

Kansas 4-H November, 1975

Journal

The 4-H Family Magazine



Understanding the Coyote — Page 8

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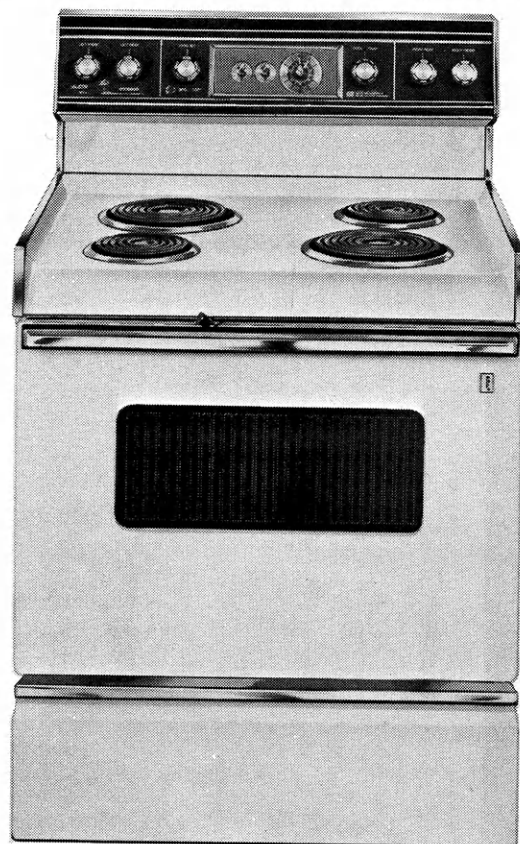
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Type _____ Years in use _____
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Travel in Europe	4
Awards for new, old members	4
Kansan places third	4
Can we organize a new 4-H club?	5
The first year of a new club	5
The 5 year 4-H fund drive	6
New contest	6
Kitchen Bowl	7
November 1775	7
Understanding the coyote	8
Ideas and news	10, 11
Top teams travel	11
Lou Falley—Friend of 4-H	13
Workathon helps people	14
Family Fun Page	15

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The past—a great place to visit but I wouldn't want to live there

By Glenn Busset
State 4-H Leader

"It's yesterday again—" sang the pretty high school pops choir member, reminiscing in song about how nice things used to be in an earlier, simpler day.

Long before the upsurge of interest centering about the observance of our national bicentennial, a fascination for the past bordering on an obsession seemed to have gripped the American people. Many of the items that some of us gratefully relinquished in our youth, are now back with all the aura of new found respectability, even awe—fruit jars, bib overalls, wire rimmed glasses, Model T cars, horse collars, butter churns, and brass bedsteads.

The label 'antique' casts a spell over most Americans. Articles of dubious ancestry and even more uncertain value are offered at prices once only within the reach of visiting Saudi princes, Texas landed gentry, shareholders in sugar corporations, owners of supermarket chains and others similarly endowed. (An antique is defined by some as an article that has made a round trip to the attic).

While it gives us a pleasant feeling to escape the complexities of life and return to its simplicities, it might be a good idea before we advance further into the celebration of America's 200th birthday, to consider just what our position ought to be toward the past.

We Americans have been on a nostalgia binge of unprecedented proportions. We reflect on the remembrance of things like Shakespeare, "I sigh for the lack of many a thing I sought." Perhaps unconsciously we are hoping that an association with the simplicities of an earlier time will somehow solve the complexities of our modern lives. While it is true that warm memories can sustain life, it is well to remember that no one can support a life based only on that which is past.

In the first place, we should carefully examine the purpose and precedence of our thoughts, remembering that to live in the past can become a way of not having to deal with the present. Like Lot's wife we can die from depending on the backward look. The past is a nice place to visit, but we should remember that no one is alive back there. It is wise to draw upon experience to avoid making mistakes. But we must not let experience hobble us so that we never look beyond what has happened before.

While we are engaged on this euphoric excursion into the tricky business of memory, we should be aware that the past is an uncertain guide to the future. It is good to keep in touch with our past, but only with the binoculars that nostalgia makes available.

(Continued on page 4)

About the cover

The coyote, an animal with a remarkable ability to survive, was native to North America before the white man came; its call today sounds as if it belongs to an earlier, primitive time. Yet in the chain of life today, coyotes are a useful link; they help to control rabbits and rodents, and, by cleaning up carrion, act as unofficial members of the health department.

The book, *The Oregon Desert*, tells that the United States Department of the Interior analyzed the stomach contents of more than 8,000 coyotes and concluded that

about 80 per cent of the food eaten by coyotes is detrimental to man. But this is small comfort to the individual farmer who has lost livestock to the predators. Kansas has one of the best predator control systems in the country, aimed not at wholesale slaughter of coyotes, a practice which can't be defended on any rational grounds, but at control of the animals actually causing the losses to domestic animals.

To read about coyotes and this program, turn to page 8. Bob Henderson took the picture on the cover and those with the article.

The past—

(Continued from page 3)

A second convenient avenue of escape is by means of an impossibly rosy projection into the future. Sometimes we escape the realities of life by daydreaming, simply as a means of rationalizing that the past is unimportant, the present too difficult to live with, and that hope lies in the future. We are always in a hurry to be done with the tribulations of today and on to the promise of a bright tomorrow. Keats put it nicely into perspective, saying in verse:

I slept, and dreamed that life was beauty;
I woke, and found that life was duty.

To project life too far into the future is simply to miss life itself. Life has been described as what happens to us while we are planning for the future. Only the present is real.

A third and often unconsciously used avenue of escape is to point out the futility of ever trying to do anything, because, "No one knows if such a course of action would solve all of our problems." Everything is impossible until it has been tried. Nothing is easier than exposing the incongruous distance between goals and the results of any movement in human affairs.

Being human, we all fall short. No man or action is of a piece, wholly good or wholly bad. The danger of luxuriating in pointing out that this or that effort did not accomplish its goal of solving all of the ills of the moment is that it gives us an excuse for doing nothing. We need the oxygen of hope as well as the sense of limits. What passes in one light as failure to accomplish the ultimate objectives of mankind may also be visible, in another, as significant achievement, as a spire of aspiration. The 4-H motto, "To Make the Best Better," means exactly that (even though English majors view the structure of this phrase with distaste).

