lush feeling, and is good insulation. If felted hair pads are used they must be mothproofed. A meshed pad is laid with the mesh side up to grip the rug. A textured pad provides maximum cushioning if the textured side is up but a more even surface for laying the rug, when the textured side is down. A newer pad of urethane foam resists dampness, heat, and insects. It absorbs pressure, wears well, and is resilient. Also on the market is a foam rubber or plastic foam pad bonded to a fabric covering which can take the place of a carpet and later be used as a pad.



Are Oral Leases Outdated?

Is your lease doing what it should for your farming setup?

by Neil Dowlin

FARMERS have long feared legal red tape and have hesitated to sign any dotted line on the bottom of a lawyer's piece of work. They have preferred to keep contracts and agreements in memory and have depended on mutual trust to make them work. With the growth of the farming industry your contracts and the farm business transactions are so numerous you find it tough to rely on memory for the complex decisions of today. You deal for many lots of grain and livestock now instead of maybe four or five, and this calls for more records and pencil work.

One of the remaining business transactions left to memory is the matter of renting ground and the lease arrangements. Here too the things worked out between the landlord and operator need to be on paper.

A poorly written lease may not accomplish any more than a good oral agreement but at least it should have caused the landlord and tenant to discuss operational policy for the coming year. A good lease does more than this, however, for it also explains



Long term leasing arrangements are necessary for both parties before starting in on land leveling for irrigation, or conservation measures. Long term leases give more security to the tenant and provide an incentive for better care of the farm property.

the basis for carrying out the decisions.

An explanation of a lease is that the landlord and the tenant have a legal agreement between them. It gives the tenant many of the rights to control and to use the farm. Some payment or a share of the produce goes to the owner. The provisions of the lease are pretty well up to the owner and tenant. This is where a lawyer's advice or an economist's helps you make the lease do what you want it to do, legally. Many times lawyers have prevented loss of social security payments or tax mixups.

The way a lease is worded and carried out may cause the arrangement to be considered a lawful partnership. For some people this is desirable but others object for various reasons. A lawyer skilled in drawing up farm leases can save you lots of trouble.

He can point out for you features of the contract which are considered to be partnership and let you decide whether you want to change them. Father and son instances and cases of sharing the proceeds from 4-H and FFA projects might be considered partnerships under certain conditions.

Your farm lease should contain as a minimum a description of the farm, the parties and date of agreement, beginning and ending dates, rent or division of the income to be given to the landlord, and what contributions each party will make towards expenses and investments. After getting these essentials down, clauses for breaking the contract and for renewing the contract plus others can be added to tailor the lease to the wishes of both parties.

Irrigation, fertilizer, alfalfa, and other items cause trouble when you

try to figure the landlord's fair share because the tenant often shares some of the expenses connected with them. Here you need to figure the value of labor, machinery, or cash each has contributed and divide the additional income from these factors in the same proportion as the costs were shared. For instance, the landlord may decide to pay one-third of the fertilizer cost *and* the expense of putting it on the field. For this he may receive one-third of the additional crop which the fertilizer makes it possible to obtain.

In the case of buildings the tenant wants built you have to figure the benefit he gained from it and let him pay some of the costs, including depreciation and insurance.

Probably the more common rental plan in Kansas is one where the landlord gets a share of the harvest and a cash payment for use of buildings and of pasture land. In eastern Kansas the share may be about two-fifths, with landlord paying some costs of the use of fertilizer. The western Kansas landlord customarily gets a straight one-third of the harvest. Often the rent given is community customs. Customs are usually slow to change, so a lease based on them may give one party an unfair advantage until customs change.

80% of Leases Are Oral

It is estimated that more than 60 percent of the 104,000 Kansas farmers rent some land, and 80 percent of these agreements between the landlord and the operator are oral arrangements. In these cases (oral) it may take more cooperation between the parties, for they have no record of rent provisions laid out at the time they made their agreement. Both parties need to be satisfied with the oral arrangement and know exactly what each expects of the other. These points alone make a good case for a written record although courts may hold an oral lease just as valid.

