ANDOVER NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By J. HARVEY BACKUS & SON

OUR KEYNOTE:
"If There Is Not A Way, Cut A Way"

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The Tragedy of Samuel Insull

AMERICAN business has not in years suffered as spectacular a tragedy as that of Samuel Insull.

More than half a century ago Insull came to America from England, the poor boy of tradition, eager to seek his fortune in the growing new land.

His rise was rapid and dazzling. The industrial and financial empire that he put together kept on growing, extending itself, throwing out tentacles about new plants, becoming the very epitome of those peculiarly American combinations of physical properties, financial resources and credit. Insull's own fortune was rated at $100,000,000; any list, however brief, of the behind-the-scenes rulers of America would inevitably have included his name.

And now he is going back to England. His properties have gone into receivership, he has lost all of his own fortune in a futile effort to save them, he has some $10,000,000 of debts and his personal income is a modest pension voted at the last minute by directors of his former companies. He is 74 years old.

Here, if ever, were success and failure on the grand scale. Few Americans ever rose higher than Insull, few ever fell faster or harder. And there is something extremely significant about the whole story.

Insull came in at a time of expansion. Everything was getting bigger, everywhere there were new fields to explore and exploit, new worlds to conquer. America was growing beyond all bounds, and the clever and ambitious could grow with her.

But it seems, now that we look at it, that an era has closed. Things grew too fast, too big, perhaps; the giants who were lifted up by the process have been cast down; and the lusty, exuberant hurly-burly of youth, in which such things are possible, has ended.

A kind of maturity has come to us; a sober, rather dismal kind, just now, marked by contraction instead of expansion.

And the aging man who for months has been in exile in Greece, and who must leave there in a few weeks, is going back to England where he again will be in the center of another international fight to bring him back to America to face those who lost heavily while making financial gains with him.

It seems that Russia is not living up to predictions concerning purchasing American exports.

The End of the World

THERE are those who constantly live in the fear that the end of the world is near, and every now and then someone comes along and makes some new prediction which sets these fears to new activity.

People have lived on this earth for several thousand years, and every so often the end of the world, even to the day and month, has been predicted. Yet, we still live on! Those with fear in their heart have even gone so far as to commit suicide rather than face the anticipated end.

The chances are that the means with which they died, were far worse than the end of the world. If the Creator of this universe sees fit to destroy it, there is nothing for the inhabitants to do only endure it. We should be prepared to die at all times, and preparedness should not be the result of predictions that the end of the earth is near.

If you have the idea that this is a cold, unsympathetic world, tell people that you have a cold and listen to the friendly advice that you can get unsolicited.

Newspaper Supremacy

A FEW years ago when radio first became widespread thruout the world, the opinion went forth that the new invention would soon take the place of the newspapers in all parts of the country.

Today, with radio highly developed, that opinion stands contradicted. The newspaper reigns supreme with radio more or less of a supplement in comparison.

It is true that radio has its advantages as do all other meritous things. Its speed is much greater than that of the newspaper since a radio impulse can travel around the world in a fraction of a second. Newspapers cannot give musical programs and personal entertainments. But the newspaper has many distinct advantages that cannot be approached by radio.

A newspaper is a record. Its printed word in black and white is lasting and indisputable. You cannot clip radio announcements and save them. You cannot lay aside the radio program until a leisure hour and read and digest it as you can the newspaper. Neither can you get the volume and detail from radio that you can from the newspaper.

Newspapers are original and constructive instead of being largely repetition of established things. The newspaper which respects and lives up to its privileges has a power that is not equalled.

The newspaper is, and always will be, the most important factor in the world for obtaining, disseminating, and distributing news. It is also beyond question the most important power in creating and moulding public opinion. And its ability to entertain, instruct and educate thru the many features that are always in evidence is of untold value.

The alleged whiskey trust might well be broken up if its members had to drink some of the stuff that they sell.

A woman's idea of a good conversationalist is a man who can think of something to say when she pauses for a second to regain her breath.

Now that the Lindberghs are back we won't have to try to pronounce the funny names of some of the countries they visited.

Spending Money Wisely

EVERY family spends about 70 per cent. of its income just for living, according to economic experts. This means you as well as others if you are of the average.

Think what this means, seven dollars out of every ten invested in food, clothing, household utilities and all the multitude of things that keep a family comfortable and happy.

It's a big job to spend so much money wisely and well. It requires careful business methods to get the best possible returns from each dollar that leaves the family purse.

