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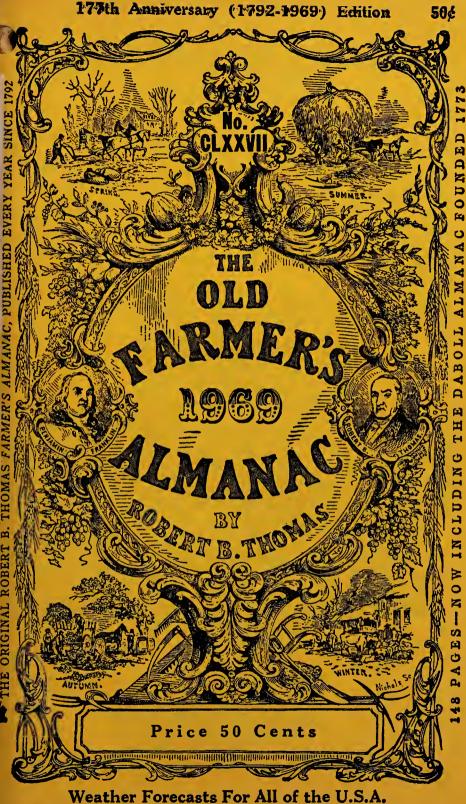


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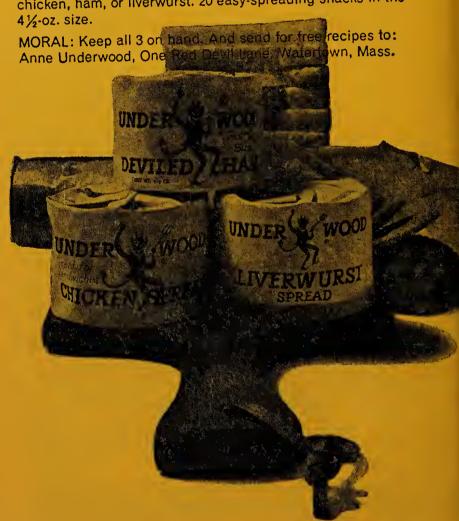
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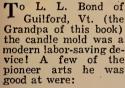
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Add equal parts of Grandma's West Indies Molasses and sugar to the cored center of apple before baking.

Add a dollop (1 tablespoon) Grandma's West Indies Molasses and butter to hot biscuits, cornbread or pancakes.

Fold a dollop (1 tablespoon) Grandma's West Indies Molasses into prepared whipped topping mix.

Combine 2 dollops (2 tablespoons) Grandma's West Indies Molasses and 3 tablespoons melted butter or margarine to glaze 1 bunch cooked carrots.

Add a dollop (1 tablespoon) Grandma's West Indies Molasses to 1 cup hot or cold milk.

Combine equal parts Grandma's West Indies Molasses and prepared mustard to use as ham glaze last 30 minutes baking time.

Add a dollop (1 tablespoon) Grandma's West Indies Molasses to 1 pound can chilled applesauce.

Spoon a dollop (1 tablespoon) Grandma's West Indies Molasses over hot cereal or mix molasses with milk and pour over cold cereal.

Stir a dollop (1 tablespoon) Grandma's West Indies Molasses into 6 ounces orange juice.

Blend a dollop (1 tablespoon) Grandma's West Indies Molasses with syrup from a 1-pound can fruit (peaches, apricots, pears or fruits for salad) and spoon over fruit.

Fold 2 dollops (2 tablespoons) Grandma's West Indies Molasses into prepared vanilla flavor whipped dessert mix.



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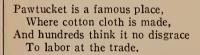
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THE LIFE AND DEATH OF SAM PATCH

The greatest jumper that ever lived.

By
MAJOR JACK DOWNING



Among the spinners there was one, Whose name was Samuel Patch; He moped about, and did his stint—Folks thought him no great scratch.

But soon a maggot, in his head, Told Sam he was a ninny To spend his life in twirling thread, Just like a spinning-jenney.

And if he would become renown'd,
And live in song or story,
'Twas time he should be looking
round
For deeds of fame and glory.

"What shall I do?" quoth honest
Sam,
"There is no war a-brewing;

And duels are but dirty things, Scarce worth a body's doing.

"And if I would be President,
I see I'm up a tree,
For neither prints nor Congress-men
Have nominated me."

But still that maggot in his head Told Sam he was a gump, For if he could do nothing else, Most surely he could jump.



Aye, right, quoth Sam, and out he went,
And on the bridge he stood,
And down he jump'd full twenty feet,
And plunged into the flood.

And when he safely swam to land, And stood there like a stump, And all the gaping crowd cried out, "Oh, what a glorious jump!"

New light shone into Samuel's eyes, His heart went pit-a-pat; "Go, bring a ladder here," he cries; "I'll jump you more than that."

The longest ladder in the town
Against the factory was rear'd,
And Sam clomb up, and then
jump'd down,
And loud the gapers cheer'd.

Besides the maggot in his head, Sam's ear now felt a flea; "I want more elbow-room," he said, "What's this dull town to me?

"I'll raise some greater breezes yet;
I'll go where thousands are,
And jump to immortality,
And make the natives stare.

"I'm only twenty-two years old;
Before I'm twenty-five
I'll be more talk'd about, I guess,
Than any man alive.

"I'll show these politician folks,
That climb so high by stumping,
That I can climb as well as they,
And beat 'em all in jumping,

"One way is just as good as t'other
To make the people wonder,
And all the noise that they can make
Ain't nothin' to my thunder.

"I'm right, and now I'm going ahead:

Sam Patch wasn't made to blunder—

If any living soul's afraid,
Just let him stand from under."

And off he went on foot, full trot; High hopes of fame his bosom fired:

At Paterson, in Jarsay State, He stopt awhile, for Sam was tired;

And there he mounted for a jump,
And crowds came round to
view it.

And all began to gape and stare, And cry, "How dare you do it?"

But Sam ne'er heeded what they said,

His nerves wa'nt made to quiver, And down he jump'd some fifty feet,

And splash'd into the river.

(Continued on page 10)

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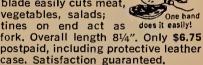
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THE LIFE AND DEATH OF SAM PATCH

(Continued from page 9)

From shipmasts he would jump in sport.

And spring from highest factory walls:

And proclamation soon was made, That he would leap Niagara Falls.

"What for?" inquired an honest Hodge,

"Why scare to death our wives and mothers?"

"To show that some things can be done,"

Quoth Sam, "as well as others."

Ten thousand people throng'd the shore,

And stood there all agog;

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While Sam approach'd those awful falls,

And leapt them like a frog.

From Clifton House to Table Rock, And round Goat Island's brow, The multitudes all held their breath

While Sam plunged down below.

And when they saw his neck was safe,

And he once more stood on his feet,

They set up such a deafening cheer, Niagara's roar was fairly beat.

Patch being but a scurvy name,
They solemnly did there enact,
That he henceforward should be
call'd

"Squire Samuel O'Cataract."



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FA,
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And here our hero should have stopt.

And husbanded his brilliant fame: But, ah, he took one leap too much-

And most all heroes do the same.

Napoleon's last great battle proved His dreadful overthrow.

And Sam's last jump was a fearful one, And in death it laid him low.

'Twas at the falls of Genesee. He jump'd down six score feet and five.

And in the waters deep he sunk, And never rose again alive.

The crowd, with fingers in their mouths.

Turn'd homeward, one by one, And oft with sheepish looks they

"Poor Sam's last job is done."



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Two things stand like stone —
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Courage in your own.

Adam Lindsay Gordon

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HER FORECASTS

For Entire U.S.A. — see page 17, and the verses in italics on pages 23-45. For Boston and Vicinity — see page 94. For No. New England — see page 95. For So. New England — see page 97. For Eastern States, except New England — see page 101. For Midwestern States — see page 105. For Great Plains — see page 111. For Pacific Northwest — see page 114. For Southern States — see page 119.

For Anywhere by Moon — see page 55.

Readers will please note that the weather forecasts throughout this almanac may be read directly without correction for all of the regions indicated above.

FOR TIMES OF SUNRISE, SUNSET, MOONRISE, MOONSET, AND PLANETS—SEE PAGE 92 AND-

For Boston and Vicinity - see pages 22-44, 46.

For New England, except Boston — see page 95. For Eastern States, except New England — see page 100.

For Midwestern States — see page 104.

For Western and Mountain States -- see page 110.

For Southern States — see page 118.

KEY LETTER CORRECTIONS - The key letters which appear on pages 22-44, 46, for each day are for correcting the above times in areas outside of Boston.

TIDES

See pages 22-44 for times of morning and evening high tides. See pages 23-45 for heights of same. To correct these times and heights to your locality, see page 89.

TWILIGHT, SUNDIALS, ETC.

For these and detailed instructions pertaining to the above, and other matter pertaining to points outside of Boston — see pages 92-93. Here begins a series of eight sections pertaining respectively to Boston, No. New England, So. New England, the Eastern States except New England, the Midwest, Great Plains, Pacific Northwest, and the South.

To Patrons

■ THIS IS THE 177TH CONSECUTIVE annual edition of THE OLD FARMER'S ALMANAC(K). It is for the year 1969, or Atomic Year 25. It is the oldest continually-published periodical in America. Founded in 1792 while George Washington was President - the same year in which the cornerstone of the White House was laid - its name and format, with one exception, have remained unchanged. The exception is that in 1832, in order to distinguish it from imitators, the world "Old" was added to its title.

In 1968, the publishers of this Almanac (Yankee, Inc.) also acquired two other Almanacs with long and proud records. The first was The Maine Farmers' Almanac, founded by Daniel Robiuson in 1818, and published continuously ever since. It is now being published separately and distributed only in Maine. The second was the Daboll Almanac, founded in 1773 by Nathau Daboll in New London, Connecticut. This Daboll Almanac represents the second of the second on the contract of the second Connecticut. This Daboll Almanac represents one of the most remarkable examples of editorial persistence in the history of American publishing—each issue in its long run (it missed only a few issues—all before 1793) having been edited by a member of the Daboll family. It will be continued as a section of THE OLD FARMER'S ALMANAC.

In this connection, during the months in 1968 while we have been compiling this 1969 OFA, we have been constantly reminded, by student revolts, racism, et al, of the need in this country for such strong traditions as this Almanac, George Washington's home at Mount Vernon, etc. Of course, tradition can be overdone; however, if youth would kick over a college curriculum as unrealistic, it still would desire a few traditions around for the new curriculum to

support!

We have been more deeply concerned with the growing tendency in government, transportation, education — society as a whole — towards what in World War II we knew as the "expeudibility" of an individual. This country has never really reverted since that time to its original existence as father and protector of the individual. It is this expendibility complex in high places which is a basic cause of present dissatisfactions. It is our hope and belief that new leadership—executive and congressional—ungrooved by age and World War II—will set us once again upon the road of the "Country for Me" as well as "Me for the Country."

Loring B. Andrews has again contributed, through his astronomical research, valuable scientific information for our eight regional weather forecasts. Benjamin M. Rice has again prepared the Farmer's Calendars; Rob Trowbridge, associate publisher, has solved production, transportation, distribution, advertising, and other problems; Judson D. Hale has furnished the puzzles and certain layouts. Esther Fitts, as she has done for many years, helped with proofreading

and other details. Other contributions are bylined.

The undersigned asks forgiveness for not catching an author's careless error on page 50 of last year's edition. The "Salem" therein should have been New Jersey - not Massachusetts. As to the poem on the 1968 title page, some have written us that its author was Sir Walter Raleigh. (We are still looking for our OFA source which gave us "Shakespeare.") Also, we now know that Bingham Canyon, Utah offers no local stamp.

In these things, however, man can only propose. God is the true disposer. In this 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,

Out O. Bromos.

June 1, 1968

Last Winter's Weather

(Nov., Dec., 1967 - Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr. 1968)

November: Almost exactly for all areas as forecast 1968 OFA. December: Portland, Ore. (7-14) rain did not materialize. Otherwise O.K. cember: Portland, Ore. (7-14) rain did not materialize. Otherwise O.K. Pittsburgh, Pa., no snow second week. Otherwise all areas as forecast. January: Denver, OFA missed completely. Pittsburgh, ditto. Atlanta, no rain last week. All other locations correctly forecast. February: Chicago, no bad storm last week. Boston, no storm (8-15), OFA did not forecast exceptionally dry month. Other areas forecast correctly. March: Chicago, no storm (5-11) or (27-31). Providence, no storm (5-11), Boston, no storm (5-11), or (27-31). Portland, Ore., no deluge (18-23). Other areas O.K. April: Yes, the Spring did come in early, as the OFA said it would, but the month was far nicer. sunnier, drier, and less snowy than it had been for many a year. The OFA forecast for April was wrong, right across the board. for April was wrong, right across the board.

A detailed summary of last winter's weather follows:

November 1967

(1-6) 22-state rain, Gt. Lakes-Texas. Torn., Miss.; (5) 2' snow Gt. Lakes-Pa. (15); 10" snow New Eng.; (21-27) Heavy snows northern prairies to New Eng. Heavy rain Ga.-New Eng.; (28-Dec. 4) Mammoth storm Wash., Ore., Col. Record snow (15-30") Wash. D.C.-New Eng. Rain Ark. and Mid. Atl. states.

December 1967

(4-10) Heavy storms Pacific N.W. Fog in East. Rain Gt. Plains to Apps. Snow, sleet, Gt. Lakes. Violent storms South; (11-18) Heavy snows (66") Utah, N.M., Col., Ariz. Glaze, Dakotas to Wisc. and Tex.; (17) Terrible storm, Ariz. Tornado, South and Hawaii; (19.25) Christmas white 32 states (19-25) Christmas white 32 states from storm on 24th. Heavy rains III.-La.; (26-31) Rain South, snow Miss. to Me. 12-24".

January 1968

January 1968

(2-8) Snow North and Central States. Heavy rain South: (4) Gt. Lakes snow, 46° below, Midwest; (7) Blizzard New Eng.; (5-13) Cold wave N.Y.C.; (9-14) Below zero Mass., Vt., N.H. Snow Gt. Plains. Sleet Okla.-Carolinas. Snow Gt. Lakes to New Eng. (5-15"), Ohio-Ga.; (15-21) Schools closed (15) Ga.-Va. Rain Pacific N.W. and Texas floods; (22-28) Snow So. Apps., Ga., Carolinas. Rain Pacific N.W.; (24) 68° N.Y.C.

February 1968
(Jan. 29-Feb. 5) Storms Pacific N.W. Rains E. Tex.-New Eng. and Gt. Lakes to Ark. Floods Ind., Ohio, Pa. (6-12) Snow Gt. Lakes-Miss, (2-6") and (8) Ga.-New Eng. (1-3"); also Fla.; (13-19) Rain, gales Pacific N.W. Blizzard N. Dak.-Gt. Lakes. Snow and sleet N.M., Tex., Fla. (15) Blizzard No. Plains, upper Midwest, So. Dakota, Minn. Almost no snow fell in New Eng. all of Feb.

March 1968
(5-11) Rains Pac. Coast (3"
L.A.), La-Pa.; (11) Blizzard St.
Louis. (11-17) Rainy, SeattleS.F.; (11-13) Snow Okla.-New
Eng.; (15-16) Storms Atl. Coast,
snow Mont. and Dakotas: (1718) Rain Va.-New Eng. Floods
R.I., E. Mass.; (18-19) Rains
Tex., Gt. Lakes., New Eng.; (1922) 12" Snow Memphis, Ky., Ohio.
New Eng.; (25-28) Rain Pacific
N.W.: (29-31) Thunderstorms,
tornadoes, hail Tex., Ia., Minn. tornadoes, hail Tex., Ia., Minn.,

April 1968

April 1968
(1-7) Snow Gt. Plains, Wyo., S.D.. Col.: (2-5) Rain Va., Carolinas, Ga. with (3rd) tornadoes Ia., Ky.: (8-14) Heavy rains La., Tex. Very dry East: (15-17) Rain (7-12"). Pacific N.W.: (17-19 Snow Nev., Wyo., Ariz., N.M.: (16) Tornadoes Okla., Iowa: (19) Tornadoes Greenwood, Ark.: (20) Tornado Minn.: Tex.: (23-24) Heavy snow Minn.: (23) Tornado Ky.-Ohio: (24-25) Rainy, Tex.-Apps.: (25-26) Rainy northeast.

The Massachusetts Turnpike, courtesy of G. G. Hyland, Maintenance Engineer, keeps accurate records of snowfall, especially around Blue Hill Weather Station, the OFA's weather base. "Abe Weatherwise" likes to compare his New England forecast with these records,

wise" likes to compare his New Englaud forecast with these records, even if results are unfavorable.

Last year (Nov. 1967-Apr. 1968) Abe predicted 76" of snowfall for Blue Hill but only 55" were recorded at the Weston Exit (nearest B.H.). This might seem a "bust" for Abe. Not so: the OFA had a successful record because Abe forecast significant accumulations of snow for 8 out of 11 major storms (i.e., Dec. 26, "a whopper"; Feb. 29, "a blizzard," etc.) for an average of 72%.

Weather Forecast 1968-9

The verses in *italic type* (same as this) which run vertically down the middle of the Calendar Pages (23-45), cover the country as a whole for the calendar year of 1969. These are for the days indicated by the beginning capitalized word and ending with a period. In addition, there follows herewith: 1) a prose summary of the Winter in general across the country from November, 1968 through April, 1969; and 2) a summary for the calendar year 1969 (January-December). These general forecasts are then broken down into eight regional weather forecasts, both for the Winter (November, 1968-April, 1969) and the calendar year (January-December, 1969). See pages 92-119.

As all of these forecasts are based, for verification purposes, at established U.S.W.B. Stations, the temperature will be about 5° higher for each 100 miles south of the U.S.W.B. Station location given in the above-mentioned summaries and 5° lower for each 100 miles north. For each 1,000 feet of altitude, reduce temperatures approximately 3°...read, with the colder temperatures, "snow" for "rain."

THE WINTER (Nov. 1968-Apr. 1969)

For the Winter as a whole, Abe Weatherwise foresees a mild Winter in the East but a cold and snowy one from Chicago on out West. There don't seem to be any areas which, at least during the Winter months, could be called drought spots—the precipitation on the whole being up about 10% in most places. It doesn't look like a Winter of unexpected, dangerous storms in the West, South, Middle West, or East. However, March and April will be raw, uncomfortable, unseasonable, disagreeable, and definitely the months to be away in. In fact, the one really big storm of the Winter may be the one during the last week of April.

THE YEAR IN MOST OF THE U.S.A. (Jan.-Dec. 1969)

This is a year in which the temperatures east of Chicago, and in the South will run considerably above average. This should mean a milder winter on the whole-but some real suffering in the cities during July and August. From our detailed studies, it looks as if the general area of 500 miles around Pittsburgh will have the hardest year of all areas, with heavy storms in just about every month. One of these storms in January will be transcontinental, coming East from Chicago to hit Boston about the 28th. In March there will probably be one of those Atlantic Coast storms covering the area from Atlanta to Maine about the 13th. April sees a big one from Chicago and the Great Plains on into New England about the 29th. Come September, the East Coast will catch, during the first week, a tropical storm up from Atlanta and the Gulf. In the last week, Canada will send one via the Great Lakes to Vermont and Maine. October also has a tropical storm from Florida all the way to Maine during the period between the 15th and 22nd. November sees a "northeaster" flooding New England from Rhode Island to Maine. For some reason unbeknownst to us, the last week of the year, December 23-31, seems to be rough and bad all over the U.S.A. (The West Coast in all of December has only one really good week, that of December 9-16).

ECLIPSES FOR THE YEAR 1969

There are five eclipses, two of the Sun and three of the Moon. Both eclipses of the Sun will be annular eclipses and all those of the Moon penumbral eclipses.

- I. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, March 17, 1969. The area from within which this eclipse will be seen in either its partial or annular phases lies in the Far East. Its western limit extends from the northern tip of Madagascar to northewest Antarctica, while its eastern limit is essentially the International Date Line. The northern limit starts near the northern tip of Madagascar, extends across the Indian Ocean, passes through the Orient along a line which cuts across the northern boundaries of Thailand and South Korea, and extends into the Pacific to Longitude 170° E. The southern limit runs from a point in northwest Antarctica close to the South Pole eastward, passing just east of the southeast tip of Australia, to and ending just east of the International Date Line. The narrow path from within which the annular phase will be visible begins about 1400 miles southeast of the Cape of Good Hope, where the eclipse occurs at or near sunrise, thence traces a path eastward, across the Indian Ocean to thread its way through Southeast Asia along a line passing just off the northwest tips of Australia and New Guinea, to an ending just west of the International Date Line, where the eclipse will occur at or near sundown.
- II. A Penumbral Eclipse of the Moon, April 2, 1969. This eclipse will not be visible from the United States. Its beginning will be visible in the western Pacific, Asia, eastern Europe, the eastern half of Africa, the Indian Ocean, Australia, New Zealand, and Antarctica. The end of the eclipse will be visible throughout Asia except the extreme northeastern part, from most of Australia, and from the Indian Ocean, Africa, Europe, the Atlantic Ocean except its western part, and Antarctica.
- III. A Penumbral Eclipse of the Moon, August 27, 1969. This eclipse will be visible from all North America except its northeastern part. It will begin at 5.22 A.M. E.S.T. and end at 6.15 A.M. E.S.T. Since the Moon will have set at Boston at 5.02 A.M. E.S.T. on this date, the region from which the eclipse will not be visible will in general embrace New England and the eastern portions of New York and New Jersey.
- IV. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, September 11, 1969. The narrow path from which the annular phase of this eclipse can be viewed essentially parallels the west coasts of North and Central America, offshore on the average by about 1,000 miles. Its beginning lies about 700 miles south of the west end of the Aleutians, while its ending is near the heart of central South America, toward which it swings after crossing the Equator. To the west and south of this path the eclipse will be seen as a partial eclipse of the Sun over a wide swath of the Pacific, including Hawaii. To the north and east of this path the area for viewing the eclipse as a partial one embraces North America except its northeastern portion, all of Central America and the islands of the Caribbean, and all of South America except its southernmost part and the "hump" of Brazil.

Along the middle of the United States (latitude 40° N.) observers will run a gamut of magnitude of partial eclipse, starting with no eclipse until as far west as the eastern border of Ohio and rising to one during which about 70% of the sun's diameter will be covered by the moon on the west coast. Sample places, times and magnitudes for cities near latitude 40° N. are these:

Place	Time	Eclipse Begins	Max. Phase	Eclipse Ends	Magni- tude
Columbus, O.	E.S.T.	2.37 P.M.	3.03 P.M.	3.26 P.M.	3%
St. Louis, Mo.	C.S.T.	1.06 P.M.	1.51 P.M.	3.26 P.M.	15%
Boulder, Colo.	M.S.T.	11.16 A.M.	12.25 P.M.	1.38 P.M.	50%
San Francisco, Cal.	P.S.T.	9.36 A.M.	11.01 A.M.	12,26 P.M.	70%

Maximum eclipse will occur earlier the farther west the observer. It also occurs minutes earlier for places north of those listed and later for those south of them. North of latitude 40° N. magnitudes are lesser and durations shorter; south of that latitude the reverse holds. In Alaska the eclipse will begin shortly after sunrise, while in Hawaii the maximum phase of the eclipse will have taken place before the sun rises.

V. A Penumbral Eclipse of the Moon, September 25, 1969. The beginning of this eclipse will be visible in Asia, the western Pacific, Australia and New Zealand, the Indian Ocean, Africa but for its northwestern part, Europe except its western part, and the Arctic regions. Its ending will be visible in Asia except the eastern part, the Indian Ocean, Africa, Europe, the Atlantic Ocean, South America except its western part, the extreme northeastern part of North America, and the Arctic regions.

EARTH IN PERIHELION AND APHELION, 1969

The Earth will be in Perihelion on January 3, distant from the Sun 91,400,000 miles. The Earth will be in Aphelion on July 5, distant from the Sun 94,510,000 miles.

Holidays, 1969
†Are recommended as "with pay" holidays—regardless of regular

periods—for all commercial employees. (*) Quite generally observed. (**) State holidays only. (***) Observed some places though probably not holidays.

All dates are also included in abbreviated form on the Calendar

Jan. 1 (*†) New Year's (all) Wed. Jan. 8 (**) Battle New Orleans (La.)

Jan. 17 (**) Arbor Day, Fla.
Jan. 19 (**) Robert E. Lee's
Birthday (South)
Jan. 26 (**) MacArthur (Ark.) Jan.

Jan. 30 (**) F.D.R.'s Day (Ky.) Feb. 12 (*) Lincoln's Birthday (33

States) Wed. eb. 14 (**) Admission Day Feb.

(Ariz.) (Ariz.) Feb. 14 (***) Valentine's Day Feb. 15 (***) Susan B. Anthony Feb. 17 (**) Wash. Day (Mass.) Feb. 18 (**) Mardi Gras. (Ala.,

Fla., La.) Feb. 22 (*†) George Washington's

Fig. 12. (**) George Wasbington's Birthday. Sat.

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

Mar. 2 (**) Texas Ind. Day

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

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

March 17 (**) St. Patrick's or

Evacuation Day (Boston)

Mar. 25 (**) Maryland Day

Mar. 26 (**) Kubio Day (Haw.)

Mar. 30 (**) Seward's Day (Alas.)

Apr. 2 (**) Pascua Day (Fla.)

Apr. 4 (**) Good Friday (*Conn.,

Del., Fla., Haw., Ill., Ind., La.,

Md., Minn., N. J., Penn., Tenn.

& W. Va.)

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

Apr. 13 (**) Jefferson Day (Ala.,

Mo., Va.)

Mo., Va.)
Apr. 14 (**) Pan Am. (Fla.)
Apr. 19 (**) Patriots' Day (Me.)

Sat. Apr. 21 (**) Patriots' Day (Mass.) Apr. 21 (**) San Jacinto (Tex.) Apr. 22 (**) Okla. Day, Arbor

Day (Nebr.)
Apr. 25 (*) Arbor Day (Utah)
Apr. 26 (**) Memorial Day (Fla.,

Ga., Miss.)
Apr. 28 (**) Fast Day (N. H.),

Mon. May 4 (**) R. I., Indep. Day May 10 (**) Mem. Day (N. &

S. C.)

May 11 (***) Mother's Day May 17 (**) Armed Forces Day May 20 (**) Mecklenburg (N. C.) May 26 (**) Mem. Day (Mass.) May 30 (*†) Decoration or Memo-rial Day (exc. 5 So. States and

Mass.) Fri.
June 3 (**) Jefferson Davis Day

June 3 (**) Jefferson Davis Day
(Ala., Fla., Ga., Ky., La., Miss.,
S. C., Teun., Tex.)
June 11 (**) Kamehameha (Haw.)
June 14 (**) Flag Day (Pa.)
June 15 (**) Pioneer Day (Idaho)
June 15 (**) Father's Day
June 17 (**) Bunker Hill (Suffolk
Co., Mass.) Tues.
June 20 (**) West Virginia Day
July 4 (**) Independence (all)

July 4 (*†) Independence (all). Fri. (**)

July 13 (Tenn.) Day Forrest's

July 13 (**) Forrest's Day (Tenn.)
July 24 (**) Pioneer Day (Utah)
Aug. 4 (**) Colorado Day
Aug. 11 (**) Victory (R. I.)
Aug. 14 (**) V. J. Day (Ark.)
Aug. 16 (**) Bennington, Vt. Bat.
Aug. 30 (**) Huey Long (La.)
Sept. 1 (*†) Labor Day (all), Mon.
Sept. 9 (**) Admission Day (Cal.)
Sept. 12 (**) Defender's (Md.)
Sept. 16 (**) Cherokee (Okla.)
Sept. 17 (***) Citizenship Day
Sept. 26 (***) Am. Indian Day
Oct. 10 (**) Okla. Hist. Day
Oct. 11 (**) Pulaski Day (Nebr.)
Oct. 12 (*†) Columbus (All States
exc. 16) Sun.
Oct. 18 (**) Alaska Day
Oct. 24 (***) United Nations Day
Oct. 31 (**) Nevada Day
Nov. 1 (**) All Saints' Day (La.)
Nov. 4 (**) Will Rogers (Okla.)
Nov. 1 (**) Saile Hawkins Day
Nov. 23 (**) Repudiation (Md.)
Nov. 27 (*†) Thanksgiving Day
Dec. 10 (**) Wyoming Day
Dec. 15 (***) Bill of Rigbts Day
Dec. 21 (***) Forefathers' Day
Dec. 25 (*†) Christmas Day (all)
Thurs.

Thurs.

LONG HOLIDAY WEEKENDS

Thanksgiving and Christmas both fall on Thursday in 1969, to make two four-day vacations for some. Labor Day is, as usual, on a Monday, Independence and Memorial Days are Fridays. So there are at least three three-day weekends there. And, if the boss will allow Mon. (or Fri.) off for Washington's and Patriots' (in Maine) which fall on Saturday and Columbus Day which comes on Sunday — there are three more. No use arguing with bis or her "nibs" for a stretch of New Year's or Lincoln's (both on Wed.) or Veterans' Day (Tues.). N.B. In Mass only — Washington's Birthday celebrated Feb. 17 (Mon.), Patriots' Day Apr. 21 (Mon.); and Memorial Day May 26 (Mon.). (Mon.).

	1 9	6 8	
JANUARY.	FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	APRIL.
S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S
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Introduction

STANDARD TIME IS USED THROUGHOUT THIS ALMANAC Add 1 hr April 27, (deduct it Oct. 26) for Daylight Saving Time

Chronological Cycles for 1969,			
Golden Number	13 Solar Cycle 18 Roman Indiction . 2 Dominical Letter* . E Year of Julian Period	. 7	
Epact	2 Dominical Letter*. E Year of Julian Period	6682	

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

ı		Movable reasts and rasts for 1909.	
ļ	Septuagesima Sun. Feb. Shrove Sunday Feb. Ash Wednesday Feb. 1st Sun. in Lent Feb.	2 Good Friday Apr. 4 Whitsunday M 16 Easter Sunday Apr. 6 Trinity Sunday Ju 19 Low Sunday Apr. 13 Corpus Christi Ju 23 Rogation Sun. May 11 Ist Sunday in	ay 25 ine 1 ine 5
Į	raim Sunday Mar.	30 Ascension Day May 15 Advent No.	ov. 30

THE SEASONS OF 1969

Winter (1968)	December 21	2.00 P.M. (Sun enters Capricornus)
Spring (1969)	March 20	2.08 P.M. (Sun enters Aries)
Summer	June 21	8.55 A.M. (Sun enters Cancer)
Fall	September 23	12.07 A.M. (Sun enters Libra)
Winter	December 21	7.44 P.M. (Sun enters Capricornus)

Names and Characters of the Principal Planets.

Mercury. Mars. Hor & Uranus.	The Sun. The Moon. Mercury.	♥ Venus. ⊕ The Earth. ♂ Mars.	月 Jupiter. り Saturn. 日 州 or 舎 Uranus.	W Neptune.
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Names and Characters of the Aspects.

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

Calendar Page Explanations and Signs

On the right hand pages (23-45) you will find every now and again the symbols given above conjoined in groups of three to give you what is happening in the heavens. See Glossary, Page 125. Example: 646 on Page 23, opposite Jan. 10 means Jupiter (4) and the moon (6) are on that day in conjunction (6), or nearest to each other.

Weather Forecasts

For the U.S.A. in general, see Page 17 and italics on pages 23-45, next to the Farmer's Calendars. For specific weather forecasts in eight different climatic areas, see pages 92-119.

Planting Tables

See Page 53. Usual planting dates as well as those most favored by the moon are given for most parts of the U.S.A. Favorable signs are also included. See Pages 22-44 for the days on which these occur. Also see Page 56.

Astrology Signs and Meanings

See Pages 56-59 for birth date superstitions as well as those pertaining to brush cutting, weaning, planting, marriage, etc.

Planets

See Pages 46-47. Which planet is shining so brightly for you? These pages will help you to know. Also, the configurations these planets are making with each other are given in the symbols on Pages 23-45. Astrologers as well as students of the varying strength of radio and television signals find these configurations useful.

Tides

See Pages 22-44 for the times of morning and evening high tides, Pages 23-45 for the heights of these tides. Page 89 gives the corrections needed for your locality.

Regional Sun, Moon, etc., Times

See Part III, page 92, for correcting the times (given for Boston only on pages 22 to 44) for your area. There are separate correction tables for eight different areas — in one of which you will find yours: see pages 92-119.

Questions gladly answered free of charge if accompanied by self-addressed, stamped envelope mailed to: THE OLD FARMER'S ALMANAC, DUBLIN, N. H., 03444.

19	69]						Y, F								
				ASTRO	ONC	MI	CAL C	AL	CUI	LATIO	NS.				
ğ	Days.	0	1	Days.	0	1	Days.	0	1	Days.	0	1	Days.	0	1
ation	1	22s	.59	7	22	20	13	21	25	19	20	16	25	18	53
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s, O	5	22	35	11		45	17	20	41	23	19	22	29	17	51
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	\bigcirc E	4.11	D.T.	on 9	nd.	10.	. 1 h	. 20	0 22	0.770		. ~	T		

Full Moon, 3rd day, 1 h. 28 m., evening, E.

OUTSIDE BOSTON SEE

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Length of

- Last Quarter, 11th day, 9 h. 01 m., morning, W. П
- New Moon, 17th day, 11 h. 59 m., evening, First Quarter, 25th day, 3 h. 24 m., morning, W.

KEY LETTER

-- PAGE 14

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 $2^{P}_{M}56$

Day of Month Day of Week Sets. h. m. Key Rises Days Morn Eve. Rises Sets m. m. h. h. m. Place m Age 2_MP19 o 4 23 1 W. 7.139 10 12 91 5 A 48 I C 10 G'M 13 A 2 2 Th. 7 13 0424 9 C 11 12 $10\frac{1}{4}$ $10^{\frac{3}{4}}$ $3 \ 07$ 6 45 A CNC 14 Q 3 3 Fr. 13 o 4 25 9 12 11 $10^{\frac{3}{4}}$ C $11\frac{1}{2}$ 4 047 34 В Q 4 Sa. 7 13 0|4|264 9 13 11 11¹/₂ 8 C 5 06 16 В \mathbf{P} CNC 15 56 13 ol4 27 9 C 14 10 0 $0^{\frac{1}{4}}$ 6 8 11 D 49 ol CNC 16 M.N | 4 28 $0^{\frac{3}{4}}$ 6 7.139 15 10 $0^{\frac{3}{4}}$ D 7 18 9 17 \mathbf{E} 18 \mathbf{M} LEO 78 7 Tи. 7 13 N4 299 16 D 9 $1\frac{1}{2}$ $1\frac{1}{2}$ 8 25 9 \mathbf{F} 41 L LEO 19 8 W. 7 13 21 N4309 17 9 2 9 31 D H|10 02K 20 VIR 9 9 Th712N | 4 31 $2\frac{3}{4}$ 9 18 9 3 10 36 \mathbf{D} 1110 21 21 I VIR 10 Fr. 7.12IO N | 4 322031/2 $3\frac{3}{4}$ $11_{M}^{P}47$ D 8 K 10 41 22 LIB Sa. 7.128 ΙI 11 N | 4 339 21 44 \mathbf{D} $4\frac{3}{4}$ -11 02 G 23 LIB Ε 7 12 12 12 N 4 34 22 7 9 D 5 53 1 M 00 L 11 26 SCO 24 E 13 13 ${
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m Th}$ 16 7.1029 N|4|399 6 9 D $9\frac{3}{4}$ 2 6 08 33 Q 28 CAP 7 09 17 17 Fr.N4409 30 6 D 10 $10^{\frac{3}{4}}$ 7 08 3 50 29 P B CAP 18 Sa. 18 7 09 N 4 41 D 9 32 5 11 $11\frac{1}{2}$ 53 5 12 0 DAQR 1 Ε 19 7.0819 N 4 42 9 34 5 D $11\frac{3}{4}$ 8 29 6 34 M EAQR 20 20 \mathbf{M} . 7.08N|4 44 9 36 5 $0^{\frac{3}{4}}$ D $0^{\frac{1}{2}}$ 8 57 L 51 G PSC 21 21 Tu. 7.07N | 4 | 459 38 D 4 $1\frac{1}{4}$ $1\frac{1}{2}$ 9 19 9 04 K Н 4 PSC 22 W. 22 7.06N 4 46 9 40 4 $\overline{2}$ D $2\frac{1}{2}$ 9 40 I 10 13 J 5 ARI 23 23 Th $7\,06$ N|4|47D 9 42 4 $3\frac{1}{4}$ 9 59 н 11^р20 6 K ARI 24 Fr. 24 7.05N4499 44 4 33/4 D 4 10 19 TAU 7 25 Sa. 257.04N 4 509 46 \mathbf{D} 3 $4\frac{1}{2}$ 41 12^A26 5 10



No time now for self pity or rankling despair But bless the power that rules the changing year: Assured . . . though horrors round his cottage reign That Spring will come, and Nature smile again.

Robert Bloomfield

×	▶	Dates, Feasts, Fasts, Weather	r
D.	A	Aspects, Tide Heights	
1	W.	Circumcision Cin Sec Blizzards	S
2	Th.	Cruns • UNLUCKY Tides \ 8.1 Great	
3	Fr.	The Full Wolf Octosest 9.8 Plains	,
4	Sa.	Estat. Louis Braille (9.7 East and	l
5	E	2nd S. a. Ch. NITE (8.3 South	
6	M.	延 pipfi. Take down (8.4 heavy	1
7	Tu.	Dec. 26-Jan. 6	
8	W.	Stat. in Tides \\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	3
9	Th.	on Best throw of dice b(e)low	,
10	Fr.	166 · 64 C Tides 8.9 zero.	
11	Sa.	water gone over the dam \\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	e
12	E	11 ct 5 n In 120 19.4 fun	ı
13	M.	Gr. El. Star in flag for Winter's every state 1794 Winter's	3
14	Tu.	St. Hilary 6 \PC Tides \bigli{\text{10.1}} \ just	ŧ
15	W.	Sperm whales migrating loft Nantucket & Calif. \[\begin{align*} \ 10.4 \\ 8.7 \end{align*} begun	
16	Th.	Tides • Tides No use	3
17	Fr.	Drulds began 11.2 Arbor to cavil, New Year 2.4 Day-Fla.	,
18	Sa.	1960 • \$\ \text{Stat.} \ \cdot \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\	l
19	E	2nd a. En. R. E. Lee 11.4 Hol. for	•
20	M.	Inaugural D. Hin R. A. (11.2 travel.	
21	Tu.	6 QC Stonewall Jackson \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	3
22	W.	De-tar chimneys (Eq. Tides (9.9)	f
23	Th.	good a fool harm \\\ 9.4 mud.	
24	Fr.	670 Churchin Tides 8.8 Beware	?
25	Sa.	Conversion Clouds darken sky of days	3
26	E	3rda. 鉅p. Q Gr. El. Hol. {9.0 so	1
27	M .	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
28	Tu.	City of Boston (8.7 Lots of Apo. disappeared 1870 (7.4 Lots of	
29	W.	Inf. • Cruns Tides 8.8 trouble,	
30	Th.	1st use 1790 • Day • Ky. storm's	,
31	Fr.	Raccoons As day lengthens double.	Į

Farmer's Calendar.

Through the ages natural forces have been shaping and reshaping our earth. Earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, fire, hurricanes, and floods—man suffers the immediate havoc of these. But by these, in the infinite patience and pattern of time, the living balance of the earth is created. And it is by this man lives.

The floods of our great

The floods of our great rivers, the billions of tons of erosion soils, have added quite measurably, even in our time, to the river deltas. Our market gardens, groves, and orchards in Texas, Louisiana, California, in the Connecticut Valley, are of the rich, settled soils of flood and erosion.

Hurricanes, felling our trees and lifting their roots and the clinging earth, bring air and light and new minerals to sterile woodlands. In a true sense the hurricane is earthworm and plough.

The peasant grows his coffee trees or tends his vines on the fertile slopes of the terrible volcano. If it erupts, he, or other generations will return to even richer land.

A forest fire warms and bursts the seeds that have lain dormant in the forest floor. Indeed, for the Douglas firs and the redwoods, fire is a chief means of procreation, as it is for the buffalo grass of our prairies.

Ep. Q Gr. El. Hol. \(\frac{9.0}{7.5} \) so graphic Tides \(\frac{8.7}{7.5} \) fair. So graphic Tides \(\frac{8.7}{7.5} \) fair. So of our prairies. While man may suffer immediately from earth's violance, he can destroy far more swiftly and permanently than nature (witress his few 2 negatives). Storm's on this continent). Just possibly he is learning to understand this.

1969]

FEBRUARY, SECOND MONTH.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

÷ i	Days.	0	/	Days.	0		Days.	0	,	Days.	0	1	Days.	0	,
lination	$\frac{1}{2}$	17s. 16	$\begin{array}{c} 01 \\ 43 \end{array}$	7 8	15 14	$\frac{12}{54}$	13 14	13 12	15 55	19 20	11 10	10 48	25 26	8	58 36
Decli	3 4	16 16	$\begin{array}{c} 26 \\ 08 \end{array}$	9 10	14 14	_	15 16	12 12	34 13	$\begin{array}{c} 21 \\ 22 \end{array}$		27 05	27 28	8	13 51
o,s	5 6	15 15	50 31	11 12		55	17 18	11 11	$\begin{bmatrix} 52 \\ 31 \end{bmatrix}$	23 24	9	43 21			

- O Full Moon, 2nd day, 7 h. 56 m., morning, W.
- C Last Quarter, 9th day, 7 h. 09 m., evening, E.
- New Moon, 16th day, 11 h. 26 m., morning, E.
 First Quarter, 23rd day, 11 h. 31 m., evening, W.

FOR POINTS OUTSIDE BOSTON SEE KEY LETTER CORRECTIONS -- PAGE 14

		ORP	OINTS	οι	JTSID	E B	OST	ON S				CORRE	CTI	ONS — P	AGI	E 14	
Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of Week	Rises h. m.	Key	Sets h. m.	Key	l	ngth of nys m.	B Sun	Full Bost Morn h.	ton.	Rises	Key	Sets h. m.	Key	D	D Age
32	1	Sa.	6 57	M	4 59	E	10	01	2	$10\frac{1}{2}$	11	4 PO1	C	0 - 1 -	0	LEO	15
33	2	E	6 56	M	5 00	E	10	04	2	11	$11\frac{1}{2}$	5 08	_		N		
34	3	M.	6 55	M	5 01	E	10	06	2	$11\frac{3}{4}$		6 16		7 45	М	LEO	16
35	4	Tu.	6 54	M	5 03	E	10	09	2	$0^{\frac{1}{4}}$	$0^{\frac{1}{2}}$	7 24	G	8 07	K	VIR	17
36	5	W.	6 53	М	504	E	10	11	2	1	1	8 31	1	~ ~-	J	VIR	18
[37]	6	Th.	6 52	М	5 05	E	10	13	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	9 40	J	8 47	Н	LIB	19
38	7	Fr.	651	М	5 07	E	10	16	2	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$10_{\rm M}^{\rm P} 50$	L	9 07	G	LIB	20
39	8	Sa.	650	L	5.08	F	10	18	2	3	$3\frac{1}{4}$		-	9 29	F	sco	21
40	9	E	6 48	L	509	F	10	21	2	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$	12 M 04	м	9 57	Ď	sco	22
41	10	М.	647	L	5 11	F	10	23	1	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{4}$	1 21	o	10 31	C	sco	23
42	11	Tu.	6 46	L	5 12	F	10	26	1	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	2 38	P	11 _M 16	В	SGR	24
43	12	W.	6 45	L	5 13	F	10	29	1	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	3 51	Q	12 ^P _M 13	A	SGR	25
44	13	Th.	6 43	L	514	F	10	31	1	$7\frac{3}{4}$	$ 8^{\frac{1}{2}} $	454	Q	1 23	В	CAP	26
45	14	Fr.	6 42		5 16	F	10	34	2	$8\frac{3}{4}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	5 45	О	2 42	С	CAP	27
46	15	Sa.	6 40		5 17	F	10	37	-2	$9\frac{3}{4}$	$10^{\frac{1}{2}}$	6 24	N	4 04	D	AQR	28
47	16	E	6 39		5 18	F	10	39	2	$10\frac{3}{4}$	$11\frac{1}{4}$	6 54	м	5 23	F	AQR	0
48	17	M.	6 38		5 20	F	10	42	2	$11\frac{1}{2}$		7 19	К	6 39	G	PSC	1
49	18	Tu.	6 36		5 21	F	10	45	2	0	$\left 0^{\frac{1}{2}} \right $	7 41	J	7 51	I	PSC	2
50	19	W.	6 35		$\frac{5}{2}$	F	10	47	2	$0\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	8 01	н	9 01	J	ARI	3
51	20	Th.	6 33	- 8	5 23		10	50	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	8 21	G	$10 \ 09$	L	ARI	4
52	21	Fr.	632	į	5 25		10	53	2	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	8 43	F	11 ^P _M 17	M	TAU	5
53		Sa.	$\frac{6}{30}$		5 26	G	10	56	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \end{vmatrix}$	3	$3\frac{1}{2}$	9 07	D		-	TAU	6
54	23	E	6 29		5 27		10	59	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \end{vmatrix}$	4	$4\frac{1}{2}$	9 36	C	12M23	0	G'M	7
55	24		6 27		5 29	G	11	01	2	$4\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{4}$	10 10	В	1 28	P	G'M	8
56	25	Tu.	6 26		5 30	G	11	04	3	$\frac{5\frac{1}{2}}{2}$		10 53	A	2 29	Q	G'M	9
57	26	W.	6 24		5 31		11	07	3	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{4}$	11 ^A 44	A	3 24	Q	CNC	10
58	20		6 23		532		11	10	3	$\frac{7\frac{1}{2}}{01}$	$8\frac{1}{4}$	12 _M 43	В	4 11	Q	CNC	11
59	28	rr.	6 21	K	5 34	G	11	13	3	$8\frac{1}{2}$	9	1 P47	C	4 _M 50	P	LEO	12



Believe me, Lucy Larcom, it glves me real sorrow That I cannot take my carpet bag and Go to town tomorrow; But I'm "snowbound" and cold on cold, But I'm "snowbound and the Like layers of an onlon Like layers of an onlon Have piled my back, and weighed me down, As with the pack of Bunyan.

John G. Whittier, 1866

D.M.	D.W.	Dates, Feasts, Fasts, Aspects, Tide Heights
1	Sa.	St. Bridget Tides \ \ \frac{9.5}{8.3} \ Tempest \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
2	F	Sept. S. Full Snow Fugit,
	M.	The four Don't marry (9.9 ground-
4		A bad agreement better (8.9
$\bar{5}$	i	than a good lawsuit 19,9 noggy 8 A day of dire 94 below slberla 1892 soggy.
_	Th.	110 0 . 1710 . Ton 59.4 Fronth'a
7	Fr.	Babe Ruth So was motor
8		Sundials about Tides \$9.7 crossing
9		Sex. S. Vin R.A. \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\
10		68 C • 64 C Tides (8.3 tossing.
		Norton, Kansas midea (9.7 Times landa)
11	_ ;;	Meteorite, 1948
12		Difficulty of the property of the low (8.2 Storme)
	Th.	Cin tides (10.1 is warm.)
14		St. Val. \{\begin{array}{llll} 10.5 & Adm. & Hol. \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
15	Sa.	Galileo S. B. Anthony for alarm.
16	E	Shrove S. Boston Harbor Shrove S. Boston Harbor (11.0 9.9 Drifts Wash. Day, Chinese Hol. Mass. New Year (11.0 up to
17	M.	Wash. Day, Chinese New Year \ \frac{11.0}{-} up to
18	Tu.	Shrove Tu. Mardi Cen. your bust
19	W.	Ash UA. 69C Fla. acq. 1819 make Auld deer worst in year 6hC 192 snowshoes
20	Th.	Auld deer by \{\begin{array}{l} \lambda \text{vorst in year} \ \delta \text{V} \{\begin{array}{l} \lambda \text{vorst in year} \ \delta \text{V} \{\begin{array}{l} \lambda \text{vorst in year} \ \delta \text{vorst in year} \ \delta \text{vorst in year} \\ \delta vorst in y
21	Fr.	for its Gainsborough 1919 a must.
22	Sa.	Wash, Duay ddy 18.5 Pass
23	F	ilst S. Lent & W. El. 186 please,
24	$\overline{\mathbf{M}}$.	MATTHIAS "Pellon upon (8.8 the
25	Tu.	anti-freeze.
26		Tuns Ember Days (high • 26, 28, Mar. 1 7.2 Be gay) When you are all agreed on the time, I'll make it rain 7.4 while
27	Th	When you are all agreed (8.5 while
28	Fr.	World 1938 - Heavy Join 110 man
20	LI.	Prayer snow at Buffalo (7.8 ge mag.

Farmer's Calendar.

In days before farms in the Ossipee mountains had grown up to hardwood and pine, considered a weather was local matter. We knew nothing of radio meteorologists and had never heard of areas of high or low pressure. We did have an Old Furmer's Almanac, hanging somewhere in the kitchen; but the weather forecaster we really depended on was Bobby, the tame woodchuck who hibernated under the barn.

Unlike the proverbial groundhog, Bobby didn't come out on Candlemas Day only. Some winters he appeared before Christmas, and he wasted no time looking for shadows. He needed food and knew the place to ask for it was at the

kitchen door!

