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Ay81,F306 1955

The 163rd Continuous Year of Publication


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

Weather Forecast, Planting Tables.


## The long term forecast

The long term forecast is like life. It has its uncertainties. But it also has its certainties. And in no way can those certainties be set aside. One is the eventual advent of the twilight days, and the certainty that the time to provide for them is in the spring and summer of our lives.

Helping people to provide for the twilight days is an important part of our business. Any John Hancock agent will welcome the privilege of discussing this sort of provision with you. It could be to your ultimate and lasting advantage.



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ROBIN LIFE-CYCLE.


Number One Hundred and Sixty-three.


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

1


Betig 3rd after Bissextile or Leap Year, and (until July 4) 179th year of American Independence
Firted for Boeton, and the New England Stateg, with Special Correotions and Calculations to Answer for all tel United Stateg.
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


. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . The Seasons como
Duly as they are wont, the gentle spring And the delicious Summer, and the cool, Rich Autuman, with the nodding grain; And Winter, like an old and hoary man, Frosty and stift Let God
Have praises for a well completed Year.

$$
\text { Willis }(O F A, 1850)
$$

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ROBERT HAYNFS, MRS. ALTON P. SWAN, DR. EUGENE L. SWAN

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## TO PATRONS AND CORRESPONDENTS

This is the 163rd consecutive annual edition of The Old Farmer's Almanac(k). It is for the year 1955, or Atomic Year 11. Last year's edition again enjoyed the largest paid almanac news stand sale in the world. For those who were unable to obtain copies we are once more adding to the news stand supply.

Our new President, Mr. Eisenhower, has skilfully guided us through storms and doldrums to an harbor of peace. The hurricanes of Communism still rage without-forces we can not combat in areas at least in which our Allies are apparently willing to exchange flesh and blood and principles for trade. It will be a sorry conclusion if the waves of these tawdry exchanges are to undermine the solid rock of the United Nations to a point at which it no longer serves any useful purpose.

In the meanwhile, it becomes increasingly difficult in an age of commentators and columnists to differentiate party fiction and rumor and bias from fact. This condition, as Isaac D'Israeli wrote in 1835, is a "retrograde step for the independent dignity of literature." Those whose support Mr. Eisenhower enjoys are certainly doing him no great favor in the distortion of the facts regarding his able administration at home and abroad-for any emotional, political, or other reasons.

The "common inan"-or "man-in-the-street"-about whom we hear precious little these days we find submerged under the waves of our present-day "managed" economy. He has plainly not forgotten either his service days' training of obeying, without question, those in authority. Rather feebly (see Page $91-T h e \mathrm{H}$-Bomb and the Weather), in this issue we express the hope that all the "sass and pepper" has not been taken out of the American melting pot as yetand that this article may serve to put a little of it back in again.

As in other years, Benjamin Rice, David Morton, Loring Andrews, and Nancy Dixon have been of invaluable help to us in the preparation of the Farm Calendars, Poetry, Astronomy, and Recipes. We have drawn on back copies of the famous old Harper's Weekly for our prints of Old Fashioned Winters-pages 83-85.

Governmental, private, and quasi-public sources have been used with the permission and courtesy of numerous authorities in these pages. We urge once more that a careful study of this Almanac will be found rewarding. Much goes into it and it is planned for the full enjoyment of our all too short stay on this amazing planet.
Miss D.R.T'., Helena, Montana: Yes, experiments have been conducted for some time now with regard to the propagation of children by artificial insemination-now in wide use among cattle breeders. And, at least one accredited scientist writes in his book that he believes creation of life may eventually be brought about without the help of God. If man's future existence is to be without God, and without sex, too, we agree with you we may as well make the best of this lowly existence we enjoy today. Mr. A.B.C., Trenton, N.J.: Yes, there is a self-confessed imitation of the name of this Almanac down your way. The name of this Almanac way back in 1793 was The Farmer's Almanac. We are not, however, losing any sleep over it. Mrs. V.H., Burlington, Vt. It is not true that Abraham Weatherwise received an Honorary Degree from Harvard for his rhymed(?) weather forecasting verses this past year. On the contrary, Abe granted one to Harvard for its amazing record of never, since 1635 , having picked a rainy day for its commencement exercises.
In conclusion, it is beyond our capacity to deliver adequately our full thanks to the very many whose interest continues in the welfare of this publication. We trust our efforts in this direction may continue to descrve your past and present confidence. Man. however, in these things can only propose. God is the true disposer. In this then it is by our works and not our words we would be judged. These we hope will sustain us in the humble, though proud, station we have so long held, in the name of

Your ob'd servant,

... ON TO BOSTON
You'll enjoy shopping New England's largest store for New England's largest assortments.

Travellers find that a visit to Boston isn't complete until you've visited Jordan Marsh. We'll cater to your needs be it a small gift or a suite of furniture.

Browse through our store . . . you'll find everything for yourself, your family, your home.

NEW ENGLAND'S LARGEST STORE BOSTON, MASS.

## ECLIPSES FOR THE YEAR 1955

There will be three ecllpses during 1950 , two of the Sun and one of the Moon. No one of these eclipses will be visible from polnts in the United States.
I. A Total Eclipse of the Sun, June 19, 1955. Thls eclipse ls primarily visible from Southeast Asia. The path of totality starts iu the Indian Ocean about 600 miles northeast of Madagascar, crosses the island of Ceylon, Thaitand, Indo-Chfua and the central Philippines heforc sweeping out into the south Pacific Ocean along a path just north of the Marshall Islands to an end polut about 300 miles northwest of the Flijis. The partial plases of the eclipse will be generally visible from Ethiopia, the Somalilands, Arabia, India, China, Japan, Sontheast Asia, the Philippines, New Guinea and all but the southern half of Australia.
II. A Partial Eelipse of the Moon, November 29,1955 . This ecllpse will be generally visible at its beginning to observers in the Arctic, Europe except the extreme southwestern part, the eastern part of Africa, Asia, the Indian Ocean. Australia, New Zealand, the western part of the Pacific Ocean. Alaska and the extreme northern section of Canada. Its ending will be visible generally in the Arctic regions, Lurope, Africa, except the extreme northwestern part, Asia, the Indian Ocean, Australia, the northwestern part of the Pacific Ocean, Alaska, and the extreme northern section of Canada.
III. An Annular Lelipse of the Sun, December 14, 1955. This solar eclipse parallels in visibility the first eclipse of the year, that of June 19, except that the region of visibility is shifted to the north and west. The path from which the annular phase is visible begins at the extreme northwest corner of the Sudan, crosses Ethlopia and Somaliland before crossing the Indian Ocean south of Ceylon to touch land agaiu at Siam. Thence it crosses Indo-Chiua and skirts the China coast, passing over Taiwan, to end about 150 miles east of that island. The partial phases of the eclipse are generally visible from Central and Northeast Africa, Madagascar, the Middle East, India, the U.S.S.I., China, Soutlseast Asia, Japan and the Philippines.

## OCCULTATIONS, 1955

Onservers in the northern tier'of the United States in the Central and Mountain Standard time belts will be able to see Mars occulted by the Moon on the evening of April 24, 1955. The accultation will begln at about 8.30 P.M.C.S.T. and about an hour earller for those living in the Mountain Standard time zone. The occultation will last abont an hour. Naked eye observers In the American northwest will gencrally be able to see only the end of the occultation, slnce its start will occur too near sunset for the sky to have darkened sufficieutly.

## EARTH IN PERIHELION AND APHELION, 1955

The Earth will be in Perihelion on January 4, 7 A.M., distant from the Sun $01,315,000$ miles. The Earth will be in Aphelion on July 4, 5 P.M., distant from the Sun $94,420,000$.

Below are given the time of the rising or setting of the Planets named, on the first, eleventh and twenty-first of each month. The time of the rising or setting of any one of said Planets between the days named may be found with aufficient accuracy by interpolation. For explanation of keys (used in adjusting times given to your town) see page 103.


## MORNING AND EVENING STARS, 1955

(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.

Mercury will be favorably situated for being seen as an Evening Star when near its greatest eastern elongations about January 28, M1y 21 and September 18 . On these dates it will set $1 \mathrm{~h} .35 \mathrm{~m} ., 1 \mathrm{~h} .57 \mathrm{~m}$., and 0 h .45 m ., respectively, after sunset. It will be seen as Morning Star when near its greatest western elongations about March 10, July 9 and October 29, on which dates it will rise $1 \mathrm{~h} .01 \mathrm{~m} ., 1 \mathrm{~h} .20 \mathrm{~m}$., and 1 h .38 m ., respectively, before sunrise.

Venus adorns the eastern sky as a Morning Star until Septernber 1 when it comes to superior conjunction. For the balance of the year it is to be seen as an Evening Star in the western sky. The planet will be at its brightest as the year opens, diminishing in brightness thereafter to its faintest brilliance during Myy and June. After a slight rise in brightness to a second peak about September 1, it fades slightly again thereafter to a second minimum through November and December, brightening again just as the year ends.
Mars is an Evening Star as the year begins and remains so until it reaches conjunction on August 16. Thereafter it is to be seen as a Morning Star until the year's end. Mars will not be spectacularly brilliant during the year, but its faintness is merely an interlude between its brilliance in 1954 and the brilliance it will reach again in August, 1956, when it makes the nearest approach to the earth since 1939.

Jupiter is a Morning Star during two periods of the year, for the year's first fifteen days, and from August 4 to the end of the year. In between, from January 15 to August 4 , it is an Evening Star, visible after sundown.

Saturn, like Japiter, is to be seen as a Morning Star before sunrise during two periods of the year, from the year's beginning to May 9 and from November 16 to the year's end. From May 9 to November 16 it will be an Evening Star to beseen in the sky after sunset.


SEP'TEMBER.
OCTOBER. NOVEMBER.

| 4 | $\overline{5}$ | 6 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 3 | - | - | 1 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |






MAY. JUNE. JULY. $\quad$ AUGUST.





## SEPTEMBER.

## OCTOBER.







## The season

for saving lasts
all year'round for FORD owners!
 Low initlal cost is your first saving when you buy a Ford . . . and you go right on saving all year 'round. Take Ford Cars, for example. They return more of their original cost at trade-in time than any other make . . . cost you less to own in the long run. And, when it comes to downright economical hauling, only Ford Triple Economy Trucks save in the three prime savings areas of truck operation . . . GasSaving Power, Driver-Saving Ease, and Trip-Saving Capacities!

And, wherever you go, there's a Ford Dealer conveniently located. He is especially equipped to give your Ford proper service when it needs it . . . save you time and money. He keeps a large stock of Genuine Ford Parts, too . . . parts that are made right, to fit right, to last longer in your Ford.

## NEXT WINTER'S WEATHER

## (Nov., Dec., 1954, and Jan., Feb., Mar., 1955)

"COLD, WINDBOUND, AND EXCEPT IN BIG CITIES, WIIITE." N.B. Next winter will continue to accentuate the present tread away from mlld and warm winters.

NOVEMBER: Early snow, early Indlan Summer (5-11th), snow for Thanksiving north of Boston, then a bad easterly storm along Atlantic Coast (26th-30th). Blizzards in West at the same time.

DECEMBER: Boisterous and windy first week, then bitter cold with sone snow flurries for two weelis . . . and a white Christmas north of Washington, D.C.

JANUARY: Full storm during first week (possibly worst of the winter), followed by two wecks of cruel cold, a thaw, then another storm lout not as bad as the first one.

FEBRUALI: A fine blg blizzard during the first ten days which will keep the ski lodges open all month. Fine and clear-15 to 21st.

MARCII: Last good snow of the winter (1-7th) ... which will soou disappear and will be followed towards end of the month with heavy rains and bad floods.

The summer and spring of 1955 do not seem to contain any particularly newsworthy variations from normal. The Fall however Indicates possibly at least one hurricane... and all the characteristics which would precede a very heary winter season-including early cold and snow.

For full details see italles coursing down tile pages $13-35$ next to the Farm Calendars.

## HOLIDAY WEEKENDS

Of the eleven so-called holiday weekends (there are more when one adds State Holldays outside of New England-see page 81) seven will afford vacationers three day trlps or more in the country (or city.) Dates, Days of Week, and anticipated weather for cach follow: Feb. 12, Lincoln's, Saturday, Clear; Feb. 22, Washington's, Tuesday, Fine; April 19, Patriots', Tuesday, Nice: April 25, Fast (N.H.), Monday, ? May 30, Memorial Day, Monday, Kain; June 17, Bunker Hill, (Mass), Frlday, Nice; July 4, Monday, Showers; Sept. 5, Labor Iay, Monday, Mild; Oct. 12, Columbus Day, Wednesday, Fine: November 24 , Thanksgiving, Stormy; December 25 , Christmas, White.

## LAST WINTER'S WEATHER

(Nov., Dec., 1953, Jan., Feb., Mar. and part of Apr., 1954) According to U.S. Weather Bureall experts, the storm of November 6-7, 1953, was "the most difficult type of all storms to predict." Following, as it did, a stormy Labor Day on which Abe Weatherwise also stood alone in his forecasting glory, very few felt the old grayheard could possibly maintain such an exceilent average throughout the winter. However, just as he had forewarned: the mild fine weather of November 12-22; the storm of the 20゙th; the green Christmas Day; and the cold January came. Mixed rain, sleet, and snow blew in just at Abe's deadine on Feb. 17 but spoiled his all nigh perfect record by not being just snow to disappoint, as well, ali except northernmost ski resort owners. March was the rampage in most places, as was April's first week, that Abe's calendar called for.

But what of hls overall "N.B. The considered opinion of many authorities that winters are growing milder will not be exemplified
$\therefore$ ? Can he quibble with the Woolly Bears now taking credit for what they call a "M11d" last winter. . or Harcard's venerable Blue Hill Obscrvatory which states "The winter was a mild one (as expected)"? Here are his own words on this subject.
"Open' is a better word than 'mid' to describe last winter's weather. The temperature average actually was several degrees colder than the winter before. At Dedham, Massachnsetts, which is within a few miles of my forecasting base, there was continuous outdoor skating from January 4 through February 19 -something which has not happened since 1941. Much of the evidence used heretofore by these mild whter protagonists-such as the unfrozen White Sea of lussia, warm temperatures around Spitzbergen, (it snowed in Jerusalem, Dec. 23rd; Morocco had its first snowfall in 35 years receding fiaciers, ete., etc., certainly fell into a large cocked hat this mast whinter. . Which carried also for a feather the establish. ment of a new all time low temperature record for the U.S. continent at Rogers एass, Montana, January $20,1854(69.7$ deg. below zero).

## THE "OFFICLAL" OFA THERMOMETER

heat records , COLD RECORDS, AND ALl KINOS OF USEFUL temperature informiton . Including hhen to expect the bees \& biros and guos.<br>ADOITIONS AKD CORRECTIONS WELCOME.



In August of last year at the C'niversity of Lelden, Holland was attained the lowest temperature ever reached on earth- $1 / 1000$ of a degree above absolute zero whieh is 450.0 deg. below Fahrenheit zero shown above. Thls was aecomplished by evaporating Hiuid helium, then redueing the pressure over bolling helium, then using powerful magnets.

Courtexy NANA

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Organized 1931


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Address

## HOW TO USE THIS ALMANAC

The following Calendar Pages (12-35) have remained practically unchanged in format since the first issue in 1793. Those not familiar with the signs, abbreviations, etc., should realize that the understanding of this time-honored format is easily come by-and contains for the year 1955: the angle of the sun's declination, the times of the change of the moon's phases, sunrise, sunset, day's length, sun dial adjustments, high tides, moon rise, moon set, moon southing, moon's place in the heavens, and the moon's age-for every day in the year. On the right hand pages are expressed, by means of the symbols explained below, the relative positions during the year of the eleven planets including our sun and moon; daily tide heights, and in italic type, coursing down just to the left of the Farm Calendar, the weather which may be expected for the days which the italic sentence covers. On these right hand pages are also indicated all the important religious Holy Days of all faiths-national and state holidays-historic dates-and advice as to when the sap starts to run, birds, return, etc.

The Moon Signs used by many for planting are given in the next to last column on the left hand pages (12-34). Abbreviations used in this column are explained below and correspond to the positions on the Moon Sign Man represented on page 37. In the last column of the Planting Table which follows these Calendar Pages on page 38 you will find the dates which moon addicts use as most favorable for planting.

For the adjustment of the times given, to those of your locality turn to page 100. Move this weather forecast back one day for each time zone West of Eastern Time Zone.

## Calendar Page Explanations and Signs

On the right hand pages you will find every now and again the symbols given in Tables 1 and 2 conjoined in groups of three to give you what is happening in the heavens. See Abbreviations and Definitions on page 108. Example: $\delta$ h 8 on page 28 opposite June 3 means Saturn and the Moon are on that day in conjunction, or nearest to each other.

## 1. Names and Characters of the Principal Planets.

-90 The Sun.
of The Moon.
of Mercury.

4 Jupiter. h Saturn.
4 Neptune.
E Pluto.

## 2. Names and Characters of the Aspects.

$\delta$ Conjunction, or in the same degree.
תf Dragon's Head, or Ascending Node.
$\square$ Quadrature, 90 degrees.
¿ Dragon's Tail, or Descending Node.
8 Opposition, or 180 degrees.

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

1. $T$ Aries, head. Ari
2. 8 Taurus, neck. tau 6. IfR Virgo, belly. vir
3. $\square$ Gemini, arms. G'm 7. $\bumpeq$ Libra, reins. LIB
4. 5 Cancer, breast. cNC 8 . $\bar{m}$ Scorpio, secrets. sco
5. I Sagittarius, thighs. sGR 10. W Capricornus, knees. cap
6.     * Aquarius, legs. Aqa
7. $\because$ Pisces, feet. Psc

Consult page 37 for Zodiacal Superstitions

## 4. Chronological Cycles for 1955.

Golden Number . . . 18|Solar Cycle . . . . . $4 \mid$ Roman Indiction . . 8
Epact. . . .
6 Dominical Letter . . B Year of Julian Period 6668

## Movable Feasts and Fasts for 1955.

| Septuagesima Su |  |  | A | Trity Say | May |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Shrove Sunday | Feb. 20 | Easter Sunday | Apr. 10 | Trinity Sunday | June |
| Ash Wednesday | Feb. 23 | Low Sunday | Apr. 17 | Corpus Christi |  |
|  | Feb. 27 | Rogation Sun. | May 15 |  |  |
| Palm Sunday | Apr. | Ascension Day | May 19 | Advent |  |

## THE SEASONS, 1954

Eastern Standard Time
Winter Solstice (Winter, 1954), December 22, 4.25 A.M. -Sun enters Capricornus, Vs Vernal Equinox (Spring, 1955), March 21, 4.36 A.M. - ". " Aries, ${ }^{\prime}$ Summer Solstice (Summer), June 21, 11.32 P.m. - " " " Cancer, Autumnal Equinox (Autumn), September 23, 2.42 p.m. - ". " Libra, Winter Solstice (Winter), Dec. 22, 10.12 A.m. - " " Capricornus, ${ }^{\circ}$

STANDARD TIME IS USED THROUGHOUT THIS ALMANAC
Add 1 hr April 24, (deduct it Oct. 30) for Daylight Saving Time
For States which retain September D.S.T. Closing Date, Deduct it Sept. 25.

## 1955] JANUARY, First Month.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

|  | Days. | 0 | 1 | Days. | 0 | Days. | 0 | 1 | Days. | 0 |  | Days. | 0 | 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | 238.0 |  | 7 | 2225 | 13 | 213 | 32 | 19 | 20 | 24 | 25 | 19 | 02 |
|  | 2 | 22 | 57 | 8 | 2217 | 14 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 11 | 26 | 18 | 47 |
|  | 3 | 225 | 51 | 9 | 2209 | 15 | 211 | 11 | 21 | 19 | 58 | 27 | 18 | 32 |
|  | 4 | 22 | 45 | 10 | 2200 | 16 | 205 | 59 | 22 | 19 | 45 | 28 | 18 | 16 |
|  | 5 | 22 | 39 | 11 | 2151 | 17 | 204 | 48 | 23 | 19 | 31 | 29 | 18 | 00 |
|  | 6 | 223 | 32 | 12 | 2142 | 18 | 203 | 36 | 24 | 19 | 17 | 30 | 17 | 44 |

D First Quarter, 1st day, 3 h .29 m. , evening, E.
O Full Moon, 8th day, 7 h. 44 m., morning, W.
© Last Quarter, 15 th day, 5 h .13 m ., evening, W.

- New Moon, 23rd day, 8 h. 6 m., evening, W.

D First Quarter, 31st day, 12 h. 5 m., morning, W.

|  |  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Seta } \\ \mathrm{m} . \\ \hline \end{gathered}\right.$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I 111 Sa .713 | 04231 C |  | $13{ }^{3} 3$ |  | - $5^{\text {p }}$ |  |
| 2 2S.713 | o 423 C | 9101 | $124^{\frac{3}{4}}$ | $12 \times 31$ K | K 628 |  |
| 3 3 M. 713 | o 424 C | 9111 | $125^{\frac{3}{4}}$ | 145 m | M 7 | 0 |
| 4 4 Tu. 713 | o 425 d | 912 | $116^{6 \frac{3}{4}} 7 \frac{1}{4}$ | 300 N | N 8 |  |
| 5 5 W. 713 | o 426 C | 9131 | $11.73{ }^{1}{ }^{\frac{3}{4}}$ | 4140 | - 925 | G'm 12 |
| 66 Th. 713 | N 427 D | 9141 | 10) $8^{\frac{3}{4}} 9^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 522. | o 102 | G'm 13 |
| 77 Fr .713 | N 428 D | 9151 | $10 \quad 9 \frac{3}{4} 10 \frac{3}{4}$ | $6_{4}^{1} 22$ | O. 11 |  |
| 885 Sa 713 | N 429 D | 916 | $910 \frac{1}{2} 11 \frac{1}{4}$ | rises |  |  |
| 9 9S_713 | N 430 D | 918 | $911 \frac{1}{2}$ - | $6_{4}^{p} 09$ | E $122^{\wedge}$ | 5 |
| 1010 M .712 | n 431 D | 919 | $9{ }^{9}$ | 721 G | G 1 | 6 |
| If 11, Tu. 712 | N 432 D | 920 | 8 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ $1 \frac{1}{4}$ | 830 H | H 213 | o 17 |
| 1212 V .712 | N 433 D | 922 | 8 $1 \frac{3}{4}$ 2 | 936 | I 25 | 8 |
| 1313 Th. 712 | N 435 D | 923 | $22_{2}^{1} 2{ }_{4}^{3}$ | 1040 | J 34 | - |
| 1414 Fr .711 | N 436 D | 925 | $73^{7} \frac{1}{4}$ 3 31 | 11 P42 | L 427 | 0 |
|  | N 437 D | 926 | $7{ }^{7} 4$ |  | 5 | Lib 21 |
| $1616 \mathrm{~S}-710$ | N 438 D | 928 | $655^{\frac{1}{4}}$ | $1243{ }^{1} 4$ | M 554 | SCO 22 |
| 1717 M. 710 | n 439 D | 929 | $65^{\frac{3}{4}} 66^{\frac{1}{4}}$ | 144 N | N 639 | 3 |
| ェ 818 Tu. 709 | n 440 D | 931 | $66^{3} 77 \frac{3}{4}$ | 244 N | N 720 | Sco 24 |
| $1919 \mid$ W. 709 | ㄴ442 D | 933 | $557^{5} 7{ }^{\frac{1}{2}} 8$ | 341 | - 815 | SGR 25 |
| 2020 'Th. 708 | n 443 D | 935 | $5{ }^{5} 88 \frac{1}{2}$ | 4340 | - 905 | SGR 26 |
| 2 L 21 Fr .707 | N 444 D | 937 | $5{ }^{5} 90 \frac{1}{4} 9^{\frac{3}{4}}$ | 522 | - 956 | 7 |
| 2222 Sa .707 | N 445 D | 939 | $410{ }^{10 \frac{1}{2}}$ | $6{ }_{405}^{\wedge} 0$ | N10 47 | 8 |
| 2323 S. 706 | N 447 D | 941 | $410 \frac{1}{2} 11$ | sets | -11 1 今37 |  |
| $2424 \mathrm{M}$. | N 4488 | 943 | $411 \frac{1}{4} 11 \frac{3}{4}$ | $5{ }^{\text {P }} 46$ | F $122^{\text {p }} 20$ |  |
| 2525 'Tu. 704 | N(449 D | 945 | - 0 | 655 G | G 113 |  |
| 2626 IV .704 | m 450 E | 947 | $0 \frac{1}{2} \quad 0{ }^{\frac{3}{4}}$ | 802 | H 200 | - |
| 2727 Th. 703 | m 452 E | 949 | $3{ }^{3} 1101 \frac{1}{4}$ | 912 | 247 | PSC 4 |
| 2828 Fr. 7021 l | m 453 E | 951 | $\begin{array}{lllll}3 & 1 & \frac{3}{4} & 2 \frac{1}{4}\end{array}$ | 1022 K | k 335 |  |
| 2929 Sa .701 l | m 454 E | 953 | 3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 | 1134 | 4 |  |
| 3030 S- 700 | M 455 E | 955 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | - - | 5 | - |
| 31 31/11. 65 | M 457. E | 958 | 2) $4 \frac{1}{4} 5$ | $12_{\text {k }} 47$ | $6^{\text {P }}$ | tau 8 |

## JANUARY hath 31 days.



So, it is morning! . . So, the sun arrives
In that slow splendor so uniquely his
And the hill shines, and the low field revives, And I, part fieli, part hill, am part of this. And 1 and mornin :, now, are strong and strange, And all our genius is a gift for change.

| $\begin{array}{l\|l} \dot{X} & \stackrel{B}{\therefore} \\ \dot{A} & = \end{array}$ | Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc. | Farmer's Calendar. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | I had thought to reeount |
| 2 B |  | for this virtuous month such |
| , | 20a.C.f. Petr. | simple truths as some forld lives by. But |
| 4 Tu |  |  |
|  |  | and preacling that the light |
| 6 |  | of real trust seemed dim |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {came }}$ indeec. to Deeply troubled, it |
| 7 Hr |  | that well-known philosopher |
| 8 Sa | ठ © © ${ }_{\text {Lal }}^{\text {Hol. }}$ Tides $\{11.5$ pale | and whittler, Farmer Brown might have fresin wisdom on |
| 9 B | 1st §.a. Epp. Tides $\{1.4$ moon | the subject. |
| 10 |  |  |
| 1 T |  | windows were frosted and |
| 12 W |  | sard. Mrs. Mrown opened the |
| 13 r |  | door just enough for me to slip into her cozy kitelen. |
| 14 Fr |  | There was the great man ex- |
| 15 Sa . |  | acty where tilted backs in his |
|  | 2nヤS.a. Ep. $6 \pm$ C $8 \bigcirc \bigcirc$ | red rocker, feet ln the oven snoozing, with a cony of the |
| 17 .1. |  | Weekly Recorder in his lap. |
| 18 T |  | galluses, and he opened one |
| IV |  | eye, thongh apparently stil deen in a sweet dream of sum- |
| 20 |  | mer. "Son," he saill, "take a full day off for fishing- |
| 21 F |  | but if you do, be sure you |
| 2 S |  | go flishing." ${ }^{\text {Wheft } 1 \text { wes a hapny }}$ |
| 23 B | 3 ro §. a. Eyp. Joseph \& Mary $\{9.8$ | man, for I had mined what the world must pronounce |
| $2+11$ |  | veritable nuggeta of truth: |
| 25 | 10.2 don't | "You get the truth out of |
| 26 W | Librar | last dron out of a molasses jug -thump, and wait, and drip. |
| 27 T |  | Then you don't get it all. |
| 28 F |  | "Don't try to shine un |
| 9 S | Phantom Army in Scotland sky 1719 $\left\{_{9.7}^{10.1}\right.$ and tom | "A liar is the hardest work |
| B |  | find a nord. |
|  |  | haystack, don't tell anyone." |

## ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

| $\stackrel{\square}{4}$ | Days. | 0 | 1 | Days. | $0 \quad 1$ | Days. | 1 | Days. | 0 | Days. |  | 0 , |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 产 | 1 | 17s | 11 | 7 | 1524 | 13 | 1327 | 19 | 1123 | 25 |  | 912 |
| $\stackrel{\text { g }}{\square}$ | 2 | 16 | 54 | 8 | 1505 | 14 | 1307 | 20 | 1101 | 26 |  | 849 |
| $\overline{3}$ | 3 | 16 | 36 | 9 | 1446 | 15 | 1246 | 21 | 1040 | 27 |  | 827 |
| คٌ | 4 | 16 | 18 | 10 | 1426 | 16 | 1226 | 22 | 1018 | 28 |  | O4 |
| $\infty$ | 5 | 16 | 00 | 11 | 1407 | 17 | 1205 | 23 | 956 |  |  |  |
| 0 | 6 | 15 | 42 | 12 | 1347 | 18 | 1144 | 24 | 934 |  |  |  |

O Full Moon, 6th day, 8 h. 43 m., evening, E.
© Last Quarter, 14 th day, 2 h. 40 m., evening, W.

- New Moon, 22nd day, 10 h. 54 m., morning, E.

