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No.  
CLXIX

SPRING.

SUMMER.

THE  
OLD

FARMER'S

1961

ALMANAC

BY  
ROBERT B. THOMAS



Price 35 Cents

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

Weather Forecast, Fishing Days, Planting Tables.



*They brewed independence  
in the world's biggest teapot*

Slowly under the gray November sky came the three dark ships . . . loaded to the rails with tea. And men of spirit spat as the big anchors splashed into the waters of Boston harbor. For the tea had a tax on it, just a token tax . . . placed there by a British king to prove he *could* tax Americans if he wanted to.

So the days and nights passed, and the masthead lights burned their message over the city: *You are not free!*

At last there came a night when men had had enough of the three dark ships. They swarmed aboard. They pitched the boxes of tea over the side. And out with the strong, clean tide went the tea that tried to prove Americans were not independent.

The spirit they brewed there, we keep alive today. We think for ourselves. We provide for ourselves. And through savings and life insurance, we try to leave to others the gift of independence they left to us.

*John Hancock*  
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY  
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

THE ART OF MAKING MONEY PLENTY  
 In every Mans  
 Pocket by  
 Doctor Franklin



At this time the complaint is so great  
 it must be an act of kindness to inform the poor, how they  
 may reinforce their purses, and all acquaint with the secret  
 of doing the certain way full empty how to  
 keep them always full. Two simple rules observed will do  
 the business. 1<sup>st</sup> Let thy creditors consist  
 of 2<sup>d</sup> If I'd one every day less than they  
 I'd gains; - - - They shall soon give to  
 thee; thy creditors will not insult thee, nor  
 will they freeze thee; the  
 whole home will be a pleasure  
 sp. O up in every corner of thy house. Now therefore  
 embrace these and be Happy  
 Benjamin Franklin

N. Dearborn, Boston.

## CHRISTMAS ALL YEAR 'ROUND?

Benjamin Franklin, famous publisher of **Poor Richard's Almanac**, in the 1730's won lasting fame with his proverbial advice. The "clear gains" mentioned in his 2nd rule above will be more easily come by in this day and age with this Almanac in hand. The knowledgeable information contained on its many text pages will contribute to your wisdom, sense of humor, and philosophy. The opportunities offered in its advertising columns will bring you the year-round happiness of giving and receiving.

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...Reliability  
...Thrift



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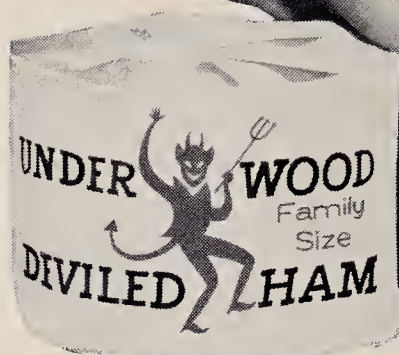
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Comforts those tired, aching back muscles.



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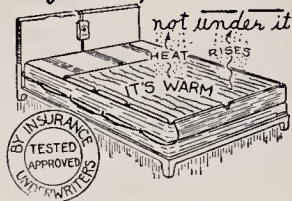
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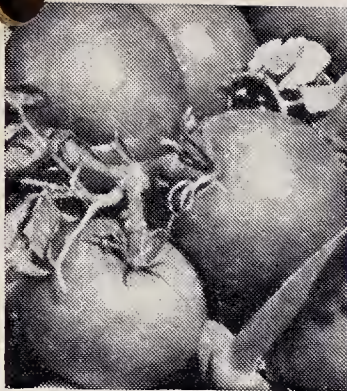
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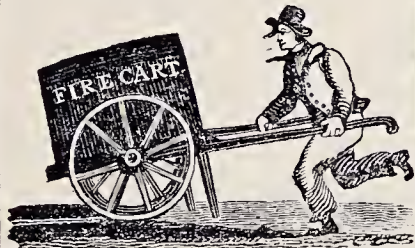
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Advertising, mail order or otherwise, has always been an important source of information for both buyer and seller. We trust you will find that doing business with the carefully selected companies whose products appear in this Almanac is a pleasure. Here, for example, on this page, are two opportunities of the garden—and farm—variety. Others of a similar or different nature appear elsewhere. Sending for catalogs, or products, can be real fun. Some of the advertisers in

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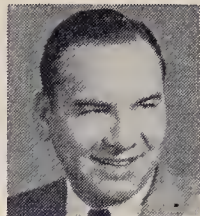
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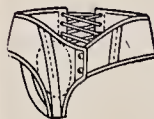


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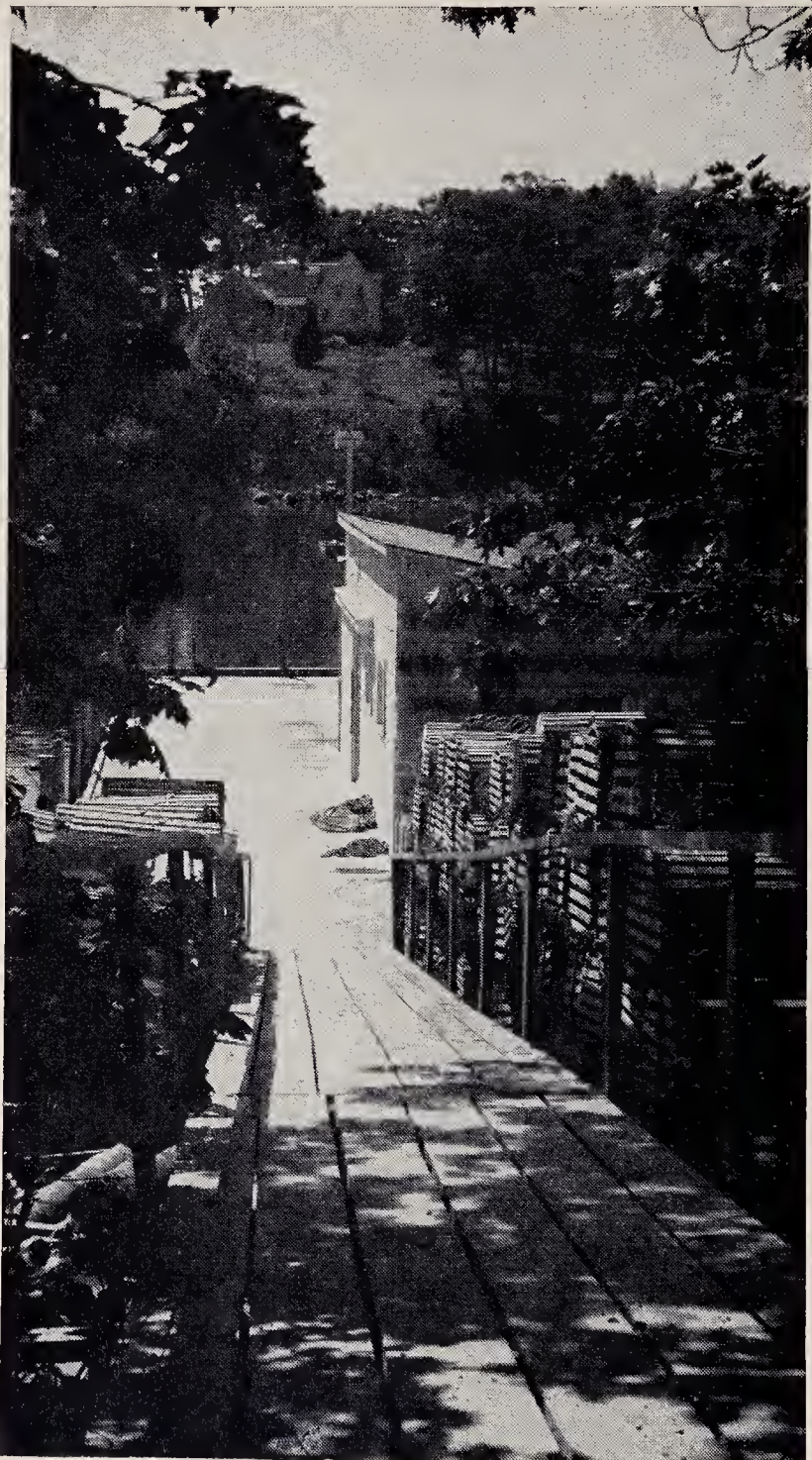
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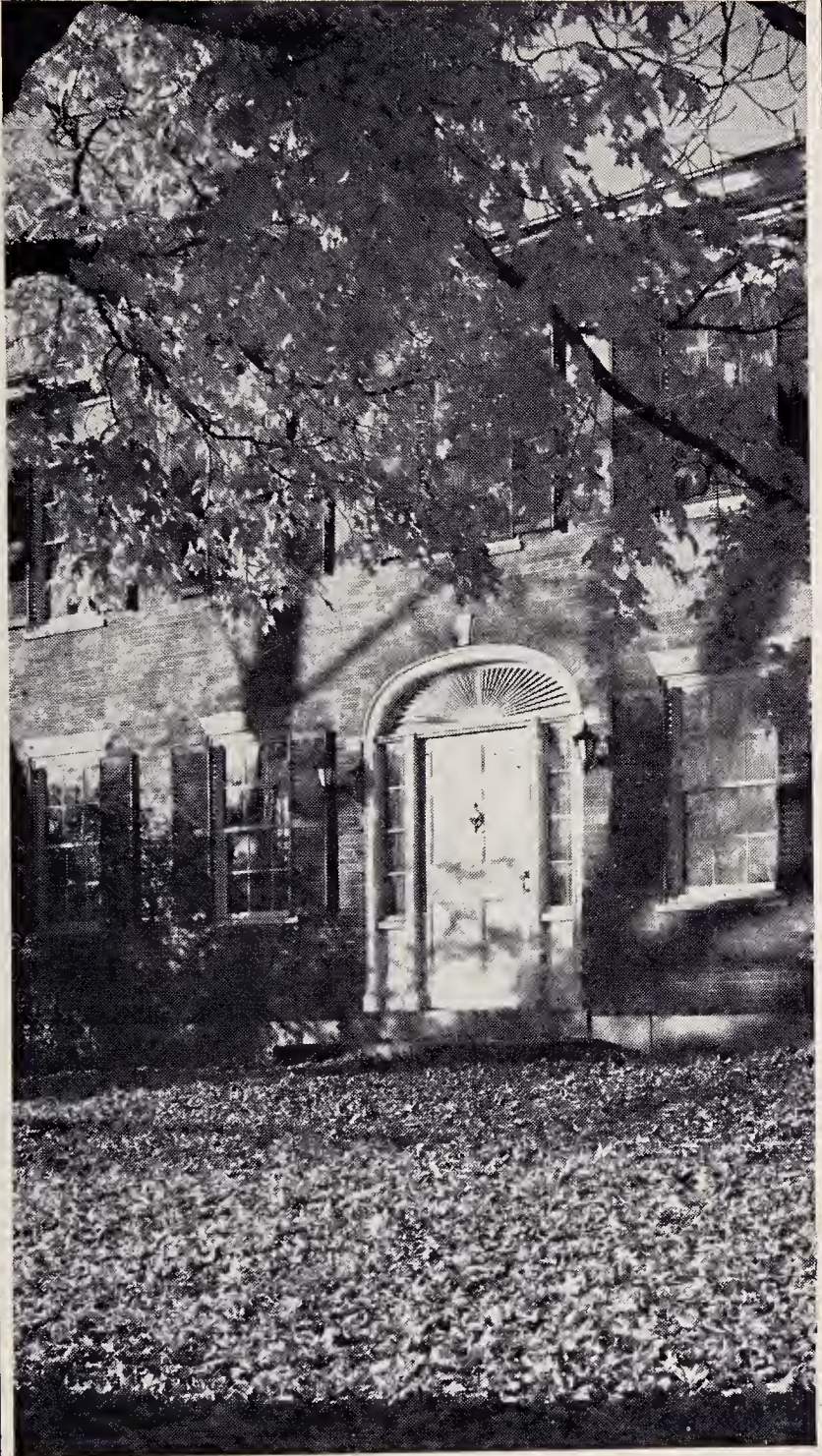
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SUMMER

R. S.





FALL

Aaron Fryer



WINTER

Number One Hundred and Sixty-nine.

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

**1961**

Being 1st after BISSEXTILE or LEAP YEAR, and (until July 4)  
185th 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.**



"Happy the man who, studying Nature's laws.  
Through known effects can trace the secret cause—  
His mind possessing in a quiet state,  
Fearless of fortune and resigned to fate;  
And happy too is he who decks the bowers  
Of Sylvans, and adores the rural powers."  
1842

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## GLOSSARY OF ASTRONOMICAL TERMS, ETC.

- Aph.** — Aphellon . . . 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.
- El.** — elongation . . . apparent angular distance of a member of the solar system from the Sun as seen from the Earth.
- Inf.** — Inferior . . . Inferior conjunction is when the Planet is between the Sun and the Earth.
- Moon Runs High or Low** . . . day of month Moon Souths highest or lowest above the horizon.
- Opposition** . . . time when Sun, and Moon or Planet appear on opposite sides of the sky (elongation 180 degrees).
- Peri.** — Perigee . . . Moon reaches point in its orbit closest to Earth.
- Peri.** — Perihellon . . . 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.
- 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.

# To Patrons

This is the 169th 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 1961, or Atomic Year 17. At the very considerable risk of seeming brash and unduly immodest, we admit to having not only worked harder and longer on this issue than on any other but also to a certain pride that readers will not find in the past or present any pocket size almanac as beautiful, as comprehensive, or as interesting.

The introduction of color on some sixteen pages this year, much in the style of the ancient old world almanacs, is something we have looked forward to for years. The eleven page woodcut illustrated (32 cuts!) **Thos. Gray's Elegy** is a voice from the past we hope will be long heard. The transfer of all advertising from the 96 page body of reading matter will be as refreshing we trust to readers as the excellent reproduction afforded advertisers in their own coated paper section. In this you will also note a certain concern we have given this year to the good taste and usefulness of what advertising does appear.

As students of the national and world scene since the day of George Washington, the editors of this Almanac have watched many wars, catastrophes, and disasters come and go, not the least important of which was the War Between the States which began one hundred years ago. In these tragedies lies the story of man's long climb back up Heartbreak Hill and ever present hopes for salvation. Yet it has seemed to these editors his brave smile and whistle in the face of danger and disaster have urged victory to a greater degree than his cries of anguish and disillusionment. For this reason, modern scientific progress in the fields of atomic and missile warfare, fallout, space satellites, et al., which may well end all semblance of happy human existence is met with here by a smile and whistle rather than with foreboding.

The addition of Alaska and Hawaii to the roster of our States has posed for this Almanac a considerable problem in the making of it useful, astronomically, in all of the fifty states. You will find therefore a new kind of correction table here for the first time which will apply equally well all over. The brainchild of our astronomer, Loring B. Andrews, who first introduced here corrections for the 48 states, it will be found unique and exclusive with only this publication.

As in other years, Benjamin M. Rice has contributed the delightful Farm Calendars, Anecdotes and Pleasantries. Charles G. Abbott of the Smithsonian has given Old Abe a hand with his weather look-ahead. Hal Borland has come up with the poetry at the head of the Calendar Pages with the plea it be not confused with Old Abe's stubborn weather doggerel. The illustrations on pages 41, 42, and 43 are by Thomas Nast (1840-1902).

N.A.S., Pittsburg, Pa. The OFA weather forecast is not made by measuring squirrel's fur or hornet's wings, picking up oak apples, or wearing a monk's hood over a hair shirt. We don't mind having Old Abe quaint but we don't like to see him an object of ridicule. Pat, Mag, and J., New York: Unlike you, our poet is not a medical student. He begs leave to state he did not find **Gray's Anatomy** exactly suited to his rhyming talents. Mrs. C.R.F., Orville, Ohio. Yes, the signs were switched last year. How could, we ask, these symbols have remained applicable all these years, despite several changes in the calendar, to the same dates the Greeks and Romans used them for?

We are unable to find words or ways to express fully the gratitude this Almanac owes to the many without whose aid and interest it could not exist. 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,

*Wm. O. Thomas.*

1961

# Holidays

WEATHER

† Are recommended as "with pay" holidays — regardless of regular periods — for all commercial employes. (\*) Quite generally observed.

All dates are also included in abbreviated form in the Farm Calendars, pages . . . . (\*\*) State holidays only. (\*\*\*) Observed some places though probably not holidays.

- Jan. 1 (\*†) New Year's, Sun., Cold and clear.**  
 Jan. 8 (\*\*) Battle of New Orleans  
 Jan. 19 (\*\*) Robert E. Lee's Birthday (South)  
 Jan. 20 (D.C.) Inauguration Day  
 Jan. 26 (\*\*) MacArthur (Ark.)  
 Jan. 27 (\*\*) Arbor (Fla.)  
 Jan. 30 (\*\*) F. D. R.'s Day (Ky.)  
 Feb. 12 (\*) Lincoln's Birthday, (13 states), Sun., Stormy.  
 Feb. 14 (\*\*) Admission Day (Ariz.)  
 Feb. 14 (\*\*\*) Valentine's Day  
 Feb. 14 (\*\*) Mardi Gras (Ala., Fla., La.)  
 Feb. 15 (\*\*\*) Susan B. Anthony  
**Feb. 22 (\*†) George Washington's Birthday, Wed., Rain or snow.**  
 Mar. 1 (\*\*) State Day (Nebraska)  
 Mar. 2 (\*\*) Texas Ind. Day  
 Mar. 7 (\*\*) Burbank Day (Cal.)  
 Mar. 15 (\*\*) Jackson Day (Tenn.)  
 Mar. 17 (\*\*) St. Patrick's or Evaeuation Day (Boston)  
 Mar. 25 (\*\*) Maryland Day  
 Mar. 26 (\*\*) Kuhio Day  
 Mar. 30 (\*\*) Seward's Day  
 Mar. 31 (\*\*) Good Friday (Ark., Cal., Conn., Del., Fla., Ill., Ind., La., Md., Minn., N. J., N. D., Penn. & Tenn.) **Rain.**  
 Apr. 3 (\*\*) Easter Mon. (N. C.)  
 Apr. 12 (\*\*) Halifax Day (N. C.)  
 Apr. 13 (\*\*) Jefferson Day (Ala., Mo., Neb., Okla., Va.)  
 Apr. 14 (\*\*\*) Pan American Day  
 Apr. 19 (\*\*) Patriots' Day (Me., Mass.), Wed., **Cool, perhaps rain.**  
 Apr. 21 (\*\*) San Jacinto (Tex.)  
 Apr. 22 (\*\*) Okla. Day (Neb., Okla.)  
 Apr. 24 (\*\*) Fast Day (N. H.), Mon., **Cool, perhaps stormy.**  
 Apr. 26 (\*\*) Memorial Day (Ala., Fla., Ga., Miss.)  
 Apr. 28 (\*\*) Arbor (Utah)  
 Apr. 28 (\*\*\*) Nat'l Arbor Day  
 May 4 (\*\*) R. I. Indep. Day  
 May 10 (\*\*) Mem. Day (N. & S.C.)  
 May 14 (\*\*\*) Mother's Day  
 May 20 (\*\*) Mecklenburg (N. C.)  
 May 20 (\*\*) Armed Forces Day  
**May 30 (\*†) Decoration or Memorial Day, Tues., Clear, warm.**  
 June 3 (\*\*) Jefferson Davis Day (Ala., Fla., Ga., Ky., La., Miss., S. C., Tenn., Tex.)  
 June 11 (\*\*) Kamehameha Day  
 June 14 (\*\*) Flag (Mo. & Pa.)  
 June 15 (\*\*) Pioneer Day (Idaho)  
 June 17 (\*\*) Bunker Hill (Suffolk Co., Mass.), Sat., Stormy.  
 June 18 (\*\*\*) Father's Day  
 June 20 (\*\*) West Virginia Day  
**July 4 (\*†) Indep., Tues., Hot.**  
 July 13 (\*\*) Forrest's (Tenn.)  
 July 24 (\*\*) Pioneer Day (Utah)  
 Aug. 1 (\*\*) Colorado Day  
 Aug. 14 (\*\*) Victory (Ark., R. I.)  
 Aug. 16 (\*\*) Bennington, Vt. Bat.  
 Aug. 30 (\*\*) Huey Long (La.)  
**Sept. 4 (\*†) Labor Day, Mon., Fine.**  
 Sept. 9 (\*\*) Admission Day (Cal.)  
 Sept. 12 (\*\*) Defender's (Md.)  
 Sept. 16 (\*\*) Cherokee (Okla.)  
 Sept. 17 (\*\*\*) Citizenship Day  
 Sept. 22 (\*\*\*) Am. Indian Day  
 Oct. 2 (\*\*) Missouri Day  
 Oct. 10 (\*\*) Okla. Hist. Day  
 Oct. 11 (\*\*) Pulaski Day (Neb.)  
**Oct. 12 (\*†) Columbus (All states except 10), Thurs., Fine.**  
 Oct. 18 (\*\*) Alaska Day  
 Oct. 24 (\*\*\*) United Nations Day  
 Oct. 31 (\*\*) Nevada Day  
 Nov. 1 (\*\*) All Saints' Day (La.)  
 Nov. 4 (\*\*) Will Rogers (Okla.)  
 Nov. 11 (\*†) Veterans' (All states except 4) Sat., **Clear in east.**  
 Nov. 18 (\*\*\*) Sadie Hawkins Day  
 Nov. 23 (\*\*) Repudiation (Md.)  
**Nov. 23 (\*†) Thanksgiving Day, Thurs., Storms.**  
 Dec. 7 (\*\*) Delaware Day  
 Dec. 10 (\*\*) Wyoming Day  
 Dec. 15 (\*\*\*) Bill of Rights Day  
 Dec. 21 (\*\*\*) Forefather's Day  
**Dec. 25 (\*†) Christmas Day, Mon., Very cold.**

## LONG HOLIDAY WEEKENDS, 1961

The year 1961 promises only four really long weekends — Independence Day, Tuesday, July 4; Labor Day, Monday, September 4; Thanksgiving, Thursday, November 23; and Christmas, Monday, December 25. New Year's and Lincoln's Day fall on Sundays; Washington's, Memorial and Columbus Day on, respectively, Wednesday, Tuesday, and Thursday. Christmas, 1960, falls on Sunday.

# Weather Forecast

*(Applies to Boston but will work for other places by subtracting one day for each Time Zone west, by reading five deg. lower temperature for every 100 miles north of 42 Lat. N. or 5 deg. higher for every 100 mi. South of 42 Lat. N. and by considering every 1000 feet of altitude is five degrees cooler.)*

This is June 1, 1960. On page 7 you will note how the forecast for last year compared with the actual weather. Herewith are Abe Weatherwise's summaries for 1961. The verses on pages 11-33 represent his own words — the data here just the prose translation. His friend, C. G. Abbott of the Smithsonian Institution, has sent him his plus or minus estimates of rainfall in various cities through 1967 in 4-month intervals. He feels this will also be of interest, and it appears on Page 6.

**THE WINTER** (Nov., Dec. 1960, Jan., Feb., Mar. 1961) will be colder than last year and slightly colder than average. There will be 52.5" of snow, 19.68" total precipitation, and for these five months an average temperature of just under 30°. Look for a cold November, snowy December, very cold January, warm but snowstruck February, and a cold but not too snowy March.

**NOVEMBER, 1960** (37.5 deg., 1.3" snow, 4.0" precip.) Expect a gale about the 9th, snow near the 14th. **DECEMBER, 1960** (29.8 deg. 10.0" snow, 4.25" precip.). Northeast storm first week, snow and cold around 17th, warm Christmas, blizzard end of month. **JANUARY, 1961** (23.7 deg., 6.6" snow, 3.9" precip.). First week hurricane winds followed by light snow, 15th may bring floods, 16-22 warm storm of some violence, January thaw 23rd, then cold. **FEBRUARY, 1961** (25.5 deg., 20.0" snow, 4.5" precip.). First week cold gales, second week milder followed by northeast storm and snow which keeps returning until about the 25th. **MARCH, 1961** (30.1 deg., 14.6" snow, 3.03" precip.). First two weeks cold and snows. Final half, rain with at least one tornado.

**THE SPRING** (April and May) will be early and, if there is such a thing, normal or average — though both months will be on the damp side. Average temperature 49.3 deg., rainfall total 8.0" for the two months. **APRIL** (43.9 deg., 2.0" snow, 4.0" precip.). First two weeks, rain and fog. Third week, cool and rainy. Last week, no ice in lakes, cool, and one good thunderstorm. **MAY** (54.6 deg., 4.0" rain). Nothing exciting or very good until last three days, which will be hot and fair.

**THE SUMMER** (June, July, August) will be, on the whole, rainy and will not break any heat records. Average temperature 66.3 deg., rainfall total for the three months, 14.5". **JUNE** (63.1 deg., 4.4" rain). Watch out for easterly storm first week, a warm spell (13-19), and hurricane winds on the 20th. Last ten days fine but may hold a shower or two. **JULY** (68.8 deg., 4.8" rain). Nothing much to worry about here except bad lightning and rain last three days. **AUGUST** (66.9 deg., 5.3" rain). Early days warm and sultry, followed by rain (10-18); but watch out for a bad storm (19-22). Last week is cool.

**THE FALL** (September and October) will be warm and relatively excellent vacation weather. Average temperature 55.2 deg., rainfall total for the two months 5.0". **SEPTEMBER** (61.4 deg., 4.1" precip.). Nothing alarming but easterly storm (19-23) will cool things off. **OCTOBER** (50.0 deg., 1.8" precip.). A northeaster coming in on the 16th will end in snow flurries on the 22nd.

**THE YEAR, 1961**, should have an average monthly temperature of 45.4 degrees, which is 1.5 degrees cooler than normal — the cooler temperatures falling in January, March, October, and December. The precipitation (rain and snow) will run 46.63 inches — which is .72 inches above average. Deficiencies occur in January and March, as well as in the last three months of the year, so that February, and April through September, become real wet. **ON THE WHOLE, A GOOD YEAR FOR ALMOST ANY ENTERPRISE.**

## PREDICTED DEPARTURES FROM NORMAL PRECIPITATION, 1960 - 1967

Courtesy C. G. ABBOT, Smithsonian Institution

No provision is made herewith for unpredictable severe weather extremes. Average correlation expectancy will be approximately 60%. This table is based on 1950-1958 observational averages of sunspot activity, lag, and actual weather records. Three forecasts for each city for each of the years are given; viz., Jan.-Apr.; May-Aug.; Sept.-Dec. Example; the row of percentages opposite Abilene covers Jan.-Apr.; the next row beneath, May-Aug.; etc. The "-19" first seen means Jan.-Apr. 1960 precipitation at Abilene was to be 19% below normal.

For "Long Range Forecast of U.S. Precipitation," send \$1.25 to Smithsonian Institution, Washington 25, D.C.

City	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Abilene, Tex.	-19	+52	+ 8	+47	+ 3	+26	+37	+28
	- 3	-28	-20	+ 1	+14	+35	-40	+ 6
	+43	0	- 8	-17	-47	-23	+ 1	- 5
Bismarck, N. D.	+13	+ 2	-15	-37	+45	+15	- 5	+ 5
	-10	- 1	-10	+21	-33	+10	-23	+17
	+ 2	+ 2	+15	+17	+ 5	+29	-21	+26
Denver, Colo.	+ 8	+13	-80	-11	+14	+44	+16	+ 3
	-21	+18	-37	-16	+39	+12	-32	+20
	+21	+ 2	-15	- 7	+ 9	-52	+37	+14
Salt Lake, Utah	-13	-40	-35	-15	- 5	+24	- 8	-30
	+22	-26	+31	+15	+32	-14	-22	-34
	+22	+12	+20	-29	-16	+44	+29	+18
Helena, Mont.	-44	+38	-30	- 1	-41	- 4	- 9	+20
	+12	- 5	+ 9	+15	+28	+67	- 7	+ 2
	+38	+ 3	+ 2	-39	+ 3	+28	+27	+56
Spokane, Wash.	+23	-36	-56	-15	+49	+27	+ 1	- 6
	+46	- 5	+18	-33	+15	-43	-18	- 2
	+ 3	+ 7	+10	+25	+61	+47	+ 2	+ 7
Albany, Ore.	+ 3	+ 8	+ 7	+ 1	+53	-17	+15	-35
	+48	- 4	+ 8	-19	-29	+ 3	+11	-19
	+30	- 3	+19	-11	+ 3	+83	+21	-15
Sacramento, Cal.	+38	+86	+20	+33	+52	+82	+63	+51
	-31	-58	-39	-88	-63	-30	-116	-14
	+69	-22	+41	+ 6	+19	+71	- 3	-38
Omaha, Neb.	+ 9	+24	-18	-59	+ 1	+20	+13	+26
	+ 6	- 4	-10	+22	+17	-27	-15	-15
	+21	+ 1	+21	-25	+27	-48	+ 8	+15
Independence, Kans.	+19	- 6	-50	-41	-14	+ 1	+15	+10
	+45	+20	+ 3	-13	+17	+42	-42	0
	+35	- 7	-24	+25	-19	+13	+ 7	+32
Little Rock, Ark.	+ 1	-21	-16	+33	+28	+61	+45	- 9
	+19	-16	-21	-39	+ 7	-21	- 8	-38
	+34	+31	+19	-35	-50	-44	0	+35
St. Paul, Minn.	-11	- 1	0	+14	+ 5	+47	+18	-10
	+21	+29	-24	- 4	+24	-15	-28	+12
	+ 6	- 9	-21	-16	+16	-37	-30	-14
Madison, Wis.	-39	+ 9	- 4	-28	-13	+ 9	-46	+30
	+ 2	+26	+ 4	+20	- 9	+ 1	-29	+21
	0	+20	- 2	+ 5	+ 8	+16	+11	+ 4
St. Louis, Mo.	+ 2	+ 6	-41	-64	-47	-10	+36	-11
	+ 7	+49	-21	+ 6	-24	+ 5	-38	+26
	+11	+17	-38	+18	+33	-39	+36	+26
Cincinnati, Ohio	-49	- 5	-19	+53	-24	+60	+61	-44
	+53	+55	+ 4	+23	-38	+46	-22	-13
	-20	+ 8	- 7	-19	0	- 1	-23	+ 7
Detroit, Mich.	- 2	-29	-11	-49	-11	-36	- 2	- 6
	+ 6	+14	+ 1	+30	+33	- 1	+61	+ 6
	+32	+23	+ 8	-25	-48	+22	+49	- 7
Salisbury, N. C.	-110	- 9	-41	+ 3	-19	+44	+40	+32
	-13	+14	-29	-13	-14	+ 7	-38	+ 8
	-23	+36	-11	+ 8	-11	-15	+ 1	+18
Charleston, S. C.	+31	+27	-12	-30	- 7	+23	+39	0
	+18	+30	-33	-21	+12	-42	-42	+33
	-34	-11	+ 6	-14	+ 1	- 7	- 7	+ 4
Washington, D. C.	- 1	-22	+21	-54	+46	+20	-19	-12
	+26	-11	-36	+ 9	+12	+37	-10	+32
	-23	+ 2	- 8	+24	+ 7	- 9	-20	+ 6
Rochester, N. Y.	+ 1	-17	- 7	+ 1	-47	+12	+52	-35
	+28	- 4	-12	+33	-14	+13	+ 6	-32
	+ 4	+22	0	-10	- 5	+19	- 4	+23
Albany, N. Y.	+21	+ 3	+ 5	- 1	- 5	+11	+12	-15
	+10	+19	- 4	- 7	-35	- 2	+ 2	+18
	+ 9	- 7	- 4	-16	- 1	+23	-22	+ 7
Eastport, Me.	-29	+ 7	- 6	-44	- 8	-63	-25	-29
	+16	+16	+14	+11	+23	- 3	+68	-31
	-40	+19	0	+10	+13	+34	- 6	+ 1



# Last Winter's Weather

The Weather Forecast made by Abe Weatherwise (see page 11, 1960 OFA) for last winter's (Nov. through Mar.) weather at the Blue Hill Observatory in Milton (near Boston, Mass.) was more successful than ever. He called for a winter "warmer than last year." It was — by 12½%. He specified "close to average temperature." It was. He expected "more snow and rain." Blue Hill had 11.3" more snow and over 6" more precipitation. His 45-inch "total precipitation" was almost exactly on the button. He slipped up only in calling for an average temperature of 46 degrees; the actual was 32.4. If he is given zero for the one error, his score is an even 80%. On the same basis, the U.S.W.B.'s 30-day forecast for Boston was 50% correct.

Month by month, the comparisons are more difficult to be fair about. For example, the U.S.W.B.'s 30-day forecast of temperature for Boston for November was "below normal" — or below their normal corrected reading of 43.6 degrees. The actual temperature at Logan Airport was 44.4 degrees. On the other hand, their forecast of "heavy precipitation" for that month meant "over 4.46 inches." The actual total was 4.20 inches at Logan. If one would be literal — and we understand these figures correctly — U.S.W.B.'s score for November is 0. The OFA called for a temperature average of between 38 and 42 degrees at Blue Hill. The actual was 40.9. The OFA called for "traces of snow," which there were. The OFA suggested 1-4" of rain; there were 5.13 inches. The OFA's score was, therefore, 66⅔%. Liars can figure, and figures can lie, but it does look, on the whole, as if Abe Weatherwise is turning out for 35¢ just as satisfactory long-range forecasts as is the U.S.W.B. for the thousands of dollars of taxpayers' money it collects.

Abe's forecasts for the weather to occur in each of 4 to 6 periods of each month are unique. No other long-range forecast can be said to be comparable, or even remotely as successful. For last winter, these forecasts were verified in the following percentages of success: Nov. 75%, Dec. 70%, Jan. 85%, Feb. 100%, and March 92%. Which does not say that Old Abe hit every winter storm exactly — it just says that the weather he expected for the periods indicated came up in these percentages. He did not foretell certain major storms, and some he did expect did not come. It is also true that some of his forecasts for Blue Hill failed to eventuate there but did not become successful had these been made for points as far away as Tennessee, Illinois, and even off the coast of Nova Scotia. His truly remarkable foresight is seen in the heavy rains of June and July 1959. Abe, and only Abe, was the one to foresee these.

Grandpa, however, won't have too much to crow about in the winter of 1959-60. In Western Washington (Nov. 17-23) there were disastrous rains and floods; Dec. 14-16 came up with record snows in New Mexico; the last half of January left snow drifts across the country of anywhere from a foot to twelve feet deep, as did the week of February 12-18. March 3 and 4 also found most of the United States stormbound. There was skiing in Tennessee on Valentine's Day, and on March 21 Florida and Boston basked in the same lovely warm first day of Spring — a cool 37 degrees in both places.

**Bold Face Dates 1 9 6 0 Best Fishing Days**

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	-	1	2	3	4	5	6	-	-	1	2	3	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	28	29	-	-	-	-	-	27	28	29	30	31	-	-	24	25	26	27	28	29	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	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

**Bold Face Dates 1 9 6 1 Best Fishing Days**

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	5	6	7	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1			
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	16	17	18	19	20	21	22			
29	30	31	-	-	-	-	26	27	28	-	-	-	-	26	27	28	29	30	31	-	23	24	25	26	27	28	29			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-			
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	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	3	4	5			
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	13	14	15	16	17	18	19			
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	20	21	22	23	24	25	26			
28	29	30	31	-	-	-	25	26	27	28	29	30	-	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	27	28	29	30	31	-	-			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	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	2	3	4	5	6	7	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23			
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	29	30	31	-	-	-	-	26	27	28	29	30	-	-	24	25	26	27	28	29	30			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-			

**1 9 6 2**

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	5	6	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
28	29	30	31	-	-	-	25	26	27	28	-	-	-	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	29	30	-	-	-	-	-		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
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	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	-	-	-	1	2	3	4		
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		
27	28	29	30	31	-	-	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	29	30	31	-	-	-	-	26	27	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	2	3	4	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	28	29	30	31	-	-	-	25	26	27	28	29	30	-	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		
30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	31	-	-	-	-	-		

# Introduction

## STANDARD TIME IS USED THROUGHOUT THIS ALMANAC

Add 1 hr April 30, (deduct it Oct. 29) for Daylight Saving Time  
For States which retain September D.S.T. Closing Date, Deduct it Sept. 24.

### Chronological Cycles for 1961.

Golden Number . . . . . 5	Solar Cycle . . . . . 10	Roman Indiction . . . 14
Epact . . . . . 13	Dominical Letter* . . A	Year of Julian Period 6674

\*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.

### Movable Feasts and Fasts for 1961.

Septuagesima Sun. Jan. 29	Good Friday Mar. 31	Whitsunday May 21
Shrove Sunday Feb. 12	Easter Sunday Apr. 2	Trinity Sunday May 28
Ash Wednesday Feb. 15	Low Sunday Apr. 9	Corpus Christi June 1
1st Sun. in Lent Feb. 19	Rogation Sun. May 7	1st Sunday in Advent Dec. 3
Palm Sunday Mar. 26	Ascension Day May 11	

### THE SEASONS OF 1961

Winter (1960) December 21	3.27 P.M. (Sun enters Capricornus)
Spring (1961) March 20	3.32 P.M. (Sun enters Aries)
Summer June 21	10.30 A.M. (Sun enters Cancer)
Fall September 22	1.43 A.M. (Sun enters Libra)
Winter December 21	9.20 P.M. (Sun enters Capricornus)

### Names and Characters of the Principal Planets.

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

### Names and Characters of the Aspects.

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

### CALENDAR PAGE EXPLANATIONS AND SIGNS

On the right hand pages you will find every now and again the symbols given above conjoined in groups of three to give you what is happening in the heavens. See Glossary, Page 2. Example: ☉ ♃ ☾ on page 21 opposite June 2 means Saturn and the Moon are on that day in conjunction, or nearest to each other. See also pages 81-85 which explain how you may correct pages 11-33 for use anywhere in the U.S.A.

### THE MOON, THE ZODIAC, THE WEATHER

This ALMANAC is not easily produced. There are some 400,000 calculations which must be made, and verified. Before use, therefore, a thorough study of the explanations and cross references is recommended. Queries must be accompanied by stamped addressed reply envelope.

The LONG RANGE FORECASTS about the weather appear in prose on page 5 and in verse, *in italics*, on pages 11 through 33. Opposite October 9 to 15, on Page 29, you will note: "Rise and shine, the weather's fine." which means the Almanac expects this kind of weather during this period . . . in the Boston area. For adjustments to other localities see pages 5 and 80.

For those interested in the INFLUENCE OF THE MOON, ZODIAC, etc. fishermen will appreciate page 8 where the best Moon Dates for fishing are given; also when the Moon is in CNC, SCO, or PSC (pages 10-32) is most favorable. The columns (pages 10-32) on Moon Rise and Set should be especially valuable. This is information carried *only* by this Almanac. Planters should consult Page 36. and the signs CNC, LIB, and SCO; brush cutters the full and last quarters of the Moon; post setters and women wanting permanent waves, TAU, LEO, and AQR. For tooth extraction, G'M, VIR, SGR, CAP, and PSC seem best. Such superstitions of course have no sensible value, but these are all here for those who believe they have.

A full coverage of zodiacal and daily saws is given in Part II, beginning on Page 40.

1961]

## JANUARY, FIRST MONTH.

## ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.			Days.			Days.			Days.			Days.		
	0	/	Days.	0	/	Days.	0	/	Days.	0	/	Days.	0	/	Days.
1	22	s.	59	7		22 20	13		21 26	19		20 18	25		18 54
2	22		54	8		22 12	14		21 16	20		20 04	26		18 39
3	22		48	9		22 04	15		21 04	21		19 50	27		18 23
4	22		42	10		21 55	16		20 53	22		19 37	28		18 08
5	22		35	11		21 46	17		20 42	23		19 24	29		17 51
6	22		28	12		21 36	18		20 30	24		19 10	30		17 35

○ Full Moon, 1st day, 6 h. 06 m., evening, E.

☾ Last Quarter, 9th day, 10 h. 03 m., evening, E.

● New Moon, 16th day, 4 h. 30 m., evening, W.

☽ First quarter, 23rd day, 11 h. 14 m., morning, E.

○ Full Moon, 31st day, 1 h. 47 m., evening, E.

KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE, PAGES 81-85, FOR ALL POINTS OUTSIDE NEW ENGLAND

Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of Week	☀		Key	☾		Key	Length of Days	1st Last	Full Sea, Boston.		☽	Key	☽		Key	☽	☽
			Rises	h. m.		Sets	h. m.				Morn	Eve			Rises	h. m.			
1	1	<b>A</b>	7 13	0 4 23	C	9 10	12	10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	4 <sup>P</sup> <sub>M</sub> 32	E	6 <sup>A</sup> <sub>M</sub> 37	M	CNC	15				
2	2	M.	7 13	0 4 24	C	9 11	12	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	5 23	E	7 23	M	—	—				
3	3	Tu.	7 13	0 4 25	C	9 12	11	—	0	6 16	E	8 04	M	CNC	16				
4	4	W.	7 13	0 4 26	C	9 13	11	0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	7 11	F	8 41	L	LEO	17				
5	5	Th.	7 13	0 4 27	D	9 14	10	1	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	8 09	G	9 15	L	LEO	18				
6	6	Fr.	7 13	N 4 28	D	9 15	10	1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2	9 07	G	9 46	K	VIR	19				
7	7	Sa.	7 13	N 4 29	D	9 16	9	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	10 05	H	10 16	J	VIR	20				
8	8	<b>A</b>	7 13	N 4 30	D	9 17	9	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	11 <sup>P</sup> <sub>M</sub> 05	I	10 45	I	VIR	21				
9	9	M.	7 12	N 4 31	D	9 18	8	4	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	—	—	11 14	H	LIB	22				
10	10	Tu.	7 12	N 4 32	D	9 20	8	5	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	12 <sup>A</sup> <sub>M</sub> 07	J	11 <sup>A</sup> <sub>M</sub> 45	G	LIB	23				
11	11	W.	7 12	N 4 33	D	9 21	8	5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 10	K	12 <sup>P</sup> <sub>M</sub> 20	G	SCO	24				
12	12	Th.	7 12	N 4 34	D	9 22	7	6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2 16	L	12 58	F	SCO	25				
13	13	Fr.	7 11	N 4 35	D	9 24	7	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	3 24	M	1 42	E	SGR	26				
14	14	Sa.	7 11	N 4 36	D	9 25	7	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	9	4 32	M	2 35	E	SGR	27				
15	15	<b>A</b>	7 10	N 4 37	D	9 27	6	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10	5 37	M	3 36	E	CAP	28				
16	16	M.	7 10	N 4 39	D	9 29	6	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	11	6 37	M	4 44	E	CAP	29				
17	17	Tu.	7 09	N 4 40	D	9 30	6	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	7 31	M	5 57	F	AQR	1				
18	18	W.	7 09	N 4 41	D	9 32	5	—	0	8 17	L	7 10	F	AQR	2				
19	19	Th.	7 08	N 4 42	D	9 34	5	0 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1	8 58	K	8 23	G	PSC	3				
20	20	Fr.	7 08	N 4 43	D	9 36	5	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	9 35	J	9 33	H	PSC	4				
21	21	Sa.	7 07	N 4 45	D	9 38	4	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	10 08	I	10 40	J	ARI	5				
22	22	<b>A</b>	7 06	N 4 46	D	9 40	4	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	10 41	H	11 <sup>P</sup> <sub>M</sub> 46	J	ARI	6				
23	23	M.	7 06	N 4 47	D	9 42	4	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	11 14	G	—	—	TAU	7				
24	24	Tu.	7 05	N 4 49	D	9 44	4	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	11 <sup>A</sup> <sub>M</sub> 46	F	12 <sup>A</sup> <sub>M</sub> 48	K	TAU	8				
25	25	W.	7 04	M 4 50	E	9 46	3	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	12 <sup>P</sup> <sub>M</sub> 22	F	1 49	L	G'M	9				
26	26	Th.	7 03	M 4 51	E	9 48	3	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 01	E	2 46	M	G'M	10				
27	27	Fr.	7 02	M 4 52	E	9 50	3	8	8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 43	E	3 42	M	G'M	11				
28	28	Sa.	7 01	M 4 54	E	9 52	3	8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 29	E	4 33	M	CNC	12				
29	29	<b>A</b>	7 00	M 4 55	E	9 55	3	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	3 19	E	5 20	M	CNC	13				
30	30	M.	6 59	M 4 56	E	9 57	2	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	4 11	E	6 03	M	LEO	14				
31	31	Tu.	6 58	M 4 57	E	9 59	2	11	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	5 <sup>P</sup> <sub>M</sub> 05	F	6 <sup>A</sup> <sub>M</sub> 41	M	—	—				



The lean-wolf wind is coursing days and time  
 Across the naked hills; at night it howls  
 The moon, as cold as interstellar rime;  
 Snow comes on wings as silent as an owl's.  
 The sun now turns and slowly climbs the sky.  
 But Winter scowls and shows a bleary eye.