When he had eaten an apple and a doughnut or two, he might return to his hole under the barn; or he might stay around the yard for days. He usually awakened several times during the winter and came to the door for food. Generally he did so before a period of extremely cold weather, so that the cry of, "The woodchuck is out," became a signal for preparations for a blizzard.

wondered We have often how he knew.

Carroll County Independent

February's moon looks down the chimney. If the groundhog sees his shadow on February 2nd, there'll be 6 more weeks of Winter.

gog militality in the	.969]	MARCH,	THIRD	Mont
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			A	STRO	NO	MIC	CAL C	\mathbf{AL}	CUI	LATIO	NS.				
ä	Days.	0	1	Days.	0		Days.	0	1	Days.	0	1	Days.	0	1
Declination	1	7s.	28	7	5	09	13	2	48	19	0	26	25	1	56
ng	2	7	05	8	4	46	14	2	25	20	0s	.02	26	2	19
cli	3	6	42	9	4	23	15	2	01	21	0N	.21	27	2	43
2	4	6	19	10	3	59	16	1	37	22	0	45	28	3	06
, B2	5	5	56	11	3	35	17	1	13	23	1	09	29	3	29
9	6	5	33	12	3	12	18	0	50	24	1	33	30	3	53

- O Full Moon, 4th day, 12 h. 18 m., morning, W. Last Quarter, 11th day, 2 h. 45 m., morning, E.
- New Moon, 17th day, 11 h. 52 m., evening, E.
 First Quarter, 25th day, 7 h. 49 m., evening, W.

		OR P	-		01	JT	SIDI	В					TTER	COF	RE	CTI	ONS	— P.	AGE	E 14	
y of	Day of Month	y of		9	ey	Ħ	3	Key		ngth of	Sun	Bos	Sea,	_	D	ey		D	ey	D	D
Day Yea	Da	Day	h.	ises m.	M		ets m.	×	h.	ays m.	m.	Morn h.	i Eve.	Ri	ses m.	K	h.	ets m.		Place	Age
60	1	Sa.	6	19	K	5	35	G	11	15	3	$9\frac{1}{4}$	$9\frac{3}{4}$	2 P	54	D	-	122	N	LEO	13
61	2	E	6	18	K	5	36	G	11	18	4	10	$10\frac{1}{2}$		02	E	5	49	М	LEO	14.
62	3	M.	6	16	K	5	37	G	11	21	4	$10\frac{1}{2}$	11	5	11	G	6	12	L	VIR	16
63	4	Tu.	6	14	K	5	38	н	11	24	4	$11\frac{\tilde{1}}{4}$	$11\frac{3}{4}$	6	19	Н	6	32	J		_
64	5	W.	6	13	J	5	39	Н	11	27	4		0	7	29	J	6	52	I	VIR	17
65	6	Th.	6	11	J	5	41	н	11	29	4	$0^{\frac{1}{4}}$	$0\frac{3}{4}$	8	41	K	7	12	G	LIB	18
66	7	Fr.	_	09	J	5	42	Н	11	32	5	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	9	55	М	7	34	F	LIB	19
67	8	Sa.		08	J	5	43	Н	11	35	5	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	11 PM	11	N	8	00	Е	sco	20
68	9	E		06	J	5	44	Н	11	38	5	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3	-	-	-	8	32	C	sco	21
69	10	\mathbf{M} .	6				45	Н	11	41	5	$3\frac{1}{4}$	4	12 ^A _M	28	P	9	12	В	SGR	22
70	11	Tu.		03	J	ŧ	47	Н	11	44	6	$4\frac{1}{4}$	5		42	Q	10	05	A	SGR	23
71	12	W.		01	J	1	48	H	11	47	6	$5\frac{1}{2}$	6		47	Q		10	A	CAP	24
72	13	Th.		59	J		49	H		50	6	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{4}$		40	P	12	24	В	CAP	25
73	14	Fr.	1	58			50	Н	11	52	7	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$S_{\frac{1}{4}}$		22	0	1	42	D	AQR	26
74	15	Sa.		56			51	Ι	11	55	7	$8\frac{3}{4}$	$9\frac{1}{4}$		54	M	3	01	Е	AQR	27
75	16	E		54			52	I	11	58	7	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$10^{\frac{1}{4}}$		20	L	4	17	G	PSC	28
76	17	M.	!	52		1	54	I	12	01	$\frac{7}{2}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	11		43	J	5	30	Н	PSC	29
77	18	Tu.		51	Ι		55	Ι	10	04	8	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$11\frac{3}{4}$		03	I	6	40	J	ARI	1
78	19	W.		49	I		56	·I		07	8		0		23	H	7	50	K	ARI	2
79	$\frac{20}{21}$	Th. Fr.		47		1	57	I		10	8	$0^{\frac{1}{2}}$	$0\frac{3}{4}$		44	F	8	58	М	TAU	3
81	$\frac{21}{22}$	Sa.	_	$\frac{46}{44}$			58	I		13	9	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$		08	Е		07	N	TAU	4
82	23	E .		$\frac{44}{42}$			59	I	1	16	9	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$		34	C	11 ¹	13	0	TAU	5
83	24	<u>Б</u> М.		$\frac{42}{40}$	- 1		$\begin{vmatrix} 00 \\ 02 \end{vmatrix}$	I	12 12	$\frac{18}{21}$	9	$\frac{2\frac{1}{2}}{21}$	3		07	В	-		-	G'M	6
84	25	Tu.	~	39			$\frac{02}{03}$	I	10	$\frac{21}{24}$	9	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$		46	A	12	_	P	G'M	7
85	$\frac{25}{26}$	W.		37			$\frac{03}{04}$	I	$\frac{12}{12}$	27	10	4	$\frac{4\frac{3}{4}}{1}$		34	A	1	15	Q	CNC	8
86	27			35	H		04 05	J	$\frac{12}{12}$	30	10 10	5	$\frac{5\frac{1}{2}}{61}$		29	A	2	05	Q	CNC	9
87	28	Fr.		33			06	- 1	$\frac{12}{12}$	33	11	$\frac{6}{7}$	$\frac{6\frac{1}{2}}{71}$		31	В	2	47	P	CNC	10
88		Sa.		32		_	$\frac{00}{07}$	J		36	11		$7\frac{1}{2}$	12 ^P _M		C	3	22	0	LEO	11
89	30	F.		30	Н		08	J	1 -	38	11	$7\frac{3}{4}$ $8\frac{1}{2}$	$\begin{vmatrix} S_{4}^{1} \\ 9 \end{vmatrix}$		11	Е	3	50	N		12
90	31			28	Н		09	J		41	12	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{3}{4}$		53	F	1	14	L	VIR	13
190	91	111.	0 4	201	11	0	001	ال	14	11	ا شا	$9\overline{2}$	94	4 _M	UI	H	45	36	K	VIR	14

MARCH hath 31 days.





Hail this first day of Spring! Consider the snow and hail it doth bring. For one more month we'll shiver and freeze In winds that seem below zero by 20 degrees. R. S.

	D.M.	D.W.	Dates, Feasts, Fasts, Aspects, Tide Heights
ľ	1	Sa.	St. David Win R.A. State • Hol. Gray
١	2	E	2nd S. L. Ind. • Hol. (9.5 days.)
k	3	$\overline{\mathbf{M}}$.	World's worst R.R. 19.8 Spurious Disaster (2nd) 1844 Spurious
ĺ	4	Tu.	Purim Full Worm Moon 12.18 A.M. Tides \[\begin{array}{l} 10.0 \\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
ı	5	W.	6 0 0 0 24 0 • Ceq. \ \(\frac{10.0}{10.0} \) furious.
ı	6	Th.	A wise man changes his $\{9.9 \atop mind$, a fool never will $\{10.0 \atop 10.0$
ı	7	Fr.	Luther Maple sap (10.2 from the Burbank running 9.8 from the
ı	8	Sa.	[19 Swallows return to the San Capistrano, Calif.] Winter
ľ	9	E	3rd 多. 1. 6 単 (Tides 10.2 just
ı	10	\mathbf{M}	Jos. C. Lincoin died Irving Cobb 1944 6 3 C \{10.1 past.
۱	11	Tu.	of 1888 Clow 8.2 Traditionally
	12	W.	Saint Gregory Cheri. Tides \ 8.7 uncertain
	13	Th.	to Paris 1919 • R.1. 1644 as Spring
	14	Fr.	$[\mathcal{S} P \odot]_{th}^{15} - \mathcal{S} \mathcal{U} \odot] drops its$
ı	15	Sa.	Ides begin, beware Andrew curtain.
	16	F	[4th S. 1.6 & C \\ 2.8 South &]
	17	M.	St. Patrick Qin R.A. • O Ecl. midwest
Į	18	Tu.	$\left[\mathbf{C}_{\mathrm{Eq.}}^{\mathrm{on}}\right]_{\mathrm{th}}^{\mathrm{20}}$ of $\mathbf{C} \cdot \mathbf{C}$ in throes
ĺ	19	W.	$\begin{bmatrix} 21 & 8 & 2 & \bigcirc & \bullet & -\frac{22}{\text{nd}} & 8 & \bigcirc \bigcirc \end{bmatrix}$ of bad
	20	Th.	Springoegins Sun ent. tornadoes.
	21	Fr.	brought \$75,000 from Frick '19 Cold
	22	Sa.	Easter date • Jupiter • Hol. gales
Į	23	E	Passion S. Tides 8.4 burgeon
Ĭ	24	M.	Troops sail for Louisburg 1744 • Str. Comet [9.1] all
I	25	Tu.	Louisburg 1744 expl. 1919 (7.9 att All Mill Chady of Apo. Chigh sails.
1	26	W.	Skunk cabbage • Kunio • Hol. March
	27	Th.	U. S. Navy S. Leacock Tides (8.4 was fd. 1794
	28	Fr.	Savannah 1st str. Tides 8.5 adverse,
	29	Sa.	God keep me from still water From rough I'll keep myself From rough I'll keep myself From rough I'll keep myself
	30	E	Balin Day · Alas. will be
	31	M.	L. B. J. decides not to run 1968 worse.

Farmer's Calendar.

There are few cooperages in New England, fewer elsewhere. But recently I visited one in southern New Hampshire that, after 94 years, is very much alive and prospering. Last year it used 2½ million board feet of white pine (the lumbering of 8,000 acres).

Its products are chiefly barrels and pails of various sizes and many uses — great barrels, fish pails, ice buckets, waste baskets. Special items are surprising, such as 50,000 ice cream freezers for a mail order house. Looking to the competition from metals and plastics, the company has a line of some 60 novelties, such as beer mugs, ash trays, miniature Conastoga wagons.

In the cooperage trade of Early America, coopers used many woods for many purposes, often several kinds in a single product, like the sap bucket with its sumac spiggot, maple back, birch staves, and hickory bindings. But in this company eastern white pine alone is used. And everywhere in the complex of whirring belts and shrieking saws — band saws, curved saws for the staves, the "merry-goround" saw for the heads — is the rich, resinous smell of it

operations are basically those of the ancient cooperage, and employees specialists in their jobs. To fit staves just tightly enough within the ring, for instance, is a craftsman's skill.

From the roaring furnace to the final products, pine is the single utility. And there is no waste.

19697

APRIL, FOURTH MONTH.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

ä	Days.	0	/	Days.	0	1	Days.	0 /	Days.	0 /	Days.	0	7
Declination	1 2 3 4	5 5	.40 03 26 48	7 8 9 10	677	46 19 41 04	13 14 15 16	9 09 9 31 9 52	19 20 21	11 17 11 37 11 58 12 18	26 27	13 13 13	17 37 56
O's D	5 6	5 6 6	11 34	10 11 12	8 8 8	26 48	17 18	10 14 10 35 10 56	$\begin{array}{ c c }\hline 22\\23\\24\\\end{array}$	12 18 12 38 12 58	29	14 14 14	15 33 52

- O Full Moon, 2nd day, 1 h. 46 m., evening, E.
- C Last Quarter, 9th day, 8 h. 59 m., morning, W.
- New Moon, 16th day, 1 h. 16 m., evening, W.
 First Quarter, 24th day, 2 h. 45 m., evening, E.



Like an army defeated
The snow hath retreated
And now doth fare ill
On the top of the bare hill.
Wordsworth

I	D.M	D.W	Dates, Feasts, Fasts, Weather Aspects, Tide Heights	
ļ	1	Tu.	Con 640. 64 Vou&your	_
ı	$\overline{2}$		Full Pink Penumbral vernal	k
ı	3		Middle 1.40 1.11. Ediped	a
I		_	sun, Aruba, 1968 (3-10)	o
ŀ	4	Fr.		7
	5	Sa.	δΨα·Martin Luther King (10.8 took.) 35 refer σ ⁱⁿ (10.8 Took)	8
	6	E	Perl OO U \ 9.5 Take u	0
ı	7	$ \mathbf{M}. $	Ahel slain (9.1 Monday N.C. casy)	
ı	8	Tu.		k
	9	W.	March ln- Moll Pitcher to Egypt dled 1813 8.4 queezy,	f
	10	Th.	1912 — First voyage Titanic [9.7] Southampton to N.Y. [8.4] and	s
	11	Fr.	Span. Peace Walrus \(\frac{9.6}{8.7} \) breezy.	ι
	$\overline{12}$		Peepers (9.6 Hallfax Hol. Cool peeping (9.1 Day N.C. Cool	f
	13	1	Low S. Jefferson Hol. Mo. drools	I
	14		Low S. Jefferson Hol. Mo. drools Marry now con Pan Am Hol. fill the	8
		Tu.		t
	16	i	sank 1912 (10.3 Pooto.	t
			Hughes' coast to Eire hec.	
	17		coast flight, 1944 rep. 1949 Salar 1961	5
		Fr.	Maple sap • 6 h	
	19	Sa.	in Mass. Me. 9000	l f
	20	E	2nda. E. Harold Lloyd with hail.	1
	21	$ \mathbf{M}.$	Quall saved Truns • Hol. Springlike	27 07
	22	Tu		1
	23	W.	Saint Shakespeare horn 8.9 and died today 7.7 but	
	24	Th		f
l	25		Mark Latest poss. [8.5] tomorrow.	1 3
ı	26	1 -	Stat. [27 9 Stat.] You've had 3rd a. £. DAYLIGHT SAVING your Coxie's Army 12/4 Hol. changes	١.
ı	27		3rda. E. DAYLIGHT SAVING your	
	$\begin{vmatrix} 21 \\ 28 \end{vmatrix}$		Coxie's Army Wash.DC1894 624 N.H. showers,	١,
		1	Wash.DC1894 O40 N.H. Showers, A& Company of the Sp. 2 now for the	
	29		. 60 Con Tides 9.2 now for the Swallow Back I Lee out \$9.5 now for the sall lakes \$10.4 flowers.	Ι.
		W	to New Eng. an italics (2011)	
١	8	et yo	ur clocks ahead one full hour before	1

retlring Saturday the 26th.

Farmer's Calendar.

I am old enough, Lord knows, to want to be young again. But I would wish this only if I might live my youth more wisely and happily. With habitual nostalgia we speak of the "carefree days of youth," "the happiest days of our lives." Digging deep into the memories of my childhood and growing up, I know they were seldom carefree, rarely the happiest. As an old schoolboy, and an old schoolteacher whose business for a time was the growing up of boys, I do say this.

Vacations indeed had care-

Vacations indeed had carefree hours, but most were not. Looking back, it is the summer jobs and, as I grew older, the responsibilities of these and the responsibilities to mother and father that I chiefly remember. Before my first school days, there was, of course, the shelter and security of home.

But from the day I let go mother's hand and started my first day at school, alone and afraid, through the regime of school years, the fatigue of study, the compulsion to make teams and win letters, the fear and meaning of failures, to the awful business of final examinations — for those years I carry no carefree memories.

The examinations were passed (though I still dream of them) and I did graduate and was happy. I had arrived at the threshold of manhood, like the Sunday roast — after considerable cutting and trimming. And I had learned a lot.. but there was nothing carefree about it.

19	MAY, FIFTH MONTH.														
	ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.														
ü.	Days.	0	1	Days.	0	1	Days.	0	1	Days.	0	1	Days.	0	1
tic	1	15N	.10	7	16	54	13	18	27	19	19	50	25	21	00
ina	2	15	28	8	17	10	14	18	42	20	20	03	26	21	11
ecl	3	15	46	9	17	26	15	18	5 6	21	20	15	27	21	21
lå	4	16	03	10	17	42	16	19	10	$\mid 22 \mid$	20	27	28	21	31
m	5	16	20	11	17	57	17	19	24	23	20	38	29	21	40
9	6	16	37	12	18	13	18	19	37	24	20	49	30	21	49

Full Moon, 2nd day, 12 h. 14 m., morning, W.
Last Quarter, 8th day, 3 h. 12 m., evening, W.
New Moon, 16th day, 3 h. 27 m., morning, E.
First Quarter, 24th day, 7 h. 16 m., morning, E.
Full Moon, 31st day, 8h. 19 m., morning, W.

FOR POINTS OUTSIDE BOSTON SEE KEY LETTER CORRECTIONS - PAGE 14 To Man Rises h. m. Length Sun Fast Full Sea. Day of Year D D D Boston h. m. Days Morn Eve. Rises Sets m. m. 6_M32 121 Th.|4 39 F 6 44 м∥14 05 19 $10\frac{1}{4}$ $10^{\frac{1}{2}}$ 4_M02 M F sco 15 Fr. 4 38 122 E 6 45м 14 08 19 11를 1152 30 0 D 123 E 6 47 Sa. |4 36 M 14 19 9 0 13 P 5 05 16 C SCO 124 Ε 435E 6 48 $0\frac{3}{4}|10|29$ м 14 19 0 5 52Q 18 В SGR 125 M. 4 34 E 6 49 M 14 15 1 $11_{\rm M}^{\rm P}32$ 19 $1\frac{1}{2}$ 6 51 P SGR 19 A I 26 Tu. 4 32 E 6 502 M 14 17 19 $2\frac{1}{2}$ 8 02 B CAP 127 W. 4 31 E | 651M 14 2019 $2\frac{3}{4}$ $3\frac{1}{2} | 12^{\text{A}}_{\text{M}} 21$ 9 0 19 C CAP 128 |Th.|4 30 E 6 52м 14 22 19 4 4 1 12 59 N 10 38 D AQR 129 Fr. |4 29 E 6 53M14195 $5\frac{3}{4}$ 1 29 м 11м53 AQR 23 Sa. |4 28 130 10 E654м 14 26 6 $6\frac{3}{4}$ 19 1 52 $1_{\rm M}^{\rm P}05$ K G PSC E |4|27E 6 55131 м 14 19 7 $7\frac{3}{4}$ 2 2 14 J 15 25 1 PSC M. 4 25 32 E 6 56м 14 31 19 S $\overline{2}$ $S_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1}$ 33 I 3 23 26 J ARI |Tu.|4 24 E 6 57м 14 33 199 91 53 4 30 G L ARI 27 W. 4 23 14 E 6 58134 м 14 35 1910 10 3 5 14 37 F 28 M TAU Th. 4 22 135 E 6 59 м 14 37 19 $10\frac{1}{2}$ $10^{\frac{3}{4}}$ 3 37 6 45 D 29 N TAU 136 Fr. 4 21 D∥7 00 N 14 39 19 114 $11\frac{1}{2}$ 7 4 06 51 C P TAU 0 Sa. 4 20 137 D 7 01 N 14 41 190 40 B S 54G'M 1 Q 138 4 19 D | 7 | 02N 14 43 190 $0\frac{1}{2}$ 5 22 9 50 A G'M Q 139 19 M. 4 18 D | 7 | 03N 14 45 19 $0^{\frac{3}{4}}$ $1\frac{1}{4}$ 6 11 A 10 38 CNC Q 140 Tu. 4 17 D||7||04N 14 47 19 2 $1\frac{1}{2}$ 08 в 11 18 CNC 4 W. |4 17 D | 7 | 05N 14 49 $2\frac{3}{4}$ 2 19 S В 11 Р 50 10 0 LEO Th. 4 16142 D | 7 06N 14 19 3 31 9 14 D LEO 23 Fr. 4 15 D 7 07 N 14 52 19 33 $4\frac{1}{2}$ 10 20 E 12^A_M17 M LEO 24 Sa. 4 14 D | 7 08N 14 19 5 $11_{M}^{A}25$ $5\frac{1}{4}$ G 12 40 VIR 9 L 4 13 D 7 09 N 14 19 $5\frac{1}{2}$ 6 $12_{\rm M}^{\rm P}32$ H 1 00 K VIR 10 146 26 \mathbf{M} . 4 13 D 7 10 N 14 7 19 $6\frac{1}{2}$ 39 1 1 20 1 LIB 11 Tu. 4 12 D 7 11 $7\frac{3}{4}$ N 14 59 74 1950 K 1 39 н LIB 12 148 28 W. 4 11D 7 12 N 15 0019 8 81 4 04 2 01 L G scol 13 149 29 Th. 411 D 7 13 N 15 02 18 9 91 5 24 N 2 26 E scol 14 150 30 Fr. 410 D 7 13 N 15 03 18 10 10 6 45 2 0 58 SGR 15 D 31 Sa. 4 10 D 7 14 N 15 04 18 $10^{\frac{3}{4}}$ 111 S_M^P06 3^{4}_{M} В

MAY hath 31 days.



The Spring is come, The goodly nymphs now dance in every place. Thus hath the year, Most pleasantly, if lately, changed her face.

D. M	D.W	Dates, Feasts, Fasts, Weather
		Aspects, Tide Heights
1	Th.	Philip & James Law (9.8 Cloudy
2	Fr.	Full Flower Moon 12.14 A.M. Tides \ \ \frac{9.9}{11.2} \ and
3	Sa.	Kentucky Derby Virginia Gold Cup & \$\Pi\$ (\frac{1}{9.9}\ rowdy.
4	F	Atha. 狂、 (Pari ・ く さ (How's
5		Cr El rides ma (11.2 c
6	Tu.	Quantity $\frac{1}{100}$ $\frac{1}$ $\frac{1}{100}$ $\frac{1}{100}$ $\frac{1}{100}$ $\frac{1}{100}$ $\frac{1}{100}$
7	W.	2/3 U.S. tornadoes occur this month for this here
8		Dandelions Learn to sail (10.1 fog.)
4	Fr.	Dandelions Learn to sail (10.1 for supper? In all winds (8.9 for Mackerel in market 42 deg. N. Lat. Cold
	Sa.	
11	F	Knn. S. Mother's Con (9.3 bold.)
	$\overline{\mathbf{M}}$.	The Three Chilly 19.8 Squalls
1	Tu.	
1	w.	Make these • Officerest & C hail to
15		ASC. D. • 1st N.YWash. make you
1	Fr.	First female dancers (9.0 august 1
	Sa.	Parisian stage 1681 (10.1 watt.) 6 \$\overline{\pi}\$ \cdot \cdot \text{Heloise} \cdot \text{Armed} \text{Forces} \text{Hear the}
18		Ista. A. Stat Forces Lata. A. Stat Forces Description of the state o
	M.	Ching - Halley's Comet 1910 of bees
1 -	Tu.	Truns • Earth thru tail (high • Halley's Comet 1910 of bees (in
$\begin{vmatrix} 20\\21 \end{vmatrix}$		Lady suppers Desoute 13.0 annie
$\begin{vmatrix} z_1 \\ 22 \end{vmatrix}$	1	under foot d. 1542 8.1 apple [23 24 Stat in R.A.] Tides 9.1 trees.
	Fr.	Shevnoth Descent of Holy Spirit (24A.) 34 A.D. Rain
1	Sa.	Longest twilights Tides [8.7 they say
	1	Longest twilights Tides \{8.7 \text{ they say} \text{now to July 23} \text{ Tides \{8.8 \text{ St. Louis} \}}
25	_	運動性. ・利ent. {8.8 St. Louis 4.7 (4.4 を)
	M.	
27		St. Julia Ward • Tides \ 8.8 Best Anyone can leap • Ember Days chance
28		Anyone can leap **Ember Days chance over a low walk ** 28, 30, 31 **Chance O'
29		Mom Doy 120 G Hol. exc.
	Fr.	Mem. Day 640. Hol. exc. in your
31	Sa.	Full Invasion 8.19A.M. 6 3 C • 8 3 O plants.

Here in the Northeast, glacial evidences are all about us, in scarred and rounded us, in scarred and rounded mountains, solitary boulders, gravel banks and moraines. But few of us recognize the not-uncommon glacial bogs,

Farmer's Calendar.

Γ1969

some of them exactly as the retreating glacier left them

12,000 years ago. Just off the main highway,

Just off the main highway, I approach the bog I know from an oak knoll, high and dry and sunny, lively with bluejays and squirrels. As I walk down its slopes, in a few yards I will be at the fringes of the bog, thickets of sheep laurel, scatterings of black alder, low bush blueberries — then a few steps farther ankle-deep, knee-deep sphagnum moss, a hundred yards ahead the heart of the bog, the slate-black tarn.
Each step I take now will draw water, and with each step the bog will rise and fall, for this is but a mat I walk on, moss woven and tightened through centuries, a living

through centuries, a living roof. Devoid of mineral matter or soil, it is a garden of water and light alone, living upon itself, its ecology forever unchanged.

Dwarf spruces, only a few feet high but incredibly old, are its trees. Rhodora and leather leaf grow through patches of wild cranberry; salvia and pitcher sweet plants abound; with bog rosemary, yellow bloodwort, swamp loosestrife, and many a tiny orchid. Time . . . time. But in this enchanted place, there is no time - only a quiet waiting.

19697

JUNE, SIXTH MONTH.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

d	Days.	0_	/	Days.	0	1	Days.	0	/	Days.	0	1	Days.	0	1
Declination	1	22 N	.06	7	22	47	13	23	14	19	23	26	25	23	23
na	$\parallel 2$	22	14	8	22	52	14	23	17	20	23	27	26	23	21
cli	3	22	21	9	22	58	15	23	19	21	23	27	27	23	19
Ď	4	22	28	10	23	02	16	23,	22	22	23	26	28	23	16
©,s	5	22	35	11	23	07	17	23	24	23	23	26	29	23	13
0	6	22	41	12	23	10	18	23	25	24	23	25	30	23	10

- € Last Quarter, 6th day, 10 h. 40 m., evening, E.

- New Moon, 14th day, 6 h. 09 m., evening, E.

 First Quarter, 22nd day, 8 h. 45 m., evening, W.

 Full Moon, 29th day, 3 h. 04 m., evening, E.

FOR POINTS OUTSIDE BOSTON SEE KEY LETTER CORRECTIONS - PAGE 14

-	194 -	1 94			n		1 -				G -	-					101	. 14	
y o	y o	y o	(O)	Key	(<u>O</u>	Key	Ler	igth of	Sun	Bos	Sea,		\mathfrak{D}	Key		0	Key	D	D
Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of Week	Rises h. m.	X	Sets h. m.	×	h.	m.	m.	Morn h.	Eve.	h.	ises m.	K	h.	ets m.	K	Place	Age
152	1	E	4 09	D	7 15	N	15	06	18	$11\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{3}{4}$	9	P16	Q	44	34	A	SGR	16
153			4 09	D		0	15	07	18	_	$0\frac{1}{2}$	10	14	P	5	43	В	CAP	17
154			408		7 17	_	15	08	18	$0\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	10	57	О	7	01	C	CAP	18
155	4		408	C		_	15	09	18	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	11	30	M	8	22	D	AQR	19
156			408	C	7 18		15	10	17	$2\frac{1}{2}$	31/4	11	^P 56	L	9	41	Е	AQR	20
157	$\frac{6}{2}$	1	$\frac{407}{100}$	C			15	11	17	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$	-	- 1	H	$10^{A}_{\text{\tiny N}}$		G	PSC	21
158	$\frac{7}{2}$		4 07		انتحادا	_	15	12	17	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{4}$	12	^ 19	J	12 ^H	07	н	PSC	22
159			$\frac{4}{1}$ 07	C		_	15	13	17	$5\frac{3}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	12	39	1	1	15	J	ARI	23
160			4 07	C		_	15	14	17	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{4}$	12	58	Н	2	22	K	ARI	24
161	10		4 06	C	_	_	15	15	16	$7\frac{3}{4}$	8	1	19	F	3	29	M	TAU	25
162			4 06	C	7 22	_	15	16	16	$8\frac{1}{2}$	9	1	42	E	4	36	N	TAU	26
163	12		4 06	C	7 22	_	15	16	16	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	2	08	D	5	42	0	TAU	27
164			4 06	C	7 23	_	15	17	16	$10\frac{1}{4}$	$10\frac{1}{4}$	2	40	В	6	46	P	G'M	28
165			4 06	C		_	15	17	16	11	11	3	19	A	7	44	Q	G' M	29
166			4 06			_	15	18	15	$11\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{3}{4}$	4	06	A	8	34	Q	CNC	1
167		M.	4 06	C	7 24	_	15	18	15	_	$0^{\frac{1}{4}}$	5	01	A	9	17	P	CNC	2
168		,				_	15	18	15	$0\frac{1}{4}$	1	6	02	В	9	51	О	CNC	3
169			4 06	C			15	19	15	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	7	06	C	10	20	N	LEO	4
170			4 06	C		_	15	19	15	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	8	10	Е	10	44	L	LEO	5
171	20		4 06	C	7 25	_	15	19	14	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3	9	15	F	11	04	K	VIR	6
172	$\begin{vmatrix} 21 \\ 22 \end{vmatrix}$		4 07	C			15	19	14	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$	10	19	G		23	J	VIR	7
173	23		$\frac{407}{407}$	C			15	19	14	4	$4\frac{1}{2}$	11;	^A 24	I	$11^{\mathrm{F}}_{\mathrm{M}}$	42	I	VIR	8
174			4 07	C		1	15	19	14	$4\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{4}$		^P 31	J	_	-		LIB	9
175			$\frac{407}{408}$	C	-		15	18	13	$5\frac{3}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	1	42	L	12^{A}_{M}		G	LIB	10
	$\begin{vmatrix} 25 \\ 26 \end{vmatrix}$			C			15	18	13	$6\frac{1}{2}$	7	2	57	М		25	F	sco	11
177			4 08	- 1	7.26		15	18	13	$7\frac{1}{2}$	8	4	16	0	12	53	D	sco	12
			4 08	C	7.26		15	18	13	81	$8\frac{3}{4}$	5	37	Р	1	28	C	SGR	13
179	$\begin{vmatrix} 20 \\ 29 \end{vmatrix}$		$egin{array}{c} 4 \ 09 \ 4 \ 09 \ \end{array}$	C	7.26		15	17	13	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{3}{4}$	6	53	Q	2	15	В	SGR	14
181		كالسا	$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 09 \\ 4 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$	C	7 26		15	17	12	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{3}{4}$	7	58	P	3	17	A		-
101	100	TVI.	± 10]	C	7 26	Ol	15	16	12	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$	S_{i}	P49	0	4 M	33	В	CAP	15
									_	_		_		_	_				

JUNE hath 30 days.

[1969



Winds are mild, and seas are calm, Every meadow flowers with balm, The earth wears all her riches Harmonious birds sing such a psalm As ear and heart bewitches.

Sir J. Davies

M.	D.W.	Dates, Feasts, Fasts, Weather
D.	Ū.	Aspects, Tide Heights ↓
1	E	Trin. S. Cin Peri. · Clow Do not
2	$\overline{\mathbf{M}}$.	O.K. to marry Barnum's 1st — belate
3		O.K. to marry Barnum's 1st 9-7 belate until Nov. 30 Tour 1835 9-7 belate Windsor m. Jeff Hol. 9 for our Wallie 1937 Davis So. st. for our
4	W.	Honour inyself & thee 111.2
5		Corpus Socrates mides (10.8 Ctanada)
_		Corpus Socrates Tides 10.8 Storm's Christl b. BC 468 Tides 9.5 Storm's Invasion R.F.K. Tides 10.3 in the
	Fr.	IT That - A TUBE THE U. A TUBE
1	Sa.	Dan Boone Stat. Con East
8		2nd a. 19. Mars closest not good
9	M.	Laurel blooms • P Stat. for man
10	Tu.	Sin R. A. · S Y ((· S) (or beast.)
11	W.	Strawberries of the Haw. That loon
12	Th.	Harvard Earliest sunrise under the
13	Fr.	Sacred 6 T.des 8.5 June moon
14	Sa.	Flag Day 1st run (15th) {8.5 sings a
15		2nda. T Father's Cruns Hol. rainy
	\mathbf{M}	In Squeeze Play) - tomo
17		
18	1 - 4	Hill Day * W. Co. Mass. Harding Longest days Tides 9.7 peek
19		
20	1	Opportunity of ten {9.8 Hol. mice 8.5 W. Va. nice
21	1	Summer Begins Sun ent. [9.1] week.
22		4tha. P.64C.66C. Ceq. Del-
23	M.	\delta Gr. El. \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
24	Tu.	Bontlet b short 1794 95 perhaps
25	W.	Trees have finished Tides \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
26	Th.	
27		STICES (10.9 you been
28	1	[29 Full Hot th Moon 3.04 P.M. Charles] for
29		14th a. T. St. Peter \ 9.5 that first
	M.	Try W St. I adi (12.6)
30	TVI.	frost No. Maine P.M. high tide swim?

If we subdue not our passions, they will

subdue us.

Farmer's Calendar.

It is well that so much of our country is in National and State Parks and Wilder-ness Areas, and that in most of our cities — outstandingly in Seattle, San Francisco, Minneapolis and New York we have beautiful parks. But countless thousands of young people — generations of them - have never been privileged to walk in more than a city park — have never experienced the wonder and solitude

enced the wonder and solitude of a natural forest.

We cannot now lay waste great areas of Manhattan, for instance, to create a natural park; but it is not inconceivable that on the drawing board of the city planner a place may be made, even in the heart of tomorrow's cities, for large areas of forest plantations, true forests as the years pass. Such areas, where suburbia meets the city, may be created now, surely, if industrial parks can be. European cities, especially be. European cities, especially in Germany and Sweden, have long since known the beauty of forests within their bounds and near their very hearts.

To the boys and girls of the ghetto whose only outlets for the and self-avareaging.

the gnetto whose only outlets for fun and self-expression are in dreary games played in dirty streets or dirty little playgrounds, outlets to natural beauty — the joy and discovery of them — can, and should be, made real. If our cities are still left to grow unplanned — tightening their own viciousness and tensions own viciousness and tensions, or sprawling without horizons or meaning — we shall continually reap the harvests of "hot summers."

19	1969] JULY, SEVENTH MONTH.														
				ASTR	ONO	MI	CAL (CAL	CU	LATIO	NS.				
i	Days.	0	1	Days.	0	/	Days.	0	1	Days.	0	1	Days.	0	1
Declination	1	23 N	.06	7	22	34	13	21	47	19	20	48	25	19	36
ina	2	23	01	8	22	27	14	21	38	20	20	37	26	19	23
9c1	3	22	56	9	22	20	15	21	29	21	20	25	27	19	09
	1	ดด	E 1	Ι 1Δ	ດດ	10	10	ถา	10	വെ	90	19	00	10	55

18 Last Quarter, 6th day, 8 h. 18 m., morning, W. C

17

21

20 59

09

23

24

20

19 49

01

29

30

18 41

18 27

22

21 56

04

8

22 46 11

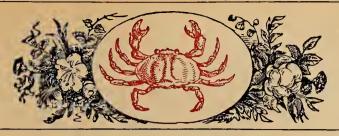
22 40 12

5

- New Moon, 14th day, 9 h. 12 m., morning, E.
- First Quarter, 22nd day, 7 h. 10 m., morning, E. D
- Full Moon, 28th day, 9 h. 46 m., evening, E. O

JULY hath 31 days.





The farmer's life displays in every part A moral lesson to the sensual heart; He views the future with the present hours And looks for failure as he looks for showers. Robert Bloomfield

D.M.	D.W.	Dates, Feasts. Fasts, Aspects, Tide Heights	
1	Tu.	Dominion R 34 Ireland to N.Y. 1919 (2nd) Hot	Ī.
2	w.	Visit. of Yrs. highest A.M. (11.6 Mary high tide 110.0 with	
3	Th.	Tammuz Little strokes fell great oaks (11.3 rain	(
4	Fr.	Ind. Day Hawall bec. Tides 10.8 that is	i
5	Sa.	Con Sun farthest Tides 10.2 plain.	s
6	E	6th a. 33. Corn's knee high In this	
7	$\overline{\mathbf{M}}$.	Frances Tragic Hartford (9.0 worst Cabrini Circus Fire, 1944 (9.6 worst	t
8	Tu.	Stat. On R.A. Oh Tides \{8.5 \ 9.5 \ week, \ Ellas Howe D.S. Medal \ vacations	t
9	W.	Ellas Howe born 1819 • D.S. Medal vacations	ľ
10	Th.	694 Wilson presented 1919 do not	1
11	Fr.	Telstar I transmits Maine to Eng. 1962 (8.1 9.5 seek.	6
12	Sa.	Cruns 1st Foreign high Movie-U.S. 1912 8.1 Now	1
13	E	6th a. T. 6 & C · Cin Hol. tans	1
14	$\overline{\mathbf{M}}$.	Bastlle Fch. Rev. Tides \{8.3 \ for all	
15	Tu.	St. Swithin Today's pour [8.5] beach	t
16	W	1st complete ptd. Tides $\{9.8 \atop \text{World Atlas } 1482 \}$ Tides $\{9.8 \atop 8.6 \}$]
17	Th.	Old Town, Malne 1895 \\ 8.7 \\ Too	R
18	Fr.	624 & "Wrong Way" {9.7 humid	6
19	Sa.	One can slip on Tides \\ 9.5 even for]
20	E	Stha. P. 65 C-624 (\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	i
21	$\overline{\mathbf{M}}$.	Daniel Atomic Savannah Tempera-	١,
22	Tu.	M. Magdalene 6♥ ⊙ sup. ture good	١,
23	W.	S.A.G. letter 1st del'd 1729 • \{ 8.6 9.7 \ for adventure.	ľ
24	Th.	3 Ψ C · 33 C · \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	
25	Fr.	St. lames of Ar • bogin lays \104 rough	1
26	Sa.	Twin cloud bursts Catskill Charles stuff	1
27	E	Sty a. C. Sleepers 11des (11.2 anead,	
28	$ \mathbf{M} $		
29	Tu.		1
30	W.	Ifirst sing 1792 (10.2 "P"	1
31	Th.	Pony penning Assateague, Va. • Tides \ \ \frac{11.5}{10.4} be led.	1

Farmer's Calendar.

When I was a boy, our market, "Mister Healey's," had something of the flavor of cracker-barrel days. In winter it was toasty from the generous heat of floor registers, In summer, ponderous wooden fans revolved leisurely.

Customers were largely

Customers were largely townsfolk, housewives with their market baskets — and they probably fared best. Father was as sure of this as that Mr. Healey had three prices for everything: first, and lowest, for a certain clergyman and Mike, the cop; second, for the townsfolk; third, and highest, for the telephone trade, like ourselves, who lived far out.

But Mother really looked forward to Mr. Healey's twice-weekly telephone calls, minuets of courtesy — Mother's health? Mr. Healey's? then the consideration of

But Mother really looked forward to Mr. Healey's twice-weekly telephone calls, minuets of courtesy — Mother's health? Mr. Healey's? then the consideration of Mother's list, Mr. Healey's counter suggestions, Mother's hesitant inconclusions, Mr. Healey's final assurances, and the order to be delivered "not later than three." It never was.

Mr. Healey's bills came unitemized, "unless requested."

Mr. Healey's bills came untermized, "unless requested." Father did request and reminded Mother of Mr. Graham's experience with "that d---d rascal." It seemed Mr. Graham's family were summering at the cape, while he put up at his club. Upon receiving an enormous unitemized bill from Mr. Healey. he was justifiably outraged. Mr. Healey was deeply apologetic — but puzzled. "Why hadn't Mrs. Graham let him know she was to be away?"

1969] AUGUST, Eighth Month.														
ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.														
Days.	0	/	Days.	0	/	Days.	0	1	Days.	0		Days.	0	1
1	$17_{\rm N}$.57	7	16	21	13	14	35	19	12	41	25	10	40
2	17	42	8	16	04	14	14	17	20	12	21	26	10	19
3	17	26	9	15	46	15	13	58	21	12	01	27	9	58
4	17	10	10	15	29	16	13	3 9	22	11	41	28	9	37
5	16	54	11	15	11	17	13	20	23	11	21	29	9	15
6	16	37	12	14	53	18	13	00	24	11	00	30	8	54
	Days.	$egin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	ASTRO Days. 0 / Days. 1 17 1.57 7 2 17 42 8 3 17 26 9 4 17 10 10 5 16 54 11	ASTRONO Days. 0	Days. 0	ASTRONOMICAL (Days. 0	ASTRONOMICAL CAL Days. 0	ASTRONOMICAL CALCULA Days. 0	ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATION Days. 0	Days. 0	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS. Days. 0	Days. 0

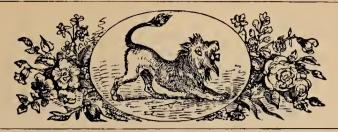
- New Moon, 13th day, 12 h. 17 m., morning, E.

 First Quarter, 20th day, 3 h. 04 m., evening, E.

 Full Moon, 27th day, 5 h. 33 m., morning, W.

FOR POINTS OUTSIDE BOSTON SEE KEY LETTER CORRECTIONS - PAGE 14

				JINIS	00						EI LE	TIER	CORREC	TIC	DNS — PA	\G E	14	
3	Year	Day of Month	Day of Week	(<u>(</u>	No.	(O)	y.	Lei	ogth of	Sun Fast	Full Bos Morn h.	Sea, ton.	D	A	D	ey e	D	D
غ [[Ze.)a3	We	Rises	Key	Sets	Key	ll D	ays	NE.	Morn	Eve.	Rises	Key	Sets	14	Ħ	1
						h. m.	-	h.	m.	m.	1			1 1	h. m.		Place	Age
	13	1	Fr.	4 36		7 04		14	28	10	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	9 _M 06	1	202	1	PSC	18
	14	2	Sa.	4 37		7 03	M	14	26	10	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	9 26	G	9 56	J	ARI	19
	15	3	E	4 38		7 02	M	R	24	10	3	$3\frac{1}{4}$	9 49	F	11 _M 08	L	ARI	20
	16	4	\mathbf{M} .	4 39				14	22	10	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$	10 13	D	12 P17	М	TAU	21
	17	5	Tu.	4 40			М	14	20	10	$4\frac{3}{4}$	5	10 42	C	1 25	0	TAU	22
	18	6	W.	4 41	E		M	14	17	10	$5\frac{3}{4}$	6	11 16	В	2 31	P	TAU	23
	19	7		442		6 57	М	14	15	10	$6\frac{3}{4}$	7	11 _M ^P 59	A	3 33	Q	G'M	24
2	20	8		$ 4 \ 43 $	E	656	М	14	13	10	$7\frac{3}{4}$	8		_	4 28	Q	G'M	25
2	21		Sa.	444		654	М	14	10	10	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$S_{\frac{3}{4}}$	12 ⁴ 49	A	5 16	- 2	CNC	26
2:	22	10	E	445	E	653	L	14	08	10	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	1 47	В	5 55	P		27
2:	23	11	Μ.	$ 4\ 46 $	F	652	L	14	05	11	10	$10\frac{1}{4}$	2 49	С	6 27	o	LEO	28
	24	12	Tu.	447	F	650	L	14	03	11	$10\frac{3}{4}$	11	3 54	D	6 53	м		29
2:	25	13	W.	4 48	F	649	L	14	01	11	$11\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$	4 59	E	7 15	L	LEO	0
2:	26	14	Th.	449	F	647	L	13	58	11		0	6 04	G	7 35	К	VIR	2
2	27	15	Fr.	451	F	646	L	13	56	11	$0^{\frac{1}{4}}$	$0^{\frac{1}{2}}$	7 09	Н	7 54	1	VIR	3
22	28	16		452	F	$6\ 45$	L	13	53	12	$0\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	8 14	1	0 10	Н	LIB	4
22	29	17	E	4 53	F	643	L	13	50	12	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	9 21	К	8 32	G	LIB	5
2	30	18	Μ.	454	F	642	L	13	48	12	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	10 30	L	8 55	E	sco	6
2	31	19	Tu.	455	F	640	L	13	45	12	3		11 ^A _M 42	N	9 23	D	sco	7
2	32	20	W.	4.56	F	6 38	L	13	43	12	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$12^{\frac{n}{p}}_{M}57$	0	9 58	C	sco	8
2	33]	21	Th.	457	F	637	L	13	40	13	$4\frac{3}{4}$	5	2 13		10 45	В	SGR	9
2	34	22	Fr.	458	$\cdot_{\mathbf{F}}$	635	L	13	37	13	$5\frac{3}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	3 23		11 ^P _M 44	A	SGR	10
	35	23	Sa.	459	F	634	K	13	35	13	7	71/4	4 24	P	M-1		CAP	11
	36	24	E	5 00	G	632	K	13	32	13	8	$S_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{1}{2}}$	5 12	O	12 [∆] 57	В	CAP	12
	37	25	M.	5 01	G	631	К	13	29	14	9	$9\frac{1}{4}$	5 50	N	$\frac{12 \text{ Mol}}{2 \text{ 18}}$	- 1	AQR	13
	38	26	Tu.	502	G	629		13	27	14	10	$10\frac{1}{4}$	6 20	L	3 41	U	1	
	39	27	W.	5 03	G	627		13	24	14	$10\frac{3}{4}$	10^4	6 45	K	5 02	E	AQR	14
	40	28	Th.	504	G	$6\ 26$	_	13	21	15	$11\frac{1}{2}$		7 07	I	0 00	- 1	Dac	15
	41			5 05	G	_		13	19	15	0	$0^{\frac{1}{2}}$	7 28	H	7 35	H	PSC	15
	12			506		6 22	_	13	16	15	$0\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	7 50	ı		J	ARI	16
	43	_	_	5 08					13	15	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 1_4 \\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$	$8_{\rm M}^{\rm P}14$	F		K	ARI	17
	IUI				-				10	10	12	4 1	O _M 14	E	9 _M 59	M	ARI	18
												_		_				_



Summer ebbs; — each day that follows Is a reflux from on high Tending to darksome hollows Where the frosts of winter lie. Wordsworth

D.M.	D.W	Dates, Feasts, Fasts, Aspects, Tide Heights	Farmer's Calendar.
	1 Fr.	Lammas D. Con Tides 11.2 In or	Towns in our country re-
	2 Sa.	The talkers sow Tides 10.7 out of	gion have countless hidden corners, hundreds of lost, for-
	$3 \mathbf{E} $	10th a. 19. Coolidge Pres. 1923 \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	gotten acres whose ghostly boundaries, when we seek
4	$4 \overline{\mathrm{M}}$.	Sodom overthrown of he Col. it is	them out in ancient deeds,
	5 Tu.	Hiroshima Atom Tides 8.6 inclement.	might be, typically, "from a great oak, 20 rods east along
	6 W.	Transfiguration Tides 8.1 Thunder &	a wall to the King's Highway" (unused since the Revo-
1	7 Th.		lution); or "200 rods from the
	8 Fr.	Truns • Bulfinch Tides \{7.7 \ 9.1 \ can be	site of the Larkin glass works, west to a break in the
	9 Sa.	δΩ· C _{Apo.} Tides (7.8 frightening.	wall." Only the forest remem-
1		110th a. \mathbb{C} . Tides $\{^{8.0}_{9.4} \ Now, we \}$	bers, and the break in the wall, like as not, lies deep in
1	$1 \overline{\mathrm{M}}$.	Barbados Carnegie Vic- Hol. suggest	the waters of a beaver dam or swamp.
1	2 Tu.	Lodge opposes Wilson J.P.K. Jr. a first	It was such a piece of land
1	3 W.	W. Berlin to East Tides \\ \{\begin{align*} 8.8 \\ 9.9 \end{align*} \ class \\ \end{align*}	that I lately spent a day straightening out with our
1	4 Th.	Tiliamook 6 V VJ Hol. tempest.	wise old local surveyor. The piece was a controversial part
1	5 Fr.	[16th—Battle of] Rain of [9.9] Better Bennington, Vt.] Rain of [9.9] Better	of the boundary of our town
1	6 Sa.	660.640. Tides 89.8 take	and the next. We proceeded well enough with the walls,
1	7 E	12th a 39. Hurricane (9.7 along a	breaks in walls, stakes, iron
1	$8 \overline{\mathbf{M}}$.	St. Helena 372 A.D. built \\ 9.4 \\ oldest church now stdg. \\ \begin{array}{l} 9.4 \\ 9.7 \\ 8.6 \\ 9.7 \\	pipes, and piles of stones, even with the site of the old
1	9 Tu.	Record heat wave Tides (9.1 ended in 1944 It	schoolhouse (three bricks under a hemlock stump). It was
2	0 W.	δΨ C Hoty Light 18.7 pours	getting on to dusk, and there
$ _2$	1 Th.		
2	$2 \mathrm{Fr.}$	1st k. frosts (rides Tides {8.8 seas	pipe, and we would be done. But there was no iron pipe.
2	3 Sa.	lst Lake Erie Steam Tides 8.4 roar	Sam scratched his head, then
	4 E	12th a. T. Early frost? \ 8.6 while	laid his sights north and set off. After some time he was
$ _2$	_	Swallows leave Cin 11.0 you I	back with a pipe. He drove it into the ground at our feet.
2	6 Tu.		"You reckon that's the right
2	7 W.	Full Sturgeon Penumbral storm	pipe?" I asked. "Reckon," said he.
2	8Th.	A fog cannot be dispelled with a fan Con 11.6 is cold	"Someone made a mistake, maybe," I ventured. "Mebbe,"
2		beheaded born 1917 10.8 and to	said he. And we went home.
3	0 Sa.	Fiacrius of the Huey • Hol. the devil	Our town had just gotten itself 400 acres of land —
3	1F	14th a. 1. Tides { 10.3 sold.	more or less.
	1,8		

1969] SEPTEMBER, NINTH MONTH. ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

i i	Days.	0	/	Days.	0	/	Days.	0	1	Days.	0	1	Days.	0	1
ation	1	8 _N		7	5	58	13	3	41	19	1	22	25	0	58
ling	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{vmatrix}$	7	$\frac{49}{27}$	8 9	5	35 12	14 15	$\frac{3}{2}$	18 55	$\begin{array}{c c} 20 \\ 21 \end{array}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{vmatrix}$	59 36		1	21 45
Declinati	4	7	05	10	$\frac{3}{4}$	50	16				_	.12		$\frac{1}{2}$	08
Ö.	5	6	42	11	4	27	17	2	09	23		. 11	29	2	31
9	6	6	20	12	4	04	18	1	45	24	0	35	30	2	55

- **ℂ** Last Quarter, 3rd day, 11 h. 58 m., morning, W.
- New Moon, 11th day, 2 h. 56 m., evening, W.
- D First Quarter, 18th day, 9 h 25 m., evening, W. O Full Moon, 25th day, 3 h. 22 m., evening, E.

