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The 157th Continuous Year of Publication OLD 1949 ZMANAC ROPERT B. THOMAS Price 25 Cents વનવેન્યુપ્રામાં ભાવતા મુખ્યત્વે કે મુખ્યત્વે છે.

Weather and Planting Tables, Predictions



There's a wonderful future in BLUEBERRIES

OR MAYBE it's in eggs, or in asparagus.

The egg money or the blueberry money or any money that you earmark can build a wonderful future. It can send a boy to college, or pay off the mortgage, or provide leisure for you later on. If you put it into life insurance it does something besides. It makes sure that there will be no slip up if something should by chance happen to you. The easy way to plan this sort of wonderful future is to talk to a John Hancock agent. He will welcome your inquiry.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

(OLD)

FARMER'S ALMANACK,

CALCULATED ON A NEW AND IMPROVED PLAN FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1949

Being 1st after BISSENTILE or LEAP YEAR, and (until July 4) 173rd 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.



AUTUMN — Wheezy, sneezy, freezy WINTER — Slippy, drippy, nippy SPRING — Showery, flowery, bowery SUMMER — Hoppy, croppy, poppy.

Old English Wit.

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THE AMERICAN NEWS CO.
AND BRANCHES

Published by: YANKEE, INC. DUBLIN, N. H.

TO PATRONS & CORRESPONDENTS

This 157th continuous edition of The Old Farmer's Almanac(k), Is published for Atomic Year 4. We find ourselves still in the white waters of postwar readjustments; inflation, inadequate housing, domestic and international tensions, family and personal unsettlement. Wartime passions and feelings have not yet died away. The assurance of peace through world government is not yet with us. The victory of good, though it seemed promised, over evil is not yet apparent. It is clear that this year will, as have others, remain a testing ground on which thinking individuals will resolutely oppose evil, yet will continue to examine standards, customs, beliefs with utmost care. God manifests Himself in many ways. His guidance will be apparent to those who are willing to recognize in their individual lives His laws, too.

S.A.S., Weston, Mass. In answer to your question as to whether the stock market is going up or down in 1949, we beg to state that if you think it will go up, it will go down, and vice versa. Lulu B., New Britain, Conn. You request the actual number of snowflakes which fell in New England during the month of December, 1947. Our staff reports the actual count they made, which came to quite a figure, remaius inaccurate inasmuch as several of the flakes which fell on the Eastern side of Mount Mansfield, near Stowe, Vermont, became mixed up with some which had blown up from the ground (already counted). Sorry, better luck next time, J. B. Baesweiler, Germany. Glad to know this Almanac is being used in your school to stem the tide of Russian propaganda.

David Morton, of Amherst, Massachusetts, has again prepared the poetry on this year's Calendar Pages. B. M. Rice, of Peterborough, New Hampshire, has once more written the Farm Calendars, and edited most of the remainder of the edition. Professor Loring B. Andrews, of Scituate, Massachusetts, has prepared the astronomical data. Venerable Abraham Weatherwise has once more completed the weather predictions and prognostications. Last year this Almanac made its first bow in 156 years to the "comics." This met with considerable favor. It is continued herewith by Francis Dahl—his life story—and examples of his popular work.

Many government departments have again helped us with statistical material and we thank them for it. Also, you will find an interesting summary of Automobile Laws contributed to this issue by the American Automobile Association. In addition, more than a few noted journalists and scientists will be found on the pages following the Calendars.

As usual, the press, the radio stations, and others in positions to befriend us have been extremely helpful and cooperative. We reiterate that without this splendid interest and support these many years this Almanac could not have maintained its unbroken record of publication. Our gratitude to these men and women is deeply felt.

With great regret, we note the passing of Alton P. Swan during this past year, one of the heirs of Mabel M. Swan—a brother of Carroll Swan.

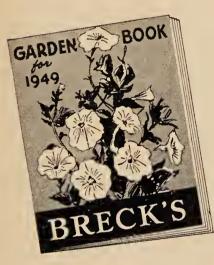
Of weather this past—and this coming—winter, we ask your attention to pages which follow. The caution which Mr. Weatherwise provided in last year's edition with regard to sun spots seems to have been well given if the first six months of 1948 (which are all we have to go by before our press date on this edition) are anything like the last six may prove to be.

In conclusion, we wish to express our appreciation to the many readers of, and advertisers in, this Almanac who have for so many years given us the confidence to carry on. It is to be hoped we may merit the continuance of this support. Man, however, in these great things can only propose, God is the true disposer. In this then by our works, and not by our words, that 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,

June 1, 1948 W. D. Thoma

Biggestand Best GARDEN BOOK IN BRECK'S 131 YEARS



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- PRIZE "BIG CROP" VEGETABLES
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EXPLANATIONS AND SIGNS

In accord with long time usage the left and right hand calendar pages beginning respectively on pages 14 and 15 will be seen to contain numerous symbols (known respectively on piges 14 and 15 will be seen to contain numerous symbols (known as signs) and abbreviations which denote the many happenings in the heavens and on the earth which the OFA purports to set forth. On this page and pages 92 and 93 we include a brief summary of these hieroglyphics — the careful study of which will reward you with not only greater appreciation of this almanac but also stimulation with regard to further study of the wonders of the universe.

Names and Characters of the Principal Planets.

4 Jupiter. h Saturn.

Hor & Uranus.

W Neptune. Pluto.

♀ Venus.⊕ The Earth.

J Mars.

⊙ ⊕ ⊕ The Sun. ● ₱ ○ ∉ The Moon. ♥ Mercury.

Names and Chara	cters of the Aspects.
d Conjunction, or in the same degree. ☐ Quadrature, 90 degrees. 8 Opposition, or 180 degrees.	n Dragon's Head, or Ascending Node. Dragon's Tail, or Descending Node.
Names and Characters of	of the Signs of the Zodiac.
1. ♥ Aries, head. 2. 8 Taurus, neck. 3. □ Gemini, arms. 4. □ Cancer, breast. 5 St. Leo, h 6. Ⅲ Virgo, 7. □ Libra, 8. Ⅲ Scorpic	eart. belly. reins. 9. ## Sagittarius, thighs. 10. ## Capricornus, knees. 11. ## Aquarius, legs.
Chronological	Cycles for 1949.
Golden Number 12 Solar Cycle Epact 30 Dominical L	26 Roman Indiction 17 etter B Year of Julian Period 6662
Movable Feasts ε	and Fasts for 1949.
Septuagesima Sun. Feb. 13 Good Frida; Shrove Sunday Feb. 27 Easter Sunc Ash Wednesday Mar. 2 Low Sunday Ist Sun. in Lent Mar. 6 Rogation Su	
Eastern St. Winter Solstice (Winter 1948), Decembe Vernal Equinox (Spring, 1949), March 20 Summer Solstice (Summer), June 21, 1 Autumnal Equinox (Autumn), Septembe	1.03 p.m. — " " Cancer. 🚾
CALCULATIONS A	ND CORRECTIONS
(For Outside New Engla	nd, see Pages 7, 10, 11, 12)
tude of Boston and are in Eastern Stand west of Greenwich, they may be used the corrections given here and in the tal	pages are made for the latitude and longi- ard Time, the time of the 75th meridian throughout the United States by applying bles on pages 7 and 12. ions in minutes of time for a number of im-
portant places in New England, and a	ny other place in New England can use
the correction of the place in the Table For the Rising and Setting of the Sun if longitude from Boston is West, but s value when the place is in or near the itude of the place differs considerably	which is nearest in longitude to itself. I, Moon and Planets add tabular quantity subtract it if East; and this will give the same latitude as Boston. When the lat- from that of Boston, the correction will
remote from the Equator so much accur	s on or near the Equator; but when it is
Eastport, Me 16 min. Bangor, Me 9 " Nashua, N.H Augusta, Me 5 " Plymouth, N Lewiston, Me 3 " Keene, N.H. Portland, Me 3 " Montpeller, N Biddeford, Me. 2 " Brattleboro, Portsmouth, N.H. 1 " Rutland, Vt. Provincetown, Mass. 4 " Burlington, V Gloucester, Mass. 2 " Lowell, Mass	West. H. 2 min. I. 2 " I.H. 3 " Newport, R.I. 1 " Newport, R.I. 1 " Williamstown, Mass. 9 " Newport, R.I. 1 " Woonsocket, R.I. 1 " New London, Conn. 4 " Williamstrown, Mass. 9 " New London, Conn. 4 " Williamstrown, Mass. 9 " New London, Conn. 6 " Hartford, Conn. 6 " Hartford, Conn. 6 " New Hayer, Conp. 7 "
Plymouth, Mass 2 Worcester, M	fass 3 " Bridgeport, Conn 9 "

EARTH IN PERIHELION AND APHELION, 1949 The Earth will be in Perihelion on January 3, 9 A.M., distant from the Sun 91,323,000 inlies. The Earth will be in Aphelion on July 2, 4 P.M., distant from the Sun 94,453,000 miles.

Woonsocket, R.I. 2
New London, Conn. 4
Willimantic, Conn. 5
Hartford, Conn. 6
New Haven, Conn. 7
Bridgeport, Conn. 9

STANDARD TIME IS USED THROUGHOUT THIS ALMANAC

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The World Calendar of Day—World Holiday	loes not change. It is	the same each year.	Dec. 31 is Year End
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JANUARY.	FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	APRIL.
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LAST WINTER'S WEATHER

"WHITE, LONG, COLD"

These past five winters—first "mild," then "turbulent," then "wet," then "old fashioned" in most places, and finally, last year's "white, long, and cold," followed the predictions of Mr. Weatherwise. In addition, his caution that the summer of 1948 might see grop failures due to sunspot conditions was absolutely in order. The cold May spelt apple failure in many places. Many millions of bees died of starvation.

spelt apple failure in many places. Many millions of bees died of starvation.

Back in 1900 the city clerk of Providence, Rhode Island, kept careful track of the accuracy of the weather predictions of Mr. Weatherwise for that year. He tound them 33% correct as against the United States Weather Bureau's 35% iu its daily forecasts.

For the year 1947 a Selectman of Dublin, New Hampshire, kept a careful record of the Weatherwise's accuracy as a weather forecaster. At the end of the time he announced the old gentleman had been 78.5% correct, which compared with the Weather Bureau's 65.5% correct in its five day forecasts for the same period.

Of the twenty-two extreme weather spells in 1947 against which businessmen, farmers, and others might well have sought to be forewarned, Mr. Weatherwise correctly named in advance eleven. This compares with six called five days in advance by the Bureau.

To get back, however, to last year's winter—On December 26 there started in New York City a storm that was to leave the heaviest snowfall ever recorded there, even surpassing the Great Blizzard of '88. Snow started at about 5:30 a.m. and ended at 4 a.m. December 27, leaving behind in the city better than 28 inches and, in the suburbs, amounts up to three feet.

More and more storms, until on March 3 the Blue Hills Observatory outside Boston reported a total winter precipitation of more than eleven feet (later more than twelve feet) and Boston was approaching with 85.5 inches the all-time 96.4 inches of 1873-4.

As the snow accumulated over northern New England unusual reports of wild-life condition began to come in. It was estimated that only a third of the Canadian geese wintering off Cape Cod survived. Yet, as an oddity, one great confused flock circled over southern New Hampshire in the last days of February. In Vermont a herd of more than fifty deer literally invaded a small town—starved out from their natural winter browsing. Bobcats and lynx whileh usually waxed fat on hares and rabbits were reported killed in a semistar

soft enguling show hever onered them a traveling crust and they starved while their prey waxed fat.

A wild, cold winter ready-made for the howl of wolves, but when spring came, it came with a rush. Only the absorbent earth long parched in the fall, and snow covered before much frost had set in it, and the fact that the mountains of snow had comparatively little water content prevented floods.

little water content prevented floods.

Many natural weather curiosltics were observed in this weird winter. Up in North Adams, Mass., in an otherwise respectable blizzard, lightning sizzled and thunder roared to the consternation of week-end/skiers. In early March the wondering folks of Hancock, New Hampshire were treated to a snowfall with uncarthly lighting effects—due to the peculiar refraction of the sun's rays. Suddenly everything turned yellow, then as suddenly purple, and at last for a full twenty minutes, a lovely pink. Portland, Maine saw a 50 foot, rosy-hued fog bank, half a mile long on April 6th in its harbor. March was a month of wonders. Martha's Vineyard was treated to the spectacle of a blue moon. In Dayton, Ohio, on March 26 a green rain fell discoloring clothing and houses. The night before Bostonians saw three moons—the real moon with a "moon dog" on either side. But by that time spring was really on the way, which to a winter-weary New England was the greatest phenomena of all.

NEXT WINTER'S WEATHER—"ICY"

The winter of 1948 (November, December), and 1949 (January, February, March) will not be as cold on the whole as the winter just past. However, it will last longer into March and there will be trequent storms of rain and sleet as well as snow which will create unusually icy conditions.

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.

Height	$_Time$	Height
Differ-	Differ-	Differ-
ce Ft.	ence h.m.	$ence\ Ft.$
	PENNSYLVANIA	
	Philadelphia +2 29	*0.5
	DELAWARE	
	Rehoboth —3 37	*0.4
	Raltimore -4 25	*0.1
	Ocean City —3 57	*0.4
		0.1
+0.2	Washington COLUMBIA	*0.3
1.0	_	*0.5
-1.2		dia a
+0 =	Norfolk —1 54	*0.3
	Virginia Beach —3 14	*0.3
	NORTH CAROLINA .	
	Beaufort —2 59	*0.3
	Carolina Beach —3 30	*0.4
	SOUTH CAROLINA	
		*0.5
	Charleston —3 15	*0.5
	GEORGIA	
		*0.7
*0.2	Savannah —2 40	*0.8
*0.5	Tybee Beach —3 26	*0.8
+0.1		
-0.3	5 0 00	*0.4
-0.5	Fort Lauderdale . —2 15	*0.3
	Jacksonville —0 40	*0.1
*0.2	Miami —3 00	*0.3
	Palm Beach —3 20	*0.3
	Port Everglades . —2 15	*0.3
		*0.5
	St. Petersburg +3 58	*0.2
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+0.77	Port Townsend +5 04	*0.5
	Seattle +5 37	-2. 0
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	Cape Arago +1 19	-4.8
	Yaquina Head +1 12	-3.7
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	Hong Dones	*0.4
		*0.4
	San Diego1 35	-5.9
	San Francisco +0 59	*0.4
*0.5	Santa Barbara —1 19	-6.0
	Santa Cruz +0 08	*0.4
nii Sae	in Columns 11 and 12 of the let	t hand
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Example: The figures for Fuil Sea in Columns 11 and 12 of the left hand Almanac pages 14-36 are the times of high tide at Commonwealth Pler in Boston Harbor. The heights of these tides are given on the right hand pages 15-37. The heights are reckoned from Mean Low Water: each day has a set of figures—upper for the morning—and lower for the evening. Since Guif ports are not beset with the tidal problems of ports on the open ocean, the conversion of the times of the tides at Boston to those of Miami is given by way of illustration.

See page 20. column 11.

		See page 20,		
ı		BOSTON	MIA	
ı	High Tide	1.00 P.M.E.S.T.	High tide (Boston)	1.00 P.M.
ŀ	April 1	1.001.111.12.0.1.	Correction above	-3.00
Į	April 1,		High tide (Miami)	10.00 A.M.E.S.T.
	Height	9.0 feet	Height (Miami) (8.9 x 0.3)	2.7 feet
ι			(0.0 % 0.0)	

ECLIPSES FOR THE YEAR 1949

In the year 1949 there will be four eclipses, two of the Sun and two of the Moon.

I. A Total Eclipse of the Moon, April 12, 1949. This eclipse will be visible from all points in the United States. The total phase will begin at 10:28 P.M. E.S.T., the middle of the eclipse will occur at 11:11 P.M. E.S.T., and the total phase will end at 11:54 P.M. E.S.T. The beginning of the eclipse will be visible generally in the western part of the

at 10:28 P.M. E.S.T., the middle of the cclipse will occur at 11:11 P.M. E.S.T., and the total phase will end at 11:54 P.M. E.S.T. The beginning of the eclipse will be visible generally in the western part of the Indian Ocean, southwestern Asia, Europe, Africa, the Atlantic Ocean, the Arctic and Antarctic regions. North America, except the northwestern part, South America, and the eastern part of the Pacific Ocean. The ending will be visible generally in the western part of Africa, the extreme southwestern part of Enrope, the Atlantic Ocean, the Arctic and Antarctic regions, North America, Sonth America, and the castern and central parts of the Pacific Ocean.

II. A Partial Eclipse of the Sun, April 28, 1949. This eclipse will be invisible in the United States. It will be visible generally thronghont Enrope, Western Russia, northern Africa, the North Atlantic Ocean, and from points within the Arctic Circle.

III. A Total Eclipse of the Moon, October 6, 1949. This Innar eclipse will also be visible from all points in the United States. The total phase will begin at 9:19 P.M. E.S.T., middle of the eclipse will be reached at 9:56 P.M. E.S.T., and the end of the total phase will come at 10:33 P.M. E.S.T. The beginning of the eclipse will be visible generally in western Asia, Enrope, the western part of the Indian Ocean, Africa, the Atlantic Ocean, the Arctic and Antarctic regions, North America, except the extreme western and northwestern parts, South America, and the extreme sontheastern part of the Pacific Ocean. The ending will be visible generally in central and western Europe, western Africa, the Atlantic Ocean, the Arctic and Antarctic regions. North America, South America, and the eastern and central parts of the Pacific Ocean.

IV. A Partial Eclipse of the Sun, October 21, 1949, not visible in the United States. Except for Anstralia event the western the parts.

IV. A Partial Eclipse of the Sun, October 21, 1949, not visible in the United States. Except for Anstralia, except the western part. New Zealand and the eastern part of Tasmania, this eclipse will be visible only from the islands and waters of the sonth Pacific Ocean, including the greater portion of Antarctica.

OCCULTATIONS OF ALDEBARAN, 1949

No occultations of the bright star Aldebaran (Alpha Tauri) will be visible to observers in the United States during 1949.

COLD AND MILDER?

Ivan R. Tannenhill, Chief of the Forecasting Division of the Weather Bureau, believes that the United States as a whole may well be at the beginning of a trend toward cooler temperatures. He points out that for the last 60 or 70 years, reaching its peak in the 1930's, this country has been getting warmer and warmer. Mr. Tannenhill says such cycles are the rule in the past with range trends up to

says such cycles are the rule in the past with range 1000 years or more.

Dr. Edward F. Deevey, Jr. of the Yale faculty generally agrees with Mr. Tannchill, and he is looking for a really cool trend of the long range 1000 years or more type for the whole earth. His predictions are based on his study of pollen deposited in glacial lake bottoms. Dr. Decvey's findings show that there have been four major climactic periods, each characterized by a different kind of forest growth. We are at present in the "oak-chestnnt" phase — colder and

Now as to the other side. Writes John J. O'Neill in the New York Herald Tribune and the Boston Globe—"not only is the entire Northern Hemisphere getting warmer, but this may be true of the Southern Hemisphere as well" and this is not just "a change in the weather last a change of feeting the outline court." but a climactic change affecting the entire earth."

the chimactic enange anecting the child earth.

What is causing the earth to become warmer? Probably, Mr. O'Neill inks not a variation in the heat given off by the sun—for there is thinks, not a variation in the heat given off by the sum—for there is scarcely a measurable variation in that. The answer may be in radium and nranium or even heavier elements in the earth's ernst.

VENUS, MARS, JUPITER AND SATURN, 1949.

Below are given the times of the rising or setting of the Planets named, on the first, eleventh and twenty-first days 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 4 and 12—especially if you live outside New England.

pages 1 and	- 0	-peciairy	11 3		J CALLOTAGE							
1949		NUS m.	Key		IARS . m.	Key		PITER n. m.	Key		TURN n. m.	Key
JANUARY 1st " 11th " 21st		5 18a.m. 5 38a.m. 5 53a.m.	O P P	sets	5 39p.m. 5 40p.m. 5 41p.m.	C C D	rises	7 14a.m. 6 44a.m. 6 13a.m.	P P P	rises	8 48p.m. 8 07p.m. 7 25p.m.	F F F
FEBRUARY 1st 11th 21s		6 03a.m. 6 06a.m. 6 04a.m.	O N M	sets	5 43 p.m. 5 45 p.m. 5 47 p.m.	E F G	rises	5 39a.m. 5 08a.m. 4 36a.m.	0 0	rises	6 38 p.m. 5 55 p.m. 5 10 p.m.	F F F
March 1s " 11th " 21s		5 59a.m. 5 50a.m. 5 40a.m.	L K J	sets sets rises	5 48p.m. 5 49p.m. 5 50a.m.	G H I	rises	4 10a.m. 3 38a.m. 3 04a.m.	0	sets	6 18a.m. 5 36a.m. 4 55a.m.	L M
" 11tl	rises rises t sets	5 26a.m. 5 14a.m. 6 36p.m.	H G L	rises	5 25a.m. 5 02a.m. 4 40a.m.	H G G	rises	2 26a.m. 1 51a.m. 1 15a.m.	0 0	sets "	4 11a.m. 3 30a.m. 2 50a.m.	M M M
MAY 1s " 11tl " 21s		7 01 P.M. 7 25 P.M. 7 51 P.M.	N O P	rises	4 18a.m. 3 58a.m. 3 37a.m.	F E D	rises	12 38a.m. 12 01a.m. 11 18p.m.	0 0 0 .	sets	2 10a.m. 1 31a.m. 12 52a.m.	
JUNE 1s " 11tl " 21s	h "	8 14 P.M. 8 30 P.M. 8 40 P.M.	000	rises	3 17a.m. 2 59a.m. 2 43a.m.	C C B	rises	10 34 p.m. 9 53 p.m. 9 12 p.m.	000	sets "	12 10a.m. 11 29p.m. 10 51p.m.	L
JULY 1s " 11t" " 21s		8 44 p.m. 8 42 p.m. 8 35 p.m.	P O M	rises	2 29a.m. 2 16a.m. 2 04a.m.	B A A	rises rises sets	8 29 p.m. 7 46 p.m. 4 27 a.m.	0 0 C	sets	10 14 р.м. 9 37 р.м. 9 00 р.м.	L L
AUGUST 1s " 11t" " 21s		8 23 p.m. 8 10 p.m. 7 55 p.m.	L J. I	rises	1 53a.m. 1 44a.m. 1 36a.m.	A A B	sets	3 37a.m. 2 52a.m. 2 07a.m.	CCC	sets	8 20 p.m. 7 43 p.m. 7 07 p.m.	L
SEPTEMBER 1s " 11t " 21s	h	7 39 p.m 7 25 p.m. 7 12 p.m.	H F E	rises	1 28a.m. 1 21a.m. 1 13a.m.	BCCC	sets	1 20a.m. 12 39a.m. 11 55a.m.	CCC	sets rises	6 27p.m. 4 38a.m. 4 05a.m.	G
1	st sets	7 02 p.m. 6 55 p.m. 6 53 p.m.	D B B	rises	1 06a.m. 12 57a.m. 12 48a.m.	D D E	sets	11 17a.m. 10 41a.m. 10 06a.m.	CCC	rises	3 32a.m. 2 59a.m. 2 25a.m.	G G
November 1s	st sets	6 57p.m. 7 05p.m. 7 16p.m.	B B B	rises	12 37A.M. 12 26A.M. 12 14A.M.	F F G	sets	9 29a.m. 8 57a.m. 8 26a.m.	C	rises	1 47a.m. 1 12a.m. 12 37a.m.	G
DECEMBER 1s '' 11t '' 21s	st sets h ''	7 27 p.m. 7 35 p.m. 7 36 p.m.	D	rises	12 01A.M. 11 44 P.M. 11 27 P.M. 11 07 P.M.		sets "sets	7 56a.m. 7 26a.m. 7 01a.m. 6 32a.m.	C	rises	12 00mid. 11 19p.m. 10 41p.m. 10 02p.m.	G
" 315	t sets	7 27 р.м.	E,	rises	11 U/P.M.	1 1	100.00	J 0011.BI	-	12000	20027.112.	_

MORNING AND EVENING STARS, 1949

(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 acsension and Evening Star when it is less than 180° east. When the planet is near conjunction or opposition, the

distinction is unimportant.)

Mercury will be favorably situated for being seen as an Evening Star when near its greatest eastern elongations about January 17, May 10 and September 7. On these dates it will set 1 h. 33 m., 1 h. 52 m., and 1 h. 09 m., respectively, after sunset. It will be seen as Morning Star when near its greatest western elongations, sunset. It will be seen as Morning Star when near its greatest western congations, about February 28, June 28 and October 19, on which dates it will rise 1 h. 06 m., 1 h. 13 m., and 1 h. 00 m., respectively, before sunrise.

h. 13 m., and I h. 00 m., respectively, standard and I h. the planet reaches superior conjunction. During the rest of the year Venus will be an Evening Star and will attain greatest brilliance for the year on Decem-

ber 26.

Mars is an Evening Star until March 17, when it reaches conjunction, and is a

Morning Star thereafter for the rest of the year.

Jupiter becomes a Morning Star as the year begins and remains so until July 20, when it reaches opposition. Thereafter, for the rest of the year, it is an Evening Star.

Saturn is a Morning Star at the year's beginning and so continues until February 21. Thence, until September 2, when it comes to conjunction with the sun, it is an Evening Star and thereafter, until the year's close, a Morning Star again.

CALCULATIONS AND CORRECTIONS

IF YOU LIVE OUTSIDE NEW ENGLAND

(For New England - See Page Four)

Times obtained for a place other than Boston by the conversions described below will in every case be in the Standard Time of the time zone in which the place lies. Some States by State ordinance do not observe Standard Time during the whole or part of the year. To obtain the time in everyday use in those States during the period such State ordinances are in effect one hour should be added to the time derived by conversion. The times used herein are Eastern Standard Time. To compensate for Daylight Saving Time in those States or Cities which adopt it by local ordinance, add one hour.

local ordinance, add one hour.

A direct reading of the figures on the Almanac pages gives information that applies precisely and solely to Boston. The examples which follow interpret the significance of this information and illustrate the way to get the same information for a place outside New England, such as Dallas. The date, April 11, used for the

purpose of the illustrations, has been chosen at random.

Sunrise and Sunset. The times of sunrise and sunset at Boston on April 11 are read directly from columns 4 and 6 on page 20. The key letters adjacent to these times, in columns 5 and 7, are indices to the table on page 12 whereby the times of sunrise and sunset at Boston are converted into those for other key cities, to wit:—

	MOTON		DALLAS	
Sunrise Key Letter	5:10	A.M.E.S.T. G	Sunrise (Boston) 5:10 A.M.E Correction (Column G, page 12) +:52	S.S.T.
			Sunrise (Dallas) 6:02 A.M.C.	.s.T.
Sunset Key letter	6:22	P.M.E.S.T. K	Sunset (Boston) 6:22 P.M.E. Correction (Column K, page 12) +:35	.S.T.
			Sunset (Dallas) 6:57 P.M.C.	.s.T.

Dawn and Dark. The approximate times dawn will break and dark descend are found by applying the length of twilight taken from the table on page 93 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.

BOS		DAL	LAS
(Latitude 4	2° 22′ N.)	(Latitude 3	32° 48′ N.)
Sunrise Subtract length of twilight (Column	5:10·A.M.	Sunrise Subtract length of twilight (Column	6:02 A.M.
4 of table)	1:39	4 of table)	1:28
Dawn breaks Sunset Add length of twi-	3:31 A.M.E.S.T. 6:22 P.M.	Dawn breaks Sunset Add length of twi-	4:34 A.M.C.S.T. 6:57 P.M.
light	1:39	light	1:28
Dark descends	8:01 P.M.E.S.T.	Dark descends	8:25 P.M.C.S.T.

Sun Fast. The column headed "Sun Fast" is of primary use to sundial enthusiasts. The figures therein tell how fast on each day the time indicated by a properly adjusted and graduated sundial will be of the time indicated by a clock. On April 11 sun time in Boston will be 15 minutes Fast of Eastern Standard Time. The time indicated by a sundial located elsewhere than in Boston is converted to clock time by applying two corrections, the "Sun Fast" correction for Boston and that for the locality given in Column I of the table on page 12.

BOS	TON	DAL	LAS
Sundial time Sun fast Eastern Standard Time	2:34 P.M. -:15 2:19 P.M.	Sundial time Sun fast Correction (Column I, page 12) Central Standard Time	9:17 A.M. -:15 +:43 9:45 A.M.

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 DALLAS Length of day 13h 12m Sunset 6:57 P.M. (From calendar Sunrise 6:02 A.M.

Length of Day

Moonrise and Moonset. The procedure for finding the times of moonrise and moonset follows that for finding those of sunrise and sunset except that, for localities outside New England, the constant additional correction taken from Column 3 on page 12 must be applied.

BU	DSTON	DALLAS
Moonset Key letter	4:34 A.M., E.S.T. J	Moonset (Boston) 4:34 A.M. Correction (Column J, page 12) +:38 Correction (Column 3, page 12) +:04

pages)

Moonset (Dallas) 5:16 A.M., C.S.T.

DATTAG

12h 55m

Moon Souths. The time the moon souths in Boston is converted to the time it is due south in a locality other than Boston by applying the appropriate corrections from Columns I and 3 on page 12.

	BOSTON	ĐAL	LAS
Moon souths	10:55 P.M.E.S.T.	Moon souths (Boston) Correction (Column I, page 12) Correction (Column 3, page 12)	

Moon souths (Dallas) 11:42 P.M., C.S.T.

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

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

Planetary Aspects. The planetary aspects indicated by the symbols and abbreviations on the right hand Almanac pages 15-37, are explained on pages 4, 76 and 77.

TIDES: See page 7.

WEATHER OUTSIDE NEW ENGLAND

Barring Easterlies and Tropical Storms it may be said that readers of the Almanac living outside of New England and West of the Hudson will experience much the same changes in the weather as those indicated herein ... provided one day is subtracted for each Time Zone West of Boston.

ALMANAC DATA — OUTSIDE NEW ENGLAND TABLE FOR FINDING TIMES OF SUNRISE, SUNSET, MOONRISE, MOONSET, AND RISING AND SETTING OF PLANETS OF WITHIN 5 MIN. 5 MIN. 30 MIN. 10. S. A.
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M	m	UTES	1+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
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MID-SUMMER PREDICTION!

Slowly rising thirsts beginning in May, continuing through September, and reaching peaks on torrid week-ends—offset by tall, cool glasses of Clicquot Club beverages.

Economy note—always ask for Clicquot Club. You get more for your money in the honest full quart bottle—32 ounces instead of the 28 in some so-called "big" bottles. It's delicious!

AN EXTRA DRINK
IN EVERY BOTTLE!



Clicquot Club the flavor-aged ginger ale

COLA

ROOT BEER

SPARKLING WATER

and other popular flavors

CLICQUOT CLUB COMPANY

MILLIS, MASS.

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JANUARY hath 31 days.





The enormous death of day, Laid out upon the hills, The eye has brought away, The eye that nothing fills, Not the vast curving sky

That bends above the oid Day that is stretched to die

That scarce the hills can hold On a quarter inch of eye,

	D. M	D.W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.	
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į	17	M.	JGr. Hel. Jha & Gr. El. Rain	f
Ì	18	Tu.	Scott at So. Feed the 9.9 Pole 1912 birds now 10.8	0
ı	19	W.	\$\times \left(\frac{\text{on Hol}}{\text{Eq. South Hol}}\) Tides \$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{10.0}{10.4} \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	I
	20		δΨ (Inaugural Day Hoi. snow	f G
ı		Fr.	Cutter President mides Jiv. non !	g
		Sa.	Many chimney Tides (9.9)	i
l		В	3rd S. af. Eph. Tides (8.5)	1
ı		M.	pin Stat. Pin S {9.8 } Jan-	t
ŀ		Tu.	Conversion If clear betides (9.8	7
ľ			St. Paul a happy year {8.3 uary} St. Paul a happy year {8.4 uary} St. Paul a happy year {8.8 uary}	S
	$\frac{26}{27}$		0 7 4 10w Photo 1886 11des [8.4]	
		Th.		
		Fr.	1947 Marillo Wright (9.9)	
		Sa.	1 A O ((A A ((a 1948 (30th)))	3 t
	30	B	4th Sa. Ep. Chas. 1 Tides 8.7 9.8	1

Ghandi Assas 1948

31 M.

Farmer's Calendar.

You will have more time to hink things out this month than any other. There will be pencil work and taxes and planning for the farm year, but there should be, too, a axind of general stock-taking n your mind as to the whole ousiness of farming these lays.

It's a fact that when this country was young almost every man was a farmer. It's a fact that to-day only about one fifth of our total popula-cion are farmers. And it's a citter fact, when you come to chink on it, that the city-dwellers and the non-farmers ent of their necessary farm or oducts from one half of our armers—only ten per cent from the other half.

Look at it as you will, it means there are too many armers, or, as in any other occupation, too many failures. But does that mean then a man hasn't the right to be a formor, just as his Dad and armer, just as his Dad and Grandad—or Great-great-grandad—before him? Does t mean he hasn't the right o live on marginal lands and never know a year's prosperi-ty or security or any modern convenience or comfort?— That he hasn't the right to senseless toil and poverty? Does it? Or can this nation's economy afford to waste land

and any man's energy?
These are the things that you as a farmer might ask yourself. And perhaps from them you will sprout long, long thoughts. May they be

constructive.

cold.

1949]

FEBRUARY, SECOND MONTH.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

i	Days.	0	1	Days.	0	1	Days.	0	/_	Days.	0	1	Days.	0	/
Declination	1 2 3	17s. 16 16	$03 \\ 45 \\ 28$	7 8 9		15 56 36	13 14 15	$\begin{array}{c} 13\\12\\12\end{array}$	17 57 36	19 20 21	11 10 10	12 51 29	25 26 27	9 8	01 39 16
O's De	4 5 6	16 15 15	10 52 33	10 11 12	14	$\begin{array}{c} 17 \\ 57 \end{array}$	16 17 18	12 11 11	16 55 33	22 23 24	10 9		28	7	53

- D First Quarter, 6th day, 3 h. 05 m., morning, W.
- O Full Moon, 13th day, 4 h. 08 m., morning, W.
- New Moon, 27th day, 3 h. 55 m., evening, W.

KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE, PAGE 12, FOR ALL POINTS OUTSIDE NEW ENGLAND.

Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of the Week	Rises.	Key	Sets.	Key	D	ngth of ays.	Sun Fast.	Full Bos Morn	Sea. ton. Even	D Sets.	Key	Souths		Moon's
				1	Jh. m.		h.	m.	m.)	n.	n.	in. m	L.	llh. m		1 41
32	$\frac{1}{2}$		6 58		4 59		10		$\frac{2}{2}$		$\frac{1\frac{1}{4}}{2}$				Psc	4
33	2	1	6 57		$\frac{500}{100}$		$\frac{10}{10}$		$\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	9 33		11	i	5
34	3		1		501		10		_	$\frac{2\frac{1}{2}}{2}$	$\frac{2\frac{3}{4}}{1}$	10 34		13	Ari	6
35	4		6 54		503		10		2	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	11 _M 37	M	11	Ari	7
36	5		653				10		2	4	$4\frac{1}{4}$				Tau	
37		S.	652		505	-	10	13	2	$4\frac{3}{4}$	$ 5\frac{1}{4}$	12 ^A 41		н	Tau	9
38			651		506	- 1	10	15	1	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	1 49		11	G'm	10
39	1		650		508	- 1	10	18	1	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$ 7\frac{1}{4}$	2 58				11
40	9		649		509	E	10	21	1	$7\frac{1}{2}$	8	4 05		8 52	Cnc	12
41			647		5 10	E	10	23	1	$8\frac{1}{4}$	9	5 07	Q	9 54	Cnc	13
42			646		512	E	10	26	1	$9\frac{1}{4}$	10	5 59	Q	10 56	Leo	14
			645		5 13	F	10	28	1	$10\frac{1}{4}$	$10\frac{3}{4}$	$6_{\rm M}^{\rm A}42$	P	$11_{M}^{P}55$	Leo	15
	1		643	L		F	10	31	1	11	$11\frac{1}{2}$	rises	-	-		
	14		642	\mathbf{L}	5 16	F	10	34	1	$11\frac{3}{4}$		$7_{\rm M}^{\rm P}04$	G	12 _M 51	Vir	16
46	15	Tu.	641	L	5 17	F	10	36	1	$0\frac{1}{4}$	$0\frac{3}{4}$	8 23			Vir	17
	_		639	L	518	F	10	39	2	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	9 41	K	2 35	Lib	18
48	17	Th.	638	L	5 19	F	10	42	2	2^{3}	$2rac{ ilde{1}}{2}$	$10_{\rm M}^{\rm P}57$	\mathbf{M}		Lib	19
49	18	Fr.	636	L	521	F	10	44	2	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$		$ \downarrow $		Sco	20
50	19	Sa.	635	L	522	F	10	47	2	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$	12 _M 14	N		Sco	$\frac{1}{21}$
51	20	S.	6 33	L	523	\mathbf{F}	10	50	2	$4\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{4}$	1 28			Sag	22
52	21	M.	632	L	525	\mathbf{F}	10	53	2	$5\frac{\frac{4}{3}}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	2 38		6 57	Sag	23
53	22	Tu.	6 30	K	526	G	10	55	2	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	3 40			Cap	24
			629	K		- 11	10	58	2	$7\frac{3}{4}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	4 32		1	Cap	25
	24	Th.	6 27	K		G	11	01	$\overline{2}$	$8\frac{3}{4}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	5.15			Cap	26
	25	Fr.	626	K		G		04	3	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{1}{4}$	5 49		1	Aqr	28
			$6\overline{24}$	K		- 11		07	3	$10\frac{1}{4}$	$10\frac{4}{4}$	$6_{\rm M}^{\rm A}16$			Aqr	29
					5 32	G		09	3	10^4	$10\frac{4}{11\frac{1}{2}}$	sets		11 _M 56		30
	28			K		G		$\frac{00}{12}$		$11\frac{3}{4}$		6 ^P 24	LT	12 _M 37	Pac	1
07			<u> </u>	TZI	2 001	91		12	O	114		$-0_{\rm M}$ 24	П	TZMO1	IT SC	1

FEBRUARY hath 28 days.

[1949]



The curved print of the hoof, On the green turf. Will be a scar. And that will stay, a proof Of how things were - and are O, there will be wind-flowers, Edging with blue The curve, come spring, But the new delicate hours Will not erase this thing,

Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.

Farmer's Calendar.

A good chunk of well-sea-

your stove.

soned apple wood will burn

in

Thus will your old orchard bless you twice. Why not put your leisure to work (if you can call it

work) catching up on those seed catalogues? With them

you could read yourself right

gardeners would scarce pro-

duce the yield of this never-

never land, the seed catalogue, yet are we not all the better now and then for a taste of golden fruit? That is your

till though the Garden of Eden with a corps of old Scotch

spring,

all evening

through

Capo. Tides $\begin{cases} 8.9 \\ 9.4 \end{cases}$ Tu.|St. Bridget. The Ceq. ${8.9} \\ 9.1$ Purif. of Mary 8 × 0 of Gr. Hel. Tides (8.9 2nd Groundhog Day) Manila recapt. 1945 Lancaster Massacre 1676 Tides \{ 8.8 \ north wind Fr. Tides \ 8.0 Sa. bloweth.5th Sa. Ep. Tides $\begin{cases} 8.7 \\ 7.7 \end{cases}$ 6 Set 22° below at your Kingston R.I. 1934 hens Am, Boy Scouts now Tides \{ 8.7 \ Perhaps \ Tides \{ 8.7 \ Perhaps \} \ 7.4 \ Perhaps \} Μ. Tu. 18° below C Runs W. 8 8 C Boston 1934 Tides $\begin{cases} 9.7 \\ 8.4 \end{cases}$ 8 \$ \$ 10|Th milder.Thos. Edison b. 1848 in Peri. Plenty Tides $\begin{cases} 10.8 \\ 9.5 \end{cases}$ 12|Sa. of real Birthday $13|\mathbf{B}$ ♥ Stat. in R.A. Peri. 18° below 110. st. Val. 14|M. Ceq. weather. $15|\mathrm{Tu}.$ Boston 1817 Record cold D Y b 1934 & 1943 Auid Decr Tides $\begin{cases} 10.7 \\ 10.5 \end{cases}$ Тh. Button all "Worst in year" de Valera "out" 1948 10.5 $18|\mathrm{Fr.}$ Tides Tides $\begin{cases} 10.2 \\ 9.1 \end{cases}$ Tornadoes in 19 Sa. your South, 1884 Tides $\begin{cases} 9.8 \\ 8.4 \end{cases}$ Serag. overcoat. Tides $\begin{cases} 9.5 \\ 8.0 \end{cases}$ Blizzard 8 h ⊙ of 1802 Crides Washington's Tides (9.3)
Birthday Snow, Birthday 11des \7.9 64C snowfall record 111.5 in. Tides $\begin{cases} 9.3 \\ 8.2 \end{cases}$ 24 Th. St. Matthias rain, Colt six shooter Tides $\begin{cases} 9.4 \\ 8.4 \end{cases}$ SAC 25 Fr. pat. 1836 \$\overline{\text{Yin \overline{N}}} \text{Arago} \text{b. 1786} \$ 9.5 8.7 26|Sa. 89 C and ${9.6}$ ${8.9}$ (Shrove) 63C В Quin.S. Tides { 9.6 28|M.ice.

golden fruit? That is your luxury tonight by the apple wood fire. Read largely then, but order narrowly However, February is more and seed catalogues and than Tides 10.7 dream gardens. Your mind now mirrors all your all the problems of barn, orchards, woodlots, pastures. Have you been thinking of the program that soil conservation agent was talking Take that northeast now. You know that about? pasture now. the rocks and the juniper are robbing you of a good third of it. You figured that a bull-(8.0) of it. You figured that a bull-dozer (the agent would make all arrangements on this for you) could clear that at a cost of about twenty-five dollars per acre, and that it would cost another twenty-five to pick up the smaller rocks and to seed it down. Does that sound like a lot? You will have certainly

productivity

doubled the

that pasture.

The Northwest Wind never died in debt to a So-easter

194	49]	-	MA	\overline{R}	CH	, Thi	RD	M	ONTH						
	ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.														
i	Days. 0 /														
tio	1	7s. 31	7	5	12	13	2	51	19	0	2 9	25	-1	53	
in 8	2	7 08	8	4	49	14	2	27	20	0s	.05	26	2	17	
[]	1 7s. 31 7 5 12 13 2 51 19 0 29 25 -1 53 2 7 08 8 4 49 14 2 27 20 0s. 05 26 2 17 3 6 45 9 4 25 15 2 04 21 0s. 19 27 2 40 4 6 22 10 4 02 16 1 40 22 0 42 28 3 04														
امّا	4	6 22	10	4	02	16	1	40	22	0	42	28	. 3	04	
	5	5 58	11	3	38	17	1	16	23	1	06	2 9	3	27	
Ö.	в	5 35	12	3	15	18	0	52	24	1	30	30	3	50	
	Territor A														

- First Quarter, 7th day, 7 h. 42 m., evening, W.
- Full Moon, 14th day, 2 h. 03 m., evening, E.
- Last Quarter, 21st day, 8 h. 10 m., morning, W.
- New Moon, 29th day, 10 h. 11 m., morning, E.

KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE, PAGE 12, FOR ALL POINTS OUTSIDE NEW ENGLAND, Day of Month Length Full Sea, The Age of Rises. h. m. Sun Fast D Days. Sets. Souths. Morn Even h. ĥ. Place m m. m. 7_m25 1_M16|Ari 60 Tu.|6 20 K||5||34G 11 15 0 $0\frac{1}{4}$ K 5 3 61 W. |6|1836 G 11 18 3 $0\frac{3}{4}$ 1 8 26 1 55 Ari \mathbf{K} 62 Th. 6 16 к 5 37 $1\frac{1}{4}$ 1 1/2 20 9 27 4 G[11]4 34|Ari L 63 J 5 38 $1\frac{3}{4}$ $2rac{5}{4}$ |6|1510 31 Fr. H114 3 Tau 5 16 N 64 6 $2\frac{1}{2}$ 3 J 5 39 11_M27 5|Sa. |6|13н11 4 4 Tau P 00 $3\frac{1}{4}$ 65 J 5 40 4 $3\frac{3}{4}$ 7 6 S_ 612н 11 4 48|G'm 66 7M. $6\,10$ J | 542н 11 32 5 4 $4\frac{1}{2}$ 12^A44 5 Q 41|G'm 5 67 8 Tu.|6 08 J = 543 $5\frac{1}{2}$ 1 50 9 H11355 6 37 G'm Q 68 W. 5 6 $6\frac{3}{4}$ 2 |6|06 $_{
m J}$ $_{
m 5}$ $_{
m 44}$ 53 7 H||11|3836 10Cnc Q 69 5 45 5 7 |10|Th. $|6\ 05|$ н 11 40 $7\frac{3}{4}$ 3 8 48 37 Cnc Q 11J 5 46 8 81/2 70 11 Fr. 603 н 11 43 6 4 33 9 36|Leo 12 Q 6 9 $9\frac{1}{3}$ Sa. $6\,01$ $\mathbf{J}|\mathbf{5}$ 47 H11465 10 10 33 Leo 13 0 5_M42 13 6 00 J = 549H11496 $9\frac{3}{4}$ $10^{\frac{1}{4}}$ 11^P27 Vir 14 \mathbf{M} 5 58 $6|10^{\frac{3}{4}}$ 14 M. J|5|50H115211 rises 74 15 Tu. 5 56 1551 7_M13 $11\frac{1}{2}$ 12_M19 Lib 1115515155216 W. 5 55 7 $0^{\frac{1}{4}}$ 11 58 8 34 1 Ι 0 \mathbf{L} 11|Lib 16Th. 7 76 |5|531553 $0^{\frac{3}{4}}$ 1 | 12 0014 9 53 2 03 Sco 171554 5518 $1\frac{1}{2}$ 18|Fr. 112032 $11_{\rm M}^{\rm p}12$ 2.57 Sco 18 P $2rac{ ilde{1}}{4}$ 8 78 19 Sa. |5|491|5|563 I 12063 52 Sag 1920 S. 5 48 1557 8 $3\frac{1}{4}$ 12^A26 12094 214 49 Sag \mathbf{P} 80 21M. 5 46 15588 $4\frac{1}{4}$ 112125 33 5 47 Sag 1 \mathbf{P} Tu. 5 44 1559 $12 \, 15$ 9 $5\frac{1}{4}$ 23 6 30 6 43 Cap \mathbf{P} 82 23 $6\frac{1}{4}$ $7\frac{1}{4}$ W. $|5\ 42|$ 1121816009 3 16 24 36 Cap \mathbf{P} 83 24 $7\frac{1}{2}$ $8\frac{1}{4}$ Th. $|5\ 41|$ 1601 $12\,21$ 81/4 3 52 9 26 Aqr \mathbf{P} 84 25 539Fr. H602J 12 2321 26 10 9 4 12 Agr 0 9 26|Sa. $5\,37$ $9\frac{3}{4}$ H604 $_{\rm J}$ 1226 $9\frac{1}{4}$ 10 4 45 27 \mathbf{M} 9 55|Psc86 27 535**у** 12 29 10 H605 $10\frac{1}{4}$ 28 105 05 10 36 | Psc \mathbf{K} 87 28 M. |5|34H = 606J 1232 11 $10\frac{1}{2}|11$ 5^A24 11 29 15 Psc J 88|29 $|{
m Tu.}|5\,32$ H607J 123511 $11\frac{1}{4} 11\frac{1}{2}$ 11<u>4</u>54|Ari 0 sets 89|30W. |5|30H6087_M20 л 12 38 11 $11\frac{3}{4}$ 1 12^p34|Ari \mathbf{L} 90 31 Th. 5 28 л 12 41 12 8º23 H609M 1º15 Tau

MARCH hath 31 days.





The straight ray of the sun Is a deed done: Clean, and a thing to trust, Clean, and a times crust,
Hard at the earth's crust,
The small, the trusting seed

It strikes, it plerces quite To the earth's night, Plunging the close dark, To find its mark:

That knows her need,,... And he, after such daring, Is gentle, and caring,

Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.

Farmer's Calendar.

Mardi (9.1 Gras (9.5) Tu. ${9.2 \atop 9.3}$ Ash UHrd. Hol. [1st Hol. Neb. Tides $\begin{cases} 9.3\\ 9.1 \end{cases}$ Storm Stat. in Ice left Charles R.A. River 1941 8.7 threat.
 Gov. James McConaughy died 1948 (7th)
 1st S. L. Tides 8.0 Strong 4 Fr. 5 Sa. The Ides Beware of Hol. begin Old Collind Cal. \{8.9 \text{ Strong}\}

\displays \int \text{Colling Tides } \{8.0 \text{ Strong}\}

\displays \int \text{ Collind Cal. } \{7.7 \text{ winds}\}

\displays \int \text{ Tides } \{8.9 \text{ and}\}

\displays \int \text{ Tides } \{7.6 \text{ and}\}

\displays \int \text{ Tides } \{7.8 \text{ cold}\}

\displays \int \text{ Aph. } \text{ Thigh. } \text{ Day} \text{ Tides } \{7.8 \text{ cold}\}

\displays \int \text{ Aph. } \text{ Aph. } \text{ Tides } \{7.8 \text{ cold}\}

\displays \int \text{ Aph. } \text{ Cold} 6 В M. 8 Tu. 9 Tides $\begin{cases} 9.3 \\ 8.2 \end{cases}$ Masaryk suicide 1948 snows, Blizzard of 1888 began Ember Tides \{\frac{9.8}{8.8}\ rains. Day Ember Tides $\begin{cases} 10.4 \\ 9.6 \end{cases}$ Sa. St.Gregory. Day $\begin{array}{c} \text{hom} \\ \text{hom} \\ \text{Tides} \\ \text{10.8} \end{array}$ 13 B Milder 2nd 多. 到. るりC in Fast of CPerl. with Esther δΨα Con Purim, Income taxes {11.4 15 Tu. Tides {11.2 [15th Hol. indications 16 W. $\begin{cases} 11.3 & of \\ 10.9 & of \end{cases}$ St. Patrick 63⊙ □⊙⊙ Grover Cleveland Tides \\ \frac{11.1}{10.2} Spring. 18 Fr. b. 1837 Tides $\begin{cases} 10.7 \\ 9.5 \\ -0.0 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} 10.2 \\ 8.7 \end{cases}$ Swallows arrive 19 Sa. San Capistrano, Cal.

Spring
Spring
Degins.
Others Crides Pocahontas d. 1617 {9.6 {8.1 21Μ. Fogs in QGr. Hel. Ti Lat. S. Floods 6 24 (1936, 1826 Tides $\begin{cases} 9.1 \\ 7.8 \end{cases}$ Tu valleys. Longfellow Tides $\begin{cases} 8.8 \\ 7.9 \end{cases}$ 24 d. 1882 Ann. Lady Day. Earliest opening date Sebago Lake, Me. Tides {\begin{array}{l} 9.0 \ 8.6 \end{array}} [25^{th} \frac{Hol.}{Md.} \text{Tides \$\begin{array}{l} 8.9 \ Md. \end{array}} Dull \\ \delta \text{th \$\mathbb{Z}\$. \$\mathbb{M}\$. & \$\mathbb{M}\$ & \$\mathbb{M}\$ \\ \delta \text{most likely} \\ \delta \text{Q} & \$\mathbb{M}\$ \\ \delta \text{Pl.} & \$\mathbb{M}\$ \\ \delta \text{Pl.} & \$\mathbb{M}\$ \\ \delta \text{Pl.} & \$\mathbb{M}\$ \\ \delta \text{Male child} \\ \delta \text{Pl.} \\ \delta \text{Q} & \$\mathbb{M}\$ \\ \delta \text{Pl.} \\ \delta \text{Pl 25 Fr. 26 Sa. ${9.2}$ € in Apo. Gr Hel. 28 M.95C now C on Eq. 33C Tides 3.4 Aiaska purch. 1867 Tides $\left\{\frac{9.2}{2}\right\}$ penetrating $30 \mathrm{W}.$ ${9.5}$ 1945 warmest

Tides

on record

cold.

Man, what are you doing now shaking your head over broken harness and busted What were points? plough your winter months for but to be getting everything ready for spring? Now you are on the wrong foot, and what is the need of it?

With prices what they are on farm machinery, you may have put off ordering that new mower or sprayer. But think twice on this sort of economy if your old equip-ment is really on its last legs. If you are an orchardist or a crop farmer, you know that the success or failure of your last year's crop may well depend on getting each spray or dust on at just the right time. Even a few hours delay, once, may ruin you. Your equipment doesn't have to be new, but it must be dependable. Why not have two strings to your bow? The wise farmer likes the assurance-and insurance-of a reliable team of horses to fall back on in case something happens to the tractor. And it does.

Many a piece of farm ma-chinery is out of commission for good and rusting now in the scrap heap, and all for want of a few drops of oil or cups of grease at the right time. Make it a rule that neither you nor your men use any piece of machinery with-out first checking it for grease, oil, gas and water. for

APRIL, FOURTH MONTH.

1949]

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

i	Days.	0	1	Days.	0	1	Days.	0	/	Days.	0		Days.	0	1
Declination	1 2 3	5	.37 00 23	7 8 9	6 7 7	· 54 16 39	13 14 15	9	07 28 50	19 20 21	11 11	14 35 55	25 26 27	13 13 13	15 34
@'s Dec	5 6	5 6 6	46 09 31	10 11 12	8 8 8	01 23 45	16 17 18	$\begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix}$	11 32 53	$ \begin{array}{c c} 21 \\ 22 \\ 23 \\ 24 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{ c c }\hline 12\\12\\12\\12\\\end{array}$	15 36 55	28 29 30	14	54 13 31 50

- D First Quarter, 6th day, 8 h. 01 m., morning, E.
- O Full Moon, 12th day, 11 h. 08 m., evening, E.
- ℂ Last Quarter, 19th day, 10 h. 27 m., evening, E.
- New Moon, 28th day, 3 h. 02 m., morning, E.

										ı., mo			}.	
				chair 5			AGE			POINTS C	UTS	IDE NEW		
Day of Year Day of	Month Day of the Week	Rises h. m	되장비의	Sets. m.	16	ngth of ays. m.	B Sun	Bos	Sea, ton. Even h.	Sets.	Key	Souths.	D'S Place	Moon's Age
91	1 Fr.	5 27	$ \mathbf{H} 6$	10	J 12	44	12	$0^{\frac{3}{4}}$	1	9 28	0	1º58	Tau	3
	2 Sa.	525	н6	12	л 12	47	12	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$ ^{\circ}1\frac{3}{4}$	10 35	Q		Tau	4
93	3 S.	523	$\mathbf{H}6$	13	л 12	49	12	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	11 _m 41	Q	3 35	G'm	5
	4 M.			14	$\kappa 12$	52	13	$-2\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$		-		G'm	
95	5 Tu.		1 1	15	- 10			$3\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$	12 _M 44	Q	5 26	Cnc	7
96	4			16				$4\frac{1}{4}$	$ 5\frac{1}{4} $	1 41:	Q		Cnc	8
97		516			$\propto 13$			$5\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	2 28	Q	7 22	Leo	9
	8 Fr.		i 11	18				$6\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{4}$	3 07	P		Leo	10
	9 Sa.			19				$7\frac{1}{2}$	8	3 39	N		Vir	11
1 .	OS.							$8\frac{1}{2}$	9	4 06	L	$10 \ 04$	Vir	12
1011			G 6	22 1				$9\frac{1}{2}$	10	4 _M 34	J		Lib	14
102 1				23 1			15	$10\frac{1}{4}$	$10\frac{3}{4}$		-	11 ^P 47	Lib	15
1031			1 12	24 1				$11\frac{1}{4}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$	7º23	M		_	
1041	1	1	1 11 -		L 13		15		0	8 44		12 _M 40		16
105 1					L 13			$0\frac{1}{4}$	$0\frac{3}{4}$	$10 \ 04$			Sco	17
1061				- 1	13		$\frac{16}{10}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	11 _m 18	P	2 34	Sag	18
107 1					13	1	16	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{2\frac{1}{2}}{2}$	10.01		3 34	Sag	19
100 1					13		$\frac{16}{17}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	12 _M 21	P	4 33		20
11091			F 6				$\frac{17}{17}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	1 13	P			21
1112		4 54			13		$\frac{17}{17}$	$4\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{5\frac{3}{4}}{63}$	1,53	P	$\frac{6}{7}$ 21	Aqr	22
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1203		3		43 N	114	02	18	$0\frac{1}{4}$		$9_{\rm M}^{\rm P}34$			G'm	
			711			-	-01	041	041	MOTI	W	IMOZ	<u>G III</u>	



The first leaf — here, And small, and green, Makes a career Of belng seen. And now, and near, Arrives the bird, For a career Of being heard.

And I'll stand by,
I'm important, here,
— For once . . . the necessary
Eye and ear.

Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, Etc.

Farmer's Calendar.

A day which only Hol. Mich. \$9.6 8.9 Fr. Confoois observe Mich. (8.9 Con-6 P L.H.R. Hol. Tides (9.6 tinued 8.6 tinued) Sa. Passion S. Tides $\begin{cases} 9.5 \\ 8.3 \end{cases}$ $\mathcal{S}\Psi\mathcal{O}$ Okinawa (2nd) 1945 Tides $\begin{cases} 9.8 \\ 8.0 \end{cases}$ MI. 3 3 € raw.Cruns high. Tides $\begin{cases} 9.2 \\ 7.9 \end{cases}$ Tu. Asteroids W. Army Day astray Storms Tides $\begin{cases} 9.2 \\ 8.2 \end{cases}$ Th. 8|Fr. Sa. Tides ${10.4}\atop{10.2}$ Palm S. Cool Con Arkansas Tornado (10.8 but nice. Th. Passover {1.09 [13th Mo., Okla., Va. Fr. Good Fri. Sk. 1912 {11.6 Warmer Tides {11.3 6 9 ⊙ Sup. 16|Sa. with Easter Day & In & Crides \ 10.8 Lucy Larcom Hol. {10.1 showers. 4. 1893 N.C. {8.5 showers. Hol. Patriols' D. 6 2/ C Me., Mass. {9.4 A 18| M. showers. 19 Tu. Lincoin's Funeral 1865 Tides $\begin{cases} 8.9 \\ 7.8 \end{cases}$ 20|W. Mark Twain Hol. 8.6 few d. 1910 Texas 7.9 few **12/10** Tides $\begin{cases} 8.5 \\ 8.1 \end{cases}$ Ŭ in Peri. Witches around Fr. tonight $Tides \begin{cases} 8.5 \\ 8.4 \end{cases}$ 23|Sa. St.George. good ${8.7 \atop 8.8}$ lst S.af. E. Low S. Capo. Con {8.8 [24th D.S.T. begins Hol. Fast Day Hol.-Miss. [8.9] days. (N. H.) N.H., Fla., Ga. {8.9} days. M.Tu. N.H., Fla., Emerson 1882 Tides $\begin{cases} 8.9\\ 9.6 \end{cases}$ 68C 69€ Mars was conceived ${8.9}$ ${9.8}$ O Partial ecilpse Tides $\left\{\frac{1}{8.8}\right\}$ 29 Fr. 8 AC Unpleas-30 Sa. Bayard killed Ingolstad 1524 Tides $\begin{cases} 9.8 \\ 8.7 \end{cases}$

One swallow doesn't make the spring, nor does the first bluebird nor the first robin. But each is a part of spring, a symbol of it, just as are the wedges of geese flying north, the renewed cawing of the crows, town meeting and mnd and marbles, sap buckets and freshets, the sour smell of lawns, the black pattern of apple tree prunings on melting snows.

Anything can be spring. And to each of us it has its special way of coming. To you in the city it comes dancing in with the first hurdy-gurdy. To young Bill here spring is the day Ma lets him shed his red flannels. To Ma it's the day there's mud instead of snow on the kitchen linoleum. Old Dobbin knows it as the day he gets hitched to the plough. And to "Granther"—well, the other seasons have sort of passed Granther by—but not spring. Spring to Granther is the first long sweet hour when he sits on the old bench and can smoke and dream again in the sun, remembering how spring, to the little fellow he used to be, was sulphur and molasses.

It always seems to us that the coming of spring is a better time for good resolutions than the first of the year. Resolutions have a way of getting snowed under then. But now they're thawed and living. This is the threshold of the growing year. Bring on your good resolves. Scrabble and scratch or get ploughed under.

1949] MAY, FIFTH MONTH.														
ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.														
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3	15	44	9	17	24	15	18	55	21	20	13	27	21	20
4	16	01	10	17	40	16	19	08	22	20	25	28	21	30
	16	18	11	17	56	17	19	22	23	20	37	29	21	39
6	16	35	12	18	11	18	19	35	24	20	48	30	21	48
	$ \begin{array}{ c c } \hline \text{Days.} \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{ c c c c }\hline \text{Days.} & 0 \\\hline 1 & 15\text{N} \\ 2 & 15 \\ 3 & 15 \\ 4 & 16 \\ 5 & 16 \\\hline \end{array}$	Days. 0 / 15 N 08 2 15 26 3 15 44 4 16 01 5 16 18	ASTRO Days. 0	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c }\hline \textbf{ASTRONO}\\\hline & \underline{\text{Days.}} & \underline{0} & \underline{\prime} & \underline{\text{Days.}} & \underline{0}\\\hline & 1 & 15 \text{N.} 08 & 7 & 16\\\hline & 2 & 15 & 26 & 8 & 17\\\hline & 3 & 15 & 44 & 9 & 17\\\hline & 4 & 16 & 01 & 10 & 17\\\hline & 5 & 16 & 18 & 11 & 17\\\hline \end{array}$	Days. 0	Days. 0	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$

- First Quarter, 5th day, 4 h. 33 m., evening, E.
 Full Moon, 12th day, 7 h. 51 m., morning, W.
 Last Quarter, 19th day, 2 h. 22 m., evening, W.
 New Moon, 27th day, 5 h. 24 m., evening, W.

KEY LETTERS REFER TO		NS TABLE, PAG				
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3 - - 10	2,10 10	120 00 10	1 1 1 4	I I MOOI Q	OMITI OHC 2	1

MAY hath 31 days.





The grass came, crowding and abrupt, And startling as a sudden sound: The leaf came, sharp to interrupt A man's brown study of the ground, With a green urgency to spread, Among the dull things in his head.

But least of all was he prepared For the bright bird-song, the quick note, The singular and sweet that fared Above him . . . And the verse he wrote That evening brought a fashlon in From countries where the man had been.

Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.

Farmer's Calendar.

1	В	2nd S.a. 廷. St. Philip & St. James (8.5)
-2	M.	120 8Gr. Hel. (Runs [1sth Stat. in
3	Tu.	Invention of 2nd Hor. (9.8) (9.7 Mild.)
4	W.	Linnaeus Hol. Tides $\begin{cases} 9.5 \\ 8.2 \end{cases}$
5	Th.	For France, the Army, (9.4 Classes)
6	Fr.	1942 6 2 C Tides 18.8
7	Sa.	Kentucky Derby Tides \{ \begin{array}{l} 9.6 \\ 9.3 \end{array}
8	В	3rd S.a. E. Mother's Tides \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
9	$\overline{\mathrm{M}}_{\cdot}$	δΨ (
10	Tu.	Ø Gr.EJ. (in. Hol. (10.5) E L'eri. N. & S. Car. (11.2)
11	W.	
12	Th.	
13	Fr.	War decl. on abroad Tides {10.3
14	Sa.	Israel Tides (11.6 growing 1948 Tides (10.0 growing 1948) 4th S.a. E. Clow died 1948
15	В	4th S.a. C. CRides Father Flanagan died 1948
16	$\overline{\mathrm{M}}$.	born 1866 [15 th {9.5] {9.0 and}
17	Tu.	Lag & # C Pin & Tides \{\frac{10.0}{8.5}}
18	W.	$\begin{bmatrix} \text{waterioo}, \\ 1815 \end{bmatrix}$ Tides $\begin{cases} 3.4 \\ 8.2 \end{bmatrix}$ planting
19	Th.	Salem Witchcraft Hol. \{8.8 \ days.\}
20	Fr.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Stat. in \Box b \bigcirc N Cor $\frac{18.4}{2}$
21	Sa.	Am. Red Cross Tides 8.2 Sultry as
22	В	Kon. S. oth S. al. (Apo. Con 18.2)
23	M.	Stat. in [22nd Nat'l R.A. [22nd Marine Day] \bigg\{8.9 it}
24	Tu.	Rogation Tides (8.4 becomes)
25	W.	\$\times \int \text{Days} \text{Tides \bigg\{\begin{small} \\ \\ \\
26	Th.	68 C ASCENSION Tides 8.5
27	Fr.	St. Bede. δ $\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \$
28	Sa.	St. Bede. 6 & Prines 18.9 Fine 6 & Granual 16th
29	В	A & Chigh Ireland 1650 \\ 8.6 the
30	M.	Memorial Day $\frac{\text{Joan of}}{\text{Arc}}$ Tides $\begin{cases} 10.2 \\ 8.6 \end{cases}$
31	Tu.	

Not too late yet to setting out your young orchards, but remember, a tree is never better than the hole in which it is set. All the roots should have a chance to spread freely and un-crowded, the hole dug deeply enough so the first top spread of roots are covered with a couple of inches of dirt at least and the vertical roots are not shrugged up. It is a good plan to use a little gun-powder to loosen the sides of each hole, especially in clay or hardpan.

A good time now for re-crestation as the ground forestation while still moist is not likely to be wet. Statisties show that that since 1926 the total forest acreage planted in the United States was less than 6,500,000 and there are 75 million agres in which planting is needed. Though these figures are misleading, since on many times 75 million acres nature is doing a better job of reseeding than man, still on every farm there is a need for some reforesting. Get a forester's advice, however, before starting.

this business of tree On planting, we remember a bit from Walter Scott's "Heart of Midlothian": "Joek, when ye hae naithing else to do, ye may be aye sticking in a tree; it will be growing, Jock, when ye're sleeping." And you will never be too old to plant a seedling. What matter if you do not see it mature or fruit? No sturdier link to your posterity than a living tree.

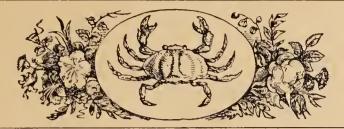
JUNE, SIXTH MONTH. 19497 ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS. Days. Days. 0 Days. Days. Days. Declination. 22 N.057 2246 13 23 13 19 23 26 25 23 24 1 8 22 52 14 25 17 20 23 26 26 23 22 2 22 13 3 20 9 22 57 15 23 19 2123 27 27 23 20 22 22 4 22 27 10 23 0216 23 22 23 27 28 23 17 5 2223 06 17 23 23 23 23 26 29 34 11 23 14 23 25 12 23 24 23 25 30 22 40 10 18 23 10

- D First Quarter, 3rd day, 10 h. 27 m., evening, W.
- O Full Moon, 10th day, 4 h. 45 m., evening, E.
- New Moon, 26th day, 5 h. 02 m., morning, E.

KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE, PAGE 12, FOR ALL POINTS OUTSIDE NEW ENGLAND, Length of Days. Full Sea, D's I D H. Sets. Morn Even h. h. h. Sets Souths. h. m. m. m. Place m. $1\frac{3}{4}$ $2\frac{1}{2}|11^{P}_{M}43|$ o $\overline{5}$ 1|W. 409|B|715 Р 15 05 18 4º07|Leo 52 $2\frac{3}{4}$ $3\frac{1}{2}$ Th. 409 B 716Р 15 07 18 4.59Leo 6 53 $3\frac{3}{4}$ 3|Fr. 408|B|7 $4\frac{1}{4}$ 12^A11 16 P 15 08 18 5 49|Vir 54 M $4\frac{3}{4}$ $5\frac{1}{4}12\ 36$ 8 4 Sa. 408 B 7 р 15 09 17 6 38|Vir 55 K $5\frac{3}{4}$ 56 5 S_408 B 18 P 15 10 17 $6\frac{1}{4}$ 12 59 26 Lib 9 J 7 $6\frac{3}{4}$ 71 57 1 21 6 M.407B 7 P 15 11 H 8 15|Lib 10 58 7 7 81/4 1 45 Tu.|4 07 B 7 19 P|15|129 06 Sco F 11 2 59 W. |4 07 B 7 20 P1513178 9 11 D 10 01 Sco 9 $9\frac{3}{4}$ 2 Th.|40710 44 160 $_{\rm B}$ P||15 14 17 c 10,59 Sag 13 161 10Fr. 4 06 21 $10^{\frac{3}{4}}$ P 15 15 16 10Midn Sag B 7 rises 14 $11\frac{\tilde{1}}{2}$ 162|11|Sa. $|4\,06|$ B 7 P 15 15 16 $11\frac{1}{2}$ S_M47 12|S.|406|22 $0^{\frac{7}{4}}$ 163 B 7 P115 16 16 9 40 P 1,400|Cap 15 164 13 M. |406|B 7 22P 15 16 16 $0\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $10 \ 21$ 1 58 Cap P 16 $1\frac{1}{4}$ 13 2.52165 14|Tu.|4 06| B 7 23|0|15 171610 52 o Agr 17166 15 W. 4 06 23 2 $2\frac{3}{4}$ Q 15 18 M A|7171511 342Agr 18 $2\frac{3}{4}$ 3 1 1 3 9 167|16|Th.|406| 24 Q 15 18 4 Psc A 7 1527 L 19 $3\frac{3}{4}$ 168 17 24 41 $11_{M}^{P}58$ Fr. |4 06| A 7 Q 15 18 15 5 09 Psc J 20 160 18 Sa. 4 06 A 7 24 Q 15 $4\frac{1}{2}$ $5\frac{1}{4}$ 18|15 5 48 Psc $5\frac{1}{2}$ 170 $19|S_{-}|406|A|7$ 25 $15\ 19\ 15$ $12_{\rm M}^{\rm A}15$ 6 27 23 6 1 Ari 171 20 M. 4 06 A 7 25 $6\frac{1}{4}$ 12 33 7 Q 15 19 $6\frac{3}{4}$ 06 Ari 2414G 52 172 |21 $\mathrm{Tu.}[4~07]$ 25 $7\frac{1}{4}$ $7\frac{3}{4}$ 12 Q|157 Tau 1447 F 173 22 W. 4 07 17 25 0|15|1914 8 Sa 1 14 S Taul26 A D -31 174 23 Th. 4 07 25 Q 15 $9\frac{1}{4}$ A 1719 14 9 1 40 9 18|Tau|27 В 175|24|Fr. |4 07 $9\frac{3}{4}|10$ 7 26 Q 15 18 14 2 13 A $10 \, 10 |\mathrm{G'm}| 28$ 176 25 Sa. 4 08 26 $10\frac{1}{2}|10\frac{1}{2}|$ $2^{\mathrm{A}}_{\mathrm{M}}55$ A 7 q||15||18||13| $|11_{\rm M}^{\rm A}06|{
m G'm}|29$ A $177|26|S_{-}|408|$ $11\frac{1}{4}$ 26 Q 15 18 13 $11\frac{1}{4}$ A 7 12°04|Cnc sets 0 178 27 M. 4 08 26 18 13 A 7 $\mathbf{Q}|15$ $9^{\rm p}_{\rm M}09$ 0 Q 1 03|Cnc 1 179 28 Tu. 4 09 A 7 26 Q 15 17 $0^{\frac{3}{4}}$ 2 13 0 9 4S P 01|Leo 180 29 W. 4 09 B 7 26 $0^{\frac{3}{4}}$ 3 P|15|17|12 $1\frac{1}{2}$ 10 19 N 2 55 Leo 181 30 Th. 4 10 B 7 26 P 15 16 12 15 $2\frac{1}{4}10^{\rm P}_{\rm M}45$ L 3º47 Vir 4

JUNE hath 30 days.

[1949



Lovely and fragrant, the young day Wanders . . . wanders . . . unaware Of self, and unaware of eyes Upon her, and how each small thing Shines freshly, shines in a new way: It is because of her the air Brightens, now, and the blue wing Is bluer for the young, unwise Loving look of the young day.

D.W.

Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.

Farmer's Calendar.

Tides $\begin{cases} 10.1 \\ 8.7 \end{cases}$ W. Nicomede. Tid e $\frac{10.0}{8.8}$ კხ**დ** კბ⊙ inf. Confederate Mem. Day Tides $\begin{cases} 9.8 \\ 9.1 \end{cases}$ Shayuun Mem.

Jeremy Belknap Tides {9.7 Name of the point Shavuoth Sa. M. Tu Old Folks Day
W. Cunningham, Mass.
Hall Tides \ 9.9
11.4 Ember $_{11.2}^{9.9}$ Day Th. warmer. Invasion Tides $\begin{cases} 9.8\\11.4 \end{cases}$ Ember 10 Fr. St. Barnabas. Crides Ember Tides {9.7 Day Tides {11.3 Spell Day Tides {11.3 Spell Day Tides {11.3 Spell Don't have ears {9.5 of Spell11 Sa. pierced 3 in 8 64 C 9.2 real now Tides { 10.5 9.0 Hol. Mo.-Pa 14 Tu. Flag Day nice St. Bernard Stat. in Hol. Idaho
Corpus Christi Sacred 9.4
Bunker Hill Hol. Tides ${10.0 \atop 8.7}$ 16 Th. weather. Hill Hol. Hass. Hate $^{8.4}$ White frost Tides $^{8.5}$ Cooler $^{8.2}$ Bunker Hill 17 Fr. Day 1851 Father's CAPO. in Hol. 18. 18 Sa. Ceq. '' 185: 2ndS.a.**]**9. ${8.2 \atop 8.5}$ $19|\mathbf{B}$ Lizzie Borden o in Hol. [8.5] Apo. [8.5] Acquitted 1893 Peri. W.Va. [8.7] and coultted 1893 Peri. W.Va. [8.7] and bern 50 Chas. A. Lindbergh, Jr. [8.0] Signs born 1930 [9.2] of $20|\mathrm{M}$ 21Tu. b. 1876

Tides \{ \begin{array}{l} 8.1 & a storm. \\ \text{9.5} & \text{in R.A.} \\ \delta \text{Fig. R.A.} \\ \delta \text{C} \text{GBaptist., B.} \\ \delta \text{St. John., \\ 8.2 \\ \delta \text{Fig. R.A.} \\ \delta \text{C} \text{C} \text{Baptist., B.} \\ \delta \text{St. John., \\ 8.2 \\ \delta \text{C} \text{Raptist., B.} \\ \delta \text{St. John., \\ 8.2 \\ \delta \text{C} \text{Raptist., B.} \\ \delta \text{St. John., \\ 8.2 \\ \delta \text{C} \text{Raptist., B.} \\ \delta \text{St. John., \\ 8.2 \\ \delta \text{Raptist., B.} \\ \delta \text{St. John., \\ 8.2 \\ \delta \text{Raptist., B.} \\ \delta \text{St. John., \\ 8.2 \\ \delta \text{Raptist., B.} \\ \delta \text{Raptist., B. W. Fr. 25|Sa. {8.6 10.3 C runs 2nd a. T. Rain δΩ Jos. & Hyrum Smith {—again, M.murd. 1844 Douglas Chandler conv. of treason 1947

Tides $\begin{cases} 10.6 \\ 9.2 \end{cases}$ ÿ Gr. El. {10.5 9.0 Tu. U.S. Public Debt 1945 W. warm{10.5 9.4 271 billion 30 days. კ ħ.Œ

There is nothing better on a fine June dawning when all the world ought to be up and doing anyway, than to hear the crowing of a rooster. Or the crowing of many roosters. But we know this feeling is not universal even among countryfolk. We remember how, a few years ago, our neighbor Brown took an aversion as sudden as it was violent to the clarion of our old Plymouth Rock.

Now it did seem peculiar

Now it did seem peculiar that Brown should get touchy over that bird, for in other respects he was a good-natured, even congenial, man. Indeed it was these qualities and a fondness for mulled cider that led him, one winter evening when we were cozy about the hearth, to a confession that cleared up the

It seems that a few years back he had fared badly in a horse trade, much to the delight and amusement of his friends, for Brown openly prided himself on his knowledge of horseflesh. "Old Brown sure took a trimming" was the consensus of opinion, and that remark buzzed through the poor fellow's head all the long summer night. Just before dawn he dozed off at last only to find himself sitting suddenly bolt upright listening to the crow of the old rooster.
"That derned bird," he said,

"That derned bird," he said, "wasn't giving out any regular 'cock a doodle,' but as plain as day—'Old Brown he took a trimming,' and, by God, that's what he's hollered at me every morning since."

Coldest June on record, 1897

194	49]			JŪ	LY,	, S:	EVEN:	гн	Mo	NTH.				1	
	ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.														
n.	g Days. 0 / Days.<														
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96	1 23N.06 7 22 35 13 21 49 19 20 50 25 19 38 2 23 02 8 22 38 14 21 40 20 20 38 26 19 25 3 22 57 9 22 21 15 21 31 21 20 27 27 19 11 4 22 52 10 22 13 16 21 20 22 20 15 28 18 57														
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9	6	22	41	12	21	57	18	21	00	24	19	50	30	18	29

- First Quarter, 3rd day, 3 h. 08 m., morning, W.
 Full Moon, 10th day, 2 h. 41 m., morning, W.
 Last Quarter, 18th day, 1 h. 01 m., morning, E.
 New Moon, 25th day, 2 h. 33 m., evening, W.

New Moon, 25th day, 2 h. 33 m., evening, W.													
KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE, PAGE 12, FOR ALL POINTS OUTSIDE NEW ENGLAND.													
Day of Year Vear Month Month Day of Labor of Month Day of the Charles Week. We	Days. Days.	Full Sea, Boston. Iorn Even Sets.	Souths. B. S. Souths.										
182 1 Fr. 4 10 B 7 20	i.[[]ti. 111.] tii.]	$\frac{\text{h.}}{2\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\text{h.}}{3} \frac{\text{h.}}{ 11\text{M}} \frac{\text{m.}}{08}$	iju. m. Piace 12										
183 2 Sa. 4 11 B 7 25		$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$											
184 3 S. 4 11 B 7 25		$\frac{3\frac{1}{2}}{4\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{11}{5} = \frac{30}{11_{\rm M}^{\rm P}} = 52$											
185 4 M. 4 12 B 7 25		$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$											
186 5 Tu. 4 12 B 7 25													
187 6 W. 4 13 B 7 24		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	E 7 53 Sco 10 C 8 49 Sag 11										
188 7 Th. 4 14 B 7 24		$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	C 8 49 Sag 11 B 9 47 Sag 12										
189 8 Fr. 4 14 B 7 24		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	B 9 47 Sag 12 B 10 47 Cap 13										
190 9 Sa. 4 15 B 7 23		$10\frac{1}{4} 10\frac{1}{2} 3_{\rm M}^{\rm A}03$	B 10 47 Cap 13										
191 10 S. 4 16 B 7 23			B 11 P46 Cap 14										
192 11 M. 4 17 B 7 22			D 12441 Con 15										
193 12 Tu. 4 17 B 7 22													
194 13 W. 4 18 B 7 21		4											
195 14 Th. 4 19 B 7 21		$0\frac{3}{4}$ $1\frac{1}{2}$ 9 41											
196 15 Fr. 4 20 B 7 20		$\begin{array}{c cccc} 1\frac{1}{2} & 2\frac{1}{4} & 10 & 01 \\ 2\frac{1}{4} & 2\frac{3}{4} & 10 & 19 \end{array}$	к 3 03 Psc 18										
197 16 Sa. 4 21 B 7 19		$\frac{2_{\overline{4}}}{3}$ $\frac{2_{\overline{4}}}{3_{\overline{2}}}$ $\frac{10}{37}$											
198 17 S. 4 21 B 7 19													
199 18 M. 4 22 B 7 18		$3\frac{3}{4}$ $4\frac{1}{4}$ 10 55	F 5 02 Ari 21										
200 19 Tu. 4 23 c 7 17		$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$											
201 20 W. 4 24 c 7 16			c 6 24 Tau 23										
202 21 Th. 4 25 c 7 16		$0\frac{1}{2}$ 7 — 73 19410	7 09 Tau 24										
203 22 Fr. 4 26 c 7 15		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	A 7 59 G'm 25										
204 23 Sa. 4 27 c 7 14		$8\frac{1}{2}$ $8\frac{1}{2}$ 12 52											
205 24 S 4 28 0 7 13		$9\frac{1}{4}$ $9\frac{1}{2}$ 1 35											
206 25 M. 4 29 c 7 12			A 10 50 Cnc 28										
200 25 M. 4 25 C 7 12 207 26 Tu. 4 30 C 7 11		$0\frac{3}{4} 11 $ sets $1\frac{1}{2} 11\frac{3}{4} $ $S_{\rm m}^{\rm p}15 $	-11 ⁴ 49 Leo 29										
208 27 W. 4 31 c 7 10	01441 91	A T 194	o 12 ^p 46 Leo 1										
209 28 Th. 4 32 c 7 09		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$											
210 29 Fr. 433 c 7 08		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$											
211 30 Sa. 4 34 c 7 07		$\begin{vmatrix} 1\frac{1}{4} \\ 21 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1\frac{3}{4} \\ 23 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 9 & 30 \\ 0 & 52 \end{vmatrix}$	1 3 21 Lib 4										
211 30 5a. 4 34 C 7 07 212 31 S 4 35 D 7 06		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$											
212 01 O- 1100 D 7 00	N 14 31 9	$3 \mid 3\frac{1}{2} \mid 10^{\text{P}}_{\text{M}} 16 \mid$	F 4 _M 58 Sco 6										

JULY hath 31 days.

[1949]



See his house Under the hill, Disguised as maple And plne and stone — With nought to show The blood built in, And heart, and muscle, And brain, and bone

D.J	D.V	High Water, Weather, etc.
1	Fr.	Rommel Tides $\begin{cases} 10.4 \\ \text{stopped } 1942 \end{cases}$
	Sa.	V. of Mary, $\bigoplus_{\mathrm{Apli.}}$ $\mathfrak{C}_{\mathrm{Peri.}}^{\mathrm{in}}$ $\mathfrak{C}_{\mathrm{Eq.}}^{\mathrm{on}}$ $\{^{10.1}_{9.8}\}$
3	В	$[\mathfrak{F},\mathfrak{F},\mathfrak{F},\mathfrak{F},\mathfrak{F},\mathfrak{F}]$
4	M.	Ind. Day $\Box \Psi \bigcirc$ Tides $\{^{9.5}_{10.1} \ able.\}$
	Tu.	P. T. Barnum Tides \ 9.3
	W.	born 1810 Hartford Circus Fire 1944 Tides $\{9.2 Showers \}$ St. Frances Cabrini Tides $\{9.3 Los \}$
	Th.	St. Frances Caprini rides (10.8 to
8		cracked 1835 Tides \(\frac{9.2}{10.9}\)
9	Sa.	Liberty Bell racked 1835 Tides \(\begin{array}{l} 9.2 \\ 10.9 \end{array} be \) \(\Circ \text{Rides D.S. Medal } \\ 9.2 \\ 10.9 \end{array} \) \(\text{Edw. auth. 1918 } \\ \\ 10.9 \\ \text{Valley 1913 } \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \
	В	5th S.a. 13. 64 (Valley 1913 \10.8)
	M.	Battle of Golden Spurs 1302 &
	Tu.	Josiah Wedgewood Q Gr. Hel 10.8 9.2 Great Fire Hol 10.8
	W.	Josiah Wedgewood Dorn 1730 Great Flre Hol. Nant. 1846 Tenn. Fast of Bastile Day Flower Holes Day Great Flower Holes Day Great Great Flower Holes Day Great Flower Holes Day Great Great Flower Ho
	Th.	
	Fr.	St. Swithun Rained 40 Days Tides \{ \begin{array}{l} 9.5 \\ 971 \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
1 .	Sa.	1879, 1944 (Apo (Eq. [8.8 Spetts.]
17		$5thS.a.C.$ Tides $^{8.6}_{8.7}$ Rome burned A.D. 64 Tides $^{8.2}_{8.7}$ Clear
	M. Tu.	Rome burned Tides \{8.2 Clear\\ A.D. 64 \\ Dog Days begin \\ 19-25 (Sirius not calc.) \\ Peri \\ Tides \{8.7\\ Tides \{8.7\\\Tides \{8.7\\\ Tides \{8.7\\\\ Tides \{8.7\\\ Tides \{8.7\\\ Tides \{8.7\\\ Tides \{8.7\
1-0	W.	Dog Days begin 19-25 (Sirius not calc.) Perl Tides {7.9 St. Margaret. 8 2/O Tides {8.9 for
	Th.	Daniel Tides $\binom{7.7}{9.1}$
	Fr.	Mary Magdalene. Tides {7.8 9.4
	Sa.	63 C 6 © C Runs (9.4 awhile.
	В	7th S. af. 13. Hol. Utah \(\begin{array}{c} \text{8.4} \\ \text{10.3} \end{array}
	M.	St. James & St. Chris. 65 C Tides (8.8)
	Tu.	δ♥⊙Sup. Tides {9,3 10,9 Muggy
	W.	1338 39€ 37€ 39.7 until
28	Th.	U.N. Charter app'd. Tides [11.0]
29	Fr.	1st Almanac & Gr. Hel. on Fig. 11.0 it

Walker exp. υs. Quebec 1711 δΨC {10.7 rains.

8 P 7

7thS.a.Tr.

Tides $\begin{cases} 10.8 \\ 10.3 \end{cases}$

30|Sa.

Aspects, Holidays, Heights of

Farmer's Calendar.

Now as your streams and marshy spots are probably approaching their driest condition is the best time to put in dams or make "fire holes." It is not only easier to work unhampered by too much flowage, as in the case of streams, but you can judge now at this dry time where "holes" may be put that are certain to carry water throughout the summer. Nothing can stop a young, fast-spreading brush fire faster than the combination of good "fire holes," a portable pumper, and two or three thousand feet of hose. Ask any country fire chief.

Your corn fields need nitrogen in July for this is the

Your corn fields need nitrogen in July, for this is the period when growth is most rapid, and the time when the crop needs nitrogen corresponds with its rate of growth. This month your crop consumes 60% of the nitrogen

consumes 60% of the nitrogen it requires.

Now you should be replanting in your vegetable garden, as many of the early crops have gone past. Beans (green or yellow bush), carrots, beets, and white and yellow turnips. From sowings made in late May or early June, late cabbage, cauliflower and Brussels sprouts can be transplanted to a permanent location.

Not the best month for fishing. More colds than trout will be caught, thanks to red hot sidewalks vs. super air conditioning, and the special brand of midsummer madness that maketh the sweaty toiler to lie down in the cool shade on the damp ground in a lovely breeze.

1949] AUGUST, EIGHTH MONTH.															
ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.															
Days. 0 / Days. 0 / Days. 0 / Days. 0 / Days.														0	1
tion	1	17 N	.59	7	16	23	13	14	37	19	12	45	25	10	43
clinati	2	17	44	8	16	06	14	14	19	20	12	24	26	10	22
ecl	3	17	28	9	15	49	15	14	01	21	12	04	27	10	01
De	4	17	12	10	15	31	16	13	42	22	11	44	28	9	40
o,s	5	16	56	11	15		17	13	23	23	11	24	29	9	17
	6	16	40	12	14	56	18	13	03	24	11	03	30	8	57
	- T1'		0	-	-		1 -	1	Per 2000			•	17		

- First Quarter, 1st day, 7 h. 57 m., morning, E.
 Full Moon, 8th day, 2 h. 33 m., evening, E.

- Last Quarter, 16th day, 5 h. 59 m., evening, E.

 New Moon, 23rd day, 10 h. 59 m., evening, W.

 First Quarter, 30th day, 2 h. 16 m., evening, E.

 LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE, PAGE 12, FOR ALL POINTS OUTSIDE NEW ENG

KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE, PAGE 12, FOR ALL POINTS OUTSIDE NEW ENGLAND.												
Total T	Age											
	8											
$\begin{bmatrix} 215 & 3 & W. & 438 & D & 702 & N & 1425 & 10 & 6 & 6\frac{7}{2} & 11_{M}^{P}59 & B & 740 & Sag \end{bmatrix}$	9											
$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 16 \end{bmatrix}$ 4 Th. $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 39 \end{bmatrix}$ D 7 01 N $\begin{bmatrix} 14 & 22 \end{bmatrix}$ 10 $\begin{bmatrix} 7\frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix}$ 7 $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{7}{2} \end{bmatrix}$ - $\begin{bmatrix} 8 & 39 \end{bmatrix}$ Sag	10											
$\begin{bmatrix} 217 & 5 & \text{Fr.} & 440 & \text{D} & 700 & \text{N} & 1420 & 10 & 8\frac{1}{4} & 8\frac{1}{2} & 12\text{M} & 50 & \text{B} & 9 & 37 & \text{Cap} \end{bmatrix}$												
$oxed{2}$ 18 6 Sa. $oxed{4}$ 41 D 6 59 N 14 18 10 $oxed{9}_{2}^{1}$ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 50 B 10 33 Cap												
$oxed{219}$ 7 S. $oxed{442}$ D 6 57 N 14 15 10 10 $oxed{10\frac{1}{4}}$ 2 $^{\mathrm{A}}_{\mathrm{M}}$ 57 B $oxed{11^{\mathrm{p}}}$ 26 Aqr	13											
220 8 M. 4 43 D 6 56 N 14 13 10 11 11 rises - - -	\vdash											
221 9 Tu. 4 44 D 6 55 N 14 11 10 $11\frac{1}{2}$ $11\frac{3}{4}$ $7_{\rm M}^{\rm p}$ 44 M $12_{\rm M}^{\rm A}$ 14 Aqr	14											
$\ 222\ 10\ \mathbf{W}\ $ $\ 4 45\ $ $\mathbf{E}\ 6 53\ \mathbf{M}\ 14 08\ 11\ $ $\ 0\ _{4}$ $\ 8 05\ \mathbf{K}\ 12 58$ Psc	15											
223 11 Th. 446 E 652 M 1406 11 $0\frac{1}{2}$ 1 8 24 J 1 40 Psc	16											
22412 Fr. 447 E 650 M 140311 1 1 1 20 Psc	17											
$[22513]$ Sa. $[448]$ E $[649]$ M $[1401]$ 11 $[1\frac{3}{4}]$ $[2\frac{1}{4}]$ 8 59 G $[259]$ Ari	19											
22614 S 449 ± 648 M 135811 $2\frac{1}{2}$ 3^{*} 918 ± 338 Ari	20											
227 15 M. $[450 \text{ E}] 646 \text{ M} = [35611] 3\frac{1}{4} 3\frac{1}{2} 940 \text{ D} = [419 \text{ Tau}]$												
228 16 Tu. 452 ± 645 m 135312 $4 + 4\frac{1}{2}1007$ B 502 Tau												
22917 W . $453 \pm 643 \text{ m} = 135112 + 5 \pm \frac{1}{4} = 1040 \text{ A} = 549 \text{ Tau}$												
23018 Th. 454 E 542 M 1348 12 $5\frac{3}{4}$ $6\frac{1}{4}$ 11^{p} 22 A 640 G'm												
$\begin{bmatrix} 231 & 19 & \text{Fr.} \end{bmatrix} + 55 & \text{E} & 640 & \text{M} & 134512 & 6\frac{3}{4} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 35 & \text{G} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 35 & \text{G} \end{bmatrix}$												
23220 Sa. 456 F 639 L 134312 $7\frac{3}{4}$ 8 $12^{\text{A}}17$ A 8 33 Cnc	26											
23321 S- 457 F 637 L 134013 $8\frac{3}{4}$ 9 122 A 933 Cnc	27											
234 22 M. 4 58 F 6 36 L 13 38 13 $9\frac{1}{2}$ $9\frac{3}{4}$ 2 37 A 10 31 Leo	28											
23523 Tu. 459 F 634 L $13351310\frac{1}{4}10\frac{3}{4}$ $3\frac{57}{4}$ C $11\frac{27}{4}$ Leo	29											
$\begin{bmatrix} 236 & 24 & W. & 500 \\ 236 & 27 & W. & 500 \end{bmatrix}$ F 6 32 L 13 32 13 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ sets $\begin{bmatrix} -12 & 21 \\ 12 & 21 \end{bmatrix}$ Vir	1											
$[237\ 25]$ Th. $[5\ 01]$ F $[6\ 31]$ L $[13\ 30\ 14]$ — $[0]$ $[7^{\text{P3}}_{\text{M}}32]$ J $[1\ 12]$ Vir												
23826 Fr. 502 F 629 L 1327 14 $0\frac{1}{4}$ $0\frac{3}{4}$ 755 H 202 Lib	3											
$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$												
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5											
$oxed{24129} oxed{M.} oxed{505} oxed{F624} oxed{K} oxed{131915} oxed{3\frac{3}{4}} oxed{2\frac{1}{2}} oxed{919} oxed{919} oxed{B} oxed{439Sco}$	6											
	7											
$ 24331 $ W. $ 507 $ G $ 621 $ K $ 1314 $ 15 $ 4\frac{3}{4} $ 5 $ 10^{\text{p}}_{\text{M}}46 $ B $ 6^{\text{p}}_{\text{M}}34 $ Sag	8											

$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{U}\mathbf{G}\mathbf{U}\mathbf{S}\mathbf{T}$ hath 31 days.

Г1949



Meadow and pool and tiree, (And heaven in the pool!)
These were the lovely three; And I, the driven fool Who could not stay to see The stilled, and green, and cool... Wherever heaven may be, Meadow and pool and tree May come and comfort me.

Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.

M.

Lammas Day. Bank Holiday Hol. \{9.7 \\ Gt. Britain Col. \{10.2} Boston Mail Boxes first put up 1858 ${9.2}\atop{10.1}$ Thunder-8.8 Cholera epidemic 1849 Tides $\begin{cases} 8.8 \\ 10.1 \end{cases}$ storms Coast Guard Fast of

Tides $\begin{cases} 8.6 \\ 10.1 \end{cases}$ 4 $\mathrm{Th}.$ Day Av. Crides Hiroshima bomb 1945 Tides $\begin{cases} 8.6 \\ 10.2 \end{cases}$ clear 5 640 \$ 8.7 10.8 6 Sa. Transfiguration the

Tides $\begin{cases} 8.9 \\ 10.4 \end{cases}$ 9th≲.a.¥. skies. Tides $\begin{cases} 9.1 \\ 10.8 \end{cases}$ Thermopylae Μ. 480 B.C. Many deaths from heat 1896 9 Tu. HotTides | 10.2

Tides {--St, Laurence, Asteroids afield {10.0 9.8 Hay fever even9.8 begins \$ 9.8 9.8 Kennedy, Jr. Ceq.

Jos. P. Kenn. k. 1944 for in Tides $\begin{cases} 9.4\\ 9.3 \end{cases}$ CApo. this ሪ草 ኒ Tides $\begin{cases} 9.0 \\ 9.1 \end{cases}$ 9thS.at.T. season.

India Indep. Tides $\begin{cases} 8.6 \\ 9.0 \end{cases}$ 15Μ. Fine,Tides $\begin{cases} 8.1 \\ 8.8 \end{cases}$ 16Tu.

Battle of Bennington, Vt. Elliott C. Cutler d. 1947 Lowest bar. ever 1927-26.185 Tides $\begin{cases} 7.8 \\ 8.8 \end{cases}$ W. coolTides $\begin{cases} 7.6 \\ 8.8 \end{cases}$ $\operatorname{Dog}_{\mathrm{end}}^{\mathrm{Days}}$, Tides $\begin{cases} 7.6 \\ 9.0 \end{cases}$

88€ Cruns Big storm Female child 1635 most Tides $\begin{cases} 7.8 \\ 9.4 \end{cases}$ 20

 ${8.2 \atop 9.9}$ 21 11th S.a. 1. \$in ?? 8 B C Terr. Storm 1883—26th likely if conceived $\{^{8.8}_{10.5} \ days.$ M. now through 29th \ \langle 10.9 Frost Tu.

Pompeil buried by Vesuvius, A.D. 79 δ h C {10.0 in 24W. Tides { 10.5 6 \$ € € Peri.

δ♀Œ δΨŒŒeq. Tides {11.3 places, ${
m Fr.}$ Tides $\begin{cases} 11.2 \\ 11.0 \end{cases}$ Confucius 551 B.C. Sa. rain

Tides $\begin{cases} 10.8 \\ 10.9 \end{cases}$ llth S. a. T. 28M. John Baptist Hol. Tides 10.2 in beheaded Cal. St. Figerius, Mabel M. Swan Hol. 10.8 10.8 10.8 10.8 in29

Tides $\begin{cases} 8.9 \\ 9.9 \end{cases}$ others.

Farmer's Calendar.

Yearly more farmers, gardeners, orchard growers come to realize the value of mulching, whether the material ing, material be hay, used straw, leaves,

used be hay, straw, leaves, shavings, sawdust, pine needles, seaweed or even such odd stuffs as spoiled silage.

Mulching proves its value in several ways. Almost no erosion at all takes place where it is completely practiced. It promotes biological activity in the soil as a result of increased aeration, improves soil structure and improves soil structure and tilth, prevents compacting of the soil by allowing more rapid penetration of water, keeps the soil from getting too hot in summer and too cold in winter, and appreciably increases available potash, nitrates, and phosphorus. It also decreases the evaporation of soll moisture and allowed to the statement of the statement o lows water that would other-wise run-off to enter the soil. Experiments at Durham,

New Hampshire, conclusively showed that over a three year period the yield from three large northern spy trees with 500 pounds treated first year the and mulch none thereafter and no fertllizer, was twice as great as that of three other trees from the same orchard block (and identical to the first group blaces, were not mulched at all but did for each of the three did for each of the years receive heavy doses of nitrate fertilizers. The size nitrate fertilizers. and quality of the fruit from the mulched trees were markedly superior to the unmulched.

SEPTEMBER, NINTH MONTH. 1949] ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS. Days. Days. Days. Days. Days. O's Declination. 8_{N.14} $\frac{1}{3}$ 5 5 $\frac{5}{2}$ 2 35 0 N.16 $\frac{1}{2}$ 52 0s.08

- O Full Moon, 7th day, 4 h. 59 m., morning, W.
- € Last Quarter, 15th day, 9 h. 29 m., morning, W.
- New Moon, 22nd day, 7 h. 21 m., morning, E.
- D First Quarter, 28th day, 11 h. 18 m., evening, W.

ı	/									0)			,			0) ''	
ı				REFER T	O CO	1 244	IONS				-		POINTS	OUT	SIDE NE		ND.
	Day of Year	Day o	Day of the Week	Rises h. m	Key	Sets. h. m.	Key		gth f ys. m.	B Sun Fast	i Bos	Sea, ton. Ever h.	Sets.	Key	South h. n	D'S	Moon's Age
ı	244	. 1	Th.	5 08	G	6 19	K	13	11	16	$ 5\frac{3}{4} $	$6\frac{1}{4}$	11 _M ^P 44	В	7º3	2 Cap	9
۱	245	2	Fr.	5 09	G	6 18	K	13	08	16	7	$7\frac{1}{4}$				8 Cap	
I	246		Sa.	5 10		6 16						$8\frac{1}{4}$	12×49	В		1 Agr	11
I	247	4	S.	512	G	6 14	K	13	03	17		$9^{\frac{1}{4}}$	1 57	В) Agr	12
l	248	5	М.	5 13	G	612	K	13	00	17	$9\frac{3}{4}$	10	3 05	D		3 Agr	13
ı	249	6	Tu.	5 14	G	6 11	K	12	57	17	$10^{\frac{1}{2}}$		4 _M 11		11 _M 33		14
ı	250		W.	515	G	609	K	12	54	18	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$	rises	1-		_	
ı	2 5 I	8		516		6 07	K	12	51	18	$11\frac{3}{4}$		6 _M 47	I	$12^{\text{A}}_{\text{M}}18$	SPsc	15
ı	252	9	Fr.	5 17		605	J	12	49	18	0	$0^{\frac{1}{4}}$	7 04	G		7 Ari	16
ı	² 53	10	Sa.			6 04	J	12	46	19	$0^{\frac{1}{2}}$	1	7 23	F	1 30	3 Ari	17
ı	² 54	11	S.	5 19		6.02			43		$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	7 43	D	2 10	Tau	18
ı	00	12	Μ.	520		600			40		2	$2\frac{1}{4}$	8 08	В		Tau	19
ı	_			521	H				37		$2\frac{3}{4}$	3	8 37	A	3 43	Tau	20
ı	0,	1 1		522		1			35		$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$	9 15	A	4 32	2G'm	21
				5 23	H				32		41/4	$4\frac{1}{2}$	10 03	A	5 24	4G'm	22
	259			524	Ħ				29		$5\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	11 _m 02	A	6 20	Cnc	23
	260			525		551		12		21	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$		-	7 17	Cnc	24
	261			5 26		550		12		22	$7\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	12 _m 11	A	8 18	Leo	25
	262			5 27		548			20		$8\frac{1}{4}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	128	В	9 11	Leo	26
	263			5 28		546	- 11		18		9	$9\frac{1}{2}$	2 47	D	$10 \ 05$	Vir	27
	264			5 30		544	- 11				10	$10^{\frac{1}{4}}$	4 _M 07	F		Vir	28
	265			531	I		1			23	$10\frac{3}{4}$	11	sets	-	11 _M 49		0
ш	266	1	4	532	I		I		09	- 1	$11\frac{1}{2}$	_	$6_{M}^{P}20$	G	747		1
		24		5 33	I		I			24	0	$0\frac{1}{4}$	$6\ 46$	E		Sco	2
	268			5 34	1		I			24	$0\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	7 17	C		Sco	3
		$\frac{26}{27}$		5 35	1		- 6	120	_	24	$0\frac{3}{4}$ $1\frac{1}{2}$ $2\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	7 54	В		Sag	4
ш				5 36	1		- 1		58		$\frac{2\frac{1}{2}}{2}$	$\frac{2\frac{3}{4}}{2}$	8 40	В		Sag	5
H		28		5 37	1			11.		25	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$	9 36	В		Cap	6
				5 38	1		- 19		$\frac{52}{10}$		$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{3}{4}$	10 40	В		Cap	7
-	273	3U	PT.	5 39	J	5 28	H	11	49	26	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$ 5\frac{3}{4} $	11 _m 48	В	7 _M 18	Cap	8
_																	

SEPTEMBER hath 30 days.





