

KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY
AG STUDENT
DECEMBER 1962



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Concrete masonry home of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Greene, Plainview, Texas

*For new livability
with proved
low upkeep...*

BUILD YOUR FARM HOME WITH MODERN CONCRETE MASONRY

Farmers everywhere are showing lively interest in homes built with modern concrete masonry. It's mighty comfortable to live with. And, busy people that they are, farmers especially value concrete for its virtual freedom from maintenance. You aren't forever repairing and painting . . . you have more time for the business of farming!

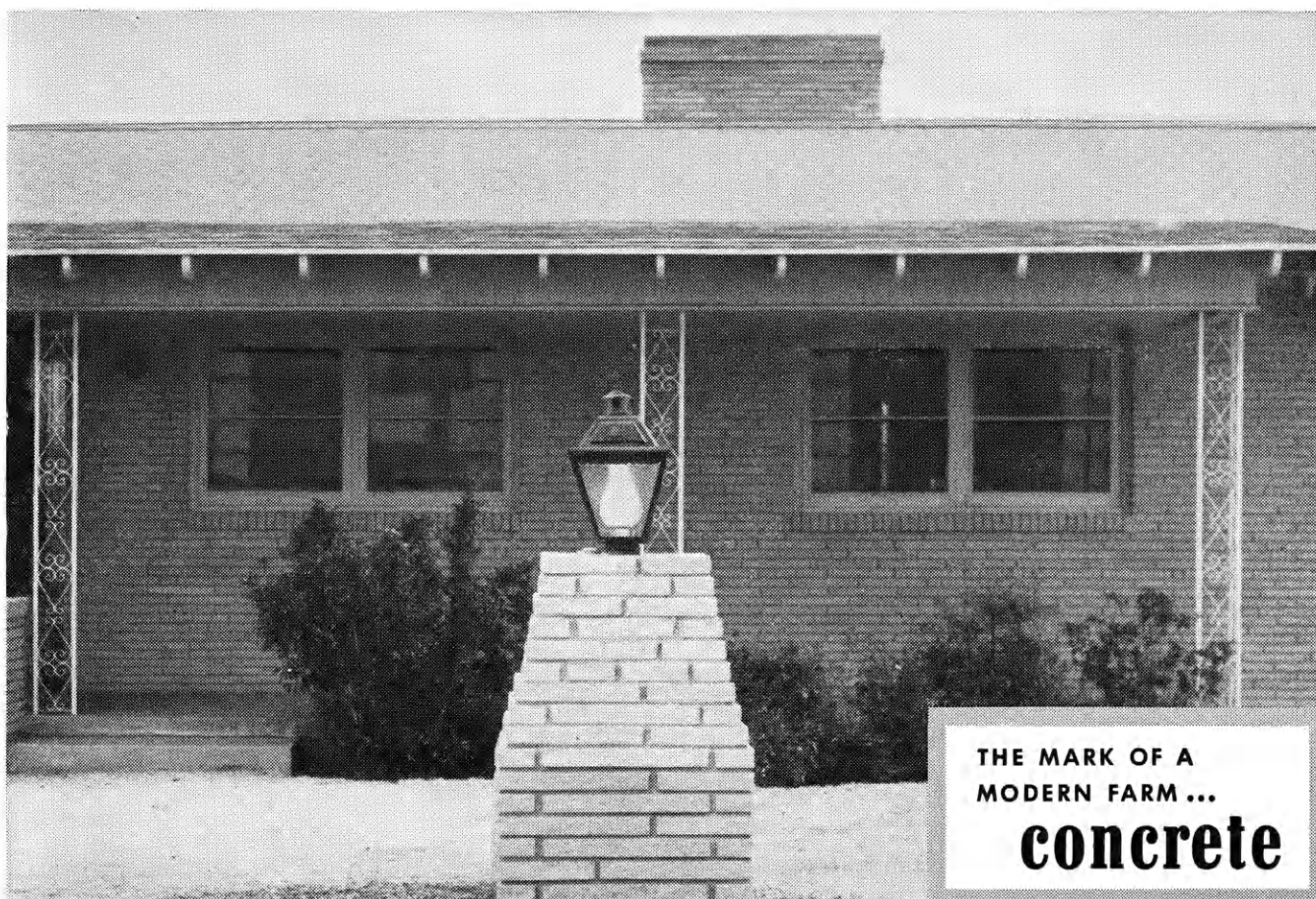
Fine appearance is another big reason for the swing to modern farm homes of concrete masonry. You can choose from dozens of new shapes and colors, textures and patterns that give special warmth and interest. Interiors, too, come alive with today's concrete! For example, in walls that rarely need care . . . in a fireplace you'll enjoy after a raw day in the fields . . . floors that never squeak.

There are other important advantages in a concrete masonry home . . . snug, easy to heat in winter, and invitingly cool in summer. Concrete can't be destroyed by termites. And it won't burn. These are extra reasons why more and more farm homes, from the simplest to the most expensive, are being built with modern concrete masonry!

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

811 Home Savings Bldg., Kansas City 6, Mo.

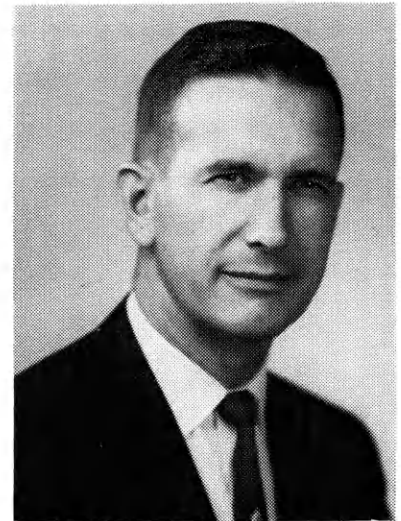
A national organization to improve and extend the uses of concrete





Dr. Duane Acker
Director, School of Agriculture

ACKER PRESENTS STAFF, EXPLAINS DUTIES



Dr. Frank Carpenter
Assistant Dean
School of Agriculture

WHY DOES the "Dean's Office" exist? What functions are performed there?

The School of Agriculture office, 117 Waters Hall, is the focal point for instruction, curriculum, and advising matters for the School. Dean Acker, as Director of Resident Instruction, provides guidance in curriculum development, administers the academic advising program and is responsible for approval of individual academic programs. He also handles the course, "Agriculture in Our Society," for new students.

Assistant Dean Carpenter assists with approval of academic programs, coordinates the mechanics of pre-enrollment and enrollment, and maintains liaison with the Campus Placement Center and with scholarship donors.

Both Dean Acker and Dean Carpenter are actively involved in other duties—consulting with students, consulting with staff on instruction and advising matters, corresponding with prospective students, and speaking at Career Days, banquets, and meetings throughout the state.

A responsible and alert secretarial staff keeps the Dean's Office operating efficiently. The current staff and their main responsibilities are:

Receptionist is Mrs. JoAnn Pfanenstiel. She will make appointments for you with Dean Acker or Dean Carpenter, by phone or otherwise. She supervises student records and handles reassignments, substitutions and curriculum changes initiated by the student and his adviser.

Mrs. Ramona Stettinisch handles dictation for the office, provides up-to-date information on scholarships available to Agriculture students, and maintains files and records for Agricultural Council, Ag Science Day, and other school-wide student functions. She also schedules the use of the Waters Hall reading room or classrooms for student group meetings.

As each senior approaches graduation, Mrs. Georgia Weisbender reviews the courses he has completed and checks these with his previously-approved academic program. She identifies any discrepancies which the student can clear up to permit graduation. She is responsible for research and surveys on student abilities and performance in the School of Agriculture. Such information is then used by the faculty to guide curriculum development and academic advising. Mrs. Weisbender also maintains an up-to-date address file on School alumni.