Men must be judged by the challenges they define for themselves. Perspective continues to be man's greatest lack, just as ironies and inconsistencies continue to be his most abundant product. We must recall the past with affection. We must cherish our memories, for all social systems are but an extension of their past; but we must live in the present.

In terms of our business world—

Yesterday is a cancelled check.

Tomorrow is a promissory note.

Today is ready cash. . . use it!

Travel in Europe offered for 1976

Sixteen Kansas youth took part in the 4-H Citizen Ambassador Program this past summer. This adventure will again be offered to 4-H'ers 16 to 20 years of age who may choose to include it in their 1976 program.

The 38 days abroad include home stays in England, Germany, and Holland; tours of Denmark, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, France, and Switzerland; and three days in Moscow. Following a two-day orientation program in Washington, D.C., the group will fly to Europe where they will tour 10 European countries by bus, train, and airplane.

Some of the features of this experience will be: home stays for about three days with selected European host families; travel in a small group, about 30, with 2 adult leaders; professional guides in most countries for a better understanding of the people, culture, and sights; convenient travel arrangements; preparation and briefing by officials of the U.S. Department of State, People to People Program, and the national 4-H organization.

Cecil Eyestone, extension specialist in 4-H, and his wife, Phyllis, accompanied the 1975 Citizen Ambassadors and will provide information to anyone interested in the 1976 program. Cecil can be contacted at the State 4-H Office, Umberger Hall, KSU, Manhattan, Kansas 66506.

Awards for new, old 4-H members

For the first time this year, junior achievement awards were presented to first or second year members of Bluestem 4-H Club, El Dorado, who were most active throughout the entire 4-H year. The new awards went to Lisa Kelly and Mary Tighe.

Members competing for the award are required to fill out a form at the end of the 4-H year. The win-

ners, based on project and record completion and participation in 4-H Day and the fair, were chosen by a group of community and project leaders.

Loraine Anderson and Elaine Nellans, two long-time members of the Bluestem 4-H Club, received 4-H completion awards to mark the end of 10 years of 4-H work. Both girls have carried many projects, held a number of offices, and both have received the silver pin.

Lori Tighe is reporter of the Bluestem 4-H Club, Butler County.

Kansan places third

as tractor operator

Vernon Fischer of Wallace won third place in the Western Tractor U.S. Regional 4-H Tractor Operators Contest in Omaha in September; he placed first in the written part of the contest.

As winner of the 1974 4-H tractor operators contest at the Kansas State Fair, Vernon represented Kansas in the competition with 12 other state 4-H winners. He is a freshman at Fort Hays Kansas State College and a member of the Wallace County Harrison Endeavors 4-H Club. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Fischer.

Vernon was sponsored by the Kansas City Tractor Club, Western Retail Implement and Hardware Association, and Kansas 4-H Foundation. John Hanna and Mark Schrock, both of the Kansas Cooperative Extension Service, accompanied Vernon and assisted with the contest.

This year's winner in the 4-H tractor operator's contest at Kansas State Fair was Ray Larson, Riley County; he will represent Kansas in the Western Tractor U.S. Regional 4-H Tractor Operators Contest next year.

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"Can we organize a new 4-H club?"

By Charles Bates
Extension Specialist, 4-H and Youth

As a parent of two pre-teen youth, I would like to get both of them interested in 4-H club work. We have heard much about the value of 4-H work in building and developing young people with good characteristics that carry over even into their adult lives. Both John and Mary have school friends who are in 4-H, and both our children have expressed an interest in 4-H. We live way over in the corner of the county, and there seems to be no club available in the immediate community. The nearest club seems much too far to drive to each month. What can I do about getting a 4-H club organized in this community?

This may be the situation existing in many communities. There may be parents and young people who would like to become involved in the 4-H program but are unable to find or drive to a club that is now organized and going. Organizing a new 4-H club is not a particularly difficult task. Here are some guidelines that should be observed in a new club organization.

An interested parent should contact the county extension agents to discuss with them the steps in starting a new 4-H club. Here are a few points that should be determined to insure the success of a new club.

There should be a need and enough interest by parents, youth, or other interested people in a community to support a new 4-H club.

The potential of club members needs to be determined for this will reflect "life expectancy" of a new club.

An assessment of potential leadership in the community needs to be made, for the degree of success of a new club will be determined by the kind and type of adult leadership available. Most of the adult leadership for the club will come from among the parent group.

It's also necessary that a favorable attitude of a community toward 4-H work is present or can be cultivated, for this will determine the extent to which members will join and the ease of getting leaders to assume leadership roles in a new club. Parental interest and understanding of 4-H need to be assessed. It is a recognized fact that the degree of member interest is in direct

proportion to parent interest. Parents are as important to a new club as members.

After learning about these key factors, the wheels can be oiled to get things in motion toward the possibility of forming a new 4-H club.

A community meeting may be planned to which all interested families are invited for the purpose of having the 4-H program explained in detail. The extension agents should be invited to participate before the community meeting is arranged. At this initial community meeting the 4-H program may be explained with the assistance of the extension agents, selected junior leaders from other clubs, and experienced adult leaders from other clubs. The meeting should include brief information on organization of the Cooperative Extension Service with some basic history and information on the scope of the 4-H program on national, state, and local levels. A "mini" club meeting might be given by another invited club as an example of a typical 4-H meeting.

At the conclusion of this informational meeting the parents and youth should have an opportunity to ask questions and to decide whether or not to organize a new 4-H club. The decision may be made at this time or the group may wish to postpone a decision until a later meeting. However, if the decision is made to organize, the county extension agents can assist in setting up an advisory committee to give leadership in getting the new club underway.

Enrollment cards may be distri-

buted at that time to the youth interested in joining the new club. A decision needs to be made as to date, time, and place of the next meeting when the new club will be formed with club officers elected and installed, leaders secured and voted on by the club. Plans for the club program for the year can also be set in motion.

The next 12 months will be exciting months for both parents and young people as they become involved in one of the greatest parent-youth educational programs known — 4-H! GOOD LUCK!!

The first year of a new club

Editor's note: This is the account of the first year of a new 4-H club in Seward County. The leader writes that the group "had a very good year." The article describes what was for this club, just as Charles Bates said in his adjacent article, "12...exciting months."