Observe the amorous eye, Whose loves are mulciform; No shape of earth or sky But wakes the thin, sweet storm Of love in the wanton eye.

×

Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.

The apple-flower in May, The bare branch, black and wet, Are love in the eye's way Of loving — to forget . . . What were the boughs of May

- Or anything gone by -To the amorous, wanton eye?

Crides Tides $\begin{cases} 8.4 \\ 9.6 \end{cases}$ Th JYY Quite 620 64 C $2|\mathrm{Fr}$. Manchester, N.H. hist. beg. 1751 3|Sa. 12th S. a. T. Tides $\begin{cases} 8.5 \\ 9.7 \end{cases}$ Tides $\begin{cases} 8.8 \\ 9.8 \end{cases}$ Labor Day. M. Worst bay 9 in 83 Gr. El. John L. Sullivan (9.3 E. k.o'd 1892 Nat. of Mary. Con Tides (9.5) W. H. Caldwell Hol. (9.7) ${9.7}$ d. 1947 Cal. in "Don't give up Apo. the ship" 1813 \\ 9.5 \\ 9.6 10 Sa. C Apo. 14th S.a. 19. ο ΣΨ Election Day Hol. Maine Md. $\{^{8.9}_{9.4} \ mild \}$ Tides $\begin{cases} 8.5 \\ 9.2 \end{cases}$ Pershing h. 1860 enough.13|Tu. Tides $\begin{cases} 8.1 \\ 9.0 \end{cases}$ Holy Cross. The Holy Giuss.

Tides \{\frac{9.0}{9.0}\} pretty long ago yesterday. These and lost" 1833

These and lost" 1833

St. Euphomia. \(\lambda \la 14 IV. ZŽΨ

29 Th. Michaelmas. 30|Fr. | 1240

Farmer's Calendar.

VJ Day Tides \{8.2 \ 1945 \}
Tides \{8.8 \ 9.6 \}

Tides \{9.6 \ gen-\} It used to be that a man's erally him know his strength and be proud of to lift that twenty-five foot monstrosity strength and Tides [9.] homemade—that hung along the barn wall. He loved every clumsy rung of it—loved it the more that it was rain awkward and heavy, for despite this he was its master and he could set it with ease ome spite this he was its master and he could set it with ease but where he would. Lesser men 9.6 the world. Hesser men Tides (9.2 might stagger and strain and 9.5 grunt to raise it—and fail. Not he. This was a man's ladder. His.

But that was yesterday, a pretty long ago yesterday, and though there is still

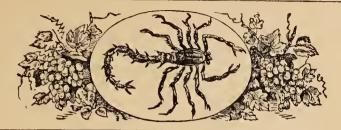
1949] OCTOBER, TENTH MONTH.														
ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.														
Days.	0	1	Days.	0	1	Days.	0	1	Days.	0	1	Days.	0	1
1	3s.	15	7	5	34	13	7	50	19	10	02	25	12	10
2	3	38	8	5	57	14	8	12	20	10	24	26	12	30
3	4	01	9	6	20	15	8	35	21	10	45	27	12	51
4	4			6		_	8	57		11	07		13	11
5	4	48	11	7			9	19		11	28	29	13	31
6	5	11	12	7	28	18	9	41	24	11	49	30	13	50
	Days. 1 2 3 4	Days. 0 1 3s. 2 3 3 4 4 4 5 4	Days. 0 / 3s. 15 2 3 38 3 4 01 4 25 5 4 48	Days. 0 / Days. 7 7 2 3 38 8 8 3 4 01 9 4 4 25 10 5 4 48 11	ASTRONO Days. 0 / 38. 15 7 / 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 11 7	ASTRONOMIC Days. 0 / 3s. 15 7 5 34 2 3 38 8 5 57 5 7 3 4 01 9 6 20 6 20 4 4 25 10 6 42 6 42 5 4 48 11 7 05	Days. 0	ASTRONOMICAL CAL Days. 0 / Days. 0 / Days. 0 / Days. 0 / Days. 0 / Days. 0 / Days. 0 / Days. 0 0 2 0 13 7 7 5 34 13 7 2 3 38 8 5 57 14 8 8 3 4 01 9 6 20 15 8 4 4 25 10 6 42 16 8 5 4 48 11 7 05 17 9	Days. 0	Days. 0	Days. 0	Days. O	ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS. Days. 0 / Days	Days. 0

- O Full Moon, 6th day, 9 h. 52 m., evening, E.
- New Moon, 21st day, 4 h. 23 m., evening, W.
- P First Quarter, 28th day, 12 h. 04 m., evening, E.

			EFER TO		RRECTI	ONS	TAI	BLE, I	AGE	12, FC	R ALL	POIN	ITS C	OUTS	SIDE		ENGLAN	
7 of	nth nth	ek of	Rises.	J.S.	1 ③	l Se	$\ $ Le	ngth of	un ast.	Full Bos	Sea,	1)	A])	D'S Place	0 B
Day	Day	V th	Rises.	X	Sets. h. m.	Key	\mathbf{D}	ays.	m.	Morn h.	ton. Even h.	Set h.	ts. m.	Key	Sou	ths. m.	Place	Ag
274			5 40		5 27		4 111-14					l —		1	II Q		Aqr	
275	2		1		5 25						8	19	156				Agr	
276			543		523					$\frac{4}{2}$	03	2	456 03		0			
		1	544														Psc	12
277					5 22								07				Psc	13
278			5 45		5 20	н	11	30	21	10	$10^{\frac{1}{4}}$		409		14		Ari	14
279	6	1		J	5 18	H	11	32	28				es		11	35	Ari	15
280		Fr.	5 47		5 16						$11\frac{1}{2}$		29		-	_	_	
281			5 48	J	5 15	H	11	27	28	$11\frac{3}{4}$		5	48	E	12	15		16
282			5 49		5 13					$0^{\frac{1}{4}}$	$0^{\frac{1}{4}}$		11				Tau	
283			550							$0^{\frac{3}{4}}$	1		39	A	1		Tau	
284			5 52					18		$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$		13	A			G'm	
285			5 53					15		$2\frac{\tilde{1}}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	7	57	A	3	18	G'm	20
			554				11	13	30	3	3	8	50	A	4	12	G'm	21
			5 5 5				11	10	30	$3\frac{3}{4}$	4	9	54	A	5	07	Cnc	22
288	15	Sa.	5 56	K	503	G	11	07	30	$4\frac{3}{4}$	5	$11_{\mathrm{M}}^{\mathrm{F}}$	05	A	6	03	Cnc	23
289	16	S.	5 57	K	502	G	11	04	30	$5\frac{3}{4}$	6		_	-	6		Leo	24
290	17	M.	5 59	K	500	G	11	02	30	$6\frac{3}{4}$	7	12 ^A	21	C	7		Leo	25
291	18	Tu.	6 00	K	459	G	10	59	31	$7\frac{\hat{3}}{4}$	8		39	\mathbf{E}	8		Vir	26
292	19	W.	601	K	457	G	10	56	31	$8\frac{1}{2}$	9	2A	57	G	9		Vir	27
293	20	Th.	602	К	455	F	10	53	31	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{3}{4}$	se					Lib	28
294	21	Fr.	603	L	454	F	10	51	31	$10\frac{1}{4}$	$10^{\frac{1}{3}}_{4}$		- 1	F			Lib	29
295	22	Sa.	604	L	452	F	10	48	31	11	111	5	12	D	12.	211	Sco	1
296	23	S.	606	L	451	F		45		$11\frac{3}{4}$			47		-		Sco	$\frac{1}{2}$
297	24	M.	607	L	$4\ 50$	F		43		$0\frac{1}{2}$	$0\frac{3}{4}$		30		1		Sag	3
298	25	Tu.	6 08	L	4 48	F		40		$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$		24				Sag	4
299	26	W.	6 09	L	4 47	F		37		$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{27}{27}$				Cap	
300	27	Th.	611	L	4 45	F		35		$\frac{2}{3}^4$	$\frac{2}{3\frac{1}{4}}$		36				Cap	
			$6\overline{12}$					32		$\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$		$\frac{36}{46}$				Oap Aqr	7
302	29	Sa.	$\overset{\circ}{6}\overset{\circ}{13}$	T	$\frac{1}{4}$ 42	F	10	20	32	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{5\frac{1}{2}}$	11 P		1			Aqr	8
303	30	S	$6\overline{14}$	T				27		$6\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{61}{2}$	I I M	UT	ע				, ,
304	31	M.	616		1	14		24		$7\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	194	50	10			Psc	9
241			0 10	TAT	* 10	Tu	10	24	04	4	12	12 ^A	09	F	ON	17	$\underline{\mathrm{Psc}}$	10

OCTOBER hath 31 days.

[1949



Loving their stilled reflection in the pool, The tall, narcissan trees incline to think How nothing at all is half so beautiful;

They loiter, lovely, at the grassy brink, Like women spelled with love, and grave and cool, Themselves the sweetest waters that they drink,

D.M	D.W	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.
1	Sa.	First jet Tides (8.1 These plane 1942 Tides (8.1 These
2	В	plane 1942 Rese 1965 After Scallop season 8.2 now 1986 Pay of 18.5 The Scallop season 8.2 now 18.5 Rese 1942
3		Day of Atonement 6 \$ O Inf. \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
4	1	St. Fr. of Assisi. Tides \{ \frac{8.8}{9.8}}
5	W.	Tides $\{9.2, 1.2, 1.2, 1.2, 1.2, 1.2, 1.2, 1.2, 1$
6	Th.	Harvest C Total C on Hol. {9.4}
7	Fr.	Trees were of the Tides Job mace
8	Sa.	Succoth $\Delta \Psi \odot$ Tides $\{\frac{9.7}{2}\}$
6	В	18th S. a. 19. Abraham (9.1 cool
10	M.	O In KinO Tides [8.9]
11	Tu.	Stat. in Stat. in Tides 8.6 2pppy Columbus Day, Hol. N. Dak. 8.3 (9.4)
12	W.	Columbus Day. Hol. N. Dak. (8.3)
13	Th.	1 / A A FULIS mides 10.0 sure les
14	Fr.	O O O high, lides \{9.2 \text{ weeks}\} Bermuda Sky Queen Sin \{7.8 \text{ Rescue 1947} \text{ Peri, } \{9.0 \text{ of } \text{ 1582} \text{ of } \text{ of } \text{ 10 days lost } \text{ Tides } \{7.8 \text{ of } \text{ of } \text{ 1582 \text{ of } \text{ of } \text{ 1582 \text{ of } \text{ of } \text{ 1582 \text{ of } \text{ of } \text{ of } \text{ 1582 \text{ of } \te
15	Sa.	$\begin{bmatrix} 10 \text{ days lost} \\ 1582 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \text{Tides } \begin{bmatrix} 7.8 \\ 9.0 \end{bmatrix} \qquad of $
16	В	118th S n 7 Simenath Tides [8.0]
17	1	Torah Torah 1.2 Torah Torah
18	Tu.	St. Like. $3h$ Tides $\begin{cases} 10.0 \\ 10.0 \end{cases}$
19		$\begin{cases} \mathbf{Gr.EI.} & \mathbf{Barometer} \\ \mathbf{W.} & \mathbf{inv.} \ 1644 \end{cases}$ Tides $\begin{cases} 10.0 \\ 10.5 \end{cases}$
	Th.	
	Fr.	OPartial (in Perl. Tides {11.8} 11.0 (10.8 9 m) OEclipse (In Perl. Tides {11.8} 11.0 (10.8 9 m) OF Partial (in Perl. Tides {11.8} 11.7 (10.8 9 m)
1	Sa.	U. of Pa. Tides (11.7) fd. 1682
1 -	В	20th S.a. 19. World created {11.3 }
	M.	1st killing frost SQC Tides {10.6 11.6
25		1st killing frost
26		Tides (10.6)
27		Navy 6 24 C Tides \{8.9 one
28		St. Simon & St. Jude, Tides (8.5 will
1	Sa.	Statue Liherty dedicated \(\begin{array}{l} \{8.2 \\ (28th) \ 1886 \end{array}\) Christ the king Tides \(\beta \).
30	В	Ittission S. the king Tides (8.6)

 $31 | \mathbf{M}$. | Halloween.

Tides $\begin{cases} 8.8 \\ 8.6 \end{cases}$

Farmer's Calendar.

Brisk October nips each leaf—the rusty elm, the scarlet maple, the pale platinum beech, the golden birch leaf—and each comes fluttering down to the earth cover that grows richer each year for the death and decay of untold other generations of leaves.

If you would see the life of your forest—yes, and hear it—go to the beech knolls. The squirrels are at a continuous scuffle and scattering in the leaves where the beech nuts hide. There, too, are the partridges and the jays. And at night on these misty ridges the deer will nuzzle along under the trees, feeling out with their sensitive lips the triangular hardness of each nut. And the black bears will make crunching feasts in the darkness.

As soon as the fruit Is picked in the drchards, look to protecting your young fruit trees for the winter. Be sure that the base of each young tree is kept free of litter, and that cach tree has an eighteen inch sleeve of three quarter inch mcsh wire around its trunk. Have the wire three or four inches into the soil. These are precautions against mice. If your mouse problem is serious, use poison. Put a small amount of poisoned grain in a tin can whose cover is pushed in far enough for mice to enter, but not birds or larger animals. Place a can under each tree. Short, stout. These states of the foul.

1949] NOVEMBER, ELEVENTH MONTH

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

l i	Days.	0	1	Days.	0	,	Days.	0	,	Days.	0	,	Days.	0	
Declination	1	14s.		7	16	20	13	18	01	19	19	30	25	20	47
in	2	14	48	8	16		14	18	17	20	19	44	26		59
ec]	3	15	07	9	16	55	15	18	32	21	19	58	27	21	10
1	4	15	26	10	17	$\frac{12}{200}$	16	18	47	22	20	11	28	21	21
©,s	5	15	44	11	17	28	17		02	23	20	23	29	21	31
0	6	16	02	12	17	45	18	19	17	24	20	36	30	21	41

- O Full Moon, 5th day, 4 h. 09 m., evening, E.
- ℂ Last Quarter, 13th day, 10 h. 47 m., morning, W.
- New Moon, 20th day, 2 h. 29 m., morning, E.
- First Quarter, 27th day, 5 h. 01 m., morning, W.

KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE, PAGE 12, FOR ALL POINTS OUTSIDE NEW ENGLAND. Day of Year Length Full Sea. Month Day of the the Week Week Week Week Week Sets. Souths. Sets. Morn Even Place 81/2 1|Tu.|617|M|439E||10||22||32|2402 G 8º56 Psc 8 11 305 W. 6 18 m 4 37 $8\frac{3}{4}$ E|10 19|3297 9 35 Ari 306: $3 \ 03$ I 12307 3|Th. 6 19 M4 36E||10|17||3291 $9\frac{3}{4}$ 4.03 J 10 14 Ari 13 308 4 Fr. 6 20 m 4 35 E 10 14 32 10 -10 55 Tau 10 \frac{1}{2} rises 145 Sa. 6 22 m 4 34 4 16 D 11 38 Tau 309 $E | 10 12 | 32 10 \frac{3}{4} 11$ 156|S.623 m|432 $E 1009 3211 \frac{1}{4}11 \frac{3}{4}$ 4 42 B 310 7 M. 6 24 m 4 31 A 12 A 25 $E | 10073211\frac{3}{4}$ 5 15 311 Tau 16 8 Tu. 6 25 M 4 30 01 212 E | 1005 | 32 $0\frac{1}{2}$ 5 55 A 1 14|G'm| $1\frac{1}{4}$ 9 W. 6 27 N4 29 D||1002321 6 45 A 2 07 G'm 18 314|10|Th. 628| N 428 $1\frac{3}{4}$ $1\frac{3}{4}$ D||1000||327 46 3 02|Cnc A 19 $2\frac{1}{2}$ $2\frac{3}{4}$ 315|11|Fr. |6|29| N|4|279 58 32 8 53 \mathbf{p} 3 57|Cnc 20 $3\frac{5}{2}$ $3\frac{1}{2}$ 316|12|Sa. |6|31| N|4|26|955|32 $10 \ 06|_{\rm B}$ \mathbf{D} 22 4 51 Leo $4\frac{1}{4}$ $4\frac{1}{2}$ $317 13 S_{-} 632 N 425$ 9 53 31 11^P_M20 D 23 \mathbf{D} 5 43 Leo 318 14 M. 6 33 N 4 23 $5\frac{1}{4}$ $5\frac{1}{2}$ D 950|3124 6 33 Vir 319 15 Tu. 634 NA 23 949|31 $6\frac{1}{4}$ 12^A35 F D $6\frac{1}{2}$ 22 Vir 25 320 16 W. 635 N 422 $7\frac{1}{4}$ $7\frac{1}{2}$ 947|31D $1.50 \, \mathrm{H}$ 26 11 Lib 321 17 Th. 637 N 421 $8\frac{1}{2}$ $9\,45|30$ 8 D 3 07 01 Lib 9 27322 18 Fr. 638 n 421D $9\,43|30$ $9\frac{1}{2}$ 4 26 9 L 9 53 Sco 28323|19|Sa. |639|N|420 $9\frac{3}{4}10\frac{1}{2}$ D 941|305450 N 10 49 Sco 29 $9393010\frac{3}{4}11\frac{1}{4}$ 324 20 S. 6 40 0 4 19 C sets -11149 Sag 0 325 21 M. 6 42 0 4 18 C $9373011\frac{1}{2}$ 5°08 B 12°53 Sag 1 326 22 T 6 43 0 4 18 C 9 35 30 $0^{\frac{1}{4}}$ $0^{\frac{1}{4}}$ 2 608B1 56 Cap 327 23 W. 644 o417 C 9 33 29 14 2 58 Cap 1 7 17 4 В $1\frac{3}{4}$ 328 24 Th. 6 45 0 4 16 2 C $9\,31|29$ 8 29 B 3 54 Agr 5 329 25 Fr. 6 46 0 4 16 C 9|29|29 $2\frac{3}{4}$ 3 9 40 4 46 Agr 6 D 330 26 Sa. 6 48 0 4 15 $3\frac{3}{4}$ 9 28 28 C 4 $10 \ 48 \, \mathrm{E}$ 5 32 Agr 7 331 27 S 6 49 o 4 15 9 26 28 $4\frac{3}{4}$ C 5 $11_{\rm M}^{\rm P}51$ 6 14 Psc 8 G 332 28 M. 6 50 o 4 15 C 9|25|28 $5\frac{1}{2}$ 6 6 55 Psc 9 333 29 Tu. 6 51 o 4 14 9 23 27 d $6\frac{1}{2}$ $6\frac{3}{4}$ $12^{\text{A}}_{\text{M}}53$ H 7 34 Ari 10334 30 W. 6 52 o 4 14 9 22 27 $7\frac{3}{4}$ 8^p12 Ari

NOVEMBER hath 30 days.

[1949



November, beyond grieving, is grown bold, In eye and posture, bold; settled in lack, No longer weeping with leaves — the leaves gone; The air not soft with sorrow, the air cold, And clear in knowledge that no leaf comes back, That once has failen away,,, that lack stays on. Such are the bold toward time; they fear him not. — What could time do to lack, which is their lot?

D.M.	D. W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.
1	Tu.	All Saints Day. $_{ m La.}^{ m Hol.}$ Tides $\{^{8.6}_{8.6}$ $It\}$
2	W.	Q Gr. Hei. C on Eq. Tides $\begin{cases} 8.9 \\ 8.7 \end{cases}$
3	Th.	All Sdllt's l'dy, La. Tides \{8.6 ft. \ Qr. Het. \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
4	Fr.	Hunter's Tides {9.4 snow.
5	Sa.	Moon (5th) Indes $\{8.8$ SHOW. Fawkes Gunpowder Plot Tides $\{9.8$ 8.7 8.7 Fair. No. Africa Tides $\{9.8$ Tides $\{9.8$ 8.7 Fair.
6	В	22nd S.a. 3. Tides (8.7 Fair.
7	M.,	
8	Tu.	Election Day. Tides $\begin{cases} 8.5 \\ 9.8 \end{cases}$ Time
9	W.	$\mathcal{L} \wedge \mathcal{A} \qquad \mathcal{A}_{\text{blab}}^{\text{Runs}} \qquad \text{Tides } \{\substack{8.4 \\ 9.7} to\}$
10	Th.	Mohamet 300,000 Asterolds 63.2 don born 570 seen Boston 1833 8.5 don Armistice Day 8.1 your
11	Fr.	Armistice Day $\begin{cases} 8.1 \\ 9.4 \end{cases}$ your
12	Sa.	SI. Marilla. Tides \\ \frac{8.1}{9.3} woolies.
13	В	22nd S. a. C. Indian Summer (9.2)
14	M.	South America ext. (8 6 cold)
15	Tu.	Geo. W. Mitton
16	W.	Okia. adm. to Unlon, 1907 CEq. \{9.7 winds.
17		δΨ (
18	Fr.	Union, 1907 Eq. (9.8 with the state of
19	Sa.	
20	В	192rh S n TT 181 0.55 July
21	1	6 Sup. [20th Important people born this day]
22	Tu.	$ \begin{array}{c c} & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & $
1	W.	139 (Md. \\11.0 0]
24	Th.	Thanks. Day. 6240 \{10.4 snow or
	Fr.	Gale 1888 Tides 8.9 $rain$. Total storm Tides 8.8
I	Sa.	
27		lst S.in A. & in {8.3 Winter
	M.	\[\begin{cases} \ 8.8 \ [27\text{th Week long hurricane} \] \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
	Tu.	$\left \mathbf{C}_{\text{Eq.}}^{\text{on}} \right _{8.2}^{8.4} \left[28^{\text{th Cocoanut Grove}} \right] to$
30	W.	St. Andrew. & & h Tides \{8.6 8.1 stay.

November 1889 holds rain record-9.82"

Farmer's Calendar.

We hope this year that you have fall-seeded some kind of crop cover for your bare fields. Again, it is the eternal question of erosion. We've got to cover our soil or lose it.

Most of us think of water erosion as taking place only where the land slopes so much that quantities of soll are washed, or gullyed, away. In our bare fields after rain we look for the miniature canyons through which have tumbled tiny Colorados brown with our top soil. And, of course, we can always go out the north pasture to the great water-washed gully—long as the barnyard. Overgrazing on a sharn slope started that.

water-washed gully—long as the barnyard. Overgrazing on a sharp slope started that. But there is another kind of eroslon—"splash" erosion, so known when most of the erosion in an uncovered field is caused by raindrop splashes and little if any by the scouring action of surface flow. We find then the soil under sticks and stones, where rain cannot strike, is undisturbed. Take a look at your uncovered fields after a very heavy rain. Every stick or stone will be held up by its own little column of earth. The surface of the field has been literally "splashed" down. Clods and crumbs of soil have been broken up and there has been a tendency to carry off the soil. Another result of "splash" is that the beating drops so muddy the surface flow that they really seal off the surface, and thus invite, even on the slightest slope, an excessive runoff.

194	1949] DECEMBER, TWELFTH MONTH.														
	ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.														
ı.	Days.	0	1	Days.	0	1	Days.	0	1	Days.	0	1	Days.	0	1
tio	1	21s.	50	7	22	38	13	23	10	19	23	26	25	23	24
na	8 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 27 27 23 20														
Ă															
o's	5	22	24	11	23	01	17		22	23	23		29	23	13
© 6 22 31 12 23 06 18 23 24 24 23 25 30 23 10															

- O Full Moon, 5th day, 10 h. 13 m., morning, W.
- New Moon, 19th day, 1 h. 55 m., evening, W.
- D First Quarter, 27th day, 1 h. 31 m., morning, W.

KEY	LETTE	RS R	EFER	TO	COR	RECTI	ONS	TAE	BLE.					TS C	OUTS	SIDE 1	NEW	ENGLAN	ID.
Day of Year	Day of Month	the Veek	Ris) es.	h h	Sets.	Key	Lei	igth of iys.	Sun Fast	Full Bos Morn h.	Sea, ton. Even	Set		Key	Sou		D 's	oon's
					h	1 0	1	lh.	$_{ m m}$.					m.		h.	m.		Z C
335	1 . 1	Γ h.	1			13				27	$ 8\frac{1}{4}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{2^{\Lambda}_{M}}{2}$	55	K			Tau	12
336	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$		$\frac{6}{6}$ $\frac{5}{5}$			13			19		120			58		t .		Tau	13
337	f . I		$\frac{65}{65}$			13	- 1		18	ł			1	02	0	1		Tau	14
338	1		$\frac{6}{6}$	- 1	- 11	13		9	16	1	$10\frac{1}{4}$	$10\frac{3}{4}$		07	Q	Π_{M}^{P}	10	G'm	15
339	51	1	65			12		1		25	1 12	$11\frac{1}{4}$	rise			-	-	~	10
340	f 1		65	- 1	11 .	12		9		25	$11\frac{1}{2}$			40		+14		G'm	
341		,	$\frac{65}{70}$		14				13		$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$		39	ł				17
342	1 1		70			$\frac{12}{12}$			12		$0\frac{3}{4}$	$0^{\frac{3}{4}}$	6	45				Cnc	18
343	9 I		$\frac{70}{70}$		11	$\frac{12}{12}$			11	23	$egin{array}{c} 1rac{1}{2} \\ 2rac{1}{4} \end{array}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$		57	В			Cnc	19
344			$\frac{7}{7} \frac{0}{0}$		14	$\frac{12}{12}$			10		$\frac{24}{4}$	$2^{\frac{1}{4}}$		$\frac{10}{20}$	D			Leo	20
3.45 3.46	191)- T			11	- 1	- 1		09		3	$3\frac{1}{4}$		23	F		,	Leo	21
	$\frac{12}{13}$		$rac{7}{7}rac{0}{0}$		и.	12 13	В		$\frac{09}{00}$		$3\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$	11 _M	30	H			Vir	22
347 348			$\frac{70}{70}$		11	13	В		08		$4\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{5\frac{1}{4}}{61}$	704			i .	- 1	Vir	23
349					11		179		08		$5\frac{3}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	12 ^A	5U				Lib	24
350			$\frac{70}{70}$		11		В		$\frac{07}{07}$		$6\frac{3}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{4}$		05	K			$\operatorname*{Lib}_{\sim}$	25
	17 8		70		1.5		В		$\frac{07}{06}$		$7\frac{3}{4}$	$8\frac{1}{4}$			M			Sco	26
	18		$\frac{70}{70}$		11	14	В		06		$8\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{1}{4}$		45	0			Sco	27
P 0	19 N		$\frac{70}{70}$		4	- 4	100		06			$\frac{10}{11}$	6 _M		P			Sag	28
000	$\frac{10}{20}$ T		$\frac{70}{70}$		11 .		В				$10\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{11}{113}$	set		-	TIAM	35	Sag	29
00.	$\frac{20}{21}$ V		$\frac{7}{7}\frac{0}{10}$	_	ш.	15	В		$\frac{06}{06}$	l 1	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$11\frac{3}{4}$	5 _M		В			Cap	1
000	$\frac{21}{22}$	T I	$\frac{7}{1}$	_	11 .	16	- 11					$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$		04	В			Cap	2
000	$\frac{22}{23}$ E	1	71		4	40	В		$\frac{06}{06}$	$\frac{17}{17}$	$0\frac{3}{4}$	$0\frac{3}{4}$		20	С	2 3	54	Aqr	3
001	24 8	1	$7\frac{1}{1}$		4	1	В		06		$1\frac{1}{2}$ $2\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$		30	E			Aqr	4
	25 8		$7\frac{1}{1}$		4		В		06		21	$\frac{2\frac{1}{2}}{2^1}$		38	F		1 1	Psc	5
360			$\frac{7}{1}$		11		В			15	$\frac{3\frac{1}{4}}{4}$	$\frac{3\frac{1}{4}}{41}$		41	H			Psc	6
			7 12	- 00		40	В			$\frac{15}{15}$		$\frac{4\frac{1}{4}}{51}$	11 _M	40	I			Ari	.7
	28 V		$7\frac{1}{1}$		11	$\frac{10}{20}$	2.5		08		$\frac{4\frac{3}{4}}{5^3}$	$\frac{5\frac{1}{4}}{6}$	194	15	-			Ari	8
363						0.1	В		08		$5\frac{3}{4}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$	12 _M					Ari	9
364			7 1			00	В		09	, , ,	$\frac{6\frac{1}{2}}{7\frac{1}{2}}$			46 50	L			Tau	10
365			7 1			00	В		- 1	13	$7\frac{1}{2} \\ 8\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{3}{4}$ $8\frac{3}{4}$			N			Tau G'm	11
F .1				1 -	11.5		الم		10	10	4	04	3 _M	U.T	P	J _M	02	G III	12

DECEMBER hath 31 days.

Г1949



Made pensive by the way of snow: The wavering, uncertain, slow Deciension — spreading, with no sound, Over the scarred, uneven ground,

Man watches, thinking hate and love And the brown, aging sears thereof, Like earth, now, might be lost, and all, Like earth, be stilled and virginal,—

Like bis own heart, indeed, where all Is stilled, and newly virginal,

D.M.	D.W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.
1	Th.	"Black Hank" (in Apo. \ 8.1 Blustery
2	Fr.	$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Atomic Age} & \text{Tides } \left\{ \begin{matrix} 9.1 \\ 8.2 \end{matrix} \right] \end{array}$
3	Sa.	Tides $\begin{cases} 9.3 \\ 8.2 \end{cases}$ and
4	C	20S.in Ad. Tides $\binom{9.5}{8.2}$
5	M.	Bible trans. Tides $\begin{cases} 9.7 \\ 3.3 \end{cases}$ un-
6	Tu.	$\delta \mathcal{Q} \mathcal{U} \subset \mathbb{Q}^{\text{Runs}} = \{0.3 \text{ comfortable.}\}$
7		$\begin{array}{cccc} \text{Peari} & \text{Hol.} & \delta & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \\ \text{Harbor} & \text{Dei.} & \delta & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \\ \end{array}$
8	Th.	Immaculate Conception $\{^{3.3}_{9.3}$ Milder
9	Fr.	First Lady Actor app. 1660 (8th) Kelly & Levin Tides \{ 8.4 \ 9.8 \}
10	Sa.	1941
11	C	36 S. in Ao. □ 70 Tides { 9.6
12	1	Dartmouth inc. 1769 (13th) & b C \{\frac{8.8}{9.5}} almost
13	Tu.	SI. LUCY, S S C C Eq. Tides \ 9.4
14	1 1 1	Nostradamus SYC Tides \{9.6\\9.4\}
15	Th.	Bill of Rights 1791 of Gr. Hel. (10.1 no
16	Fr.	The Halcyon Tides $\begin{cases} 10.6 \\ 9.6 \end{cases}$
17	Sa.	breeding 1839 (Peri. 11.0 shine.
18	C	4th Sin Ad. Quat. S. Tides 9.7
19		King Philip def. 1675 D O Crides (11.4 9.7) N.E. Quake ABC Tides (11.4 Snows.)
20		1011) 0 + 0 (9.6 ~
21		WIN. \bigcirc en. \bigcirc en. \bigcirc 11.24 Ember \bigcirc 11.2 P.M. Day \bigcirc 11.2
22		Ember 6210 690 [21st Forefather's
23	1	Connie Mack $\{\begin{array}{l} 9.2 \\ \text{D. } 1852 \\ \end{array}$ $\{\begin{array}{l} 9.2 \\ 10.3 \\ \end{array}$ $[22^{\text{nd}} \left\{\begin{array}{l} 9.5 \\ 10.8 \\ \end{array}\right]$
24		Darlan ass. Ember $8 \odot \odot$ Tides 9.0 9.7
25	C	Christmas Day. (3.7 Colder.)
26	$ \mathbf{M}. $	St. Stephen. Q Createst Con (8.6)
27	$ \mathrm{Tu} $	ot. Julii. ukab Tides (3.1 Tvo)
28		Childermas. Qin & Capo. Tides (8.5)
29	Th.	1167 warships Tides \{ 3.5 comfort in 50° below Bioomfield, Tides \{ 7.7 these
30	Fr.	50° below Bioomfield, Tides {3.7 these Vermont, 1933
31	Sa.	Vermont, 1933 (7.6 theory Alfred E Smith Stat. (8.9 days.)

Farmer's Calendar.

In December, poised on the very rim of the icy cup of winter, it is as if we were clairvoyance given with which better to see understand the troubles longings and beauty of this world-and men's hearts. the good green summer over, of the long grey winter ahead, our minds are sharp with contrasts. In the bite of twilight our thoughts, too, are keened and quickened. In looking to our own comfort and security-the filled woodshed, the well-banked house, the armory of food in the cellar—in looking to these, there comes a truer sense of the other fellow's lacks and hungers. Clear as Monadnock against the December sky we have the meaning of our own strange lives in this and lovely world—a world of want and plenty, peace and war—all that is worst in mankind and all that is best. No life has meaning save as it touches others and reaches out to as much of humanity as it may

cheer and help.

In the country here we like to think that this "December" wisdom springs partly from the fact that we can look, when we will, over the long valley to the whitening shoul-der of the mountain. But in truth we know, that as much wisdom as we or any man may find can be sought and found in the windows or on doorsteps, at street corners street corners or altars—or from mountains everywhere. It is a wisdom that springs from the heart alone. It is the heart that

 $\begin{cases} 3.9 \\ 7.7 \end{cases}$ days. must see.