The clever woman of this community goes for help to the advertising columns of the Andover News. There she finds a directory of buying and selling. She learns about the offerings of merchants. She compares values. She weighs quality and price. She takes this opportunity of judging and selecting almost anything she needs to feed, clothe, amuse, instruct and generally tiring up her family.

Do you read the advertisements? You will find them willing and able to serve you in the regular business of purchasing. Advertisements in this paper are guardians of your pocketbook. Read them carefully.

Aviation's Amazing Advance

THE recent celebration of the 30th anniversary of the first flight by the Wright brothers at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, brings a keen realization of the amazing growth of aviation.

In that short span of years, particularly in the past ten or twelve years, aviation has grown from crude experiments to the outstanding wonder of the modern age. Speed, reliability and safety have been added so swiftly that we can hardly comprehend the possibilities of the modern plane.

Oceans have been crossed and highest mountain peaks scaled with these. Daily plane schedules now operate between nations. Mail and transport ships are a common thing. Few feats are left to accomplish in the field of aviation, inasmuch as new territories to travel are concerned.

The most recent accomplishment of note is the remarkable flight of Colonel Lindbergh and his wife thruout a large portion of the world on a survey trip. The flight was made with mathematical precision without accident or mishap of any kind.

Yet, we are told by those who are well versed in the field of that great enterprise that flying has only begun. Stories of unbelievable speed and accomplishments of tomorrow are predicted as a reality in the near future.

We can but look on in amazement and wonder what will come next.

A Science of the Mind

IT DOES not require a very good memory to recall the time when men shied at the word psychology. Now it rolls off the tongue of the average person without any apparent effort.

Fifteen years ago it was regarded as something that should be discussed only by the very learned and as a fit subject for college and university study exclusively.

But today the man in the street speaks of psychology fluently and never acts as if he had said or done anything out of the ordinary.

The dictionary says that psychology is the science of the mind. And we hear every day about the psychology of this, that and the other thing. Most of all, perhaps, in everyday use, psychology is connected with praise or criticism.

Reduced to its simplest terms, the psychology of criticism is the constant reiteration of the same complaint about any given subject that creates a state of mind among the people which leads them to accept it as absolute fact.

The same holds true with respect to praise, incessant and tireless boasting eventually causes optimistic views to prevail. The great trouble is, however, that we are all inclined to criticize more freely than we praise.

Most anything within reason is possible thru right thinking and right talking. We can produce the proper mental attitude with optimistic talk.

Defeating the Bootlegger

THE announcement that President Roosevelt favors the lowering of tax on liquor and the subsequent moderation of the price to the consumer, is welcome news. It will do more than any other one thing in defeating the bootlegger and the associated racketeering and crime involved in this element, than anything else that could possibly be done.

As long as legal liquor ranges from $2.50 to $3.50 a pint as an average price in most sections of the country for quality products, the bootlegger will thrive. The average person cannot and will not pay such a price. They will be inclined to patronize the bootlegger which will encourage the same lamentable conditions that have prevailed in the past.

If the price is lowered to be within the means of a majority of the people, those who demand liquor will readily patronize legal channels instead of the bootlegger. The proposed average price of $1.50 per quart is a far cry from the present high prices.

Scarcity of supply and inadequate distribution tends to make high prices at present but there is no evident justification for the excessive prices that prevail. The situation should be investigated and those who are practicing unfair methods should be brought to task.

The majority of people favored repeal only because they thought it would improve conditions and not because they favored drinking and drunkenness. If repeal does not bring about better conditions in the very near future, the same people will turn against it and we will have to turn again to the evils of prohibition.

A basic trait of human nature seems to bear out its truth regarding the liquor situation as it does in many other things. If the supply is plentiful, the price low and the restrictions few, there will be less desire to drink. When the conditions are reversed, the desire is more keenly exerted. Anticipation is always more eager than the realization.

If a penniless man has nowhere else to go, he should try going to work.

A compliment always passes for more than its face value.

WORTH WHILE EDITORIALS
FROM OUR EXCHANGES

The Passing of the Poorhouse

PARADOXICAL as it may seem, during the severest depression the United States has ever known, the poorhouse seems to be passing. Before the economic tide turned in 1929, the population in such institutions in many states had gradually diminished. Social workers were hailing the coming day when no more aged indigents would take the sad journey "over the hill to the poorhouse."