By Mrs. Kenneth Webster
Liberal

A new community 4-H club was formed in Seward County this past year by 9 former 4-H'ers and approximately 30 brand-new 4-H members. They named themselves the Happy Hustlers and immediately went to work. Since receiving their charter, they have accomplished much by hard work and enthusiasm. Through the county council, their president, Kirsten Webster, instigated a four-state exchange program on the city's annual Pancake Day; the club helped by hosting guest 4-H'ers to the various Pancake Day events and by providing refreshments and leadership at the exchange program.

Citizenship was chosen as a club project. The Pancake Day parade was brightened by the Happy Hustlers' walking float. The club went Christmas caroling in the community and the members donated canned goods for city Christmas baskets. Various members have visited the jail, provided talent for programs for church and civic clubs, helped teach sewing and knitting to Spanish-American friends and visited the Good Samaritan Home. Five members taught macrame during the month of June at the senior citizens center.

The club encouraged new members to have good talks, de-

(Continued on page 6)

The 5 year 4-H fund drive in Elk County—

Participation and cooperation — those were the two keys to the success of the Elk County 4-H Street Carnival held in Howard in September to raise money for the state 4-H fund drive and to do something for the community as well.

Twenty-six different organizations, businesses, and individuals took part in the event by sponsoring various activities, games and booths or by donating prizes. The Elk County 4-H'ers' efforts to raise money for the state fund drive were given a big boost by these participants as every group gave at least 50 per cent of their proceeds to 4-H with some giving 100 per cent.

The big evening got under way with a ham and bean feed sponsored by the 4-H council. With traffic blocked off main street, the games and activities were soon in full swing from sidewalk to sidewalk. Cake walks, bingo, dart throws, pony rides, a car bash, dunking board, penny toss, and watermelon stand were just some of the many activities going on in support of 4-H that night. Of course there were giveaways, too — raffles for kittens, a puppy, and a ham. One of the most popular stands contained homemade ice cream, cake, and pie

sold by the junior leaders. No carnival is complete without plenty of good food, and carnival-goers were quick to learn that 4-H families really know how to cook! To round out the evening the local square-dance club sponsored a big street dance complete with band.

There was lots of entertainment and plenty to eat for carnival-goers, and there was lots of help and plenty of support for 4-H at the Elk County 4-H Street Carnival.

Co-chairmen of the event were Rex Bantz, a 4-H leader and head of the advisory council, and John Martin, a 4-H member. Greg Hutchins and Donna Martinson are extension agents in Elk County.

in Pottawatomie County—

Working together accomplished a lot for the Jayhawker 4-H Club which pledged \$250 over a five year period to the 4-H fund drive. The club members picked white corn three times last fall, then shelled it and sold the corn. This summer over the Fourth of July weekend they operated a slush stand at the city park in St. Marys.

"By working together we earned enough to pay off our pledge and add to our treasury," writes reporter Diane Legleiter. "A special thanks to our parents who helped us."

First year— (Continued from page 5) demonstrations, music appreciation, recreation, and parliamentary procedure at the meetings. Each meeting was well prepared, refreshing, and excellent with the new ideas and quality of programs presented. Meetings included a Christmas party, a picnic in the park, and a club tour.

Though young and inexperienced, club members voted to enter the county model meeting contest and they received a blue ribbon. Eight members went to the regional contest with talks, demonstrations, or talent.

Individual honors were earned by Marilyn Shuman and Kirsten Webster who took part in the Washington, D.C., citizenship trip and the Camp Miniwanca Christian leadership camp respectively.

A variety of more than 30 projects including the new project, International Intrigue, was taken by members. The club is beginning the new year with anticipation and enthusiasm.

New contest

4-H members with a flair for poster-making may become winners in a new contest if they put their skills to work to show the importance of milk and milk products for human health. This 4-H year, the Midland United Dairy Industry Association of Lenexa will sponsor a dairy poster contest for 4-H members in Kansas, Charles Bates, extension specialist, 4-H and youth, announced recently.

Entries will be placed in two divisions, one for children in grades two, three, and four, and the other for those in grades five, six, and seven. To enter the contest, make a 22 inch by 28 inch poster about milk or milk products and submit the poster to your county extension office by July 15, 1976. To enter, the 4-H member does not have to be enrolled in a dairy project.

Plaques will be provided by the Midland United Dairy Industry Association for each county winner in each division in counties where at least 10 posters are submitted for a division. State winners will receive a camera.

Material to help with ideas is available at your county extension office. If you have additional questions, write to Charles Bates, State 4-H Office, KSU, Manhattan, Kansas 66506.



People of all ages gathered in Howard to take part in a street carnival in September. The carnival provided a way for organizations in the community to raise money for their own groups, as well as for 4-H; in some cases, the amount received was divided in half.

Kitchen



Bowl

One of the things to be thankful for in November is pumpkin pie, a perfect fall dessert. Enjoy it plain or topped with nuts or ice cream or whipped cream.

This is the favorite pumpkin pie recipe of Marie Rupp, formerly the associate editor of the Journal.

Pumpkin Pie

2 cups pumpkin
2 cups rich milk (you may use a small can evaporated milk and add milk to make 2 cups)
1 cup sugar
2 eggs
2/3 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon pumpkin pie spice
Preheat oven to 400. Heat milk to warm. Add sugar, beaten eggs, salt, and spice to pumpkin. Combine with warm milk and pour into unbaked pie shell. Bake in 400 oven for 15 to 20 minutes. Reduce temperature to 350 and continue baking 25 to 30 minutes or until knife inserted close to middle comes out clean.



November 1775

One of the most remarkable women in America during the Revolutionary period was Abigail Adams, the wife of John Adams, the first vice-president and second president of the United States.

While John was away as a member of the Continental Congress, Abigail managed the farm, reared the children, watched the battle of Bunker Hill with her son,

John Quincy, beside her, and wrote many letters to her husband John.

One of these letters written November 27, 1775, shows her remarkable grasp of the problems of the time.

"If we separate from Britian, what code of laws will be established?" she wrote. "How shall we be governed so as to retain our liberties? Can any government be free which is not administered by general stated laws? Who shall frame these laws? Who will give them force and energy? It is true your resolutions, as a body, have hitherto had the force of laws; but will they continue to have?"

"When I consider these things, and the prejudices of people in favor of ancient customs and regulations, I feel anxious for the fate of our monarchy or democracy, or what-

ever is to take place. I soon get lost in a labyrinth of perplexities; but, whatever occurs, may justice and righteousness be the stability of our times, and order arise out of confusion. Great difficulties may be surmounted by patience and perseverance."

