## A District The U.S.A. Doesn't Brag About

Blue Hole, Mudlick, Greasey Fork, Stinking Creek: these are the names of mountain communities located along the creek beds here in eastern Kentucky. Here, where paved roads are few, lives a segment of the 10,000,000 mountain people of the Southern Ap-

form the major part of that group of citizens whom President Kennedy has called the "underprivil eged in America." High rates of illiteracy and low economic opportunity makes this region one of the most problematical and challenging areas in the United

The people of these hills live life as deceptively simple as the direct folk names by they call their places. They do not seem to move fast or push hard; when a man wants to shoot doing and hunts. He has time for conversation, and time for "jes'

Underneath this leisurely surface, however, is a many-colored society, a complex pattern of life which often becomes torn and imperfectly mended when the

when the city reaches his The area commonly referred to as the Southern Appalachians consists of approximately 130,000 square miles covering the mountainous parts of seven states: Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia Over 1,500,000

people have left this region in the last ten years, following wellworn migration paths north to urban centers such as Chicago, indianapolis, and Cleveland. In recent years their destinations are being extended over longer distances. Many of these migrants are not equipped to participate in the urban environment. The most poorly trained orm ghettos in the cities, or move, of necessity, to the slums. Statistics dealing with the mountain area itself are signifi-

ntly enough below the na tional norm to reflect upon the prosperity and well-being of the nation as a whole. In eastern Kentucky the average wage earner makes \$650 a year, onethird the average annual income in the United States. This figure ncludes welfare payments and other state and federal subsidies. Eastern Kentucky has not been self-supporting in 30 years, and ves some \$15,000,000 a year in direct relief, and a correspond-

ing sum in "mollygrub," free commodities distributed to those who qualify for welfare. The reasons for this local depression are many, and involve he explosion of several myths which have become the spectacles through which this area is commonly viewed. In the past, natural resources of coal and timber were the primary source of income here. The mountains have been wastefully stripped; trees which cover their slopes are all second or third growth now, unnificant scale. But the coal is by no means exhausted, and the coal industry is not dead. Rather, it is the mining of coal by men

The rapid mechanization of the ch began in the early 1950's has put more than 50 per cent of the coal miners out of



ence Monitor.

Agriculture too offers no re solution to the lack of economic opportunity in the mountains. Alhough local teams of agrarian experts are working to develop aximum utilization of the soil there is simply not enough cultivatable land to make farming a major economic prop here. Eighty per cent of eastern Kentucky is too steep for habitation. In Clay County, Kentucky, the figure rises to 90 per cent, in Leslie

and creek bed.

tional and technical skills.

of having been taken advantage of, of having been used and ex ploited

conditions of environment which provide a further set of sobering statistics. Only 10 per cent of the farm homes in Clay County, for example, have running water, less than 6 per cent have telephones, and less than 5 per cent have inside plumbing.

Of the 10,000,000 illiterates in the United States, over 2,000,000 live in the Southern Appalachians. More than 80 per cent of the young people in eastern Ken-tucky fail to finish high school. This lack of education, together with poor diet and hygiene, caused the rejection of almost half the men called up for military service from the me gion during World War II. Lacking economic opportunity in his homeland, and ill-prepared

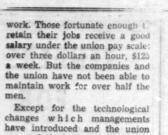
o move to the cities, the mounaineer faces a bleak future. Yet there is a brighter side to his situation also, for in recent years the people of the Southern Appalachians themselves have initiated programs of development and education on a small but growing scale.

These programs, and the unique way of life of the mountaineer, subjects of two subsequent articles.

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DANGER AREA — In preparation for a new series of nuclear tests in the Pacific, the U.S Defense Dept. and Atomic Energy Commission have designated a large rectangular space around Christmas Island as the general test site. The area, shuded on Newsmap, is 600 miles wide and 800 miles long. The announcement is a warning for mariners, navigators, aviators and others to steer clear of the area.



have introduced and the union accepted, the industry might have lost still more of its market. A royalty is paid into the union welfare fund, which helps the retired and the disabled, but little seems to have been done to help the displaced and unemployed To an extent, new sources of

energy such as natural gas and petroleum have decreased the demand for coal. Even if the demands of the United Mine Workers for increased embargoes on the importation of crude petroleum were met, however, and even if new synthetic uses for coal are developed, it is improbable that this would create work in the mines for all those who are now laid off. The "claw" has replaced the man, writes John W. Dower in the Christian Sci-