D. M.	D. W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	A	Circumcision. The "Wolf" full moon {10.1 8.8	<i>The</i>
2	M.	[1st. Cruns high ♂♂♂] {10.1 8.9	<i>cold is</i>
3	Tu.	in If sun is red {10.1	<i>bold</i>
4	W.	⊕ Apo. better stay in bed {—	<i>while</i>
5	Th.	5th ♂♂♂ ♀♀♀ Sup. ♂♂♂ {8.9 9.8	<i>winds</i>
6	Fr.	12th Take down Xmas greens Tides {8.9 9.5	<i>two</i>
7	Sa.	Epip. Cold and cruel 1857 Tides {8.9 9.5	<i>storms</i>
8	A	The Alex Lavalley first to pass thru Panama Canal, 1914	<i>unfold.</i>
9	M.	1st S. a. Ep. ⊕ Eq. La. Sun rises earlier {9.0 8.8	<i>Touch up</i>
10	Tu.	Plough M. "Not of his own suffering died he - M. Joy - 1821" Tides {9.1 8.7	<i>the</i>
11	W.	♂h⊙ ♂ψ♂ R.I. Thaw 1790 {9.4 8.7	<i>fire,</i>
12	Th.	⊕ in at 12 Iron first made Peri. noon with coal - Pa. - 1839	<i>sire.</i>
13	Fr.	Famous Orgy Packet Colomba 1845 Tides {10.2 9.1	<i>No</i>
14	Sa.	St. Hil. "Coldest day of the year" Tides {10.8 9.5	<i>buds,</i>
15	A	2nd a. Ep. ⊕ rides low {11.3 10.0	<i>just</i>
16	M.	⊕ in New Year for Druids Tides {11.7 10.4	<i>floods.</i>
17	Tu.	Long Island 1857 Highest A.M. high tide {11.9 10.6	<i>Stays</i>
18	W.	Sound Highest P.M. high frozen tide W. 7-28 & 8-26 {11.9	<i>warm</i>
19	Th.	Beware of wars over cocktalls or tea tomorrow So. Hol. {10.7 11.7	<i>but</i>
20	Fr.	INAUGURATION DAY ♂♀⊙ watch	
21	Sa.	⊕ on 39 out of 40 Eq. D. Edinburgh 1647 {10.5 10.6	<i>this</i>
22	A	3rda. Ep. If clear a good year {10.2 9.9	<i>storm.</i>
23	M.	Joseph and Mary were married on this day Tides {9.8 9.8	<i>A</i>
24	Tu.	The Maine ordered to Havana 1898 Tides {9.6 8.7	<i>few</i>
25	W.	St. Paul If clear betides happy year {9.4 8.4	<i>hours'</i>
26	Th.	The secession of Alabama, 1861 Ark. Hol. Tides {9.8 8.2	<i>thaw,</i>
27	Fr.	Edison pat. 1880 his incand. lamp Fla. Hol. Tides {9.8 8.2	<i>then</i>
28	Sa.	⊕ runs high ♂♂♂ sec. 1861 Louisiana Gr. El. {9.5 8.3	<i>real</i>
29	A	Septuagesima ♀ E. Gr. El. {—	<i>cold</i>
30	M.	John Thomas jumped 7 ft. 1 1/2 1960 Ky. ⊕ Apo. {—	<i>and</i>
31	Tu.	The "Snow" full moon Cold 1815 Tides {9.8 8.9	<i>raw.</i>

For Squire Brown there is only one definition of being old: when a man is incapable of any action at all. "Buried in the winter and dug up in the spring." is the way Squire puts it. I know that he is well past his three score and ten, but still fully capable of action. He did speak about retiring, (which has nothing at all to do with getting old). A "retired" countryman probably rises as early as usual, for he's convinced that the day has gone to hell after five o'clock. He was brought up that way, and he will die with that conviction. But when a countryman "retires," he automatically takes to himself certain indulgences he has had little time for before: he will take cat naps whenever and wherever he chooses; he will sit in sunny places and hold court and be respected as an oracle; he will know every one else's business and make a nuisance of himself with his free advice.

But he is a whimsical man and will do it with his own variations. He says he intends to let his hair and beard grow and sell them. His great-grandfather did this very successfully he says. It kept the old gentleman in tobacco money. Squire's place in the sun is to be the bench outside the kitchen so he can always know what's cooking and advise his son's wife on whatever is necessary. He sends A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

1961]

## FEBRUARY, SECOND MONTH.

## ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.		0 /		Days.		0 /		Days.		0 /		Days.		0 /	
	1	17s.	01	7	15	13	13	13	16	19	11	11	25	9	00	
2	16	44	8	14	54	14	12	56	20	10	49	26	8	37		
3	16	26	9	14	35	15	12	35	21	10	27	27	8	15		
4	16	09	10	14	16	16	12	14	22	10	06	28	7	52		
5	15	50	11	13	56	17	11	53	23	9	45					
6	15	32	12	13	36	18	11	32	24	9	22					

☾ Last Quarter, 8th day, 11 h. 50 m., morning, W.

● New Moon, 15th day, 3 h. 11 m., morning, E.

☽ First Quarter, 22nd day, 3 h. 35 m., morning, W.

KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE, PAGES 81-85, FOR ALL POINTS OUTSIDE NEW ENGLAND

Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of Week	☀ Rises h. m.	☀ Key	☀ Sets h. m.	☀ Key	Length of Days h. m.	Sun Fast m.	Full Sea, Boston. Morn. Eve. h. h.	☾ Rises h. m.	☾ Key	☾ Sets h. m.	☾ Key	☾ Place	☾ Age	
32	1	W.	6 57	M	4 59	E	10 01	2	11½	—	F	6 <sup>P</sup> <sub>M</sub> 02	F	7 <sup>A</sup> <sub>M</sub> 17	L	LEO 15
33	2	Th.	6 56	M	5 00	E	10 04	2	0	0¼	G	7 00	G	7 49	K	LEO 16
34	3	Fr.	6 55	M	5 01	E	10 06	2	0¾	0	H	7 59	H	8 19	J	VIR 17
35	4	Sa.	6 54	M	5 03	E	10 09	2	1¼	1½	I	8 58	I	8 49	J	VIR 18
36	5	<b>A</b>	6 53	M	5 04	E	10 11	2	2	2¼	J	9 58	J	9 18	I	LIB 19
37	6	M.	6 52	M	5 05	E	10 13	2	2½	3	K	11 <sup>P</sup> <sub>M</sub> 00	K	9 48	H	LIB 20
38	7	Tu.	6 51	M	5 07	E	10 16	2	3½	3¾	—	—	—	10 19	G	SCO 22
39	8	W.	6 50	L	5 08	F	10 18	1	4¼	4¾	L	12 <sup>A</sup> <sub>M</sub> 03	L	10 55	F	SCO 23
40	9	Th.	6 48	L	5 09	F	10 21	1	5¼	5¾	L	11 <sup>A</sup> <sub>M</sub> 35	L	11 35	E	SGR 24
41	10	Fr.	6 47	L	5 11	F	10 24	1	6	6¾	M	12 <sup>P</sup> <sub>M</sub> 22	M	12 22	E	SGR 25
42	11	Sa.	6 46	L	5 12	F	10 26	1	7¼	7¾	M	1 16	M	1 16	E	SGR 26
43	12	<b>A</b>	6 45	L	5 13	F	10 29	1	8¼	8¾	M	2 19	M	2 19	E	CAP 27
44	13	M.	6 43	L	5 14	F	10 31	1	9	9¾	M	3 28	M	3 28	E	AQR 28
45	14	Tu.	6 42	L	5 16	F	10 34	1	10	10½	L	4 41	L	4 41	F	AQR 29
46	15	W.	6 40	L	5 17	F	10 37	2	11	11½	L	5 56	L	5 56	G	PSC 0
47	16	Th.	6 39	L	5 18	F	10 39	2	11¾	—	K	7 28	K	7 08	H	PSC 1
48	17	Fr.	6 38	L	5 20	F	10 42	2	0¼	0¾	J	8 04	J	8 20	I	ARI 2
49	18	Sa.	6 36	L	5 21	F	10 45	2	1¼	1½	I	9 28	I	9 28	J	ARI 3
50	19	<b>A</b>	6 35	L	5 22	F	10 47	2	2	2½	H	10 35	H	10 35	K	TAU 5
51	20	M.	6 33	L	5 23	G	10 50	2	2¾	3¼	G	11 <sup>P</sup> <sub>M</sub> 38	G	11 38	L	TAU 6
52	21	Tu.	6 32	K	5 25	G	10 53	2	3¾	4¼	F	—	—	—	—	TAU 7
53	22	W.	6 30	K	5 26	G	10 56	2	4½	5¼	E	12 <sup>A</sup> <sub>M</sub> 38	E	12 38	L	G'M 8
54	23	Th.	6 29	K	5 27	G	10 58	2	5½	6¼	E	11 <sup>A</sup> <sub>M</sub> 41	E	1 35	M	G'M 9
55	24	Fr.	6 27	K	5 28	G	11 01	3	6½	7¼	E	12 <sup>P</sup> <sub>M</sub> 25	E	2 27	M	CNC 10
56	25	Sa.	6 26	K	5 30	G	11 04	3	7½	8¼	E	3 16	E	3 16	M	CNC 11
57	26	<b>A</b>	6 24	K	5 31	G	11 07	3	8¼	9	E	4 01	E	4 01	M	LEO 12
58	27	M.	6 23	K	5 32	G	11 09	3	9¼	9¾	E	4 42	E	4 42	M	LEO 13
59	28	Tu.	6 21	K	5 33	G	11 12	3	9¾	10¼	F	3 <sup>P</sup> <sub>M</sub> 55	F	5 <sup>A</sup> <sub>M</sub> 18	L	LEO 14



The wary rabbit and the white-foot mouse  
 Know all twelve rooms of the year's big house;  
 The woodchuck, sleeping the months away,  
 Knows eight, at most. And so I say,  
 When the time's at hand for prophecy,  
 You take the woodchuck. As for me,  
 I'll put my faith in a baby rabbit  
 Or a deer mouse clad in white-foot habit.

D.M.	D.W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	W.	<b>St. Bridget</b> ♂♂ Tides {9.9	<i>Shorten</i>
2	Th.	<b>Pur. M.</b> Gd. Hog If clear {9.0 Day don't cheer {9.9	<i>sail</i>
3	Fr.	4 Chaplains Boston Harbor {9.2 Day frozen over 1844 {9.8	<i>for</i>
4	Sa.	Good day for marriage Tides {9.3 or the repair of ships {9.7	<i>this</i>
5	A	<b>Sex. S.</b> ♂ Stat. ♀ on {9.3 in R.A. ♀ Eq. {9.7	<i>whale</i>
6	M.	♂ Gr. El. All rivers, harbors ♀ E. frozen No. of Va. 1830	<i>of a</i>
7	Tu.	Watches & sun dials almost agree (7-14) ♂♀♄	<i>gale.</i>
8	W.	Boy Scouts Connie id. 1910 Mack d. 1956	<i>Nankeens</i>
9	Th.	Schrs. Alianza, Florida, and Glendon all ashore 1896	<i>are</i>
10	Fr.	Jeff. Davis elected {9.9 Conf. President 1861 {8.8	<i>out, the</i>
11	Sa.	♄ Stat. ♀ in R.A. ♀ low [12th Stat. in R.A.]	<i>storm</i>
12	A	<b>Quin. S.</b> Lincoln's Birthday ♂♂☉	<i>clouds</i>
13	M.	♄♄♄♄♄♄♄♄ Tides {11.2 {10.1	<i>shout.</i>
14	Tu.	Shrove St. Mardi Hol. ♂ in Tues. Val. Gras. Ariz. ♄ Peri.	<i>Wind</i>
15	W.	<b>Ash W.</b> Lent Total eclipse begins of the sun	<i>from</i>
16	Th.	Auld Deer Tides {11.8	<i>east not</i>
17	Fr.	World on First ship {11.1 Prayer ♄ Eq. Suez 1867 {11.6	<i>good</i>
18	Sa.	The devil is high ♂♀♄♄♄♄♄♄♄♄	<i>for man</i>
19	A	<b>1st S. L.</b> Aaron Burr Tides {10.8 arr. 1807 {10.5	
20	M.	Blizzards of 1717, 1846, 1921, 1929, 1934, 1960 Tides {10.4 {9.7	<i>or</i>
21	Tu.	♄♀♄♄♄♄♄♄♄♄ Beware of accidents Tides {9.9 {9.0	
22	W.	<b>Wash. Bdy.</b> Ember Days Tides {9.5 {8.4	<i>beast.</i>
23	Th.	[24th runs high ♂♄♄♄♄♄♄♄♄] Tides {9.1 {8.1	<i>Snow</i>
24	Fr.	St. Matthias lowest p.m. high {9.0 tide with Mar. 25 {7.9	<i>flur-</i>
25	Sa.	♄♄♄♄♄♄♄♄ N.Y. East {8.9 River froze 1871 {8.0	<i>ries to</i>
26	A	<b>2nd S. L.</b> ♄ Apo. Tides {9.0 {8.2	<i>ease</i>
27	M.	1873 tragedy at sea on S.S. Pennsylvania Tides {9.2 {8.5	<i>your</i>
28	Tu.	♄♄♄♄♄♄♄♄ N.E. frogs peeping 1751 {9.4 {8.8	<i>worries.</i>

The snow was four feet deep, and we were at that point of Maine that's headed for the Arctic—to go bobcat shooting. The game warden was to come with us. Presently he drove down the hill on the lumber road and jumped out, and with him a gentleman who was to guide and advise us and supply the dogs for the hunt.

"Bobcat Bill Warner," he said with native dignity, while his monstrous dogs of indefinite breed strained at the ropes he held. Everything about Bobcat Bill seemed to be of indefinite breed: his hunting coat held together by another piece of rope and his many colored pants by still another. His snowshoes consisted of an old bear paw shoe whose webbing had been replaced with sections of tire chain, and a very long "alligator" shoe with apparently no webbing at all. "That little one," he explained, "I sling over a fence or blow down first and the other one naturally follows."

I, being a greenhorn and not knowing the country, was planted where I wouldn't get lost, while the others followed the dogs. I waited two hours and could hear them racketing down in a swamp. When I finally went down to see what was going on, I found they were lost. I was pleased to lead them out.

Bobcat and the warden stayed for supper—and it wasn't porcupine.

When February has no full moon  
 Look for two in some month soon.

1961]

MARCH, THIRD MONTH.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.		0 /		Days.		0 /		Days.		0 /		Days.		0 /																																												
	1	7s. 29	7	5 11	13	2 50	19	0 27	25	1 55	2	7 06	8	4 47	14	2 26	20	0s. 04	26	2 18	3	6 43	9	4 24	15	2 02	21	0n. 20	27	2 42	4	6 20	10	4 00	16	1 39	22	0 44	28	3 05	5	5 57	11	3 37	17	1 15	23	1 08	29	3 28	6	5 34	12	3 13	18	0 51	24	1 31	30

○ Full Moon, 2nd day, 8 h. 35 m., morning, W.

☾ Last Quarter, 9th day, 9 h. 58 m., evening, E.

● New Moon, 16th day, 1 h. 51 m., evening, W.

☽ First Quarter, 23rd day, 9 h. 49 m., morning, E.

KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE, PAGES 81-85, FOR ALL POINTS OUTSIDE NEW ENGLAND

Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of Week	☺ Rises h. m.	Key	☾ Sets h. m.	Key	Length of Days h. m.	Sun Fast	Full Sea, Boston. Morn. h. Eve. h.	☽ Rises h. m.	Key	☽ Sets h. m.	Key	☽ Place	☽ Age	
60	1	W.	6 19	K	5 35	G	11 15	3	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	G	4 <sup>P</sup> <sub>M</sub> 53	G	5 <sup>A</sup> <sub>M</sub> 51	K	VIR 15
61	2	Th.	6 18	K	5 36	G	11 18	4	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	H	5 52	H	6 22	K	—
62	3	Fr.	6 16	K	5 37	G	11 21	4	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	I	6 51	I	6 52	J	VIR 16
63	4	Sa.	6 15	K	5 38	H	11 24	4	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	I	7 51	I	7 21	I	LIB 17
64	5	<b>A</b>	6 13	J	5 39	H	11 27	4	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	J	8 53	J	7 51	H	LIB 18
65	6	M.	6 11	J	5 41	H	11 29	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	K	9 56	K	8 23	G	LIB 19
66	7	Tu.	6 10	J	5 42	H	11 32	5	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	L	11 <sup>M</sup> 00	L	8 56	F	SCO 20
67	8	W.	6 08	J	5 43	H	11 35	5	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	9 34	F	SCO 21
68	9	Th.	6 06	J	5 44	H	11 38	5	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	M	12 <sup>A</sup> 04	M	10 17	E	SGR 22
69	10	Fr.	6 05	J	5 45	H	11 41	5	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	M	11 <sup>A</sup> 07	E	SGR 23		
70	11	Sa.	6 03	J	5 47	H	11 44	6	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	M	12 <sup>P</sup> 05	E	CAP 24		
71	12	<b>A</b>	6 01	J	5 48	H	11 47	6	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	M	1 09	E	CAP 25		
72	13	M.	5 59	J	5 49	H	11 49	6	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	M	2 17	E	AQR 26		
73	14	Tu.	5 58	J	5 50	H	11 52	6	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	L	3 30	F	AQR 27		
74	15	W.	5 56	J	5 51	I	11 55	7	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	K	4 42	G	PSC 28		
75	16	Th.	5 54	I	5 52	I	11 58	7	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	J	5 54	H	PSC 29		
76	17	Fr.	5 53	I	5 53	I	12 01	7	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	I	6 32	I	7 05	I	ARI 1
77	18	Sa.	5 51	I	5 55	I	12 04	8	0	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	II	7 06	II	8 14	J	ARI 2
78	19	<b>A</b>	5 49	I	5 56	I	12 07	8	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	G	7 41	G	9 20	K	TAU 3
79	20	M.	5 47	I	5 57	I	12 10	8	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	F	8 17	F	10 24	L	TAU 4
80	21	Tu.	5 46	I	5 58	I	12 12	9	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	F	11 <sup>P</sup> 23	M	G'M 5		
81	22	W.	5 44	I	5 59	I	12 15	9	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	E	—	—	G'M 6		
82	23	Th.	5 42	I	6 00	I	12 18	9	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	E	10 19	E	12 <sup>A</sup> 20	M	CNC 7
83	24	Fr.	5 40	I	6 01	I	12 21	9	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	E	11 06	E	1 11	M	CNC 8
84	25	Sa.	5 39	I	6 03	I	12 24	10	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	E	11 <sup>A</sup> 58	E	1 57	M	CNC 9
85	26	<b>A</b>	5 37	I	6 04	J	12 27	10	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	E	12 <sup>P</sup> 50	E	2 39	M	LEO 10
86	27	M.	5 35	H	6 05	J	12 30	10	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	F	1 46	F	3 16	L	LEO 11
87	28	Tu.	5 33	H	6 06	J	12 33	11	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	G	2 43	G	3 51	L	VIR 12
88	29	W.	5 32	H	6 07	J	12 35	11	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	G	3 42	G	4 22	K	VIR 13
89	30	Th.	5 30	H	6 08	J	12 38	11	10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	H	4 42	H	4 53	J	VIR 14
90	31	Fr.	5 28	H	6 09	J	12 41	12	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	11	I	5 <sup>P</sup> 42	I	5 <sup>A</sup> 22	I	LIB 15





Now turns the year, with equinox, another beat  
 In the deep pulse of time. And whys are everywhere:  
 Why now, and why tomorrow? Why triumph and defeat?  
 Why sun and stars and earth? Why human soul laid bare?  
 The seed, the bud, the bloom, the pregnant seed again,  
 The spawning trout, the hatching egg, the fawning deer;  
 And man, man knowing love and hate and joy and pain—  
 The whys, and answers to be read. Thus turns the year.

D. M.	D. W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	W.	St. David d. 1935	Carrol Swan Hol. } <sup>9.6</sup> Neb. } <sup>9.0</sup> <i>The</i>
2	Th.	PURIM The full "Worm" moon	Hol. } <sup>Partial</sup> Tex. } <sup>Eclipse</sup>
3	Fr.	Now the skunks are emerging	Tides } <sup>9.8</sup> <i>Lion's real</i>
4	Sa.	Ice Patrol starts out	Tides } <sup>9.6</sup> } <sup>9.8</sup> <i>mad,</i>
5	A	3 S. L. ♀ Greatest brilliancy	} <sup>9.7</sup> } <sup>9.8</sup> <i>brings</i>
6	M.	♀ In R.A. formed, Boston, 1786	} <sup>9.9</sup> } <sup>9.6</sup>
7	Tu.	Cincinnati Flood crest 69.2-1945	Hol. } <sup>♂Ψ</sup> <i>rain &amp;</i>
8	W.	Twilight shortest now	} <sup>9.9</sup> <i>snow, (the cad.)</i>
9	Th.	Boston's largest landowner moved to R.I. 1638	} <sup>9.9</sup> <i>Snows,</i>
10	Fr.	Dan'l Boone captured by Indians 1778	} <sup>9.9</sup> <i>Begorrah—</i>
11	Sa.	The moon rides low to make maple sap flow	} <sup>10.0</sup> } <sup>8.9</sup> <i>tomorrah,</i>
12	A	4th S. L. ♀	} <sup>♂♂</sup> <i>tomorrah,</i>
13	M.	Joseph watched moon eclipse B.C.4	Tides } <sup>10.5</sup> } <sup>9.7</sup> <i>and</i>
14	Tu.	♂ in Perl. ♀♂	Tides } <sup>10.9</sup> } <sup>10.8</sup> <i>tomorrah.</i>
15	W.	The Ides begin you can't win	Hol. } <sup>11.3</sup> Tenn. } <sup>10.8</sup> <i>White</i>
16	Th.	Beware of Old Collid St. Patrick Day equals	} <sup>31 Sh. Day</sup> } <sup>N.Y.S.E. 1830</sup> <i>the</i>
17	Fr.	Evacuation night [19th - St. Joseph's - Swallows] arrive Capistrano	} <sup>On Eq.</sup> <i>winds</i>
18	Sa.	Passion S. ♀	Stat. } <sup>in R.A.</sup> <i>howl, this</i>
19	A	Spring 3.32 begins p.m.	♂-♀ } <sup>Gr. El.</sup> <i>earth's</i>
20	M.	37 deg. Mass and Florida 1960	♂ } <sup>10.4</sup> } <sup>9.5</sup> <i>mighty</i>
21	Tu.	Earliest day on which Easter can fall	Tides } <sup>9.9</sup> } <sup>8.9</sup> <i>foul.</i>
22	W.	The oysters are spawning	Tides } <sup>9.4</sup> } <sup>8.4</sup> <i>Mid-</i>
23	Th.	♂ runs high	Tides } <sup>9.0</sup> } <sup>8.0</sup> <i>western</i>
24	Fr.	LADY DAY tide w. Feb. 24	} <sup>8.7</sup> } <sup>8.9</sup> <i>torna-</i>
25	Sa.	Palm S. Stormy 1830	Hol. } <sup>in</sup> <i>does</i>
26	A	60 ft. waves delay Queen Mary 1959	} <sup>8.7</sup> } <sup>8.8</sup> <i>slosh against</i>
27	M.	♂♂ Siskang Peak disc, 1944	} <sup>8.9</sup> } <sup>8.6</sup> <i>northern</i>
28	Tu.	Niagara Falls ceased flow 1848	Tides } <sup>9.1</sup> } <sup>9.0</sup> <i>and</i>
29	W.	Maundy Thursday	Alaska purchased 1867-local holiday
30	Th.	♂. Fri. ♂	Eq. } <sup>9.6</sup> Tides } <sup>9.7</sup> <i>dadoes.</i>
31	Fr.		

Are you nostalgic about railroads? I shall be when I know they have passed on, but I don't think they have and I don't think they will. They will continue to contract and become more economical. This may mean subsidizing or giving up many commuter services and eliminating long-distance passenger services. For long-distance passenger trains, we may just have to be nostalgic. So let's be, for a moment, about it all.

What is it that we'll miss when there are no longer continent miles—or miles anywhere—for the man who loves trains? If you've been a commuter on the 7:58, you'll miss just not missing it; you'll miss the morning card game and the gang; and old Joe the conductor and Bill the brakeman; you'll miss the atmosphere, thick as a London fog and ranker than a city dump, in the smoking car; you'll miss everything about that damp, steamy, smoky station that has begun your day and ended it for so many years.

You'll miss the little towns you used to whizz through—the mules and men and tractors. And you'll hear forever the clackety, clackety, clackety of the wheels, and you'll see forever after the magic lane of moonlit rails funneling away behind you. You'll miss the bump and shuttle of your train at night, and the language of the whistles.

And you'll fly to San Francisco and return to the East the same day. Fun?

1961]

## APRIL, FOURTH MONTH.

## ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.	0 /	Days.	0 /	Days.	0 /	Days.	0 /	Days.	0 /
	1	4N.38		7	6 55	13	9 08	19	11 15	25
2	5 01		8	7 18	14	9 30	20	11 36	26	13 35
3	5 24		9	7 40	15	9 51	21	11 56	27	13 54
4	5 47		10	7 02	16	10 12	22	12 17	28	14 13
5	6 10		11	8 24	17	10 34	23	12 37	29	14 32
6	6 32		12	8 46	18	10 54	24	12 56	30	14 51

- Full Moon, 1st day, 12 h. 48 m., morning, W.  
 ☾ Last Quarter, 8th day, 5 h. 16 m., morning, E.  
 ● New Moon, 15th day, 12 h. 38 m., morning, W.  
 ☽ First Quarter, 22nd day, 4 h. 50 m., evening, E.  
 ○ Full Moon, 30th day, 1 h. 41 m., evening, E.

KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE, PAGES 81-85, FOR ALL POINTS OUTSIDE NEW ENGLAND

Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of Week	☉ Rises h. m.	☉ Key	☉ Sets h. m.	☉ Key	Length of Days h. m.	Sun Past m.	Full Sea, Boston. Morn. h. Eve. h.	☽ Rises h. m.	☽ Key	☽ Sets h. m.	☽ Key	☽ Place	☽ Age	
91	1	Sa.	5 27	H	6 10	J	12 44	12	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	J	6 $\frac{P}{M}$ 45	J	5 $\frac{A}{M}$ 53	I	—
92	2	<b>A</b>	5 25	H	6 12	J	12 47	12	—	0	K	7 48	K	6 24	H	LIB 16
93	3	M.	5 23	H	6 13	J	12 50	12	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	L	8 53	L	6 57	G	LIB 17
94	4	Tu.	5 21	H	6 14	J	12 52	13	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	M	9 57	M	7 34	F	SCO 19
95	5	W.	5 20	H	6 15	J	12 55	13	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	M	11 $\frac{P}{M}$ 00	M	8 16	E	SCO 20
96	6	Th.	5 18	H	6 16	J	12 58	13	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	—	—	—	9 04	E	SGR 21
97	7	Fr.	5 16	H	6 17	J	13 01	14	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	M	12 $\frac{A}{M}$ 02	M	9 58	E	SGR 22
98	8	Sa.	5 15	H	6 18	J	13 04	14	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	M	12 59	M	10 $\frac{A}{M}$ 58	E	CAP 23
99	9	<b>A</b>	5 13	H	6 20	J	13 07	14	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	M	1 49	M	12 $\frac{P}{M}$ 04	E	CAP 24
100	10	M.	5 11	H	6 21	K	13 09	14	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	L	2 35	L	1 12	F	AQR 25
101	11	Tu.	5 10	G	6 22	K	13 12	15	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	L	3 16	L	2 23	G	AQR 26
102	12	W.	5 08	G	6 23	K	13 15	15	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	K	3 53	K	3 34	H	PSC 27
103	13	Th.	5 06	G	6 24	K	13 18	15	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	J	4 28	J	4 44	I	PSC 28
104	14	Fr.	5 05	G	6 25	K	13 20	15	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	H	5 02	H	5 53	J	ARI 29
105	15	Sa.	5 03	G	6 26	K	13 23	16	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	H	5 35	H	7 00	K	ARI 0
106	16	<b>A</b>	5 01	G	6 27	K	13 26	16	—	0	G	6 11	G	8 07	L	TAU 1
107	17	M.	5 00	G	6 29	K	13 29	16	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	F	6 48	F	9 09	M	TAU 3
108	18	Tu.	4 58	G	6 30	K	13 31	16	1	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	E	7 28	E	10 08	M	TAU 4
109	19	W.	4 57	G	6 31	K	13 34	17	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	E	8 11	E	11 02	M	G'M 5
110	20	Th.	4 55	F	6 32	L	13 37	17	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	E	8 58	E	11 $\frac{P}{M}$ 51	M	CNC 6
111	21	Fr.	4 54	F	6 33	L	13 39	17	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	E	9 48	E	—	—	CNC 7
112	22	Sa.	4 52	F	6 34	L	13 42	17	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	E	10 40	E	12 $\frac{A}{M}$ 35	M	LEO 8
113	23	<b>A</b>	4 51	F	6 35	L	13 46	17	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	F	11 $\frac{A}{M}$ 35	F	1 15	M	LEO 9
114	24	M.	4 49	F	6 36	L	13 48	18	6	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	F	12 $\frac{P}{M}$ 32	F	1 51	L	LEO 10
115	25	Tu.	4 48	F	6 37	L	13 51	18	7	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	G	1 30	G	2 23	K	VIR 11
116	26	W.	4 46	F	6 39	L	13 53	18	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	H	2 28	H	2 53	K	VIR 12
117	27	Th.	4 45	F	6 40	L	13 56	18	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	I	3 29	I	3 23	J	LIB 13
118	28	Fr.	4 43	F	6 41	L	13 59	18	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	J	4 31	J	3 52	I	LIB 14
119	29	Sa.	4 42	F	6 42	L	14 01	18	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	K	5 34	K	4 23	H	SCO 15
120	30	<b>A</b>	4 40	F	6 43	L	14 04	19	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	11	L	6 $\frac{P}{M}$ 40	L	4 $\frac{A}{M}$ 55	G	—



A clean wind, a mild wind, and marshlands flooding;  
 A fresh sky, a blue sky, with light clouds scudding;  
 New growth and young growth, and lilacs budding.  
 Hungry bees are out and humming.  
 Robins sing. April's coming!

D.M.	D.W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, Etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	Sa.	All Fools' The "Pink" First day	<p>I wrote last year that every boy should have the kind of barnyard I knew—with cows and chickens, a rambunctious billy goat, and once in a while a snorting bull. But a boy should have beyond his barnyard what he discovers for himself—what he adventures out to, like a trout stream and a beaver pond and secret trails and animal dens. But he must discover, too, the joy of sharing these things, for a boy's independence can lie close to the threshold of loneliness and strangeness. For some years of boyhood my companion was often my uncle, well past middle age even when I first remember him, but his spirit was as young as mine. He had wisdom, and a sweet patience and understanding of what a boy wants to learn that made me grow to him. And he was skilled in the things I was skilled in. He could catch trout from "my stream" as well as I, and he was the only one who could.</p> <p>He loved the birds that I did and taught me all that I know of them, for I knew nothing. I especially remember how he would whistle up the quail—the simple "Bob, Bob White" notes—then the enticing "Bob, Bob" and stop—at last the tiny, querulous "White?" Or the strange, plaintive whistle, "Do Come On, Do Come On" (if we are to put words to it) that brought us wings from the blueberry patch or a scurry at our feet. It was magic, and not the less so now that it happened a long time ago.</p>
2	A	<b>Easter</b> full moon Passover	
3	M.	Caln born Abel slain $\delta \Psi \text{C}$ {10.2, 9.8} <i>in fog and</i>	
4	Tu.	Pony Express left Sacramento for St. Joseph, Mo., 1861 <i>mist</i>	
5	W.	The Ark rested on Mt. Ararat BC. 2348 Tides {10.4, 9.5} <i>is just</i>	
6	Th.	Peter Martyr ass. 1252 1st Inquisitor to burn heretics {10.3, 9.3} <i>like</i>	
7	Fr.	rides Alewifes run low Cape Cod Tides {10.2, 9.1} <i>being</i>	
8	Sa.	[9th $\delta \text{h} \text{C} \delta \Psi \text{C}$ ] {10.1, 9.1} <i>kissed.</i>	
9	A	<b>Low S.</b> March into Egypt {10.0, 9.2} <i>Fizzle</i>	
10	M.	$\delta \Psi \text{C}$ Inf. Tea Kettle Storms {10.1, 9.5} <i>and</i>	
11	Tu.	in 231 MPH Wind {10.3, 10.0} <i>drizzle</i>	
12	W.	The Civil War began Fort Sumter 1861 Hol. N.C. <i>will now</i>	
13	Th.	on Eq. $\delta \Psi \text{C}$ Hol. So. {10.8, 10.9} <i>wet your</i>	
14	Fr.	"A safe stronghold our God is still" 1521 {10.9, 11.2} <i>whistle.</i>	
15	Sa.	"Underground" Inc. Taxes Moon Due <i>Weather</i>	
16	A	<b>2nda. E.</b> The 1st warm day of 1855 {10.6} <i>coolish</i>	
17	M.	Mass. 4th off to war 1861 $\delta \Psi \text{C}$ {11.1, 10.2} <i>and mulish</i>	
18	Tu.	Licentious love will bear much fruit come winter {10.8, 9.8} <i>to make</i>	
19	W.	Patriots' U.S. aban. Ho. Day Gold 1933 Me. Mass. <i>you</i>	
20	Th.	"They had not a second shirt" 1776 Tides {9.8, 8.8} <i>foolish.</i>	
21	Fr.	81 days record time Hong Kong-N.Y. 1850 Texas Tides {9.4, 8.4}	
22	Sa.	in Apo. High $\delta \Psi \text{C}$ Hol. Okla. Neb. <i>The</i>	
23	A	<b>3rd S. a. E.</b> St. George Tides {8.7, 8.1} <i>ice</i>	
24	M.	Fast Day N.H. $\delta \text{C}$ Hol. N.H. Tides {8.6, 8.0} <i>is</i>	
25	Tu.	<b>Mark, Ev.</b> Camels mating season Tides {8.6, 8.5} <i>out</i>	
26	W.	Latest date (25th) Easter can fall S.D. Tides {8.7, 8.9} <i>so</i>	
27	Th.	on Eq. Okla. tornado K. 52—1942 Tides {8.9, 9.3} <i>don't</i>	
28	Fr.	Mars was Hol. (Nat'l Arbor Conceived Utah Day) Tides {9.2, 9.7} <i>pout.</i>	
29	Sa.	Stat. in R.A. Stat. in R.A. [30 $\delta \Psi \text{C}$ $\delta \Psi \text{C}$ ]	
30	A	<b>4th a. E.</b> D.S.T. The "Flower" begins full moon <i>Rain.</i>	

Daylight Saving: 9 becomes 10 PM 29th for 30th.

1961]

MAY, FIFTH MONTH.

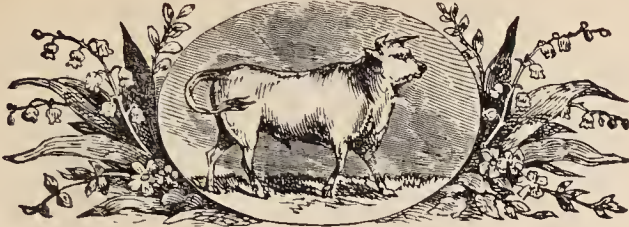
## ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.		0 /		Days.		0 /		Days.		0 /		Days.		0 /	
	1	15	N.	09	7	16	53	13	18	26	19	19	49	25	20	59
2	15	27			8	17	09	14	18	41	20	20	02	26	21	10
3	15	44			9	17	25	15	18	55	21	20	14	27	21	20
4	16	02			10	17	41	16	19	09	22	20	26	28	21	30
5	16	19			11	17	56	17	19	23	23	20	37	29	21	39
6	16	36			12	18	11	18	19	36	24	20	49	30	21	48

- ☾ Last Quarter, 7th day, 10 h. 58 m., morning, W.  
 ● New Moon, 14th day, 11 h. 55 m., morning, W.  
 ☽ First Quarter, 22nd day, 11 h. 19 m., morning, E.  
 ○ Full Moon, 29th day, 11 h. 38 m., evening, E.

KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE, PAGES 81-85, FOR ALL POINTS OUTSIDE NEW ENGLAND

Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of Week	☉		☽		Length of Days	Sun Fast	Full Sea. Boston.		☽		☽		Key	Place	Age
			Rises h. m.	Key	Sets h. m.	Key			Morn h.	Eve. h.	Rises h. m.	Key	Sets h. m.	Key			
I 21	1	M.	4 39	F	6 44	L	14 05	19	11½	11¾	7 <sup>P</sup> <sub>M</sub> 46	L	5 <sup>A</sup> <sub>M</sub> 31	F	SCO	16	
I 22	2	Tu.	4 38	F	6 45	M	14 08	19	—	0¼	8 53	M	6 12	E	SGR	17	
I 23	3	W.	4 36	E	6 46	M	14 10	19	0½	1	9 56	M	6 59	E	SGR	18	
I 24	4	Th.	4 35	E	6 48	M	14 12	19	1¼	2	10 55	M	7 52	E	SGR	19	
I 25	5	Fr.	4 34	E	6 49	M	14 15	19	2¼	2¾	11 <sup>P</sup> <sub>M</sub> 49	M	8 51	E	CAP	20	
I 26	6	Sa.	4 33	E	6 50	M	14 17	19	3	3¾	—	—	9 56	E	CAP	21	
I 27	7	<b>A</b>	4 31	E	6 51	M	14 20	19	4	4¾	12 <sup>A</sup> <sub>M</sub> 36	M	11 <sup>A</sup> <sub>M</sub> 04	F	AQR	22	
I 28	8	M.	4 30	E	6 52	M	14 22	19	5	5¾	1 17	L	12 <sup>P</sup> <sub>M</sub> 12	G	AQR	23	
I 29	9	Tu.	4 29	E	6 53	M	14 24	19	6¼	6¾	1 54	K	1 22	G	PSC	24	
I 30	10	W.	4 28	E	6 54	M	14 26	19	7¼	7¾	2 29	J	2 30	I	PSC	25	
I 31	11	Th.	4 27	E	6 55	M	14 29	19	8½	8¾	3 02	I	3 38	J	ARI	26	
I 32	12	Fr.	4 26	E	6 56	M	14 31	19	9¼	9½	3 35	H	4 45	K	ARI	27	
I 33	13	Sa.	4 24	E	6 57	M	14 33	19	10	10½	4 08	G	5 51	L	TAU	28	
I 34	14	<b>A</b>	4 23	E	6 58	M	14 35	19	11	11¼	4 44	F	6 54	L	TAU	29	
I 35	15	M.	4 22	E	6 59	M	14 37	19	11¾	—	5 21	E	7 56	M	G'M	1	
I 36	16	Tu.	4 21	E	7 00	N	14 39	19	0	0½	6 03	E	8 53	M	G'M	2	
I 37	17	W.	4 20	D	7 01	N	14 41	19	0½	1¼	6 49	E	9 45	N	CNC	3	
I 38	18	Th.	4 19	D	7 02	N	14 43	19	1¼	2	7 38	D	10 32	M	CNC	4	
I 39	19	Fr.	4 18	D	7 03	N	14 45	19	2	2¾	8 30	E	11 13	M	CNC	5	
I 40	20	Sa.	4 18	D	7 04	N	14 47	19	2¾	3½	9 24	E	11 <sup>P</sup> <sub>M</sub> 50	L	LEO	6	
I 41	21	<b>A</b>	4 17	D	7 05	N	14 49	19	3¾	4¼	10 19	F	—	—	LEO	7	
I 42	22	M.	4 16	D	7 06	N	14 50	19	4½	5¼	11 <sup>A</sup> <sub>M</sub> 17	G	12 <sup>M</sup> <sub>M</sub> 23	L	VIR	8	
I 43	23	Tu.	4 15	D	7 07	N	14 52	19	5½	6	12 <sup>P</sup> <sub>M</sub> 15	G	12 54	K	VIR	9	
I 44	24	W.	4 14	D	7 08	N	14 54	19	6¼	7	1 14	H	1 24	J	VIR	10	
I 45	25	Th.	4 14	D	7 09	N	14 56	19	7¼	7¾	2 14	I	1 52	I	LIB	11	
I 46	26	Fr.	4 13	D	7 10	N	14 57	19	8	8½	3 17	J	2 22	H	LIB	12	
I 47	27	Sa.	4 12	D	7 11	N	14 59	19	8¾	9¼	4 22	K	2 53	G	SCO	13	
I 48	28	<b>A</b>	4 12	D	7 12	N	15 00	19	9½	10	5 29	L	3 28	F	SCO	14	
I 49	29	M.	4 11	D	7 13	N	15 02	18	10½	10¾	6 36	M	4 06	F	SGR	15	
I 50	30	Tu.	4 10	D	7 13	N	15 03	18	11¼	11½	7 43	M	4 50	E	—	—	
I 51	31	W.	4 10	D	7 14	N	15 04	18	—	0	8 <sup>P</sup> <sub>M</sub> 46	M	5 <sup>A</sup> <sub>M</sub> 41	E	CAP	17	



May is bee in blossom, May is birds a-nesting,  
 May is picking violets on a hill;  
 May is young and twenty, May is Sunday-besting,  
 May is eager Jack and willing Jill.  
 May is gardeu digging, May is corn a-planting,  
 May's a lilac-scented, haunting tune;  
 May is man and maiden, May is heart a-panting,  
 May is April making love to June.