KEY Letters refer to Corrections table, pages 100 Through 105

|  |  | $\int_{\substack{2 \\ \text { Seits. } \\ \text { he. }}}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { mas. } \end{array}\right.$ |  |  | $\int \frac{D}{\text { soute }}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2\| 1 Tu. 6581 m |  |  |  |  | $0 \mid 07^{p}$ |  |
|  | 2 W .657 M | m 459 | E 1002 | $6_{2}^{1}$ |  | 8 o |  |
|  | 3 Th .656 | M 501 | E 1005 | $27 \frac{1}{2}$ | 410 | o 915 | Cnc 11 |
|  | 4 Fr. 655 | M 502 | E 1007 | $288 \frac{1}{2} 9$ | 502 | - 1014 | CNC 12 |
|  | 5 Sa. 6 | M 503 | E 1010 | $29 \frac{1}{2} 10$ | $5{ }_{5}^{1}$ | $\mathrm{N} 11_{1}^{\mathrm{p}}$ | Leo 13 |
|  | 6 S-653 | M 505 | E 1012 | $210 \frac{1}{2} 11$ | rise |  |  |
|  | 7 M. 652 | M 506 | E 1014 | $211 \frac{1}{4} 11 \frac{3}{4}$ | $6{ }^{\text {p }} 08$ |  |  |
|  | 8 Tu. 650 | M 507 | E 1017 | , |  | 11249 |  |
|  | 9 W .649 | L 509 | F 1019 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 \frac{1}{2} & 0_{4}^{3}\end{array}$ | 8 | J 1 |  |
|  | 10 Th. 648 | L 510 | F 1022 | $1 \frac{1}{4}$ | 926 | 2 | LIB 17 |
|  | 1 Fr. 6 |  | F 10 | $\begin{array}{lllll}1 & 2 & 2 \frac{1}{4}\end{array}$ | 10 | I 3 |  |
|  | 12 Sa. 645 | L 512 | F 1027 | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | $11_{\text {m }} \mathrm{p}$ | M 347 |  |
|  | $3 \mathrm{~S}-644$ | L 514 | F 1030 | 3 |  | 4 | SCO 20 |
|  | 4 M .643 | L 515 | F 1032 | $4 \frac{1}{4} \quad 4 \frac{3}{4}$ | $12{ }^{\text {s }} 31$ | N 519 |  |
|  | 15 Tu. 641 | L 516 | F 1035 | $5 \quad 5 \frac{1}{2}$ | 129 | O 067 | SGR 22 |
|  | 16 W .640 | L 518 | F 1038 | 26 | 224 | 40657 |  |
|  | 817 Th .638 | L L 519 | F 104 | 7 | 3 | - 747 |  |
|  | 18 Fr. 637 | L 520 | F 1043 | $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 7 \frac{3}{4} & 8_{2}^{1}\end{array}$ | 359 | - 837 | CAP 26 |
|  | 19 Sa .636 | L 521 | F 1045 | $\begin{array}{llllll}2 & 8 & 3 & 9 & 9 \\ 4\end{array}$ | 438 | N 928 |  |
|  | $20 \mathrm{~S}-634$ | L L 523 | F 1049 | 2 9 10 |  | M 1017 |  |
|  | 221 M. 633 | K 5 | G 1051 | $210_{4}^{\frac{1}{4}} 10{ }^{\frac{1}{3}}$ | $5{ }_{51}^{1} 42$ | 2.1106 |  |
|  | 2 Tu .63 | K 52 | G 1054 | $210_{4}^{3} 111$ | sets | -11 ${ }_{\text {¢ }} 54$ |  |
|  | 3 W .630 | K. 5 | G, 1057 | $211 \frac{1}{2}$ | $6{ }_{\text {m }}^{\text {p }} 58$ | I $12^{\text {P }} 42$ |  |
|  | 4 Th. 628 | K 5 | G 1100 | 20 | 810 |  |  |
|  | 5 Fr. 627 | K 5 | G 1102 | $20^{3}$ | 923 |  |  |
|  | 726 Sa .625 | K 530 | G 1105 | 311 | 1037 |  |  |
|  | 827 S_624 | к 531 | G 1108 | $\begin{array}{llll}3 & 2 & \frac{1}{4} & 2 \frac{3}{4}\end{array}$ | $11_{\text {P }} 50$ |  |  |
|  | 28 M .62 |  | G 1111 | ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |



Here the tall horns, sounding the hill strength,
And the green strings, the sweetness of the meadow, Are a deep music ln the listening son,
Becoming in himself more strong, more sweet.
In exile, too, he hears . . . A way of home,
Singing along the blood and in the bone,
A way of strensth, of sweetness, a good way
Of meeting what it is he has to meet.
Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.

1 Tu.
2 W.
3 Th .
4 Fr.
5 Sa.
6 B
7 M.
8 Tu.
9 W.
10 Th.
11 Fr.
12 Sa.
13 B
14 M.
15 Tu.
16 W.
17 Th.
18 Fr.
19 Sa.
20 B
21 M .
22 Tu
23 W. 24 Th . 25 Fr . 26 Sa.
27 B
28 M.



 St. Mathias $\begin{gathered}\text { Stat. } \\ \text { Stat } \\ \mathrm{R} . \mathrm{A} . \\ 10.5 \\ \text { prevail }\end{gathered}$ "Cotton Mather" $\left\{_{10.4}^{10.5}\right.$ perhaps



"Peacemaker" Kills

U.S. Sec. Navy \& State $1844\left\{\begin{array}{l}10.5 \\ 9.3 \\ \text { gale. }\end{array}\right.$

Only three moon phases this month but March will have five and October two full moons but do not let that worry you. January had five, too.

Farmer's Calendar.

Though I do not always believe my neighbor, I believe in him. What a dreary world this would be if I did not share his problems and he mine. Our neighborhood problems, of course. Each of us has land and land is personal business, but it is neighborhood business, too. Our standards as landowners reflect, or are, our neighborhood's standards. My neighbor tends his fences as I do mine, that his cattle shall not be in my corn, nor mine in his. Sometimes we mend fences and walls together. He sprays his orchards faithfully for his own reward, and so do I mine, but each of us know that neglected orchards spread blights and insects in our neighborhood.
My lanes are open to his passing, as his are to me, but he comes upon my land to pick berries with my permission only, though he has been welcome to my berries for as long as either of us can remember. And I to his. He knows, as no outsider can, the fire hazards common to us both. He respects such signs as I put up and makes it his business to see that others respect them.
"Love thy neighbor as thy. self." In all honesty I cannot admit quite to that, but I know, and my neiglibor knows, that $I$ share always his tragedies and urgenciesas he would mine.

| RC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  | ${ }_{10}^{8}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  | 18 |  |  |  |  |  |
| D First Quarter, 1st day, 7 h. 40 m., morning, E. <br> O Full Moon, 8th day, $10 \mathrm{~h} .41 \mathrm{~m} .$, morning, W. <br> © Last Quarter, 16 th day, 11 h .36 m ., morning, W. <br> New Moon, 23rd day, 10 h .42 m ., evening, W. <br> D First Quarter, 30 th day, 3 h .10 m ., evening, E. <br> key letters refer to corrections table, pages 100 through 105 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| $8_{4} 8_{4} 25 \mathrm{Fr} .540 \mathrm{l}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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## 1955] APRIL, Fourth Month.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.


O Full Moon, 7th day, 1 h. 35 m., morning, W © Last Quarter, 15 th day, 6 h .00 m. , morning, W. - New Moon, 22nd day, 8 h. 6 m., morning, E.

D First Quarter, 28th day, 11 h. 23 m., evening, W. KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE PAGES 100 THROUGH 105





$9555 \mathrm{Tu} .521 \mathrm{H} \mid 614$ J $1254139_{4}^{\frac{3}{4}} 10_{4}^{\frac{1}{4}} 412$. I 1052 LIB 13

977 Th. 517 H 617 J $12591311 \frac{1}{4} 11 \frac{1}{2}$ rises
 99 9 Sa. 514 G 619 K $1305140 \frac{1}{4}$ IOO 10 S. 512 G $620 \mathrm{~K} 13081400^{\frac{3}{4}} 1 \frac{1}{4} 100400153 \mathrm{scol}$
 IO2 12 Tu. 509 G 622 r $1313152_{4}^{1} 2_{\frac{1}{4}}^{3} 11_{4}^{\mathrm{P}} 45$ O 331 SGR 19 IO313W. 507 G $623 \mathrm{k} 13161533_{\frac{1}{2}}$ - -420 SGR20 10414 Th. 506 G 625 下 $1319153_{4}^{3} 4 \frac{1}{4} 12_{\text {A }}^{4} 27$ N 509 CAP 21 105 $15 \mathrm{Fr} .504 \mathrm{G} 626 \mathrm{~K} 1322154 \frac{1}{2} 5 \frac{1}{4} 104 \mathrm{~N} 558 \mathrm{CAP} 22$
 107 $17 \mathrm{~S}_{\mathrm{S}} 501$ G/628 K $1327166_{2}^{1}$ Io8 18 M. 459 G 629 K 133016 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ iog 19 Tu. 458 g 630 к 133316 Sì

 112 22 Fr. 453 F 634 L $13411710 \frac{3}{4} 11$ sets $-11_{4}^{A} 46$ TAU 0
 II4 24 S_ 450 F 636 L 134617 - $\left.0 \frac{1}{2} \right\rvert\, 941$ N 148 G'м 2
 11626 Tu. $447 \mid$ F 638 L 135118 1 $1 \frac{1}{2} 2_{4}^{\frac{1}{4}} 11_{\mathrm{m}}^{\text {p }} 37$ O 11727W. 445 F 639 L $1354182 \frac{1}{2}$ 11828'Th. 444 f 640 L $1356183 \frac{1}{2}$ I 1929 Fr. 443 F 641 L $1359188_{4}^{4}$

$4 \frac{1}{4} 12 \mathrm{~A} 20$ N 545 leo 6
$5 \frac{1}{4} 1256 \mathrm{~m} .635$ Leo 7


| APRIL hath 30 days. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | \% | Aspects, Hotr, Weather, Etc | Farmer's Caleudar. |
|  |  |  | Often here in the busriess |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | just temants of nature sharing this land with her own |
|  |  |  | poople-her birds and beasts. And they assmme a right to |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | with a greater tolerance, for us. than we for them. We |
|  |  |  | wommar that they intrude so little nom what we consider |
|  |  | (Food Jfti. Holiday | ours. and they |
|  |  |  | theirs, with us. Robins, crows, |
|  |  |  | hinetirds, and a wive |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | T |  | and skunks and woodchucks |
| 13 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Mrypes |
| $\begin{aligned} & 14 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ | Fr. |  | There is no nesting bird in |
|  | Sa. | Luther saw | the honse that does not re- |
|  |  | 1 sta | We think of the robins |
| $\begin{aligned} & 17 \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ |  | D. $1945\left[\begin{array}{lll}17 & 8 \text { P }\end{array}\right]_{19.2}$ storm | raise their frimity not an arm's lencth fromi the liouse |
|  |  |  | wall just behind which is |
| 20 |  |  | mir heating rallio. Or of the scores of swallows who in- |
| 21 |  |  | vade orni barn and dive-bomb |
|  |  | er: | his mose. We hear at dawn |
| 22 |  | $\left[24^{\text {th }}\right.$ d d C $^{\text {P }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { the five times slowly re- } \\ & \text { peated caw of the crow whe } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | no | has taken the morning there fir years. At night, and |
|  |  |  | forery years |
|  |  |  | will palses a decent interval |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | And now and then we see |
|  |  | Arbor Day Tides $\left\{_{8,9}^{9,8}\right.$ its | orchards, carrying on the oc- |
|  |  |  | chlation beside onar cat or |
| Daylight Saving Time begins the 2 th. |  |  | throngh our barnyard. <br> We like our fellow tenants. |


|  | Days: | $0 \quad 1$ | Days. | $0 \quad 1$ | Days. | $0 \quad 1$ | Days. |  | Days. | 0 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | 14N. 59 |  | 1644 | 13 | $18 \quad 18$ | 19 | 1942 | 25 |  | 54 |
|  | 2 | 15) 17 | 8 | 1700 | 14 | 1833 | 20 | 1955 | 26 | 21 | 04 |
|  | 3 | $15 \quad 35$ | 9 | 1716 | 15 | 1848 | 21 | 2007 | 27 | 21 | 15 |
|  | 4 | $15 \quad 53$ | 10 | 1732 | 16 | 1902 | 22 | $20 \quad 19$ | 28 | 21 | 25 |
|  | 5 | 1610 | 11 | 1748 | 17 | 1916 | 23 | 2031 | 29 | 21 | , |
|  | 6 | $16 \quad 27$ | 12 | 1503 | 18 | 1929 | 24 | 2043 | 30 | 21 | 44 |

O Full Moon, 6 th day, 5 h. 14 m., evening, E.
© Last Quarter, 14 th day, 8 h. 42 m., evening, E.

- New Moon, 21st day, 3 h. 58 m., evening, W.

D First Quarter, 28th day, 9 h. 01 m., morning, E.




 1255 Th. 435 E 648 м $\left.14141910 \frac{1}{4} 10 \frac{1}{2} \right\rvert\, 3_{\mathrm{u}}^{1} 32$ F 1103 SCO 14 126 6 Fr. 433 E 649 M $14161910_{4}^{3} 11$ rises $-11_{\text {P }}^{\text {P }} 49$ SCO 15





 I 3313 Fr. 425 E $657 \mathrm{M} 1432193^{\frac{1}{4}} 3 \frac{3}{4}-\quad-1440$ AQR 21





 I4020 Fr. 418 D $704 \times 144619.9 \frac{1}{2}$




 I 4626 Th. 413 D 710 N $1456192^{\frac{1}{4}}$ I4727 Fr. +13 D 710 N $14581933_{4}^{1}$ ${ }_{1} 4828, \mathrm{Sa} .412 \mathrm{D} 711 \mathrm{~N} 1459194 \frac{1}{4}$





To a blue thing, a green thing, something happy, something new. A man wibl hring H is tiredness, his need Ot green, of blue.

The new leaf, the fower seen Barely, in the long grass. Because of what they mean To tiredness in the heart. He will not pass,

At once, hut stay till he renew,
Within, a green thing or a blue.



16 M. $\mathbb{C}_{\text {Eq. }}^{\text {on }} \quad$ Tides $\left\{{ }_{92}^{9.0} \quad\right.$ Minor Humid
17 'Tu.
15 W.
$19 \mathrm{Th}^{2}$.
20 Fr .
21 Sa.
22 B
23 M .
24 Tu.
25 W.
26 Th.
27. Fr .

28 Sa.
29 B
30 M .
31 Tu

Rain 5.7 in ${ }^{\text {Gr. Hel. }}$ Mass. 1954 Lat. S. Rogation $\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.2 \\ 9.8\end{array}\right.$ in Blonm Ascencior Day ${ }^{\text {Days }}$ perhaps sern lay $\delta$ f (C Tides \{11.0 after ${ }_{\text {Hop } 1927}^{\text {Lindherg }}$ Hol. Tides $\{10.0$ the rains
 Day 5.a. 4 runs Minor 10.8 bケ๔ 6 Last Confed. Flag $1865\left\{\begin{array}{l}11.8 \\ \text { Lowered Shreveport } \\ 10.1\end{array}\right.$ it is
 $\left[27^{\text {th }} 1200\right.$ Horses N.Y.C.C. $]\left\{\begin{array}{l}10.9 \\ 9.6\end{array}\right.$ it is SHAVJOTH R.I. Pcaches Tides $\{10.4$ Bennington $\begin{array}{ll}\text { B } \\ \text { Disaster } \\ 1954 & \text { (26th) } \\ \text { Tides }\end{array}\left\{_{9,8}^{9.8}\right.$ not. TULhit. 太.-Pentecast © ${ }_{\text {Eq. }}^{\text {on. }}\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.8 \\ 9.8\end{array}\right.$ MEMORIAL DAY Tides $\left\{_{9.3}^{8.9}\right.$
Topeka. Kansas
Floods, 1903
Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}8.7 \\ 9.4\end{array}\right.$
dour shower

Farmer's Calendar.

Aerial spraying seems to have reached its peak of efticiency in combating, in Massachusetts, the gypsy moth that las in the past left thousands of acres defoliated. Eradication of the moth is ahmost a sure thing if records of the last few years bear out their promise. The fight has been on for well over half a century, during the first years of which the method was for crews to simply scour the woods and destroy egr clusters. But in 1949-220,000 acres in Barnstable County, a "hot spot" of infestation, saw the first aerial spraying against the aypsy. DDT was the ma. terial. Complete eradication was the result.
Though the fight is stlll on, the method proves as effective as ever. The planning and cooperation that lie behind this job belng done by Massachusetts is the reason for success. The spearhead, of course. is the lethal spray of $9 \%$ solution of DDT that falls on the infested areas. The brains and the heart of the enterurise are in the Massachusetts Department of Natural Resources, a far-seeing governor, and a lerislature who have provided funds to support it. In the field tree wardens and moth wardens may out the areas to be sprayed and mark elevated locations to guide the planes in their work and, incidentally, warn the mublic to cover their cars and not hang out the wash while the DDT is in the air.

1955]
June, Sixth Moxth.
ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.


O Full Moon, 5th day, 9 h. 08 m., morning, W.
© Last Quarter, 13 th day, 7 h .37 m ., morning, W.

- New Moon, 19th day, 11 h .12 m ., evening, W.

D First Quarter, 26th day, 8 h .44 m ., evening, W.
key letters refer to corrections table. pages too through 105

 I53 2 Th. 409 D 715 N 150618 9 $99_{4}^{1}$
 I 554 Sa. 408 C 717 o $15091810 \frac{1}{2} 10 \frac{1}{2}$ 3at 15 D $11_{\text {d }}^{\text {P }} 23$ SGR 15 $156 \quad 5 \mathrm{~S}_{1}+408$ c 718 o 15101811 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ rises
 158 7 Tu. 407 c 719 o 151217 - $0 \frac{1}{2} 903 \times 1101$ CAP 17

 I61 10 Fr. 406 c 721 o 151417 2 $2 \frac{1}{2} 1036 \mathrm{~K} ~ 323 \mathrm{AQR} 20$ 16211 Sa. 406 o 721 O $1515162_{4}^{3} 3_{4}^{1} 1102$ J 408 AQR 21 I6312 S_ 406 c 722 O $151616\left|3 \frac{1}{2}+1127\right| 1453$ Psc 22 16413 M. 406 c $7220151616+\frac{1}{4} 4_{4}^{\frac{3}{4}} 11_{\text {ri }}^{\text {P }} 4+$ II 538 Psc 23 I65 14 Tu. 406 с 723 o $1517165_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{1}{4}} 5_{\frac{3}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}}-625$ ARI 24
 167 16 Th. 406 c $72401518157_{4}^{\frac{1}{4}} 7 \frac{1}{2} 1255$ E 809 TAU 26

 I 7019 S-406 c 725 o. 15181510 10 $10_{4}^{1}$ sets $-11_{\mathrm{mi}}^{1} 14$ G'm29
 17221 Tu. 406 c $7250,151914-008$ 4S Mr 120 CNC 2


 I7625 Sa. 408 c 726 o $1518132^{\frac{3}{4}} 3 \frac{1}{2} 1048 \mathrm{H}+45$ vir 6 Iフ726 S-40S c $7260 \left\lvert\, 1518133^{\frac{3}{4}} 4^{\frac{1}{4}} 1113\right.$ G 530 Lib

 I 8029 W. 409 c 726 O $1517136_{1}^{3} \quad 7 \quad 12_{\mathrm{N}}^{4} 07$ E 744 SCO 10



Flowers will take our disresard And tilt it, with a special air. - A new and glittering and hard Inverted pride that they will wear;

So that a neighbor, passing by,
ITill pause to see the taller stem Lifting some faces to the eye. Brighter than heremembered them

| $\dot{4}$ |
| :--- |
| $\dot{0}$ |


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

Farmer's Calendar.
 2 Th. $\begin{aligned} & 22.4 \mathrm{lb} . \text { Bass } \\ & \text { caught } 1932\end{aligned} 8$ Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}8.5 \\ 9.7 \\ \text { refuge, }\end{array}\right.$
3 Fr . бha 豸勺intat. Hol. So. 18.8 a
4 Sa. Michellimackinac ©A Einber Trinity $\mathscr{E}$ Inv, 1 oon $\{8.5$

6 M. 7 Tu. Debt Imprisonment Abolished 1798
1st U.S.S. Steel Bridge
spans ino River 1579 \{ $\overline{8,0}$ Warms
8 W. Laurel now H Tides $\left\{\frac{9.9}{9.9}\right.$
9 Th.
10 Fr . Corpul Chrisii Toreester Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.8 \\ 8.8\end{array}\right.$
 11 Sa . Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.9 \\ 9.9 \\ \hline\end{array}\right.$
12 B 2noaf. $\succcurlyeq_{A p h}^{i n} \mathbb{C}_{E q}^{o n}$. 19.4

15 W.
 deluge. rides ${ }_{9.9}^{18.5}$ a bit until more showers hit.
good
16 Th .
17 Fr. sacred Heart ó ¢̧ © ins. 10.5 days Bunker Fill Hol, Surr: $\begin{gathered}\text { Cty, 1rass. } \\ \text { 91.5 } \\ \text { its }\end{gathered}$ its true 18 Sa.
 19 B
20 M. 3raa. fle. $\odot_{\text {Eclipse }}^{\text {Total }}$ $\mathbb{C}_{\text {nirl }}^{\text {run }}$ f10.0 Blake te Year's Hol 10.8 ${ }_{61}^{\text {Blake Egste Highest Tide }}$ W. Ya. 111.9
21 Tu. Sum. ${ }_{11.32}$ Berins.ar. ©en. $\sigma$ ing cause
 23 Th. Donati': Comet Reappeared 1881
24 Fr . John the Baptist Haes $\left\{\begin{array}{l}0.9 \\ 10.0\end{array}\right.$
25 Sa . than Water' 1859 $\mathbb{C} \begin{gathered}\text { OD } \\ \text { Eq. } \\ \left\{\begin{array}{l}10 \\ 9.8\end{array}\right\}\end{gathered}$ $l o o$. 26 B 27 M . 28 Tu.


29 W. $8^{\text {Stat in }}\left[{ }^{26 t h-P i e d ~ P i p e r ~}\right]$ ${ }_{7}$ R.A. [Piped Kids 1284$\}_{8.5}\{9$
 Reindeer $1814,0 \underset{\text { inarry today }}{\text { to }}$ $30 \mathrm{Th} .6 \not \subset 9$ бh $\mathbb{C}$ Tides $\int_{9.4}^{8.1}$ brellus. "Plant when white oak leaves are goslin gray, be it Aprli, June, or May."

Fences are of many linds and of extraordinary variety. In our farming landsrape they are often as picturesiue as the fields and trees they euclose. And to enclose and to protect is the primasy purpose of fences, whether the sturdy old stone walls; the rail fence, straight or crazily staggered; the stump fence sometimes still seen in Vermont: the living fence of multiflora rose: the barbed wire and other wire of many natterns: or the single strand elertric fence. Fences are as friendly (yes, even that curmulguon barb wire) as the good inates through which we enter them-ah, that is, save the eloctric fence. It may be a killer.
E. C. Schneider, Agricultural Encineer and Viee I'resident of the Vermont Farm Safety Council writes in the New England Homestead, that while commercially made tunees of as much as 110 volts are approved by tae Underwriter's Laboratories, the 6 rolt type is generally arle. guate and far cheaper and safer. A homenade eleetric fenre that is simply being continuously clarked mas, well be an "edectric chilir" for anyone who touches it and "freezes" to it. 'The safest lind of elertric fence controller is one that intermittently charges and stops, thus reloasing anyone in contact witl the fence.

To free anyone "frozen" to a fence, grownd the fencer liy leaniner a jiece of mutal asainst it, but be sure that the metal is in contact with the ground brfore the fence.

## 1955] JULY, Seventh Month.

ASTKONOMICAI, CALCULATIONS.

|  | Days. | 0 | 1 | Days. | 0 | 1 | Days. | 0 |  | 1 | Days. | 0 | 1 | Days. | 0 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | 23 |  | 7 | 22 | 37 | 13 |  |  | 53 | 19 | 20 |  | 25 |  |  |
|  | 2 | 23 | 04 | 8 | 22 | 31 | 14 | 21 |  | 44 | 20 | 20 | 43 | 26 |  | 931 |
| \# | 3 | 22 | 59 | 9 | 22 | 25 | 15 | 21 | 13 | 36 | 21 | 20 | 32 | 27 |  | 917 |
| $\Phi$ | 4 | 22 | 54 | 10 | 22 | 17 | 16 | 21 |  | 25 | 22 | 20 | 21 | 28 |  | 904 |
|  | 5 | 22 | 49 | 11 | 22 |  | 17 | 21 |  | 15 | 23 | 20 | 09 | 29 |  | 850 |
| 6 | 6 | 22 | 43 | 12 | 22 | 01 | 18 | 21 | 10 | 0.5 | 24 | 19 | 56 | 30 |  | 335 |

O Full Moon, 5th day, 12 h. 28 m., morning, W.
© Last Quarter, 12 th day, 3 h .31 m ., evening, W.

- New Moon, 19 th day, 6 h. 34 m., morning, E.

D First Quarter, 26th day, 10 h. 59 m., morning, E. KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE, PAGES 100 THROUGH 105




 1865 Tu .412 c 725 o $15131211 \frac{1}{4} 11 \frac{1}{2}$ rises $-\quad-\quad-\quad-$
 1887 Th. 413 d 7240.151111






 I95 14 Th. 419 D $721 \times 150210\left|5 \frac{3}{4}\right|$| $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| :--- |$-\quad 655 \mathrm{TAU} 25$

 19716Sa. 420 D $720 |$| 7 | 1500 |
| :---: | :--- |


 20019 Tu. 423 D 718 N $14551010 \frac{3}{4} 11$ 20120 W. 424 D $717 \times 14531011 \frac{1}{2}$ 20221 Th. 425 D 716 N 145210 203 22 Fr. 425 D $715 \times 1450$ 9 $0_{\frac{3}{4}}^{\frac{1}{4}} 1_{4}^{\frac{1}{4}}$ $20423 \mathrm{Sa} .426 \mathrm{D} \quad 714 \times 1448$
 20625 M. $428 \mathrm{D}|712 \times 1444| 9|3|$ $20726 \mathrm{Tu} .429 \mathrm{D} 711 \mathrm{~N} \mid 442$ 9 $4 \frac{1}{4}$ 20827 W. 430 D 710 ㅅ 1440 9 5 20928 Th. 431 D 709 м 1438 9 6 21029 Fr. 432 е 708 m 1436




The man goes walking here, under the stars,
Now when the summer stars are large and near;
And in his breast, the roaring persnnal wars
Diminish to a gnat's hum in his ear;
That inner feld, no longer torn and scarred, Is whole and rileh, as though in summer grass, Under a faithrul sky so gravely starred He has forgotten, nearly, how it was.

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

Charlie Ross
1/Fr.
2 Sa.
3 B
4.

5 Tu.
6 W.
7 Th.
8 Fr.
9 Sa .
10.B
11. M.

12 Tu.
13 W.
14 Th.
15 Fr.
16 Sa.
17 B
18 M.
19 Tu. 20 W. 21 Th
22 Fr.
23 Sa.
24 B
25 M .
26 Tu.
27 W.
28 Th .
29 Fr.
30 Sa.
31 B

7ty a. U. 6 ㅇ $6\left\{_{0.8}^{7.9}\right.$ hours.

Farmer's Calendar.

When he was a young man. my uncle told me, he worked as a telegrapl operator at a little railroad stop somewhere in the deep South. He said he remembered a great storm when the lightning rolled in fiery balls along the rails and the telegraph keys melted under his fingers. This may have been so though my uncle's memories of storms were always huge and cataclysmic. At any rate. he was a very great lover of storms. And he made me love them, too.

For my unele, rain was not a thing just for rubbers or umbrellas. or snow for the shovel. The excitement of them was in his hlood, and his senses were all allve to their presence or their coming. He feasted on the slant of the rain and the deepening drift.

He scorned barometers and thermometers but laid great store by the smoke from the chocolate mill ehimney; and the sounds of the wind in his elms were all-meaning to hirn.

I can see him now rocking on his porch and taking, as it were, the palse of a fair day, keened for the first signs of foul weather. (Fair days were very depressing to him.) I almost believe he condured up storms, or they hurried along ahead of time just to relleve the boredom of an old man rocking on his porch.

Of course he kept a weather diary. The last entry was -"Snow-wind north-eaststrong."

## 1955 <br> AUGUST, Eighth Month.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

| 等 | Days. | 01 | Daye. | 0 I | Days. | $0 \quad 1$ | Days. | $0 \quad 1$ | Days | 0 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | 18N.06 | 7 | 1631 | 13 | 1451 | 19 | 1253 | 25 |  |  |
|  | 2 | $17 \quad 51$ | 8 | 1614 | 14 | 1433 | 20 | 1233 | 26 | 10 | 31 |
|  | 3 | $17 \quad 35$ | 9 | 1557 | 15 |  | 21 |  | 27 |  |  |
|  | 4 | $17 \quad 20$ | 10 | 1540 | 16 | 1350 | 22 | 1153 | 28 |  | 50 |
|  | 5 | $17 \quad 04$ | 11 | 1527 | 17 | 1331 | 23 | 1133 | 29 |  | 28 |
|  | 6 | 1647 | 12 |  | 18 | 1312 | 24 | 1113 | 30 |  |  |

O Full Moon, 3rd day, 2 h. 30 m ., evening, E.
© Last Quarter, 10 th day, 9 h .33 m ., evening, E.

