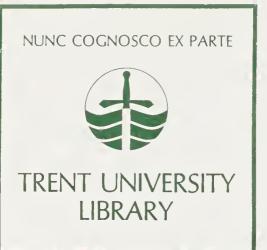
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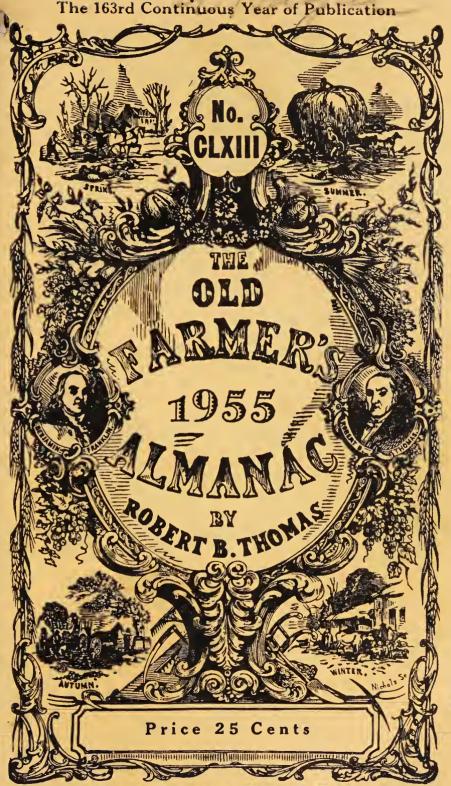


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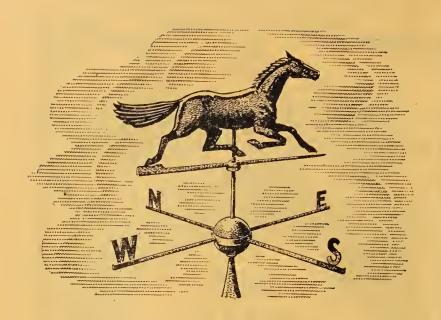
PROF. F.A. HAGAR

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AY81 , F306 1955



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.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS



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- G. Mt. Katahdin, Maine. Courtesy, Maine Development Commission.
- H. Near the Oxen Yoke, Walpole, N. H., by R. D. Estes.







WHAT COOKS FOR 1955—HUH?

THE

(OLD)

FARMER'S ALMANACK,

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

1955

Being 3rd after Bissextile or Leap Year, and (until July 4) 179th year of American Independence

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

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

NEW, USEFUL, AND ENTERTAINING MATTER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1792

BY ROBERT B. THOMAS.



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

Wills (OFA, 1855)

COPYRIGHT, 1954, BY ROBERT HAYNES, 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 man"-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—The 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 yet—and 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 for been of invaluable help to us in the preparation of the David Morton.

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 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 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 reiny day for its commencement evergises. a rainy day for its commencement exercises.

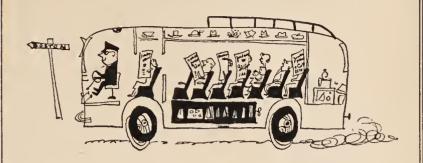
it is beyond our capacity to deliver adequately our In conclusion, it is beyond our capacity to deliver adequately our full thanks to the very many whose interest continues in the welfare of this publication. We trust our efforts in this direction may continue to descrive your past and present confidence. 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.

Oto Bromas.

August 16, 1954



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.

Jordan Marsh Company

NEW ENGLAND'S LARGEST STORE BOSTON, MASS.

ECLIPSES FOR THE YEAR 1955

There will be three eclipses during 1955, two of the Sun and one of the Moon. No one of these eclipses will be visible from points in the United States.

- I. A Total Eclipse of the Sun, June 19, 1955. This eclipse is primarily visible from Southeast Asia. The path of totality starts in the Indian Ocean about 600 miles northeast of Madagascar, crosses the island of Ceylon, Thailand, Indo-Chiua and the central Philippines before 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 Fljis. The partial phases of the eclipse will be generally visible from Ethiopia, the Somalilands, Arabia, India, China, Japan, Southeast Asia, the Philippines, New Guinea and all but the southern half of Australia.
- II. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, November 29, 1955. This eclipse 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, Europe, 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 Eclipse 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 Ethiopia and Somaliland before crossing the Indian Ocean south of Ceylon to touch land again at Siam. Thence it crosses Indo-China 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.R., China, Southeast Asia, Japan and the Philippines.

OCCULTATIONS, 1955

Observers 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 occultation will begin at about 8.30 P.M.C.S.T. and about an hour earlier for those living in the Mountain Standard time zone. The occultation will last about an hour. Naked eye observers in the American northwest will generally be able to see only the end of the occultation, since its start will occur too near sunset for the sky to have darkened sufficiently.

EARTH IN PERIHELION AND APHELION, 1955

The Earth will be in Perihelion on January 4, 7 A.M., distant from the Sun 91,315,000 mlles. The Earth will be in Aphelion on July 4, 5 P.M., distant from the Sun 94,420,000.

VENUS, MARS, JUPITER AND SATURN 1955.

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 sufficient accuracy by interpolation. For explanation of keys (used in adjusting times given to your town) see page 109.

	-, see page								
1955	VENUS h m	Key		IARS n m	Key	JUPITER h m	Key	SATURN h m	Key
JANUARY 1st " 11th " 21st		.M. M	'' 1	10 15 P.M. 10 12 P.M. 10 10 P.M.	H I I	rises 5 30 P.M. rises 4 45 P.M. sets 6 58 A.M.	D D N	rises 3 03 A.M. 2 28 A.M. 1 52 A.M.	M M M
FEBRUARY 1st 11th 21st	rises 3 54 A 4 03 A	.м. N .м. N	sets 1	10 07 p.m. 10 05 p.m. 10 02 p.m.	J K K	sets 6 10 A.M. 5 27 A.M. 4 44 A.M.	N N	rises 1 12 a.m. 12 35 a.m. 11 52 p.m.	M M
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August 1s	t rises 351	а.м. D а.м. Е	sets sets rises	7 23 P.M. 7 01 P.M. 4 48 A.M.		sets 7 11 P.M rises 4 18 A.M 3 50 A.M	M E	sets 11 07 P.M. 10 28 P.M. 10 9 50 P.M.	F
SEPTEMBER 1s " 11t " 21s	t sets 6 30 1 h '' 6 15 :	Р.М. К Р.М. J	rises	4 41 A.M. 4 35 A.M. 4 29 A.M.	F	rises 3 19 A.M ' 2 51 A.M ' 2 22 A.M	E E	sets 908 P.M. 4 831 P.M. 4 753 P.M.	F
	t sets 5 50 1 h '' 5 38 1	р.м. Н р.м. G	rises	4 22 A.M. 4 15 A.M. 4 09 A.M.	H	rises 1 52 A.M 1 22 A.M 1 25 1 A.M	F	sets 7 17 P.M 6 40 P.M 6 04 P.M	. Е . Е
November 1s	st sets 5 23 5 22	Р.М. Е Р.М. D	rises	4 02 A.M. 3 55 A.M. 3 49 A.M.	J K	rises 12 16 A.M " 11 40 P.M " 11 05 P.M	F	sets 5 25 P.M sets 4 49 P.M rises 6 16 A.M	. Е . Е
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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, May 21 and September 18. On these dates it will set 1 h. 35 m., 1 h. 57 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 h. 01 m., 1 h. 20 m., and 1 h. 38 m., respectively, before sunrise.

Venus adorns the eastern sky as a Morning Star until September 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 May 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 Jupiter, 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 be seen in the sky after sunset.

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The season for saving lasts all year 'round for FORD owners!

Low initial 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... Gas-Saving 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.

FORD Division of FORD MOTOR COMPANY

NEXT WINTER'S WEATHER

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

"COLD, WINDBOUND, AND EXCEPT IN BIG CITIES, WHITE." N.B. Next winter will continue to accentuate the present trend away

Troin mild and warm winters.

NOVEMBER: Early snow, early Indian Summer (5-11th), snow for Thanksgiving 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 some snow flurries for two weeks . . . and a white Christmas

north of Washington, D.C.

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

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

MARCH: 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 heavy winter season-including early cold and snow.

For full details see italics coursing down the 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 will allord vacationers three day trips or more in the country (or city.) Dates, Days of Week, and anticipated weather for each 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, Rain; June 17, Bunker Hill, (Mass), Friday, Nice; July 4, Monday, Showers; Sept. 5, Labor Day, 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 Bureau experts, the storm of November 7, 1953, was "the most difficult type of all storms to predict." Following, as it dld, a stormy Labor Day on which Abe Weatherwise also stood alone in his forecasting glory, very few felt the old gray-beard could possibly maintain such an excellent average throughout the winter. However, just as he bad forewarned: the mild fine weather of November 12-22: the storm of the 25th; the green Christweather of November 12-22; the storm of the 23th; the green Christmas Day; and the cold January came. Mixed rain, sleet, and snow blew in just at Abe's deadline on Feb. 17 but spoiled his all nigh perfect record by not being just snow to disappoint, as well, all 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 his overall "N.B. The considered opinion of many entherities that winters are growing milder will not be exemplified.

authorities that winters are growing milder will not be exemplified
..."? Can be quibble with the Woolly Bears now taking credit for
what they call a "Mlld" last winter . . . or Harvard's venerable
Blue Hill Observatory which states "The winter was a mild one

(as expected)"? Here are his own words on this subject.
"'Open' is a better word than 'mild' to describe last winter's weather. The temperature average actually was several degrees colder than the winter before. At Dedham, Massachusetts, 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 winter protagonists—such as the unfrozen White Sea of Russia, warm temperatures around Spitzbergen, (it snowed in Jerusalem, Dec. 23rd; Morocco had its first snowfall in 35 years receding giaciers, etc., etc.,) certainly fell into a large cocked hat this past winter... which carried also for a feather the establishment of a new all time low temperature record for the U.S. continent at Rogers Pass, Montana, January 20, 1854 (697 deg. below zero) at Rogers Pass, Montana, January 20, 1954 (69.7 deg. below zero).

THE "OFFICIAL" OFA THERMOMETER

HEAT RECORDS, COLD RECORDS, AND ALL KINDS OF USEFUL. TEMPERATURE INFORMATION INCLUDING WHEN TO EXPECT THE BEES & BIRDS AND BUDS.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS WELCOME.

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Tallow malts at 127 Deg.	120
• Mao's & Reptiios'Temp.Limit 113	H 116 at Emporta, Kene. July 15, 1934
* Hyperpyraxia sets in (excess fevar) 106	TIME All invests and out a
At E.Boston Avgust 10,1949 101 At New York City Juce 16,1945 95	104 . Too hot to work or blay. 100 100 1 at Providence, R. 1. 7/30/49 98 Blood Heat. woo's morest temporature
AC ALV 1018 City 1406 16.1945 95	H
Even homey been are amieble 85	84 Mean Temperatura at Equator.
• Monkey's srtificish hibernation T. 77 At Washington D.C. Jan. 28, 1949 73	80 76 Katydida begin to sing
At Weehington D.C.Jen.28, 1949 73 SUMMER 68	Corale build their roofs: 69 to 74 bost fishing temperature. 68 SUMMER
Average tamp.ocean surface 63.3	A CO & Cate dia at large hady ton
this temp. for at loast two mosths. Normal for Florida in January 55.4	60.8 Cate die at lever body temp. a 57.8 Average soelevel air temp. famal Tamp. of Spring water 50 Dag.
Bast health & hedroom temp.SPRING 50 Hickory trees need 45 dag, ava. temp 47	50 SPHING. Peopore are peoping. Fish will not bito in any solder water.
Coldest water aver gets w.e.lcs 39.9	57.8 Average scalevel air temp. Gauel Tomp, of Spring water 50 Dag- Spring. Peopore are peeping. Fish, will not bite in any solder water, 40 Bude atert to unfold. 39.9 Bettom Temp. No Atlantic occan.
Look for rooine. & Canadian Geese. 35 Water freezeseee to WINTER 32	TUI as District Tree No Assessed
pipes & car antifreess Mean Temp.of North & South poles 31	24 Ante ere benumbad.
	Strong wine froeses at 20 Above. Cover gardens and hushes after the ground is froese.
Frosts occur in New England snytime after Labor Day, and in other north climes not over a wack later.	the ground is from 1.
Nermal for No.Daketa in Jenuary 6.3	especially if windy.
	Stay In bed. It is too cold to get
At Salam, Massachusetts 1/19/1910 5 Draw off your appiejack.	H 8 At Now York City Fab. 15, 1943
At New York City Fab. 9, 1934 14.3	Tilles . O ml id tate 4 10 tage
At Hanover, N. H. Jan. 8; 1823 26 below	15 At Hoston Fab. 10.1817, Jan. 18, 1864 and Feb. 9, 1934. 22 At Kingston, R.S. Feb. 7, 1934
At Portland, Mains in 1847 29	H 30 At Lowell, 1847 Termore Felle, 1943
At St.Jnhesbury, Vt. Feb. 1, 1851 37	
Oe Mt. Washington Jen. 29, 1934 46.5 Cm Mt. Washington Feb. 15, 1943 46.4	
On Mt. Washington Feb. 15, 1943 66. 4	50] At Frencosie, S.H. 1/18/1847 Recard.
	66 - At Vellovetone Park Feb. 9, 1933
At Popier River, Mont. US Rec-188\$ 63 At altitude 35,332 when easlevel 67 temp. was 59chove.	
temp. was Systemovs.	70 69.7 Rogers Pass, Montane, 1954
At Sang, North America 2/2/1947 61	78 At Fort Yuken, Aleske-1934 64.6 At Elemette, Greeolend Mer. 20, 1930
	. 001
Even esit will from to now.	901 94 At Verbheyenek, Siberie Feb. 5-7. 1893
	Sec. Sec. Sec. Sec. Sec. Sec. Sec. Sec.

In August of last year at the University of Leiden, Holland was attained the lowest temperature ever reached on earth—4/1000 of a degree above absolute zero which is 450.6 deg. below Fahrenheit zero shown above. This was accomplished by evaporating liquid helium, then reducing the pressure over boiling helium, then using powerful magnets.

Courtesy NANA

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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: Oh Con 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. ⊙ ⊕ ⊕ The Sun. ● ₱ ⊝ € The Moon. ▼ Mercury. 4 Jupiter. W Neptune. P. Pluto. Venus. The Earth. Saturn. of Mars. Hor & Uranus. 2. Names and Characters of the Aspects. d Conjunction, or in the same degree. ☐ Dragon's Head, or Ascending Node. ☐ 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. Taries, head. Ari
2. Taurus, neck. Tau
3. Gemini, arms. G'M
7. Libra, reins. Lib 9. 1 Sagittarius, thighs. sgr 10. V Capricornus, knees. cap 11. Aquarius, legs. AQR 4. 5 Cancer, breast. CNC 8. M Scorpio, secrets. Sco 12. H Pisces, feet. PSC Consult page 37 for Zodiacal Superstitions Chronological Cycles for 1955. . . 18 Solar Cycle 4 Roman Indiction . . . 8 B Year of Julian Period 6668 Golden Number . 6 Dominical Letter Movable Feasts and Fasts for 1955. Septuagesima Sun. Feb. 6 Shrove Sunday Feb. 20 Ash Wednesday Feb. 23 1st Sun. in Lent Feb. 27 Apr. 10 Apr. 17 May 15 Whitsunday 6 | Good Friday May 29 Trinity Sunday Corpus Christi 1st Sunday in Easter Sunday June 5 June 9 Low Sunday Rogation Sun. 3 Ascension Day May 19 Advent Nov. 27 Palm Sunday Apr. THE SEASONS, 1954 Eastern Standard Time Vernal Equinox (Spring, 1955), March 21, 4.36 A.M. Aries, Summer Solstice (Summer), June 21, 11.32 p.m. — Autumnal Equinox (Autumn), September 23, 2.42 p.m.— 64 Cancer. Summer Solstice (Summer), Libra. Winter Solstice (Winter), Dec. 22, 10.12 A.M. STANDARD TIME IS USED THROUGHOUT THIS ALMANAC

Winter Solstice (Winter, 1954), December 22, 4.25 A.M.—Sun enters Capricornus, V 5 Capricornus, V

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.

19	55]		JAI		ARY									
١	Days.	0 /		0	-	ays.	0		Days.	0	1	Days	. 0	1
Declination	1	23s.0		22	25	13	21	32	19	20 2	24	25	19	02
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54	2 5 E			1 11	Length	اندسا	Full	Sea.	1 3			0	D's	Moon's Age
Day o	Day of Month Day of the Week	Rises. h. m.	Sets.	Key	Days. h. m.	Fa	Bos Morn	Even	Sets h,			uths.	Place	Age
-	1 Sa.	7 12	o 4 23		9 10	m.)	$\frac{h.}{3\frac{3}{4}}$	$\frac{h}{4^{\frac{1}{4}}}$			川 片	m. S <u>P</u> 37	ARI	8
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	f .	1	1 11	D	$914 \\ 915$			$9\frac{1}{2}$ $10\frac{3}{4}$	GAS		11			4 1
7	7 Fr.						$9\frac{3}{4}$	104	6 A 2		11	№30	CNC	14
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					_	8	$1\frac{3}{4}$	2		6 1			VIR	
	13 Th. 14 Fr.			1 1	9 23	7	$\frac{2\frac{1}{2}}{21}$	$\frac{2\frac{3}{4}}{21}$	10 4	0 J	11		VIR	
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11-71	18 Tu.	7 10	N 4 39			6	$\frac{5\frac{3}{4}}{63}$	$\frac{6\frac{1}{4}}{71}$		4 N	1) -		SCO	1
- ~	19 W.	1	N 4 40)	$\begin{array}{c} 931 \\ 933 \end{array}$	6	$\frac{6\frac{3}{4}}{71}$	71/4		4 N	14		SCO	
	1	7 09	N 4 42 N 4 43	D		5 5	$7\frac{1}{2}$ $8\frac{1}{2}$	81		1 0	11 -		SGR	
20	21 En	7.03	N 4 43 N 4 44	D	935	5	$9\frac{1}{4}$	9	4 3	4 0				
21	21 FT.	7 07	N 44	D	9 37	3	10	$9\frac{3}{4}$ $10\frac{1}{2}$	CAC	2 0		30	CAP	
22	22 Sa.		N 4 45			4	101	102	OW	N	10	47	CAP	
23	24 M		N 4 47			4	$10\frac{1}{2} \\ 11\frac{1}{4}$	113	set	5 -	11	A37	CAP	29
24	24 M.	7.03	N 4 48	D	9 43	4	114	$11\frac{3}{4}$	O _M 4	F	12	_u 20	AQR	1
25	26 W	7.04	N 4 49	D			01	0	0 5	55 G	1		AQR	
	26 W.		м 4 50		947		$0\frac{1}{2}$	$0\frac{3}{4}$	8)2 н	2	00	PSC	3
			м 4 52				1	$1\frac{1}{4}$ $2\frac{1}{4}$	9 1	2 J	2	47	PSC	
	28 Fr.		м 4 53	E	9 51		14	24	10 2				ARI	
29	29 Sa.	7 01	м 4 54	E	9 53		$1\frac{3}{4} \\ 2\frac{1}{2} \\ 3\frac{1}{2}$	3	11 3	34 L		25	ARI	
30	21 M	7 00	м 4 55	E	9 55		3 1	4	100	-	5	18	TAU	7
31	31 M.	10 59	м 4 57	E	9 58	2	$4\frac{1}{4}$	5	124	N	1 6	M14	TAU	8



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 field, part hill, am part of this. And I and morning, now, are strong and strange, And all our genius is a gift for change.

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

Farmer's Calendar.

Ulfcumcision. Mich. 49 1902 \ 9.3 Full Sa. M Twelfth 110.7 Night 9.2 tides are sparking Wolf So C Hol. Tides 11.5 pale Sa. lst S. a. Ep. Tides [11.4] Μ. Flught mult. B. 1737 (11 2 htdes. Irishmen sold as Slaves in Conn. 1764 (5th) 1108 Not Newport, R. I. Tea Party 1774 (Eq. 9.9 10.3 nice "A Star for every State" 1794 Tides 9.6 for men St. Hildry Coldest in Year 19.4 or mice. London Foggy 1944 8 10.3 (8.4 Still 2nd 8.3 xy. C. 1953 & 10.3 (8.4 Still 2nd 8.3 xy. C. 1953 (1.4 xy. 25 14 Fr. 15 Sa. 16 B 3rd S. a. Ep. Joseph & Mary \ 8.7 8.7 23 B Gray Whales are Q Gr. Hel. \$10.1 but Conv. of Q Gr. El. \$\lambda\tilde{\chi}\$ (\$\lambda\tilde{t}\). \$\lambda\tilde{t}\) but Conv. of Q Gr. El. \$\lambda\tilde{\chi}\$ (\$\lambda\tilde{t}\). \$\lambda\tilde{t}\] U. S. Purch. Jefferson's \$\lambda\tilde{t}\] \$\lambda\tilde{t}\] Boston's 1st Fire Eng. 1679 \$\tilde{\tilde{t}}\$ in \$\mathbb{Q}\$ \$\mathbb{C}\$ eng. \$\lambda\tilde{t}\] \$\lambda\til 24|M.25 Tu. 26|W.Th. 28|Fr. 29|Sa. Terr. Eur. Storms, 1953 30th Win R.A. \$\frac{13.2}{8.9} row.

I had thought to recount for this virtuous month such simple truths as some folks say the world lives by. But I came upon so many half-truths, so much good advice and preaching that the light of real truth seemed dimindeed. Deeply troubled, It came to me that perhaps that well-known philosopher and whittler, Farmer Brown, might have fresh wisdom on the subject.

So I went to see him. It was a bitter day. My old friend's windows were frosted and snow whirled in the barnyard. Mrs. Brown opened the door just enough for me to slip into her cozy kitehen. There was the great man exactly where I thought he would be, tilted back in his red rocker, feet in the oven, snoozing, with a copy of the Weekly Recorder in his lap. I shook him gently by his galluses, and he opened one eye, though apparently still deep in a sweet dream of summer. "Son," he said, "take a full day off for fishing—but if you do, be sure you go fishing."

When I left I was a happy man, for I had mined what the world must pronounce veritable nuggets of truth:

"You get the truth out of some folks like you get the last drop out of a molasses jug—thump, and wait. and drip.
Then you don't get it all.
"Don't try to shine up the

truth with a dirty cloth.

"A liar is the hardest work-

lng man in the world.
"If you find a needle in a haystack, don't tell anyone."

1955]

FEBRUARY, SECOND MONTH.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

ا نہ ا	Days.	0	1	Days.	0	1	Days.	0	1	Days.	0	1	Days.	0	1
Declination	1	17s.	11	7		$\overline{24}$	13	13	27	19	11	23	25	9	12
na	2	16	54	8	15	05	14	13	07	20	11	01	26	8	49
cli	3	16	36	9	14	46	15	12	46	21	10	40	27	8	27
ă	4	16	18	10		26	16	12	26	22	10	18	2 8	8	04
e's	5	16	00	11	14		17	12	05	23		-			
(9)	6	15	42	12	13	47	18	11	44	24	9	34			

- O Full Moon, 6th day, 8 h. 43 m., evening, E.
- New Moon, 22nd day, 10 h. 54 m., morning, E.

KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE, PAGES 100 THROUGH 105

Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of the Week	Rise h, n	Key	Set h.	Key Key	Ler Da h.	ngth of nys. m.	B Sun Fast	Full Bost Morn h,	Sea. con. Even h.	Sets h. m.	Key	Souths.	D'S Place	Moon's Age
32 33	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$	Tu. W.	658657		$\frac{45}{45}$	i i	$\begin{vmatrix} 10 \\ 10 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{c} 00 \\ 02 \end{array}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{5\frac{1}{4}}{6\frac{1}{2}}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 6 \\ 7 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 2_{\tt M}^{\tt A}00 \\ 3 & 08 \end{vmatrix}$	0	8 14		
34	3	Th. Fr.	$\frac{6}{6} \frac{5}{5}$		$\frac{50}{50}$		11-0	$\begin{array}{c} 05 \\ 07 \end{array}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 2\\2 \end{vmatrix}$	$7\frac{1}{2} \\ 8\frac{1}{2}$	81	4 10	0	$9 15 \\ 10 14$	CNC	11
35 36		i	$\frac{6}{6} \frac{5}{5}$		$\frac{50}{50}$	- 1	10 10	10	$\frac{2}{2}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{9\frac{1}{4}}{10}$	5.02 $5^{4}_{M}45$	0 N	10 14 11 _m 09	CNC LEO	13
37	6	S.	653	3 м	50	5 E	10	12	2	$10\frac{1}{2}$	11	rises	-	_		
38	l	1	$\frac{652}{650}$		$\frac{50}{50}$		11	14		$11\frac{1}{4}$	$11\frac{3}{4}$	$6_{\rm M}^{\rm P}08$		12±01	LEO	14
39 40		1	650649		$\frac{50}{50}$	7 E	11.	17 19	1	$0^{\frac{1}{2}}$	$\begin{array}{ c c } 0\\0\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 7 & 16 \\ 8 & 22 \end{bmatrix}$	I J	$\begin{array}{c} 12 \ 49 \\ 1 \ 35 \end{array}$	VIR VIR	1
4I	10	Th.		4	11	0 F	11	22	$\frac{1}{1}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	9 26	K	2 19	LIB	
42	1	Fr.	64		14	1 F	11 -	25	1	2	$2\frac{1}{4}$	10 29	L	3 03	LIB	40
43 44			64		н.	2 F	11.0	$\frac{27}{30}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$	$\frac{2\frac{1}{2}}{3\frac{1}{2}}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	11 _m 31	M	$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 47 \\ 4 & 32 \end{vmatrix}$	LIB	$\frac{19}{20}$
45	14	M.	643	3 L	41	5 F	10	32	1	$\frac{3_2}{4_4^1}$	$\frac{1}{4\frac{3}{4}}$	12 _M 31	N	5 19	SCO	_
46		Tu.					10	35		5	$5\frac{1}{2}$	1 29	o	6 07	SGR	22
47	1		$\begin{vmatrix} 6 & 40 \\ 6 & 30 \end{vmatrix}$		11	.8 f .9 f	11-0	38 40	I .	$\frac{6}{7}$	$\frac{6\frac{1}{2}}{7\frac{1}{2}}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 24 \\ 3 & 14 \end{vmatrix}$	0	$\begin{vmatrix} 6 & 57 \\ 7 & 47 \end{vmatrix}$	SGR	
48	18	Fr.	63		П	20 F	1120		1	$7\frac{3}{4}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	3 59	0	8 37	SGR CAP	$\begin{vmatrix} 24 \\ 26 \end{vmatrix}$
50	19	Sa.	63		11	21 F	1		2	$8\frac{3}{4}$	$9\frac{1}{4}$	4 38	N	9 28	CAP	0 00
	$\begin{vmatrix} 20 \\ 21 \end{vmatrix}$	S.	$\begin{array}{c} 63 \\ 63 \end{array}$		11	23 F 24 G	II . I		$\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{1}{4}$	10	5 12	M	10 17	AQR	
53	$\begin{vmatrix} 21 \\ 22 \end{vmatrix}$		63		11	25 G	10 10			$10\frac{3}{4}$	10½ 11¼	$\begin{array}{ c c c c }\hline 5_{\scriptscriptstyle M}^{\scriptscriptstyle A}42 \\ { m sets} \end{array}$	L	11 06 11 _м 54		$\begin{vmatrix} 29 \\ 0 \end{vmatrix}$
54	23	W.	63	Э к	5 2	26 g	10	57	2	$11\frac{\hat{1}}{2}$	_	6°58	I	1 0 0 10		1
55			$\begin{vmatrix} 6 & 2 \\ 6 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$		13	28 6	114	00	_		$0\frac{1}{4}$	8 10	K	1 31	ARI	1 0
50	$\begin{vmatrix} 25 \\ 26 \end{vmatrix}$		$\begin{vmatrix} 6 & 2 \\ 6 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$		1	29 G 30 G		002			$\begin{vmatrix} 1\\ 1\frac{3}{4} \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 9 & 23 \\ 10 & 37 \end{vmatrix}$	L M		ARI	3 4
58	27	S.	62	4 K	53	31 G		08	3	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$ 2\frac{3}{4}$	11 ^P 50				
59	28	M.	62	2 K	53	33 6	11	11	3	3	$3\frac{1}{2}$		-	5 _M 08	G'M	6

FEBRUARY hath 28 days.

[1955]



Here the tall horns, sounding the hill strength, And the green strings, the sweetness of the meadow, Are a deep music in 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 strength, of sweetness, a good way Of meeting what it is he has to meet.

asta Halidaya Haights of

Z	D.W	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.
А	9	
1	Tu.	N.Y. Hippo "Pete" D. 1953 \$\forall \text{in Tides} \begin{pmatrix} 10.1 \ 8.7 \ No \end{pmatrix}
2	W.	Purif. Cruns Cin 10.2 lounge
3	Th.	Four Immortal Stat. Jin S (10.3) Chaplains 1943 Vin R.A. Jin S (8.8)
1	Fr.	John Rogers was Tides 110.0 lagard
5	Sa.	Burnt 1555 Acc. Queen Eliz. II-1952 640 600 10.8 9.6
$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$		Sent & snow Tides [11.0 amil]
$\frac{3}{7}$		Gil, Dodds Indoor Tidos (11.0
	Tu.	Mile 4.08:1 — 1948 10.1 e1/J09 Am. Boy Scouts 18 helow 5 Founded 1910 Boston 1855 10.8
	W.	
1 -		
	Th.	John Henry Fraud 1812 Tides (10.1 bliz-
11	1	Norton, Kans. Sct. Hel. 19.9 2ard. Meteorite—1948 Lat.N. 19.4 2ard.
1	Sa.	A. Lincoln 0 4 0 0 5 0 1111. [8.9]
T 1	В	Sexagesimas. Tides \{ \frac{9.3}{8.3}}
14	M.	St. 8 2 C 8 P O C in (7.8 Clear
15	Tu.	All good Geese have Tides \{8.7 \\ \text{T.5}\]
16	W.	Silver Dollar Tides (8.6 fair, Legal, 1878 Low (7.4 fair, Auld Deer "Worst $\angle Q$ (8.6 hitch)
17	Th.	III year.
18	Fr.	R. Woodcock Surv. of C \\\\ \frac{8.8}{7.8} up
19	Sa.	Aaron Burr 60 Tornadoes 8.2 the
20	В	Upmin So. Tides old
21	$\overline{\mathrm{M}}$.	Syd Mardi Gras Tides (9.9 mare.)
22	Tu.	G. Shrove Ala. (10.2 High) Wash. Tues. Fla. La. (19.7 High)
	W.	Ach TH Con Tides (10.4 winds)
	Th.	St. Mathias & Stat. 10.5 prevail
	Fr.	Si, Mathias & Stat. 10.5 prevail "Cotton Mather" 10.5 perhaps Blizzard 1717 10.5 perhaps Conn. sold 17 Tides 10.7 g
1	Sa.	Conn. sold for \$60 — 1640 68 (10.7 a)
	B	for \$60 - 1640 00 in Tides {10.7 9.8
	BM.	"Peacemaker" Kills U.S. Sec. Navy & State 1844 9.3 gale.
140	DITAT.	U.S. Sec. Navy & State 1844 9.3 yeare.

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. Though I do not alway

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 neighbor-hood business, too. Our standards as landowners reflect, or are, our neighbor-hood's standards. My neigh-bor 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 thyself." In all honesty I cannot admit quite to that, but I know, and my neighbor knows, that I share always his tragedies and urgencies as he would mine.

195	1955] MARCH, THIRD MONTH.														
	ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.														
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tion	1 7 ₈ . 42 7 5 23 13 3 02 19 0 40 25 1 42														
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is O	5	6 10	11	3	50	17	1	28	23	0	55	29	3	16	
Θ	6	5 47	12	3	26	18	1	04	24	1	18	30	3	39	
	27.0					277	1	40				1.3			

- D First Quarter, 1st day, 7 h. 40 m., morning, E.
- O Full Moon, 8th day, 10 h. 41 m., morning, W. C Last Quarter, 16th day, 11 h. 36 m., morning, W.
- New Moon, 23rd day, 10 h. 42 m., evening, W. D. First Quarter, 30th day, 3 h. 10 m., evening, E.