D. M.	D. W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	M.	Phillip & James ♂♀ ☉ Sup. Tides { 9.8 10.7	<i>If it rains</i>
2	Tu.	Of accidents beware Tides { 9.8 10.9	<i>above</i>
3	W.	Inv. of Byron swam Cross Hellespont, 1810 9.8	<i>as it</i>
4	Th.	Moses on Mt. Sinai 1491 B.C. R.I. ☾ rides low	<i>does be-</i>
5	Fr.	The ostriches are mating { 10.5 9.4	<i>low</i>
6	Sa.	Kentucky Derby in Peri. ♂♂ ♀♀	<i>angels</i>
7	A.	Rog. S. Lusitania Torp. 1917 { 10.0 9.5	<i>wear</i>
8	M.	Germany surrendered 1945, 6.01 p.m. E.W.T. Tides { 9.9 9.8	<i>rain-</i>
9	Tu.	Don't Shear Minor Sheep Now Rogation Confed. Days	<i>coats</i>
10	W.	Mem. Day N.C., S.C.	<i>and little</i>
11	Th.	Ascension Day ☾ on Eq. ♀♀	<i>boats</i>
12	Fr.	Am. 1st wild animal Exh. 1714 Chilly	<i>row.</i>
13	Sa.	Fatima appeared to Lucy 1917 Saints { 10.2 10.8 10.2 11.0	<i>Here's to the black</i>
14	A.	1st a. A. Mother's Min. Day Rog. Day	<i>flies —</i>
15	M.	♂♀ Noralda { 10.0 10.9	<i>hope</i>
16	Tu.	♀ Greatest Brilliancy bore Noah { — 9.7	<i>every one</i>
17	W.	English Derby ☾ Runs a high son { 10.7 9.4	<i>of 'em</i>
18	Th.	[17th U-2 sabot. Summit Conf.] { 10.3 9.1	<i>dies.</i>
19	Fr.	Bonaparte Inst. Legion of Honor 1802 9.9 18.8	<i>Warm,</i>
20	Sa.	Armed Forces Day ♂♂ N.C. 18.6	<i>then</i>
21	A.	Whit. Pent. Sheb. { 9.1 18.4	<i>hot,</i>
22	M.	[21st in Apo. P Stat. in R.A. ♂♂] { 8.6 8.6	<i>and</i>
23	Tu.	Franklin inv. bifocals 1785 Tides { 8.6 8.8	<i>rains</i>
24	W.	Oregon Floods 1948 Ember Tides { 8.6 9.2	<i>a bit,</i>
25	Th.	☾ on Eq. Stat. in R.A. Tides { 8.6 9.2	<i>sort of,</i>
26	Fr.	Elmira, N.Y. Flood 1946 Days Tides { 8.8 9.6	<i>you</i>
27	Sa.	♂♀ Mass. exiled Baptists 1668 { 9.0 10.0	<i>know, tat</i>
28	A.	Trin. S. 1st. rec. eclipse Greece 584 B.C. { 9.6 10.9	<i>for til.</i>
29	M.	The Full "Hot" Moon Kansas Flood 1903 { 9.6 10.9	
30	Tu.	Memorial D. "If this be Treason" 1765 { 9.9 —	
31	W.	☾ rides low ♀ E. Tides { 9.9 —	

There was a time when many foolish sheep inhabited these pastures (for there had always been sheep here), and Guernsey cattle shared the pastures with the sheep. There were pigeons in the loft and a few hundred hens in the hen house and their lord and masters to crow on top of the dunghill in the morning. And there were the little piglets as fleet as minnows all in a school swerving about the yard. How well I remember the rush and scurry of them as they streamed between my father's legs and knocked the cane out of his hand and left him agape. And the farm horses, Ned and Dandy, and Herb's two white oxen (how long since I have seen a yoke of them), and inquisitive little kids, and children to play with them.

Yes, indeed, there was a time when this farm was a very young place. Things were being born all the time: litters of pigs popping out as fresh and sweet as new grapes, lambs almost ready to frisk the first day, teeter-legged calves, and red mare Sally's wild little foal.

But now we are all as rusty here as old gates. Old dog John and old cat Gus, who are good only for sleeping and eating and being lazy. But the grandsons will be up, and always, with that thought, I do see this place young again, and perhaps when they are old enough they will help to keep it young.

1961]

## JUNE, SIXTH MONTH.

## ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.		0 /		Days.		0 /		Days.		0 /		Days.		0 /		
	1	22N.05	7	22 46	13	23 13	19	23 26	25	23 23	2	22 13	8	22 52	14	23 16	
	3	22 20	9	22 57	15	23 19	21	23 26	27	23 19		4	22 28	10	23 02	16	23 21
	5	22 34	11	23 06	17	23 23	23	23 26	29	23 13		6	22 41	12	23 10	18	23 25
	6	22 41	12	23 10	18	23 25	24	23 25	30	23 10							

☾ Last Quarter, 5th day, 4 h. 19 m., evening, W.

● New Moon, 13th day, 12 h. 17 m., morning, E.

☽ First Quarter, 21st day, 4 h. 02 m., morning, W.

○ Full Moon, 28th day, 7 h. 38 m., morning, W.

KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE, PAGES 81-85, FOR ALL POINTS OUTSIDE NEW ENGLAND

Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of Week	☉ Rises h. m.	Key	☉ Sets h. m.	Key	Length of Days h. m.	Sun Fast m.	Full Sea, Boston. Morn. h. Eve. h.	☽ Rises h. m.	Key	☽ Sets h. m.	Key	☽ Place	☽ Age
152	1	Th.	4 09	D	7 15	N	15 06	18	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{P}{M}$ 44	M	6 $\frac{A}{M}$ 40	E	CAP 18
153	2	Fr.	4 09	D	7 16	O	15 07	18	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 34	M	7 45	E	CAP 19
154	3	Sa.	4 08	C	7 16	O	15 08	18	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 19	L	8 53	E	AQR 20
155	4	<b>A</b>	4 08	C	7 17	O	15 09	18	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{P}{M}$ 57	K	10 04	F	AQR 21
156	5	M.	4 08	C	7 18	O	15 10	17	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	11 $\frac{A}{M}$ 13	G	PSC 22
157	6	Tu.	4 07	C	7 19	O	15 11	17	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{A}{M}$ 33	J	12 $\frac{P}{M}$ 22	H	PSC 23
158	7	W.	4 07	C	7 19	O	15 12	17	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 06	I	1 29	I	ARI 24
159	8	Th.	4 07	C	7 20	O	15 13	17	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 38	H	2 35	J	ARI 25
160	9	Fr.	4 07	C	7 20	O	15 14	17	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 10	G	3 41	K	TAU 26
161	10	Sa.	4 06	C	7 21	O	15 15	17	9	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 43	F	4 43	L	TAU 27
162	11	<b>A</b>	4 06	C	7 21	O	15 15	16	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	3 19	F	5 45	M	G'M 28
163	12	M.	4 06	C	7 22	O	15 16	16	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 59	E	6 43	M	G'M 29
164	13	Tu.	4 06	C	7 22	O	15 16	16	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 43	E	7 38	N	G'M 30
165	14	W.	4 06	C	7 23	O	15 17	16	—	0	5 30	D	8 27	N	CNC 2
166	15	Th.	4 06	C	7 23	O	15 18	15	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 21	E	9 10	M	CNC 3
167	16	Fr.	4 06	C	7 24	O	15 18	15	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 14	E	9 49	M	LEO 4
168	17	Sa.	4 06	C	7 24	O	15 18	15	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 10	F	10 25	L	LEO 5
169	18	<b>A</b>	4 06	C	7 24	O	15 18	15	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 06	F	10 56	K	LEO 6
170	19	M.	4 06	C	7 25	O	15 19	15	3	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 04	G	11 26	K	VIR 7
171	20	Tu.	4 06	C	7 25	O	15 19	14	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{A}{M}$ 02	H	11 $\frac{P}{M}$ 54	J	VIR 8
172	21	W.	4 07	C	7 25	O	15 19	14	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{P}{M}$ 01	I	—	—	LIB 9
173	22	Th.	4 07	C	7 25	O	15 19	14	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	1 01	J	12 $\frac{A}{M}$ 22	I	LIB 10
174	23	Fr.	4 07	C	7 26	O	15 18	14	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	2 04	J	12 52	H	SCO 11
175	24	Sa.	4 07	C	7 26	O	15 18	13	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 08	K	1 23	G	SCO 12
176	25	<b>A</b>	4 08	C	7 26	O	15 18	13	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 15	L	1 59	F	SGR 13
177	26	M.	4 08	C	7 26	O	15 18	13	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 22	M	2 40	E	SGR 14
178	27	Tu.	4 08	C	7 26	O	15 17	13	10	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 29	M	3 28	E	CAP 15
179	28	W.	4 09	C	7 26	O	15 17	13	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	11	7 30	N	4 23	D	—
180	29	Th.	4 09	C	7 26	O	15 16	12	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	8 26	M	5 27	E	CAP 16
181	30	Fr.	4 10	C	7 26	O	15 16	12	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{P}{M}$ 15	M	6 $\frac{A}{M}$ 36	E	AQR 17



Wild roses bloom along the old stone wall,  
 The blush of June; and in the fields the hay  
 Will soon be ready for the blade; and all  
 The bees of Weatogue are honey-loud today.  
 I would be rose or bee, but I must hoe  
 Among the lettuces and new green onions  
 And cut the pusley from the sweet-corn row,  
 Though solstice swings the earth upon its trunnions.

D. M.	D. W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	Th.	<b>Nicomede</b> Corpus Christi $\in$ in <i>Surf is</i>	When I was a lad, my father paid me ten cents an hour for pulling the weeds out of the beets and carrots and hoeing the corn. I thought then that was mighty mean pay—and now I know it was the meanest pay on record.
2	Fr.	$\delta h \in$ Texas Floods 1936 {11.3 <i>high as this</i>	At the summer's end when I gave him my bill, which couldn't help but be small at those rates, he looked over his glasses at me and said, "Harumph, my son, is that all the work you've done?" I reminded him that he was looking at the dollars and cents and not at the hours, which were an awful lot of hours. That led to a kind of labor-management discussion. Very fruitful. He offered to pay me twelve cents an hour the next summer, with Saturdays off, but I was to freeze the Sunday ice cream.
3	Sa.	$\delta \Psi \in$ Roquefort cheese disc. 1070 So. <i>storm</i>	If there is any point to these observations, it's to show why a country boy leaves the home and heads for other pastures. And the moral to the country boy is: any job is better, even for nothing, than twelve cents an hour from dad and churning the Sunday ice cream—and his older brother licking the dish, like as not.
4	A	<b>1st a. T.</b> Dunkirk 10.8 <i>passes by.</i>	The next summer I did get my something-pay-nothing job. No pay, but (indirectly, and surely) it pointed my directions to the world I live in today. And that is everything. So my advice to all country boys: don't hoe corn when you can cultivate the world.
5	M.	Lady Godiva took Tides {10.4 <i>Warm</i>	
6	Tu.	Invasion 13-1 odds vs. good Day weather right. It was bad. <i>and</i>	
7	W.	$\in$ on Radio net-works b. 1923 Tides {9.7 <i>hot</i>	
8	Th.	4 ft. dia. Calla Lily bloomed N.Y.C. 1937 Tides {9.6 <i>with a</i>	
9	Fr.	$\delta \phi \in$ Crusaders beselge Jerusalem 1099 {10.4 <i>shower</i>	
10	Sa.	Earliest sunrises (10-20) A. Anon. org. 1935 {9.5 <i>or two</i>	
11	A	<b>3rd a. P.</b> St. Barnabas Haw. {9.5 <i>while</i>	
12	M.	Cape Horn's worst weather 1859 {10.7 <i>white clouds</i>	
13	Tu.	"Underground" Sunspots disc. 1611 {14-Hol. Mo. - Pa.]	
14	W.	<b>Flag D.</b> Stat. in R.A. $\in$ runs high $\delta \phi \in$ <i>speed</i>	
15	Th.	Bernard Apo. $\delta \phi \in$ Hol. Ida. {10.4 <i>across</i>	
16	Fr.	First Baseball "Squeeze" Play" 1894 {9.1 <i>oceans</i>	
17	Sa.	Bunker Hill Suff. Co., Mass. $\in$ Apo. <i>of blue.</i>	
18	A	<b>3 a. T.</b> Father's Day $\delta \phi \in$ <i>Hurricane</i>	
19	M.	Longest Days 19-22 Gr. El. W. {18 $\delta \phi \in$ <i>winds</i>	
20	Tu.	Cranberry plants flower W. Va. Hol. Tides {9.0 <i>some</i>	
21	W.	SUM. begins 10.30 A.M. $\in$ on Eq. <i>places</i>	
22	Th.	Herb Elliot Mile 3:57.9 - 1958 Tides {8.7 <i>will wreck,</i>	
23	Fr.	Latest sunsets 23-30 No U.S. Debt 1836 {9.7 <i>in</i>	
24	Sa.	$\delta \Psi \in$ Flying Saucer craze began 1947 {8.8 <i>others</i>	
25	A	<b>5th a. P.</b> Custer slain 1876 Tides {9.0 <i>the</i>	
26	M.	Pied Piper led 130 children to death 1284 {10.8 <i>puddles</i>	
27	Tu.	$\delta \phi \in$ Inf. First D.S.T. 1917 {9.6 <i>will be</i>	
28	W.	The full "Invasion" moon low rides {9.9 <i>up to</i>	
29	Th.	Peter, Apo. & Paul $\in$ Peri. $\delta h \in$ <i>your</i>	
30	Fr.	Delma RVA Chick. Fest. $\delta \Psi \in$ Tides {10.3 <i>neck.</i>	

See you at Block Island's  
 Tercentenary this summer?

1961]

## JULY, SEVENTH MONTH.

## ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.		0 /		Days.		0 /		Days.		0 /		Days.		0 /	
		1	23	N.	06	7	22	34	13	21	48	19	20	48	25	19
	2	23		01	8	22	27	14	21	39	20	20	37	26	19	23
	3	22		57	9	22	20	15	21	29	21	20	26	27	19	10
	4	22		52	10	22	12	16	21	20	22	20	14	28	18	56
	5	22		46	11	22	05	17	21	10	23	20	02	29	18	42
	6	22		40	12	21	56	18	20	59	24	19	49	30	18	27

☾ Last Quarter, 4th day, 10 h. 33 m., evening, E.

● New Moon, 12th day, 2 h. 12 m., evening, W.

☽ First Quarter, 20th day, 6 h. 14 m., evening, W.

○ Full Moon, 27th day, 2 h. 51 m., evening, E.

KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE, PAGES 81-85, FOR ALL POINTS OUTSIDE NEW ENGLAND

Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of Week	☉ Rises h. m.	☉ Key	☉ Sets h. m.	☉ Key	Length of Days h. m.	☾ Sun Fast m.	Full Sea, Boston. Morn. h. Eve. h.	☽ Rises h. m.	☽ Key	☽ Sets h. m.	☽ Key	☽ Place	☽ Age
182	1	Sa.	4 10	C	7 25	O	15 15	12	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ 9 $\frac{P}{M}$ 57	L	7 $\frac{A}{M}$ 48	F	AQR	18
183	2	<b>A</b>	4 11	C	7 25	O	15 14	12	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ 10 35	K	9 00	G	PSC	19
184	3	M.	4 11	C	7 25	O	15 14	12	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ 11 09	J	10 12	H	PSC	20
185	4	Tu.	4 12	C	7 25	O	15 13	11	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ 11 $\frac{P}{M}$ 42	I	11 $\frac{A}{M}$ 21	I	ARI	21
186	5	W.	4 12	C	7 25	O	15 12	11	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 —	—	12 $\frac{P}{M}$ 28	J	ARI	22
187	6	Th.	4 13	C	7 24	O	15 11	11	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ 12 $\frac{A}{M}$ 14	H	1 33	K	TAU	23
188	7	Fr.	4 14	C	7 24	O	15 10	11	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 12 47	G	2 37	L	TAU	24
189	8	Sa.	4 14	C	7 24	O	15 09	11	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 1 22	F	3 38	M	TAU	25
190	9	<b>A</b>	4 15	C	7 23	O	15 08	11	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 1 59	E	4 37	M	G'M	26
191	10	M.	4 16	D	7 23	N	15 07	11	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$ 2 41	E	5 32	M	G'M	27
192	11	Tu.	4 17	D	7 22	N	15 06	10	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 26	D	6 23	N	CNC	28
193	12	W.	4 17	D	7 22	N	15 04	10	11	11 4 15	D	7 09	M	CNC	29
194	13	Th.	4 18	D	7 21	N	15 03	10	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$ 5 08	E	7 50	M	LEO	1
195	14	Fr.	4 19	D	7 21	N	15 02	10	—	0 $\frac{1}{4}$ 6 02	E	8 26	L	LEO	2
196	15	Sa.	4 20	D	7 20	N	15 00	10	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6 58	F	8 58	L	LEO	3
197	16	<b>A</b>	4 21	D	7 19	N	14 59	10	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7 55	G	9 29	K	VIR	4
198	17	M.	4 22	D	7 19	N	14 57	10	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ 8 53	H	9 57	J	VIR	5
199	18	Tu.	4 22	D	7 18	N	14 56	10	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 9 51	H	10 25	I	LIB	6
200	19	W.	4 23	D	7 17	N	14 54	10	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ 10 49	I	10 53	H	LIB	7
201	20	Th.	4 24	D	7 16	N	14 51	9	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11 $\frac{A}{M}$ 49	J	11 23	G	LIB	8
202	21	Fr.	4 25	D	7 16	N	14 50	9	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 12 $\frac{M}{M}$ 52	K	11 $\frac{P}{M}$ 55	F	SCO	9
203	22	Sa.	4 26	D	7 15	N	14 49	9	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ 1 56	L	—	—	SCO	10
204	23	<b>A</b>	4 27	D	7 14	N	14 47	9	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$ 3 01	M	12 $\frac{A}{M}$ 32	F	SGR	11
205	24	M.	4 28	D	7 13	N	14 45	9	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 4 07	M	1 15	E	SGR	12
206	25	Tu.	4 29	D	7 12	N	14 43	9	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 5 11	N	2 06	E	CAP	13
207	26	W.	4 30	D	7 11	N	14 41	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 6 10	M	3 05	D	CAP	14
208	27	Th.	4 31	D	7 10	N	14 39	9	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ 7 04	M	4 12	E	—	—
209	28	Fr.	4 32	E	7 09	M	14 37	9	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$ 7 50	L	5 24	E	AQR	15
210	29	Sa.	4 33	E	7 08	M	14 35	9	—	0 $\frac{1}{4}$ 8 31	K	6 39	F	AQR	16
211	30	<b>A</b>	4 34	E	7 07	M	14 33	9	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 9 08	J	7 54	G	PSC	17
212	31	M.	4 35	E	7 06	M	14 31	9	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 9 $\frac{P}{M}$ 42	I	9 $\frac{A}{M}$ 06	H	PSC	19





Now comes the northern year's high noon,  
 The days of ripened wheat and windrowed hay,  
 The firey nights, the fallow, heat-wan moon,  
 And corn grows tall from here to Ioway,  
 Now comes the time when lightning sears the sky  
 And Summer scarcely pauses, passing by.

D.M.	D.W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	Sa.	Domlnlon Quakers Day (Canada) Arr. U.S. 1656	Wind
2	A	5 <sup>th</sup> a. T. Vlsit. Fast of Mary Tamuz	{11.4 that
3	M.	To be safe on the 4 <sup>th</sup> don't buy a 5 <sup>th</sup> on the 3 <sup>rd</sup>	{11.0 night
4	Tu.	Ind. Day on Eq. Tides	{10.5 and horror
5	W.	⊕ in Aph. 1 p.m. P. T. Barnum born 1810	{10.1
6	Th.	Beecher-Tilton Jury disagree 1875	Tides {9.5 brings
7	Fr.	St. Frances Cabrlnl God Save the King," 1607	{9.2 and
8	Sa.	♀ Stat. in R.A. ♂♀♂ Tides	{9.0 fogs are
9	A	7 <sup>th</sup> a. ♀. Salvation Army 1865	{9.0 shaken
10	M.	Anderson-Haegg Mile 4:06:02 thought amazing 1942	{8.9 from
11	Tu.	♂ runs high ♂♀♂ Tides	{9.0 flaggy
12	W.	"Plant a liberty tree down your hatch." 1805	{9.0 wings.
13	Th.	Highest point, ann. temp. curve	Hol. Tenn. {9.1 Rains
14	Fr.	Bastille [15 <sup>th</sup> Day in Apo. ♂♂♂]	{10.1 then a
15	Sa.	Swithin If rain forsooth no summer drouth	{10.1 hot
16	A	7 <sup>th</sup> a. T. ♂♂♂ Tides	{9.9 dry
17	M.	First trolley to Old Town, Me., 1895	Tides {9.7 spell;
18	Tu.	First Cunarder arr. Boston 1840	Tides {9.5 for
19	W.	♀ Gr. El. ♂♀♂ on Eq.	{9.1 zero
20	Th.	Total solar eclipse will be visible in Maine 1963	{8.9 weather
21	Fr.	♀ Stat. in R.A. ♂♀♂ Tides	{8.8 soon
22	Sa.	Mary Magdalene Tides	{8.7 you'll
23	A	9 <sup>th</sup> a. ♀. Fast of Abh	Tides {8.8 yell.
24	M.	G. B. took GIB. 1704 Utah	Tides {9.0 This
25	Tu.	Trees finish growing Dog Days begin	{9.4 coolness
26	W.	[25 <sup>th</sup> ♂♀♂ on low]	{11.0 you
27	Th.	The full "Buck" moon ♂♀♂ ♂♀♂ like,	
28	Fr.	♂ in Perl. Highest p.m. high tide W. 1-18 & 8-26	{10.5 but
29	Sa.	115 deg. Holly Spgs. Miss. 1936	{10.8 look out —
30	A	9 <sup>th</sup> a. T. Marsellaise 1st sung 1792	lightning
31	M.	♂ on World War I Eq. began 1914	{11.5 may strike.

It was a crazy baseball game. We were two New Englanders (transplanted for the summer) and we'd made the ball field ourselves, filling in the last gopher hole the week before (only you can't really fill in a gopher hole). This was in Wyoming some thirty-five years ago. Our teams were made of local cowhands and youngsters my friend and I were paid to look after at a ranch.

We got ourselves an umpire. He was the oldest, most respected gentleman—and the unlikeliest umpire—in the county. But he was president of the bank and owner of most all the real estate thereabouts.

The highlight of the game was when a clumsy cowhand rounded second with ideas for third—and made it, too. Our ball park was a cow pasture by rights, and the cows had done a lot of wandering around between second and third. Just when the cowhand was halfway between bases his feet skidded out from under him and he slid all the way to third. Then his pants caught on fire because he had a bunch of sulphur matches in his hip pocket. In the excitement Mr. Umpire stepped into one of our collapsible gopher holes and hobbled to the shade of a cottonwood. We observed he had a jug under that tree, and so, seeing we didn't have an umpire, we joined the poor man. The score was 20 to 20 anyway and everyone was happy.

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## AUGUST, EIGHTH MONTH.

## ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.		0 /		Days.		0 /		Days.		0 /		Days.		0 /	
	1	17	n.	58	7	16	22	13	14	36	19	12	42	25	10	41
2	17		42	8	16	05	14	14	18	20	12	22	26	10	20	
3	17		27	9	15	47	15	13	59	21	12	02	27	9	59	
4	17		11	10	15	30	16	13	40	22	11	42	28	9	38	
5	16		55	11	15	12	17	13	21	23	11	22	29	9	17	
6	16		38	12	14	54	18	13	02	24	11	02	30	8	55	

- ☾ Last Quarter, 3rd day, 6 h. 48 m., morning, W.  
 ● New Moon, 11th day, 5 h. 36 m., morning, E.  
 ☽ First Quarter, 19th day, 5 h. 52 m., morning, E.  
 ○ Full Moon, 25th day, 10 h. 14 m., evening, E.

KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE, PAGES 81-85, FOR ALL POINTS OUTSIDE NEW ENGLAND

Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of Week	☀ Rises h. m.	☀ Key	☀ Sets h. m.	☀ Key	Length of Days h. m.	Sun Fast m.	Full Sea, Boston. Morn. Eve h. m.	☽ Rises h. m.	☽ Key	☽ Sets h. m.	☽ Key	☽ Place	☽ Age
213	1	Tu.	4 36	E	7 05	M	14 29	10	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	H	10 $\frac{A}{M}$ 16	J	ARI	20
214	2	W.	4 37	E	7 03	M	14 27	10	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	G	11 $\frac{A}{M}$ 24	K	ARI	21
215	3	Th.	4 38	E	7 02	M	14 24	10	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	F	12 $\frac{P}{M}$ 29	K	TAU	22
216	4	Fr.	4 39	E	7 01	M	14 22	10	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	1 32	L	TAU	23
217	5	Sa.	4 40	E	7 00	M	14 20	10	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	E	2 31	M	G'M	24
218	6	<b>A</b>	4 41	E	6 58	M	14 18	10	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	E	3 28	M	G'M	25
219	7	M.	4 42	E	6 57	M	14 15	10	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	E	4 20	N	CNC	26
220	8	Tu.	4 43	E	6 56	M	14 13	10	9	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	D	5 07	M	CNC	27
221	9	W.	4 44	E	6 55	M	14 10	10	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	E	5 49	M	CNC	28
222	10	Th.	4 45	E	6 53	M	14 08	10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	E	6 26	M	LEO	29
223	11	Fr.	4 46	F	6 52	L	14 05	11	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	F	7 00	L	LEO	30
224	12	Sa.	4 47	F	6 50	L	14 03	11	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	F	7 31	K	VIR	1
225	13	<b>A</b>	4 48	F	6 49	L	14 01	11	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	G	8 01	J	VIR	2
226	14	M.	4 49	F	6 47	L	13 58	11	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	H	8 29	I	VIR	3
227	15	Tu.	4 50	F	6 46	L	13 56	11	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	I	8 57	I	LIB	4
228	16	W.	4 52	F	6 45	L	13 53	12	2	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	J	9 25	H	LIB	5
229	17	Th.	4 53	F	6 43	L	13 51	12	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	K	9 56	G	SCO	6
230	18	Fr.	4 54	F	6 42	L	13 48	12	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	L	10 30	F	SCO	7
231	19	Sa.	4 55	F	6 40	L	13 45	12	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	L	11 09	E	SGR	9
232	20	<b>A</b>	4 56	F	6 39	L	13 43	12	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	M	11 $\frac{P}{M}$ 54	E	SGR	10
233	21	M.	4 57	F	6 37	L	13 40	13	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	M	—	—	CAP	11
234	22	Tu.	4 58	F	6 35	L	13 38	13	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	N	12 $\frac{A}{M}$ 47	E	CAP	12
235	23	W.	4 59	F	6 34	K	13 35	13	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	M	1 49	E	AQR	13
236	24	Th.	5 00	G	6 32	K	13 32	13	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	M	2 58	E	AQR	14
237	25	Fr.	5 01	G	6 31	K	13 30	14	10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	L	4 11	F	PSC	15
238	26	Sa.	5 02	G	6 29	K	13 27	14	11	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	K	5 26	G	—	—
239	27	<b>A</b>	5 03	G	6 27	K	13 24	14	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	J	6 42	H	PSC	16
240	28	M.	5 04	G	6 26	K	13 21	15	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	H	7 55	I	ARI	17
241	29	Tu.	5 05	G	6 24	K	13 19	15	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	G	9 06	J	ARI	18
242	30	W.	5 06	G	6 22	K	13 16	15	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	G	10 15	K	TAU	19
243	31	Th.	5 07	G	6 21	K	13 13	15	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	F	11 $\frac{A}{M}$ 21	L	TAU	20



Corn tassels spread their fingers in the stolid air;  
The house wren spills its song in gnarled old apple trees;  
The leggy colt sucks, indolent, at the sorrel mare.  
Along the road the maplets spring where one-winged keys  
Traced lazy spirals, sky to earth; the yellow perch  
Lies sunning in the shallows; and the black ants climb  
The rugged bole of ancient oak, the quick-grown birch,  
To gnaw among the fibers of earth-nourished time.

D.M.	D.W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	Tu.	<b>LAMMAS</b> "Calamity" Hol. <i>Strip</i> <b>DAY</b> Jane' d. 1903 Col. {10.4	<p>My friend was saying it was a pity a farmer never had time nor inclination to read anything. I suppose my friend, who reads too much, does too little else, and knows nothing about farmers, I suppose he meant reading "good books." I am sure he could have meant nothing else.</p> <p>Well, I don't suppose that farmers, by and large, do read very much of the printed word, though they certainly cover their weekly newspaper from stem to stern, and I am sure they know their Bible better than my city friend. Be that as it may, there is a reading of another sort that has little to do with books. Farmers do that kind of reading. They read every day the temper and meaning of the country world. They must. They must know how to read weather signs with a fair degree of accuracy, for weather makes all the difference to farm plans—planting, spraying, mowing, plowing, transporting of produce—in short, everything. They must know wisely how to read soils, watersheds, the face of their lands, and what lies within them. They must read the meaning of their woodlots or forests in the terms of cords of wood, or board feet, production and replanting, rate of growth, etc. They must know how to read the riddle of the markets that buy their produce.</p> <p>These are volumes indeed. I'd say, compared to my friend, the farmer is a professional bookworm.</p>
2	W.	Seven stately clippers passed {10.3 <i>and</i> Golden Gate 1855 {10.8	
3	Th.	Nautilus at North Tides {9.8 <i>drip.</i> Pole 1958 {10.1	
4	Fr.	Noah's Dove brings back {9.2 <i>Good</i> Olive Leaf to the Ark {9.8	
5	Sa.	Julia Holmes climbed Tides {8.8 <i>week</i> Pike's Peak 1858 {9.7	
6	A	<b>11th a. P.</b> Trans-figuration Tides {8.6 <i>for</i> Name of cruns {8.5 Jesus chlgb ♀♀ {9.7 <i>vacations,</i>	
7	M.	First mail coaches Tides {8.6 <i>visiting</i> began routes 1784 {9.8	
8	Tu.	First train drawn Tides {8.7 <i>all the</i> by steam 1831 {9.9	
9	W.	Fiery teared (Watch for shooting stars) {8.9 St. Lawrence {10.0	
10	Th.	in Annular {9.1 Apo. Eclipse {10.0 <i>relations.</i>	
11	Fr.	Hay fever Hurricane {9.2 season begins Connie 1955 {10.0 <i>In all</i>	
12	Sa.	<b>11th a. T.</b> Today be extra cautious {9.3 <i>this</i>	
13	A	♂ ♀ ⊙ Sup. Ark.. R.I. ♂♂♂ <i>heat, keep</i>	
14	M.	Assumption ☾ on Tides {9.7 <i>your</i> Day Eq. {9.5	
15	Tu.	Battle of Babe Ruth {9.5 <i>dresses</i> Bennington d. 1948 {9.5	
16	W.	♂ ♀ ☾ Cat nights Tides {9.3 <i>neat.</i> commence {9.5	
17	Th.	St. Helena built world's oldest existing church 371 A.D. <i>Storm</i>	
18	Fr.	Diane 1955 produces ♂ ⊕ ☾ <i>clouds</i> Conn. Blackest Day, ♂ ⊕ ☾	
19	Sa.	<b>13th a. P.</b> Alaska {8.8 <i>fill the</i> disc. 1741 {9.8	
20	A	Wife hungry U.S. colony {8.8 <i>shrouds.</i> sent 12 gals 1621 {10.1	
21	M.	♁ rides Great flare Tides {9.1 <i>Ring</i> low on sun 1958 {10.6	
22	Tu.	♂ ♀ ☾ ♂ ♀ ☾ Tides {9.5 <i>the</i> {11.0	
23	W.	<b>St. Bar.</b> Last whaler out {10.0 of New Bedford 1924 {11.5 <i>bell,</i>	
24	Th.	The full In Perihelion & a "Sturgeon" moon partial eclipse	
25	Fr.	Ia. drought Highest p.m. high {11.0 broken 1881 tide w. 1-18 & 7-28 {11.9 <i>nice</i>	
26	Sa.	Confucius {11.3 <i>cool</i> b. 550 B.C. {11.3	
27	A	♁ on British abol. Tides {11.8 <i>spell.</i> Eq. slavery 1833 {11.3	
28	M.	John Baptist Evansville {11.4 <i>Rain</i> beheaded Hurr. 1884 {11.2	
29	Tu.	Wm. Penn sails Hol. {10.8 <i>raises</i> for Pa. 1682 La. {10.8	
30	W.	First prof. {10.2 <i>Cain.</i> football 1895 {10.4	
31	Th.	♂ ♀ ☾	

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SEPTEMBER, NINTH MONTH.

## ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.			Days.			Days.			Days.					
	0	/		0	/		0	/		0	/				
1	8N.12			7	5	59	13	3	43	19	1	23	25	0	56
2	7 50			8	5	37	14	3	21	20	1	00	26	1	20
3	7 28			9	5	14	15	2	57	21	0	37	27	1	43
4	7 06			10	4	51	16	2	33	22	0N.14		28	2	06
5	6 44			11	4	28	17	2	10	23	0s.10		29	2	30
6	6 22			12	4	06	18	1	47	24	0	33	30	2	53

☾ Last Quarter, 1st day, 6 h. 06 m., evening, E.

● New Moon, 9th day, 9 h. 50 m., evening, W.

☽ First Quarter, 17th day, 3 h. 24 m., evening, E.

○ Full Moon, 24th day, 6 h. 34 m., evening, E.

KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE, PAGES 81-85, FOR ALL POINTS OUTSIDE NEW ENGLAND

Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of Week	☀ Rises h. m.	Key	☀ Sets h. m.	Key	Length of Days h. m.	Sun. Past m.	Full Sea, Boston. Morn. Ev. h. h.	☽ Rises h. m.	Key	☽ Sets h. m.	Key	☽ Place	☽ Age
244	1	Fr.	5 09	G	6 19	K	13 11	16	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{P}{M}$ 39	E	12 $\frac{P}{M}$ 23	M	G'M	21
245	2	Sa.	5 10	G	6 17	K	13 08	16	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{P}{M}$ 22	E	1 22	M	G'M	22
246	3	<b>A</b>	5 11	G	6 16	K	13 05	16	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	2 16	M	G'M	23
247	4	M.	5 12	G	6 14	J	13 02	17	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{A}{M}$ 08	D	3 04	N	CNC	24
248	5	Tu.	5 13	H	6 12	J	13 00	17	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ 8	12 59	E	3 48	M	CNC	25
249	6	W.	5 14	H	6 11	J	12 57	17	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ 9	1 52	E	4 27	M	LEO	26
250	7	Th.	5 15	H	6 09	J	12 54	18	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 46	E	5 03	L	LEO	27
251	8	Fr.	5 16	H	6 07	J	12 51	18	10 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 43	F	5 34	K	LEO	28
252	9	Sa.	5 17	H	6 05	J	12 48	18	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ 11	4 40	G	6 04	K	VIR	29
253	10	<b>A</b>	5 18	H	6 04	J	12 46	19	11 $\frac{1}{4}$ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 38	H	6 32	J	VIR	1
254	11	M.	5 19	H	6 02	J	12 43	19	11 $\frac{3}{4}$ —	6 37	I	7 00	I	LIB	2
255	12	Tu.	5 20	H	6 00	J	12 40	20	0 $\frac{1}{4}$ 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 35	J	7 29	H	LIB	3
256	13	W.	5 21	H	5 58	J	12 37	20	0 $\frac{3}{4}$ 1	8 35	K	7 58	G	SCO	4
257	14	Th.	5 22	H	5 57	J	12 34	21	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 36	K	8 30	F	SCO	5
258	15	Fr.	5 23	H	5 55	J	12 31	21	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 38	L	9 07	E	SCO	6
259	16	Sa.	5 24	H	5 53	J	12 29	21	3 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{A}{M}$ 40	M	9 50	E	SGR	7
260	17	<b>A</b>	5 25	I	5 51	I	12 26	21	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{P}{M}$ 42	M	10 38	E	SGR	8
261	18	M.	5 27	I	5 49	I	12 23	22	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 41	N	11 $\frac{P}{M}$ 34	D	CAP	9
262	19	Tu.	5 28	I	5 48	I	12 20	22	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 37	M	—	—	CAP	10
263	20	W.	5 29	I	5 46	I	12 17	22	7 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 27	M	12 $\frac{A}{M}$ 38	E	AQR	11
264	21	Th.	5 30	I	5 44	I	12 14	23	8 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 12	L	1 47	E	AQR	12
265	22	Fr.	5 31	I	5 42	I	12 12	23	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 53	K	3 00	F	PSC	13
266	23	Sa.	5 32	I	5 41	I	12 09	23	9 $\frac{3}{4}$ 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 31	J	4 14	G	PSC	14
267	24	<b>A</b>	5 33	I	5 39	I	12 06	24	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ 11	6 06	I	5 29	H	—	—
268	25	M.	5 34	I	5 37	I	12 03	24	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ —	6 41	H	6 42	J	ARI	15
269	26	Tu.	5 35	I	5 35	I	12 00	24	0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 17	G	7 54	K	ARI	16
270	27	W.	5 36	I	5 34	I	11 57	25	0 $\frac{3}{4}$ 1	7 54	F	9 03	L	TAU	17
271	28	Th.	5 37	J	5 32	H	11 55	25	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	8 34	E	10 10	L	TAU	18
272	29	Fr.	5 38	J	5 30	H	11 52	25	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 16	E	11 $\frac{A}{M}$ 12	M	G'M	19
273	30	Sa.	5 39	J	5 28	H	11 49	26	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{P}{M}$ 02	D	12 $\frac{P}{M}$ 09	M	G'M	20



The sun trends south, the dawn comes late;  
 (Oh, meet me down the lane, my love)  
 Cicada drones to silent mate;  
 (Come kiss me once again, my love)  
 Fox grapes ripen. Sumac fires  
 (Love me, Love, and long remember)  
 Torch the woodbine, scorch the briars.  
 (Starklissed, moonkissed, sweet September)

D.M.	D.	W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	Fr.		Sawfly pest arr. Tides { 9.5 N.H. 1937 { 9.9	<i>Fine</i>
2	Sa.		"Speak softly and carry a big stick" 1901 { 8.9 { 9.6	<i>sunny</i>
3	A	15th a. ♀♂.	Stock market High 1929 (381.7) { 8.3 runs high Tides { 9.2	<i>days</i>
4	M.	Labor Day		<i>bring</i>
5	Tu.	The Dog Days are over	Tides { 8.3 { 9.3	<i>showers</i>
6	W.	♂♀	Mekinye shot 1901 Tides { 8.6 { 9.4	<i>and</i>
7	Th.	♂ in Apo.	Separate ewes from lambs { 8.7 { 9.6	<i>haze.</i>
8	Fr.	Nativity of Mary	♂♂ Tides { 9.0 { 9.7	<i>On</i>
9	Sa.	Cal Coolidge's destiny bec. apparent 1919	Hol. Calif. { 9.2 { 9.8	<i>again,</i>
10	A	15th a. ♂.	Middlesex Canal beg. 1794 { 9.6 { 9.8	<i>out</i>
11	M.	Rosh Hashana	♂ on Eq. ♀♀	<i>again,</i>
12	Tu.	♂♂	Gale 1950 Md. Tides { 9.8 { 9.8	<i>in</i>
13	W.	Fast of Guedalia	136 deg. Azizia Africa 1922 { 9.7 { 9.9	<i>again,</i>
14	Th.	Holy Cross	♂Ψ♂ Tides { 9.5 { 9.9	<i>the sun's</i>
15	Fr.	The Lord created the atmosphere this day	Tides { 9.8 { 9.9	<i>like</i>
16	Sa.	The Lord made vegetation	Hol. Okla. { 9.1 { 9.8	<i>old Finn-</i>
17	A	17th a. ♀.	God made sun, moon, stars	<i>egan.</i>
18	M.	♂	Rides God made the animals { 8.8 { 9.9	<i>By the</i>
19	Tu.	♂	The Lord made Issch or Adam Tides { 8.9 { 10.1	<i>fire</i>
20	W.	Yom Kippur	The Lord rested	<i>toast</i>
21	Th.	Mathew, Apo.	God made for Adam Issha { 9.7 { 10.9	<i>your</i>
22	Fr.	♂ in Perl.	♂♀♂♂	<i>toes while</i>
23	Sa.	FALL Begins 1.43 A.M.	♂ enters ♀ Stat. in R.A.	
24	A	17th a. ♂.	D.S.T. ends some places Harvest Moon Eq.	
25	M.	First Day of Tabernacles 1950	Cold { 11.6 { 11.5	<i>this Nor'easter</i>
26	Tu.	Night Equals day	Highest rising of the Nile { 11.6 { 11.1	<i>blows</i>
27	W.	♂ Stat. in R.A.	Jap typhoon 1959 K. 3400 { 11.1 { 11.3	<i>and</i>
28	Th.	♂ Gr. El. E.	Many acorns much snow { 10.5 { 10.9	<i>blows.</i>
29	Fr.	Michael.	Gabriel & Raphael { 9.9 { 10.3	<i>It's chilly,</i>
30	Sa.	Adam and Eve banished from Paradise	{ 9.2 { 9.8	<i>Willie.</i>

For many years we were in the apple business, and for a period it was a pretty good business and a rather simple one. The trees had to be pruned and sprayed, and the fruit picked and put in barrels or field crates and sent to market. The business was usually uncomplicated except for Acts of God, such as frosts, droughts, wind, or hail. But these were just natural hazards of apple growing.

Then other things began to happen. Over a period of years we were losing our English and European markets, for our customers over there were growing their own orchards. Now our overseas markets are gone, or all but gone. Within a few miles of us here, at least a half-dozen orchards were abandoned when the European market faded. Canadian apples began to pour into the United States and every grower in every state was his brother's competitor in a diminishing market. Fancier apples (naturally) were demanded, and new red varieties were coming in special packages.