- New Moon, 17 th day, 2 h .58 m ., evening, W.

D First Quarter, 25th day, 3 h .51 m. , morning, W.
key letters refer to corrections table, pages 100 through 105

 2142 Tu .436 E $704 \mathrm{M} 14281010_{4}^{\frac{1}{2}} 10_{2}^{1}\left(3_{\mathrm{M}}^{\mathrm{A}} 25 \mathrm{D} / 1_{\mathrm{M}}^{\mathrm{P}} 1 \mathrm{~S}\right.$ AQR 15 215 3 W. 437 E 703 m $14261010 \frac{3}{4} 11$ rises
 2175 Fr. 439 E 700 Mr 142110 - 0


 2219 Tu. 444 Ef 655 M 141210 21
 22311 Th. 446 E 653 L 140710 4 4


 22816 Tu. 451 F 645 L 135411






 23624 W. 459 G 633 F $13341.33 \frac{1}{2}$ 23725 Th. 501 G $632 \mathrm{~K} 1331134 \frac{1}{2}$ 23826 Fr .502 g 630 K 132814 23927 Sa .503 G 628 k 132614 $24028 \mathrm{~S}-504 \mathrm{G} 627 \mathrm{~K} \mid 1323147^{1}$
 24230 Tu. 5060 G 623 K 131815


## AUGUST hath 31 days.



Just here the winter raged,
And warred, in wind and snow:
And as the winter aged,
We thought of what we know:
How wars and winter's end,
And the old pact is signed,
For broken things to mend,
And grieving things to find
Their healing in new grass.
So did it come to pass.

## $\stackrel{8}{\square}$

| 8 |
| :--- |
| $=$ |

Aspocts, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.
1 M. Lammas Day Hol. Tides $\left\{_{9.6}^{8.2}\right.$ Go

It was some twenty years ago that our neighbor died. Either out of sentiment or sheer indifference, her only relative simply turned the key in the door and left the fine old brick house just the way it was. And so it has remained till now (the win. dows were at last boarded up) while time and weather, and rats and damp and dust, and local randals had their way with it. At loag last it will nass with its ghosts and decay to new owners, who, God willing, will banish them with the love and kindly living that old houses need.

What more is there to say of such lonely, lost old places, most lonely and lost when they stand as this one of my dead neighbor in its wilderness of abandoned pastures and hayfields?

As the real estate man and I entered with flashlights and I saw the familiar rocker, the school bell on the mantel (for years Jennie was our teacli-er),-and the chromos, and the Currier and Ives prints then the terrible litter, the dust, the wanton breakage of the hoodlums-I had one last thought for old houses and their owners. To owners, death, no matter how lingering. will come at last with the finality of a fallen lateh, but to the abandoned home there is no death, lont life that is not life-the endless years' decay.

| 1955] |  | SEPLEMBER, Ninth Month. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Days. | 0 | Days. | $0 \quad 1$ | Days. | $0 \quad 1$ | Days. | 0 | Days. | 0 | 1 |
| \% | 1 | 8N. 24 | 7 | 6-11. | 13 | 355 | 19 | $\begin{array}{ll}1 & 36\end{array}$ | 25 | 0 | 44 |
| , | 2 | $8 \quad 02$ | 8 | 549 | 14 | 332 | 20 | 1313 | 26 | 1 | 07 |
| ] | 3 | $7 \quad 40$ | 9 | 526 | 15 | 309 | 21 | $0 \quad 50$ | 27 | 1 | 30 |
| $\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}$ | 4 | $7 \quad 18$ | 10 | 504 | 16 | 246 | 22 | $0 \quad 26$ | 28 | 1 | 54 |
| $\infty$ | 5 | $6 \quad 56$ | 11 | 441 | 17 | 223 | 23 | 0N. 03 | 29 | 2 | 17 |
| $\bigcirc$ | 6 | $6 \quad 34$ | 12 | 418 | 18 | 159 | 24 | 0s. 20 | 30 | 2 | 41 |

O Full Moon, 2nd day, 2 h. 59 m., morning, W.
© Last Quarter, 9 th day, 2 h. 59 m ., morning, E.

- New Moon, 16 th day, 1 h. 19 m., morning, E.

D First Quarter, 23rd day, 10 h. 40 m., evening, W.



| OCIOBER, IFNTH Month. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ASTHONOMICAI. CALCULATIONS. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\dot{~}$ | Days. | 0 | Days. | $0 \quad 1$ | 1)ays. | $0 \quad 1$ | Days. | 0 | 1)ays. | 0 |
| O | 1 | 3s. 04 | 7 | 523 | 13 | 7 39 | 19 | 952 | 25 | 1200 |
|  | 2 | 327 | 8 | 546 | 14 | S 02 | 20 | $10 \quad 14$ | 26 | 1220 |
| 亏 | 3 | 350 | 9 | 609 | 15 | 824 | 21 | 1035 | 27 | 1241 |
| ® | 4 | 414 | 10 | 631 | 16 | 846 | 22 | 1057 | 28 | 1301 |
|  | 5 | $4 \quad 37$ | 11 | 654 | 17 | 908 | 23 | 1118 | 29 | 1321 |
| 0 | 6 | 500 | 12 | 717 | 18 | 930 | 24 | 1139 | 30 | 1341 |

O Full Moon, 1st day, 2 h. 17 m., evening, E.
© Last Quarter, Sth day, 9 h. 4 m., morning, W.

- New Moon, 15 th day, 2 h. 32 m., evening, W.

D First Quarter, 23rd day, 6 h .4 m ., evening, W.
$\bigcirc$ Full Moon, 31st day, 1 h .4 m ., morning, W.



Zinnias looked back at me
With a rewarding look
Of such bright courtesy
I swear unon the Book
1 all but doffed my hat
They were as sweet as that!

1 Sa .
$2 B$
311.

4 T'u. 5 W .
6 Th .
7 Fi.
8 sa.
9 B
10 M . 11 Tu.
12 W.
13 Th.
$1+\mathrm{Fr}_{1}$.
15 Sa.
16 B
17 M.
18 Tu.
19 W.
20 Th. 21 Fr .
22 Sa . 23 B 24 M. 25 Tu. 26 W. 27 Th 28 Fr. 29 Sa. 30 B 31N.

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

Hunter's First Das Y̧stat.
Monn
Succoth
110.3
in R..A.
10.2 Moon Succoth Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}10.7 \\ 10.3\end{array}\right.$
is real $\begin{array}{lll}57 \text { sons of Truro } & \text { Kol. } \\ \text { Perished 1841 }\end{array} \quad \begin{cases}11.0 & \text { bright }\end{cases}$
Robinson Crusoe
Mlarooned 1704 St. Francis L Indians Kill 19 Black Pt., Me. - $1703 \mathbb{C}_{\text {hish }}^{\text {runs }}$ 10.8 Brlg. St. John
Wreck 1849 $\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.4 \\ 10.5\end{array}\right.$ comes with
 1871

110
$\{10.3$

 9 Acre Rock, Hell Hol. $\{8.9$ Gate, Blasted 1885 Okla. $\{9.5$ west. $\delta$ ㅇ $\Psi \quad \delta \nVdash \mathbb{C}$ Hol. $\{9.1$ It's $a$ Columbus Day Fall Coloring $\{9.5$ joy
 Eisenhower d $^{2} \mathbb{C}$ Tides 10.3



 it. Luke. And his Evangelist Little summer Tides $\{10.3$ Ya. Wash, Md. Tines $\left\{\begin{array}{c}9.0 \\ \text { Floods. } 1942\end{array}\right.$ ditys.


 20 th a. ©, sunday [23 ${ }^{\text {rd }}$ Exusing Exec 1945 ] Day $\left\{\begin{array}{l}8.0 \\ 8.5 \\ \text { lost }\end{array}\right.$ "In Hoc signo Ttides $8^{8}$ "In Hoc signo
Vices"
B12A.D. The World Bezan $900 \times 4004 \mathrm{BC}$ 9.0. R.: Born 1858 $\mathbb{C}_{\text {Eq. }}^{\text {on }}$
Roaring simon \&
 Tides $\{9.6$ on naked
 Hallow- Travel Hol. 11.2 hlack trees.

Farmer's Calendar.

The hot, dry wind that liad blown all that gotober week had wrapped . Toe and me in a companionship of silence as we picked up the last of the windfalls and "pieker drops" from the orchards. And then there was a solmel below the wind and then above it: the long, harsh bray of the fire whistle, five-fivefire. Forest fire.

On our hilltop we may look everywhere from the preat rock, alld from there we saw just beyond our neighbor hill a pall of sumbe that already fimmed the sun-and a billow of hlack smoke that even the wind enuld not beat kown. Pines, I thonght. And the wind blew in firious gusts. and there was suddenly a (bloking swirl of smoke, turning like mist, and black scraps falling, with live, raw, red hits mixed with them. The red bits smoked an they lander.

Wre ride what all our neiphbors did along onr road. We flomped the suetion feelers into nur wells and started our motors, strmag our hases ont, and finng the water over our buildings. We beat ont the little fires in the fields by the larn. Lio we stayed thie fangs of fire till the wind slifted.
Then the fire came down from the west. with a laap and a rush to the honses beneath the hill. We went there and tomk the linrses and the eattle out of the barns and what furniture we could from the houses, while one house limrned.
Before morning it rained our enemy wax deal.

1955] NOVEMBER, Eleventh Month.
ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

© Last Quarter, 6 th day, 4 h .56 m ., evening, W.

- New Moon, 14th day, 7 h. 1 m., morning, E.

D First Quarter, 22nd day, 12 h. 29 m., evening, E.
O Full Moon, 29th day, 11 h. 50 m., morning, E.




307
308
309
310
|3II
312
313 9 W. $626 \mathrm{~m} 430 \mathrm{~F} 1003 \mid 32$
$31410 \mathrm{Th} .627 \mathrm{M} 428 \mathrm{E} 1001327^{\frac{3}{4}}$
31511 Fr. 629 M 427 E 95932
31612 Sa. 630 м 426 E 95632 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
31713 S- 631 M 425 E 9543210
31814 M . $632 \mathrm{~m} 424 \mathrm{E} 9523110 \frac{3}{4}$
$319{ }^{15}$ Tu. 634 м 424 E $9503111 \frac{1}{2}$ 32016 W .635 m 423 E $94831 \mid 0$
32 I 17 Th .636 m 422 E $946310^{\frac{1}{2}}$
322 18 Fr. 637 N $421|\mathrm{D} ~ 944| 31 \left\lvert\, 1 \frac{1}{4}\right.$
32319 Sa. 639 N 420 D $94231 \mid 2$
32420 S_ 640 N 419 D $940 \left\lvert\, 302^{\frac{3}{4}}\right.$
32521 M. $641 \times 419$ D 93830
32622 Tu. 642 N 418 D 93630 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
32723 W. 643 N 417 D 93430 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
32824 Th. 645 N 417 D 932296
32925 Fr. 646 N 416 D 930297
33026 Sa .647 N 416 D $929297^{\frac{3}{4}}$


33329 Tu. 650 N 414 D $9242810 \frac{1}{4} 10_{4}^{3}$ rises


[^0]| $\dot{\circ}$ | $\dot{8}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\dot{\theta}$ | $\dot{a}$ |

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

## Farmer's Calendar.




Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}10.0 \\ 11.4\end{array}\right.$
and Snoted in will Rogers Hol. Chicago 1951 Day Okia. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { 11.0 }\end{array}\right.$ Fawkes of © $\begin{gathered}9.5 \\ 10.5\end{gathered}$ blcale days 25 tra. 7 . Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.200 \\ 10.0\end{array}\right.$ ${ }^{\text {Brig Creole }}$ Mutiny 1841 б
 Steve Brodio $\mathbb{C}_{\text {On }}^{\text {On }}$ Tides $\{9.3$ and
10 Th.
11 Fr .
12
13 B
14 M.
15 Tu
16 W.
17 Th .
18 Fr.
19 Sa.
20 B
21 M.
22 Tu.
23 W.
24 Th.
25 Fr . 26 Sa . 27B
28 M.
29 Tu. 30 W.

Jumped $1888 \mathbb{C}^{\text {Eq. }}$
"'Dr. Livingstone
1 Presume ${ }^{\text {B }} 1871$
Armistice $\quad \delta \delta \mathbb{C}$ Tides $\begin{cases}9.8 & \text { dome } \\ \text { Day }\end{cases}$ ठ 4
 6ha Warm at Bristol, Ct. 1951
$\delta ? \mathbb{C} \delta \mathfrak{C} \odot \mathbb{C}_{100}^{\text {rides }}\left\{\begin{array}{l}10.1 \\ \text { Fine }\end{array}\right.$ $\mathbb{C}_{\text {Ano. Thes }}^{\text {in }} 8.7$
warm

| New England's most |
| :--- |
| Terrible Night |
| 1755 |

$\left\{\begin{array}{c}8.6 \\ 8.7 \\ \hline\end{array}\right.$

Boston. 1867 ,
24tha. ©. Tldes ${ }_{9.1}^{8.8}$ prolonged Maylower Compact Prune your Grapevines ㅁㅆㅇ б靬 Thanksgiving Day St, Catherine Total Storm Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}10.0 \\ 9.2 \\ 1898\end{array}\right.$ easter
 Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}10.5 \\ 9.5\end{array}\right.$ Cocoanut Grove of o $\Psi\left\{\begin{array}{l}11.1 \\ \text { Fire } 1942 \\ \text { double }\end{array}\right.$ Firever Portland $\mathbb{C}^{\text {Part. }}$, 11.5 Moon Lost $1898 \mathbb{C}_{\text {EcL. }} 110.0$ pron-


We are high and lonely here and we need a farm dug, but we had never thought to get one as we did.

John, our collie, came to us because I found him in a trap I had set for porcupines. For two weeks we had searched for the missiug trap with its heary woot dras. Then one morning we hearl a high-pitched continuous barking from onr north-cast orchard. There I found this dog that is ours now. He thamped his tail as I came to him.

For two weeks of aggny he had been in the trap, living, apparently, on such scraps as he conld find by dragring trap and log to our backyard (a quarter of a mile), eating from the cat's dish, and drinking from the swamp behind the orchard.
John was nobody's dog. He had no collar, and probably never had one. There was no knowledge of him from any source that we coukl explore. He was our dog now to keep or destroy. And, of course, we kent him, a dog with three naws only. But that didn't matter, for no living thing can fight for life as Join did, withont winning it back again. That John has completely if obedience and guardiansinf of us are tokens of it-and his own cestatic joy of living.

John has no moral to point from his story, Nor have we. But we have never set another trap-and never will-not for all the porcupines in our orchards.

## ASTLONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.


© Last Quarter, 6 th day, 3 h. 35 m ., morning, E.

- New Moon, 14 th day, 2 h. 7 m., morning, E.

D First Quarter, 22nd day, 4 h. 39 m., morning, W.
O Full Moon, 28 th day, 10 h .44 m ., evening, E.

|  |  | ays. | $\left.\begin{aligned} & \text { orn } \end{aligned}\right\|^{E}$ | $D_{\text {ses. }}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 Th | $\mathrm{N}\|114\|$ D | 921 |  | $6_{\text {m }}^{\text {P3 }} 31$ | D\| 1 |  |  |
| 2 | N 413 D | 920 |  |  | E 210 |  |  |
| 337 3 Sa. 655 | N 413 D |  |  | 900 | F 309 |  |  |
| 338 4.S_656 | N 413 D | 917 | $2 \frac{1}{2} 2^{\frac{3}{4}}$ | 012 | 403 |  |  |
| 5 M. 657 | N 413 D | 916 | $3 \frac{1}{4}{ }^{\frac{1}{4}}$ | 1 | H 4 |  |  |
| - 6 Tu. 658 | $\mathrm{N}+12 \mathrm{D}$ | 915 | $4 \frac{1}{4} 4 \frac{3}{4}$ |  | 54 |  |  |
| 7 W .659 | $\mathrm{n} \pm 12 \mathrm{c}$ | 91 | $5{ }_{5}^{1} 5^{\frac{1}{4}}$ | 2427 | 62 |  |  |
| 28 Th. 700 | - 412 | 913 |  | 132 | 7 |  |  |
| 9 Fr .70 | o +12 C |  |  | 235 | L. 758 |  |  |
| 10 Sa .701 | o 412 c | 911 | $8 \frac{1}{4}$ | 337 | 844 |  |  |
| $115-70$ | O 4 | 910 |  | 438 | N 932 |  |  |
| 12 M. 703 | oft 12 c | 90923 | $9{ }_{4}^{3} 10 \frac{1}{4}$ | 536 | N 1020 |  |  |
| 13 Tu .704 | o 413 c | 909 | $0_{4}^{1} 11$ | $6{ }_{\text {¢ }}{ }^{\text {a }} 30$ | - 1109 |  |  |
| 14 W .70 | o 413 C | 908 | $111 \frac{1}{2}$ | sets | - 111 ${ }_{\text {м }} 58$ |  |  |
| 15 Th .705 | o 113 c |  |  | $5{ }_{5}^{\text {p }} 34$ | D $12{ }^{\text {P }} 46$ |  |  |
| 16 Fr. 70 | o 113 c | 907 | $0 \frac{1}{4} 0^{\frac{1}{4}}$ | 632 | E 134 |  |  |
| I 17 Sa 707 | O $\pm 13 \mathrm{C}$ | 907 |  | 732 | 21 |  |  |
| 218 S-708 | o 414 C | 906 | 121 | 832 | 303 |  |  |
| 19 M. 708 | o 414 C | 906 | $2 \frac{1}{4} 2$ | 933 | G 347 |  |  |
| 35420 Tu. 709 | - 114 C | 906 | 3 | 1035 | 430 |  |  |
| 35521 W .709 | o 115 c | 906 | $3 \frac{3}{4} 4$ | $11{ }_{\text {M }}{ }^{\text {P }} 38$ | 514 |  |  |
| 35622 Th. 710 | o 116 C | 906 | $4 \frac{1}{2} 4 \frac{3}{4}$ |  | 600 |  |  |
| 35723 Fr .710 | o 116 C | 906 | $5 \frac{1}{4}$ | , | H 6 |  |  |
| $35^{8} 24$ Sa. 711 | o 417 c | 906 | $6 \frac{1}{4} 6$ | 153 | 7 |  |  |
| 25 S-7 | o 417 c | 906 | $7 \frac{1}{4} 7$ | 304 | 838 |  |  |
| 36026 M. 712 | o 418 C | 906 | $88^{3}$ | 417 | 93 |  |  |
| 36127 Tu. 712 | - 119 c | 907 | 9 | 5 128 | O 1044 |  |  |
| 36228 W. 712 | o 419 C | 907 | 0 10 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | rises | $11_{14}^{\text {P }} 48$ |  |  |
| 363 29 Th. 712 | of 420 c | 908 | $0_{4}^{\frac{3}{4}} 111 \frac{1}{2}$ | $5_{\text {m }}^{\text {p }} 18$ |  |  |  |
| 36430 Fr .713 | O, 421 C | 908 | 4 | 635 |  |  |  |
| 1,0a. 71 |  |  | $0 \frac{1}{4} 0$ | $7{ }^{15}$ |  |  |  |



# Relieve the PRESSURE PAIN of Sore, Aching Muscles! 

- When muscles get stiff and lame from overexertion, don't let them "lay you up." For there's a wonderful way to relieve that ache and soreness quickly, easily!

Doctors generally will tell you the pain and stiffness may be largely caused by pressure. Sensitive nerves are irritated. Local areas become swollen and sore. That pain you feel is Nature's call
 BSORBINE JR.
for help. For wonderful relief -fast-rub Absorbine Jr. on those aching spots. It helps to counteract the pressure which may be causing your pain. At the same time, it warms and soothes. The speed with which Absorbine Jr. works will amaze you.

Get Absorbine Jr. today . . . keep it handy in your medicine chest. It's used by thousands for quick, comforting relief for sore muscles, for neuralgic and rheumatic pain. Only $\$ 1.25$ a long-lasting bottle at all drug counters.

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



## THE TWELVE SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC THE "FAMOUS" MAN OF THE SIGNS

The Man of the Signs first began appearing in almanacs in the 15 th century. He is regarded highiy only by astrologers and the foolish. However, these two categories include mllions of otherwise scnsible peoplc. In the resolving of these signs, astroiogy beileves your career, happiness, and health may depend on whlch of the above signs the date of your birth occurred in. Also these slgns lndicate from your birthday what part of your body supposedly ruies over all other parts: Aries the head, Gemlni the arms, Leo the heart, Libra the reins, Sagittarlus the thighs, Aquarius the iegs, Pisces the feet, Capricornus the knees, Scorpio the ioins, Virgo the boweis, Cancer the breast, and Taurus the neck. You wlll also note that the entrance of the moon into certaln of these signs signifies traditional change of seasons: Aries for Spring, Cancer for Summer, Libra for Fall, Capricornus for Winter (See Page 11.) So y you are about as weil set now for a iife guide as you would be with a tipster's sheet at a horse race. If vou must have a gulde-herc ly a far better one . . "Read your Bible and keep yonr bowels open."

The moon's piace in the Zodiac forms tije basis of the superstitions, aiong with lts phase, about planting-the favorable signs helng Cancer, Libra, and Scorpio (Cnc., Lib., Sco.). The plantling table on the next page does not take into account these Zodiac sign values lut gives you oniy the times most favorabie (superstitlon) for planting crops according to the moon's phase.

See Pages 12-24 for Zodiac Sign each day of year.
(Send 254 for any previous year)

## OUTDOOR PLANTING TABLE

Find the latitude of your town or city. Interpolate between columns below to find your planting date. For example, if you live in Grove City, Pa. (Lat. $41^{\circ} 09^{\prime} 35^{\prime \prime}$ ) this would mean the latitude was about halfway between Boston-Phila. So your planting times would also be halfway between. N.B. Ptant one week later for every 500 ft . elevation above sea leve!.

The "Moon Most Favorable" columns give the superstitious times when the phase of moon is "Right" for planting the crop indicated during 1955.

| CROP |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 39^{\circ} 56^{\prime} 58^{\prime \prime} \\ \text { Phila. Latitude } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 33^{\circ} 45^{\prime} 10^{\prime \prime} \\ \text { Atlanta Latitude } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Plant Anytime Between Dates Below | Moon Most Favorable Between | Plant Anytime Between Dates Below | $\begin{gathered} \text { Moon } \\ \text { Most } \\ \text { Favorable } \\ \text { Between } \end{gathered}$ | Plant Anytime Between Dates Below |  |
| Barley | May 15-Jun 21 | May 21-28 | Mar 15-Apr 7 | Mar 23-30 | Feb 15-Mar 7 | Feb 22-28 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Beans (Early) } \\ & (\text { (ate }) \end{aligned}$ | May 7-Jun 21 <br> Jun 15-Jul 15 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May 21-28 } \\ & \text { Jun 19-26 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr 15-30 } \\ & \text { Jun 1-21 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr 22-28 } \\ & \text { Jun 19-26 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar 15-Apr } 7 \\ & \text { Ang 7-30 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar 23-30 } \\ & \text { Aug 17-25 } \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Beets (Early) } \\ & \text { (Late) } \end{aligned}$ | May 1-15 <br> Jul 15 -Aug 15 | May 6-14 <br> Jul 12-19 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \text { Mar } 15-\mathrm{Apr} 30 \\ \text { Jul } 15-30 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar 8-16 } \\ & \text { Jul 15-19 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb 7-29 } \\ & \text { Aug } 7-30 \end{aligned}$ | Feb 6-13 <br> Aug 7-14 |
| Brocenli (B) | Alay 15-30 <br> Jun 15-Jul 7 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May 21-28 } \\ & \text { Jun 19-26 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar 7-30 } \\ & \text { Aug 1-20 } \end{aligned}$ | Mar 23-30 Aug 17-20 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \text { Eeb 15-Mar } 15 \\ \text { Sept 7-30 } \end{array}$ | Feb 22-28 Sep 16-23 |
| Brussels Spr. | May 15-30 | May 21-28 | Mar 7-Apr 15 | Mar 23-30 | Feb 11-Mar 20 | Feb 22-28 |
| Cabbage (E) (L) | May $15-30$ Jun 7 -Aug 7 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May 21-28 } \\ & \text { Jun 19-26 } \end{aligned}$ | Mar 7-Apr 15 Jun 1-Jul 7 | $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { Mar 23-30 } \\ \text { Jun 19-26 } \end{array}$ | Feb 7-Mar 20 Jul 15-30 | $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { Feb 22-28 } \\ \text { Jul 19-26 } \end{array}$ |
| Carrots (E) (Late) | May 15-30 <br> Jun 15-Jul 21 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May 6-14 } \\ & \text { Jun 13-19 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar 7-31 } \\ & \text { Apr } 7 \text {-May } 30 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar } 8-16 \\ & \text { Apr } 7-15 \end{aligned}$ | Feb 15-Mar 7 <br> Aug 1-Sept 7 | Feb 15-21 <br> Aug 3-10 |
| Caulifower(E) (late) | May 15-30 Junt 15-Jul 21 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May 21-28 } \\ & \text { Jun 19-26 } \end{aligned}$ | Mar 15-Apr 7 Jun 1-Jul 7 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar 23-30 } \\ & \text { Jan 19-26 } \end{aligned}$ | Feb 15-Mar 7 <br> Aug 7-30 | Feb 22-28 Aug 17-25 |
| Celery (Early) | May 15-Jun 30 Jul 15-Aug 15 | May 6-14 Jul 13-18 | May 7-30 Jun 15-Jnl 7 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May 6-14 } \\ & \text { Jun 15-18 } \end{aligned}$ | Apr 15-30 | Apr 15-21 |
| Corn,Sweet(R) (Late) | May 15-Jun 15 Jun 15-30 | $\begin{gathered} 5 \text { May } 21-28 \\ \text { Jun 19-26 } \end{gathered}$ | Mar 15-30 <br> May 7Jun 21 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar 23-30 } \\ & \text { May 21-28 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb 15-29 } \\ & \text { Aug 7-30 } \end{aligned}$ | Feb 22-28 <br> Aug 17-25 |
| Cucumber | May 7-Jun 20 | May 21-28 | Apr 7-May 15 | Apr 22-28 | Mar 7-Apr 15 | Mar 23-30 |
| Egg Plant | Jun 1-30 | M'y2S-J'n5 | Apr 7-May 15 | Apr 22-28 | Mar 7-Apr 15 | Mar 23-30 |
| Endive (Early) <br> (Late) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May 15-30 } \\ & \text { Jun 7-30 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May 21-28 } \\ & \text { Jun 19-26 } \end{aligned}$ | Apr 7-May 15 Jul 15-Aug 15 | Apr 22-28 | Feb 15-Mar 20 Aug 15-Sept 7 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb 22-28 } \\ & \text { Aug 17-25 } \end{aligned}$ |
| Kale (Early) | May 15-30 <br> Jul 1-Aug ? | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May 21-28 } \\ & \text { Jun 25-Jul6 } \end{aligned}$ | Mar 15-Apr 7 Jul 15-31 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar 23-30 } \\ & \text { Sui 19-26 } \end{aligned}$ | Feb 15-Mar 7 <br> Sept 7-30 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb } 22-28 \\ & \text { Sep 16-23 } \end{aligned}$ |
| Leek | May 15-30 | May 14-21 | Mar 7-Apr 7 | Mar 8-16 | Feb 15-Apr 15 | Feb 15-21 |
| Lettuce | May 15-Jun 30 | May 21-28 | Mar 1-31 | Mar 23-30 | Feb 15-Mar 7 | Feb 22-28 |
| Melon (Musk) | Maj 15-Jun 30 | May 21-28 | Apr 15-May 7 | Apr 22-28 | Mar 15-Apr 7 | Mar 23-30 |
| Oninn | May 15-Jun 7 | May 14-21 | Mar 1-31 | Mar 8-16 | Feb 1-28 | Feb 1-5 |
| Parsley | May 15-30 | May 21-28 | Mar 1-31 | Mar 1-7 | Feb 20-Mar 15 | F |
| Parsnip | Apr 1-30 | Apr 7-15 | Mar 7-31 | Mar 7 | Jan 15-Feb 7 | Jan 15-22 |
| Peas (Early) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr 15-May } 7 \\ & \text { Aug 15-30 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. 22-28 } \\ & \text { Aug 19-26 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar } 7-31 \\ & \mathrm{Jul} 7-31 \end{aligned}$ | Mar 7 <br> Jul 19-26 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan 15-Feb } 7 \\ & \text { Aug 15-30 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan 23-30 } \\ & \text { Aug 17-23 } \end{aligned}$ |
| Pepper | May 15-Jun 30 | May 21-28 | May 1-31 | May 1-6 | Apr 1-20 | Apt 1-6 |
| Pumpkin | May 15-30 | May 21-28 | Apr 23-May 15 | Apr 22-28 | Apr 7-20 | Apr 6 |
| Potatoes | May 15-30 | May 14-21 | Apr 7-May 30 | Apr 7-15 | Jan 1-Mar 7 | Jan 23-31 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Radish (Farly) } \\ \text { (Late) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } 15-30 \\ & \text { Aug } 15-30 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \text { Apr 22-28 } \\ \text { Aug 17-25 } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar 7-31 } \\ & \text { Aug 7-31 } \end{aligned}$ | Mar 7 <br> Aug 17-25 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan 21-Mar } 1 \\ & \text { Sept 1-21 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan 23-31 } \\ & \operatorname{Sep} 16-21 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Spiuach (E) } \\ \text { (Late) } \end{gathered}$ | May 15-30 <br> Jul $15-5 \mathrm{Sept} 7$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May 21-28 } \\ & \text { Jui 19-26 } \end{aligned}$ | Mar 15-Apr 20 Aug 1-Sept 15 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar 23-30 } \\ & \text { Aug 17-25 } \end{aligned}$ | Feb 7-Mar 15 Sept 1-21 | Feb 22-28 <br> Sep 16-21 |
| Swiss Chard | May 1-30 | Ap28-M'y 6 | Mar 15-Apr 15 | Mar 23-30 | Feb 7-Mar 15 | Feb 22-28 |
| Summer Squ | May 15-Jun 15 | May 21-28 | Apr 15-May | Apr 22-28 | Mar 15-Apr 15 | 5 Mar 23-30 |
| Tomato | May 15-30 | May 21-28 | Apr 7-30 | Apr 22-28 | Mar 7-20 | Mar 23-30 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Turnip (Early) } \\ \text { (Late) } \end{gathered}$ | Apr 7-30 <br> Jul 1-Aug 15 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr 7-15 } \\ & \text { Jul 5-12 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar 15-30 } \\ & \text { Aug 1-20 } \end{aligned}$ | Mar 15-22 <br> Aug 1-8 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } 20-\mathrm{Feb} 15 \\ & \text { Sept } 1-\mathrm{Oct} 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan 20-22 } \\ & \text { Sep 2-9 } \end{aligned}$ |
| Wheat (Fall) (Spring) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Uct } 8,30 \\ & \mathrm{Apr} 7-30 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oot } 15-2-23 \\ & \text { Apr } 22-28 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept } 15-0 \mathrm{ct} 20 \\ & \operatorname{Apr} 1-20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \text { Sept } 16-25 \\ & \text { Apr 1-6 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct 15-Dec } 7 \\ & \text { Mar 15-31 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Uct 15-23 } \\ & \text { Mar 23-30 } \end{aligned}$ |

## PLANTING DATES FOR FLOWERS (Also see page 37)

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

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

## AVERAGE DATES FIRST AND LAST KLLLING FROSTS

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|  | Feb. |
| Hele | May 7 - Se |
| Santa Fe | Apr. 25 |
| Tucson | Mar. 11 |
| Yuma | Jan. $20-$ Dec. 20 |
| Portland | Mar. 15 - Nov. 21 |
| San Fra | Jan. 13 |
| Parkersbu | Apr. 17 |
| Oklahoma Ci | Mar. 30 |
| D | Ma |
|  | Apr. 14 |
| Salt Lake Cit |  |



New Hampshire
Midget Watermelon

# GROW WATERMELONS IN NEW ENGLAND! PLANT NEW HAMPSHIRE MIDEET USE HARRIS SEEDS 

New Hampshire Midget is the one watermelon that can be depended upon to ripen in the short New England Summers. The rind is thin; flesh orange-red, solid and sweet; seeds black. Since they are only 8 in. long and 5 in . thick, they fit neatly into a refrigerator, 80 are sometimes called "Icebox Watermelons"'

Just another example of our intensive program of breeding and selection aimed at producing earlier crops of better quality. No wonder that three generatlons of New Englanders have planted Harris Seeds. They know they can depend on thern.