FOR POINTS OUTSIDE BOSTON SEE KEY LETTER CORRECTIONS - PAGE 14

-	144	1 %		1	1 / 1	1	Te	ngth		d Enl	l Sea,	1		1	11 -		1	11 -	
Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of Week	Piggs	Key	Sets	Key		of	Sun	Во	ston. n Eve	D	D	Key	11 -	D	ey	D	D
Da	Z _D	Q≥	Rises h. m.	1 20	h. m.	Ĭ,	h.	ays m.	m.	h.	h.	h.	ises m.	14	h.	ets m.	×	Place	Age
244	1	M.	5 09	G	6 19	K	13	10	16	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{2\frac{3}{4}}{}$	8	P41	C	11		N	TAU	19
245	2	Tu.	5 10	G	6 17	-K	13	08	16	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$		14	В	12 M	18		TAU	20
246	3	W.	5 11	G	6 16	K	13	05	16	4	$4\frac{1}{2}$	9	54	A		23		G'M	21
247	4	Th.	5 12	G	6 14	J	13	02	17	5	$5\frac{1}{2}$	10	42	A	2	22	Q	G'M	22
248	5	Fr.	5 13	Н	6.12	J	12	59	17	6	$6\frac{1}{2}$	11,	P37	A	3	12			23
249	6				6 10	J	12	57	17	7	$7\frac{1}{4}$	-	_	-	3	1	P		24
250	7		5 15	_		J	12	54	18	8	$8\frac{1}{4}$	12;	38	В	4	28	o	CNC	25
251	8	M.	5 16	H	6 07	J	12	51	18	$S_{\frac{3}{4}}$	9	1	43	C		56		LEO	26
252			5 17	_		_	12	48	18	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{3}{4}$	2	48	E			- 1	LEO	27
253	10		5 18	_		J	12	45	19	$10\frac{1}{4}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	3	53	F	5	40	K	VIR	28
254	11		$5\ 19$	_			12	43	19	$10\frac{3}{4}$	11	4	59	G	6	00	J	VIR	29
255			5 20	_	_		12	40	19	$11\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{3}{4}$	6	05	1	6	19	н	LIB	1
256			5 21				12	37	20		0	7	11	J	6	38	G	LIB	2
257	14		5 22				12	34	20	$0\frac{1}{4}$	$0^{\frac{1}{2}}$	8	21°	L	7	00	F	LIB	3
2.58			5 23				12	31	21	1	$1\frac{1}{4}$	9	33	M	7	26	D	sco	4
259			5 24	_		- 1	12	28	21	$1\frac{3}{4}$	2	10^{A}_{M}	47	o	7	59	C	sco	5
260			5 26	1		- 16	12	26	21	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3	12^{18}_{M}	03	P	8	41	В	SGR	6
261		Th.		1		- 11	12	23	22	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$	1	13.	Q	9	35.	A	SGR	7
262			5 28	I		K	12	20	22	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$ 4\frac{3}{4} $	2	16	Q.	10	42	В	CAP	8
263			5 29	I	_	- 11	12	17	22	$5\frac{1}{2}$	6	3	07	P	11 P	57	С	CAP	9
264			5 30	1		ll-	12	14	23	$6\frac{3}{4}$	7	3	47:	N	_	-		AQR	10
265			5 31	ft	5 42	- 11	12	11	23	$7\frac{3}{4}$	8	4	20:	M	$1_{\rm M}^{\rm A}$	18	- 1	AQR	11
266	_		5 32	1	_		12	09	23	$8\frac{3}{4}$	9	4	46	L	2 3	38	F	PSC	12
267			5 33	I		- 1	12	06	24	$9\frac{1}{2}$	10	5	08	J	3 ;	55	G	PSC	13
268	_	Th.	- 1	1		lt.		03	24	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$ 10\frac{3}{4} $	5	30	Н	5.	11	I	ARI	14
269		Fr.		1		- 1		00	24	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$	5	51	G	6 3	24	J		
270		Sa.		1		1		57	25		0	6	14	F	7 3	37	L	ARI	15
271			5 37	_	5 32	H		54	25	$0^{\frac{1}{2}}$	$0\frac{3}{4}$	6	40	D	8 -	49 x	I		16
272	_	M.	1	_	5 30	H		52	25	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	7		$c _1$					17
2731	30 /	Tu.	5 39	J.	5 28	H	11	49	26	2	$2\frac{1}{4}$	7 P	48	B	1 A				19
					_	_													

SEPTEMBER hath 30 days.





I heard or seemed to hear the chiding sea Say, Pilgrim, why so late and slow to come? Am I not always here, thy summer home? Is not my voice thy music, morn or eve? Ralph Waldo Emerson

D.M.	D.W.	Dates, Fcasts, Fasts, Aspects, Tide Heights
1	$\overline{\mathrm{M}}$.	Labor Day 6 h C Tides (9.6 Stay alive
$ $ $\overline{2}$		New Style & Gr. El. 8.9 take care 9.6 take care
3	w.	Catch the bear before \$8.3 hour way
4	l	Moses Hay Fever Cruns drive.
5	Fr.	you sell its skin Moses Hay Fever Gruns Patriarch peak Dog Days Cat Nights 7.6 Heavenly Shortest twilights 7.6 1.6 1.6 Mow you got fruns high drive. 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1
6	Sa.	Shortest twillights of ln (7.6 sputters now—Apr. 11
7	E	14th a. T. 6 \$ 24 Tides \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
	$\overline{\mathbf{M}}$.	Nativity of Mary • 69 (Tides 8.1 stutters
9	Tu.	Separate ewes • Adm. Hol. to gutters.
10	W.	Middlesex Canal \{8.9\\ 0.8\\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
11	Th.	Hesiod's Reapers OAnnular Lucky Day Boston Pollce 6 & C • C on Strike 1919
12	Fr.	Boston Police & O C • C on Hol. best
13	Sa.	LYA . LOA Tides \ a week
14	E	16th a. 19. Holy Rosh Hashanah of
15	$ \overline{\mathbf{M}} $.	Fall follage color hegins the year.
16	Tu.	Stat. · δΨ (Tides \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
17	W.	Stat 6Ψ (Tides \ \frac{9.4}{10.2} Anyone's \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
18	Th.	Equipov 4004 BC 9.00 A.M. 19.9 "4" 1 6"
19	Fr.	1270 · 224 Ciow cane, gale
20	Sa.	Herring spawn [26 Day equals] or a loth a. T. Matthew [10.0] of a loth a. T. Matthew [10.0]
21	E	16tha. T. Saint Matthew \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
22	\mathbf{M} .	KIPPUR Cin Tides 10.3 finesse.
23	Tu.	YOM KIPPUR Cherl. Tides 8.9 finesse. Fall Begins Sun ent. Coolin'
24		Panic Ember Days Tides 10.0 no 1869 24, 26, 27
25	Th.	Panic Ember Days Tides 10.0 no 1869 24, 26, 27 Full Harvest Penumh Con Moon 3.22 P.M. Eclipse Ceq.
26	Fr.	woodrow Wilson foolin'. This rain
27	Sa.	$\begin{bmatrix} \text{TABERNACLES} \\ (27\text{th-Oct. 4}) \end{bmatrix} \circ \bigcirc \bigcirc \begin{bmatrix} 10.9 \\ 10.9 \end{bmatrix} $ the
28	E	18tha. 1. 6 h C Tides (10.7 Gulf
29	1	Archangel & O Inf. \\ \(\frac{10.4}{10.4}\) states
30	Tu.	St. Jerome Adam & Eve inundates.

To a crazy ship, all winds are contrary.

Farmer's Calendar.

This is an era of publishing in which the art of the camera has helped produce (and wonderfully) vast, eagle-sized volumes, bold with pictures and captions, slim in text. And it is (incongruously) the age of the little books — the paperbacks. This too is wonderful, for we have the reprinting of literary masterpieces (and much else) at modest prices. So — an explosion of books and readers, but seldom gentle readers or true book lovers.

Other than its content, the value of a paperback is little. As a book it cannot command respect. It will not break properly; it will not fall open easily. Nor are the clumsy picture volumes for the library or the hand. We must flop them open, and stack them away at last.

A man's library, a place for reading, a sanctuary of books, is neither in fashion nor on the architect's board, for at the price of a house today one is lucky to achieve his rumpus room.

In this age of many books and impatient reading, I am sad so few young people will be taught the art of gentle reading. Who will teach them, in a quiet library, to draw—not wrench—a volume from the bookshelf and lay it in hand to experience the feel of a fine leather binding, the rare pleasure of beautiful type on mellow pages? And who will teach them the joy of reading?

19	1969] OCTOBER, TENTH MONTH.														
	ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.														
ou.	Days.	0	1	Days.	0	1	Days.	0	1	Days.	0	1	Days.	0	1
ţ;	1	3s.	18	7	5	37	13	7	53	19	10	05	25	12	12
ina	. 2	3	41	8	6	00	14	8	15	20	10	27	26	12	33
ecl	3	4	05	9	6	23	15	8	38	21	10	48	27	12	53
ă	4	4	28	10	6	46	16	9	00	22	11	09	28	13	13
02	5	4	51	11	7	08	17	9	22	23	11	30	29	13	
9	6	5	14	12	7	31	18	9	43	24	11	51	30	13	53

- Last Quarter, 3rd day, 6 h. 06 m., morning, W.
- New Moon, 11th day, 4 h. 40 m., morning, E.

 First Quarter, 18th day, 3 h. 32 m., morning, W.

 Full Moon, 25th day, 3 h. 45 m., morning, W.

ı				_		OU.	TSIDE	во	STO			EY LE		COR	REC	TIO	NS-	— PA	GE	14	
ı)ay of Year	Day of Month	Day of Week		€) ises	Key	Sets	Key	l l	ngth of ays	Sun	Full Bos	l Sea, ston. n Eve	D	D ises	Key		D	ey	D	D
1	Day	Z		h.	m.	_	h. m.	1	h.	m.	m.	_ h.	h.	h.	m.	Ľ	h.	ets m.	×	Place	Age
1	274	1	W.		41		$5\ 27$		11	46	26	$2\frac{3}{4}$	3	S_{Σ}^{F}	134	A	12	P _M 10	Q	G'M	20
ı	275	2	Th.		42		525	Н	11	43	26	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$	9	26	A	1	05	Q	G'M	21
1	276	3	Fr.	1	43		5 23	Н	11	40	27	$4\frac{1}{2}$	13/4	10	25	В	1	51	P	CNC	22
ı	277	4	Sa.		44	J	521	H	11	38	27	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$	11 _M	29	C	2	28	P	CNC	23
ı	278	5	E	1	45	J		H	11	35	27	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	-	2	58	N	LEO	24
ı	279	6	M.	1	46		5 18	Н	11	32	27	71/4	71/2	12 ^A		D	3	23	M	LEO	25
ı	280	7	Tu.		47		5 16		11	29	28	8	$S_{\frac{1}{2}}$	1	39	F	3	45	L	LEO	26
1	281	8	W.		48		5 15		11	26	28	9	$9\frac{1}{4}$		11	G	4	04	J	VIR	27
ı	282	9	Th.	5	49		5 13	G	11	24	28	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{3}{4}$		50	H	4	24	I	VIR	28
ı	283	_			51	K		G	11	21	29	$10\frac{1}{4}$	$ 10\frac{1}{2} $	4	57	J	4	43	Н	LIB	29
1	284	11			52	K		G	11	18	29	$10\frac{3}{4}$	$11\frac{1}{4}$	6	06	К	5	04	F	LIB	0
ı	285	12	E		53	К		G	11	15	29	$11\frac{1}{2}$		7	19	M	5	29	E	SCO	1
ı	286	13	M.		-	K		G		12	29	0	0		34	N	6	00	C	sco	2
ı	287	14			55	К			11	10	30	$0\frac{1}{2}$	$0^{\frac{1}{3}}$		51	0	6	39	В	SGR	3
ı	288	15		1		К			11	07	30	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$		05	P	7	30	A	SGR	4
ı	289	16	Th.		- 1	К		- 1	11	04	30	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{21}{2}$	$12_{\rm M}^{\rm P}$	11	Q	S	33	A	CAP	5
ı	290	17		4		i i	5 00	- 1		01	30	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$ 3\frac{1}{2} $	1	05	P	9	46	В	CAP	7
ı	291	18		6 (- 3	4.58	G	10	58	31	77	$4\frac{1}{2}$	1	48	0	11 ¹	101	D	AQR	S
ı	292	19		6 (- 1	K		G	10	56	31	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$	2	21	N		-	-	AQR	9
ı	293	20		i .			4 55	G	10	53	31	$-6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{3}{4}$		49	L	12^{A}_{N}	22	Е	PSC	10
1	294	21		6 (H	4 54		10	50	31	7 1/2	S		11	K	1	39	G	PSC	11
ı	295	22		6 (L		ij	10	47	31	$S^{\frac{1}{2}}$	$8\frac{3}{4}$		33	1	2	53	Н	ARI	12
ı	296	23	Th.			- 1	4 51	- 4	10	45	31	$9\frac{1}{4}$	$9\frac{3}{4}$	3	54	H	4	05	J	ARI	13
ı	297	24		6 (- 1	449		10	42	32	10	$10\frac{1}{2}$	4	16	F	5	17	K	ARI	14
ı	298			6 (- 4	4 48	F	10	39	32	$10\frac{3}{4}$	$11\frac{1}{4}$	4 .	40	E	6	29	м		-1
ı	299	26			- 1	L		- 1	10	37	32	$11\frac{1}{2}$		5	09_{\parallel}	C	7	40	N	TAU	15
	300				11	- 1	4 45	F	10	34	32	0	$0\frac{1}{4}$	5.	11	В	8	49	Р	TAU	16
	301			6 1		L			10	32	32	$0\frac{3}{4}$	1	6	26	A	9	56	P	G'M	17
	302			6 1	_	L		F	10	29	32	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	7	16	A	10	54	Q	G'M	18
	303		Th.		_	_	4 41	_	10	26	32	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	8	13	В	11 A	44	- 11	CNC	19
	304	31	Fr.	6 1	0	L	4 40	F	10	24	32	3	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$9_{\rm M}^{\rm P}$	15			25		CNC	20
	-		_	_												-			-	- 4	



The leathery pears and apples
Hang russet on the bough.
It's Autumn, Autumn, Autumn late;
'Twill soon be Winter now.
William Allingham

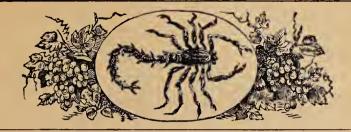
D.M.	D.W	Dates, Feasts, Fasts, Aspects, Tide Heights	Farmer's Calendar.
1	Y V •	Scallops Freeze ferns for Christmas bouquets White	
2	Th.	Gandhi b. 1869 Cruns Tides \{ \frac{8.1}{9.0} \ clouds	goats and was a hermit, but not by choice. My old friend
3	Fr.	forest trees Gale 1841 \\ 8.6 \ ride	Jed is a hermit by choice, and he has his goats, 15 of
4	Sa.	Francis D'Assissi CApo. Tides \{7.5 \ 8.5 \ high	them, as well as a vixen and her cubs under the barn.
5	E	18th a. T. Rejoicing in a fine	Jed lives, as you might ex-
6	M.	Silence of t becomes the only answer Md. blue sky.	pect, in the loneliest corner of our lonely hills. You drive to
7		Oliver Wendell Stat. 88.3 Trees	
8	W.	If not ruled by rudder vou will be by the rock \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	Then of a sudden you are in
9	\mathbf{T} lı.	(Con of the state of the stat	a gnarled and ancient apple orchard, the limbs cropped
10		Cranberry (9.8 Hist. Hol. all else Harvest (9.7 Day Okia all else Stumble twice same stone Hol.	exactly to a height by the goats, as they have cropped
111		you deserve to fall Neb. Cold	the grass. And not a straggle
12	E	20th a. Day exc. 16 as Winter	of brush — all as neat as the duke's park. At the far end is
13	M.	la good schoolmaster (10.7 unjours.	Jed's little weathered house
	Tu.	Seese are Poetry 1 9.4 legging	and barn. We find him at his door
15	1 1 1	flying South Day 110.6 teabting,	feeding crackers to the goats. "Always do when I step out,"
16		Crides • 65 • Dry gallus oceans	he explains. "Keeps 'em close.
17	1	LUKE (8.5 Alas. A Hol. Tailgate	Standing there counting his
	Sa.	EVAN. 19.8 Day Alas. I dilyate	shanhard with his splendid
19		2011 a. C. Sun. 19.6 Jeusts	white moustache and silver
$\ 20$		Fire 1944 R.R. 1890 19.7 Sounced	ders of his great coat. His
21		Queenstown-NYC-5d. 7h. 23m. O OO	eyes are blue and keen, his face serene, unlined. Some-
22		collapse 1929 LEq. John J.	times he writes verses (occa-
23	1	Cantatrana Calif 101 theust twice	sionally published) about his goats, the foxes, and the
	Fr.	[25th Full Hunters] • U.N. this month [Moon 3.45 A.M.] • Day this month	bears, the seasons of the for- ests, the birds. Once or twice
	Sa.	DAYLIGHT SAVING ON (10.8 at ENDS TOMORROW ON A Christ AN 11 least	a year a friend will drive him
26	1	1/22110 a. 19 the King U + 22 beach.	grocery store, and Sears Roe-
27		Cairo, Ill. 1869 (10.5 1000)	buck; then back to his goats.
28		SIMULATURE STO TIME	Jed why he is a hermit, his
$\ \frac{29}{26} \ $		Chipmunks Common report (8.4	would, I think, be wiser than
30	1		mine. "Good friend, why
31	Fr.	Halloween (8.0 Nev Hol. turnpike.	aren c you:

19691 NOVEMBER, ELEVENTH MONTH. ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS. ોું છેલ Days. 0 Days. 0 Days. 0 1 Days. Days. 0 @'s Declination. 19 32 $20 \ 49$ 1 14s. 32 7 16 22 13 18 03 19 25 19 46 21 00 $\frac{2}{3}$ 18 18 20 26 14 51 8 16 40 14 21 11 15 099 16 57 15 18 34 21 19 59 27 22 22 28 21 15 28 10 17 14 16 18 49 20 12 5 15 21 32 23 20 24 29 46 11 17 30 17 19 04 21 42 16 04 12 17 47 18 19 18 24 20 37 30

- New Moon, 9th day, 5 h. 12 m., evening, W.
- D First Quarter, 16th day, 10 h. 46 m., morning, E.
- O Full Moon, 23rd day, 6 h. 54 m., evening, E.

FOR POINTS OUTSIDE BOSTON SEE KEY LETTER CORRECTIONS - PAGE 14

		RPU		- 00		SIDE	PU,	510		CC /	E I LE			KEL	- 11	0142	— P.	AGE	14	
of ar	ntt.	eko A	\odot	1		③	Key	(igth of	Sun Fast	Bos	Sea, ton.		D	Key		D	Key		D
Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of Week	Rise h. m		h	Sets . m.	M	Di h.	ays	m.	Morn	Eve.	Ri h.	ises	X	h.	ets	M	Place	Age
305	1	Sa.	6 1			38	F	1	m. 21	32	1 h. 4	4		m. P19	D		m. P57	0	CNC	21
306	2	E	6 1	_	4		F	10	19	32	$\frac{1}{4\frac{3}{4}}$	5		м ^Р 24		1	24	N	LEO	22
307	3	\overline{M} .	6 1		4			10	16	32	$5\frac{3}{4}$	6	_		_	1	47	L	LEO	23
308	4	1	62	-	14			10	14	32	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{3}{4}$	12	429	F	2	07	К	VIR	24
309	5	W.	62			33		10	11	32	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{3}{4}$	1	33	Н	2	26	J	VIR	25
310	6	Th.	62	3 y	14	32	Ε	10	09	32	s	$S_{\frac{1}{2}}$	2	39	J	2	45	н	LIB	26
311	7	Fr.	62	4 1	ı 4	31	E	10	07	32	$S_{\frac{3}{4}}$	91	3	47	К	3	06	G	LIB	27
312	8	Sa.	62	6 M	ı 4	30	Е	10	04	32	$9\frac{1}{2}$	10	4	58	L	3	29	E	LIB	28
313	9,	E	62		14	29	Е	10	02	32	$10\frac{1}{4}$	$10\frac{3}{4}$	6	13	М	3	58	D	sco	29
314	10	M.	62	- 1	1		E	10	00	32	11	$11\frac{1}{2}$	7	31	0	4	35	C	sco	1
315	11	Tu.	62	- 1	1		E	9	57	32	$11\frac{3}{4}$		8	49	P	5	23	В	SGR	2
316	12	W.	63		I 4		Е	9	55	32	$0\frac{1}{4}$	$0^{\frac{1}{2}}$	10	00	Q	6	24	A	SGR	3
317	13		1		14		E	9	53	31	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	11	00	P	7	36	В	CAP	4
318	14		6 3		14		E	9	51	31	2	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$11^4_{\rm N}$		0	S	54	С	CAP	5
319	15		63		- 11	23	E	9	49	31	3	$3\frac{1}{4}$		24	N	10	12	Е	AQR	6
320	16	E	63		11	22	Ε	9	46	31	4	$4\frac{1}{2}$	12	52	L	11 ¹	29	F	AQR	7
321	17		63		И.	21	D	9	44	31	5	$5\frac{1}{2}$	1	16	K	_	-	-	PSC	S
322	18		$\frac{6}{3}$		4		D	9	42	30	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	1	38	J	12^{2}_{N}	43	H	PSC	9
323	19		6.39		4		D	9	40	30	7	$7\frac{1}{2}$	1	58	H	1	54	I	ARI	10
324	$\frac{ 20 }{21}$		6.4 6.4		4		D	9	38	30	S	$\left \begin{array}{c} S_{\frac{1}{2}} \\ \end{array} \right $	2	19	G	3	04	К	ARI	11
325		انتشت	$643 \\ 643$		fl.	18	D	9	37	30	9	$9\frac{1}{2}$	2	42	E	4	14	L	TAU	12
326	23	_	64		4		D	9	35 33	30	$9\frac{3}{4}$	$10\frac{1}{4}$	3	09	D	5	24	- 4	TAU	13
327 328			64		4		D	9	31	29	$10\frac{1}{2}$	11	3	41	C	6	34	li li	G'M	14
329		Tu.			11 .	16	D	9	$\frac{51}{29}$	29 29	11	$11\frac{3}{4}$	4	20	В	7	42	Р	_	_
330			6.48	. i	4	15	D	9	28	28	$11\frac{3}{4}$	01	5	08	A	S	43	- 11	G'M	15
331	_		649		И		D	9	26	28	$\begin{bmatrix} 0\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$	$0\frac{1}{2}$	6 7	03	A	9	36		G'M	16
332			6.50	1	11.	- 1	D	9	$\frac{20}{24}$	28	$\frac{1}{1\frac{3}{4}}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 1\frac{1}{4} \\ 2 \end{array}$	S		- 1	10	20	- 1	CNC	17
333		- 1	651		4		D	9	23	$\frac{20}{27}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{2}{2\frac{3}{4}}$	9	06	C E	10 11	56	- 1	CNC	18
334			6 52		4	14	D	9	$\frac{23}{22}$	27	$\frac{2\overline{2}}{3\frac{1}{4}}$	31/2	10 P	11			25		LEO	19
100 T				1.		1	-)		04	02	TOM	TT	F	1 1 M	49	MI	LEO'	20



At length Indian Summer, the lovely, doth come, With its blue frosty nights, and days still, When distantly sounds the waterfall's hum And the sun smokes ablaze on the hill.

John G. Whittier

WeatherDates, Feasts, Fasts, Aspects, Tide Heights ä All Saints (in Apo. 8.6 La. Sa. Don'tAil Tides $\begin{cases} 7.7 \\ 8.4 \end{cases}$ 22nda.T. Wm. Cullen Bryant b. 1794 6 9 4 8.4 this gale Μ. Geo. Peabody Will Hol. is dry. Tu. Fawkes' Piot's Tides \{ 8.5 You freeze, not forgot Solution of the season of the 6 ${
m Th.}$ ${\rm Fr.}$ 624 (• 69 (• Tides {10.1 9.4 24th a.]3. Good for travel bad for theft Sa. quiet, 9 WestU.S. Marine Corps id. 1775 • Tides \ \begin{array}{ll} 10.9 \ 9.6 \\ St. Martin \\ Veterans D. \end{array} \text{Tides} \ \begin{array}{ll} 11.1 \\ 140 \\ aii \end{array} \] has aTides { 11.1 Hol. Tu. riot.Tides Tides (9.5) Indian Summer-trad. date (13-20) (Indian Summer to Winter gtrs.) W. Indian13 Th. Borrow not too much 14 Fr. Summer can on time to come Sady Methusaieh Hawkins born B.C. 2349 15 Sa. 24th a. T. 6 & C Sup. nice but 16|E Patent 1794
G. B. Devai Alewives
Pound 1967 back in sea Ceq. to nasty
Senate rejects Wilson
Peace Treaty & League 1919
19.3 in a
Better a full barn
than a full bed

Verification

10.2 trice. M.Tu. 20 Th. than a full bed OHO 19.2 tree.

Mayflower Compact OL Tides \(\begin{array}{l} \begin{array}{l} \lefta \) Tides \(\begin{array}{l} \begin{array}{l} \lefta \) Steady & Steady ${
m Fr.}$ Sa. ${
m M}$ Tides $\begin{cases} 8.5 \\ 9.6 \end{cases}$ Thanksgiving Day toldTo forget other's faults remember your own Gen. Arnoid at Quebec 1775 Tides 9.0 you so, Sa. look at Advent \$. Andrew \{8.0 \\ Apostle \{8.8} it snow. No Indian Summer in 1967 brought early cold Winter and early nice Spring in 1968.

Farmer's Calendar.

Though a far cry to the thrills of "the Leather Stocking Tales," I cannot walk through the woods without listening for the "snapping of a twig." But if no twig snaps, here in the deep forest are other sounds I listen out, the little sounds of silence.

A beech leaf flutters down and I catch, perhaps, the whisper of its settling. About my mossy stump a tiny spring gurgles over a dam of twigs. Then a sudden "plop!"—and the chatter and scold of a red squirrel, angry because he has dropped his nut.

Or just angry.

A chickadee, curious and friendly, comes chickadeeing around me; and in the pine tops are rustlings and cheepings and the pattering of cone fragments where siskins feed. Somewhere a woodpecker is hammering. "Scratch, scratch, rasp, rasp," and a grizzled old porcupine backs down a hemlock and shuffles away. And now at last I hear the hunting cry of my old friend, the hawk, "cree, cree, cree." Often as not when I come upon him, he is but a swooping shadow, utterly silent.

ing shadow, utterly silent.

My stump is beside a der trail, and I am watchful, for a deer can pass as silently as my hawk. But not today. Not today a mink hunting from the stream, nor a fox trotting down the logging road. I creak to my feet. "Whir, whir, flick, flick" — off goes a partidge from the very boughs above me. When — on what ghostly, mocking wings — has he glided there, to wait out the silence more patiently than I?

I IU		10001 DECEMBED # 34																			
10	1969] DECEMBER, TWELFTH MONTH. ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.																				
<u> </u>	Da	vs.	0				ys.				Days		/	Day		0	· ,	D	ays	. 0	
Declination.				. 5	-1-		7	2		9	13	$\frac{1}{23}$	10	19	_	23	26	-	$\frac{-3}{25}$	$\frac{1}{23}$	$\overline{24}$
ina	9	$2 \mid 2$	2	00			8	2	2 4	5	14	23	14	20)	23	27	1 5	26	23	22
ecl			2	0	-		9	2		$\frac{1}{7}$	15	23	17	2]		23	27		27	23	19
Q s	4		$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$		1		$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$		7	$\frac{16}{17}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 23 \\ 23 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 20 \\ 22 \end{vmatrix}$	$\frac{23}{23}$	- 1	23 23			28 29	$\begin{array}{ c c }\hline 23\\ 23\\ \end{array}$	16 13
s,©	6		2	32		1		$ \tilde{z} $		6	18	23	$\frac{22}{24}$	24		23			30	23	
	<u> </u>	La	$_{ m st}$	Qı	ıa	rt	er,	18	st (day	, 10) h.	$\overline{51}$ n	a.,	eve	ni	ng,	E.			
		Ne	W	M	.00	n	, 9	th	d٤	ıy,	4 h	. 43	m.,	mo	rni	ing	;, E	1.			
												8 h.							<i>V</i> .		
) T	Fu	Ⅱ. at	$\frac{W}{\Omega}$	00	n,	-23 or	3r(id Lat	ay,	$\frac{12}{3}$	h. 3	50 m	., e	vei	nin	g,	E.			
	FC	R PC	SU DINT	TS (ua. OUT	r U	DE,	о. Во	เธเ STO	N S	EE K	h.	DO 11 TTER	COR	REC	TIO	иg,	- Ľ PA −	GE	14	
Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of Week	()	3y	(. 1	Len	gth	Sun	Full Bos	Sea, ton.]	0	Key		D	Key	D	D
Da	Mo	We	Ri h.	ses m.	R	h.	ets m.	Key	Da h.	m.	m.	Morn h.	Eve.	h.	m.		h.	ets m.	X	Place	Age
335	1	M.		53	_		13	D		20	27	4	$4\frac{1}{4}$	11	^P 17	G	12^{1}_{1}		К	VIR	21
336	_	Tu.			_	ľ	13	D	9	19	26	5	$5\frac{1}{4}$	-	_	-	12	29	J	VIR	
337		W.			-		13	D	9	18	26	$5\frac{3}{4}$	6	$ 12\langle$		H	12	47	I	VIR	
338		Th.				1	13	D	9	16	25	$6\frac{1}{2}$	7	1	27	J		07	G		_
339		Fr.			_		12	D	9	15	25	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{3}{4}$	2	35	K	1	28	F	LIB	_
340		Sa.		58 59			12	D	9 9	14 13	25	8	$8\frac{3}{4}$	3	47	M	1	54	Ε		27
341		M.		00	_		$\frac{12}{12}$	C	9	12	24 24	$\frac{9}{9\frac{3}{4}}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$ $10\frac{1}{2}$	5 6	04 23	N	3	27	C	SCO	28
343		Tu.		01	_		12	C	$\frac{9}{9}$	11	23	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	7	39	O P	4	10 06	В		- 1
344	1	W.		02	_		12	C	9	10	23	$11\frac{1}{2}$		8	46	P	~	16	A B	SGR CAP	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$
345	1	Th.			_		12	C	9	10	22	0	$0^{\frac{1}{4}}$	9	40	O	6	35	C	CAP	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$
348		Fr.		04	_	•	12	C	9	09	22	1	$1\frac{1}{4}$	10	22	N	7	57	D	AQR	3
347	1	Sa.	7	04	o	4	13	C	9	08	21	$1\frac{3}{4}$	2	10	54	M	9	17	- 1	AQR	4
348		E	7	05	О	4	13	C	9	08	21	$2\frac{3}{4}$	3	11	21		10	33	G	PSC	6
349	15	M.		06	О	4	13	С	9	07	20	$3\frac{3}{4}$	4	$11^{\frac{1}{N}}$	43	J	11 ¹		I	PSC	7
350		Tu.		07		1	13	С	9	07	20	$4\frac{3}{4}$	5	12^{1}_{M}	603	Н	-	-	-	ARI	8
351		W.		07		١.	14	С	9	06	20	$5\frac{3}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	12	24	G		56	J	ARI	9
352		Th.	1	08			14	С	9	06	19	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{4}$	12	46	F	2	06	L	TAU	10
353		Fr.		08	_		14	C	$\frac{9}{9}$	06	19	$7\frac{1}{2}$	81/4	1	12	D	3	15	- 15	TAU	
354				09	_		_	C	9	06	18	81/2	9	1	42	C	1	24	0	TAU	
355	$\begin{vmatrix} 21\\22\end{vmatrix}$						15			06		$9\frac{1}{4}$	10	2	18			31	Р		
357	22	Tù.								06 06		10	$10\frac{3}{4}$		02				. 11	G'M	14
358	24									06		$10\frac{3}{4}$ $11\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$	3	54			30	Q		1.5
359	25	Th.	7	11	0		18			06		$\begin{vmatrix} 11_{\overline{2}} \\ 0 \end{vmatrix}$		$\begin{vmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \end{vmatrix}$	53 56			17	- 1	CNC	_
360	26						18			06		$0\frac{3}{4}$	$0 \\ 0\frac{3}{4}$		00	1 1		55 26	- 1	CNC	- 1
361	27	Sa.	7	12	0		19	_		07		$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$		04			52		LEO LEO	
	28	E		12			19	C		07		$\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$		$07 \\ 07$		10	13		LEO	
363		$\overline{\mathbf{M}}$.				_	20			08		$2\frac{3}{4}$	$\begin{vmatrix} -4 \\ 3 \end{vmatrix}$		09			33	1	VIR	
364	30	Tu	. 7	13	О	4	21	$ _{C}$		08		$3\frac{1}{2}$		11,			10	51		VIR	
365	31	W	7	13	0	4	22	C			13	$4\frac{1}{4}$			_					LIB	



All the bells in heaven shall ring, In heaven shall ring, in heaven shall ring; All the bells in heaven shall ring On Christmas-day in the morning.

Anon

D.M	D.W	Dates, Feasts, Fasts, Weather Aspects, Tide Heights
1	$\overline{\mathrm{M}}$.	Do not marry [8 on] 8.0 Sunny until Jan. 13 rd CEq.] 8.5 Sunny
2	Tu.	Speilman d 1967 Tides (8.1 honey,
3		Last run (2nd-6 P.M.) 69\$\psi \\ \\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
4		Robert L. Stevenson d & (8.8 skate died (3rd) 1894
5		Hanukah 62/ C Tides (8.5 on the
6	Sa.	104 Familiant aumonta (0.0
7		Nich. Dec. 5-12 2nd S. A. {10.3 Del. Hol. Now Pel. Now
8		Conception Crides 6ΨC (10.8 bursts
9		Albatrosses nesting (thru Feb.) off Good Hope Winter's
110	W.	Cin Tides [11.3 Wyo. Hol. real]
111	Th.	
12	Fr.	Ist use laughing gas Tides \\ \frac{9.5}{11.4} \frac{first.}{first.} \\ Hudson River frozen 1819 \\ Gt. storm S.W. \\ 50 \\ die, 1967 \\ 310 S.A. \\ Other R. Bridge \\ (12 \) Tides \\ (13 \) Tides \\ (13 \) A \\ Other R. Bridge \\ (14 \) Bill of \\ (15 \) A
13	Sa.	Gt. storm S.W. Dartmouth chart, 1769 smoggy,
14	E	Brd S. A. 630 Tides \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
15	$\overline{\mathbf{M}}$.	disaster 1967 19.8 Rights glazey.
$ 1\epsilon$	Tu.	began 1944 (Eq Tides 9.8 Earmuffs
17	W.	1b. 1807 (8.9 17. 19. 20
18	Th.	
19	Fr.	Fast of East River, N.Y. Tebet Bridge op. 1903 ski-buffs. Winter begins 7.44 P.M. Christmas
20	Sa.	TODIOTTOW CITY OUT
21	E	4th S. A. Thomas Forefathers Day
22	M.	Halcyon Days Tides \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\
23	Tu.	Moon 12.36 P.M. Chigh \{8.4 \ white \}
24	W.	wolf teaches one to howl \\ = and \
25	Th.	Unrigimas 49. Tides (%) gay.
26	Fr.	St. Stephen, Apo (Apo. 18.4 Then it)
27	Sa.	St. John, Evang. & Gr. El. (8.4 snows
28		et S. a. Ch. Holy [8.4] and
29	M.	Judas Bat. Wounded Knee 8.4 blows born Creek 1890 8.9 blows
30	Tu.	Con Latest sunrise (8.5 don't you happy New Year to you \$8.4 know.
31	W.	6 Tear to you \{8.4 know.

Farmer's Calendar.

Our house was on a hill near the harbor, and my window looked out over it to the northeast where the winter storms came driving in from the ocean. As a boy I always looked forward to their coming and felt the excitement of them long before they came. Half the fun of a storm is in watching it make up—the leaden sky at sunset, the freshening cold wind off the water, the falling barometer. And tonight a storm is brewing for sure.

As darkness falls, my little desk and school books hold me duty-bound — but fitfully, for I hear the wind rising in the pines and crying at my window. I peer out at the harbor lights and, sure enough, they are not as bright as before (lights are always very bright before a storm). The beacon on Hunt's Island blurs and is gone; the nearer lights dim, and I hear the first dry whisper of snow on my pane. Now there is only the street light at the field's end; then it fades and dims and smother of snow. I can smell the snow. And this is a true thing. It is raw like the smell of blood, though few people believe this.

I prop myself on my pillow and watch the white fury outside, and feel the house shake. When I fall asleep, it is knowing that the wonderful wild storm will be with me all the night, and that tomorrow the drifts will be too deep to walk to school.

The Planets, 1969

Below are given the times of 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 14. Keys appear below in capital letters.



VENUS

Venus is an Evening Star until April 8th when it comes to Inferior Conjunction and a Morning Star for the remainder of the year. It will be at its greatest brilliance in the evening sky on and about March 3rd and in the morning sky on and about May 14th. At these times it will be more than ten times brighter than the brightest star, Sirius. Its greatest elongations occur on January 26th when it will be furthest east of the sun (47°) in the sky and June 11th when it will be furthest west (46°).

JA	N 1st sets	804 р.м. Г	MAY 1st rises	3 11 A.M. H	SEP 1st rises	2 09 A.M. D
	11th "	8 26 P.M. G	11th "	2 49 A.M. H	11th "	2 30 A.M. E
	21st "	8 41 P.M. H	21st "	2 27 A.M. H	21st "	2 49 A.M. F
F	B 1st sets	8 57 P.M. I	Jun 1st rises	208 A.M. G	Oct 1st rises	3 12 A.M. G
	11th "	9 07 P.M. J	11th "	1 56 A.M. G	11th "	336 A.M. H
	21st "	911 P.M. K	21st "	1 43 A.M. F	21st "	3 59 а.м. І
M	AR 1st sets	9 08 P.M. L	JUL 1st rises	1 33 a.m. E	Nov 1st rises	4 25 A.M. J
	11th "	8 53 р.м. М	11th "	1 27 A.M. E	11th "	4 51 A.M. K
	21st "	819 P.M. M	21st "	1 24 A.M. D	21st "	517 A.M. L
A	PR 1st sets	716 р.м. М	Aug 1st rises	1 28 A.M. D	Dec 1st rises	5 42 A.M. M
	11th rises	501 A.M. F	11th "	1 36 A.M. D	11th "	608 A.M. N
	21st rises	3 42 A.M. G	21st "	1 50 A.M. D	21st "	6 30 A.M. O
	-				31st rises	6 49 A.M. O

MARS

Mars is a Morning Star until May 31st when it reaches Opposition and, thereafter, an Evening Star during the rest of the year. Mars is nearest the earth and also at its peak brilliancy on June 8th, being then about 44,580,000 miles from the earth and outshining the brightest star. Its brilliancy will increase from one akin to the average brightest star at the year's beginning to its peak and slowly decline thereafter to about the same brightness at the year's end as it had as the year started.



1	JAN 1st rises 1 32 A.				10 30 р.м. В
	11th " 121 A.			11th "	10 14 P.M. B
	21st " 1 10 A	.м. L 21st	" 7 59 р.м. О	21st "	957 р.м. В
	FEB 1st rises 12 57 A.		sets 4 00 a.m. C	Oct 1st sets	
	11th " 12 43 A	.м. M 11th		11th "	9 41 P.M. C
	21st " 12 29 A			21st "	9 36 P.M. C
	MAR 1st rises 12 16 A.		sets 130 a.m. C	Nov 1st sets	9 33 P.M. D
п	11th '' 11 56 P.	.м. N 11th	" 12 50 а.м. С	11th "	9 32 P.M. D
	21st " 11 34 P	.м. N 21st	" 12 14 A.M. C	21st ''	9 31 P.M. E
1	APR 1st rises 11 08 P.			DEC 1st sets	931 P.M. E
	11th " 1040 P			11th "	9 31 P.M. F
	21st " 1008 P	.M. O Zist	10 51 P.M. C	21st "	9 31 P.M. G
				31st sets	9 30 P.M. G

JUPITER

Jupiter is an Evening Star from the date of its Opposition, March 21, to that of its Conjunction, October 9. The rest of the year it is a Morning Star. Its brilliancy, consistently brighter than all the stars but the brightest star throughout the year, reaches its peak during March, the month it reaches Opposition. At its nearest approach to the earth at that time, it will be about 413,750,000 miles away.



Jan	1st	rises	11	16	P.M.	I
1	1th	66			P.M.	
	21st				P.M.	
		rises			P.M.	
	11th	66			P.M.	
	21st				P.M.	
MAR		rises			P.M.	
-	1th				P.M.	
		rises			P.M.	
	1st				A.M.	
	1th	66			A.M.	Ţ
	21st		3	49	A.M.	1

1st	sets	308 A.M.	J
11th	66	227 а.м.	J
21st	66	1 48 а.м.	J
1st	sets	1 04 A.M.	J
11th	66	12 26 A.M.	J
21st	"	11 44 Р.м.	Ι
1st	sets	11 07 р.м.	Ī
11th	44	10 30 р.м.	Ι
21st	44	9 53 P.M.	Ι
1st	sets		Ī
11th	46		I
31st	46		Ī
	11th 21st 1st 11th 21st 1st 11th 21st 1st 11th	21st " 1st sets 11th " 21st " 1st sets 11th " 21st " 1st sets 11th "	11th " 2 27 A.M. 21st " 1 48 A.M. 1st sets 1 04 A.M. 11th " 12 26 A.M. 21st " 11 44 P.M. 21st sets 11 07 P.M. 11th " 10 30 P.M. 21st sets 9 13 P.M. 1st sets 9 13 P.M. 11th " 8 38 P.M.

	(0)	/	
		-	
SEP	1st	sets	7 24 P.M. H
	11th	66	6 53 р.м. Н
	21st	66	6 18 P.M. H
Oct	1st	sets	5 40 P.M. H
001	11th		5 41 A.M. J
	21st	11902	5 13 а.м. Ј
Nov		rises	4 42 A.M. K
1101	11th	44	4 03 A.M. K
	21st	66	
D			3 44 A.M. K
DEC	1st	rises	3 14 A.M. K
	11th	,,	2 44 A.M. K
	21st		2 13 A.M. K
	31st	riscs	1 42 a.m. L



SATURN

Saturn adorns the evening sky as an Evening Star until April 18, when it reaches Conjunction, and again from October 28, the date it reaches Opposition, onward. Between April 18 and October 28 it is a Morning Star. Its brightness throughout the year is approximately that of the average, brightest star. When nearest the earth, near its Opposition, it will be about 765,800,000 miles away.

JAN	1st	sets	1233	A.M.	J
	11th	46	11 51	P.M.	J
	21st	- 66	11 14	P.M.	J
FEB	1st	sets	10 35	P.M.	J
	11th	66	10 00	P.M.	J
	21st	44	9 25	P.M.	J
MAR	1st	sets	8 58	P.M.	J
	11th	66	8 24	P.M.	K
	21st	86	7 51	P.M.	K
APR	1st	sets	7 15	P.M.	K
	11th	sets	6 45	P.M.	K
	21st	rises	4 57	A.M.	G

May	1st	rises	4:	24 A.	M.	lG
	11th	66	3	48 A.	м.	G
	21st	66	3	12 A.	M.	G
Jun	1st	rises	2	32 A.	M.	G
	11th	- 66	1 .	56 A.	M.	G
	21st	44	1	19 A.	M.	G
Jul	1st	rises				F
	11th	66	12 (05 A.	M.	F
	21st	6.6	11:	23 г.	M.	F
AUG	1st	rises	10	42 P.	M.	F
	11th	46	10 (03 P.	M.	F
	21st	66	9 2	24 P.	M.	F

SEP	1st	rises	841 р.м.	F
	11th	44	801 р.м.	F
	21st	66	721 р.м.	F
Ост	1st	rises	6 40 р.м.	$ \mathbf{F} $
	11th	6.6	5 59 р.м.	G
	21st	rises	5 18 р.м.	
Nov	1st		5 57 A.M.	$ \mathbf{K} $
	11th	44	5 14 а.м.	
	21st	4.6	4 31 A.M.	
DEC	1st		3 48 а.м.	
	11th	6.6	3 06 A.M.	
	21st	66	2 25 A.M.	
	31c+	cata	1 45 A 35	K

MERCURY

Mercury is most easily seen when near its greatest elongation. For observation just after sundown the best dates will be on or about those of its greatest eastern elongation, January 13, May 5, September 2, and December 27, when it will set 1 hr. 32 m., 1 h. 53 m., 0 h. 44 m., and 1 h. 29 m., respectively, after the sun. For observation just before sunrise the best dates will be on or about those of its greatest western elongation, February 23, June 3, and October 14, when it will rise 1 h. 21 m., 1 h. 10 m., and 0 h. 32 m., respectively, before the sun. Mercury will be in Superior Conjunction on April 8, July 22, and November 16, and in Inferior Conjunction on January 29, May 29, and September 29.

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

SEASONAL STAR GUIDE, 1969

Maps portraying the starry sky in the evening hours of each of the four seasons appear on the following pages.

The maps are useful throughout the United States, though drawn specifically for Boston. For any point outside Boston the sky will appear essentially as it does at Boston but at a local standard time found by correcting Boston's time by the amount of the place's key letter "I", found in the tables which are part of the Almanac's Beginnal Forecasts beginning on page 92

Regional Forecasts beginning on page 92. Starviewers in places south of Boston or Lat, 42°21' will be able to see some stars which lie below the southern horizon of Boston at a given time in any season and not see some stars which appear above, but close to its northern horizon. For viewers north of Boston or Lat. 42°21' the situation is the reverse.

No attempt has been made to show all the stars and constellations there are to be seen. The intent is to introduce you only to the brighter stars in the more readily identifiable constellations. When these have become old friends, any one of the many complete star maps which are readily available can be used to extend your knowledge of the starry skies.

BRIGHT STARS, 1969

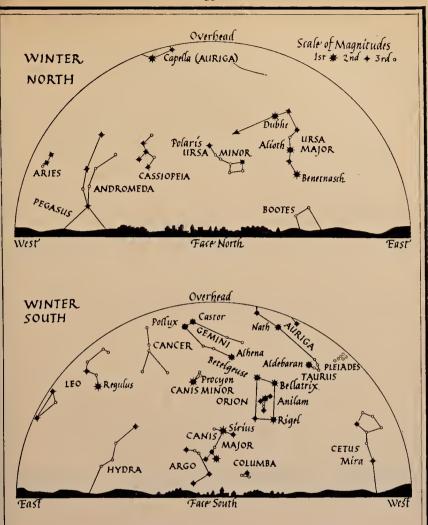
The upper table shows the Eastern Standard Time when each star transits the meridian of Boston on the dates shown, i.e. lies directly above the horizon's south point there, and its altitude above that point at transit. The time of transit on any other date differs from that on the nearest date listed by approximately four minutes of time for each day's difference between the dates. For a place outside Boston the local standard time of the star's transit is found by correcting the time at Boston by the value of key letter "I" for the place. (See footnote.) place. (See footnote.)