John Quincy Adams became the sixth president of the United States. The intelligent, patriotic, and capable Abigail Smith Adams is the only woman who has been both a wife and a mother of American presidents.

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INSURED SAFE

Understanding the coyote

By Ed Boggess
and

Bob Henderson
Extension Wildlife Damage Control Specialists

Coyotes are members of the dog family and are much like dogs in many of their habits. The scientific name of the coyote, *Canis latrans*, is Latin for "barking dog." The common name comes from the Aztec Indian word *coyotl* and was handed down by the Spaniards. Although the preferred pronunciation is the Mexican-Spanish version "ki-o-tee," the shortened "ki-ot" is commonly used.

Coyotes average about two feet high at the front shoulders. Males usually weigh more than females, and while some of the heavyweights may approach 50 pounds, most average around 25 to 30 pounds. The coyote bears a thick fur coat which is shed in late spring and then is gradually replaced during the summer months. The fur is prime from November through February and is used extensively for trim on winter coats and parkas.

Family life

Most coyotes are believed to be monogamous, that is they will take only one mate. Coyotes probably mate for life or until one member of the pair dies. The height of the breeding season is mid to late February and it continues into early March. Individual female coyotes are only capable of breeding within a period of two to five days once a year.

The percentage of female coyotes that breed each year, largely depending upon the number of young "first year" females that breed, is apparently influenced by population density and food availability, being higher in times of low coyote density or high food abundance.

The female handles all preparations of the den in which the young will be born. She may dig her own den, but more often it will be remodeled from an old badger hole, or it may be in a hollow tree or a crevasse in a rock pile. One female may prepare or clean out several den holes before selecting the one in which to give birth to her pups. These extra dens may be utilized at a future date if the original den is disturbed or they may never be used.



Gestation is about 63 days and the pups are born from early April through mid-May. They are blind and helpless at birth and are covered with brownish-gray woolly fur; they open their eyes from 8 to 14 days of age. The male coyote actively participates in raising the young and does most of the hunting for the female and her newborn pups.

The average litter contains five to seven pups, but this may vary from only one up to a dozen or more in rare cases. A study conducted in Texas indicated that litter sizes may vary inversely with the coyote population density. With a high population density, litters were small, and when the population was low, litters were large. Thus, when coyote populations reach low levels, the remaining animals respond to this by having larger litters.

The young first venture outside of the den at about 3 weeks of age, but do not remain outside for long periods of time until about 5 or 6 weeks old. During the first few weeks after the pups are born, the male hunts while the female tends the pups. At weaning time, at about 8 weeks of age, both parents carry food to the pups in their stomachs and disgorge it outside of the den. In contrast to a fox den, the outside of a coyote's den is usually clean, with no large collection of bones or other carrion.



If you look closely, you can see near the mother coyote's nose a young coyote who has just crawled out of his den.

The coyote family usually moves away from the den sometime in June or early July. The pups are taught to hunt when they are 8 to 12 weeks old and, as summer progresses, they range over wider and wider areas. The loose family groups usually break up in the fall when the young disperse. Although several members of a coyote family may still be seen running together as late as mid-winter, coyotes do not form true packs like wolves do. During the period from November through March, most of the young coyotes will disperse in any direction, seeking homes of their own. The average distance moved is 10 to 25 miles, although it may be as much as 100 miles.

Densities and habits

Under very favorable conditions, population densities may reach up to five or six coyotes per square mile. But such densities would be unusual and occur in

a given area only for a short time. An average of about one coyote per square mile is normal. Mature males probably establish a home range of 10 to 20 square miles, while mature females range over a smaller area.

Coyotes are not finicky eaters and will gulp down nearly anything digestible and some things that aren't. Most coyotes begin foraging just prior to sunset and continue for several hours after dark. They are again active, to a lesser extent, just before daylight. However, they may forage at any time of the day or night. Although rodents and rabbits make up the bulk of their menu, coyotes are opportunists and take whatever food is easiest to obtain. If the most available item happens to be an unprotected lamb or a calf, coyotes take advantage of the situation. On the other hand, coyotes will also readily eat plant foods, such as plums, mulberries, or watermelons, when they are available. It is when coyotes eat something of value to or belonging to man that they get into trouble with their human adversaries. Food habit studies have shown that only a small proportion of the coyotes in any given area are eating livestock, although those few coyotes may be doing considerable damage.

Difficulties in coyote control

To many people, the solution of coyote problems is a simple one—eliminate all coyotes. Yet knowledgeable people realize that not all coyotes are "bad" and that the coyote fulfills a valuable role in nature's scheme of things. Even if we did want to, we couldn't eliminate all coyotes; we lack sufficient knowledge to do this.

Some people may wonder why a civilization that has the technology to send a man to the moon can't handle a simple thing like a coyote problem. Well, to begin with, the problem is not as simple as it seems. If we recall some of the points brought up in the preceding sections, we begin to realize that the problems faced by anyone wanting to get rid of coyotes are indeed formidable.

First of all, recall that the percentage of first-year females that breeds each year is highly dependent upon both food availability and the general level of the population. Also recall the variability in litter size, changing inversely with population density. Intensive control probably stimulates both of these regulators to result in greatly increased reproduction. That is, control which lowers coyote densities may stimulate breeding in a larger percentage of remaining females and may stimulate production of larger litters.

What happens after the pups are born is also important to understanding the coyote problem. During late fall and early winter, nature takes a heavy toll of the young, inexperienced coyotes as they disperse and learn to fend for themselves. Research shows that annual mortality for coyotes one year and older may reach 40 percent in populations **not** undergoing trapping or any other artificial control.

Therefore, the high reproductive potential of coyotes under good conditions may mean that control merely crops the population, taking the surplus normally lost to nature. For that reason, trapping for pelts during late fall and early winter is successful, but control attempts at that time are practically a wasted effort. Nature is already effectively culling the population. Coyotes taken during this period are probably **not** in addition to expected natural mortality; nature would cull them from the population even without man's help.



Control also probably stimulates immigration into the control area from more densely populated areas nearby. Remembering the extreme mobility that coyotes possess, up to 100 miles or more in some cases, even if an area the size of Kansas were cleared of coyotes, they would be able to return to the center of the area in one or two years.