Among other Harris' Specialties you will want to try are North Star Corn, Black Magic Eggplant, Green Thumb Plckles, Bibb Head Lettuce, Sweet Spanish Onlon Plants. In flowers, there are Powderpuft Asters, the new McKana Columbine, Lemon Drop Marigolds, Black Knight and Gypsy Petunias.

SEND FOR OUR FREE CATALOG
It's the "handbook" of professlonal and home gardoners throughout the country.

## JOSEPH HARRIS CO., INC.



## Rectpes - Kitchen Hints -



## FOOD . . . by NANCY DIXON

## MEATY MEMOS

Want dinner ready in a hurry . . .? Then plan a broiler meai. Complete meais that arc cooked in the broiler are a cinch to prepare and so good to eat.

Broiling is a qulck and easy may to prepare many good meat cuts, among them tender beef steaks such as rib, t-bone, sirloin, tenderloin, porterhouse and club as well as ground beef patties, ground lamb patties, lamb chops (don't overlook leg steaks either) hasu slice, real and roung beef liver.

WIIERE you place the meat in the broiler depends upon how iong it is to be cooked. When choosing steaks and chops for broiling hare them cut at least three quarters of an inch thick. Slash fat edge to prevent curling during broiling. Thick cats of meat and meats to le cooked until well done shonld be placed farther from the heat than thin cuts or those that are to be cooked only rare or mediun donc. The distance varies from two to fire inches from the heat for all cuts of meat.

Leftorer cooked vegctables or canned resetables may be incated in the iower part of the broiler pan under the rack to be seasoned with flavorful meat drlppings. Peas, green beans, llma beans, corn and siiced carrots are a good choice. Tomato haves, whole cooked carrots, onion slices, mashed potato patties and cooked sweet potato slices may be brushed with butter or margarine and broiled on the rack with the meat for the last ten minutes or so. Fruits too take Findly to the broiler. These nsually are added during the last ten minutes of brollng and are dotted with butter and sprinkled with brown sugar before cooking.

## SWISS STEAK WINNERS

The habit of eating weil is easy to acquire. You can be thrifty at the same time when your dinners include an appetizing becf dinner whaterer your budget. Round, chuck or flank steak preparcd Swlssstyle will become long-time favorites by varying the seasonings and the braising liquid.
olive Swiss Steak: Fiour the steak and brown in a littie hot fat. Sprinkie with sait and pepper and top with sliced stuffed oilives, chopped green pepper and sliced onions. Cook slowly in diluted tomato soup until tender for abont two hours.
Deviled Swlss Steak: Fiour steak and brown in hot fat. Then top with slleed onions that have also been browned in fat. Spriukled with dried mustard, salt, pepper and a finely minced clove of garlle. Add a mixture of half water and haif chili sauce and then cook, covored until tender for about two hours.

## FANCY 'BURGERS

The love of the young and old is the hamburger whetier it is served piain or embellished with a variety of trimmings. Stuffing tricks that add appeal:
Rellsh Stuffed 'Burgers: Scason a pound of ground heef with salt and mix with one quarter cup of milk. Shape into eight thin patties. Spread four of the patties with prepared mustard and top with a thin sifce of onion and about a teaspoonful of pickle relish. Top with remaining patties and press together, sealing edges well. Eroil or pan fry until done for about ten minutes.
'Bargers with Tomato-Cheese Filling: Season a pound of ground bcef with salt and pepper plus some minced onion and a little milk or water. Shape into eight thin patties. Top four of the pattics with a thin slice of tomato and then some shredded cheese. Top with remaiuing patties and press the edges together. Broll or pan-fry.

## HOME CANNING IDEAS

## MINCEMEAT

(From the Ball Blue-Book)

2 pounds lean beef
1 pound suet
4 pounds apples
2 oranges
2 pounds currants
1 pound light raisins
2 pounds dark raisins
$1 / 2$ pound citron

6 cups brown sugar
2 teaspoons nutueg
1 tablespoon allspice
1 tablespoon cinnamon
1/4 tcas. ginger
1 teas. cloves
1 T. salt
4 T . lemon juice
r grape juice

Cook the beef until done. Cool. Chop the bocf and the suet. Wash, core, pare and chop the apples. Finely chop peel of one orange and pulp or two. Mix all of the ingredients. Simmer for onc hour. Pack hot into hot Ball jars. Process pints and quarts for twenty minutes at ten pounds pressure or one and a half hours in boiling water bath.

## PEANUT BUTTER

> 2 quarts shelled Spanish peanuts 4 quarts shelled Virgilia peanuts

Roast peanuts. Cool. Remove the brown sklns and the eyes. Grind the nuts. Add 2 T . salt and regrind untll as smooth as wantcd. Pack butter into hot Ball jars. Work out air bubbles. Process pints and half pints for one hour by simmering in the hot-water bath.

## OLD FASHIONED SALT CORN

Boil fresh tender corn for five minutes. Cut from the cob. Do not scrape. Measure corn and mix with $1 / 4$ its measure of pure salt. Pack tightly to within $1 / 4$ inch of the top of jars. Smooth a quarter inch of salt over the top of the corn. Scal and store in a cool dry place.

4 cups chopped beets
1 cup cliopped onions
1 cup chopped red sweet peppers
4 cups chopped cabbage

## RED RELISH

Wash and drain the beets. Cover with boiling water. Boil for 15 minutes. Drain. Peel beets and onions; remove seeds from peppers. Chop and measure all the vegetables. Mix all of the ingredients. Boil for ten minutes. Pour boiling hot into hot jars and seal at once.

## CHILI

$3 / 4$ pound suet
2 cups chopped ontons
1 clove garlic
5 pounds ground meat

1 T. horseradish
1 to 2 cups sugar
3 cups vlnegar
1 T. salt

Melt the suet in a heavy kettle. Add the onion and garlic and cook slowly until yellow. Add meat and stir until it is well seared. Add more water. Pour hot into hot jars. Process pints 75 minutes, quarts 90 minutes at ten pounds pressure.

## RASPBERRY-CURRANT MARMALADE

8 cups raspberries
4 cups currants
9 cups sugar
Wash and drain red or black frnit before measuring. Stem and crush the currants. Cook slowly until juice flows frcely. Add raspberries. Heat to boiling. Add sugar. Boil to jellying point. Pour boiling hot into jars and seal at once.

## A top Quality Coffee


that's easy on your pocketbook


Enjoy really good coffee, vacuum packed or in the economy package, and priced to save you money. ask your grocer for WHITE HOUSE COFFEE Box 1871 BOSTON, (5) MASS.

## PRAISEWORTHY, PRIZE-WINNING RECIPES <br> GRANDMOTHER'S SOUR CREAM SPICE CAKE <br> (The Yankeg Cookbook)

1 egg
$7 / 8$ sour cup cream about
1 cup sugar
2 cups flour, slfted
1 teas. soda

Break the egg lnto a cup and fill the cup with sour cream. Pour into a bowl and beat thoroughly with egg beater. Add sugar and beat. Sift the remalning dry lngredients twice; add the ralslas: comblne wlth the first mixture. Pour into greased baking sheet. Bake ln a moderate $350^{\circ} F$ oreu for 45 minutes. Makes 1 square cake. (Can be poured lnto muffin tlns to make cnp cakes.) Stewed prunes cut into pieces may be added and $1 / 2$ cup prune julce substituted for $1 / 4$ cup of the sour cream.

## CAPE COD CLAM PIE

| 2 quarts soft shelled clams | 2 T. cornstarch |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3 T. butter | 3 T . cold water |
| 2 cups hot water | Salt and pepper |

Steam the clams and remove from the shells, clean, cut off black end of neck with scissors and discard. Cut the remainder coarsely removing the black from the stomach. Sante the clams ln butter. Add two cups hot water and season to taste. When the mlxture beglns to boil thickeu with the cornstarch dissolved in cold water untll mlxture is the consistency of thick heavy cream. Llne a deep ple plate whth pastry, fill whth the mixture. Put on the top crust and slash top to permit the steam to escape. Bake $\ln$ a liot oven $40^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ for fifteen minutes and then reduce the heat to a moderate $350^{\circ} \Gamma$ and bake for 25 mlnutes longer. When done set aslde for several hours or a day and then reheat. Serve with pickled beets and brown bread.

## PARKER HOUSE PANCAKES

## (Parker House, Boston, Massachusetts)

2 cups flour slfted
3 teas. baklng powder 1/2 teas. salt

1 T. powdered sugar
2 eggs, well heater
1 H cups mllk (about)

Mlx and slft the dry ingredients. Comblne eggs and mllk; add four mlxture and beat until smootl. Bake on a hot well-greased griddle. One tablespoon mixture makes one cake. rhis reclpe makes about 24 small, thin delicate cakes.

## TIP-TRICKS

Cakes wlll keep fresh and molst if a cut appie is kept in the box wlth them.

Hefore grinding llver place it la boillng water for about twenty mlnutes. This will make lt much easier to handle.

Oranges and lemons are easier to squeeze and more julce can be extracted lf the iruit is first put lu warm water for a few moments and then rolled on a hard surface before cutting and fqueezing them.

Do not store cake and bread ln the same container or the cake wlll lose a great deal of its flavor.

If you have trouble fastening your food chopper, juice extractor or other such gadgets to your wooden kitchen table adhere a piece of wlde adheslve tape to the table and screw the gadget on top.
Eggs will not crack whlle boiling if a tablespoonful of salt ls added to the water, or if the eggs are room temperature.

To test egrs for freshness put them ln a bowl of cold water. Iresh eggs will slnk. Bad ones won't.

Soak dlshes contalning the remains of beaten eggs, dough or batter In cold water before washlng. IIot water cooks the material making cleanlng more dlficult.

To remove the odor of fish or garlic from the hands wash with salt and cold water before using soap.

A pan or sklllet in which food has been burned can often be cieaned easily if a teaspoonfui of soda and enough water to cover the burned portion is allowed to boll in the skllet before scourlag.

Specially blended to please New Englanders!

# LOG CABIN SYRUP 

is rich in Sugarbush flavor!


## FIRST IN THELAND OF GOOD EATING

## ANECDOTES AND PLEASANTRIES

## WISHED HE HAD

I had stopped my old car before Dick's louse and blown the horn. We were going fishing. Dick was our local Rlp Van Winkle, a dear fellow who was always going out the back of the house when there was work to be done in front. But now he came out the front door-in a hurry-with his wife right behind him, shrilling her opinlons of "rood-for-nothing-go-fishiug bums," and I guess that includled me as well as Dick.

When we pulled away, leavlng the teinpest behind, Dick got out his pipe, packed it slowly, and sighed.
"You know," he sald, "when I met Gertie nigh onto thirty years ago, she was so derned sweet and purty, I could have up and et her."

He pansed to llght his plme, then added, "And now, by gosh, I wished I'd done lt."

## WORDS OF WISDOM

Kansas City, Mo., Times: No inatter how careless neighbors are about other things, they send your chlidren home at the hour yon usentlon, if not a llttle before.

Calvin Coolldge: There is no dignity quite so impressive, and no independence quite so important, as living withiu your means.

Earl Whlson: You can usually tell when a high sellool boy is serlous about a glrl by the way she calls him up every evening.

Oscar Wilde: Style largely de. pends on how the chln is worn.

Ohio State University Sundial: A woinan looks another woman up and dowu to sec what she is wearing; a man looks a woman up and down to see what she is clothlng.
H. F. Benson: The essence of wisdom is not that your heart should not quake but that no. body else should know that it does.

Peter Marshall: L_ord, when we are wrong, make us willug to change. And when we are right, luake ns easy to llve wlth.

Kent Kuth: Men can live with. out air for a few mlnutes, without water for about two weeks. without food for about two months-and without a new thought for years on end.Quoted in New Liberty

Adlrondack native, scorning the llght eater: What's the good
of keepin' your figure if you aln't got the strength to move it around?

Franklin P. Tones: You can learn a lot about romance at the movies-If you don't let the picture distract you.

## RED-HEADED SCHOOLTEACHER

The blizzard was raging. It was really hypering down. The young traveling salesman's car finally just couldn't get through the next snowdrift and stuck. But he could see ln the whirling whiteness a faint light ahead. It was a farmhouse, the friendllest he had ever seen. With numbed handis he beat on the door.

After a spell it opened, and there was the farmer, lamp in hand, night shlrt, flapping, sharks a-shivering. "Come in, Eub," he said. And the salesman gratefully accepted, saying that he was stormbound and jusi had to have some kind of shelter.

The farmer ruminated. "We got the house pretty nigh filled with all you fellers stuck in the snow, bint, come to think of lt, you could share the front parlor sofa with the red-headed schoolteacher."

Despite his weariness and chill, the young fellow flushed to the roots of his liair. "I'd have jou know, slr," he managed wlth great dlgnity, "that I am a gentleman."
"Why sure," said the farmer, "so's the red-headed school. teaeher.".

## "JOE" LINCOLN

Tlmes, and rhymes and fash. lons change but "Joe" Lincoln, In his Cape Cod Ballads jingles on in our memory-aud always will. When we have forgotten more high-fallutlng poetry, the happy patter of his rhymes will remain - wlth Danlel Cady for hls Vermont. So we quote from Cape Cod Ballads, Joscph C. Lineoln's

## SUSAN VAN DOOZEN

I'll wrlte, for I'm witty, a popular ditty,
To bring to me shekels and fame.
And the only right way one may write one to-day
Is to glve it some Irish glrl's name.


Quick and easy...

## Banana Mixed Grill

4 firm bananas*
4 hamburger patties, $1 / 2$ inch thick
4 tomato halves

11/2 tablespoons melted butter or margarine Salt
larsley
*Use all-yellow or slightly green-tipped bananas

Peel bananas. Place on broiler rack, or into pan containing a rack, together with meat and tomato halves. Brush bananas and tomato halves with butter or margarine and sprinkle lightly with salt. Broil about 3 inches from heat 5 to 6 minutes, or until bananas and meat are browned. Turn bananas and meat only. Continue broiling 5 to 6 minutes longer or until meat and tomatoes are browned and bananas are tender easily pierced with a fork. Garnish hamburger patties and tomatoes with small sprigs of parsley. Four servings.


A favorite for wintry weather . . .

## Banana Scallops

Melted hydrogenated fat or cooking oil for frying
1 egg, slightly beaten, or
$1 / 4$ cup undiluted evaporated milk
$11 / 2$ teaspoons salt
4 firm bananas*
$1 / 2$ cup fine cornflake crumbs, bread or cracker crumbs or corn meal
*Use slightly green-tipped or all-yellow bananas
To deep-fry, have deep kettle $1 / 2$ to $2 / 3$ full of melted fat or oil. To shallow-fry, have 1 -inch of melted fat or oil in frying pan. Heat fat to $375^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$., or until a 1 -inch cube of bread will brown in about 40 seconds. Combine egg or milk with salt. Peel bananas. Slice crosswise into pieces $3 / 4$ to 1 inch thick. Dip into egg or milk. Drain. Roll in crumbs or corn meal. Deep-fry or shallowfry in the hot fat $11 / 2$ to 2 minutes, or until brown and tender. Drain well. Serve hot as a vegetable. Four servings. important: Be sure fat is at correct temperature ( $375^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.) before frying.


Before trundling your children off to bed, give'em ...

## Banana Oatmeal Cookies

$11 / 2$ cups sifted flour
1 cup sugar
$1 / 2$ teaspoon baking soda
1 teaspoon salt
$1 / 4$ teaspoon ground nutmeg
$3 / 4$ teaspoon ground
cinnamon

Sift together flour, sugar, soda, salt, nutmeg and cinnamon into mixing bowl. Cut in shortening. Add egg, bananas, rolled oats and nuts. Beat until thoroughly blended. Drop by teaspoonfuls, about $1 \frac{1}{2}$ inches apart, onto ungreased cookie pans. Bake in a moderately hot oven ( $400^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.) about 15 minutes, or until cookies are done. Remove from pan immediately and allow to cool. Makes about $31 / 2$ dozen cookies.


Dress up any meal with ...

## Lobster Banana Salad

$11 / 2$ cups cooked lobster meat (fresh, frozen or canned)
1 cup diced celery
2 tablespoons chopped pickle
3 tablespoons French dressing

2 tablespoons salad
dressing or mayonnaise
$1 / 2$ teaspoon salt
$1 / 4$ teaspoon ground pepper
1 cup sliced ripe bananas*
(1 to 2 bananas)

## Lettuce

Salad greens for garnish
*Use fully ripe bananas... yellow peel flecked with brown

Combine pieces of lobster meat, celery and pickle. Add French dressing, salad dressing or mayonnaise, salt and pepper. Mix lightly. Just before serving, peel and slice bananas. Fold carefully into mixture. Combine 2 or 3 crisp lettuce leaves to form a cup and arrange on each salad plate. Fill with salad mixture. Garnish with crisp salad greens. Makes 4 to 6 servings.


A delicious "after-church" dessert...

## Banana Chocolate Cream Pie

2 squares unsweetened chocolate
2 cups milk
2/3 cup sugar
$1 / 2$ teaspoon salt
$1 / 3$ cup flour or
1/4 cup cornstarch

3 egg yolks, slightly beaten
1 tablespoon butter or margarine
$1 / 2$ teaspoon vanilla
1 baked 9 -inch pie shell or 6 ( $31 / 2$-inch) tart shells
3 ripe bananas*
*Use fully ripe bananas... vellow peel Recked with brown
Melt chocolate in milk in top of double boiler over rapidly boiling water, beating until blended. Combine sugar, salt and flour or cornstarch. Stir slowly into chocolate mixture. Keep stirring and cook until well thickened. Cook 10 minutes longer; stir occasionally. Stir small amount of hot mixture into egg yolks; then pour back into remaining hot mixture while beating vigorously. Cook 1 minute. Add butter or margarine and vanilla. Cool thoroughly. Cover bottom of pie shell with small amount of cooled filling. Peel bananas and slice into pie shell. Cover with remaining filling. Top with meringue or sweetened whipped cream. Makes 1 pie or 6 tarts.
Packaged pudding mix may be used.


Everyone can help make this "party special"...

## Banana Split

1 ripe banana*
3 balls or scoops ice cream
4 to 6 tablespoons fruit sauce, crushed fruit or preserves

2 to 3 tablespoons chocolate sauce Whipped cream Finely chopped nuts Cherries or berries

> Use fully ripe banana... yellow peel fleckcd with brown

Peel banana and cut lengthwise into halves. Place halves cut side up, side by side, into a shallow dish. Place balls or scoops of ice cream, side by side, in center on top of banana halves. Cover 2 portions of ice cream with fruit sauce, crushed fruit or preserves. Pour chocolate sauce over other portion of ice cream. Garnish with whipped cream, nuts and cherries or berries, if desired. Makes 1 full-sized Banana Split.

IMPORTANT: Butterscotch or marshmallow sauce may be used in place of chocolate sauce.
One, two or three flavors of ice cream may be used.


No time for secret talk when you serve . . .

## Banana Ambrosia

2 medium-sized oranges
2 ripe bananas*

2 tablespoons sugar
$1 / 2$ to $3 / 4$ cup shredded coconut
*Use fully ripe bananas . . yellow peel flecked with brown
Peel oranges and cut crosswise into thin slices, removing seeds and fibrous portions. Peel bananas and slice about $1 / 4$ inch thick. Arrange alternate layers of orange and banana slices in a large shallow dish, sprinkling each layer with sugar. Use orange slices for the bottom and top layers. Sprinkle top generously with coconut. Chill about 1 hour before serving. Just before serving, garnish with additional ripe banana and orange slices, if desired. Four to six servings.

## DUCKING FOR NAGS!

 Massachusetts wives who nagged or scolded their husbands were set in a "ducking stool" and ducked in the town pond!Wives who love their husbands serve them . . .

## Banana Coconut Rolls

4 firm bananas*
2 tablespoons butter or margarine, melted

2 tablespoons lemon or lime juice
$1 / 2$ cup shredded coconut
*Use either all-yellow or fully ripe bananas
Peel bananas and cut crosswise into halves. Place into a wellgreased baking dish. Brush thoroughly with butter or margarine, then with lemon or lime juice. Sprinkle bananas with coconut. Bake in a moderate oven ( $375^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.) 15 to 20 minutes, or until coconut is browned and bananas are tender . . . easily pierced with a fork. Garnish with sliced pineapple, fluted orange slices and cherries, if desired. Serve hot with hot Orange Sauce or Pineapple Sauce. Four servings.


A popular recipe for a wintry night . . .

## Ham Banana Rolls with Cheese Sauce

4 thin slices boiled ham
Prepared mustard 4 firm bananas*
$11 / 2$ tablespoons melted butter or margarine Cheese Sauce

> Use all-yellow or slightly green-tipped bananas

Spread each slice of ham lightly with mustard. Peel bananas. Wrap a slice of the prepared ham around each banana. Brush tips of bananas with butter or margarine. Place Ham Banana Rolls into a greased shallow baling dish, and pour Cheese Sauce over them. Bake in a moderate oven ( $350^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.) 30 minutes, or until bananas are tender . . . easily pierced with a fork. Se rve hot with the Cheese Sauce from the baking dish. Four servings.

## Cheese Sauce

$11 / 2$ tablespoons butter or margarine
$21 / 2$ tablespoons flour

3 cup milk, scalded $1!2$ cups grated sharp

American cheese

Melt butter or margarine in saucepan; 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. Makes about 1 cup sauce.

## WIDOWS' WALKS -

 railed rooftops - are found on many old New England houses. Wives used them to watch for their husbands' homecoming clipper ships.Everyone hurries home for ...

## Banana Chiffon Cake

$21 / 4$ cups sifted cake flour $11 / 2$ cups sugar
1 tablespoon double-action baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
$1 / 2$ cup cooking (salad) oil 5 egg yolks, unbeaten

1 cup mashed ripe bananas* (2 to 3 bananas)
1 tablespoon fresh lemon juice
$1 / 2$ teaspoon cream of tartar
1 cup egg whites
(7 or 8)
*Use fully ripe bananas .. yellow peel flecked with brown
Sift together flour, sugar, baking powder and salt into mixing bowl. Make a "well" in dry ingredients and add in order, oil, egg yolks, bananas and lemon juice. Beat until smooth. Add cream of tartar to egg whites. Beat egg whites in a large mixing bowl until they form very stiff peaks. DO NOT UNDERBEAT. Gradually and gently fold banana mixture into egg whites, just until blended. DO NOT STIR. Pour into ungreased, $10-$ inch tube pan, 4 inches deep. Bake in a moderate oven ( $325^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.) about 1 hour 5 minutes, or until cake is done. Immediately turn pan upside down, placing the tube part over a smallnecked bottle or funnel so that the pan is elevated about 1 inch above surface of table. Let cake hang until cold. Loosen cake from sides and tube of pan with spatula. Turn pan over and tap edge sharply to loosen cake. Spread top and sides of cake with your favorite frosting, if desired.
Makes one 10 -inch tube cake ( 16 to 20 servings).


Extra bounty for hard-working husbands . . .

## Golden Crust Bananas

1 egg , slightly beaten or
$1 / 4$ cup undiluted evaporated milk
$11 / 2$ teaspoons salt

4 firm bananas*
$1 / 2$ cup cornflake crumbs, bread or cracker crumbs
3 tablespoons butter or margarine, melted
*Use slightly green-tipped or all-y'ellow bananas
Mix together egg or undiluted evaporated milk and salt. Peel bananas and cut into halves crosswise. Dip banana halves into egg or milk, then drain 2 to 3 minutes. Roll in crumbs. Place crumbed banana halves into greased baking pan. Sprinkle bananas with melted butter or margarine. Bake in a very hot oven ( $450^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.) about 10 to 12 minutes, or until bananas are tender . . . casily pierced with a fork. Brown under broiler 2 to 3 minutes, just before serving. Serve hot as a vegetable with meat, poultry, fish or eggs for luncheon or dinner. Makes 4 servings.
important: If desired, bananas will brown in the oven if baked at $450^{\circ} \mathrm{F} .4$ minutes, then baked at $500^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. for remaining 8 minutes.


Try this favorite in "small-fry" lunch boxes . . .

## Banana Bread

| $13 / 4$ cups sifted flour | $2 / 3$ cup sugar |
| :--- | :--- |
| $23 / 4$ teaspoons double-action | 2 eggs, well beaten |
| baking powder | 1 cup mashed, ripe |
| $1 / 2$ teaspoon salt | bananas* |
| $1 / 3$ cupshortening | $(2$ to 3 bananas) |

*Use either fully ripe or all-yellow bananas
Sift together flour, baking powder and salt. Beat shortening until creamy in mixing bowl. Add sugar gradually to shortening and continue beating until light and fluffy. Add eggs and beat well. Add flour mixture alternately with bananas, a small amount at a time, mixing after each addition only enough to moisten dry ingredients. Turn into a greased loaf pan ( $81 / 2 \mathrm{x}$ $41 / 2 \times 21 / 2$ inches) and bake in a moderate oven ( $350^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.) about 1 hour 10 minutes or until bread is done. Makes 1 loaf.

## VARIATION

holiday banana bread: Add 1 cup mixed, candied fruit, $1 / 4$ cup raisins and $1 / 2$ cup coarsely chopped nuts to egg mixture.

'Specially good for a quick pick-up...

## Banana Milk Shake

1 fully ripe hanana*
*Use fully ripe banana . . . peel well flecked with brown
Peel banana. Slice into a bowl and beat with a rotary egg beater or electric mixer until smooth and creamy. Add milk. Mix well. Scrve immediately. Makes 1 large or 2 mediumsized drinks.

## VARIATIONS

banana chocolate milk Shake: Add 1 tablespoon chocolate syrup before mixing milk shake.
BANANA OR.INGE MLK SHAKE: Use $1 \underline{2}$ (up) orange juice in place of half of the milk. Add $1 / 2$ teaspoon sugar before mixing milk shake.
baNANA SIICED MHLK SHAKE: Sprinkle ground nutmeg or cinnamon on top of milk shake just before serving.


Wait till company spies this . . .