Mrs. JoAnn Pfanenstiel (left), Mrs. Ramona Stettinisch



Mrs. Georgia Weisbender

KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY AG STUDENT

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100 YEARS OF SERVICE TO KANSAS,
THE NATION AND THE WORLD

COVER: Gaily trimmed trees, colorful cards, familiar carols, and children's anticipation of the arrival of Santa Claus are all reminders of the joys of the Christmas season. Four-year-old Mark Perry thoughtfully tries to decide where to hang his stocking so good ole' St. Nick will be sure to find it.

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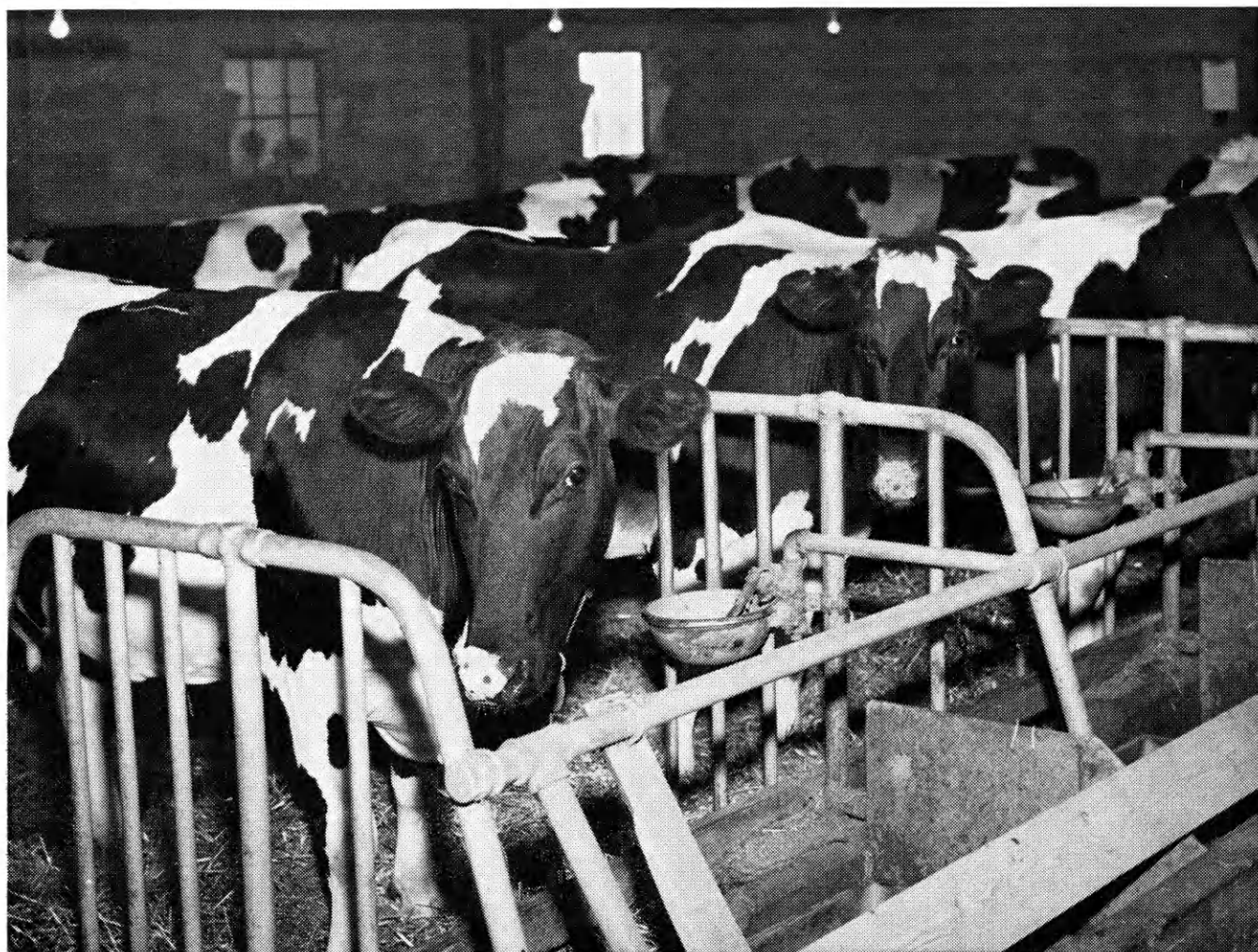
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Tom Kay



GOOD SEED IS GOOD BUSINESS

The **K**ansas **C**rop **I**mprovement **A**ssn.
Manhattan, Kansas



MoorMan's researchers... see better by "seeing double"

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Good Results Through Research and Service

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"Will It Work on a Camel?"

by Paul Vincent

KANSAS State University, through instruction in agricultural programs, is doing its part in the United States' effort to help the emerging nations of Africa develop sound economic programs.

Agricultural research and instruction are the two basic functions of a Land-Grant university. In America we have an abundance of these colleges and universities and consequently an abundance of agricultural research and instruction.

Many countries around the world are not so fortunate. These countries are just starting out and as yet have only a few schools or no schools at all.

The United States government is conducting a program of aid-through-instruction to help these young nations to make a strong start in building peace and prosperity.

Kenya, a British Crown Colony on the eastern shore of Africa, is just such a country. Though it now is

under European supervision, Kenya is working hard to train its people and gradually take on more responsibilities of self-administration.

Kenya has an area of 225,000 square miles (about twice the size of Arizona) and a population of approximately 6.5 million. Agriculture engages almost 54 per cent of Kenya's population. The northern half of the country is arid and most of the agricultural production comes from the southern low coastal area and a plateau inland to the west which ranges in altitude from 3,000 to 10,000 feet.

Kenya Agriculture Plays Big Role

Agriculture plays a big role in Kenya's economy. Chief agricultural products include corn, coffee, sisal, tea, cereals, dairy products and hides. Coffee, tea and sisal are the chief agricultural exports.

Livestock development and management is a great concern to the Kenya Ministry of Agriculture. A great proportion of Kenya's livestock is owned by nomadic tribes, yet most all of the commercial livestock products come from European farms.

The Kenya Ministry of Agriculture, through sponsorship of the Agency for International Development and in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Land-Grant colleges and universities, has sent 10 veterinary assistants from its Veterinary Department to the United States for instruction.

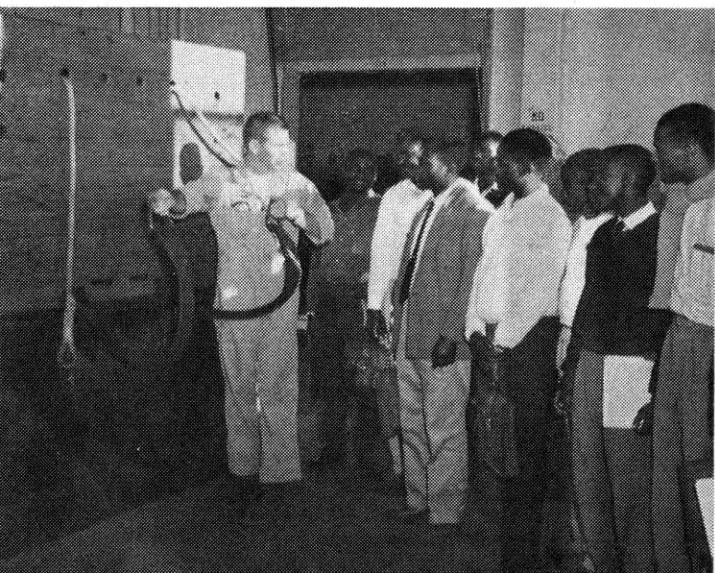
The six months of instruction in this country is to prepare these men for the position of Livestock Officers. A Livestock Officer in Kenya works with animal husbandry problems through extension services much like ours in the U.S. This is part of the effort being made to strengthen the Veterinary Department of the Ministry of Agriculture.