County to 991/2 per cent. And much of the rare flatland is river Partiermore, the area is not attractive to most industries. A-gainst the lure of a cheap labor force lie the detrimental factors of poor transportation and power

facilities, and the lack of educa-Prof. Joseph Mobley, agricultural economics expert of the University of Kentucky, estimates that 50,000 new jobs are needed to meet the present demands of unemployed and underemployed people in eastern Ken tucky alone. In addition to this number over 16,000 young people join the labor force here each year. Extending these figures over the next 10 years, it is ap-

parent that more than 150,000 new jobs must be created in eastern Kentucky alone in order to employ the local labor pool. Faced with the lack of rural job opportunity on the one hand, the lack of urban skills on the other, the individual mountaineer finds himself trapped. His words are black and often bitter. There is among many a sense

Underlying this situation are

Sliced bananas for garnish Ground nutmeg Arrange 7 graham crackers in tom of a 10x6x2-inch baking dish. Cover with a 1/2-inch layer of applesauce. Top with a layer of bananas sliced 1/4-inch thick. Repeat until dish is filled having graham crackers as top layer. Refrigerate 11/2 to 2 hours. Just before serving, combine cream, sugar and pure vanilla extract. Whip until cream stands in soft peaks. Spread over top of pudding. Serve as dessert garnished with sliced bananas and dash of ground nutmeg. YIELD: 8 servings.

APRICOT BAVARIAN CREAM 1 envelope plain gelatin 11/4 cups cold canned apricot nectar

cup sugar teaspoon salt 2 egg yolks, slightly beaten tablespoon lemon juice teaspoon vanilla gegg whites, stiffly beaten

1 cup heavy cream, whipped Soften gelatin in cold apricot juice in top of double boiler. Add sugar and salt and place over boiling water; stir until dissolved. Slowly pour hot mixture over beaten egg yolks, stirring constantly. Return to double boiler and cook over hot, not boiling, water, stirring constant ly until mixture coats spoon. Remove from heat; add vanilla and lemon juice. Chill until mixture is a bit thicker than consistency of unbeaten egg whites. Fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites, then the whipped cream. Pour into individual molds. Chill until firm. Decorate with sprigs of mint leaves.

. . . BANANA LUNCHEON SALAD Head lettuce 1 tablespoon milk 4 medium bananas 1 cup mineed dried beef or cooked ham Fresh parsley Arrange lettuce on salad plates.

Mix mayonnaise with milk. Cut bananas into 1-inch chunks. Dip



METER MEDIC - Charles Murphy has a most unusual job.

of parking meters. London officials keep a close watch on

timing mechanisms to make sure that motorists get full

value out of their money. He inspects about 200 per day.

Here's an easy dessert that can | in mayonnaise and then roll in

minced dried beef or cooked ham.

Arrange 5 pieces bananas on

each serving. Garnish with fresh

PEPPERMINT ANGEL

YIELD: 4 servings.

1 cup milk

16 marshmallows

stick candy

6-8 servings.

Angel food cake

Chocolate sauce

Heat milk in sauc

and stir until melted. Chill until

thick and syrupy. Fold whipped

cream into marshmallow mix-

a delciate pink, then fold in

indy. Pour into freezing tray

ture. Add food coloring to tint

and freeze until firm. To serve,

top angelfood cake with the pep-

hocolate sauce over it. YIELD.

Warning! This is going to be

No one should blame Jackie

Kennedy for being good-looking.

... Nor should anyone expect the U.S. President's wife to ride a

bicycle in from the airport or

slop over to the Government

House reception in blue jeans.

We expect her to look like a lady.

But it seems to be no accident

only in different languages.

that the crowds in Rome and the

crowds in New Delhi shouted the

same thing—"America's Queen"

Jackie has certainly put on a

queenly performance, backed by

her sister, Princess Radziwill, of

London, wife of a one-time Pol-

We are informed by leased

wire whenever Mrs. Kennedy

changes from sleek black to stun

way to diamonds.

office.

ning white, whenever pearls give

Worst of all, the most inconse

quential statements of the First

parent awe. Jackie's earth-shak-

ing assertions like, "I have a

little girl about your age," or

"That's a presty name," are

enough to send the press corps

galloping to the nearest telegraph

Maybe it's the fault of the

ress. Twenty reporters are free-

oading on Jackie's junket and.