Alarming it was, too, to note the need to dust or spray at least twice as often—not alone because of the demand for cleaner fruit, but for fruit to be half-way clean. Fungus and insects have developed immunity to what we throw at them—and will continue to do so I think. So I am out of the business. I have left just a few trees for the deer and for me. We love 'em still.

Nature blushes white Autumn disrobes.

1961]

## OCTOBER, TENTH MONTH.

## ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.		Days.	Days.		Days.	Days.		Days.	Days.		Days.	Days.	
	0	/		0	/		0	/		0	/		0	/
1	3s.	16	7	5	35	13	7	51	19	10	04	25	12	11
2	3	40	8	5	58	14	8	14	20	10	25	26	12	31
3	4	03	9	6	21	15	8	36	21	10	47	27	12	52
4	4	26	10	6	44	16	8	58	22	11	08	28	13	12
5	4	49	11	7	06	17	9	20	23	11	29	29	13	32
6	5	12	12	7	29	18	9	42	24	11	50	30	13	51

☾ Last Quarter, 1st day, 9 h. 10 m., morning, W.

● New Moon, 9th day, 1 h. 53 m., morning, E.

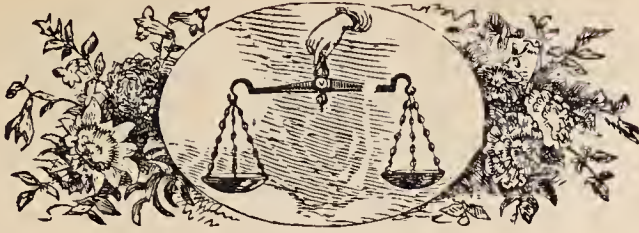
☽ First Quarter, 16th day, 11 h. 35 m., evening, W.

○ Full Moon, 23rd day, 4 h. 31 m., evening, E.

☾ Last Quarter, 31st day, 3 h. 59 m., morning, E.

KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE, PAGES 81-85 FOR ALL POINTS OUTSIDE NEW ENGLAND

Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of Week	☀		☾		Length of Days	Sun Fast	Full Sea, Boston.		☽		☽		Place	Age
			Rises h. m.	Key	Sets h. m.	Key			Morn. h.	Eve. h.	Rises h. m.	Key	Sets h. m.	Key		
274	1	A	5 41	J	5 27	H	11 46	26	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{P}{M}$ 52	D	1 $\frac{P}{M}$ 01	N	CNC	21
275	2	M.	5 42	J	5 25	H	11 43	26	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{P}{M}$ 45	E	1 46	M	CNC	22
276	3	Tu.	5 43	J	5 23	H	11 40	27	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	2 27	M	LEO	23
277	4	W.	5 44	J	5 21	H	11 38	27	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{A}{M}$ 39	E	3 03	L	LEO	24
278	5	Th.	5 45	J	5 20	H	11 35	27	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 35	F	3 36	L	LEO	25
279	6	Fr.	5 46	J	5 18	H	11 32	28	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	2 33	G	4 06	K	VIR	26
280	7	Sa.	5 47	J	5 16	H	11 29	28	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 31	H	4 35	J	VIR	28
281	8	A	5 48	J	5 15	H	11 26	28	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 29	H	5 03	I	LIB	29
282	9	M.	5 49	J	5 13	G	11 24	28	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	11	5 28	I	5 31	H	LIB	0
283	10	Tu.	5 51	K	5 10	G	11 21	29	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 28	J	6 01	G	LIB	1
284	11	W.	5 52	K	5 10	G	11 18	29	—	0	7 30	K	6 33	F	SCO	2
285	12	Th.	5 53	K	5 08	G	11 15	29	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 32	L	7 08	F	SCO	3
286	13	Fr.	5 54	K	5 06	G	11 12	29	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 35	M	7 48	E	SGR	5
287	14	Sa.	5 55	K	5 05	G	11 10	30	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	10 37	M	8 34	E	SGR	6
288	15	A	5 56	K	5 03	G	11 07	30	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{A}{M}$ 36	N	9 27	D	CAP	7
289	16	M.	5 57	K	5 02	G	11 04	30	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 $\frac{P}{M}$ 32	N	10 26	E	CAP	8
290	17	Tu.	5 59	K	5 00	G	11 01	30	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 22	M	11 $\frac{P}{M}$ 32	E	AQR	9
291	18	W.	6 00	K	4 58	G	10 59	31	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	2 08	M	—	—	AQR	10
292	19	Th.	6 01	K	4 57	G	10 56	31	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	2 49	L	12 $\frac{A}{M}$ 40	F	PSC	11
293	20	Fr.	6 02	K	4 55	G	10 53	31	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	3 26	K	1 52	G	PSC	12
294	21	Sa.	6 03	K	4 54	G	10 50	31	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	4 01	J	3 05	H	ARI	13
295	22	A	6 05	L	4 52	F	10 48	31	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	4 36	H	4 17	I	ARI	14
296	23	M.	6 06	L	4 51	F	10 45	31	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 10	G	5 29	J	TAU	15
297	24	Tu.	6 07	L	4 49	F	10 42	32	11	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 47	F	6 41	K	—	—
298	25	W.	6 08	L	4 48	F	10 40	32	—	0	6 25	F	7 49	L	TAU	16
299	26	Th.	6 09	L	4 47	F	10 37	32	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 07	E	8 54	M	G'M	17
300	27	Fr.	6 11	L	4 45	F	10 34	32	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 53	D	9 55	M	G'M	18
301	28	Sa.	6 12	L	4 44	F	10 32	32	2	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 42	D	10 51	N	G'M	19
302	29	A	6 13	L	4 42	F	10 29	32	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	9 34	E	11 $\frac{A}{M}$ 41	N	CNC	20
303	30	M.	6 14	L	4 41	F	10 27	32	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	10 29	E	12 $\frac{P}{M}$ 24	M	CNC	21
304	31	Tu.	6 16	L	4 40	F	10 24	32	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	11 $\frac{P}{M}$ 25	F	1 $\frac{P}{M}$ 03	M	LEO	22



The Great Bear walks upon the earth tonight,  
 Come down to wash his paws in moonlit lakes.  
 Across the moon is pencilled the first flight  
 Of geese. I listen to the wind that shakes  
 Tomorrow's woodlands from the groves of oak.  
 I hear a fox bid hounds to yelp the hills,  
 But no bird sings, and there's no frog to croak.  
 Frost waiks the valleys now, the frost that stills.

D.M.	D.W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	A	19th a. ♀. ☾ runs high Tides {8.7 9.3	Three
2	M.	Smithfield's Royal Hol. Jousts began 1390 Mo. Tides {8.3 8.9	good
3	Tu.	Color Lowest A.M. high Peak tide w. Nov. 1 {8.2 8.8	days,
4	W.	Francis Maiden voyage D'Assissi dir. R. 101 1930 {8.3 8.8	then
5	Th.	☾ in Apo. ☽☾☾ Tides {8.5 9.0	rain
6	Fr.	First cotton prints made Pa. 1810 Tides {8.8 9.2	the
7	Sa.	☽♀☾ Franklin's N.E. storm 1743 Tides {9.1 9.4	book
8	A	19th a. ☽. ☾ on Eq. Tides {9.5 9.5	says.
9	M.	Abraham Terrific wind Denis New England 1804 {9.7 9.6	Rise
10	Tu.	♀ Stat. Chicago Hol. in R.A. rain 1954 Okla. {11 th Neb.]	
11	W.	☽☽☾ ☽☾☾ ☽☽☾ ☽☽☽ and	
12	Th.	Columbus Day First saw land 2 A.M. {9.6 10.3	shine,
13	Fr.	Northern Lts. then mirages mean go to nearest harbor {9.5 10.3	the
14	Sa.	Teddy Roosevelt shot by assassin 1912 {9.3 10.2	weather's
15	A	21sta. ♀. ☾ rides low {9.2 10.1	fine.
16	M.	Tremont—1st U.S. modern hotel—Boston—1829	To end
17	Tu.	☽☾☾ ☽☾☾ Tides {9.0 9.9	summer
18	W.	Luke, Publ. day of Ev. his Gospel Alaska	worries,
19	Th.	Worst floods ever Va., Md., Wash., D.C. 1942 {9.5 10.2	this storm
20	Fr.	Pike's Peak Rail-road compl. 1890 Tides {10.0 10.5	ends
21	Sa.	☾ in Peri. Look before you leap {10.5 10.3	in the
22	A	21sta. ☽. ☾ on Eq. ☽♀☾ Inf. first	
23	M.	Hunter's Rained moon 1959 Tides {11.4 11.1	snow
24	Tu.	U. N. DAY Cold War beg. 1948 {11.6 10.9	flurries.
25	W.	Sundials 32 min. behind sun (25-Nov. 12) Tides {11.5 —	A
26	Th.	New York—Paris jet service began 1958 Tides {10.5 11.2	nice
27	Fr.	Wm. Penn. arr. Delaware 1682 Tides {10.1 10.8	cool
28	Sa.	Simon, Apo. & St. Jude ☾ runs high {9.5 10.2	breather,
29	A	23rda. ♀. ☽. D.S.T. ends {9.0 9.6	ain't
30	M.	Most small animals in hibernation Tides {8.6 9.1	rainin'
31	Tu.	Halloween Hol. Nev. ☽ Stat. in R.A.	neither.

When I was twelve I shot my first crow with an old Stevens single-barrelled shotgun. The farmer who had lent me the gun paid me a dollar for the crow and hung it up in his garden. I had accomplished a mission and that dollar was the proudest I have ever earned. Since then I have spent a great many dollars hunting birds and animals. And I am sorry now that I have, for the older I grow the more I come to see how far better to have spent those dollars preserving life than destroying it.

How can one justify killing in the name of sport? Perhaps you, as I, have shot down ducks that, wounded, clung to the bottom weeds and drowned—and sometimes I have seen them drown. Perhaps you have heard, as I have, the scream of a wounded grouse, and always the anguished cries of rabbits when wounded. Or watched, as I have, the deer, your quarry, die silent in his agony, with eyes turned to the hunter.

I see often here on my hill-top farm the ducks pass over at just this time of the evening, and the geese when their flights are on, and the grouse and the woodcock on their nests in the spring, motionless without even a blinking eye as I watch them.

Certainly I remember, as do you, the Old Testament lines, "He was a great hunter in the sight of the Lord." But I remember, too, and cherish, the very simple words, "Thou shalt not kill."

1961]

NOVEMBER, ELEVENTH MONTH.

## ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

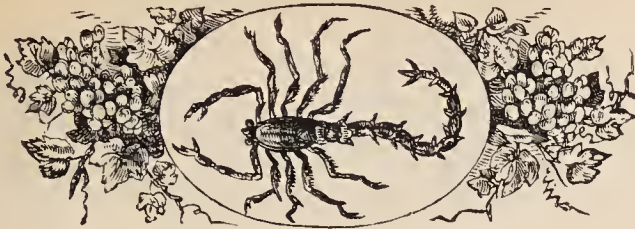
☉'s Declination.	Days.			Days.			Days.			Days.					
	0	'	"/	0	'	"/	0	'	"/	0	'	"/			
1	14s.	30		7	16	21	13	18	01	19	19	31	25	20	48
2	14	49		8	16	38	14	18	17	20	19	45	26	20	59
3	15	08		9	16	56	15	18	33	21	19	58	27	21	10
4	15	27		10	17	12	16	18	48	22	20	11	28	21	21
5	15	45		11	17	29	17	19	02	23	20	24	29	21	31
6	16	03		12	17	45	18	19	17	24	20	36	30	21	41

- New Moon, 8th day, 4 h. 59 m., morning, E.  
 ☽ First Quarter, 15th day, 7 h. 13 m., morning, E.  
 ○ Full Moon, 22nd day, 4 h. 44 m., morning, W.  
 ☾ Last Quarter, 30th day, 1 h. 19 m., morning, E.

KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE, PAGES 81-85, FOR ALL POINTS OUTSIDE NEW ENGLAND

Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of Week	☉		☽		Length of Days	Sun Fast	Full Sea, Boston.		☽		☽		Place	Age
			Rises h. m.	Key	Sets h. m.	Key			Morn h.	Eve. h.	Rises h. m.	Key	Sets h. m.	Key		
305	1	W.	6 17	L	4 38	F	10 22 32	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	1 <sup>P</sup> <sub>M</sub> 37	L	LEO	23	
306	2	Th.	6 18	L	4 37	F	10 19 32	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 <sup>A</sup> <sub>M</sub> 22	F	2 08	K	VIR	24	
307	3	Fr.	6 19	M	4 36	E	10 17 32	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 20	G	2 37	J	VIR	25	
308	4	Sa.	6 21	M	4 35	E	10 14 32	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 18	H	3 05	J	VIR	26	
309	5	<b>A</b>	6 22	M	4 33	E	10 12 32	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 17	I	3 33	I	LIB	27	
310	6	M.	6 23	M	4 32	E	10 09 32	10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 17	J	4 02	H	LIB	28	
311	7	Tu.	6 24	M	4 31	E	10 07 32	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 19	K	4 33	G	SCO	29	
312	8	W.	6 25	M	4 30	E	10 04 32	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	6 22	L	5 07	F	SCO	0	
313	9	Th.	6 27	M	4 29	E	10 02 32	0	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 26	M	5 46	E	SGR	1	
314	10	Fr.	6 28	M	4 28	E	10 00 32	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	8 30	M	6 30	E	SGR	2	
315	11	Sa.	6 29	M	4 27	E	9 58 32	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 32	N	7 21	D	CAP	3	
316	12	<b>A</b>	6 30	M	4 26	E	9 55 32	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 30	N	8 20	D	CAP	4	
317	13	M.	6 32	M	4 25	E	9 53 31	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 <sup>A</sup> <sub>M</sub> 22	M	9 23	E	CAP	5	
318	14	Tu.	6 33	M	4 24	E	9 51 31	4	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 <sup>P</sup> <sub>M</sub> 09	M	10 31	E	AQR	6	
319	15	W.	6 34	M	4 23	E	9 49 31	5	5	12 50	L	11 <sup>P</sup> <sub>M</sub> 40	F	AQR	7	
320	16	Th.	6 35	M	4 22	E	9 47 31	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	1 27	K	—	—	PSC	9	
321	17	Fr.	6 37	M	4 21	D	9 45 31	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	2 01	J	12 <sup>A</sup> <sub>M</sub> 51	G	PSC	10	
322	18	Sa.	6 38	N	4 21	D	9 43 30	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 35	I	2 01	H	ARI	11	
323	19	<b>A</b>	6 39	N	4 20	D	9 41 30	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 08	H	3 11	J	ARI	12	
324	20	M.	6 40	N	4 19	D	9 39 30	9	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 41	G	4 21	K	TAU	13	
325	21	Tu.	6 41	N	4 18	D	9 37 30	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	4 18	F	5 29	L	TAU	14	
326	22	W.	6 43	N	4 18	D	9 35 30	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 58	E	6 36	M	—	—	
327	23	Th.	6 44	N	4 17	D	9 33 29	11	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 43	E	7 40	M	G'M	15	
328	24	Fr.	6 45	N	4 16	D	9 31 29	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	6 30	D	8 40	N	G'M	16	
329	25	Sa.	6 46	N	4 16	D	9 30 29	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 22	D	9 33	N	CNC	17	
330	26	<b>A</b>	6 47	N	4 15	D	9 28 28	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 16	E	10 20	M	CNC	18	
331	27	M.	6 49	N	4 15	D	9 26 28	2	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 12	E	11 01	M	LEO	19	
332	28	Tu.	6 50	N	4 14	D	9 25 28	3	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 09	F	11 <sup>A</sup> <sub>N</sub> 37	L	LEO	20	
333	29	W.	6 51	N	4 14	D	9 23 27	4	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 <sup>P</sup> <sub>M</sub> 07	G	12 <sup>P</sup> <sub>M</sub> 09	L	LEO	21	
334	30	Th.	6 52	N	4 14	D	9 22 27	5	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	12 <sup>P</sup> <sub>M</sub> 39	K	VIR	22	





Harvest's in and the barns are tight;  
 Barred owl hoots in the cold moonlight;  
 Winesap elder is kegged and waiting  
 For nature to do her potentiating;  
 Meat in the smokehouse, flour in the box,  
 All-wool britches and hand-knit socks.  
 Winter's long, but a man can bear it  
 With a roof, a bed, and a woman to share it.

D. M.	D. W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	W.	All Saints $\text{C}$ in Apo. Lowest A.M. high Tide W. Oct. 3 {8.2 8.5	
2	Th.	All Souls $\text{O}$ $\text{O}$ $\text{C}$ Look around	
3	Fr.	$\text{O}$ $\Psi$ $\text{O}$ Floods 1927 Tides {8.6 8.6 for a	
4	Sa.	World deluge began Hol. Okla. {8.9 8.8 sweater,	
5	A	23 <sup>rd</sup> a. $\text{T}$ . Fawke's $\text{C}$ on Eq. Plot it gets wetter	
6	M.	$\text{O}$ $\text{Q}$ $\text{C}$ $\text{O}$ $\text{Q}$ $\text{C}$ Tides {9.6 9.2	
7	Tu.	$\text{O}$ Gr. El. Span. Inquisition W. over 1784 {10.0 9.4 and	
8	W.	Most Antarctic seals born about now {10.3 9.5 wetter.	
9	Th.	Campbell boat sped 248.62 MPH 1958 Tides {10.5 9.5 Out	
10	Fr.	Descartes disc. math key to universe 1619 Tides {10.7 West	
11	Sa.	Vet.'s D. 1st indoor amateur track meet 1868 {9.5 10.7 it is	
12	A	25 <sup>th</sup> a. $\text{P}$ . $\text{C}$ runs low {9.5 10.6 snowing	
13	M.	$\text{O}$ $\text{H}$ $\text{C}$ $\text{O}$ $\text{L}$ $\text{C}$ Tides {9.4 10.4 the	
14	Tu.	Indian Summer 13-20 <sup>th</sup> Tides {9.3 10.1 storms	
15	W.	Old Parr—age 152, 9 mos. died 1635 Tides {9.3 10.0 you'll	
16	Th.	God told Noah to leave Ark 2348 B.C. Tides {9.4 9.8 be	
17	Fr.	$\text{C}$ in "Waves roared, Peri. Billows Rolled," 1798 knowing.	
18	Sa.	$\text{O}$ $\text{Q}$ $\Psi$ $\text{O}$ $\text{Q}$ $\Psi$ $\text{C}$ on Eq. {10.1 10.0 Cold,	
19	A	25 <sup>th</sup> a. $\text{T}$ . Boston Snow 1955 {10.6 10.2 warm,	
20	M.	Passport photos mock Am. beauties 1914 {11.0 10.3 then raw,	
21	Tu.	Mayflower compact signed 1620 {11.2 10.3 and the	
22	W.	The full "Beaver" moon Great Berlin Bombing 1943 {11.2 "worst	
23	Th.	Thanksgiving Tides {11.2 storm	
24	Fr.	First B 29s raid Tokyo Fr. Saipan 1944 {9.9 11.0 you	
25	Sa.	$\text{C}$ Runs Hamlet caught High 37 lb. Rainbow 1947 {9.6 10.6 ever	
26	A	27 <sup>th</sup> a. $\text{P}$ . Stormy weather 1950 {9.3 10.1 saw."	
27	M.	The infamous "Portland" storm of 1898 began. {8.9 9.6 Clear	
28	Tu.	Eur. tempest worst in history 1703 Tides {8.6 9.1 you see	
29	W.	$\text{O}$ $\text{O}$ $\text{C}$ $\text{C}$ in Apo. Tides {8.5 8.7 it's	
30	Th.	Andrew, "UNberufen!" APo. {8.4 8.5 gottabee.	

Houses are made of the people who live in them and the life that flows about them. City houses smell of the street on which they live, mostly of oil burners and exhausts; they smell of woodrot in dark hallways, and musty rugs and runners seldom unfettered from the floors. And in these places there is such a cautious, careful, sullen passing back and forth of its occupants that nothing ever quite wears out, never quite decays, is never quite replaced.

Folks who have grown old in city houses can scarcely be told from their ancestors—from the lightless portraits of grandmama and grandpapa hung now closer than ever they were in life. One has the feeling that the ancient people who still crawl about the parlor do, in truth, belong already in their own grim frames. So shall it be, but first a timeless interval to huddle in their favorite deep chairs, which at last, will not unclasp them. Then they will graduate to the wall.

Not all city houses are of such gloomy stuff; neither are all farm houses as cheerful as those where there is so much going on, that what is not worn bare is scrubbed bare by poor Ma, for she can never seem to learn Pa and the kids "to knock their feet off" when they come in. But there is no smell of decay in a farmhouse, just bread and ironing and honest barnyard smells.

1961]

## DECEMBER, TWELFTH MONTH.

## ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.		0	/	Days.		0	/	Days.		0	/	Days.		0	/
	1	2			3	4			5	6			7	8		
	1	21	s.	50	7	22	38	13	23	10	19	23	25	25	23	23
	2	21		59	8	22	45	14	23	14	20	23	26	26	23	22
	3	22		08	9	22	51	15	23	17	21	23	26	27	23	19
	4	22		16	10	22	56	16	23	20	22	23	26	28	23	16
	5	22		24	11	23	01	17	23	22	23	23	26	29	23	13
	6	22		31	12	23	06	18	23	24	24	23	25	30	23	09

- New Moon, 7th day, 6 h. 52 m., evening, W.
- ☽ First Quarter, 14th day, 3 h. 06 m., evening, E.
- Full Moon, 21st day, 7 h. 42 m., evening, E.
- ☾ Last Quarter, 29th day, 10 h. 57 m., evening, E.

KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE, PAGES 81-85, FOR ALL POINTS OUTSIDE NEW ENGLAND

Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of Week	☉ Rises h. m.	☉ Key	☉ Sets h. m.	☉ Key	Length of Days h. m.	Sun Fast m.	Full Sea, Boston. Morn. h.	Full Sea, Boston. Eve. h.	☽ Rises h. m.	☽ Key	☽ Sets h. m.	☽ Key	☽ Place	☽ Age
335	1	Fr.	6 53	N	4 13	D	9 20	27	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	12 $\frac{A}{M}$ 05	H	1 $\frac{P}{M}$ 07	J	VIR	23
336	2	Sa.	6 54	N	4 13	D	9 19	26	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	1 03	H	1 34	I	LIB	24
337	3	<b>A</b>	6 55	N	4 13	D	9 18	25	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 02	I	2 02	H	LIB	25
338	4	M.	6 56	N	4 13	D	9 16	25	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 03	J	2 31	G	SCO	26
339	5	Tu.	6 57	N	4 12	D	9 15	24	9	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 06	K	3 03	F	SCO	27
340	6	W.	6 58	N	4 12	D	9 14	24	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	5 10	L	3 40	E	SCO	28
341	7	Th.	6 59	N	4 12	C	9 13	24	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 16	M	4 23	E	SGR	29
342	8	Fr.	7 00	o	4 12	C	9 12	23	11	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 20	M	5 12	D	SGR	1
343	9	Sa.	7 01	o	4 12	C	9 11	23	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	8 22	N	6 09	D	CAP	2
344	10	<b>A</b>	7 02	o	4 12	C	9 10	23	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 18	N	7 13	E	CAP	3
345	11	M.	7 03	o	4 12	C	9 10	22	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 08	M	8 21	E	AQR	4
346	12	Tu.	7 03	o	4 12	C	9 00	22	2	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 52	L	9 31	F	AQR	5
347	13	W.	7 04	o	4 13	C	9 08	21	3	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{A}{M}$ 30	K	10 42	G	PSC	6
348	14	Th.	7 05	o	4 13	C	9 08	21	4	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{P}{M}$ 05	J	11 $\frac{P}{M}$ 52	H	PSC	7
349	15	Fr.	7 06	o	4 13	C	9 07	21	5	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 38	I	—	—	ARI	8
350	16	Sa.	7 07	o	4 13	C	9 07	20	6	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 10	H	1 $\frac{A}{M}$ 01	I	ARI	9
351	17	<b>A</b>	7 07	o	4 14	C	9 06	20	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 43	G	2 09	J	TAU	10
352	18	M.	7 08	o	4 14	C	9 06	19	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 17	F	3 16	K	TAU	11
353	19	Tu.	7 08	o	4 14	C	9 06	19	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 54	E	4 23	L	G'M	12
354	20	W.	7 09	o	4 15	C	9 06	18	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 35	E	5 26	M	G'M	13
355	21	Th.	7 10	o	4 15	C	9 06	18	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	4 21	D	6 27	M	CNC	14
356	22	Fr.	7 10	o	4 16	C	9 06	17	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 11	D	7 23	N	—	—
357	23	Sa.	7 11	o	4 17	C	9 06	17	—	0	6 04	D	8 13	N	CNC	15
358	24	<b>A</b>	7 11	o	4 18	C	9 06	16	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 00	E	8 57	M	CNC	16
359	25	M.	7 11	o	4 19	C	9 06	16	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 58	F	9 36	M	LEO	17
360	26	Tu.	7 12	o	4 19	C	9 07	15	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	8 55	G	10 09	L	LEO	18
361	27	W.	7 12	o	4 19	C	9 07	15	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 53	H	10 40	K	VIR	19
362	28	Th.	7 12	o	4 19	C	9 07	14	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 51	H	11 09	J	VIR	20
363	29	Fr.	7 13	o	4 20	C	9 08	14	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{P}{M}$ 49	I	11 $\frac{A}{M}$ 36	I	VIR	21
364	30	Sa.	7 13	o	4 20	C	9 08	13	5	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	12 $\frac{P}{M}$ 03	I	LIB	22
365	31	<b>A</b>	7 13	o	4 22	C	9 09	13	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{A}{M}$ 47	J	12 $\frac{P}{M}$ 31	H	LIB	23



The night was dark and the wind was bitter,  
 But a star there was and the star did glitter;  
 And the herdsmen saw and the herdsmen listened,  
 Then followed the star that gleamed and glistered.  
 And night was day, and the day was glory,  
 As the herdsmen saw and they heard the story.  
 And now when the year turns to dark December  
 We listen and see, and we still remember.

D.M.	D.W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	Fr.	Albatross egg laying day	Tides { 8.4 Only
2	Sa.	Monroe Doctrine 138 yrs. old	☾ on Eq. { 8.7 foolies
3	A	Advent S. Hanukkah	{ 9.0 will
4	M.	Two Ipswich men carried to sea on Haystack-1786	{ 8.5 not
5	Tu.	Earliest Sunsets 5-12	♁♂☾ { 9.7 don
6	W.	St. Nich. Stat. in R.A.	♁♀☾ { 8.9 their
7	Th.	Pearl Harbor Hol. Del.	{ 10.5 woolies.
8	Fr.	Conception Los Angeles	{ 9.4
9	Sa.	Virgin Mary 3rd largest 1953	{ 10.8 Gale
10	A	rides Woodworth, Auth. Old Oaken Bucket d. 1842	{ 9.6 and
11	M.	2nd S. A. Hol. Wyo.	♁♂☾ { 9.7 tide
12	Tu.	Fast of Tibet	☾ in Peri. Tides { 11.1 the
13	W.	Perfect shower Lucy of fire" 1833	{ 9.7 beaches
14	Th.	1st in war, 1st in peace, etc" 1799 (LEE)	{ 10.4 ride.
15	Fr.	on Bill of Eq. Rights 1791	{ 9.7 zers and
16	Sa.	Shortest days 17-25	♁♂☾ Sup. { 9.9 snufflers
17	A	3rd S. A. Rob Peter to pay Paul" 1550	{ 10.1 9.4 wrap
18	M.	Stat. R.I. Narragansetts	{ 10.3 9.5 up
19	Tu.	in R.A. defeated 1675 Caesar repudiated wife	{ 10.6 9.5 in muff-
20	W.	Pompela B.C. 62	{ 10.8 9.5 Ember lers
21	Th.	Winter Begins 9.20 P.M.	☾ on-ers { 10.9 9.5 This
22	Fr.	cruns Non-Intercourse" high Act passed 1807	Days cold
23	Sa.	Catlin d. 1872 — painted 470 full length Indians	Tides { 10.7 is
24	A	4th S. A. Robin hood d. 1247 O.S.	{ 9.3 10.4 severe
25	M.	Christmas D	Tides { 9.2 10.1 but be
26	Tu.	Stephen. Apo.	♁♂☾ Tides { 9.0 9.7 of good
27	W.	John, Ev. Apo.	☾ in Apo. Tides { 8.9 9.3 cheer,
28	Th.	Child. Record high tides 1959	{ 8.8 8.9 a blizzard
29	Fr.	Latest sun rises 29-31 80 ft. waves 1922	SS Majestic saw Tides { 8.7 8.6
30	Sa.	on First U.S. Postage Stamps used 1847	Tides { 8.7 8.3 is
31	A	1st S. a. Ch. Happy New Year	{ 8.8 8.2 near.

As carols fill the silent night, my wife and I fall to talking of the spirit of Christmas. A few evenings from now I shall read to my grandchildren and their parents what I have read to our family for going on thirty years—"The Night Before Christmas." Though I suppose some of the older listeners find it overfamiliar, they do listen, and I think the wide-eyed, childish wonder of the poem wakens in them what it does in my grandchildren. Then we speak of Dickens' "Christmas Carol" (how "Copey" of Harvard could read it!), and "The Gift of the Magi" by O. Henry, for these are, too, the spirit of Christmas, and read aloud wonderfully. But we think always of the story of the birth of the Christ Child as our Bible recounts it, and it reads aloud better than all, though that is not the point: it is the pure heart of Christmas.

Christmas we agree is something that is carried with us all the year—the being of love and human-kindness. And we remember the time when a friend of ours, driving back to the West with his wife and four small children, had their ear break down in a tiny village—nothing to see except a main street with a boardwalk, stores, a church, some houses beyond—no hostelry. But that unknown community took them into its heart, fed them at a church supper, bedded them in their homes. And sent them happily on the next day. That's what I mean.

## VENUS, MARS, JUPITER AND SATURN, 1961.

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 pages 81-84.

1961		VENUS		Key	MARS		Key	JUPITER		Key	SATURN		Key
		h m			h m			h m			h m		
JANUARY	1st	sets	8 06 P.M.	F	sets	7 31 A.M.	P	sets	4 34 P.M.	C	sets	5 02 P.M.	D
"	11th	"	8 26 P.M.	G	"	6 37 A.M.	P	rises	6 58 A.M.	N	sets	4 29 P.M.	D
"	21st	"	8 44 P.M.	H	"	5 45 A.M.	P	"	6 27 A.M.	N	rises	6 37 A.M.	N
FEBRUARY	1st	sets	9 01 P.M.	I	sets	4 55 A.M.	P	rises	5 53 A.M.	N	rises	5 59 A.M.	N
"	11th	"	9 12 P.M.	J	"	4 14 A.M.	P	"	5 22 A.M.	N	"	5 24 A.M.	N
"	21st	"	9 18 P.M.	K	"	3 39 A.M.	P	"	4 50 A.M.	N	"	4 48 A.M.	N
MARCH	1st	sets	9 17 P.M.	L	sets	3 14 A.M.	P	rises	4 24 A.M.	N	rises	4 19 A.M.	N
"	11th	"	9 05 P.M.	M	"	2 45 A.M.	P	"	3 51 A.M.	N	"	3 43 A.M.	N
"	21st	"	8 37 P.M.	M	"	2 19 A.M.	P	"	3 18 A.M.	N	"	3 06 A.M.	N
APRIL	1st	sets	7 38 P.M.	M	sets	1 52 A.M.	P	rises	2 40 A.M.	N	rises	2 25 A.M.	N
"	11th	sets	6 26 P.M.	L	"	1 28 A.M.	O	"	2 05 A.M.	N	"	1 48 A.M.	N
"	21st	rises	3 49 A.M.	G	"	1 05 A.M.	O	"	1 29 A.M.	N	"	1 10 A.M.	N
MAY	1st	rises	3 19 A.M.	G	sets	12 41 A.M.	O	rises	12 53 A.M.	N	rises	12 31 A.M.	N
"	11th	"	2 54 A.M.	H	"	12 18 A.M.	N	"	12 16 A.M.	M	"	11 48 P.M.	N
"	21st	"	2 33 A.M.	H	"	11 52 P.M.	N	"	11 33 P.M.	M	"	11 09 P.M.	N
JUNE	1st	rises	2 13 A.M.	G	sets	11 25 P.M.	M	rises	10 50 P.M.	M	rises	10 24 P.M.	N
"	11th	"	1 57 A.M.	G	"	11 00 P.M.	M	"	10 10 P.M.	O	"	9 44 P.M.	N
"	21st	"	1 44 A.M.	F	"	10 35 P.M.	L	"	9 29 P.M.	O	"	9 03 P.M.	N
JULY	1st	rises	1 33 A.M.	E	sets	10 09 P.M.	L	rises	8 47 P.M.	O	rises	8 21 P.M.	N
"	11th	"	1 26 A.M.	E	"	9 43 P.M.	K	"	8 04 P.M.	O	rises	7 40 P.M.	N
"	21st	"	1 24 A.M.	D	"	9 18 P.M.	K	rises	7 21 P.M.	O	sets	4 24 A.M.	D
AUGUST	1st	rises	1 27 A.M.	D	sets	8 49 P.M.	J	sets	4 04 A.M.	O	sets	3 37 A.M.	D
"	11th	"	1 35 A.M.	D	"	8 23 P.M.	I	"	3 19 A.M.	O	"	2 54 A.M.	D
"	21st	"	1 48 A.M.	D	"	7 57 P.M.	I	"	2 34 A.M.	O	"	2 12 A.M.	D
SEPTEMBER	1st	rises	2 07 A.M.	D	sets	7 29 P.M.	H	sets	1 46 A.M.	O	sets	1 26 A.M.	D
"	11th	"	2 28 A.M.	E	"	7 04 P.M.	H	"	1 04 A.M.	O	"	12 45 A.M.	D
"	21st	"	2 50 A.M.	F	"	6 39 P.M.	G	"	12 23 P.M.	O	"	12 05 A.M.	D
OCTOBER	1st	rises	3 13 A.M.	G	sets	6 16 P.M.	E	sets	11 41 P.M.	O	sets	11 21 P.M.	D
"	11th	"	3 37 A.M.	H	"	5 53 P.M.	F	"	11 04 P.M.	O	"	10 43 P.M.	D
"	21st	"	4 00 A.M.	I	"	5 32 P.M.	E	"	10 23 P.M.	O	"	10 05 P.M.	D
NOVEMBER	1st	rises	4 27 A.M.	J	sets	5 10 P.M.	E	sets	9 51 P.M.	O	sets	9 24 P.M.	D
"	11th	"	4 52 A.M.	K	"	4 52 P.M.	D	"	9 18 P.M.	O	"	8 48 P.M.	D
"	21st	"	5 17 A.M.	L	"	4 36 P.M.	D	"	8 46 P.M.	O	"	8 12 P.M.	D
DECEMBER	1st	rises	5 43 A.M.	M	sets	4 22 P.M.	C	sets	8 16 P.M.	O	sets	7 38 P.M.	D
"	11th	"	6 08 A.M.	N	sets	4 11 P.M.	C	"	7 47 P.M.	O	"	7 03 P.M.	D
"	21st	"	6 31 A.M.	O	rises	7 06 A.M.	O	"	7 18 P.M.	N	"	6 29 P.M.	D
"	31st	"	6 49 A.M.	O	rises	7 00 A.M.	O	sets	6 49 P.M.	N	"	5 55 P.M.	D

## MORNING AND EVENING STARS, 1961

(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 February 6, May 31 and September 28. On these dates it will set 1 h. 31 m., 1 h. 55 m., and 41 m., respectively, after sunset. It will be seen as a Morning Star when near its greatest western elongations, about March 20, July 19 and November 7, on which dates it will rise 55 m., 1 h. 25 m., and 1 h. 39 m., respectively, before sunrise.

**Venus** will be an Evening Star until it reaches conjunction on April 10. Thereafter, for the balance of the year, it will be a Morning Star. Its greatest brilliance during the year will occur from mid-February to mid-March. It will be only slightly less bright during the month of May.

**Mars** is an Evening Star throughout most of the year. It comes to conjunction on December 14th and will be a Morning Star thereafter to the year's end.

**Jupiter** is an Evening Star for the first five days of the year; it reaches conjunction on January 5th. It becomes an Evening Star again on July 25th, when it comes to opposition, and remains so for the balance of the year. From January 5th to July 25th it will be seen as a Morning Star.

**Saturn**, like Jupiter, is an Evening Star as the year begins and again for the latter half of the year. Between January 11th when it reaches conjunction and July 19th when it comes to opposition it will be a Morning Star.

## ECLIPSES FOR THE YEAR 1961

There will be four eclipses in 1961, two of the Sun and two of the Moon. Those of the Moon will be visible from points within the United States, though not from all.

**I. A Total Eclipse of the Sun, February 15, 1961.** The path of this total eclipse, the total phase of which will last 165 seconds as viewed from Rostov, at the northwestern tip of the Sea of Azof, north of the Black Sea, has its beginning in the Bay of Biscay. Thence it sweeps over southern France, northern Italy, Yugoslavia, southern Rumania, the northwestern corner of the Black Sea, the Sea of Azof, across central Russia to end above the Arctic Circle in Siberia. As a partial eclipse it will be seen throughout Europe, North Africa, Russia, the Near and Middle East, and all but the southeastern and extreme eastern parts of Asia.

**II. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, March 2, 1961.** The beginning of this eclipse will be visible from North America except the extreme eastern part, the Pacific Ocean, Australia, New Zealand, eastern Asia, the eastern part of the Indian Ocean, the north polar regions, and parts of Antarctica. Its ending can be viewed from Alaska, the north polar regions, the Pacific Ocean except the southeastern part, Australia, New Zealand, Asia, the Indian Ocean, eastern Europe, the extreme northeastern part of Africa, and parts of Antarctica.

Within the United States the moon will have set for observers in the Eastern Standard Time zone before the eclipse begins. The eclipse will be glimpsed in part by observers in and west of the Central Standard Time zone before the moon sets, but even observers on the west coast will fail to see the eclipse's ending before the moon sets.

**III. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, August 11, 1961.** This eclipse, is viewable only from points in the South Atlantic, from most points in Africa south of the equator, and as a sunrise phenomenon from extreme eastern points in South America from Pernambuco to Montevideo. The annular phase is visible only from points in the South Atlantic.

**IV. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, August 25, 1961.** The beginning of this eclipse is visible in Europe, Asia Minor, Africa, the Atlantic Ocean, North America except the west coast, South America, the southeastern part of the Pacific Ocean, and most of Antarctica. Its ending will be visible in western Europe, the western half of Africa, the Atlantic Ocean, North America except the northwestern tip of Alaska, South America, the eastern part of the Pacific Ocean, and most of Antarctica.

Within the United States the eclipse will start after or near moonrise. Its beginning will not be visible to most observers in and west of the Pacific Standard Time Zone. The latter, except for those in western Alaska, will see the moon already in eclipse at its rising and be able to see the closing phases. It will not be visible at all from the northwestern tip of Alaska since it will have ended before the moon's rising there.

## EARTH IN PERIHELION AND APHELION, 1961

The Earth will be in Perihelion on January 12 Noon, distant from the Sun 91,340,000 miles. The Earth will be in Aphelion on July 5th, 1 P.M., distant from the Sun 94,453,000 miles.

## FULL MOON DAYS

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Jan. 1-31	20	9	28	17	July 27	17	6	24	13	
Feb. -	19	8	27	15	Aug. 25	15	5	24	12	
Mar. 2	21	10	28	17	Sept. 24	14	3	21	10	
Apr. 1-30	20	9	26	16	Oct. 23	13	3	21	10	
May 29	19	8	26	15	Nov. 22	11	1	19	8	
June 28	18	7	25	15	Dec. 21	11	1-30	18	8	

## WHY TIME GOES FASTER

Almost everybody admits to the speeding up of time with age. There has been much conjecture about the reason for this. Obviously it is not explained by calendar or clock. The answer must be found in the perceptions and minds of men, women, and children. As with all things, variations will be found among individuals: tax, rent, bill-paying days always come around more often than do pay days. So too do minutes fly when one is late for a train or bus but linger into hours if perchance one has arrived "ahead of time." The sun and moon seem scarcely to move at all, yet on the horizon at sunset the sun's disc disappears under the horizon in a matter of minutes. Some students of time explain its going faster with age by the relationship between one's age and his or her total time experience. Thus, to a child of ten a year will seem four times as long as it does to an adult of forty. However one measures this life — by moons, years, or seconds — "To everything there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the heaven."

## OUTDOOR PLANTING TABLE, 1961

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 1961. See also pages 9, 40-43. For flowers; use same dates as Beans, except bulbs for which use the Beets column.