## Banana Waldorf Salad

1 large red apple, unpared $1 / 2$ cup diced celery $1 / 4$ cup mayonnaise or salad dressing

2 ripe bananas*
Lettuce
$1 / 4$ to $1 / 2$ cup walnut or pecan halves

Salad greens for garnish
*Use fully ripe bananas . . yellow peel flecked with brown
Wash apple and remove core. Dice into medium-sized pieces. Combine apple, celery and mayonnaise or salad dressing. Peel bananas and slice crosswise into pieces about $1 / 4$ inch thick. Add lightly to apple mixture. Combine 2 or 3 crisp lettuce leaves to form a cup and arrange on each salad plate. Fill lettuce cup with salad mixture. Garnish salad with nuts and crisp salad greens. Four to six servings.
important: This salad, to be at its best, should be made not longer than 1 hour before serving.

Chiquita Banana hopes you have enjoyed these quaint tales and pictures of life in old New England, and her famous banana recipes.


## More Banana Recipes FREE!

Here's how you can have Chiquita Banana's beautifully illustrated Recipe Book, with pictures in full color! Just try any one of the recipes on the preceding pages. Then let us know on a postcard or in a letter how you liked the recipe. That's all you do. We'll send you your free copy of this big, easy-to-follow Recipe Book with its many tempting recipes.

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There's "Rosy O'Grady," that dear "steady lady,"
And sweet "Annie Rooney" and such,
But mine shall be neariy original, reaily,
For Susan Van Doozen is Dutch.
O Susan Van Doozen! the giri of my choosin',
You stick in my bosom like glue;
While this you'rc perusin', remember I'm musin',
Swect Susan Van Doozen on you.
So don't be refusin' ny offer, and bruisin'
A heart that is willing to woo;
And please be excusin', not cold and reíusin', -
O Susan Van Doozen, please do!
Now through it I'll scattcr-a quite easy matter--
Some lines that we all of us know,
How the neighbors all cry as she nasses them by
"There's Susan, the pride of the row!"'
And something like "daisy" and "setting me crazr,"
-These lines the dear pubiic would miss-
Theu chuck a "sweetheart" in, and "never to part" in,
And end with a chorus like this:
Oh Susan Van Doozen! before I'd be losin'
One glance of your eyes of sky-blue,
I vow I'd quit usin' tobacco and boozin',
(That word is not nice it is true).
I wear out my shoes, 'n' I'm losin' my roos'n',
My reason I should say, dear Sue.-
So pleasc change your views 'n' become my own Susan,
Oh Susan Van Doozen, please do!

## FROM OUR 1900 SCRAPBOOK

"Uncle John," said iittle Emily, "do you know that a baby that was fed on elephant's milk gaincd 20 pounds in a week?"
"Nonsense! Impossible!" exclaimed TVcle John, and then asked, "Whose baby was it ?"
"It was the eiephant's baby," said little Emily.

Jack-"I made two cails this afternoon and I must have ieft my umbrella at the fast place I cailed."

Tom-"How do you know but what you left it at the first place?"

Jack-"Because that's where I got it."

Mrs. Dormy-"I wonder you are not afraid to smoke. Just iet me read you what there is in a cigar: Acetic, formic, butyric, valerianic, propionic and prussic acids; creosote, phenol, ammonia, surphuretted hydrogen ; and, besifles, nicotine, viridine, and picoline."
Mr. Dormy- "And you can get ali that for a nickel?"

## THE GREAT RIOT

## IN BROAD STREET, BOSTON

June 10th, 1837. There had feen a large fire from which No. 20 had returned and housed their cnginc. Some of the members remained to see an Irish funeral procession pass. One of the inembers who stood upon the pavement was rudely pushed back upon the sldewalk by an Irishman with the remark, "He had no business in the street." High words followed, then blows in quick succession; the firemen gathered around their comrade; the Irish rushed to the assistance of their friend. The Irish drove the firemen back to the engine house, took the engine out into the street, where they unset it.

The firemen raliied whie the Irish rushed to Robbins' woodwharf, where they armed themselves with sticks of wood and lumps of coal, which they plied with some success. . .

The fight was kept up until seven o'clock in the evening, wlthout intermission. The ranks of the Irish were gradually thinned, by the arrest of some of their more prominent members, who were carried off to jail amid loud shouts and yelis.

During the conflict the firemen demolished several tenements, throwing furniture, provisions and children into thic street. Feather-beds were ripped open, and their contents emptied into the street. The east wind wafted the feathers ali over the city, causing such a shower as micht have been taken at a little distance, for a snowstorm. A large number of persons were hadly injured, but the Irish suffered most severeiy.
The Fireman by David D. Dana, 1858.

# SOME DEVELOPMENTS IN AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE 

## VARIETIES OF FRUIT

The University of Massachusetts, the Waltham, Mass., Field Station, the Universlty of New Hampshire, The New Iork State Fruit Testing Cooperative Association are to mention but a few of the very many places where experiments with, and production of, new varieties of fruits and vegctables goes on year after year.
The New Hampshire Horticultural Society lists in its 1934 bulletin a number of interesting new varicties as described by A. P. Frencir, of the University of Massachusetts, and developed there.

Our commercial apples have shrunk in number, till now, here in the Dast; we have perhaps only 12 important ones, which, listed in the approximate order of harvest, are: Lolli, Carly IncIntosh, Milton, Red Gravenstein, McIntosh, Macoun, Cortland, Delicious, Golden Delicious, Baldwin, Red $S p y$ and Gallia (of the Rome type).

Some new varieties now lately on trial are:
PURITAN-cross between McIntosh and Red Astrachan ; red, goodsized, probably biennial bearer, and will pollinate McIntosh. Harvested mid-August.

SPARTAN-McIntosh offsprlig from British Columbia. Excellent quality and color but rather small. Probably annual bearer. Will pollinate Mcrntosh. Harvested late September.

DAVEY-Good-sized, fair quality-probably better keeper than Mcintosl. Harvested late September.

MELROSE-Winter variety from Ohio. Good quality, well-colored and excellent for pie and sauce. Annuai bearer. Mid October.

GALBRATTH BALDWIN-Highly colored Baldwin sport.
One interesting problem in searching for new varieties is to find something that will replace our good old Baldwin, which must compete with the western Winesap. Unfortunately the Baldwin does not, eommercially, command the respect it used to. If it is to be planted, it must be borne in mind, that, like the Spy, it will take many years before bearing.

Peaches are a big business here ln the East (as well as the South and the West) particularly on our road-side stands. Here's the problem for the kind of peach we want. Wbereas the Elberta is no doubt the king of peaches, its harvesting is late and comes at abont the time of the picking of our Melntosh-or just a little later. And most peach growers are Mclntosh apple growers. So what we are looking for in new varieties is a "succession of high quaity, relatively bud hardy varieties, ripening before Elberta, and preferably with yellow flesb and free stone."

Some of the new varleties developed in Massacbusetts, and probably the most promising, are on thls trial list of the newer peach varieties. (The figures in the right hand column indicate the number of days ahead of Elberta that each variety is ready for harvest.)

Variety<br>Golden Early Blrd<br>Prairie Sunrlse<br>Early Halehaven<br>Sunhigl<br>Wildrose<br>Fairhaven<br>Summerrose

| Flesh | Harvest Season |
| :--- | :---: |
| Yellow | -46 |
| Yellow | -34 |
| Yellow | -24 |
| Yellow | -23 |
| White | -21 |
| Yellow | -17 |
| White | -16 |

## NEW THINGS FOR OID

Remember the old-time wooden maple sap buckets? Well, not surprisingly these are being replaced, or have long since been replaced, first by motal buckets and now by plastic bags. These bags are eleaner than the metal or the wood buckets, and, obriously, a whole lot lighter.

We haven't yet tried trimming our lawn with a watering can, but there are many that have, including a lot of highway departments. The U. S. Rubber Company has developed a chemical. which, they explain, prevents new cells from forming, thus dwarfing the grass and making it greener and thicker.

Though sold under many different trade names, chlordane is a new inseetieide (either oil or water base) espeeially effective for killing ants. Chlordane may be used in a variety of ways, as a spray, a drench, or a dust. As a 2 per cent oil base spray it is espeeially satisfactory in the home, for it dries without streaks or stains. But a word of warniug for any oil base sprays: never use near flame, for they are inflammable; nor on asphalt tlle for they will dissolve the asphalt; or in a lawu or garden, or on trees and shrubs, because they injure plant life. Use outside as a wettable powder spray-or a dust.

A traetor-powered rotary cutter, equipped with two steel blades that turn corn stalks, brush and wecds into shreds, has been added to FORD MOTOR COMPANY'S farm machinery line. The 653-pound maehine is attached to the Ford tractor and is lowered and iifted liydraulically. The lardencd steel alloy blades are driven by the tractor power-take-off, and a gauge wheel with puncture proof tires provides a cutting height range of from 2 to 10 inches.

Liquid petroleum fuel conversion for the POWERCRATER engine in the WD-45 tractor is announeed by Allis-Chalmers.

Equipment is installed at the factory and eomplies with all state fire underwriters codes for safe operation in the field. A combination earburetor is used for either gasoline or L-P fuel.

Preservatives for grass silage used in the past have been either of two kinds. The first is a readily feruentable carboliydrate, sueh as molasses or oue of the cereal grains, to furnish fuel for the acidforming type of fermentation and, then, to eonsequently accumulate organic acids in sufficient concentration to stop bacterial action. Acceptable silages can be made with these substances, but the process is wasteful as some of them are expeusive and may be largely lost in the fermentation process. Molasses is, moreover, not very convenient to handle.

The scoond general kind of preservative used has been the acids which produce conditions too acid for bacterial action. Aeids sueh as hydrochoric, sulfuric and phosphoric have been used, but their use has been generaily discontinued in this conntry because of difficult handling and their adverse effects on the digestive system and the mineral metabolism of cattle.

Three years ago, the Department of Animal Nutrltlon at the Pennsylvania State University began experimental silage work using a preservative never previously used as an agriculturai chemical, a white, free-flowing and granular powder called sodium meta-bisulfite (anhydrous sodium hisulfite). Three years were spent on intensive testing of it in carefully controlled experimentation which included measurements of nutritive value, color, odor, lactie and butyrie acids and palatability. Ease of application, cost and loss of nutrients from the silo were also taken into account. Following a preliminary announcement in August of 1952, a station report was issued in April, 1953, recommending the material's use as a preservative for grass silage. The acceptance of this new material by farmers was phenomenal and it clearly indicated the dissatisfaction which prevailed generally amoug those who had tried other means of preserving grass as silage.

About 1,000 silos were filled with bisulfite grass silage in Pennsylvania last year.

## FOR sAFETY

There is not a modern farm today without its electric motors, for everything from coolers and milk separators to deep freezers. Safety against fire on a farm anywhere is a number one eonsideration, of course, but there isn't any question that even the modern farmer is using electric efuipment lie knows next to nothing about. Lots of fire extinguisher salesmen go from farm to farm and sell their usually good extinguishers, hut frequently they leave this good advice behind nowadays: "Electrie motors should be protected from the ehance of fire by an over-current device."

An over-current device is a fuse-a "time-delay", fuse eommonly ealied cartridge fuses ("Fusetron" and "Fusetat" are two trade names) and are especially designed against over-current ln motors under one horse power. Placed in the electrie eircuit at the outiet box, the size of the unit is determined by reading the amperes on the motor and adding $10 \%$. The extra $10 \%$ permits the motor to operate under normal (or even $10 \%$ overload) without the cireuit being opened. The time-delay feature permits momentary high over-loads-such as starting-without opening the circuit.

## GOOD OLD TOMATO

At the Virginia Truck Experiment Station, Norfoik, M. M. Parker, assistant director, has proved beyond a doubt that the tomato plant can be and shouid be the garden's biggest producer. From Juiy to November, 1953, from just 25 piants lie produced more than 1600 pounds of clean ripe fruit. He did it by growing the piants in a cylinder made of concrete reinforcing wire 5 feet high and 2 feet in diameter. The plants eventualiy grew out the top of the cylinder and down the outside, making a total growth of about 12 feet.

At Delaware College experiments with tomatoes have clearly shown that the piants do better when given lots of room, as much as 12 to 15 square feet of space.

## HORESTIE

Perhaps there is no other industry in the United States that has striven harder to economize and utilize its materials than our forest industries. We quote here from Forest Notes, organ of the "Society for the Protcction of New Hampshire Forests":

Wood-chip seeding experiments now in progress may make it possibie to reciaim hundreds of thousands of barren acreages throughout the West.
Charles Rector, Forest Supervisor of the Umatilla National Forest in Oregon, sald the experimentation includes nine plots which have been seeded with grass and covered with wood chips.

If the cxperiments prove successful, huge acreages of virtually useless iand can be transformed into bseful watersheds and grazing land.

The object is to use wood chips as a moisture-holding cover which wili prevent the grass from drying out when the dry season arrives. Forestry experts helieve the grass, after it has had a chance to take firm root, can withstand the dry weather.

Herc in New Hampshire road bank seedings could well be protected by such a mulch with much less fire hazard than the currently used hay. The Recreation department is seriously considering the use of wood chips not oniy to dispose brush on ski trails but to "insulate", the rocks, protecting skiers and the snow. Brush covered rocks hold snow better than bare ones.

## LUTTER VERSUS MARGARINE

Butter versus Margarine in the Postwar Years and 1935-39

Year

|  | Consumption | (cents) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1946 | 10.7 | 71 |
| 1947 | 11.1 | 80.5 |
| 1948 | 9.9 | 86.7 |
| 1949 | 10.4 | 72.5 |
| 1950 | 10.6 | 72.9 |
| 1951 | 9.5 | 81.9 |
| 1952 | 8.7 | 85.5 |
| 1953 | 8.6 | 79 |
| 1095 |  |  |

1935-39
Average
16.8

Margarine
(per lb.)
PerCapita Price
Consumption (cents)

| 3.8 | 28.3 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 4.9 | 40.8 |
| 6.0 | 41.4 |
| 5.7 | 30.8 |
| 6.0 | 32.7 |
| 6.5 | 34.7 |
| 7.8 | 29.4 |
| 8.1 | 29.4 |

Note: Data from Department of Agriculture sources. All prices are retail. Colored margarinc prices are quoted for 1950-5.3.


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TALK ABOUT THE WEATHER
Here is a compilation ${ }^{3}$ of weather extremes for the United States that should hold even the most ardent prognosticators and weather fans.

Temperature: Lowest: -69.7 degrees Rogers Pass, Montana on January 20, 1954. Highest: 134 deGrees at Greenland Ranch, Death Valley Calif., July 10, 1913.

Wind: Highest: Gust of 231 milcs per hour at Mt. Waskington, N.H., A prī 1934.

Precipitation: (inclucles both rain and snow, on the basis that ten inches of snow are equal in water content to approximately one inch of rain): Driest State: Nevada, with a yearly average of 8.8 inches. Driest Spet: Greenland Ranch, Dcath Valley, Calif., with an annual average of 1.35 inches. Average for U.S.: About 99 inches. Wettest State: Louisiana with a yearly average of about $\overline{5} 5$ inches. Wettest Spot: Wynoochee Oxbow, Wash., with a 13 year average annual rainfall of 150.07 inches.

Largest rainfall in 24 hours: 23.22 inches at New Smyrna, Fla., Oct. 10-11, 1924.

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Continued from preceding page.
Largest snowfall in 24 hours: 60 inches at Giant Forest, Calif.

Largest snowfall in one season: 884 inches in Tamarack, Calif., in 1906-7.

Average seasonal snowfall: 351 inches in Tamarack, Calif.

Hail: One and one half pounds which fell at Potter, Neb., July 6, 1928.

Myths of History.
The path of recent historical research is strewn with the wrecks of discredited myths; but of all these the wreck of the once cherished story of William Tell, Gessler and the apple is the most conspicuous. In 1760 a German book was published casting doubts on the narrative, and the book was publicly burned by the hangman of the canton Uri. It is now proven beyond any doubt that neither Tell nor Gessler had any existence, and the story of William Tell is now forbidden to be inserted in Swiss school books.

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## Unfortunate Hannah

Rowland Robinson, in. Dec. 31, 1741, to Anstis Gardncr, in St. Paul's Church, Narragansett, R.I. was borne three chlldren-Hannah, Mary, and William. Mary died single, William died without issue, and Hannah was styied the Unfortunate. Dr. William Bowen of Provldence obscrved that she was "the most perfcet model of beauty he ever knew. . . graceful and dignified. . . fair and beautifnl captivating."

Mr. Peter Simons, a Newport schoolmate, had early ln life become attached to her, and they became engaged. Mr. Robinson, for reasons not knorvn, opposed the union... was unwearied $\ln$ trying to prevent it. She was closcly watched... a servant accompanied her everywhere she went. In one instance, she left home to visit her aunt in New London; her father soon afterwards discovered from hls windows a vessel leaving Newport-and his jealousics were aroused. He hastened after his daughter to New London and insisted on her lmmocdiate return. Her uncle, Col. John Gardiner, aware of the wrongs his niece, Hannah was sufferlng, and seeing how these had affected her health, contrived interviews between Mr. Simons and his fiancee. Perilous meetings these-for if Simons had been discovered, Mr. Robinson would probably have killed him.

After Hannah had falled in every effort-even with the help of her mother-to reeoncile her father to this unlon, she consented to an elopement. Having obtained permlssion to visit her Annt Updikc, near Wickford, she left home aecompanied by the servant who usualiy attended her. On arriving at the gatc which led to her aunt's house, Mr. Simons was in waitlng with a carriage . . . and that evcning they were married in Providence.

The news of the elopement, when communleated to Mr. Robinson by the servant, roused ali the fury of his lre. He offcred a reward for thelr apprehension, but no discovery was made Every friend and relative became accessory to their eonceaiment. Even the name of the clergyman who performed the eeremony eould ncver be ascertalned.
History Narragansett Church

## SMASHED WINDSHIELDS

With Flying Saucers speculation and testimony in an ebh tide during 195t, the world puhlic was not withont the company of its little men of space. This time the little devils apparently were out to break or pockmark the windshields of automobiles.
The "Missile Mile," a stretch of road in Surrey, England, became particularly famous in this connection. There follows an on-thespot account of the happenings there for you:
"The question was raised in the House of Commons by Mr. Roh. son Brown, Conservative Member for Esher, whose own windscreen was shattered on the 10 th January. In a written reply Sir David Maxwell Fyfe stated that between January 1 st, 1951, and January 16th, 1954, 67 motor-car windscrcens were reported to the police to have heen shattered on the Portsmouth Road at Esher. Such information as was availahle suggestcd that most of the windscreens were made of toughened glass.
"Dr. A. C. Waine, director of research at a factory producing half a million windscreens a year, said fricnds of his have told him that at fairly high speed that section of the road produces an unusual rihration in cars. 'I believe', he said, 'that a combination of speed and road conditions could produce a vihration which toughened glass might not stand, although it may have no effect on laminated glass.
"Another theory is that the smashed windscreens are due to the activities of a top-secret research establishment, which is 700 yards from the road. Its equipment includes an instrument which converts electrical enrrey into intensely concentrated pressure waves. Its staff are experts in the new field of ultrasonics developing sounds far beyonll human hearing and capahle of puncling holes through steei plate. An ultrasonics scientist is reported to have said that it is not only possinle hut reasonahly likely that these waves could smash a windscreen half a mile away."

At home the matter finally resolver itself into a statement hy the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Com-pany-as quoted hy the Associated Press on April 20th last:
"Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. said today examination of 150 autos hit by the so-called pockmarked windshields shows they werc victims of road conditions and no scientific mystery."

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| Connecticut | 45 | Feb. 15 | 16 | . 04 | 2 | Reciprocal | A | no |
| Delaware. | 55 | 3mos.bth. | . 16 | . 05 |  | Reciprocal | A | yes |
| D. C. | 25 | Mar. 1 | 16 | . 05 |  | Reciprocal | D | yes |
| Florida. | 60 | Jan. 1 | 16 | . 07 |  | Reciprocal | A | yes |
| Georgia. | 55 | Jan. 1 | 16 | . 06 | 3 | 30 days | A | no |
| Idaho.. | 60 | Dec. 1 | 16 | . 06 |  | Reciprocal | A | yes |
| Illinois. | 60 | On issue | 16 | . 05 | 2 | Reciprocal | A | yes |
| Indiana. | R | Jan. 2 | 16 | . 05 |  | 60 days | A | yes |
| Iowa. | R | Dec. 1 | 16 | . 04 | 2 | Reciprocal | A | yes |
| Kansas. | R | Jan. 1 | 16 | . 05 | 2 | Recprocal | D | yes |
| Kentucky. | 60 | Dee. 29 | 16 | . 07 |  | Reciprocal | A | , |
| Lovisitur. | 60 | Dec. 1 | 15 | . 07 | 2 | Reciprocal | A | yes |
| Maine. | 45 | Dec. 25 | 15 | . 06 | 2 | Reciprocal | A | no |
| Maryland. | 50 | Mar. 1 | 16 | . 06 | 2 | Reciprocal | A | yes |
| Massachusetts | 40 | Jan. 1 | 16 | . 05 |  | Reciprocal | C | no |
| Michigan.. | R | Dec. 1 | 16 | . 06 | 3 | 90 days | A | yes |
| Minnesota. | 60 | Nov. 1 | 15 | . 05 |  | Reciprocal | A | yes |
| Mississippi | 60 | Nov. 1 | 17 | . 07 | 2 | ${ }_{3}$ | A | no |
| Missouri. . | R | On issue | 16 | . 03 | 2 | Reciprocal | A | yes |
| Montana | 55 | Jan. 1 | 15 | . 06 |  | 30 days | A | yes |
| Nebraska. | 60 | Jan. 1 | 151/2 | . 06 | 1 | 30 days | A | yes |
| Nevada....... | R | Dee. 1 | 16 | . 055 |  | No limit | A | yes |
| New Hampshire | 50 | Mar. 1 | 16 | . 05 |  | Reciprocal | A | no |
| New Jersey. .. . | 50 | Mar. 1 | 17 | . 03 |  | Reciprocal | A | yes |
| New Mexico.. .- | 60 | Dec. 15 | 14 | . 06 | 2 | 90 days | A | yes |
| New York. ... | 50 | Jan. 1 | 18 | . 04 | 2 | Reciprocal | A | yes |
| North Carolina | 55 | Dec. 1 | 16 | . 07 | 3 | Reciprocal | A | yes |
| North Dakota. . | 50 | On issue | 16 | . 05 | 2 | Reciprocal | A | yes |
| Ohio. . . | 50 | Mar. 1 | 16 | . 05 | 3 | Reciprocal | A | yes |
| Oklahoma | 65 | Dec. 11 | 16 | . 065 | 2 | 60 days | A | yes |
| Oregon. . . . . . | 55 | On issue | 16 | . 06 |  | Reciprocal | A | yes |
| Pennsylvania. | 50 | Mar. 15 | 18 | . 05 | 1 | Reciprocal | A | yes |
| Rhode lsland.. | 50 | Mar. 1 | 16 | . 04 | 2 | Reciprocal | A | no |
| South Carolina. | 55 | Sept. 15 | 14 | . 07 | 3 | 90 days | A | no |
| South Dakota | 50 | Jan. 1 | 15 | . 05 | 2 | 60 days | D | yes |
| Tenmessee | R | Mar. 1 | 16 | . 07 | 2 | 30 days | A | yes |
| Texas. | 60 | Feb. 1 | 16 | . 04 | 2 | Reciprocal | A | yes |
| Utah. | 60 | Dec. 15 | 16 | . 05 | 2 | Reciprocal | A | yes |
| Vermont. | 50 | Mar. 1 | 18 | . 05 | 2 | Reciprocal | A | yes |
| Virgiưa. | 55 | Mar. 15 | 15 | . 06 |  | 60 days | A | no |
| Washington. | 50 | Jan. 1 | 16 | . 065 | 3 | Reciprocal | A | yes |
| West Virginia. . | 55 | June 20 | 16 | . 05 |  | 90 days | A | yes |
| Wisconsiu. . . . | 65 | Onissue | 16 | . 04 |  | Reciprocal | [A | yes yes |
| W yoming. . . . . | 60 | Dec. 1 | 15 | . 05 | 2 | 90 days. | A | yes |

1Applics to nonresidents. The term "reciprocal" means that the state will extend to a nonresident the idcatical privileges granted by his home state to nonresident motorists. In some states vieitors rmast register within a specified time. In most states persons who intend to reside permaneutly must buy new plates and secare new driving license at once, or within a limited period. Aequisition of employment or placing children in public school is often considered intention to
reside permancntly.
${ }^{2}$ None on used cars.
${ }^{3}$ Until expiration of home registration.
A. Modern "security" type
${ }^{4}$ Three months before current registartion expircs.
B. "Future proof" type.
${ }^{5}$ Use tax on new cars, first registration of used cars.
C. Compulsory.
${ }^{6}$ Bill of salc must be filed.
D. Old "S-R" type.

Permit showing compliance with state compulsory liability insurance law most be obtained after 30 days.
ss $\$ 15$ maximum.


# AMOCO-GAS 

leaves no harmful metallic deposit

## PERMALUBE motor oil

cleans as it lubricates
PERMALUBE
all-purpose grease 158
one lubricant for all purposes

## WORD CHARADES AND RIDDLES

(Answers on page 109)

1
In a little old schoolhouse that stood on a hill
A sittle old seloolmaster taught with a will.
But over his pupils he had no eontrol,
They said he was crusty, and eross, and my whole;
And the rascals declared it would serve him just right
To play him a practleal joke
So some fine night.
So down to the river they went and they took
My first from me last of the dark, muddy brook.
Then they eagerly hurrlerl, yet still as a mouse.
Till they eame to the little old sehoolmaster's house.
They smuggled my first in my last with great glec,
And ehuekler to think how irate he would be.

Carolyn Wells
2
My first
On me the merry little fays
Dance and sing their roundelays
When the moon ls shining.
My second
In me the thrifty farmers Stores of golden graln is poured, Free for my refining.

## My whole

Where the robins build thelr nest,
Where the erieket ehlrrups,
Where the horseman ldy rests
Turning ln the stirrups,
Wherc the milkmaid swiugs her pail
Where the eheers little quail
All the season whistles,
Where the white aud golden daisles
Share the best of all our pralses
With the purple thistles,
There the jolly lads and lasses
Chase me through the waving〔rasses,
In their headlong haste to eateh me,
Down they thrust their hands to snatel me
Throngl thelr fingers sllpping,
While they grope about to find me,
I have left them far bellnd meFlying, leaping, skipping.

Briggs

I'm always alone, though in all sorts of weather
My brotleer and I go walling to-gether,
Shod or unshod by fortune or whim,
And roam o'cr the land, yct in water I swim.
Without me some men's understanding were naught,
Yet I eannot be said to assist them in thonght.
I'm at home with all elasses of people, I ween,
Supporting the leggar, upholding the queen.
In some foreign countries men eruelly beat me
To punish my owner. In some lands they eat me.
I'm trodden on daily, in markets I'm sold
Though none would exchange me for silver or gold.

## 4

MV whole sits on the kitehen
With pan upon my first.
Oh, lier hoe cakes are bewitching.
You must taste must.
While Fou eat these temptlag
Mours as minutes will be reckoned,
You can quench your hunger For with eating 'twill my second. Katherine 1. Sandford

## Б

Many a tlme when swimming I am east npon the ground.
Alas, I eannot get away when to a hook I'm bound.
I speak a various language, unheard by mortal car:
And whenever dauger threatens, in a trice I dleappear;
Don't irritate me, gentle friends, for you'll find beyond a doubt,
My beauty and mor usefulness are gone when I'm put out.

## 6

My whole is short and quiekly done,
It eosts and should be pondered ons.
One syllable and yet 'tls fair.
To find a first and second there. My first to short attention ealls When on the ear a light sound falls,
The last 1 s long, deceptlive, too. Attalned by but a favored few.

## PRINCIPAL HOLIDAYS, ETC. IN 1955

America has no nationwide holidays. Each state determines its nwn. In the table that follows (*) indicates those quite generally ohserved by all states: (**) indicates those for ouly certain states; and (***) indicates days usually observed in some lncalities though probably uot observed as holidays. Only continental Tnited States is covered here. These dates are also all indicated on right hand calendar pages (13-35) in abbreviated form.

Jan. 1 (*) New Year's Day
Jan. 8 (**) Battle of New Orleans Jall. 19 (**) Robert E. Lee's Birthday (South)
Jan. 26 (**) MacArthur Day (Ark.)
Jan. 30 (**) F. D. R's Day (Ky II. Va.)

Feb. 12 (*) Abraham Liucoln's Birthday. (13 States)
Feb. 14 (**) Admission Day (Arizona)
Feb. 14 (***) Valentine's Day
Feb. 15 (***) Susan B. Anthony Day
Feh. 22 (*) George Washington's Birthday
Fel. 22 (**) Mardi Gras (Ala., Fla., La.)
Mar. 1 (**) State Day (Nebraska)
Mar. ${ }^{2}$ (**) Texas Independence Day
Mar. 7 (**) Burbank Day (Cal.)
Mar, 15 (**) Jackson Day (Ten- $^{(*)}$ nessee)
Mar. 17 (**) St. Patrick's or Evacuation Day (Boston)
Mar. 25 (**) Maryland Day
Apr. 1 (**) State Election (Michigan)
Apr. 8 (**) Good Friday (Conn., Del.. Fla., La.. Md., Minn., N. J.. Penn. \& Tenn.)

Apr. 11 (**) Easter Monday (N. C.)