Specify Lease Periods

Under Kansas law, your lease is not binding for more than one year at a time unless it's written. When you write your contract you can choose a one-year arrangement or a

Bookkeeping is a necessary part of farming and under a lease where fertilizer expenses and other costs are shared by tenant and landlord, it is becoming more important.

longer term plan. A clause for renewal and for breaking the contract is desirable so both parties will know in advance what conditions need to be met.

Whether you choose a long-term written lease, a one-year written lease, or an oral agreement depends upon what you want from the arrangement. A long-term lease gives the tenant more security to plan his operations and often encourages him to make better improvements and to take better care of the property. With a long-term lease the tenant is often given more freedom to do as he thinks best. Neither a short-term written lease nor an oral lease offers the landlord and the tenant the chance to carry out long-range plans unless they have good reason to believe the agreement will be renewed each year. This insecurity may affect the fence care, fertilizer programs, or grass seeding programs. Short leases can encourage neglect of land and buildings.

Written Leases More Specific

A written lease with a stated beginning and ending date usually requires no notice that you don't want to renew it. If you want to drop a written lease with a renewal clause you'll need to give at least 30 days notice before the end of the year specified in the contract. The law appears to require 30 days notice before March 1 to terminate an oral

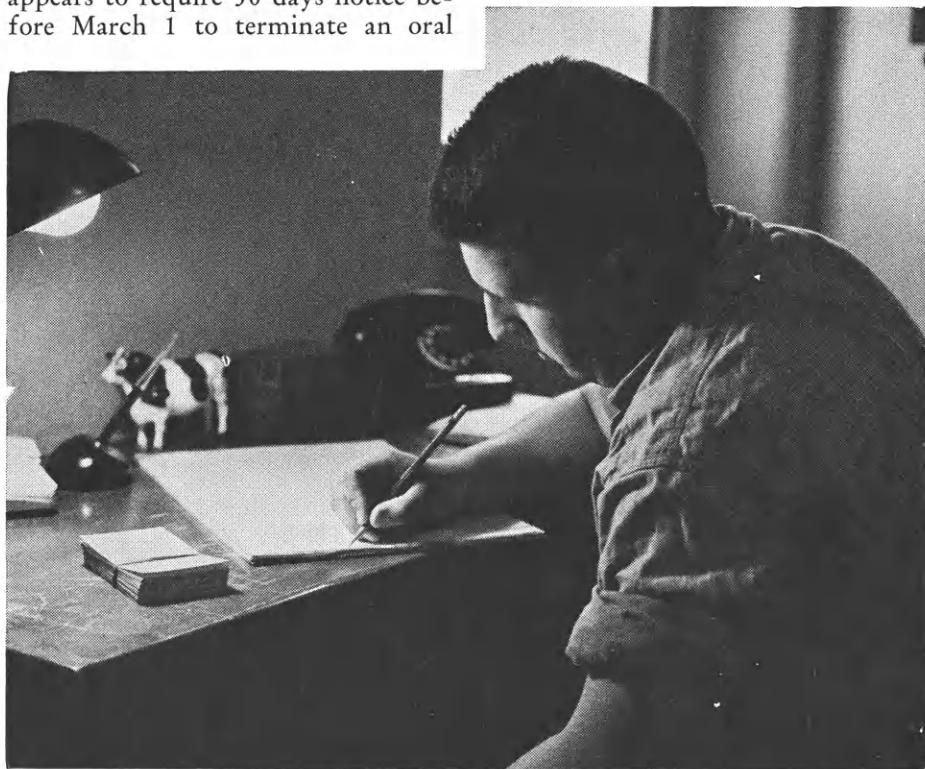
lease. Because February is a month of 28 or 29 days the notice may need to be given by January 29 or 30.

If Bill Operator and Joe Landlord have a written lease for one year which expires September 15 of this year Joe could take over the farming operations without advance notice if the contract has no automatic renewal clause. This clause in a lease seems to make it necessary that you give the 30-day notice.

Plan Your Lease Now

The winter months bring plans for your spring crop plantings, fertilizer programs, and how many cattle to grass. But it is also the time to examine your lease and see whether it needs reworking to meet future requirements. A well-written lease need not affect your owner and operator relationship, but rather it should cause both to sit down and work out a fair and working arrangement. The sound legal advice of your lawyer and some common sense from the parties involved can give you a lease fair to both parties.