	First Quarter, 50th day, 5 h. 10 h., evening, E. KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE, PAGES 100 THROUGH 105 Longth of State Boston, Days, Morn Even Boston, Days, Morn Ev																			
y of	Day of Month)	ey	(0	Key	Len		-	200 00	Sea, on.			Key			D's	Moon's Age
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87			1	34	H		05	J	12	_	10	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	11_{ν}	356	0	4	02		4
		Tu.	5			M.	07	J	12		11	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	10	_	-	5	03		
		W.	5		_		08		12		11	$\frac{3\frac{3}{4}}{43}$	$\frac{4\frac{1}{2}}{1}$	12^{\prime}				01	CNC	
190	31	Th.	G	29,	H	O	09	J	12	40	11	$4\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	1^{λ}	42	N	6	57	CNC	8



So, I walked out Out of the bleak perplexities and worry, And darknesses, and doubt, doubt! And found them, in the sun, The flowers, explicit, and at ease - no hurry, And no defeat . . . no rout, no rout Away from what is good, the good, Now . . . Among them, then, I made a vow, With Heaven attending.

Z	≽	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of
0	0	High Water, Weather, etc.

Farmer's Calendar.

Tu. David C. Swan H. Bomb Hol. 10.3 More
W. [1st \chi_h Stat. Gruns Ember Hol. 10.0.0
Th. Iceberg Patrol So does 19.9 snow we Starts Out Mr. Skunk 8.5 snowwe δ₩ C δ⊕ C (8.8 Ember reason, The Ides begin Beware of Old Colind Days $\{^{10.1}_{9.1} \ the \}$ 2nd S. H. Sin S Ordination (10.3 Sunday First Burbank (10.4 loss 321 A.D. Day Calif. (9.9 last big Pillill Worm Con (10.4 one this 6 М. Maple Sap Tides $\begin{cases} 10.3 \\ 10.2 \end{cases}$ Runs now Henry IV Burnt & Gr. El. 10.0 Just to Wm. Sawtre 1401 Blizzard of 1888 6YC Tides $\begin{cases} 10.2 \\ 9.6 \end{cases}$ add to St. Gregory Hudson River 10.0 your 3rd S. U. 6ha Tides (9.7 woes [15th 1st Neat Cattle] Capo.
Income Capo Cides Hol. Sp. Taxes Due Cides Tenn. Sp. Te $\begin{cases} 9.4 \\ 8.3 \end{cases} a$ M. Income Taxes Due Animal Hiber-nations over ${9.1}$ ${7.9}$ -coldHStat. \ 8.8 7.6 wind ğ_{Aph.} Tides $\begin{cases} 8.6 \\ 7.6 \end{cases}$ Th. St. Patrick Somerville, Mass. $Tides \begin{cases} 8.5 \\ 7.7 \end{cases}$ blows.Fire, 1954 Swallows San Tides $\begin{cases} 8.7\\ 8.1 \end{cases}$ 19 Sa. St. Jos. Juan Capistrano Tides $\begin{cases} 9.0 \\ 8.6 \end{cases}$ 20 4thら、北、 95 S Spring Begins O en- of \\ 9.4 Thaws M. Syd C Eq. [21 Robins $\operatorname{Eg.}^{\operatorname{on}}[21^{\operatorname{st}}\operatorname{Qin}]$ $\{^{9.9}_{9.8} \ now \}$ 110.2 bring Spawn now Jules Verne D. 1905 10.4 and Bluebirds 10.5 the Here Hol Annun. Lady Day buds. Md. 10.5 Spain gave U.S.A. Cin Santa Maria 1893 Peri 10.4 while ${11.2}$ Passion S. 63C rains M. Sikang Peak — World's Highest-Disc. 1944
Tu. In Conn. 1783
W. The Hallelulah Victory 1430

Cold W ${11.0 \atop 9.7}$ causeCruns hlgh Tides $\begin{cases} 10.7 \\ 9.2 \end{cases}$ Tides $\begin{cases} 10.3 \\ 8.8 \end{cases}$

Th. 6216 66 C Cold War (9.9 floods.

have some photographs taken about this place when my grandfather bought it in 1898. It was then, and still is, a hilltop farm—a kind of land much prized in these parts. Then it was a farm of pastures with sheep and cattlestone walis-and not a tree. Now the livestock has gone, and most of the pastures and mowings are commercial apple orchards. Second growth has claimed the rest of the big hill. And I'm glad

of it. The face of our New Engchanging fast èven before grandfather's day. is now a new worldthough not a better one from the point of view of the 1870 Не would farmer. waste good land on apples. If I thought our present day way of farming, he could be right. (He may well be right about the appies.)

But in what has taken piace

on my farmiands and in similar lands of all New England I see many good things. We are preserving our land. Less grazing means less erosion. Second and third growth of mixed hardwoods and pine pine hold moisture back and in, and we probably have a decreasing forest and brush fire With hazard. any kind rainfail normal our water table should be rising. Lumbering operations generally are earried out always with an eye to better forests in the future, and, for that matter, every operation dealing with soil and planting has conservation as the primary interest.

bad

MONTH.

1955] APRIL, FOURTH

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

1	i	Days.	0	1	Days.	0	1	Days.	0 /	Days.	0	1	Days.	0	1
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		2	4	49	8	7	-06	14	9 18	20	11	25	26		25
1	5	3	5	12	9	7	28	15	9 40	21	11	45	27	13	44
1	2	4	5	35	10	7	50	16	10 01	22	12	06	28	14	03
1 1	n n	5	5	58	11	8	12	17	10 22	23	12	26	29	14	22
1	9	6	6	20	12	8	34	18	10 43	24	12	46	30	14	41

- O Full Moon, 7th day, 1 h. 35 m., morning, W.
- ℂ Last Quarter, 15th 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 Day of Year Day of Month Day of A Constant of the constant of d's Morn Even Sets. Souths. Days. h. Place Z m. m. m. $2^{\text{A}}_{\text{M}}21$ $6\frac{1}{2}$ 1 Fr. 5 27 H 6 10 J 12 42 11 6 7º49 LEO 9 M 91 $7\frac{\bar{3}}{4}$ 2|Sa. 5 26 J 124512254н 611 8 38 LEO 10 L 92 8 $8\frac{3}{4}$ 3 22 3 5 24 л 12 48 12 9 24 n | 6 12KVIR 11 93 91 3 48 4 M. 5 22 н 6 13 л 12 51 12 9 л 10 08 VIR 12 94 $9\frac{3}{4}$ 5 Tu. 521 н 6 14 J 12 54 13 $10^{\frac{1}{4}}$ 4 121110 52 LIB 13 95 $10^{\frac{3}{4}}$ $J 12571310\frac{1}{2}$ 5 19 н 6 16 4_M36 $G[11_{\tt M}^{\tt P}36]$ 96 LIB/14 $J_{12} 591311\frac{1}{4}$ $11\frac{1}{2}$ 7 Th. 517 н 6 17 rises 97 8 Fr. 5 16 н 6 18 к 13 02 14 0 S_M06 м 12 420 98 LIB 15 5 14 G 6 19 к 13 05 14 $0\frac{1}{4}$ $0\frac{1}{2}$ 9|Sa. 9.06 $1.06 \, \text{sco} \, 16$ 99 N $0^{\frac{3}{4}}$ 11/4 100 10 S. 5 12 G | 6 20 |к 13 08 14 10 04 1 $53 \, \mathrm{sco} \, 17$ O $1\frac{1}{2}$ 2 5 11 101 11 M. G | 6 21к 13 11 14 $10 \, 57$ 2.42 sgr 18O102 12 Tu. 5 09 $2\frac{1}{4}$ $2\frac{3}{4}$ G | 6 | 22к 13 13 15 11^P_M45 $3 \ 31 \ \text{sgr} \ 19$ O 31/2 103 13 W. 507G 6 23к 13 16 15 3 $4\ 20\ \text{sgr}\ 20$ 104 14 Th. 506 $3\frac{3}{4}$ $4\frac{1}{4}$ 12^A27 5.09 CAP 21G | 6 | 25к 13 1915 N 105 15 Fr. 5 04 G | 6| 26 $5\frac{1}{4}$ $\kappa || 13| 22 || 15|$ $4\frac{1}{2}$ 1 04 5 | 58 | CAP | 22N $5\frac{1}{2}$ 106 16 Sa. 5 02 G 6 27 к 13 24 16 61/4 37 1 M 6 | 45 | AQR23 $6\frac{1}{2}$ 2 06 107 17 S. 501 7 G | 628 $\kappa | 13| 27 | 16$ 32 AQR 24 L $7\frac{3}{5}$ 2 33 108 18 M. 4.59G 6 29к 13 30 16 8 8 $19 \operatorname{psc} 25$ К 81 100 19 Tu. 4 58 $8\frac{3}{4}$ 3 00 G | 6 30к 13 33 16 9 07 Ι PSC[26]110 20 W. F 6 31 91 |4|563 28 L133517 $9\frac{1}{2}$ 9 57 H ARI[27]101 111 21 Th. 4 54 $\mathbf{F} | 6 \ 32$ ц 13 38 17 10 3457 G[10]49112 22 Fr. 4 53 F | 6 34L $13\ 41\ 17\ 10\frac{3}{4}$ 11 sets 11,446 TAU 0 113 23 Sa. 451 $L 13 43 17 11\frac{1}{2}$ $11\frac{3}{4}$ F | 6 358_M28 M 12^P45 TAU 1 114 24 5- 450 $\mathbf{F} | 6 \ 36$ ц 13 46 17 $0\frac{1}{2}$ 9 41 N $1.48~{\rm G'M}$ 115 25 M. 448 $0^{\frac{3}{4}}$ $1\frac{1}{4}$ F637L13491810 44 2 51 G'M 0 116 26 Tu. 4 47 F 6 38 $2\frac{1}{4}$ L135118 $1\frac{1}{2}$ 11^P_M37 3 53 CNC 0 $3\frac{1}{4}$ $2\frac{1}{2}$ 117 27 W. 445 F | 6 39L 13 54 18 4 51 CNC 5118 28 Th. 4 44 F6403 1/2 12 A 20 ц 13 56 18 41 N 5.45 LEO 6 119 29 Fr. 443 F641ц 13 59 18 $4\frac{1}{2}$ $5\frac{1}{4}$ $12\ 56$ 6.35 LEO \mathbf{M} 120 30 Sa. 441 53 F | 643니14 01 18 $6\frac{1}{4}$ $1^{\text{A}}_{\text{M}}25$ $7^{\rm P}_{\rm N}22$ VIR L

APRIL hath 30 days.

[1955]



The bird, the bud, the lamb, This small and singular three In the wild dithyramb Of the spring's eestasy,

I name and single out From the great whole — these least; And drunken and devout, Half lover and half priest,

I stand in the new sun, Praising this trinity, And make the three in one My personal eestasy.

Tr. April Fool's & Stat. Mich. 9.6 70 r 1	
2 Sa. [1st Mother Goose] Tides \{ \frac{9.5}{9.5} \ nadoes \\ 3 B [3alm S.] Tides \{ \frac{9.5}{9.5} \ West \\ 4 M. Abel Slain \(\mathbb{C}_{EQ} \) Tides \{ \frac{9.5}{9.6} \ make \\ 5 Tu. Guake Killed 12000 \(\text{Tides} \) \{ \frac{9.7}{9.6} \ make \\ 6 W. Expect the Pink \(\mathbb{C}_{EALS} \) \{ 10.1 \ far \\ 7 Th. Maundy \(\text{First Day Tides} \) \{ \frac{9.6}{10.2} \ best \\ 8 Fr. \(\mathbb{Good Jrti} \) Holiday \(\text{Nine States} \) \{ \frac{9.6}{9.4} \ Colder \\ 9 Sa. \(\text{Holy assover Tides} \) \{ \frac{9.6}{9.6} \ best \\ 9 Sa. \(\text{Holy assover Tides} \) \{ \frac{9.6}{9.6} \ best \\ 9 Sa. \(\text{Holy assover Tides} \) \{ \frac{9.6}{9.6} \ best \\ 9 Sa. \(\text{Holy assover Tides} \) \{ \frac{9.6}{9.6} \ best \\ 9 Sa. \(\text{Holy assover Tides} \) \{ \frac{9.6}{9.4} \ Colder \\ 9 Sa. \(\text{Holy assover Tides} \) \{ \frac{9.6}{9.2} \ then \\ 9 Sa. \(\text{Holy assover Tides} \) \{ \frac{9.6}{9.2} \ then \\ 9 Sa. \(\text{Holy assover Tides} \) \{ \frac{9.6}{9.2} \ then \\ 9 Sa. \(\text{Holy assover Tides} \) \{ \frac{9.6}{9.6} \ best \\ 9 Sa. \(\text{Holy assover Tides} \) \{ \frac{9.6}{9.2} \ then \\ 9 Sa. \(\text{Holy assover Tides} \) \{ \frac{9.6}{9.2} \ then \\ 9 Sa. \(\text{Holy assover Tides} \) \{ \frac{9.6}{9.6} \ best \\ 9 Sa. \(\text{Holy assover Tides} \) \{ \frac{9.6}{9.6} \ best \\ 9 Sa. \(\text{Holy assover Tides} \) \{ \frac{9.6}{9.2} \ then \\ 9 Sa. \(\text{Holy assover Tides} \) \{ \frac{9.6}{9.2} \ then \\ 9 Sa. \(\text{Holy assover Tides} \) \{ \frac{9.6}{9.2} \ then \\ 9 Sa. \(\text{Holy assover Tides} \) \{ \frac{9.6}{9.2} \ then \\ 9 Sa. \(\text{Holy assover Tides} \) \{ \frac{9.6}{9.2} \ then \\ 9 Sa. \(\text{Holy assover Tides} \) \{ \frac{9.6}{9.2} \ then \\ 9 Sa. \(\text{Holy assover Tides} \) \{ \frac{9.6}{9.2} \ then \\ 9 Sa. \(\text{Holy assover Tides} \) \{ \frac{9.6}{9.2} \ then \\ 9 Sa. \(\text{Holy assover Tides} \) \{ \frac{9.6}{9.2} \ then \\ 9 Sa. \(\text{Holy assover Tides} \) \{ \frac{9.6}{9.2} \ then \\ 9 Sa. \(Ho	
3 B Jalm S. Tides \{ \frac{9.5}{9.3} \ West \\ M. \ \begin{array}{l} \text{Cain Born } \text{Con Tides } \{ \frac{9.5}{9.6} \ make \end{array}} \\ 5 \ \text{Tu.} \ \begin{array}{l} \text{Cain Born } \text{Con Tides } \{ \frac{9.7}{9.6} \ make \end{array}} \\ 6 \ \ \ \text{W.} \ \text{Expect the Plik } \text{VGr. Hel. } \{ \frac{9.7}{10.1} \ far \text{Moon tomorrow } \text{Vall Al. S. } \\ 7 \ \ \text{Th.} \ \text{Maundy First Day Tides } \{ \frac{9.6}{10.2} \ best. \\ 8 \ \ \text{Fr.} \ \text{Good Iri. } \ \text{Holiday Passover Tides } \{ \frac{9.6}{9.6} \ best. \\ 9 \ \ \text{Sa. } \ \text{Holiday } \text{Nine States } \{ \frac{9.6}{9.4} \ Colder \\ 9 \ \ \text{Sa. } \ \text{Holiday } \text{Nine States } \{ \frac{9.6}{9.6} \ best. \\ 8 \ \ \text{Fr.} \ \text{Holiday } \text{Nine States } \{ \frac{9.6}{9.6} \ best. \\ 8 \ \ \text{Holiday } \text{Nine States } \{ \frac{9.6}{9.6} \ best. \\ 9 \ \ \text{Sa. } \ \text{Holiday } \text{Nine States } \{ \frac{9.6}{9.4} \ Colder \\ 9 \ \ \text{Sa. } \ \text{Holiday } \text{Nine States } \{ \frac{9.6}{9.2} \ then \\ 10 \ \ \end{array} \text{Holiday } \text{Nine States } \{ \frac{9.6}{9.2} \ then \\ 10 \ \ \end{array} \text{Holiday } \text{Nine States } \{ \frac{9.6}{9.2} \ then \\ 10 \ \ \end{array} \text{Holiday } \text{Nine States } \{ \frac{9.6}{9.2} \ then \\ 10 \ \ \end{array} \text{Holiday } \text{Nine States } \{ \frac{9.6}{9.2} \ then \\ 10 \ \ \end{array} \text{Holiday } \text{Nine States } \{ \frac{9.6}{9.2} \ then \\ 10 \ \ \end{array} \text{All only inde with her propele—her birds and be a much as we, with a greater tolerance, wonder that they intrude little upon what we cons ours, and they cons theirs, with us. Robins, crows, swalled the propele \text{Nine States } \\ 10 \ \ \end{array} \text{Nine States } \{ \frac{9.4}{9.6} \ colder \\ 10 \ \ \end{array} \text{Nine States } \{ \frac{9.6}{9.4} \ colder \\ 10 \ \end{array} \text{Nine States } \{ \frac{9.6}{9.4} \ colder \\ 10 \ \end{array} \text{Nine States } \{ \frac{9.6}{9.4} \ colder \\ 10 \ \end{array}	
4 M. Cain Born Con Tides \{9.7 \ make} \{9.6 \ make} \{9.6 \ make} \{9.6 \ make} \{10.1 \ make} \{9.6 \ make} \{10.1 \ make} \{10.2 \ make} \{10.1 \ make} \{10.1 \ make} \{10.2 \ make} \{10.2 \ make} \{10.1 \ make} \{10.2 \ make} \{10.2 \ make} \{10.1 \ make} \{10.2 \ make} \{10.1 \ make} \{10.2 \ make} \{10.1 \ make} \{10.2 \ make} \{10.2 \ make} \{10.1 \ make} \{10.2 \ make} \{10.1 \ make} \{10.2 \ make} \{10.1 \ make} \{10.2 \ make} \{10.2 \ make} \{10.1 \ make} \{10.2 \ make} \{10.1 \ make} \{10.2 \ make} \{10.1 \ make} \{10.1 \ make} \{10.2 \ make} \{10.2 \ make} \{10.1 \ make} \{10.2 \ make} \{10.1 \ make} \{10.2 \ make} \	ıar-
Tu. Quake Killed 12000 Tides \(\frac{9.7}{9.9} \) the East Indians 1815 6 W. Expect the Pink \(\frac{9.7}{2} \) Gr. HeL \(\frac{9.7}{10.1} \) far Noon tomorrow \(\frac{9.5}{2} \) Lats. 7 Th. Maundy First Day Tides \(\frac{9.6}{9.4} \) Colder 18. 8 Fr. \(\frac{900}{2} \) Frit. Holiday \(\frac{9.4}{2} \) Colder 18. 9 Sa. \(\frac{91}{2} \) Holy \(\frac{8}{2} \) Holy \(\frac{9.2}{2} \) then Holy \(\frac{91}{2} \) Actual Colder 18. 9 Sa. \(\frac{91}{2} \) Holy \(\frac{91}{2} \) Holy \(\frac{91}{2} \) then Robins, crows, swalled 10 \(\frac{8}{2} \) Easter \(\frac{91}{2} \) Tides \(\frac{91.0}{2} \) rain,	
6 W. Moon tomorrow & Lat.S. \ \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \pm & \text{Minon tomorrow} & \text{Lat.S.} \ \\ \text{10.1} \ \ \ \text{far} \\ \text{Moon tomorrow} \\ \text{Eint} \\ \text{Day} \\ \text{Passover} \\ \text{Tides} \\ \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \pm & \text{worder} \\ \text{than we for them.} \\ \text{ms, than we for them.} \\ \text{Nine States} \\ \begin{array}{ll} \pm & \text{Sob} \\ \text{best.} \\ \text{log} \\ \text{Volder} \\ \text{Nine States} \\ \begin{array}{ll} \pm & \text{Colder} \\ \text{9.4} \\ \text{Colder} \\ \text{log} \\ \text{Sob} \\ \text{Staturday} \left \text{VC} \Big[\begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \pm & \text{Colder} \\ \text{9.2} \\ \text{then} \\ \text{9.2} \\ \text{then} \\ \text{9.3} \\ \text{10.9} \\ \text{2.1} \\ \text{10.9} \\ \text{2.1} \\ \text{10.9} \\ \text{2.1} \\ \text{10.9} \\	to
7 Th. Maundy First Day Tides $\{0.6, best.\}$ ns, than we for them, wonder that they intrude the space of the states $\{0.6, best.\}$ wonder that they intrude the space of the states $\{0.6, best.\}$ and they consolved the states $\{0.6, best.\}$ and they consolved the states $\{0.6, best.\}$ and they consolved Baster Bay Tides $\{0.0, best.\}$ and they consolved Baster Bay Tides $\{0.0, best.\}$ and a whole cides $\{0.0, best.\}$ and a whole cides $\{0.0, best.\}$ and a whole cides $\{0.0, best.\}$ and $\{0.0, best.\}$ and $\{0.0, best.\}$ blue birds, and a whole cides $\{0.0, best.\}$ and $\{0.0, best.\}$ by the space of them.	
8 Fr. Good Fri. Holday Nine States (9.4 Colder ours, and they cons ours, with us. 9 Sa. Holy Saturday 6 L [Sth 6 L] (10.2 then 10 B Easter Day Tides (10.9 rain, solution) 10 B I aster Day Tides (10.9	We
9 Sa. Holy Saturday of C [Sth & VC] {10.2 then Saturday of C [Sth	
9 Sa. Holy Saturday of the [Sthough of the Sturday of the [Sthough of the Sturday	
10 B Easter Day Tides \(\begin{array}{ll} \frac{10.0}{8.9} & rain, bluebirds, and a whole city bank a start of the	ws.
	cus
11 M. Dyo Can 19.8 Holi-days foggy of other hirds wing back on hiltop each year. For any standard property of the hirds wing back of the	
17 In Phelan First Trides in Jan and skulks and wooden	icks
Ohio Flood Jefferson Hol. 19.2 pights barns, their home. So do	
114 The Geese flying $\Box \land \bigcirc$ (8.9	
North now — O O (1.5 st. st. p. st.)	d in
10 Fig. Season opens Sank 1912 House \$1.0 the trees or the lilacs al	inoc
Worms 1521 Hues \(\frac{3.2}{3.2}\)	
17 B 1st a. 2. Sunday Tides (8.6 warm) We think of the robins	who
18 M. Ernie Pyle [17 th 8 \Pi O] [9.1 storm, raise their family not arm's length from the h	
19 Tu. Patriots' D. Con Hol. Mass. 39.4 wall, just behind which	ı is
20 W. J. Borden Mutiny 1875 69 Tides \\ \frac{9.8}{10.4} \ The our bleating radio. Or of scores of swallows who	
21 Th Tanana R. Ice will go Hol. 10.2 reg vade our barn and dive-b	omb
22 Fr. 6 C C Sup. Hole. (10.4 ther's his nose. We hear at dhis nose. We hear at dhis nose. We hear at dhis nose.	
23 Sa. [24 th 63 C 2 ⁱⁿ] C per 111 6 un the five times slowly	re-
23 Sa. [24th 68 (Qinh)] (Din 10.4 unleast the five times slowly peated caw of the crow peat	
25 M. Fast Day St. Mark Hol. 11.6 10.1 won't every night, the whipp	and
25 M. Fast Day Evangelist N.H. \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	rval
20 It. th Qin 86 Chigh Fla. Ga. Miss. \ 9.7 on the apple tree beneath	
27 W. 6 24 6 6 Tides {\begin{small} \text{10.8} & make \\ \text{9.3} & make \\ \text{And now and then we} \end{small}} \]	see
128 Th. Approdistus carries own cut of head to grave A.D. 69 \ 9.1 up such astonishing things	as
29 Fr. Arbor Day Tides \{\frac{9.3}{8.9}\} its the fox who mouses in orchards carrying on the	
30 Sa. Miss. R. 41.3—1844 Min (9.4 mind. enpation beside our cat	

Daylight Saving Time begins the 24th,

through our barnyard. We like our fellow tenants.

19	55]						Fifti								
			A	STRO	NO	MIC	CALC	ALC	CUL	ATIO	NS.				
E Days. 0 / Days. 0 / Days. 0 / Days. 0 / Days. 0															1
tio	1	14n.	59	7	16	44	13	18	18	19	19	42	25	20	54
na	$\frac{1}{2}$	15	17	8	17	00	14		33	20	19	55	26	21	04
cli	$-\bar{3}$		35	9	17	16	15	18	48	21	20	07	27	21	15
De	4	15	53	10	17	32	16	19	02	22	20	19	28	21	25
202	5	16	10	11	17	48	17	19	16	23		-	29	21	34
0	6	16	27	12	18	03	18	19	2 9	24	20	43	30	21	44
4					. 1	1	~ 1		4				13		

- O Full Moon, 6th day, 5 h. 14 m., evening, E.
- New Moon, 21st day, 3 h. 58 m., evening, W.
- ▶ First Quarter, 28th day, 9 h. 01 m., morning, E.

b First Quarter, 28th day, 9 h. of hi., morning, E.	
Ital marrane marrane marrane	'n.
Days, Morn Even Sets. M. Souths. h. m. Place	
$ 121 1 S_{-} 440 644 1404 19 6\frac{3}{4} 7\frac{1}{4} 1_{M}^{\Delta}52 8_{M}^{P}07 VIR $	10
$ 122 2 M. 438 F 645 L 1406 19 7\frac{3}{4} 8\frac{1}{4} 216 I 850 VIR.$	11
$[123]$ 3 Tu. $[437]$ E $[646]$ M $[1409]$ 19 $[8\frac{3}{4}]$ 9 $[241]$ H $[934]$ LIB	12
124 4 W. 436 E 647 M 141119 $9\frac{1}{2}$ $9\frac{3}{4}$ 306 G 1018 LIB	13
	14
$126 6 \text{ Fr.} = 433 \text{ E} = 649 \text{ M} = 1416 + 19 = 10\frac{3}{4} = 11 \text{ rises} = 11\frac{\text{P}}{\text{H}} = 49 \text{ sco}$	15
127 7 Sa. $ 432 = 650 $ M $ 1418 19 11\frac{1}{2} 11\frac{3}{4} 7 \frac{p}{u} 56 $ N $ $	
$ 128 85.431 E 651 M 1421 19 - 0\frac{1}{4} 851 0 12^{A}_{M}37 SGR $	16
$[129]$ 9 M. $[430]$ E 6 52 M $[1423]$ 19 $[0\frac{1}{4}]$ $[0\frac{3}{4}]$ 9 41 o 1 26 sgr	17
$ _{130} 10 $ Tu. $ 428 $ E $ 653 $ M $ 1425 19 $ 1 $ 1\frac{1}{2} 1025 $ N $ 216 $ SGR $ $	
131 11 W. 427 E 655 M 1427 19 13 21 1103 N 305 CAP	19
$[132]12$ Th. $[426]$ E $[656]$ M $[1430]19$ $[2\frac{1}{4}]$ 3 $[11\frac{12}{8}36]$ M $[353]$ CAP	20
$ 133 13 $ Fr. $ 425 = 657 $ M $ 1432 19 3\frac{1}{4} 3\frac{3}{4} 440 $ AQR	21
$ 134 14 $ Sa. $ 424 = 658 $ $ 1434 19 4 4\frac{1}{2} 12406 1526 AQR$	22
$ 135 15 $ S- $ 423 $ E $ 659 $ M $ 1436 20 $ 5 $ 5\frac{1}{2} 1233 $ K $ 611 $ AQR $ $	23
$[136]16]M$. $[422] = [700] \times [1438]19 = 5\frac{3}{4} = 6\frac{1}{4}[1259]$ J $[657]$ PSC	24
$ \mathbf{r}_{37} 7 \mathbf{T}_{\mathbf{u}} 4 21 \mathbf{p} 7 01 \mathbf{n} 14 40 19 6\frac{3}{4} 7\frac{1}{4} 1 26 \mathbf{r} 7 44 \mathbf{psc} $	25°
$[138]18$ W. $[420]$ D $[702]$ N $[1442]19$ $[7\frac{3}{4}]$ 8 $[153]$ G $[834]$ ARI	26
139 19 Th. 4 19 D 7 03 N 14 44 19 $8\frac{3}{4}$ 9 2 24 F 9 28 ARI	27
	28
141218a.4170705 N 1448 1910 103 sets -111427 TAU	29
$ 142 22 S_{-} 4 16 D 7 06 N 14 50 19 11\frac{1}{4} 11\frac{1}{2} 8 ^{p}_{u}26 O 12 ^{p}_{u}32 G'M $	$\cdot 1_{\mathbb{I}}$
$ 1_{43} 2_{3} \mathbf{M}. 4 16 $ d $ 7 07 $ n $ 14 51 19 $ — $ 0\frac{1}{4} 9 26 $ o $ 1 36 $ G'M	2
$ 144 ^24 ^2$ Tu. $ 4 ^4$ 15 D $ 7 ^6$ N $ 14 ^4$ 53 19 $ 0\frac{1}{2} ^2$ 1 10 14 N 2 39 CNC	3
$14525W$. 414 D 709 N 145519 $1\frac{1}{4}$ 2 1054 M 337 CNC	4
14626 Th. 4 13 p 7 10 N 14 56 19 $2\frac{1}{4}$ 3 11 27 L 4 30 LEO	6
$[147]27$ Fr. $[4\ 13]$ D $[7\ 10]$ N $[14\ 58]19$ $[3\frac{1}{4}]$ $[4\ 11]_{\text{m}}^{\text{p}}55$ J $[5\ 19]$ LEO	7
$ 148 28 $ Sa. $ 412 $ D $ 711 $ N $ 1459 194\frac{1}{4} 4\frac{3}{4} - - 605 $ VIR	8
$149 29 $ S- $411 $ D $712 $ N $1501 $ $195 $ $1\frac{1}{4} $ $5\frac{3}{4} $ $12\frac{4}{8} $ $11 $ 649 VIR	9
	10
15131 Tu. 410 D 714 N 1504 18 $7\frac{1}{4}$ $7\frac{3}{4}$ $1_{\rm M}^{\rm A}10$ G $8_{\rm M}^{\rm P}16$ LIB	11

MAY hath 31 days.





To a blue thing, a green thing, Something happy, something new, A man will bring His tiredness, his need Of green, of blue. The new leaf, the flower seen Barely, in the long grass, Because of what they mean To tiredness in the heart, He will not pass,

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

D. M.	D.W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.
1	В	3rd af. E. St. Philip & \ 9.2 Warm
2	М.	No more 20c Con Pieces 1878 Con Eq. Tides \{9.1 and
3	Tu.	Invention of Cross Tides \{9.1 \\ 9.7 \\ \ 1.1 \]
4	W.	Abrahams 2nd Hol. Tides $\{9.1 \text{ its}\}$
5	Th.	[0 Mile - 3:59:4] 0 ¥ € (10.0 about
6	Fr.	Moon Blossom 1819 Indes (101 time.
$\frac{7}{2}$	Sa.	Derhy Phu 1954 O'2 (10.1 Looks)
8	В	1111 2. a. 2. Day (Apo (8.8)
9	M.	8 120 C low. 11des 8.7 9000 000
10	Tu.	ΨLat. N. 04 0 N.CS.C. 18.6 06 (9.6
11	W. Th.	The St. Pankratus St. Liheratus St. Servatus
12	Fr.	Chilly St. Lineratus (8.4 Storm 8) Saints St. Servatius Tides (9.2 in
14	\ \alpha	Gosnold Disc. Tides (9.0 the
15	_	Rog. S. Tides \ 8.5 air.
16		Con Tides (9.0 Minor Humid)
117	Tu.	Rain 5.7 in OGr. Hel. Bogotton 19.2
18	I	Mass. 1954 * Lat. S. Rogation 19.8 Apple Trees { 9.4 in Bloom 10.4 Perhaps
19	Th.	ASCENSION DAY & QC Tides \{ \frac{9.7}{11.0} \ after
$^{1}20$	Fr.	Lindherg Hol. Tides \\ \frac{10.0}{11.4} \text{ the rains}
21	Sa.	Armed Forces & Gr. El. Peri. 11.8 la-
22	В	1st S. a. A. Cruns Minor 110.8 pse.
23	M.	3 Tides (10.2 Now)
24		
25		6 6 6 4 4 Tides (11.4 hot, now 10.7 th 1200 Horses N.Y.C.) (10.9 it is
26		Suffocated 1887 J 9.6 2 5
$\ \frac{27}{26} \ $		Bloomed 1740
$\frac{128}{26}$		Disaster 1954 (26th) 11des 9.8 760t.
$\frac{29}{2}$	B	CELIST. 2 Tontooost & Eq. (9,8 21
30	IVI.	manula Vanges 187 1
31	Lu	Floods, 1903 Tides \ 9.4 Shower

Farmer's Calendar.

