

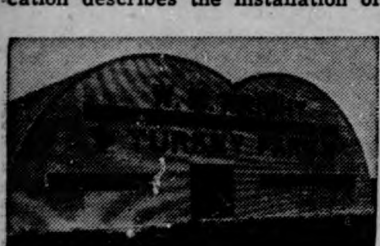


Farm Topics

Radiant Heating Use Valuable to Farmers

Its Advantages Outweigh Initial Expensive Costs

Radiant heating, one of the newest developments in construction of farm buildings, has many advantages which outweigh its high initial cost, according to a publication dealing with building methods, materials and techniques.



As an example of a successful radiant heating system, the publication describes the installation of this double quonset turkey house, measuring 60 by 220 feet, has radiant heating to maintain a temperature between 50 and 70 degrees in winter. The house holds about 3,500 breeder hens, or 20,000 poult.

Such a system in a turkey house on the farm of W. E. Wright in Mitchell county, Iowa.

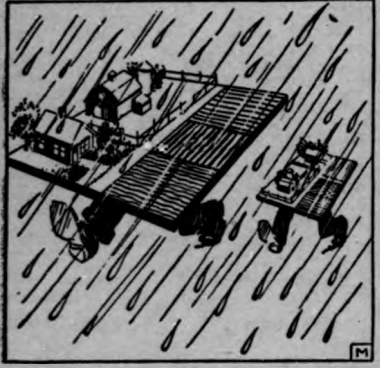
This house, a double quonset measuring 60 by 220 feet, is heated by hot water which circulates through copper tubing imbedded in concrete floor slabs.

The radiant heated floor is dividing the temperature of each zone to be regulated independently. The temperature usually is kept between 50 and 70 degrees in the winter. About 3,500 breeder hens, or 20,000 poult can be housed in the building and can be cared for by three men.

Water for the system is heated by an oil burner in a room on the south side of the structure. Supplementary unit heaters are used when required during extremely cold weather.

The story of the radiant heating system used in the turkey house described was carried in the American Builder magazine.

Making Most of Rain



Whether your farm loses two or 20 tons of topsoil per acre yearly due to erosion, depends on how you handle the water that falls on sloping fields.

Making rain work for instead of against you, is largely a matter of good soil management. Agronomists have found that soils high in organic matter soak up more water quickly and store it for growing crops.

Water "walks" instead of runs off well-managed land that has the benefit of soil-building rotations, deep-rooted legumes, plenty of fertilizer and conservation tillage methods. Water makes a quick get-away on naked, overworked land that has been mined of its organic matter and plant nutrients.

Tractor Wheels Need Regular Servicing

Front wheels of farm tractors work under dusty conditions and unless they are serviced and adjusted regularly they will need repairs.

Replacement of front wheel bearings will cost approximately \$37 per bearing, and there are four of them in the front wheels, says S. L. Vogel, assistant farm engineer of the North Dakota agricultural extension service.

Two methods of lubricating front wheel bearings are used on modern tractors, Vogel said. One is the hand packed method. The wheels should be removed at least once a year, cleaned, and bearings repacked with wheel bearing grease.

Feedlot Meat Tonnage Increased During Year

More meat tonnage produced in feedlots this fall and winter as a result of a generally favorable feeding ratio will provide consumers with a more adequate meat supply in the months ahead, according to H. M. Conway, livestock market analyst.

A near-record 1949 corn crop, added to the heavy carry-over from 1948, plus a generally plentiful supply of roughage helped supplies.

WOMAN'S WORLD

Bridal Gowns Show Less Fullness Of Skirt, More Trim Waistlines

By Ertta Haley

GIRLS WHO THINK they'd prefer to be June brides instead of January brides simply because the dresses look prettier, should take a look at some of the bridal fashions now being featured! They may find that there's nothing left to be desired in the new gowns, and the fabrics probably have more splendor than summery ones.

If she's found the man of her dreams, planned the little home of her dreams, a girl wants the dress of her dreams, be she a winter bride or a summer one. Today's bride just like those of yesteryear pictures herself in creamy white satin with a train. Designers are well aware of this desire, and they have indeed used their best tricks to create gowns to match those of the dream world.

White satin, is of course, the traditional fabric for the girl being married for the first time, but other fabrics vie with it in fashion importance. Even though you may have your heart on the satin, take a look at some of the other luxurious fabrics and their styles if you want to choose the dress of your dreams.

The other materials include white velvet which is soft and shimmering because it's transparent and very queenly. Then there's white brocade for real dramatic beauty. You might even choose pastel satin which is shown mostly in blush pink and ice blue.