These 10 men arrived in Kansas in the middle of July and left Kansas the day after Thanksgiving. In just over four months they were introduced to every feature of livestock management and related farming practices used in Kansas.

To present this material to these people, the Office of Foreign Agriculture Programs at K-State, under the direction of W. F. Pickett and D. Z. McCormick, developed a program of instruction based on advanced senior high school vocational agriculture.

Used New Teaching Methods

This is a new idea in presenting material to people such as these, with particular needs and little background of formal education. These are intelligent men and they have years of experience with agriculture in Kenya. They need instruction in



Ten Kenyan men spent 4 weeks at K-State learning safe and convenient practices for handling and treating livestock. They also learned technical knowledge about veterinarian practices.

modern practices which they can put into immediate application in Kenya.

McCormick stated, "If we at K-State can develop a successful pattern of training these types of people it will be beneficial to other institutions in this country that will be conducting similar programs in the future."

Met Technical Adviser at Winfield

Their first stop in Kansas was Winfield where they met their technical adviser, John Lowe, retired vocational agriculture instructor.

Lowe introduced the group to the Winfield High School Vocational Agriculture Department and for two weeks conducted presentations with the classroom, laboratory, shop and field facilities.

Lowe and the 10 Kenyans discussed and studied: 1) Problems with native pasture; 2) Problems with sowed pasture; 3) Teaching better farming methods in Kenya; 4) Principles and practices of arable farming; 5) Basic facts of livestock feeding; 6) Basic factors in regard to breeding, management and housing of livestock; 7) Problems of sanitation, diseases, parasites and control methods; 8) Farm shop-work with hand tools; 9) Farm co-operatives; and 10) Poisonous plants, weed control and control of rodents and predators.

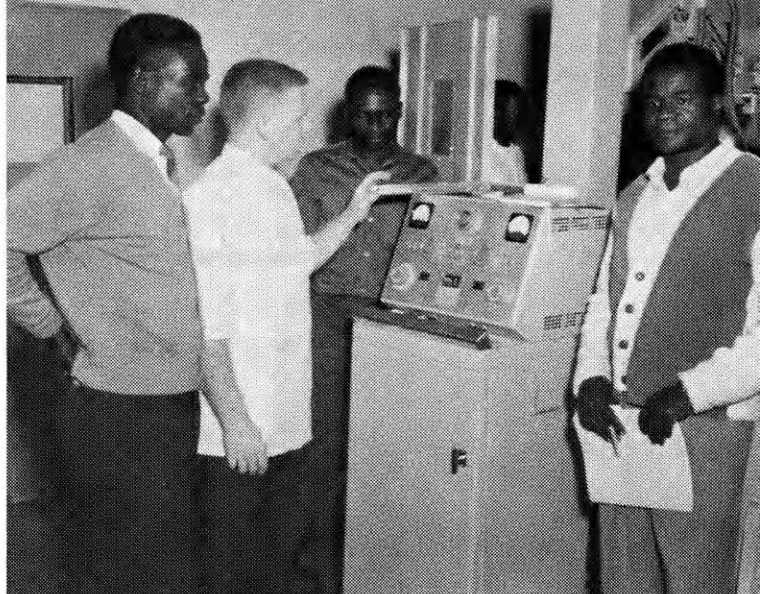
Following this period of instruction, the men were placed for a month on farms in the Winfield area to gain working experience and knowledge of total farm management. During this time they also made field trips around the state to county fairs and agriculture shows.

Got Practical Training First

Then for one week the group stayed at the Fort Hays Experiment Station. Under the guidance of John Lowe and Bill Duitsman, experiment station superintendent, they studied the practical application of experiment station work, emphasizing beef cattle breeding and management and forage production, including harvesting and storing.

Kansas State University was their next stop. For four weeks these men were introduced to research projects on campus, participated in livestock judging, watched operations in Dykstra Veterinary Hospital and attended special lectures designed to present

Tools of the trade are important. Use of an x-ray machine, a veterinarian tool, is being explained to the Kenyans.



more technical knowledge behind some of the practical training received at Winfield.

In one session, Dr. J. E. Catlin, K-State equine specialist, showed the group how to rope a steer, make a halter and throw and tie the animal. This demonstration showed simple but effective ways of restraining livestock for the safety and convenience of veterinarians.

Methods Work on Native Livestock

The Kenyans agreed that much of what they had seen would apply to native Kenyan livestock: donkeys, horses, cattle and zebu (domesticated ox much like the Brahman breed of cattle); but they were not sure that the procedure for throwing a steer would work on a camel!

After four weeks of intensive study on the campus, the group traveled back to Winfield where they had a week of instruction in butchering meat animals at Winfield High School.

This instruction in butchering and meat cutting was the final phase of their whirlwind studies in Kansas.

The group then traveled from Winfield to West Virginia for a Communications Seminar at the Cacapon State Park.

Important to Convey Knowledge

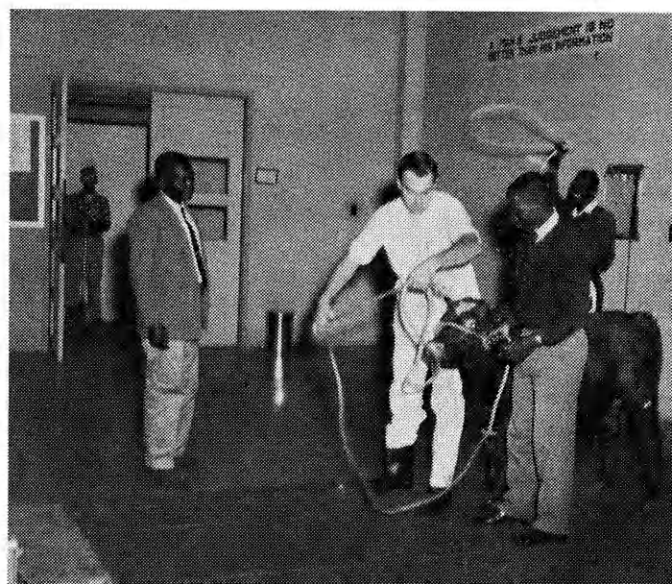
The seminar was designed to help the group be more effective in sharing ideas and information after they return home to Kenya. They studied various methods for teaching people, including speaking, writing and demonstration.

These 10 Kenyans will spend a total of six months in the United States, learning skills which will qualify them to better help their countrymen. There are Kenyans studying in countries all over the world—studying not just agriculture, but everything necessary to help Kenya start out on its own.

Kenya is next in line to receive its independence from Great Britain. Lowe said that the men feel independence should come to Kenya within the next two years.

Agricultural research and instruction at K-State are helping Kenya to achieve this goal.

Problems of the instruction school dealt with teaching the Kenyans to adapt the practices learned here to conditions at home. Roping and haltering small animals is relatively easy, but catching and handling camels may prove to be somewhat of a major problem.



