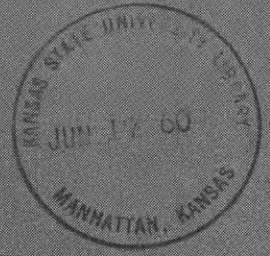


KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY

Ag Student



MAY 1960

Pool Cows for Profits



page 10

Emergency Power Units

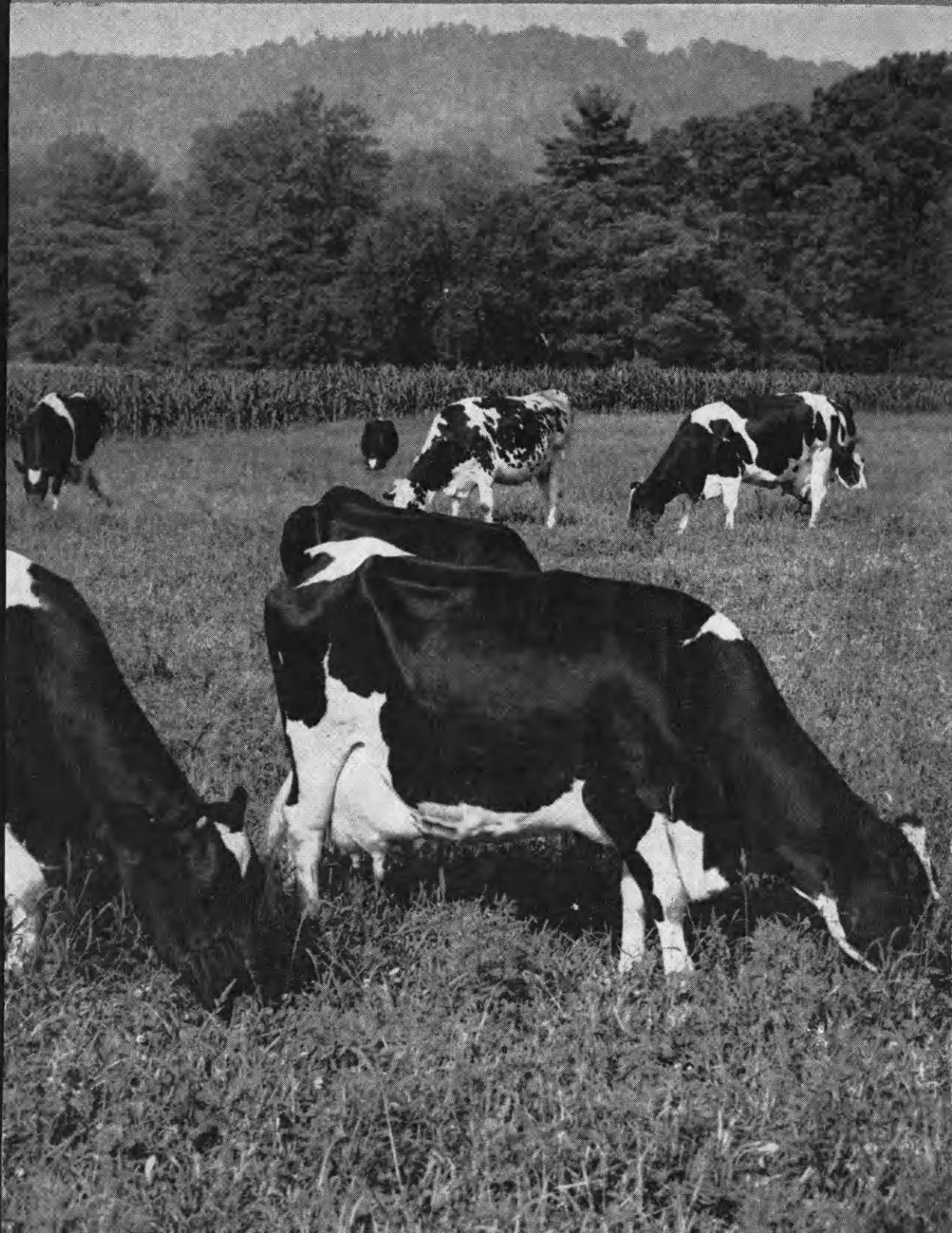
page 6

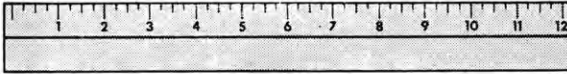
Who's the Scapegoat?

page 8

Push-Button Living

page 14





ONLY 12 INCHES WIDE...



Tom Speer, Senior Engineering Research Supervisor at Standard Oil, inspects one of the 12 sections in a new miniature road tester. Under simulated weather conditions, four wheels

whirl around to reveal wear patterns and other vital information. (INSET) Ruler shows wear pattern after strip has taken pounding from tires during rain, freeze, thaw and heat.

...THIS 'ROAD' CARRIES WORLD'S HEAVIEST TRAFFIC!

Say good-bye to washboard pavements and chuck holes—their doom may be sealed!

Key weapon in the war on costly road damage is a new miniature highway developed in the Standard Oil research laboratories in Whiting, Indiana. It is only 12 inches wide and 44 feet in circumference, but it carries heavier loads than any highway in the world. This Tom Thumb turnpike will eventually lead to methods of building longer-lasting, smoother, safer highways...at far less cost to taxpayers.

Four wheels whirling around hour after hour can give it any degree of traffic intensity desired. Pressure that corresponds to the weight of the heaviest trucks can be applied to the wheels. To simulate actual traffic, the wheels are placed on braking and acceleration 90 per cent of the time. Automated electronic equipment can quickly change "road conditions"

from desert dry to cloudburst drenched. "Road conditions", too, can be changed from freezing to thawing.

Within weeks, the new test-tube roadway can determine what happens to roads during years of use in all kinds of weather. It can pre-test paving formulas and techniques, and may show how to eliminate washboard pavement and chuck holes. Savings in highway research alone may run into millions of dollars. Even larger savings in auto and road repairs and possibly in gasoline taxes are in sight.

This test-tube roadway is just one of the many exciting developments at Standard. Everyday, scientific research, pure and applied, points the way to new or improved products. This work holds great challenge and satisfaction for young men who are interested in scientific and technical careers.

