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1956

The 164th Continuous Year of Publication

No.
CLXIV

SPRING.

SUMMER.

THE
OLD

FARMER'S

1956

ALMANAC

BY

ROBERT B. THOMAS



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN



ROBERT B. THOMAS



AUTUMN.



WINTER.

Nichols

Price 25 Cents

THIS IS THE ORIGINAL ROBT. B. THOMAS FARMER'S ALMANAC FIRST ISSUED IN 1792 FOR THE YEAR 1793.

Weather Forecast, Planting Tables.



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John Hancock
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS



George French
Long winter's evening music in a country parlor, Addison, Maine.



Washington's Birthday, Dublin, N. H.

R. S.



Samuel Myslis
Study in Adolescence. Spring (Lat. 40 deg. North, 1955)



R. S.
Swallows returning to the Mission at San Juan Capistrano, California, just as predicted. This miracle happens every year on St. Joseph's Day. We didn't believe it but here is the proof right from our own camera's telescopic lens. We carried the latter to the Mission, March 19, 1955, and just as the sun was setting, made this picture of the first swallows coming in. (Large bird just to left of the cross is a pigeon.)

Number One Hundred and Sixty-four.

THE
(OLD)
FARMER'S ALMANACK,
CALCULATED ON A NEW AND IMPROVED PLAN
FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1956

Being LEAP YEAR, and (until July 4)
180th year of American Independence

FITTED FOR BOSTON, AND THE NEW ENGLAND STATES, WITH SPECIAL CORRECTIONS AND CALCULATIONS TO ANSWER FOR ALL THE UNITED STATES.

Containing, besides the large number of Astronomical Calculations and the Farmer's Calendar for every month in the year, a variety of

NEW, USEFUL, AND ENTERTAINING MATTER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1792

BY ROBERT B. THOMAS.



COLONIAL NEW ENGLAND PRAYER

"O Lord, thou knowest we do not want Thee to send us a rain which shalt pour down in fury, and swell our streams, and sweep away our baycocks, and fences, and bridges; but Lord, we want it to come drizzle-drozzle—drizzle-drozzle for about a week. Amen."

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ROBERT HAYNES, MRS. ALTON P. SWAN, ·
DR. EUGENE L. SWAN

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TO PATRONS AND CORRESPONDENTS

This is the 164th consecutive annual edition of The (Old) Farmer's Almanac(k) . . . the oldest continuously published, in the same name and format, periodical in America. This edition is for the year 1956 or Atomic Year 12. Last year's edition enjoyed once again the largest paid almanac newsstand sale in the world. For those who were unable to obtain copies we are again adding to the newsstand supply. This addition will bring our total distribution to one million copies.

Loring B. Andrews made the complicated astronomy tables, David Morton the poetry, Nancy Dixon the recipes, and Benjamin Rice the Farm Calendars, Anecdotes and Pleasantries, Agricultural Science, besides acting as an associate editor. Abe Weatherwise prepared the weather.

The well informed know that Abe was an established weather forecaster long before the OFA came into being. What is more he had his own almanac. On page 11 this year you will find the actual Man of the Signs which Abe used back in 1784.

And there were two other "Abe's" of some note who had connexions with this Almanac over the years. More recently was Abraham Lincoln whose use of this Almanac in the Armstrong murder trial in 1858 is well known, and Abel Bowen, who drew the Father Time woodcut on the title page back in 1809. The latter was Boston's first professional woodcut artist and his work in the OFA antedates all other woodcuts revealed in any other almanac today. For your interest and, if you live long enough (like a certain General, OFA readers never die), financial profit, we are including this year (page 83) five woodcuts made by this same Abel Bowen in 1830 for a now rare edition of Gulliver's Travels, published in Boston.

Correspondence with readers, from whom we are always glad to hear, has this year been very heavy. We have tried to answer each and every question, even if only with a scrawl on the bottom of the query. Many seem to be confused with our use of the Dominical Letter instead of "S" for Sunday. Quite a few ask how to read our weather forecasts. Some want help in adjusting this Almanac to their own locale. These things are covered thoroughly on pages 11, 101, and 110—as are many other items. Please consult these pages first before querying us. Then if all is not clear, by all means write in . . . with self addressed return card or envelope enclosed.

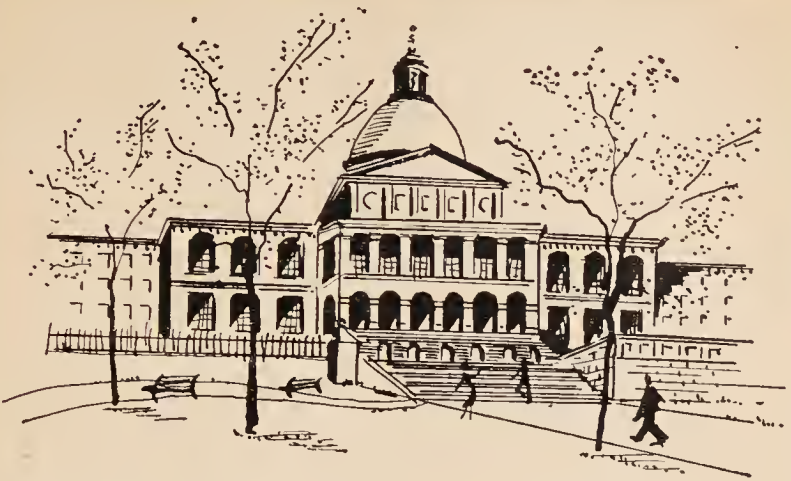
F. K. S. Cuba, N.Y. The three "Chilly Saints" of May 11, 12, and 13 got this appellation not because of their cold natures but because their days are celebrated on these three days which are normally chilly everywhere. These dates are also known as the "Dogwood Winter." T. M., Brooklyn, N.Y. How do you tell when an earthquake is happening? Just hang a coat hanger on a doorknob. It will sing. I. L., No. Adams, Mass. If you were foolish enough to purchase an outdoor arena, that does not mean we have to be foolish enough to try and tell you the one event in seven for which you will probably get clear weather. J. B. B., Poughkeepsie, N.Y. You ask for a special dispensation. You want us to change the "Ides" to begin on March 15. We love you, too, but what will "Old Colind" say if we do this?

Many governmental, quasi-public, and private sources have been used in the preparation of the Almanac this year. To these we owe and grant sincere gratitude as well as to the very many newspaper editors, columnists, news services, radio broadcasters, TV stations, and magazines without whose aid and interest the OFA would have perished many years ago. It is beyond our capacity to deliver adequately our full thanks to the very many whose interest continues in the welfare of this publication. We trust our own efforts in its behalf may continue to warrant your approbation. Man, however, in these things can only propose. God is the true disposer. In this then it is by our works and not our words we would be judged. These we hope will sustain us in the humble, though proud, station we have so long held, in the name of

Your ob'd servant,

Robt. D. Thomas.

June 1, 1955



**PART OF THE YANKEE TRADITION
... AND PROUD OF IT!**

For more than a century, Jordan Marsh Company has been a familiar part of the New England scene. Generation after generation of shoppers have come to us for fine quality, significant values, varied assortments and friendly service.

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Jordan Marsh Company

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PRINCIPAL HOLIDAYS, ETC. IN 1956

America has no nationwide holidays. Each state determines its own. In the table that follows (*) indicates those quite generally observed by all states; (**) indicates those for only certain states; and (***) indicates days usually observed in some localities though probably not observed as holidays. Only continental United States is covered here. These dates are also all indicated on right hand calendar pages (13-35) in abbreviated form.

Jan. 1 (*) New Year's Day	May 13 (***) Mother's Day
Jan. 8 (**) Battle of New Orleans	May 19 (**) Armed Forces Day
Jan. 19 (**) Robert E. Lee's Birthday (South)	May 20 (**) Mecklenburg Day (N. C.)
Jan. 26 (**) MacArthur Day (Ark.)	May 30 (*) Decoration or Memorial Day
Jan. 30 (**) F. D. R's Day (Ky W. Va.)	June 3 (**) Jefferson Davis Day (Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Ky., La., Miss., S. C., Tenn., Tex. & Va.)
Feb. 12 (*) Abraham Lincoln's Birthday. (13 States)	June 14 (**) Flag Day (Mo. & Pa.)
Feb. 14 (**) Admission Day (Arizona)	June 15 (**) Pioneer Day (Idaho)
Feb. 14 (***) Valentine's Day	June 17 (***) Father's Day
Feb. 15 (***) Susan B. Anthony Day	June 17 (**) Bunker Hill Day (Suffolk County, Mass.)
Feb. 22 (*) George Washington's Birthday	June 20 (**) West Virginia Day
Feb. 22 (**) Mardi Gras (Ala., Fla., La.)	July 4 (*) Independence Day
Mar. 1 (**) State Day (Nebraska)	July 13 (**) Forrest's Day (Tenn.)
Mar. 2 (**) Texas Independence Day	July 24 (**) Pioneer Day (Utah)
Mar. 7 (**) Burbank Day (Cal.)	Aug. 1 (**) Colorado Day
Mar. 13 (**) Vermont Primary	Aug. 14 (**) Victory Day (Ark., R. I.)
Mar. 15 (**) Jackson Day (Tennessee)	Aug. 16 (**) Bennington, Vt. Battle Day
Mar. 17 (**) St. Patrick's or Evacuation Day (Boston)	Aug. 30 (**) Huey Long Day (La.)
Mar. 25 (**) Maryland Day	Sept. 3 (*) Labor Day
Mar. 30 (**) Good Friday (Conn., Del., Fla., La., Md., Minn., N. J., Penn. & Tenn.)	Sept. 9 (**) Admission Day (Cal.)
Apr. 1 (**) State Election (Michigan)	Sept. 10 (**) Election Day (Me.)
Apr. 2 (**) Easter Monday (N. Car.)	Sept. 11 (**) N. H. Primary
Apr. 12 (**) Halifax Day (N. Car.)	Sept. 12 (**) Defender's Day (Md.)
Apr. 13 (**) Jefferson Day (Ala., Mo., Neb., Okla., Va.)	Sept. 16 (**) Cherokee Day (Okla.)
Apr. 14 (***) Pan American Day	Sept. 17 (***) Citizenship Day
Apr. 19 (**) Patriots' Day (Me., Mass.)	Sept. 23 (***) Am. Indian Day
Apr. 21 (**) San Jacinto Day (Texas)	Oct. 3 (**) Missouri Day
Apr. 22 (**) Okla. Day, Arbor Day, Nebr.	Oct. 10 (**) Okla. Hist. Day
Apr. 23 (**) Fast Day (N. H.)	Oct. 11 (**) Pulaski Day (Neb.)
Apr. 26 (**) Memorial Day (Ala., Fla., Ga., Miss.)	Oct. 12 (*) Columbus Day
May 4 (**) R. I. Independence Day	Oct. 24 (***) United Nations Day
May 10 (**) Memorial Day (N. C. & S. C.)	Oct. 31 (**) Nevada Day
	Nov. 1 (**) All Saints' Day (La.)
	Nov. 4 (**) Will Rogers Day (Okla.)
	Nov. 6 (*) Election Day
	Nov. 11 (*) Veterans' Day
	Nov. 22 (*) Thanksgiving Day
	Nov. 23 (**) Repudiation Day (Md.)
	Dec. 7 (**) Delaware Day
	Dec. 21 (***) Forefather's Day
	Dec. 25 (*) Christmas Day

Here's how we said
what we had to say
79 years ago . . .

in the 1877 edition of The Old Farmer's Almanac

THE OLDEST AND BEST IN THE WORLD!
100 Years Ago
WALTER BAKER & CO.
 BEGAN THE MANUFACTURE OF THEIR CELEBRATED
Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.

Its standard of excellence and purity has won for it a world-wide reputation, and their various preparations have received the **HIGHEST MEDALS** at the **PARIS** and **VIENNA EXPOSITIONS**, and at all the principal exhibitions of the world, over all competitors. They now make the **Finest Vanilla Chocolate**, and the **German Sweet Chocolate**. Their new specialty,

BREAKFAST COCOA,
 Is the great desideratum of . . . and those . . . with we . . .

Here's how we're saying it now



Chocolate
 makes it good . . .
 Baker's
 makes it best

NEXT WINTER'S WEATHER

Also see pages 92 and 97

(Nov., Dec., 1955 and Jan., Feb., Mar. 1956)
AS SEVERE AS ANY OF THE 20th CENTURY

1955

November: Cold and bleak (1-7), bad storms (8-15), mild spell (16-22), snowstorm (23-25), two pronged northeaster (25-30).

December: Blustery and cold (1-7), snows (8-10), rain and sleet (11-17), cold—very cold (18-31) with some snow flurries.

1956

January: Snow, rain and wind (1-11), cold spell (12-22), thaw (23-25), blizzard (26-31).

February: Cold and stormy (1-11), cold spell (12-16), rain or snow (17-23), easterly gales with snow (24-).

March: Dust and snow laden winds (1-4), unsettled (5-9), snowstorm (10-14), tornadoes and gales (15-23), fair (24, 25), rain or haze (26-31).

P. S. Falling annual temperatures will stop the birch "die back" which has killed 25 billion cubic feet of birch in Canada and Maine in recent years.

HOLIDAY WEEKENDS, 1956

Of the thirteen so-called holiday weekends (there are more when one adds the state holidays outside of New England—see page 81), six will afford vacationers three day trips or more. Dates, days of week, and anticipated weather for each follow: New Year's Day, Sunday, **snow**; Feb. 12, Lincoln's, Sunday, **cold**; Feb. 22, Washington's, Wednesday, **clear**; April 19, Patriots', Thursday, **cold**; April 23, Fast (N.H. only), Monday, **hazy**; Memorial, May 30, Wednesday, **nice**; Bunker Hill, June 17 (Mass.), Sunday, **fine**; July 4th, Wednesday, **fine**; Labor Day, Sept. 3, Monday, **nice**; Columbus Day, Oct. 12, Friday, **fine**; Thanksgiving, Nov. 22, Thursday, **bleak**; Christmas, Dec. 25, Tuesday, **white**.

Suggested best vacation weeks: Jan. 16, Feb. 13, May 7, June 11, July 9, Sept. 10, Oct. 1, Nov. 12.

LAST WINTER'S WEATHER

(Nov., Dec., 1954, Jan., Feb., Mar., and part of April, 1955)

On the whole, Abe Weatherwise predicted the weather of last winter on this page of the 1955 OLD FARMER'S ALMANAC with splendid success. He said the winter would continue a trend away from warmer winters. The figures reveal it was colder than any of the past six. (Had the overcoat and skate manufacturers paid some attention to Abe, they would not have been caught in short supply). Some observers complained in midwinter about Abe having missed his two big storms predicted for January. But these observers happened to be in a calm belt between the prongs of both of these storms during which Nantucket and the Grand Banks "never had it worse." The winter sport areas of the north country had skiing from November to May—and south of these, clear down to the Cape, the best skating in years was experienced—especially around Worcester and Hartford. The Hudson River froze over for the first time in 37 years. The frost went deeper (some places four feet) into the ground this past winter than it has in the memory of anyone living—some towns being without water from buried lines for months—and a consequent decimation of the usually wary worms occurred. They were hard to find this spring and what were there were surely on the lean side. In checking over the detailed forecasts and verifications for the winter, we find that Abe came way out ahead of the U.S. Weather Bureau 30 days forecasts, the Woolly Bears, certain exclusive newspaper and magazine predictors, as well as a couple of well-known scientists recently turned "pro." Some may comment on these remarks about Abe that we make a habit of always calling him "right." We have a trunk full of newspaper, government, and scientific reports at hand just now—as we do every year—from which we have drawn the above impartial summary.

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ECLIPSES FOR THE YEAR 1956

There will be four eclipses in 1956, two of the Sun and two of the Moon. Of these only the total eclipse of the Moon on November 18th will be visible from points in the United States.

I. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, May 24, 1956. Visible only in part from Asia, the Aleutians, the Pacific Ocean, Australia, Indian Ocean, Africa, Asia Minor, the Antarctica.

II. A Total Eclipse of the Sun, June 8, 1956. Visible only from water south of Lat. 40 degrees South.

III. A Total Eclipse of the Moon, November 18, 1956. This eclipse will be visible in its entirety to observers throughout the United States. The Moon will start its entry into the earth's umbral shadow at 12.03 A.M.E.S.T. and be totally immersed within it at 1.08 A.M. The middle of the eclipse will occur forty minutes later and the end of the total phase will come at 2.27 A.M.E.S.T. The Moon will be entirely outside the earth's umbral shadow at 3.33 A.M.E.S.T. The eclipse actually will have its beginning on November 17th at 11.00 P.M. when the Moon begins its entry into the less dark penumbral shadow of the earth and the eclipse will be officially at an end at 4.35 A.M. on November 18th when it has completely passed outside the penumbral shadow.

IV. A Partial Eclipse of the Sun, December 2, 1956. The area of visibility of this eclipse encompasses most of Europe and Asia.

MARS COMES CLOSEST SEPTEMBER 7, 1956

When Mars is on the opposite side of the sky from the Sun, on September 7, 1956, the Earth also will be at the same time but two months beyond its farthest point in its orbit away from the Sun, too. Thus, the two planets (actually on the 7th) will be but 35 million miles apart or the closest they ever come to each other. To the average observer Mars will appear nearly as bright as its normally brighter companion, Jupiter, for about a week on either side of the date. To the astronomers, this will be a big day for settling the old "canal" dispute of which astronomers made so much years ago. To astrologists, it will be a field day for dire predictions of disease, catastrophe, depression and goodness knows what all . . . which they attribute to this dire planet. And no doubt, more than one report will be heard of visits from Mars men here that day in their newest model flying saucers. They may be three days late however as most notices of this "opposition" will carry it as Sept. 10. Also see pages 9, and 92.

OCCULTATIONS, 1956

There will be no occultations of special interest to observers in the United States during 1956.

EARTH IN PERIHELION AND APHELION, 1956

The Earth will be in Perihelion on January 2, 8 A.M., distant from the Sun 90,215,000 miles. The Earth will be in Aphelion on July 4, 8 P.M., distant from the Sun 94,427,000 miles.

FULL MOON—RISINGS AND SETTINGS—1956

These times are given primarily for the benefit of those who live along our sea coasts and enjoy the romance of watching the full moon rise out of or sink into the ocean. Use Key (see pages 100-105) to adjust times to your locale.

Date	Rises	Key	Sets	Key	Date	Rises	Key	Sets	Key
Jan. 27	5.19 P.M.	F	6.44 A.M.	L	July 22	6.52 P.M.	M	4.18 A.M.	E
Feb. 25	4.24 P.M.	H	5.47 A.M.	K	Aug. 21	6.19 P.M.	J	5.07 A.M.	G
Mar. 26	6.36 P.M.	K	5.15 A.M.	H	Sept. 19	5.18 P.M.	I	4.59 A.M.	H
April 24	6.34 P.M.	M	4.16 A.M.	F	Oct. 19	4.44 P.M.	F	5.56 A.M.	L
May 24	7.24 P.M.	N	4.06 A.M.	D	Nov. 18	4.45 P.M.	D	6.58 A.M.	N
June 23	7.40 P.M.	N	4.30 A.M.	D	Dec. 17	4.26 P.M.	D	6.45 A.M.	N

THE SEASONS, 1956

Eastern Standard Time

Winter Solstice (Winter, 1955), December 22, 10.12 A.M. Sun enters Capricornus, ♄
 Vernal Equinox (Spring, 1956), March 20, 10.21 A.M., Sun enters Aries, ♈
 Summer Solstice (Summer), June 21, 5.24 A.M., Sun enters Cancer, ♋
 Autumnal Equinox (Autumn), September 22, 8.36 P.M., Sun enters Libra, ♎
 Winter Solstice (Winter), December 21, 4.00 P.M., Sun enters Capricornus, ♄

VENUS, MARS, JUPITER AND SATURN, 1956.

Below are given the times of the rising or setting of the Planets named, on the first, eleventh and twenty-first of each month. The time of the rising or setting of any one of said Planets between the days named may be found with sufficient accuracy by interpolation. For explanation of keys (used in adjusting times given to your town) see page 101.

1955	VENUS			Key	MARS			Key	JUPITER			Key	SATURN			Key	
		h	m			h	m			h	m			h	m		
JANUARY	1st	sets	6 47	P.M.	D	rises	3 26	A.M.	M	rises	8 28	P.M.	F	rises	3 59	A.M.	M
"	11th	"	7 12	P.M.	E	"	3 20	A.M.	N	"	7 45	P.M.	F	"	3 24	A.M.	M
"	21st	"	7 37	P.M.	F	"	3 14	A.M.	N	"	7 01	P.M.	F	"	2 48	A.M.	M
FEBRUARY	1st	sets	8 04	P.M.	H	rises	3 07	A.M.	N	rises	6 11	P.M.	F	rises	2 09	A.M.	M
"	11th	"	8 27	P.M.	I	"	2 59	A.M.	O	rises	5 25	P.M.	F	"	1 32	A.M.	M
"	21st	"	8 50	P.M.	J	"	2 51	A.M.	O	sets	6 33	A.M.	L	"	12 55	A.M.	M
MARCH	1st	sets	9 09	P.M.	K	rises	2 42	A.M.	O	sets	5 55	A.M.	L	rises	12 21	A.M.	M
"	11th	"	9 31	P.M.	L	"	2 31	A.M.	O	"	5 13	A.M.	L	"	11 38	P.M.	M
"	21st	"	9 53	P.M.	M	"	2 19	A.M.	O	"	4 31	A.M.	L	"	10 58	P.M.	M
APRIL	1st	sets	10 15	P.M.	O	rises	2 03	A.M.	N	sets	3 46	A.M.	L	rises	10 13	P.M.	M
"	11th	"	10 30	P.M.	P	"	1 47	A.M.	N	"	3 05	A.M.	L	"	9 32	P.M.	M
"	21st	"	10 40	P.M.	P	"	1 30	A.M.	N	"	2 26	A.M.	L	"	8 50	P.M.	M
MAY	1st	sets	10 42	P.M.	P	rises	1 11	A.M.	N	sets	1 47	A.M.	L	rises	8 07	P.M.	M
"	11th	"	10 34	P.M.	P	"	12 51	A.M.	M	"	1 09	A.M.	L	rises	7 25	P.M.	M
"	21st	"	10 12	P.M.	P	"	12 29	A.M.	M	"	12 32	A.M.	L	sets	4 35	A.M.	E
JUNE	1st	sets	9 28	P.M.	P	rises	12 04	A.M.	L	sets	11 48	P.M.	L	sets	3 49	A.M.	E
"	11th	"	8 29	P.M.	O	"	11 38	P.M.	L	"	11 12	P.M.	L	"	3 07	A.M.	E
"	21st	sets	7 15	P.M.	N	"	11 12	P.M.	L	"	10 36	P.M.	L	"	2 26	A.M.	E
JULY	1st	rises	3 29	A.M.	D	rises	10 46	P.M.	K	sets	10 01	P.M.	L	sets	1 45	A.M.	E
"	11th	"	2 43	A.M.	E	"	10 17	P.M.	K	"	9 26	P.M.	L	"	1 04	A.M.	E
"	21st	"	2 10	A.M.	E	"	9 47	P.M.	K	"	8 51	P.M.	L	"	12 24	A.M.	E
AUGUST	1st	rises	1 43	A.M.	E	rises	9 11	P.M.	K	sets	8 13	P.M.	K	sets	11 36	P.M.	E
"	11th	"	1 29	A.M.	E	"	8 35	P.M.	K	"	7 39	P.M.	K	"	10 57	P.M.	E
"	21st	"	1 23	A.M.	D	"	7 55	P.M.	K	"	7 05	P.M.	K	"	10 19	P.M.	E
SEPTEMBER	1st	rises	1 24	A.M.	E	rises	7 08	P.M.	K	sets	6 23	P.M.	K	sets	9 37	P.M.	E
"	11th	"	1 31	A.M.	E	sets	5 15	A.M.	G	rises	4 53	A.M.	G	"	8 59	P.M.	E
"	21st	"	1 43	A.M.	E	"	4 22	A.M.	G	"	4 26	A.M.	H	"	8 22	P.M.	E
OCTOBER	1st	rises	1 59	A.M.	F	sets	3 36	A.M.	G	rises	3 56	A.M.	H	sets	7 45	P.M.	E
"	11th	"	2 17	A.M.	G	"	2 55	A.M.	G	"	3 28	A.M.	H	"	7 09	P.M.	E
"	21st	"	2 36	A.M.	H	"	2 21	A.M.	G	"	2 58	A.M.	H	"	6 32	P.M.	E
NOVEMBER	1st	rises	2 59	A.M.	I	sets	1 51	A.M.	G	rises	2 26	A.M.	H	sets	5 53	P.M.	E
"	11th	"	3 21	A.M.	J	"	1 28	A.M.	H	"	1 55	A.M.	H	"	5 17	P.M.	D
"	21st	"	3 44	A.M.	K	"	1 09	A.M.	H	"	1 24	A.M.	I	sets	4 42	P.M.	D
DECEMBER	1st	rises	4 07	A.M.	L	sets	12 54	A.M.	I	rises	12 52	A.M.	I	rises	6 32	A.M.	N
"	11th	"	4 32	A.M.	M	"	12 49	A.M.	I	"	12 18	A.M.	I	"	5 59	A.M.	N
"	21st	"	4 56	A.M.	N	"	12 28	A.M.	J	"	11 40	P.M.	I	"	5 25	A.M.	N
"	31st	rises	5 19	A.M.	N	sets	12 18	A.M.	J	rises	11 04	P.M.	I	rises	4 51	A.M.	N

MORNING AND EVENING STARS, 1956

(A Planet is called Morning Star when it is above the horizon at sunrise, and Evening Star when it is above the horizon at sunset. More precisely, it is a Morning Star when it is less than 180° west of the Sun in right ascension and Evening Star when it is less than 180° east. When the planet is near conjunction or opposition, the distinction is unimportant.)

Mercury will be favorably situated for being seen as an Evening Star when near its greatest eastern elongations about January 11, May 2, August 1, and December 24. On these dates it will set 1 h. 31 m., 1 h. 54 m., 0 h. 44 m., and 1 h. 27 m., respectively, after sunset. It will be seen as a Morning Star when near its greatest western elongations, about February 21, June 20, and October 11, on which dates it will rise 1 h. 11 m., 1 h. 08 m., and 1 h. 33 m., respectively, before sunrise.

Venus will be an Evening Star until June 22, the date on which it reaches conjunction, and will thereafter decorate the eastern sky as a Morning Star for the balance of the year. It will be at its brightest for the year about a month and a half before and a month and a half after it reaches conjunction.

Mars is a Morning Star as the year begins and remains so until it comes to opposition on September 10. Thence until the year's end it will be an Evening Star. From early August to early October Mars will be more spectacularly brilliant than usual, since this year Mars will be nearer the earth than it will come again within another decade and a half.

Jupiter opens and closes the year as a Morning Star. It will be such until February 16 when it comes to opposition and again from September 4, the date it reaches conjunction, onward. From February 16 until September 4 it will be an Evening Star.

Saturn, like Jupiter, will be a Morning Star as the year opens and as it closes, specifically until May 20, when it comes to opposition, and after November 27, the date it reaches conjunction. From May 20 to November 27 Saturn will be an Evening Star.



Benjamin Franklin

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*After the statue by Paul Bartlett at
Waterbury, Connecticut*

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INTRODUCTION TO CALENDAR PAGES

STANDARD TIME IS USED THROUGHOUT THIS ALMANAC

Add 1 hr April 9, (deduct it Oct. 28) for Daylight Saving Time
For States which retain September D.S.T. Closing Date, Deduct it Sept. 30.

Chronological Cycles for 1956.

Golden Number	19	Solar Cycle	5	Roman Indiction	9
Epact	17	Dominical Letter*	AG	Year of Julian Period	6669

*The Dominical Letter is used instead of the usual "S" for "Sunday" by almanac makers for determining at a glance (a) the year of the almanac, (b) on what day of the week any day of the month will fall.

HOW TO READ THE WEATHER

Turn to page 13. Note in italic type the word "snowy" opposite Jan. 1 — "and" opposite Jan. 2 — "blowy." opposite Jan. 3. The period after "blowy" means the end of this phrase of prediction which has covered Jan. 1 through 3 . . . viz., "Snowy and blowy." Just so, "Storm of rain then snow again," covers Jan. 4-11. For each time zone west of E.S.T., read these predictions as if for one day sooner.

Movable Feasts and Fasts for 1956.

Septuagesima Sun.	Jan. 29	Good Friday	Mar. 30	Whitsunday	May 20
Shrove Sunday	Feb. 12	Easter Sunday	Apr. 1	Trinity Sunday	May 27
Ash Wednesday	Feb. 15	Low Sunday	Apr. 8	Corpus Christi	May 31
1st Sun. in Lent	Feb. 19	Rogation Sun.	May 6	1st Sunday in	
Palm Sunday	Mar. 25	Ascension Day	May 10	Advent	Dec. 2

CALENDAR PAGE EXPLANATIONS AND SIGNS

* On the right hand pages you will find every now and again the symbols given below conjoined in groups of three to give you what is happening in the heavens. See Abbreviations and Definitions on page 97. Example: $\odot \text{h} \text{c}$ on page 28 opposite June 3 means Saturn and the Moon are on that day in conjunction, or nearest to each other. See also pages 97 and 101.

Names and Characters of the Principal Planets.

\odot The Sun.	♀ Venus.	♃ Jupiter.	♆ Neptune.
☾ The Moon.	♁ The Earth.	♄ Saturn.	♇ Pluto.
☿ Mercury.	♂ Mars.	♅ or ♁ Uranus.	

Names and Characters of the Aspects.

\odot Conjunction, or in the same degree.	♁ Dragon's Head, or Ascending Node.
\square Quadrature, 90 degrees.	♁ Dragon's Tail, or Descending Node.
♁ Opposition, or 180 degrees.	

Names, Abbreviations and Characters of the Signs of the Zodiac.

See next to last column, pages 12-34 for moon's place each day in Zodiac. Best planting signs: CNC, LIB, SCO. See also pages 38 and 39.

♈ Aries, head. ARI
♉ Taurus, neck. TAU
♊ Gemini, arms. G'M
♋ Cancer, breast. CNC
♌ Leo, heart. LEO
♍ Virgo, belly. VIR
♎ Libra, reins. LIB
♏ Scorpio, secrets. SCO
♐ Sagittarius, thighs. SGR
♑ Capricornus, knees. CAP
♒ Aquarius, legs. AQR
♓ Pisces, feet. PSC



Man of the Signs used by
Abe Weatherwise, 1784.

1956]

JANUARY, FIRST MONTH.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.		0 /		Days.		0 /		Days.		0 /		Days.		0 /	
	1	23s.03	7	22 26	13	21 34	19	20 27	25	19 05						
	2	22 58	8	22 19	14	21 24	20	20 14	26	18 51						
	3	22 53	9	22 11	15	21 13	21	20 01	27	18 35						
	4	22 48	10	22 02	16	21 02	22	19 48	28	18 20						
	5	22 41	11	21 53	17	20 51	23	19 34	29	18 04						
	6	22 34	12	21 44	18	20 39	24	19 20	30	17 48						

☾ Last Quarter, 4th day, 5 h. 41 m., evening, E.

● New Moon, 12th day, 10 h. 01 m., evening, E.

☽ First Quarter, 20th day, 5 h. 58 m., evening, W.

○ Full Moon, 27th day, 9 h. 40 m., morning, E.

KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE, PAGE 101, FOR ALL POINTS OUTSIDE NEW ENGLAND

Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of the Week	☉		☽		Length of Days.	Sun Fast.	Full Sea, Boston.		☽	Key	☽	☽'s	Moon's Age	
			Rises.	Key	Sets.	Key			Morn	Even						Rises.
			h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	h.	h.	m.	h.	m.	Place	Age
1	1	A	7	13	0	4 22	C	9 09	13	1 1/4	1 1/2	9 ^P _M 04	H	2 ^A _M 44	LEO	18
2	2	M.	7	13	0	4 23	C	9 10	12	2	2 1/2	10 14	I	3 34	VIR	19
3	3	Tu.	7	13	0	4 24	C	9 11	12	3	3 1/4	11 ^P _M 21	J	4 23	VIR	20
4	4	W.	7	13	0	4 25	C	9 12	11	4	4 1/4	—	—	5 09	LIB	21
5	5	Th.	7	13	0	4 26	C	9 13	11	4	5 1/4	12 ^A _M 26	L	5 56	LIB	22
6	6	Fr.	7	13	N	4 27	D	9 14	10	5	6 1/4	1 30	M	6 42	SCO	23
7	7	Sa.	7	13	N	4 28	D	9 15	10	6	7 1/4	2 31	M	7 29	SCO	24
8	8	A	7	13	N	4 29	D	9 16	9	7	8 1/4	3 30	N	8 17	SCO	25
9	9	M.	7	13	N	4 30	D	9 17	9	8	9 1/4	4 25	N	9 06	SGR	26
10	10	Tu.	7	12	N	4 31	D	9 18	9	9	10	5 16	O	9 55	SGR	27
11	11	W.	7	12	N	4 32	D	9 20	8	10	10 1/2	6 ^A _M 01	N	10 43	CAP	28
12	12	Th.	7	12	N	4 33	D	9 21	8	10	11 1/4	sets	—	11 ^A _M 31	CAP	29
13	13	Fr.	7	12	N	4 34	D	9 23	7	11	11 3/4	5 ^P _M 25	E	12 ^P _M 17	CAP	1
14	14	Sa.	7	11	N	4 35	D	9 24	7	11	12 1/4	—	—	6 24	AQR	2
15	15	A	7	11	N	4 37	D	9 26	7	0	0 1/2	7 26	G	1 46	AQR	3
16	16	M.	7	10	N	4 38	D	9 27	6	1	1	8 28	H	2 29	PSC	4
17	17	Tu.	7	10	N	4 39	D	9 29	6	1	1 3/4	9 30	I	3 12	PSC	5
18	18	W.	7	09	N	4 40	D	9 31	6	2	2 1/2	10 34	J	3 57	ARI	6
19	19	Th.	7	09	N	4 41	D	9 33	5	3	3 1/4	11 ^P _M 40	L	4 43	ARI	7
20	20	Fr.	7	08	N	4 43	D	9 34	5	3	4 1/4	—	—	5 32	ARI	8
21	21	Sa.	7	08	N	4 44	D	9 36	5	4	5 1/4	12 ^A _M 47	M	6 25	TAU	9
22	22	A	7	07	N	4 45	D	9 38	4	5	6 1/4	1 57	N	7 22	TAU	10
23	23	M.	7	06	N	4 46	D	9 40	4	6	7 1/4	3 06	N	8 23	G'M	11
24	24	Tu.	7	05	N	4 48	D	9 42	4	7	8 1/4	4 12	O	9 26	G'M	12
25	25	W.	7	05	N	4 49	D	9 44	4	8	9 1/4	5 11	N	10 28	CNC	13
26	26	Th.	7	04	M	4 50	E	9 46	3	9	10 1/4	6 ^A _M 01	N	11 ^P _M 29	LEO	14
27	27	Fr.	7	03	M	4 51	E	9 48	3	10	11 1/4	rises	—	—	—	—
28	28	Sa.	7	02	M	4 53	E	9 51	3	11	—	6 ^P _M 38	G	12 ^A _M 26	LEO	15
29	29	A	7	01	M	4 54	E	9 53	3	0	0 1/4	7 51	I	1 20	VIR	16
30	30	M.	7	00	M	4 55	E	9 55	3	0	1 1/4	9 02	J	2 11	VIR	17
31	31	Tu.	6	59	M	4 57	E	9 57	2	1	2	10 ^P _M 10	K	3 ^A _M 01	LIB	18



The first of things! However die our valliant year
Find courage to begin the journey set
In such a season?

The year has learned, out-coutenancing fear,
And plodding on, it somehow learned to bet
On men, beyond all reason,

Who somehow win,
However they begin.

D. M.	D. W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	A	Circumcision. $\delta \Psi \text{C}$ { ^{10.4} / _{11.2}	Snowy
2	M.	\oplus In Per1 C on Eq. Tides { ^{10.3} / _{10.6}	and
3	Tu.	Brig. Gen. Hull Courtmartial 1814 Tides { ^{10.1} / _{9.9}	blowy.
4	W.	Five Telanthropic men unearthed 1953 Tides { ^{9.8} / _{9.3}	
5	Th.	Calvin Coolidge died 1933 Tides { ^{9.5} / _{8.7}	Storm
6	Fr.	Epiphany $\delta \Psi \text{C}$ Tides { ^{9.3} / _{8.2}	of
7	Sa.	[8 th $\delta \delta \text{C}$ δhC] { ^{9.2} / _{8.0}	rain,
8	A	1st S. a. Ep. Tides { ^{9.2} / _{7.9} Hol. La. then	
9	M.	Plough Mon. First shot Civil War 1864 { ^{9.8} / _{8.0}	snows
10	Tu.	C tides low { ^{9.5} / _{8.1}	again.
11	W.	δ Gr. EL. D In Apo. Tides { ^{9.6} / _{8.3}	
12	Th.	Sewall confessed witch decision wrong 1697 (14th) { ^{9.7} / _{8.5}	Good
13	Fr.	[14 th $\delta \text{in} \delta \delta \text{h}$] Tides { ^{9.8} / _{8.7}	for
14	Sa.	St. Hilary $\delta \delta \text{C}$ Tides { ^{9.8} / _—	skating
15	A	2nd S. a. Ep. { ^{8.9} / _{9.2}	and for
16	M.	Coldest in year (14-25th) $\delta \delta \text{C}$ { ^{9.0} / _{9.7}	mating.
17	Tu.	B. Franklin B. & B. 1706 C on Eq. Tides { ^{9.2} / _{9.5}	
18	W.	δ Stat. in R.A. Scott at S. Pole 1912 { ^{9.3} / _{9.3}	Cold,
19	Th.	Robt. E. Lee Birthday Birthdays δ in Per1. So. { ^{9.5} / _{9.1}	colder,
20	Fr.	New low temp. record 69.7 Rogers Pass, Mont. 1954 { ^{9.6} / _{8.8}	
21	Sa.	$\delta \delta \odot \square \Psi \odot$ { ^{9.7} / _{8.6}	coldest.
22	A	3rd S. a. Ep. Tides { ^{9.9} / _{8.6}	Foggy
23	M.	Gray Whales Migrating S. Sea Bubble burst 1721 C runs high. { ^{10.2} / _{9.1}	and soggy.
24	Tu.	Conv. of Paul If clear, be-tides happy year { ^{11.0} / _{9.6}	
25	W.	C in Per1. Racoons mating Hol. Ark. { ^{11.4} / _{10.1}	Fine.
26	Th.	The wolf full moon $\delta \delta \text{C}$ $\delta \delta \odot$ Inf. { ^{11.6} / _{10.5}	
27	Fr.	[29 th $\delta \Psi \text{C}$ δ Gr. Hel.] { ^{11.7} / _—	
28	Sa.	Sept. S. Tides { ^{10.7} / _{11.1}	Stormy,
29	A	C on F.D.R.'s Eq. Day { ^{10.7} / _{11.1} Ky. stormier,	
30	M.	Hudson River frozen to Staten Isl. 1780 { ^{10.6} / _{10.5}	stormiest.
31	Tu.		

The other day we heard a friend say that it was time he changed his job—that he was “in a rut.” Perhaps he was. At any rate he changed his job. He is no happier than he was before. He’s still in a rut. And so will he ever be. The wrong kind of rut.

There are many kinds of ruts. True religious faith; tolerance, freedom of thought; patriotism; the love of home and family. Good ruts these. Then the other—the ruts of weakness, indecision, discontent.

I think of our pioneer forefathers, emigrants in their prairie schooners drawn by patient, steady-pacing oxen over the deserts of courage, and often of despair, but always following the ruts of faith made by those who had gone ahead, and sometimes making their own new ruts for others to follow.

I think of the ruts of discipline and routine that we in our family lives, in love for one another, in understanding and sacrifice, follow day in and day out, year in and year out, to the wells of hope and happiness.

Who would not follow these ruts? Because their families did just this, the world today is filled with young men and women—who are the promise of the world. In their footsteps other footsteps will follow and the good ruts deepen, and from them new paths of searching and freedom and fresh wisdom will lead forth.

1956]

FEBRUARY, SECOND MONTH.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.		Days.		Days.		Days.		Days.		Days.	
	0	'	0	'	0	'	0	'	0	'	0	'
1	17s.	15	7		13		19		25		9	17
2	16	58	8		14		20		26		8	55
3	16	40	9		15		21		27		8	32
4	16	23	10		16		22		28		8	10
5	16	05	11		17		23		29		7	47
6	15	47	12		18		24					

☾ Last Quarter, 3rd day, 11 h. 08 m., morning, W.

● New Moon, 11th day, 4 h. 38 m., evening, W.

☽ First Quarter, 19th day, 4 h. 21 m., morning, E.

○ Full Moon, 25th day, 8 h. 41 m., evening, W.

KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE, PAGE 101, FOR ALL POINTS OUTSIDE NEW ENGLAND

Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of the Week	☉ Rises. h. m.	☉ Key	☉ Sets. h. m.	☉ Key	Length of Days. h. m.	Sun. First. m.	Full Sea. Boston. Morn. h. Even. h.	☽ Rises. h. m.	☽ Key	☽ Souths. h. m.	☽'s Place	☽'s Moon's Age
32	1	W.	6 58	M	4 58	E	10 00	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	L	3 $\frac{4}{4}$	LIB	19
33	2	Th.	6 57	M	4 59	E	10 02	2	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	4 36	LIB	20
34	3	Fr.	6 56	M	5 00	E	10 04	2	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	M	5 24	SCO	21
35	4	Sa.	6 55	M	5 02	E	10 07	2	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	N	6 12	SCO	22
36	5	A	6 54	M	5 03	E	10 09	2	6	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	N	7 01	SGR	23
37	6	M.	6 53	M	5 04	E	10 11	2	7	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	O	7 50	SGR	24
38	7	Tu.	6 52	M	5 06	E	10 14	2	8	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	N	8 39	CAP	25
39	8	W.	6 51	M	5 07	F	10 16	2	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	N	9 27	CAP	26
40	9	Th.	6 49	L	5 08	F	10 19	1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	M	10 13	CAP	28
41	10	Fr.	6 48	L	5 10	F	10 21	1	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	M	10 59	AQR	29
42	11	Sa.	6 47	L	5 11	F	10 24	1	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	sets	11 $\frac{A}{M}$	AQR	30
43	12	A	6 46	L	5 12	F	10 27	1	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	H	12 $\frac{P}{M}$	PSC	1
44	13	M.	6 44	L	5 13	F	10 29	1	—	0	I	1 12	PSC	2
45	14	Tu.	6 43	L	5 15	F	10 32	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	J	1 56	PSC	3
46	15	W.	6 42	L	5 16	F	10 34	1	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	K	2 42	ARI	4
47	16	Th.	6 40	L	5 17	F	10 37	2	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	L	3 30	ARI	5
48	17	Fr.	6 39	L	5 19	F	10 40	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	M	4 21	TAU	6
49	18	Sa.	6 37	L	5 20	F	10 42	2	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	5 15	TAU	7
50	19	A	6 36	L	5 21	F	10 45	2	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	N	6 12	G'M	8
51	20	M.	6 35	L	5 22	F	10 48	2	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	O	7 12	G'M	9
52	21	Tu.	6 33	K	5 24	G	10 51	2	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	O	8 12	CNC	10
53	22	W.	6 32	K	5 25	G	10 53	2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	N	9 12	CNC	11
54	23	Th.	6 30	K	5 26	G	10 56	2	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	M	10 09	LEO	12
55	24	Fr.	6 29	K	5 27	G	10 59	2	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	L	11 04	LEO	13
56	25	Sa.	6 27	K	5 29	G	11 02	2	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	11 $\frac{P}{M}$	VIR	14
57	26	A	6 25	K	5 30	G	11 04	3	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	I	—	—	—
58	27	M.	6 24	K	5 31	G	11 07	3	—	0	J	12 $\frac{A}{M}$	VIR	15
59	28	Tu.	6 22	K	5 32	G	11 10	3	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	L	1 37	LIB	16
60	29	W.	6 21	K	5 34	G	11 13	3	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	M	2 $\frac{A}{M}$	LIB	17



There was the first bird,
That was the beginning—
So small a thing as a note,
Less than a word,

But saying what no word
Could ever say—and winning
The heart to believe—and quote
The illiterate bird.