If Radioactive
Fallout Occurs

You CAN Protect Your Livestock

(Editor's Note: This article is not meant to alarm you. Although you may not choose to face up to it, you must remember that since the first nuclear bomb was exploded in 1945 the world has been faced with the possibility of a nuclear war. We want to pass on information that can help you protect your livestock against radioactive fallout, which would result from nuclear explosions in such a war. We hope you'll never have to use it, but to quote an old adage, "better safe than sorry.")

by Gordon Bieberle

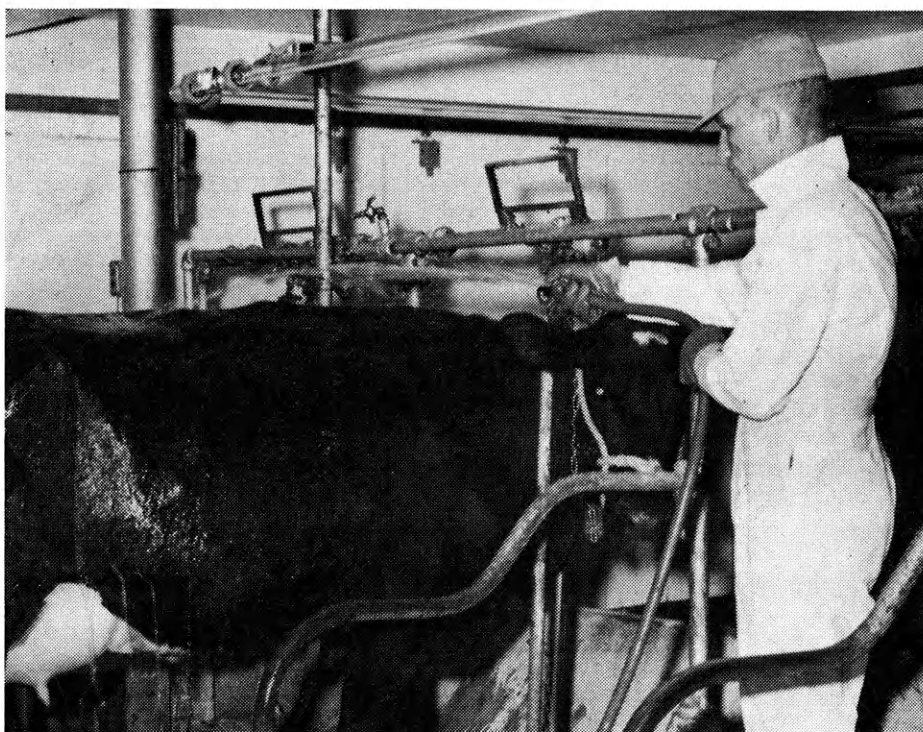
HOW WILL you protect your livestock against radioactive fallout in case of a nuclear war?

This may be something you've never really considered, hoping it would be unnecessary or dismissing it as an impossible task.

Officials in the United States Department of Agriculture feel that you can and should protect your livestock from fallout for two reasons: 1) to protect them from the lethal effects of radiation, and 2) to keep them from getting radioactive food and water. This conserves an important food resource and helps insure safe food products used by humans.

Your Barn May Be Adequate

"Would I have to build a special fallout shelter for livestock, like those recommended for humans?"



Thoroughly washing livestock exposed to falling of radioactive dust removes much of the contamination source. Be sure to wear protective coverings on your entire body.

No. That would be too expensive.

Your present barn—if it is a good, tight structure—would serve as an adequate fallout shelter for your livestock. It would reduce radiation dose to about half what your animals would receive standing in the open. Best protection against fallout is given by a two-story basement-type barn with a storage loft filled with hay. If your barn has a basement, that area would naturally provide best protection. However, if it doesn't, put your livestock on the ground floor, as near the center as possible.

Keep your animals inside the shel-

ter at least during the first critical period—24 to 48 hours—and keep the feed supply protected, too. Sheltering your animals is necessary to keep them from receiving the lethal dose of radiation, which for most animals is a short or acute dose of less than 1,000 roentgens. (Scientists measure radioactivity in roentgens.)

Radiation Dose Varies

Amount of radiation received in an area will depend upon where the blast occurs, and how intense it is. Lapse of time after a nuclear explosion will be natural protection

against radiation, because radioactivity decays with time.

Time required for fallout to occur will vary. In areas near the blast, fallout might begin 30 minutes after the explosion. Farther from the blast, fallout might not occur for several hours. The time you will have to shelter your livestock will vary because of this and according to the amount of advance warning you have.

If you have time, put the dairy cows in the most protected place in the barn. Not only will that provide best protection for the animals, but it will also decrease your exposure to radiation while you are milking them.

If your barn's shelter space runs out, put animals in other sheds, or under trees. There they will be protected to some extent.

Wash Animals Directly Exposed

You may not learn of approaching radioactive fallout in time to get your animals sheltered; consequently, they will be directly exposed to fallout.

If this happens, you should thoroughly wash the animals as soon as you can stay outside of your shelter for a limited time.

(According to a maximum work time table set up by researchers, you can safely spend 48 minutes outside your fallout shelter seven hours after a nuclear blast giving off initial radiation at the rate of 300 roentgens per hour. Twenty hours after the blast, you could safely stay outside your shelter for three hours. You should not receive more than 25 roentgens per day, 100 per week or 200 per lifetime.)

Protect Feed, Water by Covering

Be sure to protect yourself while washing the animals that have been exposed to fallout. Wear protective clothing which covers all parts of your body—don't forget rubber gloves and boots.

Early radioactive fallout, dustlike in character, causes surface contamination. To protect livestock's feed and water, cover them with boards or tarpaulins to prevent fallout contamination.

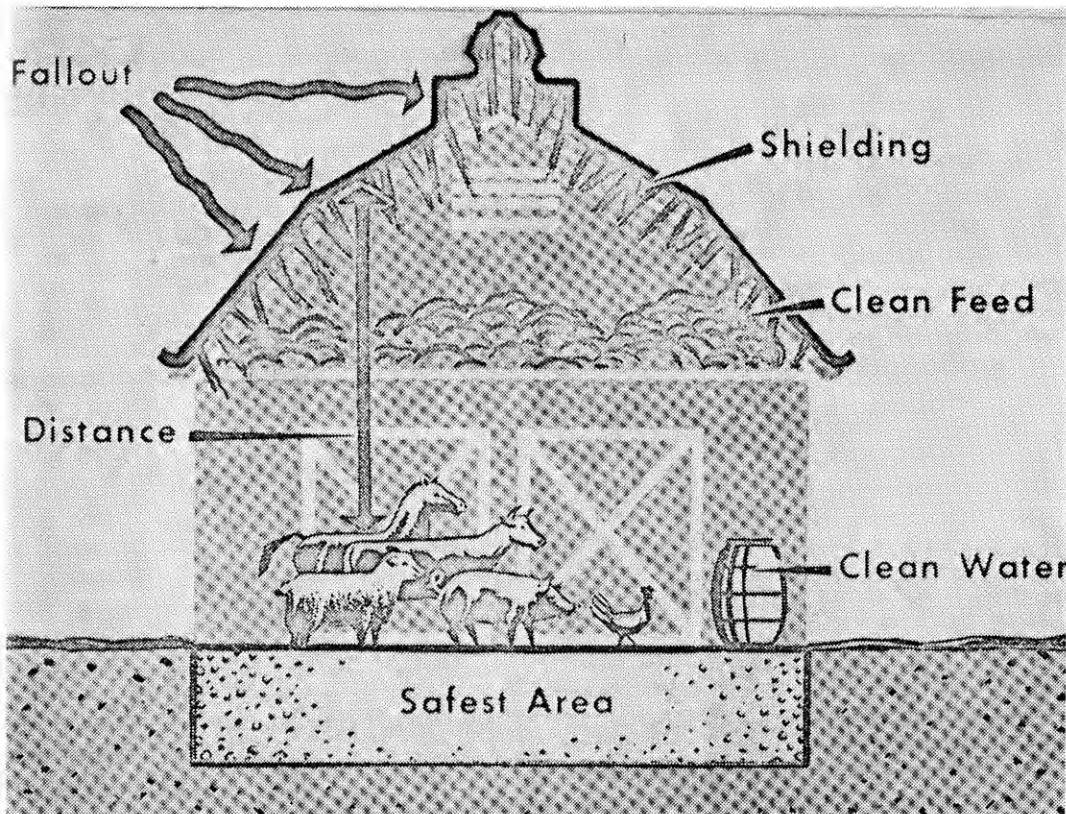
If you store grain in permanent bins and ensilage in covered silos, the contents will be protected against radioactive fallout. You can feed those materials to your livestock as soon as it is safe to go to the area. You can protect haystacks in an open



Protect livestock feed and water from radioactive dust particles by covering water containers with boards and hay with tarps.

field by covering them with tarps. Hay and other feed will not become radioactive unless it comes in direct contact with radioactive particles. By carefully removing the covers, you will remove most of the radioactive particles, and the hay will be safe for feeding.