During the depression the inmates have not increased as much as might have been expected. One of the largest factors in limiting the number has been the adoption in many of the states of old-age pension and relief systems under which the needy aged are enabled to remain in their own homes or those of relatives or friends. The trend in care of the aged has been away from institutions, as it also has been in the care of orphans. Many such children are "placed out" in boarding homes or foster family homes for adoption instead of being sent to cheerless orphanages, and mothers' pensions have prevented the separation of many children from their mothers. This is in line with the idea emphasized by the first White House Children's Conference, called in 1909 by President Theodore Roosevelt, that home life is the highest product of civilization and that children should not be removed from their own homes for reasons of poverty alone. The same holds true with respect to the aged.

It also is significant that relief policies, federal, state and local, during the depression, have been to provide work relief for the needy, or material relief in their own homes instead of in public institutions.

Now comes the cheerful news that the movement for the abolition of poorhouses has not been halted by the depression. This is a hopeful sign for their ultimate passing when better days come. Most of them have been repository of miscellaneous misery from colonial days to the present—drab places of unhappiness for their inmates. The old-age relief and pension systems are an important step toward doing away with them ultimately. Further extension of social insurance would hasten the day.

The State of Delaware has just closed three of its county poorhouses with the dedication of a new State Welfare House. At one time Delaware paupers were forced to wear on their arms flannel brassards denoting their unhappy status. Under Delaware's old-age relief system, the able-bodied poor may now find comfort and security in their own homes, and for the physically incapacitated sanctuary is provided in the new Welfare House.

A state pension or relief system is preferable to either a county or state institution for the majority of the aged who can be provided for in their own homes. Many American poorhouses have been as bleak as those in England pictured by Dickens. They are an anachronism which should steadily, and completely disappear.—Christian Science Monitor.

Mistakes

FIGHTING a buzz-saw, hoping to evade death or taxes, believing all one hears or talking back to your mother-in-law are all recognized by most of us as mistakes.

We can avoid the mistakes which stand out like a headlight on a 1913 flivver.

But still we all make many mistakes. If we didn't we would make little progress. A wise man utilizes his mistakes, remembering the costly experience and profiting thereby. He learns how to steer clear of such things in the future.

An editor probably gets more blame for a mistake than anyone on earth. A little typographical error can cause more fuss than a jackass in a tin barn.

You may have heard that yarn about the country editor who wrote a flowery obituary when the town miner died. The town miser was influential and had many relatives. The editor did the best he could with the material at hand and he finally concluded by writing that the man had gone to his last resting place. Then the printer made a mistake of setting this type so it read to the effect that, the man had gone to his last "roasting" place. The proof reader muffed one and the fracas started.

The editor doesn't get a fair break on this mistake business.

When a garage man makes a mistake, he adds it to your bill.

If a carpenter makes a mistake, well, it is probably just what he expected.

When a preacher makes a mistake nobody knows the difference.

When a judge makes a mistake it becomes the law of the land.

When a doctor makes a mistake, we send flowers.

But when an editor makes a mistake—GOOD NIGHT. — Rhinebeck Gazette.

Cyclones carry off everything but the mortgage.

Work is the yeast that raises the dough.

Bee Goes Thrice Around World For Pound Of Honey—23c Buys It

Dextrose, Levulose, Calcium, Phosphorus, Iron And Protein Found In This Fine Sweet Food

By CHARLES H. BALDWIN
Commissioner, Department of Agriculture and Markets Albany, New York

HONEY is one of the oldest sweet as compared with other natural sweets known to mankind and is still held in highest regard because of its delicate and appetizing flavors, its wholesomeness and its high food value.

Honey is the secreted neotar of the blossom, in which is stored not only the delicious fragrance and aroma of the flower, but also the minerals and oils that give it its food value. In the hive this nectar is evaporated by air currents created by the rythmic motion of the wings of the bees, in order to give the honey the richness and sweetness so highly prized.

The Bee Works Hard

The industry of the bee is proverbial. It is estimated that a single bee would have to make 80,000 trips and travel a distance equal to three and one-half times around the world to gather enough nectar to make one pound of honey. Yet you can buy a pound of it for about 23 cents.

Honey is one of the finest foods produced by the farmers of New York State. This delicious sweet was formerly considered a luxury, used only on royal occasions, but today it is so extensively produced that it has become a staple article in many homes.

In the diet honey is an energy producing food, since it is largely made up of two sugars, known as dextrose and levulose. These differ from other sugars in that they do not have to be broken down by digestion, being absorbed directly into the blood and system without digestion. It also contains calcium, phosphorus, iron compounds and protein, in small amounts, ready for immediate utilization. Health authorities consider honey a superior sweet as compared with other sugars.