D.M.	D.W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
------	------	---	--------------------

1	W.	Ψ Stat. USS Constellation {10.3 In R.A. def. Vengeance 1800 { 9.8	
2	Th.	Pur. of Mary ♂ Ψ ☾ {9.9 Four immortal Tides {9.1 Chaplains 1943 {9.5 Cook killed 1799 {8.4 at Owhyhee Tides {7.9	Many har- bors frozen tight,
3	Fr.		
4	Sa.		
5	A	Serag. S. ♂ ♀ ☾ {8.9 ♂♂ ☾ ☾ rides Tides {7.6	while
6	M.	♂♂ ☾ ☾ low Tides {8.8 ♂ in Blizzard Tides {7.6	winty
7	Tu.	♂ Apo. 1891 Tides {8.9 Boy Scouts ♂ Stat. Tides {7.7	storms
8	W.	fd. 1910 ♀ in R.A. Tides {9.0 400 Fireballs {8.0 missed NYC 1913 {9.3	make
9	Th.		
10	Fr.	First gas lights Tides {9.5 for Phila. 1835 {8.6	a
11	Sa.	Bernadette saw Tides {9.8 Mary, Lourdes, 1858 {8.9	sight.
12	A	Quin. S. Lincoln's {9.8 Birthday {9.3	The ice
13	M.	♂ on Richard Wagner {— Eq. dled 1883 {—	crackles
14	Tu.	Shrove Mardi Saint Hol. Ala. La. like Tues. Gras. Valen. Ariz. Fla.	
15	W.	Ash W. Lent ♂ ♀ ☾ {9.8 begins ♂ ♀ ☾ {8.7	grand-
16	Th.	♂ ♀ ☾ ♂ ♀ Auld deer {9.8 worst in year {8.7	ma's
17	Fr.	International Tides {10.0 Day of Prayer {9.2	cackles.
18	Sa.	Love laughed at the {10.0 snowdrifts—1717 {8.9	Rain, or
19	A	1st S. I. {10.0 snow, perhaps, {8.7	
20	M.	Ember ☾ runs Tides {10.0 Week ☾ high {8.6	on
21	Tu.	♂ in ♂ ♀ Gr. El. ♀ in ♂ ☾ ☾ the W. ♀ in ♂	
22	W.	Washington's ♀ in ♂ {10.4 Birthday {9.2	window
23	Th.	♂ ♂ ☾ ☾ In Peri Tides {10.7 ☾ ☾ ☾ {9.7	raps.
24	Fr.	Last survivor Boston {11.1 Tea Party, died 1852 {10.2	Record
25	Sa.	The full St. ♂ ♀ ☾ {11.3 snow moon Matthias {10.7	tide
26	A	2nd S. I. Purim ☾ on {11.3 Eq. {10.9	makes
27	M.	Snowed gold dust, Peckeloh, Germany, 1817 {11.1	beach
28	Tu.	U.S. Secretaries State {10.9 & Navy killed 1844 {10.8	houses
29	W.	♂ ♀ ☾ Worcester {10.8 Bec. City 1848 {10.2	slide.

"Fire! Fire! Fire!" That is just the sound and just the words of the fire whistle. We dread it here in the country for we are so wide open to fire.

With this in mind most of us on our country road (no hydrants) met with our fire chief. These things we agreed on in protection against house fires; there will be in all homes the large bicarbonate of soda sprayers (turn bottom up to play and renew contents every two years). Best place for these to be, scattered throughout the house behind opened doors (not in closets), that wherever possible (especially in attics and closets and cellar spots where rubbish may accumulate) be placed the glass ball type fire extinguishers (broken when fusible link is melted by fire heat). Then for anywhere, in closets, at the head of the cellarway, by the laundry door, etc., the good pyrene extinguishers. Of course any reliable extinguishers of any make could take the place of these.

In addition we showed the chief where our wells and water holes were. In my case and my neighbor's, portable pumps with standard size coupling and hose are always ready. We acquainted him with the location of these.

We requested that this information be kept ready on file and his call firemen be all acquainted with their contents.

In such an Winter as this one we prognosticate that whatever old maids don't marry, never will.

1956]

MARCH, THIRD MONTH.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.		0 /		Days.		0 /		Days.		0 /		Days.		0 /																																												
	1	7s. 24	7	5 06	13	2 44	19	0s. 22	25	2 00	2	7 01	8	4 42	14	2 21	20	0n. 02	26	2 23	3	6 38	9	4 19	15	1 57	21	0 24	27	2 47	4	6 15	10	3 55	16	1 33	22	0 49	28	3 10	5	5 52	11	3 32	17	1 10	23	1 13	29	3 33	6	5 29	12	3 08	18	0 46	24	1 36	30

☾ Last Quarter, 4th day, 6 h. 53 m., morning, W.

● New Moon, 12th day, 8 h. 36 m., morning, W.

☽ First Quarter, 19th day, 12 h. 13 m., evening, E.

○ Full Moon, 26th day, 8 h. 11 m., morning, E.

KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE, PAGE 101, FOR ALL POINTS OUTSIDE NEW ENGLAND

Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of the Week	☉ Rises. h. m.	Key	☉ Sets. h. m.	Key	Length of Days. h. m.	Sun F. ast. m.	Full Sea. Boston. Morn. h. Even. h.	☽ Rises. h. m.	Key	☽ Souths. h. m.	☽'s Place	Moon's Age
61	1	Th.	6 19	K	5 35	G	11 16	3	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	M	11 $\frac{P}{M}$ 07	M	3 $\frac{A}{M}$ 15 SCO 18
62	2	Fr.	6 17	K	5 36	G	11 19	4	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	4 04	SCO 19
63	3	Sa.	6 16	K	5 37	G	11 21	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	12 $\frac{M}{M}$ 07	N	4 54	SGR 21
64	4	C	6 14	J	5 38	G	11 24	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	1 02	N	5 43	SGR 22
65	5	M.	6 13	J	5 40	H	11 27	4	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	1 52	N	6 32	SGR 23
66	6	Tu.	6 11	J	5 41	H	11 30	4	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	2 36	N	7 21	CAP 24
67	7	W.	6 09	J	5 42	H	11 33	5	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	8	3 14	N	8 08	CAP 25
68	8	Th.	6 08	J	5 43	H	11 36	5	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 48	M	8 54	AQR 26
69	9	Fr.	6 06	J	5 44	H	11 39	5	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 18	L	9 39	AQR 27
70	10	Sa.	6 04	J	5 46	H	11 41	5	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 46	K	10 23	AQR 28
71	11	C	6 02	J	5 47	H	11 44	6	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{A}{M}$ 13	J	11 08	PSC 29
72	12	M.	6 01	J	5 48	H	11 47	6	11	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	sets	—	11 $\frac{A}{M}$ 52	PSC 0
73	13	Tu.	5 59	J	5 49	H	11 50	6	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	7 $\frac{P}{M}$ 22	K	12 $\frac{P}{M}$ 39	ARI 1
74	14	W.	5 57	J	5 50	H	11 53	6	0	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 29	L	1 27	ARI 2
75	15	Th.	5 56	J	5 51	I	11 56	7	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	9 38	M	2 18	TAU 3
76	16	Fr.	5 54	I	5 53	I	11 59	7	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 46	N	3 12	TAU 4
77	17	Sa.	5 52	I	5 54	I	12 02	7	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{P}{M}$ 51	N	4 08	G'M 5
78	18	C	5 50	I	5 55	I	12 04	8	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	5 06	G'M 6
79	19	M.	5 49	I	5 56	I	12 07	8	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{A}{M}$ 52	O	6 05	CNC 7
80	20	Tu.	5 47	I	5 57	I	12 10	8	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 45	N	7 03	CNC 8
81	21	W.	5 45	I	5 58	I	12 13	9	6	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 31	M	8 00	LEO 9
82	22	Th.	5 44	I	5 59	I	12 16	9	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 11	L	8 54	LEO 11
83	23	Fr.	5 42	I	6 01	I	12 19	9	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 45	K	9 46	VIR 12
84	24	Sa.	5 40	I	6 02	I	12 22	9	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 16	J	10 36	VIR 13
85	25	C	5 38	I	6 03	I	12 25	10	10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{A}{M}$ 46	I	11 $\frac{P}{M}$ 25	LIB 14
86	26	M.	5 37	I	6 04	J	12 27	10	11	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	rises	—	—	—
87	27	Tu.	5 35	H	6 05	J	12 30	10	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	7 $\frac{P}{M}$ 43	L	12 $\frac{A}{M}$ 15	LIB 15
88	28	W.	5 33	H	6 06	J	12 33	11	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 49	M	1 04	LIB 16
89	29	Th.	5 31	H	6 07	J	12 36	11	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 52	N	1 54	SCO 17
90	30	Fr.	5 30	H	6 08	J	12 39	11	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	10 50	N	2 44	SCO 18
91	31	Sa.	5 28	H	6 10	J	12 42	12	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{P}{M}$ 43	N	3 $\frac{A}{M}$ 34	SGR 19

MARCH hath 31 days.

[1956



The way of it was wind, roaring!
And branches groaning in the tortured hour . . .
Who would have thought, such prelude, then,
Would mean, at last, a flower!

Stilled, and very lovely, in the wood . . .

Such is the way of borning, for the good.

D.M.	D.W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	Th.	St. David C. Swan Hol. {10.1 D. 1935 Neb. } 9.6	White
2	Fr.	Texas declared its Independence 1836 {10.0 } 8.9	lions
3	Sa.	♀ in Aph. ♃♄ Tides {9.5 } 8.3	spit
4	C	3rd S. V. ♃♄ in low Tides {9.1 } 7.8	ions.
5	M.	The Ides begin. Beware of Old Colind Tides {8.7 } 7.6	Cold
6	Tu.	♃♄ in Apo. Tides {8.6 } 7.6	one
7	W.	Daniel Webster's great speech 1850 Hol. Calif. {8.6 } 7.8	day,
8	Th.	Gerritt Boon's Sap Flasco—1794 Tides {8.7 } 8.1	warm
9	Fr.	Moody & Sanky in London 1875 Tides {9.0 } 8.5	the next.
10	Sa.	Maple sap now runs ♃♄ Tides {9.3 } 8.9	Year's
11	C	4th S. in Lent Tides {9.5 } 9.3	last
12	M.	St. Greg. h Stat. in R.A. ♃ on Eq. {9.7 } 9.7	snowy
13	Tu.	S.S. President left N.Y. 1841, never seen again {9.8 } —	repast.
14	W.	Blizzard of 1888 ends. Tides {10.1 } 9.9	
15	Th.	♃♀♄ Hol. Tenn. Tides {10.3 } 9.8	Lower
16	Fr.	Night almost equals day! Tides {10.5 } 9.6	all
17	Sa.	St. Patrick Evacuation Day {10.5 } 9.3	sails
18	C	Passion S. ♃ runs high {10.3 } 9.0	for
19	M.	St. Jos. Swallows arr. S. J. Capistrano {10.2 } 8.3	tornadoes
20	Tu.	Spring Begins 10.21 A.M. ♃ en-♀ Tides {10.0 } 8.8	
21	W.	♃♄ in Peri Tides {10.0 } 9.0	and
22	Th.	Oysters are spawning Tides {10.1 } 9.4	
23	Fr.	♃♀♄ ♃ Gr. Hel. Lat. S {10.3 } 9.9	gales.
24	Sa.	Atlantic Ocean 4 miles 710 yards deep 1873 Tides {10.6 } 10.4	
25	C	Palm S. Lady D. Annun. ♃ on Eq. Hol. Md. {10.7 } 10.8	
26	M.	The Full Worm Moon 16 ft. tide Boston 1830 {10.7 } 10.9	It
27	Tu.	First Day Passover ♃ in Peri {10.5 } —	sizzles,
28	W.	♃♀♄ Chicago Tornado, 1920 {10.9 } 10.2	then
29	Th.	Maundy Thursday (The Last Supper) {10.7 } 9.8	fizzles,
30	Fr.	Good Fri. ♃♄ Hol. 9 States {10.4 } 9.2	
31	Sa.	♄ rides low Tides {10.7 } 8.7	and drizzles.

Anyway you look at it, here on the farm March is a mighty vexing period. This is the month of lambs, love making again for the youngers (I hear tell), and liver trouble for us oldsters—with town meeting throwu in. Neighbors, somehow, don't seem as neighborly as they did back in February when the church bean suppers got me and ma away from the stove where we'd been sitting and hating each other ever since New Year's. Now we've got to be up and doing and we don't want to be doing it. Ma says after the winter our blood needs changing and she's turned to her old sulphur and molasses. But I've slacked off this year to the new fangled vitamin pills. I don't feel right about it. Medicine, like preaching, if it's going to do you good, has naturally got to grab you by the throat and bring your insides upstanding.

Town meeting will be about the same as usual. But say what you will, it does perk a man up to hear old John rant and speel ont all the figures he's been working on since last March to show that education costs more 'n it used to and don't give half as much as it used to.

General feeling will be the town is gone to H--- and there's nothing to be done about it. This is the best tonic a man can have in March, and Ma and I will drive home as sweet as doves.

1956]

APRIL, FOURTH MONTH.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.	0	/	Days.	0	/	Days.	0	/	Days.	0	/	Days.	0	/
	1	4	N.	43	7	7	00	13	9	13	19	11	20	25	13
2	5	06	8	7	22	14	9	34	20	11	40	26	13	40	
3	5	29	9	7	45	15	9	56	21	12	01	27	13	59	
4	5	52	10	8	07	16	10	17	22	12	21	28	14	18	
5	6	15	11	8	29	17	10	38	23	12	42	29	14	37	
6	6	37	12	8	51	18	10	59	24	13	02	30	14	55	

☾ Last Quarter, 3rd day, 3 h. 06 m., morning, W.

● New Moon, 10th day, 9 h. 39 m., evening, E.

☽ First Quarter, 17th day, 6 h. 28 m., evening, W.

○ Full Moon, 24th day, 8 h. 40 m., evening, W.

KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE, PAGE 101, FOR ALL POINTS OUTSIDE NEW ENGLAND

Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of the Week	☉ Rises. h. m.	☉ Key	☉ Sets. h. m.	☉ Key	Length of Days. h. m.	Sun. Past. m.	Full Sea. Boston. Morn. Even. h. h.	☽ Rises. h. m.	☽ Key	☽ Souths. h. m.	☽'s Place	☽'s Moon's Age
92	1	C	5 26	H	6 11	J	12 45	12	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	4 $\frac{A}{M}$ 24	SGR 20
93	2	M.	5 24	H	6 12	J	12 47	12	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{A}{M}$ 29	N	5 13	CAP 21
94	3	Tu.	5 23	H	6 13	J	12 50	12	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 10	N	6 01	CAP 22
95	4	W.	5 21	H	6 14	J	12 53	13	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 46	M	6 47	CAP 23
96	5	Th.	5 19	H	6 15	J	12 56	13	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 17	L	7 32	AQR 24
97	6	Fr.	5 18	H	6 16	K	12 59	13	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	2 46	K	8 17	AQR 25
98	7	Sa.	5 16	H	6 17	K	13 02	14	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 13	J	9 01	PSC 26
99	8	C	5 14	G	6 19	K	13 04	14	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 39	I	9 45	PSC 27
100	9	M.	5 13	G	6 20	K	13 07	14	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	4 $\frac{A}{M}$ 06	H	10 31	ARI 28
101	10	Tu.	5 11	G	6 21	K	13 10	14	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	sets	—	11 $\frac{A}{M}$ 19	ARI 29
102	11	W.	5 09	G	6 22	K	13 13	15	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{P}{M}$ 24	M	12 $\frac{P}{M}$ 10	ARI 1
103	12	Th.	5 08	G	6 23	K	13 16	15	—	0	8 34	M	1 04	TAU 2
104	13	Fr.	5 06	G	6 24	K	13 18	15	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 42	N	2 01	TAU 3
105	14	Sa.	5 04	G	6 25	K	13 21	15	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 45	N	3 00	G'M 4
106	15	C	5 03	G	6 27	K	13 24	16	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{P}{M}$ 41	N	4 00	G'M 5
107	16	M.	5 01	G	6 28	K	13 27	16	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	4 59	CNC 6
108	17	Tu.	5 00	G	6 29	K	13 29	16	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{A}{M}$ 30	N	5 55	CNC 7
109	18	W.	4 58	G	6 30	K	13 32	16	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 11	M	6 49	LEO 8
110	19	Th.	4 56	G	6 31	K	13 35	17	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 46	K	7 41	LEO 9
111	20	Fr.	4 55	F	6 32	L	13 37	17	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 18	J	8 30	VIR 10
112	21	Sa.	4 53	F	6 33	L	13 40	17	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 47	I	9 19	VIR 11
113	22	C	4 52	F	6 34	L	13 43	17	9	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 16	II	10 07	LIB 12
114	23	M.	4 50	F	6 36	L	13 45	17	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{A}{M}$ 45	G	10 55	LIB 13
115	24	Tu.	4 49	F	6 37	L	13 48	18	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	rises	—	11 $\frac{P}{M}$ 44	SCO 14
116	25	W.	4 47	F	6 38	L	13 51	18	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{P}{M}$ 37	M	—	—
117	26	Th.	4 46	F	6 39	L	13 53	18	—	0	8 37	N	12 $\frac{A}{M}$ 35	SCO 15
118	27	Fr.	4 44	F	6 40	L	13 56	18	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 33	N	1 25	SGR 16
119	28	Sa.	4 43	F	6 41	L	13 58	18	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 22	N	2 15	SGR 17
120	29	C	4 42	F	6 42	L	14 01	18	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 05	N	3 05	SGR 18
121	30	M.	4 40	F	6 43	L	14 03	19	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	11 $\frac{P}{M}$ 43	M	3 $\frac{A}{M}$ 54	CAP 19



But how, now, should it be
That in this lighted moment,
And without desert,
There comes to me—to me!
This vagrant visitation

Of joy, of happiness, even,
Unreasoned, and without
Warrant of any kind:
Some south wind out of heaven
A vague, anonymous blessing,—

And all is well with me, is very well
—And why?—with one too ignorant to tell.

D. M.	D. W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, Etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	C	Easter Day Tides {9.5 8.3	Now fog
2	M.	Cain Born 4003 B.C. Hol. Elec. {9.1 Abel Slain N.C. Mich. {7.9	
3	Tu.	in Apo. ♂♂ {8.7 7.3	which freezes
4	W.	First everyday phone use 1877 Tides {8.5 7.3	the dog.
5	Th.	♂ Stat. in R.A. ♂♀ ⊙ Sup. {8.1 8.5	Spring,
6	Fr.	Petrarch first saw Laura 1327 1348 She died {8.5 8.4	now
7	Sa.	Jesus cruc. Tides {8.8 8.8	19 days
8	C	How S. 1st af. Easter ⊙ on Eq. {9.1 9.3	old,
9	M.	"The man in the moon came tumbling down and asked his way to Norwich" Tides {9.3 9.3	still
10	Tu.		9.6 it is
11	W.	♂♀ ⊙ ♀ in ♂ Tides {9.7 10.6	snowy,
12	Th.	♀ Gr. El. Hol. States Tides {9.3 9.8	cloudy,
13	Fr.	Pacific N.W. Hol. 6 States {10.9 9.3	rainy,
14	Sa.	Quake-1949 runs high ♂♀ ⊙ Tides {10.9 9.7	freezing,
15	C	2nd a. E. ⊙ in Peri. {10.8 9.4	puffy,
16	M.	♂ in Sardines Peri. running Tides {10.6 9.2	wheezy,
17	Tu.	♀ Stat. in R.A. ♀ Gr. Hel. Lat. N. ♂ ⊙ {10.3 9.1	
18	W.	♂ ⊙ ⊙ ♂ ♀ ⊙ Tides {10.1 9.1	wet
19	Th.	Patriots' D. ♂ ♀ ⊙ Hol. Me. Mass. {9.3 9.3	and
20	Fr.	Safety matches first advertised 1865 Tides {9.3 9.6	cold.
21	Sa.	Tanana R. ice out 24th, 4 PM ⊙ on Eq. Tex. {9.3 10.0	Sheep
22	C	3rd a. E. Hol. Neb. Okla. {10.0 10.4	storm,
23	M.	Witches Fast Day around Hol. N.H. Tides {10.0 10.7	oldsters
24	Tu.	The Full Pink Moon ♂ ♀ ⊙ Tides {10.0 10.3	say,
25	W.	St. Mark Battle of Almanza 1707 {9.3 10.7	meaning
26	Th.	♀ Gr. Hel. Lat. N. ♂ ♀ ⊙ Al. Fla., Ga., Miss. Memorial Day {10.6 9.3	Easterly
27	Fr.	Seven tornadoes this day, 1899 to 1953 {10.6 9.3	
28	Sa.	♂ Tides [29th low] ♂ ♀ ⊙ {10.3 9.0	rains day
29	C	4th S. a. E. Daylight Sav. Time begins {9.9 18.7	after
30	M.	Gov. Brooks vs. Gov. Baxter 1874—11 killed {9.6 18.4	day.

The fertility of our soil, the increase and the maturity of our forests, the assured but controlled flow of our waters—these are the basic factors that will hold the face of our lands, reclaim, revitalize, build and save the canyon dwellers in our cities.

No man than the thoughtful farmer, proud owner of his fields and live stock and timber, knows better the need of conservation of the waters from which all these drink—or which forget them.

Conservation has become so hackneyed a word that we forget how few years ago it was we had cut down our great Michigan forests, slaughtered all but the last buffalo, and opened uncounted acres to dust and water erosion. No doubt "conservation" can become a tiresome word, just as "duty" when we are asked to face it.

If we are to pick, of fairly recent date, one great contribution to conservation, it would be the Hope-Aiken bill which offers watershed and flood prevention on small watersheds. Any organized group believing in the need for small water-flowing dams in its watershed—and, beside that, in the land and forest practices that go with such dams—can count on expert Federal aid in advice and money (an equitable share of the cost).

The Hope-Aiken idea is in no way to be confused with the large dams of our South and West nor the fairly large dams of the North-East.

1956]

MAY, FIFTH MONTH.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.		0 /		Days.		0 /		Days.		0 /	
	1	15	N.13	7	16 56	13	18 30	19	19 52	25	21 02	
2	15	31	8	17 13	14	18 44	20	20 04	26	21 12		
3	15	48	9	17 29	15	18 58	21	20 17	27	21 22		
4	16	06	10	17 44	16	19 12	22	20 28	28	21 32		
5	16	23	11	18 00	17	19 26	23	20 40	29	21 41		
6	16	40	12	18 15	18	19 39	24	20 51	30	21 50		

- ☾ Last Quarter, 2nd day, 9 h. 55 m., evening, E.
- New Moon, 10th day, 8 h. 04 m., morning, W.
- ☽ First Quarter, 17th day, 12 h. 15 m., morning, W.
- Full Moon, 24th day, 10 h. 26 m., morning, E.

KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE, PAGE 101, FOR ALL POINTS OUTSIDE NEW ENGLAND

Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of the Week	☉ Rises.		Key	☉ Sets.		Key	Length of Days.		Sun Fast.	Full Sea, Boston.		☽ Rises.	Key	☽ Souths.		☽'s Place	Moon's Age	
			h.	m.		h.	m.		h.	m.		Morn.	Even.			h.	m.			
122	1	Tu.	4	39	F	6	44	L	14	06	19	3	3 ³ / ₄	—	—	4 ^A / _M 41	CAP	20		
123	2	W.	4	37	F	6	46	M	14	08	19	4	4 ³ / ₄	12 ^A / _M 16	M	5	26	AQR	21	
124	3	Th.	4	36	E	6	47	M	14	11	19	4 ³ / ₄	5 ¹ / ₂	12	46	L	6	10	AQR	22
125	4	Fr.	4	35	E	6	48	M	14	13	19	5 ³ / ₄	6 ¹ / ₂	1	13	K	6	53	AQR	23
126	5	Sa.	4	34	E	6	49	M	14	15	19	6 ³ / ₄	7 ¹ / ₄	1	39	J	7	37	PSC	24
127	6	C	4	32	E	6	50	M	14	18	19	7 ¹ / ₂	8	2	05	I	8	22	PSC	25
128	7	M.	4	31	E	6	51	M	14	20	19	8 ¹ / ₂	8 ³ / ₄	2	33	H	9	08	ARI	26
129	8	Tu.	4	30	E	6	52	M	14	22	19	9 ¹ / ₄	9 ¹ / ₂	3	03	G	9	58	ARI	28
130	9	W.	4	29	E	6	53	M	14	25	19	10	10 ¹ / ₄	3 ^A / _M 37	F	10	51	TAU	29	
131	10	Th.	4	28	E	6	54	M	14	27	19	10 ³ / ₄	11	sets	—	11 ^A / _M 48	TAU	0		
132	11	Fr.	4	26	E	6	55	M	14	29	19	11 ¹ / ₂	11 ³ / ₄	8 ^P / _M 32	N	12 ^P / _M 48	G'M	1		
133	12	Sa.	4	25	E	6	56	M	14	31	19	—	0 ¹ / ₂	9	33	N	1	49	G'M	2
134	13	C	4	24	E	6	58	M	14	33	19	0 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₄	10	26	N	2	30	CNC	3
135	14	M.	4	23	E	6	59	M	14	35	19	1 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₄	11	10	M	3	49	CNC	4
136	15	Tu.	4	22	E	7	00	M	14	38	19	2 ¹ / ₂	3	11 ^P / _M 48	L	4	45	LEO	5	
137	16	W.	4	21	D	7	01	N	14	40	19	3 ¹ / ₂	4	—	—	5	38	LEO	6	
138	17	Th.	4	20	D	7	02	N	14	42	19	4 ¹ / ₂	5	12 ^A / _M 21	K	6	28	VIR	7	
139	18	Fr.	4	19	D	7	03	N	14	44	19	5 ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₄	12	50	J	7	16	VIR	8
140	19	Sa.	4	18	D	7	04	N	14	45	19	6 ¹ / ₂	7 ¹ / ₄	1	19	H	8	04	LIB	9
141	20	C	4	17	D	7	05	N	14	47	19	7 ³ / ₄	8	1	47	G	8	51	LIB	11
142	21	M.	4	16	D	7	06	N	14	49	19	8 ³ / ₄	9	2	17	F	9	39	SCO	12
143	22	Tu.	4	16	D	7	07	N	14	51	19	9 ¹ / ₂	9 ³ / ₄	2	49	E	10	28	SCO	13
144	23	W.	4	15	D	7	08	N	14	53	19	10 ¹ / ₄	10 ¹ / ₂	3 ^A / _M 26	E	11 ^P / _M 18	SCO	14		
145	24	Th.	4	14	D	7	08	N	14	54	19	11	11 ¹ / ₄	rises	—	—	—	—		
146	25	Fr.	4	13	D	7	09	N	14	56	19	11 ³ / ₄	11 ³ / ₄	8 ^P / _M 16	N	12 ^A / _M 09	SGR	15		
147	26	Sa.	4	13	D	7	10	N	14	58	19	—	0 ¹ / ₂	9	02	N	12	59	SGR	16
148	27	C	4	12	D	7	11	N	14	59	19	0 ¹ / ₂	1	9	41	N	1	48	CAP	17
149	28	M.	4	11	D	7	12	N	15	01	19	1 ¹ / ₄	1 ³ / ₄	10	16	M	2	35	CAP	18
150	29	Tu.	4	11	D	7	13	N	15	02	18	1 ³ / ₄	2 ¹ / ₂	10	47	L	3	21	CAP	19
151	30	W.	4	10	D	7	14	N	15	03	18	2 ¹ / ₂	3 ¹ / ₄	11	14	K	4	05	AQR	20
152	31	Th.	4	10	D	7	14	N	15	05	18	3 ¹ / ₄	4	11 ^P / _M 40	J	4 ^A / _M 48	AQR	21		

MAY bath 31 days.

[1956



In this beneficent air
Of twilight, waiting, everywhere,
O troubled men . . . everywhere . . .
Be trustful, dare.
Let go, and fare
Unarmoured, bold—careless of care.
Let go, be trustful, dare
Go bowed and brave in this beneficent air.
In this beneficent air.

D. M.	D. W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	Tu.	St. Philip & St. James	♄ in Apo Tides {9.2 Winter
2	W.	♀ Gr. El. E.	♂♂♄ Tides {8.2 in
3	Th.	Invention of Cross	Tides {8.6 exile,
4	Fr.	Dixie five day tornado ends 1953	Hol. R.L. {8.5 makes
5	Sa.	Kentucky Derby	♄ on Eq. Tides {8.5 everyone
6	C	Rog. S.	Tides {8.7 smile.
7	M.	Dien Bien Phu 1954	Minor Rogation Days {8.9 9.3 Showers
8	Tu.	Germany surr. 1945	Days {9.2 for
9	W.	Lightning Rod invent. 1752 (10th)	Tides {9.5 10.8 the
10	Th.	ASCENSION DAY	Hol. Cars. {9.7 11.1 flowers.
11	Fr.	♂♀♄	"Dogwood Winter" (9-14th) {9.8 11.3 Days
12	Sa.	♄ in Perl. ♄ runs high	{9.9 are
13	C	1st S. a. A.	Mother's Day ☐☽☉♂♀♄
14	M.	♀ Stat. in R.A.	Bat. 1509 Agnadello {11.1 9.7 bright,
15	Tu.	♂♂♄♀	Greatest Brilliancy {10.8 9.6 black flies
16	W.	♂☽♄ SHAVUOTH	Eng. Derby {10.4 9.5 bite.
17	Th.	Great St. Louis Fire 1848 dest. 30 steamboats	{10.0 9.5 Pours
18	Fr.	Apples in bloom	♄ on Eq. Tides {9.7 9.6 three
19	Sa.	Armed Forces Day	♀ in ♀♂ Ore. Elec. {9.4 9.8 days
20	C	Whit Sunday Pentecost	♂♂☉ Hol. N.C. {9.3 10.1 out
21	M.	♂♂♄	Ember Week Tides {9.3 10.3 of
22	Tu.	Nat'l Marine Day	Tides {9.3 10.4 four.
23	W.	Meigs Whale Boat attack Sag Harbor 1777	{9.2 10.5 How
24	Th.	Flower Moon partial eclipse	♂♂♄ {9.1 10.5 sweet
25	Fr.	♂♀♂♄ Inf.	♄ rides low. Tides {9.0 10.8 the
26	Sa.	Okla., Mo., Neb., Kans. Tornado—1955 k. 97	{— 8.9 scented
27	C	Trinity S.	Tides {10.2 8.8 air,
28	M.	Eclipse in Egypt 584 B.C.	♄ in Apo. {9.9 8.7 how
29	Tu.	Einstein theory upheld in total eclipse sun 1919	{9.6 8.6 blythe
30	W.	MEMORIAL D.	♀ in Aph. {9.3 8.6 and debonair.
31	Th.	Corpus Cristi	♀ Stat. in R.A. ♂♂♄ {9.0 8.6

I know where there are some mighty nice trout waiting to be caught but I'm not going to catch them this evening. I know all about those two hundred apple trees in the fourteen acre field that need fertilizing, but they're going to wait. So are a lot of other things. For Ma and I have some "business" we've been putting off too long, and this is the evening for it. Our old car is waiting to take us on our Spring tour of inspection just to see our world come alive again.

As we start, the mountain, in its red and gold of bud and leaf, looks down on us. When we swing along the river road, we know where the wild plums will make a glory—big white blossoms that shame the shad and cherry. There are a few pair of black ducks on the river, and the red-wing blackbirds are busy and noisy all about. We had thought to see them here. On the hillside is the pale green of popple trees.

Then away from the river and up the back-break of what was once the King's Highway, but now just a half-forgotten old road that Ma and I love. Down through the orchards all abloom to the meadow and trout stream, with the glimpse of the white church and the walled burying grounds on either side. In their good earth lies many a friend and those that were our flesh and blood. To visit here for a spell as dusk falls is part of our "business" to-night.

1956]

JUNE, SIXTH MONTH.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.		0 /		Days.		0 /		Days.		0 /		Days.		0 /																																												
	1	22N.07	7	22 48	13	23 14	19	23 26	25	23 23	2	22 15	8	22 53	14	23 17	20	23 26	26	23 21	3	22 22	9	22 58	15	23 20	21	23 27	27	23 19	4	22 29	10	23 03	16	23 22	22	23 26	28	23 16	5	22 36	11	23 07	17	23 24	23	23 26	29	23 13	6	22 42	12	23 11	18	23 25	24	23 24	30

☾ Last Quarter, 1st day, 2 h. 13 m., evening, E.

● New Moon, 8th day, 4 h. 29 m., evening, W.

☽ First Quarter, 15th day, 6 h. 56 m., morning, E.

○ Full Moon, 23rd day, 1 h. 13 m., morning, W.

KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE, PAGE 101, FOR ALL POINTS OUTSIDE NEW ENGLAND

Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of the Week	☀ Rises. h. m.	☀ Key	☀ Sets. h. m.	☀ Key	Length of Days. h. m.	Sun East. m.	Full Sea. Boston. Morn. h. Even. h.	☽ Rises. h. m.	☽ Key	☽ Souths. h. m.	☽'s Place	Moon's Age
153	1	Fr.	4 09	D	7 15	O	15 06	18	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	5 $\frac{A}{M}$ 31	PSC 22
154	2	Sa.	4 09	D	7 16	O	15 07	18	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{M}{M}$ 06	I	6 14	PSC 23
155	3	C	4 08	C	7 17	O	15 08	18	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 32	H	6 59	ARI 24
156	4	M.	4 08	C	7 17	O	15 10	18	7	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 00	G	7 46	ARI 25
157	5	Tu.	4 07	C	7 18	O	15 11	17	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 32	F	8 36	TAU 26
158	6	W.	4 07	C	7 19	O	15 12	17	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	2 09	E	9 31	TAU 27
159	7	Th.	4 07	C	7 19	O	15 12	17	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{M}{M}$ 53	D	10 29	TAU 28
160	8	Fr.	4 07	C	7 20	O	15 13	17	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	sets	—	11 $\frac{M}{M}$ 31	G'M 29
161	9	Sa.	4 07	C	7 21	O	15 14	17	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{P}{M}$ 15	N	12 $\frac{P}{M}$ 34	CNC 1
162	10	C	4 06	C	7 21	O	15 15	16	—	0	9 04	M	1 36	CNC 2
163	11	M.	4 06	C	7 22	O	15 15	16	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	9 46	L	2 36	LEO 3
164	12	Tu.	4 06	C	7 22	O	15 16	16	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	10 22	K	3 31	LEO 4
165	13	W.	4 06	C	7 23	O	15 17	16	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 53	J	4 24	VIR 5
166	14	Th.	4 06	C	7 23	O	15 17	16	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 23	I	5 14	VIR 6
167	15	Fr.	4 06	C	7 23	O	15 18	15	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{P}{M}$ 51	H	6 02	LIB 7
168	16	Sa.	4 06	C	7 24	O	15 18	15	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	6 49	LIB 8
169	17	C	4 06	C	7 24	O	15 18	15	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 $\frac{M}{M}$ 21	G	7 37	LIB 9
170	18	M.	4 06	C	7 25	O	15 18	15	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 52	F	8 25	SCO 10
171	19	Tu.	4 06	C	7 25	O	15 19	15	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 26	E	9 14	SCO 11
172	20	W.	4 06	C	7 25	O	15 19	14	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 05	D	10 04	SGR 12
173	21	Th.	4 07	C	7 25	O	15 19	14	10	10	2 48	D	10 54	SGR 13
174	22	Fr.	4 07	C	7 25	O	15 19	14	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{M}{M}$ 37	D	11 $\frac{P}{M}$ 43	CAP 14
175	23	Sa.	4 07	C	7 26	O	15 19	14	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	rises	—	—	—
176	24	C	4 07	C	7 26	O	15 18	13	—	0	8 $\frac{P}{M}$ 17	M	12 $\frac{M}{M}$ 31	CAP 15
177	25	M.	4 08	C	7 26	O	15 18	13	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 49	L	1 18	AQR 16
178	26	Tu.	4 08	C	7 26	O	15 18	13	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 18	L	2 02	AQR 17
179	27	W.	4 09	C	7 26	O	15 17	13	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	9 44	K	2 46	AQR 18
180	28	Th.	4 09	C	7 26	O	15 17	13	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 09	J	3 28	PSC 19
181	29	Fr.	4 09	C	7 26	O	15 16	12	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 34	I	4 11	PSC 20
182	30	Sa.	4 10	C	7 26	O	15 16	12	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	11 $\frac{P}{M}$ 01	H	4 $\frac{A}{M}$ 53	PSC 22

JUNE hath 30 days.

[1956



What is he waiting for?
Why does he stand
Staring, and stilled, and lost
In the oblivious sky
And the dream-spelled land,
Wherein is neither far nor near?

He has the look of one
Wanting but to be
At one with the stilled light
Of evening, whole and round,
Not seeking . . . see!
Only—here!

D. M.
D. W.Aspects, Holidays, Heights of
High Water, Weather, etc.

Farmer's Calendar.

1 Fr.	NICOMEDE	Mary Dyer	Tides	{8.8 8.7	Cool	
2 Sa.	☾	on P. T. Barnum's Eq. 1st tour 1835	{8.6 8.9	Hol.	the rule.	
3 G	2nd af. Pent.		{9.3 6 S. States		All	
4 M.	Michillmackinac	Massaerc 1763	Tides	{8.6 9.7	this rain	
5 Tu.	Haydn's skull	1954	Tides	{8.8 8.6	rejoins its body	
6 W.	Venus contacts Sun's	limb- 1761, 1.19 PM.	♀ Stat.		in R.A. crops	
7 Th.	♂ ♀ ☾	Mrs. Washburn scales McKinley	1947	{9.4 11.1	grow	
8 Fr.	☉	Total Eclipse	☾ runs high	{9.7 11.5	amain.	
9 Sa.	☾	in Peri.	♂ ♀ ☾	Tides {9.9 11.7	Thunder	
10 G	2nda. Tr.		Tides	{10.1	asunder.	
11 M.	St. Barnabas	♂ ☾ ☾		{11.6 10.2	Fine	
12 Tu.	♀ in ☽	Breucklen self ruled 1646		{11.4 10.2	days	
13 W.	♂ ♀ ☾	Phonograph pat. 1863		{11.0 10.1	these,	
14 Th.	Flag Day	☾ on Hol. Eq. Mo. Pa.		{10.5 10.0	nice	
15 Fr.	Regal Lily first bloomed U.S. 1911	Ida.	Hol.	{10.0 9.9	as you	
16 Sa.	Sacred Heart	Father's Day (17th)		{9.5 9.8	please.	
17 G	4tha. B.	♂ ♀ ☾	Bunker Hol. Hill		1 Co. Mass.	
18 M.	First U.S. Baseball Match,	Hoboken, 1846 (19th)		{8.8 9.9	Beware	
19 Tu.	Longest Days	(19-23rd)	♀ (Gr. Hel. Lat. S.)	{8.7 10.0	of a	
20 W.	♀ W.	Gr. El.	♂ ♀ ☾	Hol. V. Wa.	{8.6 10.1	strange
21 Th.	Sum.	Begins 5.24 AM.	☉ en. ☽	☾ rides low	event,	
22 Fr.	♂ ♀ ☾	Int. Landy Mile		{8.7 10.2	you	
23 Sa.	The Full Hot Moon	No public debt U.S. 1836		{8.7 10.1	may	
24 G	4tha. Tr.	John Bap. born		{8.8 10.1	repent.	
25 M.	☾	in "Blood thicker Apo than water, 1859"		{8.5 8.5	Hot, by	
26 Tu.	Dionysius disc.	Solar Year 285 B.C.	Tides	{9.9 8.9	jingo,	
27 W.	Jos. & Hyrum Smith murdered 1844		Tides	{9.7 8.9	in	
28 Th.	1st Air Clipper took pass. to Europe 1939			{8.5 9.0	anyone's	
29 Fr.	Sts. Peter & Paul	☾ on Eq.	♂ ☾ ☾	{9.2 9.1		
30 Sa.	Marry yesterday. good luck always.		Tides	{9.0 9.2	lingo.	

There is nothing more trying to the apple grower than that delightful period in the spring when all his trees are in bloom. This is the time when he waits upon the weather and the bees. The rest of the world goes gaily gawking through the orchard sides, but not gaily goeth the orchardist. His friends tell him he has the most wonderful blossoming, that surely this year he will harvest grandly. How little these foolish fellows know.

Bees have been put in the grower's orchard, children, for the purpose of pollinating. They buzz from tree to tree to get from the blossoms the stuff for honey—pollen. Just incidentally to them, they spread the pollen (which sticks to their legs and thighs) from blossom to blossom and tree to tree, and by mixing up different blossom pollens, in the way nature calculated, they make little apples. See? So easy. But wait.

It is chiefly the honey bee that does the work of pollinating and he won't work when it's colder than sixty degrees, and when it blows even a moderate breeze he just fools away his time—the rascal.

Thus you see that the apple grower who shall be blessed and he who shall go bust depends largely, dear children, on the busy or not so busy little bee.

The cold Summer of 1816 began 140 years ago.

1956]

JULY, SEVENTH MONTH.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.		/	Days.		/	Days.		/	Days.		/	Days.		/
	1	23		05	7		22	33		13	21		46	19	
	2	23	01	8	22	26	14	21	37	20	20	35	23	19	21
	3	22	56	9	22	19	15	21	28	21	20	23	27	19	07
	4	22	51	10	22	11	16	21	18	22	20	11	28	18	53
	5	22	45	11	22	03	17	21	08	23	19	59	29	18	39
	6	22	39	12	21	55	18	20	57	24	19	47	30	18	24

- ☾ Last Quarter, 1st day, 3 h. 40 m., morning, W.
- New Moon, 7th day, 11 h. 37 m., evening, E.
- ☽ First Quarter, 14th day, 3 h. 46 m., evening, W.
- ☉ Full Moon, 22nd day, 4 h. 29 m., evening, E.
- ☾ Last Quarter, 30th day, 2 h. 31 m., evening, E.

KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE, PAGE 101, FOR ALL POINTS OUTSIDE NEW ENGLAND

Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of the Week	☉ Rises		Key	☉ Sets		Key	Length of Days		Sun Fast	Full Sea, Boston		D Rises	Key	D Souths		D's Place	Moon's Age	
			h.	m.		h.	m.		h.	m.		h.	m.			h.	m.			h.
183	1	C	4	10	C	7	25	O	15	15	12	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	11 ^P _M 30	F	5 ^A _M 38	ARI	23		
184	2	M.	4	11	C	7	25	O	15	14	12	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	6	27	ARI	24	
185	3	Tu.	4	11	C	7	25	O	15	14	12	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 ^A _M 03	E	7	17	TAU	25	
186	4	W.	4	12	C	7	25	O	15	13	11	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 ^A _M 43	E	8	12	TAU	26	
187	5	Th.	4	13	C	7	25	O	15	12	11	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 ^A _M 31	D	9	11	G'M	27	
188	6	Fr.	4	13	C	7	24	O	15	11	11	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 ^A _M 28	D	10	13	G'M	28	
189	7	Sa.	4	14	C	7	24	O	15	10	11	10	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	sets	—	11 ^A _M 17	CNC	29		
190	8	C	4	15	C	7	24	O	15	09	11	11	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 ^P _M 39	M	12 ^P _M 17	CNC	1		
191	9	M.	4	15	C	7	23	O	15	08	11	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	8	18	L	1	18	LEO	2
192	10	Tu.	4	16	C	7	23	N	15	07	11	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	8	53	J	2	13	LEO	3
193	11	W.	4	17	D	7	22	N	15	05	10	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	24	I	3	06	VIR	4
194	12	Th.	4	18	D	7	22	N	15	04	10	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	54	H	3	57	VIR	5
195	13	Fr.	4	18	D	7	21	N	15	03	10	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	24	G	4	46	LIB	6
196	14	Sa.	4	19	D	7	20	N	15	01	10	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	55	F	5	34	LIB	7
197	15	C	4	20	D	7	20	N	15	00	10	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 ^P _M 28	E	6	23	SCO	8	
198	16	M.	4	21	D	7	19	N	14	58	10	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	7	12	SCO	9	
199	17	Tu.	4	22	D	7	18	N	14	57	10	7	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 ^A _M 06	D	8	01	SGR	10	
200	18	W.	4	23	D	7	18	N	14	55	10	8	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	12	47	D	8	51	SGR	11
201	19	Th.	4	23	D	7	17	N	14	53	10	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	1	34	D	9	40	SGR	12
202	20	Fr.	4	24	D	7	16	N	14	52	10	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	25	D	10	28	CAP	13
203	21	Sa.	4	25	D	7	15	N	14	50	9	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 ^A _M 20	D	11 ^P _M 15	CAP	14		
204	22	C	4	26	D	7	14	N	14	48	9	11	11	rises	—	—	—	—		
205	23	M.	4	27	D	7	14	N	14	47	9	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 ^P _M 22	L	12 ^A _M 01	AQR	15		
206	24	Tu.	4	28	D	7	13	N	14	45	9	—	0	7	49	K	12	45	AQR	16
207	25	W.	4	29	D	7	12	N	14	43	9	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	8	14	J	1	27	AQR	17
208	26	Th.	4	30	D	7	11	N	14	41	9	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	8	39	I	2	10	PSC	18
209	27	Fr.	4	31	D	7	10	M	14	39	9	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	9	05	H	2	52	PSC	19
210	28	Sa.	4	32	E	7	09	M	14	37	9	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	33	G	3	36	ARI	20
211	29	C	4	33	E	7	08	M	14	35	9	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	04	F	4	21	ARI	21
212	30	M.	4	34	E	7	07	M	14	33	9	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	39	E	5	09	TAU	22
213	31	Tu.	4	35	E	7	05	M	14	30	9	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 ^P _M 22	D	6 ^A _M 01	TAU	23		

JULY hath 31 days.