Apr. 12 (**) Halifax Day (N. Car.)
Apr. 13 (**) Jefferson Day (Ala., Mo., Neb., Okla., Va.)
Apr. 14 (***) Pan American Day $^{(*)}$
Apr. 19 (**) Patriots' Day (Me., Mass.)
Apr. 21 (**) San Jacinto Dry (Texas)
Apr. 22 (**) Okla. Day
Apr. 25 (**) Fast Day (N. H.)
Apr. 26 (**) Memorial Day (Ala., $^{*}$ Fla., Ga., Miss.)
Apr. $29\left(^{(* *)}\right.$ Arbor Day
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 21 (**) Armed Forces Day May 30 (*) Decoration or Memorial Day
June $3\left(^{(* *)}\right.$ Jefferson Davis Day (Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Ky., La., Miss., S. C., Tenn., Tex. \& Va.)
June 1t (**) 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
Auf. 14 (**) Victory Day (Ark., I. I.)

Aug. 16 (**) Bennington, Vt. Battle Day
Aug. 30 (**) Huey Long Day (I.a.)

Sept. 5 (*) Labor Day
Sept. 9 (**) Admission Day (Cal.)
Sept. 12 (**) Defender"s Day (Md.)

Sept. 12 (**) Election Day (Me.) Sept. 16 (**) Cherokee Day (Okla.)
Seut. 17 (***) Citizenship Day
Sept. 23 (***) Ain. Indian Day
Oct. 3 (**) Missouri Day
Oct. 10 (**) Okla. Hist. Day
Oct. 11 (**) Pulaski Day (Neb.)
Oct. 12 (*) Columbus Day
Oct. $2 \pm\left({ }^{* * *}\right)$ United Natlons Day
Oct. 31 (**) Nevada Day
Nov. 1 (**) All Saints' Day (La.)
Nov. 4 (**) Will IRogers Day (Okla.)
N゙ov. 8 (*) Electlon Day
Nov. 11 (*) Armistlce Day
Nov. 23 (**) Repudiation Day (Ad.)
Nov. 24 (*) Thanksfiving Day
Dec. 7 (**) Delaware Day
Dec. 21 (***) Forefather's Day
Dec. 25 (*) Chrlstmas Day

## OLD－FASHIONED PUZZLES

## （Answer＇s on page 109）

## Anagrams

1．What is that word for weeks we sernd
Within a letter to a trientl： （io ahearl．it says to racle：
And though it bluster＇s in its specelh
And likes to drive us one and all．
＂Twill never hrine us to a fall．
But if rou should the word transpose，
A wondrous change it will diselorie．
What once had power to do despite．
Will fill you now with keen delight．
Thousth large，or sinall，or strons，or frail，
Its sweet enclantment will Hevail．
ㄹ．Fruit of the fields，luscions and sweet．
By some estecmed a special ireat．
Transposed they still are sood to eat．
And still are fruit，but far from sweet．
Transposed they＇re not so cheering．
But quite the opposite appear－ ing．

## Conundrums

1．What marhine is used in weaving fancies？
？．What aninuals most resem－ bles a candle？

3．What mize is unexpeeted and often unwelcome？

4．What hird shomld be the most limorons？

5．What kind of shoes should an ice hoat have？

6．If romurome loans rou water pitchers，why is it richt to call them your oivn？

7．Who is everyone＇s visitor but no one＇s gucst ：aud ererr－ where weleomed but mever in－ vited in？

8．What drum is best when it can mover be beaten？
！．What is always a liazarious ship to embark in？
10．What musical instrument imvites one to fish？

## rroblems

1．Thirteon ehildren dance in a ring holding hands．How many rings maly they form without a child erov laking aloother child hy the hand twice？
$\therefore$ A farmure has a squaro field containing tru acres，and his neighbor has a rectangular field
half as wide containing nine arres．How many more pond of fence would it take to fence in the nine－acre field than the ten－ acre olle？
$\therefore$ A twenty foot ladder，the hottom of whlich rests filteen feet ollt from the wall of a milding． just reaches the eares whicli project three feet out from the wall．If the bottom of the lather is moved one foot further out． how far away foom where it was at first will the top of the ladther then rest？

4．A hall falling from a height of 12 feet bounds of feet by its elasticity，and again fallins hounds： 3 feet，and so onn．hound－ ing eacll time half as hioh as it falls．How far will the Hall fall before roming to a state of rest． and what will be the distance of all the sifccessive bounds：

5．If a garrison of a thousand men has food for thirty days．on
what day will the food What day will the food be ex－ hansted if the warrison is in－ corcased on per cent at the end of each weok？
fi．A submarine on the surface of the water discharges a torpedo at an rnemy ressel 330 feet lons whieh was sailing away at a right ancle when the stern of the vossel was a quarter of a mile distant．If the torpedo trarolled twice as tast as the vessel and hit the latter amidships．how far har the vessel travelled from the time when the torpedo was ris－ clarged until the ressel was lit？

7．As I was beating on the meadow gronnds．
I＇p starts a hare before my two sreylonunds：
The dogs，being light of foot，
To leer fifteen rods．exactly twenty－one：
And that distame that she started up before
Whas six and ninety rods， just and no more．
Now l would lave you clever folks declare，
low far they ran before they eanclit the lave？
S．Ten fish I caught without an ＂ア゚゙・
Sild nine without a tail：
Six had no head，and half of visht
They weighed upou the seale．
Now who ean tell me as $I$
ask it． Iluw it，
hasket？
hash were in my


## OLD FASHONED WINTERS

With Old Fashioned type minters coming up for probably this and the next two or three years, it may be interesting to look back at some of the old ones of years ago - such as those of $1716-17,1740-41,1747-48,1786-87,1798-99,181 \mathrm{~J}-16$, $1 \mathrm{~S} 35-36,1839-40,1849-50,18.30-51,1856-57,1872-73,1875-76,1879-80,1887-88$, 1903-04, 1919-20, 1933-34, 1948-49. Some of these are illustrated herewith.


RABBIT HUNTING ON゙ SNOWSIORS CAN BE FUN IN DECEMBER BLT IN MARCH- MELTING SNOWS - MISERY.


FORTY BELOW AND HE
FORGOT THE MATCHES.


AVALANCHE FOR SUPPER.


DELAWARE RIVER, 1875, TOWING A SHIP THROUGH ICE.


STATEN ISLAND SOUND, 1875, OPPOSITE ELIZABETHTOWN.


BOSTONTANS HAUL A FERRY THROUGII ICEBOUND HARBOR, $185 \%$.


ICE BRIDGE OVER MISSISSIPPI RIVER AT ST LOUIS, 1873.


STALLED PASSENGERS TAKE TO SLEIGHS.


CENTER STREET, NEAR THE TOMBS, NEW YORK, 1857.


WINTER STREET, BOSTON, 1857.


DOUBLE RUNNER . . . DE LUXE.

## DIGEST OF LATEST AVAILABLE FISH AND GAME LAWS <br> Courtesu: State Commlssioners

Open scasons Include both dates, "Rabblt" Includes "hare": "quall" includes "partridge" lu South; "grouse" includes Canada grouse, slarptailed, ruffed (known as partridge In North and pheasant in South) and other mombers of tamily except prairiechickens, ptarinigan and sage hen. As many states do not complete laws for $1954-55$ untll after our press datc, VERLFY in every casc for changes even though the changes from year to year are not as a rule sensatlonal. Limits are didiy except those in italics which are seasonal.

JUNE 15, 1954 (EXCEPT AS NOTED)
$\sigma^{7}$ males only. † local exceptlons. $\ddagger$ non-resident exceptions. \# Pounds.

| State and Specles | Seasons | $\frac{\text { g }}{\text { E }}$ | State and Spectes | Seasons | E |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama <br> 1)eer <br> Rabbit | Nov. 20-Jan. $1 \dagger{ }^{7}$ Oct. 16-Feb. 20 | 6 | Calif. (cont.) Strlped Bass Catish, shad | No closed season <br> No closed season | 15 |
| Squirrel | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { N-Oct. } 15 \text {-Jan. } 15 \\ \text { S-Nov. 1-Jan. } 1 \end{array}\right.$ | 6 | Colorado,June'53 |  |  |
| Muskrat (fur). Otter | Nov, 20-Jan. 31 |  | Deer | Oct. 15-31 $\dagger$ |  |
| Quaii | Nov. 22-Feb. 20 | 8 | Bear |  |  |
| Turkey | Special | 5 | Antelope | Oct. 13-15-Nov. 7-9 |  |
| Whass ${ }^{\text {White }}$ bass | No closed season | 10 | Pheasant | Not set |  |
| Breaui | No closed season | 15 | Rabbit | Oct. 15-Dec. 31 |  |
| Crapple, wh. pch. | No closed season | 20 | Trout | May 23-Oct. 21 | 10 |
| Jack Salmon | No ciosed season | 10 | Whlte Flish | May 23-Oct. 21 |  |
| W.-eye plke | No closed season | 15 | All | (Open ail year) |  |
| Alaska Blson | Oct. 1-15 | 1 | Connecticut |  |  |
| Deer | \{E.Aug. 20-Nov. $220^{7}$ | $12+$ | Deer | -Jan. 31 |  |
|  | W | 12. | Squirrel | Oct. 17-Nov. 28 | 0 |
|  | E. Sep. 15 |  | Quall | Oct. 17-31 | 3 |
| M0098 | W. Sep. 1-20, Dec. | 1 | Pheasant $\sigma^{7}$ | Oct. 17-Nov. 28 | 15 |
| Bear, br. \& grz. | Sept. 1-June 3 | 2 | Grouse | Oct. 17-Nov. 28 | 6 |
|  | \{ E. Sept 1-Jan. 20 |  | Trout | Oct. 17-Dec. 31 | 10 |
| Bear, black | (W. Noclosed season | 3 | Lake trout | Apr. 16-Oct. 31 | 3 |
| Caribou | Special Zones | 2 | Pickerel | Apr. 16-Feb. 9 | 6 |
| Mountain goat | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { E. Aug. 20-10 } \\ \text { W. Sep. 1-Oct }\end{array}\right.$ | 1 | Wall-ese | Apr, 16-Feb. 9 | 6 |
| Mountaln sheep | Aug. 20-31 $\dagger$ | $1 \ddagger$ | Bass, black | July 1-Oct. 31 | 10 |
| Rabbit | Sept. 1-Mar. 31† | 10 | Perch | A pr. 16-Feb. 9 | 15 |
| Grouse \& | Aug. 20-Jan. 31 | 10 | Salmon, sackeye | Apr. 16-Aug. 31 | 5 |
| Ptar ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{g}^{\mathbf{n}}$ Trout | Aug. ${ }_{\dagger}^{20-A p r} 15$ | 10 | Shad | Apr. 16-July 15 |  |
| Trout \&grayllng |  | $15 \dagger$ | Alewlres | Apr. 1-Jun, 15 |  |
| Arizona, June '53 |  |  | Delaware |  |  |
|  | Nor | 1 | Rabblt | Nov. 15-Dec. 31 |  |
| Deer |  |  | Squirrel | Sept. 15-Nov. 1 |  |
| Javelina | Feb. 14-28 | 1 | Racc | Nov. 15 -Dec. 31 |  |
| Antelope | Sept.26-29-Oct.3-6 |  | Opossum | Nov. 1-Jan. 31 |  |
| Buffalo | Nov. $10 \dagger$ |  | Pheasant | Nov. 15-Dec. $310^{7}$ |  |
| Turkey | Oct. |  | Bass | June 25-Feb. 1 | 6 |
| Quail | Nov. 28 | 10 | Pike, pkl., |  |  |
| Trout <br> Horned Toads | May 5-Sept. 30 Closed |  | w. eyed pike | No closed season | 6 |
| Arkansas |  |  | Shad | Apr. 16-Aug. 15 Mar. 1-Jun. 10 |  |
| Dcer | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Nov. } 14-19 \\ \text { Dec. 12-17 } \end{array}\right.$ | 1 | Florlda, June ${ }^{\text {a }} 53$ |  |  |
| Rabbit | Sept. 15-Jan. 31 |  | Deer, male | Nov. 20-Jan. $6 \dagger{ }^{\text {Nover }}$ | 2 |
| Squirrel | Oct. 1-Dec. 31 | 8 | Quall | Nov. 20-Feb. $1+$ | 0 |
| Quail | Dec. 1-Jan. 31 | 8 | Turkey | Nov. 20 -Feb. $1 \dagger$ |  |
| Turkey | Apr. 1-5 | 1 | Bass, black | No closed season | 8 |
| Hiss black | Mar. 16-May 15 | 8 | Bream, perch | No closed season | 25 |
| Trout | May ${ }^{16-O c t} 31$ | 6 | Tarpon | No closed season |  |
| Plke. Jack salmon Bream, verch | No closed season <br> No olosed season |  | Georgla |  |  |
| Lake 1uss | No clased season | 15 | Alligators | No open seasont |  |
| Callfornta |  |  | Deer | Nov. ${ }^{\text {Nos }}$ | 1 |
| Deer | [as.-Aug. 7-Sept | 2 | Squirrel | Sept. 1-Dec. $5 \dagger$ | 0 |
|  |  | 1 | Quall | Nov. 20 -Feb. 25 | 12 |
| Bear | C.-Aug. ${ }_{\text {S -Sept. }}$ 25-Jan. 15 | $\stackrel{8}{2}$ | Crouse | Nov. 20-Jan. 5 |  |
| Rabbit, Ctn. T. | S-Rept. 1-Dec. 31 |  | Turkey | Nor. 20 -Feb. $25 \dagger$ <br> Oct. 1-Feb. 28 | 2 5 |
| Rabbit, Jack Qus 11 | N. $=$ Oct. 30-Dec. 31 | 8 | Raccoon |  |  |
| Quall <br> phersant | N . - Oct. $30-$ Dec. $31 \dagger$ |  | Opossum | Oct. 1-Feb. 15 |  |
| Pheasant <br> partrldge | Nov. 20-29 ${ }^{2}$ | 2 | Bass, striped | No closed seasont | 10 |
| Partridge <br> Trout (exo. gldn) | Nov. 2 | 4 | Bass, black | No closed seasont | 10 |
| (Anp. wntr seas.) | May 1-Oct. $31 \dagger$ |  | Bass; rock Bass, lij. or 5 - | No closed seasont | 10 |
| Salmon | May 1-Oct 3t $\dagger$ | 15 | Bass, रjs. or 5.- |  |  |
| Bass, blank | No closerd season | 5 | Bream. perch | No closed seasont | 10 35 |
| Sunfish, Perch | No closed season | 25 | Crapplie ${ }^{\text {Breat }}$ | No closed seasont | 10 <br> 15 |





| Tenn, (Cont.) <br> Bluegll bream Catfish Butfalo | No closed season <br> No closed scason <br> No closed season | 30 | Washington |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Deer |  |  |
|  |  |  | Bear | Oct. II $\dagger$ |  |
|  |  |  | Elk | Nov. 1-11 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| Texas |  |  | Mt. Goat | Sept 13-30t |  |
| Antelope | Closed |  | Rabblt | WW. Oct. 11-N1ar 31 |  |
| 1 eer | Nov. 16-Dec. $31+d^{7}$ | 8 | Grouse | (F. Oct. 11-Feb. 2 S |  |
| 13ear | Nov. 16 -Dec. 31 | 1 | Grouse | Sept. 19, 20, 26, 27 |  |
| Peccary | Nov. 16-Dec. $31 \dagger$ | 2 | Quail | Oct. 11 -Nov. 15 |  |
| Squirrel | May 1 -Dec. $31 \dagger$ | 10 | Pheasant | Oct. $11-\mathrm{Nov}$. |  |
| Quail | Dec. 1-Jan. 16 | 12 | Hung arian | Oct. 11-Nov. 15 |  |
| Turkey | Nov. 16-1). ${ }^{\text {Nec. }} 31$ | 8 | partridge |  |  |
| Bass, bl., sp'ted | No closed season | 15 | Whitefish | Dec. 6-Feb. $28 \dagger$ | 15 |
| White bass | No closed season | 25 | Trout | County seasons | 15 |
| T | No closed season | 5 | West Virginia |  |  |
| Crapple | No closed scason | 25 | Deer | Nov. 29-Dec. |  |
| Cattish | No closed season | 2 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. 11-Jan. } 1 \\ & \text { Nov. } 11-13 \text { or } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Utah |  |  | Pheasant |  |  |
| Antelope | Closed |  |  | 1 Nov. 1-Jan. 8 |  |
| Deer | Oct. 23 | 1 | Bear | Nov. 1-25 |  |
| Bobcat, coyote. | No closed season |  | Squirrel <br> Quall <br> Grouse <br> Turkey <br> Trout, rnbw., <br> brown bk. | Oct. 1-16; Nov. 16-27 |  |
| fox, llons | No closed season |  |  | Nov. 11-Jan. 1 |  |
| Elk (By permit) |  |  |  | Oct.1-16-Jan. 1-27t | 4 |
| Bison <br> Grouse, sage hen, | By permit |  |  | Oct.1-16,Nov.11-27 | 1 |
| prairle chicken | By perinit |  |  |  | 8 |
| Pheasant |  | \$ $\dagger$ | Bass | June 12- Mar. 12 | 8 |
| Quall | ) | 10 | Pickerel | No closed season |  |
| Bass | June 12-Oct. $10+$ | 12 | Frogs, Bull | Jun. 12-19 | 10 |
| Trout | June 12-Oct. $10+$ | 12 | \& Green |  |  |
| Vermont | Nov. 14-27 | 12 | Wisconsln Deer | Nov. 22-28 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Squirrel |  | 1 | Raccoon |  |  |  |
| Rabbit | Feb. $28{ }^{\circ}$ | 3 | Rabblt | Oct. 4-Jan. 15 |  |
| Quall | No open season |  | Squirrel | Oct. 8-Dec. 20 |  |
| Grouse | Oct | 4 | Grouse | Oet. 4-Nov. 16 |  |
| Pheasant | No open season | 4 | Phessant | Oct. 18-Nov. 11 | 4 |
| Bear | June1-Dec. 31 |  | Hun. partrldge | Closed |  |
| Trout | May 1-Aug. 14 † | 12 | Quail | Oct. 18-Nov. 11 | 5 |
| Lake trout, | May 1-Aug. 14 |  | Bass, black | June 20-Jan. 15 | 5 |
| salmon | May 1-Aug. 31† | 2 | Trout | May 2-Sept. 7 | 10 |
| Bass | July 1-Nov. $30 \dagger$ | 5 | Lake trout | A pr. 1-Scpt. 30† | 5 |
| Muskelunge | June 15-Apr. 14 | $25 \frac{1}{4}$ | Wall eyed plke, |  |  |
| Plke-perch | May 1-Mar. $14 \dagger$ | 25. | sauger | Apr. 1-Jan. 31 | $5 \dagger$ |
| Pickerel | May 1-Mar. $14 \dagger$ | 25 | No. pike, plek'l | Apr. 1-Jan. 31 | $5 \dagger$ |
| Smelt | June 1-Mar. $31+$ | 25芹 | Muskellunge | Nay 25-Nov. 1 | 5 |
| Virginia | Oct. 15-Jan. $31 \dagger$ | $-1$ | Bass, other Catish | Vo closed season | 25 |
| Raccoon, Op. |  |  |  | No closed season | 5 |
| Mink | 1 Dec. $15-\mathrm{Jan}$. $31 \dagger$ | 3 | Catinsh | No closed season | 25 |
| Deer | Nov. 20-Jan. $5+$ o |  | Other panfish | Ne closed season | $25 \dagger$ |
| Bear | Nov. 16-Jan. 1 † | 1 | Wyoming |  |  |
| Fox | Oct. 1-Jan. $20 \dagger$ |  | Deer |  |  |
| Rabblt | Nov. 20-Jan. $20 \dagger$ | 6 | Moose | Sept. 10-Oct. $31 \dagger$ | 2 |
| Squirrel | Nov. 20-Jan. $20 \dagger$ | 6 | Elk | Sept. 10-Oct. $31+$ | 2 |
| Grouse | Nov. 20-Jan. $20 \dagger$ | 8 | Bear | Local seasons | 1 |
| Pheasant | Nov. ${ }^{\text {Nov. } 20-J a n . ~} 20$ | 2 | Sheep | Sept. 10-Oct. $31 \dagger$ | 2 |
| Turkey | Nov. 20-Jan. $20 \dagger$ | 3 | Antelope | Sept. 1-30t | 2 |
| Bass | (W. June 20-Dec. 31. | 1 | Brook trout | Notset |  |
|  | (E. June 1-Mar 15 | 8 | Other trout | May I-Oct. $31+$ | 20 |
| Tr | A1ay l-sept. 15 | 8 | Grayling | May I-Oct. $31+$ | 20 |
| Plke | 1W. Same as bass | 20 | Biass | May 1-Oct. 31 $\dagger$ | 20 |
|  | No closed scason |  | Whitefish | May 1-Oct. $31+$ | 20 |

## MIGRATORY BIRD LAWS

DO NOT HUNT ducks, geesc, brant, coot, rails, gallinules, woodcock, or mourning dove until you have studied the laws on these birds issued in September, 1955, by the Fish and Wildlife Service, U. S. Dept. of Interior, Washington, 25, D. C. The 1950 laws forbade the taking of any jacksnipe, Ross geese, or swan, and in some places, wood ducks, brant, snow geese, mourning dove, woodcock, and Canada geesc. There is no point in trying to list here the very complieated seasons on ducks, geese, etc. They are changed radically cvery year and as a rule shortened. Write your nearest Regional Directors of the Fish and Wildlife Scrvice with headquarters as follows: Region 1 (Western), Swan Island, Portland 18, Ore.; Region 2 (Southwestern), 220 West Copper Avenue (P. O. Box 1306), Albuquerque, N. Mex. ; Region 3 (North Central), Buzza Building, 1006 West Lake St., Minneapolis 8, Minn.; Region 4 (Southeastern), Peachtree-Seventh Building, Atlanta 5, Ga.; Region 5 (Northeastern), 1105 Blake Building, Boston 11, Mass.; Region 6, Juneau,
Alaska.

## THE H BOMB AND THE WEATHER

With the conclusion of the $105 \mathrm{~S}^{2}$ series of tests at the A.E.C.'s Pacific Proving Grounds on May 1Sth last, a total of 56 difterent nuthear detonations had been announced; 48 American, 5 Russian. B British. Excent for two, or possibly three of these, howerer, the size of explosinn was so comparatively small in relation to weather forces that it is doubtful whether or not weather even at the site was materiahy affreted.

Erior to our II Bomb explosion of March 1, 1907, the U.S. Weather Burean anmounced (June ob, 19min T.S. News \& World Eeport) "a mere rainstorm of moderate intensity releases energy at the rate of : $\%$ atmmic lombs per second." Don't go away now, howerer, for derpite surh an outimistic view, the same agency is also on record with "Nobody can rightly make the flat statement that there can be no relationship letwen the explosion of these atomie bombs and the atmosphere from whicle weather is derised."

Since the ff Bomb explosion of March 1, 195 t , no official statementfrom those in a position to lnow about these things has come to nur attention with the exception of A.E.C. Chairman Strauss's "at no time was the II liomh out of control" . . . and Dr. Ilolzer's opinion that the effert of muclear explosions on the weather will take 10 to 20 years to determine.

The layman is thus left with the cloice of accepting as truth the "pap" from officialiom in the order of that fed to small chidren by parents and teavhers. with regard to the facts of life-or by examination of what has "leaked" throngh the press, to determine, against mhysical and meteorologival hackgrounds, the situation for himself.

Two self styled laymen-with reputations as world renowned scientists -have cxpressed their riews as follows-the first in 1946-the seromd in 1 ! 1 in.
"These nuclear detnnations may bring us a year of dronght, or rain, demming on how atom fragments react when they gather to form chouds in the stratosphere and are scattered by stratospheric wints."
"I anl myself a layman in meteorology and applied atomic energy. If man will be damaged by such kind of activities-which I do not knowhe descrves it."

Ewen without any "unreleased" or "classified" information in hame however a child of eighth grade intelligence can now determinn how it is that our FF Bomb detonation of March 1 had the necessary ingredient of size to become a major weather factor. The atomic explosion at Ifiroshima (in 194.), is said to have contained something like a 2000 ton TNT emmivalent. It was to atomic detonations of this order the T'SW"l; was reforing in its minimization of weather effect. Int press statement: with regaril to our If Binmb detonation mention between ten and twonty millions of tons of TスT equivalence. Thus it will be sern that if, as the I'SWB has stated, " 1000 atomic bombs of the Hiroshima size per minute would matels the kinetie energy of a moderate sized hurricane." then an explosion of the H liomb size (ten million tons) every ton werks miwht conceivably keep rain pouring, or cause drought, the world over the whole year round.

For example, if we use another measurement-that of area affectedit will be seen that our March 1 explosion is comparable to the Indian Archipelato earthonake of April $\overline{5}, \mathbf{1 8 1 5}$, which extended over 1000 square milcs, and completely ohsenred the sun for twelve long days.

Whether or not it was the stratospheric clond from this quake which produred the now famous cold summer of 1816 , no one ran sav-but wis do know that smoke from forest fires in Western Canala in September, 19.0. covered the Inited States, Canada, and Euroue... with a consemment lowering of temperatures on Sept. 25 and 26 of fire to tell derrecs. We know that the eruption at Foco Island on June 12, 1951, is said to have reduced radiation at Appalachionla, Florida, from 96 to $88 \%$ of normal and that the famous 1883 Krakatoa volcanic eruption, forming a pine trip, mushronn, umbrella shaped eloud some twenty miles high not only spread its ash all over the world but actually deereased radiation at Xontpolier, France, by ten per cent for three years.

There are numerons, in addition to those quoted, scientifically oloserved examples of the weather pattern whth might be expected from an exphosion of H Bomb size. But ewen the radioactive dust "fall-ont" from A Fomb explosions- recorded ahl over the United States-is sufficipnt canse for real alarm.

Bat to return to what we have politely called "pap" from offcialdom. We cannot agree that our March 1 HI Bomb was "at no time out of control." It must be perfectly ohvious to ancone that just as sonn as the dust from that homb entered our stratosphere it was herond all recall or flrection. From there on out no one can conceivaibly arsue that it did not become a major factor in present day weather inaking procemses -what sort of factor, except possibly harmiful and dangerous, mohody alive ean say.

Acording to scientists McNowu and Malaika only about twenty per cent of the moisture gathered aloft by sinn and wind returns to the same locale. In brief, what rain we to eret for the most part is not native. It times it may even be of the best Rnssian, Chinese, and now II Bonib, variety. Through an mexperted change in the wind after this last Marchi 1 detomation, 28 T.S. personnel. 23 islanders, 23 fishermen on the Jap fishing boat Lucky Draqon, an uncomnted number of fishermen ou the Jap boats liright God and Lianlant Glory (some 780 miles from the blast). as well as one (ase some mon miles away, were exposed to the ill effeets of this scattered radiant eneres dust.
But ewn more disconcerting is perlaps the conjecture about this If Bomb dust in its relation to that little unflerstood, frequent weather phemommon-the tormado. Here we have something which, throum the Convolutions of warm air rising to meet cold air upstairs, concentrates With inmeasurable force on a relatively small part of the earth's surface to cause terrifying damage. It is conceivable, without creating any canse for belog considered alarmists, that within the area in which tornandues form, may now be found also concentrations of H boub dust whiclttogether with all the other tormado ingredients-may make otler tornado visitations secm like harmless pienics.
It is in this area then of tornadoes, and hurricanes-as well as drompht and added rainfall extremes-we find the scientists, under the head of a statement ly L. L. Strauss, Chairman, A.E.C., and Charles. E. Wilson, Secretary, Department of Defense. "liave contributed materially to the security of the tnited States and the frem world." The rest of the worki is provided for similarly with, presumathy, the Sovlet $H$ Bomb exprriments.

To a tiny handful among us hillions of world people-some of whom are at least rympathetic to taking over from God the very power of Creation-we have then delegated the tree and untrammelhed rightthrough experiments in the atmosplicre they do not and never wilh under-stand-to endanger our rery existence-from behind absolutely closed dours of secresy.
It minst be obvious to every God fearing, thoughtful man and woman, to the Congress, to our President, that unless and until the bans of secrecy with regard to everything ex"ept actual manufacture of and detonation ginmicks of the H Bomb and the fortheoming C Bomb are lifted, we Americans-ant all free people of the free world-lave lost something greater than national security; We have been deprived of our fumdanental "consent to be governed." Even the guinea pig-which never knew what freedom really was-may be said to have it better.

## CORRECTION AND RETRACTION

Some sinart-alec writer, namely onrselves, on page 76 , par. 3 , of the 19.54 OFA took occasion to hibel, Erossly, the hard-headed selentific staff of the Radio Corporation of America. It serms that the source from which we obtained the "Time" quote mentioned in that paragraph roots back from Lngland to Austria, there to berome host in language complications. We should have been more careful in that reqard and wish to take this occasion aud spare to summit not only a full and deep apolory to MCA hint also to give the facts, around which this story was written, as
they should be.