barring some tremendous devel-

opment like a cobra getting away

Indian official saying that they've

had about enough foreign aid,

these folks will naturally be

A lot of the world has the idea

that Americans are so rich from

having stolen so much wealth

from the poor Latin Americans

and the poor Africans and the

aid doesn't hurt us a bit and the

only crying shame is that we

don't really loosen up and atone

Somehow, it would seem, our

own self-interest would lie in trying to convince these people

that we are a hard-working race

who built an empire out of

and plowing straight and chop-

ping with a will. Also, that we

have the highest rate of income

taxes on earth and the most mag-nificent national debt.

a lovely lady, an aristocrat to her

fingertips, representing the tiny

and vanishing fox-hunting set of

Virginia.—Tulsa Tribune

This idea will never be sold by

wilderness by getting up early

poor Asiatics, etc. that f

for our materialistic sins.

pressed for copy.

rom a snake charmer or some

. . are reported with ap-

permint mixture and drizz

A Sour Note About

A Sweet Lady

a sour one. . . .

be made the day before serving.

Serve it with scoops of ice cream

BAKED, LEMON PUDDING

Combine sugar, cornstarch, and

salt in saucepan; add water grad-

until thickened. Stir about 1/2 the

ually and cook over direct hear

hot mixture into the beaten eggs;

stir back into pan. Cook 1 minute

onger. Remove from heat; add

butter and lemon juice. Pour into

Mix together 11/2 cups crushed

ornflakes, 1 cup brown sugar.

2 cup melted butter, 1 cup flour,

½ teaspoon soda, and 1 cup shredded coconut. Pour ¾ of

mixture into a 9-inch-square

greased pan. Pour in lemon fill

ing. Sprinkle remaining mixture

on top and bake at 350° F. 20-25

minutes. Cut in squares when

you serve it, either hot or cold.

BANANA-APPLESAUCE

CAKE

teaspoon pure vanilla extract

6 graham crackers

4 medium bananas

1 tablespoon sugar

3 cups fresh applesauce

cup heavy cream

crumb-lined baking dish.

Crumb Topping:

or with whipped cream.

2 tablespoons cornstarch

2 cup fresh lemon juice

1 cup sugar

teaspoon salt

1 cup cold water

2 eggs, beaten

He uses an electronic stethoscope to check the "heart beat"

Surely the oddest thing about the British economy is that practically nobody can afford to buy himself a lunch any more. A house, a car, a television, clothes, a holiday? Yes, one can

But lunch? No. Probably a majority of comnercial firms now issue their clerical staffs with luncheon vouchers. Which is why every other restaurant has a little sticker "LV" in the window. With voucher the staff can get 3s. 6d. (50 cents) worth of lunch at one of the restaurants without paying. The firm pays later and writes the cost off its taxes. Where there is no luncheon voucher there may be a canteen,

with a subsidized meal at a giveaway price. Where there is no canteen here may be a kitchen where the staff can cook itself a little

Where there is no kitchen the

taff probably brings its own andwiches. Virtually half the people lunchng in the crowded restaurants where 3s.6d. would not even tip he porter are doing so as guests of the other half. And most of ne other half are either going o sign the bill (on behalf of the firm), get the cost back out of the petty cash account later, or claim an allowance against tax when they send their form (and the bill) in to the Inland Rev

What is certain is that practically nobody will be having a proper lunch at his or her own Very few people in this coun-

try today could afford to do so. No fooling. That's a fact. 1 cup heavy cream, whipped It seems a very odd state of Few drops red food coloring It may be that the party that cup crushed peppermint will win the next election will be the party that adopts as its logan the words, "Let us pay our

own way."

For when people pay their own way each gets the lunch he wants nd deserves, writes John Allan May in the Christian Science

When others pay-or else one doesn't eat—not only does the luncher usually eat a meal he oes not want but society loses by introducing into its system a new and random set of privileges. Now the reason why people cannot afford to pay for lunch s simply that taxation is too reduced—three cheers for that! | rehearsing for a scene he - but it still stands at 45 per

For £200 you could not ea the Savoy every day. But you could eat across the street. Or look at it another Because people cannot afford pay the full economic fare on

£200 (\$569).

cent. On a basically sm (\$1,400) car the tax is more to

railways the railways are more than £150,000,000 a year.
So this £150,000,000 is single collected by the tax man instal of the railway clerk. Now that would buy lunch for a week for every man, wom and child in the country. While means that not having it cause £150,000,000 to be unavailable for lunch.