In color, honey ranges from very dark to water white, depending entirely upon the flowers from which the nectar is taken. The light colored honeys are usually milder in flavor. New York State honeys are produced in four classes—white clover, clover-basswood, buckwheat and aster and goldenrod, each with a distinctive color and flavor. The superiority of one honey over another is mostly a matter of individual taste.

Inspectors and apiarists making health inspection of bees

Storing Honey

When honey is first produced, it is liquid, but virtually all honeys granulate on standing. This in no way injures the quality, and the honey may be returned to liquid state, if desired, by placing the container in hot water. Honey will keep indefinitely if stored in a warm, dry place.

Make plentiful use of this rich, inexpensive and healthful product of New York, the State "flowing with milk and honey."

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BUTTER 2 lbs. Tub 39c
Print 2 lbs 43c Roll 2 lbs 42c

A&P

CHASE & SANBORN DATED COFFEE one lb. can 25c

CAMPBELL'S Vegetable or Vegetable Beef SOUP 4 cans 29c

PEA BEANS Hand Picked 4 lbs. 15c
CONDOR COFFEE Vacuum Packed lb tin 23c
P and G White Naptha Laundry Soap 10 bars 29c
SOAP CHIPS Quick Arrow pkg. 15c
COCOA QUAKER MAID BREAKFAST ½ lb can 10c
SUNBRITE Popular Cleanser can 5c

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

TANGERINES mammoth dozen 25c 16 ex. sz. 25c
BANANAS GOLDEN, RIPE 4 lbs 25c
GREEN BEANS STRINGLESS 2 lbs. 17c
ICEBERG LETTUCE Fresh, Crisp 2 lg. hds. 17c
CALIFORNIA PEAS Fresh, Tender lb. 15c
CAULIFLOWER Snow White large head ea. 20c

WEINERS lb. 15c
PORK SAUSAGE lb. 15c
CALLA HAMS lb. 10c
SIRLOIN STEAK lb. 28c
T-BONE STEAK lb. 30c
Home Made SAUER KRAUT 3 lbs. 25c
FRESH FISH (boneless) 2 lbs. 25c
SALT MACKEREL 3 fish 25c

THE GREAT A & P TEA CO.

Food Market Advice

By ANN PAGE

The passing of New Year's Day brings us to the long stretch of winter which used to result in spring fever, due to the limited amount of sunshine, fruits and vegetables available. It is still the time when most work is accomplished in schools and therefore when children's diets should be most carefully planned.

Milk, of course, is a very important food in the child's diet. It need not be drunk by the older child but can be served him in soups, as cocoa, with vegetables or in desserts. For these dishes either fresh or evaporated milk may be used.

Citrus fruits are unusually good, plentiful and cheap and these together with canned tomatoes or tomato juice are particularly valuable foods for maintaining health and guarding against colds. Fresh tomatoes are equally healthful but at this season they are none too plentiful. They are, however, moderate in price considering the season.

Green, yellow and red vegetables also serve as cold preventives together with milk, cream, butter and eggs. Among the green vegetables which are plentiful at this season are to be found brussels sprouts, broccoli, new and old cabbage, green beans, peas and spinach. The seasonable yellow vegetables are carrots, winter squash, rutabaga turnips, and sweet potatoes. Beets, red cabbage and tomatoes are the commonest of the red vegetables.

All vegetables have healthful qualities so we do not want to forget cauliflower, onions, parsnips and potatoes as each is valuable in its own way, including the fact that they add variety to our menus.

Two inexpensive vegetables to be found in most markets but rarely seen on the average menu are the vegetables celery root and oyster plant or salsify. The Quaker Maid suggests preparing them as follows: Scrape or peel them, put into cold water containing a little vinegar and cook until tender in boiling salted water. Serve with butter, white sauce or mock Hollandaise.

Several salad plants are available besides the usual lettuce and celery, including watercress and endive. A mixture of greens with French dressing makes an interesting dinner salad. Shredded cabbage with shredded raw carrots or beets also make attractive and inexpensive salads or relishes.

After the final holiday feast steaks and chops will be especially welcome. Round steak cut thin and pan-broiled, minute style, is a flavorful and inexpensive dish even when accompanied by mushrooms. Round steak cut into small squares, filled with a savory stuffing and brained is delicious. No words of mine can enhance the charm a thick broiled sirloin steak has for most people. Chops are also popular and you will find that shoulder chops offer more food for less money than the more popular loin and rib chops.