NEW ENGLAND'S GREATEST FIRES

The Holocausts of October 1947

The New England summer had come to an end with a record of less than fifty per cent of normal precipitation for the months of Augnst and September. And now the real drought was to begin. The parched earth shriveled and turned to dnst, the dry woodland became potentially a tinder box. Week followed week without rain, temperatures soared into the high 80's and the humidity was as low as 17 per cent. If New England had recorded longer droughts, never had she known one that flashed danger red in so many ways. (For the first 28 days in October the average rainfall for the six state region was only 0.15 of an inch, while in Boston from September 23 through October 28 only 0.06 occurred.) As dry September turned the corner into drier October, anything could start a fire—and did—the spark from a passing train, a carelessly dropped match or cigarette butt, the logger's saw against hardwood, the picnicker's The New England summer had come to an end with a record of did—the spark from a passing train, a carelessly dropped match or cigarette butt, the logger's saw against hardwood, the picnicker's empty bottle refracting the sun's rays, the purposeful torch of the firebug. With increasing regularity the fires sprang np. And no fire could really be put out—not till the rains came. And then as the hot dry winds began to blow and the humidity became less and less suddenly and with almost devilish spontaneity the old fires fanned to life and new ones by the scores mysteriously appeared. The errant winds swept them back and forth roaring and crackling, traveling faster than a horse could rnn. Down the full length of the Maine coastline to the Cape the world was shrouded in smoke. In the throb and glow of the fires at night there was a primitive terror that New England has seldom known. There seemed no defense against this tidal wave of fire.

There wasn't the know-how to fight this sort of thing, nor the

There wasn't the know-how to fight this sort of thing, nor the

There wasn't the know-how to fight this sort of thing, nor the organization, nor adequate water nor weapons to fight with, and the unpredictable fires moved in every direction with incredible speed. The fighters never had a chance to get on balance. The days from the middle of October through the first week in November were about as close to panic as New England could come.

The red climax of flame came on October 23 with the burning of fashionable Bar Harbor on Maine's Mt. Desert Island. In a few hours \$10,000,000 worth of palatial homes and the Jackson Memorial Laboratory, with its irreplaceable records of 90,000 precious mice, which had been carefully inbred for generations to produce various manifestations of cancer, had been destroyed. Headlines screamed the story—"Fire Traps 3500 at Bar Harbor—1500 Hnddle on Field—2000 More On Beach." The story of the evacuation from the beach read like a second Dnnkirk—but unlike Dunkirk, the story was untrne. Bar Harbor itself did not bnrn. Nobody got off in a boat. But the scarehead story did as much harm as the fire!

Reports of other disastrons fires came in on every hand. Seven hndred evacuated Wells, Maine, as flames devoured the village. The entire city of Biddeford was threatened. Yet, curionsly, here and

hndred evacuated Wells, Maine, as flames devoured the village. The entire city of Biddeford was threatened. Yet, curionsly, here and there between the rnins stood unscorched shade trees and clusters of

firs and pines.

Maine's Governor Horace A. Hildreth called on Maine's citizens everywhere to organize on a wartime footing against "the greatest economic catastrophe in the state's history."

As flaming October gave way to cool November, the worst of the danger had past. New England counted the cost—close to a \$50,000,000 loss, more than a thousand homes burned, 2500 made homeless, 13 killed, npwards of 100,000 acres of woodlands destroyed.

1949 GOOD HOLIDAY WEEKEND YEAR

In 1949, there will be two "Saturday holidays"—New Year's and Lincoln's:—five "Monday or Friday holidays"—Good Friday (April 15), Memorial Day (Mon., May 30), July 4 (Mon.), Sept. 5 (Labor Day Mon.), and Armistice Day (Nov. 11, Fri.) This gives a total of at least seven planned week-end trips. Those in a position to stretch their week-ends might also look into Inaugural Day (Thursday, Jan. 20), Washington's (Tuesday, Feb. 22), Patriots' (Tuesday, Apr. 19), and Thanksgiving on Thursday, November 24th. Christmas Day in 1949 falls on a Sanday—supposed to mean way back in the 15th century that the winter will be "troublous—and mingled with waters strong." strong.

MOTOR VEHICLE LAWS—APRIL 1, 1948

Source: American Automobile Association

I			-	10 1 1					
1			Date new					~	a
1		Speed	license	license*	~			Safety	Certifi-
		limit	plates	Mini-	Gaso-	Percent			cate of
1		(R—rea-	can be	mum	line	sales	Period	sibility	title
	State	sonable)	used	age	tax	tax	of stay ¹	law	required
Alol	oama	R	Oct. 1	16	\$.06	1/22	Reciprocal	1100	no
Ania	bama					2 72 -	100cipiocai	yes	
AFIZ	ona	60	Dec. 15	18	.05	$\frac{1}{2}$	00 4022	yes	yes
Ark	ansas	55	Jan. 1	18	.065		90 days	no	DO
Cali	fornia	55	Jan. 1	16	.045	$2^{1/2}$		yes	yes
Cole	orado	60	On issue	16	.06	2	Reciprocal	yes	yes
	mecticut	40	Feb. 15	16	.04	3	Reciprocal	yes	no
Dela	aware	50	4	16	.04		Reciprocal	yes	yes
D. 0	Ç	25	Mar. 1	18	.04		Reciprocal	yes	yes
Flor	ida	60	Dec. 1	16	.07		Reciprocal	yes	yes
Geo	rgia	55	Jan. 1	16	.06		30 days	yes	no
Idal	ho	35	Jan. 1	16	.06		Reciprocal	yes	yes
Illin	iois	R	On issue	15	.03	2	Reciprocal	yes	yes
Ind	iana	R	Jan. 2	16	.04		60 days	yes	yes
Low	аша	R	Dec. 1	16	.04	2	Reciprocal	yes	no
Kor	2		Jan. 1	16	.04	$\frac{2}{2}$	Reciprocal	yes	yes
Kai	asas	R		18		35			yes 6
Ker	tucky	45	Dec. 29		.05		Reciprocal	yes	
Lou	isiana	R	Dec. 1	15	.07	1 7	Reciprocal	no	no
Mai	ine	45	Dec. 25	15	.06		Reciprocal	yes	no
Mai	ryland	50	Mar. 15	16	.05	2	Reciprocal	yes	yes
Mas	ssachusetts	40	Jan. 1	16	.03	7	Reciprocal	9	no
Mic	higan	R	On issue	16	.03	3	90 days	yes	yes
Mir	nnesota	60	Dec. 1	15	.04		Reciprocal	yes	no
	sissippi	55	Nov. 1	17	.06	1	, 3	no	no
Mis	souri	R	Dec. 31	16	.02	2	Reciprocal	yes	yes
Mo	ntana	50	Jan. 1	15	.05		30 days	yes	yes
Not	oraska	60	Jan. 1	16	.05	•••	3	yes	yes
Mor	rada	R	Dec. 15	16	.04		No limit	no	yes
Mor	Homoshim		Mar. 1	16	.04	•••	Reciprocal	yes	no
Nev	w Hampshire	33		17		• • •		_	6
	w Jersey	40	Mar. 1		.03		Reciprocal	. yes	
	w Mexico	R	On issue	14	.05	1	90 days	yes	yes
	w York	50	Jan. 1	18	.04	011	Reciprocal	yes	no
	th Carolina	55	Dec. 1	16	.06	311	Reciprocal	yes	yes
	th Dakota	50	Jan. 1	16	.04	2	Reciprocal	yes	yes
Ohi	0,	50	Mar. 1	16	.04	3	Reciprocal	yes	yes
Okl	ahoma	R	Dec. 21	16	.055	2	60 days	no	yes
	gon	55	Dec. 15	16	.05		Reciprocal	yes	yes
Pen	nsylvania	50	Mar. 15	18	.04		Reciprocal	yes	yes
	ode Island	35	Mar. 1	16	.04		Reciprocal	yes	no
	th Carolina.	55	Sept. 1	14	.06		90 days	no	no
	th Dakota.	60	Jan. 1	15	.04	212	90 days	yes	yes
		50	Mar. 1	16	07	2	30 days	yes	6
Ten	nessee		Feb. 1	16	.04	1	Reciprocal	no	yes
Tex	as	60		16	.04	2	60 days	yes	yes
Uta	h	60	Dec. 15			_		•	
Ver	mont	50	Mar. 1	18	.045	• • •	Reciprocal	yes	no
Vir	ginia	50	Mar. 15	16	.06	•••	6 mos.	yes	yes
Wa	shington	50	Nov. 15	16	.05	3	Reciprocal	yes	yes
	st Virginia	50	June 20	16	.05	213	90 days	yes	yes
	consin,	R	On issue	16	.04		Reciprocal	yes	yes
	oming	60	Dec. 1	15	.04	2	90 days .	yes	yes
					111	41	1	tand to	
1	1 mmling to me	nancidonte	The terr	"TACITATI	real" me	ans that t	he state will ex	rend ro s	ROHECS1-

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

²None on used cars. ³Until expiration of home registration.

⁴Three months before current registration expires. ⁶Use tax on new cars, first registration of used cars. ⁶Bill of sale must be filed.

7Excise tax.

⁸Permit showing compliance with state compulsory liability insurance law must be obtained after 30 days.

⁹State has compulsory insurance.

11\$15 maximum.

¹²Registry tax on first registration in state. ¹³No sales tax on autos.

*South Dakota does not require. All other states do.

DEATH WARRANT OF JESUS CHRIST

The most imposing judicial document, to all Christians, that has ever been recorded in human annals, is the death warrant of our Lord Jesus Christ. We transcribe a copy of the translation: Sentence: Rendered by Pontius Pilate, acting Governor of Lower Galilee, that Jesus of Nazareth shall suffer death on the Cross:

In the year seventeen of the Empire of Tiberius Caesar, and the 25th day of March, in the city of Holy Jerusalem; Annas and Caiaphas being Priests, sacrificators of the people, of God; Pontius Pilate Governor of Lower Galilee sitting on the Presidential Chair of the Praetory, condemns Jesus of Nazareth to die on the cross between two thieves—the great and notorious evidence of the people, saving two thieves—the great and uotorious evidence of the people, saying—

1. He is a seducer.

2. He is seditious.

 He is an enemy of the law.
 He calls himself, falsely, the Son of God.
 He calls himself King of Israel.
 He entered into the Temple followed by a multitude bearing palm branches, in their hands.

Order the first centurian, Quintus Cornelius, to lead him to the place of execution.

Forbid any person whomsoever, either poor or rich, to oppose the

death of Jesus. The witnesses that signed the death of Jesus are-

1st. Daniel Robani; a Pharlsee.

2d. Joannus Horabable. 3d. Rhaphdel Rebadi.

3d. Rhaphdel Rebadi.
4th. Capet, a citizen.
Jesus shall go out of the city by the gate "Strenusus."
The above sentences are engraved on a copper plate: on one side is written these words: "A similar plate is sent to each of the tribes."
It was found in an antique vase of white marble, while excavating in the city of Acquilla, in the kingdom of Naples, in the year 1825, and was discovered by the Commissariat of arks, attached to the French armies. At the expedition of Naples it was found enclosed in a box of ebony, in the sacristy of Gurtem. The vase was, about 1850 in the Chapel of Caserta. The French translation was made by the members of the Commission of Arts.

THE FROZEN DEAD AT THE HOSPICE OF ST. BERNARD

The scene of greatest interest at the Hospice, is that of the building where the dead bodies of lost travellers are deposited. There they are, some of them as when the breath of life departed, and the death angel, with his instruments of frost and snow, stiffened and embalmed angel, with his instruments of frost and show, stimened and embanned them for ages. The floor is thick with nameless skulls, and bones, and human dust, heaped in confusion. But around the wall are groups of poor sufferers in the very position in which they were found, as rigid as marble, and in this air, by the preserving element of an eternal frost, almost as uncrumbling. There is a mother and found, as rigid as marble, and in this air, by the preserving element of an eternal frost, almost as uncrumbling. There is a mother and her child, a most affecting image of suffering and love. The face of the little one remains pressed to the mother's bosom, only the back part of the skull being visible, the body enfolded in her careful arms. The snow fell fast and thick; and the hurricane wound them both up in one white shroud, and buried them. There is also a tall, strong man, standing alone, the face, dried and black but the white, unbroken teeth, firmly set and closed, grinning from the fleshless jaws—it is a most awful spectacle. There are other groups more indistinct; but these two are never to be forgotten, and the whole of these dried and frozen remnants of humanity are a terrific demonstration of the fearfulness of the mountain pass, when the elements let these dried and frozen remnants of humanity are a terrific demonstration of the fearfulness of the mountain pass, when the elements, let loose in fury, encounter the unhappy traveller. You look at all this through the grated window; there is just light enough to make it solemnly and distinctly visible, and to read in it a powerful record of mental and physical agony, and of maternal love in death. That little child, hiding its face in its mother's bosom, and both frozen to death—one can never forget the group, nor the memento mori, nor the token of deathless love. Dr. Cheever's Wanderings of a Pilgrim in the Shadow of Mont Blanc, 1850.

No device of art, however, for the preservation of the remains of the dead, appears equal to the simple process of plunging them over head and ears in peat moss.

GESTATION AND REPRODUCTION TABLE

Proper age for	Period of power of	No. of females			
first mating	duction in years	for one male	Shortest days	Mean days	Longest days
3 yrs.	10 to 12	20 to 30	325	336	352
18-24 mos.	10 to 14		235	282	300
18 "	6		145	147	1 152
9 "			110	114	120
18 "	6		147	151	155
18 " 3 yrs.	10 to 12	20 to 30	356	367	378
4 '' 18-24 mos. 16-18	12 to 15 8 8	20 to 30.	309 58	315 63	325 67
12-16 " 12 mos.	6	6 40 0	58	60	<u>i</u> 64
6 "	5 to 6 5 to 6	30	25	30	35
6 "	5 to 6 5 to 6	12 to 18	19 24 28 27 16 25 20 40	21 26 30 30 18 28 23 42	24 30 32 33 20 30 25 45
	age for first mating 3 yrs. 4 " 18-24 mos. 12-18 " 12-14 " 9 " 18 " 18 " 18 " 18 " 18 " 112-16 " 12 mos. 12 " 6 "	Proper age for freproduction in years 3 yrs. 10 to 12 12 to 15 18-24 mos. 10 to 12 18 6 12-14 7 9 6 6 6 18 5 3 yrs. 10 to 12 12 to 15 18-24 mos. 12 mos. 12 mos. 6 6 5 to 6 6 5 to 6 6 6 5 to 6 12 mos. 6 12 mos. 6 6 5 to 6 6 6 5 to 6 6 6 5 to 6 6 6 6 5 to 6 6 12 mos. 6 12 mos. 6 6 6 6 5 to 6 6 6 6 5 to 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	Proper age for feproduction in years 3 yrs. 10 to 12 12 to 15 12 to 15 18 10 to 12 12 to 15 18 12 to 15 18 12 to 15 12 to 15 12 to 15 12 to 16 12 to 18 12 to 15 12 to 15 13 to 16 12 to 16 12 to 18 12 to 18 12 to 18 13 to 18	Proper age for first mating	Proper age for freproduction in years No. of females for one mating Shortest days Mean days

DURATION AND FREQUENCY HEAT SEASON

	In heat for	Reoccurs if not bree
Mares	2 to 11 days	3 to 6 weeks
Cows	1 to 2 days	3 weeks
Ewes	2 days	17-28 days
Sows	3 days	21 days
Bitches	5-7 days	6 months
Cats	3-12 days	4 months

AVERAGE DATES FIRST AND LAST KILLING FROSTS

DIGEST OF LATEST AVAILABLE FISH AND GAME LAWS

Open seasons include both dates, "Rabbit" includes "hare"; "quail" includes "partridge" in South; "grouse" includes Canada grouse, sharptailed, ruffed (known as partridge in North and pheasant in South) and other members of family except prairie chickens ptarmigan and sage hen. As many states do not complete laws for 1949 until after our press date, VERIFY in every case for changes even though the changes from year to year are not as a rule sensational. Limits are daily except those in italics which are seasonal.

Migratory Bird Laws for 1949 will not be released until August, For details consult local authorities or write Department of Interior, Fish & Wildlife Service, Chicago 54, Illinois, of males only. † local exceptions. ‡ non-resident exceptions.

·					
State and Species	Seasons	Limits, Season	State and Species	Seasons	Limits
Alabama Deer Rabbit Squirrel Opossum, Rac- coon Muskrat (fur), Otter Quall	Nov. 20-Jan. 1 † 6 ³ Oct. 1-Feb. 20 {N-Oct. 1-Jan. 1 {S-Oct. 15-Jan. 15} Oct. 15-Feb. 20 Nov. 20-Jan. 31 Nov. 20-Feb. 20	3	Colorado Deer Elk Bear Quail Pheasant Rabbit All fish (Lakes under 7000)	Oct. 11-Oct. 26† Oct. 11-Oct. 26† Oct. 11-Oct. 26† Closed Nov. 16-not set Oct. 1-Feb. 1 May 25-Oct. 1 ft. open all year)	20
Turkey Bass W.l., str. bass Bream Crapple, wh. pch. Rck. bass, geye Weye pike	Nov. 20-Jan. 1 of that. 20-Apr. 15 No closed season	10 15 30 20 20 15	Connecticut Rabbit Squirrel Quali Pheasant o' Grouse Trout Lake trout Pickerel	Nov. 1-Dec. 31 Oct. 18-Nov. 29 Dates not set Oct.18-Nov. 29 Oct.18-Nov. 29 Apr. 17-July 15 Apr. 17-Aug. 31 Apr. 17-Feb. 9 Apr. 17-Feb. 9 July 1-Oct. 31	30 30 18 15 10 3 6 10 10 15 5
Alaska Deer Moose Bear, br. & grz. Bear, black	Sept. 1-Nov. 15 5+ N-Sept. 1-20, SDec. 1-10 5+ Sept. 1-June 20+ E. of 138°: Sept. 1-June 20+ No closed seasont	2‡ 1 2 2	Wall-eye Bass, black Bass, striped Perch Salmon, sockeye Shad Alewives	Apr. 17-Feb. 9 July 1-Oct. 31 No closed season Apr. 17-Feb. 9 Apr. 17-Aug. 31 Apr. 17-July 15 Mar. 1-May 31	10 10 15 5
Polar Bear Carlbou Mountain goat Mountain sheep Rabbit Grouse & Ptar'g'n Trout & grayling	No closed seasont Aug. 20-Sept. 20t Sept. 1-Oct. 31t Aug. 20-31 ct No closed seasont Aug. 20-Feb. 28 t agg.	1‡ 1‡ 10 †	Delaware Rabbit Squirrel Quall Pheasant Bass Pike, pkl., w. eyed pike	Nov. 15-Dec. 31 Sept. 15-Nov. 1 Nov. 15-Dec. 31 Nov. 15-Dec. 31 o' June 25 Feb. 1 June 25 Mar. 1	6 6
Arizona	(N=Oct 10=		Trout	Apr. 16 Aug.15	6
Deer Rabbit Abert Squirrel° Turkey Quali Trout Bass	(N-Oet, 10- Oet, 25 o't) S-Nov. 1- Nov. 17 o't Nov. 1-Jan. 31 No open season No open season Nov. 16-Nov. 30t May. 30-Sept. 30t No closed season	1 1 10 15 10	Florida Deer, male Squirrel Quail Turkey Bass, black Bream Speckled perch	Nov. 20-Jan. 5† 6° Nov. 20-Feb.15† Nov. 20-Feb. 1† Nov. 20-Feb. 1† Apr. 1-Feb. 28 June 1-Mar. 31† No closed season	2 13 12 4 8 20 20
Bluegill Chan. Catfish Arkansas	No closed season No closed season	20 10	Georgia Deer Bear	Nov. 1-Jan. 5† ♂ Nov. 20-Feb. 28†	2
Deer Squirrei Quail Turkey Bass Trout Pike Jack salmon	(Nov. 10-15† d') (Dec. 8-13† d') (May 16-June 15† (Sept. 1-Jan. 1† Dec. 1-Jan. 15 Closed May 16-Mar. 15 May 1-Oct. 31 No closed season No closed season	15 6 6 6	Squirrel Quait Grouse Turkey Rabbit Bass, striped Bass, black Bass, rock Bass, Ky, or r	Nov. 1-Jan. 5† 6° Nov. 20-Feb. 28† Nov. 1-Jan. 5 Nov. 20-Feb. 15 Nov. 20-Jan. 15 Nov. 20-Jan. 15 Nov. 1-Feb. 15† No closed season No closed season† No closed season† No closed season†	2 10 10 10
California Deer Antelope Bear Rabbit	Sept. 16-Oct. 15 3† Aug. 7-Sept. 15 3† Limited 3 Nov. 15-Dec. 31 † Nov. 21-Dec. 31 Nov. 21-Dec. 31	2 2 15	Bream, perch Crappie Pickerel Waii-eyed pike Muskellunge Trout	No closed seasont No closed seasont No closed seasont No closed seasont No closed seasont Apr. 1-Nov. 15t	25 15 15 3 2 10
Quali Pheasant Trout (exc. gldn) (Sp. wntr seas.) Trout, golden Salmon Bass, black Bass, striped	Nov. 21-Dec. 31 Nov. 21-30 o ³ May 1-Oct. 31 July 1-Sept. 30† May 1-Oct. 31 May 29-Oct. 31† No closed season	16 10 15 15 2# 10# 5	Idaho Deer, eik Antelope Bear Goat Sneep Quail Pheasant	Local seasons Local seasons Jan. 1-Dec. 31† Local seasons No open season† Local seasons Local seasons	1 1 1

Idaho (cont.) Hun. partridge Sage hen Pheasaut Trout	Local seasons Local seasons Local seasons June 4-Oct. 31	20	Kentucky (cont.) Striped bass Crappie Rock bass Muskeilunge	June 1-Apr. 30 June 1-Apr. 30 June 1-Apr. 30 June 1-Apr. 30	15 15 15
Bass (1-mouth)	No closed season	or 15# 10 or 15#	Louisiana Deer Bear Rabbit Squirrei Quaii	Nov. 1-Jan. 10† Nov. 1-Jan. 1 Oct. 1-Mar. 1 Oct. 1-Jan. 15 Dec. 1-Feb. 20	2 5 120 120
Bass (s-mouth) Salmon (steelhd.)	No open season Local seasons	2	Turkey Bass, black, yel., white Crappie	Dec. 1-Feb. 20 Apr. 1-Apr. 15 o' No closed season No closed season No closed season	1 15 25 25
Hilnols Rabbit Squirrel Quail Pheasant Bass, black Bass (rk., wrmth. wh., yel.) crappies, sunf., blue- gills Buffalo, bullhd., catf., carp, spphd. Trout Perch Pickerel	Nov. 11-Jan. 31 July 15-Nov. 15† Nov. 11-Dec. 11 Nov. 11-Nov. 25† May 15-Mar. 31† No closed season No closed season Apr. 1-Sept. 30 No closed season }May 1-Feb. 28	45 15 36 6 10 50 (75 in ag- g.)	Sunfish Maine Deer Bear Rabbit Squirrel Pheasant Grouse Salmon, togue(a) Salmon, togue(b) Salmon, togue(c) Trout(a) Trout(b) Trout (c) Wh. perch(a) Wh. perch(b)	No closed season Oct. 21-Nov. 30† No closed season Oct. 1-Feb. 28† Oct. 1-Oct. 31 Oct. 1-Nov. 15 Oct. 1-Nov. 15 Ice out-Sept. 30	12 25 25 25 25 25 25 25
Wail-eyed pike Lake tr., white- fish	No closed season	in ag- g.	Wh. perch(c) Black bass(a) Black bass(b) Black bass(c) Black bass (fly) Plckerel	Ice out-Aug. 15 June 21-Sept. 30 June 21-Sept. 15 June 21-Aug. 15 June 1-20 No closed season	25 25 25 25 25 3 10†
Indiana Rabbit Squirrel Quail Pheasant Hun. partridge Bluegill, rd eared sunf., crappie, rock bass Bass, silv. or yel., bl., Ky., wh. or str.	Nov. 10-Jan 10 Dates not set Nov. 10-Dec. 20 Dates not set Nov. 10-Dec. 20 June 16-Apr. 30 June 16-Apr. 30	25 in ag- g, 6 in ag-	a-Lakes & ponds b-Riv. abv. tldewtr. c-Brooks,streams Maryland Deer Rabblt Squirrel Quail Grouse Pheasant Turkey	Dec. 1-6 o't Nov. 15-Dec. 31t Sept. 15-Sept. 30 Nov. 15-Dec. 31t Nov. 15-Dec. 31t Nov. 15-Dec. 31t Nov. 15-Dec. 31t Nov. 15-Dec. 31t	1
Pike-perch Pike or pickerel Yellow perch Trout Chan. catfish	June 16-Apr. 30 June 16-Apr. 30 June 16-Apr. 30 May 1-Aug. 31 No closed season	g. 6 6 15	Bass-non-tdl. Bass-non-tdl. Str. (rck.) bass, non-tdl. wtrs. Wall-eyed plke Plke, pickerel Perch Catfish	Apr. 15-July 15 June 1-Nov. 30 June 1-Nov. 30 June 1-Nov. 30† July 1-Nov. 30† Feb. 15-Nov. 30† Feb. 15-Nov. 30†	10 10 10 10 10 10
lowa Rabbit Squirrel Pneasant* Quail* Hungarlan partridge Trout Northern pike Bass Pike, sand or saug., Weyed Builheads Yell, pch. and	Aug. 1-Mar. 1 Sept. 15-Nov. 15 Oct. 28-Oct. 30† o' Nov. 1-Nov. 30† o' Nov. 12-Nov. 14† May 1-Sept. 30 May 15-Nov. 30† June 15-Nov. 30† May 15-Nov. 30† No closed season	8 8 8 5 8 25	Massachusetts Deer Rabblt, hare Squirrel Quall Grouse Pheasant Raccoon Opossum Bass Plke Muskeliunge	Dec. 2-Dec. 7† Oct. 20-Feb. 15† Oct. 20-Nov. 20 Oct. 20-Nov. 20 Oct. 20-Nov. 20 Oct. 20-Nov. 20 Oct. 10-Jan. 1 July 1-Feb. 15 Apr. 15-Feb. 15	1 5-3 15 20 15 6 22 5 5 10
bass, vellow str., sliver Crap., cal. bass Catfish	May 15-Nov. 30† June 15-Nov. 30† Apr. 15-Nov. 30†	15 15 15	Trout Bluegls., cal.	Apr. 15-Feb. 15 Apr. 15-Feb. 15 Apr. 15-July 31†	5 5 12
Kansas Squirrel Quail Pheasant Bass	June 15-Nov. 30 Intermittent Oct. 30-Nov. 3 May 25-Apr. 24	10 3 10	I LANGE CANADA	Apr. 15-Feb. 15	20
Kentucky Rabbit Squirrel Quali Ruffed Grouse Bass, black Trout Weyed pike, sand pike or	Nov. 20-Jan. 15 Aug. 15-Nov. 30 Nov. 20-Jan. 15 Dec. 1-Dec. 15 June 1-Apr. 30 May 30-Apr. 30 June 1-Apr. 30	8 6 10 10 10 10 15 15	arrow) Bear Rabbit Squirrel Grouse, prairle	Nov. 15-Nov. 30† Oct. 1-Nov. 5 Nov. 15-Nov. 30† (U-Oct. 1-Mar. 1 L-Oct. 15-Jan. 31† L-Oct. 15-Nov. 5† (U-Oct. 1-Oct. 20† L-Oct. 15-Nov. 5† L-Oct. 15-Nov. 5†	1 1 50 50 25 25 25 25 8

Michigan (cont.)		1	Nebraska (cont.)		1
Woodchuck	L-Oct. 15-Jan. 31†	15+	THIS or orrotal		
Trout Bass	Apr. 24-Sept. 16† June 25-Dec. 31†	15† 5†	saug. no'thn.	No closed seasont	5
No. pike, pk.pch	No closed season	5	Nevada		1.
Muskellunge	No closed season No closed season	5	Anteiope Deer	Aug. 25-Sept. 22 Oct. 1-Nov. 14†	1
Lake trout White bass	No closed season	10	Rabbit	Nov. 1-Dec. 31†	-
Crapple, rk.			Quail	Dates not set	1
bass, yel. pch.	Lune of Ech 904	25†	Pheasant	Dates not set Local seasons	25
bluegills, sun- fish	June 25-Feb. 28†	201	-	Local seasons	
Whitefish	No closed season	7	New Hampshire Deer	Oct. 15-Dec. 21†	1
Minnesota	:		Bear	No closed season	
Deer (Bow and Arrow)	Oct. 16-Nov. 1†	1	Rabbit, hare	Oct. 1-Feb. 15	1
Deer and Arrow)	Nov. 15-Nov. 25†	1	Squirrel Quail	Oct. 1-Nov. 1	
Bear	No closed season	1 1	Grouse	No open season Oct. 1-Dec. 1	25
Squirrel	Oct. 15-Dec. 31		Pheasant	Oct. 15-Nov. 16 of	15
Quail Pheasant	Oct. 28-Nov. 12† Oct. 28-Nov. 12 o		Trout, brook Lake Trout	May 1-Aug. 31 Jan. 1-Aug. 31	10 15 2 2
Hun, partridge	Oct. 21-Oct. 27†	1	Lake Trout (fly)	Sept. 1-30	2
Weyed pike,	1)	1	Salmon	Apr. 15-Aug. 31†	4
saugers, gt. no. pike,	May 15-Feb. 15†	8	Trout, golden Bass	Apr. 15-Aug. 31 July 1-Oct. 31†	10#
pickerel)	١.	Muskellunge	May 28-Oct. 31	``
Muskellunge	June 15-Feb. 15†	2	Plke-perch	May 28-Oct. 31 May 28-Oct. 31†	10#
Bass Trout	June 20-Nov. 30† May 1-Sept. 15†	15	Pickerel	May 28-Jan. 15†	
Lake Trout	Jan. 1-Feb. 15†	5	New Jersey Deer	Dec. 12-Dec. 16 of	1
Changles and the	May 1-Sept. 30†		Archery	Dec. 7-11	
Crappies, sunfish wh. & rk. bass	May 15-Feb 15+	15	Rabbit, squirrei	Nov. 10-Dec. 10	10
Catfish	May 15-Feb. 15† May 15-Feb. 15†	10	Quail Grouse	Nov. 10-Dec. 10† Nov. 10-Dec. 10	3
Builheads	May 15-Feb. 15† May 15-Feb. 15†	50	Pheasant	Nov. 10-Dec. 10	30
Whitefish . Buffalo	May 15-Feb. 15†	}	Trout	Apr. 15-July 15†	10†
Mississippi	11123 10 1 05. 10		Pike, pick'l,	Sept. 1-Sept 30†	10
	(Nov. 20-Nov. 26†	1	pike-perch	May 20-Nov. 30† Jan. 3-31	
Deer	Dec. 26-Jan. 1†	1 1	Bass, bl., Os-	June 15-Nov. 30†	10
Bear Rabbit	No open season		wego, white Calico, rock)	
Squirrel	Same as Game Oct. 1-Dec. 31		bass, crappie	No closed season	20
Quaii	Dec. 10-Feb. 20†		Bass, striped	No closed season	
Turkey Bass	Apr. 1-Apr. 20 o	15	Wh., yel. pch., catf., sunf.	No closed season	
Crappie .	No closed season	15 15	New Mexico		
White perch	No closed season	15	Deer	Nov. 10-Nov. 21† 6 Oct. 6-Nov. 2	1
Sunfish)210 020000	25	'Elk Bear	Oct. 6-Nov. 2 Sept. 25-Nov. 10†	1 1†
Missouri Deer	Nfor 7 0 3		Antelope	Shooting by	J 1
	Nov. 7. 8 ♂ ∫Oct. 24-26	1		Shooting by permit o' Nov. 10-Nov. 21† Nov. 10-Nov. 21 May 15-Nov. 21	
Archery	Cty. only	11	Turkey .Squirrel	Nov. 10-Nov. 21†	2 5 20
Squirrel	May 30-Oct. 31	6	Trout	May 15-Nov. 21	20
Quail	Nov. 10-30 Nov. 10-Jan. 1	15†	Bass, plke pch.	May 15-Nov. 21 Apr. 1-15	15# 20
Rabbits,_	(Jan. 1-Oct. 31	101	Crappie I	Apr. 1-15 June 1-Nov. 30	20
Wall-eved pike	Nov. 10-Dec. 31 May 30-Dec. 31	A	Sunf., ring pch. and bream	0 the 1-1107. 50	20
Bass, black	May 30-Dec. 31	8	Chan. catf.	Į	
Trout	May 30-Dec. 31 Mar. 1-Dec. 31 †	8	Chan. catf. Bullhd., yei, and mud catfish	No closed season	20
Bass, wh., yel. Bass, warmth.,	May 30-Dec. 31 May 30-Dec. 31	6	New York	<u></u>	
rk.		9	Deer	Oct. 20-Dec. 15† &	1
Crappie Chappie	Mar. 15-Dec. 31	9	Bear	Oct. 20-Dec. 25†	
Channel cat Blue gl., bl. pch.	Mar. 15-May 31 Mar. 15-Dec. 31	$\frac{9}{12}$	Rabbit Squirrel	Oct. 20-Jan. 31† Oct. 20-Nov. 17†	6† 5
Montana	1.101/(0, 01	-12	Quail	Nov. 1-15†	4†
Deer	Oct. 15-Nov. 15† &	7	Grouse	{Dates not set	
Bear, bl. & br.	Apr. 15-Nov. 15† Oct. 15-Nov. 15	1+	Pheasant o	t ;; ;; ;;	
Bear, grzly. Elk	Oct. 15-Nov. 15	11	Biack bass	July 1-Nov. 30†	6†
Goat	Oct. 15-Nov. 15† Oct. 1-31	1 †	Striped bass	No closed season	
Grouse)	1	Muskellunge Salmon, ldlekd.	July 1-Dec. 1† Apr. 1-Sept. 10	7
Quail, turkey Sage hen	Dates not set		Saimon, chinook	Apr. 1-Sept. 10	† 2 3 10†
Hun, partridge	Dates not set		Plke-perch	May 1-Mar. 1†	10†
Pheasant	7		Pickerel Gt. no'n. pike	May 1-Mar. 1† May 1-Mar. 1†	10† 10†
All game fish	May 25-Nov. 15	15	Trout, brk., br.,		
Nebraska	Dotos not set	1.0	r'bow Lake trout	† Apr. 1-Sept. 10	10†
Rabbit Squirrel	Oct. 15-Dec. 31	10	Trout	Apr. 14-Sept. 10 Apr. 14-Sept. 1	3† 10†
Pheasant	Oct. 13-Dec. 31 Oct. 14-Jan. 1 Apr. 1-Nov. 1	5 5	Builheads	No closed seasont	†
Trout		10	Whitefish Perch white	Apr. 1-Sept. 10†	art
Bass, black Crappie, sunf.,	No closed season†	10	Perch, white Perch, yellow	No closed season No closed season†	25†
Crappie, sunf., rock bass	No closed seasont	15	Long Island		
Bullneads	No closed seasont	15 15	Rabbit, squirrel	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	6
Catfi ⁻ h Perch	No closed seasont	10	Grouse	Date not set	
1 0,01	210 closed season		Pheasant	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	30