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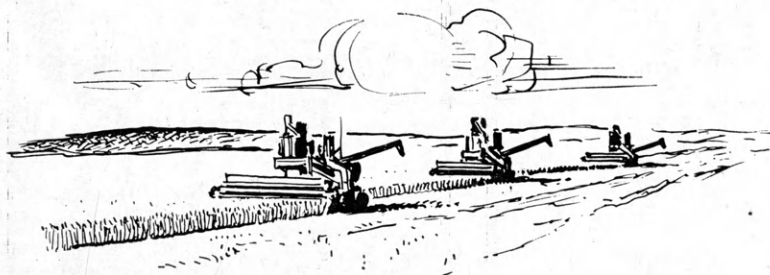
In This Issue

- The Editor Says**Richard Vanderlip 5
- Write Your Own Power-Failure Insurance**—When the electricity goes off can you continue your chores as if nothing happened? These emergency power units provide power when you need it most..... Arnold Good 6
- Is the Farmer the Scapegoat?**—Does the nation as a whole understand the farmer's problems and recognize he isn't riding the "gravy train" of federal aid?Richard Vanderlip 8
- There's Family Fun with a Backyard Barbecue** Janet Dawdy 9
- Pool Your Cows for Grade-A Profits**—What does the cow pool offer the small dairyman? Here's how they operateDon Haberer 10
- Is Your Farm Safe from Fire?**Norman Werner 13
- Push-Button Living in 1985**—The home of the future will require little effort from the housewife. A "preview" of things to comeMary Jo Mauler 14
- Plant Trees to Harvest Extra Dollars**Dale Wilson 17

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Grosse Collection to Poultry Department

An Armin Grosse memorial library collection is being established to honor the memory of a former Kansas State University graduate student.

Grosse, who would have completed work on his Ph.D. in poultry husbandry this summer, died suddenly in February of leukemia.

James V. Craig, head of the memorial committee, says the collection was started by Mrs. Grosse, who gave all of her husband's books to the K-State poultry husbandry department for use by graduate and poultry husbandry majors. Contributions are being used to purchase reference books to add to the collection, which will be set up as part of the departmental office.



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The Editor Says...

AGRICULTURE IS TRULY going scientific. Cornell university scientists have developed a method which will tell whether an animal is fat or lean. They use high-frequency sound waves to determine whether your steak will be fat or lean.

THIS MAY NOT be quite as scientific, but according to one expert he can tell whether a farmer has the ability to make silage in a trench or bunker silo or whether he should use the upright silo by asking these ten screw-ball questions.

1. Can you use a shovel equally well over either shoulder?
2. Have you cut or badly bruised your hands this year?
3. Would you drive to visit a neighbor who lives a quarter mile away?
4. Do you prepare a shopping list before going to town?
5. Would you undo and retie your tie if one end came out longer than the other?
6. Have you checked the tire pressure in your tractor tires within a month?
7. Have you recently changed plans for field work after hearing a weather forecast?
8. Have you ever collected your accident insurance?
9. Do you grease your machinery exactly as the manufacturer recommends?
10. Do you shave every day?

Here is how you should have answered if you are perfectly fitted for making silage in a trench:

1. *Yes. This shows adaptability to different conditions.*
2. *No. If you have many a cut or bruise you may be accident prone.*
3. *No. It is cheaper to walk. This shows you are more careful in thinking.*
4. *Yes. You are preparing for the future.*
5. *Yes. You are tidy. If a job is worth doing it is worth doing well.*
6. *Yes. If you're careful with your tires you'll probably be careful with your silage.*
7. *Yes. This is part of good planning.*
8. *No. Again a sign of a careful man.*
9. *Yes. If you give your machinery proper care the odds are that you will be particular about the details of making silage.*
10. *Yes. The tidier you are, probably the better the silage you'll make.*

If you answer eight or more correctly, chances are you would make good silage in a trench silo. Below

five the quality of your silage may be bad. His idea is that a man who enjoys and attends to details would probably do the best job with a horizontal silo.

FIRST WE HAD contented cows lulled by the sound of soft music. Now botanist T. C. N. Singh, of India, reports that plants also respond to music. Rice and tobacco plants increased growth by 50 percent when Indian classical music was played. Maybe the United States crop surplus could be lessened if we would play music which the plants don't "like."

NOW WITH THE help of a fluorescent light bossy can have green grass 366 days a year—leap year, that is. How is this done? A method of growing plants without soil—called hydroponics—is used. At present the expense of the setup prohibits its widespread use.

ONE FRUIT GROWER in California has built a machine to give fruit trees a crew cut. Five 16-inch circular saws are mounted on a rotatable wheel. The wheel is turned at 35 to 50 r.p.m. This not only cuts off branches but throws them out of the trees. It can be adjusted for cutting at heights from 7 to 15 feet.

IN THE NETHERLANDS a telephone warning service has been set up for fruit growers. This system warns of outbreaks of disease or adverse weather conditions. Whenever a disease is reported, control methods are included with the warning.

--Richard Vanderlip

Woody's

Clothing Specialists

for

Kansas State University

1227 Moro

Write Your Own

Power-Failure Insurance

by *Arnold Good*

IN THE good old days, when nature went on a rampage, you went on about things almost normally. Old bossy milked almost as good when the wind was blowing and it was raining cats and dogs as she did any other time. Nowadays if nature goes haywire and power lines go down, farming jobs that are dependent on electricity come to a halt.

Milkers don't run without electricity; likewise neither do such things as milk coolers, pig and

chicken brooders, electric welders, electric pumps, lights, food freezers—and what's worse, you can't watch your favorite TV program.

If a farm is very dependent on electricity, a good answer to this problem is an emergency standby power unit. True, on some farms, power failures cause nothing worse than a little inconvenience, but if you happen to raise a lot of broilers a power failure can be disastrous. Likewise, if you have a dairy operation—you simply can't hand milk 75 head of cattle. In cases like these, emergency power units are the answer.

with electric motors instead of power take-off units. This generator on your tractor can turn out either 220 or 110 voltage.

Let's compare these two types for cost, reliability, and convenience.

The self-contained outfit can be put in the basement of your home, or in the corner of the shop where you can keep it ready to go. A new unit is more expensive than a tractor-mounted one of the same size, and you can't use it for as many things. You can get a used stationary power unit from a war-surplus dealer for less than a tractor rig costs, but it will still do only one thing—provide stationary power.

If you buy a stationary unit from a mail order house, you can expect to give about \$500 for a 3,500-watt unit. It will be complete except for the switch-box that you will need to wire it into your electrical system.

Mobility is an important feature of a self-powered, trailer-mounted unit like this one.

