

# New Year's Dream

By Evelyn N. M...



**(NOTE)**—This article, printed in the Boston Globe in 1918, predicted many things which have become a reality in much less time than anticipated.

**T**HIS New Year's eve while I lounged with nothing else to do, I scanned each column of the Globe and almost ere I knew a growing dimness stole across the printed page; I drew it nearer and behold! 'twas yellowed over with age. My hands, I found, had wrinkled grown, my locks were changed to gray; my form was bent, my vision dim, as I gazed I heard a voice, "Good morning, grandma, dear! I wish you many, many times a Happy New Year." Then tall men said they were my sons, and daughters fair to see told me this wasn't ninety-three, but nineteen forty-three.

Said I: "My memory has failed; how goes the world today?" "You shall go out this afternoon and see the town," cried they.

At that the tears flowed down my cheeks. Quoth I, "The days that are ended when these poor eyes could see the sights."

"Oh, no, we'll have them mended." A grown-up son then seized a knob and pulled up the door.

"The car will be here at once, mother; put on your bonnet." And while he spoke the coupe came; 'twas wonderful to me, how faster than a fabled horse was electricity.

My son just turned a screw; you'd think I'd lost my mind if I should tell how fast we flew, for we left the wind behind.

We went to see the surgeon first. "The lenses crystalline have grown too flat with age," he said. "We must put new ones in."

With that he hypnotized my mind in some peculiar way, such rarest visions floated by, then quickly passed away.

I woke, my eyes were strong and well, and hastening to depart we paid the fee and entered next a gallery of art. But as to pictures, when I turned, so very strange they seemed, I thought the artist must have sketched the stories he had dreamed.

"We never think of painting now," my guide said, with a laugh. "These are but landscapes in the moon, taken by photograph."

"What! are there people in the moon?" "Oh, yes, indeed!" said he. "Here is a lunar telescope; look through and you will see."

I gazed, and to my great surprise distinctly saw them walking. I listened at another tube and there I heard them talking.

"You see," said he, "we've learned to catch such swift, intense vibrations in the thin ether that we hear their slightest intonations. You look surprised," my son went on. "I'll show those eyes of yours a sight worth while, our famous scheme that beats the Paris sewers. These little gutters ramify through all the streets and streets and catch the rain and hall and melting snow. These tiny gratings match, conducting down to pipes beneath, which take it miles below straight towards the center of the earth, where the great heat, you know, will turn it into steam of course, and up it comes again, by other pipes, to spin and weave and cook and print for men. It feeds the factories through the land with no expense for fuel; it polishes for artisans full many a precious jewel. We've laid large pipes through all the streets to warm the winter weather, so rheumatism's out of date and done with altogether."

"Now, mother, we will go and lunch in Africa's sunny clime," and drawing out his watch he said, "I see there's ample time. The sub-Atlantic tunnel's done; we'll take it over there. The cars are sent through every hour by the force of compressed air." He placed me on a cushioned seat within an egg-shaped car, suspended in an iron tube. I felt a sudden jar, and then, to my astonishment, conscious of nothing more, I found that we were standing upon the farther shore.

And soon we reached a city near the Mountains of the Moon. (They told me Ethiopia would be admitted soon as one of the United States, for China late had been.) We found a place to order lunch, by three tall men brought in. They served us well, but spoke no word, while gravely bowing low.

Quoth me: "I thought that slavery was done with long ago." "No," he said. "Then who, I asked, 'are these these stalwart Ethiopians?'"

# Our Long Suit

*A MID the vicissitudes of this changing time and with the consciousness of impatience that comes with the flight of a year, it is pleasant to think of the enduring character of the best thing in life, infalling love, as does the writer of the following verse:*

**ARDS and the game are ours as time flits by And deals us chances on the uncertain stage, But, while our wisdom may increase with age, We seldom win, however hard we try.**

**Clubs promise most to our insistent youth, And diamonds glitter to our later gaze, But melancholy spades our hopes amaze And leave them buried after all, forsooth.**

**We count the riches of the passing days, Our gains, our losses, and our gain withal, Our greatest gain, the one that once so small, Ever increasing, stays with us always.**

**Joy after joy approaches and departs, But we have kept the fellowship of hearts!**

—Timothy Barry

"They are not human, mother, dear; they're only tame gorillas." Much as I feared the tunnel then, I feared gorillas more, and glad was I to come again back to our beloved shore.