Above Ground Crops Best Signs: ARI; CNC, LIB; ACQ, PSC. Below Ground TAURUS	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 15-28	Mar 15-Apr 7	Mar 16-31	Feb 15-Mar 7	Feb 15-Mr1
Beans (Early)	May 7-Jun 21	May 15-28	Apr 15-30	Apr 15-29	Mar 15-Apr 7	Mar 16-31
(Late)	Jun 15-Jul 15	Jun 15-28	Jun 1-21	Jun 13-15	Aug 7-30	Aug 11-24
Beets (Early)	May 1-15	May 1-15	Mar 15-Apr 30	Mar 15,	Feb 7-29	Feb 7-14
(Late)	Jul 15-Aug 15	Jul 27- Aug 10	Aug 15-30	Apr 1-14 Aug 25-30	Sep 1-30	Sep 1-8
Broccoli (E)	May 15-30	May 15-28	Mar 7-30	Mar 16-31	Feb 15-Mar 15	Feb 15-Mr1
(Late)	Jun 15-Jul 7	Jun 15-28	Aug 1-20	Aug 11-20	Sept 7-30	Sep 9-23
Brussels Spr	May 15-30	May 15-28	Mar 7-Apr 15	Mar 16-31	Feb 11-Mar 20	Feb 15-Mr1
Cabbage (E)	May 15-30	May 15-28	Mar 7-Apr 15	Mar 16-31	Feb 11-Mar 20	Feb 15-Mr1
Plants (L)	Jun 7-Aug 7	Jun 15-27	Jun 1-Jul 7	Jun 13-27	Jul 15-30	Jul 15-26
Carrots (E)	May 15-30	May 15-28	Mar 7-31	Mar 7-15	Feb 15-Mar 7	Mar 2-7
(Late)	Jun 15-Jul 21	Jun 28- Jul 11	Apr 7-May 30	Apr 7-14	Aug 1-Sept 7	Aug 1-10
Cauliflower (E)	May 15-30	May 15-28	Mar 15-Apr 7	Mar 16-31	Feb 15-Mar 7	Feb 15-Mr1
Plants (L)	June 15-Jul 21	Jun 15-27	Jun 1-Jul 7	Jun 13-27	Aug 7-30	Aug 11-24
Celery (Early)	May 15-Jun 30	May 15-28	Mar 7-30	Mar 7-15	Feb 15-28	Feb 15-28
(Late)	Jul 15-Aug 15	Jul 27- Aug 10	Jun 15-Jul 7	Jun 15-27	Apr 15-30	Apr 15-29
Corn, Sweet (E)	May 10-Jun 15	May 15-28	May 1-15	May 14-15	Mar 15-29	Mar 16-29
(Late)	Jun 15-30	Jun 15-27	May 7-Jun 21	May 14-28	Aug 7-30	Aug 11-24
Cucumber	May 7-Jun 20	May 15-28	Apr 7-May 15	Apr 15-29	Mar 7-Apr 15	Mar 16-31
Egg Plant Plants	Jun 1-30	Jun 13-27	Apr 7-May 15	Apr 15-29	Mar 7-Apr 15	Mar 16-31
Endive (Early)	May 15-30	May 15-28	Apr 7-May 15	Apr 15-29	Feb 15-Mar 20	Feb 15-Mr1
(Late)	Jun 7-30	Jun 13-27	Jul 15-Aug 15	Jul 15-26	Aug 15-Sept 7	Aug 15-24
Kale (Early)	May 15-30	May 15-28	Mar 7-Apr 7	Mar 16-31	Feb 11-Mar 20	Feb 15-28
(Late)	Jul 1-Aug 7	Jul 12-26	Jul 15-31	Jul 15-26	Sep 7-30	Sep 9-23
Leek Plants	May 15-30	May 29-30	Mar 7-Apr 7	Mar 7-15	Feb 15-Apr 15	Mar 2-15
Lettuce	May 15-Jun 30	May 15-28	Mar 1-31	Mar 1, 16-31	Feb 15-Mar 7	Feb 15-28
Melon (Musk)	May 15-Jun 30	May 15-28	Apr 15-May 7	Apr 15-29	Mar 15-Apr 7	Mar 16-31
Onion Plants	May 15-Jun 7	May 29- Jun 7	Mar 1-31	Mar 2-15	Feb 1-28	Feb 1-14
Parsley	May 15-30	May 15-28	Mar 1-31	Mar 1, 16-31	Feb 20-Mar 15	Feb 20-Mr1
Parsnip	Apr 1-30	Apr 1-14	Mar 7-31	Mar 7-15	Jan 15-Feb 4	Jan 15, 31
Peas (Early)	Apr 15-May 7	Apr 15-29	Mar 7-31	Mar 16-31	Jan 15-Feb 7	Jan 16-30
(Late)	Aug 15-30	Aug 11-24	Jul 7-31	Jul 12-26	Aug 15-30	Aug 15-24
Pepper Plants	May 15-Jun 30	May 15-28	Apr 1-30	Apr 15-29	Mar 1-20	Mar 1, 16-20
Pumpkin	May 15-30	May 15-28	Apr 23-May 15	Apr 24-29	Mar 7-20	Mar 1, 16-20
Potatoes	May 1-15	Apr 30- May 13	Apr 1-15	Apr 1-14	Feb 10-Mar 1	Feb 10-14
Radish (Early)	Apr 15-30	Apr 30	Mar 7-31	Mar 7-15	Jan 21-Mar 1	Jan 31- Feb 14
(Late)	Aug 15-30	Aug 25-30	Sept 7-30	Sept 8, 24-30	Oct 1-21	Oct 1-8
Spinach (E)	May 15-30	May 15-28	Mar 15-Apr 20	Mar 16-31	Feb 7-Mar 15	Feb 15-Mr1
(Late)	Jul 15-Sept 7	Jul 15-26	Aug 1-Sept 15	Aug 11-24	Oct 1-21	Oct 9-21
Swiss Chard	May 1-30	May 15-29	Mar 15-Apr 15	Mar 16-31	Feb 7-Mar 15	Feb 15-Mr1
Summer Squ	May 15-Jun 15	May 15-28	Apr 15-May 15	Apr 15-29	Mar 15-Apr 15	Mar 16-31
Tomato Plants	May 15-30	May 15-28	Apr 7-30	Apr 15-29	Mar 7-20	Mar 16-20
Turnip (Early)	Apr 7-30	Apr 30	Mar 15-30	Mar 15	Jan 20-Feb 15	Jan 31- Feb 14
(Late)	Jul 1-Aug 15	Jul 1-11	Aug 1-20	Aug 1-10	Sept 1-Oct 15	Sept 1-8
Wheat (Wint.)	Sept 11-15	Sept 11-15	Sept 15-Oct 20	Sept 15-23	Oct 15-Dec 7	Oct 15-22
(Spring)	Apr 7-30	Apr 15-29	Apr 1-20	Apr 15-29	Mar 15-31	Mar 16-31

"Go plant the bean when the moon is light  
And you will find that this is right.  
Plant the potatoes when the moon is dark  
And to this line you'll always hark."

# KILLING FROSTS and GROWING SEASONS

Courtesy of U. S. Weather Bureau

City	G.S. (Days)	Last Frost Spring	First Frost Fall
Lander, Wyo.....	123	May 18	Sept. 18
Bismarck, N.D....	133	May 11	Sept. 21
Alpena, Mich.....	141	May 13	Oct. 1
Helena, Mont.....	145	May 7	Sept. 29
Reno, Nev.....	145	May 14	Oct. 6
Marquette, Mich..	149	May 13	Oct. 9
Concord, N.H.....	149	May 7	Oct. 3
Duluth, Minn.....	152	May 6	Oct. 5
Green Bay, Wisc..	157	May 5	Oct. 9
Pocatello, Ida....	160	Apr. 29	Oct. 6
Denver, Colo.....	160	May 3	Oct. 10
Pierre, S. Dak....	160	Apr. 30	Oct. 7
Minneapolis.....	166	Apr. 27	Oct. 10
Detroit, Mich.....	170	Apr. 28	Oct. 15
Des Moines, Ia....	171	Apr. 21	Oct. 9
Fort Wayne, Ind..	171	Apr. 25	Oct. 13
Ludington, Mich..	172	May 2	Oct. 21
Albany, N.Y.....	174	Apr. 24	Oct. 15
Madison, Wisc....	174	Apr. 26	Oct. 17
Santa Fe, N.M....	177	Apr. 25	Oct. 19
Hartford, Conn....	177	Apr. 20	Oct. 13
Toledo, Ohio.....	179	Apr. 22	Oct. 18
Portland, Maine..	181	Apr. 19	Oct. 17
Spokane, Wash....	182	Apr. 14	Oct. 13
Parkersburg.....	184	Apr. 17	Oct. 18
Omaha, Nebr.....	184	Apr. 14	Oct. 15
Salt Lake City....	185	Apr. 18	Oct. 20
Chicago, Ill.....	186	Apr. 16	Oct. 19
St. Joseph, Mo....	191	Apr. 9	Oct. 17
Trenton, N.J.....	191	Apr. 16	Oct. 24
Springfield, Mo..	193	Apr. 12	Oct. 22
Boston, Mass.....	195	Apr. 14	Oct. 26
Wichita, Kans....	197	Apr. 9	Oct. 23
Cincinnati, Ohio..	198	Apr. 8	Oct. 23
Lewiston, Ida....	201	Apr. 6	Oct. 24
Harrisburg, Pa....	202	Apr. 9	Oct. 28
Evansville, Ind...	207	Apr. 5	Oct. 29
Cairo, Ill.....	212	Mar. 31	Oct. 29
Richmond, Va....	216	Mar. 31	Nov. 2
Roseburg, Ore....	217	Apr. 8	Nov. 11
Oklahoma City....	218	Mar. 30	Nov. 3
Chatanooga.....	220	Mar. 29	Nov. 4
Raleigh, N.C.....	223	Mar. 27	Nov. 5
Little Rock, Ark..	241	Mar. 18	Nov. 14
El Paso, Tex.....	242	Mar. 19	Nov. 16
Tucson, Ariz.....	243	Mar. 11	Nov. 9
Macon, Ga.....	245	Mar. 14	Nov. 14
Columbia, S.C....	246	Mar. 17	Nov. 18
Montgomery, Ala..	250	Mar. 8	Nov. 13
Shreveport, La....	251	Mar. 6	Nov. 12
Portland, Ore.....	251	Mar. 15	Nov. 21
San Bernardino...	259	Mar. 8	Nov. 22
Eureka, Calif.....	277	Mar. 16	Dec. 18
Del Rio, Tex.....	277	Feb. 23	Nov. 27
Sacramento.....	283	Feb. 19	Nov. 29
Phoenix, Ariz.....	296	Feb. 10	Dec. 3
Yuma, Ariz.....	334	Jan. 20	Dec. 20
San Francisco.....	350	Jan. 13	Dec. 29
Los Angeles.....	*	*	*
Miami, Fla.....	*	*	*
San Diego.....	*	*	*

\*Frosts do not occur every year.



## TREE MAGIC

In between seasons, early spring, or late fall—depending upon which is more rainy—a subject which deserves more attention than it gets is the planting of trees. Nothing man can do to improve permanently his surroundings equals this relatively simple one-time operation. What castle or stonewall or monument is as lasting or as beautiful as a favorite old oak, maple, elm, or beech? How much more attractive and imposing is a town, city common, highway, road, or lane when guarded on either side with rows of fine trees than would be these same places naked and bare.

In this, an established nursery provides the easiest, and in the long run the most economical, source for young trees. The nurseries have already, as a rule, transplanted the young stock the necessary number of times to insure its ready growth. Their skilled workmen presumably know not only when and how—but which.

To those, however, who wish to be on their own, the best of all methods for moving a tree is in winter with balls of earth. Late in autumn, dig a trench completely around the tree at a distance proportioned to its size. Cut off the roots and dig under the tree, but not enough to loosen it. Dig away the earth at one side of the hole so that a drag may be placed down under it. Place straw or leaves in the bottom of the trench, or cover with boards, so the bottom does not freeze too hard. Leave until the ball of earth is completely frozen, and when there is a little snow, remove it to the hole made for it before the ground was frozen.

# SONIC BOOMS, FALLOUT, SATELLITES, AND THE MOON

By Professor A. Amazing Anthropoid

Listen to me, my dear lost children, and you shall become as confused as "Wrong-Way Corrigan"—the little man who thought he was flying to San Francisco and landed, across the Atlantic, in Ireland. My subjects are the four major props of our now whirling SPACE AGE. The literature already accumulated on these would make a paper blanket three feet deep over the entire continent of North America. Any omissions are entirely intentional, and the honest purpose of this summary is to encourage such rare spirits as Ogden Nash, Harpo Marx, Bob Hope, and Frank Sullivan. Only such well-qualified men as these may emerge from studies of these subjects with a semblance of sanity.

**I. SONIC BOOMS** come from objects in space which travel faster than the speed of sound. Jet planes, for example, when they cross the sound barrier, boom like a thunder clap, and nowadays just about every householder is familiar with them.

The extent of a boom may be measured in decibels—a unit of sound measure. Loud thunder measures 120 decibels—the equivalent of one-half pound per square foot of pressure. The measurement of a really strong sonic boom is about 140 decibels, or five pounds per square foot of pressure. 160 decibels, or 32 pounds pressure, will injure the human ear. Structural damage occurs only when 150-300 pounds per square foot of pressure is applied. However, 5 pounds per square foot (well within the possibilities of low-flying jets) will crack large window panes, loosen bric-a-brac, and aggravate plaster cracks. There are now seven different kinds of American planes capable of setting off such booms—two more (one the B58 which can really sound off big) will soon be operational, as will, on a not-too-distant day, the super-sonic airliners. The sonic boom is with us to stay, a necessary part of American defense. To grumble about preparedness is to be ignorant as well as ornery.

Another measure of the sonic boom is its frequency in cycles per second. Feeling the boom's vibrations of 5 or less cycles per second, any ordinary house with the vibrating capacity of 5-40 cycles (which most have) will want to vibrate much faster of its own accord than the sonic boom intends it shall. Thus we groundlings are led to believe, see, and feel our houses jumping around from these booms when, actually, they are not doing so any more than they would from the slamming of a screen door. They just want to, that is all, and that is what, in some unknown way, triggers our own imaginations into thinking they are. Mr. Marx, the sonic boom is now all yours!

**II. FALLOUT** is a general term applied to radioactive isotopes. These isotopes are of short, medium, and long lives—and are variously described in such terms as carbon 14, strontium 90, zirconium 95, niobium 95, cesium 137 and 144, ruthenium 103, and cerium 141. From overexposure to these, such threats to human beings as bone cancer and genetic defects are not only possible but probable. The gamma radiation caused by relatively short-lived isotopes has a more immediate and direct effect on gonad tissue than does carbon 14, an isotope which lives some 8000 years. Both produce changes in the human hereditary material which we pass on to future generations. Civil defense experts offer no hope for those within the nearest few miles of a nuclear explosion.

It is for this reason that the Atomic Energy Commission, in cooperation with the United States Weather Bureau, has established numerous test platforms all over this country to measure the fallout from our own and the Russian nuclear explosion tests. Although the latest results of these tests are, when released to the public, over a year old, it seems apparent that North America is accumulating, to a greater degree, and faster, than any other region of the world, these deposits—especially strontium 90. As of October 1958, the westerly around-the-world winds since the first nuclear explosion in 1944 have left, between latitudes of 40-50 north, 46.9 millieuries per square mile of strontium 90 in the soil. The average found between 30-40 north was 32.6. United States average is 10-15 mc/mi<sup>2</sup> higher than world average. Monthly total levels in the spring of 1959 of all gamma emitters reached between 4000 and 5000 mc/mi<sup>2</sup>.



There is no method of measuring what quantity of gamma-emitting material is now held in the atmosphere, or just when and where a tornado or other weather phenomenon might force it down. It is enough, perhaps, to realize that each and every day, from the soil and our plants, and through the feeding of cows and other animals on this vegetation, our children and grandchildren are absorbing increasing quantities of these tissue-destroying gamma emitters into their bodies.

The time is not yet, as some believe, for removal to land areas other than those between 30 and 60 latitude, north or south; but among those who are so doing, fallout dangers are more frequently being given as a reason. Given time, suitable defenses no doubt will be found. Filtering through ground, dried cow bones, for example, has been found to remove 75% of the strontium 90 from milk.

This fallout and all its implications is no laughing matter. Still and all, **The Mouse That Roared** was not without its amusing side. Ogden Nash gives his answer to this on Page 78.

III. **THE SATELLITES**, until October 4, 1957, were all God- or Nature-made. The earth had one (the moon), and all except Neptune of the seven large planets had several. When the Russians launched Sputnik I, a satellite of their own making, the earth could boast of having two—the moon and Sputnik I. Since that date quite a few earth satellites (including the first launched by the United States on January 31, 1958) have been placed in orbit. Earth satellites, not to be confused with rockets or missiles, are usually spherical. They spin about the earth beyond its atmosphere in an elliptical course dictated by the earth's gravity. Of a life limited to a few years, their size varies anywhere from a few pounds to several tons. Their scientific value lies chiefly in the instruments they carry.

A Russian earth satellite, for example, was recently launched to travel around the moon first, send back photographs of the moon's dark side, never seen before by man, and thence to return to its course around the earth. Some of the early satellites bore instruments which reported a belt of radiation in the outer atmosphere, the dangers from which might render flight in outer space by mankind impossible. Others, like America's so-called weather satellites, are reporting back photographs of cloud formations over the surface of the earth. Still others are instrumental, or will be, for discoveries relating to photography, solar batteries, television, telescopes, satellite recovery, radio relays, manned flights, air density, current rings, solar rays, cosmic rays, micrometeorites, and the density of hydrogen and ion.

It is not likely that until some years of study as well as application have elapsed that mankind will enjoy any real practical satellitical benefits. Photographs taken of the earth from the distance satellites must, to remain in orbit, be away have not revealed much of anything smaller than oceans and continents. At some point or other, of course, their cost (ten million or more for each) may be viewed in relationship to value received; that is, for a billion dollars, Mr. Taxpayer, do you want 100 satellites? But for now, at least, expect more and better satellites—and never you mind the cost. Mr. Hope, you are a rich man—you tell us about these things?

IV. **THE MOON** was visited by a rocket from the earth on September 13, 1959, Eastern Daylight Saving Time. It weighed 860 pounds, traveled 236,160 miles to get there, and marked mankind's first successful landing of an object from this earth on a celestial body. Such an accomplishment, bracketed as it is with satellitical developments, gives pause to the fascinating study of almost everything in space travel. In this, the most frightening department is that of the Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (or ICBM). Carrying an atomic bomb in its nose, this space rocket supposedly can demolish an enemy target five thousand miles away. Radar screens around this country's borders may perhaps give fifteen minutes warning of an enemy ICBM on its way, and the attack stopped short of destination. But push-button warfare of this kind is not exactly pleasant to contemplate.

The utter fantasy, however, of much of the rest of space travel study is a pleasant, even if equally unprofitable, exercise of the imagination. Astronauts, or men actually being groomed for travel in outer space, are being trained for this new experience by our own and other governments. Tickets are being sold for the first trip to the moon, and a fortune left by the will of a wealthy Frenchwoman awaits the first person to arrive there. There is even talk about

*Continued on page 77*

## PART TWO

## Secrets of the Zodiac &amp; Planets

(Being the interpretation, astrologic, and just for fun,  
Of all serious scientific data in Part One.)

FAMOUS DEBOWELLED  
MAN OF THE SIGNS

- ♈ Aries, head. ARI  
Mar. 21-Apr. 19  
♉ Taurus, neck. TAU  
Apr. 20-May 20  
♊ Gemini, arms. G'M  
May 21-June 20  
♋ Cancer, breast. CNC  
June 21-July 22  
♌ Leo, heart. LEO  
July 23-Aug. 22  
♍ Virgo, belly. VIR  
Aug. 23-Sept. 22  
♎ Libra, reins. LIB  
Sept. 23-Oct. 22  
♏ Scorpio, secrets. SCO  
Oct. 23-Nov. 21  
♐ Sagittarius, thighs. SGR  
Nov. 22-Dec. 21  
♑ Capricornus, knees. CAP  
Dec. 22-Jan. 19  
♒ Aquarius, legs. AQR  
Jan. 20-Feb. 18  
♓ Pisces, feet. PSC  
Feb. 19-Mar. 20



Man of the Signs used by Abe Weatherwise, 1784

These signs abbreviated appear  
for each day pages 10-32, and  
their "meanings" on 41-43.

The astrological secrets found here in Part Two,  
With the moon, sun, stars, and planets, have to do.  
It makes a difference, you see, under which sign you are born,  
For this can bring fortune or frostbite your corn.  
The rundown that follows becomes extraordinarily simple,  
And will help you in love, business — or removing a pimple.  
The Man of the Signs goes back years and years;  
In fact the 12th Century did greet him with cheers.  
Now, take a good look, his head stands for ARIES;  
The Ram is its symbol; spring days bred its Lares.  
It guides those born March twenty-first through April nineteen-ith,  
And the shorter ARI (see pages 10-32) marks the days of its zenith.  
Just so for the neck, arms, breast, belly, etcet., shown above,  
Are TAU, G'M, CNC, LEO, VIR, etcet. shown on said pages — with love.

All over the world these signs can be found  
In India, Tahiti, and Long Island Sound.

On succeeding pages we bring (with a giggle)  
Their various meanings and oracular squiggle.

The moon has its story; its phases are marked:

● For new; ☾ first quarter; ○ the full; ☾ last quarter (wherever it's parked).

The signs mean nothing without reasoning lunar

For the time to make love, breed cows, or grow poonah.

(We don't honestly believe in this fluff — but don't go 'way;  
On the next page you will find what these signs really say.)

## ARIES

ABBR: "ARI"      SIGN: LAMB

Controls the head and face

Belongs to those born Mar. 21-Apr. 19

Ruling Planet, Mars; Birthstone  
Jasper or Bloodstone; Color, Red.



ARIANS like caves, hillocks, armories, hearths, mines, and stoves,  
Seeking these in which to think about writing their philosophical tomes.  
Ruled by the blood-red eyes of Mars, ARIANS are fickle, in friendship or love  
But do well in business when Cynthia's first quarter appears up above.  
Harvest fruits, geld cattle, bake bread — plant above-ground crops,  
And for any operation dependent on moisture this sign is just tops.

## TAURUS

ABBR: "TAU"      SIGN: BULL

Controls the throat and neck

Belongs to those born Apr. 20-May 20

Ruling Planet, Venus; Birthstone,  
Diamond or Sapphire; Color, Blue.



TAUREANS go for forests, foothills, pastures, mudholes and farms,  
And, though gentle and warm, beware of them if anything harms.  
Venus, their ruler, with great pleasure and beauty life adorns,  
And they are truly fine speakers, singers, and experts with horns.  
Plant or graft fruit trees and all crops grown under the ground;  
For hatching canaries or song birds, this sign is the best to be found.

## GEMINI

ABBR: "G'M"      SIGN: TWINS

Controls shoulders, lungs, arms,  
hands, and the nervous system.

Belongs to those born May 21-June 20

Ruling Planet, Mercury; Birthstone,  
Emerald; Color, Light Grey.



GEMINIANS frequent places for women. Versed in music and face paints,  
Their sentiment, economy, and loquacity does not make of them saints.  
Mercury's enthusiasm, wit, and wisdom is found in their hearts.  
They can also do anything well with their hands, or terminate parts.  
Lug in the firewood now, weed your gardens, as well as make hay;  
And, too, it's the very best time to manure one's fields, so they say.

## CANCER

ABBR: "CNC"      SIGN: CRAB

Controls breast and stomach

Belongs to those born June 21-July 22

Ruling Planet, Moon; Birthstone,  
Agate; Color, Green.



CANCERIANS, as do nymphs, adore sandbanks, rice fields, and tanks.  
They are imaginative, public-service minded, and occasionally cranks.  
Following the Moon, their lean bodies and sweet talk gets them into odd places,  
But they make good actors and can remember most anything, including wry faces.  
The year's most fruitful sign — plant or can most anything you please.  
To prevent moths, gather gall nuts from oak, sumac, pine and some other trees.

**LEO**

ABBR: "LEO"      SIGN: LION

Controls the heart

Belongs to those born July 23-Aug. 22

Ruling Planet, Sun; Birthstone,  
Turquoise; Color, Sky-Blue.



LEONITES hide away in forests, mountains, and other inaccessible places; Dynamic, they make good managers, this being a part of their individual rasis. From the Sun, their planet, they gain good health and eyes most appealing, And for matters of time, hearing, and living have the best feeling. Prune vines, cut brush — especially alders — in the full of the moon. This sign is best for all love-making — except on a very hot afternoon!

**VIRGO**

ABBR: "VIR"      SIGN: VIRGIN

Controls the lower intestines

Belongs to those born Aug. 23-Sept. 22

Ruling Planet, Mercury; Birthstone,  
Carnelian; Colors, Grey and Blue.

The VIRGOANS like the deep, shady grasses, female abodes — especially schools. Being always restless and young, at times they act like they don't know the rules. But, guided by Mercury, real success they frequently spell In psychological research, philosophy, and finance — in which they excel. In the new moon and Venus, sow wheat and plant trees; But wait for the last quarter if you've got to kill bees.

**LIBRA**

ABBR: "LIB"      SIGN: SCALES

Controls the loins

Belongs to those born Sept. 23-Oct. 22

Ruling Planet, Venus; Birthstone,  
Chrysolite; Color, Crimson.



These LIBRANS are always downtown, or places where crops grow, Have zest for beauty, kind people, and all things that glow. Venus, their guide, gives fine eyes and dark hair that curls. They make excellent lawyers, judges, salesmen, or hostess girls. Dress down your gardens, trim small plants and shrubs — it's not too soon To gather winter fruits in the new of the moon on a warm afternoon.

**SCORPIO**

ABBR: "SCO"      SIGN: SCORPION

Controls the generative organs

Belongs to those born Oct. 23-Nov. 22

Ruling Planet, Mars; Birthstone,  
Beryl; Color, Dark Red.

The SCORPIONS hide, like the snakes, in ditches, caves, and in holes. Blunt, brusque folks are they, yet staunch, splendid souls. Mars' gift of body well-proportioned and bold is for love trysts, But they'll do best as surgeons, healers, engineers, and dentists. Get rid now of that brush you don't want to grow again. In the last quarter of the moon — beware of all kinds of sin.

**SAGITTARIUS**

ABBR: "SGR" SIGN: ARCHER

Controls the thighs

Belongs to those born Nov. 23-Dec. 21

Ruling Planet, Jupiter; Birthstone,  
Topaz; Color, Purple.

SAGITTARIANS revel in livery stables, cavalry camps, and on altars. Their ebullience and energy will make of them good pole vaulters. With Jupiter's gold color in their hair and eyes, they easily make friends, And they do best out-of-doors, taking pictures, teaching sports, or knee bends. Cover your herbs and flowers with old rotted horse dung, And in the new of the moon, purchase this winter's ward robe — including a pung.

**CAPRICORNUS**

ABBR: "CAP" SIGN: GOAT

Controls the knees

Belongs to those born Dec. 22-Jan. 19

Ruling Planet, Saturn; Birthstone,  
Ruby; Color, Brown.

Here is a group found in rivers, ditches, gardens, and among trees. Deep ones they are — self-reliant, and concentrative as bees. When Saturn is strong, their courage is lacking, But as high jumpers and skiers they'll do well — and find plenty of backing. Again the time is good for pruning, trimming, or any wood slaughter, But cut timber for buildings in the new of the moon — or first quarter.

**AQUARIUS**

ABBR: "ACQ" SIGN: WATER BOY

Controls the legs

Belongs to those born Jan. 20-Feb. 18

Ruling Planet, Uranus; Birthstone,  
Garnet; Color, Mixed.

AQUARIANS are where birds sing — or women who gamble and drink. But it is about honor, reforms, and the occult they think. To AQUARIANS, the Arians, Sagittarians, Librans, and Geminians seem close. They're good students of literature, art, science, and not too verbose. Repair dykes and dams, wean colts, set in all posts and pegs. This is the sign best for anything dependent upon legs.

**PISCES**

ABBR: "PSC" SIGN: FISH

Controls the feet

Belongs to those born Feb. 19-Mar. 20

Ruling Planet, Neptune; Birthstone,  
Amethyst; Color, Marine.

In temples, holy waters, and rivers, PISCANS perform rites. Tho' modest and timid, their ideas will soon soar to very great heights. Because of Neptune, their guide, their careers reveal much of evil design, But as fashionable tailors, teachers, and sailors you'll not them malign. In the new or first quarter, plant bulbs, make home brew, But by all means set hens and get that hair-do.

# Days of the Week

## SAXON ORIGINS OF AND SUPERSTITIONS ABOUT SAME

### Sunday

*Sunnandaeg.* Day of the Sun and Soul. The birthday of the Christian Sabbath, begins with first hour of the Resurrection. On Easter the sun seems to dance on all waters. If between April 9 and 15 will be chilly. If clear, remains so until Wednesday. Fevers become more severe. If not, expect a relapse. Beware of any month of five Sundays. For good news, look to the East.

### Monday

*Monandaeg.* Day of the Moon and Mind. The Greek Sabbath. Monday keeps the sea in motion and has a profound effect on the emotions of animals. A Monday marriage is for wealth. Unlucky for wearers of green and for crossing rivers. Very unlucky business day and for all things if it is the last Monday of April, second Monday in August, or the last Monday in December. Good news comes from the North West.

### Tuesday

*Tuesdaeg.* Day of Mars and Things Physical. Named after Tuesco, the first Teutonic war hero. The Persian Sabbath. Tuesday's marriage is for health. An Amish wedding day. Tuesday's child is a child of grace. Those born on Tuesday must be careful about losing tempers, are especially sensitive to destructive forces, and must fight bravely for constructive thinking. Good news comes from the South.

### Wednesday

*Wodensdaeg.* Mercury's Day and the Power of Speech. Named after Woden, Saxon god of war. The Assyrian Sabbath. Best day of all on which to marry. If the last Wednesday in November, is unlucky. If sun sets clear, so will be the rest of the week. Good news comes from the North.

### Thursday

*Thorsdaeg.* Day of Jupiter and Wisdom. Named after Thor, the Saxon's king of the gods. Egyptian Sabbath. Thanksgiving Day in New England since 1687. An Amish wedding day. Thursday's marriage is for crosses. The Thursday before a moon change denotes the weather for the next moon phase. Thursday at 3 tells what Friday's weather will be. Good news comes from the North East.

### Friday

*Frigedaeg.* Day of Venus and Sensual Pleasure. Named after Friga, the Saxon goddess of love. The Mohametan Sabbath. Adam born this day; Adam and Eve tasted the forbidden fruit; each died on a Friday. Day of the Crucifixion, thus a good day on which to die. Marry for losses. Fairies become hideous animals for the weekend. Columbus discovered America. Laugh on Friday, weep on Sunday. Very unlucky if 13th of any month or day of full moon. Don't begin a new enterprise on Friday. Friday's moon brings foul weather. Unluckiest day of all except for Scandinavians. Friday's weather says what Sunday's will be. Good news comes from the South East.

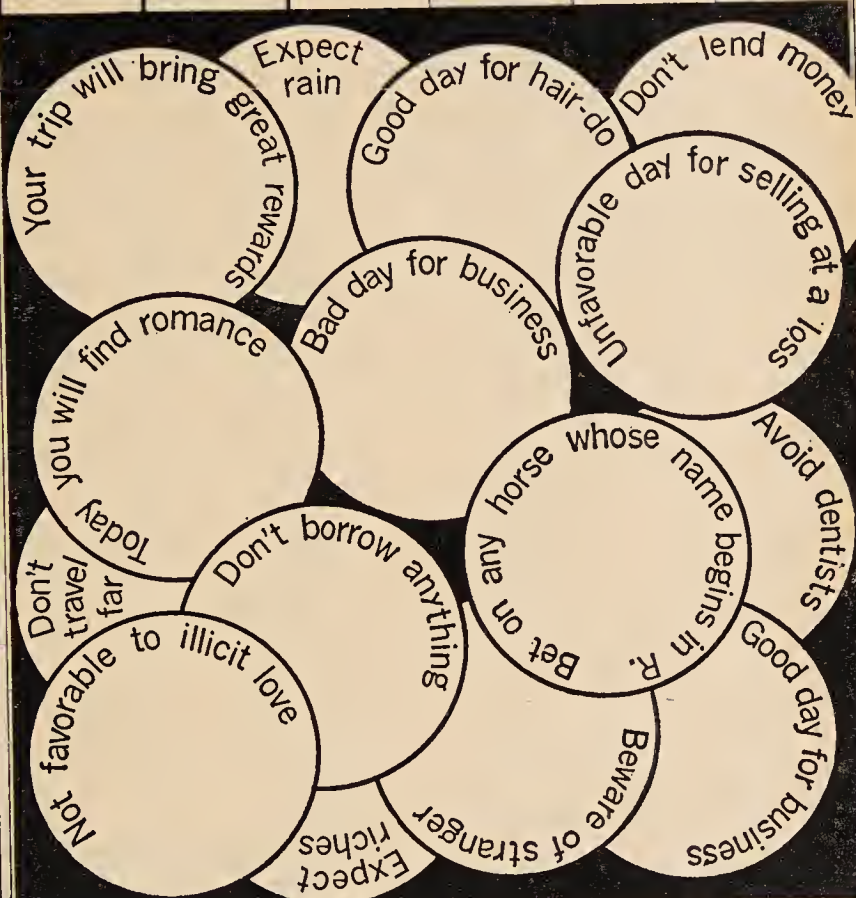
### Saturday

*Saeterdaeg.* Saturn's Day and of Sorrow. Named after the Saxon god of the soil and revelry. The Jewish Sabbath. Has been a half holiday in all nations since the days of Moses . . . as one of holy merriment. The very worst day on which to marry. If August 4 or a day of the full moon, it is unlucky. Saturday's moon always followed by a storm. Never was a Saturday without some sunshine. Good news comes from the West.

Traditionally, as is seen in the Old Sarum Missal, since about the 10th century A.D. all of the above weekdays are to be considered unlucky if these fall, respectively, on any of the following dates: January 1, 7; February 3, 4; March 1, 4; April 10, 11; May 3, 7; June 10, 15; July 10, 13; August 1, 2; September 3, 10; October 3, 10; November 3, 5; and December 7, 10.

# "DO IT YOURSELF" ASTROLOGY GAME

Jan. 19- Dec. 22- Capricornus	Dec. 21- Nov. 22- Sagittarius	Nov. 21- Oct. 23- Scorpio	Oct. 22- Sept. 23- Libra	Sept. 22- Aug. 23- Virgo	Aug. 22- July 23- Leo
-------------------------------------	-------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------------	--------------------------------	-----------------------------



Aquarius Jan. 20- Feb. 18	Pisces Feb. 19- Mar. 20	Aries Mar. 21- Apr. 19	Taurus Apr. 20- May 20	Gemini May 21- June 20	Cancer June 21- July 22
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## DIRECTIONS

TEAR out this page and place it on a flat even surface. Stand up a 25¢ or 50¢ coin on its edge exactly on the little square in the center of your birthdate square. Reverse the page to use the top squares. Spin the coin into the circles until it falls within or touching some part of one. Then read your "horoscope" (for the day you spin) in the circle (or circles) your coin contacts, touches or lies within.

# FISH AND GAME SUMMARY

(Format copyrighted — must not be copied.)

Based on latest (mostly 1959-60) available laws courtesy of State Fish & Game Commissioners. For the most part 1961 laws not released until after press date (June, 1960) and so no attempt is made here at accuracy; in fact, only approximations of the months which may include seasons are given. This table useful only for vacation planning considerations and to satisfy curiosity as to what the various states offer in the way of hunting and fishing. Migratory Bird Regulations are available at any post office.

EXACT DATES, LIMITS, ETC. MUST BE VERIFIED LOCALLY.

STATE	SPECIES	ANTELOPE	BEAR	DEER	MT. GOAT SHEEP	ELK	MINK	MUSKRAT	OPOSSUM	RABBIT	RACCOON	SQUIRREL
Alabama.....			C	11-12			11-2	11-2	10-2	10-2	10-2	10-1
Alaska.....			9-6	8-11	8		12-1	1-5		9-4		0
Arizona.....	9		9-2	9-12	12	9-11		O		O	O	9-11
Arkansas.....			C	11-12		C	11-1	11-1	11-1	11-1	11-1	10-12
California.....	C		O	8-10	C	C	11-2	11-3	O	11-1	O	11-12
Colorado.....	P 9		4-10	10	P 9	10	11-1	11-4	O	10-2	O	
Connecticut.....			O	12			11-3	11-3	O	10-1	10-1	10-1
Delaware.....				11			12-3	12-3	11-1	11-12	11-1	9-10
Florida.....			11-12	11-12						O		11-2
Georgia.....			11-12	11			11-2	11-2	10-1	11-2	10-1	9-12
Hawaii.....				S	S							
Idaho.....	S		O	9-12	9	9-12	11-12	11-12		9-2	O	C
Illinois.....				11			11-12	11-12	11-12	11-1	11-1	8-10
Indiana.....				X			11-2	11-2	11-2	11-1	11-2	8-10
Iowa.....				12			11-12	11-12		9-1	10-2	9-11
Kansas.....				C			12-1	12-1	12-1	12-10	11-1	9-12
Kentucky.....				12						11-1	10-11	9-11
Louisiana.....			C	11-12						10-2		10-1
Maine.....			O	10-11			11	11		10-3	8-12	10-11
Maryland.....			C	12			1-3	1-3	9-1	11-12	9-1	10
Massachusetts.....			10-12	12			11-1	11-1	10-12	10-2	10-12	10-11
Michigan.....			10-11	11		C	11-1	11-1	O	10-3	10-12	10-11
Minnesota.....			O	11			11	11		10-2	10-12	10-12
Mississippi.....			C	11-12			12-1	12-1	12-1	10-2	O	10-12
Missouri.....				11			12-1	12-1	11-1	6-2	11	8-11
Montana.....	9-11	9, 5	9-11	9	9	9	6-8	6-8				
Nebraska.....	9		11				11-1	11-3	O	O	O	1-9
Nevada.....	8-9		10	12	11	11	11-3	11-3		10		
New Hampshire.....			O	11-12			10-3	10-3		10-3	9-11	10
New Jersey.....			C	12			12-3	12-3		11-12	12-3	12-1
New Mexico.....	9-10	9-11	10-11	5	10	10	11-3			O	O	
New York.....		10-12	10-12				10-3	12-4	O	10-2	10-2	10-12
Long Island.....			C	C						11-1		11-12
North Carolina.....		10-12	10-12	C	C	C	11-12	11-12	O	O	O	10-12
North Dakota.....	9	C	10-11	C	C	C	11	11	X	O	O	9-12
Ohio.....			12				11-2	11-3	11-2	11-12	11-2	9-10
Oklahoma.....			S				12-1	12-1	12-1	O	12-1	5-12
Oregon.....	P 8	O	10	X	11	11	11-1	11-2	O	O	O	O
Pennsylvania.....		12	12							12		10
Rhode Island.....			10, 1							11-12	10-1	11-12
South Carolina.....			12-3				12-3	12-3	12-3	12-3	12-3	12-3
South Dakota.....	9	O	11-12	O	11	11	11-12	11-12	11-12	10-12	10-12	10-12
Tennessee.....			10	11			10-1		10-1	11-1	10-1	9-12
Texas.....	C	11-12	11-12	C			11-1	11-3	12-1	12-1	12-1	5, 12
Utah.....	P		10									
Vermont.....		6-12	11			C	10-2	11-3	O	10-2	10-12	10
Virginia.....		10-11	11-1				12-1	12-3	10-1	11-1	10-1	11-1
Washington.....		9-10	10-11	9	11	11	11-1	11-1		10-3		
West Virginia.....		11	11-12				11-2	11-1	11-1	11-1	11-2	10-1
Wisconsin.....		9-11	10-11						10-12	10-1	10-12	10-1
Wyoming.....	8	4-6	9-10	9-10	9-10	9-12	9-10					

## SPECIALS IN CERTAIN STATES:

ALLIGATOR: Ala. (C), Ga. (6-1); Fla. (6-1)

WILD BOAR: Cal. (10-3), Fla. (S), N. C.

(10-12), T.H. (S), Tenn. (10); Tex. (10)

BUFFALO: Alaska (C), Ariz. (10), Utah (P);

Tex. (C)

CARIBOU: Alaska (S)

CHACHALACA: Texas (12-1)

JAVELINA: Ariz. (2), Tex. (11-12)

MOOSE: Alaska (9), Idaho (P), Mont. (9);

Wyo. (9-10)



## SYMBOLS USED PAGES 46 AND 47

Months: January is represented by the numeral "1" — February by the numeral "2", etc.  
 Seasons: In the columns under the various animals, birds, and fishes you will note numerals. Thus "12-3" means the season opens in December and closes in March. A number alone means the season opens and closes within that month. Thus "12" alone means the season is December. A number followed by a comma denotes two seasons: thus "9, 12" would mean one September and another in December. "O" means no closed season; "X" not available; "S" special seasons; "C" closed; "P" permit only.

VERIFY EXACT OPENING & CLOSING DATES IN EVERY CASE.

PARTRIDGE GROUSE	PHEASANT	QUAIL	TURKEY	STATE	SPECIES	BASS	CATFISH PERCH SUNFISH CRAPPIE	PIKE PICKEREL	SALMON	BROOK TROUT	LAKE TROUT	WHITEFISH
		12,1	12,4	Alabama.....		O	O	O	O	O	O	O
9-12		12	10	Alaska.....		6-12		6-12	6-12	S	6-12	.
		12-1	4	Arizona.....		O	O			O	O	
C	C	11-12	C	Arkansas.....		O	O	O		O	O	
11-12	11	11-12	10	California.....		O	O	O	6-10	6-10	6-10	6-10
9	11	11	10	Colorado.....		O	O	O	5-10	5-10	5-10	5-2
10-11	10-11	C		Connecticut.....		4-10	4-10	4-2	C	4-10	4-10	4-2
		11-12	11-12	Delaware.....		O	O	O	O	4-11	O	O
		11-2	11-1	Florida.....		O	O	O	O	O	O	O
11-1		11-2	11-2	Georgia.....		O	O	O	O	5-9	5-9	O
10-12	10-12	10-12		Hawaii.....		S	S	S	S	S	S	S
C	10-11	10-11		Idaho.....		5-11	5-11		S	6-10	5-11	O
9	11	11-12		Illinois.....		O	O	5-11	O	O	O	O
11-12	S	11-12	C	Indiana.....		O	O	O	O	5-8	O	O
11	11-12	11-12		Iowa.....		6-2	O	5-2	O	O	O	O
10	11	11-12		Kansas.....		O	O	O	O	O	O	O
11-1		11-1		Kentucky.....		O	O	O	O	O	O	O
		12-2	3-4	Louisiana.....		O	O	O	O	O	O	O
10-11	10-11	10-11		Maine.....		6-9	4-9	4-9	4-9	4-8	4-9	4-9
11-12	11-12	11-12	10	Maryland.....		O	O	O	O	O	O	O
10-11	10-11	10-11	C	Massachusetts.....		4-2	O	4-2	4-10	4-10	4-10	4-2
10-11	10-11	C	C	Michigan.....		6-9	O	4-3	4-3	4-9	4-9	4-9
10-11	10-11	10-11		Minnesota.....		6-2	O	5-2	O	5-9	1-9	O
		12-2	4	Mississippi.....		O	O	O	O	O	O	O
	11	11-12		Missouri.....		6-2	O	O	O	O	O	O
C	11	C	C	Montana.....		O	O	O	5-11	5-11	5-11	5, 12
10	11	11		Nebraska.....		O	O	O	O	O	O	O
10	11	11		Nevada.....		O	O	O	S	O	O	O
10-11	10	C		New Hampshire.....		6-10	5-10	5-3	4-9	4-8	1-9	1-8
12	11-12	11-12	C	New Jersey.....		O	O	O	C 3	C 3-4	C 3-4	O
9	11	10-11	10-11	New Mexico.....		O	O	O	O	5-11	O	O
10-12	10-11	11		New York.....		7-11	O	5-3	4-9	4-9	4-9	4-9
11	11-12	11-12		Long Island.....						4-9		
9-12	9-12		11-12	North Carolina.....		6-3	6-3	5-3	5-10	5-3	5-3	O
9-11	10-11	X	C	North Dakota.....		6-2	O	5-2	5-12	5-2	5-2	O
11-12	11-12	C	C	Ohio.....		O	O	O	O	O	O	O
	5	11-12		Oklahoma.....		O	O	O	O	O	O	O
10-11	10-11	10-11	X	Oregon.....		O	O	O	4-10	4-10	4-10	4-10
11	11	11	11	Pennsylvania.....		7-2	O	7-2	O	4-8	4-10	O
11-12	11-12	11-12		Rhode Island.....		4-2	O	4-2		4-10	4-10	
12-3	12-3		12-3	South Carolina.....		O	O	O	O	10-12	10-12	O
9-10	10-12	O	10-11	South Dakota.....		5-12	O	5-12	X	O	X	X
11-1		11-1	4-5	Tennessee.....		O	O	O	O	3-9	3-9	O
	C	11-12	C	Texas.....		O	O	O	O	6-11	6-11	6-2
11	11	11		Utah.....		O	O	O	O	O	O	O
10	10	C	C	Vermont.....		7-11	O	5-3	4-9	4-9	4-9	
11-1	11-1	11-1	11-1	Virginia.....		O	O	O	O	4-12	4-12	O
10-12	10-12	10-11		Washington.....		5-10	5-10	5-10	5-10	5-10	5-10	12-2
10-1	11-1	11-1	10-1	West Virginia.....		O	O	O	O	5-12	5-12	O
10-11	10-11	10-11	10-12	Wisconsin.....		5-2	O	5-2	X	5-9	1-9	O
				Wyoming.....		5-10	5-10	5-10	5-10	5-10	5-10	5-10

BLUEGILL: Ind. (O), Mass. (X); Mich.; S.D.; (7-11), N. Mex. (8-9), Pa. (7-10), Tenn. (6-3),  
 Tenn. (O).  
 BUFFALO: Minn. (5-2), Texas (O).  
 BULL FROGS: Ariz. (6-11), Ark. (5-12);  
 Del. (5-12), T.H. (O), Ida. (6-10); Pa. (5-11);  
 Ind. (4, 6-10), Kans. (7-9); Mo. (7-11); Neb.  
 W. Va. (6-7).  
 SHAD: Calif. (O), Ct. (4-6), Del. (3-6), Fla.  
 (1-4), Ga. (O), Md. (3-9), N.H. (1-8),  
 Ore. (O).  
 STURGEON: Ida. (O), Mich. (O)  
 TERRAPIN: Fla. (X), Pa. (11-3)

**SOLD!**

A few years ago at the time of year when the first frosts start to arrive and the summer residents prepare to leave, one such lady called a local farmer and trader and asked him if he would be interested in purchasing her pig. He told her he would be pleased to look at the pig and see if they could come to agreeable terms. After arriving at the place and looking over the animal, he had an offering figure in mind of about \$40.00, but to be on the conservative side he asked the lady how much she wanted for it. The price was beyond his expectations. Quoth the lady, "Last spring I purchased the pig for \$15.00. I have had the use of him to take care of my garbage all summer, so I think \$10.00 would be a fair price for him now."