For instance, the cash or crop share rent payment of the 1930's would need some adjustment for use in the 1960's. Likewise, the leasing arrangements in the agricultural boom years of the 1940's may not have been equitable during the dry years of the early 1950's.



'Send' Your Valentine— with a Party!

by Linda Hitchcock

BE ON the lookout for flying arrows! A little fellow named Dan Cupid is out to hit as many hearts as he can, and—despite all precaution—he may hit yours.

Dating back to 271 A.D., Valentine's day has been commemorated as a lovers' feast. On February 14 of that year, St. Valentine, Patron Saint of Lovers, was martyred and young lovers since have celebrated the day in his honor.

Did you know that the "blind date" originated from this lovers' feast, called the Feast of Lupercalia? *Here is how it came about.*

The Roman maidens placed their names in an urn set up in the public square. Blindfolded Roman bachelors drew a name from the urn and this lass became the lad's valentine for the next year.

The practice of sending valentines also began a long time ago. Back in 1288 A.D., Scotland passed a sort of

lonely hearts law giving women the privilege of "popping the question" by sending valentines to that special one during Leap Year. If any Scotsman refused, he could be fined for ungentlemanly conduct. This same type law was passed in France and Italy a few years later.

Valentine Customs Are Many

There are many customs surrounding the valentine. People used to tear valentines in half, sign "guess who" to them, and meet in groups the next day to match halves — with the matching ones being sweethearts for the coming year.

As another ancient custom, the man would leave a valentine on the doorstep of his sweetheart and ring the bell, then hide behind a tree in darkness while she collected her prize. He would go away happy if she ac-

cepted his proposal by taking in the gift.

Consider Hidden Meanings

Amid the satin, lace, and ribbon on a valentine are hidden meanings. A rose on a valentine means that you'd like to be in his or her arms. (Tossing a rose at someone's feet meant the same thing years ago.) A fan on a valentine means "Open up your heart." A ribbon exemplifies that you are spoken for—"tied up," in other words. And the word "lace" comes from a Latin word meaning "snare" or "noose."

Not all valentine cards hold such sentimental meanings, however, as you will observe at today's contemporary cards. Charles J. Howard is doubtlessly responsible for many broken hearts in America, as he has been drawing and writing verses for some of these comic valentines for more than 50 years. The following verse was printed on one of his cards:

CANOODLING

A pretty sight it is to see
Two hearts bound up in unity!
But though the thing is doubt-
less sweet,
It doesn't quite become the
street.
This good advice, I'll give to
you—
When'er you want to bill and
coo,
Repress your soft and fond de-
light,
At least, while in the public
sight!

Pinning the heart shaped stamp on this valentine will add lots of fun to your party. Just blindfold your guests and watch as the fun begins.





Decorations for your party will be the traditional heart and cupid. You can make them out of white and red crepe paper. All you need is a creative desire and your scissors.

circle on a wall: 1) single blessedness; 2) acquaintanceship; 3) friendship; 4) love; 5) courtship; 6) proposal; 7) engagement, and 8) marriage. A black heart in the center says "Refusal." The object is to throw darts, hitting numbers one through eight in consecutive order without hitting the black heart in the middle, starting over each time a number is hit out of order. Each person gets three chances to demonstrate his skill.

St. Valentine's day is our most sentimental holiday. It has been for 1,690 years! So be on the lookout for those arrows—they may be aimed straight at *you!* And who knows, you might even enjoy spending the next 364 days courting the person who sent you that very special valentine.

Contemporary cards are usually sent anonymously for fun or sort of a legalized insult to get things off one's chest.

Because Valentine's day is a very special day, you may want to have a party to celebrate it. Decorations would naturally be red and white hearts and cupids, but you could vary your refreshments. Serve valentine sodas made from ginger ale poured over strawberry ice cream in a glass, accompanied by frosted cupcakes. Or for a more elaborate dessert, try a strawberry ice cream pie with frozen strawberries, topped with fluffy golden-brown meringue. Serve immediately and be prepared for many compliments from your guests.

Valentine Games Are Popular

A party wouldn't be a party without games, and many are designed especially with St. Valentine's day in mind. Select comic valentines that remind you of your guests, cut them up like a jigsaw puzzle, and have your guests paste the pieces back together. The fun comes when each gives the valentine to the person it reminds them of. (Of course, you'll want to be careful that no feelings get hurt.)

