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PROF. F.A. HAGAR

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Ay81, F306 1953

The 161st Continuous Year of Publication


ETHIS IS THE ORIGINAL ROBT. B. THOMAS FARMER'S ALMANAC. FIRST ISSUED IN 2792 FOR THE YEAR 1793.

Weather Forecast, Planting Tables.


## BOSTON'S WEATHER BEACON

If you are in the vicinity of Boston
If you are wondering about the weather
If an official forecast would help
Take a look at the lights in Hancock Tower.
They give you the latest forecast received every six hours direct from the U.S. Weather Bureau.

To read the weather light forecast remember the weather light rhyme
BLUE

Steady blue, clear view
Flashing blue, clouds due

RED
Steady red, rains ahead Flashing red, snow instead


MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY


Photo by R.S.
MID-WINTER LUNCH HOUR.
High atop Mt. Bromley at Peru, Vermont a sking couple relax to enjoy the vlew, the sun, and each other's company.


Tele-photo by R.S.
LUSHNESS OF SUMMER
Summer has laid a lush carpet of many greens all around Mt. Monadnock in Southern New Hampshire, bejewelled with ponds and lakes. Mist is rising from Dublin Lake near base of mountain.


Photo by R.S.
OCEAN GRAB BAG.
Cape Cod fisherman on the outer beach from Provincetown to Orleans. Flounder was his catch this day.


Photo by R. Fstes.
THE AMERICAN WAY.
Children of displaced persons iearn the American three R's at the "dlstribution center" near Baldwinsvilie, Massachusetts.

Number One Hundred and Sixty-one.

[^0]
## TO PATRONS \& CORRESPONDENTS

This is the 161st consecutive annual edition of The Old Farmer's Almanac (k). It is for the year 1953, or Atomic Year 9. More copies have bech printed than in any year of its long history. As these words are being printed we have, as a free people, elected a new President. We dedicate to him our full loyalty and support.

Even since a year ago, we have become more realistic in our attempts to contain-to cut down the size of war-rather to expect anything more of wholesale conflagration than destruction for all. In this, we have cause to be grateful.

On the other hand, it is time to call a halt to the entertainment of the one-world and space-world "probabilities and feasibilities" of the imaginative and scientific among us, unless and until constitutional and economic harnesses have been fitted to them. Balanced budgets, child education, employment, individual and national privacy and mutual respect are just some of the fronts which must be advanced, (and not allowed to become pockets through which we might lose all), at the same time that progress in the control of the weather (see page 75), of space ships (see page 76), of atomic power, and of other fields is made. Emotion and hallucination, beyond control of reason and practicality, were ever signs of the madness visited by God upon those He would destroy.

As in other years, David Morton (now a teacher of poetry to men and women in our Armed Forces) prepared the calendar page poetry; Benjamin M. Rice of Peterborough, New Hampshire, has written the Farm Calendars, and much else of the text; Loriug Andrews, the astronomical matter; Abraham Weatherwise, the weather. Many governmental, quasi-public, and private sources have been drawn upon as well. Your particular attention is invited to a careful study of the many symbols and abbreviations and correction tables (see pages 11, 100-105) used in this Almanac (k). Fully understood, the nature of the knowledgeable universe in this year of our Lord, 1953, remains in our many thousands of calculations, within these pages-and your grasp.

Mrs. D. K., Albany, N. Y.: Request for free copies of this Almanac should always be accompanied by 25c. Mr. R. D., New York City: You are correct when you say the predictious of Woolly Bear Caterpillars and the noises of Pink Elephants are both but measures of urban alcoholism. Miss E. T., Conshohocken, Pa.: We would suggest the best way for you to keep bats from flying into your haru attic through the open window would be to close the window. Mrs. M. M., Houston, Texas: Xou will find nothing in this Almanac or elsewhere which will help you to understand moderu painting or why your husband puts on his socks before he dons his uudershirt. Mr. A. C., Bangor, Maine: Certainly not! On the other haud, ruarriages are like oysters in that you never can tell the bad ones until after they have been swallowed. D. G., Newark, N. J.: This Almanac was known as The Farmer's Almanac some years before the one you refer to began publication. The word "Old" was added to its title to distinguish it from imitations, the editors of which find no apparent advantage in similar distinguishing identification of their product.