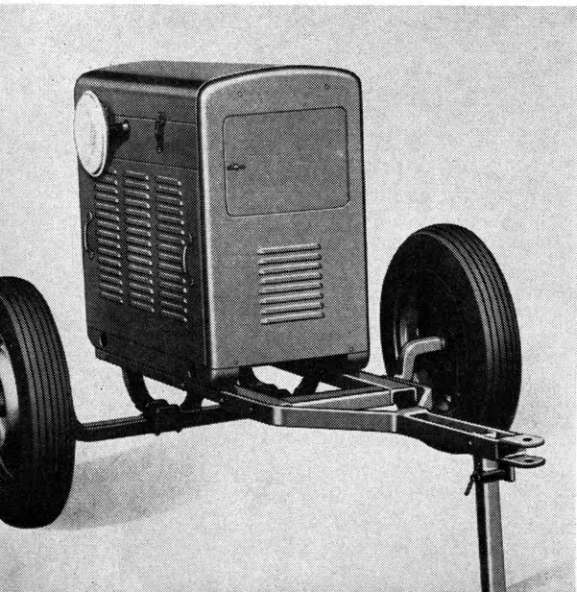
Two Types Available

Power units are usually of two types. One type is a stationary unit with a motor of its own. A unit like this would be located in some well-protected building and would be wired into your farm electrical system.

The other type is mounted on your tractor and is completely mobile. This unit is also used to power farm machines that are equipped

Surplus Unit Cheaper

You can buy a reconditioned 3,000-watt unit from a surplus dealer for roughly \$200. These units are usually mounted on a small two-wheeled



Output on these tractor-powered generators is higher than the stationary units, mostly because the tractor motor is able to turn a bigger generator. They range up as high as 12,000 watts. These units are recommended for a tractor of at least 22-belt horsepower. They sell for about \$650 at a mail order house, and mount on the side of the tractor. They are V-belt driven and have a fuse-box mounted right with it.

Tractor Rigs Versatile

A 5,000-watt tractor unit sells for around \$400, which is about what most 3,000- to 3,500-watt self-contained units cost. Another thing that makes a tractor-mounted unit a better investment is that you can use it in many different ways. With it you can take nearly any electrically powered piece of equipment where you want it. For instance, you can take your arc-welder right out to the field.

Anyone interested in one of these units can figure out their power requirements themselves, and decide what size of a unit they need.

Take the amp. figures off the name plates on all motors that you want to operate and multiply them by the operating voltage of each motor (either 110 or 220). Then take the wattage of all lamps that will burn at the same time and add it to the first figure. Then take 25 percent of the total and add it on for an overload allowance. Motors take heavier wattage when starting. This will tell you what wattage your power unit should be.

Installation Is Simple

Installation of these units is relatively simple. All you need is a "Double Throw" switch installed between the unit and your electrical system. This switch keeps power from your generator from flowing into the dead commercial power lines while the emergency power equipment is working. This is intended as a safety feature for the linemen who may be working on the line elsewhere. With this switch, any power your unit generates is confined to the electrical system of your farm.

A unit like this can also be mounted on the tractor to provide power any place or time.

trailer or on skids, and will probably have the necessary switch-boxes needed to wire them into your present system.

Reliability Is Important

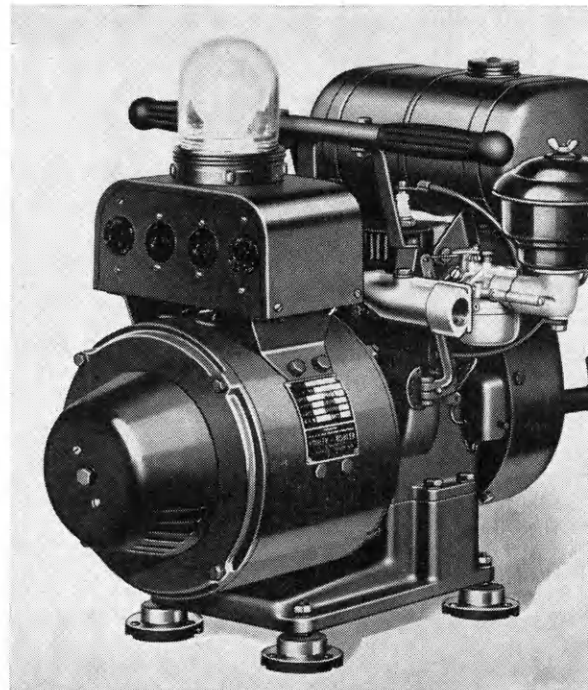
As far as reliability goes, that depends on the care it receives. If you keep the engine protected and in good shape, it should start anytime you need it. But engines that are used infrequently can sometimes be a real problem to start.

Tractor-mounted rigs have a higher power output and they score a little higher on reliability. You use your tractor from day to day, you know how well it is starting, and you make an effort to keep it running as good as possible.

For convenience they are worse in some ways, and better in some ways than a self-contained unit. If the electricity goes off right in the middle of Tennessee Ernie Ford, that's not quite so bad. But if you have to run over to the east section and get the tractor with the generator on it, to keep the chickens from piling up and smothering, that's inconvenience.

Portable Units Handy

It is convenient, though, because you can move your tractor from place to place fairly fast. So if you don't have a big enough generator to handle all of the farm load at once, you can move the plant around. You can use the tractor at the barn to do the milking and then bring it to the house to run the TV set, the electric range, and the freezer.



This stationary unit can be placed where it's handy, will give power when needed.

The switch also stops the commercial voltage from flowing into your generator and burning it up when the normal power comes back on.

How good is your investment in an emergency power unit? That depends on your type of farming operation. If you have a farming setup where power failures could cost you a lot of money, it's a good investment. If the power goes off and you lose 500 baby turkeys, you have lost enough to buy a 5,000-watt tractor-mounted generator.

Check your records, if you have a similar loss on your books; you probably should have an emergency power unit.



Is the Farmer the Scapegoat?



Harvest scenes like this create headaches for legislatures which are dealing with the farm problem, but farmers must produce to live.

by **Richard Vanderlip**

THOMAS MARSHALL, 28th U.S. vice-president, once said, "What this country needs is a good five-cent cigar." Today this could be changed into "What the farmer needs is a good publicity man." The big news from the agricultural scene is the "tremendous" amounts of money which are being spent to curb the ever-increasing farm surpluses. How many articles in publications other than agricultural papers and magazines have you seen that did not deal with either the subsidy which farmers are receiving or the surplus grain which is costing the government millions or both?