In other words, running rail. ways at a loss means going with This is indeed an ecor fact-of-life that people seem uaware of and yet cann Nothing is free. The state never pays for a ing; the taxpayer does.

income; i.e., the to out 40 per cent of the If a nation, or a man, pays % per cent of income for housing 25 per cent for housel per cent on motoring, and 40 per cent on government going to be much left over

At the present mo

KNEADS THE DOUGH -Singing wildly as he works, Mickey Rooney works with a large pile, of dough. He is plays in a television show

## Fashion Hint

WARMER WEATHER



## To Hear - But icult To See

he evening of the twenty und, whirring and spin suggesting proud activity, set free. The spring are making it known in the news, having of it myself. Their sound ces all this changing land, bove the whispered roars

is a tiny tan frog with ged cross or X on its named Hyla Crucifer male of the species has peaking up on behalf of penings for millions of In that capacity it is ative enough. Its voice, incredibly loud and for an animal that is not over an inch long, is am-by means of a large like pouch which acts as

From An Old Friend The crows returned to Maine, all their vast population this year, on the 14th and 15th the bogs, ponds, edges, of March, which may or may not amps, and other wet areas of Cape, individual spring be on schedule. The 14th was a lovely day overhead, but still pers are very hard to find. snowbound below, and the ring a cool evening, as the warmish southerly breeze brought the crows back in great ves. I hear the peepers' collecswirling flocks. On the morning voice rising up around me, of the 15th they had settled in, into the sky On the nks of Berry's Hole, that deep, and I was roused in the first glimmer of morning by an old mpy hollow nearby, there is veteran whose salute from a pulsing, piercing, deafening pine on the knoll gets just the wind suddenly right leverage to start the wallws over in a loud torrent but paper in my bedroom. Winter's back, they say, is broken, and peepers keep on. I walk ther down and they stop; then from now out we're on the down begin again, after I sit for a minute or two. The The crow has always interaks are wet, after a light afested me, for he is a bird that oon rain, and they must b hardly fits the definitions of the ered by frogs, judging by the

PLEASE

KEEP OFF

A Word About Crows

Auduboners, yet he does just

about anything that is done by the robin, bluebird and finch He

comes and goes with the charg-

ing season, he sings to me pleas-

antly from yonder bush, he is friendly and industrious, and he

is as good a harbinger as we need.

That his voice is uncultivated,

even unharrowed, is perhaps not

his fault, and that his plumage

s undecorative is unfortunate.

If he isn't as cute and as perky

as the warblers, at least there is more of him to love. In the

spring, upon his return, he is al-

In the fall, when the day has

arrived and a brisk northerly

wind is forecasting the time to

their flight south. It is as if they

had a meeting place and an advertised call from the secretary.

We see them winging in, pur-

poseful and direct, to join the

then they all take off at once

same way. On the 14th the sky

was filled with crows, on the

15th they had fanned out into

what the surveyists would call

the population density. Until fall,

again, the vicinity will have just

flock that is making up, and

come, the crows assemble for

ways fat.



and; but I search every bit

ground with a flashlight and

low, which is gray, dusted rith fog, and in the clear openg overhead the stars fling out nd away. Wtear stands dark rass hummocks and shrubs hoke the wet areas beyond I it for many minutes concentration ing on one area with my flashight. The peepers' cry is deafenng. Then at last, I see one. It | and go. They come back the mps onto my shoes. And then other, on a low lying branch, noving along in the light - it. splaces a third, which is topled down into the leaves. They em limp in action. A peeper ninute, almost weightless in

adpoles and minnows that off into deep water from a i's edge when you approach t they are not bothered by the am of a flashlight. Such a tiny thing, this animal. cool, moist, anonymous ambian, for so proud a message can see that a peeper's whole body pumps as it calls. It is like a bellows, and the vocal sac ows out like a blister, bluishen in the light. 'Peep-peep eep," and the whole night is lled with an insistent, stirring No human statement can this simple, triumphas

CROSSWORD

PUZZLE

Nearby footsteps will silence ode of revelation. The earth begins again. - From "Nature's ear: The Seasons of Cape Cod,"

SWORD

S. Means of passage

Draw off

10. Grease

11. Seaweed

23.
17. Taro paste

34.
17. Taro paste

39. Carried over

(ab.)