In conclusion, it is beyond our capacity to deliver adequately our full thanks to the very many whose interest continues in the welfare of this publication. We trust our efforts in this direction may continue to deserve your past and present confidence. Man, however, in these things can ouly propose. God is the true disposer. In this then it is by our works and notour words we would he iudged. These we hope will sustain us in the humble, though proud, station we have so long held, in the name of

Your ob'd servant,

June 15, 1952

## ECLIPSES FOR THE YEAR 1953

There will be five eclipses during 1953, thrce of the Sun and two of the Moon, of which only the celipses of the Moon on January 29 and July 26 will be visible from parts of the United States.
I. A Total Eellpse of the Moon, January 29, 1953. The beginning of the eclipse will be visible generally in Asia, the extreme northwestern part of Australia, the Indian Ocean, Europe, Africa, the Atlantic Ocean, Arctic regions, the northeastern part of North America and the eastern part of South America. The ending will be visible gencrally in western Asia, the western part of the Indian Ocean, Lurope, Africa, the Arctic regions, Atlantic Ocean. North America except the extreme northwestern part, South America, and the southeastern part of the Pacific Ocean.

Observers in the eastern half of the United States alone will he able to see the total phasc of the eclipse. For those living in the Eastern Standard Time belt the partial phase of the eclipse will he well underray as the moon rises and the total phase will begin shortly thereafter. Those who live in the Central Standard Time belt will see the eclipse in Its total phase at the moon's risins. Observers in the western half of the United States will in general see only the partial phase of the eclipse, which will be in progress as the moon rises, and the ending of the eclipse.

The Moon enters the umbral shadow of the earth at $4: 54$ P.M. E.S.T. and is first total emersed in the shadow at 6:05 P.M. E.S.T. It begins to emerge from the shadow at $7: 30$ P.M. E.S.T. and is entirely outslde the umbral shadow at 8:40 P.M. E.S.T. It draws clear of the penumbral shadow about an hour later, at $9: 55$ P.M. E.S.T.
II. A Partial Eclipse of the Sun, February 13, 1952. Thls eclipse will be visible only from polnts in the Orlent, Alaska, and the western portion of the Pacific Ocean. At the time of greatest cclipse $76 \%$ of the Sun's diameter will be covered by the Mioon.
III. A Partial Eclipse of the Sun, July 10, 1953. Visibility of this eclipse is restricted generally to points in the Arctlc Reglon. The southernmost point of visibility of the ecllpse is extreme northwestern Canada and that only a small fragment of the Sun's diameter will be covered and then just at sunset.
IV. A Total Eclipse of the Moon, July 26, 1953. The beglnning of thls eclipse whl be visible generally in North America excent the eastern and northeastern parts, South America except the eastern part, Antarctica, the Paclicic Ocean, Australia, and the extreme northeastern part of Asia. The ending of the eclipse will be vislble generally ln the Pacific Ocean except the eastern part, the northwestern tip of North America. Australla, Antarctica, the Indlan Ocean and the eastern and central parts of Asia.

Observers in the Mountain Standard Time belt of the Unlted States will generally be able to see the Moon enter the Earth's umbral shadow and to follow the partlal phases of the eclipse to the start of the total phase whlch will be beginning iust as the Mon sets. Observers in the Pacific Standard Tlme belt whll have better luck. in that thev will le ahle to observe the first hovr approxinatcly of the total phase of the eclipse before the Moon sets.
V. Alartial Eclipse of the Snn, August 9, 1953. Thls ecllpse will lic vislile only from points in the southeastern portlon of the I'acitic Ocean and the southern tlp of South America.

## OCCULTATIONS, 1953

There will be no occultations of stars or planets worthy of note to naked cye observers during $19 \overline{3}$.

## EARTH IN PERIHELION AND APHELION, 1953

The Earth will be in Perihelion on January 2, 1 A.M., distant from the Sun $91.314,000$ miles. The Earth will be in Aphelion on July 9, 1 P.M., distant from the Sun $94,418,000$ miles.

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


## MORNING AND EVENING STARS, 1953

(Also see Page 75)
(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 $180^{\circ}$ west of the Sun in right ascension and Evening Star when it is less than $180^{\circ}$ east. When the Planet is near conjunction or opposition, the distinction is unimportant.)

Mercury will be favorably situated for being seen as an Evening Star when near its greatest eastern elongations about March 2, June 27 and October 23. On these dates it will set $1 \mathrm{~h} .48 \mathrm{~m} ., 1 \mathrm{~h} .28 \mathrm{~m}$., and 0 h .50 m. , respectively, after sunset, It will be seen as a Morning Star when near its greatest western elongations about April 15, August 13 and December 1, on which dates it will rise $0 \mathrm{~h} .48 \mathrm{~m} ., 1 \mathrm{~h}$. 30 m. , and 1 h .46 m. , respectively, before sunrisc.

Venus will grace the western sky as an Evening Star from the beginning of the year until it comes to conjunction on April 13. During this period it will reach its greatest brillizncy on March 8. From April 13 until the year's end, Venus will be a Morning Star, at its greatest brilliancy on May 19.