Star	Constellation	Magni- tude	Time of Transit (E.S.T.) Bold face — PM; Light face — AM Jan. 1 Mar. 1 May 1 Jul. 1 Sep. 1 Nov. 1	Alt.
Altair	Aquila	0.9	12 49 8 57 4 57 12 57 8 49 4 50 5	66.4
Fomalhaut	Pis. Aust.	1.3	3 55 12 03 8 03 4 03 11 55 7 52 1	7.8
Aldebaran Rigel Bellatrix	Taurus Orion Orion	1.1 0.3 1.7	10 07 6 19 2 19 10 19 6 16 2 12 3	34.1 39.4 4.0
Betelgeuse Sirius	Orion Can. Maj.	Var. -1.6	10 48 6 59 2 59 11 00 6 56 2 52 5	5.0
Procyon Pollux Regulus	Can. Min. Gemini Leo	0.5 1.2 1.3	12 35 8 39 4 43 12 44 8 40 4 36 5 12 41 8 45 4 49 12 49 8 45 4 42 7	2.9 5.7 9.8
Spica Arcturus	Virgo Bootes	1.2 0.2		6.6
Antares	Scorpius	1.2	0.04 7.00	1.3

Risings and Settings. The times of the star's rising and setting at Boston on any date are found by applying the interval shown to the time of the star's transit on that date, subtracting it for the star's rising, adding it for its setting. These times for a place outside Boston are found by correcting the times found for Boston by the values of the key letters shown. (See footnote.) The directions in which the star rises and sets shown for Boston are generally useful throughout the United States. throughout the United States.

Star Altair Fomalhaut Aldebaran Rigel Bellatrix	Int. h m 6 36 3 59 7 06 5 33 6 27	Rising Key Dir. G EbN Q SE E ENE K EbS H EbN	Setting Key Dir. K WbN A SW M WNW G WbS J WbN	Star Procyon Pollux Regulus Spica	Int. h m 6 23 8 01 6 49 5 23 7 10	Rising Key Dir. H EbN A NE F EbN L EbS	Setting Key Dir. J WbN Q NW L WbN F WbS
			G WbS J WbN K WbN E WSW	Spica Arcturus Antares	5 23 7 19 4 17		

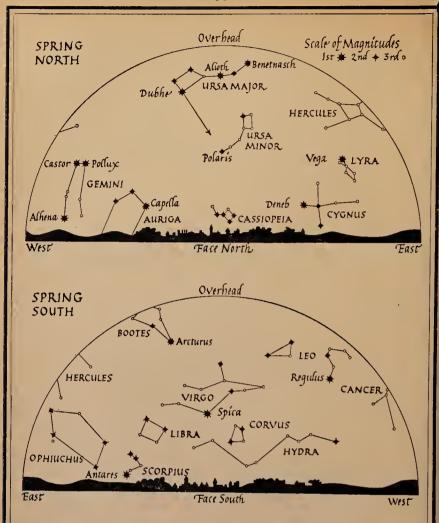
NOTE: The values of key letters are given in the tables within the Regional Forecasts beginning on page 92.



STAR CHART, DEC., JAN., FEB., MAR.

The maps show the night sky as it appears, looking north and south respectively, about 12:40 A.M. on December 21, Midnight on January 1, 10 P.M. on February 1, and 8 P.M. on March 1, standard time. Apply four minutes per day to the time on a date shown to find the time on an intermediate date. For example: February 6's time equals 10.00 (Feb. 1) minus 20 minutes (5 x 4), or 9:40 P.M.

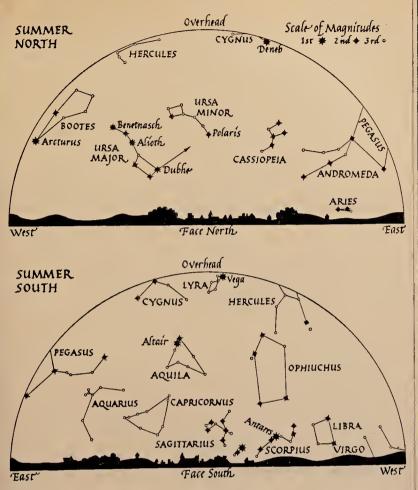
Venus and Saturn are evening stars. Jupiter joins them as it rises earlier each night after a near-midnight rising on December 21. Venus sets latest in late February, the time it comes closest to Saturn. February 20, joined by the crescent moon. Saturn's position below and to the west of Aries changes little. So, too, Jupiter's in Virgo, where it moves eastward until January 21, slowly westward thereafter. Mars, a morning star, rises after midnight until early March. Mercury appears briefly twice: low in the west southwestern sky during the hour and a half after sunset around January 13 and low in the east southeastern sky during the hour before sunrise on and about February 23.



STAR CHART, MAR., APR., MAY, JUNE

The maps show the night sky as it appears, looking north and south respectively, about 12.50 A.M. on March 20, Midnight on April 1, 10 P.M. on May 1, and 8 P.M. on June 1, standard time. Apply four minutes per day to the time on a date shown to find the time on an intermediate date. For example: April 14's time equals 10 P.M. (Apr. 1) minus 56 minutes (14 x 4), or 9.04 P.M.

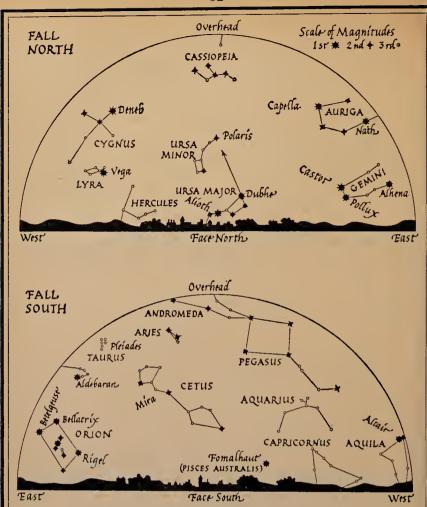
Venus and Saturn, neighboring it on its left, adorn the western sky until they set with the sun on April 8 and 18 respectively. The crescent moon joins them on March 20, Mars and Jupiter grace the evening sky all spring. Mars, close by Antares in Scorpius, twice Antares' brightness in March, steadily brightens to sixteen times it in June. Jupiter is in Virgo northeast of Spica which it greatly outshines. During the two hours after sunset on or about May 5 Mercury may also be spotted, lying low in the west northwestern sky. The crescent moon reappears in the western sky about March 20, April 19, May 19, and June 17.



STAR CHART, JUNE, JULY, AUG., SEPT.

The maps show the night sky as it appears, looking north and south respectively about 12.45 A.M. on June 21, Midnight on July 1, 10 P.M. on August 1, and 8 P.M. on September 1, standard time. Apply four minutes per day to the time on a date shown to find the time on an intermediate date. For example: August 10's time equals 8 P.M. (Aug. 1) minus 36 minutes (9 x 4), or 7.24 P.M.

Mars, dimming steadily, nears Antares in Scorpius, coming closest in mid-August. The moon joins this pair on June 27, July 25, and August 21. Jupiter continues eastward toward Spica in Virgo. Venus, a morning star rises in the east after midnight. So, too, does Saturn, lying southeast of Aries, until mid-July when it begins rising to the north of east before midnight. Mercury may be glimpsed very low in the west on and about September 2 during the forty-five minutes after sunset. The crescent moon appears in the western sky about July 17, August 16, and September 14. The sun is partially eclipsed on September 11 (see p. 26). A famous shower of meteors, the Perseids, is due on August 11.



STAR CHART, SEPT., OCT., NOV., DEC.

The maps show the night sky as it appears, looking north and south respectively, about 12.35 A.M. on September 23, Midnight on October 1, 10 P.M. on November 1, and 8 P.M. on December 1, standard time. Apply four minutes per day to the time on a date shown to find the time on an intermediate date. For example: October 20's time equals 10.00 (Oct. 1) minus 76 m. (19 x 4), or 8.44 P.M.

The evening stars are Mars and Saturn: so, too, Jupiter until it sets with the sun on October 9. Mars speeds castward through Sagittarius and Capricornus into Aquarius and its brightness fades to that of the brighter stars. Saturn, situated south of Aries, retrogrades among the stars, that is, moves slightly westward, during the fall. The crescent moon adorns the evening sky on September 14, October 17. November 12, and December 12. Venus is a morning star; so, too, Jupiter after October 9. On November 4 Venus passes a moon's breadth to the north of Jupiter. Mercury also appears in the east for a few days around October 14 during the half hour immediately before sunrise. The Leonids provide a shower of meteors on November 16.

OUTDOOR PLANTING TABLE, 1969

The best time to plant flowers and vegetables which bear crops ahove the ground is during the LIGHT of the moon; that is, between the day the moon is new to the day it is full. Flowers and vegetables which bear crops below ground should be planted during the DARK of the moon; that is, from the day after it is full to the day before it is new again. These moon days for 1969 are given in the "Moon Most Favorable" columns below. See pages 22-44 for exact times and days of the new and full moons. On these pages you will also find in the "Moon's Place" columns the Zodiac signs for each day. Those most favorable for planting flowers and vegetables which bear crops above ground are ARI, CNC, LIB, AQR, and PSC. The only sign which is good for flowers or vegetables which bear crops below ground is TAU.

The three columns below are for approximately the 42°, 39°, and 34° Latitude parallels. If the latitude of your town (see pages 95 – 118) is, for example, halfway between 42° and 39°, then you would plant on dates halfway between those given in the 42° column and the 39° column, etc.

For every 500 feet above sea level, plant one week later than dates given below.

Above Ground Crops Marked (*) Plant Bet. New		on, Chicago, oines, etc.		h., Cinc., Kan. City	34° Atlanta, Los Angeles		
and Full Moon— All Others Bet. Full and New E means Early; L means Late.	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	
	Below 5-15/6-21 5-7/6-21 6-15/7-15 5, 1-15 7-15/8-15 5, 15-30 6-15/7-7 5, 15-30 6-7/7-7 5, 15-30 6-7/7-7 5, 15-30 6-15/7-21 5, 15-30	Between 5, 16-30 5, 16-30 6, 15-28 5, 21-15 7, 29-31 5, 16-30 6, 15-28 5, 16-30 6, 14-28 5, 15, 31 6, 30 5, 16-30 6, 15-28 5, 15, 31 7, 29-31 5, 16-30 6, 15-28 5, 15, 31 7, 29-31 5, 16-30 6, 15-28 5, 16-30 6, 7-13 5, 16-30 6, 7-13 5, 16-30 7, 14-27 5, 16-30 5, 16	Below 3-15/4-7 4, 15-30 7, 1-21 3-15/4-3 8, 15-30 3, 7-30 8, 15-30 3-7/4-15 3-7/4-15 3-7/4-15 3-7/4-15 3-7/4-7 3, 7-31 4, 7-30 8-15/9-7 4, 1-15 7-1/8-7 3, 7-31 4-7/5-15 4-7/5-15 4-7/5-15 4-7/5-15 4-7/5-15 4-7/5-15 4-7/5-15 4-7/5-15 3-7/4-7 3, 1-31 3-7/4-7 3, 1-31 3-7/4-7 3, 1-31 3, 7-31 3, 7-31 4, 1-30 4, 1-15 4, 23/5-15 4, 23/5-15 3, 7-31	Between 3, 17-31 4, 16-30 7, 14-21 3, 15, 16 8, 28-30 3, 17-31 3, 17-31 3, 17-31 3, 17-31 3, 17-31 7, 14-27 3, 7-16 8, 28-31 4, 16-30 4, 16-30 4, 16-30 4, 16-30 4, 16-30 3, 17-31 8, 15-27 3, 7-16 3, 1-3 4, 16-30 3, 4-16 3, 1-3 3, 7-16 3, 17-31 8, 15-27 4, 16-30 3, 4-16 3, 1-3 3, 7-16 3, 1-3 4, 16-30 3, 4-16 3, 1-3 3, 7-16 3, 1-3 3, 7-16 3, 1-3 3, 7-16 3, 1-3 3, 7-16 3, 1-3 3, 7-16 3, 1-3 3, 7-16 3, 1-3 3, 7-16 3, 1-3 3, 7-16 3, 1-3 3, 7-16 3, 1-3 3, 7-16 3, 1-3 3, 7-16 3, 1-3 3, 7-16	Below 2-15/3-7 3-15/4-7 8, 7-30 2, 7-29 9, 1-30 2-11/3-20 8, 15-30 2-15/3-7 8-1/9-7 2-15/3-7 8, 7-30 3, 15-28 9, 15-30 3, 15-29 8, 7-30 3-7/4-15 3-7/4-15 2-15/3-7 3-15/4-7 2-15/3-7 3-15/4-7 2, 15-24 1-15/2-7 9, 15-30 3, 1-20 2-10/3-1 3, 7-20 1-21/3-1	Between 2, 16-28 3, 17-31 8, 13-27 2, 7-15 9, 1-10 2, 16-28 9, 11-24 2, 16-28 2, 16-28 8, 15-27 2, 15 8, 1-12 2, 16-28 8, 13-27 2, 15 9, 25-30 3, 17-29 8, 13-27 3, 17-31 2, 15-8 28-31 3, 17-31 2, 15-28 9, 11-24 2, 15 2, 16-28 9, 11-24 2, 15 1, 15, 16 1, 17-31 2, 2-15 2, 10-28 1, 15, 16 1, 17-31 2, 2-15 3, 17-20 2, 2-15 3, 17-20 2, 2-15	
*Spinach (E) (L) *Summer Squash *Swiss Chard *Tomato Pl. Turnip (E) *Wheat (Winter) (Spring)	8, 15-30 5, 15-30 7-15/9-7 5-15/6-15 5, 1-30 6, 15-30 4, 7-30 7-1/8-15 8, 11-15 4, 7-30	8, 28-31 5, 16-30 7, 15-27 5, 16-30 5, 16-30 5, 16-30 4, 7-15 7, 1-13 8, 13-15 4, 16-30	9, 7-30 3-15/4-20 8-1/9-15 4-15/5-1 3-15/4-15 4, 7-30 3, 15-30 8, 1-20 9-15/10-20 3, 1-20	9, 25-30 3, 17-31 8, 13-27 4, 16-30 3, 17-31 4, 16-30 3, 15, 16 8, 1-12 9, 15-24 3, 1-3	10, Í-21 2-7/3-15 10, I-21 3-15/4-15 2-7/3-15 3, 7-20 1-20/2-15 9-1/10-15/12-' 2, 15-28	10, 1-10 2, 16-28 10, 11-21 3, 17-31 2, 16-28 3, 17-20 2, 2-15 9, 1-10 7, 10, 15-24 2, 16-28	

MOON LORE

■ ON THE PRECEDING page the "Moon Most Favorable" col-umns are based on the "light" and "dark" of the moon. The and "dark" of the moon. The "light" — when you should plant vegetables and flowers bearing fruit ABOVE ground — is BETWEEN the new and the full, The "dark," when you plant all others, is AFTER the full to the new.

Plant above-ground erop seeds: Mar. 17-31, Apr. 16-30, May 16-30, June 14-28, July 14-27.

Plant below-ground erop seeds: Mar. 4-16, Apr. 2-15, May 2-15, June 1-13, July 1-13.

Other moon adages follow here-

with:

Set or sow all kinds of pulse

when moon is in Caneer.

In moist ground choose end of moon's wane, when very near the ehange.

In dry ground, choose waxing moon and toward the full.

Dress gardens, trim small trees and shrubs when moon is in Libra or Capricorn.

Sow or plant when moon is in Taurus, Virgo, or Scorpio, and in good aspect with Saturn.

Wean a colt only when moon is Caprieornus, Aquarius,

Pisees.

Set eggs so that they hatch uring the light of the moon, during and in Caneer, Scorpio, or Pisces.

Desex stock when moon is in

Capricornus, Aquarius, or Pisees.
Best time to set hens is in February during light of the

Prune vines in full of moon in Taurus, Leo, Scorpio, or Sagit-

tarius.

Don't graft trees wheu moou is

on the wane or not seen.

Set or eut any shrub or tree that you want to have retarded growth in dark of moon Cancer.

Cut trees you wish to grow quickly again during first quar-

ter of moon.

Two days before the full moon is best time to plant plants which need the full force of the moon and rain.

To sow at the new moon is better than two days before it.

Plants sown at full moon will be better than those sown at new moon. Corn planted at new moon does not do well.

Nails and hair grow faster if

cut during the light of the moon. If the horns of the moon sharp on the third day — — the whole month will be fine.

If upper horn of moon dusky at setting, it will rain during the wane of that moon.

Continued on page 122

KILLING FROSTS and

GROWING SEASONS Courtesy of U.S. Weather Bureau

City	G.S. (Days)	Last Frost Spring	First Frost Fall		
Lander, Wyo	123	May 18	Sept. 18		
Bismarck, N.D	133	May 11	Sept. 21		
Alpena, Mich	141	May 13	Oct. 1		
Alpena, Mich. Helena, Mont. Reno, Nev. Marquette, Mich. Concord, N. H. Duluth, Minn. Green Bay, Wisc. Pocatello, Ida. Denver, Colo. Pierre, S. Dak. Minneapolis	145	May 7	Sept. 29		
Reno, Nev	145	May 14	Oct. 6		
Marquette, Mich.	149	May 13			
Duluth Minn	149 152	May 7	Oct. 3 Oct. 5		
Green Bay, Wisc	157	May 6 May 5	Oct. 9		
Pocatello, Ida	160	Apr. 29	Oct. 6		
Denver, Colo	160	May 3	Oct. 10		
Pierre, S. Dak	160	Apr 30	Oct. 7		
Minneapolis	166	[Apr. 27]	Oct. 10		
Detroit, Mich	170	Apr. 28	Oct. 15		
Des Moines, Ia	171 171	Apr. 21			
Ludington Mich	$\frac{171}{172}$	Apr. 25 May 2	Oct. 13 Oct. 21		
Albany, N Y	174	Apr. 24			
Madison, Wisc.	174		Oct. 13		
Des Moines, Ia Fort Wayne, Ind. Ludington, Mich. Albany, N.Y. Madison, Wisc Santa Fe, N.M Hartford, Conn Toledo, Ohio Portland Maine	177	Apr. 25	Oct. 19		
Hartford, Conn	177 179	Apr. 20	Oct. 13		
Toledo, Ohio	179	Apr. 22	Oct. 18		
Portland, Maine Spokane, Wash	181	Apr. 19	Oct. 17		
Spokane, Wash	182	Apr. 14	Oct. 13		
Parkersburg	184 184	Apr. 17	Oct. 18		
Omaha, Nebr Salt Lake City	185	Apr. 14	Oct. 15		
Salt Lake City Chicago, Ill	186	Apr. 18 Apr. 16	Oct. 20 Oct. 19		
St. Joseph, Mo Trenton, N.J. Springfield, Mo	191	Apr. 9	Oct. 17		
Trenton, N.J	191	Apr. 16	Oct. 24		
Springfield, Mo	193	Apr. 12	Oct, 22		
DOSTOIL Mass	195	Apr. 14	Oct 26		
Wichita, Kans	197	Apr. 9	Oct. 23		
Cincinnati, Ohio Lewiston, Ida	198	Apr. 8	Oct. 23		
Harrishurg Pa	$\frac{201}{202}$	Apr. b	Oct. 24		
Harrisburg, Pa Evansville, Ind	207	Apr. 9 Apr. 5	Oct. 28 Oct. 29		
Cairo, Ill	212	Mar. 31	Oct. 29		
Richmond, Va	216	Mar. 31	Nov. 2		
Roseburg, Ore	217	Apr. 8	Nov. 2 Nov. 11		
Oklahoma City	218	Mar. 301	Nov. 3		
ChattanoogaRaleigh, N.C	220 223	Mar. 29	Nov. 4		
	223		Nov. 5		
El Paso Tex	241 242	Mar. 18	Nov. 14 Nov. 16		
El Paso, Tex. Tucson, Ariz. Macon, Ga. Columbia, S.C.		Mar. 19 Mar. 11	Nov. 16 Nov. 9		
Macon, Ga		Mar. 14	Nov. 9 Nov. 14		
Columbia, S.C		Mar 17	Vor 10		
Montgomery, Ala., 1	250	Mar. 8	Nov. 13		
Shreveport, La	251	Mar. 6	Nov. 12		
Portland, Ore	251	Mar. 15	Nov. 21		
San Bernardino	-259	Mar. 8	Nov. 22		
Eureka, Calif Del Rio, Tex	277 277	Mar. 16	Dec. 18		
Sacramento		Feb. 23	Nov. 27		
Phoenix, Ariz	296	Feb. 19 Feb. 10	Nov. 29 Dec. 3		
Yuma, Ariz			Dec. 3		
San Francisco			Dec. 29		
Los Angeles	*	*	*		
Miami, Fla	*	*	*		
San Diego	*	*			
*Frosts do not occur	every ye	ear.			

MOON 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. Do not be surprised if the forecasts arrived at by this table do not agree with those on other pages. THE OFA goes

by many factors besides the moon.

WEATHER TABLE FOR ANYWHERE

Moon	Time of Change	In Summer	In Winter			
	From Midnight to 2 A.M.	Fair	Hard frost, unless wind be S. or W.			
ull ns.	From 2 A.M. to 4 A.M.	Cold, with frequent showers	Snow and stormy			
r, f	From 4 A.M. to 6 A.M.	Rain	Rain			
rter, ful happens	From 6 A.M. to 8 A.M.	Wind and Rain	Stormy			
qua	From 8 A.M. to 10 A.M.	Changeable	Cold Rain if wind be W.; Snow if E.			
n, 1st 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.			
v m	From 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.	Changeable	Fair & mild.			
new or	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 refer principally to the summer, though they affect spring and autumn nearly in the same ratio.

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

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

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

M. Toalda of Padua (circa 1720) asserted that the weather changes most often (85.8% of the time) when the new moon comes in; 83.4% with the full, and 66.7% with the other two phase changes. Recent studies by scientists with the U.S.W.Bi and N.Y.U. show heaviest rainfall comes 3 to 5 days after the new and the full moons. Many blossoms on plum trees in the Spring, heavy fruit crops in the Fall, oak (and other) leaves remaining on trees in December indicate a severe Winter is coming up. The thickness of Fall fur on most animals, goose bones, pigs' melts, distance between caterpillar stripes also are Winter predictors. Birds, particularly owls, pileated woodpeckers, and swallows are predictors—as is, of course, the woodchuck. When hornets build nests high off the ground, expect deep snows. Bees, spiders, and ants—as well as certain flowers—are useful as short-term predictors. Nature, on the whole, however, is not easily understood and birds and animals, who Nature, on the whole, however, is not easily understood and birds and animals, who should know, are often as misled by her as is mankind.

PART TWO

Secrets of the Zodiac & Planets

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

FAMOUS DEBOWELLED MAN OF THE SIGNS

- T Aries, head. ARI Mar. 21-Apr. 19
- 8 Taurus, neck. TAU Apr. 20-May 20
- ☐ Gemini, arms. G'M May 21-June 20
- □ Cancer, breast. cnc June 21-July 22
- A Leo, heart. Leo July 23-Aug. 22
- W Virgo, belly. vir Aug. 23-Sept. 22
- Sept. 23-Oct. 22
- M Scorpio, secrets, sco Oct. 23-Nov. 21
- J Sagittarius, thighs. sgr. Nov. 22-Dec. 21
- & Capricornus, knees. CAP Dec. 22-Jan. 19
- ## Aquarius, legs. AQR Jan. 20-Feb. 18
- X Pisces, feet. PSC Feb. 19-Mar. 20



Man of the Signs used by Abe Weatherwise, 1784

These signs, abbreviated, appear for each day on pages 22-44. Their meaning is given on pages 56-59. The illustrations, pages 57-59, are the actual patterns as seen in the sky by the ancients (see Hygini, Augusti Liberti, 1570).

Feb. 19-Mar. 20

Augusti Liberti, 1570).

The ancients believed (but we do not) that from the knowledge of the location of each planet in the heavens at the exact hour of one's birth one can foresee what kind of a life a child will have, what are the child's inclinations, and what sort of education will best serve the child. The heavens (called the Zodiac) were divided into 12 sections (called Signs) of about 30 days each. There follow on the next three pages brief resumes of the (ancient) meanings of each Sign by which the lives of those born within the period shown are governed. Those using the meanings of these Signs for themselves should also be guided by the Sign for each day of the year which appears in the next to the last column on pages 22 through 44. For example: if you were born on February 12, your ruling Sign is always Aquarius: but on February 12 (see Page 24) each year the Moon's Place will probably be in some other sign. Thus each year you will be "under the influence of" the sign shown here as well as the one given for your birthday on pages 22-44. You should "go by" the sign given here. the sign given here.

The birthstones given under each sign cover respectively, in the

The birthstones given under each sign cover respectively, in the order given, the two monthly periods under each sign.

Many readers of this Almanac have asked for information as to which sign is best for the activities listed below. You will note that under each sign (pages 57-59) we have listed the letters pertaining to the activity best carried on under that sign. However, if an activity appears as best under Aries (Mar. 21-Apr. 19), any day(s) against which ARI appears in the next to the last column of pages 22-44 is also good for that activity. Same with Taurus, etc.

- Cutting grass or brush, weeding.
- Cutting and setting posts or В timbers.
- Cutting hay, pruning.
- Planting above ground crops. Planting root crops, house
- Ю painting
- Harvesting crops or herbs.
- Breeding, setting hens, creating, baking
- H Weaning.
- Slaughtering.
- J Operations, pulling teeth.
- \mathbf{K} Hairdos, sheep shearing, buying clothes.
- L Business, gambling, taking risks.
- M Fishing.
- Travel, marriage, romance.

ARIES

ABBR: "ARI" SIGN: LAMB
Controls the head and face
Belongs to those born Mar. 21-Apr. 19
Ruling Planet. Mars; Birthstone
Jasper, Bloodstone, (Aquamarine);
Colors, Red, Green.

Best for D, L, G, F, I.

Pretty Aries with hair so fair Of 1969 you must beware. Your miniskirt with be going down— The only boy with locks'll be a clown.



TAURUS

ABBR: "TAU" SIGN: BULL Controls the throat and neek Belongs to those born Apr. 20-May 20 Ruling Planet, Venus; Birthstone Diamond, Sapphire; Color, Blue.

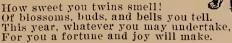
Best for E, K, B, I, F, G.

Taurians born this best time of year, Rise, shine, and give a loud cheer; Good fishing, good loving, good most everything This Year of the Monkey to you will bring.

GEMINI

ABBR: "G'M" - SIGN: TWINS Controls shoulders, lungs, arms, hands, and the nervous system. Belongs to those born May 21-June 20 Ruling Planet, Mereury; Birthstone, Emerald; Color, Green.

Best for J, G, L, A, I, F.





CANCER

ABBR: "CNC" SIGN: CRAB
Controls breast and stomach
Belongs to those born June 21-July 22
Ruling Planet, Moon; Birthstone,
Agate, (Pearl, Alexandrite, Moonstone)
Color, Blends.

Best for D, M, K, G, I, A, C.

Between showers of good things and bad. This year you must somehow be glad That whatever seems ornery or eurst Probably could be a whole lot worse.

LEO

ABBR: "LEO" SIGN: LION

Controls the heart

Belongs to those born July 23-Aug. 22

Ruling Planet, Sun; Birthstone, Turquoise, (Ruby); Color, Blue-Red.

Best for K, B, A, F, N.

Being King of the Beasts, my dear.
Doesn't mean you're really that good, I fear.
In sixty-nine, you'll fall on your face—
Once. twice—then you'll slacken your pace.



VIRGO

ABBR: "VIR" SIGN: VIRGIN
Controls the lower intestines
Belongs to those born Aug. 23-Sept. 22
Ruling Planet, Mercury; Birthstone,
Carnelian, (Peridot, Sardonyx);
Colors, Red-Brown, Green-Yellow.
Best for J, K, L, A, I, F.

This year you gals are in for a surprise From boys (or men) wearing blue neckties. If you see one, say, "Hi, I want that neckpiece." He'll reply, "In exchange, I get you on a very long lease."

LIBRA

ABBR: "LIB" SIGN: SCALES

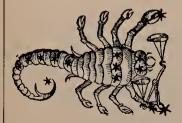
Controls the loins
Belongs to those born Sept. 23-Oct. 22
Ruling Planet, Venus; Birthstone,
Chrysolite (Sapphire);

Colors, Green-Blue.

Best for D, N, K, G, I.



Venusias are brainy except when it's rainy, And then, we are told, become almost zany. In this year, sixty-nine, you will just adore Anything, anybody close to the seashore.



SCORPIO

ABBR: "SCO" SIGN: SCORPION Controls the generative organs Belongs to those born Oct. 23-Nov. 21

Ruling Planet, Mars: Birthstone, Beryl, (Opal, Tourmaline); Color, Blends.

Best for M, G, I, A.

Secretive, persistent, passionate people these — . Couldn't care less if they roast or freeze. As long as the one they love is near He or she will be happy all year.

SAGITTARIUS

ABBR: "SGR" SIGN: ARCHER

Controls the thighs

Belongs to those born Nov. 22-Dec. 21

Ruling Planet, Jupiter; Birthstone,

Topaz; Color, Gold.

Best for J, N, K, F, I, H.

Well, you got by sixty-eight okay; "Never thought you'd make it!"—I heard some say. So now in sixty-nine you will celebrate A most fascinating, wonderful, brand-new mate.



CAPRICORNUS

ABBR: "CAP" SIGN: GOAT

Controls the knees Belongs to those born Dec. 22-Jan. 19

Ruling Planet, Saturn; Birthstone, Ruby, (Turquoise, Zircon); Colors, Red-Blue-Green.

Best for J. G. I. H.

All Winter long you'll be reserved and cool; Come Spring, then Summer, uninhibited's the rule. But particularly this year you may get the chance Your position, your wealth, your friendship(s) to enhance.

AQUARIUS

ABBR: "AQR" SIGN: WATER BOY
Controls the legs
Belongs to those born Jan. 20-Feb. 18
Ruling Planet, Uranus; Birthstone,
Garnet; Color, Dark Red.

Best for D, K, B, I, H, A.

Aquarians, through no faults of their own, are odd. Their sign was thought up by some ancient Mod; But believe me, before this year is over, They'll be having plover in the clover with a lover.





PISCES

ABBR: "PSC" SIGN: FISH
Controls the feet
Belongs to those born Feb. 19-Mar. 20
Ruling Planet, Neptune; Birthstone,
Amethyst; Color, Purple.
Best for D, M, B, G, I, H, C.

In sixty-nine, this is how it is: Pisceans are in for a year of big biz. Could be steel or lumber or real estate, Or something else which makes you great.

WIND CHILL TABLE

Courtesy Army, Navy, Air Force Bulletins TB MED 81, NAVMED 5052-29, AFP 161-1-11

When ther- mometer reads		When the wind blows at the m.p.h. below, it reduces Temperature to												
↓	Calm 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 4													
+50	50	48	40	36	32	30	28	27	26					
+40	40	37	28	22	18	16	13	11	10					
+30	30	27	16	9	4	0	-2	-4	-6					
+20	20	16	4	-5	-10	-15	-18	-20	-21					
+10	10	6	-9	-18	-25	-29	-33	-35	-37					
0 ,	0	-5	-21	-36	-39	-44	-48	-49	-53					
-10	-10	-15	-33	-45	-53	-59	-63	-67	-69					
-20	-20	-26	-46	-58	-67	-74	-79	-82	-85					
-30	-30	-36	-58	-72	-82	-88	-94	-98	-100					
-40	-40	-47	-70	-88	-96	-104	-109	-113	-116					
-50	-50	-57	-85	-99	-110	-118	-125	-129	-132					
-60	-60	-68	-95	-112	-124	-133	-140	-145	-148					

To measure speed of wind without instruments: when CALM (smoke rises vertically); 1–12 m.p.h. (just feel wind on face, leaves in motion); 13–24 (raises dust or loose paper, small branches move); 25–30 (large branches move, wires whistle); 30–40 (whole trees in motion, hard to walk against).

For the properly clothed, there is little danger down to -20° but caution should be used with regard to all exposed flesh. At below -20° , take no unnecessary chances.



BEST FISHING DAYS, 1969

There are probably more "fishing calendars" sold each year than all the almanacs put together. It is likely that the more mystifying the ingredients of these calendars are, the more popular they become. Almost all agree, however, that fishing is better when 1) the Larometer is rising or high; 2) when the moon is between the new and the full; and 3) when the moon is in the astrological sign of Cancer. Pisces or Scorpio. The days listed below are days during which all three of the above could occur.

Jan. 20, 21, 29, 30; Feb. 17, 18, 26, 27; Mar. 17, 18, 25, 26; Apr. 22, 23; May 19, 20, 28, 29; June 16, 17, 25, 26; July 14, 22, 23; Aug. 18, 19, 20; Sept. 15, 16, 23, 24; Oct. 12, 13, 20, 21; Nov. 10, 11, 18, 19; Dec. 14, 15.

Here are a few observations, taken from a room full of fishing books and clippings, which may or may not prove helpful:

Water temperatures between 55°F and 74°F are best; the clearer the water, the better, preferably with a slight ripple; south and west winds are the best, or any off-shore breeze.

The best times for fishing (or hunting) are one hour before and after high tide, and one hour before and after low tide. The times of high and low tides are given on pages 22-44 and corrected for your locality on page 89. Low tides are halfway between high tides.

WINTER FISH

■ YOU HAVE ALL HEARD, ere this, that France has lately experienced a happy and glorious Revolution — Americans, sensible of the blessings of freedom, have held days of rejoicing with exceeding joy for the emancipa-tion of their Gallic brothers from tyranny. In most of our great-towns, they have had Civic Barbecues, Feasts, Toasts, etc., Barbecues, Feasts, Toasts, etc., sacrificing here an ox and there sacrificing here an ox and there a sheep—there a shad, and here a salmon—LIBERTY and EQUALITY are all the ton and "Citizen" the only title allowable in Boston. At the feast in Philadelphia, it is noticed (almost as a miracle) that they had FRESH SHAD, cought in Language. SHAD, caught in January! in the river Delaware where water runs and fish swim all the year through! At Boston (strange to tell!) they boast loudly of having excelled the Philadelphians for, instead of shad, they boast of FRESH SALMON at their feast! that were caught in Merrimack river — which was never known to be dry! Some say this salmon was sold to the Civic Citizen Bostonians at the moderate price of four shillings per pound! Some say more, and some least Part (og Rosten folks are less! But (as Boston folks are full of notions) we cannot tell to a penny!

to a penny!

In Concord, we did not meet, and have a feast — we did not barbecue an ox — a sheep — nor dine on shad or salmon to celebrate the Gallic independence. Yet all our countenances are glad, and all our hearts rejoice. But we have a fish story to tell, full equal (we think) with the Bostonians, or Philadelphians, or even the New-Yorkers, who also had fresh salmon exposed for sale in the publick markets of their great city, in January!*

(*We cannot tell what river

(*We cannot tell what river produced the New York salmon — 'Tis no matter!)

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY

The 11th instant being the natal day of the Man of the People, Citizen Washington, our political common Father, the dawn of day was announced by the discharge of a cannon. In the evening, a number of Citizens assembled at Citizen Stickney's Bell Tavern, and regaled themselves with a civic supper; at which was served up, A FRESH SALMON TROUT, presented by Citizen Duncan; which was caught in a pond about 20 Continued on page 116

FISH AND GAME SUMMARY

(Format copyrighted - must not be copied.)

Based on latest (mostly 1967-68) available laws courtesy of State Fish & Game Commissioners. For the most part 1969 laws not released until after press date (June, 1968) and so no attempt is made here at accuracy; in fact, only approximations of the months which may include seasons are given. This table useful only for vacation planning considerations and to satisfy curiosity as to what the various states offer in the way of hunting and fishing. Migratory Bird Regulations are available at any post office.

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

		1				1	1	1	1	1	1	
The second secon	STATE SLATE	ANTELOPE	BEAR	DEER	MT. GOAT SHEEP	ELK	MINK	MUSKRAT	OPOSSUM	RABBIT	RACCOON	SQUIRREL
	Alabama Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut	9 C P9	C 9-12 4, 9-1 9-12 4-10	11-1 8-12 10-1 8-11 8,10,11 11-12	8–12 11–12 C P8	8-12 9-11 C 10-11	C	11-2 11-6 0 11-3 10-5 C	0 11-3 0 0	10-2 0 0 10-2 9-1 10-2 10-1	10-2 0 0 11-3 0 0 9-1	10-1 O 9-11 10-12 10-12
	Delaware Florida. Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illiuois Indiana Iowa	SS	11-1 11-1 X O	11 11-1 10-1 S 9-12 11, 12P 11-12 S	O 9	X 9-12	12-3 11-2 X 11-12 11-1 11-1 11	12-3 11-2 X 11-12 11-1 11-1 11-1	10-2 X 11-1 11-1 11-2	11-1 11-2 X 9-2 11-1 11-1 9-2	9-3 0 10-2 X 0 11-1 11-1 10-2	9-10 11-2 10-2 X C 8-10 8-10 9-12
	Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Mass Michigan Minnesota	X	C 6-12 C 10-12 9-11 O, S C	P12 11 11-1 10-12 9-12 11, 12 10-12 11	X	XC	12-1 11-1 11 1-3 11-1 10-1	12-1 11-1 11 1-3 11-12 10-1 11-12	12-1 11-1 9-3	12-10 11-1 10-2 10-3 11-1 10-2 10-2 10-2	O 2-10 8-12 9-3 9-12 10-12 O	8-12 8-12 10-1 10-11 10-11 10-11
	Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey	10–11 9 8–9	C 10-11 9-12 12	11-1 S 10-11 11 10-11 11-12 12	9-11 11-1		10-2	12-2 C X 11-3 11-3 10-2 11-3	12-1 11-1 X O	10-2 5-2 0 0 10 10-3 11-12	11-1 11-1 0 0 8-12 11-12	10-1 5-12 O 9-1 10 11-2
-	New Mexico New York Long Island North Carolina. N. Dakota Ohio Oklahoma	9-10 8-12 9	8-11 11-12 C 10-12	10-12 11-12 C 10-12 8-12 11 11	s C	10–12 C	12 10-3 12-3 11-2 11-12 11-2	11-4 10-4 12-3 11-2 11-12 11-2	X 11-2	O 10-2 11-1 11-2 O 11-1	0 10-3 11-2 10-2 0 11-2	0 10-1 11-1 10-12 9-12 9-12
	Oregon	P8 9 X	0 11 C X 10	10 10-1 12 9-12 11 10	P C X	10-11 C S X	11-1 11-1 S 11-12 10-2	11-2 11-3 S 11-12 12-2	S 11–4	9-2 0 10-1 11-1 S S 11-2	12-1 0 0 10-1 S 0 10-2	5-12 10 10-1 11-12 S O 9-12
l	Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin	9-10 P X C	11-12 11-9 9-11 11-12 0 11,12 9-11	11-12 10-11 10, 11 11S 10-11 11-12 9-12	C X C P X	P C C 11	10-5	11-3 O 10-4 C 11-3 11-2 11-12	0 10-1 0 0	O 10-3 9-2 11-1 10-2 11-2 10-1	O X 8-12 10-3 O 10-1 S	S O 9-11 9-10 C 9-1 10-1
	Wyoming	9-11	4-6,9-11	9-11	9-11		11-5P	0	0	9-4	ő	0

SPECIALS IN CERTAIN STATES:

ALLIGATOR: Ala. (C), Fla. (6-1); Miss. (C) — BUFFALO: Alas. (S), Ariz. (P-10), Minn. (O); S.D. (O), Utah (P), Tex. (C) — CARIBOU: Alas. (S-3) — COUGAR: Ariz. (O), Nev. (O)—IBEX, KUDU; GEMSBOCK; N. Mex. (C) — CHACHALACA: Tex. (12-1) — JAVELINA: (1-3) — (1-12) — COSE: Alas. (3-11), Ida. (P), Mont. (9-11), Utan (P); Wyo. (9-10) — WILD BOAR: Cal. (10-3), Fla. (S), Haw. (O), N. C. (10-12), Tenn. (10), Tex. (10).

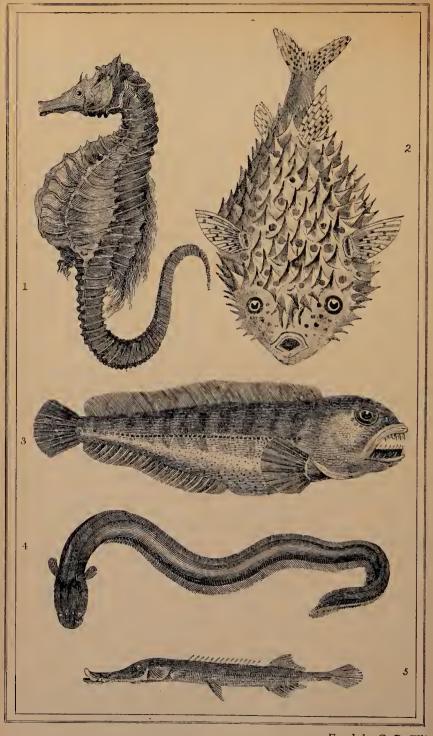
SYMBOLS USED PAGES 62 AND 63

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

VERIFY EXACT OPENING & CLOSING DATES IN EVERY CASE.

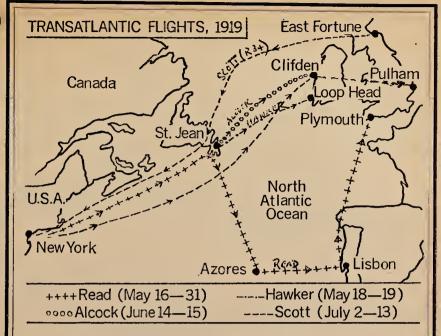
PARTRIDGE GROUSE	PHEASANT	QUAIL	TURKEY	STATE	SPECIES	BASS	CATFISH PERCH SUNFISH CRAPPIE	PIKE PICKEREL	SALMON	BROOK	LAKE	WHITEFISH
8-5 9-1 C	P-10 C	$11-2 \\ 10, 12-1 \\ 12-2$	9-4, 11, 1 4, 10 4 C	Alabama A.aska Arizona Arkansas	• • • •	0000	0 0 0	0 0 0-X 0	0 0	0 0	0 0 X	0 X
9,10-1 9 10-12 10-12	11-12 11-12 10-12 11-1	11-12 11-12 10 11-2	4, 10 C	California Colorado Connecticut Delaware		0 0 4-2 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 4-2 0	2-11 0 4-2 0	4-10 0 4-10 4-11 0	4-10 0 4-10 0 0	4-10 O
11-2 11-1 9-12 11-12C	11-1 10-12 11-12	11-2 11-2 11-1 9-12 11-12	11-1 11-2 C S C C	FloridaGeorgiaHawaiiIdahoIllinois		00000	0 0-X-0-X 0 0	0 X X 0 0	CX SO	4-10 8-9 6-10 O	0 X 4–11	X 0 0
11-12 11-12 11-9 11 12-1	11-12 11-12 11-12 11-12	11-12 10-12	С	Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky		0000	0	4-2 0 0	0	5–8 O	0	0 0
10-11 11-1 10-11	10-11 11-1 10-11	11-2 11-1 10-11	10 C	Maine Maryland Massachuset	ts	O 6-9 O 4-2 6-12	0 4-9 0 4-2 0	0 4-9 0 4-2 5-3	4–9 O 4–10 4–11	4-9 4-3 4-2 4-9	4-9 4-3 4-10 O	4-9 O X 4-9
10-12 10-11 9-10	10-11 10-11 11-12 10-11	11 C 12-2 11-1 X	C S C 4 4 9 10,4,5	Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana	•••	5-12 5-2 0 5-2	0 0	5-3 0 0 0	0 X 5-11	5-9 X 5-11	1-9 X 5-11	O X S O
9-10 10 10-12 11-1	11-1 11 10 11-12	11-1 11 10 11-2	11 10–11 C	Nebraska New Amps New Hamps New Jersey.	hire	0 0 4-10 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 S 4-9 C3-4	0 5-9 C3-4	0 0 1-9 C3-4	0 1-9 0
9 10-1 11-12 10-2	11-12 10-11 11-12 11-2	10-11 C 11-2	10-11 10-11 C 11-2	New Mexico New York Long Island N. Carolina.	••••	0 6-11 6-11 0 5-12	0 0 0	$ \begin{vmatrix} O-X \\ 5-2 \\ 5-2 \\ O \\ 5-12 \end{vmatrix} $	X 4-9 4-9 11-9 X	5-11 4-9 4-9 4-9 5-12	X 4-9 4-9	X 4-9 4-9 X
9-12 10-2 0 10-11 10-1	10 11-1 11 10-11 10-11	11P 5S 11, 4 11P 10-11	11P 5S 11, 4 11P 10-11	N. Dakota Ohio Okla Oregon Pennsy vania	 	0 0 0 0 6-3		0 0 X 5-3	0 0 0 0 4-12	0 0 4-10 4-9	0	X 0 0 0 0
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BLUEGILL Ariz. (O, Ga. O), Ind. (O), Ia. (Ō), Mich. (4-9), N. M. (O), S. D. (O), Tenn. (O)—BULLFROGS: Ar.z. (6-11), Ark. (4-12), Del. (5-12), H.w. (O), I.la. (6-10), Ill. (6-8', Ia. (O), Ind. (4, 6-10), Kans. (7-9), La. '4-5), M. (O), Mo. (7-11), Neb: (7-10); Nev. (O), N. Mex. (8), Ohio (6-4), Ore. (O), Pa. (7-10), Tenn. (O), W. Va. (6-7), Wis. (5-12)—SHAD: Calif. (O), Conn. (4-6), Del. (3-6), Fla. (1-1), Ga. '1-4), Ia. (O), Md. (3-9); N. H. (1-8), Ore. (O—STURGEON Ariz. (C), Ida. (O), Ia. (O), M'ch. (O); Ore. (O), S; Dak. (O); Wis. (S)—TER-RAPIN: Fla: (X), Pa. (O), Tenn. (O).



Engd. by G. B. Ellis

1. Hippocampus — 2. Sea Porcupine — 3. Wolf Fish 4. Electrical Eel — 5. Pipe Fish



TRANSATLANTIC AIR RACES, 1969

LONDON'S NEWSPAPER THE DAILY MAIL has been sponsoring air competitions since 1907. Winston Churchill presented this prize of £10,000 to Alcock and Brown for the completion of their flight of June 14-15, 1919, from Newfoundland to Clifton, Ireland. Actually, there were four successful Atlantic flights in this same year. Read flew from Rockaway Beach, Long Island on May 16, through to Plymouth, England, via the Azores in 15 days. Hawkes went (May 18-19) from St. Jean to Loophead, Ireland. Third was Alcock, and finally the British Dirigible R 34 under Captain Scott, who made (July 2-13) the round trip from East Fortune, England to Mineola, New York, and back to Pelham, England.

Commemorating the successful flight of Britishers Capt. John Alcock and Lt. Arthur W. Brown, the Daily Mail is offering prizes for the best time made in 1969 between the top of the Empire State Building in New York, to the top of the General Post Office Building in London . . . in either direction. All forms of ground and air transportation may be used, and some stress is being laid upon improving travel facilities between airports and cities. The contest rules are set by the Royal Aero Club of the United Kingdom in conjunction with the Federation Aeronautique Internationale. The prizes will be \$12,000 to winners in each direction. Aer Lingus offers \$12,000 for the fastest ordinary airline trip, London to New York by way of Shannon. BOA offers another \$12,000 to the traveler who makes the best time over the same route, Half a dozen other companies are also offering prizes, so the total will run well over \$100,000.

COG RAILWAY CENTENNIAL, 1969

... On July 4, 1869, railway passenger service was inaugurated up Mount Washington, New Hampshire. Construction of this Cog Railway was begun in April 1866—some five years after the completion of the Carriage Road to the mountain's summit.

At 5:30 P.M. September 17, 1967, the engine and car of the Cog Railway was derailed at the Skyline Switch. Eight were killed, eighty injured. Such an accident could have been prevented by prior examination of all nine sections of the switch. This presumably will be done in the future—and certain other safety precautions more carefully observed. On July 20, 1929 another derailment killed one, injured three. The State of New Hampshire authority has now cleared the railway as presumably safe for operation.

MOTHER GOOSE'S MELODY

SONNETS FOR THE CRADLE

From the 1794 edition of the printing by Isaiah Thomas in 1796. Courtesy American Antiquarian Society.



A DIRGE

Little Betty Winckle she had a Pig, It was a little Pig not very big; When he was alive he liv'd in Clover,

But now he's dead, and that's

all over;
Johnny Winckle, he
Sate down and cry'd,

Betty Winckle she Laid down and dy'd; So there was an End of one, two, and three, Johnny Winckle He, Betty Winckle She, And Piggy Wiggie.

A Dirge is a Song made for the Dead; but whether this was made for Betty Winckle or her Pig, is uncertain; no Notice being taken of it by Cambden, or any of the famous Antiquarians.

Wall's System of Sense



Cross Patch draw the Latch, Set by the Fire and spin; Take a cup and drink it up, Then call your Neighbors in.

A common Case this, to call in our Neighbours to rejoice when all the good Liquor is gone. Pliny



Three wise Men of Gotham They went to Sea in a Bowl.
And if the Bowl had been stronger My song had been longer.

It is long enough. Never lament the loss of what is not worth having.

Boyle



Se saw, Margery Daw, Jacky shall have a new Master; Jacky must have but a Penny a

Day, Because he can work no faster.

It is a mean and scandalous Practice in Anthors to put Notes to Things that deserve no Notice.



Great A, little a.
Bouncing B: The Cat's in the Cupboard, And she can't see.

Yes she can see that you are naughty, and don't mind your Book.



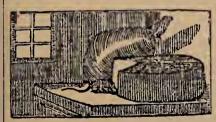
Jack and Gill
Went up the Hill,
To fetch a Pail of Water;
Jack fell down
And broke his Crown
And Gill came tumbling after.

Maxim.
The more you think of dying, the better you will live.



Is John Smith within?
Yes, that he is.
Can he set a Shoe?
Aye, marry two.
Here a Nail, and there a Nail,
Tick, tack, too.