For your next roast a standing or rolled rib roast of beef, rare, medium or well done according to your family's taste, should prove popular.

In spite of the interference of holidays and bad weather with the activities of the fishing fleet, there will be halibut steaks, fish fillets, southern-caught bluefish, Spanish and King mackerel, trout, sea bass, croakers and shrimp available at low or moderate prices. Oysters will be popular for New Year's festivities as well as for their own widespread appeal on any and every occasion.

TODAY and TOMORROW

FRANK PARKER STOCKBRIDGE

MONSTER . . . his foot prints Five-sixths of the earth's surface lies under water. Man has not yet explored all the dry land; so it is not to be wondered at that we do not know all about what lies beneath the seas.

Not long ago I mentioned a "sea-serpent" which was said to have been seen in Vancouver Sound. Now a Scottish lake turns up with another tale of a set monster. Many persons claim to have seen the beast of Loch Ness, which is estimated to be fifty feet long, with four feet about eight inches across, and four toes on each foot, to judge by marks on the shore when the creature has tried to get out of the water.

Some of those who say they have seen this thing describe it as like an overgrown water-newt, and few scientific men have the temerity to deny the possibility of its existence. Nothing but a complete specimen, however, will convince skeptics who do not believe in anything they have not seen.

KRAKEN . . . the whirlpool The good Bishop Pontoppidan of Norway in 1750, described a huge sea monster which he called the "kraken." He had it on the authority of sailor men that it was a mile and a half around, and when it sank beneath the waves it caused a whirlpool. Well, there is a whirlpool off the Norwegian coast, at certain stages of the tide, which is dangerous to shipping and which sailors call the kraken. But allowing for exaggerations, there may well be something in the old Bishop's idea of huge sea-monsters.

For instance, New Foundland fishermen caught an octopus a week or two ago, in their herring-net, which weighed 570 pounds and was twenty feet long from tail to the end of its longest tentacle. Not big enough to drag a ship down, as the octopus of fable was said to do, but such a creature could certainly swamp a good sized boat.

There is no reason to doubt, but every reason to believe that where this one came from there are more and larger ones.

BOOZE . . . and automobiles Before prohibition there were only about 2,000,000 automobiles in the whole United States; now there are more than 25,000,000. High speed has been encouraged; the fastest road speed allowed by law in 1920 was 26 miles per hour; now there is no limit on modern open highways.

The automobile reached its present stage of development in a period during which sobriety was the rule. It is perfect nonsense to say, as the "wets" have contended that there was more drinking under Prohibition than before. Everybody who thinks straight knows that is not true. But there is a great number of motorists who have yet to learn that even legal booze and automobiles don't mix. New Jersey has had to suspend more driving licenses for driving intoxicated in the past month than in several years.

The only way a motorist can be driven with complete safety to the driver, the occupants of the car and others who happen to be on the road, is by a driver who has not had a drink of liquor for the past twenty-four hours.

ROADS . . . of the future Gradually we are learning how to build motor roads for high-speed traffic. There isn't any question that the best road material is concrete; its higher first cost is more than repaid by the lower cost of annual maintenance, if the road is properly built.

Roads wide enough for two cars to pass used to be thought sufficient but a single slow car would hold up traffic for miles, so the three car road was tried, the middle channel for faster cars to pass the slower ones. Soon, however, a new breed of road-hogs developed, who used the middle channel continuously, preventing cars in the other direction from making speed. Now no highway is considered really modern unless it is wide enough for four cars abreast without crowding.

The ideal motor road of the future will keep the traffic in one direction separate from that going in the oppsite way, by a wide parked space between the two. It will be built of concrete on deep rock foundations, and each side of it will be wide enough for two or possibly three cars.

WEALTH . . . and the man The current talk of "a more equal distribution of wealth" doesn't worry me. Communists talk as if wealth were static, as if there were only so much of it, so that to give the poor more meant taking from the rich. They forget that a hundred years ago we were all poor, and got rich not by robbery but by creating more wealth.

Money is not wealth, neither is raw land. Wealth is the product of labor applied to land and its products; money is merely a convenient form of storing and transmitting ownership of wealth. If any man has the capacity to create wealth, he is entitled to what he creates. But if he has to call on others to direct his energies into profitable channels, to risk their wealth in the effort to help him create more, then they, too, are entitled to their share.