Mars too is an Evening Star at the year's beginning and remains so until it reaches conjunction on July 8 . Thereafter it may be seen in the eastern sky before sunrise as a Morning Star for the rest of the year.

Jupiter joins Mars and Venus as an Evening Star during the first part of the year until it rexches conjunction on May 24. Thereafter it is a Morning Star until coming to opposition on December 13, whereupon it returns to the eastern sky after sunset as an Evening Star for the remainder of the year.

Saturn is a Morning Star until April 14 when it reaches opposition and a Morning Star again from conjunction on October 23 until the year's end. It is an Evening Star in the intcrim period from April 14 to October 23.

## 1 \% $\% 2$




MAY

| - | - | - | 1 | 2 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 5 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |


| 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 2 | - | - | - | - |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |





## SEPTEMBER

| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 4 | 5 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | - | - | 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |





|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |



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# F ORD CARS \& TRUCKS 

All signs point to more enjoyable and more economical motoring for owners of Ford Passenger Cars. Advanced styling and rugged construction for the years ahead make this a sound prediction.

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## LAST WINTER'S WEATHER

## (Nov. and Dec. 1951 -Jan., Feb. and March 1952)

The forecast of last winter's weather by Abe Weatherwise even liy Abe's own stantards was one of the most successful he has made in many years. "Stormy" was hls general overall deseription of the five month period. And certainly there wore enough storms in sutheient variety to satisfy even the most demanding. In his month by month breakdowu, November, by the records of the Blue Hill Observatory, was well nigh perfect. The first two weeks of December were not as cold as he had antieipated. But there was no lack of wind (northwesterly) or precipitation durins the month. In fact from the 13 th on, ( 18 days) the wind did blow from the northwest or west. The January thaw came in the last week, and for the "fair" week of January 11-18, he was about half right. The groundhog saw his shadow in minst places. February ?nd. It was cold during the week of the loth to the 17 th-and Abe's "blizzard up to your gizzard" came right in on sehedule ... the "other barrel" of it nearly ruining Cape Cod. Mareh did not show up as well as the rest of the's months but was not too far away to be inconsistent with what actually did happen.

The winter was marked hy storms and floods of great intensity throughout the country and was particularly remarkable in that New York City and other places along the coast were singularly lueky in escaping storms whieh were assuredly leaded in their direction . . . but, at the last minute, turned away. As U. S. Weather Bureau men ean testify, forpeasting at these spots last winter was no job for a nervous woman. Their short term forecasts in these areas shonld be the cause for great eongratulations-and subsequent raises in ray.

## NEXT WINTER'S WEATHER

(Nov. and Dec. 1952-Jan., Feb. and March 1953)

## "SWINKFUL AND HEAVY-TIMED" <br> (with a violent storm in March)

NOVEMBER, 1952. Starts off eold and stays that way for ten dars. May snow sonie from the 10th to the loth and all the rest of the month will bring an unusual number of sturms-ehiefly rain.

DECLMBLR, 19\%2. The first two weeks of Deeember will bring about as bad weather as rou'll ever want to see for that time of year. But the last two weeks will moderate some and or Christmas Iay there will be more bare than snow covered lawns.

JANUARY, 193. The Januars thaw will fall this year between the 22nd and 2sth in an otherwise uormal month. Colder the first two weeks than the last with most of the snow falling between the 10th and mind.

FEBRLARY, 1923. Groundhog will see his shadow in most places on February ${ }^{2}$ nd meaning, once again, a long eold, wet spring will follow. The nonth will bring plenty of show and eold weather exeept possibly from the 20 th to the 2 tht when it will le comparatively mild.

MARCLI, 1903. A rainy aur stormy month which will conchade the winter's many and varions average storms perhans with one "whopper" falling in the week of the lath to the $2=2 \mathrm{nd}$. Then it will storm some more.

## HOLIDAY WEEKENDS

Only Labor Day, Soptember 7 (which fall: on Mouday) and Christmas, (on Friday) are long weekend vacations in 1953. The weather will he fair on both. Thanksqiving (on Thursday) November 2fith will be stormy, 4th of July (Saturday) rainy, Memorial Day (Naturday), May 3oth and Washington's Birthday, (Sunday) February ?2 nd will both be overcast.