"Why should farmers be paid not to produce?" "Doesn't the law of supply and demand work any more?" "If there is such a surplus of wheat why does bread cost so much?" These remarks could have been overheard in nearly any supermarket.

Production Cost Up

Let's see how valid some of these questions are. If the Kansas farmer gave away his wheat your 20-cent loaf of bread would still cost 17½ cents. The "food market basket" for the average family in 1946 cost \$767 for one year. In 1957 the same basket cost \$1,010. How much of this

increase do you think went to the farmer? Three dollars, yes, that's right—*three dollars*. The other \$240 increase was in processing and marketing costs. And these were higher partly because the consumer wants everything in meal-size portions, pre-cooked and ready to heat and serve.

To many persons subsidy is a dirty word. Anyone who is receiving a subsidy is cheating everyone else, according to them. Nearly every business is receiving some type of federal aid, but you don't hear anyone screaming about the advantages the Burnmor Match Corporation gets from the tariff on foreign matches. This is actually a "subsidy" to the corporation.

Perhaps the farmers' worst "black eye" is the surplus problem. If farmers could cut production by about 8 percent the surpluses would vanish. This would be fairly easy to do if farmers were a united Big Agriculture. However, with a few million individual farmers scattered across the country this is nearly impossible. Also the farmer is in business with an undependable partner, nature. Sun, wind, and rain can make or break him.

What is being done to promote better understanding between the

farmer and his city cousin? One step in the right direction is the National Farm-City Week conference. This should be a year-long job, not just a one-shot attempt to dissolve the differences.

The story of the value of a bountiful food supply and its place in our high standard of living needs to be made as interesting to the customer as the story of the enormous appetite of the farm program."

Farmers Need Publicity

Various businesses provide press shows, publicity material, and ideas for the newspaperman. What would happen if editors from some of the city papers were given a tour of the wheat-producing areas, or the Corn Belt? Why aren't the citizens of the United States given the same story of agricultural productivity and its blessings which Mr. Khrushchev was shown when he was touring the country?

Can you as a farmer stand up for the honorable profession of farming and prove to the customer that farming isn't "easy street" where you get paid for doing nothing? Do you have any facts and figures which will prove your point?

There's Family Fun with a Backyard Barbecue

by Janet Dawdy

BARBECUING has changed the American way of life in 10 short years. How about you? Are you one of the millions who enjoy the summer evenings around the barbecue pit with your family? Not only is it a favorite for families; it's also a chance for the male cook of the household to show off his talents with an apron. Another suggestion is to invite several friends over to share in the fun of cooking out-of-doors with you. If you haven't tried barbecuing, why not start 1960 off with something new, and I'm sure you'll enjoy it.

Begin your evening with an appetizer. Cheese is always a natural outdoor appetizer. It's speedy and easy to fix. Set your favorite cheese dips and serve hot or cold bread sticks.

Chicken Barbecues Well

Next to hamburgers, chicken rates high on the barbecuing list. Split chickens which weigh 1½ to 2 pounds the same way you would for broiling. Some cooks bone and flatten them, but this isn't necessary, and is up to your own preference. Start chickens cooking with the inside facing down, basting frequently with a simple basting sauce. This sauce can be mayonnaise and lemon juice seasoned with salt and thinned with water to the consistency of light cream. Broilers take about 30 minutes, depending on the size. Some people like to marinate the

chicken in oil and seasoning for several hours before cooking, but again, this is a matter of personal preference.

All game barbecues well, including duck, pheasant, quail, and squab. They are all cooked in much the same way as chicken. One thing to remember is to keep the coals low and the fire small. By doing this, you don't waste charcoal and you will have a more effective fire.

Turn Steak Often

No matter how hard you try, nothing beats a good steak, regardless of how it's cooked. By using a tenderizer, you can make chuck or round the most flavorful, melt-in-your-mouth steak you've ever tasted. About an hour before the steak is tossed over the coals, tenderize it. Once it's on the fire, watch the fat drippings. If flames flare up, it's best to douse them with water, or carbonated water, rather than having them burn the steak. Turn the steak when you see "branding marks." Don't be afraid to turn a steak frequently, because turning has a tendency to keep the hot juices in the center of the meat. When you remove steak from the grill, let it stand on the platter a few minutes, then slice and serve it.

Everything from sizzling French fries to totem-pole potatoes can be cooked outside.

Thawed French fries can be placed

in a corn popper, the old push type, and heated over coals or warmed in a frying pan on the grill.

Foil-grilled potato slices may be made by cutting potatoes into 3 or 4 slices (lengthwise), buttering, and seasoning. Reassemble and wrap in foil. Bake them at the side of the grill or in the coals.

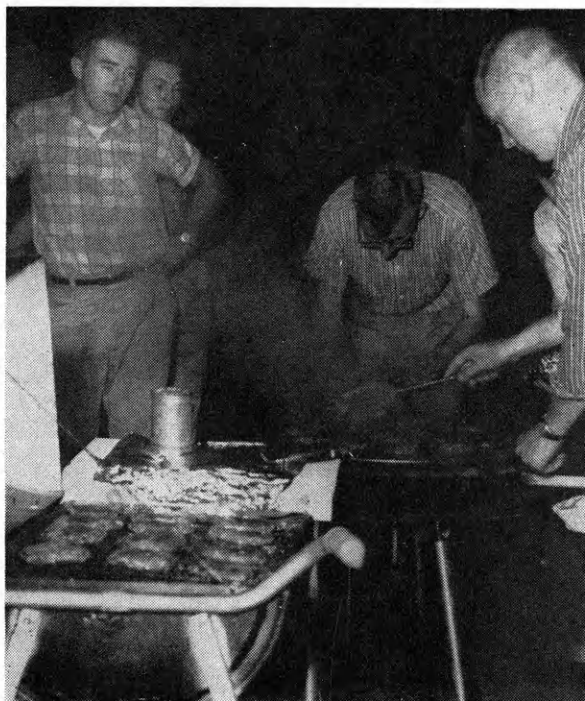
Totem-pole potatoes are potatoes arranged on skewers and stood upright in a tall fruit juice can of boiling water, then cooked on the grill.

