

## OBITUARIES

## George Edger Cheeseman

Nov. 17, 1917 - Feb. 26, 2009

George Edger Cheeseman, 91, of Sandy, Utah, died on Feb. 26, 2009. He was born on Nov. 17, 1917 in Lenora to Leroy Orville and Jessie (Kent) Cheeseman.

George was raised and educated in Kansas and attended Lenora High School where he graduated in the Class of 1935. He later attended Business College in Topeka. He married Virginia Kathleen Wood on Feb. 7, 1941 in Wichita.

He was a bookkeeper, an accountant and Assistant Regional Controller for the United Parcel Service for 28 years. He enjoyed Barbershop Quartet (and singing in general), leatherwork, shuffleboard, card playing and reading.

George is survived by his daughter, Charles & Judith Kay (Cheeseman) Westfahl; son, Edger & Robyn Cheeseman, Jr.; grandchildren, Dr. Scott & Kimberly (Sprague) Hair, Randall & Blanca Sprague, Michael & Toni Sprague, Nichole Westfahl, Josh & Tiffany (Cheeseman) Crawford, Heather (Cheeseman) Powers, and Paul & Karla Cheeseman; great-grandchildren, Adrian,



G. Cheeseman

Lauren, Bryan, Courtney, Connor, Ashlee, Dustin, Austin, Taylor, Kathleen, Zoe, Andrew, Trenton, Braxton, and Nicholas.

Preceding him in death were his wife, Virginia Kathleen Cheeseman; sons, Kenneth Edger and Baby Boy Cheeseman; sisters, Lucille (Cheeseman) Williams, Opal (Cheeseman) Smith; and a brother Wilbur Cheeseman.

Funeral services will be held on Thursday at noon at the Woods on Ninth, 6775 S. Ninth, Midvale, Utah; with a viewing at 11:30 a.m. Interment will be on Saturday, at 11:00 a.m. at the Quiring Old Mission Cemetery, 3424 E. 21st St. N. in Wichita.

## Evelyn Morehead Forgy

February 26, 2009

Evelyn Morehead Forgy, Beaumont, Calif., died on Feb. 26, 2009 at the age of 91 in Beaumont.

Survivors include; one son, Roy Warren Forgy of Dacono, Colo.; one grandson, Robert Forgy of Everett, Penn.; and one grand-

daughter, Crystal Adair of Laguna Niguel, Calif.

She was preceded in death by her parents, H.I. & Jessie Rebecca Morehead; three sisters, Mattie Watson, Minnie Mahaffey & Rhoda Clyde; and three brothers

Harry, Leo & Eugene Morehead.

Memorials may be made to Large Print Books at the Norton Library, where she worked for several years.

Cremation was by Weaver Mortuary of Beaumont.

## Gloria Helene McChesney

March 11, 1938 - Feb. 24, 2009

Gloria Helene McChesney, who resided in Manhattan, since 1975, died on Tuesday, February 24, 2009, at age 70, at a New Braunfels, Texas hospital after battling a pneumonia infection.

She was born in Goodland on March 11, 1938 to John and Levina Ingram. Gloria graduated from Norton Community High School in 1956. She married Dick McChesney on Aug. 6, 1956 and had two children, Derek and

Darren. She always loved dogs, and groomed dogs for over twenty years. She was an avid golfer at the Manhattan Country Club and spent hours tending to her flower gardens.

She is survived by her husband of over 52 years, Dick; son Derek and his wife, Anita and their son C.J., son Darren and his wife, Kim and their two children, Ethan, and Tess; mother, Levina Ingram; brother, Gordon Ingram, and wife

Twila; brother, Duane Ingram, and wife Ceil; sister, Pam Martin, and husband Ken.

The memorial service will be held on Saturday at 1 p.m. at the Church of God in Norton.

Memorials may be sent to the Kansas Specialty Dog Service, (KSDS), PO Box 216, Washington, Kans. 66968, or the First United Methodist Church, 612 Poyntz Avenue, Manhattan, Kans. 66502.

## Tips for adding nitrogen, planting fruit trees

The time is now for topdressing the winter wheat crop. The nitrogen in topdress applications should be moved into the root zone with precipitation well before jointing begins in order to be most efficiently utilized by wheat. Ideally, the nitrogen should be available to the wheat when head differentiation occurs and head size is being determined, which can be about two weeks before jointing. We say that about joint time is good but before jointing is better.

