

OBITUARIES

Val Beneda July 8, 1923 - Nov. 27, 2013

Val Beneda, Oberlin, died Nov. 27, 2013 at the Decatur Health Systems in Oberlin, at the age of 90.

Val was born on July 8, 1923 in Kanona, Kan., to Jerry and Bessie (Janousek) Beneda and was raised in the Kanona area. He served his country in World War II in the Army Air Force.

He married Phyllis Walton on Oct. 22, 1944 in Norton and they lived in Oberlin. Val was a member of St. John's Lutheran Church, the American Legion

Post #70 and Veterans of Foreign Wars. He worked as a maintenance supervisor for the Kansas State Department of Transportation.

Val was preceded in death by his parents, Jerry and Bessie, three brothers, three sisters, two grandsons, two great-grandsons, and one great-granddaughter.

He is survived by his wife, Phyllis of Oberlin; son, Ron Beneda, of Oberlin; daughters, Sharon (Don) Spratt, of London, England; Sheryl (Melvin)

Solko of Davenport, Fla.; nine grandchildren, and 18 great-grandchildren.

Funeral services were at St. John's Lutheran Church in Oberlin, on Saturday, Nov. 30 at 11 a.m., with Rev. Bradley Rick officiating. Burial followed at the Oberlin Cemetery.

Memorials are suggested to St. John's Lutheran Church in Oberlin.

Pauls Funeral Home of Oberlin was in charge of arrangements.

Protect herds through prevention

By Byron W. Hale
Twin Creeks Extension

And So It Goes...I recently attended an excellent animal health meeting about Trichomoniasis or Trich as it called in the industry.

What is Trich? Trich is a highly contagious sexually transmitted disease (STD) in cattle. Trich is sexually transmitted to the cow during the breeding process. In 2010, Trich was added to the Kansas reportable disease list. Positive cases must be reported to the Kansas Animal Health Commissioner.

How is Trich Detected and Managed? Trich is physically unnoticeable in bulls; only testing can confirm the presences of the disease. Cows may experience pregnancy loss (generally at 50-70 days of gestation), abortion within 5-7 months of gestation and/or infertility.

The primary herd sign is prolonged calving interval or high open rate at pregnancy checking time. Cows usually clear the infection on their own, however immunity is short-lived and cows are susceptible to re-infection the following season.

Bulls may be tested for the disease. After two weeks of sexual rest, a veterinarian can collect a sample and send it to an approved laboratory for a one-time Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test. Bulls that are positive for Trich must be sold for slaughter only.

There is no legal treatment for bulls or cows that have this disease. Culling infected bulls and open cows is the best management method for controlling Trich positive herds. Prevention is the best way to protect your herd.

Trich Statistics and Other In-

formation:

- The Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test is 98 percent sensitive.

- The Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test costs around \$50 to \$70.

- Kansas needs to test more bulls. There is a lack of testing (only 1.5-2 percent) in our state.

- Cows can be tested, however the test is not very reliable.

- Trich can survive the freezing and thawing process in frozen semen.

- All positive bulls will be required to go to slaughter regardless of circumstance.

- Nutrition and body condition score play no part in prevention of this disease.

CLUB NEWS

Chapter AA, PEO met on Nov. 12 at the Methodist Church. Sandy Worden and Deb Anderson were co-hostesses and also planned the "Thrift Shop Style Show." Local thrift shop director Pam Menagh presented an informative program on the history of our shop and revealed the large amount of money given to local, state, national and international worthwhile organizations, needy people and missionaries. Cindy Boller gave

a humorous narration as seven members modeled beautiful ensembles from the thrift shop.

Karen Griffiths highlighted an article from the PEO Record Magazine to remind members that many PEO's nationwide open their homes as bed and breakfasts using the money earned for educational PEO projects.

The December party will be on the 10th at the home of Karen Griffiths at 7 p.m. Mem-

bers will have a cookie/candy/bar swap. Package 6 items per bag; take home as many as you bring. Co-hostesses are Karen Cox and Deb Anderson. Please bring food and/or a toy for the Lions Club Christmas baskets.