The younger set would enjoy stamping a valentine. Attach a large piece of cardboard in the shape of an envelope to the wall. Blindfold each person and have him try to pin a red heart stamp in the proper corner of

the envelope. The one coming the closest wins the prize—a bag of candy kisses.

Those who like to throw darts might enjoy the game "Heart Darts." Red hearts with the following expressions on them are arranged in a



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Kansas Grown Fruit

(Continued from Page 8)

use pneumatic pruners and saws for pruning.

New devices have been developed which lift a man into trees of varying heights to prune or to pick fruit. Growers have automatic sprayers which enable one man to do a better spray job in one-tenth of the time it previously took four men. Mechanical devices are available for spreading mulch on strawberries.

Spraying should be done on a well-planned schedule. More effective insecticides, fungicides, and herbicides have been developed. Use of herbicides in strawberries and grapes to kill weeds has reduced hand labor 90 percent in some cases. One of the present problems in grape production is 2,4-D injury to vines. Volatile forms of the chemical can cause widespread damage.

Many fruit growers have the buyers pick their own fruit right from the orchard or strawberry patch. This has been quite successful in many cases, especially near population centers where people enjoy getting out and picking in the atmosphere of the orchard. Growers also have their own farm markets, with facilities for refrigeration and for production of cider.

Apples Still First

Though peaches are becoming a serious challenge to them, apples are

still the most important fruit in Kansas. Widely grown apple varieties include Lodi and Wealthy, both summer varieties; and Jonathan, Golden Delicious and Delicious, fall and early winter varieties. Winesap is also grown, and dwarf apple trees are increasing in popularity.

Older varieties of peaches still grown are Champion and Elberta. Outstanding new varieties (in order of ripening) are Cardinal, Sunhaven, Redhaven, Fairhaven, Richaven, Ranger, and Redskin. Strawberry varieties grown are Blakemore, Armore, Tennessee Beauty and Redstar. Surecrop and Dixieland are being planted, too.

50% of Grapes Sold Locally

Concord is still the most important grape variety grown in Kansas. French-hybrid introduction has brought renewed interest in grape growing. Buffalo and Fredonia are being planted, also. French hybrid varieties are usually wine grapes. About half of the grapes in Kansas are sold locally—the rest are sold for commercial production of juice and jelly, and for the fresh fruit market. Many people are unaware of the large amounts of grapes grown in Kansas.

Fruit growing is an attractive business to get into now. You, as the fruit grower, can make use of the advantages Kansas has to offer in fruit production to make fruit growing an even more important aspect of Kansas economy.

Modern Furniture

(Continued from Page 9)

glossy finish that this detracts from the natural beauty of the wood's grain.

Using materials in their natural state and for their inherent beauty is an important factor in fabric, color, and texture, as well as woods used in your furniture today. Naturelike colors (oranges and reds—greens and blues) and textures are being used together more often. Design and color within the fabric of upholstered chairs in your home today are simple, rather than the nervous, aggressive designs of the 1920's. To make rooms in your home appear larger use less design and put more emphasis on texture of wood and fabrics used in your furniture. Also cool colors such as green, violet, or blue will give your rooms and home a spacious air because these colors give walls and furniture a deep receding effect.

Furniture Styles Will Mix

You may wish to use colonial-style furniture in your modern home. This is perfectly all right and (if wisely chosen) can give a pleasantly different effect of distinguished formality. If you want to use style of furniture from different periods, the best and least conspicuous place would be as a colonial-style occasional chair in your living, dining, or sitting room, where the rest of the furniture is modern. The main requirement for you to remember is that the styles of furniture need to be similar in scale and feeling.

There are many different kinds and styles of chairs for every purpose and individual needs of the family. You probably appreciate most a chair you can relax in, yet one conducive to good posture. For maximum comfort an easy chair should be at least 16-18 inches high, not over 30 inches deep, and approximately 28 inches wide.

Modern furniture designs for your home are of a graceful and unpretentious nature. You may note that the trend in logical design today is toward improved appearance along with improved function of furniture in your home. Furniture needs to blend with your home, both in color and style. Simplicity is the earmark of a truly beautiful and interesting modern home of today.