Some people believe that the widespread use of poisons is the real answer to the coyote problem; however, poisoning methods used for a long period of time tend to become less effective. Coyotes which have a natural tendency to hunt and kill their own food are not affected by these poisoning programs, thus gradually building a strain of coyotes more inclined to kill than to eat carrion. Thus, poisoning could worsen the livestock depredation problem.

Because of the coyote's opportunistic feeding habits, it is able to utilize a wide variety of food items and to survive under adverse conditions. The fact that only a small percentage of all coyotes eat livestock means that hit-and-miss control efforts will probably be less effective than trying to control problem individuals.

How serious is the coyote problem?

Coyote problems are by no means restricted to Kansas or even to the western United States. Complaints of coyote damage also come from other widely separated areas of the country including the Midwest, the South, the Northeast, and most of Canada. Although by far the biggest coyote problems involve sheep losses, they also occasionally damage other commodities including calves, pigs, poultry and even ripening watermelons.

Recent studies are in fairly good agreement that most losses of sheep to predators range from 1 to 6 percent of the total annual production, on the average. Often the level of profit in a sheep operation is not much greater than this. The loss is not distributed equally among producers; most producers experience few, if any, losses, whereas a few producers experience very high losses.

The search for solutions

Nationwide interest in coyotes and in coyote problems is at an all-time high. A recent compilation by Fred Knowlton of the Fish and Wildlife Service showed over 190 active or planned research projects on coyotes across the country. These studies range from determining the basic biology and ecology of the coyote to the development of new methods of controlling or reducing coyotes and coyote damage.

(Continued on page 12)

IDEAS & News

In early October, five Kansas 4-H'ers attended the National 4-H Dairy Conference in Madison, Wisconsin, as state award winners in dairy production. The 4-H'ers, their home towns and the breed of their dairy cattle are: **Terry Hart**, Fall River, Brown Swiss; **Kevin Pankratz**, Hillsboro, Ayrshire; **Dale Reichard**, Williamsburg, Guernsey; **Ray Withers**, Coffeyville, Jersey; and **Shelly Bowman**, Larned, Holstein. Sponsors of the trip are the breed associations and the Midland United Dairy Industry Association of Ankeny, Iowa.

Charles Bates, extension 4-H specialist, accompanied the Kansas delegates.

Elizabeth Eccles, Coffey County, has written a history of **Liberty 4-H Club**, which last November celebrated the 25th anniversary of the date the club received its charter. Some of the remembered highlights were having a club band, selling mailbox markers, building a bike rack for a school, and helping with TB testing and blood typing programs. In 1968 the group first won the outstanding club trophy; it won the trophy for the next five years. In 1971 **Liberty 4-H Club** was one of the top 10 clubs in the state in safety.

In 1974 for the first time **Liberty 4-H Club** had a Chicago trip winner; she was **Lynne Raaf**, state winner in the bread project.

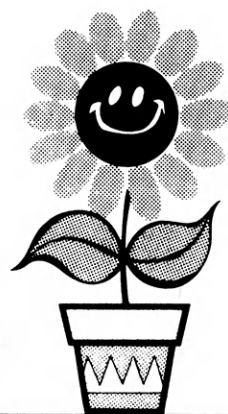
The club begins this year with 37 members. **Elizabeth** writes of changes in 4-H and in the world itself, but adds that **Liberty 4-H** will continue in the tradition of 4-H as "we make the best better."

Mid America Fair was full of excitement for **Sonya Green**, Cowley County; the Kansas Miss Bo Peep showed the grand champion 4-H market lamb, logically enough; she also exhibited the reserve champion market lamb and the grand champion 4-H barrow, as well.

In the 4-H steer division at Mid America Fair **Kelly Miller** of Barton County showed the grand champion, a Chianina-Angus cross, while **Doug Able** of Riley County received the reserve champion ribbon for his Simmental-Angus cross.

The fur harvester project is off to a flying start in **Jackson County** with **Daryl Fisher** as county leader, **Debbie Zeller** reports. **Daryl**, president of the **Pleasant Valley Rustlers 4-H Club**, was a counselor at the fur harvester camp at Lake Perry in October.

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Winning judging teams are representing Kansas this fall in contests in Colorado, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

The first trip in early October was to the North American Dairy Show at Columbus, Ohio. Making the trip, a Kansas State Fair award, were the high individuals at the state 4-H dairy judging contest; the 4-H members and their counties are Eileen Eggleston, Coffey; Ty Compton, Atchison; Danny Sheeley, Atchison; and Lisa Sexton, Dickinson, who replaced Mary Billups, Labette, who was unable to go. They were coached and accompanied by James Adams, Atchison County extension director.

Another October trip, provided by the Scott County 4-H Foundation, was to the annual meeting of the International Arabian Horse Association at Albuquerque, New Mexico, by a horse judging team from Scott County. Coached by Albert Maddux, the Scott County extension director, team members are Marion Christy, Doug and Brenda Allen. They placed fifth in the recent house judging contest during the state fair at Hutchinson.

Late in October the third place horse judging team at the Kansas State Fair participated in the All American Quarter Horse 4-H judging contest at Columbus, Ohio. From Clay County, the 4-H judges are Cindy Ricketts, Dee, Lon, and Loy James. Their coach is James Hoobler, Clay County extension director.

A judging team coached by two 4-H members won the horticulture judging contest at the Kansas State Fair and are at the Junior Horticulture Association National Meeting at Biloxi, Mississippi, the first three days of November. Members of the team are Larry Garten, Rhonda Janke, Jim Griffin, and Julie Meuli; Dr. Charles Marr is accompanying them on the state fair award trip. The team's coaches are Mike Wonochil and Diane Robson. Coaches and team members are from Dickinson County.

Two Kansas 4-H teams plan to go to the Northeast Regional 4-H Horse Judging contest at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in November. The first place horse judging team at Kansas State Fair is made up of Ron Burch, Dwight Bair, Dennis Walker, and Julie Miller from

Top teams travel

McPherson County. The trip is sponsored by Kansas State Fair and the Kansas Saddle Horse Association.