Salad Adds to Barbecue

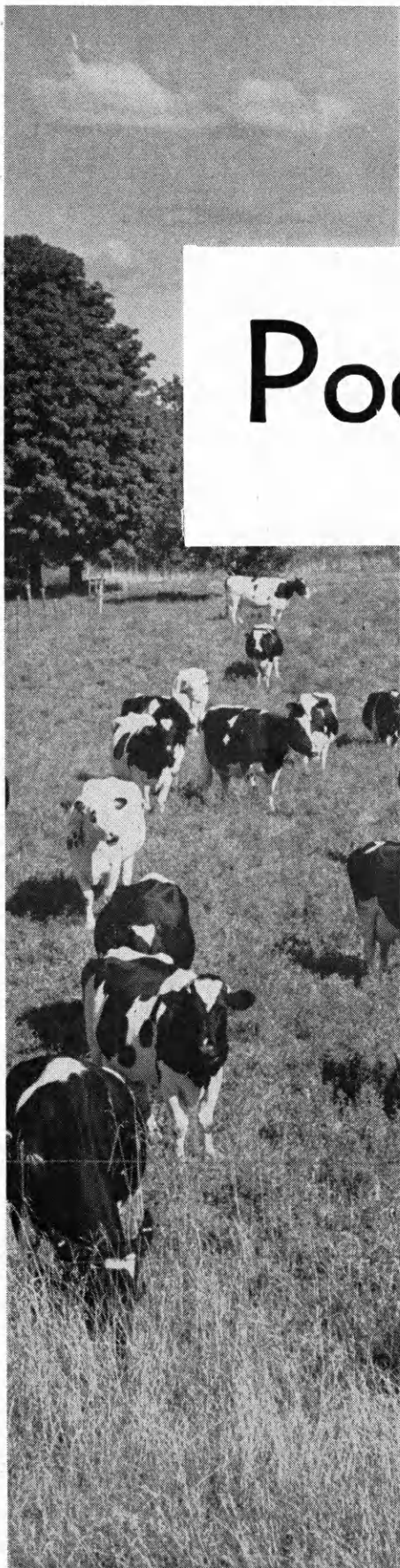
Corn on the cob is always popular for barbecuing. You can foil roast your corn on the open fire, to go along with the rest of your meal. Spread butter on the corn, and sprinkle it with salt and pepper. Wrap it in aluminum foil, individually and very tightly. Roast for 15 to 20 minutes over hot coals, turning several times to prevent scorching it on one side.

No cook-out is complete without a cool, crisp salad. Some suggestions are Pear Waldorf, ham coleslaw, potato, ice box, Caesar salad, or deviled rainbow eggs. Prepare your salad ahead of time, if possible, so that you won't be rushed at the last minute, and can enjoy the barbecue along with your family or friends.

Charcoal cookery is a pleasant way to add variety to that backyard family outing.



Pool Your Cows for



Pull this small dairy herd into a cow pool for more economical operations. Cow pools are usually operated on a contract basis.



PROBABLY no single phase of dairying has caused as much controversy as a type of dairying that is becoming popular throughout the U.S. This new dairying setup is known as the cow pool.

Actually, the cow pool is not an entirely new method of dairying as proved by the Walker-Gordon certified milk farm at Plainsboro, N.J. In operation for nearly 70 years, its setup handles about 1,650 cows for individual dairymen.

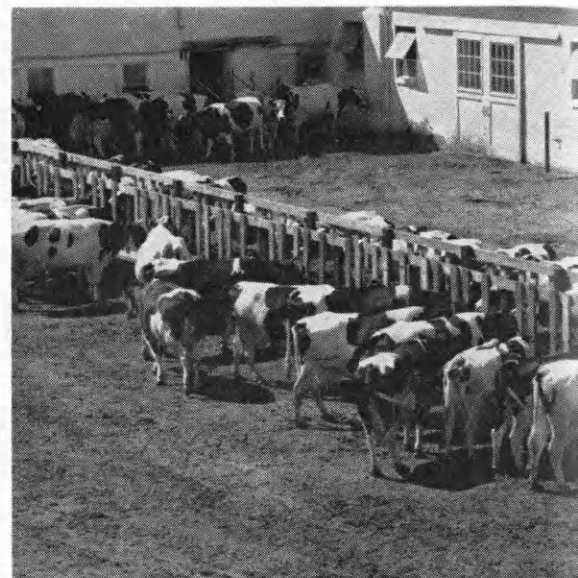
Why, then, all the controversy about cow pools? It has been only in the past few years that cow pools have gained in popularity. This sudden popularity has given rise to many questions about cow pools. Owners of dairy cattle and dairies have been asking themselves, "Would I be better off with my cows in a pool?" "Will the cow pools run me out of business?" Speculators have also been curious as to whether cow pools are a good, sound business investment.

Operations Explained

Just what is a cow pool and what are the answers to these questions?

To find out more about the cow pool controversy and to answer some of these questions, Dick King, extension specialist in dairy husbandry at K-State, was questioned.

"In a sense, a cow pool is a milk factory," King stated, "a place where



An operation such as this shows the advantages that are able to pool their cows into a grade A setup. The

cows owned by a number of farmers or speculators are housed, fed, milked, and otherwise cared for under contract."

Cow pools are more than just large-scale dairy operations. In the case of large-scale dairy operations, the cows and facilities are generally privately or jointly owned, possibly by a man and his sons or brothers who combine interests to gain many of the advantages claimed by contract dairying.

Dairymen Sign Contract

In cow pools, on the other hand, a contract is signed between the organization and the dairyman. Modern dairy practices are maintained by fees which cover housing, use of equipment, and upkeep. Contract

With other small herds like this, cow pools are able to maintain grade A requirements. This is beneficial for the small dairyman.

by Don Haberer

Grade-A Profits



Cow pool has to offer. Small independent operators system may mean more profits from the small herd.

terms may vary between organizations. Costs of feed, labor, veterinary care, Dairy Herd Improvement Association testing, breeding service, marketing, and other usual production costs that might be incurred are usually deducted from the cow owner's milk check. If the milk check fails to meet expenses, the owner of the cows must make up the deficit.

In most cow pools, management agrees to produce milk that meets Grade A requirements and to market it as such when a market is available.