Radiation to livestock can be reduced about one-half if you place them near the center of your barn and on the bottom floor. Best protection is the basement with a loft of hay.



Use Uncontaminated Feed Sparingly

If you are unable to cover the haystacks, you may still use part of their contents by removing the outer layers of the stacks.

Use the uncontaminated feed sparingly, feeding the animals the minimum required for life. If you have only a limited supply of feed protectively stored, reserve it for one of a few dairy cows. Then use this milk as food for your family.

Should your supply of protected feed and water be insufficient, researchers say that you should keep animals alive on contaminated feed and water, rather than let them die from starvation.

If you feed your animals contaminated food for several months, they may eventually get sick, but their meat is still fit for your consumption, if you trim away all the fat and bone. You may obtain instructions on how to prepare contaminated animals for human consumption by consulting a USDA Radiological Training Manual.

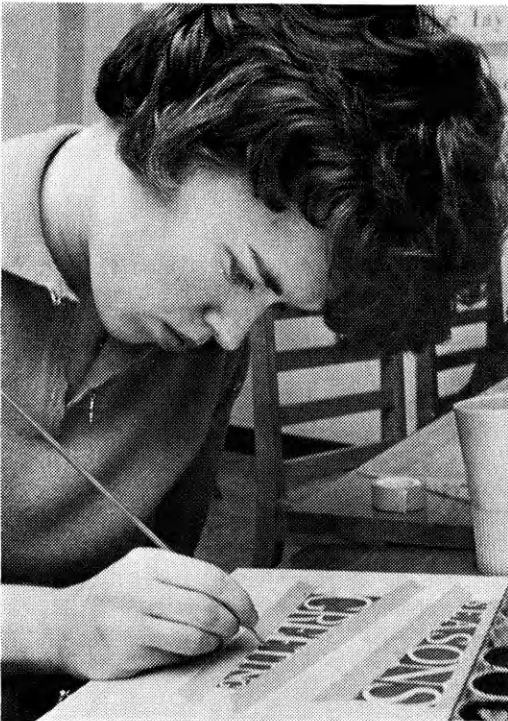
Few servicemen can spend Christmas with their families, but Christmas cards are a simple reminder that the folks at home are thinking of them.



Christmas

Cards Convey

Holiday Spirit, Warm Feelings



Relief designs on blocks of wood or linoleum may be used to make Christmas cards. Those who are artistically inclined will find this method adds personality to the cards they design themselves.

Making Christmas cards as an art class project makes these girls appreciate the effort and thought that go into their production.

by *Andrea Emmot*

MOST OF US take the custom of sending Christmas cards for granted, but sending Yuletide greetings is really one of America's youngest Christmas traditions. Starting in England, it has spread throughout the world during the last hundred years; designing and manufacturing Christmas cards is now an important industry.

The holidays would seem strange without such greetings. When the holiday spirit begins to fill the air, your thoughts travel across the miles. You wonder what has happened to certain friends and relatives since you read their last Christmas cards. It's always pleasant to hear unexpectedly from old classmates or former neighbors. Therefore, Christmas cards help preserve friendships that might otherwise be completely broken.

Although their exact origin is in doubt, some say that Christmas cards started with the fancy, handwritten holiday pieces that schoolboys away from home used to write to inform parents of their progress in school—and also to insure themselves plenty of Christmas gifts! The boys wrote letters in their best penmanship on specially printed sheets. Such sheets had fancy engraved or printed borders and headings adorned with scrolls, Biblical scenes or characters, and drawings of birds or flowers.

Who actually created and sent the first Christmas card, and when? No one really knows. At least four persons claimed the honor; but, regard-

less of the originator, Christmas cards were on sale by the end of the 1850's. Because they were expensive, they were not widely used until many years later when a new process of color printing lowered the prices.

Early in this century, a revival of interest was shown in messages on the cards. Many persons felt the true Christmas spirit was not being expressed.

When choosing cards, select ones that convey your feelings. Choose messages that express your thoughts and that will be meaningful to the receiver.

Famous Artists Employed

A serious type of Christmas card appeals to some individuals, while others enjoy those with a humorous twist. There are plain but beautifully engraved cards and others with more detail and ornamentation. Reproductions of old paintings are often used as card designs. Recently, Christmas greetings have been decorated with work by Norman Rockwell, Grandma Moses, several movie stars and Winston Churchill. Cards that are universally enjoyed include typical winter scenes with sleighs bringing home Christmas trees along snowy roads or through old-fashioned covered bridges. Many Christmas symbols—holly, mistletoe, candles, bells, Yule logs, trees, colorful tree ornaments, stars, poinsettias, and the jolly face and figure of Santa Claus—always are popular. Religious scenes and carolers are often used.

Even though there are many beautiful and unusual commercially made cards, you might prefer making your own personal greetings by using linoleum block patterns, painting little scenes, or by taking clever snapshots of your family. Such cards are doubly appreciated, for the receivers realize the thought and work you put into making them.

Display the cards you receive so you may further enjoy these reminders of love and friendship. Attach them to draperies, hang them on ribbons, fix them on doors or stand them on your fireplace mantel for increased pleasure during the holiday season.

It's a good idea to revise your Christmas card list each year. Give a bit of cheer and happiness to some persons to whom you usually don't send cards.

Servicemen Appreciate Cards

You may never fully realize what Christmas cards have meant to men who were far away from home—in war or in peace. They reminded them that the "folks at home" hadn't forgotten them. One soldier declared that his pack of holiday greeting cards actually saved his life. Pfc. Ernest R. Bennett wrote his grandparents in Fresno, Calif., that while in Korea he had stumbled over an American flare trap, and some shrapnel struck him in the chest. But, luckily for him, a large bundle of Christmas cards in his pocket absorbed most of it.

Increase Your Income
From Low Producing Land

Plant Specialty Crops

by *Thayne Cozart*

ASK ANY American what Kansas farmers grow and he'll probably answer automatically, "Wheat!" Many Kansas farmers, however, now produce specialty crops as their major source of income. These crops include sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, lettuce, cantaloupes, watermelons, dried beans, pecans, and about 25 other vegetables.

Expanding acreage of specialty crops in Kansas is an economic boon to both the individual farmer and the entire state. Farmers are growing specialty crops on land that the government has cut from wheat allotments and on ground that is unsuitable for other crops. Dollar returns per acre for specialty crops are usually high, which, of course, benefit the farmer. However, management and labor costs are also high.

Nearly all specialty crops in Kansas need to be irrigated to provide best growing conditions and to assure crop maturity when the market is best. Furrow irrigation is used extensively in southwest Kansas, while the sprinkler system is more popular in eastern Kansas.

Sweet Potatoes Sell to Retailers

In 1961 Kansas farmers grossed approximately \$625,000 from sweet potato sales. The average yield was 180 bushels per acre, which was well above the national average. Approximate price per bushel was \$3.50.

The Arkansas River valley near Wichita and the Kansas River valley, which extends from Manhattan to Kansas City, are the principal centers of sweet potato production in Kansas.