The other Kansas 4-H group which will be in Harrisburg at the same time is from Riley County. After winning the state horse bowl contest at the state 4-H horse leaders conference this past spring, the team will enter the horse bowl contest at the regional event. Making up the team are Debbie Tarrant, Susan and Jeanne Hummels, and Vince Anderson. Riley County 4-H horse project leaders Jean Dobson and Bernard Wells will go with them.

Another Riley County 4-H judging team, tops in meats identification and judging, won a trip to Kansas City, Missouri, to take part in the judging contest during the American Royal in November. Mary Hurlburt, Jeanne Hummels, Lisa Merklin, and Ken Specht are coached by James Lindquist, Riley County extension agricultural agent.

The Kansas 4-H poultry judging team which will go to the national contest in Louisville, Kentucky, in November is made up of the four high individuals eligible to enter the national contest; they are Wayne Blaes, Montgomery County; Louis Williams, Labette; Rhonda Lippert, Rush; and Mike Statmmenn, Labette. Marvin Anderegg, Labette County 4-H agent, will go with them and coach them.

Trips were won by the three top 4-H livestock judging teams at Kansas State Fair. Members of the top team from Rooks County are Lorna Sutor, Becky Jackson, Pat Burton, and Matt Keas; their trip in November will be to the national 4-H livestock judging contest in Louisville, Kentucky. Warren Harding, Rooks County extension director, is their coach. Kansas State Fair provides the trips for the first place livestock, poultry, and meats teams.

In January the second place livestock judging team will represent Kansas at the National Western

Stock Show at Denver. From Anderson County, team members are Larry Lankard, Rena Croucher, Joe and Paul Rickabaugh. Kansas Farm Bureau sponsors their trip and Maurice Harrington, Anderson County extension director, is the coach.

The 4-H livestock judging team which placed third at Kansas State Fair will participate in the 4-H judging contest in Kansas City during the American Royal. The Osborne County team, made up of Allen Beck, Donita Carswell, David Spears, and Mike LaPosh, is coached by Otis Griggs, Osborne County extension director. Kansas 4-H Foundation provides the trip.

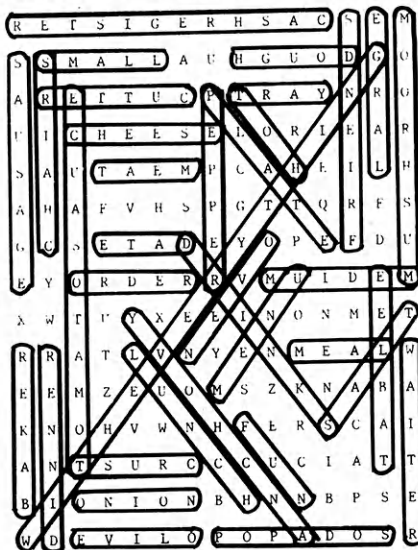
IDEAS & News

An auction of baked goods at the Barton County Fair brought in more than \$800 to be used for fairgrounds improvement. Early in the fair the non-purple ribbon cakes, cookies, and breads were sold for more than \$100, with the auction of purple ribbon products bringing more than \$700.

Two 4-H presidents elected for the new year are, in Shawnee County, Vernon Hoobler, Shunga Valley; and in Harvey County, Lynette Portlock, Lucky Clover.

Let's go for pizza.

Puzzle is on page 15.



Answers to Thanksgiving matching game, page 15.

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. I | 4. D | 7. C | 10. E |
| 2. J | 5. H | 8. F | |
| 3. G | 6. A | 9. B | |

Coyote—

(Continued from page 9)

Our ability to control coyote damage depends on our knowledge of the coyote's habits and life. For this reason, there are several studies concerned with reproduction, population densities, food habits, behavior and movements of coyotes.

Since the presidential proclamation in 1972 which resulted in the ban on poisons for predator control, research has centered on non-lethal methods of controlling coyote damage. Among techniques which have been tested, one which may be useful in the future is the toxic collar. Its use involves fitting a few lambs with collars of sodium cyanide and releasing them so they will be exposed to the coyotes. Although most coyotes don't eat sheep, some do, and a killer coyote almost always attacks by biting the sheep in the neck. When he does this, his teeth will puncture the collar, the poison will squirt into his mouth, and he will drop dead. Tests conducted in large pens show that this works and that the lambs generally escape unharmed.

Sheep losses may also be reduced by improved management practices.

Despite research done and control methods carried out, the coyote is holding its own and even appears to be expanding its range. In New England, coyote-like "canids," which may contain dog or wolf blood, appear to be becoming more common.

Research points out that the predator damage control problem is much more difficult and complex than anyone had realized. Attempts to control the adaptive and versatile coyote are tremendously expensive and of dubious effectiveness in reducing damage.

Control which is aimed at problem individuals still appears to be the most efficient and effective means of reducing predator damage. However, because every coyote problem is unique, research into new damage control techniques is essential to provide alternatives in situations where conventional control is ineffective or uneconomical.

In Kansas it was learned that when a trapper was able to get to a farm reporting damage quickly enough he had a good chance of finding the predator still active. Then he could trap the animal that was actually doing the damage, and the damage was stopped. Some of the trappers, realizing they couldn't give this kind of service to many farmers, added a new touch; they taught the livestock producer himself how to locate good trapping sites and make sets. This worked out especially well: not only did it take care of that producer's immediate predator problem, but it enabled him to take care of future depredations, all by himself. He didn't have to wait for a trapper; this reduced the cost to taxpayers.

These experiences also showed that livestock producers who were really concerned about predator damage were also interested in learning how to trap and they learned quickly. Thus came the idea of helping farmers to help themselves. It grew into what is now known as the Extension Wildlife Damage Control Program.

The county agricultural agents organize the requests for training service: the livestock producers having damage go to these agents just as they go to them for help in other farm problems. The agents arrange for local training, set the dates, announce meetings and demonstrations. Sometimes they tie training in pre-

dator trapping together with other kinds of farm demonstrations.

On the date scheduled, an extension trapper meets with the producer group. At the beginning of the meeting, the trapper usually explains the program. He often shows movies of trapping, hands out informative bulletins, and answers questions. Then he goes through the trapping process, step by step. He shows where to look for predator signs and where and how to make a good set. Then he has the interested producers do it themselves. All demonstrations are made right on the land where damage is occurring; the final set is meant to catch the predator doing the damage. If any producer wants more training later, he gets it on follow-up calls.