Erie Setup Well Equipped

The first cow pool in Kansas has been organized as a co-operative at Erie and is known as the Neosho Val-



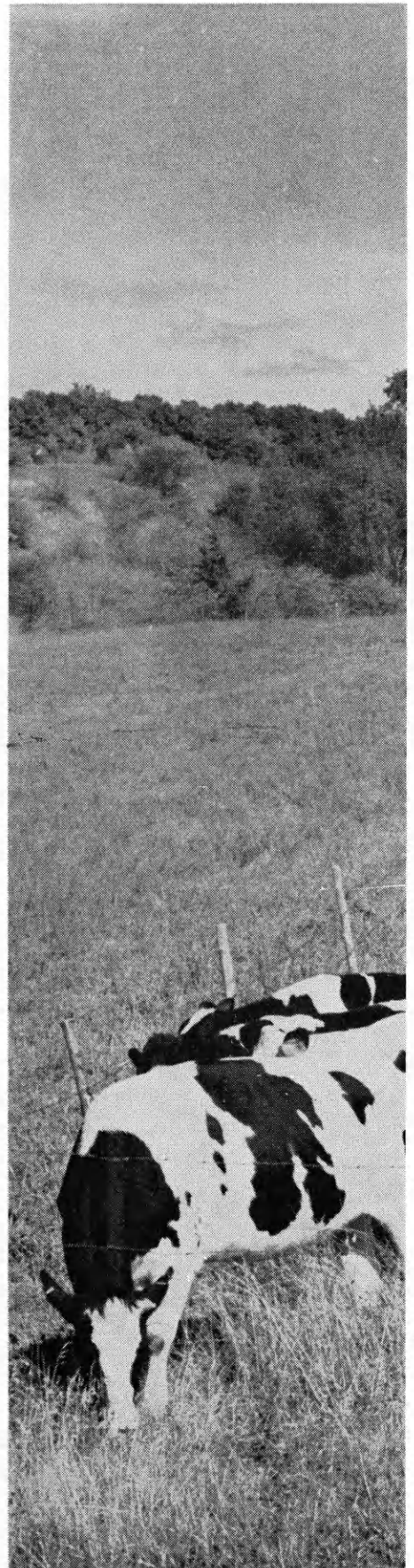
ley Cow Pool association. This cow pool is built on a 20-acre tract of land and will handle 250 cows. Each 30 to 40 cows are kept in a 120- x 255-foot pen, with a 40- x 60-foot loafing shed in each pen. Features of this pool include a line feeding, drylot system which allows outside-of-pen feeding of all roughages. Concrete feeding slabs and an automatic watering system are also provided. A concrete lane leads from the holding pen and milking barn to each corral. Grain is fed in the 6-stall side-opening, elevated milking parlor.

The dairyman at Erie makes an application and after paying a \$25 membership fee, which is nontransferable, pays \$30 per year in advance for each cow placed in the pool. Costs are deducted from the milk check and the balance is paid to the owner. As is the case of most pools, the owner must make up any deficit. The Erie pool is limited strictly to dairymen, with outside investors prohibited from investing in the firm.

Cow Pools Differ

Not all cow pools are set up like the one at Erie. Some provide cooperatively owned milking units for milking twice daily. Each farmer provides his own housing and feeding facilities and helps milk his own

(Continued next page)



Cow Pools

(Continued from page 11)

cows. The co-operative samples, weighs, and markets the milk.

Numerous advantages have been suggested for forming cow pools and contract dairying.

1. To the small herd owner or the man selling manufacturing milk or cream, a cow pool may offer him an immediate Grade A market, enabling him to continue dairying without heavy investment.

2. The cow pool may seem attractive to the man short of labor or whose present equipment has become out of date. Age or physical handicap may dictate that the owner of dairy cows be relieved of the milking chore.

3. Cow pools offer advantages to those who wish to start dairying but cannot raise adequate capital for an economical operation.

4. Present Grade A producers who wish to expand, but do not want to bear the additional cost of expansion of their own facilities, may find their answer in cow pools.

5. Individuals may want to invest

in cow pools. In some instances investments will be in shares of stock and not cows.

6. One of the greatest advantages of the cow pool is the possibility of uniform production and high quality.

Certain disadvantages arise from cow pools. You will give up your liberty of making decisions. Roughage produced on your farm now has little value. The farmer's labor, formerly used in feeding and milking, is now replaced by labor hired under contract. His buildings and equipment now have little use.

One attack against cow pools is the possibility that control of milk supply may come under persons without the best interest of the dairy farmer at heart. Large volumes of milk under one control could create marketing disturbances and market order problems.

Many other problems arise in the actual operation of the pool. A uniform quality of roughage must be provided. Herd health, herd turnover, and manure disposal must also be taken care of.

One thing for certain has been

pointed out from previous operations of cow pools. Cows must be good producers to pay their way. Cows that produce less than 9,000 pounds of milk a year will not make a successful pool.

"One thing must be emphasized," said King, "there is no reason to believe that cow pools and large units spell doom to the independent dairyman. The man producing a high-quality product with efficiency and volume can successfully meet the challenge presented by cow pools and contract dairying."

"Mamma," asked little Mary, "if I get married will I have a husband like Daddy?"

"Yes, dear."

"Mamma, it sure is a hard world for us women, isn't it?"

The younger generation still has respect for old age, providing it's bottled.

Sign on slot machine in Las Vegas: "If an atom bomb drops, jump in here. Nobody's hit it yet."

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Is Your Farm Safe from



by Norman Werner

MORE THAN 4,000 children and thousands of adults die each year because of farm fires. This is *not* something that just happens by itself and can't be controlled. Studies have proven that almost 90 percent of the fires that strike farms and farm homes can be prevented by simple and relatively inexpensive measures.

Before you stop and say, "This fire-bit won't happen to me," let's take a tour of your home and see if you have any potential fire hazards. Actually the main causes of farm home fires boil down to faulty kerosene heaters, flooded oil stoves, old wiring overloaded with new appliances, careless smoking, lightning, and improper handling and storage of gasoline, oil, and kerosene. Eliminate these causes of fire and you'll reduce your fire hazard.

Check Electrical Wiring

The first thing on the list is a yearly check of your furnace, range, and small gas heaters by a competent service man. This will greatly reduce the possibility of explosions and a serious fire.

Chances are if you've got old wiring in your home you're putting too much strain on it. Small electrical appliances add up. Take your kitchen, for example. Suppose you've electric lights, a refrigerator, portable TV, toaster, skillet, and an iron on one circuit. What keeps you

from blowing a fuse? If you're using heavier than recommended fuses to carry the load you're asking for trouble. This runs too much current through the wiring which in turn might start a fire. If you can't afford to rewire your whole home, use your appliances in a manner which will not blow out a 15-amp. fuse.