**LAST WORDS**

Father: Have you anything to say before I whip you, Bobby?

Bobby: Yes, sir; it's going to hurt me worse than it does you.



# Anecdotes and Pleasantries

**OLD BRIGHT EYES**

Both Sam and his wife wanted to get out of the house. His wife said she was going to head down street for choir practice, and Sam said he had business uptown. Sam was a sly old coot and his business was his own: three beers at the tavern and then a ten minute walk alone to the deserted barn on the old Parker place. There he did as usual — up the rickety ladder to the loft with its mouldy hay and the swallows twickering around him. Flat down then, so he could look below and wait for the young folks, if a couple chanced to come. They liked to keep their dates in this dim old place, and Sam was an ardent watcher. Yes, an ardent watcher was Sam. It was still light and he'd be able to see for an hour yet.

Pretty soon a couple did show up — his wife and the choir master.

**Punctuality**

We look at him with silent awe

The man who's never late.

His record is without a flaw

The man who's never late.

He's always where he said he'd be.

Right on the dot you always see  
(Proud of his punctualitee)

The man who's never late.

And yet he loses lots of time

The man who's never late,

Although his promptness is sublime,

The man who's never late.

In fact, his life is full of care.

For when he turns up anywhere

The man who said he'd meet him there

Is usually late.

**Good Advice**

If nature has not invested you with all the virtues which may be desirable in a lady, do not make your faults more conspicuous by thrusting them forward upon all occasions, and at all times. "Assume a virtue if you have it not," and you will, in time, by imitation, acquire it.

*Etiquette for Ladies*

### Woman's Chances to Marry (in 1905)

Fifty to 60 years — One-quarter of one percent.  
 Forty-five to 50 — Three-eighths of one percent.  
 Forty to 45 — Two and one-half percent.  
 Thirty-five to 40 — Three and three-fourths percent.  
 Thirty to 35 — Fifteen and one-half percent.  
 Twenty-five to 30 — Eighteen percent.  
 Twenty to 25 — Fifty-two percent.  
 Fifteen to 20 — Fourteen and one-half percent.

### First Locomotive in New England

A Locomotive Engine was yesterday employed in hauling gravel on the Boston & Worcester Rail Road. The engine worked with ease, was perfectly manageable, and showed power enough to travel at any desirable speed. The distance traveled was about three miles, and the train usually traversed this distance, both with loaded and with empty cars, in about ten minutes, the engine blowing off waste steam a great part of the time, and evidently capable of carrying a much greater load, or moving with greater rapidity.

*Boston Patriot, April 5, 1834*



### On Hanging

"Why does the operation of hanging kill a man?" asked the shrewd fellow in a company. A doctor replied, "Because inspiration is checked, circulation is stopped, and blood suffuses and congests the brain."

"Bosh!" replied the shrewd fellow, "it is because the rope is not long enough to let his feet touch the ground."

### The Moon

(From a London Paper)

Mr. Herschell is now said, by the aid of his powerful glasses, to have reduced to a certainty, the opinion that the moon is inhabited. He has discovered land and water, and is enabled to dis-

tinguish between the green and barren mountainous spots on the former, which, as with us, are subdivided by the sea. Within these few days he has distinguished a large edifice, apparently of greater magnitude than St. Paul's; and is confident of shortly being able to give an account of the inhabitants.

*Farmer's Almanack, 1794*



### Just Fun

Mrs. Peckham: I never told you how my husband proposed to me, did I?

Mrs. Dashum: No; did he propose to you?

### Half True

Voltaire, who is not always to be trusted, spoke of a physician as "a man who pours drugs, of which he knows little, into bodies, of which he knows less."

### On Fire

(Excerpts from Directions for Preventing Calamities by Fire at the request of the Massachusetts Fire Society — 1799)

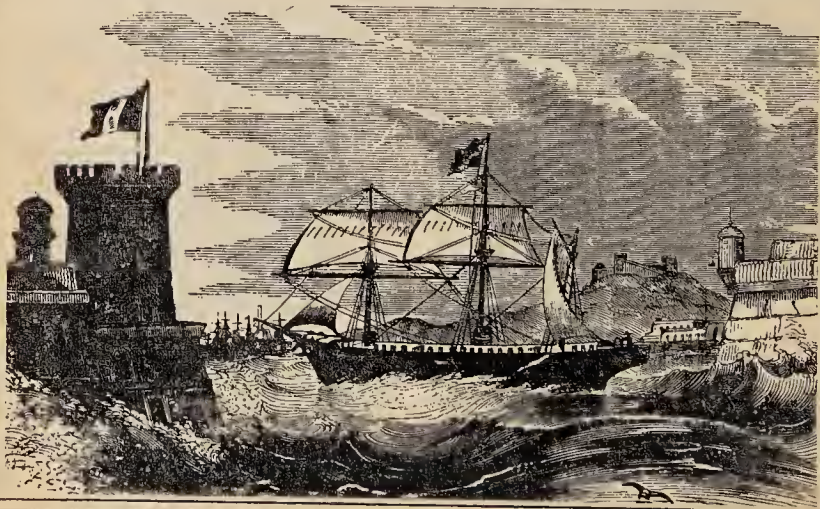
9. If sickness or any other cause should oblige you to leave a candle burning all night, place it in such a situation as to be out of the way of rats. A house was once destroyed by a rat running away with a lighted candle for the sake of the tallow, and conveying it into a hole filled with rags, and inflammable matter.

10. Never read in bed by candle light, especially if your bed be surrounded by curtains.

11. Strictly forbid the use of segars in your family at all times, but especially after night. May not the greater frequency of fire in the United States than in former years, be ascribed in part to the more general use of segars by careless servants and children? There is good reason to believe that a house was lately set on fire by a half consumed segar, which a woman suddenly threw away to prevent being detected in the unhealthy and offensive practice of smoking.

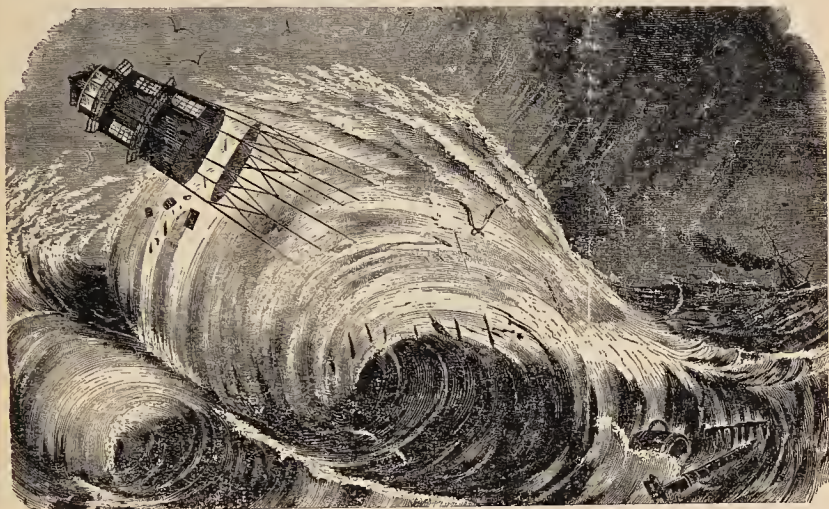
# The Boatsman's Bible

1. If thy boat be propelled by ten or more asses, thou must carry a Coast Guard number on its port and starboard prow. If less than ten, most states require registration.
2. Thou shalt not operate thy vessel in any reckless or negligent manner.
3. Thou shalt come to the rescue of all boats and individuals in danger or difficulties.
4. Thou shalt report all accidents involving death, injury, or property damage over one hundred dollars.
5. Thou shalt remember that in states other than thine own, re-registration (usually after 90 days) may be required.
6. Thou shalt yield thy right of way to vessels propelled by sail or oars, and to all aircraft.
7. Thou must carry at all times a life preserver for each boat occupant, and each child shall wear one while on board.
8. Thou must equip thy vessel with at least two extinguishers of fire and provide it with proper lights from sunset until dawn.
9. Thou shalt slow down that thy wake not disturb or discomfort other boats, fishermen, craft at anchor or moored to floats or docks.
10. If thou towest one or more water skiers, surf boarders, or tobogganers, thou must equip thy vessel with a rear-view mirror, or extra passenger, and never approach a dock or shore or obstruction to safe navigation closer than a distance of 120 cubits.
11. If thy passenger(s), or thou, art intending to descend from thy craft in skin or other diving-below-the-water activities, thou shouldst launch the special flag announcing same at thy anchorage.
12. Thou shalt not operate thy craft under the influence of more than 0.15 per cent of alcohol (by weight) in thy blood, or permit another to do so.
13. Thy motor(s) shall at all times be muffled: if thou must be noisy, seek out foggy waters and blow thy horn once a minute, on the minute, therein.
14. Thy ignorance of seagoing rules of the road, the meanings of buoys, and lights, coupled with a lack of navigation education, and knowledge of weather signs, will not serve as excuses for endangering the lives of thy passengers, other people and boats, or thyself.
15. When in distress, thee shall flip-flap thy wings, wave an upside down banner, stay with thy ship, and place thy trust *first* in thy Lord.

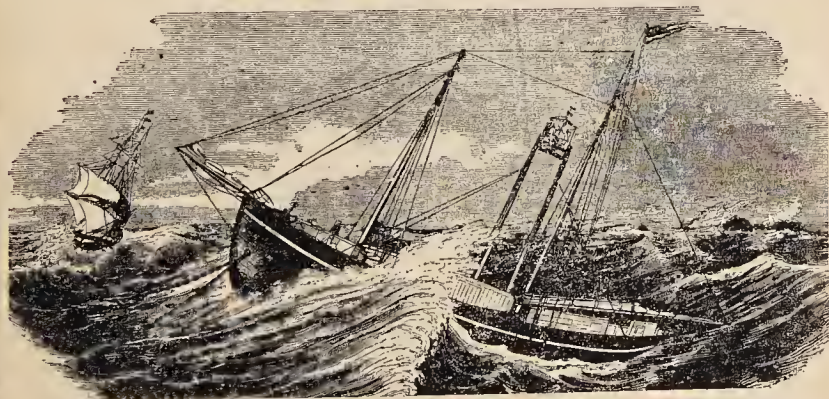


## THE "MINOT'S LIGHT" GALE OF 1851

April 16, 1961, will mark the 110th anniversary of the great north-east gale which swept away the iron lighthouse which had withstood the elements for so many years on the ledge some distance off the entrance to Cohasset (Massachusetts) Harbor. The last time the light was seen standing was at about half past three on that Wednesday afternoon of the gale. By four o'clock the next morning, the tower had toppled, and parts of its residence room, the lantern, and fragments of the building had been blown away and carried on shore. The woodcut artist's drawing herewith depicts—in accordance with all available evidence—how the final overthrow must have been.



In the interval between the destruction of Minot's Ledge Iron Lighthouse and the construction of a new light there of stone, a Light Boat—the Brandywine—was transferred from her station at the Brandywine Shoals of Delaware Bay. She was 130 tons burthen, sharp forward and aft, and dry. She carried one lantern amidships, about twenty-five feet above her deck.



Minot's, with its traditional 1 - 4 - 3 signal (meaning I - LOVE - YOU) is a romantic light. But in view of the trouble the Ledges on which it sits have caused, some have been given cause to wonder if the 1 - 4 - 3 is as romantic as it sounds; or if it is the siren call, instead, of Minot's reefs to unwary ships' bottoms, and/or swains whose swoons may strand them on the rocks of marital woes and joys forever.



## BIRD MIGRATION TABLE



Courtesy: Massachusetts Audubon Society

The spring dates given are for Massachusetts and apply generally to the rest of New England (except the extreme northern part) and also to central New York State. For the New York City area and New Jersey, the dates would be approximately a week to ten days earlier in the spring; and for Pennsylvania about two weeks earlier. The fall dates would, of course, be that much later, and there would be additional species to the south, particularly for winter and all-year residents.

### BIRDS PRESENT ALL YEAR

Black Duck	Crow
Red-shouldered Hawk	Black-capped Chickadee
Sparrow Hawk	White-breasted Nuthatch
Ruffed Grouse	Cedar Waxwing (Usually more numerous in spring and fall)
Ring-necked Pheasant	Starling
Mourning Dove	House Sparrow
Screech Owl	Purple Finch (Usually more numerous in winter)
Great Horned Owl	Goldfinch (Usually more numerous in winter)
Hairy Woodpecker	
Downy Woodpecker	
Blue Jay	

### SPRING ARRIVAL DATES MARCH

<b>First Week</b> Canada Goose <b>Second Week</b> Pied-billed Grebe Wood Duck Killdeer Woodcock Red-winged Blackbird Grackle Song Sparrow	<b>Third Week</b> Great Blue Heron Robin Bluebird Cowbird Fox Sparrow <b>Fourth Week</b> Phoebe Tree Swallow
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### APRIL

<b>First Week</b> Osprey <b>Second Week</b> Kingfisher Flicker Chipping Sparrow Field Sparrow <b>Third Week</b> Green Heron	<b>Fourth Week</b> Barn Swallow Brown Thrasher Black-and-white Warbler Myrtle Warbler Towhee White-throated Sparrow
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### MAY

<b>First Week</b> Spotted Sandpiper Whip-poor-will Chimney Swift Kingbird Least Flycatcher House Wren Catbird Wood Thrush Yellow Warbler Chestnut-sided Warbler Ovenbird Yellowthroat	Redstart Baltimore Oriole Scarlet Tanager Rose-breasted Grosbeak <b>Second Week</b> Ruby-throated Hummingbird Crested Flycatcher Red-eyed Vireo Bobolink <b>Third Week</b> Nighthawk Wood Pewee Indigo Bunting
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### FALL ARRIVAL DATES

<b>SEPTEMBER</b> Red-breasted Nuthatch Brown Creeper Slate-colored Junco White-throated Sparrow	<b>OCTOBER</b> Golden-crowned Kinglet Redpoll Pine Siskin Tree Sparrow Fox Sparrow
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### NOVEMBER

Evening Grosbeak



### Death of Madame Blanchard.

PARIS, FRANCE, July 6, 1819. At half past ten this night, Madame Blanchard, celebrated aeronaute, clothed in white with hat and plumes of the same color, illuminated by Bengal lights, mounted her balloon car to ascend over the Tivoli gardens. There she was to release fireworks, a well advertised feature of this extraordinary fete. Unfortunately some of the rockets took a perpendicular direction to the balloon and set fire to it. The dreadful blaze above the clouds left little doubt as to her deplorable fate. Numbers of females fell into convulsions, consternation depicted in every face. Her lifeless body was recovered in the Street de Provence about one mile from the gardens. At the moment of her ascent, she said to a person near her, "I know not why, but I am not tranquil today."



# Seasonal Recipes

By Duncan MacDonald

As the seasons unfold, we feel all about us the rhythms of nature. Now and again, during a rare quiet moment we dimly sense that health and happiness will be ours if only we remain in harmony with the natural world. This would seem to be especially true of food, so intimate a product of nature, so much a part of all our days.

We cherish the first fruits of each season for their delicacy of texture and flavor, and also because all nature has conspired to send them at just this moment.

After the long reviving rest of winter, field and forest begin to stir. A faint tremor of renascence passes through the limbs of the sugar maples, and soon the sap buckets are brimming.

There are those who believe that the season's first maple syrup sends a similar lifegiving tremor through the limbs of those who partake of it. And for them there is no recipe for any meal of the day that does not gain by the use of this earliest maple syrup.

## EGGS IN MAPLE SYRUP

- 3 tablespoons maple sugar
- $\frac{1}{4}$  cup water
- 3 eggs
- $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon salt

Melt maple sugar in water, gradually bring to a boil. Beat eggs with salt and whip into maple mixture. Serve immediately on toast. Serves 2.

## MAPLE MOUSSE

- 2 eggs, separated
- $\frac{1}{8}$  teaspoon salt
- 1 cup maple syrup
- $\frac{1}{2}$  pint whipped cream
- 1 teaspoon vanilla

Beat egg yolks. Add salt and maple syrup. Cook in top of double boiler until mixture thick-

ens. Cool. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites, then cream. Add vanilla. Freeze. Serves 6.

## MAPLE SYRUP PIE

- $1\frac{1}{2}$  tablespoons butter
- 2 tablespoons flour
- 2 egg yolks
- $\frac{1}{8}$  teaspoon salt
- $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups maple syrup
- 1 cup chopped walnuts
- $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon vanilla
- 1 8-inch baked pie shell

whipped cream

Cream butter and flour. Add egg yolks, salt, maple syrup. Cook in double boiler until thick. Add nut meats and vanilla. Pour into baked pie shell. Top with whipped cream.



## WILD GREENS APPEAR

With the stirring in the trees comes a budding and leafing in the forests, the meadows, the swamps, and on the river banks. In her inscrutable way Nature sends forth the herbs and wild greens essential to the season, appearing suddenly along unfrequented ways. Dandelions have the tang of this springtime moment, as do sour dock, and milkweed and pokeweed.

### POKEWEED

Wash the leaves. Cook for 3-4 minutes in very small quantity of water, just enough to cover bottom of pan. Drain, then place over low heat, using just the water that clings to the leaves. Serve with white sauce. (Do not eat fruit or root of the pokeweed.)

### COWSLIP

Use the early green leaves, before flowering. Wash the leaves and cook in the water that clings to them. Serve with salt, pepper, and butter, on hardcooked eggs. The raw leaves are enjoyable in salads.

### MILKWEED

Use the shoots before they are too old (under 8 inches in height). Cook for 3 minutes and serve on toast with melted butter. The young flower buds may be cooked as greens.

### FIDDLETOPS

Fiddletops, or fiddleheads, should be picked when they are very young. Serve raw in salads with lemon juice and olive oil.

## SHAD BUSHES SIGNAL

Everywhere in this age-old relationship between Man and Nature are mysteries, and one of the more pleasing is the conviction of people along the Connecticut River that when the so-called shad bushes burst into bloom along the river banks, the shad will be running. All work stops while the men head for the river, and their women ready the kitchen for action.

### CONNECTICUT BAKED SHAD

1 5-pound shad  
1 cup cracker crumbs  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  cup melted butter  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon salt  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon pepper  
1 tablespoon minced onion  
1 teaspoon minced parsley  
6 strips bacon  
1 cup hot water

### SOUR DOCK

Sour dock, or garden sorrel, is prepared in the same way as spinach and served with a cream sauce.

### DANDELIONS

The tender young leaves of the dandelion are used in salads, or may be cooked as you would cook spinach. The root may also be sliced very thin and added to salad greens. The blossoms are used in making wine.

### DANDELION WINE

4 quarts boiling water  
2 quarts dandelion blossoms  
3 oranges, sliced  
3 lemons, sliced  
1 yeast cake  
4 pounds sugar

Remove all stems and pour boiling water over dandelion blossoms. Let it stand for three days, stirring once each day. Strain at the end of the third day. Add oranges and lemons (including peel), yeast, and sugar. Let it stand an additional three days, stirring once each day. Strain at the end of the third day. Bottle and cap. Keep for six months before using.

Clean shad and dry. Combine cracker crumbs, melted butter, salt, pepper, onion, parsley, and stuff shad. Sew edges together with needle and string. Place on rack in baking pan and fasten strips of bacon to the fish with picks. Add hot water to pan. Bake in hot oven (400°) for 10 minutes, then reduce heat to 350° and bake for 35 minutes, basting frequently. Serves 6.

## SUMMER FARE

Then the coming of summer is heralded in the marshes and in the gardens by the appearance of succulent green stalks such as rhubarb.

### RHUBARB TONIC

2 pounds rhubarb  
3 cups water  
 $\frac{1}{8}$  cup sugar

Wash rhubarb and cut in small pieces. Add water and cook slowly, about 20 minutes. Strain. Add sugar, heat again to dissolve sugar. Drink when cool.

Coming along in season are all the tender new vegetables, new potatoes, green peas, radishes, and young carrots, ready for our most flavorful dishes.

### BUTTERED RADISHES

Sauté one-half cup of finely diced onions in butter, then add a cup of red radishes. Cook for 10 minutes. Season with salt and pepper.

## SEA FOOD FOR SUMMER

Natural instinct comes to the fore again when most of us during the hot summer months prefer seafood: clams, lobsters, and such.

Seafood is delicious served simply: Clams scrubbed thoroughly and steamed in a tightly covered kettle for 20 minutes, and lobsters dropped into boiling salted water for 15 minutes, both served with melted butter. Then there are more complicated recipes to add variety to the menu.

### LOBSTER NEWBURG

2 cups boiled lobster meat  
2 tablespoons butter  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon paprika

### GREEN PEAS AND LETTUCE

Wash and hull 2 cups of peas. Place in top of double boiler. Cover with lettuce leaves and cook covered until tender. Remove lettuce leaves. Add butter, salt and pepper to the peas. Serve with chopped parsley.

### NEW POTATOES AND CHIVES

Boil small, new potatoes until they are tender. Serve with cream which has been heated and seasoned with salt and pepper. Sprinkle generous quantity of chopped chives over the top.

salt and pepper

2 egg yolks  
1 cup cream  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  cup sherry  
toast

Dice lobster and heat with butter in double boiler or chafing dish. Cook 3 to 4 minutes, then add seasonings. Beat egg yolks with cream, pour over lobster, and cook until mixture thickens. Stir, do not permit to boil. Remove from fire. Add sherry, serve on hot buttered toast or crackers.

## TASTES OF AUTUMN

Summer turns the corner into autumn. Showering upon us many good things, brilliant red tomatoes, corn of brightest gold, and in all a fulness of flavor and health-building nourishment.

### ROAST CORN

Remove silk from ears, butter the corn, tie ends of husks with string. Place ears in moderate oven (350°) and bake 30 to 35 minutes. Serve with salt and butter.

### BROILED TOMATOES

Cut thick slices of tomatoes. Sprinkle with salt and pepper. Brush with butter and broil. Serve with dill or chives or favorite herbs.

During September and October fruit arrives with all its abundance of vitamins and minerals, contributing many colorful dishes to the table:

### FRUIT AND VEGETABLE

#### SALAD

1 cup apples, sliced  
1 cup peaches, sliced  
1 cup pears, sliced  
1 cup celery, diced  
1 cup carrots, diced  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cup raisins  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cup cabbage, chopped  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  cup finely minced onion  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cup walnuts

Combine these ingredients. Serve with French dressing or mayonnaise. Serves 6.

**APPLE DUMPLINGS**

2 cups sifted flour  
 2½ teaspoons baking powder  
 ½ teaspoon salt  
 ½ cup shortening  
 ¼ cup milk  
 8 apples  
 8 tablespoons sugar  
 4 tablespoons butter  
 cinnamon

Sift flour, baking powder, and salt. Cut in shortening. Add milk and stir. Knead lightly on floured board. Roll ⅛-inch thick. Divide dough into 8 parts. Pare and core apples, and place one apple on each section of dough. Fill hollow of each apple with 1 tablespoon sugar and 1 teaspoon butter. Fold dough over apple, pressing edges together. Place in shallow pan, sprinkle with cin-

namon and sugar. Dot with butter. Bake in moderate oven (400°) for 30-40 minutes. Serve with cream. Serves 8.

**CRANBERRY ROLY-POLY**

2 cups sifted flour  
 3 tsp. baking powder  
 ½ tsp. salt  
 4 tablespoons shortening  
 ½ cup milk  
 2 tbs. melted butter  
 2 cups cranberry sauce  
 drained of juice

Sift dry ingredients together and cut in shortening. Add milk and stir until mixture forms a soft dough. Roll out on lightly floured board to ¼-inch thickness. Brush with melted butter and cover with cranberries. Roll up like jelly roll. Place seam side down on buttered pan and bake in hot oven (425°) 25 to 30 minutes. Serve with hard sauce. Serves 4.

The hope is that Nature has filled us with such a super-abundance of health and strength as to see us through her long winter's sleep.

**CHICKEN FESTIVAL**

For the thirteenth consecutive year the Delmarva Chicken Festival was held last June on the Delmarva Peninsula (Del — Delaware, mar — Maryland and va — Virginia) where commercial broiler production originally started forty years ago and where approximately one-fourth of the nation's broilers are presently grown. The purpose of the festival is to promote the consumption of chicken — what else? Highlights include a chicken barbecue, a chicken fry with the world's largest frying pan, chicken cooking contests, new chicken recipes, an art contest (in which you're way ahead if your subject is a chicken), and exhibitions of the latest broiler machines and appliances. Besides all this there's a gigantic parade featuring dozens of floats and bands, an antique automobile show, the picking of the festival Beauty Queen and Junior Miss Delmarva plus enough tasty, tender chicken for consumption to make poor Chaunticleer turn over in his English grave.

The site is rotated each year between Delaware, Maryland and Virginia and is always held during the last Thursday, Friday and Saturday of June. In the year of 1958 there were nearly 200,000,000 chickens sold on the Delmarva Peninsula with a total value of 156 million dollars. The festival, itself, is sponsored by the Delmarva Poultry Industry, Inc. This is chartered under the laws of Delaware as a non-profit corporation for the purpose of promoting the poultry industry. The directors and executive committee plan the schedule of events, set up the budget, set date and site for the annual festival and help local people run the various activities. Its main source of revenue is from a 100 dollar a plate dinner which for the past few years has raised \$125,000 annually. The special feature of the dinner is boiled, fried, baked or stuffed — that's right — chicken!

*Robert J. Bennett, July 1, 1960*

# Postal Laws

Including provisions, June 10, 1958 of the New Postal Rate & Pay Act, June 1, 1959, corrected as of July 1, 1960.

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, 4 cents for each ounce, local and non-local except that drop letters are subject to 3 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  $3\frac{1}{4}$  by  $5\frac{1}{4}$ )..... .03

Government Postal Cards, each..... .03

Stamped 4 cent Envelopes No. 8—100—\$4.76, 500—\$23.80, 1000—\$47.60.

Business Reply Cards 5 cents, Business Reply 1 oz. letters six cents.

## 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 1 oz. Fourth Class Rate applies when it is lower than Second Class.

## MERCHANDISE AND MISCELLANEOUS. — THIRD CLASS.

(Limit of weight up to hut not including 16 ounces)

Merchandise, incomplete copies of newspapers, printed and other mailable matter, unsealed, 3 cents for first two ounces,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents each add'l ounce—limit 16.

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 16 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 hooks or catalogs having 24 pages or more, seeds, plants, etc., with a minimum charge of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents a piece in either case. Apply to postmaster for permit. The bulk mailing fee is \$20 per calendar year.

Minimum charge for pieces of odd size or form,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cents.

Books, catalogs mailed in packages (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 3 cents, each added ounce  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents.)

Circulars and other miscellaneous printed matter, also merchandise, 3 cents for the first 2 ounces and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cent for each additional oz.

## PARCEL POST. — FOURTH CLASS.

(16 oz. or over, incl. books, ptd. matter, except 1st class and second class papers mailed by publishers)

Catalogs and Similar Printed Advertising Matter, in bound form having 24 or more pages, weighing 16 ounces but not exceeding 10 pounds.

ZONES, Wgt. 1 lb.	Local	1st & 2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th
And not over 1.5 lbs.	14c	16c	18c	20c	22c	24c	26c	28c
And not over 10 lbs.	28c	41c	47c	55c	65c	78c	92c	1.08

Exception: 1st or 2nd zone, where shortest regular mail route is 300 miles or more, third zone rate applies.

Books: 9 cents for the first pound or fraction thereof and 5 cents for each additional pound or fraction thereof—24 or more pages permanently bound, not to exceed 70 pounds in weight. Also includes music, recordings. Also incl. when marked "Educational Materials"; ptd. music, 16 mm. films and catalogs (Exc. to commercial theatres), objective test material, phonograph recordings and mss. for hooks, periodical articles and music.

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.

Weight Limits: 70 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 hut under 100 inches combined length and girth charged as 10 pounds.

Wt. 1 lb. hut not over	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 Over 1800 miles
2	\$0.24	\$0.33	\$0.35	\$0.39	\$0.45	\$0.51	\$0.58	\$0.64
3	.26	.38	.41	.47	.55	.64	.74	.83
4	.28	.43	.47	.55	.65	.77	.90	1.02
5	.30	.48	.53	.63	.75	.90	1.06	1.21
6	.32	.53	.59	.70	.85	1.03	1.22	1.40
7	.34	.58	.65	.77	.95	1.16	1.38	1.59
8	.36	.63	.71	.84	1.05	1.29	1.54	1.78
9	.38	.68	.77	.91	1.15	1.42	1.70	1.97
10	.40	.73	.83	.98	1.25	1.55	1.86	2.16
11	.42	.77	.89	1.05	1.35	1.67	2.02	2.34
12	.44	.81	.95	1.12	1.45	1.79	2.18	2.52
13	.46	.85	1.01	1.19	1.55	1.91	2.34	2.70
14	.48	.89	1.07	1.26	1.65	2.03	2.50	2.88
15	.50	.93	1.13	1.33	1.75	2.15	2.66	3.06
16	.52	.97	1.18	1.40	1.85	2.27	2.81	3.24
17	.54	1.01	1.23	1.47	1.95	2.39	2.96	3.42
18	.56	1.05	1.28	1.54	2.05	2.51	3.11	3.60
19	.58	1.09	1.33	1.61	2.15	2.63	3.26	3.78
20	.60	1.13	1.38	1.68	2.25	2.75	3.41	3.96
51	1.22	2.37	2.93	3.84	5.03	6.26	7.84	9.22

## SPECIAL CLASSES. — DOMESTIC MAIL.

- Special Delivery: First Class Mail:** Each piece under 2 lbs.—30c; over 2 up to 10—45c; over 10 lbs.—60c. Same for air, incl. air p.p.
- Parcel Post:** Up to 2 lbs.—45c; over 2 up to 10—55c; over 10 lbs.—70c.
- Special Handling: Parcel Post only:** Up to 2 lbs.—25c; over 2 lbs. up to 10—35c; over 10 lbs.—50c.  
(This service expedites mail but does not include special delivery.)
- Registered Mail:** Up to \$10.00 indemnity—50c; over \$10.00 up to \$100.00—75c; over \$100.00 up to \$200.00—\$1.00; over \$200.00 up to \$400.00—\$1.25; over \$800.00 up to \$1000.00—\$2.00. There are special surcharges when declared values exceed indemnities—see local Postmaster about these.
- Insured Mail: Third and Fourth Class Only:** Indemnity up to \$10.00—10c; over \$10.00 up to \$50.00—20c; over \$50.00 up to \$100.00—30c; over \$100.00 up to \$200.00—40c.
- 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. (These rates may have changed—query Postmaster.)
- Money Orders:** Limit for each is One Hundred Dollars. If amount of money order is from 1c to \$5.00 the fee is 15c; from \$5.01 to \$10.00 the fee is 20c; from \$10.01 to \$100.00 the fee is 30c.
- Certified Mail:** First class only having no value; add 20c to postage plus (a) 10c for ret. receipt showing to whom and when del'd; (b) 35c for whom, when, and address where del'd. Inquiry fee 25c. Obtain blank coupons from Postmaster.

## POSTAL RATES: International

- Letters: Surface rate:** To Canada and Mexico 4c per ounce or fraction; to all other countries 8c for the first ounce and 5c each additional ounce or fraction.
- Postcards: Surface rate:** To Canada and Mexico, 3c each; 6c with reply paid. To all other countries 5c each, 10c with reply paid. Maximum size 6x4 1/4 inches, minimum size 4x2 1/4 inches.
- Printed Matter.**—In general, 4 cents first 2 oz. or fraction, 2 cents each additional 2 oz. or fraction. Books and sheet music, to Latin American republics, 2 cents first 2 oz. or fraction, 1 cent each additional 2 oz. or fraction; to other destinations, 3 cents first 2 oz. or fraction, 1 1/2 cents each additional 2 oz. or fraction.
- Commercial Papers, Samples (Unsealed).**—4 cents first 2 ounces or fraction, 2 cents each additional 2 ounces or fraction; minimum charge, 10 cents.
- Eight-ounce Merchandise Packages.**—Packages of merchandise weighing 8 ounces or less, for the countries named herewith, 4c for each 2 oz. Do not seal. Mark—"May be Opened for Inspection." **Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Guatemala, Haiti, Panama, Paraguay, Peru.**
- Small Packets.**—Four cents for each 2 ounces, minimum charge 20 cents. Limit of weight: 2 pounds, 3 ounces. (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: The 50 States, Canal Zone, Island Possessions

- Letters:** Seven cents per ounce. Postals five cents each.
- Air Mail Parcel Post.**—Weight limits and sizes same as Surface Mail.

Weight	ZONES						
	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	

up to 70 lbs. (1st class—Use above or 4c per oz. whichever is higher.)

### AIR MAIL: U. S. (APO and FPO) and International

- (Air letter sheets, 10c each to all countries.)  
(Air mail post cards (single), 10c each to all countries except Canada and Mexico, 5c, and St. Pierre and Miquelon, 8c.)
- Letters and Letter Packages**
- A. 7 cents: (Per ounce) Canada, Mexico; APO and FPO addresses and U.S. possessions.  
B. 10 cents: Central and South America. West Indies, 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.

I. Commercial Papers, Printed Matter, etc., Samples (Unsealed)			2. Parcel Post	
From U. S. to:	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

## WORD CHARADES

For answers see page 67

## I

If my first you wish to see,  
Look at the foot of some forest  
tree:

My second, as in days of yore,  
Turns the bolt in many a door.  
My third, guess it if you can:  
Every third person has just ten.  
When you a little rest would take  
My whole a constant noise doth  
make.

## II

My first the source of wit and  
mirth supreme

With thee, my friends, 'tis  
pleasant to enjoy.

O may my next with wholesome  
plenty teem,  
Free from those things that  
tempt but to destroy.

And may my head no sordid  
hoard contain,

No hidden bag, no dainty  
mouldering lie,

By avarice taught inactive to  
remain

And feed alone the greedy  
miser's eye.

## III

My first — 'tis duty whispers  
low,

"A stitch in time will save your  
woe."

The guilty youth who hears the  
word

Replies, "My second and my  
third."

Better the ragged wretch, my  
whole,

Than gilded youth with tar-  
nished soul. **Briggs**

## IV

The tears run down the good  
child's face,

My whole is in his hand;



His little mind is sore perplexed  
That whole to understand.

O were it but my first he thinks,  
He would not cry and fret,

For then he'd sure that very soon  
My second he would get.

## V

At evenings by my whole you'll  
think

Of days gone by and never  
reckon

That by my second my first is  
made

And by first my second.

## VI

He who bravely does my first,  
e'er ever youth be passed,

On age will own my second, nor  
need my whole at last.

## VII

My first is a sportive but tim-  
orous thing,

Which bounds through the cov-  
erts with joy in its spring,

Darting off at the fall of a leaf.  
My second's oft heard in the  
day's busy round,

Striking full on the ear with its  
echoing sound,

Proclaiming new joy and new  
grief.

My whole may be seen in the  
meadows and glades,

Where it brightens the earth  
with its hue, e'er it fades.

## VIII

My first is the season when kind  
nature yields

The bright tinted fruit of her  
orchards and fields,

And enriches mankind with her  
store.

My second what wanderer who  
does not revere

And in memory cherishes that  
one spot so dear,

Though perchance he may ne'er  
see it more.

And think while a sadness steals  
over his soul,

Of the days when he shared in  
the joys of my whole.

## IX

My first is what all men shall be.  
My whole what all should do:

While we my whole too seldom  
see.

My first are also few,

My next though hard unbending  
cold,

In liking most agree.

The good man loves my whole,  
but bold

Offenders from it flee.

## OLD-FASHIONED PUZZLES

For answers see page 67

### I

If a pole standing perpendicular, 40 feet in length, when the sun is bearing south, cast a shadow 88 feet (on level ground) what is the breadth of a river running due N. E. and S. W. within 22 feet, nearest place on the north side of another pole 230 feet high which at the same time casts the extremity of its shadow 12 feet beyond the river.

### II

There is a story that a ship's crew of 30, half whites and half blacks, were short of provisions, and it became necessary that half of them should be thrown overboard. It was agreed that they should be placed in a ring on deck, by the captain, and that as he counted round and round, every tenth man should be thrown over, until the crew should be reduced one half. He so placed them that *all the blacks* were taken. What was the order of arrangement? Can you so place them?

### III

Two farmers, A and B, purchased a tract of land containing three hundred acres, for which they paid \$600. They wish to divide the tract into farms, so that A will pay 25 cents per acre *more* than B, and each one to pay an equal portion of the purchase money (\$300 a-piece). How many acres will each man have, and what will it cost him per acre?

### IV

Wood

Mr. being at the . of King of terrors, they perfume for his Quakers and who, which and what, and they penny for Dr.

Hound tis 

who
-----

 — to Dr. Hay-

preservers and little devil behold scarlet his assistance, but before he arrived the not legally good taker

changed color and the was ten mills for.

### V

William owned a tract of land whose three sides were all equal in length, and the centre of the house was in that particular spot, that the nearest distance to the three sides was 150, 200 and 230 perches respectively. Required — the area of the equilateral triangle tract in acres and perches?

### VI

On a mountain's high summit a person does stand,  
Whose height is five feet and four-ninths of a span,  
As he gazes far out upon the broad deep,  
A light from the ocean his vision does meet:  
But this light was reflected from a beacon near by,  
Which stood above water two hundred feet high.  
If admitting the distance from the seat of his vision  
To be just one mile to the point of reflection,  
Then the space from this point to the base of the tower,  
Is quite one hundred and fifty feet more.  
Now the thing wished to be known is the perpendicular height  
From the base of the mountain to the point at his feet. C. G.

### VII

There is a house 66 feet long by 72 wide, and from the bottom or foundation of the building to the peak is 45 feet. Required the distance from either lower corner of the house to the centre of the *peak* or *ridge-pole*?



### VIII

If one pin was dropped into the hold of the "Great Eastern" the first week, two pins the second, four the third, and so on, doubled each week for a year, (52 weeks) how many pins would there be, what would be the weight of them, allowing 200 pins to the ounce, and how many "Great Easterns" would be required to carry them, her tonnage being 22,500 tons?