If sufficient precipitation is not received to move the applied nitrogen into the root zone, wheat plants may be unable to utilize it when they need it most. Since about one-third of total nitrogen utilized by wheat is in the plant by jointing, it is best to apply topdress nitrogen early – preferably before the end of February – in order to maximize the probability of receiving enough moisture to move the nitrogen into the root zone.

The four main factors involved in good nitrogen management when topdressing wheat are timing, source, application method, and rate.

**Timing:** The most important factor in getting a good return on topdress nitrogen is usually timing. It is critical to get the nitrogen on early enough to have the maximum potential impact on yield. While some producers often wait until spring just prior to jointing, this can be too late in some years. For well drained medium-fine textured soils that dominate our wheat acres, the odds of losing much of the nitrogen that is topdress-applied in the fall or winter is low since we typically don't get enough precipitation over the winter to cause significant denitrification or leaching. For these soils, topdressing should begin anytime now and usually the earlier the better.

Nitrogen should not be applied to the soil surface when the ground is deeply frozen. This will help prevent runoff losses. Fertilizer or herbicide applied over a sheet of ice layer may just run off if more precipitation occurs and will not infiltrate.

Application method: Most topdressing is broadcast applied. In

Views  
with Van  
Keith VanSkiel,  
Extension  
Director



high-residue situations, this can result in some immobilization of nitrogen, especially where liquid urea-ammonium nitrate is used. If no herbicides are applied with the nitrogen, producers can get some benefit from applying the nitrogen in a dribble band on 15 to 18-inch centers. This can help avoid immobilization and maybe provide for a little more consistent crop response. The ideal application method would be to subsurface place the nitrogen into the soil.

**Source:** The typical sources of nitrogen used for topdressing wheat are urea-ammonium nitrate solution and dry urea. Numerous trials by K-State over the years have shown that both are equally effective. In no-till situations, there may be some slight advantage to applying dry urea since it falls to the soil surface and may be less affected by immobilization than broadcast liquid urea-ammonium nitrate, which tends to get hung up on surface residues. Dribble (surface band) urea-ammonium nitrate applications would avoid much of this tie-up on surface crop residues as well. These methods will vary depending upon the use of a herbicide.

**Rate:** Producers should have started the season with a certain nitrogen recommendation in hand, ideally based on a profile nitrogen soil test done before the crop is planted and before any nitrogen has been applied. If some nitrogen has already been applied to the wheat crop, it is too late to use the profile nitrogen soil test since it is not reliable in measuring recently applied nitrogen.

If the wheat was grazed this fall and winter, producers should add an additional 30 to 40 pounds of nitrogen per acre for every 100 pounds of beef weight gain removed from the field. For heavy grazing, it may be necessary to make an additional nitrogen ap-

plication in late winter to compensate for nitrogen removed by grazing, depending on how much nitrogen was applied earlier.

**FRUIT**  
**What Fruit Trees to Plant?**

If you're pondering that question, here are some comments on fruit trees commonly grown in Kansas. Fruit trees are a long-term investment requiring careful thought before purchase. Begin by choosing fruit you will eat, not fruit that looks good in the catalog. Other considerations are outlined below. For more choices, go to: <http://www.oznet.ksu.edu/library/hort2>. You may also request the publication "Small and Tree-Fruit Cultivars" from the Extension Office.

**Apples:** Though we can grow a wide variety of apples in Kansas, pest-free fruit requires an extensive spray program. Apples are normally sprayed from March (dormant spray) until about 2 weeks before harvest. Sprays from April on are applied at least every two weeks. You need two different varieties of apples to get fruit. Recommended varieties include Jonathan, Gala, Empire, Delicious, Golden Delicious, Jonagold and Granny Smith.

**Cherries:** Sweet cherries (such as Bing) are not well adapted to Kansas, but sour (pie) cherries are. Cherries are borne in June, so relatively few sprays are needed.

## There are good reasons I don't sew

My mail box has run over with tales of sewing woes in response to the column on plaid material. If you really want a challenging project, one friend advises, try using plaid corduroy. Although there is no category for stitchin' miseries in my awards program, I submit these episodes to hopefully alleviate the suffering of those who belong to the Waste of Good Material club.

"...and our first project is to be an apron," I told Mama as I handed her the sheet of fabric yardage and sewing equipment required for Hays Junior High home economics class. "Miss R says we must have all these things by Monday."

"Monday?" Mama looked at the long list incredulously. "This will probably take at least twenty dollars. Miss R must not operate on a budget."

But Saturday we went uptown to purchase sewing shears, tape measure, pins and needles, fabric and thread.