PEO is a philanthropic, educational organization that promotes educational opportunities for women and continues to work through six projects of the international chapter.

Mount Vernon, the Pentagon, the Capitol, the Space and Air Museum and the World War II Memorial.

Eleven members and a guest, Melinda Segura, answered roll call by sharing a patriotic experience.

A Touch of Christmas Cheer will be the theme of the December meeting as members share a favorite holiday food.

By Beverly Kindler

A Touch of Patriotism was the theme for the November meeting of the GFWC Mid-Century Club. Margaret Thomas hosted the meeting in her home.

Topics of discussion during the business meeting included the Indian Project and ideas for the use of contributed money to Sixth District. Correspondence from Jeanne Urban, GFWC of Kansas president, and Di-

ane O'Connor, Sixth District president, was shared. Members were reminded to bring their report of volunteer hours to the December meeting.

The program was a travelogue of the trip to Washington D.C. with Norton students. Patriotism was portrayed as Margaret told about visits to Jamestown, Williamsburg, Arlington National Cemetery, the Iwo Jima Statue, the Vietnam Memorial,

SHERIFF'S LOG

Sept. 21
911 hang-up call
(2) Cattle out
(3) Traffic stops
(2) Contacts with public
(2) Motor vehicle accidents with animal
DUI-Driving under influence
Motor vehicle accident
Sept. 22
Motor vehicle accident
Cattle out
Sept. 23
(4) VIN inspections
(2) Traffic stops
Disabled vehicle
Registration/offender/update
Sept. 24
Hitchhiker
Cattle out
Traffic control
Sept. 25
Finger prints
Animal call
Cattle out
Scam-phone/mail
Sept. 26
VIN inspection
Ambulance run
Funeral escort
Traffic stop
(2) Reckless drivers
Sept. 27
Registration/offender/update
Traffic stop
Scam-phone/mail
(2) Animal calls

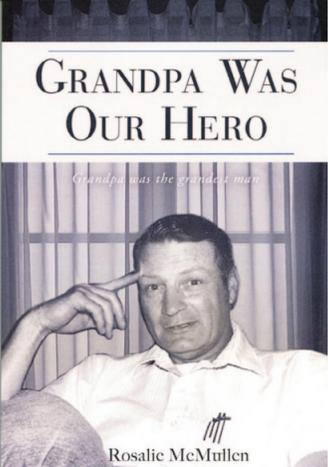
VIN inspection
Document service
Weather spotters-south Highway 283
Sept. 28
(2) Contact(s) with public
Gunshots/non-injury shooting
Sept. 29
Fireworks violation
Sept. 30
Unknown trouble
Theft
Traffic stop
Incident
Finger prints
(3) VIN inspections
Harassment
Cattle out
Fireworks violation
Oct. 1
Reckless driver
Harassment
Traffic control
Prisoner transportation
Warrant service
(3) VIN inspections
Oct. 2
Animal call
Disabled vehicle
Reckless driver
(2) VIN inspections
Found/lost property
Finger prints
Oct. 3
Parking complaint
Prisoner transportation
Document service

Alarm
(3) Cattle out
Registration/offender/update
VIN inspection
(2) Theft
Oct. 4
VIN inspection
General escort
Oct. 5
Driving under the influence
Contact with public

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Tanners' celebrate anniversary



Happy 40th Anniversary to Steve and Donna Tanner. The Tanners were married Dec. 2, 1973. Steve and Donna have three children: Jason, Chris and Tim.

Labeling law stirs controversy

The mess is in the details, so people say. This is how Glynn Tonsor, K-State Research and Extension livestock economist, refers to the latest events surrounding the United States' mandatory country-of-origin labeling program.

Tyson, the largest U.S. meat processor, announced mid-October that it would not accept Canadian cattle ready for slaughter due to additional costs from more stringent U.S. country-of-origin labeling regulations.