State	Max. Speed Exc. Turn. (R—rea- sonable)	Date new license plates can be used	Driv- ing license Mini- mum age	Gasoline tax	Per- cent sales tax	Period of stay <sup>1</sup>	Safety Respon- sibility Law	Certifi- cate of title re- quired
Alabama.....	60	Oct. 1	16	\$.07	1½	30 days	A	no
Alaska.....	50	Jan. 1	16a	.05	...	90 days	A	yes
Arizona.....	R	Dec. 1	18b	.05	3	4	A	yes
Arkansas.....	60	Jan. 1	14ac	.065	3	30 days	A	yes
California.....	65	Jan. 1	16d	.06	3	3	A	yes
Colorado.....	60	Dec. 1	16	.06	2	30 days	A	yes
Connecticut...	50	Mar. 1	*16ef	.06	3	6 mos.	A	yes
Delaware.....	50	3 mos.†	16	.05	...	90 days	A	yes
D. C.....	25	Mar. 1	16a	.06	2	Reciprocal	A	yes
Florida.....	65	Jan. 1	16ag	.07	1	Reciprocal	A	yes
Georgia.....	60	Jan. 1	16h	.065	3	30 days	A	no
Hawaii.....	R	Jan. 2	15i	.085-11	...	10 days or <sup>3</sup>	A	yes
Idaho.....	60	Dec. 1	16g	.06	...	Reciprocal	A	yes
Illinois.....	65	Dec. 1	16a	.05	3	Reciprocal	A	yes
Indiana.....	65	Jan. 2	16 & 1 mo.	.06	...	60 days	A	yes
Iowa.....	70	Dec. 1	16g	.06	2	Reciprocal	A	yes
Kansas.....	70	Jan. 1	16g	.05	2½	<sup>3</sup> or Jan. 1	A	yes
Kentucky.....	60	Dec. 29	16a	.07	3	Reciprocal	A	6
Louisiana.....	60	Dec. 1	15	.07	2	Reciprocal	A	yes
Maine.....	45	Dec. 25	17aj	.07	3	Reciprocal	A	no
Maryland.....	55	Mar. 1	16k	.06	2	30 days	A	yes
Massachusetts.	40	Jan. 1	*16a	.065	...	Reciprocal	C	no
Michigan.....	65	On issue	*16ag	.06	4	90 days	A	yes
Minnesota.....	60	Nov. 15	15e	.05	...	Reciprocal	A	no <sup>2</sup>
Mississippi....	60	Nov. 1	17j	.07	2	30 days	A	no <sup>5</sup>
Missouri.....	65	On issue	16j	.03	2	Reciprocal	A	yes
Montana.....	R	On issue	15	.06	...	60 days	A	yes
Nebraska.....	65	Jan. 1	16glm	.07	...	Reciprocal	A	yes
Nevada.....	R	June 1	16n	.06	2	<sup>3</sup>	A	yes
New Hampshire	50	Mar. 1	*16j	.07	...	Reciprocal	A	no
New Jersey....	50	On issue	17o	.05	...	60 days	A-D	yes
New Mexico....	70	Dec. 15	*18jq	.06	1	None	A	yes
New York.....	50	Jan. 1	18bp	.06	...	Reciprocal	A-B-C	no
North Carolina	60	Jan. 1	*16a	.07	1	Reciprocal	A-C	yes
North Dakota..	65	Nov. 1	16g	.06	2	Reciprocal	A-D	yes
Ohio.....	60	Mar. 1	16gq	.07	3	Reciprocal	A	yes
Oklahoma.....	65	Dec. 11	16g	.065	2	15 days	A	yes
Oregon.....	55	On issue	16g	.06	...	<sup>3</sup>	A	yes
Pennsylvania..	50	Mar. 15	18b	.05	4	Reciprocal	A	yes
Rhode Island..	50	Mar. 1	16	.06	3	Reciprocal	A	no
South Carolina.	55	Oct. 1	16g	.07	3	90 days	A	yes
South Dakota..	70	Jan. 1	16g	.06	2	60 days	A	yes
Tennessee.....	65	Mar. 1	16g	.07	3	30 days	A	yes
Texas.....	60	Feb. 1	16g	.05	1½	Reciprocal	A	yes
Utah.....	60	Dec. 15	16r	.06	2	None	A	yes
Vermont.....	50	Feb. 1	*18b	.065	...	Reciprocal	A	no <sup>5</sup>
Virginia.....	55	Mar. 15	15p	.06	...	60 days	A	yes
Washington....	60	Jan. 1	16	.065	4	Reciprocal	A	yes
West Virginia..	55	June 1	16s	.06	2	90 days	A	yes
Wisconsin.....	65	On issue	16g	.06	...	Reciprocal	A	yes
Wyoming.....	65	Dec. 1	*15s	.05	2	90 days	A	yes

<sup>1</sup>Applies to non-residents. "Reciprocal" means state extends non-resident identical privileges granted by home state of non-resident motorist. Some states require visitors to register beyond specific time. In most states those intending permanent residence must buy new plates and secure new driving license at once, or within limited time. Employment or placing children in public school is often considered intent to reside permanently. <sup>2</sup>Required for initial registration of vehicle previously registered in another state. <sup>3</sup>Until expiration of home registration. <sup>4</sup>Visitor's permit req. after 10 days. <sup>5</sup>Upon transfer of title, seller must file memo with state. <sup>6</sup>Bill of sale must be filed.

A Security-type Law.

B Accident Indemnification Fund.

C Compulsory Insurance Law.

D Unsatisfied Judgment Fund Law.

(a) Under 18 must have consent of par. or guard.; (b) Jr. p'mt 16; (c) 14-16 need accompaniment by lic. op.; (d) Instruction p'mt 15½; (e) Provisional license to 21; (f) 16-18 app. must have completed driver course; (g) Jr. p'mt 14; (h) Learner's p'mt 15; (i) Under 20 need par./guard. consent; (j) Jr. p'mt 15; (k) Under 21 need par./guard. consent & proof of fin. responsibility; (l) Probationary lic. to 20; (m) 14-16 accomp. by lic. driver over 21; (n) With consent of par./guard.; (o) 16 for agric. pursuits; (p) Exe. some cities; (q) Provisional lic. 16-18; (r) 15½ if driver course comp.; (s) Under 21 birth certif. or par. sig. req.

†Prior to expiration of prev. regs.

\*Learner's permit not req.



# Marriage Laws

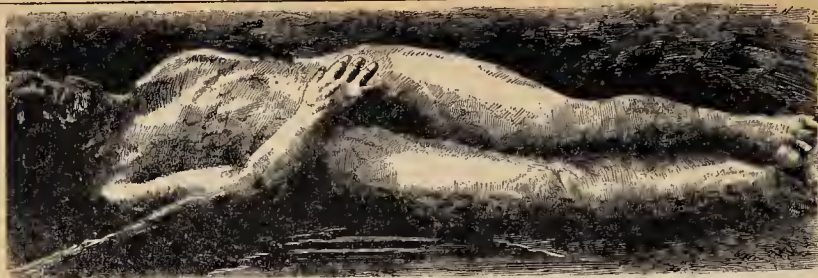
The following information received from state authorities as of June 1, 1960, sets forth a minimum tabulation regarding marriage laws; namely, minimum legal ages of marrying partners with and without consent of parents, guardians, or court. Some exceptions will be made under certain emergency situations; the physical examination requirement; and period of waiting before license is issued. Some states have laws pertaining to inter-racial marriages. In most states, a civil ceremony may be performed by a Justice of the Peace — and the customs of all religious sects, except in the marriage of relatives, are honored.

Without Consent		With Consent		STATE	Physical Required	Waiting Period
Male	Female	Male	Female			
21	18	17	14	Alabama.....	Yes	—
21	18	18	16	Alaska.....	Yes	3 days
21	18	18	16	Arizona... ..	Yes	—
21	18	18	16	Arkansas... ..	Yes	3
21	18	18	16	California... ..	Yes	—
21	18	16	16	Colorado... ..	Yes	—
		16	16	Connecticut..	Yes	—
21	18	18	16	Delaware... ..	Yes	1
21	18	18	16	Dist. Columbia	No	—
21	21	18	16	Florida... ..	Yes	3
21	18	17	14	Georgia... ..	Yes	3
20	20	18	16	Hawaii... ..	Yes	3
18	18	15	15	Idaho... ..	Yes	—
21	18	18	16	Illinois... ..	Yes	—
21	18	18	16	Indiana... ..	Yes	3
21	18	16	14	Iowa... ..	Yes	—
21	18	18	16	Kansas... ..	Yes	3
21	21	16	14	Kentucky... ..	Yes	3
21	21	18	16	Louisiana... ..	No	3
21	18	16	16	Maine... ..	Yes	5
21	18	18	16	Maryland... ..	No	2
21	18	18	16	Massachusetts.	Yes	3
18	18	18	16	Michigan... ..	Yes	3
21	18	16	15	Minnesota... ..	No	3
21	21	17	15	Mississippi... ..	Yes	3
21	18	15	15	Missouri... ..	Yes	3
21	18	18	16	Montana... ..	Yes	—
21	21	18	16	Nebraska... ..	Yes	—
21	18	18	16	Nevada... ..	No	—
20	18	14	13	New Hampshire	Yes	5
21	18	18	16	New Jersey... ..	Yes	3
21	18	18	16	New Mexico... ..	Yes	—
21	18	16	14	New York... ..	Yes	—
18	18	16	16	North Carolina	Yes	—
21	18	18	15	North Dakota..	Yes	—
21	21	18	16	Ohio... ..	Yes	5
21	18	18	15	Oklahoma... ..	Yes	3y
21	18	18	15	Oregon... ..	Yes	3
21	21	16	16	Pennsylvania... ..	Yes	3
21	21	18	16	Rhode Island... ..	Yes	5
18	18	16	14	South Carolina	No	1
21	21	18	15	South Dakota..	Yes	—
21	18	16	16	Tennessee... ..	Yes	3
21	18	21	18	Texas... ..	Yes	3
21	18	16	14	Utah... ..	Yes	—
21	18	16	14	Vermont... ..	Yes	—
21	21	18	16	Virginia... ..	Yes	—
21	18	15	15	Washington... ..	Nox	3
21	21	18	16	West Virginia	Yes	3
21	16	18	16	Wisconsin... ..	Yes	5
21	21	18	16	Wyoming... ..	Yes	—

Note: Non-resident regulations are not included here.  
 xMale affid. only. yNone if legal age.

## MODERN WEDDING ANNIVERSARY LIST

1st.....	Clocks	10th.....	Diamond Jewelry	19th.....	Bronze
2nd.....	China	11th.....	Fashion Jewelry	20th.....	Platinum
3rd.....	Crystal, Glass	12th.....	Pearls, Colored Gems	25th.....	Sterling Silver Jubilee
4th.....	Electrical Appliances	13th.....	Textiles, Furs	30th.....	Diamond
5th.....	Silverware	14th.....	Gold Jewelry	35th.....	Jade
6th.....	Wood	15th.....	Watches	40th.....	Ruby
7th Desk Sets, Pens, Pencils		16th.....	Silver Holloware	45th.....	Sapphire
8th.....	Linen, Laces	17th.....	Furniture	50th.....	Golden Jubilee
9th.....	Leather	18th.....	Porcelain	55th.....	Emerald



## AWL HALE TO THEE, GIANT STIFF OF CARDIFF!

Courtesy James Taylor Dunn, Librarian, the New York  
State Historical Association

In 1866, Connecticut-born George Hull, a tobacco farmer from Binghamton, New York, was visiting his sister in Ackley, Iowa. While there, he became involved in an heated argument with a Reverend Turk with regard to the literal meaning of the Biblical passage, "There were giants in those days." From this experience he concluded that not only the Reverend Turk but perhaps thousands of others of the same mind could be deceived into paying good money to view the skeletal remains of one such prehistoric giant. He resolved to manufacture one.

In June 1868, at Fort Dodge, Iowa, he managed the purchase of a block of gypsum 12' x 4' x 2' and had it shipped by rail to Edward Burkhardt, a Chicago stonecutter. There Hull saw to it that the block was carved in the likeness of himself, and with tender care he spent many tiring hours to give the image simulated skin pores, veins, and the dingy brown of antiquity. The finished figure measured 10'4½" in height and weighed 2990 pounds.

He then prevailed upon a relative, William C. Newell, in Cardiff, near Syracuse, New York, to bury this "Giant" behind his barn. The burial ceremony was completed by lantern light on an 1868 November night, and the grave was left undisturbed, except for the growing of some clover on its surface, until the forenoon of October 16, 1869. Up to this date, Hull's expenses totaled \$2,200.

On this day of October 16th, Newell arranged — no doubt prompted by Hull — for the accidental discovery of the Giant. He hired two local workmen for the supposed purpose of digging a well directly into the ground where the Giant lay. When the word spread of what these men had unearthed, Hull's fondest expectatious were realized. In less than a week Newell collected for viewing him over \$3,000 — and this was just a beginning. Not only was the public completely bamboozled into thinking this image the real thing but also several well-known scientists were fooled as well.

How Hull must have chuckled when the Giant was proclaimed by Dr. John Boynton, a local lecturer, to be of "Onondaga Stone of Caucasian origin," and Professor James Hall, Director of the New York State Museum, announced it was "the most remarkable object yet brought to light in this country." Hull turned down an offer of \$60,000 from P. T. Barnum for it in favor of a proposal from David Hannum of Homer, New York (the original "David Harum"! ) which gave him \$37,500 and a one-fourth interest in Hannum's syndicate. Hannum moved on to interest other investors. Before the origin of Hull's brainchild became fully known and advertised, Hull and the syndicate had become wealthy. The public indeed had proved it took its "giants" literally enough to provide history with the greatest hoax of its kind in the history of America.

After being on display in New York, the Giant moved on to Boston in early February 1870. Here Oliver Wendell Holmes bored a hole — which is still to be seen — just in back of his left ear. He declared it of wonderful anatomical development. Ralph Waldo Emerson pronounced it "beyond his depth, very wonderful and undoubtedly ancient." Cyrus Cobb, artist and sculptor, vowed that anyone who called this giant an humbug "simply declared himself a fool."

Now, George Hull, realizing this deception could not last forever, and anxious to show up Dr. Turk and his literal religious beliefs, came out with the complete story of the hoax. He then went on to Colorado and, with P. T. Barnum this time as his partner, manufactured and buried another giant.

The Giant, after a few more trips around New England and Pennsylvania, went into storage at Fitchburg, Massachusetts. In 1913 it was purchased by Joseph Mulroney of Fort Dodge, Iowa, for a reported \$10,000, and eventually it showed up on loan from Gardner Cowles, Jr., a Des Moines publisher, at the Iowa State Fair in 1935. The New York

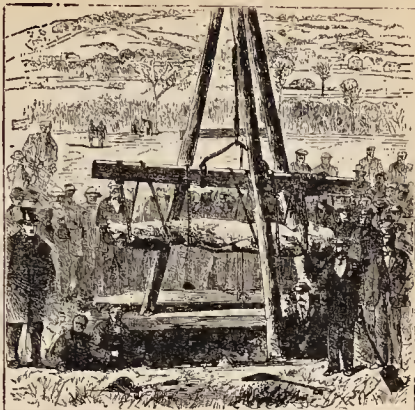
State Historical Association finally acquired the Giant from Cowles, and on May 19, 1948 placed it at The Farmer's Museum which the Association operates in Cooperstown, New York. There this bogus behemoth now lies in an open grave to give as nearly as possible the same appearance as it did in 1869 when Newell's two innocent workmen dug up "the greatest exhumation of the age."

The Farmer's Museum with its collection of rural tools, arts, and crafts of a century ago, has recreated where the Giant lies a typical crossroads community called "The Corners." Here is to be found a massive collection, too, of photographs, stereopticon views, pamphlets, clippings, photostats and such, pertaining to the Giant and the experiences of his short but remarkable life. No other resting place could be as appropriate, wrote the Editor of the Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal about the acquisition of the giant for the museum. He then went on to add:

"It probably would not be true that you can fool all of the people some of the time if they didn't want it that way. In this vale of tears there is a craving for marvels —the tall tale, the haunted house, the whodunit, the two-headed calf. A hoax may become a valuable commodity, a Liars' Club an institution of social significance, if in the end we can all laugh and particularly if the laugh is on us, and nobody has been hurt.

"This is why the Cardiff Giant deserves the place in a museum where that colossal humbug after all these years has been ensconced, a monument to fantasy and the human race's addiction to it.

"It won't fool anybody any more, but there will be a lot of fun, a warmth of endearment, in reflecting on the fascination for people just like yourself that was wrought by this immemorial practical joke in the long ago."



## STATE EXTENSION DIRECTORS

Consult these men about your garden and farm problems. They know the answers. *Courtesy Ralph M. Fulghum, Acting Director, Division of Information Programs, U.S. Dept. of Agr., Washington 25, D.C.*

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\*All general correspondence is conducted by the A.D. (Associate Director).

## ANSWERS TO CHARADES ON PAGE 60

1. Mos-qui-to. 2. Cup-board. 3. Mend-i-cant.  
4. Less-on. 5. Fire-light. 6. Work-house.  
7. Hare-bell. 8. Harvest-home. 9. Just-ice.

## ANSWERS TO OLD-FASHIONED PUZ- ZLES ON PAGE 61

1. Breadth of River, 327,464 feet.

2. There is a sort of rhyme that used to be our rule for this, which runs thus:

Two before One,  
Three before Five,  
Here two, there two;  
Save Four alive;  
Here one, there one,  
Three that are cast,  
Now one, twice two;  
Whip Jack at last.

3. \$2.13,† A's farm per acre. \$1.88† B's farm per acre. **Rule.**—Square the average price of one acre. Square the difference of price between two acres. Add the two squares together. Extract the square root of the sum. Add the average price of one acre to the result, and you will have the real price of two acres. Please to demonstrate the rule. **Solution.**—\$2 002.†252. cts† \$2.00 = \$4.01 55643†, which is the real price of two acres — (one of A's and one of B's).

half sum.  $\frac{1}{2}$  difference  
Then \$2.05.77821†  $12\frac{1}{2}$  cents = \$2.13.278221†  
A's farm per acre;  
and \$2.05.77821— $12\frac{1}{2}$  cents = \$1.88.278221†  
B's farm per acre.

4. Mr. Underwood being at the point (.) of death (King of terrors) they sent (perfume) for his friends (Quakers) and relatives (who, which and what) and they sent (penny) for

Dr. Curtis (Hound-tis) who (inclosed) a few lines ( $\equiv$ ) to Dr. Barnes (hay preservers) and imp-lo-red (little devil, behold, scarlet) his assistance, but before he arrived the invalid (not legally good) died (changed color) and the (under)taker was cent (ten mills) for.

5. 2427 acres,  $121\frac{1}{2}$  rods.

6. 4218 ft., 8 inches.

7. 66.4 ft.

8. To Curious Question—Number of pins, 4,503,599,627,370,495; weight, 628,292,358 tons; number of "Great Easterns" required to carry them, 27,924; she carries one ton of pins to every ton measurement.

## 1961 CYPHER CONTEST AND 1960 CONTEST WINNERS

Winners of the Contest announced Page 91; 1960 OFA are:

First Prize — \$25.00 — Joseph F. Terrett, New York City. "Absorbine Jr.'s power to supple-cate."

Second — \$15.00 — Miss Ruth Knowlton, Cambridge, Mass. "The relief you get from feet to pate."

Third — \$5.00 — Mrs. Ethel G. Favreau, Gardner, Mass. "Absorbine Jr.'s power to make 'King Misery' abdicate."

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 II, 1 and 2.

Contest closes July 1, 1961. No entries returned . . . all become property of Yankee, Inc. Case of tie, place money lumped and divided. Staff of YANKEE, final judge. Winners announced 1962 OFA. Address Cypher Contest, Yankee, Inc., Dublin, N. H.

## THE THREE-STATE QUAKE OF 1959

A mountain toppled, a new lake was made, nine died, nineteen are still missing, fifteen were injured, two hundred and fifty vacationists barely escaped disaster, geysers were choked off, others given new life—thus did the night of August 17, 1959, go out and the morning of the 18th come in. The main shock of this disturbance of the earth's surface occurred very near the junction of Montana's Routes 187 and 191—a few miles south of the northwest corner of Yellowstone National Park. Its perimeter is marked on the north by Bozeman, Montana—on the south by Rexburg, Idaho, and Moran in Wyoming's Grand Teton National Park. That more of the tourists and campers (there were thousands) in the area at the time were not killed or injured may well be considered the miracle of that year.

The main shock started an avalanche of some 80 million tons of rock from one side of the Madison River Valley. A famous beauty spot frequently fished by, among others, former President Hoover, was buried by nearly 300 feet of rock and rubble. It was under this slide that most of the quake's victims perished and by it a new lake, called Earthquake Lake, was formed. It extends up the Madison River for something like five miles—its depth at the dam made by the rubble is over a hundred feet.

Near Hebgen Lake, holding enough water to flood 300,000 acres of the Missouri Flats below, a scarp was fashioned, 12 to 14 feet deep, which took a northwest course over hill and dale for some 20 miles. The wonder of it is that Hebgen Dam held up . . . and survived the stresses and strains so apparent all around it.

Inside Yellowstone Park, where nearly 20,000 visitors were being cared for that night, the quake set off a series of rock cascades in many high ravines. The chimney at Old Faithful Inn tumbled and fell into the dining room. Practically all highways remained blocked for days afterwards by boulders zooming down in the so-called aftershocks.

Robert N. McIntyre, Yellowstone's Chief Park Naturalist, had this to say on November 5, 1959, on how the geysers took it:

"The effects of the August 17th earthquake on thermal features in Yellowstone National Park have been both spectacular and minor in significance. Some hot springs have become geysers, while others have lowered their normal levels and have lost their beautiful colors. A few geysers, inactive for many years, have been reactivated while others have gone into a dormant stage.

"Evidently the earthquake had no effect on Old Faithful. At least there are no apparent changes. It did not cease to operate for a short period of time during August."

Old Faithful Geyser was named just that when it was discovered in 1870—and it has certainly earned its name. On an average of every 63.7 minutes since then it has erupted a column of water anywhere from 106 to 184 feet high containing between 10–12,000 gallons.

The eruptions of no two geysers are alike and, apparently, the night of August 17th brought no exceptions to this rule. After the first expansion of thermal activity, many geyser basins, pools, and vents erupted. Some speeded up their usual pace—a few went wild—Economic Geyser, silent for over a quarter of a century, came in again. Grand Geyser quit altogether but a new "Earthquake Geyser" took its place with a whishing spout some hundred feet in height.

As earthquakes go, this Tri-State Quake of '59 ranks as one of the six strongest to hit continental United States. The San Francisco disaster of 1906 was stronger, as was that in Kern County, California in 1952. Two others in Nevada—1915 and 1932—exceeded the force of this one somewhat—and one in the same state in 1954 was its equal. Before the days of the seismograph records, one of America's greatest upheavals was in the Mississippi Valley in 1811 and 1812. In this, the town of New Madrid, Missouri became a shambles and the northwest corner of Tennessee dropped down to provide what is known today as Reelfoot Lake.

Nature provides much to inspire awe, wonder, fear, and trembling in the minds and hearts of men. Typhoons, hurricanes, tornadoes—blizzards, dust storms, floods—but none, according to those who have witnessed all, is the equal of the earthquake for bringing about sheer terror. This Tri-State Quake, from all reports, in no way lessened the earthquakes' bad reputation.

# UNITED STATES STANDARD TIME ZONES

Except for Daylight Saving Time considerations, when it is 4 o'clock in the Eastern Zone, it is 3 o'clock in the Central, 2 o'clock in the Mountain, and 1 o'clock in the Pacific Zone. On April 3, 1960, the Eastern Zone was enlarged somewhat (see shaded area below), and a further enlargement is now under consideration into Tenn., Mo., and Md. Courtesy Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington 25, D.C.



## WAS L. CLODIUS HERMIPPUS RIGHT?



*We can all live to be well over 100 if we accept the thesis of one Dr. J. H. Cohausen's Hermippus Redivivus as seen in the English translation of this work by Dr. John Comple, London, 1746 A.D.*

There was found in Roman days a tombstone inscription that testified to the fact that one L. Clodius Hermippus managed to extend his age in this world to an healthy one hundred and fifty-five years and five days through "ordinary nourishment from the breath of youths." It is maintained that five youngsters under thirteen years, of wholesome constitutions, should be confined to a small room. In the Spring of the year, come May, a hole should be pierced through the wall of this chamber and through this hole be installed the neck of a large glass vessel. What with the warm atmosphere given off by the children within passing into the cold body of the vessel, a liquid will accumulate in the vessel which may "justly be entitled an 'Elixir Vitae'. Only a few drops of this 'Elixir' given in the beginning of any acute distemper" will disperse disease, and presumably, for the elderly, allow many extra years of life.

It is pointed out that with the old, just as with the young, the pores of the body not only expel but take in fluids essential to health. With the young it is held the exhalations of their lungs and pores, carrying as these do a residue from a much more active and spirited blood stream than is found in the old, supply a deficiency which, if provided against sufficiently, would — with certain other compliance on the part of the aged — extend man's life to one hundred and fifty easily, and perhaps another seven hundred and fifty years.

An example of the kind of liquid this "Elixir Vitae" might be is seen in considering the aroma of a young and vigorous rose. If the smell of a night-blooming jasmine, honeysuckle, or this rose seems as beneficial as it does to both young and old — even at some distance — it is argued that in some way that which youth imparts (even though not perhaps sensibly noticeable) has a similar (but important life-giving) value to the old.

Many examples are given of the beneficial effects of a young bride on an old man — and its corollary, the health dispelling, if not fatal, result on young men who marry women in their dotage. So too is quoted (Mezeray's **History of France**) the record of a vaporous liquid which had the opposite effect of these life-extending exhalations of the young. In the year 1346, according to Mezeray, "there broke out of the earth at Cathay (bordering on China) a certain vapour so prodigiously stinking as to destroy all living creatures. This like a subterraneous fire, after it once escaped, rolled over 200 leagues of country, devouring even the very trees and stones. . . . From Cathay it passed through Asia and Greece and from thence crossed into Africa, and after ravaging that country entered Europe in 1348 . . . It continued exactly five months in every country through which it passed . . . and in some places not a twentieth part of the inhabitants



survived." If, the writer asks, such a "breath" can create such destruction, is it not conceivable an exhalation of a beneficial kind could have an opposite result? (Seven hundred and twelve years later we are asking too how our nuclear blasts may also be turned to good advantage?)

The causes of old age are chiefly three: first the air, "which dries up the natural moisture in man, at the same time that the innate heat of the body consumes it, as the necessary substance on which the flame of life must feed. The second is the toil and motion of the body which likewise wastes that aerial humidity which is so necessary to health and life; the last is the passions of the mind which . . . have greater influence than both the other causes taken together."

As for health—and the use of this "Elixir Vitae"—"A pure air," writes Dr. Cohausen, "light diet, moderate exercise, and a perfect dominion over his passions, with a few slight remedies on proper occasions, and according as nature directs, may maintain a man in the full possession of health and spirits to sixty."

"This 'cordial of advanced years,'" Dr. Cohausen also cautions, "can never be safely administered, till from a just application of reason, there has been produced an absolute retreat of appetite."

In brief, if this association of the old with the young may be said to be carnal, it will—as, of course, the extremely short lives of the princes and potentates of the East, surrounded as they are with wives and concubines of all ages, proves—be not beneficial but just the opposite—and fatal.

The author believes that the well-known Philosophers' Stone, famous in ancient history as one which would prolong its owner's life forever, may have been just a small vial of this "Elixir Vitae." He, however, takes some pains to discredit the claims of the Society of the Rosicrucians, one member of which Society, Peter Mormius, circa 1630, had reduced the secrets of this Society to three: Perpetual Motion, the Art of Transmuting Metals, and this Universal Medicine. He also dismisses the astrologers as ignorant and unable to "predict an earthquake, whirlwind, or so much as an eruption of Mt. Etna."

The most interesting and vital comment we can make on Dr. Cohausen's entertaining volume is that his own conclusion seems to be one of, "If it isn't the 'elixir vitae' which I have ascribed to Hermippus, then indeed what was it?" and there he lets his argument rest.

The inscription which gave occasion to Dr. Cohausen's treatise was found in the writings of one Thomas Reuefius. It reads—

AESCULAPIO ET SANITATI  
L. CLODIUS, HERMIPPUS  
QUI VIXIT ANNOS CXV, DIES V.  
PUELLARUM ANHELITU  
QUOD ETIAM POST MORTEM  
EJUS  
NON PARUM MIRANTUR PHYSICI  
JAM POSTERI SIC VITAM DUCITE.

It is possible that Latin scholars have reason to doubt the translation Dr. Cohausen has given to this significant fourth line above—PUELLARUM ANHELITU.—Some may insist this was only a vernacular expression common to the times of Hermippus which might have meant, as with some aged people today, his longevity was ascribed to his possessing a youthful spirit.

Our observation is that age has little to do with years. Some men and women are younger at three score and ten than others are at forty and five. Nor would we agree that diet or activity prolong or shorten life except in the fact that continued extremes in either or both will certainly shorten one's days. Further, with Dr. Cohausen, we accept the conclusion that men's years are not necessarily limited to the traditional three or even four score and ten. Perhaps the advice which the Roman author, Tully, put into the mouth of the elder Cato is as good as any in these regards.

"Old age may maintain a graceful superiority, if it be jealous of its prerogative; if on all occasions it maintains its right, if it never sneaks and gives way, but keeps up a manly spirit to the last. For as I approve some qualities of age in a young man, so a youthful spirit is very commendable in men of years, for while they preserve this, though the body may feel the effects of age, yet the mind stands out of its reach. At this very instant I am employed in writing the Seventh Book of my *Antiquities*, and am actually making large col-

*Continued on page 77*

## 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 "	6		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		





THE FABLE  
OF BOREAS  
&  
THE SKEPTIK

By W. M. Hague

Once upon a time there lived a ole skeptik. He had not always been a ole skeptik. Oh, no. Once upon a time he had been a fine, well mannered, towheaded boy with a strawberry pink complexion. (Once a lady on seeing him exclaimed, "Oh! What a pretty boy!"—an' his strawberry pink cheeks turned fiery beet red, and he thot to hisse'f, he thot: "Oh! Wouldn't it be nice not to be a naïve unspoiled boy but to be a gray haired ole skeptik instead"—alas! What a thot!)

Yes, once he had been a fair-haired lad, indeed, quite unspoiled by book larnin'. He knew that: ifn the sun went down fiery red, the next day it would be hot—or somep'n: an' ifn the moon had a ring around it, it meant rain—or somep'n: an' ifn you had lost somep'n in the grass all you had to do was spit on the palm of your hand and bring your forefinger down on the spit smartly and the spit would fly off in the very direction of the lost article.

Yes, he had all that wisdom—an' much more. But—

One day they got him to Sin-Sin-Natty University and, worsen still, to Massachusetts Institute of Technology—both very respectable skientifik skools, and they taught him that:

Ifn you found a pin you didn't have to pick it up point towards you or you'd have bad luck—

An' ifn you spilled the salt you didn't have to throw a pinch of the spilled salt over your left shoulder or you'd have bad luck—

An' even tho the woolly bears grew thick lush coats in the Fall

it didn't mean necessarily that a cold harsh winter would follow—

An' even tho the ground was just kivered with acorns in the Autumn it didn't necessarily mean that a cold hard winter would follow—

An' even tho the wasps built their nests high in the Fall it didn't necessarily mean that a cold hard winter would follow—

An' he became a skeptik—a ole skeptik.

And then one Fall:

The woolly bears grew very lush thick coats: an'

The Oak trees grew more acorns than a zillion squirrels could eat: an'

The wassups built their nests way way up even on telegraph poles.

An' all the ole cuntrymen roundabouts they shook their gray heads an' they said, they said: "We're in for a cold hard winter on account of because the woolly bears have grown lush thick coats, an' the Oak trees have grown more acorns than a



zillion squirrels could eat, an' the wassups have built their nests way high up even on the telegraph poles."

An' the ole skeptik, because he had the advantage of a very skientifik education, he pitied their iggorance, and he clapped his hand over his mouf to hide the smile he was smiling at their naiveté — which was a word he had learned at Sin-Sin-Natty and at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, both of which were very skientifik skools.

So the ole skeptik, he said, right out loud, he said, "Pooh! for such silly sooperstishuns. Just to show yon what I think of the chances of our having a cold hard winter on account of because the woolly bears et cetera et cetera, I hereby guarantee to shovel every bit of snow off of our driveway no matter how hard the snaw snaws — or the snow snaws — or somep'n".

An' for a long time it did seem like the skientifik skeptik, he was right, an' the ole countrymen they were wrong, on account of because there was no more snow in January than there had been in December, an' December it had exactly the same amount of snow that November had showered down, which was nil; an' the temperatures in general were balmy an' what cold days they had, why, the cold didn't last long.

An' the skientifik skeptik he, he got cocky, and he said things he thought were very funny about ole women of bof sexes who that you'd have a cold hard winter iffn in the Fall:

The woolly bears grew lush thick coats, an'

The Oak trees showered down scads and scads of acorns, an'

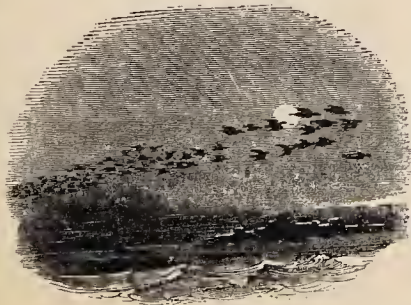


The Wassups built their nests way up high on the telegraph poles.

An' Boreas, the God of Winter, he heard the skientifik skeptik, an' he got irked, he did, an' come Febroary, jes' to teach the skientifik skeptik a lesson, he dropped two inches of ice (to make shovelling hard) an' atop of that four inches of snow —

But Boreas he has a warm heart in spite of his eyesickely exterior, an' rememberin' the ole skeptik's promise to shovel the snow offn his driveway, an' realizin' that the ole S — well, skientifik skeptik — wasn't so young as he uster was, why, Boreas relented an' he didn't send no more snow — that time. An' the S.S. (Skientifik Skeptik), true to his vow, he shovelled the snow offn his driveways —

An' he got smart an' cockey — an' he wrote a letter to his children. (The one in Panama he was also very skientifik having graduated not only from the Sit-a-Dell but also from Georgia Tech which, contrary to the usual snspishun turns out not only very skientifik football teams but very skientifik engineers as well. An' the one in Boston, he was quite skientifik 'cause he had graduated from M.I.T. which is short for Massachusetts Institute of Technology. When he was a lad he lisped, so his ma and pa on the theory of kill or cure they sent him to Massachusetts Institute of Technology an' when he graduated he didn't lisp no more but was very skientifik. An' the one in Monterey, he had not only graduated from the Naval Academy but he was taking a postgraduate course in Hairology at the Navy's Monterey School (in order to keep people from saying it was a barber col-





lich they called the course "meteorology") so he was probably the most skientifik of all.)

Well, the ole SS wrote this here now persniekety letter to his skientifik ehilluns, an' in it he poked heaps an' heaps of fun at the sooperstishun that it would be a cold hard winter iffn: the woolly bears grew thiek lush coats; an' it would be a cold hard winter iffn the acorns gave the squirrels a surplus problem; an' it would be a cold hard winter iffn the wassups built their nests high 'stead o' low. An' he wrote it tryin' to make his skientifik ehilluns giggle like he was a gigglin'.

An' when Boreas he heard about that letter, he said, said he, "I'll make a krishtun out o' that ole skeptik, I will" — an'



he sent a wet fine snow, with temperatures way way down, an' he kept it up, an' he kept it up, an' he kept it up, so that by mornin' when the skeptik got up the snow was eleven and two tenths and five one hundredths inches deep on his driveway, it was.

An' the skeptik's gudewife she reminded him 'bout his vow to shovel off any snow that fell on his driveway, so, to keep peace in the family, the skeptik got out and with great an' desaustratin' effort he shovelled the snow offn the short driveway.

And his gudewife, she said, "Aren't you goin' to finish the job like you vowed?" And the skeptik said, he said, "I didn't say I'd shovel the snow offn both driveways; I ony said 'the driveway' an' I meant the short one". Wasn't that pusillanimous of that ole skeptik?

But thereafter he'd always say, when the woolly bears grew thiek lush coats, or there was (as his grandmother would have said) a "elegant sufficiency" of acorns, or the wassups built their nests way up high, why, iffn any of these things came to pass, he'd always say, he would, "We are in for a cold, hard winter" — 'cause Boreas had made a krishtun out of him.

## EPILOGUE

Of all the skeptik's skientifik chilluns, ony the one who was a studyin' of the weather at the Navy's Postgraduate School (a very skientifik skool in its own right) ony he didn't scoff at the effect the woolly bears, the acorns, and the wassups had on the weather, because he remembered that when he was a midshipmite they had taught him

"Sunset in the mornin', Sail-or take warnin'

Sunrise at night, Sailors take fright"

an' in all his days at sea, man and boy, it had proved true. So he didn't scoff—the which bears out the melankoly suspishun that our skientifik meteorologists they pore over their charts and their isobars (isobars ain't cocktail lounges), an' they cal-late, an' they ponder—an' they peek outside to see what the woolly bears are doin', an' how prolific the Oak trees are, an' what building sites the wassups are choosin'—an' then, without fear of contradiction, **THEY FORECAST OUR WEATHER!**

## SONIC BOOMS, FALLOUT, SATELLITES, AND THE MOON

*Continued from page 39*

interstellar migration as the solution to the over-population of our earth. Thus far, of course, nobody has discovered that human life can exist at all for very long outside the earth's atmosphere—much less on any other planet; or how even Uncle Sam can afford many trips to the moon at a cost of two billion dollars per trip. But here, as with the satellites, cost and its relation to value received just is not brought up in polite space-science circles.

One finds a strange anomaly in explorations of outer space in that man, once a few hundred miles on his way, soon has to be confined in clothes and capsules far more restrictive than the great wide open spaces of one of New York's new "cigar box" taxicabs. The disease known as cabin fever, so commonly found in yachting and camping circles on this planet, is just one of the difficulties of space flight, for which some real cure must be found. The plastic uniforms or suits which all passengers will have to wear for months on end during space trips apparently will rule out much business from those darlings of the travel trade,—the honeymooners. The sexual relationships, if we may quote one human factors research engineer in this field, will have to be subject to "chemotherapeutic control." We find this concept difficult if space flight is to be considered pleasurable. But these things had better be left to Francis John Sullivan, who knows about such things as when oysters spawn—and why.

## WAS L. CLODIUS HERMIPPUS RIGHT?

*Continued from page 71*

lections from such old records, as may serve my purpose. I likewise, review, and sometimes touch afresh, the orations I have formerly made in the capital causes, wherein I have been concerned: I still keep up my stock of knowledge in the Augurial, Pontifical, and Civil Law, and have time enough to read a great deal of Greek besides. I constantly use the Pythagorean method for the exercise of my memory, and every evening run over in my mind, whatever I have said, heard or done that day. These are the exercises of the understanding, and in these, as in a chariot, the soul takes the air, while I am capable of these, I don't give myself much concern about bodily decays, I am always at the command of my friends, attend the service of the house frequently, and distinguish myself in debates, wherein a man compasses more by the strength of his faculties, than he can do elsewhere, by force of arms. But should it ever prove my misfortune to be confined to my bed, and be thereby rendered incapable of going through these employments, yet the very thoughts of what I would do, if I were able, would console me. But thanks be to Heaven, I have no reason to apprehend any such thing, I have been a better husband of my time than so, for let a man be but constantly exercised in labours like these, and he will not so soon find the breaches of age. Years will steal upon him insensibly, he will grow old by degrees and without feeling it; nay, when he comes to break at last, the house will crumble gently, and fall down so slowly, as not to give him any great pain."

## IS THERE AN OCULIST IN THE HOUSE? BY OGDEN NASH (His answer to Par. II, Page 38.)

How often I would that I were one of those homely philosophical old codgers

Like, say, Mr. Dooley or Will Rogers,

Because I could then homelily call people's attention to the fact that we didn't see eye to eye with the Italians so we had a war with them, after which, to put it succinctly,

We and the Italians became as close as Goodson and Todman or Huntley and Brinkley,

And we didn't see eye to eye with the Germans and we had to either fight or bootlick,

So we fought, and now everything between us and the Germans is *gemütlich*,

And the Japanese didn't see eye to eye with us, so they fought us the soonest,

And today we and the Japanese are of companions the boonest.

Now at the daily boasts of "My retaliation can lick your retaliation" I am with apprehension stricken,

As one who watches two adolescent hot-rodders careening headlong toward each other, each determined to die rather than chicken.

Once again there is someone we don't see eye to eye with, and maybe I couldn't be dafter,

But I keep wondering if this time we couldn't settle our differences before a war instead of after.

©Ogden Nash

### CONCERNING KISSES

"The kiss," says an ancient woman-hater, "is the Aurora of love, but the sunset of chastity."

After the first kiss there follows a second, then a third, and so upward on the many-rugged ladder of love to the *ultima thule*.—One kiss is very little, and yet very much.—It is the wordless interpreter of two hearts, which by this one breath tell each other more than by myriads of words. The kiss is the high priest who initiates the heart into the Elusinian mysteries of love.

The ancients counted three kinds of kisses:—

**Basia**, that between friends and relatives.

**Oscula**, the kiss of veneration.

**Suavia**, the kiss proper—that between lovers.

The monks of middle ages—great theorists—divided the kiss into fifteen distinct and separate orders:—

1. The decorous or modest kiss.
2. The diplomatic, or kiss of policy.

3. The spying kiss, to ascertain if a woman had drunken wine.

4. The slave kiss.

5. The kiss infamous—a church penance.

6. The slipper kiss, practiced towards tyrants.

7. The judicial kiss.

8. The feudal kiss.

9. The religious kiss (kissing the cross).

10. The academical kiss (on joining a solemn brotherhood).

11. The hand kiss.

12. The Judas kiss.

13. The medical kiss—for the purpose of healing some sickness.

14. The kiss of etiquette.

15. The kiss of love—the only real kiss.—But this was also to be variously considered, viz:—given by ardent enthusiasm, as by lovers; by matrimonial affection; or, lastly, between two men—an awful kiss, tasting like sandwiches without butter or meat.

Portland Transcript & Eclectic 1858



## EARLY BATHTUBS

By  
Mrs. Freda Atwood

Some time ago while I was in the process of taking a bath I got to wondering what taking a bath was like in the old days when there was plenty of water but no plumbing facilities or bathtubs. What I learned through my research into the history of the bathtub amazed me.

The Saturday night bath had a religious beginning. According to the book, *American Yesterday*, when the Sabbath started at sundown on Saturday many people followed the adage that cleanliness and Godliness go together and bathed only at that time. Before bathrooms existed, cedar tubs were placed before the fireplace on Saturday, half-filled with cold water, while the kettle of hot water to be added later hung over the fire. Some of the first portable tin tubs even had Biblical quotations painted upon them.

The very first of the bathtubs came in strangely odd shapes. Some of them were made to fit the human form, having hips and all, and some of them were lavishly painted with scenic designs and floral patterns.

The bathtub that interested me more than any other was the cradle-tub. This tub was among the oldest and it was a time and patience saver for the mothers of large families who found the Saturday night bath ordeal a much dreaded chore. This tub was devised for children who had the pleasure of rocking themselves while they bathed away the dirt that just couldn't go to church with them the following morning. Cradle tubs were in existence in 1890 and 1900.

The first built-in bathtub was in the home of Adam Thompson who resided in Cincinnati, Ohio, and it was seven feet long and four feet wide, cased in mahogany and lined with sheet lead, weighing close to a ton. It was filled with water on December 20, 1842 and Mr. Thompson had a tub-christening party and all guests were invited to try out the new "indoor bath-pool". Doctors frowned on indoor bathing, saying that the habit would surely cause chronic colds, and in many towns where there was very little water the town fathers levied a thirty-dollar tax on each bathtub to discourage their use.

*Vermont Historical Society*

THE RED PETTICOAT  
NOT GETTING ON?

The red petticoat don't seem to get on. Unlike the crinoline, it had not an imperial origin. Queen Victoria may afford to adopt the sensible fashions of the poor, but our republican ladies can't. As soon as they observed that the red petticoat was worn by the poor emigrant women, they dropped it like a hot potato. Alas for the **jupon rouge!**

1858

## FINALLY A SUCCESS!

We confess it—to our shame and confusion we confess it—that we are stupidly insensible to the minutia of female attire!

This sad deficiency in our nature has frequently brought us into great disgrace with our lady friends. The inevitable question, "How was she dressed?" we are never able to answer. Whether the material was silk or calico, whether the fashion was new or old, whether the color was red, green, blue, black, or a mixture of all, we are utterly unable to tell.