On Monday I arrived in class and my battle with sewing began. Mama sewed and she had taught my sister Ann on a treadle machine but she was afraid I'd run a needle through my finger on the new electric, so I was venturing into uncharted territory.

Could the pattern be an easy tie-on apron? Oh no, this had a bib and pockets and all kinds of folderols that gave me fits. No needle through the finger but I did smash one with the hammer while putting gripper snappers

Collector  
Chat  
Liza Deines

on the bib straps. I got a C. Next on the agenda was nightwear. Red and white polka dotted flannel with ruffles. I saw spots before my eyes for weeks after it was completed. It earned another C.

Freshman year in high school I encountered Mrs. C. Everything she showed us was the complete opposite of what I had learned in junior high. The project assigned was a four-gore skirt with waistband and zipper. My zipper was stitched in and ripped out four times, which explained the C. Next came a sleeveless summer blouse with facing bands for buttons and buttonholes. Some of us learned how to do neat facings. Others didn't. Button holes were a nightmare adventure, but worst of all were those facings. Hemming by hand, I was almost finished when I discovered the button facing band was an inch shorter than the button hole facing band. The holes and buttons lined up so I simply jogged up an inch and hemmed right on. I planned to wear it tucked in, so who cared? Mrs. C did. She said if I took it out and redid it, I'd have a B, if not, a C. I took the C.

Sophomore home economics

brought us Mrs. B. She was a maiden lady of a certain age who had recently become engaged, much to her surprised delight. To say that her mind was not on her teaching career was an understatement. Our project had to be made with a silky material and we were allowed to choose our own pattern. The only silky fabric available locally was something called "pongee". It was silky, all right, as well as slippery, slinky, slick and totally unmanageable for a princess style jumper, which is the pattern I chose. It sagged, it stretched, the hem developed ocean waves. Do you really need to hear that I got a C?

After I was married and had a bit of free time on my hands, I decided I would make myself a housecoat. What could go wrong with an unfitted style that had raglan sleeves? The cotton fabric had little red barns on it and I chose a Red Simple pattern. Got it all cut out and was thrifty enough to save some material by laying it out differently than the pattern showed. Stitched the side seams and discovered that while the right front looked fine, the little red barns on the left were...yep, you guessed it...all upside down. Funny thing, the back was the same way. Maybe I should have cut it out the way the instructions advised?

When people ask me if I sew, I say no.

MY MAMA SAID: Rip it out and try again, dear.

## Senior Center menu

Wednesday, March 4 — Chicken dressing casserole, mashed potatoes and gravy, peas, bread and rosy pears. Thursday, March 5 — Ground beef stew, cinnamon apple slices, bread and cookie. Friday, March 6 — Mac and cheese with smokies, Italian blend veggies, half a banana, bread and cherry cobbler.

Monday, March 9 — Sausage

gravy, hash browns, apricots, biscuits and cook's choice complement. Tuesday, March 10 — Cheeseburger upside down pizza, broccoli and cauliflower salad, corn and applesauce. Wednesday, March 11 — Oven baked chicken, mashed potatoes and gravy, three bean salad, bread and peaches. Thursday, March 12 — meat balls, baked potato, savory carrots, bread and fruit cup #1.

Friday, March 13 — Tuna salad, tomato soup, pineapple, bread and pudding.

Monday, March 16 — Baked spaghetti, green beans, mixed fruit with banana, garlic bread and yogurt. Tuesday, March 17 — Roast beef or corned beef, potatoes, braised cabbage and carrots, bread and 5 cup salad. Wednesday, March 18 — Chili with beans, gelatin with fruit, crackers and cinnamon roll. Thursday, March 19 — Roast

turkey, sweet potatoes, pears, bread and birthday cake. Friday, March 20 — Chef salad (meat on the side), mandarin oranges, bread sticks and applesauce bar.

Monday, March 23 — Sloppy joes, tater tots, peaches, bun and pudding. Tuesday, March 24 — Ham, scalloped potatoes, apricots, bread and cookie. Wednesday, March 25 — Shepherd's pie, green bean casserole, bread and strawberries and bananas. Thursday, March 26 — Oven baked chicken, cole slaw, baked beans, bread and applesauce. Friday, March 27 — Cook's choice entree, spinach salad, corn, bread and cherry crisp.

Monday, March 30 — Swiss steak with tomatoes, California blend veggies, pears, bread and cook's choice complement. Tuesday, March 31 — Ham and beans, orange pineapple salad, combread and brownie.

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