Aerial spraying seems to have reached its peak of efficiency in combating, in Massachusetts, the gypsy moth that has in the past left thousands of acres defoliated. Eradication of the moth is almost 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 egg clusters. But in 1949—220,000 acres in Barnstable County, a "hot spot" of infestation, saw the first aerial spraying against the gypsy. DDT was the material. 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 being done by Massachusetts is the reason for success. The spearhead, of course, is the lethal spray of 9% solution of DDT that falls the infested areas. brains and the heart of the enterprise are in the Massa-chusetts Department of Natural Resources, a far-seeing governor, and a legislature who have provided funds to support it. In the field tree wardens and moth wardens map out the areas to be sprayed and mark elevated locations to guide the planes in their work and, incidentally, warn the public to cover their cars and not hang out the wash while the DDT is in the air.

1955]

JUNE, SIXTH MONTH.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

	Days.	0	/	Days.	0	1	Days.	0	1	Days.	0		Days.	0	/
ion	1	22N	.01	7	22	43	13	23	12	19	23	25	25	23	
nati	2	22	09	8	22	49	14	23	15	20	23	26	26		22
eli:	3	22	17	9	22	55	15	23	18	21	23	27	27	23	
Deeli	4	22	24	10	22	59	16	23	20	22	23	27	28	23	
02	5	22	31	11	23	04	17	23	22	23	23	26	29	23	15
0	.6	22	37	12	23	08	18	23	24	24	23	25	30	23	12

- O Full Moon, 5th day, 9 h. 08 m., morning, W.
- New Moon, 19th day, 11 h. 12 m., evening, W.
- D First Quarter, 26th day, 8 h. 44 m., evening, W.

	BLE. PAGES 100 THROUGH 105
Or Days Days Days Days Days Days Days Days	ull Sea, Boston, orn Even, h. m. \mathbb{Z} Souths. h. m. Place \mathbb{Z} $$
152 1 W. 4 10 D 7 15 N 15 05 18	$8\frac{1}{4}$ $8\frac{1}{2}$ $1_{\tt M}^{\tt A}36$ F $9_{\tt M}^{\tt P}01$ ${ m sco}[12]$
153 2 Th. 409 D 7 15 N 1506 18	$9 \mid 9\frac{1}{4} \mid 2 \mid 04 \mid \text{E} \mid 9 \mid 47 \mid \text{sco} \mid 13 \mid 1$
154 3 Fr. 409 c 716 o 1507 18	$9\frac{3}{4} 10 2 37 D 10 34 SGR 14 $
155 4 Sa. 408 c 7 17 o 15 09 18 10	$0\frac{1}{2} 10\frac{1}{2} 3_{\tt M}^{\tt A}15 {\tt D} 11_{\tt M}^{\tt P}23 {\tt SGR} 15 $
156 5 S. 408 d 7 18 d 15 10 18 1	$1 11\frac{1}{4} rises - - - $
157 6 M. 408 c 718 o 1511 171	$1\frac{3}{4} 11\frac{3}{4} 8_{\mathtt{M}}^{\mathtt{P}} 23 \mathrm{O} 12_{\mathtt{M}}^{\mathtt{A}} 12 \mathrm{SGR} 16$
	$- \mid 0\frac{1}{2} \mid 9 \mid 03 \mid \text{N} \mid 1 \mid 01 \mid \text{CAP} \mid 17 \mid$
159 8 W. 407 c 720 0 151317	$0\frac{1}{2}$ 1 9 38 m 1 50 CAP 18
160 9 Th. 407 c 7 20 0 15 13 17	$1\frac{1}{4}$ $1\frac{3}{4}$ 10 09 L 2 37 CAP 19
	$2 \mid 2\frac{1}{2} \mid 10 \mid 36 \mid \text{K} \mid 3 \mid 23 \text{ AQR} \mid 20 \mid 100 $
162 11 Sa. 406 c 7 21 o 15 15 16	$2\frac{3}{4}$ $3\frac{1}{4}$ 11 02 J 4 08 AQR 21
163 12 S. 4 06 c 7 22 o 15 16 16	$3\frac{1}{2}$ 4 11 27 I 4 53 PSC 22
164 13 M. 406 c 722 o 1516 16	$4\frac{1}{4}$ $4\frac{3}{4}$ 11 $\frac{9}{8}$ 5 4 III 5 38 PSC 23 1
165 14 Tu. 406 c 7 23 o 15 17 16	$5\frac{1}{4}$ $5\frac{3}{4}$ — $-$ 6 25 ARI 24
166 15 W. 406 c 7 23 o 15 17 16	$6\frac{1}{4}$ $6\frac{3}{4}$ 12 22 3 7 15 ARI 25
167 16 Th. 406 c 7 24 o 15 18 15	$7\frac{1}{4}$ $7\frac{1}{2}$ 12 55 E 8 09 TAU 26
168 17 Fr. 406 c 724 o 15 18 15	$8\frac{1}{4} 8\frac{1}{2} 1 34 \mathbf{D} 9 07 \mathbf{TAU} 27 \mathbf{D} $
	$9\frac{1}{4}$ $9\frac{1}{2}$ $2^{\text{A}}_{\text{M}}22$ c 10 10 G'M 28
	$0^{1}10\frac{1}{4}$ sets $-11\frac{1}{4}14$ G'M 29
171 20 M. 4 06 c 7 25 o 15 19 15 1	$1 11\frac{1}{4} 8_{\rm M}^{\rm P}03 {\rm N} 12_{\rm M}^{\rm P}19 {\rm CNC} 1 $
01 10 1 00 1 0 1 1 7 10 1 1	$- \mid 0 \mid 8 \mid 48 \mid \text{M} \mid 1 \mid 20 \mid \text{CNC} \mid 2 \mid$
173 22 W. 4 07 d 7 25 o 15 19 14	$0\frac{1}{4}$ $0\frac{3}{4}$ 9 24 L 2 17 LEO 3
174 23 Th. 4 07 c 7 26 o 15 19 14	$1 1\frac{3}{4} 9 55 \text{K} 3 10 \text{LEO} 4$
175 24 Fr. 4 07 C 7 26 0 15 18 14	$2 + 2\frac{1}{2} \cdot 10 \cdot 23$ J 3 59 VIR 5
176 25 Sa. 4 08 c 7 26 o 15 18 13	$2\frac{3}{4}$ $3\frac{5}{2}$ 10 48 H 4 45 VIR 6
177 26 S- 408 c 726 o 1518 13	$3\frac{3}{4}$ $4\frac{7}{4}$ 11 13 G 5 30 LIB 7
178 27 M. 408 c 726 o 1518 13	$4\frac{3}{4}$ $5\frac{1}{4}$ $11^{\text{p}}_{\text{M}}39$ F 6 14 LIB 8
179 28 Tu. 4 09 c 7 26 o 15 17 13	$5\frac{3}{4}$ $6\frac{1}{4}$ $ 6$ 58 LIB 9
180 29 W. 4 09 c 7 26 o 15 17 13	$6\frac{3}{4}$ 7 $12\text{M}07$ E 7 44 SCO 10
181 30 Th. 4 09 c 7 26 o 15 16 12	$7\frac{1}{2}$ 8 $12^{3}_{M}38$ D $8^{p}_{M}31$ sco 11

JUNE hath 30 days.

[1955]



Flowers will take our disregard, 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, Will pause to see the taller stem Lifting some faces to the eye, Brighter than he remembered them.

And this look they will wear, as well,—And when you look again the sight Of double shining, there, will tell Our disregard and his delight.

M	≥
D.	D.

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

Farmer's Calendar.

W. NICOMEDE & Ψ C Ember 8.5 TakeTh. 22.4 lb. Bass & in & Tides \{8.5 \\ 9.7 \\ refuge, ÿ Stat. 6ha Hol. So. 19.8 a 4 Sa. Michellimackinae Cin Ember (8.5 Massacre 1763 Capo Days (9.9 5 B Trinity S. Inv. Moon (8.5 deluge. Debt Imprisonment Abolished 1798 Tides 18.5 Warms Tides $\begin{cases} 9.9 \\ 8.6 \end{cases}$ a bit Tides $\begin{cases} 9.8 \\ 8.7 \end{cases}$ Bridget Bishop hanged 1692 Tides $\begin{cases} 9.7 \\ 8.8 \end{cases}$ until Congress was Tides | 9.5 more broke 1783 2nd af. Bent. Tides (9.4 showers Tides $\begin{cases} 9.3 \\ 9.4 \end{cases}$ ₫ in Aph. Con Eq. hit. 14 Tu. Flag Day Hol. Tides $\begin{cases} 9.2 \\ 9.8 \end{cases}$ TheseMo. Pa. World's Largest Egg Laid 1834 $\begin{cases} 9.2 \\ 10.2 \end{cases}$ good Idaho 16 Th. Sacred Heart 6 \$ Oint. 10.7 Bunker Hill Hol. Suff. Cty. Mass. $\{^{9.5}_{11.2} \text{ its true} \}$ [19th 6\$C (Perl.) 69C (11.6 will ${10.0 \atop 11.8}$ Cruns high 3rda. 3. OTotal Eclipse Blake Ate Year's Ho 61 Eggs Highest Tide W. Tu. Sum. Begins Oen. 50 10.2 cause Tides 110.1 hullaba-Reappeared 1881 Tides $\begin{cases} 10.9 \\ 10.0 \end{cases}$ John loo. the Baptist
"Blood Thicker
than Water" 1859 Wise Tides {9.7 fellers 3rda. Tr. Stat in 26th-Pied Piper Piped Kids 1284 $\{^{9.1}_{9.4} \ will \}$ brellas. 67C Tides 9.4 "Plant when white oak leaves are goslin gray, be it April, June, or May.

Fences are of many kinds and of extraordinary variety. farming landscape In our they are often as picturesque as the fields and trees they enclose. And to enclose and to protect is the primary purpose of fences, whether the sturdy old stone walls; the rail fence, straight or crazily staggered; the stump fence sometimes still seen in Verment the living fence of the stump fence sometimes still seen in Verment the living fence of the stump fence of the student stage. the living fence mont: multiflora rose; the barbed wire and other wire of many patterns: or the single strand electric fence. Fences are as friendly (yes, even that cur-mudgeon barb wire) as the good gates through which we enter them—all, that is, save the electric fence. It may be a killer.

E. C. Schneider, Agricultur-al Engineer and Vice Presi-dent of the Vermont Farm Safety Council writes in the New England Homestead, that commercially made while fences of as much as 110 volts are approved by the Underwriter's Laboratories, the 6 volt type is generally adequate and far cheaper and A homemade electric safer. that is simply being fence charged may "electric chair" continuously well be an for anyone who touches it and "freezes" to it. The safest kind of electric fence control-ler is one that intermittently charges and stops, thus re-leasing anyone in contact with the fence.

To free anyone "frozen" to a fence, ground the fence by leaning a piece of metal against it, but be sure that the metal is in contact with the ground before the fence.

198	55]						EVENT								
ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.															
d Days. 0 / Days. 0 / Days. 0 / Days. 0 / Days. 0															/
Declination	1	23N	1.08	7	22	37	13	21	53	19	20	54	25	19	
па	2	23	04	8	22	31	14	21	44	20	20	43	26	19	31
cli	3	22	59	9	22	25	15	21	36	21	20	32	27	19	17
De	4	22	54	10	22	17	16	21	25	22	20	21	28	19	
8,0	5	22	49	11	22	09	17	21	15	23		09	29	18	
9	6	22	43	12	22	01	18	21	05	24	19	56	30	18	35
-	CT 0	11	B #	سم	4.7	.1 .	. 10 1		00 -		022	ing	XXI		

- O Full Moon, 5th day, 12 h. 28 m., morning, W.
- C Last Quarter, 12th day, 3 h. 31 m., evening, W.
- New Moon, 19th day, 6 h. 34 m., morning, E.
- ▶ First Quarter, 26th day, 10 h. 59 m., morning, E. KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE, PAGES 100 THROUGH 105

		-	Y LETT	ERS	REFER	TO			DN2	ABLE,	-	100 THR	206	H 103	1 .	- I
y of	y of	Day of the Week.	0	Key		Key	1	ngth	Sun Fast.	Full Bost Morn	Sea, on.	D Sets.	Key	Souths	D's	Moon's Age
Day Yea	Mc	W E	Rise h. n	7.1 X	Sets	. is	h.	m.	m.	h.	h,	h. m.	<u> </u>	h. m	Place	
182	1	Fr.	4 10) C	7 20	0 6	15	16	12	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{3}{4}$	1 <u>*</u> 14	D	m.c.		12
183	2	Sa.	4 10) c	7 2	5 o	15	15	12	$9\frac{1}{4}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	1 55	C	1	- 1	13
184		S.	411	C	7 2	5 o	15	14	12	10	10	2 42	C	10 5	8 CAP	14
185	4	M.	4 12	2 C	7 2	5 o	15	14	12	$10\frac{3}{4}$	$10\frac{3}{4}$	3 <u>*</u> 36	C	11 P4	7 CAP	16
186	5	Tu.	4.12	2 C	7 2	5 o	15	13	12	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$	rises	-	-		
187	6	W.	4 13	3 C	7 2	5 o	15	12	11		0	8 _M 12	M	12 M3	4 CAP	17
188	7	Th.	4 13	3 C			15	11	11	0	$0^{\frac{1}{2}}$	8 41	L	1 2		18
189	8	Fr.	4 14	E C			15	10	11	$0^{\frac{3}{4}}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	9 07	K	20		19
190	9	Sa.	4.15				15		11	$egin{array}{c} 1rac{1}{2} \\ 2rac{1}{4} \end{array}$	2	9 32				
	10	S.	4 15				15		11	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	9 58	Н			1 3
192	11	M.	4 16	4	7 2		15			3	$3\frac{1}{2}$	10 24	G		_	
193	12		417		111.		11-		1 -	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$	10 54	F			
	13		4 18				63		1	$4\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{4}$	11 _m 29	Е	60		1 1
195	14		4 19	1	11		11			98	$6\frac{1}{4}$		-	65		25
196	15	Fr.	4 19	1	7 2	- 1	15		10	$\frac{6\frac{3}{4}}{6}$	$7\frac{1}{4}$	12 _M 12		11	1	26
			4 20		11	- L	15			$7\frac{3}{4}$	$8\frac{1}{4}$	1 04	1 1	II.	1	
198			4 2]		7 1		14		1	$8\frac{3}{4}$	$9\frac{1}{4}$	206				1 3
199		M.	422			1	14		1		$10\frac{1}{4}$	3417	D	11±0	1	
200		Tu.	423		11		н			$10\frac{3}{4}$	11	sets		12°0		1 0
201		W.	42^{4}		112 2	7 N	{I			1112		7 _m 53		11		
202		Th.	4 2		(-	3 N	и			$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$0\frac{1}{2}$	8 22	1 1			
203	22	Fr.	42	- 1	71	- 1	14				$1\frac{1}{4}$	8 49			. 1	4
		Sa.	4 20	- 1	7 1	- 1	14		1			9 15	1	11		
205			4.2		71		14				3	9 41	G			1 1
206			4 23	- 1	71		14					10 09		11 -	- 1	
207		i -	42		7 1		н .	42	1	-	$\frac{1}{4^{\frac{1}{2}}}$	10 39		11		- 4
208			430		7 1		114				$\frac{5\frac{1}{2}}{2}$	11 13		11	$6 \sec$	
209	1	-			$\frac{170}{200}$		11.				$\frac{6\frac{1}{2}}{71}$	11 _m 53	C		4 sgr	1
		1~	4 3		1 -		Н.	136			$\frac{7\frac{1}{4}}{2}$		-		3 SGF	1.0
	30	1	43		11		1114	134			$\frac{8^{1}}{4}$	12 _M 38			2 sgr	7
212	31	s.	43	4 E	70	O N	MIH	: 32	9	$8\frac{3}{4}$	9	1 1 4 2 9	C	9 _M 4	ZCAI	13

JULY hath 31 days.

1955



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

D.M.	D.W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.	F
4.1	TD.	Charlie Ross - (80 D)	

Farmer's Calendar.

Tides 9.5 FT. Abducted 1874
Visit. of Cin
Mary
Mapo.

Tides
Tides
Tides
Visit. of Cin
May Plentu Tides $\{\substack{8.1 \\ 9.6} of$ Sa. 4th S. a. T. Sar. Hel. 8.2 thunder Independence Day Haph. {8.5 way up Northampton Shower 1769 Buck Tu. Moon Life with Father Conceived 1933 6 $\{8.7 \ yonder.$ Tides (10.0 Th. St. Frances Cabrini Sa. Tides $\begin{cases} 9.8 \\ 9.5 \end{cases}$ Cen. 106tha. P. Hamilton-Burr Tides $\begin{cases} 9.6 \\ 9.7 \end{cases}$ 1 M. hayin', Duel 1804 Whistler got $9.4 \text{ in } \Omega$ $\{10.0 \text{ is the }$ his Mother, 18 Tornado 1875 1834 Hol. Tides $\begin{cases} 9.3 \\ 10.2 \end{cases}$ old West Point Tenn. $Tides \begin{cases} 9.1 \\ 10.4 \end{cases}$ Bastile Day 14 sayin'. Th Tides $\begin{cases} 9.1 \\ 10.8 \end{cases}$ Fr. ist. Swith**in** World's 1st 1945 Atom Bomb Expl. Cruns \ \ \frac{9.2}{11.1} Hail Sa. 7tha. 利. 6女 C C Peri 95C DAO Tides {11.6 fields M. Tides $\begin{cases} 10.1 \\ 11.7 \end{cases}$ 6 ô € h Stat. A. will 63 C 64 C Tides ${10.4\atop 11.6}$ flail. Yellow Bellies" 600 Hot10.4 Orig. 1885 Tides $\begin{cases} 11.3 \\ 10.4 \end{cases}$ Con Eq. Şln γς and1st Eng. Paper $Tides \begin{cases} 10.8 \\ 10.2 \end{cases}$ dry, Publ. 1588 7th a. T. 634 Hol. 10.2 niceSt. James, Apostle Dog Days, \{9.5} $25|\mathbf{M}$. blue Joseph Lee & W Tides 8.8 9.4 sky. ¥ Peri Ponies Penned Assateague, Va. Tides $\begin{cases} 7.9 \\ 9.0 \end{cases}$ showers Masonie Lodge
Boston 1733 648 Tides $\begin{cases} 7.8 \\ 9.0 \end{cases}$ Fr. during ${7.8 \atop 9.2}$ Crides low Sa. odd 7th a. **U**. 9 5 9 hours.

When he was a young man, my uncle told me, he worked as a telegraph 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 uncle, rain was not a thing just for rubbers or umbrellas, or snow for the shovel. The excitement of them was in his blood, and his senses were all alive 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 chimney; and the sounds of the wind in his elms were all-meaning to him.

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

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

		£	ISTRO	OMO	MI	CAL (CAL	CU	LATIC	NS	•			
Days. 0 / 10 / 5 / 0 / Days. 0 / Days. 0 / 10 / 10 / 10 / 10 / 10 / 10 / <														
1	18N	.06	7	16	31	13	14	51	19	12	53	25	10	52
2	17	51	8	16	14	14	14	33	20	12	33	26	10	31
3	17	35	9	15	57	15	14	09	21	12	13	27	10	11
4	17	20	10	15	40	16	13	50		11			9	50
5	17	04	11	15	27	17	13	31	23	11	33	29	9	28
6	16	47	12	15	09	18	13	12	24	11	13	30	9	07
	Days. 1 2 3 4 5	Days. 0 1 18N 2 17 3 17 4 17 5 17	Days. 0 / 1 18N.06 2 17 51 3 17 35 4 17 20 5 17 04	ASTRO Days. 0 / Days. 7 18 18 17 51 8 3 17 35 9 4 17 20 10 5 17 04 11 11	ASTRONO Days. 0 / Days. 0 ays. 0 / Tolar 1 188.06 7 16 2 17 51 8 16 3 17 35 9 15 4 17 20 10 15 15 17 04 11 15	ASTRONOMIS Days. 0 / Days. 0 / 1 188.06 7 16 31 2 17 51 8 16 14 3 17 35 9 15 57 4 17 20 10 15 40 5 17 04 11 15 27	ASTRONOMICAL (Days. 0 / Days. 0 / Days. 1 18N.06 7 16 31 13 2 17 51 8 16 14 14 3 17 35 9 15 57 15 4 17 20 10 15 40 16 5 17 04 11 15 27 17	ASTRONOMICAL CAL Days. 0 / Days. 0 / Days. 0 1 188.06 7 16 31 13 14 2 17 51 8 16 14 14 14 3 17 35 9 15 57 15 14 4 17 20 10 15 40 16 13 5 17 04 11 15 27 17 13	ASTRONGMICAL CALCU Days. 0 / Days.	ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIO Days. 0 / Days. 0 / Days. 0 / Days. 0 / Days. 1 188.06 7 16 31 13 14 51 19 14 51 19 19 2 17 51 8 16 14 14 14 14 33 20 3 17 35 9 15 57 15 14 09 21 2 14 17 20 10 15 40 16 13 50 22 2 17 51 13 31 23	ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS Days. 0 / Days.	ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS. Days. 0 ' Days.	ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS. Days. 0 / Days. 20 / Days. 12 / Days. 20 / Days. 12 /	ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS. Days. 0 / Days. </td

- O Full Moon, 3rd day, 2 h. 30 m., evening, E.
- ℂ Last Quarter, 10th day, 9 h. 33 m., evening, E.
- New Moon, 17th day, 2 h. 58 m., evening, W.
- **D** First Quarter, 25th day, 3 h. 51 m., morning, W.

	D	KE	Y LETTI		REFER		CORF			TABLE		S 100 THR	OUG	H 105	***	
Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of the Week	Rises.	Key	Sets.	Key	Len o Da b.	gth f ys. m.	B Sun Fast	Full Bost Morn h.	Sea, ton. Even h.	Sets.	Key	Souths.	D'S	Moon's Age
213	1	M.	4 35	1 11			14			4	$9\frac{3}{4}$	2×25		10 _m 30		14
214	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{vmatrix}$	Tu.	$\frac{4}{4} \frac{36}{37}$	1 14	7 04 7 03					$10\frac{1}{4}$ $10\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{10^{\frac{1}{2}}}{11}$	3 _M 25 rises	D	11 _M 18	AQR	15
216			4 38							$10_{\frac{4}{2}}$	$11\frac{3}{4}$	7º12	K	12 <u>*</u> 04	AOR	16
217	5	Fr.	439	Е	7 00	M	14	21	10	_	0	7 38	J	12 50	AQR	
218		1	4 40	1 11	6 59				1 -	- 3	$0\frac{3}{4}$	8 03	I	1 35		
219			4 41	. !!	658				10		$1\frac{1}{2}$ $2\frac{1}{4}$	8 29	H			19
220		Tu.	$\begin{array}{c} 442 \\ 444 \end{array}$	E	$\frac{6}{6} \frac{57}{55}$	M M			$\frac{10}{10}$	*	$\frac{2\frac{2}{4}}{3}$	8 58 9 31	F E		ARI	20 21
		W.	4 45		654		11		10		$3\frac{3}{4}$	10 10	D			$\frac{21}{22}$
223	11	Th.	446	1 15	6 53	L	N		10		$4\frac{3}{4}$	10 57	C	5 45		
224	12	Fr.	447		6 51		11		11	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$	$11_{\rm M}^{\rm P}53$	С	6 44		24
			4 48		650		1	0	11	$6\frac{1}{2}$	7	. —		7 45		1 11
225			$\frac{4}{4} \frac{49}{50}$	- 11	648 647		14		11	$ \begin{array}{c c} 7\frac{1}{2} \\ 8\frac{1}{2} \end{array} $	8	12 _M 58	C	8 46		f 1 1
			$\frac{4}{4} \frac{50}{51}$		645		13			8\frac{1}{2}	$\frac{9}{10}$	$\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{10}{4}$	D E	1-0	CNC	
			$\frac{1}{4} \frac{51}{52}$		644				12		$10^{\frac{10}{4}}$	sets	E	11 _M 35	1	
230	18	Th.	4 53	1 1 1	342				12		$11\frac{1}{2}$	$6_{\rm M}^{\rm p}49$	J	1-0-0-		1
231	19	Fr.	4 54		6 41		13			_	0	7 16	Н	1 13		~
			4 55		6 39		1		12		$0\frac{3}{4}$ $1\frac{1}{2}$	7 42	G	$\frac{2}{2}$ 00	1	3
233	21)- M	456 457	F	638 636		13 13		12 13	-T	$\frac{1\frac{1}{2}}{21}$	8 10	F	2 46		4
234	23	Tu.	$\frac{4}{4}\frac{57}{58}$	F		L	13		1		$\begin{vmatrix} 2\frac{1}{4} \\ 3 \end{vmatrix}$	8 39 9 12	E	$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 32 \\ 4 & 19 \end{vmatrix}$		5
236	24	W.	4 59	G		K	13		13		4	9 50	D	5 07	sco	
237	25	Th.	501		6 32	К		31	13	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{3}{4}$	10 33	C	5 56		_
238	$\frac{26}{2}$	Fr.	5 02	1 11	630	7			14		$5\frac{3}{4}$	11 ^p 21	С	6 45	1	9
239	27	Sa.	5 03	3 11			13		14	- 44	$\frac{6\frac{3}{4}}{71}$	10417	-	7 34	1	
240	20	S. M.	$504 \\ 505$		$\frac{627}{625}$	K	13 13		14 15	$\begin{array}{c c} I & \frac{1}{4} \\ S & \frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c c} 7\frac{1}{2} \\ 8\frac{1}{2} \end{array} $	12×15	D			
241	30	Tu.	$500 \\ 506$			K			15		$9\frac{1}{4}$		D		CAP AQR	
			5 07				11		15		10^4	3 _M 19		$10^{\rm p}_{\rm M}45$		

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.

1	D.M.	W. C	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.
	1	M.	Lammas Day Hol. Tides (8.2 Go
-	2	Tu.	Boston's First 78.5
1	3	W.	Iron Mail Boxes 1858 Indes \(\) 9.8 \(\) 70ll Sturgeon Medford Pears Tides \(\) 8.8 \(in \) Moon Ripe 1646
	4	Th.	6240 622 Tides $\begin{cases} 9.1 \\ 10.1 \end{cases}$ the
1	5	Fr.	Hiroshima Bomb — 1945 6 9 Sup. { clover,
-	6	Sa.	Halls, Q Lat S WEG 197 Summer
-	7	В	10tha. 13. 3 Gr. Hel. ロカ〇 {10.2 10.0
-	8	М.	Coaches 1784 [7th 6 \$ 6] \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
	9	Tu.	1st Steam Tides $\begin{cases} 9.8 \\ 10.3 \end{cases}$ over.
-	10	W.	St. Laurence Tides \ \\ \frac{9.5}{10.8} \ The line
Į	11	Th.	Hay Fever 6924 {9.2 storms
-	12	Fr.	"All is Lost Save the Royal Family" 1759 \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
	13	Sa.	Cruns [14 th Cperi.] Tides {8.9 put 11.4 x 22 Victory Hol. (9.1
	14	В	1 1th a. [3. Day Ark., R. I. [10.8]
	15	M.	Abbum, Peri O U 111.1 Severul
	16	Tu.	Bennington, Vt. OO (11.3 reefs vn.
	17	W.	64 69 66 Tides \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
	18	Th.	Low Bar. 26.185 O 4 (11.2 Out
	19		is a Pleasure" 1823 Ca. {10.6 zippy,
ı	20	Sa.	6 P.O. Tides \\ \begin{aligned} \text{Tides} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\
ı	21	B	Osborne Fam. 117 7 19.9 minma
	$\begin{vmatrix} 22 \\ 23 \end{vmatrix}$	M. Tu	Murder 1751 $0 \Psi U$ (10.1 mtppy.
	24	W.	St. Bartholomew Tides $\{^{8.6}_{9.8}$ Cyclones
	25	Th	1st INT. Polo Pides [8.1 of
	26	Fr.	Tides Tides 7.8
	27	Sa.	Grand Banks Storm 1883 Tides {7.7 8.8 that's
۱	28	B	19th TI 1st Speeder Tidos 17.7
١	29	M.	Boston Saw its X to 90 18.0 mlane
	30	Tu	St. Flactins $\frac{1771}{\text{La}}$ $\frac{4}{\text{Hol}}$ $\frac{9.1}{\text{Fides}}$ $\frac{9.1}{9.5}$ to
	31	W.	Kingston, R. I. Tides \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
I			100111 1000

Farmer's Calendar.

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 windows were at last hearded up) dows were at last boarded up) while time and weather, and rats and damp and dust, and local vandals had their way with it. At long last it will pass with its ghosts and de-cay 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 teacher),—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, owners. death, no matter how lingering, will come at last with the finality of a fallen latch, but to the abandoned home there is no death, but life that is not life—the endless years' decay.

19	55]		S	SEPT	EN	(BI	er, 1	V11	TH	Mon	TH	[.			
	ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.														
1 . 1	Days.	0	1	Days.	0	/	Days.	0	/	Days.	0	1	Days.	0	1
Declination	1	8n.	$\overline{24}$	7	6	11	13	3	55	19	1	36	25	0	44
na	2	8	02	8	5	49	14	3	32	20	1	13	26	1	07
cli	3	7	40	9	5	26	15	3	09	21	0	50	27	1	30
P	4	7	18	10	5	04	16	2	46	22	0	26	28	1	54
i i	5	6 8	56	11	4	41	17	2	23	23	0N	.03	29	2	17
9	6	6	34	12	4	18	18	1	59	24	0s.	20	30	2	41

- O Full Moon, 2nd day, 2 h. 59 m., morning, W.
- Last Quarter, 9th day, 2 h. 59 m., morning, E.
- New Moon, 16th day, 1 h. 19 m., morning, E.
- D First Quarter, 23rd day, 10 h. 40 m., evening, W.

	ע	T II	si Q	ua.	rter,	2.	ora	ae	ıy,	10 1	ц. 4	υп	1.,	ev	em	пg,	VV -	
-	₩ #		EY LETT	ERS	l sets	TO	COR	RECT	TONS	TABLE	, PAG	ES 10	O THE	ROU	GH I			100
Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of the Week	Rises	Key	Sets.	Key		ngth of Lys.	Sun Fast.	Bos	Sea,		D ets.	Key		D ths.	D's	Age
X	QZ.			1 1	h. m.	<u> </u>	h.	m.	m.	h.	h.	h.	m.		h.	m	Place	MIC
244	1	Γ h.	508							$10^{\frac{1}{4}}$		4	<u>4</u> 24	G	11	² 31	PSC	15
245	2	Fr.	509		618						$11\frac{1}{4}$		ses	-	-	_		
246	3	Sa.	5 10	1 1	6 17					$11\frac{1}{2}$			_K 33		12	417		
247	4		511		615		1.1	04		0	$0^{\frac{1}{4}}$	7				04		
248		M.	5 12		6 13			01	17	$0^{\frac{3}{4}}$	1	7	34	F		54	ARI	18
249	6	Tu.	5 13		6.12			58		$egin{array}{c} 1rac{1}{2} \\ 2rac{1}{4} \end{array}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	8	11	E		46	TAU	
250		W.	5 14				12		17	$ 2^{\frac{1}{4}}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$		56		11	41	TAU	
251		Th.	5 15		6 08	1 1	12		1	1	$3\frac{1}{2}$		48			39		
252		Fr.	5 16		606		12		t		$4\frac{1}{2}$	10	49	С	1	39	G'M	23
253		Sa.	5 17		605	1	12		18		$5\frac{1}{2}$		^P 57	D		39	CNC	
254		S.	5 19		603		12		19		$6\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	F	7	37	CNC	25
	$\frac{12}{12}$		5 20	1 1	6 01		12		19	$ \begin{array}{c c} 7\frac{1}{4} \\ 8\frac{1}{4} \end{array} $	$7\frac{3}{4}$	1	409	E		33		26
256	13	Tu.	5 21		559			39		$ 8^{\frac{1}{4}}$	$8\frac{3}{4}$	2	21	F	16	26	LEO	27
257	14	W.	522		5 58		12			$9\frac{1}{4}$	$9\frac{3}{4}$		32		10	16	VIR	28
258	15		5 23		556		12			10 '	$10^{\frac{1}{2}}$		42	Η	11	04	VIR	29
259	16	Fr.	524	H						11	$11\frac{1}{4}$		ts	-		351	VIR	0
260		Sa.	525		552				21	$11\frac{1}{2}$			₽10	G		38	LIB	1
261		S.	5 26	1 1	5 50	1 1	1		21	0	$0^{\frac{1}{4}}$	6	39	F		24	LIB	3
262			527		549				22	$0\frac{3}{4}$	1	7	11	Ε		12	sco	4
263	20	Tu.	5 28		547		12	19		$egin{array}{c} 1rac{1}{2} \ 2rac{1}{4} \end{array}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	7	47	D	4	00	sco	5
264	ZI	W_{\cdot}	5 29		545					$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	8	28	D		48	SGR	6
265	ZZ		5 30		5 43			13		3	$3\frac{1}{4}$	9	14	C	4	37	SGR	7
266			5 31		542			10	23	34	4	10	06	C	5	27	SGR	8
267			532	1 1	540	1 1	1	07	23	$4\frac{3}{4}$	5	11,	02	D	6	15	CAP	9
268			5 33		5 38			05	24	$5\frac{3}{4}$	6	_	-	-	7	03	CAP	10
269			5 34		5 36	1 1		02		$\begin{array}{r} 3\frac{3}{4} \\ 4\frac{3}{4} \\ 5\frac{3}{4} \\ 6\frac{3}{4} \\ 7\frac{1}{2} \\ 8\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	7	125	02	E			AQR	11
270			5 36	1 1	5 35	1	11	59	24	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{3}{4}$	1	04	F	8		AQR	
		W.	5 37		5 33	1	11	56	25		$8\frac{1}{2}$	2	07	G	9	22	PSC	13
272		Th.	538		531	H	11	5 3			$9\frac{1}{2}$		13			09	PSC	14
273	30	Fr.	5-39	J	5 29	H	11	50	25	$9^{\frac{3}{4}}$	10	4,	20	I	10	56	PSC	15

SEPTEMBER hath 30 days.