N		-			
NorthCarolina Deer)		Penn, (cont.) Yell. pch., rock		
Bear Rabblt	Dates not set		bass, str. or cal. bass, wh.;		
Squirrel	Write (J. D. Findlay		crappie, sunf., }		
Quail Grouse	Raleigb, N. C.		catf., suckers,	No closed season	15
Turkey Russian boar	j			2.0 Clobed Soulon	
Trout	Apr. 15-Aug. 31	10	Rhode Island Rabbit	Nov. 1-Dec. 31†	
Bass, black Pike, walleyed	No closed season No closed season	8 5	Hare Squirrel	Nov. 1-Dec. 31 Nov. 1-Dec. 31	
Bass, striped	No closed season	_8	Quail	Nov. 1-Dec. 31 Nov. 1-Dec. 31†	
North Dakota Deer	Nov. 26-30 of	1	Grouse Pheasant	Nov. 1-Dec. 31 ct. 1	İ
Sharptail	Sept. 30-Oct. 20†	6	Bass Pickerel	June 20-Feb. 20† June 20-Feb. 20† Apr. 15-July 15†	10
Pin'd grouse Sage & ruffed	Dates not set		Trout	Apr. 15-July 15†	iŏ
grouse; part'ge Pheasant	Sept. 30-Dec. 31†	2	Striped bass Percb, white	No closed season No closed season	20
Bass	June 16-Oct. 31	5	Percb, yellow	No closed season	30
Wall-eyed plke, nortbern plke	May 16-Oct. 31	10	South Carolina		
Crappie Sunfish	June 16-Oct. 31 June 16-Oct. 31	15	Deer	Aug. 15-Jan. 1† o	5
Perch	May 16-Oct. 31	15 25	Rabbit Squirrel	Sept. 1-Mar. 1 Sept. 1-Mar. 1 Nov. 27-Mar. 1	
Ohio			Quaii Turkey	Nov. 27-Mar. 1 Nov. 26-Mar. 1	20
Deer Rabbit	Dates not set Nov. 15-Jan. 1	A	Trout, speckled	Jan. 1-Sept. 1 Jan. 1-Sept. 1	20
Squirrel	Nov. 15-Jan. 1 Sept. 14-28 Nov. 15-30 &	4	Trout, rainbow Bass	No closed seasont	20 10†
Pheasant Hun. partridge	Nov. 15-30 o Nov. 15-30 o Nov. 15-30 o	2 2 2	South Dakota		
Grouse INLAND DIST.	Nov. 15-30 ♂	2	Deer	Nov. 1-20 ot	1
Muskellunge	No closed season	2	Grouse, prairle chicken	Oct. 15-Nov. 13†	
Wall-eyed pike Sauger	No closed season No closed season	6	Pheasant Hun. partridge	Oct. 15-Dec. 13†	
Trout Bass	Apr. 15-Sept. 16 June 16-Apr. 30	6	Trout	May 1-Feb. 28	15
LAKE ERIE DI	ST.	6	Bass, weyed pike, pickerel	June 15-Feb. 28	8 15
Muskellunge Wall-eyed plke	No closed season No closed season		Bluegills Bullheads, pch.	May 1-Feb. 28 May 1-Feb. 28	15 50
Sauger	No closed season		Crappies, sunf.	May 1-Feb. 28	15
Trout Bass	Apr. 15-Sept. 16 July 1-May 24	6			
Oklahoma	May 15-Dec. 31	10	Tennessee Deer	Nov. 1-20 ♂†	1†
Squirrel Quail	Inter. (NovJan.)	10	Bear Rabblt	Special seasons Nov. 25-Jan. 25	
Bass Chan, catfish	No closed seasont	10 15	Squirrel	Aug. 1-Dec. 31†	
Crappie	No closed seasont	15	Quail Grouse	Nov. 25-Jan. 25 Nov. 25-Jan. 25	
Oregon	Sept. 28-Oct. 20 31	1	Wild boar Trout	Special seasons Apr. 1-Oct. 1	10
Deer Elk	1 Oct. 26-Nov. 17 37	1	Bass	May 30-Mar. 31	8 5
Antelope	Sept. 22-30 Sept. 28-Oct. 20†]	Wall-eyed pike Sauger pike	May 30-Mar. 31 May 30-Mar. 31	1 10
Squirrei Quail	Oct. 19-27†		Muskellunge Crappie	May 30-Mar. 31	15 15
Blue grouse Pheasant	Oct. 12-20 Oct. 19-27†		Rock bass	May 30-Mar. 31 May 30-Mar. 31 May 30-Mar. 31 May 30-Mar. 31 May 30-Mar. 31	15
Hun, partridge	Dates not set		White, str. bass Yeilow bass or		15.
Trout, salmon, steelhead,	Apr. 20-Oct. 31	15		May 30-Mar. 31 No closed season	$\frac{15}{25}$
less than 20" Bass, black;			Bluegili bream	No closed season	25
Perch, crapple, cati., sunf.,	No closed season	30	Catfish Buffalo	No closed season No closed season	
bream, pike	No aloned seese	1.5	Texas		_
Str. bass, Shad	No closed season No closed season	15	Deer	Nov. 16-Dec. 31† o	2 1 2
Pennsylvania		Γ	Bear Peccary	Nov. 16-Dec. 31 Oct. 1-Dec. 31 †	2
Deer, female	No open season Dec. 1-12	1	Squirrel	[{Oct. 1-Dec. 317	
Deer, 2 pt. ant. Deer, no ant.	Dec. 13	1	Quali	May 1-July 31† Dec. 1-Jan. 16† New 16 Dec. 21† -2	3
Bear Rabbit, Cttl.	Nov. 17-22 Nov. 1-30	20	Bass, bl., sp'ted	Nov. 16-Dec. 31† o	15
Squirrel	Nov. 1-30 Nov. 1-30	24 12	White bass	No closed season No closed season	15 25 5
Quail, Bbwht. Grouse, Rid.	Nov. 1-7	6	Crappie	No closed season	25 25
Pheas'nt,rgnk,m. Turkey	1 Nov. 1-30†	8		No closed season	-25
Partridge, Hun.	Nov. 1-7 Dec. 22-Jan. 1	8 6	Utah Deer	Oct. 18-Oct. 28† &	1
Hare, snsboe Trout	Apr. 15-July 317	10	Elk (By permit)		Î
Trout, 1k. or sal. Bass	July 1-Sept. 29 July 1-Nov. 30	8		No open season	
Pike-perch	July 1-Nov. 30	6	Pheasant	Nov. 2-Nov. 5	3†
Pickerel Muskeilunge,	July 1-Nov. 30	0	Bass .		10
West'n and North'n pike	July 1-Nov. 30	2	Trout Salmon	May 15-Oct. 31† June 15-Oct. 31† June 15-Oct. 31†	$ {}^{20}_{20} $
North ii pike	0413 1 1101. 00				

Vermont		1 1	West Virginia		
	Nov. 15-25 &†	7	Deer	Dec. 2-7†	1
Decr		1 4	Rabbit	Nov. 11-Jan. 4	35
Squirrel	Oct. 1-Oct. 31	3			24
Rabbit	Oct. 1-Jan. 31	3	Squirrel	Oct. 5-Nov. 16	30
Quail	No open season	1 .1	Quail	Nov. 11-Dec. 14	
Grouse	Oct. 1-Oct. 31	4	Grouse	Oct. 5-Nov. 16	10
Pheasant	Oct. Sat. & Wed. &	2-4	Turkey	Oct. 5-Nov. 16	4
Bear	June 1-Dec. 31		Bear	Nov. 11-30	1
Trout	May 1-Aug. 14	20	Woodchuck	July 1-Dcc. 31	
Lake trout,		_	Trout, rnbw.,		1
saimon	May 1-Aug. 31	2	brown	Apr. 24-July 15	10
Bass	July 1-Nov. 30	5	Trout, brook	Apr. 24-July 15	15
Muskeliunge	June 15-Apr. 14	25#	Bass	June 19-Nov. 30	8
Pike-perch	May 1-Mar. 14	25#	Pickerel	June 19-Apr. 30	
Pickercl	May 1-Mar. 14	25#	Muskellunge,	l	
Smelt	June 1-Mar. 31	1 1	w. eyed pike	June 19-Apr. 30	1 1
			Rk.bass,crapple,		1 . 1
			sunf., bluegill	June 19-Apr. 30	15
Virginia			Catfish	June 19-Apr. 30	10
Deer	Oct. 1-Jan. 5† 3	1	Perch	June 19-Apr. 30	10
Bear	Oct. 1-Jan. 5†	1 1	Wisconsin		
Eik	Closed season	1 1	Deer	Nov. 22-30† &	1
Rabbit	Nov. 15-Jan. 20†	75	Deer (bow &	11011 22-0010	1 1
6 (100)	(Sept. 15-Sept. 30	ا ـ ـ ا	arrow)	Sept. 27-Nov. 13	1
Squirrel	Nov. 20-Jan. 20	75	Bear Bear	Nov. 22-30†	4
Quail	Nov. 15-Jan. 20†	125	Raccoon	Oct. 23-Nov. 30	1
Grouse	7	15	Rabbit	Oct. 18-Jan. 15	,
Pheasant	Same as quall	20		Oct. 18-Nov. 30	3 3
Turkey	,	4	Squirrel Grouse	No open season	3
- 41103		7			
i _	(W: June 20-Dec. 31		Pheasant	Oct. 18-Oct. 27 Oct. 18-27	1
Bass	E: June 20-Mar. 15	10	Hun, partridge	001. 18-27	
Trout	Apr. 20-July 31	l īž l	Quail	Oct. 23-27	4 7
	(W: Same as bass	201	Bass, black	June 20-Jan. 15†	1
Pike	E: No closed season		Trout	May 15-Sept. 7†	15
Crapple	No closed season		Lake trout	Apr. 15-Sept. 30†	5
Bream	No closed season	25	Wall eyed plke,	35. 35 7. 351	
Diouni	110 clocca beason	~	sauger	May 15-Jan. 15†	7† 7†
			No. pike, pick'l	May 15-Jan. 15†	7
Washington			Muskellunge	May 15-Jan. 15†	25
Deer	Oct. 13-30†	1	Bass, other	May 15-Jan. 15†	25
2001	(E: Same as deer	1 1	Catfish	May 15-Jan. 15†	15
Bear	W: Closed during		Builheads	Apr. 15-Jan. 15†	25
1 Jour	Elk scason		Other panfish	May 15-Jan. 15†	25†
Eik	Nov. 3-Nov. 11 ot	1	Wyoming		
Rabbit	Oct. 13-Feb. 28†	5	Deer	Local seasont o	7
Grouse	Oct. 13-14†	5 2	Moose	Local seasons	4
Quail	Oct. 13-141	10	Elk	Local seasont	1
Pheasant	Oct. 13-30 Oct. 13-30	3	Bear	Local seasons	1 1 1 1 2
Hungarian	No open season	3		Local seasons	4
partridge	140 Open season		Sheep	Local seasons t	1
Steelhead	Dec. 1-Mar. 1†	3	Antelope		2
	Dec. 1-Mar. 17	0	Pheasant	Local seasons	20
Other game fish Lowl'd lakes	Apr. 18-Nov. 30		Crevling	May 1-Oct. 31† May 1-Oct. 31†	20
Gen'l season	May 23-Sept. 15	20	Grayling Bass		
Gen i season	May 28-Sept. 18	20	Dass	May 1-Oct. 31†	20

MIGRATORY BIRD LAWS

In 1946 the duck season was drastically reduced from 80 to 45 days In 1946 the duck season was drastically reduced from 80 to 45 days.—then cut again in 1947 to 30 days. By now the conservation officials have the science down to such a state that you need a ouija board in addition to the rules to understand the seasons. However here are a few shots at it just to give you an idea. In the Deep South the season ran from Dec. 8, 1947 to Jan. 6, 1948; Conn. and Mass.—Nov. 18 to Dec. 17; R.I.—Dec. 2-31; Vt.—Oct. 21-Nov. 19; Me. and N. H.—two scasons—Oct. 7-18 and Dec. 2-31. We suppose the idea was that a checkerboard could be laid out over the country and the ducks just jumped over the (open season) red squares. It's all the ducks just jumped over the (open season) red squares. It's all yours anyway.

Scoters (Sea coots to you) could be taken in New England and New York (except for Maine) during duck season. In Maine, it was Oct. 16 to Dec. 16th. In two counties of Illiuois, Oct. 1-12. In

was Oct. 16 to Dec. 16th. In two countres of Illuois, Oct. 1-12. In open coastal waters—it's all different.

Rails and Gallinules found safe harbor in states like Calif., D.C., (so that's why certain of the people's representatives remain un-shotat?) Ind., Mont., Nev., Ore., Tenu. and Washington. But you could shoot 'em in Ala. (Nov. 20-Jan. 31), Ill. (Oct. 1-12), Maine (Oct. 7-18 and Dec. 2 to 13), Md. (Sept. 1-30), Minn. (Sept. 16-Nov. 30) and certain other states at certain other times.

Bag limits on ducks are down to four—except for American and Red Breasted Mergansers on which you get 25. Sea Coots, 7. Canada Georg. Geer from 1 up to 3 depending where you are.

ATTENTION, PLEASE: Don't go hunting migratory birds until you have thoroughly familiarised yourself with the new laws published in September, 1948 by Fish & Wildlife Service, Dept. of the Interior, Chicago 54, Illinois.

The only horse that doesn't need



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ANECDOTES AND PLEASANTRIES

BRIEF SEASON

On the door of the Old Farmer's Almanac, high up in the hills of Dublin, N. H., where snows lie long into the spring, is posted a cartoon showing an elderly native talking to a visi-tor. The drifts are piled deep and the stormy winds do blow. Both characters are well-muffled-up.

understand," the visitor is saying, "that you have a very short summer here."

"Yup," says the old-timer, "sure do. Last year 'twas on a Thursday."

ASTROLOGICALLY SPEAKING

For a long time astrologers have been interested in flowers. They have originated a special of flowers for each month have also signified their ments. There is something of flowers for each and sentiments. There is something of special interest in each of these species, they say, and if man could but begin to know what causes this rich life to come into our every-day path, he would understand many unanswered questions of this world and perhaps even the hereafter. Astrologically speaking, they are as follows:

..... Love January-Rose

February-.... Modesty March-

Carnation April-Fascination Miguonette .Charm May-Orange Blossom .. June-

Purity Geranium July-

Gentility Poppy ... Pleasure
Bluebell ... Truth
Lavender . Devotion August— September— October— November— Jasmine Grace Forget-me-not December—

Constancy

THE TREE-TOAD

"S curious-like," said the treetoad "I've twittcred for rain all day; And I got up soon, And hollered tel noon But the sun hit blazed away, Tel I jest clumb down in a crawfish hole, Weary at hart, and sick at soul!

"Dozed away fer an hour, And I tackled the thing agin: And I sung and sung, Tel I knowed my lung Was jest about give iu; And then, thinks I, ef hit don't rain now.

They's nothin' in singin', any-how!

"Onc't in a while some farmer Would come a-drivin' past; And he'd hear my cry, And stop and sigh-Tel I just laid back at last. And I hollered rain tel I thought my th'oat Would bus wide open at ever'

note!

"But I fetched her-O, I fetched her

'Cause a little while ago, As I kinda set, With one eye shet, And a singin' soft and low, A voice drapped down on my fevered brain,

A-sayin',—'Ef you'll jest hush, I'll rain!'"

James Whitcomb Riley from Songs of Summer

À LA ALGER

Once upon a time a thirteen-year-old boy began to work as a typesetter in a small printing shop in Garnett, Kansas. After two months he wrote a letter to

his aunt, including the following: "Since I have been at this "Since I have trade, I find that a great many printers chew and smoke and drink. I have been figuring it up—if a fellow spent ten cents a day for whisky, in ten years, a day for whisky, in ten years, counting no interest, he will have spent \$365. For tobacco, if he spent only twenty cents a week, that would be \$104 in ten years. All together that would be enough to buy a second-hand press and type. I am now thirteen years old, and I am going to save my money instead of spending it for tobacco and teen years old, and I am going to save my money instead of spending it for tobacco and drinks, and by the time I am twenty-one I will have enough to buy a good secondhand press. Your nephew. Art Capper."

Since that letter was written, United States Senator Arthur Capper has bought many a press.

Capper has bought many a press, and his teu papers in four states have four million subscribers. He also operates two radio stations, and is probably the best agricultural authority in the uatiou. His Capper's Farmer has a subscription list of nearly two million, and he is one of the most valuable reform leaders in most valuable reform leaders in the United States.

Arthur Capper uever regretted his boyish decision to be a total abstainer from alcoholic drinks and tobacco. .

from Magazet







Use all-yellow bananas

For deep-fat frying, have deep kettle 1/2 to 3/4 full of melted fat or oil.

Heat fat to 375°F., or until a 1inch cube of bread will brown in about 40 seconds. Peel bananas and cut each into 3 or 4 diagonal pieces. Roll in flour. Dip into Fritter Batter, completely coating the banana pieces with the batter.

Deep-fat fry in the hot fat 4 to 6 minutes, turning fritters frequently to brown evenly. Drain on a rack. Six to eight servings.

Serve Banana Fritters very hot with the main course or serve them as a dessert with a hot orange or other fruit sauce or with sweetened whipped cream.

To make the Batter

I cup sifted flour 2 teaspoons boking powder 11/4 teaspoons salt

1/4 cup sugar 1 egg, well begten 1/3 cup milk 2 teaspoons melted shortening

Sift together flour, baking powder, salt and sugar. Combine egg, milk and shortening. Add to dry ingredients and mix until batter is smooth.

This is a stiff batter, and it makes a crisp fritter which will stay crisp for 15 to 20 minutes. This batter should not be "thinned down."

To make Orange Sauce

1/2 cup sugar 1 tablespoon cornstarch Dash of salt Dash of cinnamon

3/4 cup boiling water 2 tablespoons butter 1/4 cup orange juice 1 teaspoon grated orange rind 1 teaspoon lemon juice

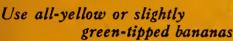
Mix together sugar, cornstarch, salt and cinnamon. Add water gradually. Bring to a boil and cook about 5 minutes, or until sauce has thickened, stirring constantly. Add butter, orange juice, orange rind and lemon juice. Re-heat to boiling point. Makes about 1 cup of sauce.



HAM BANANA ROLLS

with Cheese Sauce

6 thin slices boiled ham Prepared mustard 6 firm bananas 2 tablespoons melted butter Cheese Sauce



Spread ham lightly with mustard. Peel bananas. Wrap slice of ham around the banana. Brush tips of bananas with butter. Place Ham Banana Rolls into a shallow baking



dish and pour Cheese Sauce over them. Bake in a moderate oven (350°F.) 30 minutes, or until bananas are tender . . . easily pierced with a fork. Serve hot. Six servings.

CHEESE SAUCE

1½ tablespoons butter 1½ tablespoons flour

Melt butter, add flour and stir until smooth. Stir in milk slowly. Add cheese and cook, over low heat, stirring constantly until sauce is smooth and thickened. Pour over Ham Ba-

nana Rolls. Makes about 1 cup sauce.

3/4 cup milk 11/2 cups grated American Cheese





please send me FREE

BANANAS . . . HOW TO SERVE THEM and BANANA SALAD BAZAAR.

Here's how to reach me . . .

NAME...

STATE.......



BANANA MILK SHAKE

1 fully ripe banana 1 cup COLD milk

Use fully ripe bananas—
yellow peel flecked with brown

Peel banana. Slice into a bowl and beat with a rotary egg beater or electric mixer until smooth and creamy. Add milk and mix thoroughly. Serve COLD. Makes 1 large drink or 2 medium-size drinks.



BANANA SHORTCAKE

Use fully ripe bananas—
yellow peel flecked with brown

Split into 2 layers, homemade or baker's gingerbread, cake, cupcakes or biscuits. Place whipped cream and sliced ripe bananas between lay-



BROILED BANANAS

6 firm bananas 2 tablespoons melted butter Salt

Use all-yellow or slightly green-tipped bananas

Peel bananas. Place on broiler rack or into pan. Brush well with butter and sprinkle lightly with salt. Broil 6 to 10 minutes, or until bananas are brown and tender . . . easily pierced with a fork. Six servings.

Serve very hot as a vegetable.

ers and on top. Garnish with a cherry, if desired.

Peel and slice additional bananas crosswise on the bias, just before serving, and arrange them around the Banana Shortcake, if desired.

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THE ETERNAL GRAB

One day Abraham Lincoln was walking along a street in his home town of Springfield, Illi-nois, with his two small sons, both of whom were crying lust-

A neighbor stopped and in-quired, "What is the matter with

the hoys?"

"Just the same as what's the matter with the whole world!" replied Lincoln. "I've got three walnuts and each one of the boys wants two. Magazet

TO GROW OLD

In a book published on the subject of longevity (printed in 1799 by James Eaton of Salis-hury, England) some circummenstances are occasionally tioned regarding the food and the hahlts of persons who lived incredibly long. The following seem best entitled to notice, and if they prove anything it would seem to be the consistent inconsistency of what keeps people from dwing.

from dying. 116. years his breakfast was halm tea sweetened with honey and pudding for his dinner. 2. Judith Bannister, 108. Last 60 years of her life lived upon biscuit and apples. 3. John Rlva, 116. Always chewed citron-hark. 4. Elizabeth Machpherson, 116. Her diet was butternilk and greens. 5. Eluel. Machpherson, 116. Her diet was buttermilk and greens. 5. Fluellyn Price, 108. Herb tea for breakfast, plain meat for dinner, nought but a pipe of tobacco for supper. 6. Mr. Cateby Smith, 103. He drank only buttermilk. 7. William Riddle, 115. His chief suhsistence was bread infused in spirits and ale. 10. The Honorable Mrs. Watkins of Glamorganshire, 110. For her last 30 years she subsisted entirely on potatoes. potatoes.

Selections from THE TRIBUNE PRIMER by Eugene Field

The Humorous Boy
This man is a School Teacher. He is going to Slt Down in the Chair. There is a Bent Pin in Chair. There is a Bent Pin in the Chair, and it will Bite the School Teacher. The School Teacher is a very able Man, and he will find it out as soon as the Bent Pin Tackles Him. Will the Bent Pin Tackles Him. Will the School Teacher rise again? We should smile. But the School Teacher will not smile. He will play a Sonata with the Ferrule on the Boy's Back. The Boy put the Bent Pin in the Chair. He is trying to he a Humorist. When the School Teacher gets Through with him, the Boy will Eat his Meals from the Mantel-Piece for a Week. a Week.

The Mud

The Mud is in the Street. The Lady has on a pair of Red Stockings. She is trying to cross the Street. Let us all give Three cheers for the Mud.

The Unfortunate Mousie
Poor little Mouse. He got into
the Flour Barrel and Made Himself Dead. The cook baked himin a Loaf of Bread, and here he lles cut in two by the Sharp bread knife. But we will not Eat poor Mouse. We will eat the Bread, but we will Take the Mousie and Put him in the Cistern

tern.

The Lap

Lap. The Mother has made a The Boy is in the Lap. He is Looking at the Carpet. What has the Mother in her Hand? She has a Shingle in her Hand. What will she Do with the Shingle? She will Put it Where it will Do the Most Good.

The Nasty Oil

Do not take the Castor Oil, It is very Nasty and will Make you Sick. Mamma wants you Take it so you Will be Sick and can't Go out and Play with the other Boys and Girls. If Mamma will give you a Velocipede and a Goat and Top, then you may Take the Castor Oll and it will not Hurt you. not Hurt you.

FOR P. T. BARNUM The Old Farmer has apparently an authentic report of a three-colored cat (male), which the owner will be glad to show to P. T. Barnum's ghost upon request. Many of us will recall that over a considerable period of the considerable period of years, Mr. Barnum unsuccessfully offered a huge sum for such an oddity.

WELL KEPT

In a manuscript by one Abraham Grey, who lived about the middle of the sixteenth century, it is stated that ln 1569, three Roman soldiers, in the dress of their country, fully equipped their country, fully equipped with warllke instruments, were dug out of a moss of a great extent, called Kazey moss. When found after a lapse of probably about fifteen hundred years, they "were quite fresh and plump."

MODESTY

We hear of a certain lady so modest that she turned her wash-erwoman out for putting her clothes in the same tub with the pantaloons of a young gentleman.

WORD CHARADES

(Solutions on page 79)

My first a holy man or maid, Sought peace in hermit cell; My second by the Norsemen bold, Was thought in streams to dwell.

My third, in our surprise or joy,

Is but an exclamation; My last in kirtle and in snood, Is of the Scottish nation. y whole has been to children Му

dear

For many a Christmas season; And if I fail to please them now, I've neither rhyme nor reason.

My first you will certainly find

on the farm,

f the drops have been good
this year;

second you sometimes will find in the brooks, When the season is cold and

drear My whole by the builder is car-

ried aloft, the Ву architect skillfully

planned, For the mansion, the court-house or palace, perhaps, An ornament graceful or grand,

(First) A vessel which a voyage made, When other craft all failed; It floated o'er the tops of trees, And over mountains sailed.

(Second) A workman, one who works with skill At good and nseful trade:

Some use a mallet and a drill, Some are of higher grade.

(Whole) My whole among inventors, stood In foremost rank of all; y his inventions did much good; Please now his name recall.

When I'm whole, I do not care Whether the days be dark or fair:

do not care for crops or grain, For pipes or horses or champagne,

Or what I eat or what I wear.

I care not though my friends declare

My first is calm. I'm in despair.
And cheerfulness I cannot feign When I'm my whole.

Consequent joys I'll gladly spare; I'd rather be my last elsewhere, Haply within my own domain. And though I'm really not profane

I almost feel obliged to swear When I'm my whole.

A soldier of the rebels lay dying in the field:

brave but stordy fighter, he could fail but could not yield. But a comrade stood beside him while his life-blood trickled

fast, And bent with pitying glances, to wrap him in my last.

Seeking his country's glory, e'en in the cannon's mouth.

Though in the midst of blood-shed, my first stood for the South.

The dying soldier faltered as he took his comrade's hand,
Saying, "Make my whole, my brother, it is my last command" mand.

well-known ballad has rehearsed The placid waters of my first. The hero bold, his noble friend, The heroine's sad, untimely end, Why by a traitor was immersed Beneath the waters of my first. Another ballad I could name Describes the doings of a dame; home-life and her walks

abroad, \mathbf{And} her companions. We awed

At all the tales her memories tell, And what strange happenings befell.

'Tis said that she went to my last.

Now this we know: that if she passed

Into my last, and didn't hand My last, according to demand. Twas not my last, and we may say

She was a deadhead in her day. My whole's desired by everyone From day to day, from sun to sun.

For it we pray, we work, we earn;

Look out for it at every turn. And when at last we've had our day,

My last my first we'll have our say.

Credits: Charades 1, 2, and 3 from St. Nicholas 1874. Charades 4, 5, and 6 from The Sign of the Sphinx, series First and Sec-ond, by Carolyn Wells.

OLD FASHIONED PUZZLES

(Answers appear on page 79)

1. Eliipses

(Fill the blanks with the same words transposed) 1. He sits and --- over

2. The poor child could only ---- through her

3. They kept on the ----

as to ---- their position. 4. With his - he killed

three -

5. — sometimes wound

worse than -

6. The — flew to the

— for shelter.

7. The — was walking

on the -

8. She was very clean and had

much -

2. Star Puzzle

Arrange eight words, having Arrange eight words, having the following significance, so as to read the same up and down, vertically; east and west, horizontally; and, diagonally, right and left, up and down.

1. To indent. 2. To put on. 3. To broach. 4. To marry. 5. Extremity. 6. To bend the head. 7. Convenient. 8. Moisture.

3. Puzzle

I am useful on the farm, and on shipboard. Transpose me, and I am out of place on your tables. Change me to my original form and remove my middle, and I become part of your face. What am I?

4. Add and Think Puzzle

Take fifty, add a cipher, add five, add the fifth of eight, and the total is the sum of human happiness. (The Romans had an answer for this.)

5. Arithmetical Puzzle

Three persons own 51 quarts of rice, and have only two measures; one a four quart, the other a seven quart measure. How shall they divide it into three equal parts?

6. Another one

In what manner may the first 25 be arranged so that the sum of each row of five figures may equal 65?

1	10	12	18	24
9	11	20	22	3
13	19	21	5	7
17	23	, 4	6	15
25	2	8	14	16

7. A Backward Story

(If you can't correct this in ten minutes, you are in the editor's class.) (In the following story, thirty-eight of the one hundred and forty-three words are spelled backwards. When they are cor-rected, the narrative becomes clear.)

A beautiful girl had a new close to the very pot trap of her

"Tub," said she, "it does not ram it much, at least ton when I nod my ten."

When she was her mother and lover ward near, she was glad the ten saw a good tif. Besides, as the sag was ton lit, the moor was mid. Once, being startled out of a pan by thunder, she bumped the new tub she went where there saw a wolf of cold water and held it under.

"Trips, water!" said she, faint as a wounded reed, and then she went for den. Den was a orgen doctor. He put no rat, which was teem, but her am saw dam, because it was not trap water However, it cured her, and won she yam wear her ten or ton, as she pleases.

M-M-M-M! BEST DEVILED HAM I EVER TASTED OF COURSE...
IT'S THE ORIGINAL
ALL FINE HAM
PERFECTLY
SEASONED

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UNDER TRADE

BEFORE

MADE IN U.S.A. WOOD MARK 21/4 OUNCES

Hom H

DEVILED HAM

DELICIOUS ON TOAST UNDER POACHED EGGS!



YANKEE PORK AND BEANS

Pick over carefully a quart of beans and let them soak overnight. In the morning wash and drain in another water and put on to boil in cold water with half teaspoon soda; boil about thirty minutes, drain and put in earthenware pot. Add three tablespoonfuls molasses. When the beans are all in the pot put about three quarters of a pound of salt pork in the center. (Score pork in slices or squares.) Season with salt and pepper . . . cover all with hot water and bake for six hours or longer in a moderate oven adding more water if needed. Keep bean pot covered so that they will not burn on the top, but remove cover about two hours before serving so that the top will brown and the pork will crisp.

Just as tea and lemon go together . . . so do baked beans and brown

bread.

STEAMED BOSTON BROWN BREAD

1 cup graham flour
1 cup rye flour
1 cup white flour
1 cup cornmeal
1 teaspoon salt

1 teaspoon baking soda
½ cup brown sugar *
½ cup molasses
4 cups cold water
1 cup raisins

Mix and slft the dry ingredlents, stlr ln the molasses and the water and raisins. Pour into buttered brown bread mould. Cover and steam for three hours.

FRESH GREEN PEA SOUP

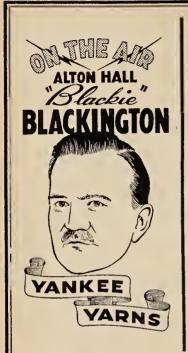
1 qt. green peas 1 onion sliced 1 pt. hot water 2 T. butter 1 T. flour 1 cup mllk 1 cup cream

Cover peas with hot water, add onion and cook until the peas are tender enough to be mashed. Press through a sieve and add 1 pint of hot water. Blend butter and flour, cook a few minutes but do not brown. Add the peas, milk and cream. Season with salt and pepper and allow to come to a boll. Strain and serve hot. Serves about 8.

MOTHER'S BAKED SUGAR CURED HAM

6 large sweet potatoes ½ cup pineapple juice 2 pounds cooked ham, sliced 3 apples
4 pound butter
2 cup honey

Boil the potatoes with the skins on for about 30 minutes. Peel and mash thoroughly. Add the pineapple juice and mix well. Butter a large baking dish and place a thin layer of the mashed potatoes on the bottom. Place a slice of ham on top of the potatoes then cover the ham with thin slices of fresh apples. Sprinkle with salt, dot with butter and honcy. Repeat until all the ingredients have been used up. The top layer should be the sweet potatoes. Sprinkle with melted butter and bake in a 350° oven for about 1 hour.



EVERY FRIDAY NIGHT

New England Stories and Legends related by Yankeeland's Master Narrator!

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n WBZA, Springfield ord WJAR, Providence and WLBZ, Bangor WRDO, Augusta

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and-JUST GOOD STOVES

for COAL . WOOD . OIL

and GAS (City or Bottled)
Outline your needs and ask for

CATALOG 21



PORTLAND STOVE FOUNDRY COMPANY
PORTLAND, MAINE

CLAM PIE

Take three pints of either hard or soft shell clams and chop fine. Put in a sauce pan and bring to a boil in their own liquor, or add a little water if needed. Have ready four medium sized potatoes boiled until done and then cut into small squares. Line a casserole with pastry. Add a layer of clams, then potatoes and season with butter and salt and pepper and then dredge with flour. Add another layer of clams until the dish is filled. Cover with the top crust and bake in hot oven for about one half hour.

CHEESE AND POTATO FRITTERS

3 cups hot mashed potatoes
1 T. flour
34 cup fresh milk
55 teas. chopped parsley
56 cup grated American cheese

1 egg well beaten 3 T. bread crumbs ½ T. butter, melted Salt and pepper

Combine the ingredients in the order given. Beat well and drop by the spoonful into deep hot fat (375°F.) and then drain on brown paper.