Maxim Knowledge is a Treasure, but Practice is the Key to it.



There was an old Woman
Liv'd under a Hill,
She put a mouse in a Bag,
And sent it to Mill.
The Miller did swear
By the point of his Knife,
He never took Toll
Of a Mouse in his Life.

The only instance of a Miller refusing Toll, and for which the Cat has just Cause of Complaint against him.

Coke upon Littleton



Hush a by Baby
On the Tree Top,
When the Wind blows
The Cradle will rock;
When the Bough breaks
The Cradle will fall,
Down tumbles baby,
Cradle and all.

This may serve as a Warning to the Proud and Ambitious, who climb so high that they generally tall at last.

Maxim
Content turns all it touches into Gold.



High diddle, diddle,
The Cat and the Fiddle,
The Cow jump'd over the Moon;
The little Dog laugh'd
To see such Craft,
And the Dish ran away
with the Spoon.

It must be a little Dog that laugh'd, for a great Dog would be ashamed to laugh at such Nonsense.



Se saw, sacaradown,
Which is the Way to Boston
Town?
One Foot up the Other Foot
down,
This is the Way to Boston Town.

Or to any other Town upon the Face of the Earth.

Wickliffe



SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS 1967-68

A summary of developments in various fields of endeavor of presumable interest to lay readers. Sources (available on request) are scientific journals published from May 1967 through April 1968.

ABORTION LAWS

Abortion is no longer not being talked about. There are efforts to make new laws, etc. However, it may well be that medical science may render such laws obsolete almost before they are written. The "morning-after" pill, taken up to six days after intercourse, will block implantation. The Swedish "M pill" initiates menstrual flow when taken once a month at the end of the menstrual cycle.

SUPER FISH

Some remarkable accomplishments have been reached at the University of Washington. Rainbow trout two years old have been increased in length some 61%. Their spawning age has been reduced from 4 years to two. Super Chinook salmon have been lengthened one inch to 30 inches; their weight increased 20% and egg production 10%. Dr. L. R. Donaldson is the man behind this encouraging work which aids and abets not only the fish but the "homing" problem too.

SEALAB III

Man's most ambitious effort to penetrate ocean depths will be seen in the U. S. Navy's Sealab III. From experiments at about 500 feet in 1967-68, it is hoped the measuring technology for safe diving to 1000 feet will be accomplished — and by 1970. The average depth of the world's oceans is about 12,000 feet. It is possible but not necessarily probable that man will swim easily one day at this depth.

LIGHT UNDER SEA

Natural daylight penetrates the ocean to 2300 feet. At 1000 feet horizontal visibility is 20 feet — at 600 feet, it is 200 feet.

ARTIFICIAL ATLANTIC ISLANDS

A series of five man-made islands designed to be placed in the Atlantic Ocean to monitor supersonic air transport is being designed in a British shippard. The project has been going on in secret for two and a halt years at Vickers' shippard iu Barrow, according to Defense Minister Roy Mason. The islands would be anchored to the sea floor and spaced as tracking station links across the ocean. Measuring 100 feet in diameter, they will be large enough to serve as oceanographic stations and helicopter landing platforms.

ANTARCTIC ICE

Scientists at the Byrd Station have drilled up some 7,111 feet of ice cores to make a vertical filing cabinet of climate and atmosphere into the distant past. Because the Antarctic snow never melts, the ice cores and air bubbles hold a continuous record—all neatly preserved and ready for study. The last 18 feet of the core held rock fragments of apparently volcanic origin.

THE UFO'S

Dr. J. E. McConald, Professor of Meteorology, University of Arizona, believes that UFO'S "probably" are to be explained as extra terrestrial surveillance aircraft. He believes (April 1968) many more scientists should be studying the numerous world-wide sightings of these craft. He is convinced there is no other hypothesis, except extra-terrestrial surveillance, which will fit his findings. He has examined some 2000 reports and directly interviewed several hundred witnesses.

DROUGHT

The 1961-66 drought in the East came officially to an end in the Spring of 1967. However, it will still take a few years before stream flow and ground water levels are back to normal. In December, 1967, Quabbin's 412 billion gallon reservoir was still 30 feet below normal.

WEATHER FORECASTS

It takes about one billion elementary numerical operations to compute a 24-hour weather forecast for the whole of the earth, and this takes, in itself, 24 hours to do. Scientists now feel that without daily world-wide coverage of actual world weather—something which cannot be accomplished before 1977—weather forecasts will not be much better than they are now. The New Global Atmosphere Research Program—a mutual effort by 130 nations to obtain world coverage—will need a backing of 256 computers of the 6600 variety—costing \$5 million each. Present research along such lines is costing close to one billion dollars per year.

ICEBERG CALVES

from Greenland in the Spring of 1968 did not penetrate as far south below Newfoundland as they usually do. Scientists have not as yet determined what effect this calving has on weather. Other factors, perhaps, like a Greenland high which would prevent northeasterly storms from driving cold ocean climates inland, are not easy to separate from the influence of the bergs themselves in any given weather study. The 20-year record does not reveal any meaningful correlation between these bergs and continental climate.

THE WORST DAY

ever on Mt. Washington was January 8, 1968. The temperature averaged 37.5 below zero. The average wind velocity was 92.2 mph. Between 1900 and 1100 the wind averaged 99 mph; the temperature minus 46.2 degrees—a still air equivalent of 150 below zero. Only McKinley or ranges in the Antarctic serve up such extremes of cold and wind as does Mt. Washington.

NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS

operable, building, or planned as of May 1, 1968, number 99. The accumulative cost of all plants to date is \$10.5 billion. Nuclear fuel purchases over plant lifetimes will cost \$20.5 billion. By 1980 U. S. electrical energy requirements will be 2.7 times what they now are—nuclear power will generate 35% of this power. The larger plants are competitive with coal at about 22¢ per million BTU.

THE NEW SUPER-TRANSPORTS

The French Concorde — the U. S.-subsidized Boeing — long as many a football field — will not come into being without serious problems. Two of these problems, noise and length of landing fields, are far from solved at this writing. Further, these planes may be dangerously heavy—and probably uneconomic.

COMMUNITY OF TOMORROW

At Orlando, Florida, Walt Disney Productions is building an Experimental Community for 20,000 people called EPCOT. In its 20 acres residents and visitors can shop or stroll completely protected from rain, heat and cold. The theme building will be a 20-story hotel on top of which is a seven-acre recreation deck with trees, waterfalls, and swimming pools. There will be shopping areas, and the pedestrian will be king. (All cars will be parked at a bottom (red.) It will be America's first accident-, noise- and pollution-free city.

CONTINENTAL DRIFT

Controversy grows more heated nowadays between 1) those who believe the world's continents have always been where they are now and 2) those who say they have drifted to their present positions. The latter think all continents were A) once joined together into one called Pangaea or organized B) into a northern Laurasia and southern Gondwana. Fossils indicate that prior to 150 millions of years ago the same kinds of creatures existed on all. India is recognized by the avant garde as part of Gondwana.

FISH SCALE RINGS

Growth periodicity in fish may now be scanned in much the same way as tree growth is seen in tree rings. Scales grow throughout the entire life of a fish. Most fish live about .25 years. However, the little European goby lives for only one year whereas a Canadian lake sturgeon may be around for 152 years. A new simple injection technique brings about visible scale deposits to make age determination easier.

DESALINATION (Fresh water from the sea)

Fresh water from the sea will be produced at a rate of 150 million gallons per day in a plant on a 43-acre island off southern California in 1972. One of the problems in this connection will be the 150 million gallons returned to the sea with double saline content... at 10 to 15% increase of temperature. Desalination by atomic power technology is beginning to be economically practical.

TORNADOES

Since January 1, 1964, the National Severe Storms Laboratory at Norman, Oklahoma—a division of the Weather Bureau—has been studying tornadoes. Norman is in the middle of an area that has more tornadoes than any other place in the world. The research is carried on with planes, cameras, radar, gauges, balloons and lightning sensors. The field work usually begins each year about April first. Budget is \$860,000 per year.

SOURCES OF STATISTICS

For continuing runs of figures — Economic and Sociological U. S. 1789–1945 — see Historical Statistics of the U. S. Likewise Statistical Abstract of the U. S. (published by years); Survey of Current Business to January, 1923 (monthly) to 1913 (annual). For highspot monthly figures on world conditions, see Monthly Bulletin of Statistics published by the U. S. Dept. of Commerce. World Weather Records are available from the Smithsonian, 1921–40. (Later years from U. S. Dept. of Commerce.) Tree ring series from Smithsonian (1544–1934). Wholesale Commodity Prices (1700–1861) from U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITES

operated by ICSC (owned 53.5% by U.S., 7.4% by U.R., 5.35% by France and Germany each, 3.29% by Canada, 2.4% by Australia. 2% by 60 other nations) are now four. Two are over the Atlantic: two over the Pacific. There are 15 earth stations. It is expected that by 1970 there will be 50 of the latter. This is a field which few if any people truly visualize—especially on how it may affect international communications a few years hence. Military satellites will soon permit communications between field units anywhere within U.S. limits.

THE FIRST GOOD FULL COLOR

photograph of the whole disc of the earth from outer space was taken by an AT3 Satellite, November 10, 1967 over the Amazon's mouth.

THE MAINE LOBSTER

does best in waters no cooler than 47.5°F, or warmer to about 49°F. In 1967 Maine waters dropped to about 45°. Some experiments

are planned, but no funds have been provided to try to heat these waters where the lobsters are. Curiously enough no one has ever suggested heating them for the human ocean bather. Who's more important—the lobster or the man?

LUNAR HOTEL

Much to the surprise of Barron Hilton, President, Hilton Hotels Corporation, a group of Cornell students had already designed for him his projected Lunar Hilton. It will have three levels, public rooms at top, power equipment at bottom. Two 400-foot corridors with 100 rooms will be in between. All rooms will be large with drapes, carpets, etc. Most of the hotel, for reasons of temperature, will be below the lunar surface.

SHIPWRECKS RAISED

Carl Drogen, a Danish scientist, has invented a new way to raise sunken hulks from the bottom of the sea. He pumps tons of tiny polystyrene spheres about the size of a grain of sugar into the hull. These spheres are heated by steam, swell in size, and give the hull sufficient buoyancy to raise it. As of May, 1968, the method had been used off the Persian Gulf and Greenland.

OLDEST MAN

In a canyon beneath 13 feet of rockfall, 1.5 miles from the junction of Polouse and Snake Rivers in the State of Washington, pieces of bone were found in 1967 which are believed to be the oldest remains of man yet found in the western hemisphere. The bones belonged to a pre-Indian nomad whose fellow tribesmen may have had him for dinner between 11,000 and 13,500 years ago.

HOME UNDER THE SEA

During 1969 four aquanauts will live for at least 60 days on the ocean floor, fifty feet below the surface. Their dwelling will be twinchamber and their only contact with the surface will be voice communications. Address: Greater Lameshur Bay, off St. John's Island, Virgin Islands National Park.

EGGSHELL STRENGTH

can now be determined from the AEC-USDA's new non-destructive beta-radiation back scatter gauge. It is hoped some of the present \$25 million egg breakage loss will be avoided, and design of egg handling equipment will be improved. Research into the age of eggs, influence of temperature and humidity, diet of the hens, and age, as well as rate of production, should benefit.

SAO'S NEW OBSERVATORY

on Mt. Hopkins, Arizona went into operation in May, 1968. A Baker Nunn Camera has been synchronized there with a laser. There is a gamma-ray reflection mount with a 35-foot dish. By the time you read this, its 60-inch telescope should be in position for observation of the stars.

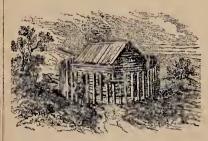
THE SOVIET UNION

"could still efficiently destroy the United States even after absorbing the full weight of an American first strike," Mr. McNamara stated as he left office in May 1968. Programs which may or may not overcome such an eventuality, presently in the works, are the MOL (Manned Orbiting Laboratory of the Air Force), Nike Zeus, Nike X. the F106 (provisional), the F12, AWACS, FAA radars, AMSA (manned bombers), MIRV, ICMS, DBM, Midas (to double space-borne missile warning to about 6 minutes), etc.

THE WEATHER MAKERS

now (May 1968) believe they can stretch the snowfall at Buffalo, New York some 30 miles to the East. This they will do by seeding Lake Erie snow clouds with a chemical which will reduce the size of the snowflakes. Whether or not the residents to the East of Buffalo desire this extra snow remains to be seen.

Anecdotes and Pleasantries



One of the first meeting houses in America was built in Middletown, Conn. in 1668, It was 20' square and surrounded by palisades. At the time, the congregation consisted of nine men and a minister interpretate of the control of the minister, just enough to eover the law that eight men and a sergeant be kept on guard during services. The congregation was called to meeting by a drum. A new meeting house 32'x15' was constructed in 1679 as by then the "flock" had grown to more than 50.

ANYONE KNOW

the old ballad - the first verse of which went like this?

"Fair Charlotte dwelt on mountain side/A wild lonely spot/No dwelling the was for miles around/Except father's eot."

The verses went on to tell of r being driven in an open sleigh to a village ball on a bitter cold night and when they arrived "her escort bore a frozen corpse into the gay party."

BIBLICAL MEASURES

Some uncertainty exists, even among authorities such as Arbuthnot, Horne, Brown, etc., with regard to weights, measures, money mentioned in the Bible. A digit is 9/10 of an ineh; 4 digits equal one palm; one cubit equals one foot 9.8 inches. A furlong is 145 paces and 4.6 feet. A Sabbath 's journey, 729 paces and 3 feet: a parasang, four miles, 153 paces and 3 feet. A day's journey ran 33 miles, 172 paces, and four feet.

ECHO VERSE

Echoes are fun — especially when used to answer a question by echoing the last word of the question—thus: What are they who pay three guineas/ To hear a tune of Paganinie's?

The echo will seem to answer

The echo will seem to answer

"Pack o' ninnies."

Or, how about Dean Swift's
"What must we do our Passion
to express? (Eeho — "press") Say what can keep her chaste whom I adore? (Eeho—"a door") Is there no way to moderate her anger? (Echo — "hang her")

SUB ROSA

But when we with caution a secret disclose.

We cry, "Be it spoken, sir, under the rose.

'tis known that the rose was an emblem of old,

Whose leaves by their closeness taught secrets to hold.

British Apollo, 1708.

The phrase sub rosa originated in BC 477 during an intrigue be-tween Pausanias and Xerxes over Greece which was carried on un-Greece which was carried on under a bower of roses. Pausanias was betrayed and walled up in the temple of Minerva to die of starvation. Afterwards, Athenians were roses in their hair when they wished to communicate a secret. secret.



NXXDXD VXRY MUCH!

Xvxn though my typxwritxr is an old modxl, it works quitx wxll xxexpt for onx kxy. Thxrx arx 46 kxys that function wxll xnough, but just onx kxy not working

makxs thx diffxrxncx.

Somxtimxs it sxxms to mx that our group is somxwhat likx my typxwritxr, not all thx kxys arx working propxrly. You may say, "Wxll, I am only onx pxrson. It won't makx much diffxrxnex." But, you sxx, thx group to bx xffxctivx nxxds thx activx participation of xvxry pxrson.

So thx nxxt timx you think you

So the next time you think you are only one person and that your effort is not needed, remember my typewriter and say to yourself, "I am a key person and needed very much!"

Courtesy of G. P. Libbey



WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1960 marks the day when a careful reader of the front page of the N.Y. Herald Tribune might have foretold the changing history of these United States.

- 1. On this day was announced the conviction of Bernard Goldfine and sentencing to 90 days at Danbury, Conn. Out of Goldfine's conduct grew the downfall of the Eisenhower Republican administration.
- 2. The U.S. backed away from doing anything about Cuba's arbitrary seizure of Americanowned Texaco and Esso refineries. Out of such weak-kneed protests grew Castro's affiliation with Russia—and negation of the Monroe Doctrine.
- 3. Maj. Gen. William Childs Westmoreland was named superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. This "man to watch" came to lead our forces in Vietnam.

4. Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson announced his candidacy for President. Before an audience of 600 in the Senate theatre, he took issue with Sen. John F. Kennedy, declaring himself the Democrat of "responsibility" — the one who could "make our system work" in the cold war with communism.

NOSE ON HER FACE

I was raised on a farm near Orange, Mass. I made \$12 a 60-hour week. My cousin John Whitman founded Minute Tapioca because my Grandma Spear used to forget to set her tapioca soaking the night before and I had to roll it out with a rolling pin. Why do so many wives have so much mother-in-law trouble? My oldest has been married 34 years—never no trouble nowheres. My children have told me "Because Ma you keep your nose on your face."

Mrs. Luler M. Barber

THE FLAMINGO

is one of the world's most curious birds. Its upper beak, about 5" long, is "broken" in the middle and meets the lower on an angle with saw teeth. These are used as strainers.





Western view of central part of Sandwich

CAPE COD RECIPES

It isn't often that one has access to old Cape Cod recipes of a family that It isn't often that one has access to old Cape Cod recipes of a family that has made good in the food business. Through the courtesy of Albert E. Snow of Orleans, Massachusetts, who shares a common ancestor with Fred H. Snow of the F. H. Snow Canning Company, Pine Point, Maine (purveyors of Snow's Clam Chowder, Clam Cakes, Minced Clams, etc.), we present a dozen Snow family favorites—"genuine, straight-old recipes"—to readers "who are easily satisfied with the very best."

■ BY CUSTOM, FOOD of the first English settlers at Plymouth and on Cape Cod was intended not to differ much from that of Old England's meats, fish, and produce. But Squanto, a native Plymouth Indian and last survivor of a 1617 smallpox plague that decimated the Indian coastal population from Narragansett, Rhode Island to Maine's Pemaquid, introduced changes. After attaching himself, in 1620, to Plymouth Colony, Squanto adapted the English — somewhat! — to his Indian way of life and wilderness survival techniques. It is high history that Squanto showed how to plant Indian corn, how to fish, how to dig for shellfish along tidal shorelines, where to find lobsters, how to procure and prepare, Indian-fashion, other local foodstuffs. BY CUSTOM, FOOD of the first English settlers at Plymouth and

foodstuffs.

Crop failures and famines plagued the Colonists during 1621 and 1622, but the 1623 bumper harvest provided enough corn, pumpkins, beans, root vegetables, and salad herbs to sustain all throughout that year. Never again were the Colonists to be in dire food need.

Since then, the Cape's developing orchards, the wild fowl and game, the shell and ocean fish have stood the population in good stead. Eventually the West Indies traders introduced molasses, raw sugar, ginger and other spices until many savory dishes peculiar to the Cape were concocted and have survived, almost unchanged.

CAPE COD TURKEY

1 cod or haddock 2 tbsp. butter 1 c. coarse bread crnmbs tsp. finely chopped celery ½ tsp. marjoram, summer savory

or pinch of sage 1 hardboiled egg, chopped fine 1 slice salt pork, or 4 slices bacon Salt and pepper Chopped onions to taste

Brush fish inside and out with melted butter or olive oil. Melt some butter, add chopped onions and bread crumbs. Brown slightly. Moisten with water, stock, or bouillon cube dissolved in water. Add the celery, salt, pepper, chopped egg, and herbs. Stuff mixture into the fish and sew up. Lay slices of salt pork or bacon in pan and the fish upon them. Sprinkle with salt and pepper. Bake in moderate oven, basting frequently with the drippings. Serve with egg sauce.

SCALLOPED OYSTERS

1½ c. cracker crumbs
34 c. bread crumbs
1½ pints oysters
1½ pints oysters
1¾ c. butter, melted
2 tbsp. finely chopped parsley
Salt and freshly ground pepper

Preheat oven to 425°. Mix cracker and bread crumbs with butter, parsley, and chives. Pick over oysters. Drain but reserve liquor. Butter shallow six-cup baking dish, then spread thin coat of crumb mixture over the bottom. Arrange half the oysters over crumbs and season to taste with salt and pepper. Mix oyster liquor with cream and sprinkle half over the oysters. Cover with half the remaining crumbs. Repeat layer of oysters, seasonings, liquor, and crumbs. (No more than two layers should be attempted.) Bake until top is brown—25-30 minutes

QUAHAUG LOAF

1 lb. ground quahaugs (squeeze out "blacks" and discard)
2 large ground onions
4 slices bread ground up

1/2 tsp. ground celery
2 tbsp. ketchup
2 eggs
1/4 c. cracker crumbs

Mix same as a Hamburg Loaf, and bake. This recipe does not require salt.

STEAMED MUSSELS

3 qts. mussels (choose small- or medium-sized ones)

½ c. white wine
1 carrot, cut in rounds
1 onion, chopped fine
3 tbsp. chopped parsley

1 bay leaf
A sprig of thyme or ¼ tsp. powdered thyme
1 clove garlic
3 tbsp. butter
Salt and pepper

Scrub mussels. Wash in several waters. Place in large pan with wine, carrot, onion, parsley, bay leaf, thyme, garlic, salt, pepper, and butter. Cover pan. Place over high flame until all mussels are open. Remove mussels from pan, take top shell off cach one. Place them in a deep, heated platter. Strain the pan liquor and pour over the mussels.

BAKED SEA CLAMS

Provide 2 sea clams per person
Keep their liquor
Cracker and/or bread crumbs

Onions
Celery
Bacon strips

Shuck clams and cut off heads. Remove black parts from stomachs. Grind clams fine in food chopper. Into a bowl with the meats stir cracker and bread crumbs, chopped onion, chopped celery, and moisten the batch with clam liquor. Press the mix into cleaned shells. Lay a strip of bacon atop each. Oven cook at 450° for 15 minutes, or until done rather brown.

CAPE COD EEL STIFLE (or Harwich Punkhorn Stew)

2 lbs, split eels

1/4 lb. fat salt pork 2 qts. potatoes

Try out 3 thick slices of fat pork. Don't crisp them. Leave in kcttle. Add 2 qts. thickly sliced potatoes. Scald eels (cut near 2" long) by pouring boiling water on them. Squeeze until almost dry. Put in layer of potatoes atop pork slices, then a layer of eel. Salt and pepper each layer. Add hot water to barely cover. Cook eels until they come away from the bone easily. (An iron spider or kettle is best to cook them in. Don't stir when cooking. Use a snug-fit cover and enough water to keep from burning.) When ready, turn out on a platter. There should be a cup of gravy to pour on the mix, a little for each serving. Steamed squash and pepper relish make this a delectable meal.

BOILED DINNER - CAPE COD FASHION

3 to 4 lbs. corned beef 6 carrots, cut in half lengthwise 1 medium cabbage 6 potatoes, cut the same 6 turnips, cut in quarters

Place corned beef in cold water. Bring to boiling point to take out excess salt. Drain and cover meat again with 4 qts. of water. Let simmer until tender (3-4 hours). If liquid is still too salty, pour off

part of it and add more water to make at least 3 pts. of broth. Add onions, carrots, potatoes, and turnip. Lastly, add head of cabbage, cut in sections through center so pieces will keep their shape. Cook until all vegetables are tender. Serve dinner in large platter with meat in center and drained vegetables around it. Grated horse-radish suits some as extra seasoning.

FRIED HERRING

Pour boiling water over herring. Drain, after allowing to stand 5 minutes. Put small piece of butter in hot skillet. Place kipper in this and cook 8-10 minutes, turning frequently. Serve with shirred eggs.

WHALE STEAKS

Cut and trim away every bit of fat. (All fat must be removed to eliminate an otherwise unpleasant oily flavor.) Season and broil steaks over a charcoal fire, gas, or electric broiler, in same way as broiled beefsteaks. Serve hot, with fried onions.

ONE DOZEN DOUGHNUTS

1½ c. bread flour ½ tsp. salt 2 tsp. baking powder ¼ tsp. cinnamon 1 tbsp. butter or substitute ½ c. sugar
1 egg
½ c. milk

Sift flour with salt, baking powder, cinnamon. Mix butter, sugar, beaten egg in mixing bowl. Stir in the sifted dry ingredients and the milk, alternately. Turn the mix onto a floured board. Shape lightly with the hands to form a smooth mound. Roll ½" thick with floured rolling pin. Cut with floured cutter. Drop into deep fat. Cook until brown.

CRANBERRY PUNCH

1 pint cranberry juice Juice of 2 oranges

Juice of 2 lemons ½ c, crushed pineapple

Mix ingredients. Add water and powdered sugar to taste. Serve with crushed ice or ice cubes.

STEAMED BLUEBERRY PUDDING

1 c. flour ½ c. stale bread crumbs 1½ c. blueberries ½ c. sugar

½ c. butter
½ c. milk
1 egg, well beaten
1½ tsp. baking powder
½ tsp. salt

Combine flour, salt, baking powder, and sift together. Cut in the shortening. Add bread crumbs and sugar. Mix in blueberries and add the egg and milk. Pour into a closely covered mold and steam for 2 hours. Serve with hard sauce—or any sweet pudding sauce.



Northwestern view of Barnstable Court-House

TABLE 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 1 board foot=144 cubic inches

Dry Measure

pints=1 quart (qt.) 4 quarts =1 gallon (gal.) gallons or } =1 peck

.....=1 struck bushel 4 pecks ...

Linear Measure

1 foot=12 inches 1 yard=3 feet 1 rod=5½ yards=16½ feet 1 mile=320 rods=1760 yards= 5280 feet 1 U. S. nautical mile=6076.1033 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

Square Measure

1 square foot=144 square inches 1 sq. yard=9 sq. feet 1 sq. rod=30¼ sq. yards= 272¼ sq. feet 1 acre=160 sq. rods=43560 sq. ft. 1 sq. mile=640acres= sq. rods

102400 sq. ro rod=625 square links chain=16 square rods sq. rod=625 sq.

acre=10 square chains

Troy

(Used in weighing gold, silver, jewels)

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



Household Measures

120 drops water=1 teaspoon 60 drops thick fluid=1 teaspoon

2 teaspoons=1 dessertspoon 3 teaspoons=1 tablespoon

16 tablespoons=1 cup 1 cup=½ pt.

1 cup water=1/2 lb.
3 tablespoons flour=1 oz.
2 tablespoons butter=1 oz.

3 teaspoons soda=½ oz. 4 teaspoons baking powder= ½ oz.

2 cups granulated sugar=1 lb. 3% cups confectioners' sugar= 1 lb.

2½ cups wheat flour=1 lb. 3½ cups whole wheat flour=

1 Îb. 21/2 cups buckwheat flour=1 lb.

5½ cups coffee=1 lb. 6½ cups tea=1 lb. 2 cups lard=1 lb.

2 cups butter=1 lb.

2 cups corn meal=1 lb. cups powdered sugar=1 lb.

2 cups powdered sugar=1 lb. 23½ cups brown sugar=1 lb. 23½ cups raisins=1 lb. 23½ cups currants=1 lb. 9 eggs=1 lb.

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

Metric

1 inch=2.54 centimeters meter=39.37 inches yard=0.914 meters 1 mile=1609.344 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 nound avoirdupois=

1 pound avoirdupois=

0.45 kilograms



OLD-FASHIONED PUZZLES

(For answers, see page 126)

1

How can number 45 be divided into four such parts that, if to the first part you add 2, from the second part you subtract 2, to the third part you multiply by 2, and the fourth part you divide by 2, the sum of the addition, the remainder of the subtraction, the product of the multiplication, and the quotient of the division be all equal?

11

Lay 10 matches out vertically in a row. Now cross one match over another so that you have 5 Xs. The hitch: You must pass over 2 matches every time you pick up one match to lay over another. Cross an X and it counts as 2 matches. While you have your matches out, here's another one: Arrange 24 matches so that you have 9 squares. Then remove 8 matches so that you have 2 squares. (Courtesy of Steve Avery)

III

If one side of the hottom layer of a triangular pyramid of bowling balls has 12 balls, how many are there in the whole pyramid? IV

With a lever 12 feet long, at what distance from a weight of 800 lbs. must the fulcrum be placed in order that the weight may be raised by a power of 160 lbs.?

V

In calm water, the tip of a stiff rush is 9 inches above the surface of a lake. As a steady wind rises, it is gradually blown aslant until, at the distance of a yard, it is submerged. What is the depth of the water in which the rush grows?

VI

In what year of the present century will a man be able to say that his age is the square root of the year in which he was born?

VII

A car is 3 times as old as its tires were when it was as old as its tires are now. When its tires are as old as the car is now, the car will be a year older than the tires are now. What are the present ages of car and tires?

VIII

How may \$1000 be stored in 10 sealed bags so that any number of dollars from one to a thousand can be paid without breaking a seal?

$\mathbf{Z}\mathbf{I}$

In a room 30 feet long, 13 feet wide, and 11 feet high, a fly one foot down from the ceiling on the middle of a 13-foot wall has to walk to a point one foot up from the floor on the middle of the opposite wall. What is the shortest distance he can trayel?

 \mathbf{x}

Two watches are together at 12 o'clock. If one gains 75 seconds each hour, and the other loses 45 seconds each hour, when will they be together again at 12

* * * * *

DEAR READER: We invite you to contribute to this and/or the opposite page. It is essential that all submissions be original, unpublished material. We will pay \$5 for each puzzle, riddle, enigma, etc. used. Closing date for the 1970 edition is April 1, 1969. Entries become the property of YANKEE, INC. and cannot be returned or acknowledged. Send to OFA Puzzles, Yankee, Inc. Dublin, N. H.

CHARADES,

REBUSES, CONUNDRUMS, ENIGMAS, etc.

(For answers, see page 126)

My first a color seems to be, My second and whole is a name, you see.

My third we flew over in the Second World War,

To insure that my fourth would be ours evermore.

11

what class of men are the finite propensities of human nature most fully developed?

III

Complete, I am what some young people seek to avoid; behead me, I am floating logs, behead again, I am part of a ship.

IV



I am composed of a dozen letters. My first's in your heart, but not in your jowls.

My second's in a suitcase but not

on your towels. My third's in a carriage but not

in a plane. My fourth's down in hell but isn't

in pain. My fifth's in an atom but not in

the bomb.
y sixth isn't something you

y sixth isn't sor hear in Beantown. My seventh is indifferent but

never infamous. My eighth is inharmonious and

also ingenious. My ninth's in a kitchen but not

in the food. My tenth's in an X-ray but not

in the nude. My eleventh is found in a clown

with a frown. While my last is inbound (for a spot of renown).

What letter causes a small word to make a loud noise?

VII

Why is an inhabitant of a certain town on Cape Cod like Brutus?

VIII

Formed long ago, yet made today And most employed when others sleep few would like to give What

away. And fewer still to keep,

IX

My first is used in driving; my second is needy; my third is a nickname; and my whole is a bird.

What is that which never asks requires many questions yet answers?

XI

My first you are and that's a fact.

My second explains why you're white or black.
y third is a name for every

My man.

While my fourth will take you from where you began
My fifth is a quaint way of saying what's yours.

And my whole made a splash in the political wars.

XII

What letter turns an animal into a covering?

XIII



THE DABOLL ALMANAC

1773 -

In the early part of 1968, the Daboll family of New London, Conn. decided it no longer was in a position to carry on the family almanac founded by Nathan Daboll (1750-1818) in 1773 and, with several changes in title, published every year since.

Arrangements were therefore made with the publishers of THE OLD FARMER'S ALMANAC to bring out a token 1968 edition and to continue the name of the Daboll Almanac in a separate section of the OFA. Therein, it seemed appropriate to include subjects nautical—the Daboll Almanac having long been a favorite with the whaling captains, and people living around Long Island Sound.

From time to time, it is hoped also there can be reprints of some of the material from old Daboll issues.

It seems fitting and appropriate that the Daboll Almanac join the OFA family at this time and not be discontinued after such a long and splendid run, NUMBER ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SEVEN

THE NEW ENGLAND

ALMANAC

AND FARMERS' FRIEND

1969

Being the Third after Bissextile or Leap Year
—AND THE—
One Hundred and Ninety-first of American Independence

Calculated for the Meridian of New London, Latitude

By Ernest C. Daboll GROTON, CONN.

Containing besides the Astronomical Calculations, a Variety of Matter both Useful and Entartaining

"Ocean or river, tiny raindrep or rill.

Each has its place in God's purpose to fill;
Though tome are so great and the others so small.

Yet in His wise plan He has work for them ail."

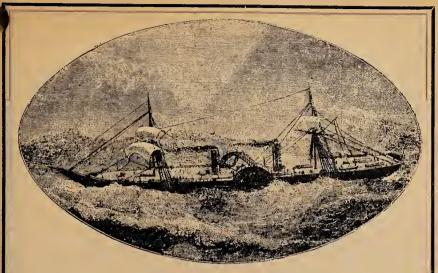
NEW LONDON:

Address All Correspondence to
THE OLD FARMER'S ALMANAC
DUBLIN, N. H. 03444, U.S.A.

Lower left, Nathan Daboll, son of the Founder. Beside him, Mrs. Nathan Daboll (Betsey). Above, cut of Daboll Almanac cover as it would appear in 1969.







Original drawing of the Royal Mail-Steamer Scotia in which C. L. Daboll and his brother Nathan sailed to Liverpool in September, 1863.

JOHN BULL BUYS DABOLL'S TRUMPET

■ CELADON LEEDS DABOLL (1818-1866), fifth editor of the Daboll Almanae, was the inventor of America's first truly successful foghorn. It was called variously Daboll's Fog Trumpet or Air Whistle or Life Saving Marine Signal or Fog Alarm. In the Fall of 1859, Mr. Daboll introduced his apparatus at the New London Light House, off Long Island Sound. At this location a committee from the Light House Board in Washington endorsed the invention as: 1) Having a peculiar sound, which could not be mistaken for any other; 2) Direction against the sound and the mistaken for any other; 2) Direction against the sound and the mistaken for any other; 2) Direction against the sound and the mistaken for any other; 2) Direction against the sound and the mistaken for any other; 2) Direction against the sound and the mistaken for any other; 2) Direction against the sound and the mistaken for any other any other against the sound and the sound against the sound and the sound against sound which could not be mistaken for any other; 2) Directing agitation of the air to that point of the horizon in which the sound should be heard; 3) Having an excellent, easy-to-operate, caloric engine; 4) Being capable of an almost indefinite increase in the

engine; 4) Being capable of an almost indefinite increase in the intensity of its sound.

The Fog Trumpet having been approved in this country and having brought some \$6,000 at the New London location, Celadon and his brother Nathan set off for England to establish it there. The following notes are transcribed from C. L. Daboll's diary, hand written during his crossing of the Atlantic on the Steamship Scotia (September 22-October 3, 1863), his stay in England (October 4-December 4, 1863), and his voyage home (December 5-19, 1863).

On Board the Steamship Scotia

Sept. 22, 1863

We have just passed Sandy Hook. The weather is delightfully pleasant, and I have every indication of a most propitious voyage across the Atlantic.

Sept. 23rd

Our steamer is going off with a slight wind ahead at the rate of 12 or 13 miles per hour, and the officers inform me that as we proceed on our voyage, and the ship gets lightened, we shall continue to increase our speed. It may well be imagined that with fifteen hundred long tons of coals on board, which I am informed by one of the officers is the quantity consumed in making a passage across the Atlantic, the ship must be very deep in the water when she starts, fully five feet deeper than when she gets to her journey's end. The cost of the coal comes to around \$15,000.

Sept. 25th

We have just passed a full-rigged ship going westward, and from the fact that she had all sails on it, it was evident that the wind was not very brisk.

Sept. 26th

We have now sails set, and that will no doubt increase our rate of speed. As the moon fills tomorrow, we may get a change of weather, though I am not a believer in the philosophy that the moon has any exclusive control over the weather on this, our sublumary sphere.

Sept. 27th
This is a very large ship, 5000 tons, and has two very powerful engines... equal to 1200 horsepower. It is quite foggy. Every five minutes the steam whistle is blown. This whistle is ten inches in diameter, and twelve inches deep. It does not sound as well as many of our Sound steamers, but this is owing to a fault in the manner of its construction. The English cannot compete with us Americans in many things, and in the steam whistle they do not seem to understand the principle upon which the sand is made. In air whistles or trumpets, they have yet got to the sound is made. In air whistles or trumpets, they have yet got to take some lessons.

Sept. 28th

One of the Daboll's Almanacs is before me and I notice that it says fine weather for today and tomorrow, but then, the Almanac was not written as a weather guide on the ocean but only upon the land. Somebody has just stepped up to the Captain and asked, "Is it always foggy here, sir?" "How do I know?" said the Captain. "I don't live here."

I do not believe I should make a sailor, I would not attempt to go

aloft for all the wealth that earth or ocean covers.

Sept. 29th

I had a long conversation with Captaiu Judkins about fog signals. He invited me to have my fog apparatus hoisted out and set up on deck, and made to blow its unmusical blast; but after explaining to him how difficult it would be to repack it, he has agreed with me that it was not so judicious. He told me that at 10 o'clock last Saturday night, his ship was within two miles of Cape Race and said that a fog trumpet would have been of immense aid to him. I pity the firemen who have to live down in the hold, as it comes nearer to being roasted alive than anything else I could think of. The engineer informed me that he has unde 3000 passages across the Atlantic. That is more than forty times around the world.

In passing forward today, I noticed one of the rooms or doors marked "Cow Room." I was fully aware that we had a cow on board, for we have had milk for breakfast and tea regularly but I did not notice before that the old cow's quarters were labelled as all the passengers are on board ship.

Oct. 2nd

Our voyage is nearly ended. In a few hours we shall see no more of that majestic ocean—the broad deep singing Atlantic, whose voice is like its thunder, and whose "Sleep is like a giant's slumber, loud and deep!"

Oct. 11th

Here we are at the Castle & Falcon Hotel in Aldersgate Street near

St. Paul's Cathedral.

My machine arrived at Liverpool Wednesday, and Thursday we commenced placing it at Trinity Building. We intend to make an exhibition for the Trinity Corporation next Tuesday. I think I shall be able to give them such a blast as will wake up the sleepers around the building, but I don't know that I will be able to make as much noise with the trumpets here in London as I could in the United States.

We came here to the Dungeness Lighthouse ou the worth side of the We came here to the Dungencss Lighthouse ou the uorth side of the English Channel, about twenty uiles from Dover, last Tuesday, myself, Nathan, and a machinist, Mr. Adamson. At this site, they have the celebrated Holmes' patent Electric Light, and Holmes' Steam Fog Horn. The steam is kept up both day and night by two engineers and two lighthouse keepers. It is a very costly affair, and any accident to the apparatus would at once prevent the manufacturing of the requisite electric light to be sent up to the lantern.

I have got my fog machinery erected on the beach about 100 feet from the lighthouse. I am not afraid of any fog signals they have got here. I am confident I can beat them all. The engineers at the lighthouse say that my signal is the best, though they have not heard it yet.

heard it yet.

Nov. 22nd
I left the Dungeness Lighthouse last Tuesday after blowing the trumpets 12 P.M. to 3 P.M. The Committee came from Trinity last Tuesday morning in the Royal Steam Yacht and some of the Coumittee came on shore to examine my fog apparatus. I blew my signals for three minutes, then the lighthouse fog bell was rung for three minutes. The fog bell stopped, and the lighthouse steam fog horn was blown three minutes; then all three signals were sounded for two

minutes. Then I commenced again to blow my signals alone for three minutes, etc. This kept up for an hour until 3 o'clock, at which time I ceased to blow the signals, and took the fire out of the engine, and soon after left for London. Thus ended the trials of the Fog Siguals.

The result was satisfactory to the Committee.

Nov. 29th

I am informed by the Trinity Corporation that the Daboll Signals were so satisfactory that they would not require further experiments, and that I should go to Dungeness with their civil engineer, and when he was satisfied that he fully understood my fog apparatus, they would recommend it to the Board of Trade, who represents the Government when payments have to be made.

Accordingly I went with Mr. Douglass to the Dungeness Lighthouse last Friday morning, and remained with Mr. Douglass there

until Saturday morning.

I have taken out a provisional patent for the rights of my invention here in England, and I am intending to make application for a patent in France. The cost of making application for provisional protection here in England is ten pounds of sterling for each.

On Board the Royal Steamship Australasian

 $Dec.\ 6th$

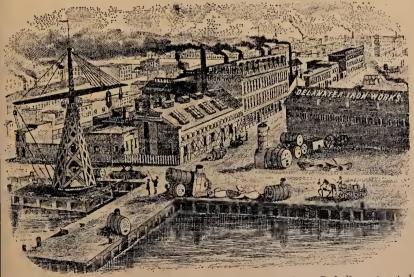
Last Friday I left London, after having settled my affairs, and am now aboard the Australasian bound for New York. The weather has been cold and windy through the night, and is clear and cloudy by turns.

Dec. 11th

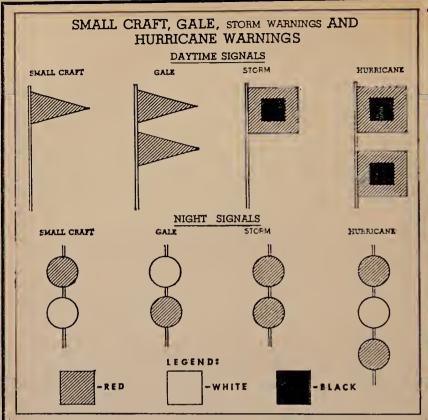
A very heavy sea is running, and has been ever since we passed the Fastuett Lighthouse. We passed the Steamship Persia going eastward last Wednesday evening. It was quite dark at the time, and both ships set off several rockets which looked very beautiful as the blaze of light proceeding from them illuminated the otherwise dark and mountainous waves, which rolled up fearfully and majestically hetwoon us and the Persia. cally between us and the Persia.

Dec. 14th
We have just passed through a most severe and terrible gale. It We have just passed through a most severe and terrible gale. It was cold moreover, and besides the raiu and snow, the sea broke over the ship in a most fearful manner. The night shrouded everything in darkness, and the sea became so boisterous that it became very difficult to stand up or even to get about. The crockery could only be kept upon the table by tying it down. At midnight, when the lights were extinguished in the state rooms, the passengers had retired, but not to sleep. Some of the passengers were thrown from their bunks.

Continued on page 84



The above cut shows the factory in New York where Daboll contracted for the manufacture of his fog trumpet.



AS OF MARCH 1, 1968, the Coast Guard began using new coastal storm warning terms as set forth by the United States Weather Bureau. Those presently in use are shown above.

Small Craft Warning indicates winds as high as 33 knots and conditions dangerous for small craft operations.

Gale Warning indicates winds from 34 to 47 knots.

Storm Warning indicates winds of 48 knots or more - perhaps up to 63 knots.

Hurricane Warning indicates winds of 63 knots or over.

Continued from page 83

Dec. 15th

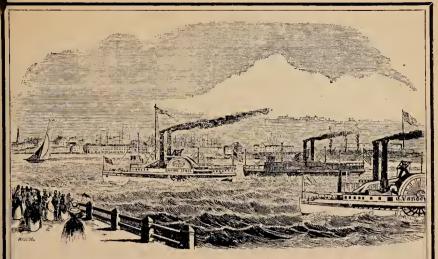
We have been making between 195 and 275 miles per day since
December 6th. Heavy seas are still running, and it is with the utmost
difficulty that I am writing this diary.

At present, we are making only four knots per hour. This weather seems to depress the spirits of the passengers. We have still 700 miles to go, but we must not complain, for although the passage has been a rough one, the ship has fully demonstrated its capacity for heavy weather, and has ploughed through these angry billows steadily and safely.

Dec. 17th

Last night the moon shone forth at occasional intervals and the stars peered through the dreary and forth flying clouds which came up from the west looking like so many diamond eclipses in rapid succession. This gave to the night a most glorious and deeply interesting phase of beauty. I shall not soon again witness so grand a sight as I have witnessed during this crossing. I do not intend to make another Winter crossing again. another Winter crossing again.

Thus ends a thirteen-day passage from Liverpool to New York, my first and last trip to Europe.



NAUTICAL RULES OF THE ROAD

Some of these are taken from back issues of the Daboll Almanac, others from our own knowledge. Reader suggestions for the 1970 Almanac for this page will be welcomed.

Unlighted red buoys, with even numbers, must be left to starpoard refurning to port (Red Right Return).

Black buoys, with odd numbers, must be left to port entering from seaward.

Buoys with black and white vertical stripes are placed in midchannel and may be passed close to on either hand.

Buoys with red and black horizonfal stripes indicate obstruc-fions on either side of them. If the top band is red, go to port of the buoy: when the top band is black, leave it to starboard.

LIGHTED BUOYS

Red lights, whether steady or flashing, are on the starboard side of the channel only.

Green lights, steady or flashing, are only on the port side.
White lights are on m

lights are on midchannel black and white striped buoys and will flash long and then short 6 or 8 times per minute.

RULES FOR VESSELS MEETING

STEAM VESSELS PASSING One short blast: 1 intend

go to starboard. Two short blasts: I intend to

go to port. Three short blasts: My en-

gines are astern. STEAM VESSELS MEETING AT RIGHT ANGLE

One short blast, the ship to starboard stops, waits and lets the port vessel go under her stern.

Two blasts means the opposite.

LIGHTED VESSELS PASSING AT NIGHT

Starboard light is Green. Port light is Red.

Vessels approaching head-on leave each to Port - or Red to Red

vessels approaching can go by cach to Starboard — Green to

Green.
3. But if a Red light appears to Starboard or a Green light to Port, stop and, if needed, go ASTERN until the danger of collision is averted.

SAILBOATS

Sailboats, as a rule, have right of way over all steam or water boats. Exceptions to this rule when sailboats are occur places they obviously should not be, etc. A sailboat on starboard tide

has the right of way.

A sailboat approaching a buoy must leave room for another sailboat to round it if this other boat is close enough to have and ask for buoy room.
One sailboat overtaking another

down wind may take the latter's wind but if passing to windward will have to luff if the overtaken

boat causes it to do so.

Sailboats as well as motorboats are required to carry life preservers for each occupant. The latter must also be licensed and carry fire extinguishers.

Sailboat racing requires a highly professional knowledge of racing rules. These are by and large far more complicated than just general rules of the road.



From the Daboll Almanac, 1773 - Vol. 1, No. 1.

Distances of the principal Towns on the Continent from New London, with the most noted Houses of Entertainment on the Roads.