The two extension wildlife damage control specialists who work with livestock producers in Kansas are Ed Boggess, stationed in the Garden City area extension office, and Bob Henderson, stationed at Kansas State University in Manhattan. The program in Kansas often receives national attention because it is effective and low in cost.



The grand champion steer in the 4-H market steer show at Kansas State Fair was an Angus shown by Debbie Fox of Cambridge in Cowley County. Presenting Debbie with her ribbon is Sharee Laflin, Kansas Angus Queen.

Reserve champion steer was a Limousin-Hereford cross shown by Monte Clark, Great Bend.

In showmanship competition, the champion was Warren Kroeker of rural Hutchinson, with Gary Whetstone of Finney County the reserve champion.



LOU FALLEY— *A friend of 4-H*

"It seems to me since the 4-H club has extended its membership to boys and girls in the cities, and, with all of the volunteer hours given by the 4-H leaders, I think I would have to say it is the greatest youth organization in our country today."

This is a comment from an eastern Kansas businessman who has contributed many hours of time and thousands of dollars to help 4-H continue to be the greatest youth organization in our country.

He is Lewis "Lou" Falley whose business has grown from a fruit and produce stand in Topeka to a thirty-five million dollar per year enterprise which includes a bakery,

a meat processing plant, and 12 supermarkets in six towns.

At the processing plant, meat is prepared for the seven Topeka Falley's stores and for the supermarkets in Salina, McPherson, Junction City, Lawrence, and Leavenworth. Meat is also prepared there to sell to customers to put in their own freezers and lockers.

In addition to being chairman of the board of Falleys, Inc., Mr. Falley is president of Southwest State Bank in Topeka and advisory director of Merchants National Bank.

Mr. Falley believes that you should never become so involved in business that you can't give time to community activities. He has been chairman of the Community Chest, president of United Fund, and president of Topeka Chamber of Commerce. For eight years, Mr. Falley has provided the Kansas 4-H Journal for more than 400 Shawnee County 4-H families. He has been an active supporter of the livestock sales at Mid America Fair for more than 30 years and at Shawnee County Fair since 1951.

In 1973 the city of Topeka and the YMCA honored Mr. Falley with "Lou Falley Day," and in 1974 the YWCA presented him with a Distinguished Citizens Award. In 1973 at Mid America Fair he received the Citation for Outstanding Service to 4-H.

Mr. Falley has a special favorite among Kansas 4-H'ers; she is Margaret Falley, a Shawnee County 4-H member and his granddaughter.

Acres for Wildlife

4-H members are finding that Acres for Wildlife is a good club project and a good individual project, also.

The Shamrock 4-H Club of Johnson County has taken Acres for Wildlife as a club project the past two years. Some of their activities were draining and seining a pond, anchoring Christmas trees in Lake Olathe, and seeing the films "Think Like a Mountain" and "Wild Dog, Coyote."

Three Shamrock 4-H Club members, David Bunch, Mike Litton, and Roberta Litton, took Acres for Wildlife as an individual project. For one of their activities, they built and placed bird houses.

Hayley Jo Matson of Lucky Four 4-H Club in Washington County is also enrolled in Acres for Wildlife. She conserves three acres and keeps it posted, stating "This land is for wildlife." Hayley Jo says that wildlife which is here today may be gone tomorrow.

Members of Shamrock 4-H Club, Shawnee Mission, collected Christmas trees and joined with members of the Sportsman Club to anchor trees in the water of Lake Olathe to build homes and provide food for fish. In front is Jackie Phillips; in the second row, from left, Conley Litton, Leona Phillips, Bart Phillips, and Roberta Litton; back row, Kim Phillips, reporter David Bunch, Mike Litton, and club leader Connie Litton.



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4-H Journal for 20 or more years.

Workathon helps people, raises funds for new club

By Mike Colglazier
Oakley

Last spring, members of the new Annie Oakley 4-H Club in Logan County were looking for ideas for a money making project. A bikeathon in Oakley had been very successful earlier in the year so the members used this as a spring board and came up with a little different idea—a workathon!

The members decided to do yard work at no cost to elderly ladies who were unable to do such work. Some names were obtained through those who attend the Congregate Meals program—other places were selected by the committee members who rode around town looking for yards that needed some attention. Each resident was contacted for permission to work and to ask what needed to be done. A “work order” for each residence was made out ahead of time so the members could go right to work on Work Day.

The workathon was scheduled for a Saturday. Any members who were going to be available to work were asked to get as many sponsors as possible at a certain amount per hour. One member got 20 sponsors for a total of \$7 per hour for an 8 hour day. Two of the youngest boys each earned about \$40 for an 8 hour day.

Members gathered at 8:15 a.m. on work day. All worked on Main Street for an hour pulling weeds out of cracks in sidewalks, picking up trash, and so on. Then they divided into three groups with some older and some younger members and one adult per group. The groups went to the residences to work at such things as pulling weeds, mowing grass, trimming trees, washing windows, painting tables, and cleaning out garages.

They met at noon for a sack lunch, then worked until almost 5 o'clock that afternoon. The three groups worked a total of 139 hours at 17 residences.

This project was both a community service and a money making project. Over \$400 was earned by the 16 members. The only expense was some advertising in the local paper to let people know about the project. Much good will was created and the members themselves felt good about working with fellow members in helping others.

Congratulations from KANSAS FARM BUREAU to the 4-H clubs in Kansas with winning safety programs.

Top Club

Thrifty Thrivers, Greeley County

A trip to Kansas 4-H Congress in Wichita, November 6-8, for 8 members and 2 leaders will be provided by Kansas Farm Bureau.

These nine 4-H clubs will each receive \$25 and a scholarship for one member to the Kansas Farm Bureau Youth Safety Seminar in June at Camp Wa Shun Ga.