That was a different place, a taller town; A different sky is there . . The sky looks down As best it can, there, between roof and steeple, Trying to find the street, to bless the people. And I was there, a man among those men, Walking those streets . . . My heels were louder, then, With the harsh sound they wrung from unblest stone Too long away from earth it once had known . . . I walk in grasses, now, and here the sky Looks down to see the twice-blest going by

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

Farmer's Calendar.

[1955]

Barnum Boom of Sup. \{9.2 \ 10.0 Mil-Harvest on \$\ \ \\ \text{Moon Eq.} \ \ \text{Io.} \\ \text{Princess de Lamballe} \\ \text{Dismembered 1792} \end{array} { 9.6 10.2 der for a ${10,1}$ ${10.3}$ while, 14thaf. P. Tides 10.4 hope Dog Days { 10.8 10.6 Labor Day 5 M. this End McKinley Shot 1901 Lat. N.
John L. Sullivan Ti
K.O.'d 1892
Nativity Tides {10.1 10.7 Tu. makesTides $\begin{cases} 9.8 \\ 10.6 \end{cases}$ W. you Tides 10.4 9.4 Th. smile. of Mary Arcadians Gt. Storm 88.
Depart 1755 1889 10. $Tides \begin{cases} 9.0 \\ 10.2 \end{cases}$ 9 Fr. 8.8 Brooks 10 Sa. 15th a. 19. Tides $\begin{cases} 8.8 \\ 10.1 \end{cases}$ 1B $\begin{array}{c|c} 12 \ \overline{\mathrm{M}}. & \begin{array}{c} \mathrm{Election} \\ \mathrm{Day-Maine} \ \delta \ \widehat{\odot} \ \mathbb{C}_{\mathrm{Aph. Md.}}^{\mathrm{in} \ \mathrm{Hol.}} & \begin{array}{c} 9.1 \\ 10.8 \end{array} so \\ 13 \ \overline{\mathrm{Tu}} & \begin{array}{c} [14^{\mathrm{th}} \ \mathrm{Speer} \ \mathrm{Murder}] \ \delta \ \mathcal{U} \ \mathbb{C}_{10.5}^{\circ \delta} \ high \end{array}$ Ember Holy Cross Tides $\begin{cases} 9.9 \\ 10.7 \end{cases}$ 14 W. Con Inc. Okla. Okla. Day Tides $\begin{cases} 10.3 \\ 10.7 \end{cases}$ old15|Th.|6♂ **(** {10.6 10.6 well's75C Days Rosh Hashanah never

 ${10.8 \atop 10.6}$ 15tha. J. Ordination dry. [18th 600 \$ Gr. El. 640] (10.0 19 M. 20 Tu. "There Hang 8 Fire of Tides 19.5 lo.1 Tides $\begin{cases} 8.9 \\ 9.7 \end{cases}$ 21 W. St. Matthew, CouldApostle Animals

Crides low Tides $\begin{cases} 8.5 \\ 9.2 \end{cases}$ 22 Th. Hibernating Fall Begins Charles Cape (8.1)

John the Baptist Tides (7.8)

Conceived Cape (7.8) 23 Fr. Tides $\begin{cases} 7.8 \\ 8.6 \end{cases}$ all clear 24 Sa. D.S.T. Ends Most States 25 B16tha. T. - but Tides $\begin{cases} 7.9 \\ 8.7 \end{cases}$ 26 M. Yom Kippur its not. Tides $\begin{cases} 8.2 \\ 9.0 \end{cases}$ Tu. Fr. Constitution Circum. Globe 1846 W. Flogging 1850 Flogging 1850 Fr. Constitution Tides ${8.7 \atop 9.8}$ Oh

 $28|\mathrm{W}$. ♥Gr. Hel. Tides $\begin{cases} 9.2 \\ 9.7 \end{cases}$ 29 Th. St. Michael Lat. S. 9.7 30 Fr. Ruth Hit 60th Home Run 1927 Con Eq. dear! 10.0

Our grandfathers' great shady orchards are of necessity becoming things of the past. Tall, thick, wide-spreading trees cannot profitably be maintained. Low-crowned, heavily pruned trees are what orchardist successful achieves. He wants a tree that will be pruned enough "for will be pruned enough "for a crow to fly through," and no higher than may be reached by his modern speed sprayer or duster.

We must believe that good fruit was grown on our grandfathers' big trees—but because of much less chance of blight or insect damage than to-day. To-day (to give one reason only) the development of new varieties and ment of new varieties "crosses" has meant and less resistance the sturdy to natural enemies. These show an ever-increasing tolerance to our fungicides and insecticides.

Many orchardists are now considering replacing the big "standards" with the well-"standards" with the well-established "semi-dwarfs." A semi-dwarf tree on Malling stock number VII grows to a height of only 12 to 15 feet, may be planted 20 x 20 as against "standards" 40 x 40, produces fruit two or three years earlier, and offers, obviously, the lightest of pruning and picking problems. On a well-tested root stock (and this is all important) such as Malliug, the quality of growth and of the fruit is excellent. Trees planted five years should be producing five bushels.

Augustus stole this day for keeps.

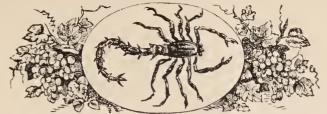
19	55]			OCI	102	3EJ	R, TE	NT	н	Mont	н.				
				ASTRO	ONC	MI	CAL C	AI	CU	LATIC	ONS	•			
d	Days.	0	1	Days.	0	1	Days.	0	1	Days.	0		Days.	_0_	/_
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ecli	3	3	50	9	6	09	15	8	24	21	10	35	27	12	
Ď	4	4	14.	10	6	31	16	8	46	22	10	57	28	13	
02	5	4	37	11	6	54	17		08	23	11	18	29	13	
Ö.	6	5	00	12	<u>-7</u>	17	18	9	30	24	11	39	30	13	41

- O Full Moon, 1st day, 2 h. 17 m., evening, E.
- Last Quarter, 8th day, 9 h. 4 m., morning, W.
 New Moon, 15th day, 2 h. 32 m., evening, W.
- D First Quarter, 23rd day, 6 h. 4 m., evening, W.
- O Full Moon, 31st day, 1 h. 4 m., morning, W.

			Y LETTE		REFER :	10 (ECT	ONS	TABLE.	PAGE	S 100	THRO	DUG	H 105	<u> </u>		
Day of Year	nth	7 of ek	Rises. h. m.	Key	(3)	Key	0	gth	un ast.	Full Bost Morn h.	sea,])	Key	_ D		D's	on's
Day	Neg	Web	Rises. h. m.	K	Sets. h. m.	X	Da h.	ys. m.	m.	Morn h.	Even h.	Ris h.	es. m.	×	Sout h.	m.) 'S Place	NIO.
274	7		5 40	J	528	H	11	48	26	$10^{\frac{1}{2}}$	$10^{\frac{3}{4}}$	ris	ses	-	11,	446	ARI	16
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276		М.	5 42		524						-		11	Е	12	138	ARI	17
277			5 43		5 22					$ 0^{\frac{1}{4}} $	$0^{\frac{1}{2}}$		54				TAU	
278	1		5 44		5 21					1	$1\frac{1}{4}$	7	45				TAU	
279			545		5 19					2	$2\frac{1}{4}$		44				G'M	
280			5 47						28	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$		50				G'M	
281			5 48						28	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$	11,	004	E			CNC	
			5 49						28	5	$5\frac{1}{4}$				6		CNC	1 1
283	110		5 50		5 12					6	$6\frac{1}{2}$		11				LEO	
			5 51		5 11				29	7	$7\frac{1}{2}$		21				LEO	
			5 52							8	$8^{\tilde{1}}_{2}$		30				VIR	
			5 53		507					9	$9\frac{1}{2}$		37				VIR	
			5 55							$9\frac{3}{4}$			43				LIB	
			5 56		5 04					$10\frac{1}{2}$			ts		112	811	LIB	29
			5 57							$11\frac{1}{4}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$						sco	
			5 58							$11\frac{3}{4}$	0.1		45				sco	
			5 59							$0\frac{1}{4}$	$0\frac{1}{2}$	6	24				SCO	
			6 00							1	$1\frac{1}{4}$	7	09				SGR	
$ ^{29}$	3 2 0	T. 11.	6 02	K	1 55	G	10	ວວ	31	$1\frac{3}{4}$	2	7	58		1		SGR	
292	199	G.	6 03 6 04	IV.	1 59	G	10	40	$\frac{31}{91}$	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\frac{2\frac{3}{4}}{21}$		52				CAP	
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			608							6	$6\frac{1}{4}$		HOI	F	-		AQR	
			6 09		4 47						$7\frac{1}{4}$	19	_ 55			10	AQR PSC	11
			6 10		1 46					$7\frac{3}{4}$	8	2	00	Н		45	PSC	19
			6 10		1 11					$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{3}{4}$		07				ARI	
			6 12								$9\frac{1}{2}$				$ _{10}$	$\frac{35}{25}$		
			6 14								$10^{\frac{1}{2}}$						TAU	
		M.			4 40								Moo Ses		111	<u>√</u>		10
1002	T		10 10		U ~ AU	100	1.0		102	104	1 4	1 * **	36.67	[

OCTOBER hath 31 days.





Zinnias looked back at me With a rewarding look Of such bright courtesy I swear upon the Book I all but doffed my hat . . .

They were as sweet as that!

D.J	D.V	High Water, Weather, etc.
	Sa.	Hunter's First Day Stat. 10.3 Sun
2	В	1 Stha. 13. Tides $\begin{cases} 10.7 \\ 10.3 \end{cases}$ is real
-3	М.	57 Sons of Truro Hol. 11.0 bright
4	Tu.	57 Sons of Truro Hol. (11.0 bright Robinson Crusoe Marooned 1704 (11.1 only storm)
5	W.	St. Francis Lasnes of in 110.1 in eacht
	Th.	Pacific Coast Indians Kill 19 Black Pt., Me. — 1703 Chigh 10.8
	Fr.	Brlg. St. John \ \(\frac{9.4}{40.5} \) comes with
	Sa.	Chicago Fire 18 Q (3.0 zest)
	В	19tha 19. Simehath 4 0 (18.8 from
	M.	19th a. 13. Simchath 6 € (8.8 from 9 Acre Rock, Hell Hol. (8.9 west. 6 Q \(\psi\) 4.8 from 9 Acre Rock, Hell Hol. (9.1 west. 6 Q \(\psi\) 4.2 (8.8 from 19.8 from 19.
11	1	LOW LIA Hol. (9.1 It's a
	W.	Columbus Day Fall Coloring (9.5 iou
	Th.	Columbus Day Fall Coloring [9.5] joy Cranherry & & One Con [10.0] Con Harvest & One Con [10.0] to
	Fr.	Harvest Control of Tides 10.3 gaze, Born 1890 Control of Tides 10.3 gaze,
	Sa.	Gihhon Conceived the "Decline" 1764 $\Diamond \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ $
	B.	19tha. T. 64 6 9 (\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
	M.	[10th / ha \times \colon \text{99}] \(\frac{10.5}{2} \) heartiful
	Tu.	[18th of hat yin color of the last state of the
		Evangelist Little Summer 1100 10.3
	W.	Floods 1942 Findes 10.0 Hugs.
	Th.	Seen 1805 In Tide (8.4
1	Fr.	ΔΨΟ (Apo. lides 9.3 and Stat (8.1 c
	Sa.	Woodstock Ct. 1786 Fin R.A. 18.9/rost,
	В	20th a. C. Sunday Peri. 88.7 all 18
	M.	Seen 1805 6 \$\Psi\$ \(\begin{array}{ccc} \line{\text{Apo}} & \text{Tidee} \begin{array}{ccc} 8.4 & \text{and} \\ \text{Apo} & \text{Tidee} \begin{array}{ccc} 8.4 & \text{and} \\ \text{Apo} & \text{Tidee} \begin{array}{ccc} 8.4 & \text{8.9} & \text{frost}, \\ \text{RA.} & \text{8.9} & \text{frost}, \\ \text{20th} a. & \text{Mission} & \text{Ain} & \text{8.0} & \text{and} & \text{is} \\ \text{20th} & \text{Sinday} & \text{Pper} & \text{18.5} & \text{lost}. \\ \text{18.1} & \text{lost} & \text{18.5} & \text{lost}. \\ \text{18.1} & \text{lost} & \text{18.5} & \text{lost}. \\ \text{Vices" 312A.D.} & \text{Tides } \begin{array}{ccc} 8.5 & \text{lost} & \text{lost}. \\ \text{Tides Vices" 312A.D.} & \text{Tides } \end{array} \end{array} \text{3.5} & \text{lost}. \\ \text{Tides Vices" 312A.D.} & \text{Tides } \end{array} \text{3.5} & \text{lost}. \\ \text{18.5} & lo
	Tu.	Vices" 312A.D. Tides \{8.6 Roaring
	W.	100 1 M 4004 B C 100 18.8 WITHES
27		"T.R." Born Ceq. Tides \(\begin{array}{l} 9.0 \\ 9.1 \end{array} \) freeze
	Fr.	Simon & Tides \ 9.6 on naked Jude Jude \ Gr El \ (10.2)
29	Sa.	he Forgotten" 1727 PW. 9.8
30	B	22nda. 19. Christ 69 2 111.1

22nda. D. Christ the King 69h

Hallow-Travel Hol. 111.2 black trees.

30 B

31|M

Aspects, Holidays, Heights of

Farmer's Calendar.

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

On our hilltop we may look everywhere from the great rock, and from there we saw just beyond our neighbor hill a pall of smoke that already dimmed the sun—and a billow of black smoke that even the wind could not beat down. Pines, I thought. And the wind blew in furious gusts, and there was suddenly a choking swirl of smoke, turning like mist, and black scraps falling, with live, raw, red bits mixed with them. The red bits smoked as they landed.

We did what all our neighbors did along our road. We dropped the suction feeders into our wells and started our motors, strung our hoses out, and flung the water over our buildings. We beat out the little fires in the fields by the barn. So we stayed the fangs of fire till the wind shifted.

Then the fire came down from the west, with a leap, and a rush to the houses beneath the hill. We went there and took the horses and the eattle out of the barns and what furniture we could from the houses, while one house burned.

Before morning it rained Our enemy was dead.

1955] NOVEMBER, ELEVENTH MONTH.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

ان	Days.	0	1	Days.	0	1	Days.	0	/_	Days.	0	1	Days.	0	/
©'s Declination	1 2 3 4 5 6	14s. 14 14 15 15	20 39 58 17 35 53	9 10 11	16 16 16 17 17 17	11 29 46 03 20 37	13 14 15 16 17 18	17 18 18 18 18 18	53 09 24 40 55 09	19 20 21 22 23 24	19 19 19 20 20 20	23 37 51 04 17 29	25 26 27 28 29 30	21 21 21	41 53 04 15 26 36

- ${\bf C}$ Last Quarter, 6th 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.

KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE, PAGES 100 THROUGH 105																			
70.	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$																		
ay ear	ay ont	he ree	Ris	ses.	Key	Sets.	Key			Su	Morn Morn	Even	Rise	s.	Ke.	_	ths.		100 Ag
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305	1	Tu.		16	L	439	F			32	_ ~ "		5 _M		D	$12_{\rm i}$		TAU	16
306	$\mid 2$	W.	6	17	L	438	F	10		32	0	$0^{\frac{1}{4}}$		34	C	1	20		
307	3	Th.	6	19	L	437	F	10		32	$0^{\frac{3}{4}}$	1		10	D	2	23		18
308	4	Fr.	62	20	M	435	Е	10	15	32	$1\frac{3}{4}$	2		51	D	3		CNC	20
309		Sa.	6 2	21	M	434	Е	10	13	32	$2\frac{3}{4}$	3		32	E	4		CNC	
310	0	S.	6 2	22	M	433	Е	10	11	32	$3\frac{3}{4}$	4	11 р	14	G	5		LEO	
311	7	M.	6 2	24	M	$ 4\ 32 $	E	10	08	32	$4\frac{3}{4}$	5		-	\exists	6	09	LEO	23
312	8	Tu.	62	25	M	431	E	10	06	32	$5\frac{3}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	12^{A}	22	H	6	57	VIR	24
313	9	W.	62	26	M	430	Е	10	03	32	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{4}$		29	I	7	44	VIR	25
314	110	Th.	6 2	27	M		Е	10	01	32	$7\frac{3}{4}$	$8\frac{1}{4}$	2 3	34	J	8	29	LIB	26
315		Fr.	1	29	M	. ~-	E	9	59	32	$8\frac{1}{2}$	9	3 3	38	K	9	14	LIB	27
316		Sa.	63	30l	М	4 26	Е	9	56	32	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{3}{4}$	14	12	L	10	00	LIB	28
317	13	S.	6		M	425	Е	9	54	32	10	$10^{\frac{1}{2}}$	$5^{\Lambda_2}_{\scriptscriptstyle M}$	14	M	10	47	sco	29
318	14	M.	63	- 1	М	424	Е		52	31	$10\frac{3}{4}$	$11\frac{1}{4}$	set		_	113	35	sco	0
310	15	Tu.		34	M	1	E	9	50	31	$11\frac{1}{2}$		5 _M ()4	D		24		1
320	16	W.	6 3	- 1	M	4 00	E	1	48	ž.	0~	0		52	C	1	13		2
321				36	М	$\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{22}$	E	1	46	31	$0^{\frac{1}{2}}$	$0\frac{3}{4}$		15	D	$ \bar{2} $	$0\overline{2}$		3
322	17.1	Fr.	63		N		D		44	ł	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$		11	D	$\frac{1}{2}$	50		4
1222		Sa.	63		N	4 20	D		$\hat{42}$	31	2^4	2^{z}	_	10	E	3	37	CAP	5
224	20	S.		1	N	4 10	D	9	40	30	$2\frac{3}{4}$	3		10	F	4		AQR	6
325	21	M-	6	- 1	N		D	9	38		$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$		11	G	$\frac{1}{5}$		AQR	7
326			1	ī	N	1	D	9	36		$4\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	11 _M	- 1	H	5	50		8
$\frac{320}{327}$	1		6		N	l	D	9	_		$5\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 M			6	35	PSC	9
34/		Th.				4 4 200		1 ~	32		6^4	$6\frac{1}{2}$	12Å	17	I	_	21	PSC	11
320	25	En.	$\frac{6}{6}$		N	1	D	9	30	$\frac{29}{29}$	7	, -		54	J	8	$\frac{21}{09}$	1	$\frac{11}{12}$
1	0.0	Fr.			N	1, , ,	D		29	$\frac{29}{29}$		71/4		04		9	09		$\frac{12}{13}$
330			6	- 4	N	4 4 10	D	1	²⁹ 27		$7\frac{3}{4}$	$8\frac{1}{4}$	1	- 1	K	1			
331	100	S.		-	N	4 4	D			28	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{9^{\frac{1}{4}}}{10^{\frac{1}{4}}}$	l .	17	M		58		14
332	100		1	49	N	4 1 4	D	1		28	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{10}{103}$	5 Å	- 1	N	IU	₄ 09	TAU	15
333	29		1 -			ii	1 -	1	24	28	$10\frac{1}{4}$	$10\frac{3}{4}$	rise			10	-	,	1.0
334	.30	W.	6	51	N	4 14	D	9	22	27	11	$11\frac{3}{4}$	5 _M	19	С	12	₄ U3	G'M	16



... And I remember, still, a tall hill, there,
— Indeed, it was fair and tall,
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 known hills, and close at hand,
That I could climb — although
This other, the remote, the unused joy,
Is legacy... and lesson... from the boy.

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

Farmer's Calendar.

ALL SAINTS GinGO Cert La. 11.5 These Gr. Hel. Cruns All Souls 11.5 cold Tides $\begin{cases} 10.0 \\ 11.4 \end{cases}$ Canada became andEnglish 1762 Snowed in Will Rogers Hol \$3.8 11.0 4 Chicago 1951 Day Fawkes' 12 a Okla. Sa. 38€ bleak days 10.5 Day Tides { 9.2 | foretell 6 25rd a. II. Brig Creole de Hollow Tu. 10Tides ${9.8 \atop 9.2}$ Armistice Fr. 33C some Day Tides $\begin{cases} 10.1 \\ 9.1 \end{cases}$ 12Sa. $\mathcal{J}\Psi \mathcal{C}$ {10.2 | 9.1 23rda. T. 65 C Indian Summer Begins 10.3 haze. 14 M. 6 h C Now Warm at Bristol, Ct. 1951 Tides $\begin{cases} 10.2 \\ 8.9 \end{cases}$ Serious, Ct. 1331

δ Q C δ h O C rides

C in Tides {8.7
9.9 10.1 Fine16 CApo. warmNew England's most
Terrible Night — 1755
Dickens Arr.
Boston, 1867 18 Fr. days Tides $\begin{cases} 8.4 \\ 9.4 \end{cases}$ 19|Sa. o'er Tides $\begin{cases} 8.3 \\ 9.1 \end{cases}$ prolonged 24th a. T. Mayflower Tides \ 8.8 bring 21 M. Compact Tides $\begin{cases} 8.4 \\ 8.7 \end{cases}$ Prune your Grapevines Tu. 18.6 a Hol. □10 6\$h (Eq. Hol. Md. Tides ${8.9 \atop 8.7}$ The Thanksgiving Day ${9.4}$ North-St. Catherine & in 98 Tides $\begin{cases} 10.0 \\ 9.2 \end{cases}$ Total Storm easter 26|Sa. 1898 Tides $\begin{cases} 10.5 \\ 9.5 \end{cases}$ 1st S. Adbent Cocoanut Grove $\{^{11.1}_{9.8} double$ Tu. Beaver Portland Part. 11.5 Moon Lost 1898 (Ect. 10.0 Part. Anos'le Pert. Chiph 10.1 28|M.

"No brightness now - for the land is darkened."

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

John our cellie came to us

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 missing trap with its heavy wood drag. Then one morning we heard a high-pitched continuous barking from our north-east orchard. There I found this dog that is ours now. He thnmped his tail as I came to him.

For two weeks of agony he had been in the trap, living, apparently, on such scraps as he could find by dragging 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 could explore. He was our dog now to keep or destroy. And, of course, we kept him, a dog with three paws only. Bnt that didn't matter, for no living thing can fight for life as John did, without winning it back again. That John has completely if obedience and guardianship 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.

195	55]						R, Tw								
			A	ISTRO	ONO	MI	CAL C	AL	CUI	LATIC	NS.	•			
6	Days.	0	1	Days.	0	1	Days.	0		Days.	0		Days.	0	
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na	2	21	55	8	22	41	14	23	12	20	23	26	26		23
cli	3	22	04	9	22	48	15	23	15	21		26	27		21
al	4	22	12	10	22	5 3	16	23	18	22		27	28		18
œ	5	22	20	11	22	5 9	17	23	21	23	2 3	26	29		15
0	6	22	28	12	.2 3	03	18	23	23	24	23	26	30	23	11

- C Last Quarter, 6th day, 3 h. 35 m., morning, E.
- New Moon, 14th day, 2 h. 7 m., morning, E.
- Pirst Quarter, 22nd day, 4 h. 39 m., morning, W.
- O Full Moon, 28th day, 10 h. 44 m., evening, E.

KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE, PAGES 100 THROUGH 105													
O L O HO Rises S Sets. S Days. WHAM MORE													
335 1 Th. $ 653 $ N $ 414 $ D $ 921 27 $ —	$0 6_{\mathtt{M}}^{\mathtt{P}} 31 \mathtt{D} 1_{\mathtt{M}}^{\mathtt{A}} 08 \mathtt{CNC} 17 $												
$ 336 2 \text{Fr.} 654 \text{N} 413 \text{D} 920 27 0\frac{1}{2} $	$0\frac{3}{4}$ 7 46 E 2 10 CNC 18												
$ 337 $ 3 Sa. $ 655 $ N $ 413 $ D $ 918 26 $ $ 1\frac{1}{2} $	$1\frac{3}{4}$ 9 00 F 3 09 LEO 19												
$ 338 4 S_{-} 656 \text{ N} 413 \text{ D} 917 26 2\frac{1}{2} $	$2\frac{3}{4}$ 10 12 G 4 03 LEO 20												
$[339]$ 5 M. $[657]$ N $[113]$ D $[916]$ 26 $[3\frac{1}{4}]$	$3\frac{3}{4} 11^{\text{P}}_{\text{M}}21 _{\text{H}} 454 _{\text{VIR}} 21 $												
340 6 Tu. 6 58 N 4 12 D 9 15 25 $4\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{3}{4}$ — 5 42 VIR 22												
$ 341 7 W. 659 N 412 C 914 25 5\frac{1}{4} $	$5\frac{3}{4} 12\text{M}27 $ J 6 28 VIR 23												
$\begin{bmatrix} 342 \end{bmatrix}$ 8 Th. $\begin{bmatrix} 700 \end{bmatrix}$ of $\begin{bmatrix} 412 \end{bmatrix}$ cf. $\begin{bmatrix} 913 \end{bmatrix}$ 24 $\begin{bmatrix} 6\frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix}$	$6\frac{3}{4}$ 1 32 K 7 13 LIB 24												
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348 14 W. 705 o 413 c 908 22 11 1	$1\frac{1}{2} sets - 11^{A}_{M}58 sgr 0 $												
$ 349 15 $ Th. $ 705 $ o $ 413 $ c $ 908 21 11\frac{3}{4} -$	$- 5_{\tt M}^{\tt P}34 $ D $ 12_{\tt M}^{\tt P}46 $ CAP $ 1 $												
$ _{350} 16 $ Fr. $ 706 $ o $ 413 $ c $ 907 21 $ $ 0\frac{1}{4} $	$0\frac{1}{4}$ 6 32 E 1 34 CAP 2												
$ 351 17 $ Sa. $ 707 $ o $ 413 $ c $ 907 20 $ $0\frac{3}{4} $	$1 \mid 7 \mid 32 \mid F \mid 2 \mid 19 \mid AQR \mid 4 \mid$												
$ 352 18 $ S ₋ $ 708 $ o $ 414 $ c $ 906 20 $ $1\frac{1}{2} $	$1\frac{3}{4}$ 8 32 F 3 03 AQR 5												
[353]19]M. 7 08 이4 14 c 9 06 19 2취 :	$2\frac{1}{4}$ 9 33 G 3 47 AQR 6												
	3 10 35 1 4 30 PSC 7												
[[355]21] W. [7 09] 이탈 15] 이 9 06[18] 3월 -	4 11 ^p 38 J 5 14 PSC 8												
$[356]22$ Th. $[7\ 10]$ of $[4\ 16]$ cf $[9\ 06]18$ $[4\frac{1}{2}]$	$4\frac{3}{4}$ 6 00 ARI 9												
$ 357 23 $ Fr. $ 710 $ o $ 416 $ c $ 906 17 $ $ 5\frac{1}{4} $	$5\frac{3}{4} 12\text{M}44 \text{K} 6 48 \text{ARI} 10 $												
35824 Sa. 711 0 4 17 c 906 17 $6\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{3}{4}$ 1 53 L 7 41 TAU 11												
[359]25[S_]7 11] 이 4 17] 이 9 06[16] 7싞	$7\frac{3}{4}$ 3 04 M 8 38 TAU 12												
360 26 M. 7 12 0 4 18 c 9 06 16 8	$8\frac{3}{4}$ 4 17 N 9 39 G'M 13												
361 27 Tu. 7 12 0 4 19 c 9 07 15 9	$9\frac{3}{4}$ $5^{\text{A}}_{\text{M}}28$ 0 10 44 G'M 14												
362 28 W. 7 12 0 4 19 c 9 07 15 10 1	$0\frac{1}{2}$ rises $-11\frac{19}{48}$ cnc 15												
36329 Th. 712 of 20 cf $9081410\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2} 5_{\text{M}}^{\text{P}} 18 D - - - $												
36430 Fr. 713 0 421 c 908 14 $11\frac{3}{4}$ -	$-635 \mathrm{F} 12^{\Lambda}_{M}50 \mathrm{cnc} 16$												
	$0\frac{1}{2}$ $7_{\text{M}}51$ G $1_{\text{M}}49$ LEO 17												

DECEMBER hath 31 days.

[1955



Faces of friends have shown me, more than once, The face of Christ,
The loving and forgiving and believing . . .
And I am now no more the man who hunts,
In vain, the obscure good
In an evil wood.
This man and that, in the common way I go.

This man and that, in the common way I go, Has taught me what I know Of good.

D.M	D.W	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.	
1	Th.	Only U. S. Naval Tides Tides Cold	
2	Fr.	Mutiny 1842 Hoes 11.8 Cold Atomic Age Began 1942 Tides 11.5 high	
3	Sa.	2nd S. A. 630 (11.1 winds	f
4	B	First Treaty Never Broken—Penn's 1682 6 \$ O Sup. \{\frac{9.8}{10.6}}	Ι
5	M.	2 Ipswich Men went to \ 9.6 continue, Sea on a Haystack 1786 \ 10.0 continue,	n
6	Tu.	\\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\	b
7	1	The Moon was Hol. 19.3 with snow Recen 1883 Del. 18.9 with snow	ŧ
8		Conception (Immac.) [9.8 in the	c
	Fr.	An Albatross will lay Off (9.4 menu.)	fi
10	Sa.	An Albatross will lay of (9.4 menu.) An Albatross will lay of (9.4 menu.) Mary & Joseph's House First Day (9.6 Flew to Loreto 1294 Chanukah (8.4 2) \(\frac{2}{3}\) \(\frac{2}{3}\) \(\frac{1}{3}\) (10th \(\frac{1}{3}\) \(\frac{1}{3}\) \(\frac{9}{3}\) \(\frac{1}{3}\)	u
11	B	30 S. A. [10 th 68 C] {8.4 Rain,	V
12	M.	Fiorida Street, Street	d t
13	Tu.	St. Lucy Drake's World Crides [9.9 and]	d
14	W.	OEclinse of C Ember (9.9 dirt,	t
15	Th.	Boston Tide in Section 1839 CApo Section 1839 CA	e
16	Fr.	Annie Laurie Ember & QC \{8.6 \ 9.8 \ the	(
17	Sa.	"Rob Peter to Days \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	8
18	B	4th S. A. Ord. Ustat. Tides \ \ 9.5 \]	t
19	M.	$\begin{bmatrix} 19.9'' \text{ Snowfall} & \text{Tides} \begin{cases} 8.7 \\ 9.3 \end{bmatrix}$ Winter	€
20	Tu-		1
2	1 W.	Bdway Lts. (N. Y.) [21st C on] 8.5. Mile Long 1880 St. Thomas, Forefathers' [8.9 really Apostle Day 1.0	i
22	2 Th	Winter Begins Gen. Vy Tides (8.8 here)	1
2	3 Fr.	All U. S. Foreign Tides 8.7]
24	1 Sa.	The War of 1812 Tides \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	,
2	5 B	Thris. Man Tides 8.9 worst	1
2	6 M.	St. Stephen, Q Lat S 9.2 in	
2	7 Tu	St. John, Cruns Cis Iuli 9.6	ľ
2	- 1	Holy Inn. Q Gr. Hel. CPeri. 11.3 mayn	
2	- 1		1
	$0 \mathrm{Fr}.$	Burnt — Boston — 1810 (10.2 a Resolute Ends Her Amazing Voyage 1856 (11.8 year.	
3	1 Sa.	[3) th 6 C Happy New Tides 11.6	1

Farmer's Calendar.