Plot sizes vary from less than one acre up to 60 acres. Sweet potatoes grow best in very sandy soils. Most Kansas sweet potatoes are marketed directly to chain stores, without use of a broker.

Sweet potato consumption per person is on the increase because of a variety of canned and frozen products now offered by processors.

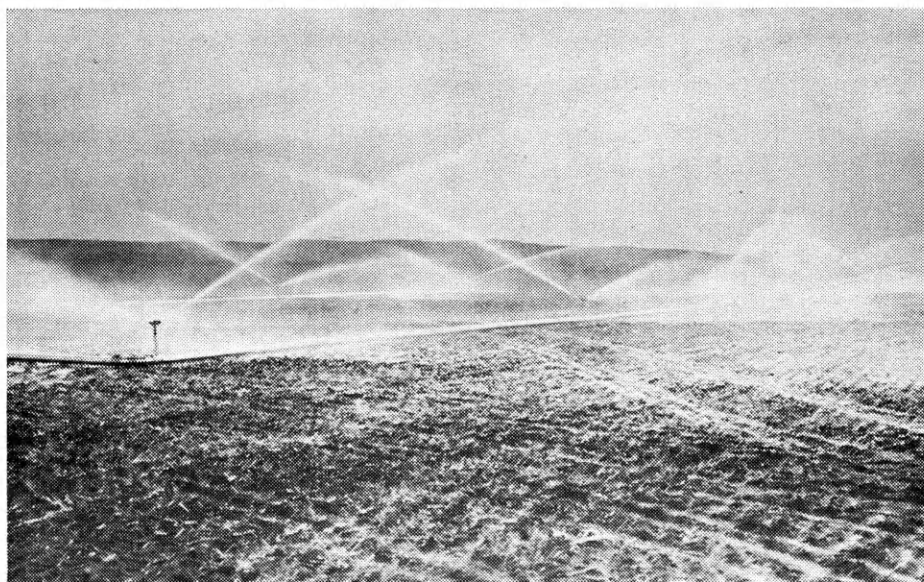
Since Kansas has no sweet potato processing plants, producers who sell to a processor must ship their potatoes out of the state. Kansas is in the northern part of the sweet potato belt, which gives Kansans cheaper freight costs to major northern markets.

Disease and Labor Are Problems

Some limiting factors farmers should consider before planting a sweet potato crop are that a large amount of hand labor is involved, that disease could become a problem, and that Kansas has little market for substandard grades. Farmers can overcome these problems by planting improved varieties, adopting improved production practices, and using clean seed, according to Dr. J. K. Greig, associate professor of horticulture at Kansas State University.

In 1961 Kansas farmers produced about 28 million pounds of Irish potatoes, their total value being nearly \$1 million. The principal production

Two types of irrigation systems—furrow and sprinkler—are well adapted to Kansas. The furrow system is used in the southwestern part, the sprinkler (below) in the East.



areas are the same as for sweet potatoes. Early-maturing round, red Irish types are grown for fresh market purposes, and white varieties are grown for the potato chip industry. Management practices for Irish potatoes are the same as for sweet potatoes.

Kansas farmers sell most of their Irish potatoes through brokers, who ship them out of the state. But some farmers sell their potatoes directly to potato chip processors within the state. The latter method is becoming more popular because Kansas potatoes mature in July and August when chip demand is the greatest. Garden City has developed an extensive chipping industry. The future outlook for potatoes in the state is good. One-fifth of the potato consumption is in processed form, and the amount is steadily increasing.

Head lettuce has been introduced into southwest Kansas in recent years, the Great Lakes variety being the most popular. Yields have been favorable and acreage has been steadily increasing. The problem of market flooding is being solved by staggered seeding dates. High-quality lettuce is being maintained through rigid pest control measures. Nearly all of the harvested crop is shipped to northern markets.

Pinto Bean Is Short-Season Crop

One short-season specialty crop that farmers can plant in May and harvest in time to sow wheat on the same ground is the pinto bean. Care of this crop has been completely mechanized, which reduces the labor involved for its production. In 1961, Kansans grew 24 million pounds of beans on 24,000 acres, which is 1,000 pounds an acre. The major bean-producing area in the state is in the Scott and Wichita county areas.

Many Kansas truck garden farmers are growing cantaloupes and watermelons, for both fresh consumption and seed. These specialty crops are best adapted to sandy or sandy loam soils, which are found in the majority of Kansas river bottoms.

Since cantaloupe and watermelon are perishable crops, farmers might have some difficulty marketing them. In eastern Kansas, many producers sell their melons from roadside markets, often getting higher than wholesale market prices. Southwestern Kansas growers ship their melons by truck or rail to eastern or southern markets. They have been receiving better than average prices because of the high quality and early maturing of southwestern Kansas melons. These melons are marketed on a weight basis, watermelons by the truckload lot and cantaloupes by that or by the crate. Last year, 14 million pounds of cantaloupes were shipped from the state, in addition to roadside and local sales.

The future of vine crops in Kansas is excellent so long as growers use every effort to maintain high-quality products, said Dr. C. V. Hall, associate professor of horticulture at Kansas State University. Hall noted that a new mulch method—black plastic—is being used to obtain earlier yields.

Pecans are being grown in Kansas also to turn otherwise idle acres into money makers. This crop brings approximately \$1.5 million into the pockets of Kansas farmers each year. Dr. R. W. Campbell, professor of horticulture at K-State, estimates that this sum could be raised to \$5 million by simply improving the native stands of trees. A sum of \$10 million is possible, provided the industry expands to its full capabilities.



Although most specialty crops are marketed through brokers, many growers get better returns through roadside stands.

Pecan Production Costs Low

Southeast Kansas is the center of pecan production. Deep, fertile, well-watered soils are ideal for pecans. Some native stands are found on uplands, but the majority are found in bottomland near rivers.

In recent years, pecan prices have varied from 22 to 32 cents a pound. As many as 600 pounds may be harvested per acre. The cost of producing pecans is relatively low compared with other specialty crops.

There are three ways farmers can get into the pecan business. They may 1) improve native stands; 2)

Sweet potatoes like these grossed Kansas farmers approximately \$625,000 in 1961. Price per bushel averaged \$3.50.



Southwestern Kansas growers ship melons by rail or truck to markets in eastern and southern states. Buyers pay higher prices to get Kansas melons because they mature early and are of high quality.

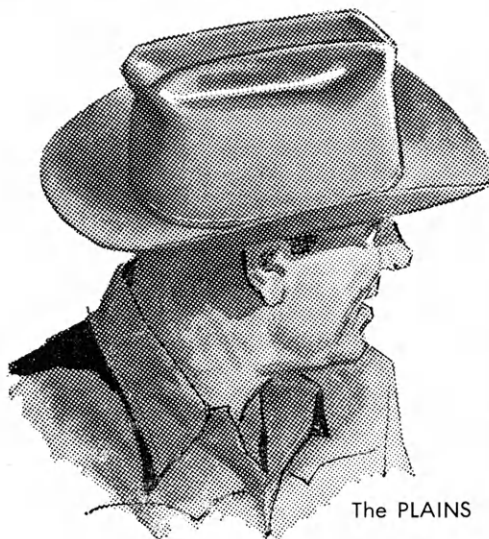


plant the nuts directly; or 3) transplant young trees, either native or nursery. Regardless of how seedling trees are established, they should be propagated to known northern varieties. This can be done by either budding or grafting, while the trees are still young. Recommended varieties are Giles, Greenriver, Major and Indiana. Southern varieties will not grow well in Kansas.

Bonus for Quality Grades

In an ideal pecan orchard, mature trees should be 60 to 70 feet apart. Having them closer together reduces yields. Fescue or other pasture grasses may be sown between the trees to hold down weed growth and better utilize the land.