Glittering Stones, Cherokee County
Best Yet, Neosho County
Walnut City, Rush County
Busy Beavers, Ellis County
Happy Hustlers, Finney County
Solomon Valley Hustlers, Norton County
Glendale Livewires, Stevens County
Tiny Toilers, Pawnee County
Industry Hustlers, Clay County



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Kansas Farm Bureau

Safety Division

Manhattan, Kansas

Family Fun Page

Thanksgiving matching game

1. — The Indian who taught the Pilgrims how to plant corn
2. — The governor of Plymouth Colony who set aside the first Thanksgiving Day to give thanks to God
3. — The Indian chief who brought 90 braves and gift of five deer to the Pilgrim's feast
4. — The president who first designated a national Thanksgiving Day in 1789
5. — The woman editor who wrote to every state governor and to the president urging that all the states observe Thanksgiving on the same day
6. — The president whose proclamation in 1864 made Thanksgiving an annual national holiday on the fourth Thursday in November
7. — The president who in 1939 called on the country to observe Thanksgiving Day on the third Thursday in November
8. — The poet who wrote a Thanksgiving poem which begins, "Over the river and through the wood, To Grandfather's house we go. . ."
9. — The poet who wrote a Thanksgiving poem which begins, "The Pilgrims came across the sea, And never thought of you and me. . ."
10. — The poet who wrote a long poem called "The Courtship of Miles Standish."

- A. Abraham Lincoln
- B. Annette Wynne
- C. Franklin Roosevelt
- D. George Washington
- E. Henry Longfellow
- F. Lydia Child
- G. Massasoit
- H. Sara Hale
- I. Squanto
- J. William Bradford

Answers are on page 11.

Q. Why do cows wear bells?

A. Because their horns don't work.

Lyle Hammer, Scandia

Q. Why did the pickle close his eyes?

A. It saw the salad dressing.

Q. What's tough and yellow and carries a silver bullet?

A. The Lone Banana.

Let's go for pizza

Find the words:

ANCHOVY	FUN	OVEN
BAKER	HOT	PEPPER
CASH REGISTER	LARGE	PLATE
CHAIRS	LUNCH	SALT
CHEESE	MEAL	SAUSAGE
CRUST	MEAT	SMALL
CUTTER	MEDIUM	SODA POP
DATE	MENU	TABLE
DINNER	MUSHROOM	TOMATO SAUCE
DOUGH	OLIVE	TRAY
DRINKS	ONION	WAITER
FRIENDS	ORDER	WITH EVERYTHING

R E T S I G E R H S A C S E M
 S S M A L L A U H G U O D G O
 A R E T T U C P T R A Y N R O
 U I C H E E S E L O R I E A R
 S A U T A E M P C A H E I L H
 A H A F V H S P G T T Q R F S
 G C S E T A D E Y O P E F D U
 E Y O R D E R R V M U I D E M
 X W T U Y X E E I N O N M E T
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 E E M Z E U O M S Z K N A B A
 K N O H V W N H F E R S C A I
 A N T S U R C C C U C I A T T
 B I O N I O N B H N N B P S E
 W D E V I L O P O P A D O S R

Solution on page 11.

Books that haven't been written:

My Personal Hair Care Secrets
by Telly Savalas

My Complete Guide to Motorcycle Safety by Evel Knievel

My Favorite Foods by Ronald McDonald

My Favorite Low-Calorie Foods
by Frank Cannon

Janice Danford, Strong City

Debbie Wycoff, Conway Springs

Electric skills a money-saver for Sherman County 4-H member

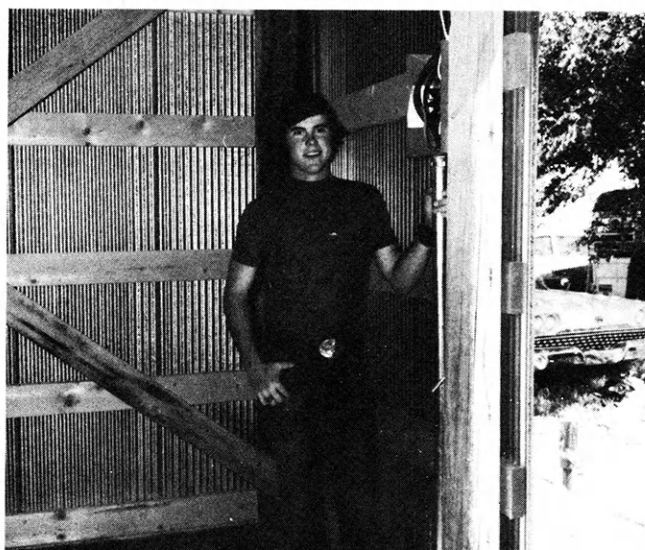
Larry Winter, a 10 year member of State Line Telestars 4-H Club, put his training in the electric project to good use when he wired the shop and sheep barn on the family farm and installed heat lamps in the sheep barn. The Winters raise quarter horses and Suffolk sheep on their farm in Sherman County. They grow corn and sugar beets with irrigation.

Larry commented that during his eight years in the electric project he had learned to make electrical re-

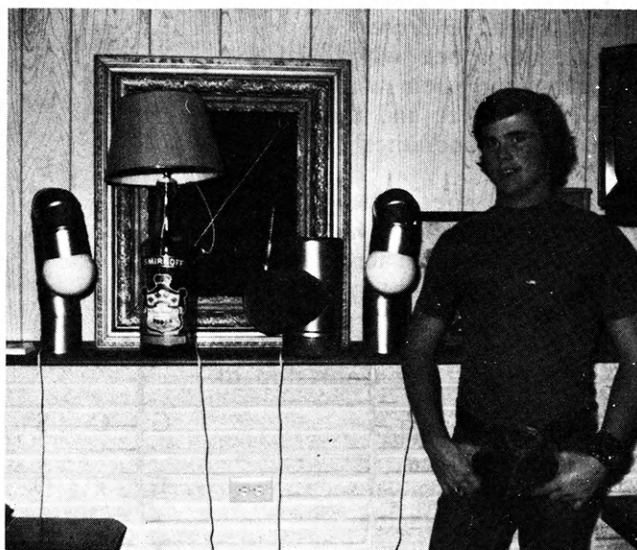
pairs in the house and on the farm, thus saving on repair bills.

A three-term president of his 4-H club, this September Larry won a purple ribbon at the state fair where he represented Sherman County in the best groomed boy contest.

Now a freshman at Kansas State University in pre-veterinary medicine, Larry worked during the summer with the Winter Flying Service.



Larry stands in the farm shop which he wired for electricity.



In his room Larry shows some of the lamps which he made for his own use and for gifts.

What are you or your family doing to conserve energy? Please send your ideas, with illustrations if possible, to Electric Page, Kansas 4-H Journal, Umberger Hall, KSU, Manhattan, Kansas 66506.

Watch This Page For Ideas On Farm And Home Electric Projects



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