I think as I walk upon these frozen clods through the rows of my ice-bound orchard that I, by the grace of God, am more than the earth I walk upon (though the earth is my brother)—that there is a wonder and a seeking beyond this earth and me, not of clods and clouds and self. I seek faith, and this I shall find.

If I am to comprehend life upon this little crust of earth, where young men go out and die and where all about me there is suffering and bitter death, I must accept the promise of this faith. I know that this faith is already conceived, that it will walk the earth at last, a reality.

earth at last, a reality.

And this is my faith:—that
God will embrace humanity
and all men be as brothers
to-gether. That death and
life, as always shall be one,
each recreating the other.

Faith is not blind. It marches forward through the intelligence of man, his miracles of perception and invention, and the perfection of his machines (though he may not know this).

What then? Part man, part beast, part clod—but ever nearer God, I think, man grows a better man.

And so I do believe that the true answer to faith is here, and that the spirit of God will be seen to walk upon this earth with man, his son.



• 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

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.

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-fast-rub Absorbine Jr. on

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.

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

The Man of the Signs first began appearing in almanacs in the 15th century. He is regarded highly only by astrologers and the foolish. However, these two categories include millions of otherwise sensible people. In the resolving of these signs, astrology believes your career, happiness, and health may depend on which of the above signs the date of your birth occurred in. Also these signs indicate 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 will also note that the entrance of the moon into certain of these signs signifies traditional change of seasons: Aries for Spring, Cancer for Summer, Libra for Fail, Capricornus for Winter (See Page 11.) So., you are about as well set now for a life guide as you would be with a tipster's sheet at a horse race. If you must have a guide—here is a far better one. "Read your Bible and keep your bowels open."

The moon's piace in the Zodiac forms the basis of the superstitions, along with its phase, about planting—the favorable signs being Cancer, Libra, and Scorpio (Cnc., Lib., Sco.). The planting table on the next page does not take into account these Zodiac sign values but gives you only the times most favorable (superstition) for planting crops according to the moon's phase.

See Pages 12-24 for Zodiac Sign each day of year.
(Send 25¢ for any previous year)

OUTDOOR PLANTING TABLE

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

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

In reight for	42°21′4 Boston La		39°56′ Phila. La		33°45′ Atlanta L	
CROP	Plant Anytime Between Dates Below	Moon Most Favorable Between	Plant Anytime Between Dates Below	Moon Most Favorable Between	Plant Anytime Between Dates Below	Moon Most Favorable Between
Barley	May 15-Jun 21	May 21-28	Mar 15-Apr 7	Mar 23-30	Feb 15-Mar 7	Feb 22-28
Beans (Early) (Late)	May 7-Jun 21 Jun 15-Jul 15	May 21-28 Jun 19-26	Apr 15-30 Jun 1-21	Apr 22-28 Jun 19-26	Mar 15-Apr 7 Ang 7-30	Mar 23-30 Aug 17-25
Beets (Early) (Late)	May 1-15 Jul 15-Aug 15	May 6-14 Jul 12-19	Mar 15-Apr 30 Jul 15-30	Mar 8-16 Jul 15-19	Feb 7-29 Aug 7-30	Feb 6-13 Aug 7-14
Broccoli (E) (Late)	May 15-30 Jun 15-Jul 7	May 21-28 Jun 19-26	Mar 7-30 Aug 1-20	Mar 23-30 Aug 17-20	Feb 15-Mar 15 Sept 7-30	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	
Cabbage (E) (L)	May 15-30 Jun 7-Aug 7	May 21-28 Jun 19-26	Mar 7-Apr 15 Jun 1-Jul 7	Mar 23-30 Jun 19-26	Feb 7-Mar 20 Jul 15-30	Feb 22-28 Jul 19-26
Carrots (E) (Late)	May 15-30 Jun 15-Jul 21	May 6-14 Jun 13-19	Mar 7-31 Apr 7-May 30	Mar 8-16 Apr 7-15	Feb 15-Mar 7 Aug 1-Sept 7	Feb 15-21 Aug 3-10
Cauliflower(E) (Late)		May 21-28 Jun 19-26	Mar 15-Apr 7 Jun 1-Jul 7	Mar 23-30 Jnn 19-26	Feb 15-Mar 7 Aug 7-30	Feb 22-28 Aug 17-25
	May 15-Jun 30 Jul 15-Aug 15	May 6-14 Jul 13-18	May 7-30 Jun 15-Jnl 7	May 6-14 Jun 15-18	Apr 15-30	Apr 15-21
Corn,Sweet(E) (Late)	May 15-Jun 15 Jun 15-30	May 21-28 Jun 19-26	Mar 15-30 May 7-Jun 21	Mar 23-30 May 21-28	Feb 15-29 Aug 7-30	Feb 22-28 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'y28-J'n5	Apr 7-May 15	Apr 22-28	Mar 7-Apr 15	Mar 23-30
Endive (Early) (Late)	May 15-30 Jun 7-30	May 21-28 Jun 19-26	Apr 7-May 15 Jul 15-Aug 15	Apr 22-28 Jul 19-26	Feb 15-Mar 20 Aug 15-Sept 7	Aug 17-25
Kale (Early) (Late)	May 15-30 Jul 1-Aug 7	May 21-28 Jun 25-Jul 6	Mar 15-Apr 7 Jul 15-31	Mar 23-30 Jul 19-26	Feb 15-Mar 7 Sept 7-30	Feb 22-28 Sep 16-23
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)	May 15-Jun 30		Apr 15-May 7	Apr 22-28	Mar 15-Apr 7	Mar 23-30
Onion	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	
Parsnip	Apr 1-30	Apr 7-15	Mar 7-31	Mar 7	Jan 15-Feb 7	Jan 15-22
Peas (Early) (Late)	Apr 15-May 7 Aug 15-30	1	Mar 7-31 Jul 7-31	Mar 7 Jul 19-26	Jan 15-Feb 7 Aug 15-30	Jan 23-30 Aug 17-23
Pepper	May 15-Jun 30		May 1-31	May 1-6	Apr 1-20	Apr 1-6
Pumpkin	May 15-30		Apr 23-May 15	1 -	Apr 7-20	Apr 6
Potatoes	May 15-30	May 14-21 Apr 22-28	Apr 7-May 30 Mar 7-31	Apr 7-15 Mar 7	Jan 1-Mar 7 Jan 21-Mar 1	Jan 23-31
Radish (Early) (Late)	Aug 15-30	Aug 17-25	Aug 7-31	Aug 17-25	Sept 1-21	Jan 23-31 Sep 16-21
	May 15-30 Jul 15-Sept 7	May 21-28 Jul 19-26	3	Aug 17-25	Feb 7-Mar 15 Sept 1-21	Feb 22-28 Sep 16-21
Swiss Chard	May 1-30	M. S	Mar 15-Apr 15		Feb 7-Mar 15	Feb 22-28
Summer Squ			Apr 15-May 15	1	Mar 15-Apr 15	
Tomato	May 15-30	May 21-28	Apr 7-30	Apr 22-28	Mar 7-20	Mar 23-30
	Jul 1-Aug 15	Apr 7-15 Jul 5-12	Mar 15-30 Aug 1-20	Mar 15-22 Aug 1-8	Jan 20-Feb 15 Sept 1-Oct 15	Jan 20-22 Sep 2-9
Wheat (Fall) (Spring)	Oct 7-30 Apr 7-30	Oct 15-23 Apr 22-28	Sept 15-Oct 20 Apr 1-20	Sept 16-23 Apr 1-6	Oct 15-Dec 7 Mar 15-31	Oct 15-23 Mar 23-30

PLANTING DATES FOR FLOWERS (Also see page 37)

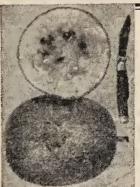
PLANTING DATES FOR FLOWERS (Also see page 37)

On the preceding page you will find approximate planting dates for vegetables and for erops, with a "moon column" adjoining each geographical division which tells you what some people consider the best moon planting time. In considering this "moon planting time" one should remember it is superstition only and has never been proven of value by scientific methods. The way these moon times are arrived at are: that crops or flowers which win their way by results above ground (like beaus 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 would correspond with those given for beets or potatoes.

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

AVERAGE DATES FIRST AND LAST KILLING FROSTS

Boston	Apr. 14 Oct. 26	Richmond Mar. 31 - Nov. 2
Albany	Apr. 24 — Oct. 15	Raleigh Mar. 27 — Nov. 5
Harrisburg	Apr. 9 - Oct. 28	Macon Mar. 14 — Nov. 14
	Apr. 8 - Oct. 23	
	Apr. 22 - Oct. 18	Helena May 7 — Sept. 29
Chicago	Apr. 16 Oct. 19	Santa Fe Apr. 25 — Oct. 19
	Apr. 28 - Oct. 15	Tucson Mar. 11 - Nov. 9
	May 6 - Oct. 5	
	May 11 - Sept. 21	Portland, Ore. Mar. 15 - Nov. 21
	Apr. 14 - Oct. 15	San Francisco Jan. 13 — Dec. 29
	Apr. 19 - Oct. 17	Parkersburg Apr. 17 — Oct. 18
	Apr. 20 - Oct. 13	
	Apr. 5 - Oct. 29	
Cairo	Mar. 31 - Oct. 29	
	Apr. 27 Oct. 10	
	May 7 — Oct. 3	



GROW WATERMELONS IN NEW ENGLAND! PLANT NEW HAMPSHIRE MIDGET

USE

RRIS SEE

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 selection aimed at producing earlier crops of better quality. No wonder that three generations of New Englanders have planted Harris Seeds. They know they can depend on them.

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

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It's the "handbook" of professional and home gardeners throughout the country.

JOSEPH HARRIS CO., INC.

90 MORETON FARM

ROCHESTER 11, N. Y.



RECIPES - 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 quick and easy way 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, iamb chops (don't overlook leg steaks either) ham siee,

veal and young beef liver.

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

Lettover cooked vegetables or canned vegetables 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 sliced carrots are a good choice. Tomato halves, 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 kindly to the broiler. These usually are added during the last ten minutes of brolling and are dotted with butter and sprinkled with brown sugar before cooking. Leftover cooked vegetables or canned vegetables may be incated

SWISS STEAK WINNERS

The habit of eating well is easy to acquire. You can be thrifty at the same time when your dinners include an appetizing beef dinner whatever your budget. Round, chuck or flank steak prepared Swissstyle will become long-time favorites by varying the seasonings and

olive Swiss Steak: Fiour the steak and brown in a little hot fat. Sprinkie with sait and pepper and top with sliced stuffed olives, chopped green pepper and sliced onions. Cook slowly in diluted tomato

Deviled Swiss Steak: Flour steak and brown in hot fat. Then top with sliced onions that have also been browned in fat. Sprinkled with dried mustard, salt, pepper and a finely minced clove of garlle. Add a mixture of half water and half chili sauce and then cook, covored until tender for about two hours.

FANCY 'BURGERS

The love of the young and old is the hamburger whether it is served plain or embellished with a variety of trimmings. Stuffing tricks that add appeal:

Relish 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 silce of onion and about a teaspoonful of pickle relish. Top with remaining patties and press together, sealing edges well. Broil or pan fry until done for about ten minutes. THE THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER

NEW ENGLAND EATING AT ITS BEST!



Down-East

QUALITY FOODS

MADE IN THE TRADITIONAL NEW ENGLAND WAY



BURNHAM & MORRILL CO., PORTLAND, MAINE

'Burgers with Tomato-Cheese Filling: Season a pound of ground beef 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 remaining patties and press the edges together. Broil or pan-fry.

HOME CANNING IDEAS

MINCEMEAT

(From the Ball Blue-Book)

2 pounds lean beef 6 cups brown sugar 2 teaspoons nutmeg pound suet 1 tablespoon allspice pounds apples 2 oranges 1 tablespoon cinnamon ¼ tcas. ginger 1 teas. cloves pounds currants 1 pound light raisins
2 pounds dark raisins
½ pound citron 1 T. salt 4 T. lemon juice 4 cups cider or grape juice

Cook the beef until done. Cool. Chop the bccf 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 one 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 Virginia peanuts

Roast peanuts. Cool. Remove the brown skins and the eyes. Grind the nuts. Add 2 T. salt and regrind until as smooth as wanted. 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 ¼ its measure of pure salt. Pack tightly to within ¼ 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.

RED RELISH

1 T. horseradish 1 to 2 cups sugar 4 cups chopped beets 1 cup chopped onions 3 cups vlnegar 1 T. salt 1 cup chopped red sweet peppers 4 cups chopped cabbage

Wash and drain the beets. Cover with boiling water. Boil for 15 minutes. Drain. Peel beets and onions; remove seeds from poppers. 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

2 T. salt 34 pound suet 1 pod hot pepper 2 cups chopped onions 1 teas. comino seed 1 clove garlic

½ cup chili pepper or powder 5 pounds ground meat

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 mlnutes, quarts 90 minutes at ten pounds pressure.

RASPBERRY-CURRANT MARMALADE

4 cups currants 8 cups raspberries 9 cups sugar

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

A top Quality Coffee



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

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WHITE HOUSE COFFEE

Box 1871 BOSTON, (5) MASS.

PRAISEWORTHY, PRIZE-WINNING RECIPES GRANDMOTHER'S SOUR CREAM SPICE CAKE

(THE YANKEE COOKBOOK)

egg 1/8 sour cup cream about 1 cup sugar

2 cups flour, slfted 1 teas, soda

1/4 teas, salt teas, clunamon teaspoon nutmeg teas, cloves cup raislns

Break the egg into 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 remaining dry ingredients twice; add the raisins: combine with the first mixture. Pour into greased baking sheet. Bake in a moderate 350°F oven for 45 minutes. Makes 1 square cake. (Can be poured into muffin tins to make cnp cakes.) Stewed prunes cut into pieces may be added and ½ cup prune juice substituted for ½ cup of the sour cream.

CAPE COD CLAM PIE

2 quarts soft shelled clams 3 T. butter

2 T. cornstarch 3 T. cold water pastry

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. Saute the clams in butter. Add two cups hot water and season to taste. When the mixture begins to boil thicken with the cornstarch dissolved in cold water until mixture is the consistency of thick heavy cream. Line a deep ple plate with pastry, fill with the mixture. Put on the top crust and slash top to permit the steam to escape. Bake in a hot oven 450°F for fifteen minutes and then reduce the heat to a moderate 350°F and bake for 25 minutes longer. When done set aside for several hours or a day and then reheat. Serve with nickled heats and heavy head and then reheat. Serve with pickled beets and brown bread.

PARKER HOUSE PANCAKES

(Parker House, Boston, Massachusetts)

2 cups flour slfted 3 teas, baking powder ½ teas. salt

1 T. powdered sugar 2 eggs, well beaten 1% cups mllk (about)

Mlx and slft the dry ingredients. Combine eggs and milk; add flour mixture and beat until smooth. Bake on a hot well-greased griddle. One tablespoon mixture makes one cake. This recipe makes about 24 small, thin delicate cakes.

TIP-TRICKS

Cakes will keep fresh and moist if a cut apple is kept in the box with them.

Before grinding liver place it in boiling water for about twenty minutes. This will make it much easier to handle.

Oranges and lemons are easier to squeeze and more juice can be extracted if the fruit is first put in warm water for a few moments. and then rolled on a hard surface before cutting and squeezing them. Do not store cake and bread in the same container or the cake

will 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 wide adhesive tape to the table and screw the gadget on top.

Eggs will not crack while boiling if a tablespoonful of salt is added

to the water, or if the eggs are room temperature.

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

Soak dishes containing the remains of beaten eggs, dough or batter

In cold water before washing. Hot water cooks the material making cleaning more difficult.

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

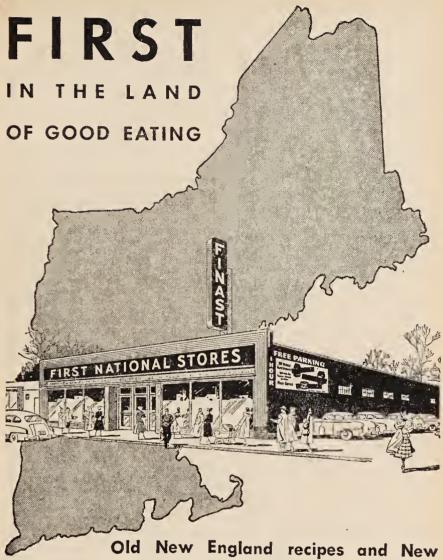
A pan or skillet in which food has been burned can often be cleaned easily if a teaspoonful of soda and enough water to cover the burned portion is allowed to boll in the skillet before scouring.

LOG CABIN SYRUP

is rich in Sugarbush flavor!



PRODUCT OF GENERAL POODS



Old New England recipes and New England foods are famed throughout the world. That's why we are proud that more New Englanders shop at First National Stores than at any

other food stores.



ANECDOTES AND PLEASANTRIES

WISHED HE HAD

I had stopped my old car be-fore Dick's house and blown the born. 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 opinions of "good-for-nothing-go-fishing bums," and I guess that included me as well as Dick.

When we pulled away, leaving the tempest 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 paused to light his pipe, then added, "And now, by gosh, I wished I'd done it."

WORDS OF WISDOM

Kansas City, Mo., Times: No matter how careless neighbors are about other things, they send your children home at the hour mentlon, if llttle you not a before.

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

means.

Earl Wilson: You can usually tell when a high school boy is serious about a girl by the way she calls him up every evening.

Oscar Wilde: Style largely depends on how the chin is worn.

Ohio State University Sundial: woman looks another woman up and down to sec what she is wearing; a man looks a woman up and down to see what she ls clothing.

E. 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: Lord, when we are wrong, make us willing to change. And when we are right,

make ns easy to live with.

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

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

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

ture distract you.

RED-HEADED SCHOOLTEACHER

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

After a spell it opened, and there was the farmer, lamp in hand, night shirt flapping, shirt napr "Come hand, night shir shanks a-shivering. in, Bub," he said. And the salesman gratefully accepted, saying that he was stormbound and just had have some kind

shelter.

The farmer ruminated. got the house pretty nigh filled with all you fellers stuck in the snow, but, 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 hair, "I'd have you know, slr," he managed with great dignity, "that I am a

gentleman."

"Why sure," said the farmer, "SO'S the red-headed schoolteacher.".

"JOE" LINCOLN

Times, and rhymes and fash-lons change—but "Joe" Lincoln, In his Cape Cod Ballads jingles In our memory—and always I. When we have forgotten wlll. more high-falluting poetry, the happy patter of his rhymes will remain-with Daniel Cady for his Vermont. So we quote from Cape Cod Ballads, Joseph C. Lineoln's

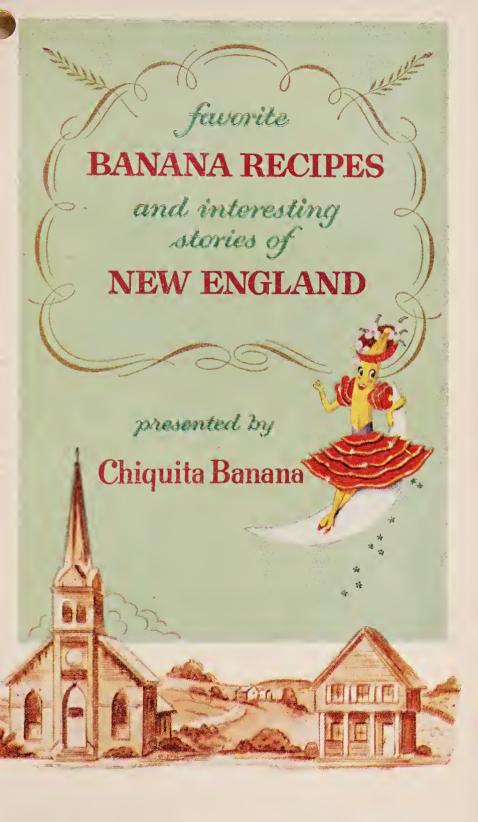
SUSAN VAN DOOZEN

I'll write, for I'm witty, a popu-

lar ditty, To bring to me shekels and fame.

And the only right way one may write one to-day

Is to give it some Irish glrl's name.





Quick and easy ...

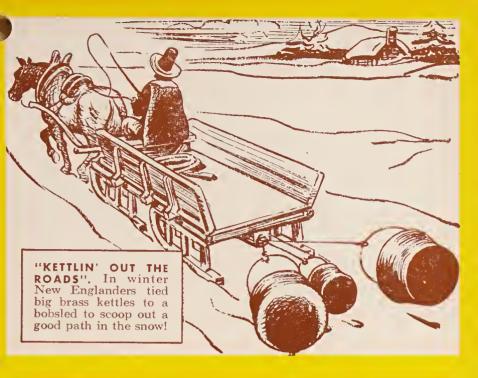
Banana Mixed Grill

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

1½ tablespoons melted butter or margarine Salt Parsley

*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 ½ cup undiluted evaporated milk 1½ teaspoons salt

4 firm bananas*

½ 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ full of melted fat or oil. To shallow-fry, have 1-inch of melted fat or oil in frying pan. Heat fat to $375\,^{\circ}$ 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 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch thick. Dip into egg or milk. Drain. Roll in crumbs or corn meal. Deep-fry or shallow-fry in the hot fat $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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°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

3/4 cup shortening

1 egg, well beaten

1 cup mashed ripe bananas* (2 to 3 bananas)

1¾ cups rolled quickcooking oats

1/2 cup chopped nuts

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

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 1½ inches apart, onto ungreased cookie pans. Bake in a moderately hot oven (400°F.) about 15 minutes, or until cookies are done. Remove from pan immediately and allow to cool. Makes about 3½ dozen cookies.



Dress up any meal with . . .

Lobster Banana Salad

1½ 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

½ 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

34 cup sugar

1/2 teaspoon salt

1/3 cup flour or

¼ cup cornstarch

3 egg yolks, slightly beaten

1 tablespoon butter or margarine

 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon vanilla

1 baked 9-inch pie shell or 6 (3½-inch) tart shells

3 ripe bananas*

*Use fully ripe bananas...yellow peel flecked 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

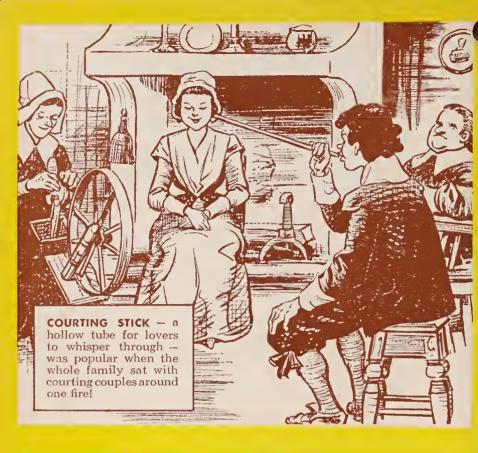
Finely chopped nuts Cherries or berries

Use fully ripe banana...yellow peel flecked 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 tablespoons sugar

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 ¼ 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.



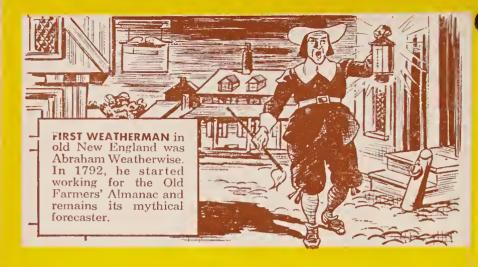
Wives who love their husbands serve them . . .

Banana Coconut Rolls

- 4 firm bananas*
- 2 tablespoons butter or margarine, melted
- 2 tablespoons lemon or lime juice
- 1/2 cup shredded coconut

 ^{st}Use either all-yellow or fully ripe bananas

Peel bananas and cut crosswise into halves. Place into a well-greased baking dish. Brush thoroughly with butter or margarine, then with lemon or lime juice. Sprinkle bananas with coconut. Bake in a moderate oven (375°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*

1½ tablespoons melted butter or margarineCheese 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 baking dish, and pour Cheese Sauce over them. Bake in a moderate oven (350°F.) 30 minutes, or until bananas are tender...easily pierced with a fork. Serve hot with the Cheese Sauce from the baking dish. Four servings.

Cheese Sauce

1½ tablespoons butter or margarine
2½ tablespoons flour

34 cup milk, scalded 1½ 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.



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)

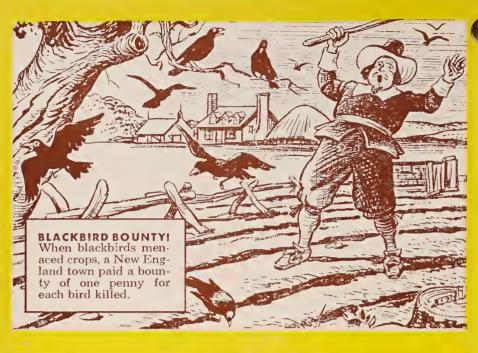
1 tablespoon fresh lemon juice

½ 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, 10inch tube pan, 4 inches deep. Bake in a moderate oven (325°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*

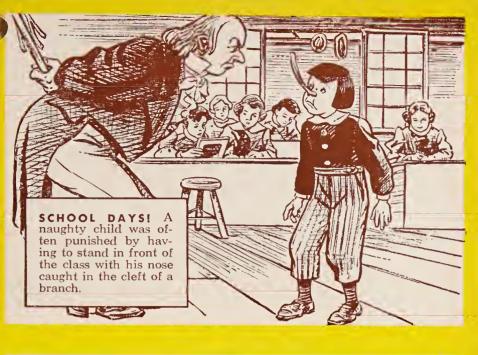
½ cup cornflake crumbs, bread or cracker crumbs

3 tablespoons butter or margarine, melted

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

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°F.) about 10 to 12 minutes, or until bananas are tender . . . easily 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°F. 4 minutes, then baked at 500°F, for remaining 8 minutes.



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

Banana Bread

13/4 cups sifted flour

2¾ teaspoons double-action baking powder

1/2 teaspoon salt

½ cup shortening

3/3 cup sugar

2 eggs, well beaten

1 cup mashed, ripe bananas*

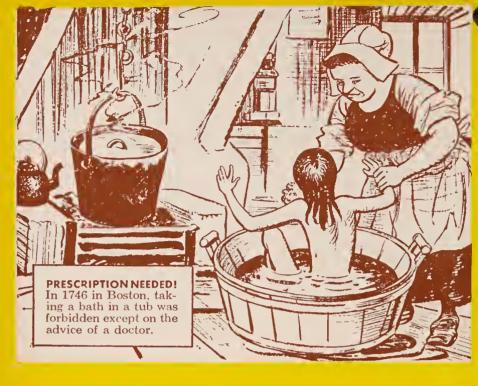
(2 to 3 bananas)

 $^*Use\ either\ fully\ ripe\ or\ all-yellow\ bananas$

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 $(8\frac{1}{2}x 4\frac{1}{2}x 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches) and bake in a moderate oven (350°F.) about 1 hour 10 minutes or until bread is done. Makes 1 loaf.

VARIATION

HOLIDAY BANANA BREAD: Add 1 cup mixed, candied fruit, ¼ cup raisins and ½ cup coarsely chopped nuts to egg mixture.



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

Banana Milk Shake

1 fully ripe banana*

1 cup (8 ounces) COLD milk

*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. Serve immediately. Makes 1 large or 2 mediumsized drinks.

VARIATIONS

BANANA CHOCOLATE MILK SHAKE: Add 1 tablespoon chocolate syrup before mixing milk shake.

BANANA ORANGE MILK SHAKE: Use $\frac{1}{2}$ cup orange juice in place of half of the milk. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon sugar before mixing milk shake.

BANANA SPICED MILK 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

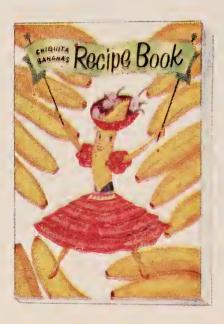
Salad greens for garnish

 $^{*}Use$ 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 ½ 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.



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UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

ere's "Rosy O'Grady," that dear "steady lady," nd sweet "Annie Rooney" There's Rooney" And sweet

and such,

mine shall be nearly original, really, Van Doozen

For Dutch. Susan Van Doozen! the giri

of my choosin' You stick in my bosom iike

glue:

While this you're perusin', member I'm musin',

Swect Susan Van Doozen on you.

don't be refusin' my offer, and bruisin

A heart that is willing to woo; And please be excusin', not cold and refusin',

Susan Van Doozen, please do!

Now through it I'll scatter-a quite easy matter-

Some lines that we all of us know,

the neighbors all cry she passes them by "There's Susan, the pride of

the row!"

And something like "daisy" and "setting me crazy,"

—These lines the dear public

would miss-

"sweetheart" in, Theu chuck a and "never to part" and "never to part" in, And end with a chorus like this:

Van Doozen! before Susan 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).

wear out my shoes, 'n' I'm losin' my roos'n', My reason I should say, dear

Sue.-

So please 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 fed elephant's milk on gained 20 pounds in a week?"
"Nonsense! Impossible!"

exclaimed Uncle John, and then asked, "Whose baby was it?" "It was the elephant's baby," said little Emily.

Jack-"I made two cails this afternoon and I must have left my umbrella at the last 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 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, besides, 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 been a large fire from which No. 20 had returned and housed their engine. Some of the members remained to see an Irish funeral manned to see an Irish funeral procession pass. One of the members who stood upon the pavement was rudely pushed back upon the sidewalk by an Irishman with the remark, "He had no business in the street." High words foilowed, then blows in succession; the firemen quick 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 upset it.

The firemen ralifed white the Irish rushed to Robbins' woodwharf, where they armed them-selves 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, without intermission. The ranks Irish were gradually by the arrest of some of the thinned, of their more prominent members, who were carried off to jail amid loud shouts and yelis.

During the conflict the firemen several tenements, furniture, provisions ren into the street. demolished provisions throwing children into and Feather-beds were ripped open, and their contents emptied into the street. The east wind wafted the feathers all over the city, causing such a shower as might have been taken at a little distance, for a snowstorm. A large number of persons were badly injured, but the Irish suffered most severely.

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 University of New Hampshire, The New York 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 vegetables goes on year after year.

The New Hampshire Horticultural Society lists in its 1954 bulletin a number of interesting new varieties as described by A. P. Frenci, of the University of Massachusetts, and developed there

of the University of Massachusetts, and developed there.
Our commercial apples have shrunk in number, till now, here in the East; we have perhaps only 12 important ones, which, listed in the approximate order of harvest, arc: Lodi, Early McIntosh, Milton, Red Convenents Martach, Moscour, Continue Decisions, Colden De Red Gravenstein, McIntosh, Macoun, Cortland, Delicious, Golden Delicious, Baldwin, Red Spy and Gallia (of the Rome type).

Some new varieties now lately on trial arc:

PURITAN-cross between McIntosh and Red Astrachan; red, goodsized, probably biennial bearer, and will pollinate McIntosh. Harvested mid-August.

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

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

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

GALBRAITH 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, commercially, 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 in the East (as well as the South and the West) particularly on our road-side stands. Here's the and the west) particularly on our road-side stands. Here's the problem for the kind of peach we want. Whereas the Elberta is no doubt the king of peaches, its harvesting is late and comes at about the time of the picking of our McIntosh—or just a little later. And most peach growers are McIntosh apple growers. So what we are looking for in new varieties is a "succession of high quality, relatively bud hardy varieties, ripening before Elberta, and preferably with yellow flesb and free stone."