Road to F	Boston by Provi	idence	Road	to Quebec through i	the		
Taverns	Towns	Miles	1		stern Country by	rec	
Houghton,		7	7	Pro	ridence and Boston	,	
Leffingwell,	Norwich	7	14	Taverns		Miles	
Burnham,	Newent	7	21	Greenleaf	Boston		
Eaton,	Plainfield	8	29	Jones,	Medford		105
Durance,	Volentown	4	33	Porter.	Malden	5	
	Coventry	4	37	Martin.		2	112
Taylor,	Scituate	4	41	Jones,	Lynn Danvers		116 121
Angel,		6	47	Goodhue,	Salem	о 3	121
Fiske,	Johnson	4	51	Waters,		ა 1	
Olney,	Providence	8	59	Porter,	Beverly Wenham	_	125 131
Daggett,	Attleboro	9	68	Treadwell,		-	,
Maxcey,		4	72	Payson,	Ipswich	6 3	
Mann,	Wrentham	5	77	Pierce,	Rowley	ა 7	140
Harris,	Walpole	6	83	Davenport,	Newbury		147
Robbins,		2	85	Knowlton,	Newburyport Seabrook	1 5	148
Dean,	Dedham	7	92	Davidson,	Hampton-falls		153
Ames or Gay,		2	94	Lovet.		2	
Greenleaf,	Boston	11	105	Lovet.	Hampton Northill	3	158
Road to F	Boston by Word			Clark,	Greenland		
Houghton,		7	7	Stavers,	Portsmouth	4 5	165 170
Lathrop, Peck,	Norwich	7	14	Ingraham,	Old-York	9 9	
Burnham,	Newant	7	21	Clark,	Old-1 ork	4	
Backus.	Canterbury	5	26	Wing,	Wells	-	189
Cleveland.		3	29	Littlefield.	- CIIS		192
Abbot,	Brooklin	4	33	Jefferds,			$\frac{192}{196}$
Grosvenor,	Pomfret	$\tilde{7}$	40	Kimbal,	Kenebunk	5	
Green,	Woodstock	4	44	Paterson,	Arundel	$\frac{3}{2}$	-01
Carter,	Dudley	8	52	Ladd.	Saco		203
Bellows,	Oxford	6	58	Milliken,	Scrborough	7	209
Cutler,		ĭ	59	Marsh.		4	
Stearns,	Worcester	11	70	Skillings,	Falmouth	3	
Furnas,	Shrewsbury	5	75	Toms,	- annouth	3	
Martyn,	Northboro'	6	81	Bucknam,	New-Casco	ა 7	
Williams,	Marlboro'	5	86	Loring,	N. Yarmouth	-	239
Bryant,	Sudbury	12	98	Mitchel,	- I al mouth	2	
Smith,	Weston		102	Coffin,	Woods		$\frac{241}{247}$
Saltmarsh,	Watertown		108	Ross,	Brunswick		257
Greenleaf,	Boston	- 1	117	Thomson,	- unswick		261
				2 20110011,		4	201

m	m	363 1		m	-	3 6 12 1	
Taverns	Towns	Miles		Taverns	Towns	Miles	
Springer,	Georgetown	8	269	Poughkeepsie,		14 2	228
Harden's Ferry,	Woolnich		270	Staatsborough,		11 2	230
	WOOLWICH						
Read,			274	Rynbeck,		6 2	
Lovejoy,	Pownalboro'	6	280	Schermerhorn's,		10 2	255
Goodwin,	Court-house		$282^{'}$	Kingsbridge,			261
Smith,	Cobeseconte		290	Claverack,		12 2	
Fort Western,		6	296	Keaderhook,		14 2	287
Fort Halifax,		18	314	Half-Way-Hous	se.	10 2	297
Norridgewalk,			341	Albany,	·~ ,	10 3	
Norriagewark,	,						
Great Carrying-	place	30	371	Saraghtoga		36 3	
Quebec		- 10		Fort Edward,		14 3	357 🔢
-				Lake George,		14 3	
Dag	d to Mounant			Dake George,			
1,00	d to Newport			Ticonderoga,		44	
Billings,	Groton	5 7	5	Crown-Point Fo	ort,	15	430
Russel,	Stonington	7	12	E. End L. Char	nnlain.	112	542
Thomson,	Westerly	7	19		p,	- 16	
	TI GOLDIN			Le Prair,			
Bleavin,		2	21	Montreal,			564
Champlin,	Charlestown	6	27	Trois Riviers,		90	654
Hawkins,	S. Kingston	10	37	Quebec,		80	
	Tower-Hill	4	41	Quebec,			.01
Case,				1.C' 127 TO	7.C 37 T	. 7	
Martin,	Naraganset 1	Ferry 4	45	Middle Ro	ad from New Le	onaon	1
Ferry and Cona	inicut Island	4	49		to Boston		
Nichols,	Newport	3	52	Grosvenor,	Pomfret	40	40
Tylonois,	Tremport	0	02	Convers	Thomson	6	46
72 24 33		77 7			1 nomson		
	. Haven & N .			Jacobs,		5	51
Gorton,	Rope-Ferry	5	5	Killingley,	Parker	5	56
Anderson,	Lyme	8	13	Hill,	Douglas	3	59
	Llyme	$\frac{3}{2}$					
Parsons,			15	Wood,	Uxbridge	4	63
Whittlesy	Say-Brook F	erry 1	16	Keith,	Mendon	6	69
Shipman,	Say-Brook	4	20	Amadon,		1	70
	Day Broom	5	25		TToliaton	7	77
Leigh,				Hill,	Holiston	()	
Merrill,	Killingworth	. 4		Clark,	Medway	3	80
Ward, Stone,	Guilford	9	38	Clark,	Medfield	6	86
	Branford	10			Dedham	6	92
Baldwin,	ргашоги	10	10	Ellis,	решаш	0	
Lathrop,				Ames,		3	95
Lyman, }	New Haven	9	57	Greenleaf,	Boston	11	106
Bears,				,			
	Milford	6	63	Da	ad to Hartford		
Laws,	Milford				ia w margora	e.	
Olcott,	Stratford	8		Wheeler,		2 5	$\frac{2}{2}$
Taylor,	Fairfield	7	78	Allen,		5	7
Taylor,	Norwalk	12		Darrow,		2	9
Ketchum,					Calab-aton	$\frac{2}{5}$	14
Fitch,	Stamford	10		Fitch,	Colchester	5	14
Marvel,	Rye	10	110	Welles,		4	18
	Merineck		117	Wright, Tainte	r. ——	3	21
Sutton,				Cl l - l'	.,	1	22
Bailey,	New Rochel						
Butler,	East Chester	r 4	124	Houseford,	Hebron	6	
Stoot,	New York		145	Buell,		5	33
Bloot,	TION TOLK		12.20		Bolton	3	
	177 0 0 7	2		Alverd,	Dorott		40
Road to A	Albany & Queb	ec, oy		Rust,	East Hartfor	d 4	
	New-York.			Pitkin,		1	41
New-York		145	1145	Benjamin,		8	49
				Donjamin,			
Kingsbridge			160	1 2 44-1-7	Hartford,	1	50
Conklin's			172	Butler,	Trai croi a,		
Croton's River		12	184	Holkins,	Wintenbury	7	57
			194	110111110	Simsbury	4	
Peekskill				1 II ump J	Dimenui y		
Rogers,			203		W. Simsbury	5	
Fishkills		11	214	Smith,	N. Hartford	5	71
T. POTITITIO				1 2227			

DR. TRUFLER'S WEATHER SAYINGS

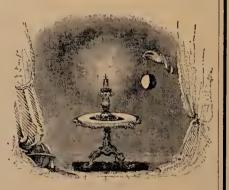
From the Daboll Almanac, 1796



- 1. A thick, dark sky, lasting for some time without either sun or rain, always becomes first fair, then foul; that is, changes to a fair clear sky, before it turns to rain.
- 2. A change in the warmth of the weather is generally followed by a change in the wind: thus, the northerly and southerly winds, commonly esteemed the cause of cold and warm weather, are in reality the effects of the cold or warmth of the atmosphere.
- 3. Most vegetables expand their flowers and down, in sunshining weather; and towards the evening, and against rain, close them again, especially at the beginning of their flowering, when their seeds are tender and sensible: that is visible in the down of dandelion, and the flowers of Pimpernel. If the flowers be close shut up, it foretells rain and foul weather; if spread open, fair weather. The stalk of trefoil swells against rain and grows more upright.
- 4. All wood, even the hardest and most solid, swells in moist weather, and foretells rain.
- 5. Stones and wainscots, when they sweat, portend rainy weather.



- 6. Close weather with a southerly wind presages rain.
- 7. A red sky at sun set indicates wind.
- 8. When the wind suddenly shifts and blows in a different course to the sun's apparent motion in the heavens, which is from east to west, it foretells wet and blowing weather.
- 9. A circle round the moon, at some distance, is generally followed with rain the next day.
- 10. Sheep will feed early in the morning, and cattle, deer and rabbits feed hard against rain; and a heifer will put up her nose and snuff in the air, before wet.



- 11. Flame is more susceptible of air than we are; thus the trembling of the flame of a candle foretells wind, as does the bending flame of a fire, and their throwing more ashes than usual.
- 12. The obscuring of the small stars indicates a tempest.
- 13. Seaweed hung up in a dry place will give, or grow damp before rain.

The Rev. Dr. Truffer, Almanaek Maker, however, informs his readers that there is more knowledge to be derived from a good weather glass or barometer, they being more to be depended upon, and therefore recommends to Farmers and other persons (that ean afford to lay out two or three guineas) to provide themselves with one.

TIDE CORRECTIONS

To obtain the time and height of high water at any place, apply the differences below as they appear on pages 22-44 to the daily predictions for Boston (Commonwealth Pier). Where a value in the "height difference" column is preceded by an *, height at Boston should be multiplied by this ratio. The daily times of high tide at Boston are in the "Full Sea" column, pages 22-44. Daily beights are on pages 23-45.

	dana, pag.	so Dany Soughts are on pages	
Time	Height		eight
Differ-	Differ-	Differ-Di	ffer-
ence h.m.	ence Ft.	ence h.m. enc	e Ft.
MAINE		PENNSYLVANIA	
Augusta ±3 50	*0.4	Philadelphia +2 29	*0.5
Augusta +3 50 Bangor0 05	+3.6		0.0
Bar Harbor —0 33	+1.1	DELAWARE	
	-0.8	Rebobotb —3 37	*0.4
Boothbay Harbor0 20		MARYLAND	
Eastport —0 28	*1.9	Baltimore —4 25	*0.1
Old Orchard0 10	-0.7	Ocean City3 57	*0.4
Portland —0 10	-0.6		0.1
Stonington —0 30	+0.2	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	
NEW HAMPSHIRE		Washington3 08	*0.3
Hampton +0 15	-1.2	VIRGINIA	
MASSACHUSETTS		376-11 1 54	*0.3
Fall River —3 16	*0.5	Virginia Beach —3 14	*0.3
	*0.1		0.0
	*0.3	NORTH CAROLINA	
	-0.2	Beaufort —2 59	*0.3
Lynn +0 05		Carolina Beach —3 30	*0.4
Marblehead0 05	-0.3	SOUTH CAROLINA	
Marion3 16	*0.4	Myrtle Beach —3 45	*0.5
Monument Beach3 06	*0.4		*0.5
Nantasket +0 10	+0.1		.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	Sayannah2 40	*0.8
Onset —3 06	*0.5	Tybee Beach —3 26	*0.8
Plymouth 0 00	+0.1		
Provincetown +0 15	-0.3	FLORIDA	*0.4
	-0.5	Daytona $-3 20$	
777 110	+0.6	Fort Lauderdale2 15	*0.3
	*0.2	Jacksonville —0 40	*0.1
Woods Hole3 01	10.2	Miami —3 00	*0.3
RHODE ISLAND		Palm Beach —3 20	*0.3
Block Island —3 21	*0.3	Port Everglades2 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 Hill2 06	*0.3	1 4 44	-3.5
CONNECTICUT		1 1111 200	*0.5
Long Island Sound -0 02	*0.7	Port Townsend +5 04	-2.0
New London —1 47	*0.3	Seattle \dots $+5$ 37	-2.0
TACA DOMOGNA	.0.0	OREGON	
NEW YORK	*0 =	Astoria +1 37	-3.3
Coney Island3 00	*0.5	0 1 10	-4.8
Long Beach —3 57	*0.5	Yaquina Head +1 19	-3.7
Long Island Sound +0 08	*0.7	2 4 9 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	
New York City2 50	*0.5	CALIFORNIA	
Ocean Beach —3 57	*0.4	Catalina Island1 33	-5.9
Southampton —3 22	*0.3	Crescent City . +0 56	- 5.0
Doubliam pro-			-5.0
NEW JERSEY	*0.5	Long Beach1 37	-5.5
Humanita Cara	*0.6	Monterey —0 03	*0.4
Daybido		Point Mendocino . +0 24	*0.4
Cape May3 37	*0.5	San Diego1 35	-5.9
Ocean City —3 17	*0.4	Num Enegative v	*0.4
Seehright	40.7	San Francisco +0 59	-6.0
to —3 44	*0.5	0 10 00	
Seaside Park		Santa Cruz +0 08	*0.4
Frample: The figures for Fu	ii Sea in C	olumns 10 and 11 of the left hand Cale	endar
Example. The neares for 1 a	3 +13+ 4	Commonith Pier in Rocton Harhor	The

Example: The figures for Full Sea in Columns 10 and 11 of the left hand Calendar pages 22-44 are the times of high tide at Commonwealth Pier in Boston Harbor. The heights of these tides are given on the right hand pages 23-45. 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 lilustration.

Example: Apr. 18. See page 28, column 11, for time; page 29 for height. MIAMI BOSTON

High Tide (from page 28) 12.15 P.M.E.S.T. High tide (Boston) April 18

Correction above High tide (Miami) Height (Miami) (9.4 x 0.3)

12.15 P.M.E.S.T. -3.009.15 A.M.E.S.T.

Height (from page 29) 9.4 feet

2.82 feet



CHICK! CHICK! CHICK!

GESTATION AND REPRODUCTION TABLE

	Proper age for	Period of power of repro-	No. of females	Peri ar	od of gesta d incubation	tion on
	first mating	duction in years	for one male	Shortest days	Mean days	Longest days
Mare Stallion	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 Ewe	12-18 "	10 to 12 6	30 to 40	145	147	152
Ram	12-14 "	7	35 to 45	110	114	120
Boar	9 "	6	8 to 12	147	151	155
He Goat	18 " 3 yrs.	5 10 to 12	20 to 30	356	367	378
Jack	18-24 mos.	12 to 15	20 to 30	309	315	325
Bitch	16-18 "	8 8		58	63	67
Dog She Cat	12-16 12 mos.	6		5 8	60	64
He Cat Doe Rabbit	12 "	10 5 to 6	6 to 8	25	30	35
Buck Rabbit	6 "	5 to 6 5 to 6	30 12 to 18			
HenTurkey		5 to 6	12 00 10	19 24	21 26	24 30 ·
Duck				28 27	30 30	32
Goose				16	18	20
Pea Hen Guinea Hen				25 20	28 23	30 25
Swan Hen or Duck's		-		40	42	45
Eggs		,		22	30	34
Robin's Eggs				13	16	19

REPRODUCTIVE CYCLE IN FARM ANIMALS

Courtesy F. N. Andrews - Purdue University

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

PART THREE

Regional Forecasts

Thus far all the calculations (except for Page 17) in this Almanac have been for Boston. The following pages in this Part III will enable readers to adjust these calculations and weather forecasts for anywhere in the United States.

Boston — See Page 94.
 Northern New England — See Page 95-96.
 Southern New England — See Page 95, 97.

4. East — Except New England — See Page 100-101.

5. Midwest — See Page 104-105. 6. Great Plains — See Page 110-111. 7. Pacific Northwest — See Page 110, 114.

South — See Page 118-119.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING REGIONAL FORECAST PAGES

Simple and easy directions for using the regional forecast pages which follow appear at the top of each of these pages. However, the following additional information which also applies to these pages should be carefully noted.

Weather Forecasts

The OFA has long been known for its "accurate" weather forecasts. In previous editions these have been made for Boston and New England only, with the proviso these could be used elsewhere by considering the weather as forecast would arrive one day earlier for each Time Zone west of Boston. The versified forecasts in italics next to the Farm Calendars on pages 23-45 are so calculated. In reading the regional forecasts listed above please remember it is impossible today to predict (successfully) the weather for more than a day or two in advance. Every known scientific source for making these 18-months-in-advance forecasts (we go to press in June) has been used. We suggest they will he more useful as weather trends than for the pinpointing of any particular day's weather.

Sun Dials

The column headed "Sun Fast" (pages 22-44) is of primary use to sun dial enthusiasts. The figures therein tell how fast on each day the time indicated by enthusiasts. The figures therein tell now fast on each day the time indicated by a properly adjusted and graduated sun dial will be of the time indicated by a clock. On April 11 sun dial time in Boston will he 15 min. (+15) FAST of Eastern Standard Time (see page 28). The time difference between clock and sun dial time in other cities (see pages 95-118) will be found by subtracting the value of Key Letter I for that city from the Sun Fast time for Boston (given on pages 22-44). The value of Key Letter I for Pittsburgh (see page 100) is +35 min., so sun dial time in Pittsburgh on April 11 will be 20 min. (+15 minus 35) SLOW of clock time.

Length of Day

The "Length of Day" for Boston (pages 22-44) tells how long the sun will be above the horizon. It is found by subtracting the time of sunrise from that of sunset for each locality. For other cities, see pages 95-118. For these, after you have determined sunrise and sunset times, subtract the one from the other and you have the length of day.

Moonrise and Moonset

For greater accuracy, include the Constant Additional Correction below.

Correction	m 0	+1	+2	+3	m +4	m +5	
Correction	m 0	$\frac{\mathrm{m}}{+1}$		12	1m +4	m ±5	m
of Place					116°-128°	128°-142°	142°-155°

PITTSBURGH (Longitude 80° 00′ W.) Moonrise (Apr. 11) 2.57 A.M., E.S.T. Moonrise (Boston) 2.57 A.M. Kev Letter Correction (N from page 100) +.29Constant Additional Correction +.01Moonrise (Pittsburgh) 3.27 A.M., E.S.T. 12.47 P.M., E.S.T. Moonset (Boston) Moonset 12.47 P.M. Key Letter Correction (E from page 100) +.38

Constant Additional Correction +.01Moonset (Pittsburgh) 1.26 P.M., E.S.T. Moon's Place and Age

The moon's place and age is contained on the left-hand Calendar Pages (22-44). This information applies without correction throughout the United States.

Risings and Settings of the Planets

The times of rising and setting of naked-eye planets, with the exception of Mercury, are given for Boston on pages 46-47. To convert these times to those of other localities (pages 95-118), follow the same procedure as that given on those pages for finding the times of surrise and sunset.

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 at any specific place. The latitude of the place (see pages 95–118) determines the column of the table below from which the length of twilight is to be selected.

ĺ	BUS		_ PITTSBU	
ı	(Latitude 4		(Latitude 40	° 26′ N.)
	Sunrise (Apr. 11)	5.10 A.M.	Sunrise (see page 100)	5.48 A.M.
	Length of Twilight	1.00	Length of Twilight	
	(Col. 3 of table)	1.33	(Col. 3 of table)	1.33
	Dawn breaks	3.37 A.M., E.S.T.	Dawn breaks	4.15 A.M., E.S.T.
	Channel	C 99 D M	0 11	0 # # 70 7 #

Sunset 6.22 P.M. Sunset (see page 100) 6.55 P.M. Length of Twilight 1.33 Length of Twilight Dark descends 7.55 P.M., E.S.T. Dark descends 8.28 P.M., E.S.T.

LENGTH OF TWILIGHT

Subtract from time of sunrise for dawn.

Add to time of sunset for dark.

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

DETERMINATION OF EARTHQUAKES

Note, in this Almanac, on right hand pages, 23-45, the dates when the moon [\mathbf{C} high] or [\mathbf{C} rides]. Beginning with the date of the high is the most likely five-day earthquake period in the northern hemisphere, with the low in the southern hemisphere. You will also find on these pages a moon on the Equator notation [\mathbf{C} \mathbf{C} on twice each month. At this time, in both hemispheres, is a two-day quake period.

HOW THE OFA FORECASTS ARE MADE

All the astronomical forecasts—sunrise, sunset planets, moonset, moonrise, et al—are made by astronomer Loring B. Andrews. The weather forecasts are made by "Abe Weatherwise" by means of a long-standing formula which goes back to 1792 when this Almanac was founded. In this formula are many factors: Sunspots, Long Range Cycles, Ocean Temperatures, Averages, etc. The factors are weighted in accord with the year intended for calculation—and based, as nearly as possible, on scientific facts and findings. It is well known, however, that science has yet to devise a way to forecast weather successfully, more than a day or two ahead.

1. BOSTON WEATHER FORECAST

Verification Base: U.S.W.B. at Blue Hill, Mass.

THE YEAR (JAN. 1969 - DEC. 1969)

For the year as a whole the temperature 50.2° will average 1.8° bigher than average (48.4°). Precipitation will be down some 13" to 33.7" from the average of 46.7". The storms to watch are in bold in the monthly summaries below — particularly those of Jan. 26–31, Mar. 11-14, Apr. 27–30, Sept. 4–7, Oct. 22–31, and Dec. 24–27.

THE WINTER (NOV. 1968 - APR. 1969)

The Winter will be 3° cooler than average — snowfall will be average (about 57"), with normal precipitation. The storms to watch out for are in bold below.

- Nov. 1968: Temp. 41.2° (ave.). Precip. 3.8" (.3" below ave.), snow 3". 1-3, 1" rain. 4-5, clear. 6-7, .5" rain. 8-11, overcast. 12-15, mild, haze. 16-19, 1" rain, warm. 20-21, clear, cool. 22-24, .3" prec., 1" snow. 25, nice. 26-30, 1" prec., 2" snow.
- Dec. 1968: Temp. 31.4° (1.6° above ave.). Precip. 5" (1" above ave.), snow 11". 1-4, clear. 5-9, 1" rain. 10-14, clear. 15-21, 2" prec., 6" snow. 22-25, clear. 26-31, 2" prec., 3" snow.
- Jan. 1969: Temp. 31.0° (3.6° above ave.). Prec. 4.2" (ave.), snow 10". 1-3, clear. 4-7, 1.0" prec., 3" snow. 8-12, clear. 13-15, .35" prec., 2" snow. 16-18, clear. 19-22, 1" prec., 2" snow. 23-25, clear. 26-31, 1.85" rain, 3" snow.
- Feb. 1969: Temp. 29.2° (3° above ave.). Prec. 2.8" (1.1" below ave.), snow 10". 1-3, clear. 4-7, .75" prec. 5" snow. 8-9, clear. 10-12, .25" rain. 13-14, clear. 15-16, .5" prec., 1" snow. 17-19, clear. 20-24, 1.0" prec., 2" snow. 25-26 clear. 27-28, .6" rain.
- March 1969: Temp. 33.5° (1.2° below ave.). Prec. 3.5", .7" below ave. Snow 15", 1-5, clear. 6-8, 1.0" rain. 9-10, clear. 11-14, 1.0" prec., 5" snow. 15-17, clear, 18-20, .50" prec., 7" snow. 21-23, clear. 24-27, 1.0" prec., 3" snow. 28-31, clear.
- April, 1969; Temp. 46.0° (.4° above ave.), Prec. 4.5" (.6" above ave.), snow 2". 1-2, clear. 3-6, rain 1". 7-10, clear. 11-12, .25" prec., 2" snow. 13-15, clear. 16-19, 1.0" rain. 20-21, clear. 22-24, .45" rain. 25-26, clear. 27-30, 1.3" rain.
- May 1969: Temp, 56.6° (ave.) Precip. 3.6" (ave.). 1-2, clear. 3-5, 1.0" rain. 6-8, clear. 9-11, .50" rain. 12-13, clear. 14-18, 1.0" rain. 19-22, clear. 23-24, .50" rain. 25-26, clear. 27-31, .50" rain.

- June 1969: Temp. 65.7° (.3° above ave.). Prec. 2.7" (.7" below ave.). 1-4, clear. 5-6, .25" rain. 7-8, clear, 9-11. .5" rain. 12-14, clear. 15-17. 9" rain. 18-21, clear. 22-25, 1.0" rain. 26-28, clear. 29-30, .25" rain.
- July 1969: Temp. 71.3° (.3° above ave.). Precip. 2.0" (1.6" below ave.). 1-2, clear. 3-7, .25" rain. 8-10, clear. 11-12, .25" rain. 13-14, clear. 15-17, .75" rain. 18-21, clear. 22-26, .25" rain. 27-28, clear. 29-31, 1.0" rain.
- Aug. 1969: Temp. 71.2° (2° above ave.). Prec. 3.7" (.3" below ave.). 1-5, .25" rain. 6-8, clear. 9-12, .25" rain. 13-14, clear. 15-18, 1.0" rain. 19-20, clear. 21-24, 1.0" rain. 25-26, clear. 27-31, .75"
- Sept. 1969; Temp. 60.5° (2.0° below ave.). Prec. 4.5" (.5" above ave.). 1-3, clear. 4-7, rain, 1.25". 8-10, clear. 11-13, 1.0" rain. 14-18, clear. 19-20, 1.0" rain. 21-24, clear. 25-30, 1.25" rain.
- Oct. 1969: Temp. 49.9° (2.4° below ave.). Prec. 3.6" (.2" below ave.). 1-3, clear. 4-7, .25" rain. 8-10, clear. 11-12, .25" rain. 13-15, clear. 16-18, 1.1" rain. 19-21. clear. 22-31, 2" rain.
- Nov. 1969: Temp. 40.3° (.9° below ave.). Prec. 4.6" (.4" above ave.), snow 6". 1-2, clear. 3-7, 2" rain. 8-9, clear. 10-14, 1" rain. 15-21, clear. 22-26, 1" prec., 6" snow. 27-28, clear. 29-30, .6" rain.
- Dec. 1969: Temp. 30.7° (.9° above ave.). Prec. 3.7" (.3" below ave.), snow 12", 1, clear, 2-5, .5" prec., 2" snow. 6-7, clear, 8-10, .25" prec., 2" snow. 11-12, clear, 13-16, .55" prec., 2" snow. 17-18, clear, 19-20, .20" prec., 2" snow. 17-18, snow. 21-23, clear, 24-27, 2.0" prec., 2" snow. 28, clear, 29-31, 2" prec., 2" snow.

Table for Adjusting Sun, Moon, Planet Times on Pages 22-44, 46 NEW ENGLAND (EXCEPT BOSTON)

The times of sunrise, sunset, moonrise, moonrise (pages 22-44) and the planets (page 46) are for Boston only. The table below gives the corrections to be used for anywhere in New England except Boston. Note the Key Letter for any given day (pages 22-44, 46). Then find the column below in which that Key Letter falls. The figure in that column for the city you seek is the minutes to add or subtract for accuracy of within 5 min. for that city. Example: Jan. 12, sunrise (p. 22) is 7:12 A.M. Key Letter N. Key Letter N for Presque Isle (last col. below) shows +4. So sunrise at Presque Isle will be 7:16 A.M. If a city is not listed, interpolate between nearest two cities. (Further explanations appear on pages 92 and 93.)

		Lat	ti-			Ke	y Lette	ers	
O14	64-40	tuc		Time	A-D	Е-Н	I	J-M	N-Q
City	State			Used	m	m	m	m	m
Bridgeport	Conn.	41	10	EST	+13	+10	$^{+9}_{+7}$	1 + 7	+ 4 + 5 + 4 + 4 + 5
Hartford-New Brltain.	Conn.	41	46	EST	$+9 \\ +11$	$+7 \\ +9$	+7	+ 6	+ 5
New Haven	Conn.	41	18	EST	+11	+ 9	+ 7	+6	+ 4
New London	Conn.	41	21	EST	+11	+ 9	+.7	+6	$\begin{array}{c c} + 4 \\ + 5 \\ + 4 \\ + 2 \end{array}$
Norwalk-Stamford	Conn.	41	03	EST	+14	+11 i	+10	+ 8	+ 5
Waterbury-Meriden	Conn.	41	33	EST	+10	+ 8 !	+ 7	+ 6	$+\frac{4}{2}$
Augusta	Maine	44	19	EST	- 12	- 7	- 5	- 3	+ 2
Bangor	Malne	44	48	EST	-18	-12	- 6	— <u>.</u> 6 .	9
Eastport	Maine	44	56	EST	-26	- 19	-16	-13	- 7
Ellsworth	Maine	44	30	EST	- 19	- 13	-16	- 13	$\frac{-2}{+2}$
Portland	Maine	43	39	EST	- 8	- 5	- 3	- 2	$+\frac{5}{4}$
Presque Isle	Maine	46	40	EST	-29	-17	-13	- 7	+ 4
Brockton	Mass.	42	$\frac{05}{42}$	EST	$+ 1 \\ + 3$	0 1	0	- 1	$-\frac{1}{2}$
Fall River-N. Bedford.	Mass.	41	42	EST	+ 3	+ 1	0		1 2
Lawrence-Lowell	Mass.	42	27	EST	- i	$+ \frac{0}{9}$	7 9	$+ \frac{1}{9}$	Tá
Pittsfield	Mass.	$\frac{42}{42}$		EST EST	$\frac{+8}{+7}$	$\begin{bmatrix} + & 9 \\ + & 6 \end{bmatrix}$	+6	+ 6	Te
Springfield-Holyoke	Mass.	42	$\frac{06}{16}$	EST	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\begin{vmatrix} + & 9 \\ + & 6 \\ + & 3 \end{vmatrix}$	+ 9 + 6 + 3	1 7 3	+95 +95 ++89 ++4 ++1
Worcester	Mass.	43	58	EST	T 8	$\begin{bmatrix} \tau & 3 \\ - & 3 \end{bmatrix}$	T 0		I
Berlin	N. H. N. H.	42	50	EST	$\begin{array}{c c} - & 0 \\ + & 5 \end{array}$	+6		$\begin{array}{c c} + 2 \\ + 8 \\ + 3 \end{array}$	IIS
Keene		42	59	EST	T 1	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$+7 \\ +2$		II
Manchester-Concord	N. H.	43	10	EST	- 1 - 4	$\begin{bmatrix} + & 1 \\ - & 2 \end{bmatrix}$	T 1	T 0	+ 4
Portsmouth	N. H.	41	50	EST		+3	+ 1		T 0
Providence	R. I. Vt.	42	50	EST	+ 3 + 3 + 1	$+\frac{3}{5}$	7 6	+ 1 + 1	
Brattleboro	Vt.	44	28	EST	III	T 6	+ 9	111	+ 5 +17
Burlington		43	35	EST	$\begin{array}{c c} & & 1 \\ + & 3 \end{array}$	T 6	Ŧ 8		+12
Rutland	Vt.	44	25	EST	T 3	1 1	I a	+ 9	+12
St. Johnsbury	Vt.	44	25	LOI	- 4	TI	7 4	70	712

NORTHERN NEW ENGLAND WEATHER **FORECAST**

Verification Bases: Portland, Maine and Burlington, Vermont. However this forecast has general reference to Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont and should be adjusted to higher altitudes for the ski resorts.

THE YEAR (JAN. 1969 - DEC. 1969)

MAINE. Temperature will average 47.1°, which is 1.6° above average (45.5°). Precipitation will be only 36.6° or 4.2" below average (40.8"). The storms to watch follow in bold below — especially those of Jan. 26–31, Mar. 11–14, Apr. 27–30, May 22–31, Sept. 4–7, Oct. 16–18, Oct. 22–31, Nov. 3–7, Dec. 24–28.

VERMONT. Temperature will average 47.7°, which is 3.1° above average (44.6°). Precipitation will be only 28.2", which is 4.1" below ave. (32.3"). Storms to watch are in bold below—especially those of May 22-31, July 3-9, Aug. 15-18, Sept. 25-30, Oct. 16-17, Dec. 24-28. In both Maine and Vermont, the Winter (Nov. '68-April '69) will be definitely milder than normal and considerably less snow than last winter. The storms to watch are in bold.

Maine — Nov. 1968: Temp. 52.3° (.3° above ave.). Prec. 4.0" (.2" above ave.), snow 4". 1-3, overcast, 4-7, 1.5" rain. 8-9, clear. 10-11, 1" rain. 12-15, mild, foggy. 16-19, .5" prec., 2" snow. 20-21, fine. 22-23, .5" rain. 24-25, fine. 26-30, .5" prec., 2" snow.

Vermont — Nov. 1968: Temp. 37.4° (.7° above ave.). Prec. 3.4" (.7" above ave.). snow 12". 1–3, overcast. 4–7, 1" prec., 9" snow. 8–11, clear. 12–15, mild, hazy. 16–19, .5" prec., 3" snow. 20–21,

cool, clear. 22-23, .9" rain. 24-25, fine. 26-30, 1" rain.

Maine — Dec. 1968: Temp. 29.2° (2.3° above ave.). Prec. 5.2" (1.4" above ave.). 13" snow. 1-4, clear. 5-9, 1" rain. 10-11, clear. 12-13, .25" rain. 14-15, clear. 16-19, .25" prec., 1" snow. 20-22. clear. 23-25, 1.7" prec., 4" snow. 26-27, clear. 28-31, 2" prec., 6" snow. snow.

Vermont — Dec. 1968: Temp. 25.9° (2.5° above ave.). Prec. 2.2" (.2"

Continued on next page

above ave.), snow 9". 1-4, clear. 5-9, .25" rain. 10-11, clear. 12-13, .10" prec., 1" snow. 14-16, clear. 17-19, .50" prec., 4" snow. 20-22, clear. 23-25, 1" prec., 2" snow. 26-27, clear. 28-31, .35" prec., 2" snow.

Maine — Jan. 1969: Temp. 24.9" (2.3° above ave.). Precip. 4.4" (.5" above ave.), snow 15". 1–3, clear. 4-7, 1.0" prec., 5" snow. 8-12, clear. 13–15, .40" prec., 2.5" snow. 16–18, clear. 19–22, 1.0" prec., 6" snow. 23–25, clear. 26–31, 2" prec., 1.5" snow.

Vermont — Jan. 1969: Temp. 23.6° (5.3° above ave.). Precip. 1.9" (1" above ave.). 1-2, clear. 3-5, .50" prec., 5" snow. 6-8, clear. 9-11, .25" rain. 12-13, clear. 14-16, .4" rain. 17-18, clear. 19-22, .5" prec., 5" snow. 23-26, clear. 27-31, .25" prec., 5" snow.

Maine — Feb. 1969: Temp. 25.4° (1.9° above ave.). Prec. 3.3" (.5" bclow ave.), snow 8". 1-3, clear. 4-7, 1.0" prec., 3" snow. 8-9, clear. 10-11, 5" rain. 12-13, clear. 14-16, .5" prec., 1" snow. 17-19, clear. 20-23, 80" rain. 24-25, clear. 26-28, .5" prec., 4" snow.

Vermont — Feb. 1969: Temp. 22.7° (4.1° above ave.). Prec. 3.1" (1.7" above ave.). snow 8". 1-3, clear. 4-7, .5" prec., 3" snow. 8-12, clear. 13-17, 1.0" prec., 3" snow. 18-19, clear. 20-24, 1.0" prec., 2" snow. 25-26, clear. 27-28, .6" rain.

Maine — March 1969; Temp. 32.7° (1.6° below ave.). Prec. 3.8" (.3" above ave.), 10" snow. 1–4, clear. 5–8, 1.0" rain. 9–10, clear. 11–14, 1.0" prec., 5" snow. 15–17, clear. 18–20, .80" prec., 2" snow. 21–22, clear. 23–27, 1.0" prec., 3" snow. 28–31, clear.

Vermont — March 1969: Temp. 27.4° (avc.). Prec. 2.4" (.3" above ave.), snow 20", 1-2, clear. 3-4, .10" prec., .1" snow. 5-6, clear. 7-8, .25" prec., 3" snow. 9-10, clear. 11-13, .75" prec., 5" snow. 14-15, clear. 16-20, .50" prec., 8" snow. 21-22, clear. 23-24, .25" prec., 3" snow. 25-26, clear. 27-31, .55" rain.

clear. 21-31, 3.5 rain.

Maine — April 1969: Temp, 44.3°
(1.5° above ave.). Prec. 4.3"
(.8" above ave.), snow 3", 1-2, clear. 3-6, 1.0" rain. 7-10, clear. 11-12, .25" prec., 3" snow. 13-15, clear. 16-19, 1.0" rain. 20-21, clear. 22-24, .25" rain. 25-26, clear. 27-30, 1.3" rain.

Vermont — April, 1969: Temp. 43.1° (.4° above ave.). Prec. 2.7" (.3" above ave.), snow 2". 1–2, clear. 3–7, 1" rain. 8–10, clear. 11–14, .5" prec. 2" snow. 15–16, clear. 17–19, .25" rain. 20–21, clear. 22–24, .25" rain. 25–27, clear. 28–30, .70" rain.

Maine — May 1969: Temp. 53.2° (ave.). Precip. 3.6" (.2" above ave.). 1-2, clear. 3-5, 1.0" rain. 6-8, clear. 9-11, .26" rain. 12-18, .5" rain. 19-21, clear. 22-31, 1.85" rain.

Vermont — May 1969: Temp. 57° (1.7° above ave.). Precip. 3.0" (ave.). 1-2, clear. 3-5, 8" rain. 6-8, clear. 9-11, .25" rain. 12-13, clear. 14-18, .5" rain. 19-21, clear. 22-31, 1.45" rain.

Maine — June 1969; Temp. 60.8° (7.6° above ave.). Prec. 2.1" (1.3" below ave.). 1-4, clear. 5-6, .25" rain. 7-8, clear. 9-11, .50" rain. 12-14, clear. 15-17, 9" rain. 18-20, clear. 21-25, .5" rain. 26-28, clear. 29-30, clear.

Vermont — June 1969: Temp. 67.1° (2.2° above ave.). Prec. 2.9" (.6" below ave.). 1-2, .5" rain. 3-4, clear. 5-6, .25" rain. 7-8, clear. 9-11, .5" rain. 12-14, clear. 15-17, .9" rain. 18-20, clear. 21-25, .5" rain. 26-28, clear. 29-30, .25" rain.

Maine — July 1969: Temp. 69.1° (1.0° above ave.). Prec. 2.9" (.2" above ave.). 1-2, clear. 3-7, .25" rain. 8-10, clear. 11-12, .5" rain. 13-14, clear. 15-19, .85" rain. 20-21, clear. 22-27, .5" rain. 28-31, clear.

Vermont — July 1969: Temp. 71.5° .8° above ave.). Precip. 3.8" (.2" above ave.). 1-2, clear. 3-9, 1.5" rain. 10-11, clear. 12-13, .5" rain. 14-15, clear. 16-22, .80" rain. 23-24, clear. 25-27, 1.0" rain. 28-31, clear.

Maine — August 1969; Temp. 68.8° (2.3° above ave.), Prec. 2.7" (3" below ave.), 1-4, .4" rain. 5-8, clear. 9-12, .15" rain. 13-14, clear. 15-18, .75" rain. 19-20, clear. 21-25, .75" rain. 26-27, clear. 28-31, .65" rain.

Vermont — Angust 1969: Temp. 70.0° (2.7° above ave.). Prec. 4.0" (.6" above ave.). 1-5, .25" rain. 6-8, clear. 9-12, .25" rain. 13-14, clear. 15-18, 1.3" rain. 19-20, clear. 21-24, 1.0" rain. 25-26, clear. 27-31, .75" rain.

Maine — Sept. 1969: Temp. 58.5° 1° below ave.), Prec. 4.9" (1.7" above ave.), 1-3, clear, 4-7, 1.25" rain. 8-10, clear, 11-13, 1.0" rain. 14-18, clear, 19-20, 1.0" rain. 21-24, clear, 25-30, 1.0" rain.

Vermont — Sept. 1969: Temp: 59.4° (.2° below ave.). Prec. 2.9" (.4" below ave.). 1-3, clear. 4-7, .9" rain. 8-10, clear. 11-13, .50" rain. 14-18, clear. 19-20, .50" rain. 21-24, clear. 25-30, 1.65" rain.

Maine — Oct. 1969; Temp. 51.5° .9° above ave.). Prec. 4.0" (1.4" above ave.). 1-3, clear. 4-7. .25" rain. 8-11, clear. 12-13, .25" rain.

3. SOUTHERN NEW ENGLAND WEATHER FORECAST

Verification Base: Providence, R. I. However, this forecast is meant to cover Cape Cod, most of Connecticut, and New York City — and even down to Washington, D. C. This area is affected by northeasterly storms, and some from the Carolinas or the Ohio "channel."

THE YEAR (JAN. 1969 - DEC. 1969)

The temperature will average 54.4° or 3.9° above ave. (50.5°). Precipitation will be 33.6" which is 6.6" below ave. (40.2"). Storms to watch are in bold—especially those of Apr. 27-30, and Nov. 3-7.

The winter in Southern New England will be decidedly mild with snowfall way below ave. The larger storms are in bold below.

Nov. 1968: Temp. 44.3° (.9° above ave.). Precip. 3.2" (.4" below ave.), 2" snow. 1-3, 1" rain. 4-5, clear. 6-7, .5" rain. 8-11, foggy. 13-15, mild. 16-19, .75" rain. 20-21, clear. 22-24, .25" prec., 1" snow. 25-26, nice. 27-30, .70" prec., 1" snow.

Dec. 1968: Temp. 34.9° (2.3° above ave.). Precip. 3.6" (ave.). 1-4, clear. 5-9, 1" rain. 10-15, clear. 16-21, 1.6" prec., 7" snow. 22-25, clear. 26-31, .9" prec., 6" snow.

Jan. 1969: Temp. 34.3° (4.9° above ave.). Prec. 4.2" (.5" above ave.), snow 7". 1–3, clear. 4–7, 1" prec., 2" snow. 8–12, clear. 13–15, .20" prec., 1" snow. 16–18, clear. 19–22, 1" prec., 2" snow. 23–25, clear. 26–31, 1" prec., 2" snow.

Feb.: Temp. 31.3° (2° above ave.).
Prec. 3.0" (.2" below ave.), snow.
6". 1-3, clear. 4-7, .75" prec., 2"
snow. 8-9 clear. 10-11, .25" rain.
12-13, clear. 14-15, .5" prec., 1"
snow. 16-19, clear. 20-23, .75"
rain. 24-25, clear. 26-28, .75"
prec., 3" snow.

March: Temp. 37.2° (.4° above ave.). Prec. 3.2" (.4" below ave.), snow 10". 1-5, clear. 6-8, .70" rain. 9-10, clear. 11-14, 1.0" prec., 5" snow. 15-17, clear. 18-20, .50" prec., 2" snow. 21-23, clear. 24-27, 1.0" prec., 3" snow. 28-31, clear.

April: Temp. 48.6° (1.2° above ave.). Prec. 4.7" (1.1" above ave.). 1-2, clear. 3-6, 1.0" rain. 7-10, clear. 11-12, .45" rain. 13-15, clear. 16-19, 1.0" rain. 20-21, clear. 22-24, .45" rain. 25-26, clear. 27-30, 1.3" rain.

May: Temp. 59.5° (1.7° above ave.). Proc. 3.2" (1" above ave.). 1-2, clear. 3-5, 1.0" rain. 6-8, clear. 9-11, .50" rain. 12-13, clear. 14-18, .70" rain. 19-22, clear. 23-24, .50" rain. 25-26, clear. 27-31, .50" rain.

June: Temp. 67.2° (.3° above ave.). Prec. 2.6" (.1" below ave.). 1-4, clear. 5-6, .25" rain. 7-8, clear. 9-11. .50" rain. 12-14, clear. 15-17, .5" rain. 18-20, clear. 21-25, 1.0" rain. 26-28, clear. 29-30, .25" rain.

July: Temp. 74.4° (1.8° above ave.). Prec. 2.0" (1.1" below ave.). 1-2, clear. 3-7, .25" rain. 8-10, clear. 11-12, .25" rain. 13-14, clear. 15-17, .75" rain. 18-21, clear. 22-27, .25" rain. 28-31, clear.

August: Temp. 73.4° (2.6° above avc.). Prec. 3.4" (.2" below ave.). 1-5, .25" rain. 6-8, clear. 9-13, .25" rain. 14-15, clear. 16-18, .75" rain. 19-20, clear. 21-24, 1" rain. 25-26, clear. 27-31, .70" rain.

Sept.: Temp. 63.2° (.6° above ave.). Prec. 2.3" (1.0" below ave.). 1-3, clear. 4-7, .75" rain. 8-10, clear. 11-13, .5" rain. 14-18, clear. 19-20, .5" rain. 21-24, clear. 25-30, .55" rain.

Oct.: Temp. 55.1° (1.1° above ave.). Prec. 2.0" (1.6" below ave.). 1-3, clear. 4-7, .25" rain. 8-10, clear. 11-13, .25" rain. 14-15, clear. 16-18, .5" rain. 16-21, clear. 22-31, 1" rain.

Nov.: Temp. 43.6° (.2° above ave.). Prec. 3.5" (.1" below ave.), snow 3". 1-2, clear. 3-7, 2" rain. 8-9, clear. 10-14, .7" rain. 15-21, clear. 22-26, .5" prec., 3" snow. 27-28, clear. 29-30, .3" rain.

Dec.: Temp. 33.0° (.4° above ave.). Prec. 2.8" (.8" below ave.), snow 6". 1, clear. 2-5, .5" prec., 2" snow. 6-7, clear. 8-10, .25" rain. 11-12, clear. 13-16, .25" rain. 17-18, clear. 19-20, .20" rain. 21-23, clear. 24-28, .5" prec., 2" snow. 29, clear. 30-31, .1" prec., 2" snow.

NEW ENGLAND WEATHER

(except Boston)

Continued from page 96

14-15, clear. 16-18, 1.4" rain. 19-21, clear. 22-31, 2" rain.

Vermont — Oct. 1969: Temp. 48° (.9° below ave.). Prec. 2.4" (.5" below ave.). 1-3, clear. 4-7, 25" rain. 8-10, clear. 11-13, .25" rain. 14-15, clear. 16-17, 1.5" rain. 18-25, clear. 26-31, .4" rain.

Maine — Nov.: Temp. 38.9° (.3° above ave.). Prec. 4.1" (.3" above ave.), snow 2". 1-2, clear. 3-7, 2" rain. 8-9, clear. 10-14, 1" rain. 15-21, clear. 22-26, .25" prec., 2" snow. 27-28, clear. 29-30, .85" rain.

Vermont — Nov.: Temp. 36.7° (ave.). Prec. 2.7" (ave.). snow 9". 1–2, clear. 3–7, 1.0" rain. 8–9, clear. 10–14, 5" prec., 4" snow. 15–21, clear. 22–26, .6" prec., 5" snow. 27–28, clear. 29–30, .6" rain.

Maine — Dec.: Temp. 29.2° (3.2° above ave.). Prec. 3.6" (.9" below ave.), snow 20". 1-4, .4" prec.. 4" snow. 5-7, clear. 8-10, .25" prec.. 2" snow. 11-12, clear. 13-16, .25" prec.. 2" snow. 17-18, clear. 19-20, .2" prec.. 2" snow. 21-23, clear. 24-28, 1.5" prec.. 10" snow. 29, clear. 30-31, .2" rain.

Vermont — Dec.: Temp. 24.5°
1.1° above ave.). Prec. 3.0"
(1.0" above ave.), snow 12".
1-3, 4" snow. 4-7, clear. 8-10, .5"
prec.. 2" snow. 11-12, clear. 1316, .6" prec., 2" snow. 17-18, clear. 19-20, 12" prec., 2" snow.
21-23, clear. 24-28, 1.1" rain. 29, clear. 30-31, .2" rain.

MIDWEST WEATHER

Continued from page 105

Aug. 1969: Temp. 74.1° (1.7° above ave.), Prec. 2.4" (.8" below ave.), 1-5, .5" rain. 6-8, clear. 9-12, .25" rain. 13-14, clear. 15-18, .50" rain. 19-20, clear. 21-24, .35" rain. 25-26, clear. 27-31, .50" rain.

Sept.: Temp. 63.1° (2.5° below ave.). Prec. 2.3" (1.3" below ave.). 1-3, clear. 4-7, .3" rain. 8-11, clear. 12-14, .2" rain. 15-17, clear. 18-20, .5" rain. 21-24, clear. 25-30, 1.3" rain.

Oct.: Temp. 56.8° (2.3° above ave.). Prec. 2.8" (.2" above ave.). 1-2, clear. 3-6, 1.5" rain. 7-10, clear. 11-13, .25" rain. 14-15, clear. 16-17, .25" rain. 18-21, clear. 22-26, .8" rain. 27-31, clear.

Nov.: Temp. 41.4° (1° above ave.). Prec. 1.5" (.8" below ave.), snow 4". 1-2, clear. 3-7, .10" rain. 8-11, clear. 12-15, .10" rain. 16-19, clear. 20-21, .4" rain. 22-23, clear. 24-30, .5" prec., 5" snow.

Dec.: Temp. 30.1° (.8° above ave.). Prec. 3.3" (1.3" above ave.), snow 6". 1, clear. 2-3, .2" prec., 2" snow. 4-7, clear. 8-10, .3" rain. 11-12, clear. 13-16, .3" rain. 17-18, clear. 19-20, .7" prec., 7" snow. 21-22, clear. 23-28, .5" prec., 8" snow. 29-31, clear.

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4. EASTERN STATES (EXCEPT NEW ENGLAND)

The times of sunrise, sunset, moonrise, moonset (pages 22-44) and the planets (page 46) are for Boston only. The table below gives the corrections to be used for cities in the Eastern States, except New England. Note the Key Letter for any given day (pages 22-44, 46). Then find the column below in which that Key Letter falls. The figure in that column for the city you seek is the minutes to add or subtract for accuracy of within 5 min. for that city. Example: Jan. 12, sunrise (p. 22) is 7:12 A.M., Key Letter N. Key Letter N for New York City (last col. below) shows +6. So sunrise New York City would be 7:18 A.M. If a city is not listed, interpolate between nearest two cities. (Further explanations appear on pages 92 and 93.)

		Lati-				Ke	y Lette	ers	
		tu		Time	A-D	Е-Н	I	J-M	N-Q
City	State	0		Used	m	m	m	m	m
Wilmington	Del.	39	45	EST	+27	+21	+18	+15	+ 9
wasnington	D. C.	38	54	EST	+35	+28	+24	+20	+12
Baltimore	Md.	39	17	EST	+32	+26	+22	+19	+12
Hagerstown	Md.	39	40	EST	+36	+30	+27	+24	+17
Salisbury	Md. N. Y.	$\frac{38}{42}$	25	EST	$\begin{array}{c c} +31 \\ +10 \end{array}$	+22	+18	+14	+ 5
Albany	N. Y.	42	39 06	EST EST	+20	$^{+10}_{+20}$	$+11 \\ +19$	$^{+11}_{+19}$	$^{+12}_{+18}$
Buffalo	N. Y.	43	00	EST	+26	+29	+31	+33	+37
New York	N. Y.	40	45	EST	+17	+13	+12	+10	+ 6
Ogdensburg	\hat{N}, \hat{Y}	44	45	EST		+15	± 18	+21	± 27
Syracuse	$\hat{N}.\hat{Y}$	43	03	EST	+ 8 +18	+20	+20	$+\tilde{2}\tilde{1}$	+23
Atlantic City	N. J.	39	22	EST	+24	+17	+13	+10	+ 3
Camden	N. J.	39	57	EST	$^{+24}_{-27}$	+19	+16	+13	
Cape May	N. J.	39	05	EST	_ 1 27	+19	+15	+12	+ 8 + 4
Newark-Irvington-									
E. Orange	N. J.	40	44	EST	+18	+14	$^{+12}_{+12}$	+11	‡ 7
Paterson	Ŋ. J.	40	55	EST	+17	+14	+12	+11	+ 7
Trenton	N. J.	40	13	EST	$^{+21}_{-23}$	+17	+15	+12	+ 7 +11
Allentown-Bethlehem.	Pa. Pa.	$\frac{40}{42}$	36 07	EST EST	$^{+23}_{+37}$	$^{+19}_{+36}$	+17	$^{+15}_{+36}$	+11
Erie	Pa.	40	16	EST	+30	$^{+30}_{-26}$	+36 +23	$^{+36}_{-21}$	$+35 \\ +16$
Lancaster	Pa.	40	02	EST	+29	T20	+21	$^{+21}_{+18}$	+13
Philadelphia-Chester	Pa.	39	57	EST	+25	$^{+24}_{+20}$	+17	+14	1 9
Pittsburgh-		00	٠.	LUI	120	120	T-1	T14	7 9
McKeesport	Pa.	40	26	EST	+42	+3s	+35	+33	+28
Reading	Pa,	40	20	EST	+26	+22	+19	+17	+12
Scranton-Wilkes Barrel	Pa.	41	25	EST	+23	± 20	+19	+18	+15
York	Pa.	39	58	EST	+31	+25	+23	+20	+14
Charlottesville	va.	38	02	EST	+43	+34	+30	+25	+16
Danville	Va.	36	31	EST	+49	+38	+32	+26	+15
Norfolk	Va.	36 37	51	EST	+37	+27	+21	+15	+ 5
Richmond	Va. Va.	37	32 16	EST	$^{+40}_{+51}$	$+31 \\ +41$	+25	+20	+11
Winchester	va.	39	13	EST	+38	$^{+41}_{+32}$	$^{+35}_{-28}$	$^{+30}_{-25}$	+20
Charleston	W. va.	38	21	EST	+54	+46	$+28 \\ +42$	$^{+25}_{+38}$	$^{+19}_{+30}$
Parkersburg	w. va.	39	21	EST	+52	+45	+42	+38	+32
					102	10	122	100	702

THE FLYING DUTCHMAN

A ship is said by mariners to be seen about the Cape of Good Hope in blowing weather, under the following extraordinary circumstances: She is never known to get into port, and is seen at uncertain periods sailing at an immense rate before the wind, under

full press of canvas, in the most violent gales.