## In All Kinds of Weather . . . ENJOY SUNNY WARMTH

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## HOW TO USE THIS ALMANAC

The following Calendar Pages (12-35) have remained practically unchanged in format since the first issue in 1793. Those not farniliar with the signs, abbreviations, etc., should realize that the understanding of this time-honored format is easily come by-and contains for the year 1953: the angle of the sun's declination, the times of the change of the moon's phases, sunrise, sunset, day's length, sun dial adjustments, higl tides, moon risc, moon set, moon southing, moon's place in the heavens, and the moon's ane-for every day in the year. On the right hand pages aro expressed, by means of the symbols explained below, the relative positions during the year of the eleven planets including our sun and noon; daily tide heights, and in italic ty pe, coursing down just to the left of the Farm Calendar, the weather which may bè expected for the days which the italic sentence covers. On these right hand pages are also indicated all the important religious Holy Days of all faiths-national and state holidays-historic dates-and advice as to when the sap starts to run, birds, return, etc.
The Moon Signs used by many for planting are given in the next to last column of the left hand pages. Abbreviations used in this column are explained below and correspond to the positions on the Moon Sign Man represented on page 37. In the last culumn of the Planting Table which follows these Calender Pages on page 38 you will find the dates which moon addicts use as most favorable for planting.

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

## Calendar Page Explanations and Signs

On the right hand pages you will find every now and again the symbols given in Tables 1 and 2 conjoined in groups of three to give you what is happening in the heavens. See Abbreviations and Definitions on page 108. Example: $8 \$ 0$ on page 13 opposite Jan. 6 means Mars and the Sun are on that day in opposition.

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

O Venus.
$\oplus$ The Earth.
O Mars.

24 Jupiter.
h Saturn.
Hit or Uranus.

## 2. Names and Characters of the Aspects.

$\delta$ Colijunction, or in the same degree.
$\square$ Quadrature, 90 degrees.
8 Opposition, or 180 degrees.

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

1. $P$ Aries, head. Abr
2. ४ Taurus, neck. тat
3. $\Omega$ Leo, heart. Leo
4. ITV Virgo, belly. vir
5. $\square$ Gemini, arms. G'm 7. $\bumpeq$ Libra, reins. LIB

Consult page 37 for Zodiacal Superstitions

## 4. Chronological Cycles for 1953.

Golden Number Epact

16| Solar Cycle
2) Roman Indiction

D Year of Julian Period

## Movable Feasts and Fasts for 1953.

| Septuagesima |  |  | A | Tinity Su | May 24 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Shrove Sunday | Feb. 15 | Easter Sunda | Apr. 5 | Trinity Sunday |  |
| Ash Wednesday | Feb. 18 | Low Sunday | Apr. 12 | Corpus Christi | June |
| Lent |  |  | May 10 | 1st Sunday in |  |
| $\mathrm{P}_{\text {alm }}$ Sunday | Mar. 29 | Asc | May 14 | Adven |  |

## THE SEASONS, 1953

Eastern Standard Time
Winter Solstice (Winter, 1952), December 21, 4.44 P.M. - Sun enters Capricornus, ね Vernal Equinox (Spring, 1953), Summer Solstice (Summer), March 20, 5.01 P.M. - "، ". Aries, Autumnal Equinox (Autumn). Winter Solstice (Winter). June 21, 12.00 Noon - "" " Cancer, September 23, 3.07 A.M. December 21, 10.32 р.м.- " " Capricornus, Vo $^{\prime}$

| 1953] |  | JANUARY, First Month. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Days. | 011 | Days. |  | Days. | - | Days | 01 | Days. | $0 \quad 1$ |
| 앙 | 1 | 22s. 59 | 7 | 2221 | 13 | 2127 | 19 | 2018 | 25 | 1855 |
| - | 2 | $22 \quad 54$ | 8 | 2213 | 14 | 2116 | 20 | 2005 | 26 | 1840 |
| - | 3 | 2248 | 9 | 2205 | 15 | 2105 | 21 | 1351 | 27 | 1824 |
| $\stackrel{\infty}{\circ}$ | 4 | 2242 | 10 | 2156 | 16 | 2054 | 22 | 1938 | 28 | 1809 |
|  | 5 | $22 \quad 36$ | 11 | 2147 | 17 | 2042 | 23 | 1924 | 29 | 17.53 |
| 0 | 6 | 22 22 | 12 | 2137 | 18 | 20.30 | 24 | 1909 | 30 | $17 \quad 36$ |

© Last Quarter, 8th day, 5 h. 09 m., morning, W. New Moon, 15th day, 9 h. 08 m., morning, E.
$D$ First Quarter, 22nd day, 12 h .43 m ., morning, W.
O Full Moon, 29th day, 6 h. 44 m., evening, E.



The time's delight, and mine, Is the precisely dated Angle and curve and shine, And the day's idiom stated Now, by the living tongue Set to the breathing lung.

The time, that touches, once, This temporary town, And I, a man who hunts His happiness up and downWe look, we listen how Sweet is our native Now.