[1956



I heard, and long ago,
From teachers, young and old,
What wisdom is . . .

For one who wished to know,
They were such as told
It is that . . . and this . . .

Since then, I have learned what they were speaking of
Is spelled more simply: it is love . . . love.

D.M.	D.W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	C	6th S. a. J. Dominion Day {8.8 9.4	Flood
2	M.	Visit. of Mary Tides {8.7 9.7	of
3	Tu.	♂♀♀ 99.3 Blue Hill-1911 Tides {8.6 10.0	mud.
4	W.	Independence Day ⊕ Aph. {8.8 10.4	Hay
5	Th.	"Old Hannibal" d. 1858 Tides {9.0 10.9	while
6	Fr.	♂♀♂ ♂♀♂ ♀ runs high {9.4 11.3	you
7	Sa.	St. Frances Cabrini Tides {9.8 11.6	may,
8	C	6th S. a. T. ♀ in ♂♂ ♀ in ♂♂ {10.2 11.8	no
9	M.	♂♂♂ ♀ Stat. in R.A. {10.5	morning
10	Tu.	Barclay walked 1000 miles in 1000 hours—1809 {11.8 10.6	sun
11	W.	Feast of Apostles ♂♂♂ Tides {11.5 10.6	lasts all
12	Th.	♂ on Thoreau Eq. b. 1817 Tides {11.1 10.5	day.
13	Fr.	♀ in Peri. ♀ Stat. in R.A. Hol. Tenn. {10.5 10.3	Men
14	Sa.	Bastille Day Holy Cross bt. 1852 {9.9 10.0	and
15	C	St. Swithin ♂♂♂ Tides {9.2 9.8	cattle
16	M.	Rain yesterday? Expect a lot more 1st Atom Bomb 1945	reek
17	Tu.	♂♂♂ ♀ in Aph. Tides {8.4 9.5	this
18	W.	1848 (19th) women de.cl. indepen. Tides {8.2 9.6	hottest
19	Th.	♂♂♂ Sup. ♀rides low {8.2 9.6	week.
20	Fr.	St. Margaret ☐♂♂ Tides {8.3 9.7	Doves
21	Sa.	Buck Moon tomorrow [22nd ♂♀♂ ♀ in Apo. are	
22	C	8th a. T. Mary Magdalene {8.7 9.9	cooing,
23	M.	♀ Gr. Hel. Great Storm, 1857 {8.8 9.9	cows
24	Tu.	Cape Cod Canal opened 1914 Hol. Utah {9.0	mooring.
25	W.	St. James ♂♂♂ DOG DAYS BEGIN	Thunder
26	Th.	Ponies penned Assateague, Va. ♀ on Eq. {9.8 9.3	rumbles
27	Fr.	♂ Gr. Hel. ♂♂♂ Lat.S. Tides {9.6 9.4	loud,
28	Sa.	♀ (Venus) Greatest Brilliancy {9.4 9.5	lightning
29	C	10th S. a. J. Tides {9.1 9.6	cleaves
30	M.	100.1 Providence, R.I.—in 1901 Tides {8.9 9.7	a sable
31	Tu.	♂ Stat. in R.A. Tides {8.7 9.7	cloud.

Since labor we must, we have sought to consider new, interesting, even if back breaking, sidelines to our main business of losing money growing apples. We find on our desk this list (if we can read our own writing): "strawberries, raspberries, squab, pheasant-chicken." An odd conglomeration.

Take strawberries and raspberries. The local market is seldom saturated. "Red gold" they call strawberries in these parts. A friend of mine grew half an acre of them one year. He made a lot of money, indeed he did, but he's walked with a cane ever since. Raising raspberries is not so strenuous. All you have to do is know how to raise them. Pruning, stringing on wires, mulching, separating flesh from thorns, etc. Ever-bearers for my money in this line.

Now to the squab and the pheasant-chicken. Everybody ate squabs when I was a boy. If someone was sick you sent him a delicate squab and he got well right off. Nobody eats squabs to-day, but everybody should. (Look at the stuff we do eat.) Squabs are succulent young pigeons and they are grown in lofts in the barn and killed when about two months old. I raise a barn full of swallows every year. Why not squabs?

Pheasant-chicken is a cross between a pheasant and a hen. They are grown by the ton out west. Nobody has heard of them in Boston; which makes me feel they can be grown profitably anywhere.

1956]

AUGUST, EIGHTH MONTH.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.		0 /		Days.		0 /		Days.		0 /	
	1	17	N.55	7	16 18	13	14 32	19	12 38	25	10 37	
2	17	39	8	16 01	14	14 14	20	12 18	26	10 16		
3	17	23	9	15 44	15	14 05	21	11 58	27	9 55		
4	17	08	10	15 26	16	13 36	22	11 38	28	9 34		
5	16	51	11	15 08	17	13 17	23	11 18	29	9 12		
6	16	35	12	14 50	18	12 58	24	10 57	30	8 51		

- New Moon, 6th day, 6 h. 25 m. morning, E.
- ☽ First Quarter, 13th day, 3 h. 45 m., morning, E.
- Full Moon, 21st day, 7 h. 38 m., morning, E.
- ☾ Last Quarter, 28th day, 11 h. 13 m., evening, E.

KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE, PAGE 101, FOR ALL POINTS OUTSIDE NEW ENGLAND

Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of the Week	☉ Rises. h. m.	☉ Key	☉ Sets. h. m.	☉ Key	Length of Days. h. m.	Sun Past. m.	Full Sea. Boston. Morn. h. Even. h.	☽ Rises. h. m.	☽ Key	☽ Souths. h. m.	☽ Place	☽'s Moon's Age
214	1	W.	4 36	E	7 04	M	14 28	10	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	6 $\frac{A}{M}$ 57	G'M 24
215	2	Th.	4 37	E	7 03	M	14 26	10	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{A}{M}$ 13	D	7 56	G'M 25
216	3	Fr.	4 38	E	7 02	M	14 24	10	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 14	D	8 57	G'M 26
217	4	Sa.	4 39	E	7 01	M	14 22	10	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 23	D	9 59	CNC 27
218	5	C	4 40	E	6 59	M	14 19	10	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	3 $\frac{A}{M}$ 38	E	10 59	CNC 28
219	6	M.	4 41	E	6 58	M	14 17	10	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	sets	—	11 $\frac{A}{M}$ 57	LEO 0
220	7	Tu.	4 42	E	6 57	M	14 15	10	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	7 $\frac{P}{M}$ 21	J	12 $\frac{P}{M}$ 52	LEO 1
221	8	W.	4 43	E	6 56	M	14 12	10	0	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 53	I	1 45	VIR 2
222	9	Th.	4 44	E	6 54	M	14 10	10	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 24	H	2 37	VIR 3
223	10	Fr.	4 45	E	6 53	M	14 08	10	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	8 55	F	3 27	LIB 4
224	11	Sa.	4 46	F	6 51	L	14 05	11	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	9 29	E	4 17	LIB 5
225	12	C	4 47	F	6 50	L	14 03	11	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 05	E	5 07	SCO 6
226	13	M.	4 49	F	6 49	L	14 00	11	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 46	D	5 57	SCO 7
227	14	Tu.	4 50	F	6 47	L	13 58	11	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{P}{M}$ 31	D	6 47	SGR 9
228	15	W.	4 51	F	6 46	L	13 55	11	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	7 36	SGR 10
229	16	Th.	4 52	F	6 44	L	13 53	12	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 $\frac{A}{M}$ 21	D	8 25	CAP 11
230	17	Fr.	4 53	F	6 43	L	13 50	12	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 15	D	9 12	CAP 12
231	18	Sa.	4 54	F	6 41	L	13 48	12	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 11	E	9 58	CAP 13
232	19	C	4 55	F	6 40	L	13 45	12	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	3 09	E	10 43	AQR 14
233	20	M.	4 56	F	6 38	L	13 42	12	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{A}{M}$ 08	F	11 $\frac{P}{M}$ 26	AQR 15
234	21	Tu.	4 57	F	6 37	L	13 40	13	11	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	rises	—	—	—
235	22	W.	4 58	F	6 35	L	13 37	13	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{P}{M}$ 44	I	12 $\frac{A}{M}$ 09	PSC 16
236	23	Th.	4 59	G	6 34	L	13 34	13	—	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 11	H	12 52	PSC 17
237	24	Fr.	5 00	G	6 32	K	13 32	13	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 38	G	1 35	ARI 18
238	25	Sa.	5 01	G	6 30	K	13 29	14	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 07	F	2 20	ARI 19
239	26	C	5 02	G	6 29	K	13 26	14	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	8 41	E	3 07	ARI 20
240	27	M.	5 03	G	6 27	K	13 24	14	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 20	D	3 57	TAU 21
241	28	Tu.	5 04	G	6 25	K	13 21	15	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 07	D	4 50	TAU 22
242	29	W.	5 06	G	6 24	K	13 18	15	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{P}{M}$ 02	D	5 46	G'M 23
243	30	Th.	5 07	G	6 22	K	13 16	15	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	6 44	G'M 24
244	31	Fr.	5 08	G	6 21	K	13 13	16	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 $\frac{A}{M}$ 05	D	7 $\frac{A}{M}$ 44	CNC 25



On lands too wide for walls
When the grave evening falls
So quietly, everywhere,

He slows his step, and stands
Stilled on his evening lands,
As though the evening were

A laying on of hands.

D.M.	D.W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	W.	Lammas Day Go find a live lamb	{ 8.6 Sticky
2	Th.	☾ runs The last high crusade—1270	{ 10.1 Tides { 8.7 and 10.5
3	Fr.	♂ ♀ ☾ Parachute jump 1954—45,200 ft.	{ 9.1 ticky. { 10.9
4	Sa.	[5 th in Peri. ♂ ♂ ☾]	{ 9.5 Sultry { 11.3
5	C	10 th S. a. Tr.	Tides { 10.1 spell { 11.6
6	M.	Trans. Sodom overthrown	Tides { 10.5 goes { 11.8
7	Tu.	♂ ☾ ♂ ☾ Name of Jesus	{ 10.9 pell- { 11.0
8	W.	☾ on Eq. ♀ Gr. Hel. Lat. S.	Tides { 11.7 mell { 11.0
9	Th.	♂ ♀ ♀ Dark Day, 1732	Tides { 11.4 before { 11.0
10	Fr.	St. Laurence Has fiery tears	Tides { 10.9 a { 10.8
11	Sa.	♂ ♀ ☾ ♂ Stat. in R.A.	Tides { 10.3 warm { 10.4
12	C	12 th S. a. ☽.	Tides { 9.6 storm. { 10.0
13	M.	♂ ♀ ☾ Hay fever season begins	Tides { 8.9 { 9.6
14	Tu.	Ocean dive 6890 ft. 1953	Hol. Ark., R.I. { 8.4 Lowery { 9.3
15	W.	ASSUM. ☾ rides low	♀ in ♂ { 8.0 but { 9.1
16	Th.	Battle of Bennington, Vt.	Tides { 7.9 not { 9.1
17	Fr.	The Cat Nights commence	Tides { 8.0 showery. { 9.2
18	Sa.	1927 Rec. Low Bar, 26, 185	☾ in Apo. { 8.2 Clouds { 9.4
19	C	12 th a. ☽. ☐ ♀ ☾	{ 8.5 thicken { 9.6
20	M.	Gauntlet abol. 1854	Tides { 8.8 the { 9.7
21	Tu.	Sturgeon Moon ♂ ♀ ☾	♂ in Peri. { 9.4 sky, { 9.8
22	W.	N.E. Witch Law rep. 1695	☾ on Eq. { 9.4 Euroclydon { 9.8
23	Th.	Sacco 1927 Vanzetti ♂ ♂ ☾	Tides { 9.6 is { 9.8
24	Fr.	St. Bartholomew	Tides { 9.8 nigh. { 9.8
25	Sa.	First U.S. oil well, 1859	Tides { 9.6 { 9.9
26	C	14 th S. a. ☽. ♀ in Aph.	Tides { 9.4 { 10.0
27	M.	Hurricanes 1817, 1883, 1949	Tides { 9.2 Valley { 10.0
28	Tu.	Slavery abol. G. B.—1833	Tides { 8.9 mists { 10.0
29	W.	John Baptist beheaded	☾ runs Cal. high Elec. { 8.7 the { 10.0
30	Th.	St. Flacrus Hol. La.	Tides { 8.7 cold { 10.1
31	Fr.	♂ Gr. El. ♀ Gr. El. W.	Tides { 8.8 resists. { 10.8

A few folks have written to say that we're not giving you in these pages now-a-years enough good advice and observations on farming and the farmer. Now here we give you five quotations from farm journals, or farm pages, in the past. Each quote applies to and was written during each of the following periods: 1800 to Civil War; Civil War to 1900; 1901 to 1914; 1914 to 1945; 1946 through 1955. Write us a guess as to which periods you think the individual quotes apply to.

1. Clean milkers, small top milk pails, and careful sterilization of utensils will add very little to cost of milk production.

2. In these days of automobile and motor trucks we need a substitute for the dressing from the stables.

3. Sow rutabagas on rich land. They like lighter soil than mangolds.

4. Have something upon your table besides salt beef and potatoes with now and then a bit of cod fish for a change.

5. Strips of DDT gave almost complete kill of flies overnight.

Farms are becoming larger and fewer in numbers these days and who is to say any better off under price supports? We won't argue that one but we defy anyone to stand up ten men chosen at random from some shopping center street—tell us which ones are farmers. We all look and think alike these days.

1956]

SEPTEMBER, NINTH MONTH.

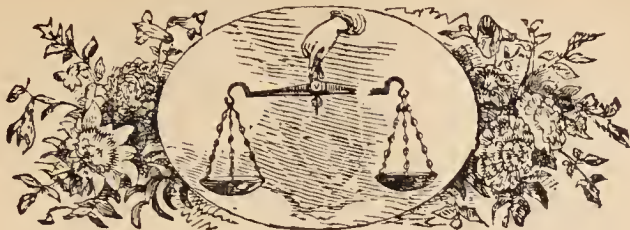
ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.			Days.			Days.			Days.			Days.		
	0	/		0	/		0	/		0	/		0	/	
1	8 ^N .07		7	5	54	13	3	38	19	1	19	25	1	01	
2	7 45		8	5	32	14	3	15	20	0	55	26	1	25	
3	7 23		9	5	09	15	2	52	21	0	32	27	1	48	
4	7 01		10	4	46	16	2	28	22	0 ^N .09		28	2	12	
5	6 39		11	4	23	17	2	05	23	0s. 15		29	2	35	
6	6 17		12	4	01	18	1	42	24	0 38		30	2	58	

- New Moon, 4th day, 1 h. 57 m., evening, W.
- ☽ First Quarter, 11th day, 7 h. 13 m., evening, W.
- Full Moon, 19th day, 10 h. 19 m., evening, W.
- ☾ Last Quarter, 27th day, 6 h. 25 m., morning, W.

KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE, PAGE 101, FOR ALL POINTS OUTSIDE NEW ENGLAND

Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of the Week	☉		Key	☽		Key	Length of Days.		Sun East.	Full Sea.		Key	☽		Key	☽'s		Moon's Age
			Rises.	h. m.		Sets.	h. m.		h.	m.		Morn	Even		Rises.	h. m.		Souths.	h. m.	
245	1	Sa.	5 09	G	6 19	K	13 10	16	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	1 ^A _M 15	E	8 ^A _M 43	CNC	26					
246	2	C	5 10	G	6 17	K	13 07	16	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	2 30	F	9 41	LEO	27					
247	3	M.	5 11	G	6 15	K	13 05	16	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 ^A _M 47	G	10 37	LEO	28					
248	4	Tu.	5 12	G	6 14	J	13 02	17	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	sets	—	11 ^A _M 31	VIR	29					
249	5	W.	5 13	H	6 12	J	12 59	17	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 ^P _M 21	H	12 ^P _M 23	VIR	1					
250	6	Th.	5 14	H	6 10	J	12 56	17	—	0	6 53	G	1 15	LIB	2					
251	7	Fr.	5 15	H	6 08	J	12 53	18	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 26	F	2 06	LIB	3					
252	8	Sa.	5 16	H	6 07	J	12 51	18	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 03	E	2 58	SCO	4					
253	9	C	5 17	H	6 05	J	12 48	18	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 43	D	3 49	SCO	5					
254	10	M.	5 18	H	6 03	J	12 45	19	3	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 27	D	4 40	SGR	6					
255	11	Tu.	5 19	H	6 01	J	12 42	19	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 16	D	5.31	SGR	7					
256	12	W.	5 20	H	6 00	J	12 39	20	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	11 ^P _M 08	D	6 20	CAP	8					
257	13	Th.	5 21	H	5 58	J	12 37	20	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	—	—	7 08	CAP	9					
258	14	Fr.	5 22	H	5 56	J	12 34	20	7	7	12 ^A _M 04	D	7 54	CAP	10					
259	15	Sa.	5 24	H	5 54	J	12 31	21	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	8	1 01	D	8 39	AQR	11					
260	16	C	5 25	H	5 53	I	12 28	21	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 59	E	9 23	AQR	12					
261	17	M.	5 26	I	5 51	I	12 25	21	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 59	F	10 06	PSC	13					
262	18	Tu.	5 27	I	5 49	I	12 22	22	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	3 ^A _M 58	G	10 49	PSC	14					
263	19	W.	5 28	I	5 47	I	12 20	22	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	rises	—	11 ^P _M 33	PSC	15					
264	20	Th.	5 29	I	5 46	I	12 17	22	11	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 ^P _M 42	H	—	—	—					
265	21	Fr.	5 30	I	5 44	I	12 14	23	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	6 11	G	12 ^A _M 18	ARI	16					
266	22	Sa.	5 31	I	5 42	I	12 11	23	0	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 44	F	1 05	ARI	17					
267	23	C	5 32	I	5 40	I	12 08	23	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 22	E	1 55	TAU	18					
268	24	M.	5 33	I	5 39	I	12 05	24	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 06	D	2 47	TAU	20					
269	25	Tu.	5 34	I	5 37	I	12 03	24	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 58	D	3 42	G'M	21					
270	26	W.	5 35	I	5 35	I	12 00	24	3	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 57	D	4 38	G'M	22					
271	27	Th.	5 36	I	5 33	I	11 57	25	4	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 ^P _M 03	D	5 36	CNC	23					
272	28	Fr.	5 38	J	5 31	H	11 54	25	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	6 34	CNC	24					
273	29	Sa.	5 39	J	5 30	H	11 51	25	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 ^A _M 13	E	7 30	LEO	25					
274	30	C	5 40	J	5 28	H	11 48	26	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 ^A _M 26	F	8 ^A _M 25	LEO	26					



Harvest is gathered in,
The grain, the grape, and all . . .
All that the labor meant,

Is safely in the bin . . .
Safe for bin and stall—
Save the divine intent:

And that is safer still
In cells of mind and will,
That have their sleepy fill.

D.M.	D.W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
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1 Sa.		Mary's Seven Sorrows $\delta \Psi \text{C}$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9.2 \\ 10.7 \end{array} \right.$	<i>Of these</i>
2 C	14th a. T.	$\delta \text{S} \text{C} \text{C}$ in $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9.8 \\ 11.1 \end{array} \right.$	<i>first</i>
3 M.	Labor Day	Stock Market high 1929 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 10.4 \\ 11.4 \end{array} \right.$	<i>six days</i>
4 Tu.	Moses	$\delta \text{L} \text{O} \delta \text{L} \text{C}$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 10.9 \\ 11.5 \end{array} \right.$	<i>make</i>
5 W.	Dog Days end	C on Eq. Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 11.2 \\ 11.4 \end{array} \right.$	<i>the</i>
6 Th.	Jewish New Year	$\delta \Psi \text{C}$ Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 11.3 \\ 11.8 \end{array} \right.$	<i>best,</i>
7 Fr.	Mars nearest Earth	$\delta \Psi \text{C}$ Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 11.1 \\ 11.2 \end{array} \right.$	<i>bad</i>
8 Sa.	Nat. of (Abe's fingers)	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 10.8 \\ 10.9 \end{array} \right.$	<i>storms</i>
9 C	16th a. P .	Mary crossed on weather) Name Hol. of Mary Calif. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9.9 \\ 10.4 \end{array} \right.$	<i>will</i>
10 M.	$\delta \text{h} \text{C}$	Mars furthest Elec. from Sun Me. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9.3 \\ 8.9 \end{array} \right.$	<i>take</i>
11 Tu.	C	rides As well Elec. it should! N.H. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8.6 \\ 9.4 \end{array} \right.$	<i>care</i>
12 W.	Hurricane Edna, 1954	Hol. Md. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8.1 \\ 9.0 \end{array} \right.$	<i>of the</i>
13 Th.	Speer murder 1934-14th	S Stat in Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 7.9 \\ 8.8 \end{array} \right.$	<i>rest.</i>
14 Fr.	Holy Cross	$\delta \Psi \text{C}$ Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 7.9 \\ 8.7 \end{array} \right.$	<i>Clear,</i>
15 Sa.	Yom Kippur	Gr. Hel. Lat. S. C Apo. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 18.0 \\ 18.9 \end{array} \right.$	<i>no fear.</i>
16 C	16th a. T.	Hol. O.E.A. Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8.3 \\ 9.1 \end{array} \right.$	<i>Variable</i>
17 M.	Citizens Day	East. States Exp. 16-22. Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8.7 \\ 9.3 \end{array} \right.$	<i>but</i>
18 Tu.	Week 193's	Hurricane (17th) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9.1 \\ 9.5 \end{array} \right.$	<i>nothing</i>
19 W.	Harvest Moon	$\delta \text{S} \text{C} \text{C}$ on Eq. Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9.4 \\ 9.6 \end{array} \right.$	<i>terri-</i>
20 Th.	First Day Succoth	Ute 1879 Massacre Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9.7 \\ 9.7 \end{array} \right.$	<i>ble.</i>
21 Fr.	St. Matthew	Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 10.0 \\ 9.7 \end{array} \right.$	<i>Storm.</i>
22 Sa.	Fall Begins 8.36 P.M.	C En- ters $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 10.2 \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} - \\ 10.2 \end{array} \right.$
23 C	18th a. P .	Am. Ind. Day Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9.6 \\ 10.4 \end{array} \right.$	<i>Cools</i>
24 M.	1701 Gulliver left Lilliput	Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9.4 \\ 10.4 \end{array} \right.$	<i>off</i>
25 Tu.	Day equals Night (26th)	Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9.2 \\ 10.3 \end{array} \right.$	<i>fast,</i>
26 W.	$\delta \Psi \text{O}$ Inf.	C runs high Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9.0 \\ 10.1 \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9.0 \\ 10.1 \end{array} \right.$
27 Th.	Tunney def. Dempsey 1926	Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8.8 \\ 10.0 \end{array} \right.$	<i>summer</i>
28 Fr.	Simchath Torah	Pasteur d. 1895 Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8.8 \\ 9.9 \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8.8 \\ 9.9 \end{array} \right.$
29 Sa.	St. Michael	Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9.1 \\ 10.1 \end{array} \right.$	<i>is</i>
30 C	18th a. T.	$\delta \Psi \text{C}$ C Peri $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9.1 \\ 10.1 \end{array} \right.$	<i>past.</i>

Some of our implements haven't changed.

I philosophize upon these things of a Sunday morning sitting on the edge of my wheelbarrow, or leaning on my rake or hoe—or lawn-mower.

"No doubt," I muse, "the world has known the wheelbarrow since the wheel was invented. Probably the wheelbarrow was its first practical use. Now as for this rake and hoe, why, even before the age of iron I could have done as much work (well, as much as I have done this morning anyway) with their ancestors the brush sweep and a good sharp flat rock thonged to the end of a stick. But this lawn mower (the motor now is broken as usual and I refer to old Pusher here)—this is another kettle of fish. It has no proper heritage. I can only suppose that it was conceived by some smart alec as an amusing way of tormenting mankind and making a million for himself. The sheep on the lawns of Merrie England do the job in the way nature intended. Now look what we have here—not only mowers to cut grass, but people selling grass seed all over the place to make bigger lawns to sell more mowers. And, at last, power mowers that cut twice as fast so you can grow lawns twice as big."

With a groan and a sigh I retreat to my first consideration: those agricultural implements that have lineage. Lawn mowers!

Daylight Saving Time ends some places, other D.S.T. clocks go back one hour, Oct. 28.

1956]

OCTOBER, TENTH MONTH.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.			Days.			Days.			Days.			Days.		
	1	0	/	7	0	/	13	0	/	19	0	/	25	0	/
	1	3s.	21	7	5	40	13	7	56	19	10	08	25	12	15
	2	3	45	8	6	03	14	8	19	20	10	30	26	12	36
	3	4	08	9	6	26	15	8	41	21	10	51	27	12	56
	4	4	31	10	6	49	16	9	03	22	11	13	28	13	16
	5	4	54	11	7	11	17	9	25	23	11	34	29	13	36
	6	5	17	12	7	34	18	9	47	24	11	54	30	13	56

● New Moon, 3rd day, 11 h. 24 m., evening, E.

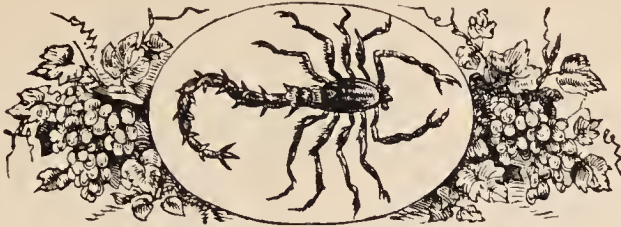
☽ First Quarter, 11th day, 1 h. 44 m., evening, W.

○ Full Moon, 19th day, 12 h. 24 m., evening, E.

☾ Last Quarter, 26th day, 1 h. 02 m., evening, E.

KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE, PAGE 101, FOR ALL POINTS OUTSIDE NEW ENGLAND

Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of the Week	☉		Key	☽		Key	Length of Days.		Sun Fast.	Full Sea, Boston.		Key	☽		Key	☽'s Place	Moon's Age
			Rises.	Key		Sets.	Key		h.	m.		Morn.	Even.		Rises.	Key			
275	1	M.	5 41	J	5 26	H	11 45	26	8 1/4	8 3/4	2 ^A _M 39	H	9 ^A _M 18	VIR	27				
276	2	Tu.	5 42	J	5 24	H	11 43	26	9 1/4	9 1/2	3 ^A _M 52	I	10 10	VIR	28				
277	3	W.	5 43	J	5 23	H	11 40	27	10	10 1/2	sets	-	11 02	LIB	29				
278	4	Th.	5 44	J	5 21	H	11 37	27	10 3/4	11 1/4	5 ^P _M 22	F	11 ^A _M 53	LIB	1				
279	5	Fr.	5 45	J	5 19	H	11 34	27	11 1/2	-	5 57	E	12 ^P _M 45	SCO	2				
280	6	Sa.	5 46	J	5 18	H	11 31	28	0	0 1/4	6 36	E	1 37	SCO	3				
281	7	C	5 47	J	5 16	H	11 28	28	0 3/4	1	7 20	D	2 30	SCO	4				
282	8	M.	5 49	J	5 14	H	11 26	28	1 1/2	1 3/4	8 08	D	3 21	SGR	5				
283	9	Tu.	5 50	J	5 13	G	11 23	28	2 1/2	2 3/4	9 00	D	4 12	SGR	6				
284	10	W.	5 51	K	5 11	G	11 20	29	3 1/4	3 1/2	9 54	D	5 01	CAP	7				
285	11	Th.	5 52	K	5 09	G	11 17	29	4 1/4	4 1/2	10 51	E	5 49	CAP	8				
286	12	Fr.	5 53	K	5 08	G	11 14	29	5 1/4	5 1/2	11 ^P _M 49	F	6 34	AQR	9				
287	13	Sa.	5 54	K	5 06	G	11 12	29	6 1/4	6 1/4	-	-	7 18	AQR	10				
288	14	C	5 55	K	5 04	G	11 09	30	7	7 1/4	12 ^A _M 48	G	8 01	PSC	11				
289	15	M.	5 57	K	5 03	G	11 06	30	7 3/4	8 1/4	1 47	G	8 44	PSC	12				
290	16	Tu.	5 58	K	5 01	G	11 03	30	8 1/2	9	2 47	H	9 28	PSC	13				
291	17	W.	5 59	K	5 00	G	11 01	30	9 1/4	9 1/2	3 48	J	10 12	ARI	14				
292	18	Th.	6 00	K	4 58	G	10 58	31	9 3/4	10 1/4	4 ^A _M 51	K	10 59	ARI	15				
293	19	Fr.	6 01	K	4 57	G	10 55	31	10 1/2	11	rises	-	11 ^P _M 49	TAU	17				
294	20	Sa.	6 02	K	4 55	G	10 53	31	11	11 1/2	5 ^P _M 21	E	-	-	-				
295	21	C	6 04	K	4 53	F	10 50	31	11 3/4	-	6 04	D	12 ^A _M 41	TAU	18				
296	22	M.	6 05	L	4 52	F	10 47	31	0 1/4	0 1/2	6 54	D	1 36	TAU	19				
297	23	Tu.	6 06	L	4 50	F	10 44	31	1	1 1/4	7 52	D	2 33	G'M	20				
298	24	W.	6 07	L	4 49	F	10 42	32	1 3/4	2	8 56	D	3 31	G'M	21				
299	25	Th.	6 08	L	4 48	F	10 39	32	2 3/4	3	10 05	E	4 29	CNC	22				
300	26	Fr.	6 10	L	4 46	F	10 36	32	3 3/4	4	11 ^P _M 15	F	5 25	CNC	23				
301	27	Sa.	6 11	L	4 45	F	10 34	32	4 3/4	5 1/4	-	-	6 19	LEO	24				
302	28	C	6 12	L	4 43	F	10 31	32	5 3/4	6 1/4	12 ^A _M 27	G	7 11	LEO	25				
303	29	M.	6 13	L	4 42	F	10 29	32	7	7 1/2	1 38	H	8 02	VIR	26				
304	30	Tu.	6 15	L	4 41	F	10 26	32	8	8 1/2	2 48	I	8 53	VIR	27				
305	31	W.	6 16	L	4 39	F	10 24	32	9 3/4	9 1/4	3 ^A _M 58	K	9 ^A _M 43	LIB	28				



The gold along the bough is brief,
Is not for gathering, it will go
With the going of the golden leaf.
But men who stand, at times, and stare
—At nothing, they would say—will know
That here is something, leaf and air,
That will outlast the most they hear
Of gold in any glittering show,—
Not to spend, their own, from year to year.

D.M.	D.W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	M.	U.S. postage reduced from 3 to 2c, 1883	{10.0 Distant
2	Tu.	♄♃♄ on Eq. Tides	{10.6 tempests
3	W.	♄♃♄ Capt. Jack Hol. hung 1873 Mo.	{11.0 roar,
4	Th.	♀♃♄ ♀♃♄ Stat. in R.A.	{11.3 billows
5	Fr.	♄♃♄ Robinson Crusoe marooned 1704	{11.3 lash
6	Sa.	Jewish Civil year (Tisri) begins	{10.5 the
7	C	20th S. a. ♀. ♄♃♄	{10.1 shore.
8	M.	Benj. Franklin's N.E. Storm 1743	{10.8 Calm
9	Tu.	♀♃♄ in Peri. ♄♃♄ low	{9.0 and
10	W.	Fall foliage greatest. Hol. Okla.	{8.5 fair
11	Th.	♄♃♄ Gt. El. ♄♃♄ W. Neb.	{8.1 with
12	Fr.	Col. Day Stat. in R.A. ♄♃♄ in Apo. N.D., Wis.	{8.8
13	Sa.	"Looming" preceded Great Blow, Lake Erie, 1787	{8.0 spark-
14	C	20th a. ♄. "Ike" born 1890	{8.2 ling air.
15	M.	Hurricane Calendar Hazel, 1954 Ref. 1582	{8.5 Clouds
16	Tu.	♄♃♄ on Eq. Tides	{8.9 hustle,
17	W.	Take a few days off. Enjoy this fine weather	{8.9 leaves
18	Th.	St. Luke Little Summer	{9.2 bustle.
19	Fr.	Hunters' Moon ♀♃♄ Gr. Hel. Lat. N.	{10.1 Storms
20	Sa.	Violent storms 1785, 1770, 1869	{10.5 in
21	C	22nd a. ♀. Tides	{10.7 all
22	M.	Lady Godiva nude again in 1949	{9.5 forms.
23	Tu.	♄♃♄ ♄♃♄ runs high	{9.5 Trees
24	W.	U.N. Jack Frost Day may be around	{9.5 shine
25	Th.	"In Hoc Signo Vices" 312 A.D. ♄♃♄	{9.2 with
26	Fr.	Christ the King (28th) ♄♃♄ [27th in Peri.]	{10.2 frost
27	Sa.	Daylight Saving Time ends most places (28th). Clocks go back 1 hr.	{9.7 all
28	C	22nd a. ♄. Simon & Jude Tides	{9.3 virtuae
29	M.	♄♃♄ on N.H. church bells Eq. pealed own accord 1727	{9.7 lost.
30	Tu.	Holy Relics ♄♃♄ ♄♃♄ ♄♃♄	{9.9 Twice
31	W.	Halloween ♄♃♄ Hol. Nev.	{10.6 nice.

The other day I was watching a logging operation in full swing and noted it was carried out by tractors. But I also noticed that there was a sturdy pair of Canadian "chunks" standing contentedly in a "hovel" and chewing oats. They looked hot and healthy as if they had just come in from doing a good job. I asked the boss what use he had for them when he had his tractors. He explained that horses could "snake" the logs out to the roadside cheaper and faster than a tractor, and then he added, "I always want a good pair around to pull the tractors out when they get stuck." He was quite serious, and I went away delighted with what he had told me.

As I made my way up the logging road toward home, my thoughts went randomly about the use of the horse to-day on the farm—or anywhere for that matter. We all know, of course, that a farm horse to-day is somewhat of a rarity, but there is my neighbor farmer who still, like the logger, holds to his pair. Tractors can do jobs faster he says but there is one job they can't do better than a horse, and that's mowing. I have heard that said before and since from the old timers that ought to know.

Though I don't know too much about horses, I still have two old faithfuls in the pasture keeping down the grass and not doing much else. I like to see them around.

1956] NOVEMBER, ELEVENTH MONTH.

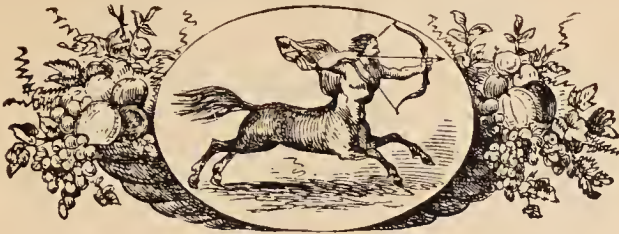
ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.		0 /		Days.		0 /		Days.		0 /		Days.		0 /	
	1	14s. 34	7	16 25	13	18 05	19	19 34	25	20 50						
	2	14 53	8	16 42	14	18 21	20	19 48	26	21 02						
	3	15 12	9	16 59	15	18 36	21	20 01	27	21 13						
	4	15 31	10	17 16	16	18 51	22	20 14	28	21 23						
	5	15 49	11	17 33	17	19 06	23	20 26	29	21 33						
	6	16 07	12	17 49	18	19 20	24	20 38	30	21 43						

- New Moon, 2nd day, 11 h. 43 m., morning, W.
- ☽ First Quarter, 10th day, 10 h. 09 m., morning, E.
- Full Moon, 18th day, 1 hr. 44 m., morning, W.
- ☾ Last Quarter, 24th day, 8 h. 12 m., evening, E.

KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE, PAGE 101, FOR ALL POINTS OUTSIDE NEW ENGLAND

Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of the Week	☉ Rises. h. m.	☉ Key	☉ Sets. h. m.	☉ Key	Length of Days. h. m.	Sun. ³ / ₄ m.	Full Sea. ³ / ₄ m.	Morn. h.	Even. h.	☽ Rises. h. m.	☽ Key	☽ Souths. h. m.	☽ Place	☽'s Moon's Age
306	1	Th.	6 17	L	4 38	F	10 21	32	9 ³ / ₄	10 ¹ / ₄	5 ^A _M 07	L	10 ^A _M 34	LIB	29	
307	2	Fr.	6 18	L	4 37	F	10 19	32	10 ¹ / ₂	11	sets	—	11 ^A _M 25	SCO	30	
308	3	Sa.	6 20	M	4 36	E	10 16	32	11 ¹ / ₄	11 ³ / ₄	5 ^P _M 12	D	12 ^P _M 18	SCO	1	
309	4	C	6 21	M	4 34	E	10 14	32	—	0	5 58	D	1 10	SGR	2	
310	5	M.	6 22	M	4 33	E	10 11	32	0 ¹ / ₂	0 ³ / ₄	6 49	D	2 02	SGR	3	
311	6	Tu.	6 23	M	4 32	E	10 09	32	1 ¹ / ₄	1 ¹ / ₄	7 43	D	2 52	CAP	4	
312	7	W.	6 25	M	4 31	E	10 06	32	2	2	8 40	E	3 41	CAP	5	
313	8	Th.	6 26	M	4 30	E	10 04	32	2 ³ / ₄	2 ³ / ₄	9 38	E	4 27	CAP	6	
314	9	Fr.	6 27	M	4 29	E	10 02	32	3 ¹ / ₂	3 ³ / ₄	10 36	F	5 12	AQR	7	
315	10	Sa.	6 28	M	4 28	E	9 59	32	4 ¹ / ₂	4 ¹ / ₂	11 ^P _M 34	G	5 55	AQR	8	
316	11	C	6 30	M	4 27	E	9 57	32	5 ¹ / ₄	5 ¹ / ₂	—	—	6 38	PSC	9	
317	12	M.	6 31	M	4 26	E	9 55	31	6 ¹ / ₄	6 ¹ / ₂	12 ^A _M 33	H	7 20	PSC	10	
318	13	Tu.	6 32	M	4 25	E	9 53	31	7	7 ¹ / ₂	1 33	I	8 04	PSC	11	
319	14	W.	6 33	M	4 24	E	9 50	31	7 ³ / ₄	8 ¹ / ₄	2 34	J	8 50	ARI	12	
320	15	Th.	6 35	M	4 23	E	9 48	31	8 ¹ / ₂	9	3 38	K	9 38	ARI	13	
321	16	Fr.	6 36	M	4 22	E	9 46	31	9 ¹ / ₄	9 ³ / ₄	4 44	L	10 29	TAU	14	
322	17	Sa.	6 37	N	4 21	D	9 44	31	10	10 ¹ / ₂	5 ^A _M 51	M	11 ^P _M 24	TAU	15	
323	18	C	6 38	N	4 20	D	9 42	31	10 ³ / ₄	11 ¹ / ₄	rises	—	—	—	—	
324	19	M.	6 40	N	4 20	D	9 40	30	11 ¹ / ₂	—	5 ^P _M 41	D	12 ^A _M 22	G'M	17	
325	20	Tu.	6 41	N	4 19	D	9 38	30	0	0 ¹ / ₄	6 45	D	1 22	G'M	18	
326	21	W.	6 42	N	4 18	D	9 36	30	0 ³ / ₄	1	7 55	E	2 22	CNC	19	
327	22	Th.	6 43	N	4 18	D	9 34	30	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ³ / ₄	9 06	F	3 20	CNC	20	
328	23	Fr.	6 44	N	4 17	D	9 33	29	2 ¹ / ₂	2 ³ / ₄	10 18	G	4 16	LEO	21	
329	24	Sa.	6 46	N	4 16	D	9 31	29	3 ¹ / ₂	3 ³ / ₄	11 ^P _M 29	H	5 09	LEO	22	
330	25	C	6 47	N	4 16	D	9 29	29	4 ¹ / ₂	5	—	—	6 00	VIR	23	
331	26	M.	6 48	N	4 15	D	9 27	28	5 ¹ / ₂	6	12 ^A _M 39	I	6 49	VIR	24	
332	27	Tu.	6 49	N	4 15	D	9 26	28	6 ¹ / ₂	7	1 47	J	7 38	LIB	25	
333	28	W.	6 50	N	4 14	D	9 24	28	7 ¹ / ₂	8 ¹ / ₄	2 55	K	8 28	LIB	26	
334	29	Th.	6 51	N	4 14	D	9 23	27	8 ¹ / ₂	9	4 02	L	9 18	SCO	27	
335	30	Fr.	6 52	N	4 14	D	9 21	27	9 ¹ / ₄	10	5 ^A _M 06	M	10 ^A _M 09	SCO	28	



The rain, reiterant and slow,
And meaningless and grave,—
What could the rain know
To help, or save?

Yet hearing, on such nights as these,
The near, untroubled sound:
On the roof, in the trees,
On the whispering ground,

I am at peace . . . and though I try to keep,
Awhile, awake for this, I am falling asleep.

D. M.	D. W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	Th.	All Saints $\delta \Psi \text{C}$ Hol. La. {10.9 11.1	Windy
2	Fr.	All Souls δC Tides {11.1 10.0	and
3	Sa.	Great Comet seen (thru March) 1681 Tides {11.1 9.8	cold,
4	C	24th a. J. Will Rogers δhC {10.9	
5	M.	Fawkes rides C low {9.5 10.6	stormy and
6	Tu.	Election Day C in Peri. Tides {9.2 10.2	bold.
7	W.	Marie Celeste Left N.Y.C. 1872 {8.8 9.7	May snow
8	Th.	The "Blazing Starre," 1664 Tides {8.5 9.2	a little,
9	Fr.	in Steve Brodie Apo jumped 1888 {8.3 8.8	stay near
10	Sa.	"Dr. Livingstone, I presume", 1871 Tides {8.2 8.5	the kittle.
11	C	24th a. T. Veterans Day C in C {8.2 8.3	
12	M.	Stat. in R.A. δC Sup. C on Eq. {8.4 8.3	
13	Tu.	Indian Summer for week or two δC {8.7 8.4	Wind's
14	W.	1784 Episc. Bishop Seabury consecr. {9.1 8.6	in the West,
15	Th.	Thomas Parr died 1635, age 152 yrs. 9 mos. {9.5 8.8	wear
16	Fr.	Two jet plane wing boost saves third, Korea, 1951 {10.0 9.0	your
17	Sa.	"Waves tremendous roared", 1798 Tides {10.4 9.3	wool
18	C	26th a. J. Beaver Moon total eclipse 1.08AM {10.8 9.5	
19	M.	runs Dickens in high Boston, 1867 {11.1 —	vest.
20	Tu.	Esther Faa crowned Gypsy Queen, 1860 {9.6 11.1	The warm
21	W.	Mayflower Compact in Peri. {9.6 11.0	sun fails,
22	Th.	Thanksgiving C in Aph. δC {9.6 10.3	
23	Fr.	Prune your grapevines δC Hol. Mo. {9.5 10.4	bleak
24	Sa.	St. Catharine's neck (25th) bled freely, 310 A.D. {9.5 10.0	winds
25	C	26th a. T. C on Eq. Tides {9.5 9.7	wail.
26	M.	δC Tides {9.6 9.4	This
27	Tu.	Northeast Airline crash (N.H. 30th, 1954) δC {9.3 9.3	
28	W.	Gt. Hel. Fermi C Lat.N. d. 1954 {10.1 9.3	North East-
29	Th.	Chanukah δC δC {10.4 9.3	erly is
30	Fr.	St. Andrew Apo stile {10.6 9.3	truly beastly.