Pecans are usually sold directly to buyers. Since a better price is received for uniform nuts, Campbell strongly suggests that the producer grade his harvest to capitalize upon this bonus. Graded, high-quality nuts can often be sold to supermarkets, local stores or from roadside stands at above market prices.



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Chuckle Corner

Prof (Taking up exam papers): "Why the quotation marks on this paper?"

Student: "Courtesy to the man on my right, sir."

Editor's Note: It's hard to find for love or money, jokes that are clean and also funny.

As an old saying goes: Only two things in this world are sure—death and taxes. The trouble is that death doesn't get worse every time Congress meets.

Joe was dead and John called on the widow to express sympathy. "Joe and I were mighty close friends," John said. "Isn't there something I could have to remember him by?"

Tearfully the widow raised her eyes and whispered softly, "Would I do?"

In downtown Manhattan, an Aggie spotted a coed futilely edging in and out of a tiny parking space. Ten minutes later, thanks to his directions, the car was neatly parked.

"Thanks very much," the coed said. "That was very nice of you, but I was trying to get out."

Husband: "Let's have some fun this evening."

Wife: "Okay, but leave the light on in the hallway, just in case you get home before I do."

Freshman: "I don't know."

Sophomore: "I'm not prepared."

Junior: "I do not remember."

Senior: "I don't believe I can add anything to what has already been said."

What else is opened by mistake as often as one's mouth?



by Andrea Emmot

"SILENT NIGHT," one of our most beautiful Christmas songs, came to us through the combined efforts of five men and four children. Here's how the carol originated.

Father Joseph Mohr was assistant parish priest at the Church of St. Nicholas in Austria. On the day before Christmas in 1818, Franz Gruber, parish organist, told him that the pipe organ in the church would not be available for Midnight Mass on Christmas Eve because it was broken beyond immediate repair.

Composed Song in Desperation

Leaving the church to forget his woes over not having organ music at Midnight Mass, Father Mohr began making the rounds of his parish. After blessing a newborn baby, he started home. On the way he found himself thinking about the birth of the Christ Child centuries ago. His thoughts inspired him to create a poem that was descriptive of the night on which both the infants had been born.

He hurried home and began putting his ideas on paper. Before he knew it, he had several simple stanzas, and he entitled his work "Stille Nacht," German for "Silent Night."

Later when Gruber stopped by, Father Mohr handed him a copy of

his new verse and a guitar and asked him to write some music for his poem so it could be sung at Midnight Mass—with or without an organ. Gruber protested that he was an organist, not a guitarist, and a teacher rather than a composer.

But Father Mohr persisted, "Write simple music and arrange it for two voices. Tonight, while you play, we two will sing the new carol. The people will hear their priest and musician sing a vocal duet in public worship." The song was sung publicly that night and received much praise.

In the early spring of the new year, Karl Mauracher came to fix the organ. When it was done, at the request of Father Mohr, Gruber played the Christmas carol. The organ repairman liked it so well that he begged to have a copy to take home and teach to his friends.

Carol Sung before Royalty

Not until ten years later did Mauracher find the right people to give it to. Then he heard the four Strasser children singing together, and before long they were singing the carol as if it had been composed

for them. It soon became popular in the little Austrian valley community.

The four children then went to the great fair at Leipzig with their parents, who were selling gloves. They sang the new carol in front of the booth to "drum up business." Among those who stopped to listen was the Director of Music of the Kingdom of Saxony, a Mr. Pohlenz. He was so impressed with the song that he invited them to sing for the King and Queen in the Royal Saxon Court Chapel in Pleissenburg Castle the Christmas Eve of 1832. The singers caused a sensation, surpassed only by the song's presentation before King Frederick William IV of Prussia 22 years later when he proclaimed it should be given first place in all future Christmas concerts.

In 1863, the Rev. Byron E. Underwood wrote the carol in English and it has now taken its rightful place among the most beautiful Christmas carols in all the Christian world. The passing of time only adds luster to its well-preserved popularity and loveliness.

Convenient

Dry Cleaning Goes Self-Service

Economical



Most dry-cleaning machines will take loads up to eight pounds.



Remove spots before cleaning garment.

by Sharon Stauffer

SELF-SERVICE dry cleaning offers an easy, practical way to keep your garments, synthetic articles and household woollens clean at a minimum cost.

You will follow a process similar to the one that professional dry cleaners use. In the dry cleaning machine, your clothes are "washed" in a solvent, perchlorethylene, to remove dirt and soil. Then your garments are dried by tumbling through warm controlled air.

Bundling Causes Wrinkles

Clothes come clean and virtually wrinkle free—that is, no wrinkles are added during the process. If the garment has a good press job before cleaning, it will come out just as smooth and neat as when put in. Permanently pleated items and creased articles will retain their press. However, to avoid excessive wrinkling and the need for much pressing, do not bundle garments in a heap for the trip to the cleaning center. Take them on hangers or folded neatly.

The dry-cleaning operation will remove most spots. Spots caused by



Use a button tester if one is available.



Separate dark and light colored clothes.

tar, greases, oils, fats, dirt and food will come out. But those caused by rust, mildew, dried paint and indelible ink should be taken to a commercial cleaner. In general, let a professional cleaner remove stains from fragile fabrics, stains which have set, or complex ones.

Coin-operated machines require varied amounts of time for the process. You may be able to finish a load of garments in 20 minutes, but most machines require up to 50 minutes.

You may save money by using the self-service cleaner. For example, it usually costs \$2 to clean 8 or 10 pounds at a self-service facility. To clean the same amount at a commercial place would cost two or three times that much.

Follow Directions for Best Results

You can get best results by preparing the garments in this way:

Follow the instructions given with the machine at the cleaning center, paying careful attention to advice for removing spots.

Close zippers of garments and fasten any hooks; do not close zippers and buttons on heavier items such as coats because the inside of the garment might not get clean.

Remove fragile buttons and ornaments; some buttons may be damaged by the solvent. If a "button tester" is handy, use it. If in doubt, remove the buttons.

Turn sweaters and skirts inside out to prevent excessive lint.

Turn the pockets inside out and remove any loose objects. Turn down cuffs and brush thoroughly.

Place fragile garments—those with bead or sequin trim—in a mesh bag, and pin self-belts in the sleeve of a garment.

Be sure the garment is dry before putting it into the machine.

Hang each article on a hanger immediately after cleaning. Your heavy or padded garments may need to be aired before wearing, and you may want to press the garments to remove wear or steam wrinkles.

Cleans Nearly Anything

You may clean at a self-service establishment most any garment that you would send to a professional dry cleaner. The exceptions are these: fur, suede, plastics, some elastics, leather, compositioned-backed belts, electric blankets, feather pillows or foam-filled covers. These should be handled by the professional cleaner.

Self-service dry cleaning avoids the two or three day delay you may find if you send clothes to a regular cleaning plant. It may be done at your convenience.

Articles such as drapes or wool blankets, which you may not consider worth the money or effort of sending to a professional, may be done inexpensively and safely the do-it-yourself way.

Seldom does shrinkage occur, the possibility being no greater than in any other method of cleaning.

Next time you prepare to send a dress, coat or any article to a commercial cleaner, stop and consider the advantages of doing it yourself. Save time and money by using a coin-operated dry cleaner.



After cleaning, hang up clothes promptly.



Some clothes are ready to wear at once.