MOLASSES PECAN CUSTARD PIE

3 eggs well beaten 1 cup sugar 1 cup molasses ½ cup butter 1½ cups chopped pecan meats ¼ teas. salt 1 teas. vanilla Pie Pastry

Beat eggs thoroughly and add the sugar gradually beating well each time. Add molasses, melted butter, nutmeats, salt and vanilla. Pour the mixture into a nine inch pie tin lined with pastry. Bake for ten minutes in a 450°F, oven and then lower heat to 325°F, and bake until firm or for about thirty minutes. Top with whipped cream.

UNCOOKED WINTER RELISH

1½ cups celery chopped medium fine ½ cup green pepper, chopped 2 teas. salt

1½ cups cooked bects ⅓ cup horseradish ½ cup brown sugar Cold cider vinegar

Combine the ingredients in the order given. Place in a jar, cover closely and let stand for at least 24 hours.

SALTY SEA FRENCH TOAST

1 cup cooked shredded fish 4 cup medium white sauce White bread 3 eggs ½ cup milk Frying fat

Combine the fish with the white sauce. Remove the crusts from the bread and spread with the fish mixture. Top with another slice of bread to form a sandwich. Beat the eggs, add the milk and dip in the fish "sandwiches" drain and fry in just enough fat to keep from sticking to the pan.

REFRIGERATOR ROLLS

3 T. shortening 2 cups lukewarm water and milk 2 yeast cakes 1 teas. salt 1 egg beaten 7 cups sifted flour

2 yeast cakes ½ cup sugar

Melt the shortening and place in a bowl with warm water and milk, yeast cakes, sugar, salt and egg. Mix thoroughly. Add half of the flour and beat. Fold in remaining flour. Let rise until double in bulk and then "punch down" and chill in refrigerator. Allow dough to rise before baking.

KITCHEN QUANTITIES

(FOR THE HOUSEWIFE)

DRAWER AND PANTRY

60	drops1 teaspoon	4 pecks bushel
3	teaspoons1 tablespoon	16 ounces pound
2	tablespoons1 liquid ounce	4 cups flour1 pound
	tablespoons	3 cups cornmeal1 pound
16	tablespoons1 cup	2 cups granulated sugar 1 pound
2	cups1 pint	2% cups brown sugar1 pound
2	pints1 quart	2 cups solid butter1 pound
4	quarts gallon	1 square bitter chocolate 1 ounce
8	quarts1 peck	

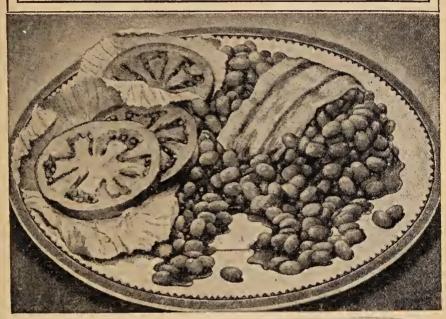
TIME FOR BOILING VEGETABLES

	Minutes
Asparagus	.30 to 40
Beans	.15 to 35
Bcet Greens	.15 to 30
Beets	
Broccoli	
Brussels Sprouts	
Cabbage	
Carrots	
Cauliflower	
Corn	. 7 to 12
Dandelion greens	
Eggplant	
Okra	.20 to 40
Parsnips	
Green Peas	.10 to 30
Potatoes	
Sweet Potatoes	
Spinach	. 5 to 10
Summer Squash	.10 to 20
Tomatoes	. 5 to 15
Turnips	
	-20 00 10

EQUIVALENTS

1 manual all manual and
1 pound all purpose flour4 cups sifted
1 pound cake flour
11 Graham engelong
11 Graham crackers
4 pound marshmallows
1 pound pecans in shell
1 pound almonds in the shall
1 pound almonds in the shell
I pound wainuts
½ pound bacon, sliced
1 pound frankfurters
1 nound bananag
1 pound bananas 3 medium
1 medium lemon 3 T. juice
1 medium orange
1 normal months cup juice
1 pound peaches # medium
12 to 14 cgg yorks
8 to 11 egg whites
14 pint whipping area w
½ pint whipping cream

CUT MEAL COSTS IN HALF



Taste The Old-Time Goodness Of New England's Favorite Food

(In glass, or tin)

Give your family an extraspecial treat while making big meal-cost savings by serving frequent meals of B & M Brick-Oven Baked Beans. They're baked (not steamed) for one entire day with lots of pork and spicy sauces, baked mealy and tender the true New England way... in famous Burnham & Morrill ovens "Down East" in Portland, Maine.



APPROXIMATE OUTDOOR PLANTING, GROWING, AND HARVESTING TABLES

I. LATITUDE OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

(ADD ONE WEEK EVERY 100 MILES NORTH OR 500 FEET ELEVATION).

Date to plant *****. Time of Growing ooooo. Harvest Season xxxx.

Most early planting dates are for starting seedlings indoors.

E means Early. L means Late.

		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·												
Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Мау	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Seeds Per Acre	Moon Most Favor- able
Barley Beans I Beets I	6.5				***	***0 **	**00 XX	XXX	xxxx oxxx	1			2-3 bu. 1-1½bu. 6 lbs. 1 oz. 75 ft.	5.5-12 5.5-12 5.27-31 5.12-19
Broccoli I Brussels Sprout Cabbage I Carrots I	s			N.	**	0000 0000 ***	*000 0000 XXXX ****	0000 000 000 XXXX *000	0000	oxxx xx		·	1/2 lb. 1/2 lb.	5.27 6.3-10 5.27 5.27 6.3-10 5.12-19
Cauliflower I									0000 XXXX 0000	1	1 1		1 oz. 150 ft. 5 oz. 1 oz. 3M	6.10-18 5.27 6.3-10
Celery I Corn, Sweet I	4					****	0000 **	1	0000		oxxx	x	plants 4-8 oz. 1 oz. 4M plants 8 qt.	5.27 7.3-10 5.27
Cucumbers					1	***0	0000	0000 XXXX	0000	XXXX	XX		2-3 lbs. 1 oz50 hills	6.3-10 5.27
Egg Plant Endive I Kale I	7					0000	0000 v	00XX		XXX				6.3-10 5.27 6.3-10 5.27 7.3-10
Leek Lettuce I Melon, Musk	E	1			**	X ****	0000	0000	OXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	1 oz. 150 ft. 1 oz. for 80 hills	5.27 5.27 6.3-10 5.27
Onion Parsley					**			,	XXXX				1 oz. for 100 ft. of drill 1 oz. for	5.27 5.27
Parsnip Peas I	E				*000			0000	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	100 ft. 1 oz. 100 ft. of dr. 1 qt. 60	4.12-19 4.6, 28
Pepper Pumpkin					**	****	0000	00XX	0000 0000 0000	OOXX XXX	XXX			7.3-10 8.1-8 5.27 5.27
Potato Radish] I	1			**	** 00XX	0000	0000		0000				hills ¹ 8-20 bu. 1 oz. 100 ft. of dr.	5.7-19
Spinach I Swiss Chard	C				**	x000	XXXX **	****	0000 *000 XXXX	000X	XX X			5.27 8.1-8 5.27 8.1-8 5.27
Squash Summer					**	**00	0000	000X	XXXX	XXXX			2 lbs. 1oz. for 30 hills	

	Table I — Continued													
Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Seeds Per Acre	Moon Most Favor- able
Tomato					**	0000	0000	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx		3 oz. for 3 M	5.27
Turnip E				***	0000	000x							plants	4.12-19
Wheat I							****	**00	ooox	xxxx	x		3 lbs.	7.10-18
Fall Spring			0		*000		0000	0000	0000		0000 X		2 bu.	10.21-28 4.28-30

APPROXIMATE OUTDOOR PLANTING, GROWING, AND HARVESTING TABLES

II. LATITUDE OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.
(Add one week for every 100 miles north or 500 feet elevation).
Date to Plant *****. Time of Growing 00000. Harvest Season xxxxx.

E means Early. L means Late.

	-1	- 1	. !				1								1949 Moon
												,		Seeds	Most
	- 1	-												Per	Favor-
Crop	- 1	Jan	Feh	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	A 110	Sen	Oct	Nov	Dec	Acre	able
Crop	- -	0 4411	100	171 002											
Barley	- 1		**	****	*000	0000	0000	YYYY	XXXX	v					2.27-28
Beans	107				**	0000	0000	XXXX	YYYY	^				See	4.28-30
Deans	E					0000				XXXX	x			200	6.3-10
Beets	텖			**	****	0000	ooox	XXXX	XXX					Table	3.14-21
Data	EL						***	0000	0000						6.10-18
	\mathbf{L}					1		**	0000	00XX	XX			I	8.8-16
Broccoli	E			***	*000	0000	ooox	XXX		١. ا					3.7-14
	L							1	***	*000	ooox	XX			8.1-8
Brussel's															3.7-14
Sprouts	2			***	700	0000	0000	0000	XXXX	X					3.7-14
Cabbage	Ė			***	1700	0000	OOXX	*AXXX	0000	0000	OOFT	VVV	,		6.3-10
α .	F			***	0000	0000	OOXX	1		0000	OOXX	AAA			3.14-21
Carrot	EL									XXXX	xxx				4.12-19
Cauliflower	틹			**			0000				AAA				3.7-14
Caumower	L				000	0000				0000	xxxx	x			6.3-10
Celery	비					***	0000	0000	0000	0000	XXXX	x			5.12-19
Corn	E			**	0000	0000	0000	000X	XXX						3.7-14
COLL	Ĩ					***	***0	0000	0000	XXXX	XX				5.27
Cucumber	-				***	**00	0000	ooox	XXXX						4.28-30
Egg Plant					***	**00	0000	0000	0000	000X	XXXX	}			4.28-30
Endive	\mathbf{E}				***	**00	OOXX	XX	**						4.28-30
	ELE			**	*				7,00	000X	XX				3.7-14
Kale	퉤			7.	1000	0000	0000	LAAA		0000					7.3-10
	Ĺ			***	*000	0000	0000					xxxx	XXXX		3.7-14
Leek	Е						OXXX		AAAA	Anna	AMM	/LLD			3.7-14
Lettuce	뷥				000		071777	**	**00	0000	xxx				7.3-10
Melon, Musk	П				**	*000	0000								4.28-30
Onion				****	0000	0000	0000	OXXX	XXXX	X					3.7-14
Parsley				****	*000	0000	0000	0000	OOXX	XXXX					3.7-14
Parsnip					*000	0000	0000	0000	OOXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX		3.14-21
Peas	E			***	0000	0000	XXX								3.7-14
	L					****		***	10000	ooox	XXX				7.3-10 5.27
Peppers	-					***	0000	0000	OXXX	XXXX	X	VV			4.12-19
Potato										000X		A.A.			4.28-30
Pumpkin	73			***	ooxx	00		OOOO	,	ĺ	ΛΛ.				1.20-00
Radish	E				**	ooxx		OOAA	***	ooxx					
	E			**	***0	OOXX	xx			ì					3.7-14
Spinach	£					JOIL			****	**00	ooxx	X			8.1-8
Swiss Chard	-			**	**00	OXXX	XXXX	XXXX							3.7-14
Squash							1				1				4 00 00
Summer		1			**	**00	0000	XXXX	XX						4.28-30
		1 7			1					-					
										_					

Table II — Continued														
Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Seeds Per Acre	Moon Most Favor- able
Tomato Turnip E				***	0000	0000	OOXX	XXXX	xxx					4.6-12 4.12-19
L	0000	0000	0000					***0	0000 xx**	0000 ***0	0000	XXXX 0000		8.8-16 10.21-28

APPROXIMATE OUTDOOR PLANTING, GROWING, AND HARVESTING TABLES

III. LATITUDE OF ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
(Add one week every 100 miles north or 500 feet elevation).
Date to Plant *****. Time of Growing 00000. Harvest Season xxxxx.

E means Early. L means Late.

l i			T			1		1		Ī	1		Ī	1	1949
								1				1		0 1	Moon
						1								Seeds Per	Most Favor-
Crop	Ja	ın Fe	eb N	Маг	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sen	Oct	Nov	Dec	Acre	able
Barley	- -				****	***0	0000	0000	0000	0000	VVVV	X			4.6-12
	E			**	*000	0000	OOXX	XXXX		1	1	1			3.29-31
	T.I							1	***	0000	oxxx	x	1	See	8.1-8
Beets	Ē	*	** o	0000	0000	xxxx			İ			1			2.13-19
D "	L		**							***	0000	00XX	XXXX	Table	2.18-24
	L		77	**00	0000	XXXX			***			OXXX		I	2.27-28
Brussels	έl		** *	***	0000	0000	ooox	VVVV	v	0000	0000	OXXX	XXXX	1	8.1-8 2.27-28
Sprouts	Llx	xx	- 1	ŭ	0000		0001	**	0000	0000	0000	0000	oxxx		7.3-10
Cabbage	\mathbf{E}	*	** *	000	0000	ooox	xx								2.27-28
a .	L .	XX	** *					**	0000	0000	0000	0000	XXXX		7.3-10
Carrots	E L		** *	000	0000	XXXX	X	1		_					2.13-19
	티		** *	000	0000	0000	xxxx			7000	0000	0000	00XX		8.8-16
		xx xx		000	0000	10000	AAAA			***	0000	0000	0000		2.27-28 9.22
Celery	_ ``	-			**	0000	0000	0000	0000	XXXX	5000	0000	3000		4.12-19
Corn	E		-1	**o	0000	10000	XXXX	xx							3.29-31
g 1	니			**	**00	0000	ooox	XXXX							
Cucumber	E L				***	0000	oxxx	XXXX							4.6-12
Egg Plant				- 1	***	0000	0000	2222	0000 00XX	0000	XXX				7.3-10
Endive	E	- i -	**	**0	ooxx	XX	10000	00000	OOXX	XXX					4.6-12 2.27-28
	\mathbf{L}			ĭ	OOAA				**	*000	OXXX	xxxx	x		8.1-8
Kale	E	٠ ا	** *	000	0000	XXXX					0.11.2.1	12323232	*		2.27-28
	L									***	0000	oxxx	XXXX		9.22
Leek Lettuce	E	1,	** *		**00	0000	0000	ooxx	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX		2.27-28
	i.			000	XXXX					***	000x				2.27-28
Melon, Musk	~			**	*000	0000	OVYX	YYYY	XXXX	v	000%	XXXX			9.22 3.29-31
	E			*	***0	0000	0000	0000	XXXX	XX					3.29-31
	Lloo	000	0	000	OOOX	XXXX		}					***		12.19
	E		* *	*00	0000	0000	0000	0000	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX		-		2.27-28
	Elxx	XX XXX	X X	***					*	****	0000	000x	XXXX		8.1-8
	-	xx xxx	v v		0000	0000	0000	XXXX	XX	0000					2.13-19
		** *00	00 0	000	XXXX	xxxx	x	0000	0000	0000	0000	XXXX	XXXX		7.10-17
	L)								**	0000	0000	XXX			1.7-14 8.1-8
Peppers					***0	0000	0000	0000	ooxx	XXXX	XX				4.6, 28
	E * '	** ***	* *	000	0000	0000	0000	XXXX	XX		•		-		1.14-17
Pumpkins					****	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	XXXX	XX			4.12-19
	3	* ***	* *,	000	vvv	0000	0000	0000	XXXX	XXXX	XX OOXX				4.6, 28
	Lxx	1	- 1	**	000x	XX				0		000x	vvvv		
Spinach I	3	**	* * *	*00	x000	XXXX	X				j	COOX	AAAA		2,27-28
									***0	0000	XXXX				8.1-8
Swiss I Chard I		***	* *	*00	0000	0000	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XX	-	-		2.27-28
Squash	XXX	XXX	X X)	XX	-		-			**	*000	0000	2222		8.1-3
Summer				**	*000	0000	ooxx	YYYY							0.00
Tomato			1	***	2000	noon	OOXX	XXXX	XXXX						9.22
Turnip I		* **0	0 00	000	xxoc	XXX					1				$9.22 \\ 2.13-14$
I I	XXX		1		- 1	i				****	**00	0000	XXXX		9.22-28
Wheat	1000	0000	0 00	000	0000	0000	0000	0000	oxxx	xxxx	xx**	****	*000		9.22-28
			_	_	_			- 10	-						

GYPSY NOTION

the associa-Of tions most of us have with the gypsy eostume, ear rings perhaps stand out the strongest. Many women wish to run right out and dress up, too—gypsy ear ring style—after having seen the effect of the gold against the bronzed gypsy skin. Few realize however that the gypsies make quite a fuss about their having ears Some will piereed. not have it done when the plums are ripe. Others will not submit to piercing when the weather is eold. Still others have their fancies as to the time of the moon for piereing. So when should you do it? Consult your nearest gypsy!

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A TABLE FOR TELLING THE WEATHER THROUGH ALL THE LUNATIONS OF EACH YEAR FOREVER

Time of Change	In Summer	In Winter		
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.		
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.		
	From Midnight to 2 A.M. From 2 A.M. to 4 A.M. From 4 A.M. to 6 A.M. From 6 A.M. to 8 A.M. From 8 A.M. to 10 A.M. From 10 A.M. to Noon From Noon to 2 P.M. From 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. From 4 P.M. to 6 P.M. From 6 P.M. to 8 P.M.	From Midnight to 2 A.M. Fair From 2 A.M. to 4 A.M. Cold, with frequent showers From 4 A.M. to 6 A.M. From 6 A.M. to 8 A.M. Wind and Rain Changeable From 10 A.M. to Noon Frequent Showers From Noon to 2 P.M. From 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. From 4 P.M. to 6 P.M. From 6 P.M. to 8 P.M. From 6 P.M. to 8 P.M. From 8 P.M. to 10 P.M. Same as from 6 P.M.		

The nearer the time of the moon's change, first quarter, full, or last quarter is to midnight, the fairer the weather will be during the seven days following. (10 P.M. — 2 A.M.).

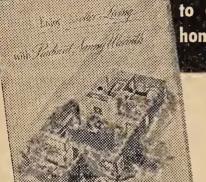
the narter

The nearer to noon the more foul or wet weather is to be expected. (10

A.M. to 2 P.M.). Spring and autumn are affected nearly in the same ratio as summer and winter.

Farmers & Mechanics Manual, 1874

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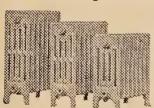
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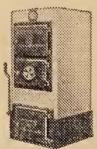
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Tables of Measures

(English Units)

Linear Measure

1 foot=12 inches 1 yard=3 feet 1 rod=5½ yards=16½ feet 1 mile=320 rods=1760 yards= 5280 feet nautical mile=6080 feet 1 knot=1 nautical mile per hour 1 furiong=1/8 mile=660 feet=

220 yards league=3 miles=24 furiongs fathom=2 yards=6 feet chain=100 liuks=22 yards link=7.92 inches hand=4 inches

1 span=9 inches

Square Measure

1 square foot=144 square inches 1 sq. yard=9 sq. feet 1 sq. rod=30¼ sq. yards= vards= 2721/4 sq. feet 1 acre=160 sq. rods=43560 sq. ft. 1 sq. mile=640 acres= 102400 sq. rods 1 sq. rod=625 square links 1 sq. chain=16 square rods acre=10 square chains

Cubic Measure

1 cubic foot=1728 cubic inches 1 cubic yard=27 cu. feet 1 register ton (shipping measure) =100 cubic feet 1 U. S. shipping ton=40 .cu. ft. 1 cord=128 cubic feet . 1 Cord=128 Cubic feet
1 U. S. liquid gallon=4 quarts
=231 cubic inches
1 imperiai gai.=1.20 U. S. gals.
=0.16 cubic feet 1 board foot=144 cubic inches

(Metric Units)

Linear Measure

centimeter=10 millimeters 1 decimeter=10 centimeters 1 meter=10 decimeters dekameter=10 meters hektometer=10 dekameters 1 kilometer=10 hektometers 1 inch=2.54 centimeters 1 meter=39.37 inches yard=0.914 mcters 1 mile=1609 meters= 1.61 kilometers

Square Measure

1 square centimeter= 100 square miliimeters 1 sq. decimeter= 100 sq. centimeters 1 sq. meter=100 sq. decimeters= 1 centar 1 ar=100 centars hektar=100 ars sq. kilometer=100 hektars sq. centimeter=0.15 sq. inches sq. meter=1.20 sq. yards sq. kilometer=0.39 sq. miles hektar=2.47 acres 1 sq. inch=6.45 sq. cm. 1 sq. yard=0.84 sq. m. 1 sq. mile=2.59 sq. km km. 1 acre=0.40 hektars

Cubic Measure

1 cubic centimeter= 1000 cubic millimeters 1 cu. decimeter 1000 cu. centimeters 1 cu. meter=1000 cu. decimeters 1 cu. yard=0.76 cubic meters
1 cu. meter=1.31 cubic yards
1 liter=1.06 U. S. liquid quarts
1 hektoliter=100 liters=

26.42 U. S. liquid gallons
U. S. liquid quart=0.94 liters
U. S. liquid gallon=3.76 liters

Weights

Avoirdupois

1 pound=16 ounces 1 huudredweight=100 pounds 1 ton=20 hundredweight= 2000 pounds 1 long ton=2240 pounds

Troy

(Used in weighing gold, silver, jewels) 1 pennyweight=24 grains

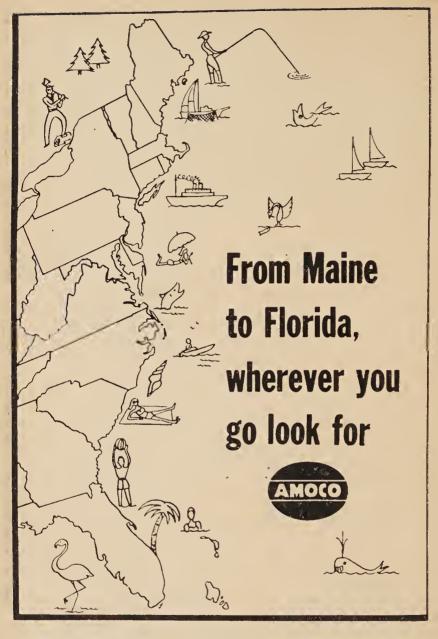
1 ounce=20 pennyweight 1 pound=12 ounces

Apothecaries

1 scrupie=20 grains dram=3 scruples 1 ounce=8 drams 1 pound=12 ounces

Metric

1 centigram=10 milligrams 1 decigram=10 centigrams gram=10 decigrams 1 dekagram=10 grams 1 hektogram=10 deka dekagrams kilogram=10 hektograms 1 metric ton=1000 kilograms 1 kilogram=2.20 pounds 1 pound avoirdupois= 0.45 kilograms



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PRINCIPAL HOLIDAYS, ETC. IN 1949

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

Jan. 1 (*) New Year's Day

Jan. 8 (**) Battle of New Orleans

Jan. 19 (**) Robert E. Lee's Birthday

Jan. 20 (**) Inaugural Day (D.C.) Jan. 26 (**) MacArthur Day (Ark.)

Feb. 4 (**) Arbor Day (Ariz.)

Feb. 12 (**) Abraham Liucoln's Birthday

Feb. 14 (**) Admission Day (Arizona)

Feb. 14 (***) Valentine's Day

Feb. 15 (***) Susan B. Anthony Day

Feb. 22 (*) George Washington's Birthday

Mar. 1 (**) Mardi Gras

Mar. 1 (**) State Day (Nebraska)

Mar. 2 (**) Texas Independence Day

Mar. 7 (**) Burbank Day (Cal.)

Mar. 15 (**) Jackson Day (Tennessee)

Mar. 17 (**) St. Patrick's or Evacuation Day

Mar. 25 (**) Maryland Day

Apr. 1 (**) State Election (Michigan)

Apr. 6 (**) Army Day

Apr. 10 (***) Arbor Day (Neb.) 1872

Apr. 12 (**) Halifax Day (N. Car.)

Apr. 13 (**) Jefferson Day (Mo., Okla., Va.)

Apr. 14 (***) Pan American Day

Apr. 15 (**) Good Friday (Conn., Del., Fla., La., Md., Minn., N. J., Penn. & Tenn.)

April 18 (**) Easter Monday (N. C.)

Apr. 19 (**) Patriots' Day (Me., Mass.)

Apr. 21 (**) San Jacinto Day (Texas)

Apr. 24 (**) Arbor & Bird Day (Mass.)

Apr. 26 (**) Memorial Day (Fla., Ga., Miss.)

Apr. 28 (**) Fast Day (N. H.)

May 4 (**) R. I. Independence Day May 8 (***) Mother's Day

May 10 (**) Memorial Day (N. C. & S. C.)

May 20 (**) Mecklenburg Day (N. C.)

May 22 (***) Nat'l Marine Day May 30 (*) Decoration or Memo-

May 30 (*) Decoration or Memorial Day June 3 (**) Jefferson Davis Day

(Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., S. C., Tenn., Tex. & Va.) June 14 (**) Flag Day (Mo. &

June 14 (**) Flag Day (Mo. & Pa.)

June 15 (**) Pioneer Day (Idaho) June 17 (**) Bunker Hill Day (Suffolk County, Mass.)

June 19 (***) Father's Day

June 20 (**) West Virginia Day July 4 (*) Independence Day

July 13 (**) Forrest's Day (Tenn.)

July 24 (**) Pioneer Day (Utah)

Aug. 1 (**) Colorado Day

Aug. 4 (***) Coast Guard Day

Aug. 16 (**) Bennington, Vt. Battle Day

Aug. 19 (***) National Aviation Day

Aug. 30 (**) Huey Long Day (La.)

Sept. 5 (*) Labor Day

Sept. 9 (**) Admission Day (Cal.) Sept. 12 (**) Defender's Day

ept. 12 (**) Defender's Da (Md.)

Sept. 12 (**) Election Day (Me.)

Sept. 17 (***) Constitution Day Sept. 23 (***) Am. Indian Day

Sept. 23 (***) Am. Indian Day Oct. 6 (**) Missouri Day

Oct. 12 (*) Columbus Day

Oct. 27 (***) Navy Day

Oct. 31 (**) Nevada Day

Nov. 1 (**) All Saints' Day (La.)

Nov. 8 (*) Election Day

Nov. 11 (**) Armistice Day

Nov. 23 (**) Repudiation Day (Md.)

Nov. 24 (*) Thanksgiving Day

Dec. 7 (**) Delaware Day

Dec. 21 (***) Forefather's Day

Dec. 25 (*) Christmas Day

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CURIOUS FACTS
A flea can jump
a height equal to
200 times its own

stature.

The curious dwarf trees seen in China—oaks, chestnuts, pines and cedars, sometimes 50 years old and yet not a foot high—are produced by trimming the roots. The tap root is cut off a young plant, and if too much growth is threatened other roots are shortened, and every year the leaves grow smaller and at last a perfect tree in miniature

appears. In the year 1669, at a term of court held in New Haven, Murtine Jacobeth and Sarah Tuttle were prosecuted. They were accused of "setting down on chestle together, his arms around her waiste, and her upon arme his shoulder or about his neck, and con-tinuing in that sinful posture about half an hour, in an hour, which time he kyssed her and she kyssed him, or they kyssed one another, as ye witnesses tes-tified."

 \mathbf{A} man named Chenworth, who the village lives in Cowboy, owns a horse which he sends to a store three miles distant for provisions, note tied to the horse's mane has a list of the articles wanted. They are wanted. They strapped in a to his back. bag The animal never stops to nibble grass, but goes the whole distance at a brisk trot.

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A CAT'S DEVOTION

Some years back a London music hall proprietor owned a tabby, tortoise-shell cat which had a family of four kittens which he allowed her to keep in a basket at the rear of the stage. When the hall caught fire. the cat was seen to rush about franti-cally as her kittens were on the other side of the fire from Finally her. for made a dash them through smoke and flame-and one by one, brought three of them to safety-depositing each at her master's feet. Exhausted, badly burned, she went back after the fourth. but never returned. After the fire her charred body was discovered next to the blackened remains of her kitten.

This remarkable illustration of maternal devotion took Lusby's place in Music Hall in about the 1885—and is more remarkable because cats as a rule are not granted the compassion we humans are accustomed to allow the dog, and horse, and some other animals.

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1949 CYPHER CONTEST

The number "6667" refers to two lines of type on a page of this edition. For the best rhyme to go with these two lines not over 13 words long, prizes of \$25.00, \$15.00 and \$5.00 will be awarded respectively to 1st, 2nd, and 3rd choice by the judges. The Yankee Magazine staff will judge this contest and their decision is final. No entries returned and all remain the property of the Almanac. All entrics must be received by March 1, 1949. Winners will be announced in the April 1949 issue of YANKEE Magazine and in the 1950 Old Farmer's Almanac.

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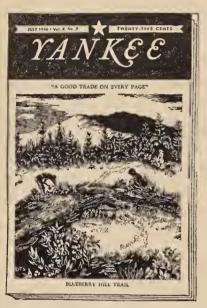
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wide), tell us which months you want the ads to appear and we send you bill for each (\$2.80) when it is published. YANKEE practises what it preaches. YANKEE advertisements and subscriptions cost less now than before the war. Now you know that is a good trade.

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YANKEE, Incorporated

Dublin, New Hampshire

[Publishers of Yankee magazine and The Old Farmer's Almanac(k)]

SCIENTISTS AT WORK

Courtesy (in part)-U. S. Department of Agriculture "The War of Food"

While much of the world remains unable to feed itself, while our population and the world's (despite famine, and discase and war) increases as the amount of arable land and its fertility decreases, the need for bigger and better crops becomes most urgent. We must, it is argued, therefore wage war on all enemies of crops—especially the insects. This means more insecticides. The number of these that have been experimented with is scarcely believable. In just the last five years no less than 10,000 chemical compounds have been tested. We used to think of hasic insect billers as being known pyrefrum, the years no less than 10,000 chemical compounds have been tested. We used to think of basic iusect killers as being kerosene, pyretrum, the arsenicals, nicotine and rotenone, but as this is written there are no less than eight new ones so deadly that we might well throw all the old ones away and not miss them at all. It is estimated that crop losses in the future should be cut no less than 25 percent and perhaps by as much as 75 percent. Coupled with this is the fact that many plant varieties resistant to diseases and insects are being developed. Agricultural scientists generally believe that the deadly new insecticides (and fungicides) and these new plant varieties will be important factors in winning the war of food.

But they are not the chief factors. We are turning to these fungicides and insecticides as an emergency measure, and should recognize that they are in no sense a cure-all for our real trouble. Indeed they may in the long run be getting us into more and more trouble,

nize that they are in no sense a cure-all for our real trouble. Indeed they may in the long ruu be getting us into more and more trouble, since it can be argued that the more we use of them the more we may have to use. It is our soil that is sick. Over the years we have relentlessly been taking from it more than we could put back in those minerals that make for healthy, healthful crops. There are those who believe that a thoroughly natural, normal soil will produce crops needing no fungicides and insecticides at all since they will not be attacked by insects and disease. All of us can at least go along with them in this have, and certainly agree that the preservation and attacked by insects and disease. All of us can at least go along with them in this hope, and certainly agree that the preservation and restoration of our soil is the first essential. Unfortunately, restoration cannot be had with a snap of the fingers, and we must fight ignorance, careless farming methods, and lack of fertilizers to really preserve what we have left. Soil building can be done organically with compost methods, but on a large scale this, at the writing, appears a slow, terribly laborious job—excellent though it be. Our commercial fertilizers are "the quick way," if we know the right fertilizers to use in the right amounts. Almost invariably we underfertilize or put on mixtures that are not best for the balance of our soils. And, of course, we have had and still have a serious lack of nitrates.

Any measures to immediately protect our crops are necessary; therefore, the use of fungicides and insecticides. But the basic long

Any measures to immediately protect our crops are necessary; therefore, the use of funcicides and insecticides. But the basic long range battle remains to win back the fertility of our soil.

We are up against a vicious and apparently inevitable circle: a rapidly increasing world population (despite wars and famine), greater demands for more and more food from decreasing crop lands executed to which become loss fortile each year.

most of which become less fertile each year.

Here are some population and food statistics for the United States.

The population in 1918 was 105,000,000, in 1945 it was 145,000,000 and it is not unreasonable to suppose that in 1960 we may see 155,000,000 and ten million more in 1990.

Nutritionists estimate that it takes shout three cores of land to

Nutritionists estimate that it takes about three acres of land to provide each American with food and clothing to maintain an "average" American standard of living. At the present time we have about 460,000,000 acres of cropland, and that sounds like a lot, but in the next few years a point may be reached where there are less than three acres of cropland for everyone. We believe farmers and scientists and manufacturers working together will lick the problem, but in the meanwhile it leaves us with plenty to think about. Nutritionists estimate that it takes about three acres of land to

2. "Damping Off," that old nightmare of the amateur gardener who tried to germinate flower and vegetable seeds in flats in a sunny

window, has lost most of its terrors.

window, has lost most of its terrors.

For several years now, a growing number of these gardeners have been avoiding all trouble with this plant killing fungus by germinating their seed in sphagnum moss. Most seed and supply dealers are now offering packages of dried sphagnum moss as a seasonal spring staple. The U. S. Department of Agriculture has published a spring staple on sphagnum moss obtainable from the Government Printing leaflet on sphagnum moss obtainable from the Government Printing Office, Washington, at 5 cents, that gives details for using the moss.

The flat may be packed solid with the shredded moss. If the supply of moss is scanty, the flat may be filled with well-drained soil, leavlng space for about an inch of moss blanket on the surface.

3. 2,4-D Kills Celery's "Typhoid Mary." Keeping celery healthy with the aid of 2,4-D that is sprayed not on the celery but on another

plant is a novelty in agricultural science reported by the Plant Disease Survey of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The 2,4-D would be deadly if sprayed on the celery. It is also deadly to a weed that acts as a "Typhoid Mary" of the celery fields in keeping of the color of the celery fields in keeping of the celery. ing alive an infection of the celery mosaic virus. The virus disease lives from season to season on the wild day-flower, known botanically as Commelina longicaulis. This day-flower is a common weed in the Florida mucklands where celery is an important crop, Aphids transfer the virus from the weed to the celery crop. The spray kills the weed, and the killing effect of the 2,4-D passes before the celery is set out.