But we are happy to announce that in this respect our powers of observation are improving.

We have seen the red petticoat! —the veritable Balmoral—the **jupon rouge**. We are disposed to think well of it. It is really a very pretty thing. The colors—which, by the way, in this instance were red and black, in alternate horizontal stripes—are attractive, the material looks warm and comfortable, and the way in which the dress is held up to display it is quite bewitching. So hurra for the **jupon rouge!** If the ladies must go about holding up their skirts in the muddy streets, we decidedly prefer the Balmoral to any other style of under garment. Its colors are more becoming its position than the pure white which speaks too much of exposure, or the dingy white which tells too plainly of bedragglements. So again hurra for the **jupon rouge!**

*Portland, Maine Transcript, 1859*

## WEATHER TABLE,

For foretelling the Weather through all the lunations of each year, forever.

This table, and the accompanying remarks, are the result of many years' actual observation, the whole being constructed on a due consideration of the attraction of the sun and moon, in their several positions respecting the earth, and will, by simple inspection, show the observer what kind of weather will most probably follow the entrance of the moon into any of its quarters, and that so near the truth as to be seldom or never found to fail.

This weather table will answer very well for anywhere in the United States. It is taken from the 1849 issue of *The Old Farmer's Almanac* and was widely used before the advent of the Weather Bureau.

The weather forecast as given on page 5 and on the right hand pages of the *Farm Calendars*, 11 through 33 is strictly for Boston and East of the Hudson River. These forecasts contain elements which rise in the proximity of this region to the sea and to the paths of tropical storms. The application of these forecasts to middle western, western, and southern regions will not bring any reasonable degree of accuracy. However, for a rough rule of thumb if you insist on using the forecast on pages 5, 11-33, you may subtract one day for each time zone West of the Hudson to compensate for the Easterly path of continental storms. For every hundred miles north or south of 42 degrees latitude, add a five degree temperature (colder if north, warmer if south) differential and for every 1000 feet above sea level consider your locality as five degrees cooler than the weather as given.

### WEATHER TABLE FOR ANYWHERE

Moon	Time of Change	In Summer	In Winter
If the new moon, 1st quarter, full moon, or last quarter happens.	From Midnight to 2 A.M.	Fair	Hard frost, unless wind be S. or W.
	From 2 A.M. to 4 A.M.	Cold, with frequent showers	Snow and stormy
	From 4 A.M. to 6 A.M.	Rain	Rain
	From 6 A.M. to 8 A.M.	Wind and Rain	Stormy
	From 8 A.M. to 10 A.M.	Changeable	Cold Rain if wind be W.; Snow if E.
	From 10 A.M. to Noon	Frequent Showers	Cold & high wind.
	From Noon to 2 P.M.	Very rainy	Snow or rain.
	From 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.	Changeable	Fair & mild.
	From 4 P.M. to 6 P.M.	Fair	Fair.
	From 6 P.M. to 8 P.M.	Fair — if wind N.W. Rain — if S. or S.W.	Fair & frosty if wind N. or N.E.: Rain or snow if wind S. or S.W. <sup>1</sup>
	From 8 P.M. to 10 P.M.	Same as from 6 P.M. to 8 P.M.	
	From 10 P.M. to Midnight	Fair	Fair & frosty.

*Observations.* — 1. The nearer the moon's changes, first quarter, full, and last quarter are to *midnight*, the fairer will it be during the next seven days.

2. The space for this calculation occupies from ten at night till two next morning.

3. The nearer to *midday*, or *noon*, the phases of the moon happen, the more foul or wet weather may be expected during the next seven days.

4. The space for this calculation occupies from ten in the forenoon to two in the afternoon. These observations refer principally to the summer, though they affect spring and autumn nearly in the same ratio.

5. The moon's change, first quarter, full and last quarter, happening during six of the afternoon hours, i.e., from four to ten, may be followed by fair weather; but this is mostly dependent on the *wind*, as is noted in the table.

6. Though the weather, from a variety of irregular causes, is more uncertain in the latter part of autumn, the whole of winter, and the beginning of spring, yet, in the main, the above observations will apply to those periods also.

7. To prognosticate correctly, especially in those cases where the *wind* is concerned, the observer should be within sight of a good *vane*, where the four cardinal points of the heavens are correctly placed.

*The above table was originally formed by Dr. Herschell, and is now published with some alterations founded on the experience of Dr. Adam Clarke.*

### TO THE WEATHER-WISE

Dr. Foster, of Bruges, who is well known as a meteorologist, declares that, by journals of the weather kept by his grandfather, father, and himself, ever since 1767, to the present time, whenever the new moon has fallen on a Saturday, the following twenty days have been wet and windy, in nineteen cases out of twenty.

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

The times given on the left hand calendar pages (10 to 32) 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, we present herewith a copyrighted system of our own whereby the times as given may be corrected for wherever you happen to live.

Opposite the times given on the left hand calendar pages (10-32) for each day in the year for the Rising and Setting of the Sun, Moon and Planets you will find a capitalized key letter of the alphabet. Having the key letter for the day in question, turn to page 84 where you will find columns for each of these key letters. For your specific city, then turn to page 85 and determine the two code symbols on that page [(1)-(17)] and [a-j] as well as the constant which applies to your city. Then turn to page 84 and read in the proper key letter column opposite the two code symbols the two correction figures in minutes which apply. The total correction for your city will be these two correction figures, plus the constant figure already obtained on page 85.

For example, the code symbols for Pittsburgh are (5) and "e" and the constant is +36. The permanent values of the corrections are found as follows:

From p. 84-5	A m	B m	C m	D m	E m	F m	G m	H m	I m	J m	K m	L m	M m	N m	O m	P m	Q m
Line (5)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Line "e"	+10	+9	+7	+6	+5	+3	+2	+1	0	-1	-2	-4	-5	-7	-8	-10	-11
Constant	+36	+36	+36	+36	+36	+36	+36	+36	+36	+36	+36	+36	+36	+36	+36	+36	+36
Correc- tion	+46	+46	+43	+42	+41	+39	+38	+37	+36	+35	+34	+32	+31	+29	+28	+26	+25

For cities listed on page 85, interpolate between those two nearest in latitude, respectively North and South of the desired city. No inquiries will be answered unless accompanied by postage paid return envelope.

### HOW TIMES ARE CONVERTED FOR YOUR TOWN

**Sunrise and Sunset** The times of sunrise and sunset at Boston on April 10 are read directly from columns 4 and 6 on page 16. The key letters adjacent to these times, in columns 5 and 7, are indices to the table on pages 84-5 whereby the times of sunrise and sunset at Boston are converted into those for other key cities, to wit:—

BOSTON		PITTSBURGH, PA.	
Sunrise	5.11 A.M.E.S.T.	Sunrise (Boston)	5.11 A.M.E.S.T.
Key Letter	H	Correction (Column H, page 84-5)	+37
		Sunrise (Pittsburgh)	5.48 A.M.E.S.T.
Sunset	6.21 P.M.E.S.T.	Sunset (Boston)	6.21 P.M.E.S.T.
Key Letter	K	Correction (Column K, page 84-5)	+34
		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 10 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 city (using that city's two code symbols) — page 85 — under capitalized key letter I, page 84.

**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 (From calendar page 16, April 10.)	13h 09m	Sunset (Pittsburgh)	6.55 P.M.
		Sunrise (Pittsburgh)	5.48 A.M.
		Length of Day	13h 7m

**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 shown below must be applied.

BOSTON		PITTSBURGH	
Moonrise	2.35 A.M., E.S.T.	Moonrise (Boston)	2.35 A.M.
Key Letter	L	Correction (Column L)	+32
April 10		Correction below	+01
Page 16			
Moonset	1 12 P.M., E S T	Moonrise (Pittsburgh)	3.08 A.M., E.S.T.
Key Letter	F	Moonset (Pittsburgh)	1.52 P.M., E.S.T.

Longitude:	58°-77°	77°-90°	90°-103°	103°-116°	116°-128°	128°-142°	142°-155°
	m 0	m +1	m +2	m +3	m +4	m +5	m +6

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

**Moon Souths.** It will be noted that this year this Almanac again has omitted the usual "Moon Souths" column in favor of including full continuous columns (pages 10-32) on both "Moonrise" and "Moonset". The "Moon Souths" column seemed to serve but little purpose except that of an astrological nature; to wit, at what time the moon is in the astrological sign indicated in the next to last column pages 10-32. On the other hand, the extra moonrise and moonset information would seem to be in some demand—especially among fishermen.

**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 34. The procedure for converting these times to those of other localities follows that for converting the times of sunrise and sunset given on page 81.

**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 10	PITTSBURGH, PA. (Latitude 40° 26' N.)	
Sunrise	5.11 A.M.	Sunrise (see pg 81)	5.48 A.M.	
Subtract length of twilight (Column 3 of table)	1.39	Subtract length of twilight (Column 3 of table)	1.39	
Dawn breaks	3.32 A.M., E.S.T.	Dawn breaks	4.09 A.M., E.S.T.	
Sunset	6.21 P.M.	Sunset (see pg 81)	6.55 P.M.	
Add length of twilight	1.39	Add length of twilight	1.39	
Dark descends	8.00 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 to 30°N	31°N to 36°N	37°N to 42°N	43°N to 47°N	48°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.

	Time Differ- ence h.m.	Height Differ- ence Ft.		Time Differ- ence h.m.	Height Differ- ence Ft.
<b>MAINE</b>			<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>		
Augusta . . . . .	+3 50	*0.4	Philadelphia . . . . .	+2 29	*0.5
Bangor . . . . .	-0 05	+3.6	<b>DELAWARE</b>		
Bar Harbor . . . . .	-0 33	+1.1	Rehoboth . . . . .	-3 37	*0.4
Boothbay Harbor . . . . .	-0 20	-0.8	<b>MARYLAND</b>		
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	<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</b>		
Stonington . . . . .	-0 30	+0.2	Washington . . . . .	-3 08	*0.3
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>			<b>VIRGINIA</b>		
Hampton . . . . .	+0 15	-1.2	Norfolk . . . . .	-1 54	*0.3
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>			Virginia Beach . . . . .	-3 14	*0.3
Fall River . . . . .	-3 16	*0.5	<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>		
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	<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>		
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	<b>GEORGIA</b>		
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	<b>FLORIDA</b>		
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
<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>			St. Augustine . . . . .	-2 20	*0.5
Block Island . . . . .	-3 21	*0.3	St. Petersburg . . . . .	+3 58	*0.2
Narragansett Pier . . . . .	-3 31	*0.4	<b>WASHINGTON</b>		
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
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>			<b>OREGON</b>		
Long Island Sound . . . . .	-0 02	*0.7	Astoria . . . . .	+1 37	-3.3
New London . . . . .	-1 47	*0.3	Cape Arago . . . . .	+1 19	-4.8
<b>NEW YORK</b>			Yaquina Head . . . . .	+1 12	-3.7
Coney Island . . . . .	-3 00	*0.5	<b>CALIFORNIA</b>		
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
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>			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 10 and 11 of the left hand Almanac pages 10-32 are the times of high tide at Commonwealth Pier in Boston Harbor. The heights of these tides are given on the right hand pages 11-33. 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. 18. See page 16, column 11, for time; page 17 for height.

BOSTON		MIAMI	
High Tide (from page 16)	1.45 P.M.E.S.T.	High tide (Boston)	1.45 P.M.
	April 18	Correction above	-3.00
Height (from page 17)	9.8 feet	High tide (Miami)	10.45 A.M.E.S.T.
		Height (Miami)	2.94 feet
		(9.8 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 page 81. Column keyletters refer to pages 10-32, 34.)

Key Letter from pages 10-32, 34 Minutes	A m	B m	C m	D m	E m	F m	G m	H m	I m	J m	K m	L m	M m	N m	O m	P m	Q m
(1)	78	71	62	51	41	30	20	9	2	12	23	34	44	54	63	72	81
(2)	59	53	46	38	30	22	15	6	1	9	17	25	33	40	47	54	61
(3)	39	35	31	25	20	15	10	4	1	6	11	17	22	27	31	36	41
(4)	20	18	15	13	10	7	5	2	0	3	6	8	11	13	16	18	21
(5)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(6)	20	18	15	12	10	7	4	2	0	3	6	8	11	13	16	18	21
(7)	41	36	30	25	19	14	9	4	1	6	11	16	21	26	32	37	44
(8)	62	54	45	37	28	21	13	6	1	9	16	24	32	40	47	56	67
(9)	84	73	61	48	37	27	17	7	2	11	21	31	42	52	63	76	92
(10)	108	92	76	60	46	33	21	9	2	14	26	38	51	65	80	97	120
(11)	134	112	90	71	54	39	24	10	2	16	30	45	61	78	96	119	151
(12)	164	132	105	82	62	44	27	12	3	18	35	51	70	89	112	143	184
(13)	215	155	120	92	69	49	30	13	3	20	39	57	78	101	129	170	225
(14)	No ris- ings or set- tings	180	134	102	76	53	33	14	4	22	42	63	86	112	145	191	245
(15)	No ris- ings or set- tings	214	149	111	81	57	36	15	4	24	45	68	93	123	163	210	270
(16)	No ris- ings or set- tings	162	119	87	62	38	24	16	4	25	48	72	100	133	181	230	290
(17)	No ris- ings or set- tings	175	126	92	65	40	26	17	5	26	51	76	106	142	200	250	310
a	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
b	4	4	3	2	2	2	1	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4
c	6	5	4	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
d	8	7	6	5	4	4	3	2	2	2	2	3	4	5	6	8	9
e	10	9	7	6	5	5	4	3	3	3	3	4	5	6	8	10	11
f	13	11	9	8	7	6	5	4	4	4	4	5	6	8	10	13	15
g	15	13	11	10	9	8	7	6	6	6	6	7	8	10	13	17	20
h	17	14	12	11	10	9	8	7	7	7	7	8	9	11	14	18	22
i	19	16	13	12	11	10	9	8	8	8	8	9	10	12	16	20	25
j	21	18	15	14	13	12	11	10	10	10	10	11	12	14	18	22	27

For cities not listed Page 85, interpolate between nearest two in your time zone

# CODE SYMBOLS AND CONSTANTS — SPECIFIC CITIES —

for Adjusting Almanac to All Points in U.S.A. See Page 81

City	Time used	Code symbols	Constant	City	Time used	Code symbols	Constant
Akron, O.	EST	(4) e	+63	Macon, Ga.	EST	(4) l	+50
Albany, N. Y.	EST	(6) i	+11	Manchester, N. H.	EST	(6) l	+2
Albuquerque, N. M.	MST	(4) e	+22	McKeesport, Pa.	EST	(5) e	+35
Allentown, Pa.	EST	(5) e	+18	Medford, Mass.	Same as Boston		
Amarillo, Texas.	CST	(4) e	+63	Memphis, Tenn.	CST	(4)	+16
Anchorage, Alaska.	150°	(13) c	+14	Miami, Fla.	EST	(3)	+40
Arlington, Va.	See Washington			Millwaukee, Wis.	CST	(6)	+7
Asheville, N. C.	EST	(4) d	+46	Minneapolis, Minn.	CST	(6)	+29
Atlanta, Ga.	EST	(4) h	+53	Mobile, Ala.	CST	(3)	+8
Augusta, Ga.	EST	(4) h	+44	Montgomery, Ala.	CST	(4)	+1
Austin, Texas.	CST	(3) c	+47	Montreal, Que.	EST	(6)	+1
Baltimore, Md.	EST	(5) g	+22	Muncie, Ind.	CST	(5)	-3
Bangor, Me.	EST	(6) e	-9	Nashville, Tenn.	CST	(4)	+3
Beaumont, Texas.	CST	(3) e	+32	New Bedford, Mass.	EST	(5)	-1
Bethlehem, Pa.	EST	(5) e	+17	New Haven, Conn.	EST	(5)	+7
Binghampton, N. Y.	EST	(5) a	+19	New Orleans, La.	CST	(3)	+16
Birmingham, Ala.	CST	(4) l	+3	New York, N. Y.	EST	(5)	+12
Bismarck, N. D.	CST	(7) l	-1	Newark, N. J.	EST	(5)	+12
Boise, Idaho.	MST	(6) f	+61	Norfolk, Va.	EST	(4)	+21
Bridgeport, Conn.	EST	(5) e	+8	Oakland, Cal.	PST	(5)	+25
Buffalo, N. Y.	EST	(6) i	+31	Oak Park, Ill.	CST	(5)	+7
Butte, Mont.	MST	(6) a	+46	Oklahoma City, Okla.	CST	(4)	+46
Camden, N. J.	EST	(5) e	+16	Omaha, Neb.	CST	(5)	+39
Canton, Ohio.	EST	(5) d	+41	Ottawa, Ont.	EST	(6)	+19
Cedar Rapids, Ia.	CST	(5) a	+2	Pasadena, Cal.	PST	(4)	+9
Charleston, S. C.	EST	(4) l	+35	Paterson, N. J.	EST	(5)	+12
Charleston, W. Va.	EST	(5) l	+42	Peoria, Ill.	CST	(5)	+14
Chattanooga, Tenn.	EST	(4) 3	+57	Philadelphia, Pa.	EST	(5)	+16
Chester, Pa.	EST	(5) e	+17	Phoenix, Ari.	MST	(4)	+44
Cheyenne, Wyo.	MST	(5) c	+15	Pittsburgh, Pa.	EST	(5)	+36
Chicago, Ill.	CST	(5) a	+6	Pittsfield, Mass.	EST	(5)	+9
Cincinnati, Ohio.	EST	(5) h	+54	Pontiac, Mich.	EST	(6)	+49
Cleveland, Ohio.	EST	(5) b	+43	Portland, Me.	EST	(6)	-3
Columbia, S. C.	EST	(4) g	+40	Providence, R. I.	EST	(5)	+1
Columbus, Ga.	EST	(4) j	+56	Pueblo, Colo.	MST	(5)	+14
Columbus, Ohio.	EST	(5) f	+48	Quincy, Mass.	Same as Boston		
Corpus Christi, Tex.	CST	(3) g	+45	Racine, Wis.	CST	(4)	+7
Covington, Ky.	See Cincinnati			Raleigh, N. C.	EST	(4)	+30
Dallas, Tex.	CST	(4) l	+43	Reading, Pa.	EST	(5)	+19
Dearborn, Mich.	EST	(7) l	+48	Reno, Nev.	PST	(5)	+15
Decatur, Ill.	CST	(5) f	+72	Richmond, Va.	EST	(4)	+25
Denver, Colo.	MST	(5) f	+16	Roanoke, Va.	EST	(4)	+36
Des Moines, Ia.	CST	(5) b	+30	Rochester, N. Y.	EST	(6)	+26
Detroit, Mich.	EST	(5) -	+48	Rockford, Ill.	CST	(5)	+12
Duluth, Minn.	CST	(7) l	+24	Sacramento, Cal.	PST	(5)	-22
Durham, N. C.	EST	(4) d	+31	Saginaw, Mich.	CST	(6)	-8
E. Orange, N. J.	EST	(5) e	+13	Saint Joseph, Mo.	CST	(5)	+35
E. St. Louis, Ill.	See St. Louis			Saint Louis, Mo.	CST	(5)	+17
El Paso, Tex.	MST	(3) a	+22	St. Petersburg, Fla.	EST	(3)	+46
Erie, Pa.	EST	(5) a	+36	Salt Lake City, Utah.	MST	(5)	+43
Evansville, Ind.	CST	(5) j	+6	San Antonio, Texas.	CST	(3)	+50
Fairbanks, Alaska.	150°	(17) -	+6	San Diego, Cal.	PST	(4)	+4
Fall River, Mass.	EST	(5) b	0	San Francisco, Cal.	PST	(4)	+25
Fresno, Cal.	PST	(4) b	+15	San Jose, Cal.	PST	(4)	+23
Galveston, Texas.	CST	(3) e	+35	Santa Monica, Cal.	PST	(4)	+8
Gary, Ind.	CST	(5) b	+5	Savannah, Ga.	EST	(4)	+64
Grand Rapids, Mich.	EST	(6) l	+58	Scranton, Pa.	EST	(5)	+18
Greensboro, N. C.	EST	(4) c	+35	Seattle, Wash.	PST	(7)	+25
Hamilton, Ohio.	EST	(5) f	+54	Shreveport, La.	CST	(4)	+31
Hammond, Ind.	CST	(5) b	+6	Sioux City, Iowa.	CST	(6)	+41
Hamtramck, Mich.	See Detroit			Sioux Falls, S. D.	CST	(6)	+43
Harrisburg, Pa.	EST	(5) e	+23	So. Bend, Ind.	CST	(5)	+1
Hartford, Conn.	EST	(5) a	+6	Spokane, Wash.	PST	(7)	+5
Holyoke, Mass.	EST	(5) a	+6	Springfield, Ill.	CST	(5)	+14
Honolulu, Hawaii.	150°	(2) f	+47	Springfield, Mass.	EST	(5)	+6
Houston, Texas.	CST	(3) d	+37	Springfield, Mo.	CST	(4)	+29
Huntington, W. Va.	EST	(5) h	+46	Springfield, Ohio.	EST	(5)	+51
Indianapolis, Ind.	CST	(5) f	+2	Stamford, Conn.	EST	(5)	+10
Irvington, N. J.	EST	(5) d	+13	Stockton, Cal.	PST	(5)	+21
Jackson, Mich.	EST	(4) j	+76	Syracuse, N. Y.	EST	(6)	+20
Jackson, Miss.	CST	(4) j	+19	Tacoma, Wash.	PST	(7)	+25
Jacksonville, Fla.	EST	(3) c	+42	Tampa, Fla.	EST	(3)	+46
Johnstown, Pa.	EST	(5) e	+31	Terre Haute, Ind.	CST	(5)	+15
Juneau, Alaska.	135°	(3) b	+13	Toledo, Ohio.	EST	(5)	+50
Kalamazoo, Mich.	EST	(5) a	+58	Topeka, Kans.	CST	(5)	+38
Kansas City, Mo.	CST	(5) h	+34	Trenton, N. J.	EST	(5)	+15
Lakewood, Ohio.	EST	(5) b	+43	Washington, D. C.	EST	(5)	+24
Lancaster, Pa.	EST	(5) e	+21	Waterloo, Iowa.	CST	(6)	+21
Lansing, Mich.	EST	(6) l	+54	W. Palm Beach, Fla.	EST	(3)	+36
Lawrence, Mass.	EST	(6) l	0	Wheeling, W. Va.	EST	(5)	+39
Lewiston, Me.	EST	(6) f	-3	Wichita, Kans.	CST	(4)	+45
Lexington, Ky.	EST	(5) i	+54	Wilmingon, Del.	EST	(5)	+18
Lincoln, Neb.	CST	(5) d	+43	Winnipeg, Man.	CST	(7)	+45
Little Rock, Ark.	CST	(4) f	+25	Worcester, Mass.	EST	(5)	+3
Los Angeles, Cal.	PST	(4) g	+9	Youngstown, Ohio.	EST	(5)	+38

## THOMAS GRAY'S ELEGY WRITTEN IN A COUNTRY CHURCHYARD

["Gray's Elegy" published in 1750 is generally conceded to be one of the most finished poems ever written. It supposes the poet to be musing in a country church-yard at the close of a tranquil summer's day, when the scene calls up a train of reflections upon the character and occupations of the "rude forefathers of the peaceful hamlet" who sleep beneath him. Reflecting that they shall wake no more at morn to pursue their daily avocations, he passes in review before him the industrious, contented, unambitious life they led, while both their virtues and their crimes were circumscribed by the humble lot in life which Providence had assigned them. The poet then fancies some one, after years had passed away, inquiring into his fate, and he puts into the mouth of "some hoary-headed swain" a simple relation of the little that might then be told of his, the poet's humble history; and this is followed, in the last three verses, by his own epitaph. The artist has pictured every scene described, as it is supposed to have arisen in the mind of the poet.]

*William's Fifth Reader (18th century)*



THE curfew tolls the knell of parting day;  
The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea;  
The plowman homeward plods his weary way,  
And leaves the world to darkness and to me.

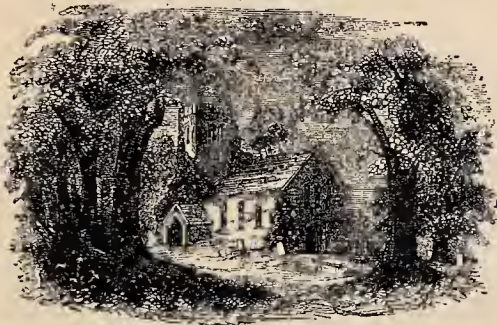


Now fades the glimmering landscape on the sight,  
And all the air a solemn stillness holds,  
Save where the beetle wheels his droning night,  
And drowsy tinklings lull the distant folds:





Save that, from yonder ivy-mantled tower,  
 The moping owl does to the moon complain  
 Of such as, wandering near her secret bower,  
 Molest her ancient solitary reign.



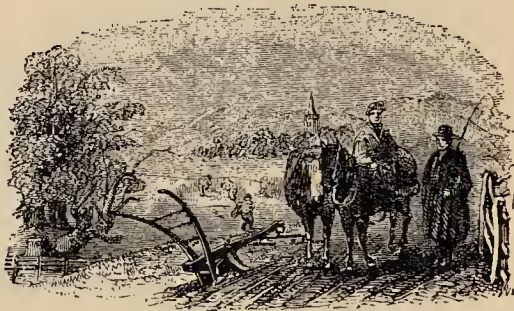
Beneath those rugged elms, that yew-tree's shade,  
 Where heaves the turf in many a mouldering heap,  
 Each in his narrow cell forever laid,  
 The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep



The breezy call of incense-breathing morn,  
 The swallow twittering from the straw-built shed,  
 The cock's shrill clarion, or the echoing horn,  
 No more shall rouse them from their lowly bed.



For them, no more the blazing hearth shall burn,  
 Or busy housewife ply her evening care;  
 No children run to lisp their sire's return,  
 Or climb his knees, the envied kiss to share.



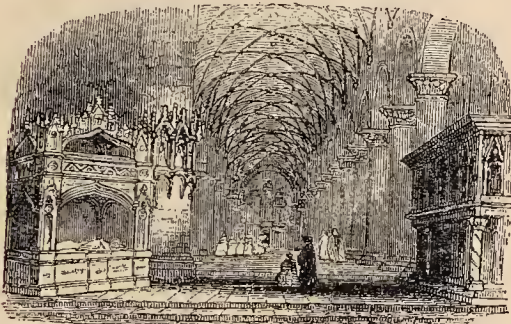
Oft did the harvest to their sickle yield;  
 Their furrow oft the stubborn glebe has broke;  
 How joeund did they drive their team a-field!  
 How bow'd the woods beneath their sturdy stroke!



Let not Ambition mock their useful toil,  
 Their homely joys, and destiny obscure;  
 Nor Grandeur hear, with a disdainful smile,  
 The short and simple annals of the poor.



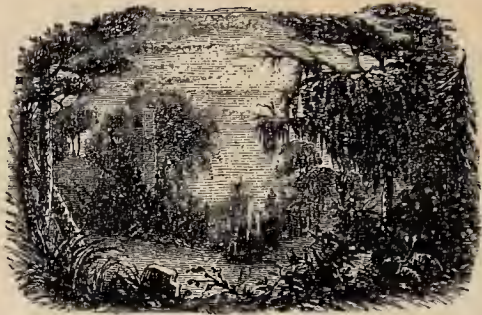
The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,  
 And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,  
 Await, alike, th' inevitable hour—  
 The paths of glory lead but to the grave.



Nor you, ye proud! impute to these the fault,  
 If Memory o'er their tomb no trophies raise;  
 Where, through the long-drawn aisle and fretted vault,  
 The pealing anthem swells the note of praise.



Can storied urn, or animated bust,  
 Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath?  
 Can Honor's voice provoke the silent dust?  
 Or Flattery soothe the dull, cold ear of Death?



Perhaps, in this neglected spot, is laid  
 Some heart, once pregnant with celestial fire;  
 Hands that the rod of empire might have sway'd,  
 Or waked to ecstasy the living lyre.



But Knowledge, to their eyes, her ample page,  
 Rich with the spoils of time, did ne'er unroll:  
 Chill Penury repressed their noble rage,  
 And froze the genial current of the soul.



Full many a gem of purest ray serene,  
 The dark, unfathom'd caves of ocean bear;  
 Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,  
 And waste its sweetness on the desert air.



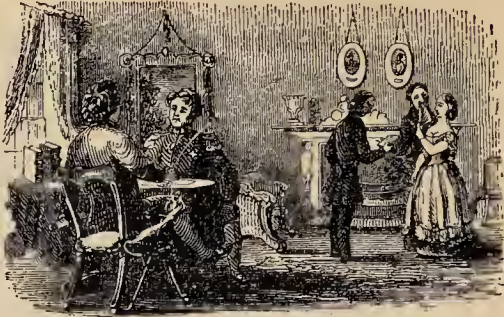
Some village Hampden, that, with dauntless breast,  
The little tyrant of his fields withstood;  
Some mute, inglorious Milton here may rest;  
Some Cromwell, guiltless of his country's blood.



Th' applause of listening senates to command;  
The threats of pain and ruin to despise;  
To scatter plenty o'er a smiling land,  
And read their history in a nation's eyes,



Their lot forbid: nor circumscribed alone  
Their growing virtues, but their crimes confined;  
Forbidden to wade through slaughter to a throne,  
And shut the gates of mercy on mankind.



The struggling pangs of conscious truth to hide;  
 To quench the blushes of ingenuous shame;  
 Or heap the shrine of Luxury and Pride,  
 With incense kindled at the Muse's flame.



Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife,  
 Their sober wishes never learn'd to stray;  
 Along the cool, sequester'd vale of life,  
 They kept the noiseless tenor of their way.



Yet e'en these bones from insult to protect,  
 Some frail memorial still, erected nigh,  
 With uncouth rhymes and shapeless sculpture deck'd  
 Implores the passing tribute of a sigh.



Their name, their years, spelt by th' unletter'd Muse,  
 The place of fame and elgy supply ;  
 And many a holy text around she strews,  
 That teach the rustic moralist to die.



For who, to dumb Forgetfulness a prey,  
 This pleasing, anxious being e'er resigned ;  
 Left the warm precincts of the cheerful day,  
 Nor cast one longing, lingering look behind ?



On some fond breast the parting soul relies ;  
 Some pious drops the closing eye requires ;  
 E'en from the tomb the voice of Nature cries ;  
 E'en in our ashes live their wonted fires.



For thee, who, mindful of th' unonor'd dead,  
Dost in these lines their artless tale relate;  
If 'chance, by lonely Contemplation led,  
Some kindred spirit shall inquire *thy* fate;



Haply, some hoary-headed swain may say:  
"Oft have we seen him, at the peep of dawn,  
Brushing, with hasty steps, the dews away,  
To meet the sun upon the upland lawn.



"There, at the foot of yonder nodding beech,  
That wreathes its old fantastic roots so high,  
His listless length, at noontide, would he stretch,  
And pore upon the brook that babbles by.

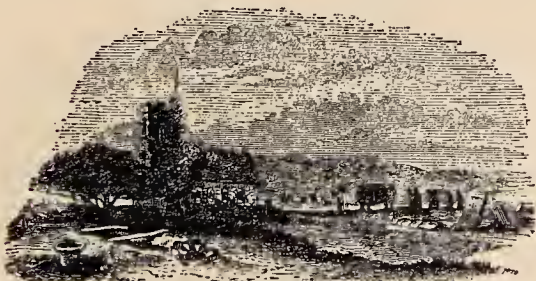




“Hard by yon wood, now smiling, as in scorn,  
Muttering his wayward fancies, he would rove:  
Now drooping, woeful, wan, like one forlorn,  
Or crazed with care, or cross'd in hopeless love.



“One morn I miss'd him on the 'custom'd hill,  
Along the heath, and near his favorite tree;  
Another came—nor yet beside the rill,  
Nor up the lawn, nor at the wood was he;



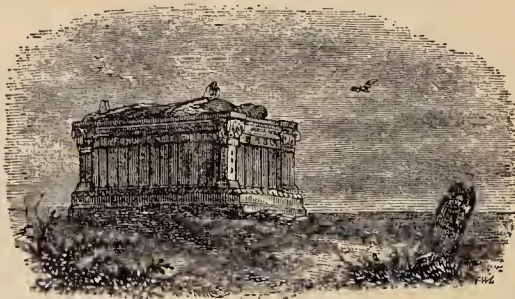
“The next, with dirges due, in sad array,  
Slow through the church-way path we saw him borne.  
Approach and read (for thou canst read) the lay  
Graved on the stone beneath yon agd thorn.”



Here rests his head upon the lap of Earth,  
 A youth, to fortune and to fame unknown,  
 Fair Science frown'd not on his humble birth,  
 And Melancholy mark'd him for her own.



Large was his bounty, and his soul sincere ;  
 Heaven did a recompense as largely send :  
 He gave to Misery all he had—a tear ;  
 He gain'd from Heaven ('twas all he wish'd) a friend.

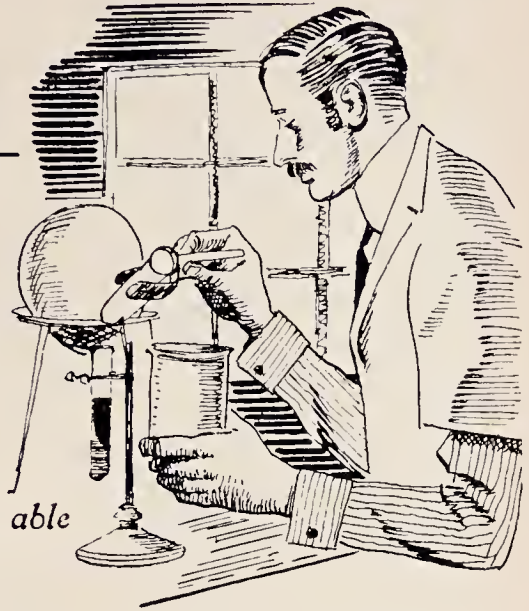


No farther seek his merits to disclose,  
 Or draw his frailties from their dread abode,  
 (There they alike in trembling hope repose).  
 The bosom of his Father and his God.

*For sore,  
aching muscles—*

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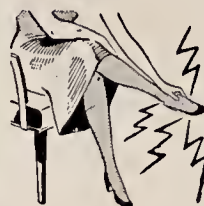
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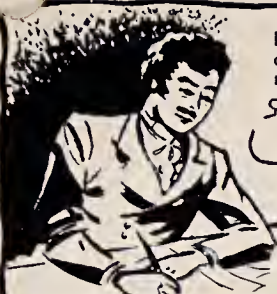
Concentrated odors fish love! One tube "Getzem" catches dozens of fish. Only \$1.25. (3 for \$2.95.) Indicate odor: Trout, cat, carp, other fresh water, salmon, other salt water, ice fishing. Order today. Results guaranteed. Postpaid except C.O.D.'s.  
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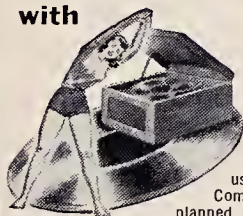


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WALLACE, Suite 500, 427 W. Randolph St., Chicago 6, Illinois. Please send first phonograph record and lesson on 7 days FREE trial. I will either enroll or mail back your record and lesson at the end of a 7 Day Trial. This does not obligate me in any way. I am over 18.

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**BUNION-RUB® \$2.00**

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No matter how straight and hard to curl your hair is, just stir a spoonful of new discovery KASACURL HAIR WAVING CRYSTALS in a glass of water.



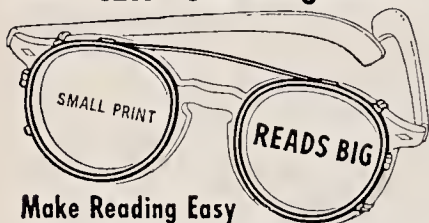
Just  
Comb  
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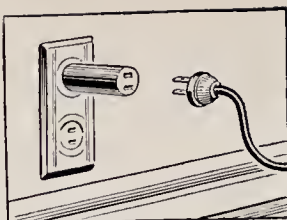
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Now, everyone who wears prescription-made eye glasses can "CLIP ON" these wonderful magnifying lenses. Make small print read bigger. No need for extra reading glasses. Clip on and off in a second. Can only be worn on other glasses (not bifocals). Read the Bible, do fancy work with ease. Fit any type and size. 10 Day Home Trial. Send name and address. On arrival pay postman only \$4, plus C.O.D. Satisfaction guaranteed. Or send \$4, we ship prepaid. Ideal gift. Order today from:

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Just plug cord from appliance creating disturbance into Cleartone condenser. Then plug Cleartone into wall socket. Filters both AC and DC current. Over 2,500,000 sold to owners of all makes, models radio and TV sets, old and new.

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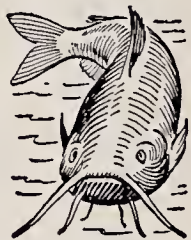
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TABLETS**  
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# WATE-ON

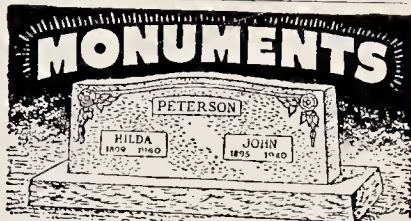
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# Tall, Shady, Early Blooming TULIP TREE... \$1

## (Liriodendron) FOR SPRING PLANTING

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- Send C.O.D. plus postage.  
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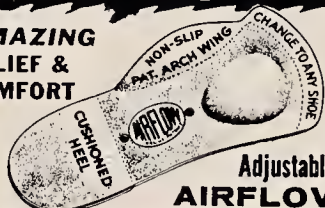
Rich in iron, Pinkham's Tablets start to strengthen "Iron-Hungry

Blood" in one day! Thus quickly help build rich, red blood...to restore strength and energy so you feel fine again fast! Pinkham's unique formula can also bring blessed relief from functionally-caused monthly cramps and "Hot Flashes" of change-of-life. No wonder so many women use Pinkham's Tablets *all through their lives!*

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...thousands reported. Wonderful relief from years of suffering from miserable ear noises and poor hearing caused by catarrhal (excess fluid mucus) conditions of the head! That's what these folks (*many has 70*) reported after using our simple Elmo Palliative HOME TREATMENT during the past 22 years. This may be the answer to your prayer. **NOTHING TO WEAR.** Here are **SOME** of the symptoms that may likely go with your catarrhal deafness and ear noises: Mucus dropping in throat. Head feels stopped up by mucus. Mucus in nose or throat every day. Hear—but don't understand words. Hear better on clear days—worse on bad days, or with a cold. Ear noises like crickets, bells, whistles, clicking or escaping steam or others. You, too, may enjoy wonderful relief if your poor hearing or ear noises are caused by cararrhal conditions of the head and when the treatment is used as needed. Write **TO-DAY** for **PROOF OF RELIEF** and **30 DAY TRIAL OFFER.**

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Rich, charming Sterling Silver, this Powerful looking \$Money Sign Ring is a Money handlers' curio to greatly treasure! Set firmly in the \$Money Sign are Live Highly Magnetic Drawing Lodestones, with Goldstones, also a Horse-shoe & 4 Leaf Clover. Wear this very Attractive & Prosperous looking Sign of \$MONEY on your hand—it's for You! \$2.98 Postpaid. Tax incl., or C.O.D. \$2.98 & Postage. Money Back Guaranteed. Get Yours! Send size! Copyright '59—Dept. 79, P.S. BUREAU CO., Box 72, Gen. P. O., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

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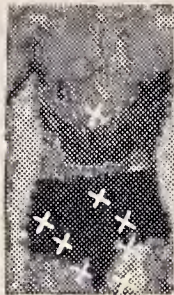
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by William Nickerson

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**BARTLETT YARN MILL BOX A**  
Harmony, Maine

# Shrewd Sayings

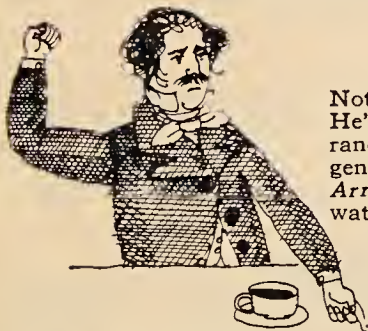


## HEARTBURN

Folks who "can't eat" this or that because it gives 'em heartburn should find out about soda bicarbonate. Half a teaspoon of *Arm & Hammer* soda in water lets you enjoy radishes and scallions again.

## TEETH

Thank your lucky stars if you still have your teeth. But don't just stand there thanking—get busy with toothbrush and soda! Take the American Dental Association's word: *Soda bicarbonate* is a reliable dentifrice.



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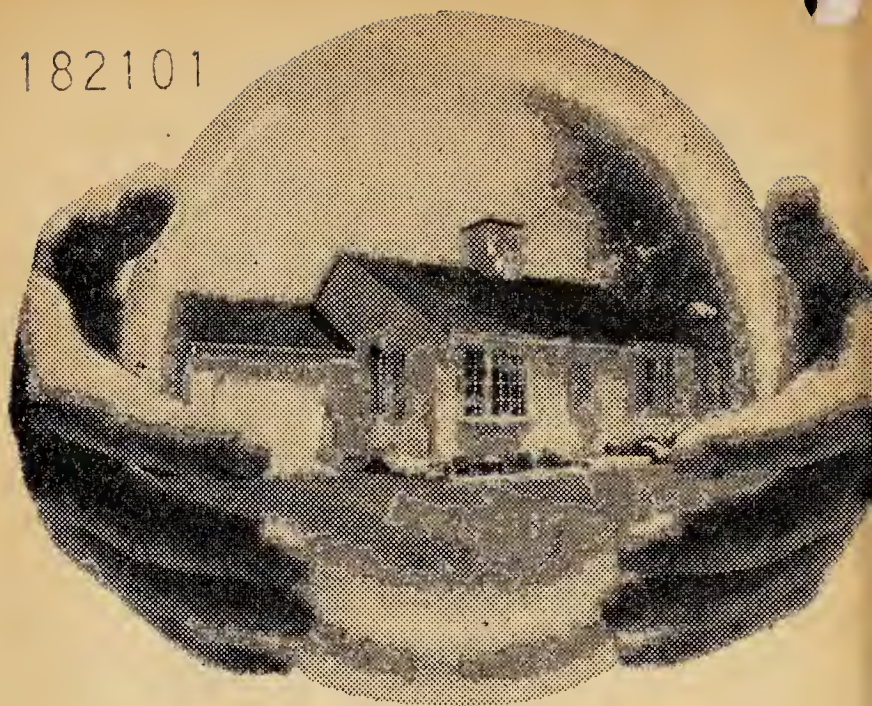


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