Some of the new varieties developed in Massachusetts, and probably

the most promising, are on this 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	Flesh	Harvest Season
Golden Early Blrd	Yellow	-46
Prairie Sunrlse	Yellow	34
Early Halehaven	Yellow	24
Sunhigh	Yellow	23
Wildrose	White	21
Fairhaven	Yellow	17
Summerrose	White	16

NEW THINGS FOR OLD

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

We haven't yet tried trimmlng 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 insecticide (either oil or water base) especially 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 especially satisfactory in the home, for it dries without streaks or stains. But a word of warning for any oil base sprays: never use near flame, for they are inflammable; nor on asphalt the 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 tractor-powered rotary cutter, equipped with two steel blades that turn corn stalks, brush and weeds into shreds, has been added to FORD MOTOR COMPANY'S farm machinery line. The 653-pound machine is attached to the Ford tractor and is lowcred and lifted hydraulically. The hardened 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 announced by Allis-Chalmers.

Equipment is installed at the factory and complies 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 fermentable carbohydrate, such as molasses or oue of the cereal grains, to furnish fuel for the acidforming type of fermentation and, then, to consequently 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 second general kind of preservative used has been the acids which produce conditions too acid for bacterial action. Acids such as hydrochioric, sulfuric and phosphoric have been used, but their use has been generally discontinued in this country 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 agricultural chemical, a white, free-flowing and granular powder called sodium meta-bisulfite (anhydrous sodium bisulfite). Three years were spent on intensive testing of it in carefully controlled experimentation which included measurements of nutritive value, color, odor, lactic and butyric 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 among those who had tried other means of preserving grass as silage.

About 1,000 sitos were filled with bisulfite grass silage in Pennsyl-

vania 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 consideration, of course, but there isn't any question that even the modern farmer is using electric equipment he knows next to nothing about. Lots of fire extinguisher salesmen go from farm to farm and sell their usually good extinguishers, but frequently they leave this good advice behind nowadays: "Electric motors should be protected from the chance of fire by an over-current device.

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 in motors under one horse power. Placed in the electric elecuit at the outlet 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 circuit being opened. The time-delay feature permits momentary high overloads.

loads-such as starting-without opening the circuit.

GOOD OLD TOMATO

At the Virginia Truck Experiment Station, Norfolk, M. M. Parker, assistant director, has proved beyond a doubt that the tomato plant can be and should be the garden's biggest producer. From July to November, 1953, from just 25 plants he produced more than 1600 pounds of clean ripe fruit. He did it by growing the plants in a cylinder made of concrete reinforcing wire 5 feet high and 2 feet in diameter. The plants eventually 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 plants do better when given lots of room as much as 12 to

that the plants do better when given lots of room, as much as 12 to

15 square feet of space.

FORESTRY

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 Protection of New Hampshire Forests":

Wood-chip seeding experiments now in progress may make it ossible to reciaim hundreds of thousands of barren acreages

possible to reciaim hundreds of the Unatilla National Forest throughout the West.

Charies Rector, Forest Supervisor of the Unatilla National Forest Charies Rector, Forest Supervisor includes nine plots which have been seeded with grass and covered with wood chips.

If the experiments prove successful, huge acreages of virtually useless land can be transformed into useful watersheds and grazing

land.

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

Here in New Hampshire road bank seedings could well be pro-

tected 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 only 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.

BUTTER VERSUS MARGARINE

Butter versus Margarine in the Postwar Years and 1935-39

Year	Butter (per 1b.)		Margarine (per lb.)		
	Per Capita Consumption	Price (cents)	Per Capita Consumption	Price (cents)	
1946	10.7	71	3.8	28.3	
1947	11.1	80.5	4.9	40.8	
1948	9.9	86.7	6.0	41.4	
1949	10.4	72.5	5.7	30.8	
1950	10.6	72.9	6.0	32.7	
1951	9.5	81.9	6.5	34.7	
1952	8.7	85.5	7.8	29.4	
1953	8.6	79	* 8.1	29.4	
1935-39 Average	16.8		2.8		

Note: Data from Department of Agriculture sources. All prices are retail. Colored margarine prices are quoted for 1950-53.



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Wayne F. Weeks, Acting Dir., College of Agriculture, University of California, Berkeley 4.

James E. Morrison, Colorado Agricultural and Mechanical College, Fort Collins. California: Colorado:

W. B. Young, Associate Director, University of Connecticut, Storrs.
*Henry Hanseu, Assoc. Connecticut:

G. M. Worrilow, Delaware: Director, University of Delaware, Newark.

Florida: G. Clayton, Agricultural Extension Service, Experiment Station, Gainesville. H.

Dr. C. C. Murray, Georgia State College, Athens *Walter S. Brown, Georgia State College of Agri-Georgia: culture, Athens, Associate Director.

D. R. Theophilus, College of Agriculture, University of Idaho, Moscow.

*(C. O. Youngstrom, Assistant Director, State Idaho:

House, Boise) Illinois:

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*W. G. Kammlade, Associate Director, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, Urbana.

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of Kentucky, Lexington 29. T. R. Bryant, Assoc. Dir.,

H. C. Sanders, Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, Univer-sity Station, Baton Rouge 3. Louisiana:

A. L. Deering, College of Agriculture, University of Maine, Orono. Maine:

Maryland: Dr. James Gwin, Univ. of Maryland, College Park. James W. Dayton, Associate Dean and Director of Massachusetts: Extension Service, Massachusetts State College, Amherst.

D. B. Varner, Michigan State College of Agriculture and Applied Science, East Lansing. Michigan:

Paul E. Miller, Department of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota, University Farm, St. Minnesota: Paul 8.

Clay Lyle, Mississippi State College, State College *M. S. Shaw, Ass't, Dir. Mississippi State College, Mississippi: State College.

J. W. Burch, College of Agriculture, University of Missouri, Columbia. Missouri:

Montana: N. E. Beers, Acting Dir., Montana State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Bozeman. Nebraska:

V. Lambert, Director, College of Agriculture, University of Nebraska. Lincoln 1. *E. W. Janike, Acting Associate.

C. B. Hutchison, Agricultural Extension Division, University of Nevada, Reno. Nevada:

University of New Hampshire, L. A., Beyan, New Hampshire: Durham.

New Jersey:

W. H. Martin, State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts of Rutgers University, New Brunswick.

New Mexico: New York:

*(L. G. Cook, Associate Director, College of Agriculture, New Brunswick)

Robert A. Nichols, New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, State College.

L. R. Simons, New York State College of Agriculture Agricult

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David Weaver, State College Station, Raleigh.

E. J. Haslerud, North Dakota Agricultural College, State College Station, Fargo.

W. B. Wood, Actg. Dir., College of Agriculture, Ohio State University, Columbus 10.

Shawnce Brown, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater.

First Price Organ, State Agricultural College.

Oregon:

F. Earl Price, Oregon State Agricultural College, Corvallis. *F. L. Ballard, Associate Director. H. R. Albrecht, Pennsylvania State College, State College.

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George I. Gilbertson, Director, South Dakota
State College of Agriculture and Mechanic
Arts, Brookings.

J. H. McLeod, College of Agriculture, University
of Tennessee, Knoxville 7.

G. G. Gibson, Director, Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station.

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J. E. Carrigan, College of Agriculture, University of Vermont, Burlington.

Virginia:

B. Dietrick, Virginia Polytechnic Institute,

Washington: West Virginia: Blacksburg.

*W. H. Daugherty, Assoc.

R. M. Turner, State College Box 328, Pullman. J. O. Knapp, College of Agriculture, West Virginia University, Morgantown.

Wisconsin:

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is compilation a Я weather extremes for the United States that should hold even the most ardent prognosticators and weather fans.

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
miles per hour at Mt. Washington, N.H., April 1934.

Precipitation: (includes both

Precipitation: (includes 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 Spot: Green-land Ranch, Death Valley, Calif., with an annual average of 1.35 inches. Average for U.S.: About 29 inches. Wettest State: Louisiana with a yearly average of about 55 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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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 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 published German book was casting doubts on the narrative, 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, m. Dec. 31, 1741, to Anstis Gardner, in St. Paul's Church, Narragansett, R.I. was borne three children-Hannah, Mary, and William. Mary died single, William died without issue, and Hannah was styled Unfortunate. Dr. William Bowen of Providence observed that she was "the most perfcet model of beauty he ever knew . . . graceful and dig-nified . . . fair and beautiful . . . her manner urbane and

captivating."

Mr. Peter Simons, a New-port schoolmate, had early in life become attached to her, and they became engaged. Mr. Robinson, for reasons known, opposed the union was unwearied in trying to prevent it. She was closely watched ... a servant accom-panied her everywhere she went. In one instance, she left to visit her home aunt in New London; her father soon afterwards discovered from hls windows a vessel leaving Newport—and his jealousics were aroused. He hastened his daughter after to New London and insisted on her lmmcdiate return. Her uncle, Col. John Gardiner, aware of the wrongs his niece, Hannah was suffering, 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 failed in every effort—even with the help of her mother—to recher oncile father to this unlon, she consented to an elopement. Having obtained permission to visit her Annt Updike, near Wickford, she left home accompanied by the servant who usually attended her. On arriving at the gate which led to her aunt's house, Mr. Simons was in waiting with a carriage . . . and that evening they were married in

Providence.

The news of the elopement, communicated to Mr. when-Robinson by the servant, roused all the fury of his lre. He offered a reward for their 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 never be ascertained. History Narragansett Church

SMASHED WINDSHIELDS

With Flying Saucers speculation and testimony in an ebh tide during 1954, the world public was not without the company of its little men of space. This time the little devils apparently were out to break or pockmark the wind-

shields of automobiles. The "Missile Mile," a 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. Rohson Brown, Conservative Member for Esher, whose own wind-screen was shattered on the 16th January In a written reply Sir David Maxwell Fyfe stated that between January 1st, 1951, and January 16th, 1954, 67 motor-car windscreens were reported to the police to have heen shattered on the Portsmouth Road at Esher. Such information as was available suggested 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 friends of his have told him that at fairly high speed that section of the road produces an unusual vibration in cars. 'I believe', he said, 'that a combination of speed and road conditions could produce a vibration which toughened glass might not stand, although it may have no effect on

laminated glass.
"Another theory is that smashed windscreens are due to the activities of a top-secret research establishment, which is 700 yards from the road. Its equipment includes an instru-Its ment which converts electrical energy into intensely concentrated pressure waves. Its staff are experts in the new field of ultrasonics developing sounds far beyond human hearing and capable of punching holes through steei plate. An ultrasonics scientist is reported to have said that it is not only possible but reasonably likely that these waves could smash a windscreen half a mile away."

At home the matter finally re-

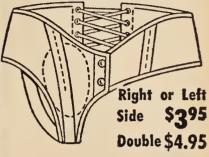
solved itself into a statement hy the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company—as quoted hy the Associated Press on April 20th last:
"Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.

"Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. said today examination of 150 autos hit by the so-called pockmarked windshields shows they were victims of road conditions and no scientific mystery.

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a	(R-rea-		mum	line	sales	Period	sibility	
State	sonable)	 used 	age	tax	tax	of stay ¹	law	required
Alabama	R	Oct. 1	16	\$.06	1	Reciprocal	A	no
Arizona	R	Dec. 1	18	.05	2	3	Ä	yes
Arkansas:	60	Jan. 1	16	.065	$\bar{2}$	30 days	Ä	yes
California	55	Jan. 1	16	.06	3	3	Ä	yes
Colorado	60	Jan. 1	16	.06	2	Reciprocal	Ā	yes
Connecticut	45	Feb. 15	16	.04	$\bar{2}$	Reciprocal	Ä	no
Delaware	55	3mos.bth.	. 16	.05	• • •	Reciprocal	Ã	yes
D. C	25	Mar. 1	16	.05		Reciprocal	$\ddot{\mathrm{D}}$	yes
Florida	60	Jan. 1	16	.07		Reciprocal	Ã	yes
Georgia	55	Jan. 1	16	.06	3	30 days	Ā	no
Idaho	60	Dec. 1	16	.06		Reciprocal	Ā	yes
Illinois	60	On issue	16	.05	2	Reciprocal	Ā	yes
Indiana	R	Jan. 2	16	.05	-	60 days	Â	yes
lowa	R	Dec. 1	16	.04	2	Reciprocal	Â	yes
Kansas	\mathbf{R}	Jan. 1	16	.05	2	3	D	yes
Kentucky	60	Dec. 29	16	.07		Reciprocal	A	6
Louisuma	60	Dec. 1	15	.07	2	Reciprocal	Ā	yes
Maine	45	Dec. 25	15	.06	2	Reciprocal	Ā	no
Maryland	50	Mar. 1	16	.06	2	Reciprocal	Ā	yes
Massachusetts	40	Jan. 1	16	.05		Reciprocal	Ĉ	no
Michigan	\mathbf{R}	Dec. 1	16	.06	3	90 days	Ā	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	$15\frac{1}{2}$.06	1	3	A	yes
Nevada	R	Dec. 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	В	yes
New York	50	Jan. 1	18	.04		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	Α.	yes
Oregon	55	On issue	16	.06		Reciprocal	A	yes
Pennsylvania	· 50·	Mar. 15	18	.05	1	Reciprocal	A	yes
South Carolina.	50 55	Mar. 1	16	.04	2	Reciprocal	A	no
South Caronna.	50 50	Sept. 15	14	.07	3	90 days	A	no
Tennessee	50 R	Jan. 1	15	.05	2	60 days	D	yes
Texas		Mar. 1 Feb. 1	16	.07	2	30 days	A	yes
Htoh	60		16	.04	2	Reciprocal	A	yes
Utah Vermont	2.3	Dec. 15	16	.05	2	Reciprocal	A	yes
Virginia.	55	Mar. 1	18	.05		Reciprocal	A	no
Washington		Mar. 15 Jan. 1	15	.06		60 days	A	yes
West Virginia.		Jan. 1 June 20	16	.065	3	Reciprocal	A	yes
Wisconsiu		On issue	16 16	.05		90 days	!A	yes
Wyoming		Dec. 1	15	.04	•	Reciprocal	[A	yes
Joining	- 00	DC6. 1	10	.05	2	90 days .	A	yes

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

²None on used cars.

³Until expiration of home registration.

⁴Three months before current registartion expires.

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

6Bill of salc must be filed.

A. Modern "security" type

B. "Future proof" type.

C. Compulsory.

D. Old "S-R" type.

 $^{7}\!\mathrm{Permit}$ showing compliance with state compulsory liability insurance law must be obtained after 30 days.

ss\$15 maximum.

It's much easier to

KEEP 'EM GOING DOWN ON THE FARM



AMOCO-GAS



leaves no harmful metallic deposit

PERMALUBE motor oil



cleans as it lubricates

PERMALUBE all-purpose grease 158



one lubricant for all purposes

AMERICAN OIL COMPANY

from Maine to Florida

WORD CHARADES AND RIDDLES

(Answers on page 109)

In a little old schoolhouse that stood on a hill

A little old sehoolmaster 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 play him a practical joke some fine night. So down to the river they went

and they took

first from my last of the dark, muddy brook. they eagerly hurrled, vet

still as a mouse.

Till they eame to the little old sehoolmaster's house. They smuggled my first in my

last with great glee,
And ehuekled to think how irate he would be.

Carolyn Wells

My first

On me the merry little fays Dance and sing their roundelays When the moon is shining.

My second

In me the thrifty farmers heard-Stores of golden grain is poured,

Free for my refining.

My whole Where the robins build thelr

nest, Where the ericket chlrrups, Where the horseman ldly rests Turning in the stirrups,

the milkmaid swings her Where pail

Where the eheery little quail All the season whistles,

Where the white aud daisles

Share the best of all our praises With the purple thistles,

There the jolly lads and lasses Chase me through the waving grasses,

In their headlong haste to eateh me,

Down they thrust their hands to snateli me

Through their fingers slipping, While they grope about to find me,

I have left them far behind me-Flying, leaping, skipping.

Briggs

I'm always alone, though in all sorts of weather My brother and I go walking

to-gether.

Shod or unshod by fortune or whim,

And roam o'er the land, yet in water I swim. Without me some men's under-

standing were naught, I eannot be said to assist

them in thought. I'm at home with all classes of people, I ween,

Supporting the beggar, upholding the queen.

In some foreign countries men eruelly beat me

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.

My whole sits on the kitchen With pan upon my first. Oh, her hoe cakes are bewitching. You must taste them, yes you must.

While you eat these tempting paneakes

Hours as minutes will be reckoned.

can quench your huuger never,

For with eating 'twill my second. Katherine I. Sandford

Many a tlme when swimming I am east upon the ground. Alas, I cannot get away who to a hook I'm bound.

I speak a various language, un-heard by mortal ear;

And whenever dauger threatens, in a trice I dlsappear;

Don't irritate me, gentle friends, for you'll find beyond doubt,

My beauty and my usefulness are gone when I'm put out.

My whole is short and quickly done,

It easts and should be pondered

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 is long, deceptive, too. Attained by but a favored few.

Susan C. Hosmer

PRINCIPAL HOLIDAYS, ETC. IN 1955

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

Jan. 1 (*) New Year's Day Jan. 8 (**) Battle of New Orleans Jan. 19 (**) Robert E. Lee's

Birthday (South)

Jan. 26 (**) MacArthur Day

(Ark.) Jan. 30 (**) F. D. R's Day (Ky W. 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

Feb. 22 (*) George Washington's Birthday

Feb. 22 (**) Mardi Gras (Ala., Fla., La.)

Mar. 1 (**) State Day (Nebraska) Mar. 2 (**) Texas Independence

Mar. 7 (**) Burbank Day (Cal.) Mar. 15 (**) Jackson Day (Tennessee)

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

Mar. 25 (**) Maryland Day

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 Day (Texas)

Apr. 22 (**) Okla. Day

Apr. 25 (**) Fast Day (N. H.)

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

Apr. 29 (***) 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

May 21 (**) Armed Forces Day May 30 (*) Decoration or Memorial Day

June 3 (**) Jefferson Davis Day (Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Ky., La., Miss., S. C., Tenn., Tex. & Va.)

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

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

June 19 (***) Father's Day June 20 (**) West Virginia Day

July 4 (*) Independence Day July 13 (**) Forrest's Day

(Tenn.)
July 24 (**) Pioneer Day (Utah)

Aug. 1 (**) Colorado Day

Aug. 14 (**) Victory Day (Ark., R. I.)

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

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

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.)

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

Oct. 3 (**) Missouri Day Oct. 10 (**) Okla. Hist. Day

Oct. 11 (**) Pulaski Day (Neb.)

Oct. 12 (*) Columbus Day Oct. 24 (***) United Nations Day

Oct. 31 (**) Nevada Day

Nov. 1 (**) All Saints' Day (La.) Nov. 4 (**) Will Rogers Day

(Okla.) Nov. 8 (*) Election Day

Nov. 11 (*) Armistice Day

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

Nov. 24 (*) Thanksgiving Day

Dec. 7 (**) Delaware Day Dec. 21 (***) Forefather's Day

Dec. 25 (*) Christmas Day

OLD-FASHIONED PUZZLES

(Answers on page 109)

Anagrams

1. What is that word for weeks we send

Within a letter to a fri Go ahead, it says to each: letter to a friend?

And though it blusters in its speech

And likes to drive us one and all.

Twill never bring us to a fall. But if you should the word transpose.

wondrous change it will disclose.

What once had power to do

despite, Will fill you now with keen

delight. Though large, small, or orstrong, or frail,

Its sweet enchantment will prevail.

2. Fruit of the fields, luscions and sweet,

By some esteemed a special treat.

Transposed they still are good to eat,

And still are fruit, but far from sweet.

Transposed they're not cheering,

But quite the opposite appearing.

Conundrums

1. What machine is used in weaving fancies?

2. What animals most resembles a candle?

3. What prize is unexpected and often unwelcome?

4. What bird should be the most timoreus?

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

6. If someone loans you water pitchers, why is it right to call them your own?

7. Who is everyone's visitor but no one's guest; and every-where welcomed but never invited in?

8. What drum is best when it can never be beaten?

9. What is always a hazardous ship to embark in?

10. What musical instrument invites one to fish?

Problems

1, Thirteen children dance in a ring holding hands. How many rings may they form without a child ever taking another child by the hand twice?

2, A farmer has a square field containing ten acres, and his neighbor has a rectangular field

half as wide containing nine acres. How many more rods of fence would it take to fence in the nine-acre field than the tenacre one?

3. A twenty foot ladder, bottom of which rests fifteen feet out from the wall of a building. reaches the eaves which ct three feet out from the just project wall. If the bottom of the ladder is moved one foot further out, how far away from where it was at first will the top of the ladder then rest?

4. A ball falling from a height of 12 feet bounds 6 feet by its elasticity, and again falling bounds 3 feet, and so on, bound-ing each time half as high as it falls. How far will the ball fall before coming to a state of rest, and what will be the distance of all the successive bounds?

5. If a garrison of a thousand men has food for thirty days, on what day will the food be exhausted if the garrison is increased 20 per cent at the end of each week?

A submarine on the surface of the water discharges a torpedo at an enemy vessel 330 feet long which was sailing away at a right angle when the stern of the vessel was a quarter of a mile distant. If the torpedo travelled twice as fast as the vessel and hit the latter amidships, how far had the vessel travelled from time when the torpedo was discharged until the vessel was hit?

7. As I was beating meadow grounds. Up starts a hare before my

two greylounds: The dogs, being light of foot, did fairly run

To her fifteen rods, exactly twenty-one;

And that distance that she started up before

Was six and ninety rods, just and no more. Now I would have you clever

folks declare, llow far they ran before

they eaught the hare? 8. Ten fish I caught without an

eye, And nine without a tail:

Six had no head, and half of eight.

They weighed upon the scale. Now who can tell me as I ask it. How many fish were in my





SORROWS



OF SOME OF GRANDPA'S FAMOUS

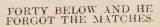
OLD FASHIONED WINTERS

With Old Fashioned type winters 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, 1815-16, 1835-36, 1839-40, 1849-50, 1850-51, 1856-57, 1872-73, 1875-76, 1879-80, 1887-88, 1903-04, 1919-20, 1933-34, 1948-49. Some of these are illustrated herewith.



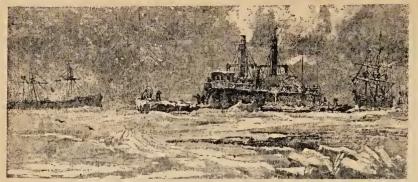
RABBIT HUNTING ON SNOWSHOES CAN BE FUN IN DECEMBER BUT IN MARCH'S MELTING SNOWS—MISERY.







AVALANCHE FOR SUPPER.



DELAWARE RIVER, 1875, TOWING A SHIP THROUGH ICE.



STATEN ISLAND SOUND, 1875, OPPOSITE ELIZABETHTOWN.



BOSTONIANS HAUL A FERRY THROUGH ICEBOUND HARBOR, 1857.



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

Courtesy: State Commissioners

Open scasons include both dates, "Rabbit" includes "hare"; "quail" includes "partridge" lu South; "grouse" includes Canada grouse, sharptailed, ruffed (known as partridge in North and pheasant in South) and other members of family except prairie chickens, ptarmigan and sage hen. As many states do not complete laws for 1954-55 until after our press date, VERIFY in every case for changes even though the changes from year to year are not as a rule sensational. Limits are daily except those in italics which are seasonal.

JUNE 15, 1954 (EXCEPT AS NOTED)

♂ males only. † local exceptions. ‡ non-resident exceptions. # Pounds.

State and Specie	s Seasons	Limits.	State and Species	Seasons	Limita.		
Alabama Deer Rabbit Squirrel Muskrat (fur),	Nov. 20-Jan. 1 † o Oct. 16-Feb. 20 N-Oct. 15-Jan. 15 (S-Nov. 1-Jan. 1		Catrish, shad Colorado, June'53 Deer	No closed season No closed season	$-\frac{2}{15}$		
Otter Quaii Turkey Bass White. bass Breau Crappie, wh. pch Jack Salmon Weye pike	Nov. 20-Jan. 31 Nov. 22-Feb. 20 Special No closed season No closed season No closed season No closed season No closed season No closed season No closed season	8 5 10 15 30 20 10 15	Quail Pheasant Rabbit Trout White Fish	Oct. 15-31† Oct. 13-15-Nov. 7-1 Not set Not set Oct. 15-Dec. 3i May 23-Oct. 21 (Open ail year)	8 3 5 10 6 to		
Alaska Bison	Oct. 1-15	1	Connecticut	Dec 1-Jan 21	10		
Deer	E.Aug.20-Nov.22 & W.Aug.20-Nov.15&	12:	Rabblt Squirrel	Dec. 1-Jan. 31 Nov. 1-Dec. 31 Oct. 17-Nov. 28	30 30		
Moose	E. Sep. 15–30 ♂ W. Sep. 1-20, Dec. 1-20	1	Quall Pheasant of Grouse	Oct. 17-31 Oct. 17-Nov. 28	15		
Bear, br. & grz.	Sept. 1-June 30† {E. Sept. 1-Jan. 20 {W. No closed season	9	Raccoon Trout	Oct. 17-Nov. 28 Oct. 17-Dec. 31 Apr. 16-July 15 Apr. 16-Oct. 31	20 10		
Bear, black Caribou	(W. No closed season Special Zones [E. Aug. 20-Nov. 22	2	Lake trout Pickerel	ADT, 10-Feb. 9	10 3 6		
Mountain goat Mountain sheep	(W. Sep. 1-Oct. 31 Aug. 20-31†	1 41	Wall-eye Bass, black Bass, striped	Apr. 16-Feb. 9 July 1-Oct. 31 Apr. 16-Feb. 9	10 10		
Rabbit Grouse & Ptar'g'n Trout & grayling	Sept. 1-Mar. 31† Aug. 20-Jan. 31 Aug. 20-Apr. 15	11 10 10 10 10 15†	Perch Salmon, sockeye Shad Alewlyes	Apr. 16-Feb. 9 Apr. 16-Aug. 31 Apr. 16-July 15 Apr. 1-Jun, 15	15		
Arizona, June '53 Elk Deer Rabbit Javelina	Nov. 14–29 Oct. 23–28† No closed season Feb. 14–28	1 1 6 1	Delaware Rabbit Squirrel Quail Raccoon }	Nov. 15-Dec. 31 Sept. 15-Nov. 1 Nov. 15-Dec. 31	6 6 12		
Antelope Buffalo Turkey Quail	Sept. 26–29-Oct. 3–6 Nov. 10† Oct. 9 Nov. 28 May 5-Sept. 30	1 10	Opossum Pheasant Bass Pike, pkl.,	Nov. 1–Jan. 31 Nov. 15–Dec. 31 ♂ June 25–Feb. 1	6		
Trout Horned Toads	Closed Closed		w. eyed pike Trout Shad	No closed season Apr. 16-Aug. 15 Mar. 1-Jun. 10	6		
Arkansas Deer Rabbit Squirrel	{Nov. 14-19 ♂ Dec. 12-17 ♂ Sept. 15-Jan. 31 Oct. 1-Dec. 31	1 8 8	Florida, June '53 Deer, male Squirrel Quall	Nov. 20-Jan. 6† 6 Nov. 20-Feb. 1† Nov. 20-Feb. 1† Nov. 20-Feb. 1†	2 10		
Quail Turkey Bass, black Trout	Apr. 1-5 Mar. 16-May 15 May 16-Oct. 31	8	Turkey Bass, black Bream, perch Tarpon	Nov. 20-Feb. 1† Nov. 20-Feb. 1† No closed season No closed season No closed season	10 8 8 25		
Pike, Jack salmon Bream, perch Lake Bass	No closed season No closed season No closed season	20	Georgia Alligators	No onen sessont			
Callfornia		2	Thoom		10		
Bear Rabbit, Ctn. T. Rabbit, Jack	(CSAug. 7-Sept. 12 (1Sept. 25-Oct. 24 (CAug. 7-Dec. 31 (SSept. 25-Jan. 15 SSept. 1-Dec. 31 NOct. 30-Dec. 31†	2	Grouse Turkey Rabbit	Nov. 5-20 of f Nov. 1-Jan. 10† Sept. 1-Dec. 5† Nov. 20-Feb. 25 Nov. 20-Jan. 5 Nov. 20-Feb. 25† Oct. 1-Feb. 28	12 3 2 5		
A ALCONTOLLIA	NOct. 30-Dec. 31 NOct. 30-Dec. 31† Nov. 20-29 d Nov. 20-23†	8 8 2	Opossum (Oct. 1-Feb. 15 No closed seasont	10		
Partridge Trout (exo. gldn) (Sp. wntr seas.)		4	Bass, striped Bass, black Bass, rock Bass, Ky. or r	No closed seasont No closed seasont	10 10		
Salmon Bass, black Sunfish, Perch	May 1-Oct. 31† May 1-Oct. 31† No closed season No closed season	15 5 25	Bream, perch	No closed seasont No closed seasont No closed seasont	10 35 15		
				210 DIMOU SERSOIII	10		