Smoking in bed is a careless bad habit that should be stopped. Keep this in mind. Someday the ashes that fall on the floor may be your own.

Storage and use of flammable petroleum products in the home should be kept to a minimum, but if storage is necessary, use care and store

them in tightly closed metal containers and in well-ventilated places away from the reach of children.

Outline Escape Plan

Eliminating the hazard is the most important safety suggestion, but one must be prepared in case fire should strike the home. The primary objective is getting everyone out of the burning building safely.

When smoke is first noticed, don't hesitate; get the children and everyone else out of the house at once. Do not stop to dress the children or save valuables. A person's life is much

(Continued on page 16)

To avoid a scene like this on your farm, keep lightning rods in good shape, or install them if need be, keep buildings clean, and have the proper fire extinguishers on hand.



This Dream Home

Promises Push-Button Living

in 1985

by Mary Jo Mauler

PUSH-BUTTON paralysis! This is what the doctor may tell you when you go in for your annual check-up 25 years from now. This may not be as funny as it sounds when we consider all the things that will be done by push-buttons in 1985.

When you wake up in the morning, you may find yourself sleeping in a round bedroom instead of a square one. In the winter time, you won't even have to cover up with a blanket, because a dome over your bed will be emitting warm rays. In the summer time, you will probably use a blanket that will keep you cool.

Before breakfast, if you plan to shower, you merely press a button to get the right water temperature. Your breakfast will consist of food that has been around the house for weeks. But it will be fresh as ever, thanks to atomic sterilization.

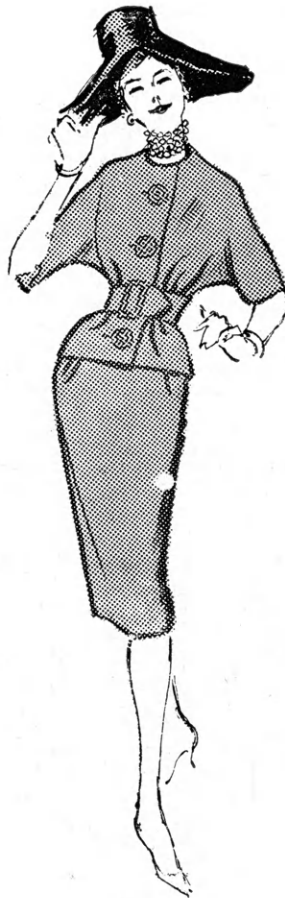
Newspapers Will Have Color

Your newspaper will also have a new look. It will be as colorful as a slick magazine and may even roll out of your own duplicating machine. Of course, some of us will still be getting them on our doorsteps.

Lightweight, informal, and easily adaptable to changes in climate will be the best way to describe the clothing you will be wearing 25 years from now. Men probably will even

start wearing bright apparel in the office.

Homemakers will also have a much easier time taking care of clothes, as some of the clothing is going to be



Experts say that even smart dressy outfits like this will be made from paper by 1985.

made of paper. These will be priced so low that after a couple of wearings, you will be able to dispose of them. Zetak, Nymo, Uvr, Z-54, and Fiber X-6 are some of the names of fibers you will see advertised.

Twenty-five years from now you won't have to worry about it raining in if you leave home with the windows open. All windows will be operated with push-buttons, and will close automatically when it rains.

Your TV screen will also have a new look. The screen will hang just like a picture on the wall and be just as large as you like it. In addition to this feature, your TV will provide baby-watching service and house intercommunication.

Modern Kitchens Save Work

Your kitchen 25 years in the future will be a mere dream. Electronic ranges and electronic surface burners will do all your cooking.

In addition to cooking, push-buttons will raise and lower shelves, get recipes, pour coffee or cocktails, and get rid of wastes.

Your automatic server will bring the food to the table and then return the dirty dishes to the dishwasher. Some homes may even have a kitchen-sized Univac. The lucky homemaker will only have to insert a coded card, push a button, and in a little while, the meal will be ready to serve.

Speaking of food, you will probably be eating many exotic things imported from the tropics. The food will be preserved by irradiating, chemically treating, dehydrating, and freezing.

You probably won't have a refrigerator, as most of the foods won't need refrigeration. If you do have one, it will be noiseless because electronics will do the cooling.

You will be able to use a super-sonic dishwasher and washing machine which will clean dishes in three minutes with a whish of air.

Throw Away Your Dust Mop

Electrostatic dust gatherers will help you keep your house clean and shiny. Most of the dirty work will be done by self-operating polishers, vacuum cleaners, and floor scrubbers.

When you get ready to do your shopping, all you will have to do is sit in an easy chair in front of your TV screen which is hanging on the

wall and call the store where you want to purchase the article. In just a flash, they will show several examples of the article that you want to buy. A voice will then give you a complete description of the article—fabric, size, price, and any other information. Then if you like it, you merely order it.

Buying Will Be Simple

If while watching a commercial on one of your favorite TV shows you decide you want the product being shown, merely push the button and your order will be filled.

Sometimes you will still have to go to the supermarket but in 1985, it will be a super- super- super-supermarket. You will merely go around and select what you want, but you won't have to push a cart around with you. When finished you will go to the check-out counter where your bill will be ready for you. Your groceries will then be loaded in your car, all by electronics.



Preparing a meal like this 25 years from now will involve very little work for the cook; all she will have to do is put a punched card into a machine and it will do the work.

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Shop Thursdays 'til 8:30 p.m.

Other Week Days 9:30 to 5:30

Farm Fires

(Continued from page 13)

more important than any valuable. A central meeting place should be pre-arranged so you can tell when everyone is out of the building.

Let's now consider the farm out-buildings. Fires in wooden outbuildings can be reduced by keeping them clean. This includes keeping the area around the building free from trash and junk.

Gasoline and oil fires can be prevented by safe and proper fuel storage. Never smoke near flammable liquids, either when they are in open or in closed containers.

Check Fuel Tanks for Leaks

Make sure your gasoline and oil storage tanks are free from leaks. Some leaks can be eliminated by using a hand pump instead of a faucet to obtain gas. Service tanks

should be at least 40 feet from the nearest building and on a downward slope away from buildings.

Underwriters' Laboratories has found that during the last four years 37 percent of all rural fires were caused by lightning. Ground rods on all metal buildings and lightning rods on wooden buildings will reduce fires caused by lightning. Make sure your television antenna is either grounded separately or hooked to the lightning rod system.