The story attached to this appearance is that she was a merchant ship from Holland, and that the captain, having sworn a tremendous oath in consequence of not being able to make the port, was condemned as punishment, together with all the rest of the crew, to beat about the sea till the Day of Judgment. From the corroborated accounts of many navigators, there seems to be no doubt but that something is seen which they take for a distant sailing vessel. It may be some atmospherical phenomenon that they see, and the imaginations of spectators may supply the rest; but there must be something actually seen, as many different persons have testified to it.

from The Perennial Calendar, 1824

EASTERN STATES (EXCEPT NEW ENGLAND) WEATHER FORECAST

Verification Base: Pittsburgh, Pa. However, this forecast goes for upper New York, northern Pennsylvania, Ohio, northern New Jersey, and over-laps with that of southern New England for Washington, D. C., Virginia, Delaware, and West Virginia when the storms are from the west rather than south.

THE YEAR (JAN. 1969 - DEC. 1969)

The average temperature will be 54.2° which is 1.4° above average (52.8°). The precipitation will be 33.8″, which is 2.3″ below ave. (36.1″). The storms to watch are in bold below, especially those of Jan. 15-16, Jan. 24-28, Feb. 13-16, Feb. 19-22, Mar. 10-12, Apr. 3-7, Apr. 28-30, May 20-22, May 26-28, June 9-10, June 13-17, July 3-9, July 25-27, Sept. 25-30, Oct. 3-6, Nov. 24-30.

The winter (Nov. '68-Apr. '69) will be colder than usual, but the snowfall will be a lot less than average. The larger storms are noted in bold below

in bold below.

ov. 1968: Temp. 43.3° (ave.). Prec. 2.4" (ave.), snow 1". 1-3, .5" rain. 4-5, clear. 6-7, .25" rain. 8-9, clear. 10-12, .25" rain. 13–16, mild, hazy. 17–20, .25" rain. 13–16, mild, hazy. 17–20, .25" prec., 1" snow. 21–22, clear. 23–24, .25" rain. 25–27, clear. 28–30, 1" rain.

Dec. 1968: Temp. 34.9° (1.2° above ave.), Prec. 3.1" (.4" above avc.), snow 6". 1–4, clear. 5–9, .5" rain. 10–11, clear. 12–17, 1.5" rain. 18–19, clear. 20–23, .6" prec., 3" snow. 24–26, clear. 27–31, .5" prec., 3" snow.

Jan. 1969: Temp. 35.3° (4.4° above ave.). Prec. 4.6" (1.8" above ave.). 1-2, clear. 3-5, 1" rain. 6-8, clear. 9-11, .60" prec., 2" snow. 12-14, clear. 15-16, 1.0" rain. 17, clear. 18-21, 1.0" prec., 2" snow. 22-23, clear. 24-28, 1.0" prec., 1" snow. 29-31, clear.

eb.: Temp. 33.3° (1.7° above ave.). Prec. 2.7" (.2" above ave.), snow 4". 1-2, clear. 3-7, .20" prec., 1" snow. 8-12, clear. 13-16, 1" prec., 1" snow. 17-18, clear. 19-22, 1.0" rain. 23-24, clear. 25-28, .5" prec., 2" snow.

March: Temp. 38.3° (1.8° below ave.). Prec. 3.3" (avc.), snow 6". 1-3, 3" prec., 1" snow. 4-5, clear. 6-7, .45" rain. 8-9, clear. 10-12, 1.0" prec., 2" snow. 13-14, clear. 15-19, .80" prec., 1" snow. 20-24, clear. 25-28, .50" prec., 2" snow. 29-30, clear. 31, .25" rain.

pril: Temp. 48.9° (2.3° below ave.). Prec. 3.1" (ave.), snow 2". 1-2, clear. 3-7, 1" rain. 8-10, clear. 11-14, 5" prec., 2" snow. 15-16, clear. 17-19, 35" rain. 20-21, clear. 22-24, .25" rain. 25-27, clear. 28-30, 1.0" rain. April:

 fay:
 Temp.
 62.0°
 (.2°
 below

 ave.).
 Prec.
 3.2"
 (.1"
 below

 ave.).
 1-4, .50"
 rain.
 5-7, clear.

 8-10, .50"
 rain.
 11-13, clear.

 14-16, .40"
 rain.
 17-19, clear.

20-22, 1.0" rain. 23-25, clear. 26-28, 1.0" rain. 29-31, clear.

June: Temp. 71.3° (.5° above ave.). Prec. 3.6" (.1" below ave.). 1-2, .35" rain. 3-4, clear. 5-6, .25" rain. 7-8, clear. 9-10, 1.0" rain. 11-12, clear. 13-17, 1,0" rain. 18-20, clear. 21-23, .3" rain. 24-25, clear. 26-27, .25" rain. 28, clear. 29-30, .5" rain.

July: Temp. 73.7° (1° below ave.). Prec. 3.7" (.3" below ave.). 1-2, clear. 3-9, 1.5" rain. 10-11, clear. 12-13, .40" rain. 14-15, clear. 16-22, .80" rain. 23-24, clear. 25-27, 1.0" rain. 28-31, clear.

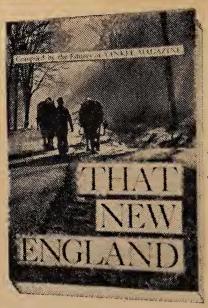
August: Temp. 73.8° (.9° above ave.). Prec. 2.8" (.4" below ave.). 1-5, .25" rain. 6-8, clear. 9-12, .25" rain. 13-14, clear. 15-18, .50" rain. 19-20, clear. 21-24, .75" rain. 25-26, clear. 27-31, .50" rain.

Sept.: Temp. 63.5° (3.3° below ave.). Prec. 2.9" (.3" above ave.). 1–3, clear. 4–7, .5" rain. 8–11, clear. 12–14, .5" rain. 15–17, clear. 18–20, .50" rain. 21–24, clear. 25–30, 1.4" rain.

Oct. Temp. 55.0° (.4° below ave.). Prec. 1.8" (.7" below ave.). 1–2, clear. 3–6, 1.0" rain. 7–10, clear. 11–13, .25" rain. 14–15, clear. 16– 17, .25" rain. 18–21, clear. 22–26, .3" rain. 27–31, clear.

ov.: Temp. 41.6° (1.7° below ave.). Pree. 2.4" (ave.), snow 2". 1–2, clear. 3–7, .30" rain. 8–11, clear. 12–15, .50" rain. 16–19, clear. 20–21, .20" rain. 22–23, clear. 24–30, 1.3" prec., 2" snow.

ec.: Tcmp. 33.2° (.2° above ave.). Prec. 2.4" (.3" below ave.), snow 10". 1, clear. 2-3, .2" prec., 2" snow. 4-7, clear. 8-10, .5" prec., 2" snow. 11-12, clear. 13-16, .6" prec., 2" snow. 11-18, clear. 19-20, .2" prec., 2" snow. 21-23, clear. 24-28, .7" rain. 29, clear. 30-31, .2" prec., 2" snow. Dec.: 2" snow.



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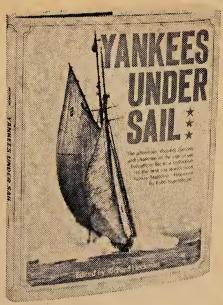
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12 MONTHS A YEAR

5. MIDWESTERN STATES

The times of sunrise, sunset, moonrise, moonset (pages 22-44) and the planets (page 46) are for Boston only. The table below gives the corrections to be used for cities in the Midwest. Note the Key Letter for any given day (pages 22-44, 46). Then find the column below in which that Key Letter falls. The figure in that column for the city you seek is the minutes to add or subtract for accuracy of within 5 min. for that city. Example: Jan. 12, sunrise (p. 22) is 7:12 A.M., Key Letter N. Key Letter N for Chicago (last col. below) shows +4. So sunrise at Chicago will be 7:16 A.M., CST. If a city is not listed, interpolate between nearest two cities. (Further explanations appear on pages 92 and 93).

		Lati-		Key Letters				
City	State	tude	Time	A-D	Е-Н	I	J-M	N-Q
Coire	Ili.	37 05	Used	+30	m +18	m +12	+7	m
Cairo Chicago-Oak Park	Ill.	$\begin{vmatrix} 37 & 05 \\ 41 & 52 \\ 40 & 07 \end{vmatrix}$	CST	+7		T12	+ 5 + 3	- 5 + 4
	Ill.	40 07	CST CST CST	$+7 \\ +13 \\ +23$	$\frac{+6}{+8}$	+ 5 + 5 + 12 + 17	+ 5 + 3 + 12 + 12 + 12 + 12 + 12	- 2 + 3 + 4 + 7
E St Louis	Ill. Ill.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	CST	$^{+20}_{-29}$	+21	117	+12	+ 3
Peoria	Iil.	40 42	CST	$^{+20}_{+29}_{+20}$	$^{+14}_{+21}_{+16}$	+14	+12	1 7
Rockford	Ill. Ili.	42 17 39 48	CST CST	+12	$+12 \\ +17$	+12	+12	$^{+12}_{+6}$
Danville Decatur E. St. Louis Peoria Rockford Springfield Fort Wayne Gary Indianapolis Muncie South Bend	Ind.	$\begin{bmatrix} 39 & 48 \\ 41 & 04 \end{bmatrix}$	EST	$+23 \\ +61$	+58	$^{+14}_{+56}$	+55	+52
Gary	Ind.	41 36	CST	+ 7	+ 6	+ 5		+2
Indianapolis	Ind. Ind.	39 46 40 11	EST EST	$^{+69}_{+65}$	+63 +60	+60 +57	+57 +55	$+5\overline{2} \\ +50$
South Bend Terre Haute Council Bluffs Davenport Des Moines	Ind.	4Ĭ 41	CST	+3	[+2]	+ i	0	- 2
Terre Haute	Ind.	39 28	CST	+15	+ 8	+ 5	$^{+2}_{+38}$	- 5
Davenport	Iowa Iowa	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	CST CST	$^{+43}_{-21}$	$ \begin{array}{c} +40 \\ +19 \end{array} $	$+39 \\ +18$	$+38 \\ +17$	$^{+35}_{+15}$
Des Moines	Iowa	41 35	CST	+33	+31	+30	+29	+27
Dubuque	Iowa Iowa	42 30	CST	+18	+31 +18 +41	+18	+19	$^{+19}_{-42}$
Dubuque Sioux City Waterloo Fort Scott Liberal	Iowa Iowa	42 29	CST CST	$^{+41}_{+25}$	$^{+41}_{+25}$	+41 +25 +34	$\begin{array}{r} +41 \\ +25 \\ +30 \\ +54 \end{array}$	$^{+42}_{+26}$
Fort Scott	Kans.	37 55	CST	+49	+39	+34	+30	+20
Oakley	Kans. Kans.	$\begin{bmatrix} 37 & 03 \\ 39 & 07 \end{bmatrix}$	CST MST	$^{+77}_{-10}$	+65 + 3	+60 - I		$^{+42}_{-12}$
Oakley Salina Topeka	Kans.	38 53	CST	+58	+50	146	+42	+34
Topeka	Kans.	39 03	CST	+49	+42	+38	+35	+27
Wichita	Kans. Mich.	$\begin{vmatrix} 37 & 42 \\ 45 & 40 \end{vmatrix}$	CST EST	$+60 \\ +41$	$\begin{array}{c c} +50 \\ +50 \end{array}$	$^{+45}_{+54}$	+42 +35 +40 +57	+30 +66
Cheboygan Detroit-Dearborn	Mich.	42 20	EST	+48	+48	+48		+48
Grand Banida	Mich.	$\begin{vmatrix} 43 & 01 \\ 42 & 58 \end{vmatrix}$	EST EST	+48	+48 +50 +58	+51 +58	+51	+53
Flint. Grand Rapids. Ironwood.	Mich.	46 40	CST	+56	+11	+16	+21	$^{+61}_{+32}$
Jackson	Mich.	42 15	EST	+54	+53	+53	+51 +59 +21 +53	+53
Lansing	Mich. Mich.	$\begin{bmatrix} 42 & 17 \\ 42 & 44 \end{bmatrix}$	EST EST	$+58 \\ +53$	+11 +53 +58 +54	+58 +54	+58 +54	$^{+58}_{+55}$
Jackson Kalamazoo Lansing Pontiac Traverse City Albert Lea Bennidji Duluth Minneapolis-St. Paul. Ortonville Jefferson City Joplin Kansas City Poplar Bluff St. Joseph St. Louis	Mich.	42 40	EST	+53 +48	+49	140	+49	+50
Traverse City	Mich.	44 50	EST	+49	$^{+55}_{+28}$	+58 +29 +35 +24	+61	+67
Bemidii	Minn. Minn.	43 40 47 30	CST CST	$^{+25}_{+15}$	$^{+28}_{+29}$	+29 +35	$^{+31}_{+42}$	$^{+34}_{+56}$
Duluth	Minn.	46 47	CST	+ 7	+19	+24	+30	+42
Minneapolis-St. Paul.	Minn, Minn,	$\begin{array}{c cccc} 44 & 57 \\ 45 & 20 \end{array}$	CST CST	+19 +30	$^{+26}_{-38}$	$^{+29}_{+41}$	$+32 \\ +45$	+39
Jefferson City	Mo.	38 32	CST	+37	+29	+25	+20	$^{+53}_{+12}$
Joplin	Mo.	37 04	CST	+51	+39	+34	$^{+20}_{-28}$	+17
Poplar Bluff	Mo. Mo.	$\begin{vmatrix} 39 & 05 \\ 36 & 40 \end{vmatrix}$	CST CST	$^{+45}_{+35}$	+38 +23	$+34 \\ +17$	+30 +11	+23
St. Joseph	Mo.	39 46	CST	+14	$^{+23}_{+38}$ $^{+21}_{+34}$ $^{+67}$	+35	$+32 \\ +12$	+26
St. Louis	Mo.	$\begin{array}{cccc} 38 & 38 \\ 37 & 13 \end{array}$	CST CST	+29 +46	+21	$^{+17}_{+29}$	+12	+ 4
Chadron	Neb.	42 50	CST	+66	+67	+68	$^{+23}_{+68}$	$^{+12}_{+70}$
Grand Island	Neb.	40 52	CST	+54	+51	+49	+48 +41	+14
Lincoln	Neb. Neb.	$\begin{array}{c cc} 40 & 49 \\ 42 & 01 \end{array}$	CST CST	+48 +47	$^{+44}_{-46}$	$^{+43}_{-45}$	$^{+41}_{+45}$	+37 +44
Norfolk North Platte Omaha	Neb.	41 10	CST	+63	+60	$+59 \\ +40$	+57	+55
Omaha	Neh. Neh.	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	CST	+43	+41	+40	+57 +38 +66	+36
Bismarck	N. D.	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	CST	$^{+72}_{+42}$	$^{+69}_{+53}$	$^{+67}_{+59}$	+64	+63 +77
Sidney Bismarck Fargo Grand Forks Minot	N. D.	46 52	CST	+25	+37 +37	+43	$+64 \\ +49$	+61
Minot	N. D. N. D.	47 56 48 15	CST CST	$+22 \\ +37 \\ +47$	+37	+44	+51	+67
Williston	N. D.	48 10	CST	+47	$^{+54}_{+63}$	$^{+61}_{+70}$	+68 +78	$+85 \\ +94$
Akron	Ohio	41 05	EST	+46	+43	+42	+40	+37
Canton Cinclnnati-Hamilton	Ohio Ohio	40 48 39 06	EST EST	$^{+47}_{-64}$	+43 +57	$^{+41}_{+54}$	$+39 \\ +50$	$^{+36}_{-43}$
Cleveland-Lakewood	Ohio	41 30	EST	+46	+43	+42	+42	+40
Columbus Dayton-Springfield	Ohio Ohio	39 58 39 46	EST	+56	+50 +55	+42 +48 +52 +52	145	+40
Lima	Ohio	$\begin{bmatrix} 39 & 46 \\ 40 & 45 \end{bmatrix}$	EST EST	$+58 \\ +58$	+55 +54	+52 +52	$+49 \\ +50$	+43 +47
Toledo	Ohio	41 39	EST	+52	+51	+50 +38	1 140	+47
YoungstownAberdeen	Onio S. D.	41 06 45 30	EST CST	+43 +20	+40	+38	+37	+34
	D, D,	10 00	CSI	+38	1 +46	+50	+54	+62

Continued on next page

MIDWESTERN STATES (Continued)

	Lati-	•	Key Letters					
State	tude,	Time Used	A-D m	E-H m	I m	J-M m	N-Q m	
S. D. S. D. S. D. Wis. Wis. Wis. Wis. Wis. Wis. Wis. Oue	43 53 44 21 44 05 43 33 44 51 44 30 43 40 43 02 44 01 44 56 45 30	CST CST CST CST CST CST CST CST CST CST	+53 +50 +62 +38 +13 0 -15 +11 + 5 + 2 + 3 + 13	+57 +55 +67 +41 +19 + 5 -19 +12 + 7 + 6 +12 + 5	+59 +57 +69 +43 +22 + 8 +21 +13 + 7 + 8 +15 +10	+60 +59 +71 +44 +25 +10 +22 +14 +8 +10 +18 +15 -8	+65 +65 +75 +47 +31 +16 +26 +16 +10 +15 +25 +23 +20	
	S. D. S. D. S. D. S. D. Wis. Wis. Wis. Wis. Wis. Wis.	State 6 / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /	State tude c Time Used S. D. 43 53 CST S. D. 44 21 CST S. D. 44 05 CST S. D. 43 33 CST Wis. 44 51 CST Wis. 43 40 CST Wis. 43 40 CST Wis. 43 02 CST Wis. 44 01 CST Wis. 44 01 CST Wis. 44 50 CST Que. 45 30 EST Que. 46 45 EST	State tude ° Time Used A-D m S. D. 43 53 CST +50 S. D. 44 21 CST +50 S. D. 44 25 CST +62 S. D. 43 33 CST +38 Wis. 44 51 CST +13 Wis. 43 40 CST -15 Wis. 43 40 CST +5 Wis. 43 02 CST +5 Wis. 44 01 CST +5 Wis. 44 56 CST +5 Que. 45 30 EST -4 Que. 46 45 EST -19	State Lattitude of view of vie	State Latt-tude Time A-D E-H I S. D. 43 53 CST +53 +57 +59 S. D. 44 21 CST +50 +55 +57 +59 S. D. 44 05 CST +62 +67 +69 S. D. 43 33 CST +38 +41 +43 +41 +41 +41 +41 +41 +41 +41 <td>State Latt-tude Time Used A-D Ward E-H Mark I J-M Mark S. D. 43 53 CST ST S</td>	State Latt-tude Time Used A-D Ward E-H Mark I J-M Mark S. D. 43 53 CST ST S	

MIDWEST WEATHER FORECAST 5.

Verification Base: Chicago. However, this is to serve for Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan (remembering these states are slightly colder) and Indiana, Iowa (slightly warmer).

THE YEAR (JAN. 1969 - DEC. 1969)

The temperature will average 51.6° or 1.7° above average (49.9°). The precipitation will be average (33.1"). The storms to watch follow in bold especially those of Feb. 12–15, Mar. 26–31, Apr. 3–5, May 16–19, June 13–17, July 22–27, Sept. 25–30, Oct. 3–6, Dec. 19–20, Dec. 23–28. The Winter (Nov. '68–Apr. '69) will be average for Chicago. However, there will be at least 20" more snow than last year. The larger storms are in bold below.

Nov. 1968: Temp. 40.4° (ave.). Prec. 1.9" (.4" below ave.), 2" snow. 1-3. 5" rain. 4, clear. 5-6, .5" rain. 7-8, clear. 9-11, .40" rain. 12-16, mild, hazy. 17-20, .15" rain. 1" snow. 21-26, clear, fine. 27-30, .35" rain, 1" snow.

bec. 1968: Temp. 31.2° (1.9° above ave.). Prec. 2.5" (.5" above ave.). snow 5". 1-4. clear. 5-9, .5" rain. 10-11. clear. 12-17, 1.2" rain. 18-19, clear. 20-23, 6" prec., 3" snow. 24-26, clear. 27-31, .9" prec.. 2" snow.

Jan. 1969: Temp. 26.7° (1.9° above ave.). Prec. 2.5" (.6" above ave.). 3" snow. 1-2, clear. 3-5, .25" rain. 6-8, clear. 9-11. .25" prec., 1" snow. 12-14, clear. 15-16, .5" rain. 17, clear. 18-20, .75" prec., 2" snow. 21-23, clear. 24-28, .75" prec., 1" snow. 29-31, clear.

Feb.: Temp. 27.0° (ave.). Prec. 1.8" (ave.), 5" snow. 1-2, clear. 3-4, .20" rain. 5-11, clear. 12-15, 1.0" prec., 3" snow. 16-20, clear. 21-24, .3" rain. 25-26, clear. 27-26, .5" tain.

March: Temp. 35.5° (.8° below ave.). Prec. 2.4" (.3" below ave.). snow 6". 1-4. clear. 5-9, .50" prec., 1" snow. 10-13, clear. 14-

16. .50" prec., 1" snow. 17–18, clear, 19–22, .40" prec., 1" snow. 23–25, clear, 26–31, 1.0" prec., 3" snow.

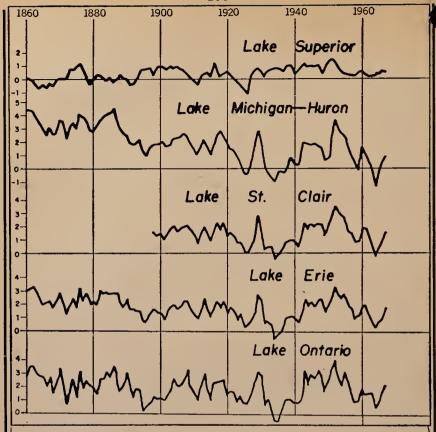
April: Temp. 47.3° (.4° below ave.). Prec. 3.2" (.2" above ave.). snow 1". 1-2, clear. 3-5, 1.0" prec., 1" snow. 6-8, clear. 9-11, .50" rain. 12-13, clear. 14-15, .50" rain. 16-17, clear. 18-19, .50" rain. 20-21, clear. 22-24, .30" rain. 25-26, clear. 27-30, .50" rain.

Tay: Temp. 57.2° (.9° below ave.). Prec. 2.5" (1.0" below ave.). 1-4, .25" rain. 5-7, clear. 8-10, .25" rain. 11-15, clear. 16-19, 1.6" rain. 20-22, clear. 23-28, .40" rain. 29-31, clear. May:

June: Temp. 69.4° (1.2° above ave.). Prec. 4.1" (.5" above ave.). 1-2, .45" rain. 3-4, clear. 5-6, .25" rain. 7-8, clear. 9-10, .40" rain. 11-12, clear. 13-17, 2" rain. 18-20, clear. 21-23, .5" rain. 24-27, clear. 28-30, .5" rain.

July: Temp. 75.3° (1.6° above ave.). Prec. 2.8" (.6" below ave.). 1-2. clear. 3-9, 1.5" rain. 10-15, clear. 16-17, .30" rain. 18-21, clear. 22-27, 1.0" rain. 28-31,

Continued on page 98



WATER LEVELS OF THE GREAT LAKES

by JOHN E. HANNA, U.S. Lake Survey

■ CAN YOU IMAGINE A LAKE the size of the United States? This is what we'd have if all the water in the Great Lakes were dumped on the nation. Such a lake would be nine feet deep. For those statistically minded, there are 5,458 cubic miles of water in the Great Lakes, and the surface covers nearly 100,000 square miles.

Where does the water come from?

Where does it go?

Hydrologists, the people who study water, tell us that the amount of water in the world doesn't change. The total remains constant, although it may be in any one of its many forms. Water can exist as ice, snow, rain, hail, sleet, dew, vapor-clouds, fog, steam etc. — or in its more familiar form as either fresh or salt water. Leave the teakettle on the stove too long, and what happens? Besides the other problems that will result, the water disappears. It has been turned to steam by heat, and the steam has been absorbed into the air. This is an example of one step in the cycle that water is constantly going through. through.

To follow this Great Lakes water cycle, we have to start somewhere. So, let's begin with the part where rain, snow, sleet, etc. fall on the Lakes themselves and onto their drainage basins. Water falling outside the combined basins, of course, flows away and into other systems. Part of the rain falling west of Chicago will end up flowing into the Mississippi River system, whereas rain falling on lower Michigan (which is sort of a peninsula between Lakes Michigan and Huron), for example, will eventually end up in the Great Lakes unless lost before it reaches that system. Actually, most of the water

falling on the land never reaches the Lakes. Trees, plants and other growing vegetation use a large amount and some is used to repleuish soil moisture. It depends to some degree on the time of year. More rain in early spring and late fall reaches the Lakes because most plant life is relatively dormant during these periods. Water that does get to the Lakes gets there in several ways. Flow from rivers and streams is the most obvious; other ways include flow from the lake above (Lake Ontario gets part of its water from Lake Erie via the Niagara River and the Welland Canal), runoff from adjacent land area, and man-made diversions into the Lakes, like the Long Lake-Ogoki project which has reversed nature's intentious and caused water to flow into northern Lake Superior. The Canadians have done this to compensate for the water they use for operating the Welland Canal and for Niagara River power purposes. A direct "plus" comes, of course, from the rain or snow that falls directly on the Lakes. This, surprisingly, differs from that falling on the land. In summer the Lakes tend to cool the warm air mass above them, causing it to rain more on the Lakes than on the land. The reverse is true in winter. The Lakes tend to warm the air mass above them, and this permits the air mass to hold its moisture while over the Lakes, but as soon as it gets over a cold land mass — skiers' delight! Underground springs and rivers fed by rain which soaks into the land may also contribute to the water supply. We have seen that all the Lakes' water comes from the rain or snow falling on them or in their basins.

Now that we know where the Lakes get their water, and how it gets there, let's take a look at how it leaves the system. Taking the system as a whole, the two major ways are through the St. Lawrence River which flows out of Lake Ontario to the Atlantic Ocean at the rate of about 240,000 cubic feet per second, and through evaporation. The latter, evaporation, is the reason our teakettle lost its water and the reason Monday's wash gets dry. We have almost completed the cycle at this point. Hydrologists have estimated that almost two and one-half feet of water evaporates from the surface of the Great Lakes each year. This is equal to over 42 trillion gallons of water. If it weren't for evaporation we would need two more St. Lawrence Rivers to carry off the excess water, and if we didn't have them the present Great Lakes shoreline would look a lot different. Man-made diversions out of the Lake are also a "loss" but rather insignificant when compared with the major losses. The evaporated water from the Lakes, of course, rises to form clouds which, when conditions are right, complete the cycle by then returning this water to the land and lake surface in the form of rain or snow.

The levels of the Great Lakes are changing almost constantly. Up

The levels of the Great Lakes are changing almost constantly. Up one hour—down the next; up one month—down the next; up one year—down the next; these changes fall into one of three categories, according to hydraulic engineers at the U.S. Lake Survey—short, annual and long-term.

Short-period changes are those lasting from a few minutes to several hours. They are usually caused by strong winds which are frequently accompanied by rapid changes in barometric pressure. These conditions cause a lake's surface to tilt, lowering levels on one shore and raising them on the other. Once in a while, particularly when conditions change suddenly, a seiche is developed. A seiche, pronounced "saysh," is defined as an abrupt change or oscillation in a lake's level after causative forces have stopped. Imagine rocking back and forth a shallow pan filled with water: the "sloshing" effect illustrates what happens during a seiche. Lake Erie is very susceptible to seiches because of its shallowness and general southwest-northeast alignment that roughly parallels the prevailing wind direction. Seiches which occasionally cause severe damage are being studied by Lake Survey's Great Lakes Research Center and the U.S. Weather Bureau with the goal of being able to forecast them. Advance notice like tornado warnings could save lives and property. Annual changes in the lake levels are definitely predictable, since

Annual changes in the lake levels are definitely predictable, since they are cyclic in nature: high in summer and low in winter. The levels begin to rise in late winter with the melting of snow and ice, and with the arrival of early season rainstorms, until they reach their peaks sometime in mid-summer. From then on, levels slowly decline, reaching low points during mid-winter.

Long-term changes in lake levels have received considerable attention by the U.S. Lake Survey. Experts in hydraulics and hydrology have carefully studied lake level records which date back to 1860 and

LIGHTNING CAN KILL YOU

Condensed from a Survey (1959-65) of Lightning Deaths in the USA, by F. H. Zegel, N.E.S.C., Suitland, Md.

TODAY TODAY IN THE UNITED STATES lightning is the greatest cause of direct weather-connected deaths. In the seven-year period, 1959-1965, lightning killed at least 960. Tornadoes for the same period killed 587. Snowstorms cause more indirect deaths, tornadocs more property damage.

> LIGHTNING DEATHS IN THE CONTINENTAL II S

in the continen.	Ind C. C.
Year	Lightning
1959	157
1960	105
. 1961	121
1962	126
1963	216
1964	109
1965	126
Total	960
Average per year	137

Seventy per cent of all lightning casualties are single deaths dne to a single discharge — only 15% occur in groups of two — 15% in groups of three or more. From 75% to 85% of these deaths are male — due to their work out-of-doors. About 70% occur in the afternoon, 20% between 6 P.M. and midnight, 10% in the morning — only 1% between midnight and six A.M.

Two hundred and fifty eight of the deaths came in July, 190 in due to a single discharge - only

the deaths came in July, 190 in June, 171 in August, 100 in May, 81 in December, 63 in September, 67 in the rest of the months com-

bined.

Almost all of the States suffer lightning deaths each year. However, Vermont, Maryland, Arkansas, New Mexico, Wyoming, and Virginia have the highest fatalities per 1,000,000 population per year.

Lightning deaths are most likely to occur on (1) open water—that is, on beaches, on piers, on levies, in small boats, etc.; (2) near farm tractors, constructions of the construction of t Lightning deaths equipment, near cars or



trucks (inside a car is place to be); (3) under and (4) on the telephone. trees;

A majority of lightning deaths ould not happen if people would not happen if people would learn to stay out of these four locations during a storm. Categorically, we might also remind you there are each year just about as many individuals injured as killed.

Another precaution during thunderstorm is that of keeping away from kitchen sinks and appliances plugged into a house's wiring system. Lightning will

actually seek you out there!
Lightning-caused catastrophes
(five or more deaths) are happening all the time. The most notable was the explosion of a jet liner over Elkton, Maryland in December, 1963, killing all 81 on board. (Lightning is believed to have exploded the resid-ual fuel vapor in one of its outboard wing tanks.)

Another instance was the death Another Instance was the death of eight people leaning against the heating system of a tobacco farm during a 1961 thunderstorm in Clinton, N.Car.

In 1964, in Forrest City, Tenn., seven perished in a house struck by lightning in the evening.

by lightning in the evening.
Lightning can be real capricious, too. In 1960 separate bolts killed a young couple while crossing a street in Bay City, Michigan.

On April 6, 1961, one was killed, 11 injured, when lightning set off 5 lbs, of dynamite in a water tunnel 300 feet below the surface.

Extreme fright, caused by lightning, also is often a cause of death.

1959 THROUGH 1965 INCLUSIVE (CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES ONLY)

	Contract of the contract of th												
Year	Under Trees		Open	Open Water		ctors	G	olf	Telephone				
	Killed	lnjured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured			
1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 Total	19 11 18 12 17 12 13 102	16 25 16 15 19 10 19 120	14 8 10 11 15 9 11 78	17 7 8 13 9 7 9 7	14 10 9 8 12 8 8 69	10 9 5 17 15 2 2 60	8 6 4 4 6 3 5 36	11 27 6 11 2 5 6 6 8	1 1 1 - 2 4	9 2 10 5 2 6 2 36			

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6.-7. WESTERN AND MOUNTAIN STATES

The times of sunrise, sunset, moonrise, moonset (pages 22-44) and the planets (page 46) are for Boston only. The table below gives the corrections to be used for both the Northern and Southern States of the Far West. Note the Key Letter for any given day (pages 22-44, 46). Then find the column below in which that Key Letter falls. The figure in that column for the city you seek is the minutes to add or subtract for that city. Example: Jan. 12, sunrise (page 22) is 7:12 A.M. Key Letter N. Key Letter N for San Francisco (last col. below) shows +9. So sunrise at San Francisco will be 7:21 A.M., PST. If a city is not listed, interpolate between nearest two cities. (Further explanations appear on pages 92 and 93).

NORTHERN TIER

The adjusted times found for these cities will be accurate generally to within 5 min.

		Lat	i_			Ke	y Lett	ers	
City	State	tud		Time Used	A-D m	E-H m	I m	J-M m	N-Q m
Fresno	Cal. Cal. Cal.	40	44 30 35	PST PST PST	+33 +31 +34	$\begin{array}{ c c c c }\hline +21 \\ +27 \\ +26 \\ \end{array}$	$^{+15}_{+25}_{+22}$	$^{+9}_{+23}_{+18}$	$\begin{array}{c} -3 \\ +19 \\ +9 \end{array}$
Oakland & San Jose. Stockton Craig Denver-Boulder	Cal. Cal. Colo. Colo.	37 40	47 57 30 45	PST PST MST MST	$^{+40}_{+35}$ $^{+32}_{+25}$	+29 +26 +28 +19	+25 $+21$ $+26$ $+16$	$^{+20}_{+16}$ $^{+24}_{+13}$	+ 9 + 6 +19 + 8
Grand Junction Pueblo Trinidad	Colo. Colo. Colo. Idaho	39 38 37	03 16 08 37	MST MST MST MST	$+41 \\ +28 \\ +31 \\ +56$	+33 +18 +19 +59	$+30 \\ +14 \\ +14 \\ +61$	$^{+26}_{+10}$ $^{+8}_{+62}$	+19 + 1 - 3 +65
Bolse. Lewiston. Pocatello. Billings	Idaho Idaho Mont,	46 42 45	25 55 47 01	PST MST MST MST	$-12 \\ +44 \\ +16$	$ \begin{array}{r} +35 \\ -1 \\ +45 \\ +25 \\ +41 \end{array} $	$^{+4}_{-45}$	$^{+\ 9}_{+46} \ _{+33}$	$^{+20}_{+47}_{-43}$
Butte. Glasgow. Great Falls. Helena.	Mont. Mont. Mont. Mont.	48 47 46	10 30 36	MST MST MST	$+32 \\ 0 \\ +21 \\ +27$	$^{+15}_{+34}$ $^{+39}$	$^{+46}_{-22}$ $^{+41}_{-44}$	$+50 \\ +30 \\ +47 \\ +49$	$^{+60}_{+46}$ $^{+61}_{+61}$
Miles City. Carson City-Reno Elko Las Vegas.	Mont. Nev. Nev. Nev.	39 40	30 31 50 10	MST PST PST PST	$^{+3}_{+25}$ $^{+4}_{+16}$	$^{+14}_{+18}$ $^{+1}_{+3}$	+19 +15 - 1 - 4	+24 $+11$ -3 -10	+35 +5 -7 -24
Pendleton	Ore. Ore. Ore. Utah	45 45	03 35 31 03	PST PST PST MST	$\begin{array}{c c} +22 \\ -2 \\ +14 \\ +63 \end{array}$	$^{+26}$ $^{+7}$ $^{+23}$ $^{+52}$	$^{+28}_{+11}_{+26}_{+46}$	+30 +15 +30	$^{+34}_{+24}$ $^{+39}$
Kanab Moab Ogden Salt Lake Clty	Utah Utah Utah	38 41 40	35 14 45	MST MST MST	$^{+47}_{+48}$ $^{+49}$	$^{+38}_{-45}$	+34 +44 +43	$^{+40}_{+30}$ $^{+42}_{-41}$	$^{+29}_{-21}$ $^{+40}_{-38}$
Vernal	Utah Wash.	48	$\frac{30}{54}$	MST PST PST	+40 + 4	$^{+36}_{+19}$	$^{+34}_{+26}$ $^{+26}$	+32 +32	$^{+27}_{+48}$
Olympia. Spokane. Walla Walla. Casper.	Wash. Wash. Wyo.	47 46 42	40 04 50	PST PST MST	$\begin{array}{c} +6 \\ -16 \\ -5 \\ +20 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} -1 \\ +5 \\ +21 \end{array}$	$^{+5}_{+9}_{-22}$	$+32 \\ +12 \\ +14 \\ +22$	$^{+46}_{+27}$ $^{+24}_{+24}$
Cheyenne	Wyo. Wyo. Wyo. Wyo.	41	08 45 35 50	MST MST MST MST	$\begin{array}{c} +17 \\ +27 \\ +35 \\ +14 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} +14 \\ +25 \\ +33 \\ +20 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} +13 \\ +25 \\ +33 \\ +23 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} +11 \\ +24 \\ +32 \\ +26 \end{array}$	+ 9 +23 +30 +33

SOUTHERN TIER

The adjusted times found for these cities will be accurate generally to within 10 mins.

Flagstaff	Ariz.	35	08	MST	+62	+50	+42	+35	+22
Phoenlx	Ariz.	33	27	MST	+69	+53	+44	+35	+19
Tucson	Arlz.	32	13	MST	+68	+50	+40	+29	+11
Yuma	Ariz.	32	40	MST	+81	+64	+54	+44	+27
Fort Smith	Ark.	35	25	CST	+54	+41	+33	+26	$+\tilde{1}\tilde{3}$
Bakersfield	Cal.	35	30	PST	+32	+19	+12	$+$ $\overset{-}{4}$	- 8
Barstow	Cal.	34	55	PST	+25	+12	+ 4	- 4	-18
Los Angeles incl. Pasa-						,	, -	-	*0
dena & Santa Monica	Cal.	34	03	PST	+32	+17	+ 9	0	-14
San Diego	Cal.	32	43	PST	+31	$^{+17}_{+14}$	+ 4	- š	$-23^{\frac{1}{3}}$
Albuquerque	N. M.	35	05	MST	+43	+30	+22	+15	+ 1
Gallup	N. M.	35	30	MST	+50	+38	+31	+24	+11
Las Cruces	N. M.	32	20	MST	+51	+34	+23	+12	- 5
Roswell	N. M.	33	20	MST	+39	+23	+14	+ 5	+11
Santa Fe	N. M.	35	41	MST	+39	+26	+19	+12	' ^^
Ardmore	Okia.	34	05	CST	+67	+53	+44	+36	+21
Oklahoma City	Okla.	35	28	CST	+66	+53	+46	+38	+26
Tulsa	Okla.	36	09	CST	+58	+46	+40	+33	+21
					100	1 20	1 10	100	121

THE GREAT PLAINS WEATHER FORECAST 6.

For weather forecast of the Pacific Northwest — see page 114.

Verification Base: Denver, Colorado. However, this forecast is meant to indicate something about the weather for the Dakotas, Nebraska, Missouri, Kentucky, as well as Montana and Wyoming. As the "worst weather in the world" is at Medicine Hat, Fargo, and Bismarck (with parts of it seeping into Minnesota), for these points it should be much colder, wilder, and more severe — but the storm dates should be okay.

THE YEAR (JAN. 1969-DEC. 1969)

The average temperature (unlike all other locations in the USA except the West Coast) will be below average. It will be 49.6° which is .3° below ave. (49.9°). Storms to watch follow in bold especially those of Mar. 6-9, 23-31, April 1-4, May 3-6, May 12-18, June 5-9.

The Winter (Nov. '68-Apr. '69) in Denver, will be slightly milder than usual—with average snowfall. The larger storms are in bold

below. Note the cold January.

- Nov. 1968: 'Temp. 38.8° (1° below ave.). Prec. .46" (.18" below ave.), snow 4". 1-4, clear. 5-11, .10" prec., 1" snow. 12-13, clear. 14-16, .10" prec., 1" snow. 17-20, clear. 21-23, .20" prec., 2" snow. 24-26, clear. 27-30, .06" rain.
- Dec. 1968: Temp. 32.1° (.3° below ave.). Prec. .42" (.19" below ave.), snow 6". 1-4, clear. 5-9, .20" prec., 3" snow. 10-21, clear. 22-31, .22" prec., 3" snow.
- Jan. 1969: Temp. 20.9° (9.1° below ave.). Prec. .66" (.18" above ave.). snow 12". 1-4, .20" prec., 3" snow. 5-7, clear. 8-10, .10" prec., 3" snow. 11-14, clear. 15-19, prec. .20", snow 3". 20-22, clear. 23-28, .26" prec., snow 3". 29-31, clear. 29-31, clear.
- eb.: Temp. 31.8° (.8° below ave.). Prec. .36" (.23" below ave.), snow 5". 1-2, clear. 3-8, .10" prec., 2" snow. 9-12, clear. 13-18, .10" prec., 1" snow. 19-21, clear. 22-25, .10" prec., 1" snow. 26, clear. 27-28, .05" prec., 1" snow.
- March: Temp. 38.4° (.3° below ave.). Prec. 1.4" (.3" above ave.), snow 10". 1-2, .10" prec., 1" snow. 3-5, clear. 6-9, .50" prec., 4" snow. 10-16, clear. 17-19, .15" prec., 1" snow. 20-22, clear. 23-31, .65" prec., 4" snow.
- April: Temp. 47.5° (ave.). Prec. 1.6" (.4" below ave.), snow 10". 1-4, .5" prec., 6" snow. 5-7, clear. 8-10, .25" prec., 2" snow. 11-12, clear. 13-14, .25" prec., 2" snow. 15-16, clear. 17-18, .25" rain. 19-20, clear. 21-23, .15" rain. 24-25, clear. 26-29, .25" rain. 30, clear. clear.
- ay: Temp. 57.1° (.4° above avc.). Prec. 2.9" (.5" above avc.). 1-2, clear. 3-6, 1.0" rain. 7-8,

- clear. 9-11, .25" rain. 12-18, 1.0" rain. 19-22, clear. 23-28, .45" rain. 29-31, clear.
- une: Temp. 66.1° (.5° below ave.). Prec. 3.7" (1.2" above ave.). 1-2, .35" rain. 3-4, clear. 5-9, 2.5" rain. 10-11, clear. 12-17, .6" rain. 18-27, clear. 28-30, .25" June: rain.
- July: Temp. 72.3° (.3° below ave.). Prec. 1.4" (.3" below ave.). 1-2, clear. 3-8, .50" rain. 9-13, clear. 14-17, .50" rain. 18-21, clear. 22-27, .40" rain. 28-31, clear.
- Aug.: Temp. 72.6° (1.3° above ave.). Prec. 1.2" (.2" below ave.). 1-2, clear. 3-5, .10" rain. 6-7, clear. 8-11, .20" rain. 12-14, clear. 15-19, .40" rain. 20-21, clear. 22-23, .20" rain. 24-26, clear. 27-31, .30" rain.
- Sept.: Temp. 63.5° (.7° above ave.). Prec. 1.0" (.1" below ave.). 1-3, clear. 4-7, .25" rain. 8-10, clear. 11-13, .15" rain. 14-17, clear. 18-20, .30" rain. 21-24, clear. 25-30, .30" rain.
- ct.: Temp. 51.1° (.6° below ave.). Prec. 1.0" (ave.). 1-3, clear. 4-5, .10" rain. 6-10, clear. 11-13, .2" rain. 14-15, clear. 16-18, .10" rain. 19-21, clear. 22-27, .4" rain. 28-29, clear. 30-31, .2" rain. Oct.:
- Nov.: Temp. 41.9° (2.1° above ave.). Prec. 3" (3" below ave.), 5" ave.). Prec. 3" (3 below ave), 5 snow. 1-2, clear. 3-7, .05" rain. 8-11, clear. 12-15, .05" rain. 16-19, clear. 20-21, .1" rain. 22-23, clear. 24-30, .1" prec., 5" snow.
- Dec.: Temp. 32° (.4° below avc.). Prec. .7" (.1" above ave.), snow 15". 1-10, clear. 11-16, .2" prec., .7" snow. 17-22, clear. 23-28, .5" prec., 8" snow. 29-31, clear.

A SHORT
TRIP ON THE
UNION
PACIFIC
RAILROAD
1884

from

The Pacific Tourist

of that year



"Good-Bye"



Deer Race Train (U.P.R.R.)

† Alexis kills buffalo



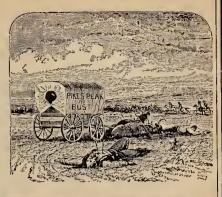
At the time of the excitement in gold at Pike's Peak, two pioneers painted the slogan "Pike's Peak or Bust" on their wagon. The expression became widely known but unfortunately, in their hurry to reach the peak, they fell into a Sioux Indian trap and were slaughtered.

These snowsheds ran for 40 miles between Strong's Canon Station and Emigrant Gap.

The pioneers considered the coyote the meanest animal of all. At darkness their howls were thought second to none.

Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, General Custer, Buffalo Bill, with Indian guides, had quite a hunting party 'way back then.

Back in '84, the deer would attempt to cross in front of or race the train, much as squirrels or birds will do with autos today.







PACIFIC NORTHWEST WEATHER FORECAST

Verification Base: Portland, Oregon. However, this forecast should be useful if you reduce the amounts of rain as you go south all down the coast to San Francisco. No attempt is made herewith for Southern California or the desert states as the variations, except around coastal Southern California, are too small to be meaningful. Nor have we summarized the winter, as snow (normally 7.9") for the six winter months is not a problem. However, we have included November and December 1968 — just in case.

THE YEAR (JAN. 1969 - DEC. 1969)

The average temperature, unlike those of all other locations except Denver, will be below average. It will be 51.7° which is .5° below ave. (52.2°). Precipitation will be 32.4" which is 4.6" below ave. (37.0"). The storms to watch follow in bold—especially those of Mar. 11-22. May 1-4, July 22-27, Oct. 4-6, Nov. 22-30, Dec. 1-3, Dec. 16-20, Dec. 24-29.

The winter (Nov. '68-Apr. '69) in Portland will be a lot colder than last, and at least a foot more snow will fall. The larger storms are

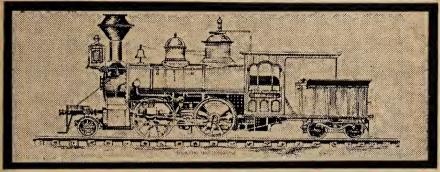
in bold below.

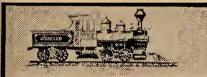
- Nov. 1968: Temp. 44.6° (.9° below ave.). Prec. 6.3" (.6" above ave.), 1-5, 1" rain. 6-8, clear. 9-10, .5" rain. 11-13, clear. 14-19, 3" rain. 20-21, clear. 22-25, 1.3" rain. 26-27, clear. 28-30, .5" rain.
- Dec. 1968: Temp. 39.5° (1.5° below ave.). Prec. 6.8" (1.1" above ave.). 1-2, 1.71" rain. 3-4, clear. 5-8, 1.56" rain. 9-15, 3.43" rain. 16-18, clear. 19-22, .92" rain. 23-27, clear. 28-31, 2.23" rain.
- Jan. 1969: Temp. 33° (5.5° below ave.). Prec. 3.2" (2.5" below ave.), snow 10". 1-2, .60" prec., 1" snow. 3, clear. 4-6, .7" prec., 1" snow. 7-8, clear. 9-11, .6" prec., 1" snow. 12-15, clear. 16-21, .65" prec., 3" snow. 22-23, clear. 24-25, .4" prec., 2" snow. 26-27, clear. 28-31, .25" prec., 2" snow. snow.
- eb.: Temp. 40.9° (1.9° below ave.). Prec. 6.7" (2.7" above ave.), snow 15". 1–2, clcar, 3–22, rains every day and snows (5.0", 3–4, 2.0", 6–7, 3", 10–13, 5". 18–22), 23–28, clcar. Feb.:
- March: Temp. 45.7° (ave.). Prec. 3.3" (.5" below ave.). 1-5, clcar. 6-9, rain, .27", 10, clear. 11-22, 2.62" rain. 23-24, clear. 25-27, .41" rain. 28-31, clear.
- April: Temp. 51.6° (.9° above ave.). Prcc. 1.6" (.6" below ave.). 1-2, clear. 3-6, .20" rain. 7-10, clear. 11-12, .20" rain. 13-15, clcar. 16-17, .20" rain. 18-19, clear. 20-25, .50" rain. 26-27, clear. 28-30, .50" rain.
- ay: Temp. 57.9° (.9° above ave.). Prec. (ave.) (2.1"). 1-4, 1.0" rain. 5-16, clear. 17-20, .35" rain. 21-23, clear. 24-27, .50" rain, 28-29, clear. 30-31, .25" May: rain.