Georgia (cont.)		1	Kentucky, (con.)		
Pickerel Wall-aved pike	No closed seasont	15	Quall Ruffed Grouse	Nov. 20-Jan. 10 Nov. 20-Dec. 15	10
Wall-eyed pike Muskellunge	No closed seasont	3 2	Bass, black	No closed season	2
Trout	Apr. 1-Nov. 15†	10	Trout	No closed season	10
Shad	No closed seasont	8	Weyed pike,	No closed season	10
Idaho	Day movement	,	sand pike or }	No closed season	10
Moose Deer, elk	By permit Local seasons	1	Striped bass	No closed season	
Mt. goats, sheep	By permit		Crappie Rock bass	No closed season No closed season	15 15
Quail	Not set		Muskellunge	No closed season	15
Pheasant Rabbit (Ctnt)	Not set Not set	4	Louisiana,		-
Hun. partridge Sage ben	Not set		June, 1953		
Sage ben	Not set Not set	9	Deer Bear	Nov. 15-Jau. 10† Closed	1
Grouse, other Pbeasant	Not set	2 2	Rabbit	Oct. 15-Feb. 15	5 8
Rahbit	Not set	4	Squirrel	Oct. 5-Dec. 21	8 10
Trout Sturgeon	County seasons County seasons	10	Quail Turkey	Dec. 1-Feb. 10 Closed	
Bass	County seasons	1	Bass, black,	No closed season	15
Crappie, Sun-	Gaunty account	10	yel., white	No closed season	25 25
fish	County seasons	25	Crappie Sunfish	No closed season No closed season	50
Perch	County seasons	50	Maine		
Salmon (steelbd.)	County seasons	2	Deer	Oct. 21-Nov. 30†	1
Bullfrogs	County seasons		Bear	No closed season	
Illinois Rabbit	Nov 11-Jan 15	5	Rabbit Squirrel	Oct. 1-Feb. 28† Oct. 1-Oct. 31	4 4
Squirrel	Aug. 1-Oct. 15†	5	Pheasant	Oct. 1-Nov. 15	2
Quail	Nov. 11-Jan. 15 Aug. 1-Oct. 15† Nov. 11-Dec. 11 Nov. 11-Nov. 25†	10	Grouse Salmon toque(a)	Oct. 1-Nov. 15	2 4 25
Pheasant Grouse, Ptdge.	Closed	2	Salmon, togue(a) Salmon, togue(b)	Ice out-Sept. 30 Ice out-Sept. 15	$\frac{25}{25}$
Bass, black	No closed season	10	Salmon, togue(c) Trout(a)	Ice out-Aug. 15 Ice out-Sept. 30 Ice out-Sept. 15 Ice out-Aug. 15	25
Trout Perch	Apr. 1-Sept. 30 No closed season	8	Trout(a)	lce out-Sept. 30	25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2
Pickerel	May 1-Nov. 30	8	Trout (c)	Ice out-Aug. 15	25
Wall-eyed plke Bass, S.ML.M.	May 1-Nov. 30 May 1-Feb. 15 May 15-Mar.31†	8	Wh. percb(a)	Ice out-Sept. 30 Ice out-Sept. 15 Ice out-Aug. 15	25
Bass, S.ML.M.	May 15-Mar.517	10	Wb. perch(b) Wh. perch(c)	Ice out-Sept. 15	25
Lake tr., white-			Wh. perch(c) Black bass(a)	June 21-Sept. 30	10 25
fish	No closed season	2	Black bass(b) Black bass(c)	June 21-Sept. 30 June 21-Sept. 15 June 21-Aug. 15	25 25
Indiana	NTAA AAA		Black bass (fly)	June 1-20	3
Deer Raccoon, Op.	Not set Nov. 15-Jan. 15	2	Pickerel	No closed season	10†
Rabbit	Nov. 10-Jan. 10 Aug. 21-Oct. 20	5	a-Lakes & ponds b-Riv. abv.		
Squirrel	Aug. 21-Oct. 20 Nov. 10-Dec. 20	10	tidewtr.		
Quail Pheasant	Dates not set	10	c-Brooks.streams		i
Hun, partridge	Nov. 10-Dec. 20	5	Maryland	D 0.0 ml	
Bluegill, rd eared sunf.,		25 in	Deer Squirrel	Dec. 3-8 3† Oct. 10-31	8
crapple	No closed season No closed season	ag-	Quali	Nov. 15-Dec. 31†	6
Rock hass	No closed season	g,	Grouse	Nov. 15-Dec. 31† Nov. 15-Dec. 31† Nov. 15-Dec. 31† o' Nov. 15-Nov. 30† Apr. 15-Sept. 15 July 1-Nov. 30	6
Bass, silv. or yel., bl., Ky.,	June 16-Apr. 30	l 6	Pheasant Turkey	Nov. 15-Dec. 317 6	2
wh. or str.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	ag-	Trout	Apr. 15-Sept. 15	5
Dilka panah	June 16-Apr 30	g. 6	Bass-non-tdl.	July 1-Nov. 30	10
Pike-perch Pike or pickerel	June 16-Apr. 30 June 16-Apr. 30	6	Str. (rck.) bass, non-tdl. wtrs.	June 1-Nov. 30	10
Yellow perch	No closed season	1.5	Wall-eyed pike	Apr. 1-Nov. 15 June 1-Nov. 30	10
Trout Chan. catfish	May 1-Aug. 31 No closed season	15	Pike, pickerel Perch	No closed sesson	10 15
	2.0 (10000 0100011	-	Catfish	Feb. 15-Nov. 30†	10
Iowa Rabbit	Not set	10	Herring	Feb. 15-Nov. 30† Mar. 15-Jun. 20 Mar. 15-Jun. 20	10 10
Squirrel	Not set	6	Shad		
Pheasant	Not set	2 8	Massachusetts Bear, Black	Oct. 20-Dec. 31	1
Quail Hungarian	Not set		Deer	Dec. 6-11 Oct. 20-Feb. 5	1 1
partridge	Date not set		Hare	Oct. 20-Feb. 5	2
Nortbern plke	May 1-Nov. 30 May 15-Feb. 15	8 5	Opossum Rabbit, (Ctnt)	Oct. 1-Jan. 1 Oct. 20-Feb. 5	5
Bass	May 30-Feb. 15	5	Raccoon	Oct. 1-Dec. 31	3
Pike, sand or	May 15-Feb. 15	8	Squirrel	Oct. 20-Nov. 20 Oct. 20-Nov. 20†	<i>5</i>
saug., weyed Bullheads	No closed season	25	Quail Grouse	Oct. 20-Nov. 20	2
Yell, pch. and			Pheasant	Oct. 20-Nov. 20 Oct. 20-Nov. 20 of July 1-Feb. 28	2
bass, yellow str., silver	May 15-Feb. 15	15	Bass Pike	Apr. 16-Feb. 28	5
Crap., cal. bass	No closed season	15	Muskellunge	Apr. 16-Feb. 28	5
Crap., cal. bass Catfish	Apr. 15-Nov. 30t	- S	Piekerel White percb	Apr. 16-Feb. 28 Apr. 16-Feb. 28	10
Kansas	Tuno 15 Mars 20	8	Salmon	Apr. 16-Oct, 15	53 54 22 55 55 10 52 62
Squirrel Quail	June 15-Nov. 30 Not set	1 0	Trout Lake Trout	Apr. 16-Oct. 15	6
Pheasant	Not set	1	Bluegls., cal.	Apr. 16-Oct. 15	
Rahbit	Dec. 15-Oct. 15	_	bass, crapple, hrnd. pout,		
Kentucky	NT-11 00 To- 10	8	hrnd. pout, sunfish, yel.		
Rabbit Squirrel	Nov. 20-Jan. 10 Aug. 20-Nov. 5	6	peh.	Apr. 16-Feb. 28	1
Squirer	1				

Michigan Bear	b		Nebraska, (co.	n.)	1
Rabbit			Quail Rabbit	Nov. 1-26 Sept. 25-Jan. 31 Apr. 1-Dec. 31 (Oct. 1-Dec. 31 (Oct. 24-Nov. 30	
Deer	Not set		100000	Apr. 1-Dcc. 31	1
Grouse, prairie			Squirrel	Oct. 1-Dec. 31	
Pheasant	August		Plicasant Grouse	Oct. 24-Nov. 30	
Squirrel	IJ	- 1	Raccoon-Op'm	000, 10-10	
Trout Lake Trout	Apr. 24-Sept. 12		5 By Dogs	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	
Black Bass	No closed season No closed season	5	Trout	No closed season	
No. pike, pk, p	Ch / Anr 94.Mor 15			No closed season	† 10
Muskellunge Crapple, whti,	Apr. 24-Mar 15		rock bass	No closed season	10
White bass	No closed season No closed season	$\frac{25}{10}$		No closed season	1 18
Crappie, rk.	12	1 10	Perch	No closed season	10
bass, yel. pcl bluegilis, sur		0.51	Pike, weye,		
fish	No closed season	251	saug. no'thn. Muskrat,	No closed season	1 15 5
Whitefish	No closed season	7	Mink	1. Dec. 15-Mar. 1 2. Nov. 15-Jan. 1	5
Sturgeon		_ _ 2	Nevada		-
Minnesota Decr. (Row	Not not		Antelope	Not set	1
Decr (Bow and Arrow)	Not set	1	II DOCK	Not set	1
Deer	Not set	1	Rabbit Quali	Not set	1
Bear Squirrel	Not set		Pheasant	Dates not set Dates not set	
Quali	Not set Not set	10	II All game fish	Local seasons	15
Pheasant	Not set	3	New Hampshire		-
Rabblt Raccoon	Not set	15	Deer	North-Nov.1-30	1
Wcycd pike,	Not set		Bear	No closed season	
saugers, gt.	May 12-Feb. 15†	8	Rabbit, hare	Oct. 1-Mar. 1	5
no. pike, pickerel	12-Feb. 15	8	Squirrel Quall	Oct. 1-Nov. 1	5 5
Muskellunge	May 16-Feb. 15†	2	Grouse	No open season Oct. 1-Dec. 1	
Bass Trout	June 20-Nov 20+	6	Pheasant		1 2
M I	May 1-Sept. 5†	15	Lake Trout	May 1-Aug. 31	10
Lake Trout	May 1-Sept. 5† {May 2-Sept. 25 Jan. 2-Feb. 15	5	Trout, brook Lake Trout Lake Trout (fly) September	2 2 2 4
Crappies, sunfis wh. & rk. bass	n	1	cammon	Apr. 1-Aug. 31	2
Catfish	May 16-Feb. 15† May 16-Feb. 15†	15	Trout, golden Bass	ADF, 1-Aug.31	4
Bullheads	Diay In-Feb. Lat	50	Pike-perch	July 1-Oct. 31† May 28-Oct. 31†	10#
Whitefish	May 16-Feb. 15†		Pickerel	May 28-Jan. 31	10#
Buffalo	May 16-Feb. 15†	1	Mink, otter muskrat		1.00
Mississippi Deer	Nov. 00 004			Nov. 1-Feb. 1	
Bear	Nov. 20-30† No open season	1 1	New Jersey Deer		1 1
Rabbit	Any open season Oct. 7- Dec. 31	5	Archery		1
Squirrel Quali	Oct. 7- Dec. 31	5	Rabbit, squirrei	Not	8
Turkey	Dec. 10-Feb. 10† Apr. 1-10	8	Quali Grouse	available	10
Bass	No closed season	1 1511	*Pheasant	11	3
Crappie Bream	No closed seasou	20 20 25	Trout Salmon	Apr. 17-Sept. 30	30
Sunfish	No closed season	25	Pike, pick'l.	Apr. 17-Sept. 30 Apr. 17-Sept. 30 May 20-Nov. 30	8 2
Missouri			pike-perch	Jan. 1-31	10
Deern Robbit	Not set (res. only)	1	Bass, bl. Os- wego	June 15-Nov. 30	134
Rabbit	May 30-July 15 Nov. 10-Feb. 28	10	Calico, rock bass		5
Squirrel	[July 1-Oct. 30]		crappie,	No closed season	
Quali	INot set i	6	Bass, striped	Mar. 1-Dec. 31	10
Walloye Bass, L.S. Sp.	May 30-Nov. 30 May 30-Nov. 30	4	Wh., yel. pch., catf., sunf.	No closed season	
Trout	May 30-Nov. 30	6	New Mexico	The state of the s	
Bass, Wh. Goggle Eye	Mar. 1-Oct. 31	611	Deer	Nov. 7-18	
Warmouth	Mar. 15-Nov. 30 Mar. 15-Nov. 30	9	Eik	Nov. 7-18 Nov. 21-29 o	
Crappio	Mar. 15-Nov. 30 Mar. 15-Nov. 30 Mar. 15-Nov. 30	9	Bear	Oct. 1-Nov. 3 Nov. 19-30	
Catrish, Ch.	Mar. 15-Nov. 30	_6	Antelope	Shooting by	
Montana	~		Turkey		
Antelope	Sept. 5-Nov. 16†	1	Squirrei	Nov. 7-Nov. 18† Nov. 7-Nov. 18 Nov. 7-Nov. 18 N. May 25-Oct. 31	
Deer	By permit Oct. 15-Nov. 15† o' Apr. 15-Nov. 15† Scpt. 15-Feb. 28† Sept. 15-Dec. 15† By permit	1	Trout	N. May 25-Oct. 31	0.0
Bear	Apr. 15-Nov. 15†	1+	Bass, pike pch.	(S. May 1-Oct. 31	
Elk	Sept. 15-Feb. 28†		Chan. catf.		
Moosc	By permit	1	Crappie	Apr. 1-Mar. 31	
Goat	Local seasons	1	Sunf., ring pch. and bream		
Grouse Quall, turkey		. 11	Builhd., yel, and mud catfish	1	
Sage hen	Dates not set		mud catfish	No closed season	
Hun, partridge)	1	iew York		
Pheasant Ail gamo fish	May 16 N 15		Deer	Not set	1
	May 16-Nov. 15		Bear Rabbit	Not set	7 1
Nebraska Scpt. 30, 1953		- 11	Squirrel	Not set Not set	6† 5 4† 2
Sept. 30, 1953 Antelopo	Sept. 14-18		Quail	Not set	41
Deer	Dec. 1-11†		Grouse Phenoant o	Not set	2
				2106 866	1

			10.7		
N. Y. (cont.) Raccoon Black bass	Not set July 1-Nov. 30†	6	Oregon (cont.) Saimon, Steelh'd less than 20"	No closed season	2
Striped bass Muskellunge Salmon, idickd.	No closed season July 1-Dec. 1† Apr. 1-Sept. 10 Apr. 1-Sept. 10	† 2 3	less than 20" Bass, black; Perch, crapple, catf., sunf.,	No closed season	
Salmon, chinook Pike-perch Pickerel	NIBY I-NIBE, IT	10† 10†	bream, pike Str. bass, Sliad	No closed season No closed season	15
Gt. no'n. pike Trout, brk., br., r'bow Lake trout Builheads Whitefish Perch, white Perch, yellow Long Island Squirrel Grouse Pheasant Quail Deer		10† 10† 3† 25† 5 24 44 1	Pennsylvania Deer, female Deer, 2 pt. ant. Deer, no ant. Bear Rabbit, Cttl. Raccoon Squirrel Quail, Bbwht. Grouse, Rfd. Pheas'nt,rgnk,m. Turkey Partridge, Hun. Hare, sashoe	Not set until Aug. 1	6
North Carolina Deer Bear Rabblt Pheasant Squirrel Quall Grouse Turkey	Oct. 15-Jan. 1† Oct. 15-Jan. 1 Nov. 25-Jan. 30 Nov. 2-Jan. 30 Oct. 15-Jan. 1 Nov. 25-Jan. 30	1 2 5 8 8 2	Trout, lk. orsal. Bass Pike-perch Pickerel Muskellunge, Pike, Gt. No. Frogs Terrapin	Apr. 15-Jul. 31 Apr. 15-Nov. 30 Jul. 1-Nov. 30 Jul. 1-Nov. 30 Jul. 1-Nov. 30 Jul. 1-Nov. 30 Jul. 1-Nov. 30 Jul. 2-Voct. 31 Nov. 2-Mar. 14	6 8 8 6 6 6 2 4 15 5
Wild boar Raccoon Trout Bass, black Pike, walleyed Bass, striped North Dakota	Oct. 15-Jan. 1 Oct. 15-Feb. 15 Apr. 5-Aug. 31 No closed season No closed season No closed season	10 8 5 8	Rhode Island Rabbit Hare Squirrci Quall Grouse Pheasant	Nov. 1-Dec. 31† Nov. 1-Dec. 31 Nov. 1-Dec. 31 Nov. 1-Dec. 31† Nov. 1-Dec. 31† Nov. 1-Dec. 31 of June 20-Feb. 20† Apr. 16-Oct. 15 No closed segan	5 2 5 6 2 3 6 10
Deer Sharptail Pin'd grouse Sage & ruffed grouse; part'ge Pheasant Bass Wall-eyed pike,	Not set Not set Dates not set Not set June 16-Oct. 31	1 3 4 5	Bass Pickerel Trout Striped bass Perch, white Perch, yellow Ali fresh wat Feb. 21-	Apr. 15-Feb. 20 Apr. 15-Feb. 20 er fishing closed	10 10 20 30
northern pike Sunfish Perch Crapple Ohlo	May 16-Oct. 31 May 16-Feb. 28 May 16-Feb. 28 June 16-Feb. 28	15 15	South Carolina Deer Rabbit Squirrel	Aug. 15-Jan. 1† Sept. 1-Mar. 1† Sept. 1-Mar. 1†	1 10
Deer Rabbit Squirrel Pheasant Hun. partridge Grouse INLAND DIST.	Not set Not set Not set Not set Not set Not set		Quall Raccoon, opossum Turkey Trout, speckled Trout, rainbow Bass	Nov. 25-Mar. 1† SeptMar. 14 Nov. 24-Mar. 1† Jan. 1-Oct. 1 Jan. 1-Oct. 1 No closed season†	15 20 20 8†
Muskellunge Wall-eyed pike Sauger Trout Bass	No closed seasont No closed seasont No closed seasont No closed seasont No closed seasont		South Dakota Deer Grouse, prairie chicken Pheasant	Not set	
I.AKE ERIE DI Muskellunge Wall-eyed pike Sauger Trout Bass	No closed season†		Trout Bass, weyed pike, pickerel Biuegills Bullheads, pch. Crappies, sunf.	May 1-Sept. 30 May 1-Feb. 28† Mar. 1-Feb. 28† May 1-Feb. 28† May 1-Feb. 28†	10 6 15 50 15
Oktahoma Decr Squirrel Quall Pheasant Bass Chan. catfish Crapple Trout	Not set May 15-Jan. 1 Inter. (NovJan.) Not set No closed seasont No closed seasont No closed seasont No closed seasont	1 6 10 15 15	Tennessee Deer Bear Rabblt Squirrel Quall Grouse Wild boar	Nov. 16-21 oft Oct. 12-Dec. 2† Nov. 26-Jan. 15 Sept. 1-Dec. 1 Nov. 26-Jan. 25 Oct. 12-Dec. 2 Apr. 12-27†	1† 1 5 6 6 3 1† 1 7
Oregon Deer Elk Antelope Squirrel Quall Bluc Sage Hen Grouse, other	Not set Not set Not set Not set Not set Not set Not set	1 1 1 5 5 2 5 2	Turkey Trout Bass Raccoon Opossum Red fox Rock bass White, str. bass Yellow bass or	Apr. 12-27f Mar. 1-Oct. 1 No closed season Nov. 15-Jan. 25 Nov. 15-Jan. 25 Nov. 15-Jan. 25 May 30-Mar. 31 No closed season	10 10 10 30
Pheasant Hun. partridge Trout,	Not set Not set May 1-Oct. 10	10	Yellow bass or jacks Warmouth bass	No closed season No closed season	30 30

Tenn, (Cont.)		П	Washington	1	
Blueglil bream	No closed season No closed season	30	Deer	Oct. 11†	1
Catfish Buffalo	No closed season No closed season		Bear	Oct. 11†	1
Texas	140 closed season	11-	Elk Mt. Goat	Nov. 1-11 & Sept 13-30†	1
Antelope	Closed	H		(W. Oct. 11-Mar. 31	
Deer	Nov. 16-Dec. 31† 3		Rabblt	E. Oct. 11-Feb. 28	5
Bear	Nov. 16-Dec. 31	ii z	Grouse	(W. Oct. 11-Mar. 31 (E. Oct. 11-Feb. 28 Sept. 19, 20, 26, 27 Oct. 11-25	2
Peccary Squirrel	Nov. 16-Dec. 31†	10		Oct. 11-23	3 3 3 5
Chachalaca	May 1-Dec. 31† Dec. 1-Jan. 16	11 10	H = 3	Oct. 11-Nov. 15	3
Quail	Dec. 1-Jan. 16†	12	Hungarian	Oct. 11-Nov. 15	5
Turkey Bass, bl., sp'ted	Nov. 16-Dec. 31† ♂	15	partridge Whitefish	Dec. 6-Feb. 28†	15
White bass	No closed season No closed season	$\begin{bmatrix} 15\\25 \end{bmatrix}$	Trucus	County seasons	15
Trout	No closed season	ll 5	West Viedinia		
Crapple Catfish	No closed scason	25	Deer	Nov. 29-Dec. 1	1
Utah	No closed season	$\frac{25}{25}$		Nov. 11-Jan. 1	4
Antelope	Closed		Pheasant Raccoon	Nov. 11-13 o	2
Deer	Oct. 23	1	Bear	Nov. 1-Jan. 8 Nov. 1-25	1 1
Bobcat, coyote.	No closed season	1	Squirrel	Oct.1-16, Nov.16-27	1 2 2 1 4 7
fox, llons Elk (By permit)	No closed season	1	Quail Grouse	Nov. 11-Jan. 1	7
Bison	By permit		Turkey	Oct.1-16-Jan. 1-27† Oct.1-16,Nov.11-27	1 1
Grouse, sage hen,			Trout, rnbw.,	000.1-10,1107.11-27	
Pheasant	By permit	St	brown bk. Bass	Apr. 24-Sept. 6	8 8
Quail	Not set	10	Pickerel	June 12- Mar. 12 No closed season	0
Bass	June 12-Oct. 10+	12	Frogs, Bull .	Jun. 12-19	10
Trout Salmon	June 12-Oct. 10† June 12-Oct. 10†	$\frac{12}{12}$	& Green		
Vermont	June 12-0ct. 101	12	Wisconsln		_
Deer	Nov. 14-27 7	1	Deer	Nov. 22-28	1
Squirrel	Oct. 1-Oct. 31	4	Raccoon Rabbit	Oct. 4-Dcc. 20 Oct. 4-Jan, 15	
Rabbit Quail	Oct. 1-Feb. 28†	3	Squirrel	Oct. 8-Dec. 20	6 5 4
Grouse	No open season Oct. 1-Oct. 31	4	Grouse	Oet. 4-Nov. 16	5
Pheasant	No open sesson	1	Pheasant Hun. partridge	Oct. 18-Nov. 11 Closed	4
Bear Trout	June 1-Dec. 31† May 1-Aug. 14†	12	Quail Quail	Oct. 18-Nov. 11	5
Lake trout.	1714y 1-Aug. 141		Bass, black	June 20-Jan. 15	5 5
salmon Bass	May 1-Aug. 31†	2 5	Trout Lake trout	May 2-Sept. 7 Apr. 1-Sept. 30†	10
Muskellunge	July 1-Nov. 30† June 15-Apr. 14	25#	Wall eyed pike.	Арг. 1-Зере. зот	5
Plke-perch Pickerel	May 1-Mar. 14†	25#	sauger	Apr. 1-Jan. 31	5†
Pickerel Smelt	May 1-Mar, 14†	25#	No. pike, pick'l Muskellunge	Apr. 1-Jan. 31 May 25-Nov. 1	5†
Virginia	June 1-Mar. 31†		Bass, other	No closed season	25
Raccoon, Op.	Oct. 15-Jan. 31†	3	Catfish	No closed season	5
Mink	Dec. 15-Jan. 31+	٥	Sturgeon Other panfish	No closed season No closed season	25
Deer Bear	Nov. 20-Jan. 5† 8	1		210 closed season	25†
Fox	Dec. 15-Jan. 31† Nov. 20-Jan. 5† Nov. 16-Jan. 1† Oct. 1-Jan. 20†	1	Wyoming Deer	C 10 0 1 0 1	
Rabblt	Nov. 20-Jan. 20†	6	Moose	Sept. 10-Oct. 31† Sept. 10-Oct. 31†	2
Squirrel Quall	Nov. 20-Jan. 20†	6	Elk	Sept. 10-Oct. 31	$\frac{2}{2}$
Grouse	Nov. 20-Jan. 20† Nov. 20-Jan. 20†	20	Bear Sheep	Local seasons	1
Pheasant	Nov. 20-Jan. 20† Nov. 20-Jan. 20†	3	Antelope	Sept. 10-Oct. 31† Sept. 1-30†	2 2 1 2 2
Turkey	Nov. 20-Jan. 20†	4	Pheasant	Not set	1
Bass	W. June 20-Dec. 31. E. June 1-Mar 15	1 8	Brook trout Other trout	May 1-Oct. 31	20
Trout	May 1-Sept. 15	8	Grayling	May 1-Oct. 31† May 1-Oct. 31†	$\frac{12}{20}$
Plke	W. Same as bass	20	Bass	May 1-Oct. 31+	20
	No closed season		Whitefish	May 1-Oct. 31†	20 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 geese. There is no point in trying to list here the very complicated seasons on ducks, geese, etc. They are changed RADICALLY every year and as a rule shortened. Write your nearest Regional Directors of the Fish and Wildlife Service with head-quarters 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 1954 series of tests at the A.E.C.'s Pacific Proving Grounds on May 18th last, a total of 56 different nuclear detonations had been announced; 48 American, 5 Russian, 3 British. Except for two, or possibly three of these, however, the size of explosion was so comparatively small in relation to weather forces that it is

was so comparatively small in relation to weather forces that it is doubtful whether or not weather even at the site was materially affected. Prior to our H Bomb explosion of March 1, 1954, the U.S. Weather Bureau announced (June 26, 1953) U.S. News & World Report)... "a mere rainstorm of moderate intensity releases energy at the rate of 3 atomic bombs per second." Don't go away now, however, for despite such an optimistic view, the same agency is also on record with "Nobody can rightly make the flat statement that there can be no relationship between the explosion of these atomic bombs and the atmosphere from which weather is derived.

Since the H Bomb explosion of March 1, 1954, no official statements from those in a position to know about these things has come to our attention with the exception of A.E.C. Chairman Strauss's "at no time was the H Bomb out of control"... and Dr. Holzer's opinion that the effect of nuclear explosions on the weather will take 10 to 20 years to

determine.

The layman is thus left with the choice of accepting as truth the "pap" from officialdom in the order of that fed to small children by parents and teachers with regard to the facts of life—or by examination of what has "leaked" through the press, to determine, against physical and meteorological backgrounds, the situation for himself.

Two self styled laymen-with reputations as world renowned scientists -have expressed their views as follows-the first in 1946-the second

in 1954.

"These nuclear detonations may bring us a year of drought, or rain. depending on how atom fragments react when they gather to form clouds

in the stratosphere and are scattered by stratospheric winds."

"I am myself a layman in meteorology and applied atomic energy. If man will be damaged by such kind of activities—which I do not know—he descrives it."

Even without any "unreleased" or "classified" information in hand however a child of eighth grade intelligence can now determine how it is that our H Bomb detonation of March 1 had the necessary ingredient of size to become a major weather factor. The atomic explosion at Hiroshima (in 1945), is said to have contained something like a 2000 ton TNT equivalent. It was to atomic detonations of this order the USWB was referring in its minimization of weather effect. But press statements with regard to our H Bomb detonation mention between ten and twenty millions of tons of TNT equivalence. Thus it will be seen that if, as the FSWB has stated, "1000 atomic bombs of the Hiroshima size per minute would match the kinetic energy of a moderate sized hurricane. then an explosion of the H Bomb size (ten million tons) every ten weeks might conceivably keep rain pouring, or cause drought, the world over the

whole year round.

For example, if we use another measurement—that of area affected—it will be seen that our March 1 explosion is comparable to the Indian Archipelago earthquake of April 5, 1815, which extended over 1000 square miles, and completely obscured the sun for twelve long days.

Whether or not it was the stratospheric cloud from this quake which produced the now famous cold summer of 1816, no one can say—but we have that smake from forest fires in Western Canada in September.

do know that smoke from forest fires in Western Canada in September, 1950, covered the United States, Canada, and Europe... with a consequent lewering of temperatures on Sept. 25 and 26 of five to ten degrees. We know that the eruption at Fogo Island on June 12, 1951, is said to have reduced radiation at Appalachicola, Florida, from 96 to 88% of normal and that the famous 1883 Krakatoa volcanic eruption, forming a pine tree, mushroom, umbrella shaped cloud some twenty miles high not only spread its ash all over the world but actually decreased radiation at Montpelier, France, by ten per cent for three years.

There are numerous, in addition to those quoted, scientifically observed

examples of the weather pattern which might be expected from an explosion of H Bomb size. But even the radioactive dust "fall-out" from A Bomb explosions— recorded all over the United States—is sufficient

cause for real alarm.

But to return to what we have politely called "pap" from officialdom, we cannot agree that our March 1 H Bomb was "at no time out of control." It must be perfectly obvious to anyone that just as soon as the dust from that bomb entered our stratosphere it was beyond all recall or direction. From there on out no one can conceivably argue that it did not become a major factor in present day weather making processes—what sort of factor, except possibly harmful and dangerous, nobody alive can say.

According to scientists McNown and Malaika only about twenty per According to scientists McNown and Malaika only about twenty per cent of the moisture gathered aloft by sun and wind returns to the same locale. In brief, what rain we do get for the most part is not native. At times it may even be of the best Russian, Chinese, and now H Bomb, variety. Through an unexpected change in the wind after this last March 1 detonation, 28 U.S. personnel, 236 islanders, 23 fishermen on the Jap fishing boat Lucky Dragon, an uncounted number of fishermen ou the Jap boats Bright God and Radlant Glory (some 780 miles from the blast), as well as one case some 2200 miles away, were exposed to the ill effects of this scattered radiant energy dust.

But even more disconcerting is purleys the conjecture cheapt this H.

But even more disconcerting is perhaps the conjecture about this H Bomb dust in its relation to that little understood, frequent weather phenomenon—the tornado. Here we have something which, through the convolutions of warm air rising to meet cold air upstairs, concentrates with immeasurable force on a relatively small part of the earth's surface to cause terrifying damage. It is conceivable, without creating any cause for being considered alarmists, that within the area in which tornadoes form, may now be found also concentrations of H Bomb dust which—together with all the other tornado ingredients—may make other tornado visitations seem like harmless picnics.

It is in this area then of tornadoes, and harricanes—as well as drought.

It is in this area then of tornadoes, and hurricanes—as well as drought and added rainfall extremes—we find the scientists, under the head of a statement by L. L. Strauss, Chairman, A.E.C., and Charles E. Wilson. Secretary, Department of Defense, "have contributed materially to the security of the United States and the free world." The rest of the world is provided for similarly with, presumably, the Soviet H Bomb experiments.

To a finy handful among us billions of world people—some of whom are at least sympathetic to taking over from God the very power of Creation—we have then delegated the free and untrammelled right—through experiments in the atmosphere they do not and never will understand-to endanger our very existence-from behind absolutely closed

doors of secrecy.

doors of secrecy.

It must 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 except actual manufacture of and detonation gimmicks of the H Bomb and the forthcoming C Bomb are lifted, we Americans—and all free people of the free world—have lost something greater than national security. We have been deprived of our fundamental "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 smart-alec writer, namely ourselves, on page 76, par. 3, of the 1954 OFA took occasion to libel, grossly, the hard-headed sclentific staff of the Radio Corporation of America. It seems that the source from which we obtained the "Time" quote mentioned in that paragraph roots back from England to Austria, there to become lost in language complications. We should have been more careful in that regard and wish to take this occasion and space to submit not only a full and deep apology to RCA but 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 Disturbances caused by the relative positions of the Suu's with Radio Disturbances caused by the relative positions of the Suu's nine planets. Research now covering a period of fifteen years reveals that when three or more planets (Mercury and Veuus are the most important) reveal separation angles of 45 deg. and 60 deg. and multiples of these, Solar Radiation characteristics are affected. These in turn instantaneously affect the Earth's lonosphere (70 to 150 miles up), which in turn affects

affect the Earth's Tonosphere (40 to 150 miles up), which in turn affects the behavior of shortwave radio signals.

Most pained of all about our last year's unforgiveable "boner" must be J. H. Nelson, able propagation analyst of RCA's engineering department who has brought along this successful (80 to 85 %) method of foreeasting the strength or weakness of shortwave radio signals, in cooperation with the RCA New York Observatory, RCA Communications Station at Riverhead, Long Island, and Radio Suisse at Berne, Switzerland.

As Mr. Nelson points out in his writings on this subject, there is still much to be learned in this field of Radio Astronomy—one which has of

much to be learned in this held of Kadlo Astronomy—one which has of course nothing whatsoever to do with Astrology. Other scientists such as Drs. Ewen and Purcell at Harvard, Dr. Van de Hulst of Holland, are also discovering knowledge about celestial radio waves from countless millions of invisible radio stars. Not only do they twinkle but they hiss. Man's horizon, ever expanding, will owe much to such pioneers as these in Radio Astronomy. That much if not all of their findings is being made available, without restrictions, to anyton who is integrated is even for available, without restrictions, to anyone who is interested, is cause for gratitude.

GESTATION AND REPRODUCTION TABLE

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

REPRODUCTIVE CYCLE IN FARM ANIMALS

Courtesy F. N. Andrews - Purdue University

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

Tables of Measures

Apothecaries

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

Avoirdupois

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 cubic yard=27 cu, feet 1 register ton (shipping measure) =100 cubic feet 1 U. S. shipping ton=40 cu. ft. 1 cord=128 cubic feet 1 U. S. liquid gallon=4 quarts
=231 cubic inches
1 imperial gal.=1.20 U. S. gals.
=0.16 cubic feet

Dry Measure

1 board foot=144 cubic inches

2 pints=1 quart (qt.) t quarts =1 gallon (gal.) 2 gallons or 8 quarts } =1 peck 4 pecks=1 struck bushel

Household Measures

120 drops water=1 teaspoon 60 drops thick finid=1 teaspoon 2 teaspoons=1 dessertspoon 3 teaspoons=1 tablespoon 16 tablespoons=1 cup 1 cup=½ pt. 1 cup water=½ lb.

4 tablespoons flour=1 oz. tablespoons butter=1 oz. 3 teaspoons soda=½ oz.

teaspoons baking powder= ½ 0Z.

2 cups granulated sugar=1 lb. 21/2 cups confectioners' sugar= 1 lb.

2 cups wheat flour=1 lb.

3½ cups whole wheat flour= 1 lb.

21/2 cups buckwheat flour=1 lb.

5½ cups coffec=1 lb. 6½ cups tea=1 lb.

2 cups lard=1 lb. 2 cups butter=1 lb.

2 cups corn meal=1 lb.

2 cups powdered sugar=1 lb. 2 cups brown sugar=1 lb.

2 cups raisins=1 lb.

2 cups currants=1 lb.

9 eggs=1 lb.