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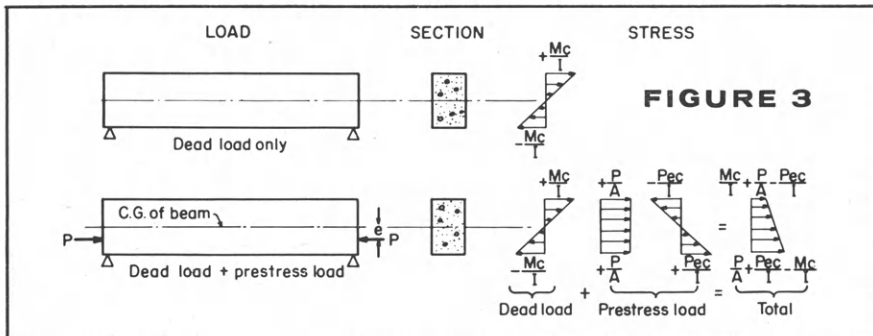
AGGIEVILLE

It's modern to design with concrete

In prestressed concrete the engineer has a completely new and up-to-date building material. Its properties allow the design of buildings with long unobstructed spans and minimum beam depths. These are both important in securing the flexibility of use demanded in today's farm structures.

This is the fourth of a series of reports showing design techniques with concrete applied to specific parts of a building. The explanation that follows shows why prestressed concrete is an ideal material for long span roofs. The table gives typical span lengths for double tee sections.

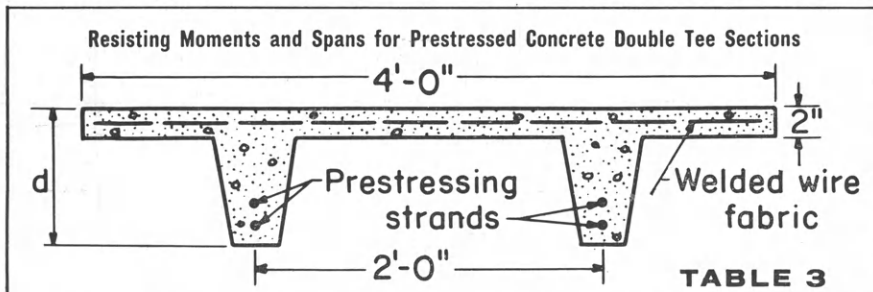
CONCRETE ROOFS... "long spans a specialty"



Prestressed concrete lends itself to construction of clear spans of unusual length. One of the reasons is that through prestressing, a stress pattern can be induced that completely counteracts the dead load stress of the beam. Thus the member is essentially weightless so far as its stress pattern is concerned. The entire strength of the beam is available to carry live loads.

Fig. 3 shows how this remarkable property is produced in a rectangular beam. By varying the magnitude of the prestress force, "P", and its distance from the center of gravity of the beam, "e", a total stress of the desired distribution can be obtained. Prestressed members have compressive stresses built into the bottom fibers. This cushion of compression counteracts the tensile stresses that are produced when a live load is applied. Through prestressing, concrete is utilized only in compression—a property in which it excels.

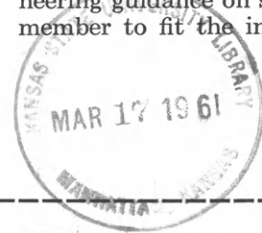
A tee, I, or box shape utilizes prestressed concrete more effectively than a rectangular section. Table 3 shows the general range of resisting moments available with double tee roof sections. The exact moment that a section will carry depends on the amount and location of the prestressing steel. The range of spans shown are for snow loads of 25 lb. per sq. ft. Manufacturers of prestressed roof sections furnish engineering guidance on selection of the member to fit the individual need.



| Depth, d, Inches | Weight lb. per sq. ft. | Approximate Range of Carrying Capacity | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| | | Resisting Moment* ft.-kips per Double Tee | Allowable Clear Span for 25 psf Snow Load (ft.) |
| 8 | 38 | 9 to 20 | 16 to 24 |
| 10 | 41 | 12 to 37 | 18 to 34 |
| 12 | 44 | 16 to 55 | 20 to 40 |
| 14 | 47 | 20 to 71 | 22 to 44 |

*including dead load moment

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