Many of the lovely bridal gowns this season combine satin with lace, much of the latter being im-



Bridal gowns show new slenderness... reported and comparable in exquisiteness with great grandmother's wedding veil.

One fabric may look better on you than the one you've imagined. The best way to tell is to try on different types, and then decide.

Slimness of Line Is Main Feature

The main impression which the new bridal gowns give is that of slimmness. This does not mean that



and beauty of line.

yardage has been sacrificed. You'll be thrilled with the luxury of the gowns, with their opulence of fabric, but the over-all effect will be that of trim lines.

The effect of slimmness is achieved partly by keeping the neckline smooth and giving the skirt restrained fullness with wide unpressed pleats. Another way in which this is done, is to point or

Be Smart!



Drama with sleeves, drama without sleeves. At the right shantung issued for a casual classic of distinguished design.

Note how pocket flaps and close-fitting cuffs repeat the unusual collar design. The pointed cuffs likewise are used to give emphasis to the new bloused sleeve with flowing fullness below the elbow. At the left, is a look into the resort collections that are just around the fashion corner, a handsome checked line, played on the diagonal to accent the magnificent clean-cut lines of the design. Even the absence of sleeves seems to add importance to the impression of line.

Winter Bride



For the girl being married this season, nothing could be lovelier than this white transparent velvet dress with a pearl beaded yolk by a New York designer. The elegant bodice features a tiny collar and buttons run down the back. Buckram stiffening at the hips shapes the graceful skirt.

elongate the bodice into the skirt. In either event, the waistline remains small looking, which should make all the girls happy, even those who have naturally small waist measurements. The effect is frequently emphasized with a yoked off-shoulder neckline and bertha collars of either fabric or lace.

Some necklines are demurely high, and are finished with little round or rolled collars which are flattering to so many faces. On some princess style gowns, you'll find what is called a Puritan shaped collar, with a snug bodice buttoned to below the waistline, and the skirt pocketed on each side at the hips. Both the collar and pointed flaps of the pockets are richly embroidered.

Sleeves on the dresses carry out the theme of over-all slimmness. They are long, slender and pointed at the wrists, and help to give the bride a willowy grace she desires when she glides down the aisle.

In one dress seen recently, the white satin is overlaid with delicate white lace in tunic effect, and the sleeves are entirely of lace. In another semi-formal style, a two-piece floor length dress of white brocade has a short jacket top with light sleeves stopping below the elbows.

Choose Veil to Fit With Wedding Gown A question which frequently arises when one chooses a wedding gown is whether the veil or the gown is chosen first. It seems much simpler to pick out a gown first, then to choose the veil.

It is not that the gown is more important than the veil, but it is much easier to choose a veil to go with the gown, than vice-versa. You may have to try on as many veils as you do gowns before you find one that fits with the gown.

Should you fail to find a veil which fits both your face and gown, the veil and head dress can be made much more simply than the gown.

If you do not trust your own taste in the choice of a head piece, be sure to seek advice. In general, these tips will help. The round faced girl should select a veil which comes to a point, rather than one which gives a round halo effect that merely emphasizes her round contours.

Those with pointed or angular faces will probably do best to choose a veil and head piece which will help give a gentle roundness to the face.

What length should the veil be? With a train on the dress, an elbow length veil is proper, but a long one may be worn, if the wedding is extremely formal. With a shorter wedding gown, the veil may be long with a train, but not necessarily so, if the wedding is to be simple.

Attendants' Dresses Designed for Later Wear

As every bride knows, her attendants pay for their own dresses. However, this would be an impractical arrangement if the dresses could not be worn for another occasion. For this reason, those which have been currently designed, are especially planned so they can be worn for formal dinners or dances.

Leading fabrics for attendants' dresses are satin and taffeta in rich, brilliant colors such as emerald, American beauty and flame red. If you can have several attendants, plan several different types, so that the different colors can be represented for best effect. Some of these dresses are ankle length, while others are floor length. No matter which type is chosen, the dress has possibilities for wear later.

KATHLEEN NORRIS

Why College?

DO GIRLS, OR BOYS for that matter, learn anything at college, and if they do not, is it important? My answer to both these questions would be "No."

By "learn anything" I mean, of course, from courses and classes, professors and instructors, and books. I mean learn anything of science, political economy, modern business methods, languages, literature and the cultural arts generally. Of course they don't. They don't go to college to learn anything like that.

Sometimes, in a third or fourth year—less than half the enrolled students reach, a boy will suddenly awake to the value of a genuine business course, or a girl will discover her coming profession in an advanced course in child psychology.

Why College?