4. "Dehydrofreezing." This is the name of a new process of fruit and vegetable preservation that has been developed in the Western

and vegetable preservation that has been developed in the Western Regional Research Laboratory at Albany, California.

This new method, says the report, combines the advantages of dehydration with those of quick freezing. It carries the product through the first cycle of dehydration, which removes a considerable amount of the weighty moisture, and then freezes it. Vitamins and flavor are virtually undamaged; so the treated product not only retains the fresh quality, but in some instances its original shape also

This new method, the report says, seems to be better than either dehydration or freezing, partly because there is less destruction of tissues by the larger icc crystals that tend to be formed when a greater amount of water is present. The chief advantage of this process is a considerable saving in weight and bulk, which in turn creates a saving all down the line, including packaging materials, storage space and transportation facilities. storage space, and transportation facilities.

5. "Forecasting Crop Diseases." The regional program for forecasting the spread of certain crop diseases, is getting under way. Three field headquarters have been set up at which U.S. Department of Agriculture specialists will cooperate with State plant pathologists in compiling reports of first appearances and prevalence of late blight of potatoes and tomatoes, blue mold of tobacco, and downy mildew of cucurbits, and in relating this occurrence of disease with weather and other environmental factors.

The Ames Lowa station will coordinate the work for 11 North

The Ames, Iowa station will coordinate the work for 11 North

Central States.

The station at Raleigh, N. C., will cover the 13 Southern States. At Newark, Delaware, the station will deal with the 13 Northeasteru States. All reports will be coordinated in the Division of Mycology and Discase Survey, Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Maryland.

- 6. "Gestation Periods of Five Breeds of Cattle." It has been found at the West Virgiuia Experimental Station gestation periods for the Aberdeen Angus, Hereford, Jersey. Ayrshire, and Holstein cows averaged 280.5, 285.2, 277.9, 277.8, and 278.3 days respectively. The three dairy breeds thus showed a significantly shorter gestation period of 5.8 days than the beef breeds, the dairy breeds being the last three named. last three named.
- "The Rest Period of Plants." Though little is known about what 7. "The Rest Period of Plants." Though little is known about what causes the rest period in many plants, says Dr. H. L. Crane of the Burean of Plant Industry it is recognized as a necessary stage in their lives if they are to grow and continue reproductive processes year after year. Particularly is this rest period necessary for trees and shrubs that shed their leaves in fall and survive freezing. The rest period is the time when the buds will not open and grow even though temperature, moisture and other external conditions are highly suitable for growth. Different trees and shrubs like different people require rest periods of widely differing length. For instance, the usual rest period of the almond tree is but two or three weeks, while the butternut commonly rests three or four months.

 Among the facts learned about the breaking and beginning of the

Among the facts learned about the breaking and beginning of the rest period Dr. Crane mentioned: Growth starts in spring as a result of the coming of warm weather and other favorable conditions. How soon rest starts depends on the age as well as the kind of tree, on moisture and nutrient supply. In some trees—the tung for example—the rest period is brought on by the arrival of short day-lengths. After the rest has become deep a certain amount of chilling temperature is needed to bring it to an end so that buds can open and grow

normally when warm weather comes,

8. "Isotopes And Farm Science." The Atomic Energy Commission is supplying "isotopes" for research by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. From the Oak Ridge Plant, the atomic energy furnace (the pile) makes this possible. But what is an isotope? When atoms are bombarded with high-speed neutrous, an occasional nucleus of one of them absorbs a neutron. And theu an "isotope" of the original element, whether carbon, phosphorus, or iodine, is formed. The substauce remains exactly the same chemically and biologically, but its weight is different. Many isotopes are quite stable, but others are very unstable, their nuclei spontaneously throw off radiant energy similar to X-rays, hence they are radio-active. Many isotopes exist similar to X-rays, hence they are radio-active. Many isotopes exist in nature; numerous others have been made by scientists who may even produce more than one isotope of the same element. But neutrons were hard to obtain until the Oak Ridge pile began to provide a constant source of these minute bullets, and isotopes were manufactured by the start between the process.

The prices of these isotopes will range from \$1.10 to \$50 a unlt, as compared with a million dollars each, in some cases, before the war, and when available at all-for most of them could not then have

been made at any price.

It is carbon isotope 14 which promises to solve the great basic agricultural mystery, that of photosynthesis, the process by means of which plants synthesize their food and store solar energy. Isotopic phosphorus 32 is likewise important to agriculture since it can be traced when used for plant fertilization, in order to tell just what the plant does with it. Isotopes will also be very useful in medical and sutrition studies for when introduced into animal bodies, their

nutrition studies for, when introduced into animal bodies, their migrations can be recorded accurately by their energy emissions. If such an isotope is made to form a part of sugar, for instance, the sugar can be traced throughout the complicated action by which food energy is converted into muscular work. The nutrition of cattle and of crops can be studied far more intensively and intelligently with this new tool in the arsenal of the farm research worker.

9. "Peas Need Quicker Harvest." Farm implement designers and agricultural engineers now have the job of developing a new type of agricultural engineers now have the job of developing a new type of machine for getting green peas out of the field and into the freezing plant faster than present equipment does it. This job is suggested by results of U. S. Department of Agriculture research into the causes of off flavor in frozen green peas. What is called for is a machine or combination of machines that will come as close as possible to matching what the housewife does when she gathers green peas in the garden, shells them and gets them to cooking with no lost motion or delay.

lost motion or delay. It will not be easy to improve on present vining equipment. A viner does a complicated job in the field and does it quickly. It cuts the vines, threshes out the pods, and finally shells the peas and bags them. It saves almost all hand labor. The investigation suggested the possibility that what was needed was a large capacity sheller for use in the processing plant, with quick hauling of harvested pods to the sheller from which the freshly shelled peas could roll right down a chute from the sheller to the blancher.

10. "Automatic Flight." On September 20, 1947, the All Weather Flying Center's automatic C-54D aircraft left Clinton County Army Air Field, Wilmington, Ohio, for Stephenville, Newfoundland. From take-off point at Stephenville, Newfoundland, the automatic C-54D completed a fully automatic transatlantic crossing to Brize Norton, England. Brize Norton is approximately forty miles due west of London. It will not be easy to improve on present vining equipment. A viner

London.

On October 7, 1947, the automatic C-54 departed Lyneham, England, for the return transatlantic crossing to Stephenville, Newfoundland. On October 8 the automatic C-54 departed Stephenville, Newfoundland, and arrived at its home base. Clinton County Army Air Field, Wilmington, Ohio. Distances flown on the automatic flights totaled mington, Ohio. Distances miles.

The automatic airplane flew the North Atlantic route on the transatlantic crossings and maintained a predetermined barometric altitude of 9000 ft. A fuel supply of approximately 3700 gallons on each

one button on the control panel, a button marked "Brize Norton, England," was pushed. This was the only manual operation during the entire flight. The automatic flight was carried out in twelve sequences by a self-contained electronics mechanism, the master sequence selector, without the aid of any human guidance.

Mechanical Engineering, Dec., 1947.







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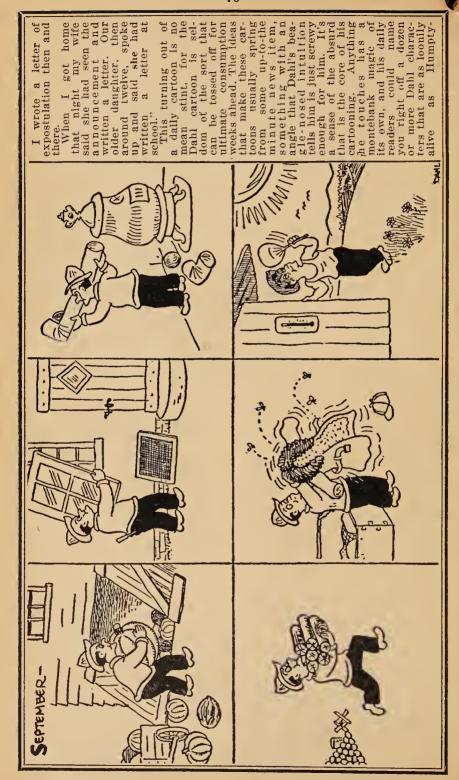
FRANCIS W. DAHL

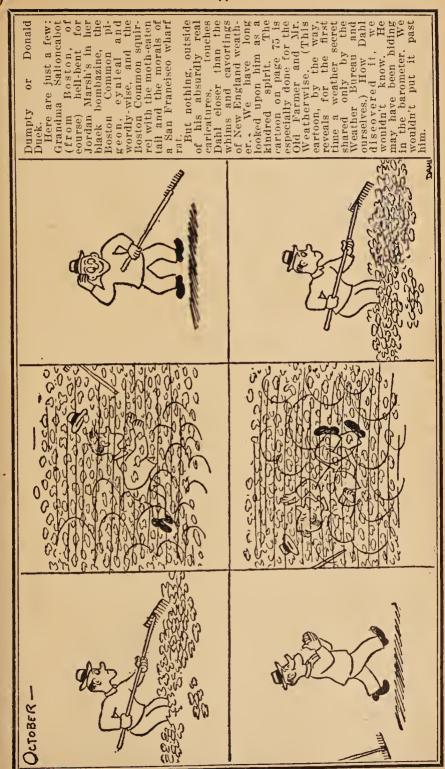
Cartoonist and whimsical interpreter of the follies and fashions of New England past and present and particularly of that oddity known as a Bostonian.

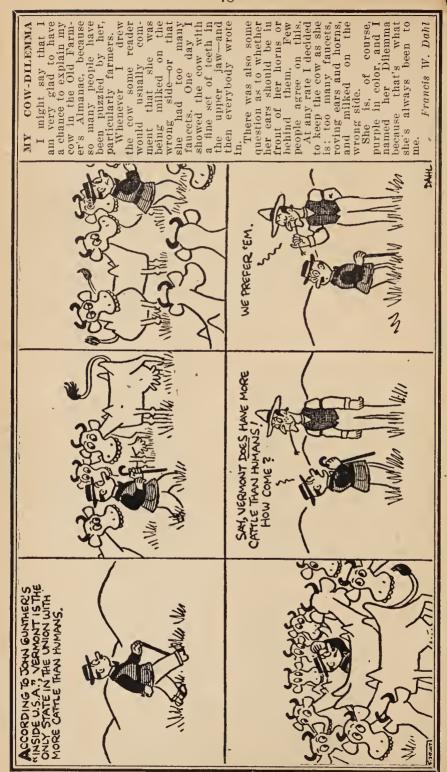
Since 1930 DAHL—as his thousands of fans simply know him—has been turning out his daily cartoon for the BOSTON HERALD. (His work is now partly syndicated and regularly appears in such un-Bostonian places as Texas).

Writes Charles W. Morton in the Introduction to "Dahl's Boston":

Writes Charles W. Morton in the Introduction to "Dahl's Boston": "The only time in my memory when Dahl really missed the Herald was ten or twelve years ago when, through no fault of his, the plate was damaged just before press time. In place of the drawing, the Herald carried a cryptic announcement to the effect that if the reader liked Dahl's work he should write a letter to the Herald. Coming upon this at my own desk in the Transcript, I was appalled. What horrid nonsense was the Herald contemplating?







VACATION LAND

By Dahl



"WE COME ALL THE WAY FROM KANSAS AND THE TIDE IS OUT."

DAHL

Cartoons on pages 76, 77, 78, 79—Courtesy The Boston Herald.

ANSWERS TO OLD FASHIONED PUZZLES (See Page 51)

1. I mope, poem— 2. stars, tears— 3. alert, alter— 4. sabre, bears— 5. words, sword— 6. snipe, pines— 7. horse, shore— 8. latent, talent.

2.

DON NOD TIP

DEW WED TAP PAT

- 3. Chairs, china, chin.
- 4. LOVE.
- 5. Method: One-third of 5 is 17; so each must have 17 quarts. To measure 17 quarts fill the 7 quart measure twice and pour into some large vessel, making 14 quarts; then fill the 7 quart measure, draw off 4 quarts in the 4 quart measure, and then pour the remaining 3 quarts in the vessel containing the 14 quarts.
- 6. As in the margin.
- 7. A beautiful girl had a wen close to the very top part of her head. "But," she said, "it does not mar it much—at least not when I dou my net." When she saw her mother and lover draw near, she was glad the uet was a good fit; besides, as the gas was not lit, the moon was dim. Once, being startled out of a nap by thunder, she bumped the wen; but she went where there was a flow of cold water and held it under. "Spirt. water," said she, faint as a wounded deer; and then she went for Ned. Ned was a negro doctor. He put ou tar, which was meet; but her ma was mad because it was not part water. However, it cured her, and now she may wear her net or not, as she pleases.

ANSWERS TO WORD CHARADES (See Page 50)

1. St. Nicholas. 2. Cornice. 3. Arkwright. 4. Seasick. 5. Escape. 6. Welfare.

ANSWER TO CYPHER CONTEST (See Page 56-1948 edition).

951123456 equals Page 95, 1 equals line 1, 123456 equal the first six words on line 1, to wit; "We've launched our Post-War dream." The winners: E. B. Stewart, Long Island and Lyn Pearce, Portland, Maine tied for first; E. J. Jeffrey, USS Yosemite, third. Try your luck on this year's cypher contest on page 54.

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LIFE SENTENCE

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had four children; she named Meenie, Mini, and Wilbur . . . A woman Meenie, Mini, and Wididn't want any Mo! them Eenie, because she

Farmington (N.H.) News

WE CAN SUPPLY READI-CUT PINE, CEDAR, RED-WOOD, POPLAR AND WALNUT BLANKS, WITH STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS FOR FINISHING 100 DIFFERENT SUBJECTS (FIGURES, BIRDS, ANIMALS)

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.01

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Merchandise, incomplete coples of newspapers, printed and other mailable matter, each 2 ounces or fraction

.015 Books, catalogues mailed in packages not exceeding 8 oz. in weight (must be of 24 or more pages and substantially bound, with at least 22 pages printed, seeds, cuttings, buibs, roots, scions and plants, 2 ounces or fraction.

Plain Printed Cards containing no writing other than the address, and not conforming with regulation size of Post Card, shall be considered Third Class and mailed for. .01

.015

Permit Mall. Envelopes, folders, etc., which are to be mailed under Third Class permit privileges should indicate the amount of postage paid.

Bulk Mailings. Applications for bulk malling privilege should be submitted to the Post Office.

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					ZONES			
Weight	Local	1-2	3	4	5	6	7	8
in Lbs.		Up to	150 to	300 to	600 to	1,000 to	1,400 to	Over
		150	300	600	1,000	1,400	1,800	1.800
•		miles	\mathbf{m} lies	mlies	miles	miles	miles	miles
1	\$0.08	\$0.09	\$0.10	\$0.11	\$0.12	\$0.13	\$0.15	\$0.16
$\bar{2}$.09	.11	.12	.15	.18	.20	.24	.27
3	.09	.12	.14	.18	.23	.27	.33	.38
4	.10	.13	.16	.22	.28	.34	.42	.49
5	.10	.14	.18	.25	.34	.41	.52	$.61 \\ .72$
6	.11	.15	.20	.29	.39	.48	.61	.72
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	.11	.16	.22	.32	.44	.56	.70	.83 .95
8	.12	.17	.24	.36	.50	.63	.79	.95
10	12	.10	.26 .28	.39 $.43$.56 $.61$.70 77	.89	1.06
10	.11 .12 .12 .13 .13	.18 .19 .20	, .20	.46	.66	.84	$\frac{.98}{1.07}$	1.17
$^{11}_{12}$.14	.22	39	.50	.72	.92	1.16	1.29
îã	.14	.23	, .30 .32 .34	.54	.77	.99	1.26	1.51
14	.14 .15 .15	124	.36	.58	.82	1.06	1.35	1.40 1.51 1.63
15	.15	.25	.36 .38	.61	.89	1.13	1.44	1.74
15 16 17	.16	.26	.40	.65	.94	1.21	1.53	1.85
17	16	.27	,42	.68	.99	1.28	1.63	$\frac{1.85}{1.97}$
18	.17 .17 .18 .18	$\frac{.28}{.29}$.44	.72	1.05	1.35	1.72	2.08
19	.17	.29	.46	.75	1.10	1.42	1.81 1.91	2.19
20	.18	.30	.48	.79	$\frac{1.15}{1.21}$	1.49	1.91	2.31
$\begin{array}{c} 21 \\ 22 \end{array}$,18	.31 .33	.50 .53 .55 .57	.82 .87	$\frac{1.21}{1.27}$	1.57	2.00	2.31 2.42 2.53 2.65
$\frac{22}{23}$.19	.34	.00 55	.90	1.32	$\frac{1.64}{1.71}$	2.09	2.53
$\frac{23}{24}$.20	.35	.55	.94	1.37	1.78	$\frac{2.18}{2.28}$	2.65
$\tilde{2}\tilde{5}$:20	36	.59	.97	1.43	1.85	$\frac{2.28}{2.37}$	$\frac{2.76}{2.87}$
$\tilde{26}$.21	.36 .37 .38 .39	.61	1.01	1.48	1.93	2.46	$\frac{2.87}{2.99}$
$ar{27}$	$\overline{21}$.38	.63	1.04	1.53	2.00	2.55	3.10
28	.22	.39	.65	1.08	1.60	2.07	2.65	3.21
29	.22	.40	.67	1.11	1.65	2.14	2.74	3.33
30	.23	.41	.69	1.15	1.70	2.21	2.83	3 44
31	.23	.42	.71	1.18	1.75	2.29	2.93	3.55
32	.24	.44	.73	1.23	1.81	2.36	3.02	3.55 3.67 3.78
33	.24	.45	.75	1.26	1.86	2.43	3.11	3.78
34	.25	.46	.77	1.30	1.92	2.50	3.20	3.89
35	.25	.47	.79	1.33	1.98	2.58	3.30	4.01
			Continu	ed on P	aae 86			

HUDSON'S BAY "Point" BLANKETS

duck's back.



Even before the United States existed, Hudson's Bay "Point" Blankets were famous for their "points." These distinctive lines were originally marks woven in the blankets to designate size. The blankets soon gained acceptance throughout the fur trading country as a standard medium of barter, each "point" being worth, in trade, one beaver skin. Today, "points" remind you that Hudson's Bay "Point" Blankets and garments are treasured for many points of quality . . . for lifetime toughness, all-wool, woven in beauty . . . deep, furry nap

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Genuine utility garments . . . ideal for use wherever there is chill in the air. Everyone likes their bright, informal style. Handsome colors and almost unbelievable durability of Hudson's Bay "Point" Blanket garments have earned for them wide favor for hunting trips, winter sports, country use, as well as for school wear for children. Proud indeed is the boy or girl who owns a pair of these famous blankets or a coat made from one of them. Both blankets and garments can be identified as genuine by their Hudson's Bay woven label.

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420 Lexington Ave. New York 17, New York

He Runs For The Lord

(Based on an article by Gene Farmer In Life Magazine)

Gilbert Dodds, mile-runner extraordinary, is just the sort of fellow who, if he had been on hand in 490 B.C. would have carried the news from Marathon to Athens. Stocky, iron-legged Dodds, usually known as the Flying Parson, has a special reason for running. He runs to win, always with a determination that seems inspired, yet he seeks no personal acclaim. Quite literally he runs for the Lord. He is an unordained lay preacher in the First Brethren Church, a Protestant denomination known as the Dunkards, and he lives at Eola, Illinois, with his wife Erma, son John 5, and daughter Jann going on 3.

Dodds says he prays all the time, and you cannot doubt his sincerity when he assures you that he is running to serve evangelical ends.

when he assures you that he is running to serve evangelical ends. He once ran an exhibition mile at a Youth for Christ rally in Chicago at which he glorified the Lord for 70,000 people. If he signs his autoat which he glorified the Lord for 70,000 people. If he signs his autograph for you, he will be almost certain to write below his signature a scriptural reference. For instance, "Phil. 4.13", which, incidentally, was mistaken by its recipient to mean that Dodds had run a 4.13 mile at one time in Philadelphia. The text, of course, is from Phillipians 4.13, and is typically a Dodds choice: "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me."

Back in 1939 Dodds was a college sophomore and had shown so much promise as a runner that he was invited to enter the two mile race at the Millrose Games in Madison Square Garden, New York. He had never run indoors before and early in the race—what with the

had never run indoors before, and early in the race—what with the unaccustomed boards and an atmosphere you could cut with a knife—he fell flat ou his face, exhausted. That was the first and last time Gil has let an audience down. In 1944, he had thought to hang up his spikes for good and put all his time to study and preaching. Duty, as Dodds saw it, called, and, not too silver-tongued, he took to the pulpit. But in 1947, after considerable coaxing from his friends at spikes for good and put all his time to study and preaching. Duty, as Dodds saw it, called, and, not too silver-tongued, he took to the pulpit. But in 1947, after considerable coaxing from his friends at Wheaton College, Chicago, where he was a graduate student in Christian education, he was persuaded to enter a race. Hesitantly he did, for at 28 he thought of himself as an old man compared to the competing youngsters. He won that race hands down and with his famous record breaking 4:05.3 indoor mile at the Millrose Games in January 1948, he had run his string of consecutive victories to 29. That 4:05.3 mile, incidentally, exactly matched the fastest mile ever run on this continent (Gundar Haegg did 4:05.3 at the Harvard Stadium vs. Dodds back in '43). There is a pre-gun story about that race with Haegg that keys the character of both men. Dodds noticed that Haegg's lips were moving silently, and asked through an interpreter what he was saying. He was told that he was praying that both men might be allowed to do their best. Dodds looked at him in amazement for it was precisely what he himself was praying.

Many a runner, intense and nervous as Dodds, a worrier, has just fretted himself out of winning. But to Dodds the tendency to underrate himself and overrate his opponent, and which sends him to the starting mark in a dither of prayer and nerves, seems to be one of the things that lifts him ou to victory. But there are other things. His coach will tell you that he has a "great heart." and he has, in a double sense—in the sense that he is courageous, and in the strictly physical sense. He has an astonishing heart. At Harvard University's fatigue laboratory he ance submitted to a series of physical tests of the proper in the sense submitted to a series of physical tests of the proper in the sense submitted to a series of physical tests of the proper in the sense submitted to a series of physical tests of the proper in the sense submitted to a series of physical tests of the proper in the sense that he is courage

physical sense. He has an astonishing heart. At Harvard University's fatigue laboratory he once submitted to a series of physical tests which proved that he had twice the powers of recuperation of the ordinary athlete. Two minutes after running his record-breaking mile.

he was breathing normally.

If Dodds' running were confined to sprint distances only, he would be the aeme of mediocrity. He never has run the 100 yard dash in faster than 11:3 a time that would scarcely place in a schoolboy meet. This is odd, for his running, like the running of a sprinter, gives one the feeling that here is a tremendous driving force. It just isn't timed for the shorter distances. He beats competition into the ground by the short brutal inexpansible power of his running. ground by the sheer, brutal, inexhaustible power of his running. A photo of the finish of the 4:05.3 mile shows that he had almost lapped two of his opponents. In this amazing race he ran the first

lapped two of his opponents. In this amazing race he ran the first quarter in a pounding 58:4 seconds, passed the three quarter mark in 3:03.9 and ripped off the fastest last quarter of his career.

The American Olympic team sailed for London in July, 1948 without the Flying Parson. An injured tendon kept him out of the tryouts. But Olympics or not—his past performances must mark him as one of the truly great runners of all time. He runs for the Lord.

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			Continu	ed from				
Welght in Lbs.	Local	1-2 Up to 150	3 150 to 300	300 to 600	ZONES 5 600 to 1,000	6 1,000 to 1,400	7 1,400 to 1,800	8 Over 1,800
		miles	mlies	miles	miles	miics	miles	miles
36 37,	0.26	\$0.48 .49	\$0.81 .83	$$1.37 \\ 1.40$	$\begin{array}{c} \$2.03 \\ 2.08 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \$2.65 \\ 2.72 \end{array}$	\$3.39 3.48	$\begin{array}{c} \$4.12 \\ 4.23 \end{array}$
38 39	$.27 \\ .27$.50 .52	.85 .88	$\frac{1.44}{1.47}$	$\frac{2.14}{2.19}$	$\frac{2.79}{2.86}$	$\frac{3.57}{3.67}$	$\frac{4.35}{4.46}$
40 41	$^{.28}_{28}$.53 .54	.90 .92	$\frac{1.51}{1.55}$	$\frac{2.25}{2.30}$	$\frac{2.94}{3.01}$	$\frac{3.76}{3.85}$	$\frac{4.57}{4.69}$
$\frac{42}{43}$.29 .29 .30 .30	.56 .57	.94 .96	$\frac{1.59}{1.62}$	$\frac{2.36}{2.41}$	$\frac{3.08}{3.15}$	3.94 4.04	$\frac{4.80}{4.91}$
44 45	:30	.58 .59	.98 1.00	1.66 1.69	$\frac{2.46}{2.52}$	$\frac{3.22}{3.30}$	$\frac{4.13}{4.22}$	5.03 5.14
46 47	.31	.60	$\frac{1.00}{1.02}$	1.73 1.76	$\frac{2.52}{2.58}$ $\frac{2.58}{2.63}$	3.37 3.44	4.32 4.41	$5.\overline{25} \\ 5.37$
48	.32	.61 .62	1.06	1.80	2.69	3.51	4.50	5.48
49 50	.32	.63 .64	$\frac{1.08}{1.10}$	1.83 1.87	$\frac{2.74}{2.79}$	$\frac{3.58}{3.66}$	$\frac{4.59}{4.69}$	5.59 5.71
55 60	.31 .32 .32 .33 .35 .38 .40	.70 .75	$\frac{1.21}{1.31}$	$\frac{2.05}{2.24}$	$\frac{3.07}{3.34}$	$\frac{4.02}{4.38}$	5.15 5.61	$\frac{6.27}{6.84}$
65 70	.40 .43	.81 .87	$\frac{1.41}{1.51}$	$\frac{2.41}{2.60}$	$\frac{3.62}{3.88}$	$\frac{4.74}{5.10}$	$\frac{6.08}{6.54}$	$\frac{7.41}{7.97}$

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(d) For special rates on catalogs and other similar printed advertising matter, con-

sult postmaster.

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From	\$80.01	to	\$100	22

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Continued on Page 88



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ADDRESS	Cor
CITY	STATEYear

See also pages 82 and 86

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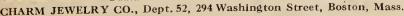
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GLOSSARY OF ASTRONOMICAL TERMS, ETC.

abol.... abolished

Aet, . . . age
An. Ecl. . . . see Eclipse, Annular.
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. Appulse . . . if during eclipse Moon passes only through the penumbra.

Aspect . . . description of the relative position of two or more bodies in the solar Aspect... description of the relative position of two or more bodies in the solar system. These are described by signs, etc., on the calendar pages thus 0, 2, etc. By consulting the meaning of the signs and aspects on page 4, you will arrive at the meaning for the "sign language" used on pages 15-37, viz., Conjunction (0) of Mars (0) and the Jupiter (2) occurs on this day. (See par. 2, page 4.)

Conj.—conjunction... moment of closest approach to each other of any two heavenly bodies

two heavenly bodies.

conscr. . . . consecrated.

declination (see top left hand calendar pages)...measure of angular distance any celestial object lies perpendicularly north or south of celestial equator. Exactly analogous to terrestrial latitude. OFA gives declination at time each day the Sun is due South.

Dominical Letter.. used in reckoning civil calendars.

Eclipse...conjunction or opposition of sun and moon occurs with moon at or near a node.

Eclipse, annular... when sunlight shows around the Moon during the eclipse. Eclipse, lunar... opposition of Sun and Moon with moon at or near node. Eclipse, solar... conjunction of Sun and Moon with Moon at or near node. Ecliptlc... that circle in which the plane of the orbit of the Earth about the

Sun would if extended cut the celestial sphere - or the apparent path of the Sun in the sky in a year due to the Earth's revolution about the Sun each year. — eiongation . . . apparent angular distance of a member of the solar system from the Sun as seen from the Earth,

Epact . . . used in reckoning ecclesiastical calendars, age of calendar moon Jan 1.

Eq. . . equator.

Equinox, autumnal... Sun passes from northern to southern hemisphere. Fall. rernal . . . sun passes from southern to northern hemisphere. Spring. Eastern Standard Time. Equinox, vernai . . .

Feasts and Fasts... In the religious calendars, many "observable" days change each year with the date Easter falls on. The OFA endeavors to list the important Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish observances.

. founded.

Full Sea (Morn and Eve) . Sea (Morn and Eve) . . . the time the tide is high in the morning and in the evening at Commonwealth Pier, Boston. A correction table in the OFA also adjusts this time for other places. (See page 7.)

Gr. El. . . . greatest elongation

Geocentric . . . measure of celestial longitude and latitude when observer is at center of the Earth.

Golden Number . . . used in reckoning civil calendars.

Heliocentric . . . measure of celestial longitude and latitude when observer is at Heilocentric . . . mes

Inf. — Inferior . . . Inferior conjunction is when the Planet is between the Sun and the Earth.

Julian Period . . . First year was 4713 B.C. Its length is 7980 years.

k. . . . killed.

Key... columns of letters marked thus refer to correction that the times given may be adjusted to localities other than Boston. .. columns of letters marked thus refer to correction table on page 12 so

Moon's Age... average time elapsing between new moons (max. 29½ days). Calculated when Moon is due South.

(D) First Quarter . . . moon in quadrature East or one half of the side of the moon toward the carth is illuminated.

(O) Full Moon . . . moon reaches opposition () Last Quarter . . . moon in quadrature West.

(d) New Moon . . . Sun and Moon in conjunction.

Moon's Phases . . . Aspects of Moon and Sun.

Moon's Piace . . . Moon's position in the Zodiac when due South or which "sign"

it is in. See page 4 — par. 3.

Moon Rise and Set... as used in the OFA apply only to risings and settings between sunset and sunrise... or during the night.

Moon Runs High or Low . . . day of month Moon Souths highest or lowest above the horizon.

Moon Souths . . . Moon exactly above South point of observer's horizon. Node . . . when a Planet or Moon in its motion crosses the ecliptic.

Node, Ascending . . . Planet or Moon crosses ecliptic from South to North. Node, Descending . . . Planet or Moon crosses ecliptic from North to South.

Occultations . . . eclipses of Stars by the Moon.

Opposition . . . time when Sun, and Moon or Planet appear on opposite sides of Opposition . . . time when Sun, and the sky (elongation 180 degrees).

O.S. — Old Style . . . was when cale

.—Old Style . . . was when calendar was eleven days "out of whack." In September, 1752, the 3rd was reckoned as the 14th, to make present calendar. Penumbra . . . concentric area of partial shadow around the umbra.

Peri. — Perigee . . . Moon reaches point in its orbit closest to Earth.

Peri. — Periheilon . . . Planet revolving about the Sun reaches point in its orbit closest to Sun.

Quadrature . . . Moon or Planet lies a quarter turn of the sky from the Sun. R.A. — Right Ascension . . . the measure Eastward along the celestial equator of any celestial body from the vernal equinox to the point where the circle which passes through the object perpendicular to the celestial equator intersects the latter.

Rain . . . drops large enough to splatter on the old man's bald head.

Rei. - rejects.

Roman Indiction . . . used in reckoning ecclesiastical calendars.

Seasons . . . boundary points are the two solstices and two equinoxes. Snow . . . when a cat's tracks are visible on the barn roof.

Snow . . . when a cat's tracks are visible on the barn roof.
Solar Cycle . . . used in reckoning civil calendars.
Solstice, Summer . . point at which the Sun is farthest north of the celestial equator, passing overhead on the Tropic of Cancer. Beginning of Summer.
Solstice, Winter . . . limit of Sun's journey south of the celestial equator, passing overhead on the Tropic of Capricorn. Beginning of Winter.
Star, Evening . . . above horizon at Sunset.
Star, Morning . . above horizon at Sunrise.
Star, estationary when the apparent movement of a Planet against the

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. Tides, heights of ... at Commonwealth Pier, Boston. See correction table on

page 7 for adjustments for other places.

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.

Umbra ... deep shadow through which the Moon passes during eclipse.

Underground Moon ... one which changes its jh.ses between 12 M. and 1 A.M.

Weather Indications ... in italies on the right hand calendar pages indicate the weather over, as a rule, three or four days time as shown by the spread of the words down the page.

. with.

Zenith... point in heavens directly over observer's head.
Zodiac... sixteen degree sky road outside of which moon and planets never wander. It is divided into twelve equal divisions called the Signs of the Zodiac, and forms much of the basis of some astrology - and superstition. See page 4 - par. 3.

LENGTH OF TWILIGHT

Subtract from time of sunrise for dawn. Add to time of sunset for dark.

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

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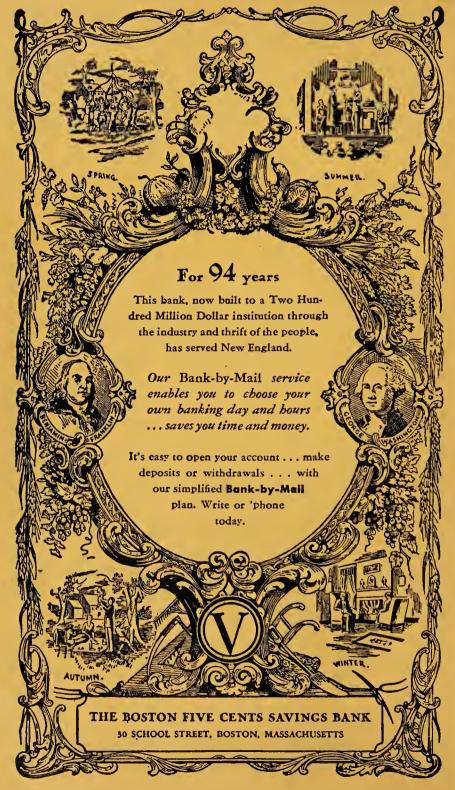
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