Fire Extinguishers Are Important

Every farm should be equipped with fire extinguishers to fight small fires and to keep fires down until help arrives. If your water pump is on its own electrical hook-up, the garden hose is useful in combating all wood fires. The five-gallon backpack pump is ready to fight fires which may start in the pasture, hay

meadow, and places not close to a hose.

A water-type extinguisher should not be used on electrical or petroleum fires because water will spread the flame instead of putting it out. Use a chemical-type extinguisher for these fires. There are numerous extinguishers of this type on the market—pyrene, dry chemical, and carbon dioxide. This type of extinguisher reduces the supply of oxygen for the fire; therefore, the area in which one of the chemical-type extinguishers has been used should be properly ventilated before you enter. These chemical extinguishers should be checked every month to be sure they are full and ready to fight fires.

Diplomacy is the art of saying "nice Doggie" until you can find a rock.

As the policeman helped the battered man up from the pavement in front of the saloon, he asked, "Can you describe the man who hit you?" "That's what I was doing when he hit me," the man replied.

Percy: "So that fellow told you he hadn't had a bite in two days. Terrible! What did you do?"

Flage: "I bit him."

Women drivers stick out their hands so if they miss the pedestrian they can always slap him in the face.

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This farmer, because of the surpluses we now have, converted his idle acres into a large, profitable, commercial orchard.

Plant Trees to Harvest Extra Dollars

by Dale Wilson

TREES ARE LIKE money in the bank. If proper care and management are provided they will produce added income. Farmers have reached the point which makes it necessary to seek new sources of income and produce crops which aren't in the surplus column. There is no surplus of building materials in Kansas; in fact, most of the lumber used is imported from other states. This year's legislature appropriated funds to be used in expanding the forestry program.

Forests provide many products. Trees that produce material for plywood and wood pulp for panels are extremely important, as this type of construction is becoming very popular.

Kansas should plant trees on its share of the 75 million acres recommended by the United States Forestry Department. Farmers can obtain advice from the extension forestry department about the variety best adapted to the soil and climate. Kan-

sas soil is one of the best for trees, as was proven by the homesteaders who had to plant trees on a timber claim. Their highest hopes were satisfied, as they soon had fuel, windbreaks, and posts that were a necessity for settlers.

The soil and climate in many sections are very good for growing apples. There are a few fine-producing orchards near Wamego. Many surplus crops are raised on farms that should be planted to orchards. The fast-growing population of Topeka will furnish a market for many orchards in this area.

Christmas Trees Boost Income

The Kansas Christmas tree industry is in its infancy. This is another opportunity for farmers to increase their incomes. Seedlings can be obtained from the extension service. This could become a main income, as there is a great demand for these trees.

The demand for black walnut from natural woodlots or timbers is

good. The pecan industry has returned over \$1,000,000 a year in southeastern Kansas. Natural timber has contributed to the incomes of many farms. Oak trees grow in much of eastern Kansas and are used for barrel staves.

More Windbreaks Needed

Many farms are beautifully landscaped, but much more landscaping is needed. Windbreaks are of great value during severe winters. There was great loss of the calf crop by farmers who had no windbreaks to protect their lots. Others with windbreaks had no losses. A good windbreak also reduces wind erosion. A better job of tree planting is needed, according to the *Kansas Farmer*. The plains of Kansas are a battleground for the elements. Western Kansas must obtain trees that are wind and drought resistant. Trees that are quick growing but not too hardy may be used by replanting or adding a new row each year to maintain an adequate windbreak.

'He Who Laughs Last...'

She: "Do you know what they're saying about me?"

He: "Yeah, that's why I came over."

Moe: "Do you know what the man said when his cat got run over by a steam roller?"

Joe: "No."

Moe: "He didn't say anything—he just stood there with a long puss."

Luke: "That Buick automobile is some buggy. A few years ago they came out with a Dynafash engine. This year they've got the Dynaflow transmission."

Ole Slush: "Guess them things are OK—but I'm waitin' till they get a Dynashore rear end."

The favorite gag around Civil Defense Administration is about the three sizes of the H-Bomb: "Big, bigger, and where is everybody?"

Minister: "We must do something to remedy the status quo."

Deacon: "What is the status quo?"

Minister: "That, brother, is Latin for the mess we are in."

Eddie (to his girl friend sitting on the park bench): "Honey, I've got an important question to ask you."

Girl Friend: "Yes, Eddie, what is it?"

Eddie: "Would you move over? I'm sitting on a nail."

It seems that two cannibals were playing cards and one threw up a good hand.

He: "Did anyone ever tell you that you have beautiful eyes?"

She: "Not while looking where you are."

Two little rabbits got lost in the woods and had a hare-raising experience.

A professor who come in late is rare; in fact he is in a class by himself.

"Who gave the bride away?"

"I could have, but I kept my mouth shut."

The farmer found his new hired man very unsatisfactory. A neighbor who chanced along inquired, "How's that new hand a you'n?"

"Cuss the critter!" was the bitter reply. "He ain't a hand—he's a sore thumb."

The stranger ambled into the farm yard and was greeted by the farmer. The visitor produced his card and remarked: "I'm a government inspector and am entitled to inspect your farm." Half an hour later the farmer heard screams from his alfalfa field where the inspector was being chased by a bull. Leaning over the gate as the inspector made his third lap around the field, the farmer shouted, "Show him your card, mister—show him your card."

Old lady bending over the crib: "Oh, you sweet little thing; I could just eat you."

Baby: "The heck you could; you haven't got any teeth."

Engineer: "So you don't think Noah was all there?"

Aggie: "He was nuts, or why did he take two termites aboard a wooden ark?"

Clerk: "Why do you keep goldfish in a bowl on your desk?"

Boss: "Because it's a novelty to have something opening its mouth without asking for a raise."

Traveler: "Doesn't it ever rain in this part of Texas?"

Native: "Why, say, friend, ther's old frogs in this country that ain't even learned to swim yet."

Deferred because of bad eyesight, the draftee went to a nearby movie. When lights came on, he was horrified to see the oculist in the next seat. "Excuse me," he said as calmly as he could, "does this bus go to the airport?"

The one-ring circus was visiting a town in the hills. The folks there recognized all the instruments in the band except the slide trombone. One old settler watched the player for quite some time, then said, "There's some trick to it; he ain't really swallerin' it."

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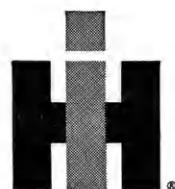
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