The forecasting in which RCA is engaged has, apparently, only to do with Radio Disturlances caused by the relatlve positions of the Suucs nine planets. Fesearch now covering a perind of fifteen years reveals that when three or more planets (Alereury and Veuns are the most important) reveal separation angles of 45 deg. and 00 deg. and multiples of these, Solar Radiation characteristics are affected. These in turn instantanenosly affect the Ebarth's lonosplere ( 70 to 1.50 miles up), which in turn affects the behavior of shortwave radio signats.
Most pained of ahl about onr hast vear's hnforgiveahle "honer" invist be I. II Nelson, able propagation analyst of RCA's enfincering department who has hrought along this sucepsisful ( 80 to ss $\mathrm{t}_{6}$ ) method of forecasting the strength or weakness of short wave radio signals, in cooperation With the KCA New York Observatory, RCA Communleations Station at Riverliead. lonig Island, and Radio suisse at Berne, Switzerland.

As Mr. Nelson points ont in his Writings on thls subjert, there is still much to be learned in this field of Radio Astronomp-one which has of course nothing whatsonece to do with Astrotory. Other scientists such as Drs. Ewen and loreell at Ilarrard, Dr. Vande Hulst of Hohland, are also dineovering knowledge about relestial radio waves from countless millions of invlsible radio stars. Not only do they twinkle but they hiss. Man's horizon, "wer "xpanding. will owe much to such pioneers as these in Radio Astronomy. That much if not all of their findings is being made arailable, withont restrictions, to anyone who is interested, is cause for
gratitude.

## GESTATION AND REPRODUCTION TABLE

|  | Proper age ior first mating | Period of power of repro duction in years | No. of females for one male | Period of gestation and incuhation |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Shortest days | Mean days | Longest days |
| Mare. | 3 yrs | 10 to 12 |  | 325 | 336 | 352 |
| Stallion. | 4 ${ }^{4}{ }^{18} 2{ }^{\text {a mos }}$ | 12 to 15 | 20 to 30 | 235 | 282 | 300 |
| Cow. | 18-24 mos. | 10 to 14 | 30 to 40 | 235 | 282 | 300 |
| Ewe. | 18 " |  |  | 145 | 147 | 152 |
| Ram. | 12-14 " | 7 | 35 to 45 |  |  |  |
| Sow. | 9 ، | 6 |  | 110 | 114 | 120 |
| Boar. | 9 | 6 | 8 to 12 |  |  |  |
| She Goat. | 18 ". | 6 |  | 147 | 151 | 155 |
| He Goat. | 18 '" | 5 | 20 to 30 |  |  |  |
| Ass. | 3 צ's. | 10 to 12 |  | 356 | 367 | 378 |
| Jack . . | 4 ${ }^{\circ}$ | 12 to 15 | 20 to 30 |  | 315 |  |
| She Buffalo. | ${ }_{16-18}^{18}$ mos. | 8 |  | 309 58 | 315 63 | 325 |
| Dog. | 12-16 " | 8 |  |  |  |  |
| She Cat. | 12 mos . | 6 |  | 58 | 60 | 64 |
| He Cat. ${ }^{\text {C. }}$ | 12 " | 10 | 6 to 8 |  |  |  |
| Doe Rabbit. . | 6 " | 5 to 6 |  | 25 | 30 | 35 |
| Buck Rabbit. | 6 ". | 5 to 6 |  |  |  |  |
| Cock . . . . . . |  | $5 \text { to } 6$ | 12 to 18 |  |  |  |
| Hen. . |  | $5 \text { to } 6$ |  | 19 | 21 | 24 |
| Turkey |  |  |  | 24 | 26 | 30 |
| Duck. |  |  |  | 28 | 30 | 32 |
| Goose. |  |  |  | 27 | 30 | 33 |
| Pigeon.. |  |  |  | 16 | 18 | 20 |
| Pea Hen . . |  |  |  | 25 | 28 | 30 |
| Guinea Hen. |  |  |  | 20 | 23 | 25 |
| Swan. |  |  |  | 40 | 42 | 45 |
| Hen or Duck's Eggs. . . . |  |  |  | 22 | 30 | 34 |

## REPRODUCTIVE CYCLE IN FARM ANIMALS

Courtesy F. N. Andrews - Purdue University

|  | Reoccurs if not Bred (Days) | Estrua (D | al Cycle at Period ays) | In Heat for |  | Usual Time of Ovulation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Ave. | Range | Ave. | Range |  |
| Mare | 16 | 21 | 10-37 | $\begin{array}{r} 5-6 \\ \text { days } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1-37 \\ \text { day } \end{array}$ | 24-48 hours before end of estrus |
| Sow | 19 | 21 | 18-24 | $\begin{aligned} & 2-3 \\ & \text { days } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1-5 \\ \text { days } \end{gathered}$ | Usually second day of estrus |
| Ewe | 15 | 16 | 14-20 | 30 hours | 20-42 hours | 1 hour before end of estrus |
| Goat | 19 | 20 | $12-25$ | 36-48 hours | $20-80$ hours | Near end of estrus |
| Cow | 20 | 19-20 | 16-24 | 16-20 hours | $8-30$ hours | 14 hours after end of estrus |
| Bitch | 180 | 24 |  | $\begin{gathered} 21-28 \\ \text { days } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| Cat | 120 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3-12 \\ & \text { days } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |

## Tables of Measures

Apothecaries
1 scruple $=20$ gralns
1 dram=3 scruples
1 ounce $=8$ drains
1 pound=12 ounces

## Avolrdupois

1 pound $=16$ ounces
1 hundredweight $=100$ pounds
1 ton=20 hundredweight $=$ 2000 pounds

1 long ton=2240 pounds

## Cubic Measure

1 cubic foot $=1728$ cubic inches
1 cuble yard $=27 \mathrm{cu}$. feet
I register ton (shipping measure)

$$
=100 \text { cubic feet }
$$

1 U. S. shipping ton $=40 \mathrm{cu}$. ft.
1 cord=128 cubic feet
1 U. S. liquid gallon $=4$ quarts
1 imperial gal $=231$ cubic incles
$=0.16$ cuble feet
1 board foot $=144$ cubic inches

## Dry Measure

```
~}\mathrm{ pints ........= =1 quart (qt.)
t quarts ........=1 gallon (gal.)
8}\mathrm{ quallons or (.... {=1 peck
4 pecks ......... = 1 struok bushel
```


## Household Measures

120 drops water $=1$ teaspoon
60 (lrops thick fluid=1 teaspoon
$\because$ teaspoons= 1 desscrtspoon
3 teaspoons $=1$ tablespoon
16 tablespoons $=1 \mathrm{cup}$
$1 \mathrm{cnp}=1 / 2 \mathrm{pt}$.
1 cup water $=1 / 2 \mathrm{lb}$.
4 tablespoons Hour $=\mathbf{1} \mathrm{oz}$.
$\because$ tablespoons butter $=\mathbf{1 0 z}$ o
3 teaspoons soda $=1 / 2 \mathrm{uz}$.
4 teaspoons baking powder= $1 / 2 \mathrm{oz}$.
2 cups granulated sugar $=1 \mathrm{lb}$.
$21 / 2$ cups confectioners' sugar= 1 lb .
$21 / 2 \mathrm{cups}$ wheat flour $=1 \mathrm{lb}$.
$31 \frac{2}{2}$ cups whole wheat tlour: 1 lb.
$21 / 2$ cups buckwheat flour $=1 \mathrm{lb}$.
$51 / 3 \mathrm{cups}$ coffec=1 lb .
$61 / 2 \mathrm{cnps}$ tea $=1 \mathrm{lb}$.
2 cups lard=1 lb.
2 cups butter $=1 \mathrm{lb}$.
2 cups corn meal=1 lb .
$\because$ cups powdered sugar $=1 \mathrm{lb}$.
$\because$ cups brown sugar=1 lb .
2 cups raisins $=1 \mathrm{lb}$.
2 cups currants $=1 \mathrm{lb}$.
$3 \mathrm{eggs}=1 \mathrm{lb}$.

## Linear Measure

1 foot $=12$ inches
1 yard=3 feet
1 rod $=51 / 2$ yards $=161 / 2$ feet
1 mile $=3.0$ rods $=1760$ yarüs= Fi280 feet
1 nautical mile $=6080$ feet
1 knot=1 nautical nile per hour
1 furlong $=1 / 3$ mile $=660$ feet $=$ 2:2 yards
1 league $=3$ miles $=24$ furlongs
1 fathom=2 rards=6 feet
1 chain= 100 links $=20$ yards
1 link=7.92 inches
1 hand $=\frac{t}{t}$ inches
1 span=0 inches

## Liquid Measure

4 gills=1 pint (O.)
2 pints=1 quart (gt.)
4 quarts=1 gallon (gal.)
63 gallons $=1$ hogshead (hhd.)
2 hogsheads=1 pipe or butt
2 pipes=1 tun

## Square Measure

1 square foot $=1 \pm \pm$ syture inches 1 sy. Fard=9 sy. feet
1 sq. rod=301, sq. yirds= fret
1 acre $=160 \mathrm{sq}$. rods=43560 sq. ft.
1 sq. mile $=6+0$ acres=
102400 sq. rods
1 sq. rort=62a square links
1 sq. chain= 16 square rods
1 acre $=10$ square chains

## Troy

(Used in weighing gold, silver. jemels)
1 pennyweight $=24$ grains
1 ounce $=20$ penny reight
1 pound=12 ounces

## Metric

1 inch=ant centimeters
1 meter $=39.37$ inches
1 yard $=0.91+$ meters
1 mile $=1609$ meters $=$
1.61 kilometers

1 sq . incll$=6.45 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{cm}$.
1 sil. $y: i r d=0.8 t$ sq. in.
1 sq . mile $=2.59 \mathrm{sq}$. km .
1 acre= 0.40 helitars
${ }_{1}$ cu. rard $=0.76$ cubic meters
1 cu. meter $=1.31$ cubic yards
1 liter=1.06 U. S. liquid quarts
1 hektoliter $=100$ liters=
2f. $4 \geq$ C. S. liquid gallons
1 U. S. liquid quart=0.9t litrrs
1 U. S. liquid mallon=3.76 lit.r's
1 metric ton= 1000 kilograms
1 kilogram= $=20$ pounds
1 pound avoirdupois=
0.45 kilograms

## POSTAL RATES.-D OMESTIC

## July I0, 1954

These rates take into account certain increases cfrcctite October 1, 1953. but the Bureau of Postoffice Operations adrises no assurance that additional increases uill not be leoislated between now and Jan. 1, 1964 - for the year 1954 on all classes of mail. There are Bills before the Congress, and Interstate Commerce Commisston which - if passed - mav mean substantial increases.

First Class Matter masy be forwarded from one Postofflee to another without additlonal postage but other matter must have new postage.

## LETTERS AND POSTAL CARDS. - FIRST CLASS.

Letters and Written and Sealed Matter, 3 cents for each ounce, local and non-local, except that drop letters are subject to 2 cents for each ounce when deposited for local delivery at offces not having letter-carrler service, provided they are not collected or delivered by rural or star-route carriers.
Postcards and Private Maling Cards (not larger than $3^{\circ}$ /o by $5 \%$ )
Government Postal Cards, each (for 50 or more, add $10 \%$ )
02
Stamped 3 cent Envelopes, one, 4 cents; 25 small, 87 cents; 25 large, 92 cents.
Business Reply Cards, 3 cents. Business Reply Envelopes, 4 cents each.
NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS. - SECOND CLASS.
Entire News papers or Magazines containlng notice of second class entry when malled by public unsealed, 2 cents for 1 st two ounces, 1 cent each added 2 oz . Fourth Class Rate applles when it is lower than Second Class.

## merchandise and miscellaneous. - THird class. <br> (Limit of weight 8 ounces.)

Merchandise, Incomplete copies of newspapers, prlnted and other mailable matter. unsealed, 2 cents for first two ounces, 1 cent for each additional ounce.
Identical pleces of thlrd-class matter may be mailed under permit in Dulk lots of not less than either 20 pounds or 200 pieces, at the rate of 14 cents a pound, or fractlon thereof. In case of circulars, miscellaneous printed matter, and merchandlse, 10 cents a pound, or fractlon thereof, in the case of books or catalogs having 24 pages or more. seeds, plants, etc., with a minlmum charge of $1^{1 / 2}$ cents a piece in either case. Apply to postmaster for permit. The hulk mailing fee is \$10 per calendar year.
Minimum charge for pieces of odd size or form, 3 cents.
Books, catalogues mafled in packages not exceeding 8 oz, in welght (must be of 24 or more pages and suhstantially bound, with at least 22 pages printed, seeds, cuttings, hulbs, roots, scions and plants, 2 ounces or fraction 2 cents, each added 20 oz . $11 / 2$ cents.
Circulars and other miscellaneous printed matter, also merchandise, 2 cents for the first 2 ounces and 1 cent for each additional 2 oz. Limit eight ounces.
Catalogs and Similar Printed Advertising Matter, in bound form having 24 or more pages, weighing over 8 ounces but not exceeding 10 pounds. (Increased rates pending).

| poNES | Local | $18 t \& 2 n d$ | 3 rd | 4 th | 5 th | 6 th | 7 th | 8 th |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ist Lb | 10 c | 11 c | 12 c | 13 c | 15 c | 16 c | 17 c | 18 c |
| Esch |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

$\begin{array}{lllllllll}\text { Each Add. Lb. } 13 / 2 \mathrm{c} & 2 \% \mathrm{c} & 3 \mathrm{c} & 4 \mathrm{c} & 51 / 2 \mathrm{c} & 7 \mathrm{c} & 9 \mathrm{c} & \text { Il } & \text { c }\end{array}$
Exception: 1st or 2nd zone, where shortest regular mail route is 300 mlles or more, third class rate applies.
Books: 8 cents for the first pound or fraction thereof and 4 cents for each additional pound or fractlon thereof-24 or more pages permanently bound, not to exceed 70 pounds in welght. May inciude 1 or 2 pages onls incidental ad vertising.
Library Books: 4 cents for the first pound or fraction thereof and 1 cent for each additional pound or fraction thereof-limit of weight 70 pounds-when sent by public librarjes, organizations, or assoclations not organized for profit for dellvery in 1st three zones or within state where mailed.

## PARCEL POST. - FOURTH CLASS.

(For Zone consult Post Office)
Everything over 8 ounces, including books and printed matter, except First Class and newspapers and other periodicals entered as Second Class matter malled by the punlishers:-
Welght Limits: 72 ibs. and 100 fnches combined length and girth except between 1st Class postoffices (Postmaster has list) wherc hmits are: In zones 1 and 2, 40 lhs. with 72 inch combined length and girth, other zones 20 lbs . and 72 inch comhlned length and girth. Parcels over 84 but under 100 finches comblned length and girth cliarged as 10 pounds.

(Contlnued on Page 96)

## POSTAL RATES (Continued from Page 97)

## SPECIAL CLASSES. - DOMESTIC MAIL.

Special Delivery: Flrst Ciass Mail: Each plece under 2 lbs.-20c; over 2 up to $10-35 \mathrm{c}$ : over 10 lbs.- 50 c .
Parcei Post: Up to 2 ibs- -35 c ; over 2 up to $10-45 \mathrm{c}$ : over $10 \mathrm{lbs}-60 \mathrm{c}$
Spechal Handilng: Parcel Post only: Up to 2 lbs.-15e: over 2 lbs . up to $10-20 \mathrm{c}$; over $10 \mathrm{lbs}-25 \mathrm{c}$.
(This service experites mail but does not inclucie special delivery.)
Registered Mail: 30 c minimum; up to $\$ 5.00$ Indemnity - 40 c ; over $\$ 5.00$ up to $\$ 25.00-$ $55 \mathrm{c} ;$ over $\$ 25.00$ up to $\$ 50.00-65 \mathrm{c}$; over $\$ 50.00$ up to $\$ 75.00-75 \mathrm{c}$; over $\$ 75.00$ up to $\$ 100.00-85 \mathrm{c}$.
There are speclai surcharges when deciared values exceed indemnities-see local Postmaster about these.
Insured Mall: I'hlrd and Fourth Class Oniv: Indemnlty up to $\$ 5.00-5 \mathrm{c}$ : over $\$ 5.00$ up to $\$ 10.00-10$ c; over $\$ 10.00$ up to $\$ 25.00-15 c$; over $\$ 25.00$ up to $\$ 50.00-20 c$; over $\$ 50.00$ up to $\$ 100.00-30 \mathrm{c}$.
C.O.D.: Indemnitles up to $\$ 5.00$, registered or not-30c; over $\$ 5.00$ up to $810.00-$ Registered 80 c , Non Reg. 40 c ; over $\$ 10.00$ up to $\$ 25.00$ - Reg. $\$ 1.10$. Non Reg. 60c, over $\$ 25.00$ up to $\$ 50.00-$ Reg. $\$ 1.10$, Nou Reg. 70 c ; over $\$ 50.00$ up to $\$ 100.00-\mathrm{Reg}$. $\$ 1.40$, Non Reg. 90 c .
Money Orders: Limit for each is One Hundred Doliars. If amount of money order is from 1c to $\$ 5.00$ the fee is 10 c ; from $\$ 5.01$ to $\$ 10.00$ the fee is 15 c : from $\$ 10.01$ to $\$ 50.00$ the fee is 25 c from $\$ 50.01$ to $\$ 100.00$ the fee is 35 c .

## AIR MAIL: On United States Continent

Letters: Six cents per ounce. Postals four cents each.
Mr Mail Parcel Post (Correspondence may be included in package). Welght ilmits and sizes same as Surface Mail.

Welght
8 oz. up to 1 pound
Each added pound

$$
\begin{array}{r}
1,2,3 \\
\$ 0.60 \\
.48
\end{array}
$$

ZONES

$$
\begin{array}{r}
4 \\
\$ 0.65 \\
.50
\end{array}
$$

## POSTAL RATES: International

Letters: Surface rate: To Canada and Mexico 3c per ounce or fraction; to ail other countries 8 c for the first ounce and 4 c eaci additlonal ounce or fraction.
Postcards: Sutface rate: To Canada and Mexico, 2e each: 4c with repiy paid. To ali other countries $4 c$ each, 80 with reply pald. Maximum size $6 \times 4 \mathrm{i} / \mathrm{s}$ lnches, minimum size $4 \times 23 / 4$ inches.
Printed Matter. - 2 cents for first two ounces or fraction thereof, $13 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ each additionai 2 oz .
Eight-ounce Merchandise Packages.-Packages of merchandise welghing 8 ounces or less, for the countries named in the table below, 2 cents for first? ounces and 2 ceach additionai 2 oz . Do not seal. Mark-"May be Opened for Inspection."
Argentina, Bollvia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras (Repubilc). Mexico. Nlcaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru,'Salvador, ${ }^{\text {En }}$; Spain and possessions; Uruguay, Venezucia.
Small Packets.-Three cents for first 2 ounces, and 2c for each additional 2 oz ., with a minimum charge of 20 cents per packet. Limit of weight: 2 pounds. 3 ounces. Dimensions: Same is for letters. (Inquire at main offce or classified stations for ist of countries which accept small packets and maiting lastructions.)
Parcel Post.-Basic rate 45 c first pound, 22 c each additional pound. For detailed information consuit your focal Postmaster.

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

(Air letter sheets, 10 c each to ail countries.)
(Air mail post carcis (single), $10 c$ each to all countries excent Canada and Mexico, $4 c$. Cuba, St. Pierre and Mlqueion, 8c.)
Letters and Letter Packages
A. 6 cents: (Per ounce) Canada, Mexico; Armed Forces or Civilian personnei with Army or Navy Postoflce addresses Contlnentai United States, Aiaska, Canal Zone. Canton Isiand, Guam. Hawail, Puerto Rico, and U. S. Virgln 1slands.
B. 8 cents: Cuba .08-1/2 oz.
C. 10 cents: Central and South America. West Indies. British and French Guiana. Britisi IIonduras, Surinam and Bermuda . $10-1 / 3$ oz.
D. 15 cents: Great Brltain, Europe and other 1siands in waters around it. U.S.S.R., Vatlcan City, Algerla, Egypt, lceiand, Libya, Morocco, Tunis, Turkey . 15-i/2 oz.
E. 25 cents: All otiler locallites $.25-1 / 2 \mathrm{oz}$.

Weigit limit is 4 lbs., 6 oz. except: Canada, 60 lbs .

## OTHER INTERNATIONAL AIR SERVICE

Because of the varying rates and conditions, as well as irequent changes, appicabie to other countries, it is lmportant that a quallfed postai employee handle parcel post transactons. Weight ilmits vary from 11 to 44 lbs.

1. Commercial Papers, Printed Matter, etc.,

## Samples (Unsealed)

From U. S. to:
Engiand
France
Belghum
$\$ 0.41$

Italy
.42
.42
.45
Swerlen
Egypt
.45
$\$ 0.20$
.21
.21
.24
.24
.31

## 2. Parcel Post

| First 4 oz. | Ea. Add'l 4 oz . |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 1.00$ | $\$ 0.41$ |
| 1.22 | .44 |
| .98 | .43 |
| 1.08 | .50 |
| 1.35 | .49 |
| 1.35 | .64 |

# 97 <br> <br> THE CENTRAL MASSACHUSETTS TORNADO <br> <br> THE CENTRAL MASSACHUSETTS TORNADO JUNE 9, 1953 

 JUNE 9, 1953}

by W. EMORY WARDWELL

This record for future generations cscaped lasi year's Almanac as we wero already made up before it was available. Par. \& from end is of interest in connection with the $H$ Bomb story-Yage 91.

The storin whlch swept through central Massachusetts on June 9, 1053, was a true tornado seldoin known in thls area. June 9th might be best described as just another summer day of rather hlgh humidity, but nothing indicated any unusual occurrence. The lnstruments at the varlous weather stations along the huge Quabbin Reservolr, at whose eastern end the tornado first struck, showed no indications of anything unusual and the trained observers at the Dam did not detect any turbulence or other warning signs. It is now pretty well established that the central Massachusetts tornado was a continuation of the one which strucis Flint, Michigan, and which lt was feared would strike Buffalo, N. Y. Somewhere between Flint and Buffalo it disappeared and only was again observed on June 9th high in the atmosphere over Pittsfield, Mass.

It struck at about $4: 30 \mathrm{P}$. M. on the meadow land of a farm at the eastern end of Quabbin Reservoir in the township of Petershain where it excavatcd a crater 100 ft . in diameter and 6 ft . deep and then contintued its destructive course through Petersham and Barre townships towards the center of the town of Rutland.

When word of the approach of the tornado reached the hill town of liutland it was immediately apparent that the stage was set for a tragic disaster. Two large hospitals are located In Rutland about a mile apart, the United States Government Veteran's Hospital, which has 615 beds and a force of 612 physicians, nurses and attendants and the kutland State Sanitorium, which has 220 beds and a force of 235 . Would the tornado strike one of them?

As the storm came out of the woodland over whlch it had traveled from Darre, it destroyed a few houses then crossed the main road and agaln piunged into wild land on lts way to Holden and Worcester, leaving the two hosnitals unharmed and about equally distant to the right and left. of its track.

When the tornado left Holden and entered the northern llmits of Worcester, if it had traveled only a few degrees west instead of turning east as it did, it would have taken the storm into the congested area of the City with greatly lncreased loss of life and property.

Untll the tornado reached the Greendale section in the Northern part of the City of Worcester the damage had been confined to dwelling houses and woodland, but here the roof of a new nachine shop of the Norton Company, just completed at a cost of $\$ 1,000,000$, was removed and the factory of the Vellumoid Co. destroycd and a large greenhouse wiped out.
$\Delta s$ the tornado turned to the east three churches were greatly destroyed and then it agaln struck a large settlement of wooden houses. It was here the greatest loss of life and injuries occurred.

As the tornado moved on it seemed to gather more energy and at the Worcester Pool Farm it destroyed 28 buildings of solid brick, concrete and steel construction. It was here it showed its lminense power. A large barrack like building on the Poor Farm grounds houslag 120 homcless men was laid flat and every one of the 120 iron beds in the bullding were whisked away and the spot where they must have eventually beell deposIted, probably many miles away ln some forest, has never been discovered. Steel work ln the steel and concrete buildings has likewlse disappeared.
light rubblsh produced by the tornado was, of course, carrled great distances, but here we have 120 heavy lron beds and massive steel beams carried away en mass.

Leaving the Poor Farm property the tornado continued across Lake Quinsigamond through the town of Shrewsbury causing great loss of life and damage to property, and then gradually moved on to the south dylng out at Fayville $\ln$ Southboro township at about 5:40 P. M. A small secondary tornado kept on through Mendon and Franklin townships dohng little harm and ended near the Rhode Island line ln Frankin township.

The total length of the tornado's path was about 40 miles with an average width of 1000 ft . It covered about 8300 acres, of which about 3400 were woodland. 94 people were killed and 1250 injured. 4000 bnifings, mostly homes, were damaged or completely destroyed and 10,000 people left homeless.

The property damage was ln excess of $\$ 53,000,000$, whleh included 9000 telephone installations destroyed.

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Controversy among litcrary minded has cxisted since the fifth century with regard to the merit of pulslishing abridged versions of orlginal articles, stories, and books. Isaac D'Israeli, father of the famous Benjamin $D^{\prime}$ Israeli, pointed out in 1835 the practise began when access to bulky volumes of the ancients lay buried in dust-ponderous tomes which only abridgement could bring to wide public notice. According to D'Israeli, the "elegant writer of the Book of Maccabees" delivered "pleasing and useful instructions" in this regard (Book 2, Chap. 2, V. 23): "All these things, I say, being declared by Jason of Cyrene, in five books we will assay to abridge in one rolume." This advice we might point out seems to have been well obscrved in that magazine which lias the largest paid circulation in all the world -The Reader's Digest, published at Pleasantville, N. Y. Its editors and founders, the DeWitt Wallaces, long known to many for their reli. gious leanings, undoubtedly knew their Maccabees.

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When strained muscles ache, when neuralgia pains throb; wonderful Radway's Ready Relief "warmth in a bottle" relieves congestion, brings soothing comfort. In the American Home Since 1847. At druggists, 69c.

## NOSE TROUBLE? SINUS?

## MIRACLE CHLOROPHYLL added to KILL NASAL ODOR

If your nose feeis stuffy, drains excessive mucus constantly, brings on headaches, pains around the eyes, hawking with annoying mucus dripping down your throat, here is quick, blessed rellef in a matter of minutes with amazing new WEL-NOZE NASAL RINSE .. Disorders of the nose, may cause bad breath. Miraculous Chlorophyli now contained in WEL NOZE, kills unpleasant nasal odor. The very first


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cess transforms your old, brokens. your old, broken,
cracked or loose plates into new lightweight plasLow lightweig
tic plates.
NO IMPRESSION NEEDED Let us help you enjoy life agaln You will marvel at this revolutionary new method. Using your own old piates we will remake them completely in only 24 hours. Missing teeth are carefully matched and replaced. Work is done on an absolute MONEY BACK GUARANTEE - Just rush your name and address to us for full FREE DETAILS. If your teeth are loose, we'll tell you how to tighten them before duplication. Act now. Quit sufferingl Tru-Grip Dental Labs. 7 th F1., 127 N. Dearborn St., Dept. 53 Chicago 2, Ilinols.

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## 'QUAKE FORECAST

Earthquake periods are on the Meon's phase. The greatest strain on the earth is at Full, New, First Quarter, Last Quarter, and if the Hoon is north of the equator the northern Hemisphere is most likely to be affected, and when in the south the southern Hemisphere. The periods are 72 hours each side of the time of Full and New Moon, and 24 hours each side of the time of Last and First Quarter Moon. About $80 \%$ of earthquakes occur in these periods.

Very truly yours, Dr. H. Field Smith St. Petersburg, Fla.

From these tables you will note the significant possible earthquake dates in 1955 are as follows:
January 1, 5-11, 30, 31.
February 3-9.
March 1, 2, 5-8, 23, 24, 30, 31.
April 19-25, 29, 30.
May 18-24, 27 -29.
June 13-25, 29, 30.
July 11-13, 16-22.
August 10, 11, 14-20.
September 2-5, 8-10, 15.
October 1-3, 7-9, 29, 30.
November 5-7, 27-30.
December 6, 21, 22, 25-31.


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

The times given on the left hand ealendar pages (12 to 34) are ealculated (every astronomer inust have some starting place) exactly for the latitude ( 42 deg .22 min . north) and longitude of Boston and in EASTERN STANDARD TIME which is the time of the 75th meridian West of Greenwich, England.
'ro overcome the difficulties of presenting one almanac which shall be useful not only for the spot where the astronomer is standing but also for other places, it has been customary to present three or four extra latitude columns - which at best give but a small measure of the desired accuracy. The Old Farmer's Almanac adopted a unique, copyrighted system of its own some years ago whereby the times as given may be corrected for wherever you happen to live by the use of the Alinanac Data tables on pages 104 and 105.
Opposite the times given on the left hand calendar pages (12-34) for each day in the year for the Rising and Setting of the Sun, Moon and Planets you will find a capitalised letter of the alphabet. Turning to pages 104 and 105 you will find columns for each of these letters as well as a number of cities listed. If you live in one of those cities, simply read off the minus or plus number of minutes in the columu under the alphabetical letter and correct the times given on pages 12-34.

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

For ex umple, to find the corrections for Peoria, Ill., one finds that Peoria lies about halfway, between Indianapolis and Des Moines. Thus the correction for the key letter "A" at Peoria would lie about halfway between those given in the table for Indianapolis and Des Moines ( +12 and +31 respectively) and would be about +23 . Or, by way of a second illustration, Concord, N. H., lies about one-eirhth of the way from Portland, Me., to Pittsburgh, Pa., and the correction for the key letter "O" would lie about one-eighth of the way from the correction for Portland $(+2)$ to that for Pittsburgh $(+29)$ and would be +5 .