41. D

42. Fe
nan

42. Specialist in
planning
meals
25. Fancy
26. Eagle's nest
27. Food fish

48. Vase

49. Specialist in
planning
meals
25. Fancy
26. Eagle's nest
27. Food fish

48. Vase

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

3 4

5 7 77

32 33

35 36

7 38 39

40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49

50 57 52

53 54 3-31



which he breeds in his home. in Duesseldorf. West Germany Ahrens isn't a bit afraid of the spiders, but his fellow tenants are scared to deuth of them.

You can also laugh like a hyena, bay like a donkey, or sing an aria from La Traviata — it doesn't matter. If you make some kind of a noise, a crow will come, often in curious flocks, and he will wheel about over the pine trying to figure out what kind of a crow you are

and if he knows you. It's good the spring crow is fat, for he has a lean month after he gets here. They are scavengers, but there isn't much to scavenge on the snow. Ducks and songbirds aren't back yet and there won't be any eggs for a while. Cornfields are still unplowed But the crow makes out, somehow, and spon they'll have their nests refurbished in the spruces. Back when I was a barefooted boy I had a tame crow. He was a lot of fun, and since we fed him in the winter he didn't fly with the crowd. It was my job to take the cows to pasture every morning. Eager for feed, the

about so many to the acre, or square mile, and their congregations will be local. ladies would step from the tie-It always amuses me to see the advertising in the catalogs for a "crow call." This item, listed postpaid at \$1.95. is made from the lane, for cows are creatures of habit and they knew the way. postpaid at \$1.95, is made from The grass would be wet from extra quality black cherry, and dew, and cool, and some mornis said to be "an important step ings a summer fog or mist mull in duck conservation" because would hang over the countryside. crows destroy a large amount of The sun would burn it off later, duck and songbird eggs. Spe led but in the early hours it gave out, this means that sportsmen the pasture lane something of a so-called, tootle on these gadgmagic roadway into fairyland. The stick I carried, which stood ets to attract the crows and then shoot them. This conserves ducks by day at the pasture bars and It amuses me, because the by night in the tie-up, was to crow isn't that sophisticated. Astouch up laggards, but it also suming that you want to attract helped as a wand to conjure the crows, you can save \$1.95 by numerous miracles that took standing under a clump of pines place along the way - and a and yelling caw-caw-caw. Crows, morning lane is practically beset who are not wise old owls, will with miracles. come a great distance to find Well, about a hundred yards cut what you are trying to do. from the bars stood a sentinel

pine where the ground was covered with needles. It was like a tunnel. Almost every morning we'd surprise an old crow who was guarding his hearthside up there. I guess he sat looking far off to discern marauding hordes at the horizon, and neglected his cellar window. All at once he'd realize the enemy had sapped him so he'd squawk and fiv away in a sky-rending caco-

phony of raucous discord. One morning I heard small voices up there, so I climbed the pine and got me one. With skinned knees and elbows, for it was a lofty climb, I came down with the youngster inside my shirt, and we became fast friends. Of all the useless things in all the world, I suppose a pet crow is the most useless, but he was sort of fun and he probably kept me from adopting worse hobbies. So, this may be news for lovers of bluebirds and orioles, but I lean toward the black old crow as a harbinger and song bird friend - by John Gould in the Christian Science Monitor.

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## SHORT STORY — The sign, plus pigeons, makes this photo of the Los Angeles City Hall lawn complete in itself by John Russell

syrup, candy, and autumn beauty is undergoing dramatic changes little noticed by the public. The traditional spring "sugarin' off" was not as abundant as it was 20 years ago in New

The sugar maple industry as a whole has suffered a general decline since 1950, says Linwood Leshure, of Ashfield, Mass., a recognized authority on the sugar maple. Some of the reverses have been economic, some natural, some man-made. . . .

nomic slowdown. Existence of the tree itself is threatened by indiscriminate cutting in some areas for use of the lumber in bowling and house-building industries and by blight. Production of maple syrup.

which is used as syrup on pancakes or as candy, has become impractical for the small farmer. 

when the market price for a gallon of maple syrup is \$6, and a laborer receives \$12 or more a Through the 1920's, a gallon of syrup and a day's wages would be about the same, and the farm-

er could hire outside help for the maple tapping. Now, with the wage twice as great, the farmer must leave his sugaring for other, more economically sound fields. Mr. Leshure points out that modern methods of organization and tapping, such as central boil- in it.

have helped to reduce costs. flows in recent years, have tended to depress the industry.

of wood for bowling pins, alleys, and flooring.

trees. The current popularity of bowling and the high turn-over in product (a bowling pin lasts