When the North Star hangs low, Winter will be shy of snow.

What lusty, chest-beating days these are, with bracing, two-blanket nights to invite our best snoring. White-frosted mornings when the sun (bless his old sleepy heart) oversleeps with me. Nothing nicer this time of year than to oversleep and know it doesn't matter.

The apples are all tucked away, box on box of them in storage where they shall be kept till the price of apples has fallen and Daddy has guessed wrong again.

This is indeed a very pleasant time. But, oh, the solemn bell. I know, how well I know, that this is no more than the last meal before the guillotine. Only too soon shall fall the cold white blade of winter.

And so, as an older Old Farmer says, let us "look to our byres and bins" (whatever that means). I put the snow plow on the tractor; I stuff the pump house crack and erranny with old gunny sacks; I pull the cover over the hay hole in the barn where gusts of arctic would descend and give my horses pneumonia (or so my wife thinks); I wrap the tender rose in bur-lap and cover the shrinking ivy with pine boughs; I put the stolid plow and harrow under cover (as if it mattered).

And then of an evening before my cozy fire I read last year's diary:

Upon Jan. First
The Plumbing Burst.
Prophetic words.

1956]

DECEMBER, TWELFTH MONTH.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.		0 /		Days.		0 /		Days.		0 /		Days.		0 /						
	1	21s. 53	7	22 40	13	23 11	19	23 25	25	23 23	2	22 01	8	22 46	14	23 14	20	23 26	26	23 21	
	3	22 10	9	22 52	15	23 18	21	23 27	27	23 19		4	22 18	10	22 57	16	23 20	22	23 26	28	23 16
	5	22 26	11	23 02	17	23 22	23	23 26	29	23 12		6	22 33	12	23 07	18	23 24	24	23 25	30	23 08

- New Moon, 2nd day, 3 h. 12 m., morning, E.
- ☽ First Quarter, 10th day, 6 h. 51 m., morning, E.
- Full Moon, 17th day, 2 h. 06 m., evening, E.
- ☾ Last Quarter, 24th day, 5 h. 10 m., morning, W.
- New Moon, 31st day, 9 h. 13 m., evening, E.

KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE, PAGE 101, FOR ALL POINTS OUTSIDE NEW ENGLAND

Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of the Week	☉		Key	☽		Key	Length of Days.		Sun Past.	Full Sea, Boston.		D	Key	D		D's	Moon's Age
			Rises.	h. m.		Sets.	h. m.		h.	m.		h.	m.			h.	m.		
336	1	Sa.	6 53	N 4 13	D	9 20	27 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 ^A 08	N	11 ^A 00	SGR	29					
337	2	C	6 54	N 4 13	D	9 19	26 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	sets	—	—	11 ^A 54	SGR	0					
338	3	M.	6 55	N 4 13	D	9 17	26 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	5 ^P 32	D	12 ^P 44	SGR	1						
339	4	Tu.	6 56	N 4 13	D	9 16	25 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 28	D	1 33	CAP	2						
340	5	W.	6 57	N 4 12	D	9 15	25 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	7 26	E	2 21	CAP	3						
341	6	Th.	6 58	N 4 12	D	9 14	25 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 24	F	3 06	AQR	4						
342	7	Fr.	6 59	O 4 12	C	9 13	24 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 23	G	3 50	AQR	6						
343	8	Sa.	7 00	O 4 12	C	9 12	24 3	3	10 21	H	4 32	PSC	7						
344	9	C	7 01	O 4 12	C	9 11	23 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	11 ^P 19	I	5 14	PSC	8						
345	10	M.	7 02	O 4 12	C	9 10	23 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	5 57	PSC	9						
346	11	Tu.	7 03	O 4 12	C	9 09	22 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 ^A 19	J	6 40	ARI	10						
347	12	W.	7 04	O 4 13	C	9 09	22 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	1 20	K	7 26	ARI	11						
348	13	Th.	7 05	O 4 13	C	9 08	21 7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 23	L	8 15	TAU	12						
349	14	Fr.	7 05	O 4 13	C	9 08	21 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 29	M	9 08	TAU	13						
350	15	Sa.	7 06	O 4 13	C	9 07	20 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 36	M	10 05	G'M	14						
351	16	C	7 07	O 4 13	C	9 07	20 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	5 ^A 42	N	11 ^P 04	G'M	15						
352	17	M.	7 07	O 4 14	C	9 06	20 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	rises	—	—	—	—						
353	18	Tu.	7 08	O 4 14	C	9 06	19 11	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 ^P 34	D	12 ^A 06	CNC	16						
354	19	W.	7 09	O 4 15	C	9 06	19 —	0	6 49	E	1 07	CNC	17						
355	20	Th.	7 09	O 4 15	C	9 06	18 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 04	F	2 06	LEO	18						
356	21	Fr.	7 10	O 4 15	C	9 06	18 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 17	H	3 02	LEO	19						
357	22	Sa.	7 10	O 4 16	C	9 06	17 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 29	I	3 55	VIR	20						
358	23	C	7 11	O 4 17	C	9 06	17 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 ^P 39	J	4 47	VIR	21						
359	24	M.	7 11	O 4 17	C	9 06	16 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	5 36	LIB	22						
360	25	Tu.	7 11	O 4 18	C	9 06	16 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 ^M 47	K	6 26	LIB	23						
361	26	W.	7 12	O 4 18	C	9 07	15 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 54	L	7 15	SCO	24						
362	27	Th.	7 12	O 4 19	C	9 07	15 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 59	M	8 05	SCO	25						
363	28	Fr.	7 12	O 4 20	C	9 07	14 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 00	N	8 56	SCO	26						
364	29	Sa.	7 13	O 4 21	C	9 08	14 9	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 58	N	9 47	SGR	27						
365	30	C	7 13	O 4 21	C	9 09	13 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 ^A 51	N	10 38	SGR	28						
366	31	M.	7 13	O 4 22	C	9 09	13 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	sets	—	—	11 ^A 28	CAP	29					



He gave Himself . . . and that were gift enough
 From any man, in any time or place:
 A gift of blood and agony—a grace
 For us! . . . may Heaven, from above
 Teach to know his princely gift was . . . Love.

D.M.	D.W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	Sa.	♁ [Partial eclipse] { 10.7 Sun, 2nd } 9.2	Snow
2	C	1st S. Advent { 10.7 rides } 9.2	comes
3	M.	♁ Jeff. Davis { 10.6 Trial 1868 } —	to stay,
4	Tu.	"Oh Fleet that silent Tides { 9.1 tarries," 1768 } 10.3	some
5	W.	Phi Beta Kappa soc. founded 1776 Tides { 9.0 } 10.1	places
6	Th.	[7 th in] Cold, Tides { 8.8 Apo.] 1835 } 9.7	till
7	Fr.	Pearl Moon was Hol. { 8.7 Harbor green 1883 Del. } 9.8	May.
8	Sa.	Conception Wash. crossed Tides { 8.6 Virgin Mary Del. R. 1776 } 8.9	
9	C	2nd S. A. Milton { 8.5 b. 1608 } 8.6	Woolies
10	M.	Mary & Jos. House flew on Tides { 8.6 to Loretto, Italy, 1924 } 8.4	
11	Tu.	♁ Beadle { 8.7 murder, 1782 } 8.2	tickle a
12	W.	♁ Gr. Hel. Drake starts { 8.9 Lat. S. world trip } 8.2	mickle.
13	Th.	St. Lucy "Golden Hind" Tides { 8.3 1577 } 9.7	Roads
14	Fr.	Vermont got a newspaper, 1780 Tides { 8.6 } 8.8	all
15	Sa.	Bonaparte divorced Josephine, 1809 Tides { 10.2 } 9.2	glazed,
16	C	3rd S. A. Bat. Bulge 1944 { 10.6 } 9.2	with
17	M.	Shortest days (16-25th) Cruns { 11.0 high } 9.5	ice are pa-
18	Tu.	Ember Horse thieves (N.H.) week "Branded" 1792 { 11.3 } 9.8	ved.
19	W.	♁ in First radio mes- { 11.4 Peri. sage (20th) 1902 } —	Excellent
20	Th.	Physick d. 1837 (21st) ♁ { 10.0 } 11.3	weather to
21	Fr.	Winter Begins 4.00 PM. ☉ en- Tides { 10.1 } 11.0	lodge
22	Sa.	☽ [21 st ♄ in ♁] { 10.1 } 10.6	together.
23	C	4th S. A. ☽ on Eq. Tides { 10.0 } 10.0	Bright
24	M.	♁ Gr. El. Tides { 9.9 } 9.5	and
25	Tu.	Chris. Day Tides { 9.8 } 9.1	white,
26	W.	St. Stephen ♁ψ☽ { 9.8 } 8.7	zero
27	Th.	St. John, Ev. Tides { 9.8 } 8.6	at
28	Fr.	Innocents Tides { 9.9 } 8.5	night,
29	Sa.	♁♁ Tides { 10.0 } 8.6	cold
30	C	1st S. a. Ch. ☽rides { 10.1 low } 8.7	winds
31	M.	Happy New Year! ♄ in ♁ { 10.2 } 8.8	bite.

There is an old, and very wise, and most accomplished man whom I know. Though he can neither read nor write, his hands do write the beauty of the blade when he swings a scythe as no man can in our countryside. When his axe and adze and knife work a piece of wood to what he has in mind—wedge, lintel, axe handle—it is as if the very grain spoke to him. Though we may read and write, it is this old man's natural wisdom that has made wood and metal speak to him, and he to them. It was almost Christmas (this was some years ago) and I wanted to give him something special besides the gift of money that would buy him groceries and, I hoped, his Christmas cheer. So I went to the village and cast about. I got him a pair of gloves and a carton of cigarettes (which weren't special gifts at all). Then I went to the hardware store. There I found the gift I wanted, a good double-bitted axe. I bought it and went to the old man's house. But he said wait, he had a gift for me. And he brought out an axe with the sweetly balanced, delicately curved ash handle that only he could fashion. I gave him the money, the gloves, the cigarettes and a Merry Christmas, and on the back seat of the car beside the store axe I put the gift of the old master. It has served me ever since.

When woodpile workouts make

Muscles stiff and sore . . .

Here's speedy relief!

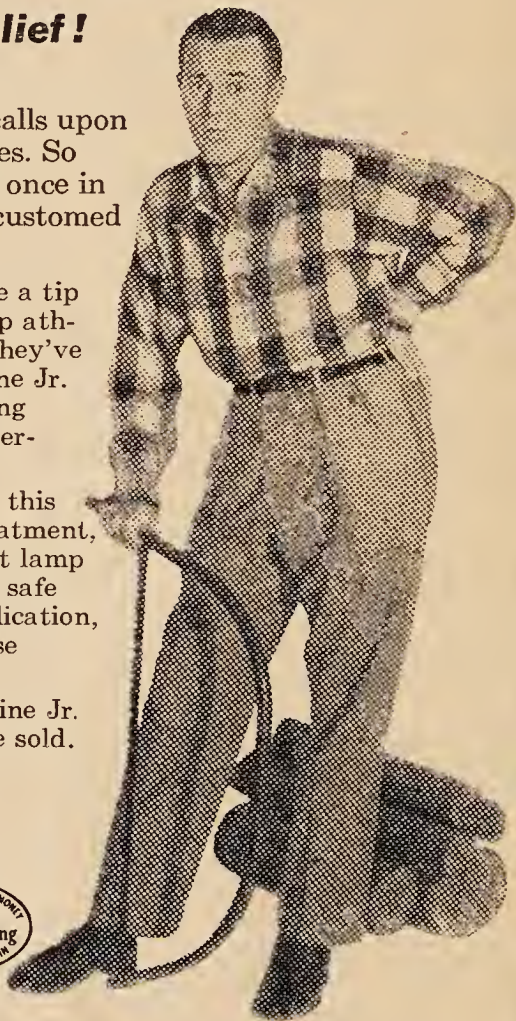
● Almost every chore calls upon a different set of muscles. So the chores you do only once in a while can leave unaccustomed muscles stiff and sore.

That's the time to take a tip from many trainers of top athletes. For over 60 years they've been rubbing on Absorbine Jr. to bring quick, long-lasting relief from the pain of over-exercised muscles.

So fast and soothing is this famous Absorbine Jr. treatment, you'll say it's "like a heat lamp in a bottle." For blessed, safe relief at the point of application, use Absorbine Jr. on those aching muscles today!

Get a bottle of Absorbine Jr. today wherever drugs are sold.

W. F. Young, Inc.
Springfield, Mass.



ABSORBINE JR.

OLD WIVES' TALES

As such they are called—these often wise sayings handed down by word of mouth from generation unto generation even unto the present. Over the years the OFA has received many such advices from many successful farmers and sailors. To mark these off as foolish men and women would be absurd . . . and just as absurd not to tell you here, what in sum, they say.

On Herbs: The planets rule every herb, one planet for the beginning of each day, one for each hour of the day. On Sunday at sunrise, the Sun rules for an hour, then each planet in turn takes over on the hour. The Moon after the Sun, then Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus, and Saturn. On Monday, the hour after sunrise is ruled by the Moon, then Mars takes over, etc. On Tuesday, Mars begins; Wednesday, Mercury; Thursday, Jupiter; Friday, Venus; Saturday, Saturn. The rule is to harvest each herb during its planetary hour.

On Planting by the Moon: Two days before the full moon is the best time to plant plants which bear fruit below ground: potatoes, beets, etc. But the plants which bear fruit above ground (peas, beans, etc.) do better when planted on the day of the new moon . . . except corn which, if planted at the new of the moon, does not do well. If due regard is given to the sign of the moon for planting, about 20% better crop may be expected compared to planting which ignores the moon.

Transplanting: The time best adapted to transplanting evergreens is when they are just swelling their buds; and even after they have begun to part, they may be moved with perfect success. Repeated transplanting produces premature maturity in the plant—converts wood buds into fruit buds. It is often resorted to by florists to induce plants to flower—highly efficacious in the balsam, coxcomb, etc.

When Seeds Come Up: Beans, beets, cabbage, cauliflower, corn, cucumber, endive, kale, lettuce, onion, peas, pepper, radish, salsify, and turnip—in about a week. Carrot, celery, parsley, parsnip, tomatoes in about two weeks.

Spider Webs and Ant Hills: When you see spider webs abundant on lawns, it will not rain that day enough to break the webs. The red spider is too wise to work all night and then have the rain spoil his work. When there has been a long drought and you notice many piles of dirt thrown up around the little ant holes, it will rain within three or four days. Ants do not like to work in wet soil. It sticks to their legs and backs.

Fishing Winds: When the wind is in the North, the skilful fisher goes not forth; when the wind is in the East, it's good for neither man nor beast; when the wind is in the South, it blows flies into fish's mouth; but when it is in the West, there it is the very best. (Isaak Walton)

Mother Nature Predicts: If one knew Nature well enough, as no doubt did certain Indians and the pioneers, one never had to guess too hard what was just around the next corner. For example, in just about every month of the year, except perhaps December, the flowering of a certain plant will clearly announce the arrival of a certain kind of bird; appearance of an insect, the flowering of a plant, etc. Wasps associate with the hawthorn leaf in the Spring in search of the larvae of other insects which feed on hawthorn. When the orange tipped butterfly is around, look for the song of the cuckoo. Towards the end of November the little winter moth announces the late flowering asters. These little things being so, it is likely a careful study of Nature will afford the means of determining the larger events also . . . possibly many months in advance. A heavy Spring set of fruit buds may mean Nature is providing for full fruit crops in the Fall—to carry animals over a strong winter. Thus the Spring set may mean a heavy winter ahead. Hence Virgil's verse?

“Wet weather seldom hurts the most unwise,

So plain the signs, such prophets are the skies;

The wary crane foresees it first, and sails

Above the storm, and leaves the lowly vales.”

Green Thumbs: In country talk, people who do well with plants are said to have “green thumbs.” In Scotland this expression is said to refer to the fact that professional gardeners have green thumbs—the green being the algae on the potted plants these men handle so often. The simpler explanation seems to be that anyone who works around plants much relies greatly on the thumb for planting, pressing in, weeding, thinning, etc. Constant contact with soil and plant will green anybody's thumb.

OUTDOOR PLANTING TABLE

Find the latitude of your town or city. Interpolate between columns below to find your planting date. For example, if you live in Grove City, Pa. (Lat. 41°09'35") this would mean the latitude was about halfway between Boston-Phila. So your planting times would also be halfway between. N.B. Plant one week later for every 500 ft. elevation above sea level.

The "Moon Most Favorable" columns give the superstitious times when the phase of moon is "Right" for planting the crop indicated during the 1956. See also page 11.

CROP	42°21'44" Boston Latitude		39°56'58" Phila. Latitude		33°45'10" Atlanta Latitude	
	Plant Anytime Between Dates Below	Moon Most Favorable Between	Plant Anytime Between Dates Below	Moon Most Favorable Between	Plant Anytime Between Dates Below	Moon Most Favorable Between
	Barley	May 15-Jun 21	May 17-24	Mar 15-Apr 7	Mar 19-25	Feb 15-Mar 7
Beans (Early)	May 7-Jun 21	May 12-24	Apr 15-30	Apr 22-23	Mar 15-Apr 7	Mar 23-26
(Late)	Jun 15-Jul 15	Jun 15-23	Jun 1-21	Jun 19-22	Aug 7-30	Aug 13-20
Beets (Early)	May 1-15	May 2-10	Mar 15-Apr 30	Mar 26-30	Feb 7-29	Feb 8-10
(Late)	Jul 15-Aug 15	Jul 22-30	Jul 15-30	Jul 22-25	Aug 7-30	Aug 21-25
Broccoli (E)	May 15-30	May 17-24	Mar 7-30	Mar 19-25	Feb 15-Mar 15	Feb 15-22
(Late)	Jun 15-Jul 7	Jun 15-23	Aug 1-20	Aug 6-13	Sept 7-30	Sept 7-14
Brussels Spr. Plants	May 15-30	May 17-24	Mar 7-Apr 15	Mar 19-25	Feb 11-Mar 20	Feb 15-22
Cabbage (E)	May 15-30	May 17-24	Mar 7-Apr 15	Mar 19-25	Feb 7-Mar 20	Feb 15-22
Plants (L)	Jun 7-Aug 7	Jun 15-23	Jun 1-Jul 7	Jun 19-22	Jul 15-30	Jul 15-21
Carrots (E)	May 15-30	May 24-30	Mar 7-31	Mar 8-11	Feb 15-Mar 7	Feb 25-28
(Late)	Jun 15-Jul 21	Jun 23-30	Apr 7-May 30	Apr 7-9	Aug 1-Sept 7	Aug 21-25
Cauliflower (E)	May 15-30	May 17-24	Mar 15-Apr 7	Mar 19-25	Feb 15-Mar 7	Feb 15-22
Plants (L)	June 15-Jul 21	Jun 15-22	Jun 1-Jul 7	Jun 19-22	Aug 7-30	Aug 17-23
Celery (Early)	May 15-Jun 30	May 2-10	Mar 7-30	May 10-17	Feb 15-30	Feb 15-18
(Late)	Jul 15-Aug 15	Jul 22-30	Jun 15-Jul 7	Jun 15-22		
Corn, Sweet (F)	May 10-Jun 15	May 10-17	May 1-15	Mar 10-15	Mar 15-29	Feb 15-22
(Late)	Jun 15-30	Jun 15-23	May 7-Jun 21	May 10-17	Aug 7-30	Aug 7-13
Cucumber	May 7-Jun 20	May 17-24	Apr 7-May 15	Apr 10-17	Mar 7-Apr 15	Mar 12-19
Egg Plant Plants	Jun 1-30	Jun 8-15	Apr 7-May 15	Apr 10-17	Mar 7-Apr 15	Mar 12-19
Endive (Early)	May 15-30	May 17-24	Apr 7-May 15	Apr 10-17	Feb 15-Mar 20	Feb 15-22
(Late)	Jun 7-30	Jun 15-23	Jul 15-Aug 15	Jul	Aug 15-Sept 7	Aug 21-28
Kale (Early)	May 15-30	May 17-24	Mar 15-Apr 7	Mar 19-25	Feb 15-Mar 7	Feb 15-22
(Late)	Jul 1-Aug 7	July 7-14	Jul 15-31	Jul 17-20	Sept 7-30	Sept 11-19
Leek Plants	May 15-30	May 15-22	Mar 7-Apr 7	Mar 12-18	Feb 15-Apr 15	Feb 15-22
Lettuce	May 15-Jun 30	May 17-24	Mar 1-31	Mar 19-25	Feb 15-Mar 7	Feb 15-22
Melon (Musk)	May 15-Jun 30	May 17-24	Apr 15-May 7	Apr 15-22	Mar 15-Apr 7	Mar 15-22
Onion Plants	May 15-Jun 7	May 15-22	Mar 1-31	Mar 12-19	Feb 1-28	Feb 11-19
Parsley	May 15-30	May 17-24	Mar 1-31	Mar 12-19	Feb 20-Mar 15	Feb 15-22
Parsnip	Apr 1-30	Apr 3-10	Mar 7-31	Mar 12-19	Jan 15-Feb 7	Jan 27-30
Peas (Early)	Apr 15-May 7	Apr 15-24	Mar 7-31	Mar 12-19	Jan 15-Feb 7	Jan 12-19
(Late)	Aug 15-30	Aug 15-22	Jul 7-31	Jul 7-14	Aug 15-30	Aug 21-28
Pepper Plants	May 15-Jun 30	May 17-24	Apr 1-31	Apr 10-15	Apr 1-20	Apr 10-17
Pumpkin	May 15-30	May 17-24	Apr 23-May 15	Apr 23	Apr 7-20	Apr 10-17
Potatoes	May 1-15	May 2-9	Apr 1-15	Apr 3-10	Feb 10-Mar 1	Feb 10
Radish (Early)	Apr 15-30	Apr 24-30	Mar 7-31	Mar 7-11	Jan 21-Mar 1	Jan 23-26
(Late)	Aug 15-30	Aug 17-24	Aug 7-31	Aug 7-14	Sept 1-21	Sept 19-23
Spinach (E)	May 15-30	May 17-24	Mar 15-Apr 20	Mar 15-22	Feb 7-Mar 15	Feb 15-22
(Late)	Jul 15-Sept 7	Jul 17-21	Aug 1-Sept 15	Aug 6-13	Sept 1-21	Sept 4-11
Swiss Chard	May 1-30	May 10-17	Mar 15-Apr 15	Mar 15-22	Feb 7-Mar 15	Feb 15-22
Summer Squ	May 15-Jun 15	May 17-24	Apr 15-May 15	Apr 15-22	Mar 15-Apr 15	Mar 15-22
Tomato Plants	May 15-30	May 17-24	Apr 7-30	Apr 10-16	Mar 7-20	Mar 15-22
Turnip (Early)	Apr 7-30	Apr 7-10	Mar 15-30	Mar 26-30	Jan 20-Feb 15	Jan 27-31
(Late)	Jul 1-Aug 15	Jul 1-7	Aug 1-20	Aug 21-25	Sept 1-Oct 15	Sept 19-26
Wheat (Wint. (Spring))	Sep. 11-15 Apr 7-30	Oct 11-15 Apr 10-17	Sept 15-Oct 20 Apr 1-20	Oct 3-10 Apr 10-17	Oct 15-Dec 7 Mar 15-31	Oct 15-18 Mar 15-22

PLANTING DATES FOR FLOWERS (Also see page 11)

On the preceding page you will find approximate planting dates for vegetables and for crops, with a "moon column" adjoining each geographical division which tells you what some people consider the best moon planting time. In considering this "moon planting time" one should remember it is superstition only and has never been proven of value by scientific methods. The way these moon times are arrived at are: that crops or flowers which win their way by results above ground (like beans or pansies) do better when planted in the "light" of the moon—which is the same thing as saying during the new or first quarter of the moon. Those with root crops do better when planted during the full or last quarter of the moon. For flowers then use the opposite page taking the "Beans" head for everything except those largely dependent on bulbs—like lilies, tulips, iris, etc. for which the moon and other planting dates would correspond with those given for beets or potatoes.

For BEST FISHING, you may also use the same dates as best planting time for flowers. For CUTTING BRUSH, use times given for root crops like potatoes or beets.

AVERAGE DATES FIRST AND LAST KILLING FROSTS

Boston	Apr. 14 — Oct. 26	Richmond	Mar. 31 — Nov. 2
Albany	Apr. 24 — Oct. 15	Raleigh	Mar. 27 — Nov. 5
Harrisburg	Apr. 9 — Oct. 28	Macon	Mar. 14 — Nov. 14
Cincinnati	Apr. 8 — Oct. 23	Del Rio	Feb. 23 — Nov. 27
Toledo	Apr. 22 — Oct. 18	Helena	May 7 — Sept. 29
Chicago	Apr. 16 — Oct. 19	Santa Fe	Apr. 25 — Oct. 19
Detroit	Apr. 28 — Oct. 15	Tucson	Mar. 11 — Nov. 9
Duluth	May 6 — Oct. 5	Yuma	Jan. 20 — Dec. 20
Bismarck	May 11 — Sept. 21	Portland, Ore.	Mar. 15 — Nov. 21
Omaha	Apr. 14 — Oct. 15	San Francisco	Jan. 13 — Dec. 29
Portland, Maine.	Apr. 19 — Oct. 17	Parkersburg	Apr. 17 — Oct. 18
Hartford	Apr. 20 — Oct. 13	Oklahoma City	Mar. 30 — Nov. 3
Evansville	Apr. 5 — Oct. 29	Denver	May 3 — Oct. 10
Cairo	Mar. 31 — Oct. 29	Spokane	Apr. 14 — Oct. 13
Minneapolis	Apr. 27 — Oct. 10	Salt Lake City	Apr. 18 — Oct. 20
Concord, N. H.	May 7 — Oct. 3		



Everyone says —

IT'S "WONDERFUL"

So that's the name of Harris' new Hybrid which is the sweetest, most tender corn you've ever eaten. Kernels are small, creamy yellow and very thin-skinned. Ears mature over a longer period than most hybrids and their tenderness and sweetness are retained for several days even when not picked promptly.

Wonderful Sweet Corn (as well as many other new vegetables and flowers) is available only from

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Deviled Ham . . . Uniquely spiced, made from whole hams — easiest to spread, sandwich favorite — or add it to main dishes, eggs and salads for exciting new flavor.

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New England Clam Chowder . . . The way New Englanders insist on it. Plenty of sweet tender clams and young potatoes. Hearty fare!

Send for free Recipe booklet. Write:
Wm. Underwood Co.,
Watertown, Mass.

RECIPES — KITCHEN HINTS —

**FOOD . . . by NANCY DIXON**

Mr. Webster . . . we brand you bland! We challenge you with whisk vs words for your definition of F-O-O-D . . . "what is taken in for nourishment."

We concede to the weather as being 'the' most popular topic of conversation but, barring the elements, regardless of locale, heedless of age the noun food becomes a word with great social consequence.

Food-Focus—EAST**NEW ENGLAND NEWBURG**

½ cup lobster meat	¼ cup butter
6 littleneck clams	2 T. sherry wine
½ cup crab flakes	1 cup heavy cream
½ cup shrimp	3 egg yolks, slightly beaten
Paprika	1 T. lemon juice
	Salt and pepper

Saute the lobster, clams, crab flakes, shrimp and paprika in half of the butter for a few minutes. Add the sherry wine, toss over the fire for a few minutes more and then add ¾ cup cream and allow to come to a boil. Add the balance of the cream in which the yolks of eggs have been slightly beaten. Keep stirring all the time until thick and then remove from the fire. Put in the lemon juice, salt and pepper and remaining butter. Serve hot on toast.

Food-Focus—WEST**BARBECUED BRISKET OF FRESH BEEF**

8 pounds fresh brisket of beef	3 T. fresh lime juice
8 ounces barbecue sauce	6 bay leaves
1 quart catsup	1 clove crushed garlic
½ cup wine vinegar	12 whole peppercorns
3-ounces Lea and Perrins	1 cup consommé
2 T. prepared mustard	

Wipe the beef dry and rub with salt. Trim if necessary. Prepare the sauce by combining the remaining ingredients. Place the beef in a heavy pan and pour the sauce over it and cook for about four hours in a 350° F oven. Turn and baste every half hour. If the sauce becomes too thick add consommé.

Food-Focus—NORTH**BAKED KING SALMON**

King Salmon	¾ pint minced onions
½ pint diced celery	½ pound butter
1 #1 can tomato paste	6 T. ground sage
3 quarts day old bread, diced	1½ T. salt
	1½ teas. pepper

Simmer the celery for about twenty minutes in one pint water. Add the tomato paste and pour over diced bread. Brown the onion in butter. Blend into mixture with the seasoning. Stuff the salmon. Bake in a moderate oven for 30 to 40 minutes. Baste. Serve with lemon butter.



Old fashioned supper

Long before it was time to eat, you sniffed that warm, mellow, spicy fragrance.

Then — at last — in she came, with the brown and tan crockery bean pot wrapped in a white cloth, fresh from the hot brick oven.

After that, it was just you and that big piping-hot plate of juicy, tender beans — and no time for talk. You were happy (and she knew it). It was Saturday night . . . time for your favorite Baked Bean Supper.

Want an old-fashioned, tempting supper like that? Tonight? All right, just try B&M New England Brick Oven Baked Beans. They're made the slow, careful, home-baked way . . . the way that gives you the rich,

hearty flavor of real Down-East Baked Beans. It's a flavor that comes from plump, tender beans with a rare tangy sauce of old-time spicings and big chunks of pork, slow-baked all day long in real bean pots in real brick ovens 'til every bean is chock-full of deep-down good eating. It's a flavor you won't forget.

B&M Baked Beans come in tins or glass jars. Just heat them and serve. (And for a real Baked Bean Supper serve them with B&M's rich Brown Bread with Raisins.)



BURNHAM & MORRILL COMPANY, Portland, Maine

Food-Focus—SOUTH

VIRGINIA CORN CAKES

3 eggs	$\frac{1}{2}$ teas. salt
1 pint milk	1 teas. baking powder
1 pound water-ground corn meal	1 cup melted lard

Beat the eggs well and add the milk. Sift the meal and mix with salt, baking powder and melted lard and then mix with eggs and milk. Cook on a hot griddle greased with bacon rind.

OATMEAL BREAD

(Yankee Cook Book)

4 cups boiling water or milk	1 T. salt
2 cups rolled oats	1 cake compressed yeast
2 T. lard	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup lukewarm water
$\frac{2}{3}$ cup molasses	9 to 10 cups flour, sifted

Pour the boiling water or scalded milk over rolled oats and lard, cover and let stand for an hour. Add molasses, salt and yeast cake (dissolved in lukewarm water). Add flour, gradually, beating it in with a knife. Let rise until double its bulk; cut down and shape into loaves and let rise again. Press into buttered bread tins; let rise again and bake 40 to 45 minutes in a moderate 350° F oven.

FRENCH FRIED SWEET POTATOES

Pare medium sweet potatoes and slice into $\frac{3}{4}$ inch slices. Cut each slice in strips $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide. Crisp the strips in cold water. Drain on paper towels. Heat one inch fat in deep skillet over low heat in 350° F on deep fat thermometer. Fry sweet potato strips until golden brown turning occasionally to insure browning. Drain on paper towels. Sprinkle with salt.

ALL PURPOSE BARBECUE SAUCE

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup minced onion	$\frac{2}{3}$ cup chili sauce
$\frac{1}{4}$ cup bacon drippings	1 T. lemon juice
	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup horseradish

In small saucepan saute the onion until just tender. Add remaining ingredients and heat.

QUICK DESSERTS

ANGEL FOOD SURPRISE CAKE

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces cherry gelatin	1 large angel food cake
1 cup hot water	$\frac{1}{4}$ teas. vanilla extract
$\frac{1}{4}$ cup pitted red cherries	$\frac{3}{4}$ cup heavy cream, whipped

Dissolve the cherry gelatin in water and stir. Place in the refrigerator and chill until slightly thick. Fold in the cherries. Cut a $\frac{1}{2}$ inch circle from the center of the angel food cake and cut into half inch cubes. Add to cherry gelatin. Fill the cake center with the mixture. Fold the vanilla extract into whipped cream and frost top and sides of cake. Refrigerate until firm.

MARSHMALLOW PUMPKIN PIE

1 dozen marshmallows	1 eight inch pumpkin pie
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Cut the marshmallows in half. Arrange over the top of pumpkin pie. Place under a low broiler heat 350° F until marshmallows are soft and slightly brown.

ICE CREAM STAR CAKE

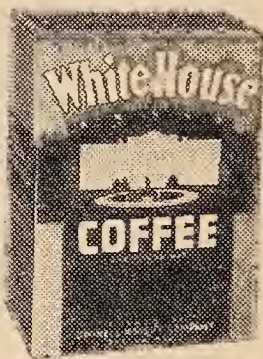
1 eight inch frosted gold layer cake
1 quart strawberry ice cream

Cut the cake in 10 wedge shaped pieces. Form a star by arranging 7 cake wedges in a circle on a large serving plate with pointed ends of slices toward the plate edge. Just before serving fill the center of the star with scoops of ice cream. Serves 10.

A top Quality Coffee



that's easy on your pocketbook



*Enjoy really good coffee, vacuum
packed or in the economy package,
and priced to save you money.*

ask your grocer for

WHITE HOUSE COFFEE

Box 1871 BOSTON, (5) MASS.

CINNAMON FRUIT TOPPING

Drain the juice from a #2½ can fruit cocktail. (There should be about 1½ cups.) Blend in 2 T. cornstarch, ½ teas. ground cinnamon, ¼ teas. salt and cook until clear. Stir in 1 T. fresh lemon juice. Cool. Serve over cottage pudding, sponge or angel cake, gingerbread or ice cream . . . or, spoon into baked pastry shells and top with whipped cream.

If the occasion comes when you find yourself faced with a food committee problem for church, school or club these are helpful finger-tip facts:

CAKES	YIELD	CAKES	YIELD
14 inch layer	40 servings	SQUARE CAKES	
12 inch layer	30 servings	8" x 8"	9 servings
10 inch layer	20 servings	9" x 9"	16 servings
9 inch layer	16 servings	SHEET CAKES	
8 inch layer	12 servings	9" x 13"	30 servings
1 pound loaf	8 servings	18" x 25"	48 servings
		18" x 25"	(square cut)
			48 servings
			(diagonal cut)

FRUIT CAKE

Usually because of its richness fruit cake is cut in much smaller servings making the yield greater.

BREAD YIELD

⅝ inch slices:

- 1 slice—1 cup soft bread crumbs
- 1 slice—1 cup soft bread cubes
- 1 slice—¾ cup toasted bread cubes
- 1 slice—¾ cup dry bread cubes
- 1 slice—⅓ cup dry bread crumbs
- 1½ pound loaf white bread cuts into 19 (⅝") slices without crust.
- 1½ pound loaf white bread cuts into 24 (⅝") slices without end crust.
- 2 pound sandwich loaf white bread cuts into 28 (½") slices or 36 (⅜") slices without end crust.
- 1 pound loaf whole wheat bread cuts 16 (⅝") slices without end crust.
- 2 pound loaf whole wheat bread cuts 28 (½") slices without end crust.
- 3 pound loaf whole wheat bread cuts 44 (½") slices or 56 (⅜") slices without end crust.
- 1 pound loaf rye bread cuts 23 (¾") slices without end crust.
- 2 pound loaf rye bread cuts 33 (¾") slices without end crust.

COFFEE-MAKING CHART

Paste this Inside your Cupboard Door for Quick Reference

Here are the amounts of ground coffee and fresh water needed to make any given number of servings of coffee. These proportions apply to all brewing methods. The basis is one Standard Coffee Measure of coffee and three-quarters of a measuring cup of water for each regular 6-oz. serving.

A Standard Coffee Measure equals two level measuring tablespoons. "Cups" of water refers to measuring cups.

For Quantity Coffee

Average Servings	Ground Coffee	Water
20	½ lb.	1 gal.
40	1 lb.	2 gals.
60	1½ lb.	3 gals.

New way to turn good New England bread into a good New England breakfast!

FROM LOG CABIN'S RECIPE FILE

BREAD-N-BUTTER WAFFLES

Spread bread slices on both sides with butter. Beat 2 eggs slightly. Add 1 cup milk, 1 teaspoon sugar and dash salt. Blend well. Dip slices of bread in this mixture. Place slices on moderately hot waffle iron and bake until browned. Serve with Log Cabin Syrup. New Englanders have loved Log Cabin since 1887. Pure Vermont maple sugar combined with pure cane sugar gives Log Cabin the full maple flavor New Englanders want.

FRENCH TOAST

Beat 2 eggs slightly. Add 1 cup milk, 1 teaspoon sugar and dash salt. Blend well. Dip slices of bread in this mixture and fry in butter, margarine or bacon fat until golden brown. Serve with lots of Log Cabin Syrup—it's rich in Sugarbush flavor because it's specially blended to please New Englanders.

Log Cabin is specially blended to please New Englanders! Vermont maple sugar gives it that rich Sugarbush flavor!



A PRODUCT OF GENERAL FOODS

Run by and for New Englanders

The roots of First National Stores are firmly planted in New England soil. The business was founded by New Englanders and has been operated by New Englanders ever since.

That's one reason why First National Stores are the first choice of New England shoppers.



FIRST NATIONAL
Stores

ANECDOTES AND PLEASANTRIES

THE GOOD SCRATCH

A friend of mine, a well-known minister, was having his yearly physical examination. All seemed well until the doctor noticed a small eczema-like patch below the minister's right hip. "Well," he said brightly, "we can give you a little salve for that and it will disappear in no time."

"No you don't," said my friend. "I've been working on that place for a long time and I've got it to be a real good itch. It just happens that when I am up there in the pulpit it seems as though I always had to be scratching—my nose, the back of my neck, the top of my head. As my wife said, I always had to go after some place that everyone could see. Now all I've got to do is scratch away down here at this itch where no one can see. Don't meddle with it."

WORDS OF WISDOM

These words of wisdom are taken from the Old Farmer's Almanac for 1846, and we suppose that there were old long before that date:

A Wise Man hath more ballast than sail.

He is rich who owes nothing.

He is a fool who brays at an ass.

A little too late is too late still. Do it now—to-morrow is none of yours.

The hole in the wall invites the thief.

The best watering comes from the heaven.

Good takes heed doth always speed.

A good wife makes a good husband.

Use legs and have legs.

Fair words make me look to my purse.

Good to begin well, better to end well.

BEAR FACTS

There are two brothers with whom I frequently go hunting. Both were originally born and brought up in the Maine woods (though they now take only their deer and bear hunting vacations there).

Jim, the older brother, is invariably scornful of wearing red or other bright colors when hunting. "If they're going to shoot me, they'll do it anyway," is his fatalism. So he puts on what he

has a mind to, usually iceman's pants and a gray sweater—though sometimes a good heavy pair of coal black pants.

One day Ed, the younger brother, who sticks to his red jacket and red hat, came back to camp in time to see his brother in gray shirt and black trousers kneeling over lighting the supper fire.

"Confound it, Jim," snorted Ed, "you look enough like a bear in that rig to be shot for one sure."

Jim looked up mildly and drawled, "Why, no, I wouldn't say so. Who ever saw a bear lighting a fire?"

TO WASH A BLACK LACE VEIL

Mix bullock's gall with sufficient hot water to make it as warm as you can bear your hand in. Then pass the veil through it. It must be squeezed and not rubbed. It will be well to perfume the gall with a little musk. Next rinse the veil through two cold waters, tingeing the last with indigo. Then dry it. Have ready in a pan some stiffening made by pouring boiling water on a very small piece of glue. Put the veil into it, squeeze it out, stretch it and clap it. Afterwards put it out to dry on a linen cloth, making it very straight and even, and taking care to open and pin the edge very nicely. When dry, iron it on the wrong side, having laid a linen cloth over the ironing blanket. Any article of black lace may be washed in this manner. From "Etiquette for Ladies," 1876


THE DOCTOR'S JOKES

His jokes—our family doctor's—were as invariably the same as the pills he gave us—cheerful little things without too much in them but good humour and sugar. Two "jokes" in particular I remember (how I would that I might hear him tell them again).

The first he would serve up when his young patient had probably overeaten and could hold nothing more on his stomach. "Young man," he would say, "when you find that you cannot keep your food from coming up, I strongly advise that you should bolt it down."



Famous
Foods
from old
New England



and some new
food ideas
from
CHIQUITA BANANA

TAKE BLUEBERRIES

...plump and sweet as they grow in New Hampshire hills...



“Make a BANANA-BLUEBERRY DESSERT! Wonderful!”

2 ripe bananas*

1 cup blueberries

Cream

**Use fully ripe bananas . . . yellow peel flecked with brown*

Peel and slice bananas. Combine with bright, fresh blueberries. Serve in bowls with cream, plain or whipped. Makes 4 servings.

So simple! So good! And if you pass a pitcher of heavy New England country cream, that's extra-special.

Suggestion: For variety, you can also combine sliced bananas, an all-year-round fruit, with other fruits and berries in season. Serve as dessert with cream, or over your favorite breakfast cereal. Refreshing, filling and a quick-energy starter for the day!



Happy picking! It's blueberry time at Triple Trouble Farm, in Gilford, New Hampshire. Blueberries are a native American fruit, belonging to the same family as Scotland's heather.

TAKE MAPLE SYRUP

...pure nectar drawn from Vermont sugar bushes...

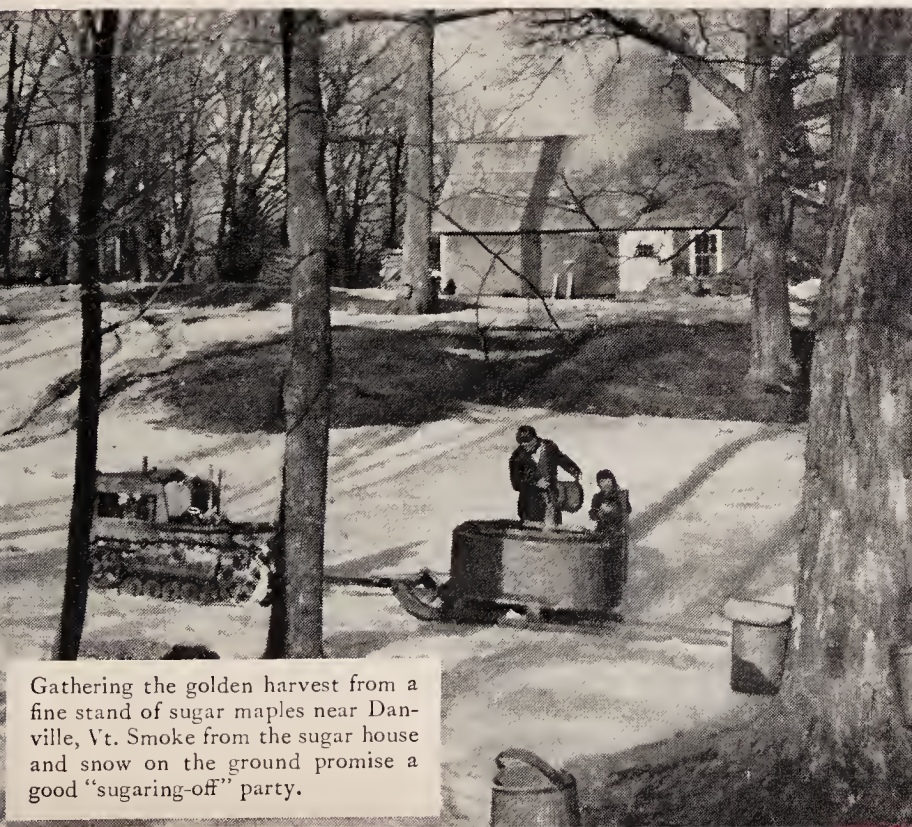


“Pour it over delicately browned BANANA FRENCH TOAST!”