I have lived more than 60 years, and I have never observed that any really competent man did not get all of the wealth to which his competence entitled him, nor have I seen any incompetent man benefit by any well-meant schemes to make everybody rich.

HOW, WHAT and WHY?

The Andover News has arranged with the Office of Information of the New York State colleges of agriculture and home economics to answer questions about problems of farm and home. If you enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope, and mention the name of this paper, you will receive a direct reply to your query from the colleges. Do not ask more than one question in one letter or on one post card. Ask as many questions as you like but make each one a separate communication.

Apples at the Wayside

Mrs. A. L. R. writes: "I have a roadside market at which I sell fruits and vegetables during the summer and fall. I am planning to plant some more apple trees next spring and shall expect to market the fruit at my stand. What varieties of apples should I plant?"

Professor L. H. MacDaniels of the department of pomology answers: "For roadside stands, it is well to grow varieties which will follow one another right thru the apple season, from late June until November.

"One might begin the season with the early apple, Yellow Transparent. After this, might come the following varieties, which are listed in the order of their ripening in New York State: Early McIntosh, Red Astrachan, Gravenstein, Wealthy, Fameuse, McIntosh, Cortland, Delicious, Rhode Island Greening, Baldwin, Northern Spy, and Golden Delicious. The seasons of some of these varieties may overlap.

"In making your selection of varieties, you should plan to make your largest plantings of the standard commercial varieties, which include Wealthy, McIntosh, Cortland, Rhode Island Greening, Baldwin and Northern Spy. The other so-called odd varieties should be used only to fill out the season. No more of them should be grown than can be disposed of at the stand or locally."

J. J. S. writes: "Will a pullet with a high egg record in her first year repeat this record in succeeding years?"

Dr. G. O. Hall of the poultry department replies: "No. On the average, one can expect a 15 to 20 per cent decrease in egg production each succeeding year.

"At the New York State college of agriculture we trapnest our birds as long as they live. The annual production of 1,867 birds for which we have complete records for three years, for all birds, was 168.8 eggs during the first year; 146.8 eggs during the second year, and 124.4 eggs the third year. This is approximately a 13 per cent. decrease annually.

"If a pullet lays 250 eggs during her first year and we assume a 20 per cent. decrease, which is very close to the average of a large number of flocks, we would expect this pullet to produce 200 eggs during her second year. It would be an uneconomically sound practice to keep such a bird for commercial egg production thru her second and third years and for breeding purposes even longer."

TELL ME AN INDIAN STORY

Dr. E. A. Bates, Cornell
(Copyright 1933)

WINTER BERRIES

The children sat close to the old story, teller, for soon she was to take her walking stick and travel over the western hill to another land.

Fitful shadows fell upon the bark lodge as the final blue flames came from the log that grew grayer in the fire. In her hand, the story-teller held a twig upon which hung bright red berries.

"Long moons ago," she began her tale, "the birds and the bees had a council fire in the deep woods under a red summer moon. The counselors knew they would soon be gone from the sight of men and asked who would brighten his eyes when the cold wind blows and the winter snows block the trail.

"A little flower grew beside the council fire and wished that she might blossom all winter to bring happiness to the red children; but alas, the only season for her blooming was during the time of the warm summer sun.

"An old black bear came along and heard the birds and the bees in council. He said to himself, 'Would that I could dance all winter. But since I dance three seasons of the year, I must have my sleep in the big tree and rest during the long winter.'

"The shrubs, too, heard the regrets of the flower and the bear. So, because they felt sorry for the lack of color during the long winter moons, they decided to do what they could to help. They decided that they would save their energy by having small and simple flowers, so that when late summer came, they would have plenty of energy and color left. Hence, the shrubs which the red man passed without notice in the summer moons, ever after hung clusters of red, and yellow and blue berries on their boughs to cheer the red children when the long winter moon shone on the snow covered trails."

January's Better Sire Campaign

A luncheon for all dairymen, veterinarians, Farm Bureau committemen, business men, bankers and any others interested in a higher standard of dairying in Allegany county is planned under the auspices of the Farm Bureau, to be held in Belmont about the middle of January on a date to be announced later.

County Agent Earl C. Foster went Tuesday to Ithaca where he will attend an animal husbandry school all week preparatory to the better sires campaign which will be put on over the county. Details will be made public later.

Uncle Ab says it may be all very well to laught at Adversity, but it's a sight better to give it a good sock on the nose.

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