Linear Measure

1 foot=12 inches 1 yard=3 feet 1 rod=5½ var 1 rod=5½ yards=16½ feet 1 mile=320 rods=1760 yards= 5280 feet

1 nautical mile=6080 feet 1 knot=1 nautical mile per hour 1 furlong=1/8 mile=660 feet=

220 yards 1 league=3 miles=24 furlongs 1 fathom=2 yards=6 feet 1 chain=100 links=22 yards 1 link=7.92 inches 1 hand=4 inches

1 span=9 inches

Liquid Measure

4 gills=1 pint (O.) 2 pints=1 quart (qt.) 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=144 square inches 1 sq. yard=9 sq. feet 1 sq. rod=30½ sq. yards= 272½ sq. feet 1 acre=160 sq. rods=43560 sq. ft. 1 sq. mile=640 acres= 102400 sq. ro 1 sq. rod=625 square links 1 sq. chain=16 square rods rods 1 acre=10 square chains

Troy

(Used in weighing gold, silver, jewcls)

1 pennyweight=24 grains 1 ounce=20 pennyweight 1 pound=12 ounces

Metric

1 inch=2.54 centimeters 1 meter=39.37 inches 1 yard=0.914 meters

1 mile=1609 meters= 1.61 kilometers

1 sq. inch=6.45 sq. cm. 1 sq. yard=0.84 sq. m. 1 sq. mile=2.59 sq. km,

1 sq. mile=2.59 sq. km,
1 acre=0.40 hektars
1 cu. yard=0.76 cubic meters
1 cu. meter=1.31 cubic yards
1 liter=1.06 U. S. liquid quarts
1 hektoliter=100 liters=
26.42 U. S. liquid gallons
1 U. S. liquid quart=0.94 liters
1 U. S. liquid gallon=3.76 liters
1 metric ton=1000 kilograms
1 kilogram=2.20 pounds
1 pound avoirdupois=

1 pound avoirdupois= 0.45 kilograms

POSTAL RATES. - DOMESTIC

July 10, 1954:

These rates take into account certain increases effective October 1, 1953, but the Bureau of Postoffice Operations advises no assurance that additional increases will not be levislated between now and Jan. 1, 1954—for the year 1954 on all classes of mail. There are Bills before the Congress, and Interstate Commerce Commission which—if passed—may mean substantial increases.

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

LETTERS AND POSTAL CARDS. - FIRST CLASS.

Letters and Written and Sealed Matter, 3 cents for each ounce, local and non-local,

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS. - SECOND CLASS.

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

MERCHANDISE AND MISCELLANEOUS. -- THIRD CLASS.

(Limit of weight 8 ounces.)

(Limit of weight 8 ounces.)

Merchandise, Incomplete copies of newspapers, printed and other mailable matter, unsealed, 2 cents for first two ounces, 1 cent for each additional ounce. Identical pieces of third-class matter may be mailed under permit in bulk lots of not less than either 20 pounds or 200 pieces, at the rate of 14 cents a pound, or fraction thereof. In case of circulars, miscellaneous printed matter, and merchandise, 10 cents a pound, or fraction thereof, in the case of books or catalogs having 24 pages or more, seeds, plants, etc., with a minimum charge of 1½ 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 mailed in packages not exceeding 8 oz. in weight (must be of 24 or more pages and substantially bound, with at least 22 pages printed, seeds, cuttings, hulbs, roots, scions and plants, 2 ounces or fraction 2 cents, each added 2 oz. 1½ cents. Circulars and other miscellaneous printed matter, also merchandise, 2 cents for the first 2 ounces and 1 cent for each additional 2 oz. Limit eight ounces.

Catalogs and Similar Printed Advertising Matter, in bound form having 24 or more pages, weighing over 8 ounces but not exceeding 10 pounds. (Increased rates pending). ZONES Local 18t & 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th

7th 1st & 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 8th ZONES Local

15c 17c 18c 10c 16c Ist Lb. 11c 12c 13c 2½c 51/2 C 7c 9c 11c 1 1/2 C 3c 4c Each Add. Lb. 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 fraction thereof—24 or more pages permanently bound, not to exceed 70 pounds in weight. May include 1 or 2 pages only incidental advertising.

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

PARCEL POST. — FOURTH CLASS. (For Zone consult Post Office)

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

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

No. Pounds LOCAL Up to 150 to 300 to 600 to 1000 to 1400 to 1400 to Miles Mile		Weight		1-2	3	4		D		_0
Pounds 150 miles 300 miles 600 miles miles 1000 miles miles miles miles miles miles miles miles miles miles miles miles miles miles miles miles 1 \$0.18 \$0.23 \$0.23 \$0.24 \$0.26 \$0.28 \$0.30 \$0.32 2 .20 .27 .29 .31 .36 .40 .46 .51 3 .21 .31 .34 .38 .45 .52 .61 .69 4 .23 .35 .39 .44 .52 .63 .76 .91 1.05 5 .24 .39 .44 .52 .63 .76 .91 1.05 6 .26 .43 .49 .59 .73 .88 1.06 1.23 7 .27 .47 .54 .66 .82 1.00 1.22 1.41 8 .29 .51 .60 .73 .91 1.12 1.37 1.59 9 .30			T.OCAT.	TIm to	150 to	300 to	600 to			
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$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		14	.37	.75	.90	1.01	1.77			2.85
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$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			40	83	1.01	1.28	1.65			3.03
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		10	.40	.00		1.35	1.74	2.20	2.74	3.21
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$.42	.01				2.32	2.89	3.39
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$.43	.91						3.57
20 .46 .99 1.21 1.56 2.02 2.56 3.19 3.19		19	.45	.95						
(Continued on Page 06)			.46	.99				2.50	0.10	0.10
(Continued on Lage 50)										

POSTAL RATES (Continued from Page 97) SPECIAL CLASSES. - DOMESTIC MAIL.

Special Delivery: First Class Mail: Each pleec under 2 lbs.—20c; over 2 up to 10—35c; over 10 lbs.—50c.

Parcel Post: Up to 2 ibs.—35c; over 2 up to 10—45c; over 10 lbs.—60c. Special Handling: Parcel Post only: Up to 2 ibs.—15c; over 2 lbs. up to 10—20c; over 10 lbs.-25c.

(This service expedites mail but does not include special delivery.)

Registered Mail: 30c minimum; up to \$5.00 Indemnity—40c; over \$5.00 up to \$25.00—55c; over \$25.00 up to \$50.00—65c; over \$5.00—75c; over \$75.00 up to \$100.00—85c. There are special surcharges when deciared values exceed indemnities—see local

Postmaster about these.

Insured Mail: Third and Fourth Class Only: Indemnity up to \$5.00—5c; over \$5.00 up to \$10.00—10c; over \$10.00 up to \$25.00—15c; over \$25.00 up to \$50.00—20c; over \$50.00 up to \$100.00—30c.

C.O.D.: Indemnities up to \$5.00, registered or not—30c; over \$5.00 up to \$10.00—Registered 80c, Non Reg. 40c; over \$10.00 up to \$25.00—Reg. \$1.10, Non Reg. 60c, over \$25.00 up to \$50.00—Reg. \$1.10, Non Reg. 70c; over \$50.00 up to \$100.00—Reg.

over \$25.00 up to \$50.00—Reg. \$1.10, Non Reg. 700; over \$50.00 up to \$100.00—Reg. \$1.40, Non Reg. 90c.

Money Orders: Limit for each is One Hundred Dollars. If amount of money order is from 1c to \$5.00 the fee is 10c; from \$5.01 to \$10.00 the fee is 15c; from \$10.01 to \$50.00 the fee is 25c; from \$50.01 to \$100.00 the fee is 35c.

AIR MAIL: On United States Continent

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

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

POSTAL RATES: International

Letters: Surface rate: To Canada and Mexico 3c per ounce or fraction; to ail other countries 8c for the first ounce and 4c each additional ounce or fraction.

Postcards: Surface rate: To Canada and Mexico, 2c each; 4c with reply paid. To all other countries 4c each, 8c with reply paid. Maximum size 6x4 1/2 lnches, minimum size 4x23/4 inches.

Printed Matter.—2 cents for first two ounces or fraction thereof, 11/2c each additional 2 oz.

2 0z. Eight-ounce Merchandise Packages.—Packages of merchandise weighing 8 ounces or less, for the countries named in the table below, 2 cents for first 2 ounces and 2c each additional 2 oz. Do not seal. Mark—"May be Opened for Inspection." Argentina, Bollvia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras (Republic), Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, El; Spain and possessions; Uruguay, Vicaragua

Venezuela.

Small Packets.—Three cents for first 2 ounces, and 2c for each additional 2 oz., with a minimum charge of 20 cents per packet. Limit of weight: 2 pounds, 3 ounces. Dimensions: Same as for letters. (Inquire at main office or classified stations for list of countries

which accept small packets and mailing instructions.)

Parcel Post.—Basic rate 45c first pound, 22c each additional pound. For detailed information consuit your local Postmaster.

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

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

Letters and Letter Packages

A. 6 cents: (Per ounce) Canada, Mexico; Armed Forces or Civilian personnel with Army or Navy Postofilce addresses Continental United States, Alaska, Canal Zone, Canton Island, Guam, Hawall, Puerto Rico, and U. S. Virgin Islands.

B. 8 cents: Cuba .08-1/2 oz.

C. 10 cents: Central and South America. West Indies, British and French Guiana, British Honduras, Surinam and Bermuda .10—½ oz.

D. 15 cents: Great Britain, Europe and other Islands in waters around it, U.S.S.R., Vatican City, Aigeria, Egypt, Iceland, Libya, Morocco, Tunis, Turkey .15—½ oz. E. 25 cents: All other localities .25—½ oz. Weight limit is 4 lbs., 6 oz. except. Canada, 60 lbs.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL AIR SERVICE

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

1. Commercial Papers, Printed Matter, etc., Samples (Unsealed) 2. Parcel Post Ea. Add'l 2 oz. \$0.20 From U.S. to: First 2 oz. First 4 oz. Ea. Add'l 4 oz. England \$0.41 \$1.00 1.22 .98 \$0.41 .21 .21 .24 France .44 $.4\tilde{2}$ Belgium Italy .45 1.08 .50 Sweden Egypt 52 .31 1.35

THE CENTRAL MASSACHUSETTS TORNADO JUNE 9, 1953

by W. EMORY WARDWELL

This record for future generations escaped last year's Almanac as we were already made up before it was available. Par. 4 from end is of interest in connection with the H Bomb story—Page 91.

The storm which swept through central Massachusetts on June 9, 1953, was a true tornado seldom known in this area. June 9th might be best described as just another summer day of rather high humidity, but nothing indicated any unusual occurrence. The instruments at the various nothing indicated any unusual occurrence. The Instruments at the varlous weather stations along the huge Quabbin Reservoir, 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 struck Flint, Michigan, and which it 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 P. M. on the meadow land of a farm at the eastern end of Quabbin Reservoir in the township of Petersham where it excavated a crater 100 ft. in diameter and 6 ft. deep and then continued 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 Rutland 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 Rutland 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 which it had traveled from Barre, it destroyed a few houses then crossed the main road and again plunged into wild land on its way to Holden and Worcester, leaving the two hospitals unharmed and about equally distant to the right and left. of its track.

When the tornado left Holden and entered the northern limits 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 increased loss of life and property.

Until 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 machine shop of the Norton Company, just completed at a cost of \$1,000,000, was removed and the factory of the Vellumoid Co. destroyed and a large greenhouse wiped out.

As the tornado turned to the east three churches were greatly destroyed and then it again 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 Wercester Poor Farm it destroyed 28 buildings of solid brick, concrete and steel construction. It was here it showed its Immense power. A large barrack like building on the Poor farm grounds housing 120 homeless men was laid flat and every one of the 120 iron beds in the building were whisked away and the spot where they must have eventually been deposited, probably many mlies away in some forest, has never been discovered. Steel work in the steel and concrete buildings has likewise disappeared.

Light rubblsh produced by the tornado was, of course, carried great distances, but here we have 120 heavy iron 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 dying out at Fayville in Southboro township at about 5:40 P. M. A small secondary tornado kept on through Mendon and Franklin townships doing little harm and ended near the Rhode Island line in Franklin 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 buildings, mostly homes, were damaged or completely destroyed and 10,000 people left homeless.

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



netic Lodestones! Lodestones are most unusual Magnetio legendary "Lucky" Charms, Ono was super-stitiously believed to "draw" Good Luck In Games, Money, stitiously believed to draw-good Luck in Games, Money, Love, Business, Work, otc., and the other to "prevent" Harm, Bad Luck, Trouble, Evil, Losses, etc. widely known for many years! 2 with all

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looking, Solid Sterling Silver heavily plated with pure Gold, Grade Charm Ring! Only \$2.98.

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Controversy among literary minded has existed since the fifth century with regard to the merit of publishing abridged versions of original articles, stories, Isaac D'Isbooks. raeli, father of the famous Benjamin D'-Israeli, pointed out in 1835 the practise began when access to bulky volumes of the ancients lay buried dust-ponderous tomes which abridgement could bring to wide public notice. According to D'Israeli, the "elegant writer of the Book of Maccabees" delivered pleasing and useful instructions" 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 the second control of the second control in abridge in one ume." This advice This advice we might point out seems to have been well observed in that magazine which has the largest paid circulation in all the world—The Reader's Diest, published at Pleasantville, Its editors and founders, the DeWitt Wallaces, long known to many for their religious leanings, un-doubtedly knew their Maccabees.

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own old plates 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 suffering!

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'QUAKE FORECAST

Earthquake periods are on the Moon's phase. The greatest strain on the earth is at Full, New, First Quarter, Last Quarter, and if the Moon 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:

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.



Money back if you are not relieved PIPER BRACE CO. 811 Wyandotte Dept. ON-5B, Kansas City 8, Mo.

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

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

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

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

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

for your town.

for your town.

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

YOUR TOWN Lat.	1	F 1	1	
Lo.				

HOW TIMES ARE CONVERTED FOR YOUR TOWN

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

	BOSTON		PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sunrise Key Letter	5.11	A.M.E.S.T.	Sunrise (Boston) 5.11 A.M.E.S.T. Correction (Column
			G, page 105) +:38 Sunrise (Pittsburgh) 5.49 A.M.E.S.T.
Sunset Key letter	6:21	P.M.E.S.T. K	Sunset (Boston) 6:21 P.M.E.S.T. Correction (Column K, 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 April 11 sun time in Boston will be 14 minutes Fast of Eastern Standard Time. The time indicated by a sundial located elsewhere than in Boston is converted to clock time y appling two corrections, the "Sun Fast" correction for Boston and that for the locality given in Column I of the table on page 104 or 105.

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

BOSTON

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

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sunsct (Pittsburgh) 6.54 P.M. Sunrise (Pittsburgh) 5.49 A.M.

Length of Day

13h. 5m.

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 3 on pages 104, 105 must be applied.

BOSTON

10.57 P.M. E.S.T.

Moonrise (Boston) 10.57 P.M. Correction (Column O, page 105) +:29 Correction (Col-

PITTSBURGH

Key letter April 11 Page 18

Moonrise

umn 3, page 105) +:01 Moonrise (Pittsburgh) 11.27 P.M., E.S.T.

The time the moon souths in Boston is converted to the time it is due south in a locality other than Boston by applying the appropriate corrections from Columns I and 3 on page 104.

BOSTON

2.42 A.M. E.S.T.

PITTSBURGH

Moon souths (Boston) Correction (Col-

2.42 A.M.

umn I, page 105) Correction (Col-

+:36 umn 3, page 105) +:01

April 11 Page 18

Moon souths

Moon souths (Pittsburgh) 3.19 A.M., E.S.T.

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

Risings and Settings of the Planets. The times of the rising and setting of the naked eye Planets with the exception of Mercury are given for Boston in the table on page 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.

BOSTON April 11

1:39

PITTSBURGH, PA. (Latitude 40° 26′ N.)

(Latitude 42° 22' N.) Sunrise Subtract length of twilight (Column 4 of table)

5.11 A.M. 1:39

5.49 A.M. Sunrise Subtract length of twilight (Column 3 of table)

1.39

Dawn breaks Sunset Add length of twilight

3:32 A.M.E.S.T. 6:21 P.M.

Dawn breaks Sunset Add length of twilight

4.10 A.M., E.S.T. 6:54 P.M.

Dark descends

8:00 P.M.E.S.T.

1:39

8.33 P.M., E.S.T. Dark descends LENGTH OF TWILIGHT

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

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

WEATHER TABLE.

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

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

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

before the advent of the Weather Bureau.

The weather 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, western, and southern regions will not bring any reasonable degree of accuracy. However, for a rough rule of thumb if you insist on using the forecast on pages 13-35, you may subtract one day for each time zone West of the Hudson to compensate for the Easterly path of continental storms. For every hundred miles north or south of 42 degrees latitude, add a five degree temperature (colder if north, warmer if south) differential and for every 1000 feet above sea level consider your locality as five degrees cooler than the weather as given.

WEATHER TABLE FOR ANYWHERE

	I TOTAL COL	T	
Moon	Time of Change	In Summer	In Winter
	From Midnight to 2 A.M.	Fair	Hard frost, unless wind be S. or W.
full ens.	From 2 A.M. to 4 A.M.	Cold, with frequent showers	Snow and stormy
rter, ful happens	From 4 A.M. to 6 A.M.	Rain	Rain
quarter, er happ	From 6 A.M. to 8 A.M.	Wind and Rain	Stormy
	From 8 A.M. to 10 A.M.	Changeable	Cold Rain if wind be W.; Snow if E.
n, 18t quart	From 10 A.M. to Noon	Frequent Showers	Cold & high wind.
moon, last qu	From Noon to 2 P.M.	Very rainy	Snow or rain.
	From 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.	Changeable	Fair & mild,
II I	From 4 P.M. to 6 P.M.	Fair	Fair.
If the moon,	From 6 P.M. to 8 P.M.	Fair — if wind N.W. Rain — if S. or S.W.	Fair & frosty if wind N. or N.E.: Rain or snow if wind S. or S.W.
	From 8 P.M. to 10 P.M.	Same as from 6 P.	.M. to 8 P.M.
	From 10 P.M. to Midnight	Fair	Fair & frosty.

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

2. The space for this calculation occupies from ten at night till two next morning. 3. The nearer to midday, or noon, the phases of the moon happen, the more foul or wet weather may be expected during the next seven days.

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

afternoon. These observations reter principally to the summer, though they affect spring and autumn nearly in the same ratio.

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

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

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

points of the heavens are correctly placed.

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

TO THE WEATHER-WISE

Dr. Foster, of Bruges, who is well known as a meteorologist, declares that, by journals of the weather kept by his grandfather, father, and himself, ever since 1767, to the present time, whenever the new moon has fallen on a Saturday, the following twenty days have been wet and windy, in ninetecn 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 given to the daily predictions for Boston (Commonwealth Pier). Where a value in the "height difference" column is preceded by an*, the height at Boston should be multiplied by this ratio.

height at Boston should be mult	tiplied by	this ratio.	
Time	Height	Time	Height
Differ-	Differ-	Differ-	Differ-
ence h.m.	ence Ft.	ence h.m.	ence Ft.
MAINE		PENNSYLVANIA	
Augusta +3 50	*0.4	Philadelphia +2 29	*0.5
Bangor —0 05	+3.6	DELAWARE	- 1
Bar Harbor —0 33	+1.1	Rehoboth —3 37	*0.4
Boothbay Harbor0 20	-0.8	MARYLAND	0,
Eastport —0 28	*1.9		*0.1
Old Orchard —0 10	-0.7	Baltimore —4 25	*0.4
Portland —0 10	-0.6	Ocean City —3 57	.0.4
Stonington —0 30	+0.2	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	the e
NEW HAMPSHIRE		Washington —3 08	*0.3
Hampton +0 15	-1.2	VIRGINIA	
MASSACHUSETTS		Norfolk —1 54	*0.3
Fall River —3 16	*0.5	Virginia Beach —3 14	*0.3
Falmouth —0 40	*1.1	NORTH CAROLINA	- 1
Hyannisport +0 45	*0.3	Beaufort —2 59	*0.3
Lynn +0 05	-0.2	Carolina Beach —3 30	*0.4
Marbiehead —U Uo	-0.3		0.1
Marion —3 16	*0.4	SOUTH CAROLINA	*0.5
Monument Beach. —3 00	*0.4	Myrtle Beach —3 45	
Nantasket +0 10	+0.1	Charleston —3 15	*0.5
Nantucket +0 50	*0.3	GEORGIA	
New Bedford —3 21	*0.4	St. Simon's Island —2 51	*0.7
Oak Bluffs +0 05	*0.2	Savannah —2 40	*0.8
Onset —3 06	*0.5	Tybee Beach —3 26	*0.8
Plymouth 0 00	+0.1	FLORIDA	
Provincetown +0 15	-0.3	Daytona —3 20	*0.4
Scituate —0 05	-0.5	Fort Lauderdale . —2 15	*0.3
Wellfleet +0 20	+0.6	Jacksonville —0 40	*0.1
Woods Hole −3 01	*0.2	Miami —3 00	*0.3
RHODE ISLAND		Palm Beach —3 20	*0.3
Block Island —3 21	*0.3	Port Everglades . ←2 15	*0.3
Narragansett Pier —3 31	*0.4	St. Augustine2 20	*0.5
Newport —3 31	*0.4	St. Petersburg +3 58	*0.2
Providence —3 11	*0.5	WASHINGTON	
Watch Hill −2 06	*0.3	Ilwaco +1 44	-3.5
CONNECTICUT	-	Port Townsend +5 04	*0.5
Long Island Sound —0 02	*0.7	Seattle +5 37	-2.0
New London —1 47	*0.3 -		
NEW YORK		OREGON Astoria +1 37	-3.3
Coney Island3 00	*0.5		—3.3 —4.8
Long Beach3 57	*0.5		-3.7
Long Island Sound +0 08	*0.7	Yaquina Head +1 12	-3.4
New York City2 50	*0.5	CALIFORNIA	
Ocean Beach —3 5/	*0.4	Catalina Island —1 33	-5.9
Southampton3 22	*0.3	Crescent City +0 56	-5.0
NEW JERSEY		Eureka +1 20	-5.0
Atlantic City3 57	*0.5	Long Beach —1 37	-5.5
Bayside —0 24	*0.6	Monterey —0 03	*0.4
Cape May —3 37	*0.5	Point Mendocino . +0 24	*0.4
Ocean City —3 17	*0.4	San Diego —1 35	-5.9
Seabright		San Francisco +0 59	*0.4
to—3 44	*0.5	Santa Barbara —1 19	-6.0
Seaside Park		Santa Cruz +0 08	*0.4
Evample: The figures for	Full Sea	in Columns 11 and 12 of the le	ft hand

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

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See pa	2e I	o, co.	lumn	11.

BOSTON	
High Tide (from page 18) 2.00 P.M.E.S.T.	H
in pass 20	***

MIA	MI
High tide (Boston)	2.00 P.M.
Correction above	3.00
High tide (Miemi)	11.00 A M

Height (from page 19) 8.6 feet

High tide (Miami)
Height (Miami)
(8.6 x 0.3)

11.00 A.M.E.S.T. 2.6 feet

ALMANAC DATA - ALL POINTS IN U.S.A.

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

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It's not the 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 hours for busy executives to spend doing nothing.

Beware of the humble bee, now-adays 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 worse—we've discovered—thau the current rash of boring beer commercials—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 necessities of life not required by town poor today are firewood, gardens, walking shoes —which nobody would know respectively, where to burn, what to do with, or where to go on.

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HURRICANE "CAROL"—AUGUST 31, 1954

After smashing into North Carolina on Sunday, August 29th, 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 5:30, however, weather authorities realised she was restless there and would in all probability strike in, and hard, for top billing. Hurricane warnings were np before breakfast the day of the big blow all the way from Lastport, Maine to Montauk Point. The only thing was she came in a lot faster than most believed she would, increasing her speed in the last 400 miles (Cape Hatteras to Long Island) from 4 to 60 miles per hour.

hour.

The so-called eye of the harricane traveled over Riverhead, Long Island (roughly 10 A.M.), across the Sound to Westerly, Rhode Island. By 9:19 A. M. Falmouth, Cape Cod (on its outer ring), was getting a bad sheilacking and tidal waves. (Other points such as Norwalk, Bridgeport and New London did not get theirs until later in the afternoon.) Then—instead of becoming two pronged as did the hurricane of '38—one prong moving up the Connecticut Valley—the other towards Boston—this one made almost a bee-line for Worcester, Portsmouth, Portland, and Lewiston. Highest winds (93 mph with gusts up to 120) were recorded at the Blue Hill Observatory at around noon. The right hand, or easterly side of the eye—Rhode Island and Cape Cod—occasioned the most damage as the southeast gales roared into their exposed seacoast positions. Similarly, along the North Shore (Ipswich, Marblehead, Portsmonth and Portland), as the circular motion of the winds brought them around to offshore threats there (it was blowing from the Northeast most of the day in Southern New Hampshire), damage was comparatively greater than at points such as Springfield, Massachusetts, Brattleboro, Vermont and the Berkshires.

Summaries, after about 4 P.M., revealed perhaps 40 dead, 1500 ininred, \$500,000,000 damage, 50,000 homes wrecked, 3000 boats lost, and 180,000 telephones out of order. In some places it seemed as if the 1954 hurricane was more severe than that of 1938. The tobacco, apple, peach, and corn crop, for example, had 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 summarised at around 400 million compared with 500 million this year. However, deaths in 1938 reached nearly 600... and wind gusts over 150 miles 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 1954 inst barely topping \$2,000 000. In any event, most of New England was doing business as usual by Wednesday morning... whereas sixteen years before it was a question of weeks—and in some places months—before normalcy.

Of nunsual damage, unquestionably the fall of the steeple of the Old

Of unusual damage, unquestionably the fall of the steeple of the Old North Church in Boston came in for the most comment. It was in this famous steeple that were hing the "One-by-day-two-by-night" lamps in 1775. And Hurricane Carol, just to show there was no partisanship in her predilections for the old, toppled WBZ-TV's brand new 700 foot steel tower.

We do not remember any arguments being settled in 1938. Carol apparently settled three this year. There had been a big fight on in Portland, Maine, when city authorities wished to fell some enormous elms to make room for parking meters. Injunctions and court actions brought by private citizens had saved the elms... but Carol, taking notice of official wounded feelings in the matter, tossed them ont of the way without 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, despite its finest grass tennis courts in the world, were for abandoning the whole thing—or combining it with the beach or golf elub. Others fought for the status quo—vietorian or no. Carol settled this argument by leaving the place a shambles. George Woodbury at John Goffe's Mill in Bedford, New Hampshire, had a huge wooden mill wheel on his front lawn—perhaps a foot thick and four feet high. Unable to move it himself, it had become something of a family problem. Carol settled this argument between wheel and George by rolling it on its rim, mind you, some hundred yards across the lawn—and directly into its own original stand 'neath Goffe Falis.

One curious fact about Carol was that she didn't really hit Manhattan Island until 2:43 P.M.—and places like Bridgeport and New London until well after 3 P.M. When it is seen that Faimouth, Mass., was getting it at 9 A.M., Long Island at 10 A.M., Boston around noon, sonthern New Hampshire shortly after noon, the shape of this hurricane may be found to be, when all reports are in, something different than the straightline Riverhead-Worcester-Portland area at which the press is hinting as we go, somewhat belatedly, 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-

try. In 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 woodchopping gang had in it two young men; Herbert Eaton (now 93 years of age and living in Westfield, Mass., and Varney Grover, a Frenchman. The former, all muscle and hone The former, all muscle and bone, six feet tall, swung a 4 lb. axe. The latter, shorter and heavier, used a 3% lb. axe. One night in the bunkhouse, a bet was made 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. worked until dark. The next morning the official measurer announced that than 10 cords of beech, yellow birch, and maple tops had been cut and piled by the two men. The Orleans County Monitor carried the story in 1879.

However, at that time, choppers received about one dollar a cord. Beefsteak was 10¢ a pound and if you bought two pounds the butcher gladly threw in ½

1b. of liver for the cat.



Rupture-Gard is totally different from any other truss ever made. It's suspended comfortably from the waist—as easy to wear as your trouser belt. No binding across hips! You've never seen a truss like Rupture-Gard! You owe it to yourself to find out all the facts now. Rush name and address on a post card today!

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"Seek ye the Lord"

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Streator, Illinois

ANSWERS TO OLD-FASHIONED PUZZLES PAGE 82

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

Conundrums

1. An heir loom. 2. a tapir. 3. a sur-prisc. 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. Crabbed. 2. Grasshopper. 3. Sole (Soul). 4. Negro.

5. Eye. 6. Start.

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Cypher Contest Winners

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

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."

they always told me."

Second Prize—\$15.00—to Alex P.
Archie, R.F.D. 1. Cohasset, Mass.
Third Prize—\$5.00—to Carrie E.
Irons, 86 Laurel St., Manchester,
Coun.

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

Ine.

For this year, the money goes (1st, \$25.00—2nd, \$15.00—3rd, \$5.00) for the best one line rhyme to the solution of Cypher 10-123. Contest closes Aug. 15, 1955. No entries returned . . . all become property of Yankee, Inc. Case of tie place money lumped and divided. Staff of YANKEE final judge. Winners announced 1956 OFA. Address Cypher Contest, Yankee, Inc., Dublin, N. H.

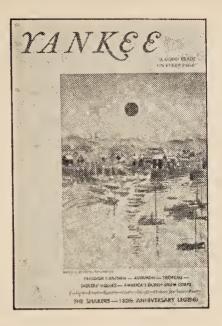
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THE STORY OF THE LITTLE WHITE MOUSE

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 stirring—not 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

"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 YANKEE—first 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:

YANKEE, INC., DUBLIN, N. H., U.S.A.

Publisher: The Old Farmer's Almanac(k)

*If, after 3 issues, you aren't in love with YANKEE, your entire dollar will be returned to you without any hard feelings.



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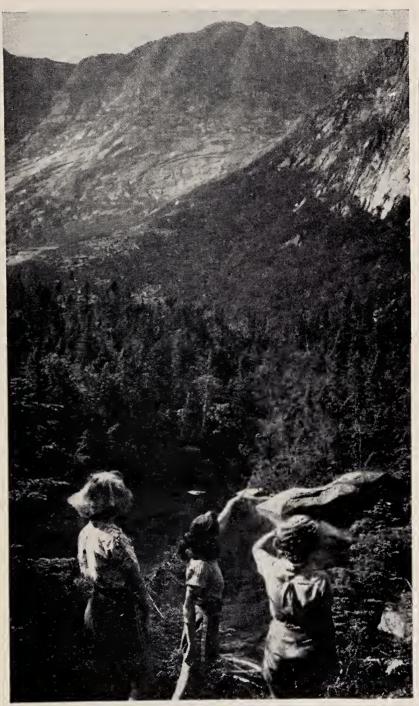
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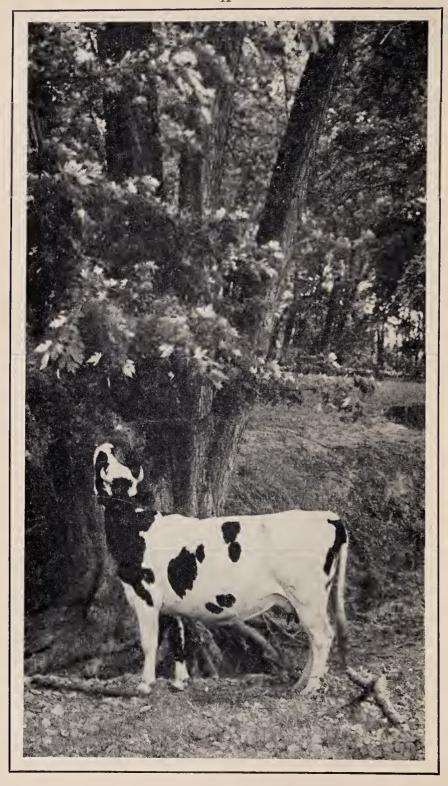




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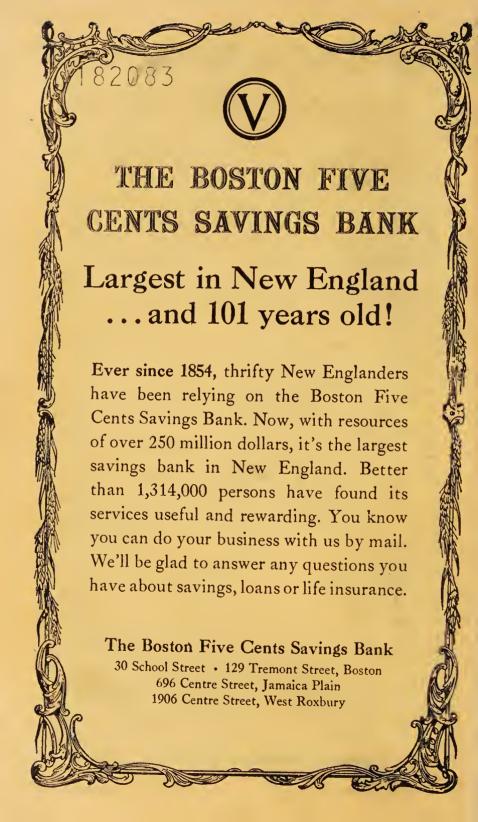
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