3 eggs, slightly beaten	¼ teaspoon ground nutmeg
1 cup milk	Butter or margarine
1½ teaspoons sugar	8 slices bread
2 ripe bananas*	

**Use fully ripe bananas . . . yellow peel flecked with brown*

Combine eggs, milk, sugar and nutmeg in mixing bowl. Melt butter or margarine in large frying pan. Dip bread slices, one at a time, into egg mixture. Remove immediately and place into frying pan. Fry over low heat until bread is browned on both sides, turning once. Peel bananas. Slice the bananas over half of the pieces of French toast. Cover each piece quickly with another piece of French toast, making sandwich. Serve hot with maple syrup. Makes 4 servings.



Gathering the golden harvest from a fine stand of sugar maples near Danville, Vt. Smoke from the sugar house and snow on the ground promise a good “sugaring-off” party.

TAKE A PIE SHELL

...the flaky, tender crust New England cooks are famous for...



“Make a party-pretty BANANA BUTTERSCOTCH CREAM PIE!”

2 to 3 cups butterscotch
cream-pie filling
1 baked (8- or 9-inch)
pie shell

2 or 3 ripe bananas*
Sweetened whipped cream
for garnish

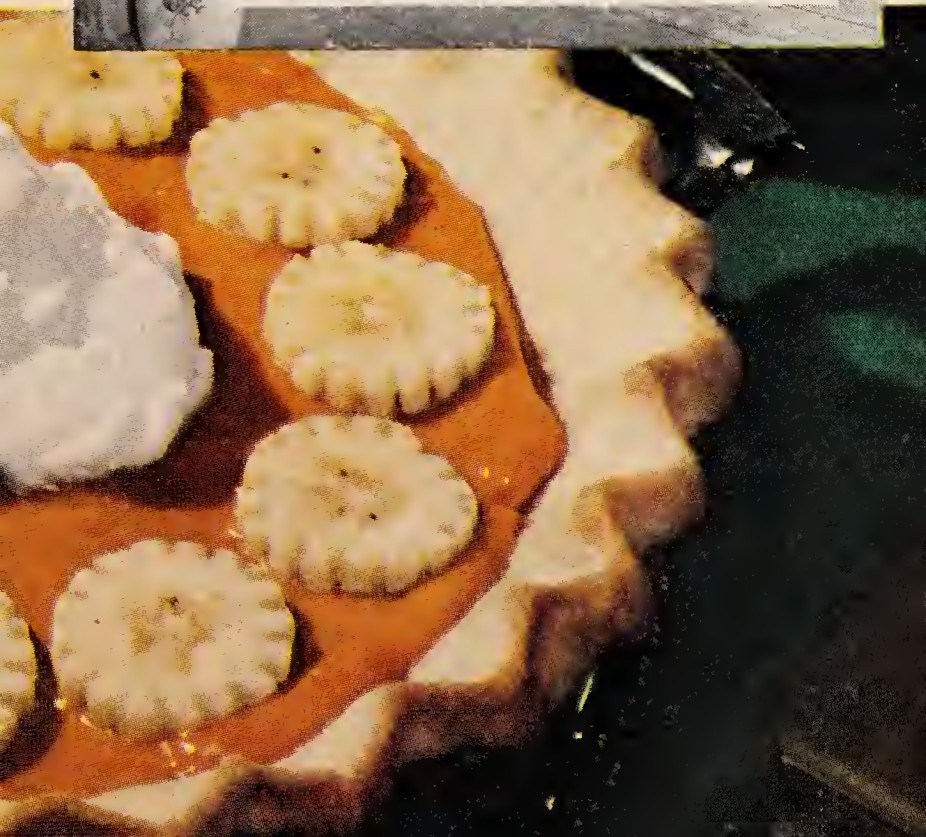
**Use fully ripe bananas . . . yellow peel flecked with brown*

For cream pie filling, use your favorite recipe, or use a commercial butterscotch pudding and pie filling mix and follow package directions. Cool the filling thoroughly. Cover bottom of pie shell with a small amount of cooled filling. Peel and slice bananas. Add alternate layers of ripe banana slices and filling. Top with sweetened whipped cream and additional ripe banana slices, if desired, just before serving the meal. Makes 1 (8- or 9-inch) pie.





Many's the pie that must have cooled in the kitchen of the Ferrac-Mousen House in Weston, Vt., in those days when pies were baked in forties, fifties and hundreds.



TAKE A LOBSTER

...delicate-flavored as Maine's cold waters grow them...

“Make a LOBSTER BANANA SALAD ROLL! Surprisingly good!”



- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1½ cups cooked lobster meat | 2 tablespoons mayonnaise |
| 1 cup sliced celery | ½ teaspoon salt |
| 2 tablespoons chopped pickle | ¼ teaspoon pepper |
| 3 tablespoons French dressing | 1 to 2 ripe bananas* |
| 4 frankfurter rolls, split and toasted | |

**Use fully ripe bananas . . . yellow peel flecked with brown*

Combine pieces of lobster, celery and pickle. Add French dressing, mayonnaise, salt and pepper. Mix lightly. Just before serving, peel and slice bananas. Fold carefully into mixture. Fill frankfurter rolls with salad mixture. Serve with sliced tomato. Garnish with crisp salad greens. Makes 4 rolls.



Homeward bound—a Maine lobsterman, his skiff weighted with traps to be mended.

TAKE CRANBERRIES

... plump and bright, from Massachusetts ...



“Make fragrant, fruit-filled BANANA CRANBERRY MUFFINS!”

2 cups sifted flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar
2 eggs, beaten
 $\frac{1}{8}$ cup milk

$\frac{1}{4}$ cup melted shortening
or salad oil
1 cup thinly sliced ripe bananas*
 $\frac{2}{3}$ cup fresh, chopped cran-
berries, sweetened
or drained, whole cranberry
sauce

**Use fully ripe bananas . . . yellow peel flecked with brown*

Sift flour with baking powder, salt and sugar. Combine eggs, milk, shortening, bananas and cranberries. Add to flour mixture, stirring only to dampen all flour. Fill greased muffin pans about $\frac{2}{3}$ full. Bake in a moderately hot oven (400°F.) 30 minutes, or until done. Makes 12-large muffins.



Cranberry harvest on Cape Cod. The wooden scoops are actually a new-fangled contraption; less than a century ago, cranberry picking was done entirely by hand.

TAKE SPICES . . . like those that New England clipper ships
once brought from far-off lands . . .

“Make BANANA SPICE CUPCAKES! Gay and good and easy!”



2¼ cups sifted cake flour	½ teaspoon nutmeg
1¼ cups sugar	⅛ teaspoon ground cloves
2½ teaspoons baking powder	½ cup shortening
½ teaspoon baking soda	2 eggs, unbeaten
½ teaspoon salt	1½ cups mashed ripe bananas*
1¼ teaspoons cinnamon	(4 to 5 bananas)
	1 teaspoon vanilla

**Use fully ripe bananas . . . yellow peel flecked with brown*

Sift flour with sugar, baking powder, soda, salt and spices. Add shortening, eggs and ½ cup bananas. Beat for 2 minutes in electric mixer at medium speed, or by hand. Scrape bowl frequently during mixing. Add remaining bananas and vanilla. Beat 1 minute longer. Bake in cupcake pans in moderate oven (375°F.) about 25 minutes. Frost. Makes 18 to 20 cupcakes.

Suggestion: If a spice cake mix is used, follow package directions . . . if 1 cup of liquid, either water or milk, is specified, use 1½ cups mashed bananas instead. If 1 cup water and eggs are specified, reduce water to ½ cup, add 1 cup mashed bananas and use eggs as directed.





The old ship *Dauntless*, striking reminder of days when clipper ships carried spices from Sumatra, Ceylon and Jamaica. From Jamaica, clipper schooners began to bring a new fruit—bananas.



TAKE AN APPLE

... crisp and juicy as Connecticut orchards grow them ...

“Make BANANA-APPLE-GELATIN SALAD! Simple and refreshing!”



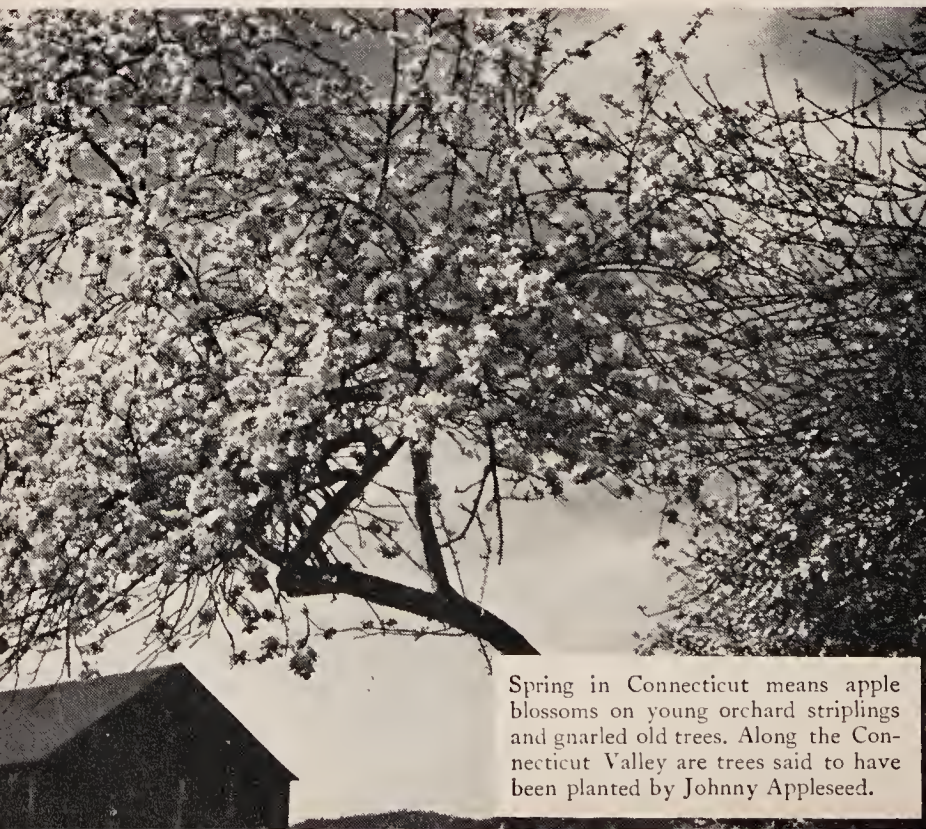
1 (3-oz.) package apple-
flavored gelatin
1 cup hot water
1 cup cold water
1 teaspoon lemon juice

2 ripe bananas*
2 unpeeled red apples
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup diced celery
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup coarsely chopped
walnuts

**Use fully ripe bananas . . . yellow peel flecked with brown*

Dissolve apple-flavored gelatin in hot water. Add cold water and lemon juice. Stir well. Chill until slightly thickened. Peel and slice bananas. Core and dice apples. Lightly fold bananas, apples, celery and walnuts into mixture. Turn into a 1-quart mold or 4 to 6 individual molds. Chill until firm. When ready to serve, unmold. Garnish with slices of banana and crisp salad greens. Serve with mayonnaise or salad dressing. Makes 4 to 6 servings.

Suggestion: For a dessert, omit celery. Serve plain or with cream.



Spring in Connecticut means apple blossoms on young orchard striplings and gnarled old trees. Along the Connecticut Valley are trees said to have been planted by Johnny Appleseed.

TAKE A CHICKEN

...plump and tender, like Rhode Island's pretty birds...



“Roast it with a new accompaniment . . .

CURRY-BAKED BANANAS!”


Curry Sauce
4 firm bananas*

1½ tablespoons butter or
margarine, melted

**Use slightly green-tipped or all-yellow bananas*

Curry Sauce: Heat 1¼ cups chicken consommé or stock to boiling temperature. Melt 3 tablespoons butter or margarine in saucepan. Add ¼ cup flour, 1 teaspoon curry powder, ½ teaspoon salt and a dash of pepper. Stir until smooth. Add hot consommé slowly. Cook, stirring well until sauce is smooth and thickened.

Peel bananas. Place into greased baking dish. Brush well with butter or margarine. Pour Curry Sauce over bananas. Bake in a moderate oven (375°F.) 15 to 18 minutes, until bananas are tender. Serve hot as a vegetable with roast chicken. Makes 4 servings.

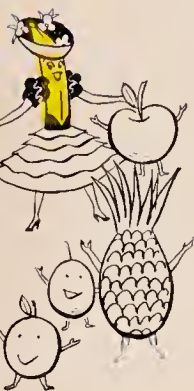
A black and white photograph of a large, two-story white house with a prominent chimney and a covered porch supported by columns. The house is surrounded by large, leafless trees. In the bottom left corner, there is a small inset image of a Rhode Island Red chicken.

‘Most any Rhode Island farm boasts a poultry yard . . . populated, like as not, by Rhode Island Reds, the American descendants of red fighting cocks from Malay.

TAKE APPLES AND GRAPES AND PEARS AND PLUMS—

*tempting fruits from New England orchards and vineyards,
and luscious bananas from the Tropics, too!*

**“Keep the fruit bowl filled for
good eating and good health!”**



A well-filled fruit bowl looks so pretty on your table! It makes you want to help yourself. When you do that, you're helping yourself to good health: fruits are important "protective foods," rich in vitamins and minerals. As the fruit ripens, you can use it in many different ways to make your menus interesting.

Bananas are fully ripe and thoroughly digestible when their yellow peel is flecked with brown. Then they're just right for eating "out of hand" . . . for intriguing salads and tempting desserts and wholesome banana milkshakes, and as an ingredient in baking. Good for babies, too!





Still bearing . . . the century-old original vine of Concord grapes at Concord, Mass.—developed from the seeds of a wild *Labrusca* grape by Ephraim Wales Bull, and officially named the Concord grape in September, 1849.



TAKE SOME MILK . . . *sweet and wholesome*

as clover in New England pastures . . .

“Make a

CHOCOLATE BANANA MILK SHAKE!

A quick pickup!”



1 fully ripe banana* 1 cup (8 ounces) COLD milk
1 tablespoon chocolate syrup

**Use fully ripe banana . . . yellow peel well flecked with brown*

Peel banana. Slice into a bowl and beat with a rotary egg beater or electric mixer until smooth and creamy. Add milk and chocolate syrup. Mix well. Serve immediately. Makes 1 large or 2 medium-sized drinks.

Suggestion: For fun, try variations, omitting chocolate syrup. For a Banana Frosted, add 3 tablespoons of ice cream, any flavor, then mix. For a Vanilla Milk Shake, add $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon vanilla, then mix. Or for a Banana Spice Shake, top with a sprinkling of ground nutmeg or cinnamon.



Cattle grazing in a peaceful pasture near Lunenburg, Vt. The first cows were imported to New England from Devon in 1624 by Edward Winslow, later governor of Plymouth Colony.

TAKE GINGERBREAD

... the-spice-'n-molasses New England kind ...

“Make

BANANA UPSIDE-DOWN GINGERBREAD

... new fixings for an old favorite!”

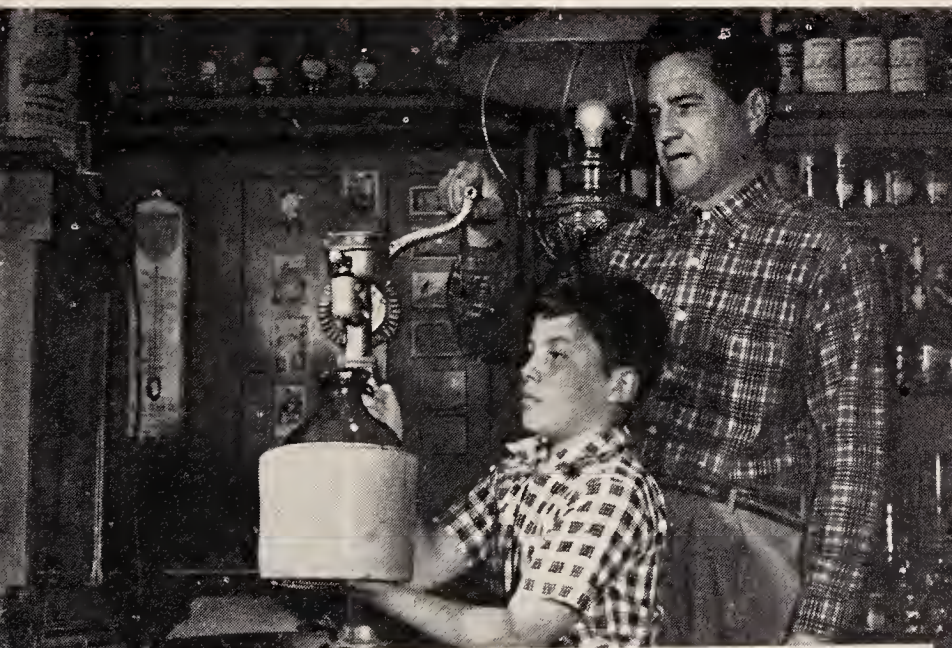


Gingerbread batter
(enough for an 8x8x2-inch pan)
3 tablespoons butter or
margarine

½ cup firmly packed brown
sugar
2 teaspoons water
3 firm bananas*

**Use all-yellow bananas*

Use your favorite recipe for gingerbread *or* use a package of prepared gingerbread mix and follow package directions for mixing batter. Melt butter or margarine in 8x8x2-inch pan. Stir in brown sugar and water, until syrupy. Spread evenly over bottom of pan. Peel bananas. Cut once crosswise and once lengthwise into quarters. Arrange over sugar mixture. Pour gingerbread batter over bananas. Bake according to recipe or package directions, until done. Loosen and turn onto serving plate, bananas on top. Serve warm. Makes 1 cake.



Molasses still flows from barrel to jug in Richard H. St. Clair's Country Store, Moultonboro Corner, N. H. The "long sweetening" of so many old favorite New England recipes was also, as John Adams wrote, "an essential ingredient in American independence."



**“I hope you like my recipes . . .
and I'd like to give you my whole book of
banana recipes FREE!”**

Chiquita Banana's Recipe Book has lots more good ideas in it. There are recipes for different and delicious bakings . . . cakes and cookies, breads and pies . . . even banana frosting for your cakes. There are interesting ways to cook bananas as a vegetable, and many ways to use them in picture-pretty salads. And you'll find desserts you can make with bananas, and unusual sauces to pour over them. Chiquita Banana's Recipe Book brings you dozens of new good-eating ideas. It has 31 illustrations in full color.

To get your free copy, just try any one of the recipes on the preceding pages and send us a post card or letter telling us how you liked it. By return mail, we'll send your free copy of this big, easy-to-follow recipe book. Write to Dept. A, United Fruit Company, Pier 3, North River, New York 6, N. Y.

P. S. You can have FREE reprints of this insert, too, if you like. Just ask for them.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY



And then there was the story of Pill Jerk Peter. Peter, he would explain, had a large family of thirteen children—and he was very poor. Being taken ill one day with all his children and his wife, he was confronted with the necessity of getting some pills from the doctor if any of them were to survive. The doctor, not over-generously, agreed to give him one large pill for free, suggesting that Pill Jerk tie a string to the pill and then let each member of the family swallow it, pulling it up after a decent interval when its medicinal powers had been somewhat absorbed. Peter did this, growing weaker the while, till the last of his family had had the pill. They all recovered, but, alas, there was none of the pill left at all for Pill Jerk and he passed away.

This is a sad story and I trust you can read a moral into it. I do not remember that the good doctor did, but when he had finished, he would look at me over his glasses, and I am sure his eyes were moist. Certainly mine were.

MR. DOOLEY WALKS AGAIN

We do not wish to quote more words of wisdom than these pages will conveniently hold, but "Mr. Dooley in Peace and War." Finley Peter Dunne's philosophizing in the words of this fictitious (but utterly real) character at the turn of the century, has been waiting on our shelves a few years now. Says Mr. Dooley:

"Life'd not be worth livin' if we didn't keep our inimies. I can nan all the friends I need. But a rale sthrong inimy—wan that hates ye ha-ard, and that ye'd take the coat of ye back to do a bad turn to—is a luxury that I cannot go without in me ol' days."

And again Mr. Dooley—to his friend Hennissey:

"When ye build yer triumphal arch to yer conquerin' hero, Hennissey, build it out of bricks, so the people will have somethin' convenient to throw at him as he passes through."

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY

Each year in these pages we quote from the rich grass-root verses that we always want to go back to. Last year it was "Joe" Lincoln. This year James Whitcomb Riley—The Hoosier Poet—from "Songs of Summer."

On the Sunny Side

Hi and whoop-hooray, boys!
Sing a song of cheer!
Here's a holiday, boys,
Lasting half a year!
Round the world, and half is
Shadow we have tried;
Now we're where the laugh is,—
On the sunny side!
Pigeons coo and mutter,
Strutting high aloof
Where the sunbeams flutter
Through the stable roof.
Hear the chicken chirp, boys,
And the hen with pride
Clucking them to sleep, boys,
On the sunny side!
Hear the clacking guinea;
Hear the cattle moo;
Hear the horses whinny,
Looking out at you!
On the hitching-block, boys,
Grandly satisfied,
See the old, peacock, boys,
On the sunny side!
Robins in the peach tree;
Bluebirds in the pear;
Blossoms over each tree
In the orchards there!
All the world's in joy, boys,
Glad and glorified
As a romping boy, boys,
On the sunny side!
Where's a heart as mellow?
Where's a soul as free?
Where is any feller
We would rather be?
Just ourselves or none, boys,
World around and wide,
Laughing in the sun, boys,
On the sunny side!

THE THREE WONDERS OF WOMEN

Wonder 1st at fifteen, they wonder whom they shall take;
2nd at twenty-five, they wonder whom they shall get; and 3d at thirty-five, they wonder who will take them.

SOME DEVELOPMENTS IN AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE

ATOMS FOR AGRICULTURE

Dr. John C. Bugher, Director of the Division of Biology and Medicine, United States Atomic Energy Council, has this to say of the part that atomic energy may play in agriculture:

"It has already become apparent that the agriculturist can utilize the various forms of nuclear energy to great advantage in his special science. Not only is it possible to increase substantially the yields of food crops now known but through the application of radiation to plant genetics it is feasible to compress into a span of two or three years what would have taken a century of laborious plant breeding and selection to accomplish. By a combination of these approaches we should multiply by several fold the productivity of our agricultural areas and bring to now overpopulated areas of the world that increase in agricultural yield per man hour which is so essential. We realize, although somewhat dimly, that living things have a high degree of plasticity, and that in some of the forms of radiation, we have powerful tools for modifying existing life patterns to better suit the needs of man."

At the University of Tennessee, the AEC Agricultural Research Program is searching into just this same problem—how atomic energy may be applied to the field of agriculture. One of the most interesting problems is to find out under varying radioactive conditions just how much radioactive materials are taken in by livestock (beef cattle, for instance) and just how much is retained in those portions utilized by man for food. These studies seek to make reasonable estimates on permissible exposure values.

FEEDING BY ROBOT

The invention of two Oklahomans, Joe Reynolds, teacher and stockman, and manufacturer Charles Bruton, is the Robot Automatic Stock Feeder. It can run all by itself for a period of two weeks, calling the stock in at proper feeding time and then doling them out the proper amount of feed.

An especially designed Turk switch is the heart of the invention. It can be set to call and feed from 1 to 24 times a day. Between the sounding of the Robot horn (approved way to call cattle in Oklahoma) adjustments can be made to space the time before actual feeding from 2 to 55 minutes. At the end of a set period the feed auger drops the feed into the feeding troughs, and the time for dispensing the feed can be set also, down to 15 seconds if desired.

REVOLUTION ON THE FARMS

As told by James N. Wallace in *The Wall Street Journal* how Federal Farm Planners are to go about evaluating the constantly changing facts of agriculture is a puzzlement.

Thanks to agricultural improvements the story of what has happened on one fair-sized (420 acre) farm in Central Illinois is truly typical of United States agriculture over-all.

Back in 1933 when the owner purchased, it took 5 men and 20 horses to farm his 420 acres. Now with power machinery it takes two men. To cultivate corn by horses—15 acres a day; by machinery—60 to 70 acres. And machinery in large part has doubled his output per acre. New corn planting machinery, for example, recently out has proved it can up each acre's yield from 25% to 100%. (What good for the Federal Planner to order acreage restrictions in the face of those facts?)

The use of hybrid corns, the ever-increasing yields with newer fertilizers and wiser uses of them have opened and are still opening vaster possibilities of output.

"In the 15 years since the beginning of World War II," according to Assistant Secretary Earl L. Butz, "American farmers have increased their total production by 35%, with no increase in acres."

Though it is true that 15 years ago there were 30.5 million persons living on the farm, and in 1954 only 21.8 million, the fact is not alarming. As Mr. Houser, chairman of Sears, Roebuck and Co., puts it, "As the number of farms and of farm workers diminish, the

aggregate amount of national income going for agricultural products could be reduced, and yet, the individual farmer would be as well or better off than before."

CHRISTMAS TREES

Time was when the Christmas tree was looked for where it grew naturally in the scrub growth and forest lands of the farms. It was part of Christmas on the farm to go out and get the tree or make a good spot of cash money by sending a truck load of the natural ones down to the stands in the city or the nearby towns. These trees were mostly firs and spruces. But plantations of Christmas trees, and chiefly of a different variety are what the Musser Forest, Inc., in Indiana County, Pa., are growing, 11,000 acres with some 25 million Christmas trees in varying stages of growth. The Musser Forests say the tree they are banking on for the future is the pine—Scotch, American red, and Austrian and white.

Granting that the long-needled pines may be harder to decorate than the short-needled spruces and balsam firs, they retain their needles far longer than the spruces and firs.

FOOD FROM SUN AND WATER

If the promise of the successful accomplishment of over a century of searching and experimentation in photosynthesis is fulfilled, food may well be produced in unlimited quantities.

Photosynthesis, as the world has understood it until recently, meant the formation of sugar and starch from water and carbon dioxide within the living cells of green plants.

The successful experiment we speak of is photosynthesis, but the double miracle of it lies in the fact that with the energy of "harnessed sunlight," sugar and starch has been produced independently of green plants.

Dr. Arnon of the University of California at Berkeley where the successful experiments were made put it this way: "Should this (the production of food from sun energy, carbon dioxide and water alone) prove (largely) attainable, it would usher in a new era of unlimited abundance in which man would be able to free himself of his dependence on green plants for his food and energy sources."

"The giant of success lies in this 'successful harnessing of sunlight,' for sunlight is energy and that energy means life for plant and animal kingdom alike.

"Though the vast furnace of the sun is creating a hundred billion kilowatts of energy per second (the mass difference of the conversion of hydrogen to helium) only a small part of this reaches the earth. But in the use of what does reach earth, nature is wasteful. She neither immediately utilizes nor stores a thrifty share of this energy. Only one-eighth of one per cent is fixed in any growing thing. Though there is enough used at the present time to keep us in food, clothing and lumber, will this be so for the rapidly densifying population of the future?

"If photosynthesis can be used in large-scale plants to make assimilable foods at low prices from carbon dioxide and water, and also to provide a source of power to produce food and shelter, a new era of plenty may be at hand."

NOISE REDUCERS

Noise in country places has become as much of a problem these days as smoke or smog in city places. It is not unusual to pick up a local paper—such as we did recently—and learn that some citizens of some towns near airports (like Lincoln, Massachusetts) are on the rampage about having jet planes based nearby. The noise level of a jet engine at 300 feet is about 130 decibels—about three times that of an un-muffled automobile engine. Quite a few have wondered when these jet engines are going to be muffled. It may be a while yet for an acoustical shield which might reduce this jet noise about one fifth may cost as much as \$60,000 . . . and this a shield which apparently covers the whole plane while it is on the ground.

PROBING SUBSOIL MOISTURE

Put out by the General Scientific Company of Hamden, Conn., is the AQUAPROBE, an instrument providing instantaneous reading of relative moisture at any point down to 14 inches below ground level.

After the user has made certain simple adjustments for the soil condition of his area, he inserts the point of the probe to any depth within its limit, and an instantaneous, accurate reading of degree of moisture is obtainable. It is run by batteries inserted in the instrument (one set will last a season), is 17½" overall and weighs only 1 lb. 11 oz.

THICKER LAWNS

A new crabgrass seed killer, "Crag Herbicide 1," made by the Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation of New York City, concentrates its power on crabgrass seed as they begin to sprout. Mature crabgrass can be killed of course but resulting bare patches and possible injury to lawn grasses rule this out. With this new product, in the early Spring (April 15—May 15, north of 40 deg. Lat.) the spray can be put on your lawn with an ordinary watering can . . . and with later applications will eliminate the crabgrass sprouts as well as 50 other different types of weeds.

GROUND GRANITE

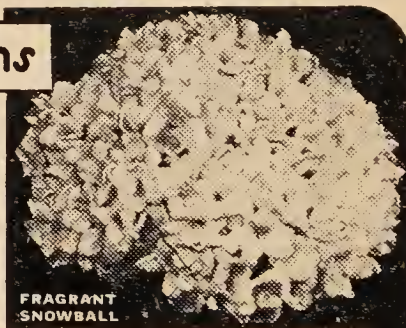
The Dartmouth College Botany Department has for some time been conducting, under the leadership of Prof. Charles J. Lyon, a series of experiments to show that ground granite may be used as a fertilizer. Feldspar and mica, common ingredients of granite are rich in potassium, one of the three chief fertilizer elements. The finer the granite is ground—even fine enough to pass through a 200 mesh screen—the better it works.

Oddly enough, while it shows excellent results on clovers and alfalfa, for instance, tomatoes, sweet corn and tobacco show no beneficial results at all.

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STATE EXTENSION DIRECTORS

Consult these men about your garden and farm problems. They know the answers. *Courtesy Lester A. Schlup, Chief, Division of Extension Information, U.S. Dept. Agr., Wash. 25, D. C.*

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*All general correspondence is conducted by the associate director.

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But, after an honest trial . . . if you're at all like the few other men to whom I've told my strange plan . . . you'll guard it with your last breath.

Don't jump at conclusions. I'm not a manufacturer of any fancy new lure. I have no rods or lines to sell. I'm a professional man and make a good living in my profession. But my all-absorbing hobby is fishing. And, quite by accident, I've discovered how to go to waters that everyone else says are fished out and come in with a limit catch of the biggest bass that you ever saw. The savage old bass that got so big, because they were "wise" to every ordinary way of fishing.

This METHOD is NOT spinning, trolling, casting, fly fishing, trot line fishing, set line fishing, hand line fishing, live bait fishing, jugging, netting, trapping, or seining, and does not even faintly resemble any of these standard methods of fishing. No live bait or prepared bait is used. You can carry all of the equipment you need in one hand.

The whole method can be learned in twenty minutes — twenty minutes of fascinating reading. All the extra equipment you need, you can buy locally at a cost of less than a dollar. Yet with it, you can come in after an hour or two of the greatest excitement of your life, with a stringer full. Not one or two miserable 12 or 14 inch over-sized keepers — but five or six real beauties with real poundage behind them. The kind that don't need a word of explanation of the professional skill of the man who caught them. Absolutely legal, too — in every state.

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Erik V. Fare, Libertyville 2, Illinois

Dear Mr. Fare: Send me complete information without any charge and without the slightest obligation. Tell me how I can learn your method of catching big bass from "fished out" waters, even when the old timers are reporting, "No Luck."

This amazing method was developed by a little group of professional fishermen. Though they are public guides, they never divulge their method to their patrons. They use it only when fishing for their own tables. No man on your waters has ever seen it, ever heard of it, or ever used it. And when you have given it the first trial, you will be as close-mouthed as a man who has suddenly discovered a gold mine. Because with this method you can fish within a hundred feet of the best fishermen in the county and pull in ferocious big ones while they come home empty handed. No special skill is required. The method is just as deadly in the hands of a novice as in the hands of an old timer. My method will be disclosed only to those few men in each area who will give me their word of honor not to give the method to anyone else.

Send me your name. Let me tell you how you can try out the deadly method of bringing in big bass from your "fished out" waters. Let me tell you why I let you try out my unusual method without risking a penny of your money on instructions or lures. There is no charge for this information, now or at any other time. Just your name is all I need. But I guarantee that the information I send you will make you a complete skeptic — until once you try it! And then, your own catches will fill you with disbelief. Send your name, today. This will be fun.

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C H I C A G O

FARM SUCCESS FORMULA

Excerpts from a speech by Winston Churchill in Agriculture, March, 1953

We are seeking, not in agriculture only, vast as it is, but throughout our whole field of government, to liberate the full energies and ingenuity of the people.

All that a Government can do is to create conditions within which the utmost may be produced from our farms and, let me add, our market gardens.

We believe that the more freedom the Government can give to the agricultural industry, subject to those other conditions I have not failed to mention, the greater will be their response and reward.

Now, there have of late been murmurings from some quarters expressing a certain fear of freedom, but I am confident this does not represent the feelings of the main body of our farmers . . . by nature individualists and by their calling individualists and proud of it.

The agricultural industry has shifted from horses to tractors. The use of fertilizers has more than doubled, and all kinds of machinery, which give farmers a new mastery, have become the tackle of ordinary daily use. Our banks have been asked to give special facilities wherever possible to the agricultural industry. This has been done and we intend to shall continue. On behalf of Her Majesty's Government, I tell you that we shall back efforts to make the fullest use of every acre.

I will venture to repeat the quotation of an eminent American orator, who was a friend of mine long ago, a quotation which I have used before . . . which may well apply where we are really talking about the solid needs of our country and the difficulties we have to face. Here is the quotation:

The earth is a generous mother. She will provide in plentiful abundance, food for all her children if they will but cultivate her soil in justice and in peace.

MARK TWAIN AND THE CONDUCTOR

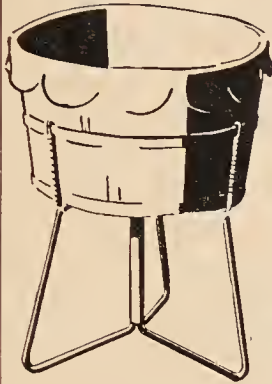
During a lecture tour of the West, Mark Twain boarded a train noted for its slowness. He had no alternative as the lecturing committee had agreed to meet him at the depot upon arrival. Two hours of travel however put the humorist out of patience. He stopped the conductor passing through the car and asked as civilly as he could: "Why don't you people run this train faster?"

The conductor rejoined: "It runs fast enough to suit us. If you don't like the rate of speed why don't you get out and walk?"

"Well, I would," returned Mark, settling back in his seat, "but that some friends won't come to meet me until this train arrives, and I don't want to be waiting around the depot for two or three hours."

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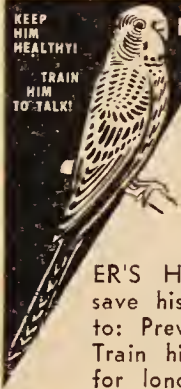
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WORD CHARADES AND RIDDLES

(Answers on page 110)

Charades

1

My first we do with funds we
have to spare,
My next is one I cherish with
much care;
My last will shut us in or set us
free.
Just as we use it, as you soon
will see.
My whole all men of science love
to do,
And find it ever will repay them
to.

2

My first obstructs the river's
rapid course,
And harnesses for man its
mighty force;
My next steals o'er each mortal
day by day,
And fast his useful moments
glide away.
From failure of my first my
whole ensues,
Sweeps desolation o'er the distant
views.

1

I wanton in the gale of or
playful rise
In many an airy fold to sunny
skies,
Lighter than the breeze on which
I soar,
And many far-off realms of
space explore.
Though chiefly bred in towns, I
yet am found
Where rural peace and happiness
abound.
In warlike strife I hover round,
a light
And calm spectator of the
bloody fight.

2

I paint without colors, I fly
without wings,
I people the air with the most
fanciful things;
I hear sweetest music where no
sound is heard
And eloquence moves me nor
utters a word.
The past and the present to-
gether I bring.
The distant and near gather
under my wing;
Far swifter than lightning my
wonderful light,
Through the sunshine of day and
the darkness of night;
And those who would find me
must find me indeed,
As this picture they sear and
this poetry read.

3

From toils of life and from the
noonday heat
My first and second yield a calm
retreat,
Inviting watch to stillness and to
sleep.
At once the brows to cool, the
sense to steep.
But he would combine the two
in haste,
Venturing the sweets of both at
once to taste,
May rest so long as never more
to rise,
May sleep till death forever close
his eyes.

4

In my first we sometimes ride,
In my second oft confide;
And in my whole we take a pride,
if it is a beauty.
In my first we move with speed
Or in my second get indeed;
But keep my whole from dust
well freed, For it is a duty.

Riddles

3

Wealth and immense power I
give.
No feeling have and yet I live;
Before mankind the earth had
trod,
I held possession of the sod.
Now in the tomb of ages sought,
Again to earth's fair surface
brought.
Enlivening all man's checkered
lot,
I cheer the palace and the cot,
And raise for mortals every hour
A spirit of tremendous power.
Though short my life, yet I
supply
A thousand blessings ere I die.

4

A mask on every side I wear,
Or hide my face within my
hood;
And when I speak my greatest
care
Is to be quite misunderstood.
I am a plaything and a toy
Made first to vex and then
amuse,
And still the more that I annoy
The greater pastime I produce.
I am intended to mislead
A trap that wit may fall into;
A riddle which the clearest head
Will often miss of seeing
through.

OLD-FASHIONED PUZZLES

Anagrams

1. On me the records of the
years depend,
And when I die all history
has an end;
Turn me about and I will
then proclaim,
With cries of anguish or the
breath of fame,
That deed that else might lie
within the tomb
Of silence waiting for the
day of doom.
Turn me again and I become
so small
You scarcely can discover me
at all;
Turn me again and then you
will peruse
In plainest prose some strik-
ing bit of news.
2. A tender sapling I am found
Erected and rooted in the
ground
With head to every breeze
inclined;
But turn me and I leave my
bed
With mantling branches on
my head,
And travel fleetier than the
wind.
3. Still at the top I shall be
found
On the extreme and upper
end;
Nor leave the summit or the
brink;
But if reversed and shifted
around
I always to the bottom tend,
And down below the level
sink.
4. In schools I'm met with
every day,
Transposed you've stories
fraught with wonder;
Again transposed I'm small
you'll say,
Again you'll learn to rob and
plunder.
5. Five letters only make my
name
I read from right to left the
same;
I daily vary with the mind,
Learning or wisdom of man-
kind.
In some I serve to kindle
strife,
Others prize me more than
life.
My use is what the humble
know.
The scholar turns me oft to
show;
But while through every form
I range,

In one respect I never change,
For such my pliancy or
merit,
My love of peace or want of
spirit,
That all, howe'er they dis-
agree,
Unite in this—they hold by
me.

6. My first and last are alike,
you will own,
My second and fourth are the
same;
Of either my first or my fifth
be it known,
My third just its half will
proclaim.
My whole is a title addressed
to a dame
And backward or forward
will still be the same.

Conundrums

1. What men may be said to be
made from trees?
2. What vegetables may be re-
moved to ashes merely by remov-
ing a part of them?
3. What spice can never be
adulterated?
4. What men never wish to be
in, and yet labor hard to possess?
5. What is the difference be-
tween sixteen ounces and a small
boy at a piano?
6. What word is that which by
having a single letter transposed
becomes its opposite?
7. Why is handwriting like a
dead pig?
8. Why is a blacksmith the
most dissatisfied of mechanics?

Problems

1. A motor car is three times
as old as its tires were when it
was as old as its tires are now.
When its tires are as old as the
car is now, the car will be a
year older than the tires are now.
What are the present ages of
car and tires?
2. A traveller said to a mer-
chant, if you will lend me as
much money as I have now I will
buy \$12 worth of goods. This was
done and the process was twice
more repeated, when the traveller
had no money left. How much
did he then owe the merchant?
3. Three boys began together
to fill a cask holding 53 gallons.
The first boy deposits a pint at
the end of every three minutes;
the second boy a quart at the
end of every five minutes, and
the third boy a gallon at the
end of every seven minutes. How
much was the last contribution?

Answers to Charades, Riddles, Puzzles, Conundrums, and Problems appear on Page 111.

A Quality Household Product

BOROLEUM

RELIEVES

**HAY FEVER — SINUS
SUN BURN — DIAPER RASH
BURNS AND ATHLETES FOOT**

A preparation having many uses and recommended by the medical profession for over 45 years.

Get Boroleum today at your druggist. May be safely used on all parts of the body.

Contains Menthol, Camphor, Eucalyptol, Methyl Salicylate, Boric Acid, and Petrolatum.

All Ingredients U.S.P.

If your druggist is out of stock, order by mail. Send 50¢ for each tube to —



SINCLAIR PHARMACAL CO., Inc.
FISHERS ISLAND, NEW YORK

EASTER SUN DANCE

A superstition, centuries old, is that the sun shines brighter on Easter Day than on any other of the year. Astronomically, there is nothing to it yet the belief persists.

In some places, we are told, there is a custom of making an artificial Sun-dance on Easter Sunday. A vessel full of water is set out in the open air, in which reflected sun seems to dance from the tremulous motion of the water. This will remind the classical scholar of a beautiful simile in the Loves of Medea and Jason, in the Argonautics of Apollonius Rhodius, where it is aptly applied to the wavering reflections of a love-sick maiden.

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To introduce you to the leading Americana publisher, any of these \$2 picture packed books sent on money back guaranty. How to Price Antiques; The Country Store; Old Apothecary Shop. Stamp for full catalog. Century House, Watkins Glen, N. Y.

CONSTIPATED? World Famous NALTHER TABLETS . . .

(formerly known as Nature's Health Restorer) are a safe and gentle herb laxative made of the purest plants, roots and herbs.

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Send only \$1.25 for economical 6 month's supply of 201 Tablets.

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Standard
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For estimate mail your watch without obligation.

FREE! Mailing box on request.
Booklet 'YOUR WATCH —
ITS OPERATION AND CARE.'

P.O. BOX 708 - CHURCH ST. STA., NEW YORK 8, N. Y.

COFFEE AND A COFFIN

The following affecting epitaph may be found upon a tombstone in Connecticut:

"Here lies cut down like unripe fruit,
The wife of Deacon Amos Shute;
She died of drinking too much coffee,
Anny Dominy eighteen forty."

THE TOMB OF EVE

Most Mohammedans believe that Eve's tomb is at Jeddah, the seaport of Mecca. The building which they say covers the dust of the mother of mankind is a large temple with a palm tree growing out of its stone roof. Arabian tradition gives to Eve a height of 200 feet, and her tomb is proportioned accordingly. This sepulchre, in a graveyard surrounded by high white walls has not been opened for an interment in over 1000 years. It is the shrine of thousands of Islamites.

Devout Mohammedans say that once every year the doors of the temple remain open all night in spite of the keeper's efforts to close them. Terrible cries of anguish issue forth from them, as though the memory of tragedy still haunted the remains.

EARN AT HOME

with assignment we send. \$20-\$50 weekly possible. Other self employment offers listed. Free details: MAXWELL, Dept. RS-3, Cleveland 14, Ohio.

GRANDFATHER always had Rock Candy about the house for coughs and colds, AND to dole out to us youngsters when we were good. He also mixed it up with some stuff out of a bottle. Said it was his medicine. You can get Genuine ROCK CANDY from your Druggist, Grocer, or Confectioner. Refined by DRYDEN & PALMER, INC., L. I. City 1, N. Y., ever since 1880.

TREES AND SHRUBS FROM SEED!

Raise your own from seed for ornament, windbreak, snowfence, erosion control, Christmas trees, Spruce, Firs, Pines, Birch, others. Free planting guide —price list.

WOOLLOT SEED CO. NORWAY 56 MILK.



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A small gracious rustic Inn in quaint, unspoiled Annisquam, off the main highway, surrounded by country and seashore. Verandas overlooking the sea. Fine private bathing beach. Good food. Rates from \$54 a week with meals. Excellent train service from Boston. Churches nearby. Open mid June to mid September.