"When home once more my son remarked: 'You'll want to see the play at the Olympian theater; it is their matinee.'" "I think I'd like to stay indoors," I said, "and rest awhile."

"Oh, well, you need not leave the house," he answered with a smile. "We do not go to theaters like the cannible. I hope, just darkness, close the drawing-room, open the dioscopia and you will see the actresses, the cornices and the lights."

Beside it stands the telephone and you can hear with ease." "What is a dioscopia?" I cried.

A small, objective lens, so placed as to command the stage (as all the world now knew), connected by electric wire with your white plate of glass that is framed in panel on our wall, and ever this will pass the scenery and actors both until the play is through. By electricians it was tried in 1882."

But that is quite old-fashioned, so I'll show you something new. You'll want to ride in my balloon directly after tea; I'll take you, if you're not too tired, up to the Polar sea."

His madness overpowered me, and I began to weep, when someone shouted in my ear, "You are crying in your sleep."

The Globe had fallen on the floor, the lamp was growing dim, so what my son might yet have said is known to none but him.

**BANISH THAT STRAW MAN**  
Supposing you thought you had been able to ward off all bad luck during the coming year by merely throwing a straw image out of your house on the last day of December. You would have thrown out not only one image, but a dozen. And supposing that with the discarding of the straw effigy you had thrown away all your sins. This is what the people of far-away Korea believe. On the day before New Year's the wise and foreseeing head of each family carefully makes a rough image of straw, which with great ceremony, is taken to the door and thrown away with all the vigor a man would exert when he throws away ill fortunes.

**NEW YEAR OF ANCIENTS**  
The ancient Egyptians, Phoenicians and Persians began their new year at the autumnal solstice (September 21) and the Greeks, until the fifth century, B. C., began the year at the winter solstice (December 21). In 482, B. C. the Greeks changed the festival to June 21, the beginning of summer.

**THE JULIAN CALENDAR**  
In the Julian calendar New Year day occurs 12 days later than in the Gregorian and the countries in which the Greek church predominates observe the holiday on January 12.

**NEW YEAR GIFTS**  
The custom of giving and receiving gifts on New Year day, which originated in Rome, still survives in France and Scotland, although in most countries the exchange of gifts at Christmas has taken its place.

**WHAT SHALL WE WRITE?**  
What shall we write on the fair new page called 1923? Can we not make it a record of golden deeds? Youth's Companion.

# ANIMAL INDUSTRY WORK IN NORTH CAROLINA

**All Phases of Work Are Being Built Up**  
By R. S. Curtis, Director of the Animal Industry Service, Raleigh, N. C. (By the Associated Press).—All phases of the animal industry work in North Carolina are being built up on "broad, substantial lines." Fundamental in their nature, and plans are being completed to promote a larger program during 1923, according to the annual report of the division to R. W. Kilgore, director of the Farm Extension Service, made public tonight.

"Generally speaking," said R. S. Curtis, acting chief of the division in his summary, "all unimportant or ineffective phases of extension work are being eliminated and replaced by broad lines of specific work which really reach the people."

"This may well be illustrated by the specific feeding demonstrations which are being carried on by the office of swine extension, the work which is being done by the use of the sheep-extension truck, enabling this office to carry a complete line of equipment, and the culling and marketing demonstrations being carried on by the office of poultry extension."

Twenty-four cheese factories in the state have received assistance from the dairy extension office during the year, it is stated. The expert is supposed to be devoted entirely to manufacturing problems, the report continues, but the price of cheese reached such a low mark in the early season, the officials speak much of their time in holding meetings and making personal visits in order to stimulate sufficient interest to open several of the smaller factories.