The sugar maple itself has other woes than just that of eco-

The latter, once the basic producer for the industry, has found that he cannot make a profit

ing camps, direct connections between tree and evaporator, oil heating for the boiling-down vats, new agents to heal tap holes, and modern transportation, But increased use of cane sugar as a sweetener and poor sap

Sugar maple wood is hard and durable, able to withstand constant and heavy use. For this reason, says Mr. Leshure, the bowling and house building industries consume a great amount

The small farmer, unable to exist by the syrup market, is attracted by the \$60 a cord paid by bowling and building interests for maple. The farmer al-

only three months) have encouraged thinning of the maple

this summer

long? Is there a large outlet - valve on the supply tank so that you can fill quickly? Is the out-

missionaries know what this means. Even in so-called Chrising their stand for Jesus Christ. they used to walk in debauchery, drunkenness, tippling and reckless dissipation. Much of today's suffering results from wrong living. Youth, rebellious

forests. . . . Other problems include the construction of roads through stands of maples, indiscriminate use of weed sprays, unusual variations in soil and air temper-

atures, lowering water tables, and the spread of a blight. Organizations such as the Berkshire Pine and Maple Association, the Departments of Pa-thology of Vermont, Cornell, and Pennsylvania Universities, and the United States Government, have been studying the situation, but nothing conclusive as to a definitive cause for the blight.

These ideas from C. B. Kelly, O.A.C. botanist, may help you do better job spraying orchards

Have you had your orchard sprayer out yet to see if it needs some repairs or replacements? Better check the nozzles, screens, valves, pressure regulator, hose and connections, if you haven't done so already. Will the engine start easily? Will you have a breakdown in the middle of the spray season just because a pump or engine needed an over-haul?

Remember to drain the water from the spray outfit after you try it out the first time and again every night if you are applying early dormant sprays on frui trees. As long as we have freezing temperatures at night there is danger of the pump being cracked when the water freezes

Does orchard spraying take too long? Before you buy a bigger outfit take a careful look at your equipment for filling the spray tank. Is the water supply close to the orchard or do you waste a lot of time driving back and forth from a distant supply? Perhaps you need more than one place to fill up? Or you might haul water by truck direct to the sprayer or to a supply tank. Have

you thought of a large catch basin on a main tile drain as a water supply, or a farm pond?

Is there lots of water or do you run out before noon? Is the supply tank large enough and will the water pump keep up with the demand?

Does the job of filling take too

tional impasse that they need psychiatric care. One 18 - year old was treated in a clinic for alcoholism. I was called to see a man in jail. He wanted me to visit his and visit him and convey to them his message for sorrow for his misbehaviour. I found his wife

**FSUNDAY SCHOOL** 

Suffering for Christ's Sake 1 Peter 3:13-18; 4:1-5; 7-19.

nan suffer as a Christian, I

glorify God on this behalf. 1 Peter 4:16

The problem of suffering is al-

ways with us. In our lesson Peter distinguishes between suf-

fering for Christ's sake and suf-

"If ye be reproached for the

name of Christ, happy are ye;

for the spirit of glory and of God

resteth upon you." Christ is an

eousness' sake. He "hath once

suffered for sins, the just for the

unjust, that he might bring us to God." We should rejoice

when we are partakers of

Christ's sufferings. Some of our

tian lands, some suffer for tak-

against the guidance of parents,

sometimes get to such an emo

Peter reminds his readers how

ring as an evil doer. He says,

him not be ashamed: but let him

Memory Scripture: Yet if any

had been too badly beaten to come. He had been so drunk that he hadn't realized what he was doing. A picture on the wall showed his wife in happier years. Now, in abject poverty, she has all but given up hope. He start-ed on the free drinks provided while he was serving in the army during the war. Finally he became an alcoholic. What the sense of security! This is suffering. I know a teenager in pail for misdeeds following a drinking party. He had a comfortable home, but, alas, has gone

astray. Many are suffering as a result of their own sins. Jesus Christ can save us from our sins if we will repent of them and entrust our lives to Him. Then, if we suffer, we can endure in the spirit of our Saviour who suf-fered so much for us.

drive under it easily and not have to do a lot of jockeying to get into the right position?

Where do you keep your spray

materials, measures, and scales Right beside the water supply? Are there wet spots in the orchard where you get stuck. The

Upsidedown to Prevent Peeking

do you need larger tires on the

sprayer?