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for
uppers



or lowers



2 LINERS \$1

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IF NOT SATISFIED

NEW Soft-Plastic Liner Gives Months of Comfort
Amazing cushion-soft STIX tightens loose plates; quickly relieve sore gums. You can eat anything! Talk and laugh without embarrassment. *Easy to apply and clean.* Molds to gums and sticks to plates, yet never hardens; easily removed. No messy powders, pastes or wax pads. Harmless to plates and mouth.

Thousands of Delighted Users get relief from loose plates and sore gums. Mail only \$1 today for 2 STIX Liners postpaid.

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Shrinks Hemorrhoids Without Surgery

Science finds healing substance that relieves pain—Shrinks Hemorrhoids

For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain—without surgery. In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place. Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made astonishing statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!" The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyné*)—discovery of a world-famous research institute. This substance is now available in *suppository* or *ointment* form called *Preparation H*.* At all drug counters—money back guarantee. *®

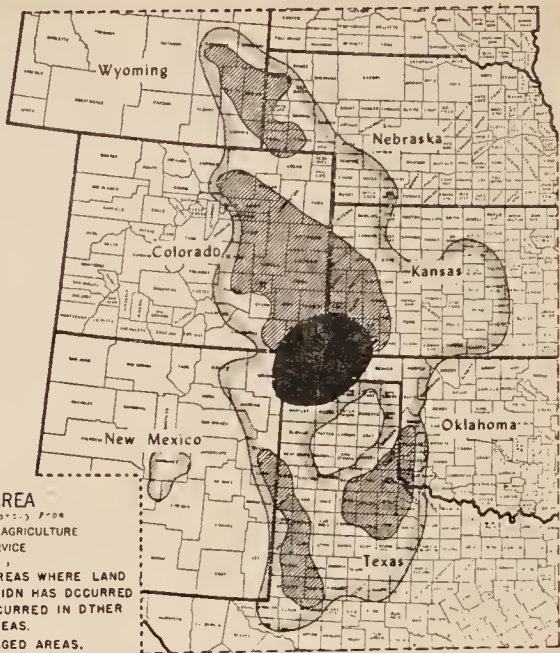
CHAIR CANE

All Long Selected Fine fine \$3.50; Fine \$3.75; Medium \$4.25; Common \$4.75, per hank. Fine open cane webbing \$1.50 square foot. Flat and Flat oval reeds \$1.95 per pound. All post paid. Instruction sheet FREE.

GOCART SHOP

R586 Pleasant St., New Bedford, Mass.


The Black War of 1956



GREAT PLAINS AREA

Map of Great Plains Area From
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
APRIL 1, 1955

BOUNDARY OF MAJOR AREAS WHERE LAND
DAMAGE BY WIND EROSION HAS OCCURRED
ALSO, DAMAGE HAS OCCURRED IN OTHER
WIDELY SCATTERED AREAS.

 MOST SERIOUSLY DAMAGED AREAS.

Anyone who experienced THE GREAT BLACK BLIZZARD, March 31st, 1955, knows that this disaster was a far greater threat to national security than the measure of the damage it did in ten of our southwestern states may indicate. Here was a huge churning mass of some 500,000 square miles of black dust, sand, rain, snow and hail travelling for some thirty-six hours at speeds ranging from forty to seventy-five miles per hour. We hung a washed-out shirt to dry on the door knob of a motel room in Albuquerque, New Mexico. In less than twenty minutes, dust seeped through cracks which even light could not pass in the door. It streaked that shirt with prison bars of black and our lungs with a coating of number. Out of doors, from the Santa Fe Railroad's Chief next day (all day) through Colorado, and Oklahoma and Kansas, we watched, in the intervals in which we could see at all, bluebirds flying for their lives scarcely inches from the ground; trains standing on sidetracks cleaned of their paint and left with ominous grooves and gouges seered into their metal sides. Nothing living walked abroad in an atmosphere in which only the arch friends of destruction laid their wands of destruction upon the face of our land.

This and other storms of in the months of January, February, and March, 1955 damaged 10.6 million acres of Great Plains crop and range land. In April alone, another 4.4 million acres was added. This made the four-month total some fifteen millions of acres or 653 billion, four hundred thousand square feet valued, when it was still useful to man, at some sixty millions of dollars. In addition, some 18,546,000 acres, rendered useless by storms of the past, remained ready as of May 1, 1955, to blow.

The dust bowls of this ten state region—Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas in the South—Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming in the North—ravaged by man as well as drouth are by now veritable cancers in the economic and physical body of our country. Yet Uncle Sam as recklessly and inhumanly as any story book profligate drunkard would, unconcernedly continues to add to the malignancy of the cancers with his occasional firecracking A Bomb explosions of radiant dust.

Malignant cancer spreads. In the human body, the medical profession operates—if possible removes it. Not so, Uncle Sam. His appropriations (some \$15,000,000) against this growing threat to our national security have not amounted to even one fourth of the

damage from one great storm—and his fuel from the A Bomb probably adds as much, in each of its explosions, to the potential of the threat from the area as his total annual contributions to prevention and cure.

April 14, 1934, is considered the birthday of the old "dust bowl." That is the day that the first "black roller" roared down from western Kansas across the Oklahoma and Texas Panhandles. Then, as a forecast of worse things to come, another dust storm—that of May 10, 1934—made history. It picked up the topsoil of almost every bare field from New Mexico to Montana and deposited it 24 to 48 hours later as a blanket over Washington, D. C., New York City, even on ships at sea in the North Atlantic Ocean.

The storm of May 10, 1934, was called a "major disaster." Yet the dust bowl from which it drew its ammunition amounted to an area of only one-twentieth the size of the one today. (Note the solid black area of the original 1934 "bowl" in the accompanying map—compare it with the dust bowl as it was on April 1, 1955, as shown on this map. Add, mentally, another twenty million acres ready to blow—and you will have some idea of how these great black clouds in the west have not only grown but what they can mean.)

In this Almanac a year ago we voiced the opinion that an H Bomb explosion was of sufficient size and potency to affect weather all over the world. Since that time we have had solemn assurances from officialdom that the "A Bomb" explosions had caused only local weather upsets. The answer, as we thought it would be, now twelve months later, on the H Bomb effects is still "we don't know."

Well, we aren't running for any office—but we know that the weather since the H Bomb explosion has been, with three hurricanes in one year and other disastrous storms, completely in defiance of the averages, unusual. We can not prove the H Bomb caused these disasters. All we can point out is that it *could* have, just as these A Bomb explosions can be contributing to the dangerous situation right now in our Great Plains states.

Broadly speaking, any explosion, or storm, or eruption which tosses fine dust into the upper air currents has undetermined in advance effects on the climate of our earth, the health and well being of people, and the violence of our storms. Scientists express themselves in various terms about these matters. This dust in the upper air may "occlude" rays of the sun; may act as "nuclei" for drops of rain or snow; may cause unusual temperature changes; may be a carrier of epidemics; may bring about drouth or flood. Dust is as vital, apparently, to atmospheric activity as kindling wood is to a fire.

In the consideration then of the Great Plains Dust Bowl, when some 500,000 square miles of dust is allowed to churn and ogle its way into the atmosphere of this nation—and the world—it is comparable to our allowing every year the bursting of one or more of our great water or flood dams—and just as unthinkable.

We probably can't do anything at all about the upper atmosphere once the dust arrives in it . . . or even very much down here about preventing world scientists from continuing with their A, H, and C Bomb experiments—and these consequent man-made contributions of dangerous radiant dust to the heavens above. But we can, and this will probably be aided by nature itself in the next four or five years, come very close to eliminating the Dust Bowl Danger.

In the first place, we made it ourselves. We ploughed and planted—and still are—for monetary gain—wheat and cotton on acreage which never should have been ploughed up at all. We overgrazed range lands until, when the great drouths came, they could no longer sustain man or beast. We handed out millions upon millions of crop support funds to farmers on lands unsuitable for planting.

These acres, if they are not ploughed up again—now that the drouths are apparently over for a few years—can be reclaimed by a long range program of proper land use, good conservation, and ranching methods. An important meeting in this regard was held in Denver, May 30–June 2, 1955. United States Department of Agriculture representatives, the Governors of the ten Great Plains states, and representatives of the USDA cooperative extension service attended. A program of conservation work within the various states, in cooperation with the government, was developed—of which you will be hearing more. We hope it is an effective one.

FREE

For Minor Aches and Pains Which May be Symptomatic of RHEUMATISM-ARTHRITIS

You owe it to yourself and to your dear ones to send for my liberal FREE supply of the new, improved Case Combination Method for quick transient and palliative relief of those minor aches and pains WHICH MAY BE SYMPTOMATIC OF RHEUMATISM, ARTHRITIS, NEURALGIA, NEURITIS, SCIATICA. Don't delay. Rush name and address today for free supply to PAUL CASE, Dept. OFA, Box 696, Brockton 64, Mass.

LOOK

for Rupture Help

Try a Brooks Patented Air Cushion appliance. This marvelous invention for most forms of reducible rupture is GUARANTEED to bring you heavenly comfort and security, day and night, at work and at play, or it costs you NOTHING! Thousands happy. Light, neat-fitting. No hard pads or springs. For men, women, and children: Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Not sold in stores. Beware of imitations. Write for Free Book on Rupture, no-risk trial order plan, and Proof of Results. Ready for you NOW!

BROOKS APPLIANCE CO., 87-H State St., Marshall, Mich.



Tom Thumb's Alphabet (England, 1788)

- A was an Archer and shot a frog
B was a Butcher and had a great dog
C was a Captain all covered with lace
D was a Drunkard and had a red face
E was Esquire with Pride on his bow
F was a Farmer and followed the plow
G was a Gamester and he had ill luck
H was a Hunter and hunted a buck
I was a Joyner and built up a house
K was a King and governed a mouse
L was a Lady and had a white head
M was a Merchant to some foreign land
N was a Nobleman gallant and bold
O was an Oyster Wench one that would scold
P was a Parson and wore a black gown
Q was a Quaker and would not bow down
R was a Robber and wanted a whip
S was a Sailor and lived in a ship
T was a Tinker and mended a pot
V was a Vintner and a very great sot
W was a Watchman and guarded a door
X was expensive and so became poor
Y was a youth that did not love school
Z was a Zany and looked like a Fool.

No surgery needed to reduce swelling of hemorrhoids!

In doctor's tests, amazing new Stainless Pazo instantly relieved piles' torture! Gave internal and external relief — without surgery! 6 medically-proved ingredients relieve pain, itching *instantly!* Reduce swelling. Promote healing. You sit, walk in comfort! Only stainless pile remedy. Stainless Pazo® Suppositories or Ointment at druggists.

BLADDER "WEAKNESS" RUINS SLEEP AND ENERGY

Are you worried and embarrassed by "Bladder Weakness" [Getting Up Nights (too frequent, burning and itching urination) or Strong, Cloudy Urine] due to common Kidney and Bladder Irritations, which sometimes result in Backache, miserable referred, secondary aches, pains, and nervousness? Kidney and Bladder Irritations may cause tension and loss of sleep — then you can't help feeling tired and depressed. In such cases, CYSTEX usually gives quick, wonderful, soothing relief through its bacteriostatic action in acid urine, and its analgesic pain relieving value. Over a billion CYSTEX tablets used prove safety and success. Get CYSTEX from druggist today under money-back guarantee. See how much better you feel.

MOTOR VEHICLE LAWS—1955

Courtesy: American Automobile Association

State	Op. Rd. Speed Max. (R—reasonable)	Date new license plates can be used	Driving license* Minimum age	Gasoline tax	Percent sales tax	Period of stay ¹	Safety responsibility law	Certificate of title required
Alabama.....	60	Oct. 1	16	\$.07	1	Reciprocal	A	no
Arizona.....	R	Dec. 1	18	.05	2	³	A	yes
Arkansas.....	60	Jan. 1	16	.065	2	30 days	A	yes
California.....	55	Jan. 3	16	.05	3	³	A	yes
Colorado.....	60	Jan. 1	16	.06	2	Reciprocal	A	yes
Connecticut...	45	Feb. 15	16	.06	3	6 mos.	A	no
Delaware.....	55	3 mos.*	16	.05	...	Reciprocal	A	yes
D. C.....	25	Mar. 1	16	.06	...	Reciprocal	A	yes
Florida.....	60	Jan. 1	16	.07	...	Reciprocal	A-B	yes
Georgia.....	60	Jan. 1	16	.06	3	30 days	A	no
Idaho.....	60	Dec. 1	16	.06	...	Reciprocal	A	yes
Illinois.....	60	On issue	16	.05	2	Reciprocal	A	yes
Indiana.....	65	Jan. 3	16	.04	...	60 days	A	yes
Iowa.....	R	Dec. 1	16	.04	2	Reciprocal	A	yes
Kansas.....	R	Jan. 1	16	.04	2	³	D	yes
Kentucky.....	60	Dec. 20	16	.07	...	Reciprocal	A	⁶
Louisiana.....	60	Dec. 1	15	.07	2	Reciprocal	A	yes
Maine.....	45	Dec. 25	15	.07	2	Reciprocal	A	no
Maryland.....	50	Mar. 1	16	.06	2	90 days	A	yes
Massachusetts	40	Jan. 1	16	.05	...	Reciprocal	C	no
Michigan.....	R	Dec. 1	16	.045	3	90 days	A	yes
Minnesota.....	60	Nov. 1	15	.05	...	Reciprocal	A	yes
Mississippi....	60	Nov. 1	17	.07	2	³	A	no
Missouri.....	R	On issue	16	.03	2	Reciprocal	A	yes
Montana.....	R	Jan. 1	15	.07	...	30 days	A	yes
Nebraska.....	60	Jan. 1	15 ^{1/2}	.06	...	³	A	yes
Nevada.....	R	Dec. 1	16	.06	...	No limit	A	yes
New Hampshire	50	Mar. 1	16	.05	...	Reciprocal	A	no
New Jersey.....	50	Mar. 1	17	.04	...	Reciprocal	A	yes
New Mexico....	60	Dec. 15	14	.06	2	90 days	B	yes
New York.....	50	Jan. 1	18	.04	...	Reciprocal	A	yes
North Carolina	55	Dec. 1	16	.07	3	Reciprocal	A	yes
North Dakota..	65	Nov. 1	16	.06	2	Reciprocal	A	yes
Ohio.....	50	Mar. 1	16	.05	3	Reciprocal	A	yes
Oklahoma.....	65	Dec. 11	16	.065	2	60 days	A	yes
Oregon.....	55	On issue	16	.06	...	Reciprocal	A	yes
Pennsylvania..	50	Mar. 15	18†	.03	1	Reciprocal	A	yes
Rhode Island..	50	Mar. 1	16	.04	2	Reciprocal	A	no
South Carolina	55	Sept. 13	14	.07	3	90 days	A	no
South Dakota..	60	Jan. 1	15	.05	2	60 days	D	yes
Tennessee.....	65	Mar. 1	16	.07	2	30 days	A	yes
Texas.....	60	Feb. 1	16	.04	2	Reciprocal	A	yes
Utah.....	60	Dec. 15	16	.05	2	Reciprocal	A	yes
Vermont.....	50	Mar. 1	18	.05	...	Reciprocal	A	no
Virginia.....	55	Mar. 15	15	.06	...	6 mos.	A	yes
Washington....	50	Jan. 1	16	.065	3	Reciprocal	A	yes
West Virginia..	55	June 20	16	.06	...	90 days	A	yes
Wisconsin.....	65	On issue	16	.04	...	Reciprocal	A	yes
Wyoming.....	60	Dec. 1	15	.05	2	90 days	A	yes

¹Applies to nonresidents. The term "reciprocal" means that the state will extend to a nonresident the identical privileges granted by his home state to nonresident motorists. In some states visitors must register within a specified time. In most states persons who intend to reside permanently must buy new plates and secure new driving license at once, or within a limited period. Acquisition of employment or placing children in public school is often considered intention to reside permanently.

²None on used cars.

³Until expiration of home registration.

⁴Three months before current registration expires;

⁵Use tax on new cars, first registration of used cars.

⁶Bill of sale must be filed.

⁷Permit showing compliance with state compulsory liability insurance law must be obtained after 30 days.

⁸\$15 maximum.

⁹Visitor's permit required after 10 days.

*Prior to expiration of 1954 regis.

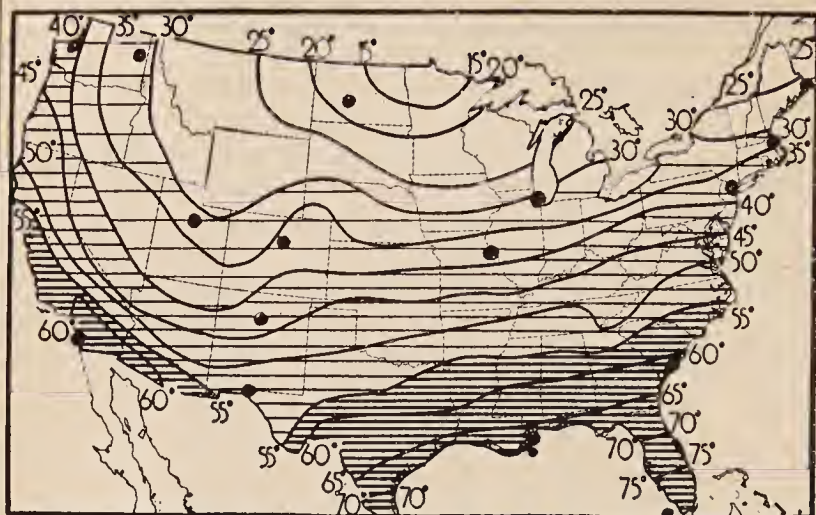
A. Modern "security" type

B. "Future proof" type.

C. Compulsory.

D. Old "S-R" type.

† Juniors at 16 with par. perm.



Courtesy: *Climatic Atlas of the United States* by Stephen S. Visher,
Harvard University Press.

TEMPERATURES AND RAINFALL

Various United States Cities

(Map shows Normal Daily Max. Temp. Jan. 15-21.)

Monthly Averages.		Jan.	Apr.	July	Oct.
Eastport, Me.....	Temp. (Deg. F.)	20.8	38.3	59.8	47.4
	Rainfall (In.)	3.82	3.15	3.06	3.60
Boston.....	Temp. (Deg. F.)	25.0	42.0	69.0	50.0
	Rainfall (In.)	3.61	3.50	3.34	3.45
New York.....	Temp. (Deg. F.)	30.6	48.5	72.1	44.1
	Rainfall (In.)	3.25	3.32	4.08	3.39
Charleston.....	Temp. (Deg. F.)	49.8	63.9	80.0	67.0
	Rainfall (In.)	3.09	2.91	7.07	3.60
Key West.....	Temp. (Deg. F.)	69.2	75.7	83.6	78.8
	Rainfall (In.)	1.92	1.27	3.44	5.60
New Orleans.....	Temp. (Deg. F.)	55.0	70.0	80.0	72.0
	Rainfall (In.)	4.53	4.75	6.56	3.48
El Paso.....	Temp. (Deg. F.)	44.7	71.9	79.2	51.7
	Rainfall (In.)	0.48	0.26	1.99	0.84
Chicago.....	Temp. (Deg. F.)	25.6	47.4	72.9	54.8
	Rainfall (In.)	2.05	2.85	3.03	2.57
St. Louis.....	Temp. (Deg. F.)	31.6	55.8	77.3	45.4
	Rainfall (In.)	2.28	3.77	3.63	2.83
Bismarck.....	Temp. (Deg. F.)	9.1	43.1	67.7	28.1
	Rainfall (In.)	0.51	2.43	1.92	0.65
Denver.....	Temp. (Deg. F.)	29.9	56.7	70.9	39.2
	Rainfall (In.)	0.44	2.13	1.40	0.98
Salt Lake City.....	Temp. (Deg. F.)	29.1	50.0	76.6	52.3
	Rainfall (In.)	0.67	0.53	0.62	0.70
San Diego.....	Temp. (Deg. F.)	54.0	58.3	66.8	59.1
	Rainfall (In.)	1.80	0.62	0.06	0.36
Sante Fe.....	Temp. (Deg. F.)	28.8	55.9	66.9	38.3
	Rainfall (In.)	0.67	0.92	2.40	0.75
Spokane.....	Temp. (Deg. F.)	26.7	55.4	68.2	37.4
	Rainfall (In.)	2.12	1.14	0.56	1.20

Distances in the U. S. have grown shorter: coast to coast by plane 8 hours; by train 50 hours; by car 80 hours. From the above map and figures, you can easily interpolate how it is where you are, or where you might want, in a few hours, to be. Or alas, whether you'll need topcoat, rubbers, and woolen underwear, at the place business or other duties say you must go.

The Embellishment of Gulliver's Travels to Lilliput and Brobdingnag

BY DEAN SWIFT

Published in Boston, 1830

WITH FIVE ORIGINAL WOODCUTS BY

ABEL BOWEN



Readers will bear with us this year, we trust, while we indulge our special interest in wood engravings—especially in those made by Abel Bowen, the first professional wood engraver in the City of Boston. His first appearance in the Old Farmer's Almanac is in the edition for 1809 on the title page of which appears Father Time, the same "cut" you find in use there today. This use of Bowen's work establishes the OFA as the pioneer in the use of illustrations in the American almanac by anywhere from two to twenty years. Much of Bowen's early work was copied from Thomas Bewick, the great English wood engraver (see Doyle profile in N.E. Palladium, 1805). However, in 1812, he opened his own firm. Those exhibited here undoubtedly came from that firm. They are taken from a now rare Boston edition of Dean Swift's famous work. The one above represents Gulliver, awaking from a deep sleep in Lilliput, an island "northwest of Van Diemen's Land, Lat. 30 deg. 2 min. South, near which his ship had been wrecked Nov. 5, 1699." . . . "In a little time," Gulliver relates, "I felt something alive moving on my left leg. . . . I perceived it to be a human creature, not six inches high, with a bow and arrow in his hands, and a quiver at his back."



“. . . The Emperor took a fancy of diverting himself . . . he desired I would stand like a Colossus . . . and commanded his general to lead up three thousand foot and a thousand horse troops . . . between my legs.”



Gulliver leaves Lilliput with “the carcasses of an hundred oxen, and three hundred sheep, and as much meat ready dressed as four hundred cooks could provide.” September 24, 1701.



Gulliver, on his second voyage, became, June 16, 1703, lost on Brobdingnag, an island some 500 miles East of the Molucca Islands in Latitude 5 deg. South. He is rescued by a sharp eyed reaper in whose field he had hidden.



Glumdaclitch, Gulliver's nine year old forty foot high nurse on Brobdingnag, accompanied him to the royal palace, but careless as many nurses are, left him to play alone one day in the garden. It was here he was carried away by a small white Spaniel who fetched him, fortunately unharmed, to the Queen's head gardener—a prize find!

DIGEST OF LATEST AVAILABLE FISH AND GAME LAWS

Courtesy: State Commissioners

Open seasons include both dates, "Rabbit" includes "hare"; "quail" includes "partridge" in South; "grouse" includes Canada grouse, sharp-tailed, ruffed (known as partridge in North and pheasant in South) and other members of family except prairie chickens, ptarmigan and sage hen. As many states do not complete laws for 1955-56 until after our press date, VERIFY in every case for changes even though the changes from year to year are not as a rule sensational. Limits are daily except those in italics which are seasonal.

JUNE 15, 1955 (EXCEPT AS NOTED)

♂ males only. † local exceptions. ‡ non-resident exceptions. # Pounds.
 § 2 over 25", 2 under 25".

State and Species	Seasons	Limits	State and Species	Seasons	Limits
Alabama			Calif. (cont.)		
Deer	Nov. 20-Jan. 1 † ♂	3	Salmon	May 1-Oct. 31 †	15
Rabbit	Oct. 15-Feb. 20	6	Bass, black	No closed season	5
Squirrel	{ N-Oct. 15-Dec. 15	6	Sunfish, Perch	No closed season	25
Muskrat (fur),	{ S-Nov. 1-Jan. 1		Striped Bass	No closed season	§4
Otter	Dec. 1-Feb. 20		Catfish, shad	No closed season	15
Quail	Nov. 25-Feb. 20	10	Colorado, June '53		
Turkey	Special	6	Deer		1
Bass	No closed season	10	Elk ♂	} Oct. 15-31 †	1
White bass	No closed season	15	Bear		1
Bream	No closed season	30	Antelope	Oct. 13-15-Nov. 7-9	1
Crappie, wh. pch.	No closed season	20	Quail	Not set	3
Jack Salmon	No closed season	10	Pheasant	Not set	3
W-eye pike	No closed season	10	Rabbit	Oct. 15-Dec. 31	5
			Trout	May 23-Oct. 21	10
Alaska			White Fish	May 23-Oct. 21	6
Bison	No open season		All other fish	(Open all year)	to
Deer	{ E. Aug. 20-Nov. 22 ♂	} 2 †			10
	{ W. Aug. 20-Nov. 15 ♂				
Moose	{ E. Sep. 15-30 ♂	} 1	Connecticut		
	{ W. Sep. 1-20, Dec. 1-20			Deer	Dec. 1-Jan. 31
Bear, br. & grz.	Sept. 1-June 30 †	2	Rabbit	Oct. 30-Dec. 31	25
Bear, black	{ E.-Sept. 1-Jun. 20	} 2	Squirrel	Oct. 16-Nov. 27	30
Caribou	{ W. No closed season			Quail	No open season
	Special Zones	2	Pheasant	Oct. 16-Nov. 27	10
Mountain goat	{ E. Aug. 20-Nov. 22	} 1 †	Grouse	Oct. 16-Nov. 27	10
	{ W. Aug. 15-Sep. 10 †			Raccoon	Oct. 16-Dec. 31
Mountain sheep	Aug. 20	1 †	Trout	Apr. 16-July 18	5
Rabbit	Sept. 1-Mar. 31 †	10	Lake trout	Apr. 16-Oct. 31	3
Grouse & Ptar'g'n	Aug. 20-Jan. 31	10	Pickeral	Apr. 16-Feb. 9	6
Trout & grayling	Aug. 20-Apr. 15 †	15 †	Wall-eye	Apr. 16-Feb. 9	6
			Bass, black	July 1-Oct. 31	6
			Bass, striped	All year—None	
			Perch	All year—None	
			Salmon, sockeye	Closed season	
Arizona, June '53			Shad	Apr. 16-July 18	
Elk	Late Nov.	1	Alewives	Apr. 1-Jun. 15	
Deer	Mid Oct.-Late Nov.	1			
Rabbit	No closed season †	6	Delaware		
Javelina	Mid Feb.	1	Rabbit	Nov. 15-Dec. 31	6
Antelope	Late Sep.-Early Oct.		Squirrel	Sept. 15-Nov. 1	6
Buffalo	Nov. 10 †		Quail	Nov. 15-Dec. 31	12
Turkey	Early Oct.	1	Raccoon }		
Quail	Early Dec.	10	Opossum }	Nov. 1-Jan. 31	
Trout	No closed season	10	Pheasant	Nov. 15-Dec. 31 ♂	6
Horned Toads	Closed		Bass	June 25-Feb. 1	6
Bear	No closed season †	1	Pike, pkl.,		
Big horn sheep	Mid Dec.	1	w. eyed pike	No closed season	6
Squirrel	Early Nov.		Trout	Apr. 16-Aug. 15	4
			Shad	Mar. 1-Jun. 10	
Arkansas			Florida, June '53		
Deer	{ Nov. 12-17 ♂	} 1	Deer, male	Nov. 20-Jan. 6 † ♂	2
	{ Dec. 10-15 ♂			Squirrel	Nov. 20-Feb. 1 †
Rabbit	Sept. 15-Jan. 31	8	Quail	Nov. 20-Feb. 1 †	10
Squirrel	Oct. 1-Dec. 31	8	Turkey	Nov. 20-Feb. 1 †	3
Quail	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	8	Bass, black	No closed season	8
Turkey	Apr. 1-10	1	Bream, perch	No closed season	25
Bass, black	Mar. 16-May 15	8	Tarpon	No closed season	
Trout	May 16-Oct. 31	6			
Pike, Jack salmon	No closed season	6			
Bream, perch	No closed season	20			
Lake Bass	No closed season	15			
			Georgia		
California			Alligators	No open season †	
Deer	{ CS.-Aug. 6-Sept. 18	} 2	Deer	Nov. 5-20 ♂ †	1
	{ I.-Sept. 24-Oct. 30			Bear	Nov. 1-Jan. 10 †
Bear	{ C.-Aug. 6-Jan. 15	} 2	Squirrel	Oct. 1-Jan. 10	10
	{ S.-Sept. 24-Jan. 15			Quail	Nov. 20-Feb. 25
Rabbit, Ctn. T.	S.-Sept. 1-Dec. 31	2	Grouse	Nov. 20-Jan. 10	3
Rabbit, Jack	N.-Oct. 30-Dec. 31	8	Turkey	Nov. 20-Feb. 25 †	2
Quail	N.-Oct. 29-Dec. 31 †	8	Rabbit	Oct. 1-Feb. 28	5
Pheasant	Nov. 19-Dec. 4	2	Raccoon }		
Partridge	Nov. 19-Dec. 4	2	Opossum }	Oct. 1-Feb. 15	
Trout (exc. gldn)	Nov. 19-Dec. 4	4	Bass, striped	No closed season †	10
(Sp. wntr seas.)	May 1-Oct. 31 †		Bass, black	No closed season †	10
			Bass, rock	No closed season †	10

Georgia (cont.)			Kentucky		
Bass, Ky. or r-eye	No closed season†	10	Rahhit	Nov. 20-Jan. 10	8
Bream, perch	No closed season†	35	Squirrel	Aug. 20-Nov. 5	6
Crappie	No closed season†	25	Quail	Nov. 20-Jan. 10	2
Pickereel	No closed season†	15	Ruffed Grouse	Nov. 20-Dec. 15	10
Wall-eyed pike	No closed season†	3	Bass, black	No closed season	2
Muskellunge	No closed season†	2	Trout	No closed season	10
Trout	Apr. 1-Nov. 15†	10	W.-eyed pike, sand pike or sauger	No closed season	10
Shad	No closed season†	8	Striped bass	No closed season	10
Idaho			Crappie	No closed season	15
Moose	By permit	1	Rock bass	No closed season	15
Deer, elk	Local seasons	1	Muskellunge	No closed season	15
Mt. goats, sheep	By permit		Louisiana,		
Quail	Not set		June, 1954		
Pheasant	Not set		Deer	Nov. 15-Jan. 10†	1
Rahhit (Cntnt)	Oct. 1-Jan. 31	4	Bear	Closed	1
Hun. partridge	Not set		Rahhit	Oct. 15-Feb. 15	5
Sage hen	Not set		Squirrel	Oct. 5-Dec. 21	8
Grouse, other	Not set	2	Quail	Dec. 1-Feb. 10	10
Pheasant	Not set	2	Turkey	Closed	1
Rahhit	Not set	4	Bass, black, yel., white	No closed season	15
Trout	Jun. 4-Oct. 31	15	Crappie	No closed season	25
Sturgeon	All year	1	Sunfish	No closed season	50
Bass	All year	1	Maine (as of 1954)		
Crappie	All year	10	Deer	Oct. 21-Nov. 30†	1
Sunfish	All year	50	Bear	No closed season	
Perch	All year	50	Rahhit	Oct. 1-Feb. 28†	4
Salmon (steelhd.)	County seasons	2	Squirrel	Oct. 1-Oct. 31	4
Bullfrogs	Jun. 4-Oct. 31	12	Pheasant	Oct. 1-Nov. 15	2
Illinois			Grouse	Oct. 1-Nov. 15	4
Rahhit	Nov. 11-Jan. 15	5	Salmon, togue(a)	Ice out-Sept. 30	25
Squirrel	Aug. 1-Oct. 15†	5	Salmon, togue(h)	Ice out-Sept. 15	25
Quail	Nov. 11-Dec. 11	10	Salmon, togue(c)	Ice out-Aug. 15	25
Pheasant	Nov. 11-Nov. 25†♂	2	Trout (a)	Ice out-Sept. 30	25
Grouse, Ptidge.	Closed		Trout (b)	Ice out-Sept. 15	25
Bass, black	No closed season	10	Trout (c)	Ice out-Aug. 15	25
Trout	Apr. 1-Sept. 30	8	Wh. perch(a)	Ice out-Sept. 30	25
Perch	No closed season		Wh. perch(b)	Ice out-Sept. 15	25
Pickereel	May 1-Nov. 30	8	Wh. perch(c)	Ice out-Aug. 15	25
Wall-eyed pike	May 1-Feb. 15	8	Black bass(a)	June 21-Sept. 30	10
Bass, S.M.-L.M.	May 15-Mar.31†	10	Black bass(b)	June 21-Sept. 15	25
Lake tr., white-fish	No closed season	0	Black bass(c)	June 21-Aug. 15	25
			Black bass (fy)	June 1-20	3
			Pickereel	No closed season	10†
			a-Lakes & ponds		
			b-Riv. abv. tidewtr.		
			c-Brooks, streams		
Indiana			Maryland		
Deer	Not set		Deer	Dec. 5-10 ♂†	1
Raccoon, Op.	Nov. 15-Jan. 15	2	Squirrel	Oct. 5-31	12
Rahhit	Nov. 10-Jan. 10	5	Quail	Nov. 15-Jan. 1†	12
Squirrel	Aug. 21-Oct. 20	5	Grouse	Nov. 15-Jan. 1†	4
Quail	Nov. 10-Dec. 20	10	Pheasant	Nov. 15-Jan. 1†♂	4
Pheasant	Dates not set		Turkey	Nov. 5-30†	1
Hun. partridge	Nov. 10-Dec. 20	5	Trout	Apr. 15-Sept. 15	5
Bluegill, rd.-eared sunf., crappie	No closed season	ag-	Bass-non-tdl.	Jun. 1-Nov. 30	10
Rock bass	No closed season	g,	Str. (rck.) bass, non-tdl. wtrs.	No closed season	
Bass, silv. or yel., hl., Ky., wh. or str.	June 16-Apr. 30	6	Wall-eyed pike	Apr. 1-Nov. 15	10
Pike-perch	June 16-Apr. 30	6	Pike, pickereel	June 1-Nov. 30	10
Pike or pickereel	June 16-Apr. 30	6	Perch	No closed season	15
Yellow perch	No closed season		Catfish	Feb. 15-Nov. 30†	10
Trout	May 1-Aug. 31	15	Herring	Mar. 15-Jun. 20	15
Chan. catfish	No closed season		Shad	Mar. 15-Jun. 20	10
Iowa			Massachusetts		
Rahhit	Not set	10	Bear, Black	Oct. 17-Jan. 2	2
Squirrel	Not set	6	Deer	Oct. 17-Jan. 2†	2
Pheasant	Not set	2	Hare	Oct. 20-Feb. 5	2
Quail	Not set	8	Opossum	Oct. 3-Feb. 15†	2
Hungarian partridge	Date not set		Rahhit, (Cntnt)	Nov. 24-Jan. 31	5
Trout	Continuous	8	Raccoon	Oct. 3-Feb. 15†	20
Northern pike	May 15-Feb. 15	5	Squirrel	Oct. 3-Jan. 2	75
Bass	May 30-Feb. 15	5	Quail	Nov. 14-Jan. 31	3
Pike, sand or saug., w.-eyed	May 15-Feb. 15	8	Grouse	Oct. 17-Jan. 31	2
Bullheads	No closed season	25	Pheasant	No open season	
Yell. pch. and bass, yellow str., silver	May 15-Feb. 15	15	Bass	July 1-Nov. 1	5
Crap., cal. hass	No closed season	15	Pike	Apr. 21-Feb. 28	5
Catfish	Apr. 15-Nov. 30†	8	Muskellunge	Apr. 21-Feb. 28	5
			Pickereel	Apr. 15-Feb. 15	10
			White perch	Apr. 15-Feb. 15	15
			Salmon	Apr. 21-Oct. 20	2
			Trout	Apr. 21-Oct. 20	6
			Lake Trout	Apr. 21-Oct. 20	2
			Bluegls., cal. hass, crappie, hrnd. pout,		
Kansas					
Squirrel	July 1-Nov. 30	8			
Quail	Not set				
Pheasant	Not set				
Rahhit	Dec. 15-Oct. 15				

Mass. (cont.) sunfish, yel. pch.	Apr. 15-Feb. 15	20	Montana (cont.) Pheasant All game fish	Dates not set May 16-Nov. 15	15		
Michigan			Nebraska				
Bear	Not set until August		Sept. 30, 1953	Sept. 10, 11 & 12 Nov. 29-Dec. 13 Oct. 1-31	1 1		
Rabbit			Antelope				
Deer			Deer—Rifle				
Grouse, prairie chicken			Deer—Bow&Arr.		Quail	Not set until August	
Pheasant			Squirrel		Rabbit		
Squirrel			Trout		Squirrel		
Trout			Apr. 30-Sept. 11	5†	Pheasant		
Lake Trout			No closed season	2	Grouse		
Black Bass			No closed season	5†	Raccoon-Op'm	No closed season	7
No. pike, pk. pch.			Apr. 24-Mar. 15	5	By Dogs		
Muskellunge	Apr. 30-Sept. 11	No lim	Trout	No closed season†	10		
Crappie, whtf.	No closed season	25	Bass, black	No closed season†	15		
White bass	No closed season	10	Crappie, sunf., rock bass	No closed season†	15		
Crappie, rk. bass, yel. pch. blucgills, sun- fish	No closed season	25†	Bullheads	No closed season†	15		
Whitefish			No closed season	7	Catfish	No closed season†	20
Sturgeon		2	Perch	No closed season†	15		
			Pike, w.-eye, saug. no'thn.	No closed season†	5		
			Musktrat,	1. Dec. 15-Mar. 15			
			Mink	2. Nov. 15-Jan. 15			
Minnesota			Nevada				
Deer (Bow and Arrow)	Not set	1	Antelope	Aug. 14†♂	1		
Deer	Not set	1	Deer	Oct. 9†	1		
Bear	Not set		Rabbit				
Squirrel	Not set	7	Quail	Nov. 6†	6		
Quail	Not set	10	Pheasant	Nov. 6♂†	3		
Pheasant	Not set	3	All game fish	Local season†	15		
Rabbit	Not set	15	Grouse	Oct. 2†	3		
Raccoon	Not set		Cottontail	Oct. 30†	5		
W.-eyed pike, saugers, gt. no. pike, pickrel	May 12-Feb. 15†	8	Partridge	Oct. 23†	5		
Muskellunge							
Bass	May 16-Feb. 15†	2	New Hampshire	{North—Nov. 1-30	1		
Trout	June 23-Nov. 30†	6	Deer, Rifle	{South—Dec. 1-21			
Lake Trout	Apr. 28-Sept. 5†	15	Deer, Bow & Arr.	{North-Oct. 22-31			
Crappies, sunfish wh. & rk. bass	May 2-Sept. 25	5	Bear	{South-Nov. 21-30			
Catfish	Jan. 1-Feb. 15	15	Rabbit, hare	No closed season	5		
Bullheads	Continuous	10	Squirrel	Oct. 1-Mar. 1	5		
Whitefish	May 16-Feb. 15†	50	Quail	Oct. 1-Nov. 1	1		
Buffalo	Continuous		Grouse	No open season			
	May 16-Feb. 15†		Pheasant	Oct. 1-Dec. 1	1		
			Trout, brook	Oct. 1-Nov. 1♂†	2		
			Lake Trout	May 1-Aug. 31	10		
			Lake Trout (fly)	Jan. 1-Aug. 31	2		
			Salmon	September	2		
			Trout, golden	Apr. 1-Aug. 31	2		
			Bass	Apr. 1-Aug. 31	4		
			Pike-perch	July 1-Oct. 31†	5		
			Pickrel	May 28-Oct. 31†	10#		
			Mink, otter muskrat	May 28-Jan. 31	10#		
				Nov. 1-Feb. 1			
			New Jersey				
			Deer	Not available	1		
			Archery				
			Rabbit, squirrel				
			Quail				
			Grouse				
			Pheasant	Apr. 16-Nov. 30	30		
			Trout				
			Salmon	Apr. 16-Nov. 30	8		
			Pike, plek'l, pike-perch	May 20-Nov. 30	2		
			Bass, bl. Os- wego	Jan. 1-31	10		
			Calico, rock bass crappie,	June 15-Nov. 30	5		
			Bass, striped	No closed season			
			Wh., yel. pch., catf., sunf.	Mar. 1-Dec. 31	10		
				No closed season			
			New Mexico				
			Deer	Nov. 4-20			
			Elk	Oct. 1-9♂			
			Bear	Sept. 1-Nov. 30			
			Antelope	Shooting by permitt♂			
			Turkey	Nov. 7-Nov. 18†			
			Squirrel	Nov. 7-Nov. 18			
			Trout	May 1-Nov. 30			
			Bass, pike pch. Chan. catf.	Apr. 1-Mar. 31	12 12 12		
			Crappie				
			Sunf., ring pch. and bream				
					30		
Mass. (cont.) sunfish, yel. pch.	Apr. 15-Feb. 15	20					
Michigan							
Bear	Not set until August		Sept. 30, 1953	Sept. 10, 11 & 12 Nov. 29-Dec. 13 Oct. 1-31	1 1		
Rabbit			Antelope				
Deer			Deer—Rifle				
Grouse, prairie chicken			Deer—Bow&Arr.		Quail	Not set until August	
Pheasant			Squirrel		Rabbit		
Squirrel			Trout		Squirrel		
Trout			Apr. 30-Sept. 11	5†	Pheasant		
Lake Trout			No closed season	2	Grouse		
Black Bass			No closed season	5†	Raccoon-Op'm	No closed season	7
No. pike, pk. pch.			Apr. 24-Mar. 15	5	By Dogs		
Muskellunge	Apr. 30-Sept. 11	No lim	Trout	No closed season†	10		
Crappie, whtf.	No closed season	25	Bass, black	No closed season†	15		
White bass	No closed season	10	Crappie, sunf., rock bass	No closed season†	15		
Crappie, rk. bass, yel. pch. blucgills, sun- fish	No closed season	25†	Bullheads	No closed season†	15		
Whitefish			No closed season	7	Catfish	No closed season†	20
Sturgeon		2	Perch	No closed season†	15		
			Pike, w.-eye, saug. no'thn.	No closed season†	5		
			Musktrat,	1. Dec. 15-Mar. 15			
			Mink	2. Nov. 15-Jan. 15			
Minnesota			Nevada				
Deer (Bow and Arrow)	Not set	1	Antelope	Aug. 14†♂	1		
Deer	Not set	1	Deer	Oct. 9†	1		
Bear	Not set		Rabbit				
Squirrel	Not set	7	Quail	Nov. 6†	6		
Quail	Not set	10	Pheasant	Nov. 6♂†	3		
Pheasant	Not set	3	All game fish	Local season†	15		
Rabbit	Not set	15	Grouse	Oct. 2†	3		
Raccoon	Not set		Cottontail	Oct. 30†	5		
W.-eyed pike, saugers, gt. no. pike, pickrel	May 12-Feb. 15†	8	Partridge	Oct. 23†	5		
Muskellunge							
Bass	May 16-Feb. 15†	2	New Hampshire	{North—Nov. 1-30	1		
Trout	June 23-Nov. 30†	6	Deer, Rifle	{South—Dec. 1-21			
Lake Trout	Apr. 28-Sept. 5†	15	Deer, Bow & Arr.	{North-Oct. 22-31			
Crappies, sunfish wh. & rk. bass	May 2-Sept. 25	5	Bear	{South-Nov. 21-30			
Catfish	Jan. 1-Feb. 15	15	Rabbit, hare	No closed season	5		
Bullheads	Continuous	10	Squirrel	Oct. 1-Mar. 1	5		
Whitefish	May 16-Feb. 15†	50	Quail	Oct. 1-Nov. 1	1		
Buffalo	Continuous		Grouse	No open season			
	May 16-Feb. 15†		Pheasant	Oct. 1-Dec. 1	1		
			Trout, brook	Oct. 1-Nov. 1♂†	2		
			Lake Trout	May 1-Aug. 31	10		
			Lake Trout (fly)	Jan. 1-Aug. 31	2		
			Salmon	September	2		
			Trout, golden	Apr. 1-Aug. 31	2		
			Bass	Apr. 1-Aug. 31	4		
			Pike-perch	July 1-Oct. 31†	5		
			Pickrel	May 28-Oct. 31†	10#		
			Mink, otter muskrat	May 28-Jan. 31	10#		
				Nov. 1-Feb. 1			
			New Jersey				
			Deer	Not available	1		
			Archery				
			Rabbit, squirrel				
			Quail				
			Grouse				
			Pheasant	Apr. 16-Nov. 30	30		
			Trout				
			Salmon	Apr. 16-Nov. 30	8		
			Pike, plek'l, pike-perch	May 20-Nov. 30	2		
			Bass, bl. Os- wego	Jan. 1-31	10		
			Calico, rock bass crappie,	June 15-Nov. 30	5		
			Bass, striped	No closed season			
			Wh., yel. pch., catf., sunf.	Mar. 1-Dec. 31	10		
				No closed season			
			New Mexico				
			Deer	Nov. 4-20			
			Elk	Oct. 1-9♂			
			Bear	Sept. 1-Nov. 30			
			Antelope	Shooting by permitt♂			
			Turkey	Nov. 7-Nov. 18†			
			Squirrel	Nov. 7-Nov. 18			
			Trout	May 1-Nov. 30			
			Bass, pike pch. Chan. catf.	Apr. 1-Mar. 31	12 12 12		
			Crappie				
			Sunf., ring pch. and bream				
					30		
Montana							
Antelope	Sept. 5-Nov. 16†	1					
Deer	By permit	1					
Bear	Oct. 15-Nov. 15†♂	1†					
Elk	Apr. 20-May 31	1					
Moose	Oct. 15-Nov. 15†	1					
Gout	Oct. 15-Nov. 15†	1					
Grouse	By permit	1					
Quail, turkey	Local seasons	1†					
Sage hen	Dates not set						
Hun. partridge							