"The reality is, (COOL) is a net economic drain on different parts of the system," Tonsor said. "Tyson's announcement is reflecting that."

COOL, a controversial U.S. food and agricultural labeling policy, has been in limbo since its mandatory implementation in 2009. The policy requires that most fresh foods, including meat, indicate the country or countries where the product was born, raised and slaughtered on the product's label.

Not long after the mandatory implementation, Canada and Mexico approached the World Trade Organization (WTO) to challenge COOL, as the countries believed the law hindered trade with the United States and violated the North American Free Trade Agreement. The WTO sided with Canada and Mexico, which led to the United States revising its COOL policy last May.

The revised policy required more specific labels on beef, pork, poultry and lamb products sold in stores. This means packers have to list individually the countries where the animal was born, raised and slaughtered.

While some groups challenged this revision, a U.S. district judge upheld the revised policy in September. This ruling was broadly considered a win for advocates of mandatory COOL and a loss to U.S. meat packers and others wanting to abolish the policy, who view COOL as a low benefit, high cost scenario.

More specific labels

The revised policy, developed in May and upheld in September, had a six-month grace period for implementation. Tyson's announcement to stop accepting Canadian slaughter cattle came just before the grace period expired, as the expiration is approaching mid-November.

Before the final rule revision, a label for a package of beef sirloin steak from a steer born and fed in Canada and processed in the United States, for example, might have read, "Product of Canada and the United States."

The revised label for that same package of beef would now be required to say, "Born and raised in Canada, and slaughtered in the United States."

Tonsor, who has studied the COOL policy immensely as it relates to meat products, said the operating costs for Tyson facilities near the Canadian border are going up simply because they are being required to carry more labels to be compliant with the revised rule.

"I'm not speaking for Tyson, but it makes sense that if you do not see added benefits you would try to reduce some of your product flow choices to reduce the cost of carrying those different labels," Tonsor said.

The implications of the Tyson announcement are different for cattle feeding and processing in the northwest part of the United States versus Kansas and the Midwest, Tonsor said.

"We're not directly impacted in Kansas, but indirectly all of this is germane," Tonsor said. "Politically, it is germane for farm bill discussions and potential trade retaliatory discussions. We all need to care about that, regardless of where we operate."

Potential feedlot sector impact

Alberta is home to one of the major beef production areas in Canada, Tonsor said, which currently has too little processing capacity compared to feedlot capacity. Historically, that is one of the main reasons why the United States has processed Canadian cattle.

While Alberta works to ex-

pand its processing capacity, which Tonsor said is currently happening, a lurking question remains. If Tyson will not accept Canadian slaughter cattle, will there be an influx of Canadian feeder cattle coming into the United States?

Tyson's announcement only related to finished cattle, not feeder cattle. It will continue to purchase Canadian-born cattle sent to U.S. feedlots, which could increase exports of feeder cattle into the United States.

U.S. feedlots in the southern plains might benefit, in the short term, from increase of feeder cattle, Tonsor said.

"I could paint a story where initially they would benefit," Tonsor said. "Those are animals that could be coming farther south than they did before for two reasons. One is, they don't have the processing capacity in Canada right now to handle them all, and a major processing facility in Pasco, Wash., is not eligible to accept slaughter cattle per this announcement (from Tyson)."

But, Tonsor said it is hard to say if U.S. feedlots would see a net gain in the long term.

"Long term, that isn't a free adjustment," he said. "I expect prices to adjust. I expect processing capacity in Canada to change."

As farm bill negotiations continue in the U.S. Congress, Tonsor said, COOL is one of the topics being discussed, which could also have major implications to cattle feeding and processing in the United States.

Sudoku Puzzle #3104-M

		1			2	3	
4		2					5
	6	7		5	3		8
	3		7		1		4
	2						7
	9		6		8		5
5			9	7		4	8
8					4		6
	4	2				1	

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