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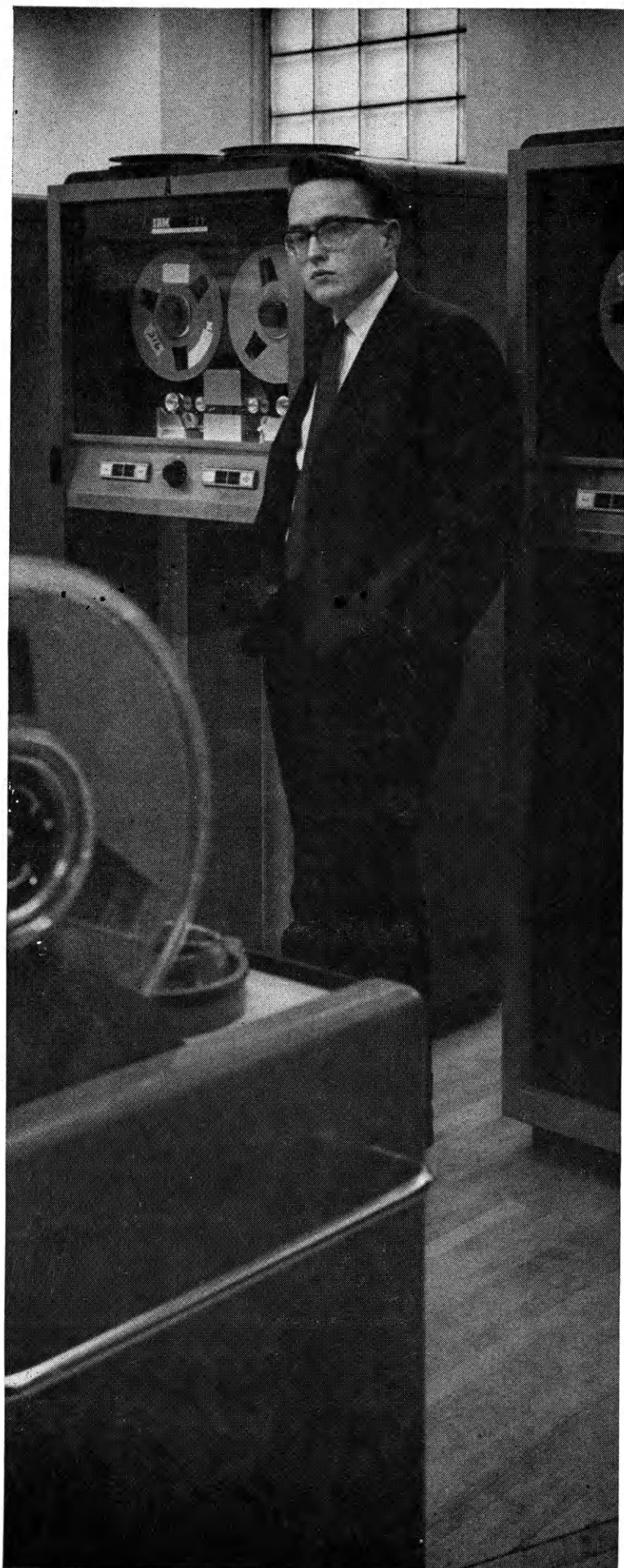
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A short talk about a lifetime career

by Jim Bryce

"Here in the research department of American Oil you're given an opportunity to work in many phases of petroleum engineering. As a design-economics engineer, I'm investigating the incentives for proposed new technical ventures. These projects provide a good background for greater research department responsibilities and/or for opportunities in marketing, production, or general management."

Jim Bryce has a lot going for him: a Bachelor of Chemical Engineering degree from Cornell, an excellent start on his Masters degree in Business Administration in Finance at Northwestern, and a solid career opportunity at American Oil. Right now, Jim's MBA work at Northwestern is being paid for (75%) by American Oil on their Advanced Education Plan.

Scores of ambitious and talented young men like Jim Bryce have been attracted to American Oil because of the wide range of research opportunities offered. American Oil is particularly interested in: Chemists—analytical, electrochemical, inorganic, physical, polymer, organic, and agricultural; Engineers—chemical, mechanical, metallurgical, and plastics; Masters in Business Administration with an engineering (preferably chemical) or science background; Mathematicians; Physicists.

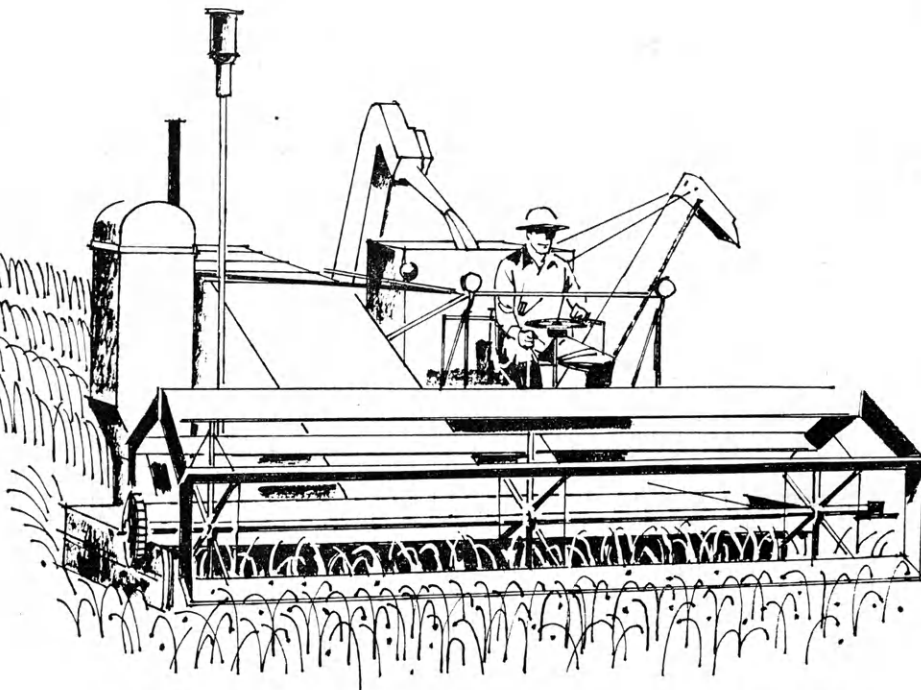
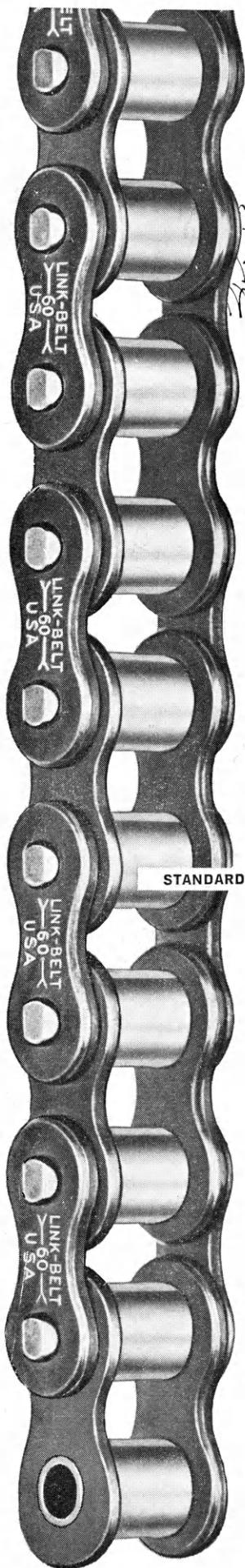
For further information about a challenging career for you in the Research and Development Department of American Oil Company, write to: D. G. Schroeter, American Oil Company, P. O. Box 431, Whiting, Indiana.

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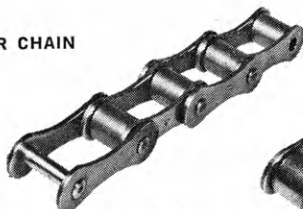
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