New Mex. (cont.) Bullhd., yel. and mud catfish	No closed season			
New York				
Deer	Oct. 25-Dec. 15†	1		
Bear	Oct. 25-Dec. 15†	1		
Rabbit	Not set	6†		
Squirrel	Not set	5		
Quail	Not set	4†		
Grouse	Not set	2		
Pheasant ♂	Not set	1		
Raccoon	Not set			
Black bass	July 1-Nov. 30†	6		
Striped bass	No closed season			
Muskellunge	July 1-Dec. 1†	†		
Salmon, Idlckd.	Apr. 1-Sept. 10	2		
Salmon, chinook	Apr. 1-Sept. 10	3		
Pike-perch	May 1-Mar. 1†	10†		
Pickeral	May 1-Mar. 1†	10†		
Gt. no'n. pike	May 1-Mar. 1†	10†		
Trout, brk., br., r'bow	Apr. 14-Sept. 9	10†		
Lake trout	Apr. 1-Sept. 10	3†		
Bullheads	No closed season†	†		
Whitefish	Apr. 1-Sept. 10†	†		
Perch, white	No closed season	25†		
Perch, yellow	No closed season†			
Long Island				
Squirrel	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	5		
Grouse	Not set	2		
Pheasant	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	4		
Quail	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	4		
Deer	N-Oct. 25-Nov. 30	1		
	S-Nov. 15-30	1		
North Carolina (as of 1954)				
Deer	Oct. 15-Jan. 1†	1		
Bear	Oct. 15-Jan. 1	2		
Rabbit	Nov. 25-Jan. 30	5		
Pheasant	Nov. 2-Jan. 30			
Squirrel	Oct. 15-Jan. 1	8		
Quail		8		
Grouse	Nov. 25-Jan. 30	2		
Turkey		1		
Wild boar	Oct. 15-Jan. 1	1		
Raccoon	Oct. 15-Feb. 15			
Trout	Apr. 5-Aug. 31	10		
Bass, black	No closed season	8		
Pike, walleyed	No closed season	5		
Bass, striped	No closed season	5		
North Dakota				
Deer	Not set	1		
Sharptail	Not set	3		
Pin'd grouse				
Sage & ruffed grouse; part'ge	Dates not set			
Pheasant	Not set	4		
Bass, black	May 16-Mar. 15†	5		
Wall-eyed pike, northern pike	May 16-Mar. 15	5		
Sunfish	May 16-Feb. 28	15		
Perch	May 16-Feb. 28			
Crapple	June 16-Feb. 28			
Ohio				
Deer	Not set			
Rabbit	Not set			
Squirrel	Not set			
Pheasant	Not set			
Hun. partridge	Not set			
Grouse	Not set			
INLAND DIST.				
Muskellunge	No closed season†			
Wall-eyed pike	No closed season†			
Sauger,	No closed season†			
Trout,	No closed season†			
Bass	No closed season†			
LAKE ERIE DIST.				
Muskellunge	No closed season†			
Wall-eyed pike	No closed season†			
Sauger	No closed season†			
Trout	No closed season†			
Bass	No closed season†			
Oklahoma				
Deer	Not set	1		
Squirrel	May 15-Jan. 1	6		
Quail	Inter. (Nov.-Jan.)	10		
Pheasant	Not set			
Bass	No closed season†	10		
Chan. catfish	No closed season	15		
Crapple	No closed season	15		
Trout	No closed season			
Oregon				
Deer	Not set			1
Elk	Not set			1
Antelope	Not set			1
Squirrel	Not set			5
Quail	Not set			5
Blue Sage Hen	Closed season			
Grouse, other	Not set			3
Pheasant	Not set			2
Hun. partridge	Not set			10
Trout,	Apr. 30-Oct. 9			
Salmon, Steelh'd	No closed season			2
less than 20'				
Bass, black;				
Perch, crappie, catf., sunf., bream, pike	No closed season			
Str. bass,	No closed season			5
Shad	No closed season			
Pennsylvania				
Deer, female				
Deer, 2 pt. ant.				
Deer, no ant.				
Bear				
Rabbit, Ctl.				
Raccoon				
Squirrel				
Quail, Bbwh't.	Not set until Aug. 1			
Grouse, Rfd.				
Pbeas'nt, rgnk, m.				
Turkey				
Partridge, Hun.				
Hare, snshoe	No closed season			6
Trout	Apr. 15-Jul. 31			8
Trout, lk. or sal.	Apr. 15-Nov. 30			8
Bass	Jul. 1-Nov. 30			6
Pike-perch	Jul. 1-Nov. 30			6
Pickeral	Jul. 1-Nov. 30			2
Muskellunge,	Jul. 1-Nov. 30			6
Pike, Gt. No.	Jul. 1-Nov. 30			4
Frogs	Jul. 2-Oct. 31			15
Terrapin	Nov. 2-Mar. 14			5
Rhode Island				
Rabbit	Nov. 1-Dec. 31†			5
Hare	Nov. 1-Dec. 31			2
Squirrel	Nov. 1-Dec. 31			5
Quail	Nov. 1-Dec. 31†			6
Grouse	Nov. 1-Dec. 31†			2
Pheasant	Nov. 1-Dec. 31 ♂			3
Bass	June 20-Feb. 20†			6
Pickeral	June 20-Feb. 20†			10
Trout	Apr. 21-Oct. 20			10
Striped bass	No closed season			
Perch, white	Apr. 21-Feb. 20			20
Perch, yellow	Apr. 21-Feb. 20			30
All fresh water fishing closed	Feb. 21-			
Apr. 21 incl.				
South Carolina				
Deer	Aug. 15-Jan. 1†			1
Rabbit	Sept. 1-Mar. 1†			
Squirrel	Sept. 1-Mar. 1†			10
Quail	Nov. 24-Mar. 1†			15
Raccoon,				
opossum	Sept.-Mar. 14			"
Turkey	Nov. 23-Mar. 1†			5
Trout, speckled	Jan. 1-Oct. 1			20
Trout, rainbow	Jan. 1-Oct. 1			20
Bass	No closed season†			8†
South Dakota				
Deer	Not set			
Grouse, prairie				
chicken	Not set			
Pheasant				
Trout	May 1-Oct. 31			10
Bass, w.-eyed				
pike, pickerel	May 1-Feb. 29			6
Bluegills	Mar. 1-Feb. 29†			15
Bullheads, pch.	Mar. 1-Feb. 29			50
Crapplies, sunf.	Mar. 1-Feb. 29			15
Tennessee				
Deer	Nov. 16-21 ♂†			1†
Bear	Oct. 12-Dec. 2†			1
Rabbit	Nov. 26-Jan. 15			5
Squirrel	Sept. 1-Dec. 1			6
Quail	Nov. 26-Jan. 15			6
Grouse	Nov. 26-Jan. 25			3
Wild boar	Oct. 12-Dec. 2			1†
Turkey	Apr. 12-27†			1

Tenn. (Cont.)						
Trout	Mar. 15-Sept. 30	7	Virginia (cont.)	Turkey	Nov. 20-Jan. 20†	4
Bass	No closed season	10	Bass	{W. June 20-Dec. 31.	1	
Raccoon	Nov. 15-Jan. 25		Trout	{Open season	8	
Opossum	Nov. 15-Jan. 25		Plke	{May 2-Sept. 15	8	
Red fox	Nov. 15-Jan. 25			{W. Same as bass	20	
Rock bass	No closed season	10		{No closed season		
White, str. bass	No closed season	30	Washington			
Yellow bass or jacks	No closed season	30	Deer	Oct. 9-Nov. 5	1	
Warmouth bass	No closed season	30	Bear	Sept. 1†	2	
Walleye	No closed season	5	Elk	Nov. 11-20 ♂	1	
Sauger	No closed season	10	Mt. Goat	Sept. 17-Oct. 2†	1	
Muskellunge	No closed season	5	Rabbit	{W. Oct. 9-Mar. 31		
Bluegill bream	No closed season	30	Grouse	{E. Oct. 9-Feb. 28	5	
Catfish	No closed season		Quall	Oct. 9-23	2	
Buffalo	No closed season		Quall	Oct. 9-Dec. 11	10	
			Pheasant	Oct. 11-Nov. 15	3	
Texas			Hungarian partridge	Oct. 9-Dec. 11	5	
Antelope	Closed		Whitefish	Dec. 6-Feb. 28†	15	
Deer	Nov. 16-Dec. 31† ♂	2	Trout	County seasons	15	
Bear	Nov. 16-Dec. 31	1				
Peccary	Nov. 16-Dec. 31†	2	West Virginia			
Squirrel	May 1-Dec. 31†	10	Deer, Rifle	Nov. 28-Dec. 3 ♂	1	
Chachalaca	Dec. 1-Jan. 16	5	Deer, Bow & Arr.	Sept. 15-Nov. 26	1	
Quail	Dec. 1-Jan. 16†	12	Rabbit	Nov. 11-Jan. 7	4	
Turkey	Nov. 16-Dec. 31† ♂	3	Pheasant	Nov. 11-12 ♂	2	
Bass, bl., sp'ted	No closed season	15	Raccoon	Nov. 1-Jan. 7	2	
White bass	No closed season	25	Bear	Nov. 1-24	1	
Trout	No closed season	5	Squirrel	Oct. 15-Nov. 26	4	
Crappie	No closed season	25	Quall	Nov. 11-Jan. 7	7	
Catfish	No closed season	25	Grouse	Oct. 15-Jan. 7	4	
			Turkey	Oct. 15-Nov. 26	1	
Utah			Trout, rnbw., brown bk.	Apr. 30-Sept. 30	8	
Antelope	Closed		Bass	June 11-Mar. 12	8	
Deer	Oct. 20	1	Pickrel	No closed season		
Bobcat, coyote, fox, lions	No closed season		Frogs, Bull & Green	Jun. 11-18	10	
Elk (By permit)						
Bison	By permit		Wisconsin			
Grouse, sage hen, prairie chicken	By permit		Deer	Nov. 19-27	1	
Pheasant		3†	Deer	Oct. 15-Dec. 18		
Quail	Not set	10	Raccoon	Oct. 15-Jan. 15	20	
Bass	June 12-Oct. 10†	12	Rabbit	Oct. 15-Jan. 15	5	
Trout	June 12-Oct. 10†	12	Squirrel	Oct. 15-Nov. 18†	5	
Salmon	June 12-Oct. 10†	12	Grouse	Oct. 15-Nov. 18 ♂†	2	
			Pheasant	Closed		
Vermont			Hun. partridge	Oct. 16-Nov. 14	5	
Deer	Nov. 10-27 ♂†	1	Quall	Apr. 30-Feb. 15	5	
Squirrel	Oct. 1-Oct. 31	4	Trout	Apr. 30-Sept. 7	10	
Rabbit	Oct. 1-Feb. 28†	3	Lake trout	Jan. 1-Oct. 9†	5	
Quail	No open season		Wall eyed pike, sauger	Apr. 1-Feb. 15†	5†	
Grouse	Oct. 1-Oct. 31	4	No. pike, pick'l	Apr. 1-Feb. 15	5†	
Pheasant	No open season		Muskellunge	May 21-Nov. 15†	1	
Bear	June 1-Dec. 31†	12	Bass, other	No closed season	25	
Trout	May 1-Aug. 14†		Catfish	No closed season	25	
Lake trout, salmon	May 1-Aug. 31†	2	Sturgeon	No closed season	25	
Bass	July 1-Nov. 30†	5	Other panfish	No closed season	25†	
Muskellunge	June 15-Apr. 14	25#				
Pike-perch	May 1-Mar. 14†	25#	Wyoming			
Pickrel	May 1-Mar. 14†	25#	Deer	Sept. 5-Oct. 31†	2	
Smelt	June 1-Mar. 31†	25#	Moose	Sept. 10-Oct. 31†	2	
			Elk	Sept. 10-Oct. 31†	2	
Virginia			Bear	Local seasons	1	
Raccoon, Op.	Oct. 15-Jan. 31†	3	Sheep	Sept. 10-Oct. 31†	2	
Mink	Dec. 15-Jan. 31†		Antelope	Sept. 2-30†	2	
Deer	Nov. 20-Jan. 5† ♂	1	Pheasant	Not set		
Bear	Nov. 16-Jan. 1†	1	Brook trout	May 1-Oct. 31	20	
Fox	Oct. 1-Jan. 20†		Other trout	May 1-Oct. 31†	12	
Rabbit	Nov. 20-Jan. 20†	6	Grayling	May 1-Oct. 31†	20	
Squirrel	Nov. 20-Jan. 20†	6	Bass	May 1-Oct. 31†	20	
Quall	Nov. 20-Jan. 20†	8	Whitefish	May 1-Oct. 31†	20	
Grouse	Nov. 20-Jan. 20†	20				
Pheasant	Nov. 20-Jan. 20†	3				

MIGRATORY BIRD LAWS

DO NOT HUNT ducks, geese, brant, coot, rails, gallinules, woodcock, or mourning dove until you have studied the laws on these birds issued in September, 1956, by the Fish and Wildlife Service, U. S. Dept. of Interior, Washington, 25, D. C. Write your nearest Regional Directors of the Fish and Wildlife Service with headquarters as follows: *Region 1* (Western), Swan Island, Portland 18, Ore.; *Region 2* (Southwestern), 220 West Copper Avenue (P. O. Box 1306), Albuquerque, N. Mex.; *Region 3* (North Central), Buzza Building, 1006 West Lake St., Minneapolis 8, Minn.; *Region 4* (Southeastern), Peachtree-Seventh Building, Atlanta 5, Ga.; *Region 5* (Northeastern), 1105 Blake Building, Boston 11, Mass.; *Region 6*, Juneau, Alaska.

Most post offices carry posters which give these regulations when released.

THE FAMOUS SPECTRE OF BATH, MAINE

In 1800 at Bath, Maine, there appeared, according to sworn testimonies, unto more than fifty men and women a particular, spectacular spectre. It sang praises of the Lord, it foretold the future, it walked abroad in the day and in the night. It held sessions with guests it had invited to the cellar of one Mr. and Mrs. Blaisdel. The name of this departed spirit had been in life Miss N. Hooper, until its marriage, when it became the first Mrs. Captain George Butler.

Characteristically, its clothing was a flowing white robe, visible in the dark when nothing else white was. To many of the witnesses, in the very many times it made itself known, the first view of it would present a body of small stature, perhaps a foot or two high. It would then soon expand to the height and breadth of the Mrs. Butler it had been on earth and take on the approximate earthly physiognomy as well as deathbed voice of Mrs. Butler. The latter is best described at this late date as a hoarse croak. This spectre invited handling and indeed its earthly husband testified to not only its appearance but also to the passing of his hands through its bosom without feeling anything. As proof, sufficient to at least two of its married couple observers, of its one time earthly residence, the spectre quoted intimate family conversations known only to the participants therein. One Abraham Cummiugs, after twenty-six years of research, investigation, and study of the phenomena of the appearance of this spectre published a book about it in which he affirmed, by its example, the proof of immortality.*

This spectre most frequently introduced itself by knocking.

"Do not be afraid," were its actual words, "I have not come to hurt you. You need not be afraid at all."

One of its earliest manifestations was in a field. There, elevated a foot or so from the ground, it walked with two people a distance of some two miles. When the news of this event spread around Bath, it caused consternation, disbelief, and criticism.

"Go," then said the spectre to one of these with whom it had walked, "collect all those in the neighborhood who give the best evidence of piety and veracity. Let them hear and see: for they will tell the truth."

This man complied and gathered fifty people for an interview which lasted several hours. The most significant result of this early gathering was the spectre's communication with the then Miss Blaisdel, first with the verses 2-9, Chap. 10 from Mark, later with direct advice she must marry Capt. George Butler's son, and within one year, bear a child and die. Despite the extreme objections of Miss Blaisdel, her father, Captain Butler, as well as the spectre's own father, the marriage, childbirth, and death apparently took place.

Once, when conversing with Mr. Blaisdel, this victim's father, and a small group of others, the former asked the spectre if it knew anything about his ailing father—then 200 miles away at York. It answered him: "Your father is in heaven, praising God with the angels." Mr. Blaisdel learned to his dismay two weeks later the spectre had been telling the truth.

Depositions on which the foregoing is based were taken from Paul Simpson, Mrs. Sarah Simpson, Thomas Uran, Captain George Butler, Hannah Gatecomb, Paul Simpson, Jr., Sally Martin, Captain James Millar, Mrs. Mary Gordon, Mrs. Sally Wentworth, Jeremiah Bunker, Abner Blaisdel, Mary Card, Margaret Miller, Capt. Paul Simson, Samuel Ingalls, James Springer, John Simson, Richard Downing, Capt. Samuel Simson, Sarah Simson, Mrs. Abigail Abbott, Dorcas Abbott, Joseph Blaisdel, Capt. Paul Blaisdel, David Hooper and Mrs. Joanne Hooper (the spectre's earthly parents), Mrs. Euuice Scammons, Mrs. Mary Bragdon, Mrs. Dorcas Johnson.

To the last it quoted the lines of Dr. Watts:

"This is the day when Christ arose
So early from the dead
Why should I keep my eyelids closed
And waste my hours in bed?"

*"Immortality Proved . . . by the Testimony of Sense." Printed by J. G. Torrey, Bath, 1826.

"KEEP A SHARP EYE ON 1956."

Man, including this one, does not often with good reason concern himself with the physical changing in the universe. True, eclipses of the Sun and the Moon interest us. Yet we do not consider these will in any way alter our lives. The same may be said for shooting stars, appearances of the Aurora Borealis, and like phenomena . . . even unto this closest approach of Mars in 1956 (see page 8 of this issue).

And, for the most part, wherein certain astrologers, seers, and medicine men are not astronomers under other names, our conclusions with regard to the forebodings of such remain mixed with perhaps an undue amount of amusement.

Be these things as they may, we do have records here in the OFA building, which in some regards are comprehensive and go back many, many years. And every once in a while, one of the folders from these files becomes "current." Such a one is this marked "1956." After careful study of its contents during the cold winter of 1955, we passed it along to astronomer Andrews for a truly scientific diagnosis and opinion. His reaction to this folder we now quote verbatim.

"Be that special combination of events in 1956, your summary at first sounded like the wildest combination of astronomical terminology possible. But when the skein was unravelled, there seemed enough coincidence of events to suggest that the things were due to be somewhat out of the ordinary in 1956. It looks like sufficiently good fodder to warrant keeping a sharp eye on what actually does turn up in 1956."

We are concerned in 1956 with a probable change in tidal forces which will be caused by the relative positions of the earth to the sun and the moon. Just as there is an apparent rhythm in the daily rise and fall of tides along our shores, coincident with the phase and position of the moon, there seems to be a rhythm, in multiples of nine years, when the position of earth, sun, and moon induces tidal forces all over the world. These tidal forces when expanded, as seems likely in 1956, may have a marked effect on world climate. Catastrophes of one kind or another occur. At certain periods in the earth's history, notably 500 B.C. and 1434 A.D. (perhaps again 3284 A.D.), the culmination or major peak of the tidal force rhythm was a dire thing. We do not anticipate that 1956 will be as "dangerous" as were these years.

What happens, briefly, is that these tidal forces send the great ocean currents of the world more forcibly into the polar ice caps than in other years. This has the net effect (for reasons we do not have space for here) of a greater amount of heat being returned to the atmosphere from the oceans, a change in the direction of ocean currents, changes in ocean as well as continental climate, icebergs more numerous and further into shipping lanes, migration of fish, and a whole lot else.

For example, in 1925, the Humbolt Current was deflected westward so that the warm waters of Panama brought abnormal rainfall to Peru. More directly concerning ourselves is a possible deflection in 1956 of the Gulf Stream as well as the Polar Current to a net result of conditions of turbulence centered off the Newfoundland Banks where polar basin and Baffin Bay ice drifts encounter the Florida and Antilles currents.

Specifically, astronomer Andrews points out, the progression of astronomical factors is slow . . . and the effects of these factors upon the world may be some time in being felt. January 12 in the Southern Hemisphere, January 27th in the Northern Hemisphere, again August 5 in the Northern Hemisphere seem to be dates when the relative positions of earth, sun and moon combine to affect tidal forces, and on or about these dates you will note from the tide tables on pages 12-34, tides do coincide with these positions. Just how soon after these extra tidal forces reach their peak, the peoples of the world will feel the full effects is a matter of guess work.

It would seem, however, that if this tidal force rhythm is running true to form, last winter (the coldest in six years) may well have been a forerunner of the dismal winter of 1955-1956. Abe Weatherwise says is about to come. In conclusion, there are various other factors too, not mentioned here, which combined with the foregoing, make 1956 seem a very interesting year indeed: notably, sunspot phenomena, the Brueekner cycle, and the "41 month" stock market "peak".

[See also Pages 6, 8, and 97]

GESTATION AND REPRODUCTION TABLE

	Proper age for first mating	Period of power of reproduction in years	No. of females for one male	Period of gestation and incubation		
				Shortest days	Mean days	Longest days
Mare.....	3 yrs.	10 to 12		325	336	352
Stallion.....	4 "	12 to 15	20 to 30			
Cow.....	18-24 mos.	10 to 14		235	282	300
Bull.....	12-18 "	10 to 12	30 to 40			
Ewe.....	18 "	6		145	147	152
Ram.....	12-14 "	7	35 to 45			
Sow.....	9 "	6		110	114	120
Boar.....	9 "	6	8 to 12			
She Goat.....	18 "	3		147	151	155
He Goat.....	18 "	5	20 to 30			
Ass.....	3 yrs.	10 to 12		356	367	378
Jack.....	4 "	12 to 15	20 to 30			
She Buffalo.....	18-24 mos.	8		309	315	325
Bitch.....	16-18 "	8		58	63	67
Dog.....	12-16 "	8				
She Cat.....	12 mos.	6		58	60	64
He Cat.....	12 "	10	6 to 8			
Doe Rabbit.....	6 "	5 to 6		25	30	35
Buck Rabbit.....	6 "	5 to 6	30			
Cock.....	6 "	5 to 6	12 to 18			
Hen.....		5 to 6		19	21	24
Turkey.....				24	26	30
Duck.....				28	30	32
Goose.....				27	30	33
Pigeon.....				16	18	20
Pea Hen.....				25	28	30
Guinea Hen.....				20	23	25
Swan.....				40	42	45
Hen or Duck's Eggs.....				22	30	34
Robin's Eggs...				13	16	19

REPRODUCTIVE CYCLE IN FARM ANIMALS

Courtesy F. N. Andrews — Purdue University

	Reoccurs if not Bred (Days)	Estrual Cycle incl. Heat Period (Days)		In Heat for		Usual Time of Ovulation
		Ave.	Range	Ave.	Range	
Mare	16	21	10-37	5-6 days	1-37 days	24-48 hours before end of estrus
Sow	19	21	18-24	2-3 days	1-5 days	Usually second day of estrus
Ewe	15	16	14-20	30 hours	20-42 hours	1 hour before end of estrus
Goat	19	20	12-25	36-48 hours	20-80 hours	Near end of estrus
Cow	20	19-20	16-24	16-20 hours	8-30 hours	14 hours after end of estrus
Bitch	180	24		21-28 days		
Cat	120			3-12 days		

POSTAL RATES.—DOMESTIC

June 1, 1955

The Bureau of Postoffice Operations advises no assurance that additional increases will not be legislated between now and Jan. 1, 1956 — for the year 1956 on all classes of mail. There are Bills before the Congress, and Interstate Commerce Commission which — if passed — may mean substantial increases.

First Class Matter may be forwarded from one Postoffice to another without additional postage but other matter must have new postage.

LETTERS AND POSTAL CARDS.—FIRST CLASS.

Letters and Written and Sealed Matter, 3 cents for each ounce, local and non-local, except that drop letters are subject to 2 cents for each ounce when deposited for local delivery at offices not having letter-carrier service, provided they are not collected or delivered by rural or star-route carriers.

Postcards and Private Mailing Cards (not larger than $3\frac{1}{16}$ by $5\frac{9}{16}$)..... .02

Government Postal Cards, each..... .02

Stamped 3 cent Envelopes, one, 4 cents; 25 large, 92 cents.

Business Reply Cards, 3 cents. **Business Reply Envelopes**, 4 cents each.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—SECOND CLASS.

Entire Newspapers or Magazines containing notice of second class entry when mailed by public unsealed, 2 cents for 1st two ounces, 1 cent each added 2 oz. Fourth Class Rate applies when it is lower than Second Class.

MERCHANDISE AND MISCELLANEOUS.—THIRD CLASS.

(Limit of weight 8 ounces.)

Merchandise, incomplete copies of newspapers, printed and other mailable matter, unsealed, 2 cents for first two ounces, 1 cent for each additional ounce.

Identical pieces of third-class matter may be mailed under permit in bulk lots of not less than either 20 pounds or 200 pieces, at the rate of 14 cents a pound, or fraction thereof.

In case of circulars, miscellaneous printed matter, and merchandise, 10 cents a pound, or fraction thereof, in the case of books or catalogs having 24 pages or more, seeds, plants, etc., with a minimum charge of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents a piece in either case. Apply to postmaster for permit. The bulk mailing fee is \$10 per calendar year.

Minimum charge for pieces of odd size or form, 3 cents.

Books, catalogues mailed in packages not exceeding 8 oz. in weight (must be of 24 or more pages and substantially bound, with at least 22 pages printed, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions and plants, 2 ounces or fraction 2 cents, each added 2 oz. $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Circulars and other miscellaneous printed matter, also merchandise, 2 cents for the first 2 ounces and 1 cent for each additional 2 oz. Limit eight ounces.

Catalogs and Similar Printed Advertising Matter, in bound form having 24 or more pages, weighing over 8 ounces but not exceeding 10 pounds. (Increased rates pending).

ZONES	Local	1st & 2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th
1st Lb.	12c	13c	14c	15c	17c	18c	19c	20c

Each Add. Lb.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ c	3c	4c	5c	$6\frac{1}{2}$ c	8c	10c	12c
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Exception: 1st or 2nd zone, where shortest regular mail route is 300 miles or more, third class rate applies.

Books: 8 cents for the first pound or fraction thereof and 4 cents for each additional pound or fraction thereof—24 or more pages permanently bound, not to exceed 70 pounds in weight. May include 1 or 2 pages only incidental advertising.

Library Books: 4 cents for the first pound or fraction thereof and 1 cent for each additional pound or fraction thereof—limit of weight 70 pounds—when sent by public libraries, organizations, or associations not organized for profit for delivery in 1st three zones or within state where mailed.

PARCEL POST.—FOURTH CLASS.

(For Zone consult Post Office)

Everything over 8 ounces, including books and printed matter, except First Class and newspapers and other periodicals entered as Second Class matter mailed by the publishers—

Weight Limits: 72 lbs. and 100 inches combined length and girth—except between 1st Class postoffices (Postmaster has list) where limits are: In zones 1 and 2, 40 lbs. with 72 inch combined length and girth, other zones 20 lbs. and 72 inch combined length and girth. Parcels over 84 but under 100 inches combined length and girth charged as 10 pounds.

Weight in Pounds	LOCAL	1-2 Up to 150 miles	3 150 to 300 miles	4 300 to 600 miles	5 600 to 1000 miles	6 1000 to 1400 miles	7 1400 to 1800 miles	8 1800 miles
1	\$.018	\$.023	\$.023	\$.024	\$.026	\$.028	\$.030	\$.032
2	.20	.27	.29	.31	.36	.40	.46	.51
3	.21	.31	.34	.38	.45	.52	.61	.69
4	.23	.35	.39	.45	.54	.64	.76	.87
5	.24	.39	.44	.52	.63	.76	.91	1.05
6	.26	.43	.49	.59	.73	.88	1.06	1.23
7	.27	.47	.54	.66	.82	1.00	1.22	1.41
8	.29	.51	.60	.73	.91	1.12	1.37	1.59
9	.30	.55	.65	.80	1.00	1.24	1.52	1.77
10	.32	.59	.70	.87	1.10	1.36	1.67	1.95
11	.33	.63	.75	.93	1.19	1.48	1.82	2.13
12	.34	.67	.80	1.00	1.28	1.60	1.98	2.31
13	.36	.71	.85	1.07	1.37	1.72	2.13	2.49
14	.37	.75	.90	1.14	1.47	1.84	2.28	2.67
15	.39	.79	.96	1.21	1.56	1.96	2.43	2.85
16	.40	.83	1.01	1.28	1.65	2.08	2.58	3.03
17	.42	.87	1.06	1.35	1.74	2.20	2.74	3.21
18	.43	.91	1.11	1.42	1.84	2.32	2.89	3.39
19	.45	.95	1.16	1.49	1.93	2.44	3.04	3.57
20	.46	.99	1.21	1.56	2.02	2.56	3.19	3.75

(Continued on Page 96)

POSTAL RATES (Continued from Page 95)
SPECIAL CLASSES. — DOMESTIC MAIL.

- Special Delivery; First Class Mail:** Each piece under 2 lbs.—20c; over 2 up to 10—35c; over 10 lbs.—50c.
Parcel Post: Up to 2 lbs.—35c; over 2 up to 10—45c; over 10 lbs.—60c.
Special Handling; Parcel Post only: Up to 2 lbs.—15c; over 2 lbs. up to 10—20c; over 10 lbs.—25c.
 (This service expedites mail but does not include special delivery.)
Registered Mail: Up to \$5.00 indemnity—40c; over \$5.00 up to \$25.00—55c; over \$25.00 up to \$50.00—65c; over \$50.00 up to \$75.00—75c; over \$75.00 up to \$100.00—85c.
 There are special surcharges when declared values exceed indemnities—see local Postmaster about these.
Insured Mail; Third and Fourth Class Only: Indemnity up to \$5.00—5c; over \$5.00 up to \$10.00—10c; over \$10.00 up to \$25.00—15c; over \$25.00 up to \$50.00—20c; over \$50.00 up to \$100.00—30c.
C. O. D.: Indemnities up to \$5.00, Registered 80c; Not reg. 30c; over \$5.00 up to \$10.00—Registered 80c, Non Reg. 40c; over \$10.00 up to \$25.00—Reg. \$1.10, Non Reg. 60c; over \$25.00 up to \$50.00—Reg. \$1.10, Non Reg. 70c; over \$50.00 up to \$100.00—Reg. \$1.20, Non Reg. 80c.
Money Orders: Limit for each is One Hundred Dollars. If amount of money order is from 1c to \$5.00 the fee is 10c; from \$5.01 to \$10.00 the fee is 15c; from \$10.01 to \$50.00 the fee is 25c; from \$50.01 to \$100.00 the fee is 35c.
Certified Mail: First class only having no value; add 15c to postage plus (a) 7c for ret. receipt showing to whom and when del'd; (b) 31c for whom, when, and address where del'd. Inquiry fee 10c. Obtain blank coupons from Postmaster.

AIR MAIL: On United States Continent

- Letters:** Six cents per ounce. Postals four cents each.
Air Mail Parcel Post (Correspondence may be included in package). Weight limits and sizes same as Surface Mail.

ZONES

Weight	1, 2, 3	4	5	6	7	8
8 oz. up to 1 pound	\$0.60	\$0.65	\$0.70	\$0.75	\$0.75	\$0.80
Each added pound	.48	.50	.56	.64	.72	.80

POSTAL RATES: International

- Letters:** *Surface rate:* To Canada and Mexico 3c per ounce or fraction; to all other countries 5c for the first ounce and 4c each additional ounce or fraction.
Postcards: *Surface rate:* To Canada and Mexico, 2c each; 4c with reply paid. To all other countries 4c each, 8c with reply paid. Maximum size 6x4 1/4 inches, minimum size 4x2 3/4 inches.
Printed Matter.—2 cents for first two ounces or fraction thereof, 1 1/2c each additional 2 oz.
Eight-ounce Merchandise Packages.—Packages of merchandise weighing 8 ounces or less, for the countries named in the table below, 2 cents for first 2 ounces and 2c each additional 2 oz. Do not seal. Mark—"May be Opened for Inspection."
 Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras (Republic), Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, El; Spain and possessions; Uruguay, Venezuela.
Small Packets.—Three cents for first 2 ounces, and 2c for each additional 2 oz., with a minimum charge of 20 cents per packet. Limit of weight: 2 pounds, 3 ounces. Dimensions: Same as for letters. (Inquire at main office or classified stations for list of countries which accept small packets and mailing instructions.)
Parcel Post.—Basic rate 45c first pound, 22c each additional pound. For detailed information consult your local Postmaster.
Registration, Insurance, Return Receipts.—For detailed information concerning these services, consult your local Postmaster.

AIR MAIL: U.S. (Outside Continent) and International

- (Air letter sheets, 10c each to all countries.)
 (Air mail post cards (single), 10c each to all countries except Canada and Mexico, 4c, and St. Pierre and Miquelon, 8c.)

Letters and Letter Packages

- A. 6 cents: (Per ounce) Canada, Mexico; Armed Forces or Civilian personnel with Army or Navy Postoffice addresses Continental United States, Alaska, Canal Zone, Canton Island, Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and U. S. Virgin islands.
 B. 10 cents: Central and South America, West Indies, British and French Guiana, British Honduras, Surinam and Bermuda .10—1/2 oz.
 C. 15 cents: Great Britain, Europe and other Islands in waters around it, U.S.S.R., Vatican City, Algeria, Egypt, Iceland, Libya, Morocco, Tunis, Turkey .15—1/2 oz.
 E. 25 cents: All other localities .25—1/2 oz.
 Weight limit is 4 lbs., 6 oz. except: Canada, 60 lbs.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL AIR SERVICE

Because of the varying rates and conditions, as well as frequent changes, applicable to other countries, it is important that a qualified postal employee handle parcel post transactions. Weight limits vary from 11 to 44 lbs.

1. Commercial Papers, Printed Matter, etc., Samples (Unscaled)

From U. S. to:	1. Parcel Post		2. Parcel Post	
	First 2 oz.	Ea. Add'l 2 oz.	First 4 oz.	Ea. Add'l 4 oz.
England	\$0.41	\$0.20	\$1.00	\$0.41
France	.42	.21	1.22	.44
Belgium	.42	.21	.98	.43
Italy	.45	.24	1.08	.50
Sweden	.45	.24	.85	.49
Egypt	.52	.31	1.35	.64

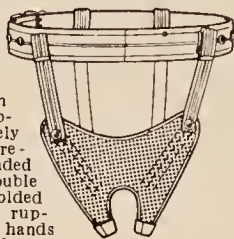
GLOSSARY OF ASTRONOMICAL TERMS, ETC.

- Aph.** — **Aphelion** . . . Planet revolving about Sun reaches point in its orbit farthest away from the Sun.
- Apo.** — **Apogee** . . . Moon reaches point in its orbit farthest from Earth.
- Conj.** — **conjunction** . . . moment of closest approach to each other of any two heavenly bodies.
- declination** (see top left hand calendar pages) . . . measure of angular distance any celestial object lies perpendicularly north or south of celestial equator. Exactly analogous to terrestrial latitude. OFA gives declination at time each day the Sun is due South.
- Dominical Letter** . . . used in reckoning civil calendars.
- Eclipse, annular** . . . when sunlight shows around the Moon during the eclipse.
- Eclipse, lunar** . . . opposition of Sun and Moon with moon at or near node.
- Eclipse, solar** . . . conjunction of Sun and Moon with Moon at or near node.
- Ecliptic** . . . that circle in which the plane of the orbit of the Earth about the Sun would if extended cut the celestial sphere — or the apparent path of the Sun in the sky in a year due to the Earth's revolution about the Sun each year.
- El.** — **elongation** . . . apparent angular distance of a member of the solar system from the Sun as seen from the Earth.
- Epect** . . . used in reckoning ecclesiastical calendars, age of calendar moon Jan. 1.
- Eq.** . . . equator.
- Equinox, autumnal** . . . Sun passes from northern to southern hemisphere. Fall.
- Equinox, vernal** . . . sun passes from southern to northern hemisphere. Spring.
- Full Sea (Morn and Eve)** . . . the time the tide is high in the morning and in the evening at Commonwealth Pier, Boston. A correction table in the OFA also adjusts this time for other places. (See page 103)
- Gr. El.** . . . greatest elongation.
- Golden Number** . . . used in reckoning civil calendars.
- Inf.** — **Inferior** . . . Inferior conjunction is when the Planet is between the Sun and the Earth.
- Julian Period** . . . First year was 4713 B.C. Its length is 7980 years.
- Moon's Age** . . . average time elapsing between new moons (max. 29½ days). Calculated when Moon is due South.
- (D) First Quarter . . . moon in quadrature East or one half of the side of the moon toward the earth is illuminated.
- (O) Full Moon . . . moon reaches opposition.
- (C) Last Quarter . . . moon in quadrature West.
- (●) New Moon . . . Sun and Moon in conjunction.
- Moon Rise and Set** . . . as used in the OFA apply only to risings and settings between sunset and sunrise . . . or during the night.
- Moon Runs High or Low** . . . day of month Moon Souths highest or lowest above the horizon.
- Moon Souths** . . . Moon exactly above South point of observer's horizon.
- Occultations** . . . eclipses of Stars by the Moon.
- Opposition** . . . time when Sun, and Moon or Planet appear on opposite sides of the sky (elongation 180 degrees).
- O.S.** — **Old Style** . . . was when calendar was eleven days "out of whack." In September, 1752, the 3rd was reckoned as the 14th, to make present calendar.
- Peri.** — **Perigee** . . . Moon reaches point in its orbit closest to Earth.
- Peri.** — **Perihelion** . . . Planet revolving about the Sun reaches point in its orbit closest to Sun.
- R.A.** — **Right Ascension** . . . the measure Eastward along the celestial equator of any celestial body from the vernal equinox to the point where the circle which passes through the object perpendicular to the celestial equator intersects the latter.
- Rain** . . . drops large enough to splatter on the old man's bald head.
- Roman Indiction** . . . used in reckoning ecclesiastical calendars.
- Snow** . . . when a cat's tracks are visible on the barn roof.
- Solar Cycle** . . . used in reckoning civil calendars.
- Solstice, Summer** . . . point at which the Sun is farthest north of the celestial equator, passing overhead on the Tropic of Cancer. Beginning of Summer.
- Solstice, Winter** . . . limit of Sun's journey south of the celestial equator, passing overhead on the Tropics of Capricorn. Beginning of Winter.
- Star, Evening** . . . above horizon at Sunset.
- Star, Morning** . . . above horizon at Sunrise.
- Stat.** — **stationary** . . . when the apparent movement of a Planet against the background of Stars stops — just before same comes to opposition.
- Sunrise and Sunset** . . . visible rising and setting of Sun's upper limb across the unobstructed horizon of an observer whose eyes are 15 feet above ground level.
- Sun Fast** . . . the times given in this column must be subtracted from your Sun Dial to arrive at the correct time.
- Sup.** — **Superior** . . . Superior Conjunction is when the Sun is between the Planet and the Earth.
- Twilight** . . . begins or ends when stars of the sixth magnitude disappear or appear at the Zenith — or the Sun is appr. 18 degrees below the horizon.
- Underground Moon** . . . one which changes its phases between 12 M. and 1 A.M.

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THE BIRTH OF DAILY WEATHER REPORTING

by W. Emory Wardwell

When ancient man first began to till the land, centuries before the dawn of history, he was constantly surveying the heavens and talking with the older people in an endeavor to learn what the weather would be. His knowledge was limited to the small area in which he lived. The ancient proverbs and sayings of the oldsters were passed down by word of mouth. Perhaps one of the better known of these ancient proverbs is the one found in the Gospel of St. Matthew, 16th Chapter, verses 2 and 3, "When it is evening, ye say, it will be fair weather for the sky is red, and in the morning it will be foul weather today, for the sky is red and lowering."

Here and there, prior to 1850, spasmodic attempts were made by individuals to work out some system of weather reporting. But such efforts were abortive. Space will not permit a detailed history. Notable, however, were the Meteorological Stations established by Frederick II, Grand Duke of Tuscany in 1653 . . . and the availability of thermometer and barometer at that time.

Among the danger spots of the world in 1854 was the Crimea, or as it was called in ancient times, Crim Tartary. Here the Allies, composed of the French, English and Turks, were engaged in forcing Russia, who had attempted to overrun Turkey, back behind her own boundaries.

The war between the Allies and Russia developed into a series of battles around the Black Sea finally ending in the tragic battle of Balaklava. This resulted in the Russians being forced into a state of siege. But for the intervention of Fate, the battle of Balaklava would have been merely another battle. The tragic aftermath of this battle, however, leading to the establishment of daily weather forecasting, made this battle immortal.

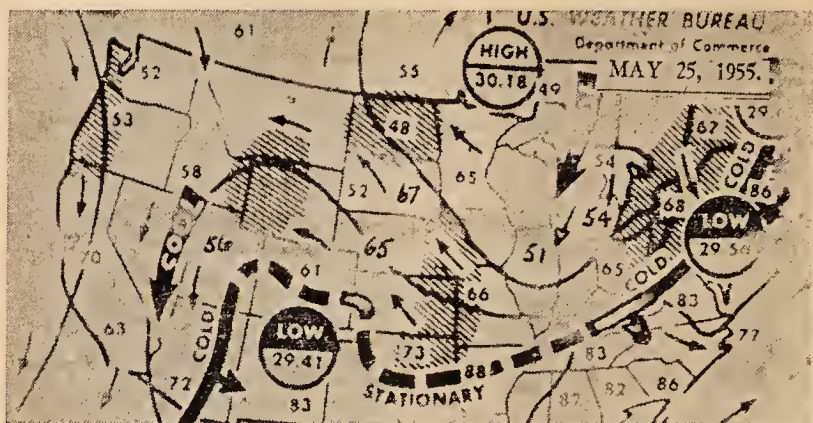
Early in the evening of November 13, 1854, after a series of days comparable to our Indian Summer, a rain started. Soon it developed (on the 14th) into a tempest with gale force winds. Tents were torn down and wooden tent flooring blown away together with the men's spare clothing and accoutrements. The cold wind caused the greatest misery. Shipping in the harbor was destroyed, including France's largest battleship, the Henri IV. The huge steamboat owned by the British navy, the Prince, containing winter clothing and supplies was sunk.

When the news reached England and France the public clamor was high, but as in so many cases, it was soon hushed by their Parliaments. There was one man in France who could not be silenced. This was Marshall Jean Baptiste Philibert Vaillant. He felt very keenly his responsibility to his Emperor Napoleon for the loss of the Henri IV and was determined that, if possible, some way would be found to warn the armed forces of these sudden and often tragic storms.