But most youngsters go to college because of the charm and freedom of it, the delightful stretching of young wings, the golden opportunity of meeting friends of their own and the opposite sex. It is all too good to be true; no home restrictions, a smart new wardrobe, the campus, the stadium, the glorious library where they sit dreaming over notebooks they will not only not open next week or in the years to come, but never again in their lives.

After high school—what? Idling about home, wishing something would happen? Taking a kindergarten or nursing course? Not for any girl or boy who can coax Mother and Dad into putting up the required cost of college—preferably a far-away college. If they are living in New Jersey, why not go to California? If they live in Oregon, then it must be Penn or Mass. College provides four glorious years, and after living myself within a stone's-throw of a great col-



"... idling about home..."

lege, in the very shadow of its immemorial oaks, I think it is a good thing for both boys and girls.

Girls who are weak morally and boys who are naturally idle wastrels don't get much out of decent friendships, freedom, sports, picnics and week-end theatricals and dances, but then they wouldn't anyway, no matter where they were. They would be the village scandals if they stayed at home.

These thoughts are brought to me by an earnest article in a recent issue of Harpers Magazine, whose author is Dr. Mirra Komarovsky, associate professor of sociology at Barnard college. The article is entitled "What Should Colleges Teach Women?" and she quotes a certain convention of educators who recently accused colleges of deprecating marriage as an absorbing vocation.

She also quotes Dr. Mildred Horton, retiring president of Wellesley as "attacking" women's colleges for treating their students as "men in disguise." And she quotes Dr. Lynn White, of Mills College, as lightly suggesting that a "beginning course" in food preparation might be as "exciting as a course in post-Kantian philosophy."

Learn at Home

The truth behind all this agitation being, of course, that girls from good homes don't come to college to learn that cooking and home-making and child-care are all-important matters, and compose the probably temporary destiny of about nine-tenths of their number. They have to learn that at home.

Temporary. And glorious while it lasts; the beginnings of wifehood and motherhood, the kitchen, with all its scientific clean white short-cuts to cooking and washing and drying, the nursery with its small tenants paying, and over-paying a thousand times every hour, every care, every anxiety spent upon it. If a girl doesn't know this, or feel it instinctively deep and perhaps unanalyzed in her heart, then she is not going to learn it in any classroom.

Any girl with even an average intelligence knows that while she is distracted, busy, tiring herself in nursery and kitchen, her partner in life is having an equally tedious time in his office; taking snubs and failures.

They are both working toward that better time when the harvest of business success, home happiness, fine children, smoother domestic machinery arrives. College women disenchanting with home life, dishes and babies and brooms? Well, the fact that something like 90 per cent of them take chances on these delights doesn't indicate that.

And another fact seems to me important in this connection. What proportion of successful business women and professional women are also married women?



BIBLE SPEAKS

By DR. KENNETH J. FOREMAN

Praying into Tomorrow

Lesson for January 1, 1950

FOR THE BENEFIT of those who may not be familiar with this column, and perhaps of some who are, a little explanation may be helpful. This column is not expected to take the place of Bible study, nor to be a substitute for the quarterlies and other helps which are furnished by the various denominations. All this column can do is to offer some thoughts which the Lesson Scripture has suggested to the writer.

Reading this Dr. Foreman column will not make a Bible student out of you; only the direct study of the Scriptures can do that. Forty denominations cooperate in this feature. If it helps the reader, we shall all be glad.

Limitations of space keep this from pretending to be anything like a complete analysis of the lesson. For those who are not at all familiar with the Bible, it is hoped that this column may arouse interest so that the reader will go and see for himself what the Bible says.

What are Sunday school lessons for? In the words of the 77-year-old International Sunday School Lesson committee, the "ultimate end sought is the acceptance of the Bible as the very Word of God." Practically, this means Bible study which "will help growing persons (you have not stopped growing, we hope?) increasingly to know its content and to understand its message in the light of their own experiences and relationships."

The writer of these lines shares in this purpose and this hope, and wishes you a Happy New Year!

The Early Church Faced Its World

FEW PERSONS in their right minds would want to go back down into their babyhood, yet the first years, indeed the first months of any one's life are immensely important.

So it is with the Christian church. Few sensible people would want to return to the days of the church's infancy in the first few months and years after Christ's resurrection. And yet that was a vital era. For the Sundays between now and Easter we shall be looking at the early Christian church.

Very early, that is; so early that the name "Christian" was quite new, and even the word "church" was not often used. We shall find that as those untried Christians faced their world, they met with many problems similar to those with which the church of today has to grapple.

How they did it, how they succeeded and how they sometimes failed, is not a mere story of the long-ago, but is valuable as they think about our own times.