1 Th. Circamcision. Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}10.2 \\ \text { Much }\end{array}\right.$
2 Fr.
3 Sa.
4 D
5 M. 6 Tu.
7 W. 8 Th.
9 Fr.
10 Sa.
11 D
12 M.
13 Tu .
14 W.
15 Th.
16 Fr.
17 Sa.
18
19 M.
20 'Tu.
21 W.
22 Th.
23 Fr .
24
25
26
27 Tu. 28 W. 29 Th. 30 Fr . 31 Sa.

 $\bigoplus_{\text {Peri }}^{\mathrm{in}} \quad \begin{gathered}\text { Days } \\ \text { one cock's stride }\end{gathered}$
$\left\{\begin{array}{l}8.8 \\ 10.0\end{array}\right.$

 $\chi_{\text {in R.A. }}^{\text {Stat. }}$ Tmake down
 8.5 pare quake 1925

| Cattle |
| :---: |
| need salt |
| $\{8.7$ |
| $\{8.7$ |
| 8.7 |

for
 6h © Bkyyn tornado Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}8.7 \\ 8.8\end{array}\right.$ Cartson "s "Enterprlse" $\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.0 \\ 7.7\end{array}\right.$ sank 1952 1st $\oiint$. a. 迎p. Cty or $\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.3 \\ \text { Frisco }\end{array}\right.$ Plongh Mondar stalled $\{9.7$ $\mathbb{C}_{\text {low }}^{\text {rides }}\left[14^{\text {th }} \succcurlyeq_{\text {Aph }}^{\text {in }}\right]\left\{\begin{array}{l}10.2 \\ 9.6\end{array}\right.$ ing so St. Hill $\square \Psi \odot \delta ఫ \mathbb{C}\left\{\begin{array}{l}10.7 \\ 9.1 \\ \text { dos }\end{array}\right.$ As the dayy lengthen $\left\{\begin{array}{l}111.1 \\ \text { the cold strengthens }\end{array}\right.$ your mow$\mathbb{C}_{\text {Peri }}^{\text {in }}$ Hoax of the $\square h \odot \delta$ 이 Tides $\{11.4$ Milder
 $\mathbb{C}_{\text {En. }}^{\text {on }}\left[18^{\text {th }} \delta \subset \mathbb{C}\right]$ south $\{10.5$ INAOGURAL DAY Tides $\begin{cases}10.4 \\ 10.3 & \text { few }\end{cases}$ Soldiers or Liberty
Feesst Boston 1793 $\begin{cases}10.8 \\ 9.6 & \text { sun's rays. }\end{cases}$ $\mathbf{2 4 \mathbb { C }}$ Monderground Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}10.0 \\ 8.9\end{array}\right.$ The Batle or Apparitlons $\left\{\begin{array}{ll}9.8 \\ 8.4\end{array}\right.$ January Q in $\delta\left[25^{\text {th }} \Psi_{\text {in R.A. }}^{\text {Stat. }}\right]\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.6 \\ 8.0 \\ \text { thaw, } \\ \text { the }\end{array}\right.$
 $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Spanish Loyalists } & \left\{\begin{array}{lll}9.6 & \text { Hol. } & \text { Hol } \\ \text { Surr 193 }\end{array}\right. & \text { and }\end{array}$
 City of Boston
left Halliax 1870 Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{ll}9.7 \\ 8.4\end{array}\right.$ Bright
 $\begin{cases}\{8.8 & \text { nights. } \\ 8 . \\ \hline\end{cases}$

This is the phliosopher's month-good for pipe smoking in the Boston rockerexcellent for feet warming. Ma's activities will be about the same as usual, llkely stepped up some-you being under foot or sick-a-bed from house draughts.

But if you have figured out your taxes and how to pay them, then you may'relax and thlnk backwards and forwards on thls farm business of yours. You may ponder the days when you and your Dad and your brothers did all the milking by hand, when there was no such thing as electric mllkers, hay balers, and a bubbler for each cow -when soil analysls. contour ploughing, crop rotation, and county agents were just newfangled ldeas (or not ldeas yet)-when your horses or your oxen pulled your ma-chines-when you had a lot of sheep and a collie to drive them--when you had strong sons growing up to help you and sturdy daughters who svould some day raise their own farm families.
You will reflect your sons didn't stay on the farm because all the new machinery you got sort of took their places. Maybe they did better off the farm-maybe they dldn't-but anyhow you didn't lack too much for help, and you've been turning out two or three times the crops and milk with less labor than in the old days. Things are pretty good with you, though there is an ache behind ityour farm as a family unit is gone forever.

ASTIRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

|  | Days | 0 , | Days. |  | Days. | 0 , | Days. | 0 , | Days. | 0 , |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | 17s. 02 | 7 | 1515 | 13 | 1317 | 19 | 1112 | 25 |  |
|  | 2 | $16 \quad 45$ | 8 | 1456 | 14 | 1257 | 20 | 1051 | 26 | 83 |
|  | 3 | $16 \quad 28$ | 9 | 1436 | 15 | 1236 | 21 | 1029 | 27 | 8 |
|  | 4 | $16 \quad 10$ | 10 | 1417 | 16 | 1216 | 22 | 1007 | 28 | 75 |
|  | 5 | $15 \quad 52$ | 11 | 1357 | 17 | 1155 | 23 | 945 |  |  |
| - | 6 | $15 \quad 33$ | 12 | 1337 | 18 | 1134 | 24 | 923 |  |  |

© Last Quarter, 6th day, $11 \mathrm{~h} .09 \mathrm{~m} .$, evening, W. - New Moon, 13th day, 8 h. 10 m., evening, E.

D First Quarter, 20th day, 12 h .44 m ., evening, E.
O Full Moon, 28th day, 1 h. 59 m., evening, E.
KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE. PAGES 100 THROUGH 105



33 2 M. 657 m 500 E 1003
$34-3 \mathrm{Tu} .655 \mathrm{~m} 501$ e 1006
354 W. 654 m 503 E 1009
365 Th. 653 м 504 е 1011
376 Fr. 652 m 505 e 1013

398 S_650 L 508 F 1018
40 9 M. 648 工 509 F 1021
4110 Tu. 647 L 511 F 1024
4211 W. 646 L 512 F 1026
4312 Th. 645 h 513 F. 1028
$44{ }^{13}$ Fr. 643 L 514 F 1031
4514 Sa. 642 L 1516 F 1034 4615 S- 641 L 517 F 1036 4716|M. 639 L 518 F 1039 4817 Tu .638 L 519 F 1041 4918 W. 636 L 521 F 1045 5019 Th. 635 L 522 F 1047 5120 Fr. 633 L 523 G 1050 5221 Sa. 632 к 525 G 1053 53 22 S-630 K 526 G 1056 5423 M. 629 K $527 \mid$ G 1058 5524 Tu. 627 к. 528 g 1101 5625 W. 626 k 530 g 1104 5726 Th. 624 к. 531 G 1107 5827 Fr .623 k 532 g 1109 $5928 \mathrm{Sa} .621|\mathrm{~K}| 533 \mathrm{G} 1112$


Walk the winter evening, slowly, Take its cold into the bone, Be of the winter wintry, wholly. You will be less man alone.

Take the frozen pond for mind, Take, for heart, the field in frost Stuhhle and gray, at rest and blind, Losing all, and itself, lost.

Be of the winter's kind and kin,
With a short season's tryst to keep,
Knowing how it has always heen
With pond and field and heart and mind
And all tbe winter's kith and kind,
The other side of sleep.
D.M.
$\dot{8}$
0
0

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

 MGr. Hel. Incometax $\quad$. 9.1 Yiat. S. amend. 1913 \{9.1 now American Eniscopal Church foundeal 1887 Tides $\{8.1$ ring
 King George Arbor
VI died 1952
Day Arlz. (8.0.0 skiing's ${ }^{\text {Shoess rationed }} 1943$ Tides $\{9.7$ $\mathfrak{S e x a y} . \mathscr{S}$ Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.7 \\ 7.7 \\ \text { thing. }\end{array}\right.$
 $8 \mathrm{E} \odot{ }_{\substack{\text { Normandie } \\ \text { capsized } \\ 1942}}^{\{9.7}$ The tragic Yalta Conference of 1945 [ 8.910 .8 LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{c}10.6 \\ 10.8 \\ \text { and }\end{array}\right.$

 Quin. © $\mathbb{C}_{\text {Eq. }}^{\text {On }}$ Sun. $\{1 \overline{5}$ roll
 Shrove TI. $\delta$ ㅇ $\mathbb{C}$ Tides $\{10.8$ jeep.


 $\left[22^{\text {nd }} \neq \operatorname{in} \Omega \mathbb{C}_{\text {high }}^{\text {rins }}\right]{ }_{8.0}^{9.6}$

 St. Mathias Tides $\left\{\begin{aligned} & 9.0 \\ & \text { M } \text { clouds }\end{aligned}\right.$





Shrimps or any raw fish for breakfast will help that had "morning after".

Farmer's Calendar.

© Last Quarter, Sth day, 1 h. 26 m., evening, E.

- New Moon, 15 th day, 6 h. 05 m., morning, W.