## HOW TIMES ARE CONVERTED FOR YOUR TOWN

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

Sunrise Key Letter
5.11 A.M.E.S.T.

6:21 P.M.E.S.T.
K

## PITTSBURGH, PA.

 Correction (Column G, page 105) $+: 38$ Sunrise (Pittsburgh) 5.49 A.M.E.S.T. Sunset (13oston) 6:21 P.M.E.S.T. Correction (Column1i, page 105) $+: 33$
Sunsct (Pittsburgh) 6.54 P.M.E.S.T.
Sun Fast. The column headed "Sun Fast" is of primary use to sundial enthusiasts. The figures therein tell how fast on each day the time indicated by. a properly adjusted and graduated sundial will be of the time indicated by a clock. On Aprii 11 sun time in Boston will be 14 minutes Fast of Eastern Standard Time. The time indicated by a sundial located elsewhere than in Boston is converted to clock time y anpl ing two corrections, the "Sunn Fast" correction for Boston and that for the locality given in Column 1 of the table on page 104 or 105.

Len"th of Day. The figures in the commn headed "Length of Day" give direelly the length of time the Sun will he ahove the horizon at Boston. The lenath of day in other localities is found by suhtracting tho time of suncise from that of aunset for each locality. (See Sunrise and Sunset above.)

BOSTON
Length of day 13 h 11 m
From ralendar
page 18, April 11.)

$$
\begin{array}{cc}
\text { PITTSBURGH, PA. } \\
\text { Sunsct (Pittsburgh) } & 6.54 \text { P.M. } \\
\text { Sunrisc (Pittsburgh) } & 5.49 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{M} .
\end{array}
$$

Length of Day 13 h .5 m .

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

BOSTON
$10.57 \underset{\mathrm{O}}{\mathrm{O}} \mathrm{M} . \mathrm{M}$ E.S.T.
Moonrise
Key letter
April 11
Page 18

## PITTSBURGH

Moonrise (Boston) 10.57 P.M.
Correction (Column O, page 105) $+: 29$
Correction (Col-
umn 1) page 105) $+: 01$
Moonrise (Pittsburgh) $\overline{11.27 \text { P.M.,E.S.T. }}$

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

## BOSTON

Moon souths
2.42 A.M. E.S.T.

April 11
Page 18

PITTSBURGH
Moon souths
(Boston) $\quad 2.42 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{M}$. Correction (Column I, page 105) +36
Correction (Column ( page 105) $+: 01$

Moon souths (Pittsburgh) 3.19 A.M., E.S.T. The other information concerning the Moon contained on the left hand Almanao 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 5. The procedure for converting these times to those of other localities follows that for converting the times of sunrise and sunset given on page 100.

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

| BOSTO <br> (Latitude $42^{\circ}$ | April 1 | PITTSBURGH, PA. <br> (Latitude $40^{\circ} 26^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$.) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sunrise 5.1 | 5.11 A.M. | Sunrise <br> Subtract length of |  | 5.49 A.M. |  |
| Subtract length of twilight (Column 4 of table) |  | ${ }_{3}^{\text {of }}$ trable) |  | 1.39 |  |
| Dawn breaks 3:3 <br> Sunset $6: 2$ <br>   | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 3:32 A.M.E.S.T. } \\ & \text { 6:21 P.M. } \end{aligned}$ | Dawn breaks Sunset <br> Add length of twilight |  | 4.10 A.M., E.S.T. |  |
| Add length of twi- |  |  |  | 1:39 |  |
| Dark desoends 8:00 | 8:00 P.M.E.S.T. <br> LENGTH OF | Dark descends TWILIGHT |  | 8.33 P.M., E.S.T. |  |
| Subtract from time of sunrise for dawn. <br> Add to time of sunset for dark. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Latitude | $\begin{aligned} & 25^{\circ} \mathrm{N} \\ & \text { to } \\ & 30^{\circ} \mathrm{N} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31^{\circ} \mathrm{N} \\ & \text { to } \\ & 36^{\circ} \mathrm{N} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 37^{\circ} \mathrm{N} \\ & \text { to } \\ & 42^{\circ} \mathrm{N} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43^{\circ} \mathrm{N} \\ & \text { to } \\ & 47^{\circ} \mathrm{N} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 48^{\circ} \mathrm{N} \\ & \text { to } \\ & 49^{\circ} \mathrm{N} \end{aligned}$ |
|  | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m |
| Jan. 1 to Apr. 11 | 120 | 126 | 133 | 142 | 150 |
| Apr. 11 to May 3 | 123 | 128 | 139 | 151 | 204 |
| May 3 to May 15 | 126 | 134 | 147 | ${ }_{2}^{2} 02$ | ${ }_{2}^{2} 22$ |
| May 15 to May 26 | ${ }_{1} 29$ | 138 | 152 | $\begin{array}{lll}2 & 13 \\ 2\end{array}$ | 242 |
| May 26 to July 23 | 132 |  | 159 | 2 2 2 |  |
| July 23 to Aug. 4 | 129 |  | 152 | 213 2 | 242 |
| Aug. 4 to Aug. 15 | 126 1 1 |  | 147 1 1 | 202 1 1 |  |
| Aug. 15 to Sept. 6 | 1 23 <br> 1 20 |  | 13 139 1 | 151 1 |  |
| Sept. 6 to Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |

## WEATHER TABLE， <br> For foretelling the Weather through all the lunations of each year，forever．

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

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

The weather forecasts as given on the right hand pages of the Farm Calendars on pages 13 through 35 are strictly for Boston and East of the Hudson River．These forecasts contain elements which rise in the proximity of this region to the sea and to the paths of tropical storms．The application of these forecasts to middle western， wostern，and southern regions will not bring any reasonable degree of accuracy． However，for a rough rule of thumb if you insist on using the forecast on pages 13－35，you may subtract one day for each time zone West of the Hudson to com－ pensate for the Easterly path of continental storms．For every hundred miles north or south of 42 degrees latitude，add a five degree temperature（colder if north， warmer if south）differential and for every 1000 feet above sea level consider your locality as five degrees cooler than the weather as given．

## WEATHER TABLE FOR ANYWHERE

| Moon | Time of Change |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | 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 8 P．M．to 10 P．M． |
|  | From 10 P．M．to Midnight |


| In Summer | In Winter |
| :---: | :---: |
| Fair | Hard frost，unless wind be S．or W． |
| Cold，with frequent showers | Snow and stormy |
| Rain | Rain |
| Wind and Rain | Stormy |
| Changeable | Cold Rain if wind be W．； Snow if E ． |
| Frequent Showers | Cold \＆high wind． |
| Very rainy | Snow or raln． |
| Changeable | Fair \＆mild， |
| Fair | Fair． |
| Fair－if wind <br> N．W．Rain－if <br> S．or S．W． | Fair \＆frosty if wind N．or <br> N．E．：Rain or spow if wind <br> S．or S．W． |
| Same as from 6 P．M．to S P．M． |  |
| Fair | Fair \＆frosty． |

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

2．The space for this calculation occupies from ten at night till two next morning．
3．The ncarer to midday，or noon，the phases of the moon happen，the more foul or wet weather may be expected during the next seven days．
4．The space for this calculation occupics from ten in the forenoon to two in the afternoon．These observations refer principally to the summer，though they affect
spring and autumn nearly in the same ratio．

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

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

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

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

## TO THE WEATHER－WISE

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

## TIDE CORRECTIONS

To obtain the time and height of high water at any place, apply the differences in accordance with the sign giyen 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.


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

See page 18, column 11.

BOSTON
High Tide (from page 18) 2.00 P.M.E.S.T.
Aptit 16
Helght (from page 19) 8.6 leet

MIAMI
High tide (Boston)
2.00 P.M.

Correction above $\quad-3.00$
Htgh tlde (Miami) 11.00 A.M.E.S.T. Height (Miami) 2.6 feet
ALMANAC DATA - ALL POINTS IN U.S.A.
TABLE FOR FINDING TIMES OF SUNRISE, SUNSET, MOONRISE, MOONSET, AND RISING AND SETTING TS TO WITHIN 5 MIN. ACCURACY ANYWHERE IN U. S. A.
(See expladation on preceding pages 100 and 101.)

| Tirge | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O | P | Q | P |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | used | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | B |


| Amarillo, T | CST | + 88 | +85 | +82 | +78 | +74 | +70 | +66 | +63 | +59 | +55 | +51 | +48 | +44 | +40 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Atlanta, Ga | EST | + 87 | +84 | +80 | +75 | +71 | +66 | +62 | +57 | +53 | +85 | +44 | +48 | + +3 | +40 <br> +31 <br> +27 |  | +19 | +2 |
| Augusta, Ga | EST | +79 $+\quad 79$ |  | +71 | +661 | +62 | +57 | +52 | +48 | +43 | +39 | +34 | +29 | +25 | +20+16 | + +12 | +19 +8 | +2 |
| Beaumont-Port Arthur. Texas | ${ }_{\text {CST }}$ | $\begin{array}{r}+36 \\ +78 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +31 | +68 | + | +29 | $\begin{array}{r}+27 \\ +49 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +25 <br> +43 | +24 <br> +37 | +22 | +20 | +19 | +17 | +15 | $+13+12$ | +10 |  |  |
| Birmingh $\mathrm{m}_{\text {m, }}$ Al | CST | +38 | +34 | +30 | +25 | +21 | +16 | +11 | + 7 | $\frac{+31}{+2}$ | $\frac{+25}{-2}$ | - 7 |  |  | + 1 |  |  |  |
| Canton, Ohio | EST | + 48 | +47 | +46 | +45 | +44 | +44 | $\stackrel{+}{+11}$ | +42 | +41 | -40 | - ${ }^{7}$ | -11 |  | -20 <br> +37 |  | -33 | +2 |
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| Charleston. | EST | + 59 | +57 | +55 | +53 |  | +48 | +46 | +44 | +42 | +40 | +37 | +35 | +15 | +11+8 |  | 3 | +1 |
| Chieago, | CST |  | +8 | , |  | +7 | +88 <br> + | +7 | +4 <br> +7 | +62 | +681 |  | +35 +5 | +33 <br> +5 | +31 +5 +5 |  | + 4 | +1 +1 +2 |
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| Columbus, Ohio | EST | + 58 | +57 | +56 | +54 |  |  | +50 |  | +47 | +46 |  |  |  | +51 +41 +39 |  | +17 +37 | +2 +2 |
| Corpus Christi, Texas. | CST | +103 | +98 | +91 | +83 |  |  | +60 |  | + 45 | +37 |  |  | +14 | $\begin{array}{r}+61 \\ +6 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | +14 | +2 +4 + |
| Dallas-Ft. Worth, Texas | CST | +81 | +78 | +73 | +68 | +63 |  |  |  | +43 | +38 | +33 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Denver, Colo. | MST | + 27 | +26 | +23 | +23 | +21 |  | +18 |  | +16 | +14 |  | +11 | +10 | +18 $+8+7$ +1 |  |  | +4 |
| Des Moines, Io | CST | + 34 |  | +33 | +33 |  | +31 | +31 | +30 | +30 | +30 | +29 | +29 | +28 | +28 +27 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & +5 \\ & +3 \end{aligned}$ |
| Detroit, Michi | EST | + 48 | +48 | +48 | +48 |  |  |  |  | +48 | +48 |  |  |  |  |  |  | + |
| Durham, N. C. | EST | + 58 | +56 | +52 | +48 | +45 | +41 | +38 | +34 | +31 | +28 | $\begin{array}{r}+28 \\ +2 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +21 +2 | +18 <br> +17 | +48 <br> +14 |  | + 5 | +2 <br> +1 |
| Evansville, Ind. Galveston,-Houston, Te |  |  | +23 | +20 | $\underline{+18}$ |  | +13 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | + | $\underline{+2}$ |
| Galveston,-Houston, Tex <br> Hamilton-Middletown, | CST | +81 +86 $+\quad$ | +79 +65 | +73 +63 | +67 |  | +54 | +48 | +41 | +35 | +29 | +23 | +16 | +10 | + $4-1$ | - 7 | -13 | +3 |
| Hartford-New Britain, Conn | EST | + 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 | +42 | - | +2 |
| Indianapolis, Ind. . . . . . . . . | CST | + 12 | +11 | $+$ |  | +6 | + 5 | + +3 | +2 | 0 | - |  | +5 | - 6 | $\pm 5 \pm$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 0 \\ -2 \end{gathered}$ |
| Jackson, Miss | CST | $+55$ | +51 | +47 | +42 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jacksonville, | EST | +87 | +83 | +771 | +71 |  |  | +53\| | +471 | $\mid$ | +36 |  | +24 | \| $\mid 18$ | - ${ }^{-9} \left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & -14 \\ & +1\end{aligned}\right.$ | +18 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & -23 \\ & -4\end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & +3 \\ & +1 \end{aligned}$ |

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 $+1+1+1|1|$

 $\rightarrow 1+1+++1+111+1++$











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 +4+4+4+4




## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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GOOD MONEY IN WEAVING. Weave rugs at home for neighbors on $\$ 69.50$ Union Loom. Thousands doing it. Booklet free. Union Looms, 16 Post St., Boonville, N. Y.

EASILY MAKE $\$ 65$ WEEK as Practical Nurse. Learn quickly at home. No high school neeessary, no age limit. Write today for free booklet, lessons. Post Graduate Hospital School of Nursing, 68E5 Auditorium Bldg., Chicago, III.

$\mathrm{H}^{\prime}$
OME SEWERS! Pre-Cut Materials furnished. You sew and return. No Sclling. Part, full time. RON-SON, Dept. FO55, 16351 Euclid, Cleveland 12, Ohio.

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 most graphologist offers character cameo \$1.00. Pocket size sign-booklet ( $\$ 1.00$ ) has started thousands in wonderful profession. Also SELF-TAUGHT courses. Satisfaction guaranteed. Free Brochure. DeWitt Lucas, 2419 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, California.$1^{0}$000 BUSINESS CARDS, Riverside Vellum, 7 lines, Choice: Red-green-blue-brown-black ink. \$4.95, two colors \$5.95. RAINBOW'S END: 14026 Wallingford, Seattle 33, Washington.

## BOOKS and LETTERS

STORY OF CONNECTICUT, 500 pages, 160 illustrations, $\$ 3.15$. Barkhainsted Lighthouse Legend, 150 pages - illustrated. \$2.00. Magazine Lure of Litchfield Hills - June \& Dec., 3 years, \$2.00. Lewis S. Mills, 56 Broad St., East Hartford 8, Conn.

$\mathbf{E}^{L}$LIJAH COMING Before Christ! World's next great event. Bible propheeies reveal the plan of God and meaning of present world conditions. Sond for Wonderful Free Book. Dept. Y, MEGIDDO MISSION, Rochester 19, N. Y.

## OBSERVATIONS OF UNCLE JEB

It's not tbe clothes you wear, or what kind of an auto you drive that counts-its the number of TV antennas on top of your house.

Turnpikes and airplanes save many valuable lours for busy executives to spend doing nothing.

Beware of the humble bee, nowadays he may sting you with DDT.

You can't run a farm today without a college education in balky carburetors.

Save a life today, it may be yours to waste on the highway.

Once you saved money at motels, now you save it in hotels.

There's only one thing worsewe've discovered-thau the current rash of boring beer com-mercials-that's the taste of the stuff itself.

The dignity of a senator seems to depend on how undignified he can get.

Believe all you read and hear these days and you'll find yourself either shaking hands with yourself or punching yourself in the nose.

The fastest disappearing dollars are those which fly away the moment you drive that new car around the block.

The only pecessities of life not required by town poor today are firewood, gardens, walking shoes -which nobody would know respectively, wbere to burn, what to do with, or where to go on.

WANTED, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS and documents before 1860 on History, Children, Travels, California and The West. Also old accumulations of letters. Liberal cash prices paid. Your correspondence invited. Reliable references gladly furnished. Benjamin Tighe, 1 Hamilton St., Worcester, Mass.

HOME WORKERS-Jobs now available, $\$ 20-\$ 50$ weekly. No experience, no selling. Part or full time. Rush reply. Maxwell, 2108 Payne, Dept. ST5, Cleveland 14, Ohio
66 D O-IT- YOURSELF', M a ke handsome gifts from leather. Start this fascinating hobby today. Leathereraft Catalog FREE! Send $2 \xi$ postcard Box 3970F, TANDY LEATHER, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

## Make Your Own Fertilizer From Sawdust, Leaves; Other Waste


#### Abstract

Turn waste materlals lnto rlchest humus-fertillzer for garden and farm, quickly, easlly at cost of only a few cents per ton.. right in garden or field if desired! No compost heap necessary. Just sprinkle with Activo, sclentific organle discovery containing billions of Nature's own mlcro-organisms, enzymes, blotics, hormones and vitamins. Send now for FREE bulletin, "How to TuTn Sawdust Into Gold."

Use this natural LIVI NG ActivO also in chick litter for Vitamtn $\mathrm{B}_{22}$ and blotle benefits. And use Its enzyme-bacterial actlon for SEPTIC TANKS and OUTDOOR TOILETS. Literature gives other uses: detalled instructions.


At dealers, sizes $s 1$. to $\$ 29.95$. By mall: Garden trial size to treat 200-500 lbs. waste, $\$ 1, p p d$. Farm trial size, for 1 to 3 tons waste, $\$ 5.95$ p'pd. Money back if not completely satisfied.

BENSON-MACLEAN, Box 50, Bridgeton Indiana - $\$ 1$ size, p'pd.
I want to try ActivO at your risk. RUSH.
— $\$ 5.95$ size, p’pd.
Name
Address
Postoffice

## 108

## HURRICANE "CAROL"-AUGUST 31, 1954

After smashlng into North Carolina on Sunday, August 29ti, this second greatest New York-New England hurricane left the front pages of the newspapers for a rest at sea. As early as Monday morning at J:30, however, weather authorities realised she was restless there aud would $\ln$ all probability strlke in, and hard, for top billing. Hurricane warnings were up belore breakfast the day of the blg blow all the way from lastport, Malne to Montank Point. The only thing was sle came in a lot faster than most believed she would, iucreasing her speed in the last 400 mlles (Cape Hatteras to Long Island) from 4 to 60 miles per hour.

The so-called eye of the harricane traveled over Rlverhead, Long Island (roughly 10 A. 11. ), across the Sound to Westerly, Rhode Island. By $9: 10$ A. M. Falmoutlr, Cape Cod (on its outer ring), was getting a bad shelLacklng and tidal waves. (Other points such as Norwalk, Bridgeport and New London did not get theirs until later in the afternoon.) Then-instead ot becoming two pronged as did the hurricane of " 38 -one prong moving up the Connecticut Valley-the other towards Boston-thls one made almost a hee-line for Worcester, Portsmouth, Portiand, and Lewiston, Highest winds ( 93 mph with gusts up to 120) were recorded at the Blue Hill Ohservatory at aronnd noon. The right hand, or easterly side of the eye-Rhode Island and Cape Cod-ncasioned the most damage as the southeast tae roared into their exposed seacoast positions. Similarly, aiong the North Shere (Ipswich, Marblehead, Portsmonth and Portland), as the circular motion of the winds bronght them around to offshore threats there (it was blowing from the Northeast most of the day in Southern New Lampshire), damage was comparatively greater than at points sucli as Springfield, Massachusetts, Brattleboro, Vermont and the Lerkshires.

Smmmaries, after abont 4 P.M., revealed perhaps 40 dead, 150 ininred, $\$ 500,000,000$ damage, 50,000 lomes wrecked, 3000 boats lost, and 180,000 celephones out of order. In some nlares it seemed as if the 1954 hurricane was more severe than that of 1038. The tobacco, apple, peach, and corn crop, for example, liad to some extent been harvested in 38 . Maine and Boston's North Shore had been slightly more within the more peaceful eye of the storm that year. The 1938 damage was snmmarised at around 400 million compared with 500 milion this year. However, deaths in 1938 reached nearly $600 \ldots$ and wind gusts over $1: 0$ mites per hour. The steady high wind velocity of over 100 miles per honr in 1938 took a far greater toll of trees-the estimates for 19.4 iust harely topping $\$ 2.000000$. In any event, most of New England was doing buslness as nsual by Wednesday morning . . . whereas sixteen years hefore it was a question of weeks -and in some places months-hefore normaley.

Of numsual damage, unquestionably the fall of the steeple of the Old North Churcli in Boston came in for the most comment. It was in this fanoms steen! that were houg the "One-by-day-two-by-n"ght" lamps In 175. And Hurricane Carol, just to show there was no partisauship In lier predilections for the old, toppled WBZ-TV's brand new roo foot steel tower.

We dy not remember any arguments beiag settled $\ln$ 1938. Carol gpparently settled three this year. There had been a big fight on in Portland, alaine, when city anthorities wlshed to tell some enormous elme to make room for parking meters. Injunctions and court actlons brought by private citizens had saved the elms... but Carol, takine notice of officlal wonnded feellngs $\ln$ the matter, tossed them ont of the way withont so much as a how-de-doo. In Newport, Rhode Island, there had been arguments among the members and directors of Newport's 1876 Casino. Some. desnite its tinest grass tennis courts ln the world, were for abandoning the whole thing-or combining it with the beach or golf elull. Others fouglit for the status quo-vietorian or no. Carol settled this argunent by leaving the place a shambles. George Woodbury at John Goffe's Min In Bedford. New Hampshire, harl a huse wooten mill wheel on his front lawn-prellaps a coot thick and four fcet high. Unable to move it himself, It had become something of a familv prollem. Carol settled this argument between wheel and George ly rolling it on lis rim, mind you, some hundred yards across the lawn-and directly into its own originai stand 'neath Goffe Falls.
One curlous fact about Carol was that she didn't really bit Manhattan Island until 2:43 F.M.-and places like Bridgeport and New London until well after 3 P.M. When it is seen that Falmonth, Mass., was getting it at 9 A.M., Long Island at 10 A.M., Boston around noon, sonthern New Hampshlre shortly after noon, the shape of this hurricane may be fonnd to be, when all reports are in, something different than the straightline Riverhead-Worcester-Portland area at which the press ls hinting as we go, somewhat belatedy, to press.

## WOODCHOPPING RECORD

This is an item you will want to snip ont and save. You won't find it again . . and it will never happen again in this coun$\operatorname{try}$.

In the Spring of 1878 wood choppers usually worked in pairs, one chopping left handed, the other right handed. At Baton Landing (Now Orleans), Orleans County. Vermont, in that year one woodchoppiug gang had in it two young men; Herbert Eaton (uow 93 years of age and living in Westfield, Mass., and Varney Grover, a Frenchman. The former, all muscle and bone, six feet tall, swung a 4 lb. axe. The latter, shorter and heavier, used a $33 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$. axe. One night in the bunkhouse, a bet was malle that this particular team could cut and pile ten cords of 4 foot wood in one day. The bet ( $\$ 10$ ) was covered and the next morning the team started as soon as it was light. They took no rest periods and ate only what was handed them while they worked. They worked until dark. The next morn'ing the official wood measurer announced that more than 10 cords of beech, yellow birch, and maple tops had been ent and piled by the two men. The Orleans Connty Monitor carried the story in 1879.

However, at that time, choppers rece'ved about one dollar 9 cord. Beefsteak was 10 $\dot{\phi}$ a pound and if you bought two pound the butcher gladly threw in $1 / 2$ lb. of liver for the cat.

> RUPTUREM CARD Years to Invent!/ A Completely LI工NV NEW PRINCIPLE!

Rupture-Gard is totally different from any other truss ever made. It's suspended comfortably from the waist-s easy to wear as your trouser belt. No binding aeross hips! You've never seen a truss litre Rupture-Gard! You owe it to yoursels co find oit all the facts now. Tush name and address on a Dost card today!

## ACT NOW! NO OBLIGATION:

Immediate Reply Entities You to Special Priority Certificate
Delay May Put You on Waiting List
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807 Wyandotte, Dept. ON-5W, Kansas City, Mo.
DRAW THE FIRST DAY
No lessons-No talent-Amazing invention "Magic Art Reproducer"Draw your family, friends, anything from real life-like an artist-Even if you can't draw a straight line. Cost $\$ 2.00$ postage paid. You also get at no extra cost-Instruction booklet-package special black silhouette drawing paper-special white outline drawing pencil. Satisfaction guaranteed. A \& B PRODUCTS, BOX $23 \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{BOSTON}$ 17, MASS.


Give Nature a Chance, YOU awe yourself this 250 -page book.
"THE DRUGLEŚS ROAD TO PERFECT HEALTH"
The author of this boak cloims thot Lemon, Solt, Kerasenc, Vinegor, Honey-Lord and Turpentine contain more curative virtue than all the drugs known to medical science. Why be sick? We Are What We Eot. Partial contents of baak. Asthmo, Catarrh, Cold, Corns, Mumps, Pneumonia, Digestion Appendicitis, Canstipotion, Rheumotism, Cancer, Toothache, Poin in Stomoch, Piles, Ulcers, Diabetes, Send \$2 now. Tomorrow moy be too late. Money bock if not satisfied-if returned in 7 doys. "Trust in the LORD." Proyer chonges everything-try it.
P. O. Box 115-F.A. LIGHTNING SPEED BOOK CO. Streator, lllinois

ANSWERS TO OLD-FASHIONED PUZZLES PAGE 82

## Anagrams

1. March-Charm. 2. Melons-lemons-solemn.

## Conundrums

1. An heir loom. 2. a tapir. 3. a sur-prise 4. A quail. 5. Slippers. 6. They are all ewers. 7. The post-man. 8. A conundrum.

## ANSWERS TO CHARADES AND RIDDLES PAGE 80

1. Crabhed.
2. Grasshopper.
3. Sole (Soul).
4. Eye.
5. Negro.
6. Start.

## 110

## LGनThile Rods

LIGHTNING causes $37 \%$ of all rural fires. Why risk destructian? ELECTRA Master Label Systems provide pasitive protec. tian fram Lightning Loss. Free infarma-


## Protect Now

tian and estimates. Special Winter prices and Terms. COMPLETE STEEPLEJACK SERVICE. Line of olarms, fire extinguishers, vanes, markers-free baaklet.

## ELEGTRA PROTECTION CO., INC

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## CHAIR CANE

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

## GOCART SHOP

R 585 Pleasant St., New Bedford, Mass.

## Cypher Contest Winners

Winners of the contest announced on Page 110 of the 1954 Old Farmer's Almanac (k) are:

First Prize- $\$ 25.00-$ to Mrs. Walter J. Shaw, Tansy Lane, Ipswich, Mass. "Forewarned is forearmed, they always told me."

Second Prize- $\$ 15.00$-to Alex P. Archie, R.F.D. 1. Cohasset, Mass.

Third Prize- $\$$ a.00-to Carrie E. Irons, 86 Laurel St., Manchester, Coun.

The cyplier 73-AD3-1 referred to Page 73, third advertisement, first line.

For this year, the money goes ( $1 \mathrm{st}, \$ 25.00-2 \mathrm{nd}, \$ 15.00-3 \mathrm{rd}, \$ 5.00$ ) for the best one rine rhyme to the solution of Cypher 10-123. Contest choses Aug. 15, 1955. No entries returned . . all hecome property of Yaukee, Inc. Case of tie place money lumped and dividerl. Staff of YANKわE final judge. Winners announced 1956 OFA. Address Cypher Contest, Yankee, Inc., Dub lin, N. H.

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Moon's place in ..... $12,34,37$


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## THE STORY OF THE LITTLE WHITE MOUSE

And so when the little mouse of Buckingham Palace heard what a wonderful country New England was she swam across the Atlantic Ocean and arrived at Plymouth Rock-and made her way to Boston very early in the morning on the first day of the month. Not a creature was stirringnot even a cat. And the little white mouse said to a porpoise who would have been directing traffic in front of the State House on Beacon Street if there had been any traffic-
"Pray tell me, sir,-where is everybody now?"
"Sh-sh-" whispered the porpoise. "Didn't you know? Today is the first of the month-and that's the day YANKEE comes out . . . so everybody stays home and reads it by the light of fires made out of burning their bills that come out this day, too. Then they rush out to try and be the first to tell their neighbors about this month's wonderful YANKEE issue."

So the little white mouse sat down on the curb and waited and waited and waited. Finally, in the afternoon she saw two people coming up the hill by hand springs-one beside the other-flippety-flop, flippety-flop. Between them was a huge grasshopper-turning the pages of YANKEEfirst before the eyes of one flipper-then before those of the other flopper.

Amazed, the little white mouse turned to the porpoise again and said:
"But my dear cop, this whole town has gone nuts."
"Sure and that is the truth," he replied. "Not only this town but every-body-everywhere-has gone crazy about this YANKEE. And you'd be the same if you'd ever had a look at it."

So the little white mouse ran all over town trying to buy a copy of YANKEE. But all of the dealers, of course, were sold out. She was so disappointed she went back to the ocean and swam all the way home again.

MORAL: Don't be a little white mouse. Send only One Dollar today for a six months subscription* to YANKEE . . . or a postal for a free sample copy if you wish to see for yourself first. Address:

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## NATE

## 913036


[^0]:    ... And I remember, stlil. a tall hill, there,

    - Indeed, it was falr and tali,

    Remote and shining in the winter air,
    After the misty fall.
    I never went there; it was foreign land,
    Too far for me to go.
    Who had my own knomn hills, and close at hand,
    That I could clitnb - although
    This other, the remote, the unused joy,
    Is legacy ... and lesson... from the boy.