- June: Temp. 60.5° (1.3° above ave.). Prec. 1.3" (.3" below ave.). 1-8, clear. 9-11, .35" rain. 12-15, clear. 16-17, .20" rain. 18-19, clear. 20-23, .25" rain. 24-27, clear. 28-30, .50" rain.
- July: Temp. 65.2° (.4° above ave.). Prec. 1.3" (.2" below ave.). 1-2, clear. 3-7, .20" rain. 8-14, clear. 15-17, .10" rain. 18-21, clear. 22-27, 1.0" rain. 28-31, clear.
- ug. Temp. 65.5° (1° above ave.). Prec. 5" (.2" below ave.). 1-6, .20" rain. 7-8, clear. 9-12, .10" rain. 13-14, clear. 15-19, .10" rain. 20-26, clear. 27-31, Aug. .10" rain.
- ept.: Temp. 62.9° (.3° below ave.). Prec. 1.6" (.1" above ave.). 1-3, clear. 4-7, .40" rain. 8-11, clear. 12-13, .4" rain. 14-17, clear. 18-20, .4" rain. 21-24, clear. 25-30, .4" rain. Sept.:
- ct.: Temp. 51.3° (2.8° below ave.). Prec. 3.0" (.6" below ave.). 1–3, clear. 4–6, 1.0" rain. 7–10, clear. 11–13, .3" rain. 14–15, clcar. 16–18, .20" rain. 19–22, clear. 23–28, .5" rain. 29–31, clear.
- Nov.: Temp. 47.7° (2.2° above ave.). Prec. 5.7" (ave.), snow 2". 1-3, clear. 4-6, .5" rain. 7-9, clear. 10-14, .5" rain. 15-16, clear. 17-18, .25" rain. 19-21, clear. 22-30, 3.5" prec., 2" snow.
- ec.: Temp. 41.2° (.2° above ave.). Prec. 5.3" (.4" below avc.), snow 12". 1-3, 1.0" prec., 4" snow. 4-7, clear. 8-9, .4" prec., 2" snow. 10-11, clear. 12, .4" prec., 2" snow. 14-15, clear. 16-20, 1.5" prec., 3" snow. 21-23, clear. 24-29, 2.0" prec., 1" snow. 30-31, clear. Dec.:

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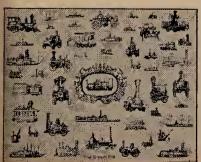


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NORAD

THE NORTH AMERICAN AIR DEFENSE

■ DEEP IN THE HEART OF Cheyenne Mountain, 8 miles south of Colorado Springs, within three miles of tunnels and chambers, all elements of the aerospace defense structure of NORAD are tied to-gether by an automated command and control system which is con-trolled from the NORAD Combat Operations Center. The world's largest communications system, some 16 million circuit miles, terlargest communications system, some 16 million circuit miles, terminates in the COC where data are constantly displayed and analyzed by the NORAD Battle Staff. It is from the COC that CINCNORAD and his staff would direct the air defense of North America. It should be noted that human beings and not computers will exercise the final decisive judgment. Also in the COC is the National Warning Center manned by civilian duty officers of the U.S. Army Strategic Communications Command. This ensures that the civil populace of the two nations would get warning of an impending attack as soon as possible possible.

NORAD was established in September 1957. On May 12, 1958, the official agreement was signed by the governments of Canada and the United States to establish mutual defense.

Operational control is invested in NORAD for the air defense forces of both countries: USADC, USAFDC, CAFAD, and USN. ADC also contributes the Nike and Hawk surface-to-air missiles. There are more than 110 AFDC defense batteries equipped with nuclear-capable Hercules. U.S. Navy contributes space surveillance, detection, and tracking. USAFC, the largest component command in NORAD, provides fighter-interceptor squadrons. Bomarc missiles, radar squadvides fighter-interceptor squadrons. Bomarc missiles, radar squadrons, and airborne radars. There is also a Ballistic Missile Early Warning System and, too, the CF-101B Voodoo squadrons. Alaska likewise comes under NORAD command.

likewise comes under NORAD command.

In general, with NORAD in operation, it may be said we have about a 15-minute warning of a missile attack from anywhere in the world. This would allow three counter-attacks before such a missile would arrive at its destination: interceptor aircraft, Bomarc interceptors, and finally by missiles. However, there is not as yet any active defense against an ICBM or SLBM.

NORAD reports that 95% of all UFOs have been identified as natural phenomena or objects—and none as saucers. It sees no threat to the North American continent from this source.

NORAD's chief concern is to prevent mass missile or bomber raids.

NORAD's chief concern is to prevent mass missile or bomber raids. However, it is possible for a low-flying enemy aircraft to penetrate continental air space without detection. So — gap-filler radars and radar-equipped aircraft are also in use off our east, west, and gulf coasts.

Continued from page 61

miles north of this town, and the 8th inst. and weighed 14 pounds. After supper a number of republican toasts were drank: Joy was seated on every face, and every heart glowed love and unity; the occasion of their meeting inspired each bosom with the gratitude of noble freemen; and the evening past in friendly mirth.

(From a Correspondent)

Philadelphians strut, and almost burst,

To think they had a shad* the

first: New-York uneasy (as is com-

Did boldly write about a salmont Bostonians' pride now took a stride

And salmont had they three; Besides an OX, that caus'd Box.

And many a repartee.

But Concord will be Concord still.

Who fix'd great George's fame; And. without rout, sup trout.**

To celebrate his Name.

Notes:

*A shad at the civic feast in

Philadelphia, 1793. Account in a New-York paper of a salmon offered for sale

there in January; but no account of its being purchased.

Three salmon, taken from Merrimack river in New Hampshire, and sold in Boston, in January 1793, at 4s. per pound. The ratification of the Federal Constitution, the ninth State, in 1787, which fixed the Federal

edifice. **A salmon trout, taken from the Bay in Sanbornton (New Hampshire) which weighed fourteen pounds.

The Diary; or, Loudon's Register. March 7, 1793

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8. SOUTHERN STATES

The times of sunrise, sunset, moonrise, moonset (pages 22-44) and the planets (page 46) are for Boston only. The table below gives the corrections to be used for anywhere in the Southern States. Note the Key Letters for any given day (pages 22-44, 46). Then find the column below in which that Key Letter falls. The figure in that column for the city you seek is the minutes to add or subtract for that city. Example: Jan. 12, sunrise (page 22) is 7:12 A.M. Key Letter N. Key Letter N for Atlanta is +29. So sunrise at Atlanta will be 7:41 A.M., EST. Accuracy will be within 15 min. for Lat. 25-30°, 10 min. for Lat. 30-35°, and 5 min. for Lat. north of 35°. If a city is not listed, interpolate between nearest two cities. (Further explanations appear on pages 92 and 93.)

		Lati-		Key Letters				
C4 :	.	tude,	Time	A-E	F-H	I	J-L	M-Q
City	State		Used	m	m	m	m	m
Birmingham	Ala.	33 31	CST	+28	+12	+ 3	- 6	-22
Decatur	Ala.	34 30	CST	+26	$+1\overline{2}$	+ 4	- 4	19
Mobile	Ala.	30 42	CST	+39	+19	+ 8	- 4 - 9	-24
Montgomery	Ala.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	CST	+29	+11	$^{+1}_{+25}$	$-9 \\ +17$	-26
Little Rock Texarkana	Ark. Ark.	33 30	CST CST	$\begin{array}{c c} +47 \\ +57 \end{array}$	+33 +41	+32	$^{+17}_{+23}$	+ 3 + 7
Jacksonville	Fla.	30 20	EST	+75	+54	+42	+30	$+7 \\ -10$
Miami	Fla.	25 47	EST	+79	+52	+37	+21	- 16 - 6
Pensacola	Fla.	30 25	EST	+97	+77	+65	+53	+33
St. Petersburg	Fla.	27 46	EST	+84	+60	+46	+32	+8
Tallahassee	Fla.	30 30	EST	+85	+65	+53	41	+21
Tampa	Fla.	27 57	EST	+83	+59	+46	+32	+ 8
W. Palm Beach	Fla.	26 46	EST	+76	+50	+36	+21	- 5
Atianta	Ga.	33 45	EST	+78	+62	+53	+44	$^{+29}_{+17}$
Augusta	Ga.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	EST	+69	+52	+44	+35	+17
Columbus	Ga. Ga.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	EST EST	+83 +77	$+67 \\ +62$	$^{+56}_{+50}$	+44 +39	$^{+28}_{-24}$
Savannah	Ga.	$\frac{32}{32} \frac{30}{05}$	EST	+68	+50	-14 0	+30	+12
Covington	Ky.	39 07	EST	+64	+57	+54	+50	+44
Lexington-Frankfort	Ky.	38 03	EST	67	+59	+54	+50	+41
Louisville	Ky.	38 15	EST	+17	+63	+59	+54	+46
Alexandria	La.	31 16	CST	+56	+36	+26	+14	- 5
Baton Rouge	La.	30 27	CST	+53	+32	+20	+ 9	-12
Lake Charles	La.	30 15	CST	+61	+40	+28	+17	- 4
Monroe	La.	32 30	CST	+51	+34	+24	+14	- 3
New Orleans	La. La.	$\begin{bmatrix} 29 & 57 \\ 32 & 31 \end{bmatrix}$	CST CST	+49 +58	$^{+28}_{-41}$	$^{+16}_{+31}$	$^{+4}_{+21}$	-17
Biloxl	Miss.	30 15	CST	+44	+23	+12	+21	$+\frac{3}{-20}$
Jackson	Miss.	32 18	CST	44	+26	+16	+ 6	-11
Merldian	Miss.	$3\overline{2}$ $2\overline{8}$	CST	+38	+20	+îĭ	'ŏ	- 17
Tupelo	Miss.	34 18	CST	+34	+19	+10	- ž	- î3
Asheville	N. C.	35 36	EST	+66	+53	+46	$^{+39}_{+32}$	+26
Charlotte	N. C.	35 13	EST	+60	+46	+39	+32	+18
Durham	N, C.	36 00	EST	+50	+38	+31	+25	+13
Greensboro	N. C. N. C.	$\begin{bmatrix} 36 & 04 \\ 35 & 47 \end{bmatrix}$	EST	+53 +50	+41 +37	+35	+28	+16
RalelghWllmington	N. C.	34 12	EST	+51	+36	$+30 \\ +27$	$+23 \\ +19$	$+11 \\ + 4$
Charleston	s. c.	32 47	EST	+62	+45	+35	+26	7 9
Columbia	S. C.	34 00	EST	+64	+48	-40	-131	+16
Spartanburg	S. C.	34 57	EST	+65	+51	+43	$+31 \\ +36$	199
Chattanooga	Tenn.	35 03	EST	+ 78	+65	+57	+49	+36
Knoxville	Tenn.	35 58	EST	+70	+58	+51	+45	+33
Memphis	Tenn.	35 09	CST	+37	+23	+16	+ 8	- 5
Nashville	Tenn. Tex.	36 10	CST	+21	+ 9	+ 3	- 4	- 15
Amarillo	Tex.	$\begin{bmatrix} 35 & 12 \\ 30 & 16 \end{bmatrix}$	CST	+84 +79	$^{+70}_{-58}$	+63	+56	+42
Austin	Tex.	30 05	CST	+65	$^{+58}_{-44}$	+32	$^{+35}_{+20}$	+14
Corpus Christl	Tex.	27 48	CST	+83	+59	$+32 \\ +45$	+31	- 1 + 7
Dallas-Fort Worth	Tex.	32 47	CST	$\frac{133}{172}$	+55	+45	+35	T18
El Paso	Tex.	31 46	ČŠŤ	+111	+92	+82	+71	+52
Galveston	Tex.	29 18	CST	+70	+48	+35	+22	0
Houston	Tex.	29 45	CST	+71	+49	+37	+25	+3

HURRICANE EXPECTANCY

Over a 41-year average, the statistics reveal that at sunspot maximum a Gulf of Mexico hurricane will come in just about every two years — whereas in years of sunspot minimum, once about every nine years. This year, 1969, is just beyond the maximum. For Florida the expectancy is, for a severe storm, once every two years — for Georgia once every four.

In Texas, the expectancy is one hurricane every 1.4 years during suns of maximums and every 9 years during minimums. The year of 1969 is beyond the maximum of sunspots by about nine months.

It looks as if both Florida and Texas will not be hit this year.

8. SOUTHERN STATES WEATHER FORECAST

Verification Base: Atlanta, Georgia. However, this forecast should quite generally cover the Southern States, except possibly Florida and Northern Texas which have special climates all their own. The Winter is not summarized here as it doesn't mean too much in the South, except for migrant tourists who go there to enjoy reading about the storms going on up North. However, November and December, 1968 are included — just in case.

THE YEAR (JAN. 1969 - DEC. 1969)

The temperature will average 54.4° which is above ave. (51.8°) by 2.6°. The precipitation will be 45.6" which is 2.9" below ave. (48.5"). Storms to watch are in bold — especially those of Jan. 3–5, Jan. 28–31, Feb. 22–28, Mar. 5–9, Apr. 10–14, Apr. 27–30, June 21–25, Aug. 15–18, Aug. 21–24, Aug. 27–31, Oct. 15–17, Oct. 22–31, Nov. 24–27, and Dec. 24–28. The Winter (Nov. '68–Apr. '69) in Atlanta will be several degrees cooler than average and the rainfall will be perhaps 30% higher than last year. The larger storms follow in bold.

Nov. 1968: Temp. 52.3° (.3° above ave.). Prec. 7.0" (3.9" above ave.). 1-3, 1" rain. 4-5, clear. 6-7, .5" rain. 8-10, clear. 11-13, .5" rain. 14-17, hot. 18-20, clear. 21-23, 1" rain. 24-25, clear. 26-30, 4" rain.

Dec. 1968: Temp. 46.3° (1.7° above ave.). Prec. 5.5" (1" above ave.). 1-6, 1" rain. 7-8, clear. 9-12, .5" rain. 13-15, clear. 16-18, 1" rain. 19-20, clear. 21-24, 1" rain. 25-26, clear. 27-31, 2" rain.

Jan. 1969: Temp. 49.4° (5.9° above ave.). Prec. 6.1" (2.4" above ave.). 1-2, clear. 3-5, 2" rain. 6-7, clear. 8-9, .6" rain. 10-11, clear. 12-13, .25" rain. 14-17, clear. 18-21, .25" rain. 22-23, clear. 24-26, .5" rain. 27, clear. 28-31, 2.5" rain.

Feb.: Temp: 47.3° (1.5° above ave.). Prec. 4.5" (.3" below ave.). 1-4, 1.0" rain. 5-6, clear. 7-10, 1.0" rain. 11-13, clear. 14-16. .75" rain. 17-18, clear. 19-20. .45" rain. 21, clear. 22-28, 1.50" rain.

March: Temp. 52.1° (.5° below ave.). Prec. 4.2" (1.4" below ave.). 1-4, clear. 5-9, 2" rain. 10-13, clear. 14-15, .30" rain. 16-17, clear. 18-19, .15" rain. 20-21, clear. 22-26, 1.0" rain. 27-28, clear. 29-31, .75" rain.

April: Temp. 60.0° (1.3° below ave.). Prec. 6.5" (2.5" above ave.). 1-5, .90" rain. 6-9, clear. 10-14, 1.50" rain. 15-16, clear. 17-18, .5" rain. 19-20, clear. 21-23, .5" rain. 24-26, clear. 27-30, 3.0" rain.

May: Temp. 70.8° (1.1° above ave.). Prec. 3.1" (.4" below ave.). 1-4, 1.0" rain. 5-7, clear. 8-10, .5" rain. 11-15, clear. 16-18, .60" rain. 19-22, clear. 23-24, .5" rain. 25, clear. 26-31, .50" rain.

June: Temp. 76.3° (.2° below ave.). Prec. 4.5" (.6" above ave.). 1-3, clear. 4-6, .50" rain. 7-8, clear. 15-17, 1.0" rain. 12-14, clear. 15-17, 1.0" rain. 18-20, clear. 21-25, 1.5" rain. 26-28, clear. 29-30, .5" rain.

July: Temp. 75.8° (2.7° below ave.). Prec. 3.3" (1.6" below ave.). 1-2, clear, 3-7, .5" rain. 8-10, clear. 15-19, 1.0" rain. 20-21, clear. 22-27, 1.0" rain. 28-29, clear. 30-31, .8" rain.

August: Temp. 78.4° (.6° above ave.). Prec. 5.3" (1.3" above ave.). 1-5, .5" rain. 6-8, clear. 9-12, .5" rain. 13-14, clear. 15-18, 1.5" rain. 19-20, clear. 21-24, 1.5" rain. 25-26, clear. 27-31, 1.3" rain.

Sept.: Temp. 71.7° (1.4° below ave.). Prec. 2.0" (1.2" below ave.). 1-3, clear. 4-7, 1.0" rain. 8-10, clear. 11-13, .10" rain. 14-18, clear. 19-20, .2" rain. 21-24, clear. 25-30, .70" rain.

Oct.: Temp. 62.8° (ave.). Prec. 4.0" (1.4" above ave.). 1-2, clear. 3-6, .25" rain. 7-10, clear. 11-12, .25" rain. 13-14, clear. 15-17, 1.5" rain. 18-21, clear. 22-31, 2" rain.

Nov.: Temp. 50.2° (1.8° below ave.). Prec. 2.0" (1.8" below ave.). 1-4, clear. 5-7, .20" rain. 8-11, clear. 12-15, .40" rain. 16-19, clear. 20-21, .10" rain. 22-23, clear. 24-27, 1.3" raiu. 28-30, clear.

Dec. Temp. 45.0° (.4° above ave.). Prec. 3.6" (.9" below ave.). 1, clear. 2-3, .20" rain. 4-7, clear. 8-10, .5" rain. 11-12, clear. 13-16, .6" rain. 17-18, clear. 19-20, .2" rain. 21-23, clear. 24-28, 1.6" rain. 29, clear. 30-31, .5" rain.



Lambert Lilly, Schoolmaster, telling his pupils in 1833 of THE EARLY HISTORY OF VIRGINIA, NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA, AND GEORGIA



On May 13, 1607 a new expedition founded Jamestown, Virginia—the first permanent white settlement in North America. Capt. John Smith was instrumental in the survival of this colony. But life was not easy for him or his colonists.

Sir Walter Raleigh at one time owned all the land from 32° to 45° N.Lat. in North America. He discovered tobacco, potatoes, and hominy. He never did settle the land. A colonist on his land gave birth, August 13, 1587, to Virginia Dare, the first white child born in North America. Raleigh sold out April 10, 1606.





Smith, captured by the Indians at Werowocomoco, was about to be put to death by King Powhatan. However, the King's daughter, Pocahontas, interceded and saved his life.





As late as 1715, the Carolina Indians prevented settlers from much expansion. From Charleston, fifty miles inland was as far as anyone cared to go.



Thereafter Smith was treated well by the Indians, especially the females.



Savannah, Georgia was settled by James Edward Oglethorpe from Charleston on February 10, 1733.



But he did have to subdue the King of Paspahey, a giant savage, and carry him to Jamestown.



Continued from page 54

If lower horn dusky, will rain before the full moon.

If center is dusky, will rain

at the full.

not visible are shadows when moon is four days old, expect bad weather.

Trees cut down during light of moon will not keep.

Wine made during two moons . moonlight prois not good . motes putrefaction.

In Europe, oysters' peak spawning time is two days after the new or after the full moon.

If a tree be cut at full moon, it will split immediately as if torn asunder by a great force. (1838)

Trees to be used for durable purposes should be cut only during the first and last quarters of the moon. (1838)

Mental patients are more easily disturbed during the new and

the full moon phases.

the full moon phases.

Chestnut or black ash timber for fence rails is four times better if cut in the last quarter of the moon (Feb. or Mar.) than in the first quarter. Chestnut, for firewood, snaps more when burning if cut in first quarter. Hemlock burns better if cut in last quarter. (1833)

The ancients advised felling timber within four days after the new moon. Pliny said to do it on the shortest day of the year. Columnella said 20th to 28th day; Cato, four days after the full; Vegetius, 15th to 25th day for ship timber. But never cut

for ship timber. But never cut timber during light of the moon. Jared Elliott believed best time

to cut brush was in June, July,

or August in the dark of the moon — during sign of Leo.

Bridge timbers should be felled during the light of the moon.

off easiest Birch bark comes during the first quarter of the moon of June and July.

Timber cut during last quarter of moon will last 3 or 4 times as long as that cut during new of the moon.

FROM 1745 OR BEFORE

Plant during Taurus or Aquar-Plant during Taurus, ius during light of moon.

Plant trees Leo, or Aquarius.

Fell timber during dark moon in Aquarius or Pisces.

Trim hedges or bushes in light

of moon during Aries or Libra.

Cut or prune trees in March or April when moon is in Taurus, Virgo, or Capricorn.

Gather fruit at full of the moon in the afternoon

Cut hay right after the full moon.

Shear sheep during light of moon.

Kill fat swine near the full. Geld cattle during dark of the

EDITOR'S NOTE

You will find on the left hand Calendar Pages (22, 24, 26, etc.), in the next to last column of each page, the sign in which the moon page, the sign in which the moon is on each day. Also, note that when one says the "old" of the moon or the "decrease" of the moon — that is the same thing as the "dark." Thus, too, the "increase" or "new" is the same as what we call the "light." (Also see Zodiac Pages 56-59.)

FULL MOON DAYS

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973		1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Jan.	3	22	11	30	18	July	28	18	8	26	15
Feb.	2	21	10	28	17	Aug.	27	16	6	24	13
Mar.	4	22	11	29	18	Sept.	25	15	4	22	12
Apr.	2	21	10	28	17	Oct.	25	14	4	22	11
May	2-31	20	10	27	16	Nov.	23	13	2	20	10
June	29	19	8	26	15	Dec.	23	12	2-31	20	9

NODES OF THE MOON

The "moon runs high" and "moon rides low" symbols (see pages 23-45) are useful as weather predictors. When it runs high, look out for a cool spell or frost—when riding low, there is often a mild spell; in summer, a heat wave.

A few years ago, a prominent bookseller offered for sale an almanack which was said to have been used by George Washington at Mount Vernon. Its calendar pages were covered with "hieroglyphics" in our first President's handwriting. These "hieroglyphics" marked the nodes of the moon each month. In Washington's time, the nodes of the moon were widely used as planting guides.

STATE EXTENSION DIRECTORS

Consult these men about your garden and farm problems. They know the answers. Courtesy Ralph M. Fulghum, Assistant Director, Information Services, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250.
*All general correspondence is conducted by the Asso. Dir.

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Nevada:

New Hampshire: New Jersey: New Mexico:

New York: North Carolina: North Dakota:

Ohio: Oklahoma: Oregon: Pennsylvania:

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Washington: West Virginia:

Wisconsin:

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Courtesy Auto Laws American Automobile

1968

Ш	As	ssociation	1							
ı		Max.	Date	Driv-			Non-R.		-	
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ı	Ill	65	$\frac{3}{1}$ $\frac{2}{28}$			4/4		24.00	5.00—3Y	A
ı	Ind	65		16†	.06	2	60	12.00	1.50—2Y	A
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ı	N.D.	60	$\frac{2}{13}$			1½	R D	10.00	3.75—4Y	Ď
i	Ohio			16u	.06	_	R	32.00	3.00—1Y	Č
1	Ohio	60-50N	4/15	16e	.07	4	R	10.00	4.00—3Y	C
ł	Okla	65–55N	$\frac{3}{2}$	16d	.065	$ar{2}$	60	21.15†	4.00—2Y	C
ı	Ore	55		16g	.07	5 5 3	3	10.00	3.00-2Y	C
ı	Pa	55	3/31	18b	.07	5	R	10.00	4.00—2Y	A
ı	R.I	50-45N	3/31	16	.07	5	R	11.00	8.00—2Y	C
ı	S.C	60-55N	10/31	16h	.07	3	_	5.30	2.00—4Y	A
ł	S.D	70-60N	3/31	16g	.06		60	17.00	3.00—4Y	C
ı	Tenn	65–55N	3/31	16g	.073	3†	30	18.50	4.00-2Y	Č
1	Tex	70–65N	4/1	16g	.05	2	R	12,30	3.00—2Y	A A A A C B C A C C B C D C C C C A C A C C B C C C A
I	Utah	R	2/28	16	.06	31/2		6.00	5.00—4Y	č
1	Vt	50	2/28	18b	.065	3	R	32,00	3.00—1Y	č
	Va	55	4/15	18ad	.07	2	$\hat{60}$	15.00	6.00 - 3Y	č
	Wash	60	1/30	16df	.09	4.5	60	8.60†	4.00—2Y	A
1	W. Va	55	6/30	16as	.07	3	30	20.00	5.00—4Y	A
1	Wis	65-55N	2	16g	.07	3	R	18.15†	2.50—2Y	A
	Wyo	65	3/1	16kt	.06	3	120	7.50	2.50—21 2.50—3Y	A
	1 Applie			"Designation	.00		120	1,00	2.50—5 I	A

Applies to non-residents. "Reciprocal" means same as home state. Those intending perma-Applies to non-residents. Reciprocal means same as nome state. Those intending permanent residence must buy new plates and secure new driving license at once. Employment or placing children in public school is to reside permanently. Staggered. Until expiration of home registration. Visitor's permit req. after 10 days. Visitor's permit after 30 days.

(A) State has drunken driving test law. (B). State does not. (C). Law with imp. cons. prov. (D). Same but refusal doesn't auth. license susp.

(A). State has drunken driving test law. (B). State does not. (C). Law with imp. cons. prov. (D). Same but refusal doesn't auth. license susp.

(a) Under 18 must have consent of par or guard; (b) Jr. p'mt 16; (c) 14-16 need accompaniment by lic. op.; (d) Instruction p'mt 15½; (e) Provisional license to 21; (f) 16-18 app. must have completed driver course; (g) Jr. p'mt 14; (h) Learner's p'mt 15; (i) Under 20 need par./guard consent; (j) Jr. P'mt 15; (k) Under 21 need par./guard consent & proof of fin. responsibility; (l) Visitor's permit req. if stay exc. 14 days; (m) 14-16 accomp. by lic. driver over 21; (n) With consent of par./guard.; (o) 16 for agric. pursuits; (p) Exc. some cities; (q) Provisional lic. 16-18; (r) 15½ if drive course comp.; (s) Under 21 birth certif. or par. sig. req.; (t) Learner's permit not req.; (u) Jr. permit 13-15. †Plus various adj.

Stud tires now (1968) disallowed in Ariz., Ga.; La.; Miss.; Okla.; S.C.; Tex.; Va. In 13 states, use limited from 10/1-5/1.

HOW MUCH IS SIX PER CENT?

The Consumer Credit Protection Act, signed May 29, 1968, goes into effect July 1, 1969. The new law requires lenders to inform borrowers, in writing, of finance charges — in percentages as well as dollars. "This bill is," said President Johnson as he signed it, "a triumph for truth." You should know — as an individual, housewife, car owner, or whoever — what the real rate of interest is you are about to pay on the loan you are about to obligate yourself for. Here is the formula which will do this for you.

$$R = \frac{2 M I}{P(N+1)}$$

To find R (the true rate of interest) put in for M the number of payments per year. For I, insert the interest charge in dollars. In place of P insert the amount borrowed, and for N, again the number of payments.

Thus if you are about to borrow \$1000 and the dealer quotes you 6% for a total of \$1060 payable in 12 equal monthly payments:

$$R = \frac{2(12 \times 60)}{\$1000(12+1)}$$
 or $\frac{1440}{13000}$ = just over 11%

GLOSSARY OF ASTRONOMICAL TERMS, ETC.

- Aph.—Aphelion . . . Planet revolving about Sun reaches point in its orbit farthest away from the Sun.
- Apo. Apogee . . . Moon reaches point in its orbit farthest from Earth.
- Conj. conjunction... moment of closest approach to each other of any two heavenly bodies.
- Declination (see top left hand calendar pages)... measure of angular distance any celestial object lies perpendicularly north or south of celestial equator. Exactly analogous to terrestrial latitude. OFA gives declination at time each day the Sun is due South.
- El. elongation . . . apparent angular distance of a member of the solar system from the Sun as seen from the Earth.
- Inf. Inferior . . . Inferior conjunction is when the Planet is between the Sun and the Earth
- Moon Runs High or Low . . . day of month Moon Souths highest or lowest above the horizon.
- Occuited . . . hidden from view.
- Opposition . . . time when Sun, and Moon or Planet appear on opposite sides of the sky (elongation 180 degrees).
- Peri. Perigee . . . Moon reaches point in its orbit closest to Earth.
- Peri. Perihelion . . . Planet revolving about the Sun reaches point in its orbit closest to Sun.
- R.A.—Right Ascension... the measure Eastward along the celestial equator of any celestial body from the vernal equinox to the point where the circle which passes through the object perpendicular to the celestial equator intersects the latter.
- Stat. stationary . . . when the apparent movement of a Planet against the background of Stars stops—just before same comes to opposition.
- Sunrise and Sunset . . . visible rising and setting of Sun's upper limb across the unobstructed horizon of an observer whose eyes are 15 feet above ground level.
- Sun Fast . . . the times given in this column must be subtracted from your Sun Dial to arrive at the correct time.
- Sup. Superior . . . Superior Conjunction is when the Sun is between the Planet and the Earth.
- Twilight . . . begins or ends when stars of the sixth magnitude disappear or appear at the Zenith or the Sun is appr. 18 degrees below the horizon.
- Underground Moon . . . one which changes its phases between 12 M. and 1 A.M.

WINNING ESSAYS OF THE 1968 ESSAY CONTEST "How I Protect My Garden from Bugs and Predators"

1st PRIZE

That's easy: I DON'T spray, and I DO systematize. I set the bugs back by sowing seeds of bugs back by sowing seeds or repulsive marigolds, nasturtiums, and petunias, and I stifle 'em with tansy, bee balm, and garlic. I smear 'em with flour, and I snatch 'em and squash 'em. I I smear 'em with flour, and I snatch 'em and squash 'em. I saturate 'em in kerosene, and I snare 'em with boards. I scare the predators with water jugs and breezy banners, and I stop em with broad barriers. I shock 'em with an electric fence, and I slug 'em with stones. Sometimes I even scream bloody-murder and sick the neighbor's dog on 'em — and I SUCCEED.

Mrs. George E. McGeoch, Cambridge, N.Y.

2nd PRIZE

The first thing I did to protect my garden was to put a six-foot field fencing around it to keep the deer out. Then I had to put a four-foot chicken wire fence around that to keep the woodchucks out.

When I planted the cucumber and melon seeds, I covered the beds with boxes six inches tall, to which I had tacked a cheesecloth roof. The rest of the garden I mulched about four inches deep with ground-up tree bark from one of our local paper mills. The bark is the thing! It keeps the moisture in, bugs out.

Clayton F. McDougall, Jr., Fort Edward, N.Y.

3rd PRIZE

Keeping my garden protected from bugs and predators is quite easy for me, with a little help: seven "tools.

The seven tools are used after the garden has been fertilized and planted. They are one pair of geese, one pair of ducks, and our three hounds. I must not forget the tin items, rags, string, and sticks, but these are not to be counted as some of my tools.

The role the geese play is keeping the garden weeded and help-ing the ducks once in a while. The ducks take care of the bugs. and the three dogs take care of any animal predators coming near. They mainly only scare them off.

With the other items, a fence is made. This will usually keep the deer and wild birds away. Jane Carpenter, Enfield Center, N.H.

1969 ESSAY CONTEST

For 1969, the money will go (1st, \$25.00 — 2nd, \$15.00 — 3rd, \$5.00) for the best 100-word essay on "How I Start My Garden Indoors Without a Greenhouse." Contest closes May 1, 1969.

No entries returned; all become property of Yankee, Inc., which reserves all rights in the material submitted. In case of tie, place money lumped and divided, Staff of YANKEE, final judge. Winners annunced 1970 OFA announced 1970 OFA

Address: Essay Contest, Yankee, Inc., Dublin, N. H. 03444,

ANSWERS TO OLD-FASHIONED PUZZLES ON PAGE 78

(I) The 1st is 8, to which add 2, the sum is 10; the 2nd is 12, subtract 2, the remainder is 10; the 3rd is 5, multiplied by 2, the product is 10; the 4th is 20, divided by 2, the quotient is 10.

(II) Consider each match being numbered 1-10 from left to right. Match 6 to match 9; match 4 to match 1; match 8 to match 3; Match 6 to match 9; match 4 to match 1; match 8 to match 3; match 10 to match 7. Now you can figure the second match puzzle on your own. (III) 364. (IV) Two feet. (V) 5 feet 7½ inches. (VI) 1980. (VII) Car is 18 months; tires 12 months. (VIII) Put the following amounts in each of the 10 bags; \$1, \$2, \$4, \$8, \$16, \$32, \$64, \$128, \$256 and \$489. (IX) 40 feet. (X) In 190 days In 120 days.

ANSWERS TO CHARADES, ETC. ON PAGE 79

(I) Hubert Humphrey (1, huc; 2. Bert; 3. The Hump; 4. free). (II) In astronauts (they have reached fine height). a (III) Draft-raft-aft. (IV) "Slow and steady wins the race." (V) Richard Nixon. (VI) "D" (It makes "in" "din"). (VII) Because he is Truro man (true Roman). (VIII) A bed. (IX) Whippoorwill. (X) A doorknocker. (XI) Eugene McCarthy (1. you; 2. gene; 3 "Mae;" 4. car; 5. thy). (XII) The letter "C" (it turns an ape into a cape). (XIII) "A vessel that sets out with all sails set and no ballast, is sure to turn over."

WEDDING GIFTS

Anniversaries and types of gifts that mark their observance are listed below. The first is a traditional list recommended by social authorities. The second list was adopted in 1948 by the Jewelry Industry Council in cooperation with the Retail Jewelers of America, Inc., and the National Wholesale Jewelers.

TRADITIONAL-LIST	JEWELERS-LIST
YEAR	YEAR
1st Paper	1st Clocks
2nd Cotton	2nd China
3rd Leather	3rd Crystal, Glass
4th Fruit and Flowers, Silk	4th Electrical Gifts
5th Wooden	5th Silverware
6th Sugar and Candy, Iron	6th Wood
7th Woolen or Copper	7th Desk and Pen and Pencil Sets 8th Linens, Laces
	8th Linens, Laces 9th Leather
The state of the s	10th Diamond Jewelry
	11th Fashion Jewelry and Accessories
10th Tin or Aluminum	12th Pearls or Colored Gems
11th Steel	13th Textiles and Furs
12th Silk or Linen	14th Gold Jewelry
14th lvory	15th Watches
15th Crystal	16th Silver Holloware
20th China	17th Furniture
25th Silver	18th Porcelain
30th Pearl	19th Bronze
35th Coral	20th Platinum
40th Ruby	25th Silver Jubilee 30th Diamond
45th Sapphire	30th Diamond 35th Jade
50th Golden	40th Ruby
	45th Sapphire
55th Emerald	50th Golden Jubilee
60th Diamond	55th Emerald
75th Diamond	60th Diamond Jubilee

Continued from page 107

can find no evidence of any cycle or cycles. The popular beliefs of a 7- or 11-year cycle are unsubstantiated. Precipitation, rain and snow, is the deciding factor for long-term changes. An excess raises levels and too little tends to lower levels. It is interesting to note that the effects of above-normal precipitation are readily observed, but the effects of below-normal precipitation may take some time before they are noticed. Comparatively narrow, restricted outflow channels tend to hold lake levels up during low precipitation and, on the other hand, because of their limited capacity cannot pass sufficient amounts of water during high periods, causing lake levels to rise rather dramatically.

Present Great Lakes levels, in general, are at or near their 10-year averages. Lakes Erie and Ontario (and St. Clair) are above their long-term averages. Lakes Superior, Michigan and Huron are slightly below their long-term averages. Lake levels, then, can be considered "normal" and according to Lake Survey's 6-month forecast should remain that way at least through September 1968.

The phenomena discussed are under constant study by hydrologists, hydraulic engineers and scientists at the U.S. Lake Survey, a District in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Such studies will improve forecasts of lake levels which are a boon to commercial shipping, hydroelectric power and shoreline property owners, and will likely provide the basic data needed for man to someday regulate the levels of all the Great Lakes the way two of the five are now—Lake Superior is regulated by the world-famous "Soo" locks and associated control structures, and Lake Ontario is regulated by the equally famous St. Lawrence Seaway.

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AS OF MAY 1, 1968

First-Class Matter weighing 13 ozs. or less may be forwarded from one Post Office to another without additional postage but other matter must have new postage.

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4	.45	.60	.65	.75	.85	1.00	1.10	1.25
5	.45	.65	.70	.80	.95	1.10	1.30	1.45
5 6 7	.45	.70	.80	.90	1.05	1.25	1.45	1.65
7	.50	.80	.85	1.00	1.15	1.40	1.60	1.85
8	.50	.85	.90	1.05	1,30	1.50	1.75	2.00
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14	.65	1.15	1.30	1.50	1.90	2.25	2.70	3.10
1 15	.65	1.20	1.35	1.60	2.00	2.35	$\tilde{2.85}$	3,30
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17	.00	1.30	1.45	1.75	2.20	2.40		3.45
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18	.70	1.35	1.50	1.80	2.30	2.70	3.30	3.80
19	.75	1.40	1.60	1.90	2.40	2.85	3.45	4.00
20	.75	1.40	1.65	1.95	2.50	2.95	3.60	4.15
50	1.30	2.60	3.05	3.90	5.05	6.25	7.80	9.15

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The old Whittier homestead — drawn by Harry Fenn, 1883 (Whittier head by Schoff — Courtesy Houghton, Mifflin and Co.)

BALLADS

OF

NEW ENGLAND

(WITH ILLUSTRATIONS
ACTUALLY APPROVED BY
THE AUTHOR)

JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER

Whittier was born December 17, 1807, at Haverhill, Massachusetts — Died September 7, 1892, at Hampden Falls, New Hampshire.

TELLING

THE

BEES.

HERE is the place; right over the hill Runs the path I took;

You can see the gap in the old wall still,

And the stepping-stones in the shallow brook.

There is the house, with the gate red-barred,

And the poplars tall:

And the barn's brown length, and the cattle-yard,

And the white horns tossing above the wall.

There are the beehives ranged in the sun; And down by the brink

Of the brook are her poor flowers, weed-o'errun,

Pansy and daffodil, rose and pink.

A year has gone, as the tortoise goes, Heavy and slow;

And the same rose blows, and the same sun glows,

And the same brook sings of a year ago.

There's the same sweet clover-smell in the breeze;

And the June sun warm Tangles his wings of fire in the trees, Setting, as then, over Fernside farm.

I mind me how with a lover's care From my Sunday coat

I brushed off the burrs, and smoothed my hair,

And cooled at the brookside my brow and throat.

Since we parted, a month had passed, To love, a year;

Down through the beeches I looked at last

On the little red gate and the well-sweep near.



S. Eytinge, Jr.

I can see it all now, — the slantwise rain Of light through the leaves,

The sundown's blaze on her window-pane,

The bloom of her roses under the eaves.

Just the same as a month before, — The house and the trees,

The house and the trees,
The barn's brown gable, the vine
by the door,—
Nathing changed but the hives

Nothing changed but the hives of bees.

Before them, under the garden wall, Forward and back,

Went drearily singing the chore-girl small,

Draping each hive with a shred of black.

Trembling, I listened: the summer sun Had the chill of snow;

For I knew she was telling the bees of one Gone on the journey we all must go!

Then I said to myself, "My Mary

weeps

For the dead to-day:
Haply her blind old grandsire sleeps
The fret and the pain of his age
away."

But her dog whined low; in the doorway sill,

With his cane to his chin,
The old man sat; and chore-girl still
Sung to the bees stealing out and in.

And the song she was singing ever since
In my ear sounds on: —

"Stay at home, pretty bees, fly not hence!

Mistress Mary is dead and gone!"



Alfred Fredericks

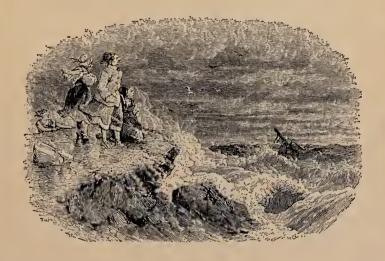
SKIPPER IRESON'S RIDE.

OF all the rides since the birth of time,
Told in story or sung in rhyme,—
On Apuleius's Golden Ass,
Or one-eyed Calendar's horse of brass,
Witch astride of a human hack,
Islam's prophet on Al-Borák,—
The strangest ride that ever was sped
Was Ireson's, out from Marblehead!
Old Floyd Ireson, for his hard heart,
Tarred and feathered and carried in a cart
By the women of Marblehead!

Body of turkey, head of owl,
Wings a-droop like a rained-on fowl.
Feathered and ruffled in every part,
Skipper Ireson stood in the cart.
Scores of women, old and young,
Strong of muscle, and glib of tongue,
Pushed and pulled up the rocky lane,
Shouting and singing the shrill refrain:
"Here's Flud Oirson, fur his horrd horrt,
Torr'd an' futherr'd an' corr'd in a corrt
By the women o' Morble'ead!"

Wrinkled scolds with hands on hips, Girls in bloom of cheek and lips, Wild-eyed, free-limbed, such as chase Bacchus round some antique vase, Brief of skirt, with ankles bare, Loose of kerchief and loose of hair, With conch-shells blowing and fish-horns' twang, Over and over the Mænads sang:
"Here's Flud Oirson, fur his horrd horrt,
Torr'd an' futherr'd an' corr'd in a corrt
By the women o' Morble'ead!"

Small pity for him! — He sailed away
From a leaking ship, in Chaleur Bay, —
Sailed away from a sinking wreck,
With his own towns-people on her deck!
"Lay by! lay by!" they called to him.
Back he answered, "Sink or swim!
Brag of your catch of fish again!"
And off he sailed through the fog and rain!
Old Floyd Ireson, for his hard heart,
Tarred and feathered and carried in a cart
By the women of Marblehead!



Fathoms deep in dark Chaleur
That wreck shall lie forevermore.
Mother and sister, wife and maid,
Looked from the rocks of Marblehead
Over the moaning and rainy sea,—
Looked for the coming that might not be!
What did the winds and the sea-birds say
Of the cruel captain who sailed away?—
Old Floyd Ireson, for his hard heart,
Tarred and feathered and carried in a cart
By the women of Marblehead!

Through the street, on either side,
Up flew windows, doors swung wide;
Sharp-tongued spinsters, old wives gray,
Treble lent the fish-horn's bray.
Sea-worn grandsires, cripple-bound,
Hulks of old sailors run aground,
Shook head, and fist, and hat, and cane,
And cracked with curses the hoarse refrain:
"Here's Flud Oirson, fur his horrd horrt,
Torr'd an' futherr'd an' corr'd in a corrt
By the women o' Morble'ead!"

Sweetly along the Salem road
Bloom of orchard and lilac showed.
Little the wicked skipper knew
Of the fields so green and the sky so blue.
Riding there in his sorry trim,
Like an Indian idol glum and grim,
Scarcely he seemed the sound to hear
Of voices shouting, far and near:
"Heres Flud Oirson, fur his horrd horrt,
Torr'd an' futherr'd an' corr'd in a corrt
By the women o' Morble'ead!"

"Hear me; neighbors!" at last he cried,—
"What to me is this noisy ride?
What is the shame that clothes the skin
To the nameless horror that lives within?
Waking or sleeping, I see a wreck.
And hear a cry from a reeling deck!
Hate me and curse me,— I only dread
The hand of God and the face of the dead!"
Said old Floyd Ireson, for his hard heart,
Tarred and feathered and carried in a cart
By the women of Marblehead!

Then the wife of the skipper lost at sea
Said, "God has touched him! — why should we?"
Said an old wife mourning her only son,
"Cut the rogue's tether and let him run!"
So with soft relentings and rude excuse,
Half scorn, half pity, they cut him loose,
And gave him a cloak to hide him in,
And left him alone with his shame and sin.
Poor Floyd Ireson, for his hard heart,
Tarred and feathered and carried in a cart
By the women of Marblehead!



Alfred Fredericks

THE WRECK OF RIVERMOUTH.

RIVERMOUTH ROCKS are fair to see,
By dawn or sunset shone across,
When the ebb of the sea has left them free,
To dry their fringes of gold-green moss:
For there the river comes winding down
From salt sea-meadows and uplands brown,
And waves on the outer rocks afoam
Shout to its waters, "Welcome home!"

And fair are the sunny isles in view
East of the grisly Head of the Boar,
And Agamenticus lifts its blue
Disk of a cloud the woodlands o'er;
And southerly, when the tide is down,
'Twixt white sea-waves and sand-hills brown,
The beach-birds dance and the gray gulls wheel
Over a floor of burnished steel.

Once, in the old Colonial days,
Two hundred years ago and more,
A boat sailed down through the winding ways
Of Hampton River to that low shore,
Full of a goodly company
Sailing out on the summer sea,
Veering to catch the land-breeze light,
With the Boar to left and the Rocks to right.



Granville Perkins

In Hampton meadows, where mowers laid
Their scythes to the swaths of salted grass,
"Ah, well-a-day! our hay must be made!"
A young man sighed, who saw them pass.
Loud laughed his fellows to see him stand
Whetting his scythe with a listless hand,
Hearing a voice in a far-off song,
Watching a white hand beckoning long.

"Fie on the witch!" cried a merry girl,
As they rounded the point where Goody Cole
Sat by her door with her wheel atwirl,
A bent and blear-eyed poor old soul.
"Oho!" she muttered, "ye 're brave to-day!
But I hear the little waves laugh and say,
"The broth will be cold that waits at home;
For it 's one to go, but another to come!""

"She's cursed," said the skipper; "speak her fair:
I'm scary always to see her shake
Her wicked head, with its wild gray hair,
And nose like a hawk, and eyes like a snake."
But merrily still, with laugh and shout,
From Hampton River the boat sailed out,
Till the huts and the flakes on Star seemed nigh,
And they lost the scent of the pines of Rye.

They dropped their lines in the lazy tide,
Drawing up haddock and mottled cod;
They saw not the Shadow that walked beside,
They heard not the feet with silence shod.
But thicker and thicker a hot mist grew,
Shot by the lightnings through and through:
And muffled growls, like the growl of a beast,
Ran along the sky from west to east.

Then the skipper looked from the darkening sea Up to the dimmed and wading sun:

But he spake like a brave man cheerily, "Yet there is time for our homeward run." Veering and tacking, they backward wore; And just as a breath from the woods ashore Blew out to whisper of danger past, The wrath of the storm came down at last!

The skipper hauled at the heavy sail:
"God be our help!" he only cried,
As the roaring gale, like the stroke of a flail,
Smote the boat on its starboard side.
The Shoalsmen looked, but saw alone
Dark films of rain-cloud slantwise blown,
Wild rocks lit up by the lightning's glare,
The strife and torment of sea and air.

Goody Cole looked out from her door:
The Isles of Shoals were drowned and gone,
Scarcely she saw the Head of the Boar
Toss the foam from tusks of stone.
She clasped her hands with a grip of pain,
The tear on her cheek was not of rain:
"They are lost," she muttered, "boat and crew!
Lord, forgive me! my words were true!"

Suddenly seaward swept the squall; The low sun smote through cloudy rack;



The Shoals stood clear in the light, and all
The trend of the coast lay hard and black.
But far and wide as eye could reach,
No life was seen upon wave or beach;
The boat that went out at morning never
Sailed back again into Hampton River.

O mower, lean on thy bended snath,
Look from the meadows green and low:
The wind of the sea is a waft of death,
The waves are singing a song of woe!
By silent river, by moaning sea,

Long and vain shall thy watching be: Never again shall the sweet voice call, Never the white hand rise and fall!

O Rivermouth Rocks, how sad a sight
Ye saw in the light of breaking day!
Dead faces looking up cold and white
From sand and sea-weed where they lay.
The mad old witch-wife wailed and wept,
And cursed the tide as it backward crept:
"Crawl back, crawl back, blue water-snake!
Leave your dead for the hearts that break!"

Solemn it was in that old day
In Hampton town and its log-built church,
Where side by side the coffins lay

And the mourners stood in aisle and porch. In the singing-seats young eyes were dim, The voices faltered that raised the hymn, And Father Dalton, grave and stern,

Sobbed through his prayer and wept in turn.

But his ancient colleague did not pray, Because of his sin at fourscore years: He stood apart, with the iron-gray

Of his strong brows knitted to hide his tears. And a wretched woman, holding her breath In the awful presence of sin and death, Cowered and shrank, while her neighbors thronged To look on the dead her shame had wronged.

Apart with them, like them forbid, Old Goody Cole looked drearily round, As, two by two, with their faces hid,

The mourners walked to the burying-ground, She let the staff from her clasped hands fall: "Lord, forgive us! we're sinners all!" And the voice of the old man answered her: "Amen!" said Father Bachiler.

So, as I sat upon Appledore
In the calm of a closing summer day,
And the broken lines of Hampton shore
In purple mist of cloud-land lay,
The Rivermouth Rocks their story told;
And waves aglow with sunset gold,
Rising and breaking in steady chime,
Beat the rhythm and kept the time.

CLASSIFIED



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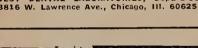
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