D First Quarter, 22nd day, 3 h. 10 m ., morning, E.
O Full Moon, 30th day, 7 h. 55 m ., morning, E.
and



 64 5 Th. 613 Ј 539 н 1126 4 $11_{4}^{\frac{3}{4}} 2_{4}^{\frac{1}{4}} 10_{\mathrm{m}}^{\mathrm{p}} 55 \mathrm{~N} .254$ sco 20 656 Fr. 611 Ј 540 н $1129 \left\lvert\, 42_{2}^{\frac{1}{2}} 3-\quad-\quad-342\right.$ SCO 21 667 Sa. 610 J 542 н $1113253_{4}^{\frac{1}{4}} 3^{\frac{3}{4}} 12_{\text {ヘ̂ }} 01$ O 433 SGR 22






7314 Sa .558 J 5550 H 11152
7415 S_ 556 J 551 I 1155
$7516 \mathrm{M} .554 \times 552$ I 1158
7617 Tu. 553 I 553 I 1200 7 70
7718 W .5511 I 555
-819 Th. 549 - 556 I 120788
7920 Fr. 548 I 557 ュ 1209 8
8021 Sa .546 I 558 I 1212 9
8122 S- 544 I 559 I 1215
8223 M. 542 I 600 I 1218
8324 Tu. 540 I 601 I $1221 \mid 9$
8425 W. 539 I 603 122410
8526 Th. 537 I 604 I 122710 81
8627 Fr. 5.35 н 605 J 123010 9 $\frac{1}{4}$
8728 Sa. 534 H 606
8829 S_ 532 н 607 J $12351110^{\frac{1}{2}} 10^{\frac{3}{4}}$
8930 M. 530 H 608 J $12381111 \frac{1}{4} 11 \frac{1}{2}$



1953]
APRIL, Fourth Month.
ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

© Last Quarter, 6th day, 11 h .58 m ., evening, E.

- New Moon, 13 th day, 3 h .09 m ., evening, W.

D First Quarter, 20th day, 7 h .40 m ., evening, W.
O Full Moon, 28th day, 11 h .20 m ., evening, W.


CORRECTIONS TABLE, PAGES 100 THROUGH 105

92.2 Th. 525 н 612 Ј $1247120^{\frac{1}{2}}$

93 3 Fr. 523 н 613 Ј $1250121^{\frac{1}{4}}$
94
4 Sa. 521 H 614 Ј $125313 \quad 2$
5 S- 520 H 615 J $1255132_{4}^{3}$
96 6 M. 518 н 616 J $1258133^{\frac{1}{2}}$

988 W. 515 G 618 к $1303145^{\frac{3}{4}}$
99 9 Th. 513 G 619 K $1306146^{\frac{3}{4}}$
Ioo $10 \mathrm{Fr} .512 \mathrm{~g} 621 \mathrm{k} \left\lvert\, 309147^{\frac{3}{4}}\right.$
 IO2 12 S. 508 G $623 \mathrm{k} 1315159 \frac{3}{4} 10$ IO3 $13 \mathrm{M} .506|\mathrm{G}| 624 \mathrm{~K} \left\lvert\, 13181510 \frac{1}{2} 11\right.$ IO4 14 Tu. 505 G $625 \mathrm{k} 13201511 \frac{1}{2} 11_{4}^{3} 7_{\mathrm{M}}^{\mathrm{p}} 58 \mathrm{~N} .12_{\mathrm{s}}^{\mathrm{p}} 25 \mathrm{TAU} 1$ IO5 15 W .503 G 626 K 132316 - $0 \frac{1}{4} 915$ o 122 TAU 2

 Io8 18 Sa. 458 g $630 \mathrm{~K} 1332162^{\frac{1}{4}}$ Iog 19 S-457 G 631 K 1334173 I Io 20 M .455 F 632 L L 1337174 I II 21 Tu .454 F 633 L 1339175 II2 22 W. 452 F 634 L 1342176 II 323 Th. 451 f 635 L $1344176_{3}^{3}$ II 424 Fr. 449 F 636 L L 134718 73 II 525 Sa . $448 \mathrm{~F} 637 \mid \mathrm{l}$ l $1349188 \frac{1}{2}$
 II7 27 M. 445 F 640 L 13551810 10 I I 828 Tu. 444 F 641 L $13571810_{4}^{3} 11$ II I9 29 W .442 F 642 L. $14001811_{4}^{1} 11 \frac{1}{2}$