Praying into Tomorrow

THE TEN DAYS between Jesus' ascension and the great event of Pentecost were among the most fateful in all Christian history. The church, if we can call by that name the little group of a few dozen friends of Jesus who lingered together in Jerusalem, did not profess to read the future. But during those ten days of suspense they did three things; they waited, they prepared, they prayed.

They waited because Jesus had told them to wait... wait for power, he said. What the power might be like they did not yet know. No doubt some of them had business of one sort or another back in Galilee; but Jesus said, Wait—and so they waited.

They also prepared, by setting apart a witness to take the place of Jesus. And above all, they prayed. Tomorrow for them was darkly uncertain, Jesus had dropped hints about persecution; they were not naturally supermen.

Yet in the midst of vague fears, and facing tomorrow which was one large question-mark, those early Christians—much less well-informed and "worldly-wise" than we—did the wisest thing they could have done; they spent their time in prayer. A praying church is on the way to power.

So as we begin a new year, the best thing Christians can do is not to make all the noise they can, but quietly to wait in God's presence.



HOUSEHOLD MEMOS... by Lynn Chambers



Let Salads Add Color to Meals (See Recipe Below)

Accent on Salads

JUST ABOUT THIS TIME of year, many homemakers get into a rut about their salads. Their excuse is that there aren't enough ingredients to give them any salad inspiration.

To prove they're wrong, and, too, that salads can be colorful and attractive in winter as in summer, here are some excellent recipes that not only are tops in taste appeal but also in appearance.

Now's the time to bring out those interesting molds to see what magical qualities they can yield to mealtime. Now, too, is the time to raid the canning cupboard to see what you can do with summer canning efforts to make menus interesting.

HERE ARE TWO RED salads with frosty white trimmings which will glorify the table and stimulate jaded appetites as well as giving the family their vitamins and minerals the easy way:

***Molded Tomato Salad (Serves 6-8)**

- 2 cups tomato juice
- 2 small bay leaves
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 2 teaspoon lemon juice
- 1 tablespoon unflavored gelatin
- 1/2 cup cold water
- 1 cup diced cucumber
- 1/2 cup sliced, stuffed olives
- 2 cups cole slaw

Simmer tomato juice with bay leaves for 15 minutes. Remove bay leaves, add seasoning and lemon juice. Add gelatin which has been softened in cold water and stir until gelatin dissolves. Chill mixture until it begins to set, then add cucumber and olives. Fill ring mold and let chill until firm. Unmold on lettuce leaves and fill center with cole slaw.

Snow Cap Vegetable Salad (Serves 4)

- 1 3-ounce package cream cheese
- 3 tablespoons light cream
- 1 tablespoon chopped parsley
- 1 envelope plain gelatin
- 1 1/2-ounce can mixed vegetable juices
- 1/2 cup chopped green pepper
- 1/2 cup chopped onion

Combine cheese and cream well, mix in parsley. Put in one large or four small greased salad molds. Place in refrigerator to chill. Soak gelatin in 1/2 cup vegetable juices. Add pepper and onion to remaining vegetable juices and bring to a boil. Add gelatin; cool. Pour vegetable juice mixture in mold on top of cheese. Chill in refrigerator four hours or until firm.

Molded Cranberry Salad (Serves 6)

- 1 package lemon flavored gelatin dessert
- 1-1/2 cups boiling water
- 2 cups cranberries
- 1/2 orange
- 1/2 cup sugar
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1/2 cup fruit juice (drained from ground fruit)

Dissolve gelatin dessert in boiling water.

LYNN SAYS:

Novel Food Ideas Make Cooking Exciting

Cider sh-rbet goes nicely as an appetizer with meals during this season. Make like any other sherbet, substituting apple cider for juices in the recipe.

Try mashed squash in a casserole with a meringue topping if you want to dress up a humble vegetable. To 2 beaten egg whites, add 1 teaspoon sugar, salt and pepper to taste and 1/2 teaspoon paprika.

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You'll be surprised how quickly and easily you can relieve coughs due to colds, when you try this splendid recipe. It gives you about four times as much cough medicine for your money, and you'll find it truly wonderful for real relief.

Make a syrup with 2 cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water. No cooking needed. (Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup.) Then put 2 1/2 ounces of Pinex (obtained from any drugstore) in a pint bottle, and fill up with your syrup. This makes a full pint of medicine which will please you by its quick action. It never spoils, and tastes fine—children love it.

This simple mixture takes right hold of a cough. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, quickly eases soreness and difficult breathing.

Pinex is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, well-known for its quick action in coughs and bronchial irritations. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

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