He secured the permission of the Emperor to employ the services of the most brilliant scientist in all Europe, Urbain Jean Joseph LeVerrier. LeVerrier was undoubtedly the best selection that could have been made. He was in charge of the meteorological work at the Imperial Observatory in Paris. He had succeeded by purely mathematical deductions in discovering a new planet. On receiving his assignment from the Emperor he immediately communicated with all the European observatories asking that they send their data relative to weather observations for the 11th to 16th of November 1854. When he received these, with his assistants, he correlated the information and on January 31, 1855, he reported to the Royal Academy that a storm warning could have been issued to the military forces in the Crimea a day in advance of the debacle. Later he submitted to the Emperor a memorandum outlining a project for weather advisories which Napoleon approved at once and ordered that necessary steps be taken to put these plans to work at once. He authorized the director general of telegraphic lines to cooperate with the plans.

Thus was born the daily weather reporting system . . . as was, incidentally, the eternal fame of Florence Nightingale, a volunteer nurse at the scene of the Balaklava disaster, and the Light Brigade which made its famous disastrous charge at Balaklava in September.

More details on the storm of Balaklava as related to weather forecasting can be found in "The Storm of Balaklava and the Daily Weather Forecast" by H. Landsberg, The Scientific Monthly, Vol. 79, December 1954, pp.



Map courtesy Wide World Photos, Rutland (Vt.) Herald
 Note easterly winds and higher temperatures preceding "four-state" tornadoes May 27, 1955

A WEATHER FORECASTING TABLE

For foretelling the weather through all the United States of each year, forever.

Since 1849, the OLD FARMER'S ALMANAC(K) has published Dr. Herschell's lunation table for foretelling weather by the time of the moon's phases. As has been pointed out more than once, despite the moon's apparent stronger effect on our tides, the sun is of far greater importance as a weather factor upon our earth. Thus, the table below is published this year as an initial effort towards a more useful table of weather considerations. U.S. Weather Bureau maps appearing daily in most papers and on TV will give you the midcontinent wind directions.

MONTH	CONDITIONS	EXPECT
November December January	If Northerly Winds in Midcontinent and, or, If Temperature drops sharply and, or, If a week or more of fine days has passed and, or, If the ground begins to freeze solid and, or, If harometer starts rising	Northeast storm, Atlantic coast. Storm midwest, perhaps blizzard. Frost in the South. Fog or freeze, Pacific coast. Cold wave after storms.
February March	If Westerly Winds in Midcontinent and, or If temperature rises sharply and, or, If barometer starts rising and, or, If unusual warm spell	Blizzard, cold storm in East. Rain in South, possibly tornado. Dust storm southwest. Clear cold gale in northwest. Midwest tornado. Clear, Pacific coast.
April May	If Easterly or Southeast Winds in Midcontinent and, or, If temperature is rising sharply and, or, If barometer starts rising and, or, If sunrises ominous — and murky	Showers, drizzle, fog, Atlantic coast. Tornado, midwest and South. Rain, south Atlantic states, to Miss. River. Hail, perhaps frost, northern states tier.
June July	If Southerly Winds in Midcontinent and, or, If temperature stays real high and, or, If sunsets not red nor clear and, or, If barometer starts rising	Thunderstorms, tornadoes, rain, perhaps floods, anywhere except Pacific coast.
August September October	If Southerly Winds in Midcontinent and, or, If temperature dropping fast and, or, If frequently frosty at night and, or, If you read of storms in Europe and, or, If you can hear leaves rustle on the trees or noises from a great distance and, or, If it has been nice a week or more	Hurricane or line storm, Atlantic coast. Storm on Pacific coast, possibly with freeze (Oct.) Heavy rain rest of country. Cyclones at sea.

USE THIS ALMANAC ANYWHERE IN THE U. S. A.

The times given on the left hand calendar pages (12 to 34) are calculated (every astronomer must have some starting place) exactly for the latitude (42 deg. 22 min. north) and longitude of Boston and in EASTERN STANDARD TIME which is the time of the 75th meridian West of Greenwich, England.

To overcome the difficulties of presenting one almanac which shall be useful not only for the spot where the astronomer is standing but also for other places, it has been customary to present three or four extra latitude columns — which at best give but a small measure of the desired accuracy. The Old Farmer's Almanac adopted a unique, copyrighted system of its own some years ago whereby the times as given may be corrected for wherever you happen to live by the use of the Almanac Data tables on pages 104 and 105.

Opposite the times given on the left hand calendar pages (12-34) for each day in the year for the Rising and Setting of the Sun, Moon and Planets you will find a capitalised letter of the alphabet. Turning to pages 104 and 105 you will find columns for each of these letters as well as a number of cities listed. If you live in one of those cities, simply read off the minus or plus number of minutes in the column under the alphabetical letter and correct the times given on pages 12-34.

If your city is not listed, choose two cities within the same time zone as your locality which lie on either side of your town. Interpolate between the corrections figures given for each key letter for each of these cities respectively and enter the result for your town below. The net figures resulting from this modification will be those to use in correcting the Almanac figures for Boston to get the standard times for your town.

For example, to find the corrections for Peoria, Ill., one finds that Peoria lies about halfway between Indianapolis and Des Moines. Thus the correction for the key letter "A" at Peoria would lie about halfway between those given in the table for Indianapolis and Des Moines (+12 and +34 respectively) and would be about +23. Or, by way of a second illustration, Concord, N. H., lies about one-eighth of the way from Portland, Me., to Pittsburgh, Pa., and the correction for the key letter "O" would lie about one-eighth of the way from the correction for Portland (+2) to that for Pittsburgh (+29) and would be +5.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
YOUR TOWN																		
Lat.																		
Lo.																		

HOW TIMES ARE CONVERTED FOR YOUR TOWN

Sunrise and Sunset. The times of sunrise and sunset at Boston on April 11 are read directly from columns 4 and 6 on page 18. The key letters adjacent to these times, in columns 5 and 7, are indices to the table on page 104 whereby the times of sunrise and sunset at Boston are converted into those for other key cities, to wit:—

	BOSTON			PITTSBURGH, PA.		
Sunrise	5:09	A.M.E.S.T.		Sunrise (Boston)	5:09	A.M.E.S.T.
Key Letter		G		Correction (Column G, page 105)	+38	
				Sunrise (Pittsburgh)	5:47	A.M.E.S.T.
Sunset	6:22	P.M.E.S.T.		Sunset (Boston)	6:22	P.M.E.S.T.
Key letter		K		Correction (Column K, page 105)	+33	
				Sunset (Pittsburgh)	6:55	P.M.E.S.T.

Sun Fast. The column headed "Sun Fast" is of primary use to sundial enthusiasts. The figures therein tell how fast on each day the time indicated by a *properly adjusted and graduated* sundial will be of the time indicated by a clock. On April 11 sun time in Boston will be 14 minutes Fast of Eastern Standard Time. The time indicated by a sundial located elsewhere than in Boston is converted to clock time by applying two corrections, the "Sun Fast" correction for Boston and that for the locality given in Column I of the table on page 104 or 105.

Length of Day. The figures in the column headed "Length of Day" give directly the length of time the Sun will be above the horizon at Boston. The length of day in other localities is found by subtracting the time of sunrise from that of sunset for each locality. (See *Sunrise and Sunset* above.)

	BOSTON		PITTSBURGH, PA.	
Length of day	13h 13m		Sunset (Pittsburgh)	6:55 P.M.
(From calendar page 18, April 11.)			Sunrise (Pittsburgh)	5:47 A.M.
			Length of Day	13h 8m

Moonrise and Moonset. The procedure for finding the times of moonrise and moonset follows that for finding those of sunrise and sunset except that the constant additional correction taken from Column **D** on pages 104, 105 must be applied.

BOSTON		PITTSBURGH	
Moonrise	7.37 P.M. E.S.T.	Moonrise (Boston)	7.37 P.M.
Key letter	M	Correction (Column O, page 105)	+ :29
April 25		Correction (Column D , page 105)	+ :01
Page 18			
		Moonrise (Pittsburgh)	8.07 P.M., E.S.T.

Moon Souths. The time the moon souths in Boston is converted to the time it is due south in a locality other than Boston by applying the appropriate corrections from Columns I and **D** on page 104.

BOSTON		PITTSBURGH	
Moon souths	5.55 A.M. E.S.T.	Moon souths (Boston)	5.55 A.M.
April 17		Correction (Column I, page 105)	+ :36
Page 18		Correction (Column D , page 105)	+ :01

Moon souths (Pittsburgh) 6.32 A.M., E.S.T.

The other information concerning the Moon contained on the left hand Almanac pages applies without correction throughout the United States.

Risings and Settings of the Planets. The times of the rising and setting of the naked eye Planets with the exception of Mercury are given for Boston in the table on page 9. The procedure for converting these times to those of other localities follows that for converting the times of sunrise and sunset given on page 101.

Dawn and Dark. The approximate times dawn will break and dark descend are found by applying the length of twilight taken from the table below to the times of sunrise and sunset given on the calendar pages. The latitude of the locality determines the column of the table from which the length of twilight is to be selected.

BOSTON (Latitude 42° 22' N.)		April 11	PITTSBURGH, PA. (Latitude 40° 26' N.)	
Sunrise	5.09 A.M.	Sunrise	5.47 A.M.	
Subtract length of twilight (Column 4 of table)	1:39	Subtract length of twilight (Column 3 of table)	1.39	
Dawn breaks	3.30 A.M.E.S.T.	Dawn breaks	4.08 A.M., E.S.T.	
Sunset	6.22 P.M.	Sunset	6.55 P.M.	
Add length of twilight	1:39	Add length of twilight	1:39	
Dark descends	8.01 P.M.E.S.T.	Dark descends	8.34 P.M., E.S.T.	

LENGTH OF TWILIGHT

Subtract from time of sunrise for dawn.

Add to time of sunset for dark.

Latitude	25°N	31°N	37°N	43°N	48°N
	to 30°N	to 36°N	to 42°N	to 47°N	to 49°N
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
Jan. 1 to Apr. 11	1 20	1 26	1 33	1 42	1 50
Apr. 11 to May 3	1 23	1 28	1 39	1 51	2 04
May 3 to May 15	1 26	1 34	1 47	2 02	2 22
May 15 to May 26	1 29	1 38	1 52	2 13	2 42
May 26 to July 23	1 32	1 43	1 59	2 27	—
July 23 to Aug. 4	1 29	1 38	1 52	2 13	2 42
Aug. 4 to Aug. 15	1 26	1 34	1 47	2 02	2 22
Aug. 15 to Sept. 6	1 23	1 28	1 39	1 51	2 04
Sept. 6 to Dec. 31	1 20	1 26	1 33	1 42	1 50

TIDE CORRECTIONS

To obtain the time and height of high water at any place, apply the differences in accordance with the sign given to the daily predictions for Boston (Commonwealth Pier). Where a value in the "height difference" column is preceded by an*, the height at Boston should be multiplied by this ratio.

	<i>Time Differ- ence h.m.</i>	<i>Height Differ- ence Ft.</i>		<i>Time Differ- ence h.m.</i>	<i>Height Differ- ence Ft.</i>
MAINE			PENNSYLVANIA		
Augusta	+3 50	*0.4	Philadelphia . . .	+2 29	*0.5
Bangor	-0 05	+3.6	DELAWARE		
Bar Harbor	-0 33	+1.1	Rehoboth	-3 37	*0.4
Boothbay Harbor . . .	-0 20	-0.8	MARYLAND		
Eastport	-0 28	*1.9	Baltimore	-4 25	*0.1
Old Orchard	-0 10	-0.7	Ocean City	-3 57	*0.4
Portland	-0 10	-0.6	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA		
Stonington	-0 30	+0.2	Washington	-3 08	*0.3
NEW HAMPSHIRE			VIRGINIA		
Hampton	+0 15	-1.2	Norfolk	-1 54	*0.3
MASSACHUSETTS			Virginia Beach . . .	-3 14	*0.3
Fall River	-3 16	*0.5	NORTH CAROLINA		
Falmouth	-0 40	*1.1	Beaufort	-2 59	*0.3
Hyannisport	+0 45	*0.3	Carolina Beach . . .	-3 30	*0.4
Lynn	+0 05	-0.2	SOUTH CAROLINA		
Marblehead	-0 05	-0.3	Myrtle Beach	-3 45	*0.5
Marion	-3 16	*0.4	Charleston	-3 15	*0.5
Monument Beach . . .	-3 06	*0.4	GEORGIA		
Nantasket	+0 10	+0.1	St. Simon's Island . .	-2 51	*0.7
Nantucket	+0 50	*0.3	Savannah	-2 40	*0.8
New Bedford	-3 21	*0.4	Tybee Beach	-3 26	*0.8
Oak Bluffs	+0 05	*0.2	FLORIDA		
Onset	-3 06	*0.5	Daytona	-3 20	*0.4
Plymouth	0 00	+0.1	Fort Lauderdale . . .	-2 15	*0.3
Provincetown	+0 15	-0.3	Jacksonville	-0 40	*0.1
Scituate	-0 05	-0.5	Miami	-3 00	*0.3
Wellfleet	+0 20	+0.6	Palm Beach	-3 20	*0.3
Woods Hole	-3 01	*0.2	Port Everglades . . .	-2 15	*0.3
RHODE ISLAND			St. Augustine	-2 20	*0.5
Block Island	-3 21	*0.3	St. Petersburg	+3 58	*0.2
Narragansett Pier . . .	-3 31	*0.4	WASHINGTON		
Newport	-3 31	*0.4	Ilwaco	+1 44	-3.5
Providence	-3 11	*0.5	Port Townsend	+5 04	*0.5
Watch Hill	-2 06	*0.3	Seattle	+5 37	-2.0
CONNECTICUT			OREGON		
Long Island Sound . . .	-0 02	*0.7	Astoria	+1 37	-3.3
New London	-1 47	*0.3	Cape Arago	+1 19	-4.8
NEW YORK			Yaquina Head	+1 12	-3.7
Coney Island	-3 00	*0.5	CALIFORNIA		
Long Beach	-3 57	*0.5	Catalina Island	-1 33	-5.9
Long Island Sound . . .	+0 08	*0.7	Crescent City	+0 56	-5.0
New York City	-2 50	*0.5	Eureka	+1 20	-5.0
Ocean Beach	-3 57	*0.4	Long Beach	-1 37	-5.5
Southampton	-3 22	*0.3	Monterey	-0 03	*0.4
NEW JERSEY			Point Mendocino . . .	+0 24	*0.4
Atlantic City	-3 57	*0.5	San Diego	-1 35	-5.9
Bayside	-0 24	*0.6	San Francisco	+0 59	*0.4
Cape May	-3 37	*0.5	Santa Barbara	-1 19	-6.0
Ocean City	-3 17	*0.4	Santa Cruz	+0 08	*0.4
Seabright					
to	-3 44	*0.5			
Seaside Park					

Example: The figures for Full Sea in Columns 11 and 12 of the left hand Almanac pages 12-34 are the times of high tide at Commonwealth Pier in Boston Harbor. The heights of these tides are given on the right-hand pages 13-35. The heights are reckoned from Mean Low Water: each day has a set of figures—upper for the morning—and lower for the evening. The conversion of the times of the tides at Boston to those of Miami is given by way of illustration.

Example: Apr. 16. See page 18, column 11, for time; page 19 for height.

BOSTON
High Tide (from page 18) 3.15 P.M.E.S.T.
April 16

Height (from page 19) 8.6 feet

MIAMI
High tide (Boston)
Correction above 3.15 P.M.
-3.00
High tide (Miami) 12.15 P.M.E.S.T.
Height (Miami) 2.8 feet
(9.2 x 0.3)

ALMANAC DATA — ALL POINTS IN U.S.A.
 TABLE FOR FINDING TIMES OF SUNRISE, SUNSET, MOONRISE, MOONSET, AND RISING AND SETTING
 OF PLANETS TO WITHIN 5 MIN. ACCURACY ANYWHERE IN U. S. A.

(See explanation on preceding page 101. Column keyletters refer to pages 8, 9, 12-34.)

	Time used	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Amarillo, Texas.....	CST	+ 88	+ 85	+ 82	+ 78	+ 74	+ 70	+ 66	+ 63	+ 59	+ 55	+ 51	+ 48	+ 44	+ 40	+ 37	+ 33	+ 30
Atlanta, Ga.....	EST	+ 87	+ 84	+ 81	+ 75	+ 71	+ 66	+ 62	+ 57	+ 53	+ 48	+ 44	+ 39	+ 35	+ 31	+ 27	+ 23	+ 19
Augusta, Ga.....	EST	+ 79	+ 75	+ 71	+ 66	+ 62	+ 57	+ 52	+ 48	+ 43	+ 39	+ 34	+ 29	+ 25	+ 20	+ 16	+ 12	+ 8
Baltimore, Md.....	EST	+ 36	+ 34	+ 32	+ 31	+ 29	+ 27	+ 25	+ 24	+ 22	+ 20	+ 19	+ 17	+ 15	+ 13	+ 12	+ 10	+ 8
Beaumont-Port Arthur, Texas.....	CST	+ 78	+ 73	+ 68	+ 62	+ 65	+ 49	+ 43	+ 37	+ 31	+ 25	+ 19	+ 13	+ 7	+ 1	+ 4	+ 10	+ 15
Birmingham, Ala.....	CST	+ 38	+ 34	+ 30	+ 25	+ 21	+ 16	+ 11	+ 7	+ 2	- 2	- 7	- 11	- 16	- 20	- 24	- 28	- 33
Canton, Ohio.....	EST	+ 48	+ 47	+ 46	+ 45	+ 44	+ 44	+ 43	+ 42	+ 41	+ 40	+ 39	+ 38	+ 38	+ 37	+ 36	+ 35	+ 34
Charleston, S. C.....	EST	+ 73	+ 69	+ 64	+ 60	+ 54	+ 49	+ 44	+ 40	+ 35	+ 30	+ 25	+ 20	+ 15	+ 11	+ 6	+ 2	- 3
Charleston, W. Va.....	EST	+ 59	+ 57	+ 55	+ 53	+ 51	+ 48	+ 46	+ 44	+ 42	+ 40	+ 37	+ 35	+ 33	+ 31	+ 29	+ 27	+ 25
Chicago, Ill.....	CST	+ 9	+ 8	+ 8	+ 8	+ 7	+ 7	+ 7	+ 7	+ 6	+ 6	+ 6	+ 6	+ 5	+ 5	+ 5	+ 4	+ 2
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	EST	+ 68	+ 66	+ 65	+ 63	+ 61	+ 59	+ 57	+ 55	+ 54	+ 52	+ 50	+ 48	+ 46	+ 45	+ 43	+ 41	+ 39
Columbia, S. C.....	EST	+ 73	+ 70	+ 66	+ 61	+ 57	+ 52	+ 48	+ 44	+ 39	+ 35	+ 31	+ 26	+ 22	+ 18	+ 14	+ 10	+ 6
Columbus, Ga.....	EST	+ 94	+ 90	+ 85	+ 80	+ 75	+ 70	+ 65	+ 60	+ 55	+ 50	+ 45	+ 40	+ 35	+ 30	+ 26	+ 21	+ 17
Columbus, Ohio.....	EST	+ 58	+ 57	+ 56	+ 54	+ 53	+ 52	+ 50	+ 49	+ 47	+ 46	+ 45	+ 43	+ 42	+ 41	+ 39	+ 38	+ 37
Corpus Christi, Texas.....	CST	+ 103	+ 98	+ 91	+ 83	+ 75	+ 68	+ 60	+ 52	+ 45	+ 37	+ 29	+ 21	+ 14	+ 6	0	- 7	- 14
Dallas-Ft. Worth, Texas.....	CST	+ 81	+ 78	+ 73	+ 68	+ 63	+ 58	+ 53	+ 48	+ 43	+ 38	+ 33	+ 28	+ 23	+ 19	+ 14	+ 10	+ 5
Denver, Colo.....	MST	+ 27	+ 26	+ 23	+ 23	+ 21	+ 20	+ 18	+ 17	+ 16	+ 14	+ 13	+ 11	+ 10	+ 8	+ 7	+ 6	+ 4
Des Moines, Iowa.....	CST	+ 34	+ 34	+ 33	+ 33	+ 32	+ 31	+ 31	+ 30	+ 30	+ 30	+ 29	+ 29	+ 28	+ 28	+ 27	+ 27	+ 26
Detroit, Michigan.....	EST	+ 48	+ 48	+ 48	+ 48	+ 48	+ 48	+ 48	+ 48	+ 48	+ 48	+ 48	+ 48	+ 48	+ 48	+ 48	+ 48	+ 48
Durham, N. C.....	EST	+ 58	+ 56	+ 52	+ 48	+ 45	+ 41	+ 38	+ 34	+ 31	+ 28	+ 24	+ 21	+ 17	+ 14	+ 11	+ 8	+ 5
Evansville, Ind.....	CST	+ 25	+ 23	+ 20	+ 18	+ 15	+ 13	+ 11	+ 8	+ 6	+ 3	+ 1	- 1	- 4	- 6	- 8	- 11	- 13
Galveston-Houston, Texas.....	CST	+ 84	+ 79	+ 73	+ 67	+ 61	+ 54	+ 48	+ 41	+ 35	+ 29	+ 23	+ 16	+ 10	+ 4	- 1	- 7	- 13
Hamilton-Middletown, Ohio.....	EST	+ 66	+ 65	+ 63	+ 61	+ 60	+ 58	+ 56	+ 55	+ 53	+ 52	+ 50	+ 48	+ 47	+ 45	+ 44	+ 42	+ 40
Hartford-New Britain, Conn.....	EST	+ 10	+ 9	+ 9	+ 8	+ 8	+ 8	+ 7	+ 7	+ 7	+ 6	+ 6	+ 5	+ 5	+ 5	+ 4	+ 4	+ 4
Indianapolis, Ind.....	CST	+ 12	+ 11	+ 9	+ 8	+ 6	+ 5	+ 3	+ 2	0	- 1	- 3	- 4	- 4	- 5	- 8	- 10	- 11
Jackson, Miss.....	CST	+ 55	+ 51	+ 47	+ 42	+ 36	+ 31	+ 26	+ 21	+ 16	+ 11	+ 6	+ 0	- 5	- 9	- 14	- 18	- 23
Jacksonville, Fla.....	EST	+ 87	+ 83	+ 77	+ 71	+ 65	+ 59	+ 53	+ 47	+ 42	+ 36	+ 30	+ 24	+ 18	+ 12	+ 7	+ 2	+ 1

Your town (interpolate between nearest two in your time zone) SUBTRACT OR ADD these minutes to Almanac times given (pages 12-34).



Little Rock, Ark.	+ 55	+ 52	+ 48	+ 44	+ 40	+ 36	+ 32	+ 28	+ 24	+ 21	+ 17	+ 13	+ 9	+ 5	+ 1	- 2	- 6	+ 3
Los Angeles, Cal.	+ 41	+ 38	+ 34	+ 30	+ 25	+ 21	+ 17	+ 12	+ 8	+ 4	- 1	- 5	- 9	- 13	- 17	- 21	- 25	+ 7
Macon, Georgia	+ 88	+ 84	+ 79	+ 74	+ 69	+ 64	+ 60	+ 55	+ 50	+ 45	+ 40	+ 35	+ 30	+ 26	+ 21	+ 17	+ 12	+ 2
Madison, Wis.	+ 10	+ 11	+ 11	+ 12	+ 12	+ 12	+ 13	+ 13	+ 14	+ 14	+ 14	+ 15	+ 15	+ 16	+ 16	+ 17	+ 17	+ 3
Memphis, Tenn.	+ 45	+ 42	+ 38	+ 34	+ 27	+ 23	+ 19	+ 15	+ 12	+ 8	+ 4	+ 0	+ 4	+ 0	- 7	- 10	- 14	+ 3
Miami, Fla.	+ 95	+ 90	+ 83	+ 75	+ 67	+ 59	+ 51	+ 44	+ 36	+ 28	+ 20	+ 13	+ 5	- 2	- 9	- 16	- 23	+ 1
Mobile, Ala.	+ 52	+ 48	+ 42	+ 36	+ 31	+ 25	+ 19	+ 13	+ 7	+ 2	- 4	- 10	- 16	- 21	- 26	- 31	- 37	+ 2
Montgomery, Ala.	+ 40	+ 36	+ 31	+ 26	+ 21	+ 16	+ 11	+ 5	+ 0	- 5	- 10	- 15	- 20	- 25	- 29	- 34	- 38	+ 2
Nashville, Tenn.	+ 29	+ 26	+ 23	+ 19	+ 16	+ 12	+ 9	+ 6	+ 3	- 1	- 4	- 7	- 11	- 14	- 17	- 20	- 23	+ 2
New Haven-Bridgeport, Conn.	+ 6	+ 9	+ 9	+ 8	+ 8	+ 7	+ 7	+ 6	+ 6	+ 6	+ 6	+ 5	+ 5	+ 4	+ 4	+ 4	+ 3	0
New Orleans, La.	+ 63	+ 58	+ 52	+ 46	+ 40	+ 34	+ 28	+ 21	+ 15	+ 9	+ 3	- 3	- 9	- 15	- 20	- 26	- 31	+ 3
New York, N. Y.	+ 18	+ 17	+ 16	+ 15	+ 14	+ 13	+ 13	+ 12	+ 11	+ 10	+ 9	+ 8	+ 8	+ 7	+ 6	+ 5	+ 4	+ 0
Norfolk-Portsmouth-Newport News, Va.	+ 44	+ 42	+ 39	+ 36	+ 33	+ 30	+ 27	+ 24	+ 21	+ 18	+ 15	+ 12	+ 9	+ 7	+ 4	+ 1	+ 2	+ 1
Oklahoma City, Okla.	+ 74	+ 71	+ 67	+ 64	+ 60	+ 56	+ 53	+ 49	+ 45	+ 42	+ 38	+ 34	+ 31	+ 27	+ 24	+ 21	+ 17	+ 4
Ottawa, Ontario	+ 3	+ 5	+ 7	+ 9	+ 11	+ 13	+ 15	+ 17	+ 19	+ 21	+ 23	+ 24	+ 26	+ 28	+ 30	+ 32	+ 34	+ 1
Philadelphia, Pa.	+ 27	+ 26	+ 25	+ 23	+ 22	+ 20	+ 19	+ 19	+ 16	+ 15	+ 13	+ 12	+ 11	+ 9	+ 8	+ 7	+ 5	+ 1
Phoenix, Arizona	+ 79	+ 75	+ 71	+ 67	+ 62	+ 57	+ 53	+ 48	+ 44	+ 39	+ 34	+ 30	+ 25	+ 21	+ 17	+ 13	+ 8	+ 6
Pittsburg, Pa.	+ 14	+ 13	+ 12	+ 11	+ 10	+ 9	+ 8	+ 7	+ 6	+ 5	+ 4	+ 3	+ 3	+ 3	+ 2	+ 2	+ 2	+ 1
Portland, Maine	- 9	- 9	- 8	- 7	- 6	- 5	- 4	- 4	- 3	- 2	- 1	- 1	0	1	2	2	3	0
Pueblo, Colo.	+ 32	+ 30	+ 28	+ 25	+ 23	+ 21	+ 18	+ 16	+ 14	+ 12	+ 10	+ 7	+ 5	+ 3	+ 1	- 1	- 3	+ 5
Richmond, Va.	+ 47	+ 44	+ 41	+ 38	+ 36	+ 33	+ 30	+ 28	+ 25	+ 22	+ 20	+ 17	+ 15	+ 12	+ 10	+ 7	+ 5	+ 1
Sacramento, Cal.	+ 38	+ 36	+ 34	+ 32	+ 30	+ 28	+ 26	+ 24	+ 22	+ 20	+ 17	+ 15	+ 13	+ 11	+ 9	+ 7	+ 5	+ 7
St. Louis, Mo.	+ 33	+ 32	+ 30	+ 28	+ 25	+ 23	+ 21	+ 19	+ 17	+ 15	+ 13	+ 11	+ 9	+ 7	+ 5	+ 3	+ 1	+ 3
Salt Lake City, Utah	+ 50	+ 50	+ 49	+ 48	+ 47	+ 46	+ 45	+ 44	+ 43	+ 42	+ 41	+ 40	+ 40	+ 39	+ 38	+ 37	+ 36	+ 4
San Antonio, Texas	+ 95	+ 90	+ 85	+ 78	+ 72	+ 66	+ 60	+ 54	+ 48	+ 41	+ 35	+ 29	+ 23	+ 17	+ 12	+ 6	+ 1	+ 4
San Diego, Cal.	+ 42	+ 38	+ 33	+ 29	+ 24	+ 19	+ 14	+ 9	+ 4	- 1	- 6	- 11	- 16	- 20	- 24	- 29	- 33	+ 6
San Francisco-Oakland, Cal.	+ 44	+ 42	+ 40	+ 38	+ 35	+ 33	+ 30	+ 28	+ 25	+ 23	+ 20	+ 18	+ 15	+ 13	+ 11	+ 8	+ 6	+ 7
San Jose, Cal.	+ 45	+ 42	+ 40	+ 37	+ 34	+ 31	+ 28	+ 26	+ 23	+ 21	+ 19	+ 16	+ 14	+ 12	+ 10	+ 8	+ 6	+ 7
Savannah, Ga.	+ 80	+ 76	+ 71	+ 66	+ 60	+ 55	+ 50	+ 45	+ 40	+ 34	+ 29	+ 24	+ 19	+ 14	+ 9	+ 5	0	+ 1
Seattle, Wash.	- 2	+ 1	+ 4	+ 8	+ 12	+ 15	+ 19	+ 22	+ 26	+ 29	+ 32	+ 36	+ 39	+ 43	+ 47	+ 50	+ 53	+ 7
Springfield-Dayton, Ohio	+ 63	+ 62	+ 60	+ 59	+ 57	+ 56	+ 55	+ 53	+ 52	+ 50	+ 49	+ 47	+ 46	+ 45	+ 43	+ 42	+ 40	+ 2
Spokane, Wash.	- 22	- 19	- 16	- 12	- 8	- 4	- 1	+ 3	+ 6	+ 9	+ 13	+ 16	+ 20	+ 23	+ 26	+ 30	+ 34	+ 6
Stockton, Cal.	+ 44	+ 42	+ 39	+ 37	+ 34	+ 32	+ 29	+ 27	+ 25	+ 22	+ 20	+ 17	+ 15	+ 13	+ 10	+ 8	+ 6	+ 7
Tacoma, Wash.	+ 1	+ 3	+ 6	+ 10	+ 13	+ 17	+ 20	+ 23	+ 26	+ 29	+ 32	+ 35	+ 39	+ 42	+ 45	+ 48	+ 52	+ 7
Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.	+ 99	+ 94	+ 87	+ 80	+ 73	+ 66	+ 59	+ 52	+ 45	+ 38	+ 31	+ 24	+ 17	+ 11	+ 5	- 1	- 8	+ 2
Washington, D. C.	+ 39	+ 37	+ 36	+ 34	+ 32	+ 30	+ 28	+ 26	+ 24	+ 22	+ 20	+ 18	+ 16	+ 14	+ 12	+ 10	+ 8	+ 1
Wilmingon, Del.	+ 29	+ 28	+ 27	+ 25	+ 24	+ 22	+ 21	+ 19	+ 18	+ 16	+ 15	+ 14	+ 12	+ 11	+ 9	+ 8	+ 6	+ 1
Winnipeg, Manitoba	+ 2	+ 7	+ 13	+ 19	+ 25	+ 30	+ 35	+ 40	+ 45	+ 50	+ 55	+ 60	+ 66	+ 71	+ 76	+ 82	+ 89	+ 4

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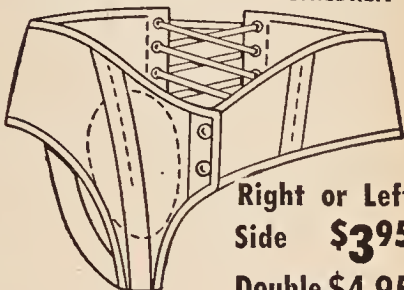
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Enclosed is: Money Order

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Name _____

Address _____

City and State _____

1955

JANUARY.							FEBRUARY.							MARCH.							APRIL.						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
-	-	-	1	2	3	4	-	-	1	2	3	4	5	-	-	1	2	3	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	27	28	-	-	-	-	-	27	28	29	30	31	-	-	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
30	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

MAY.							JUNE.							JULY.							AUGUST.						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	2	3	4	5	6	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
29	30	31	-	-	-	-	26	27	28	29	30	-	-	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	28	29	30	31	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

SEPTEMBER.							OCTOBER.							NOVEMBER.							DECEMBER.						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	3	4	5	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	-	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	27	28	29	30	-	-	-	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1956

JANUARY.							FEBRUARY.							MARCH.							APRIL.						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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SEPTEMBER.							OCTOBER.							NOVEMBER.							DECEMBER.						
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when iron is needed

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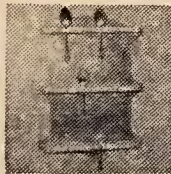
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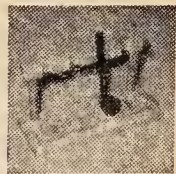
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Cypher Contest Winners

Winners of the contest Page 110 of the 1955 Old Farmer's Almanac are:

First Prize—\$25.00—C. M. Prouse, Southampton, Bucks Co., Pa. "Find about New England Fund, Right Now before you're moribund."

Second—\$15.00—Mrs. Hazel Bassett, 65 Sunset St., Pittsfield, Mass.

Third—\$5.00—Anna Shaw Gifford, 24 Lynde St., Boston, Mass.

The cypher "10-123" referred to the New England Fund advertisement, page 10, lines 1, 2 and 3.

For this year, the money goes (1st, \$25.00—2nd, \$15.00—3rd, \$5.00) for the best one line rhyme to the solution of Cypher 5-78910. Contest closes Aug. 15, 1956. No entries returned. . . all become property of Yankee, Inc. Case of tie place money lumped and divided. Staff of YANKEE final judge. Winners announced 1957 OFA. Address Cypher Contest, Yankee, Inc., Dublin, N. H.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES, ETC.

(Pages 74 and 75)

Charades: 1) Invest-i-gate. 2) Damage. 3) Night-shade. 4) Carpet.

Riddles: 1) Smoke. 2) Imagination. 3) Coal. 4) A charade.

Puzzles: Anagrams: 1) Time-emit-mite-tem. 2) Reed-deer. 3) Tip-pit. 4) Slate least-steal. 5) Tenet. 6) Madam.

Conundrums: 1) Alderman. 2) Squashes. 3) Allspice. 4) Bonds. 5) One weighs a pound, the other pounds away. 6) United (untied). 7) Because it is done with a pen. 8) He is always striking for pay.

Problems: 1) Car 18 mos. old; tires 12 mos. 2) \$25.50. 3) A quart.

Omitted from last year's edition:

Conundrums: 9) Author-ship. 10) A Cast-a-net.

Problems: 1) 6 rings. 2) 24 rods. 3) 5 ft. 4) 24 ft.-12 ft. 5) 24th day. 6) 825 ft. 7) 336 rods. 8) 2.0.

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BROOKFIELD OPTICAL CO.

P.O. BOX 93, BROOKFIELD, CONN.

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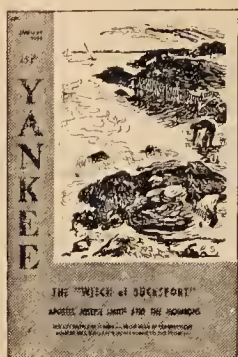
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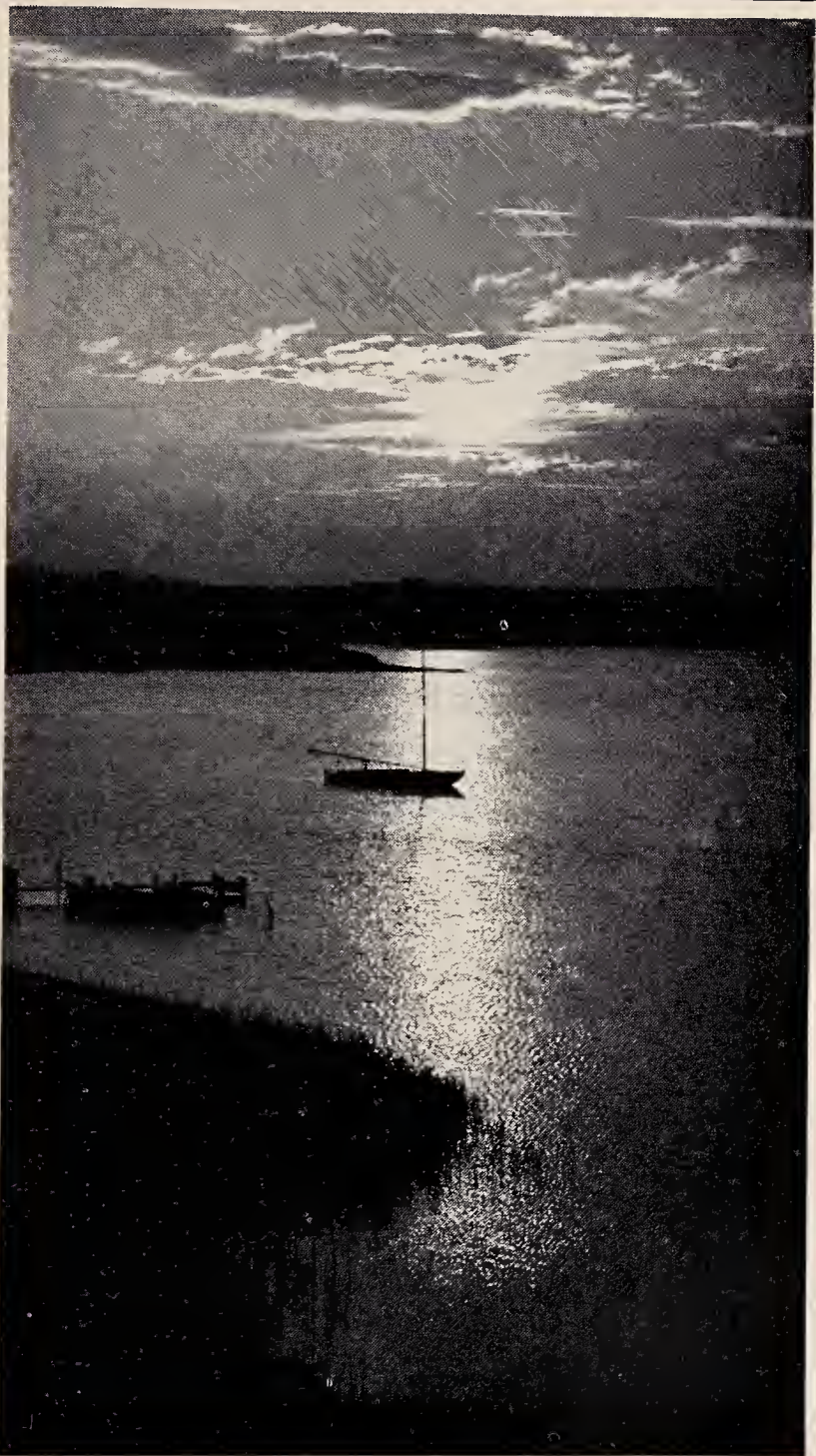
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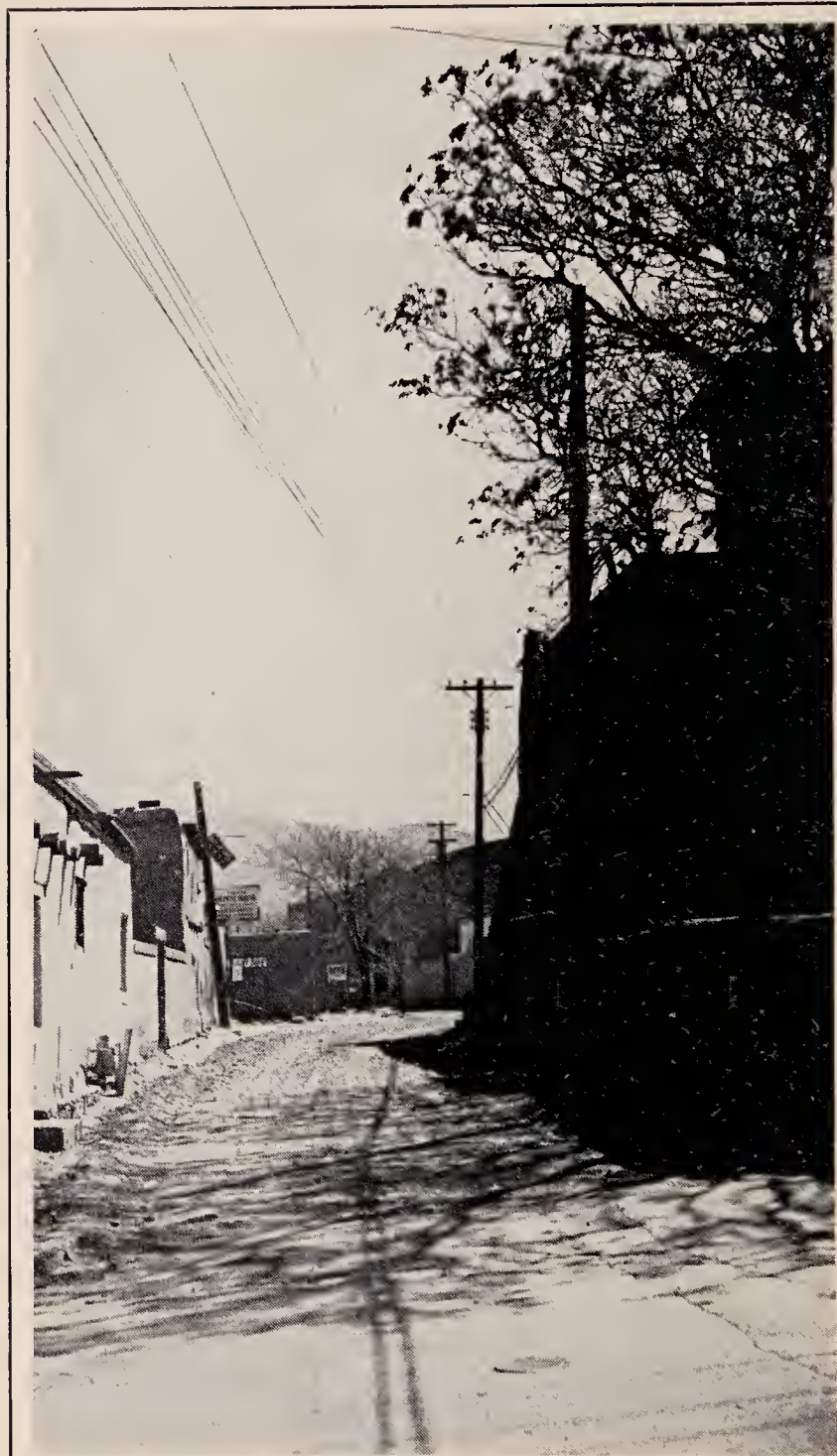
Summer Interlude. Nashaquitsa Pond on Martha's Vinyard, Mass. *Aaron G. Fryer*



Fall's last bright "fling"—Waterford, Vt. Note bulging woodshed. *Aaron G. Fryer*

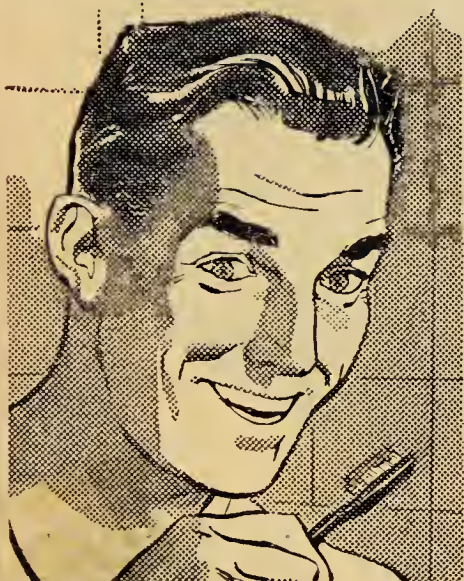


Aaron G. Fryer
The long road home, Waterford, Vt. Chores before winter about done.



Santa Fe, N. M. "Oldest house in U.S." (left), a 12th century adobe. *R. S.*

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