"When the price which the factory can pay for milk goes below ten cents per gallon, which was the case with a few of the factories in the early spring," it reads, "it is very difficult to get a sufficient amount on which to operate, although this market condition may prevail only a short time."

"These factories were organized during the period of the World War when an abnormally high cheese market prevailed. The decline in the cheese market since 1919 has brought a corresponding decline in dairy interest, and only thirteen factories have operated throughout the year. Some of these, however, have manufactured more cheese, and cheese of a higher quality, this year than during any previous year of their operations."

"During the latter part of this summer, the cheese market was advanced and the managers of several factories which did not operate have expressed a desire to open up early next spring, or as soon as the milk supply is sufficient to operate on."

"Due to the low market for American cheese, it was thought advisable to try out the manufacture of Swiss cheese, which usually sells for about twice the price of Cheddar. So, on September 14, Mr. E. V. Ellington, representing the federal department of agriculture dairy division, Mr. Farham and Mr. Wilson and myself held a conference in Asheville and decided to start the work in Cove Creek (Cheese Factor, Watauga county). The federal and state departments of agriculture entered into the project co-operative."

"A second-hand Swiss Cheese outfit was located in Ohio by Mr. Farham and purchased by the state department of agriculture. Cools and warm curing rooms were built, and on December 2nd the first Swiss Cheese was made."

"Twenty-three wheel Swiss Cheese, weighing 2,067 pounds, were made from December 2 to February 8. This lot of cheese filled the curing rooms and at a conference of Mr. S. C. Thompson, United States department of agriculture dairy division, Mr. Farham, Wilson, Graham and Arey, it was decided to discontinue manufacturing Swiss Cheese until there could be ripened and marketed."

"It was Mr. Thompson's desire that the work be carried on in an experimental way for twelve months before undertaking it on a commercial scale, due to the uncertainties connected with the manufacturing of this type. At this conference, it was decided that Mr. Wilson should supervise the ripening of the cheese, which required about four months."

"All cheese excepting one graded No. 1. In standardizing milk for the first twenty cheeses, slightly too much fat was removed, which gave a tough body. This was corrected, however, later. A mechanical stirrer, oil incubator and sterilizer have been added to the equipment and work resumed on September 11th."

"At the present time the work is not developed sufficiently to express an opinion concerning its final outcome. The results, however, are very encouraging. If it is demonstrated that Swiss Cheese can be made under Western North Carolina conditions this will make it possible to obtain about twice the amount for the milk as was sold from making Cheddar cheese."

"During the year, the report continues, forty-seven meetings, demonstrations, sales, dairy schools and milk consumption campaigns have been held, a total of 5,603 persons attending them. Assistance has been given in family cow purchasing, milk utilization and the organization of milk associations. Exhibits were placed at fairs in Winston-Salem, Raleigh, Fayetteville, Greenville, Tarboro, Pinehurst, Wilson, Statesville and Elizabeth City."

"Much conservative dairy extension work is being carried on which is bringing about a healthy condition of the industry," the report reads. "The newness of dairying, its problems and scarcity of home-trained men is becoming less noticeable. This is due to the fact that considerable attention and instruction has been given to the management of local creameries, milk plants, ice cream factories and their patrons."

"This work consists largely of giving advice concerning the organization of new creameries, selection of sites, plans for building, purchase of equipment, installation of machinery, supplying creamery records, securing disreputable managers, better markets and helping, and answering inquiries that aid in making the plants more efficient."

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**Pulling the Throttle**  
By Christopher G. Hazard  
(©, 1922, Western Newspaper Union.)

IT IS the custom of a certain railway engineer to have his boy with him now and then in the engine cab. The youngster states that he has "rung the bell and blown the whistle," but that he has not yet "pulled the throttle."

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At the following tabulation shows the increase in production of bull steer 1917, in which year 834,744 pounds were made; 1918 922,222 pounds; 1919 911,000 pounds; 1920, 945,512 pounds; 1921, 1,543,000 pounds.