| APRIL hath 30 days. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lovely the springing land under the light. The light has come like one from a far country, Having heard of the land in tales of travellers: "The land is green, there, and the green stlrs In a small wind, and spreads, under your sight, Up slopes, and over the round hills, to find The watcher, there - and spreads, then, over his mind". (It is man's love the poem is speaking of <br> - I know, I am the man... and it is love.) |  |  |  |
|  |  | pects, Holidays, Heig | rmer's Calend |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |
| 17 Fr. $\mathbb{C}_{\text {high }}^{\text {runs }}$ War workers $\quad\left\{\begin{array}{l}11.1 \\ 9.5\end{array}\right.$ the the back doors flung wide |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 19 D 2nda. 迄. Patriots' D. Me. Mass. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.9 \\ 8.4\end{array}\right.$ Then there were the Itatian |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 25 Sil. St, Mark, EV, © on tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}8.5 \\ 8.9\end{array}\right.$ one tonishingr ease and rapldity, |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 27 II. Fast Day of \& H N.Hamp. Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}8.7 \\ 9.5\end{array}\right.$ a And, of rolrrse, there was |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 29 W. Jap Peace Treaty ${ }_{\text {digned } 1952}$ Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}8.3 \\ \text { Canadiangeese }\end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  |
|  | 0 Th |  | strains of La Traviata and Il |
|  |  | There's no fool like an old fool. | more, it is April in our heart. |

1953] MaY, Fifth Month.
ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

|  | Days. | 0 , | Days. | $0 \quad 1$ | Da | 01 | Day | $0 \quad 1$ | Days. | 0 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | 15s.08 | 7 | 1652 | 13 | 1826 | 19 | 1948 | 25 | 0 | 59 |
|  | 2 | $15 \quad 26$ | 8 | 1708 | 14 | 1840 | 20 | 2001 | 26 | 21 |  |
|  | 3 | 1544 | 9 | 1724 | 15 | 1855 | 21 | 2013 | 27 | 21 | 20 |
|  | 4 | 1601 | 10 | 1740 | 16 |  | 22 | $20 \quad 25$ | 28 | 21 | 29 |
|  | 5 | $16 \quad 18$ | 11 | 1756 | 17 | 1922 | 23 | 2037 | 29 | 21 | 39 |
|  | 6 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll}16 & 35\end{array}\right.$ | 12 |  | 18 | 1935 | 24 | 2048 | 30 | 21 |  |

© Last Quarter, 6th day, $7 \mathrm{~h} .21 \mathrm{~m} .$, morning, W. New Moon, 13th day, 12 h. 06 m., morning, E.
D First Quarter, 20th day, 1 h .20 m ., evening, W.
O Full Moon, 28th day, 12 h. 03 m., evening, E.



The donkey, dull and dun in the morning road,
Not part of the brightness, here, not quick in the sun, A plece of prose, a slow thing with a load...
(Miay God apply his mercy and his goad
To such another one!)


Farmer's Calendar.

Many books have been written about apples, but the book we apple growers know best is the one that Mother Nature rewrites for us every season. We prune, fertilize, spray-pretty much according to chapter and verse (though there are always new wrinkles to the old tract), and hope for a good crop.

But between the time of the first swelling bud and the picking of the fruit may lie many evils, as they must for all whose business is growing things.

Here is a partial list of the chief liazards of the orchardist: frost, snow, or prolonged cold at blossoming time, either killing the blossoms or preventing the bees from working; fungus disease (scab) and the onsets of a number of flies, moths, beetles and worms to be fought with sprays or dusts; drought or too much rain; hail or great winds (even hurricanes) ; porcupine, deer, raccoon and other animal damage as the fruit swells and sweetens; early frost before or at picking time; careless handling of fruit by inexperienced pickers; when winter comes on and snows deepen, the girdling of trees by mouse and rabbits, and a bit later the "budding" by partridge and other birds.

Occupational hazards-but we are not really thinking about them now. Rather we are sensing in this mellow May night that out beyond the water hole where the frogs are chirping our trees
are about to blossom again.

JUNE, Sixth Month.
ASTRONOMICAI. CALCULATIONS.

© Last Quarter, 4th day, 12 h .35 m. , evening, W.

- New Moon, 11 th day, 9 h .55 m. , morning, W.

D First Quarter, 19th day, 7 h. 01 m ., morning, E.
O Full Moon, 26th day, 10 h .29 m ., evening, W.

|  |  |  |  | $\mathrm{rn} \mathrm{EVG}_{\mathrm{E}}$ | $\underset{\text { Rises. }}{\mathrm{D}}$ | $\begin{array}{c\|c\|} \text { Souths. } \\ \text { s. } & \text { D's } \\ \text { Place } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 M .4 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2 Tu. 40 | D 716 | - 150718 | 2 | ${ }_{4}$ |  |
|  | 3 W .4 | O 716 | O 150818 | $3{ }^{3}$ | $11{ }_{M}^{\mathrm{P}} 48$ | $\pm 45 \mathrm{AQR} 2$ |
|  | 4 Th. 408 | c 717 | -150918 |  |  | 534 PSC |
|  | 5 Fr. 408 | c 718 | - 151017 | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ | ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}} 12{ }^{\text {d }}$ 12 | 623 Psc 23 |
|  | 6 Sa. 407 | c $\overline{7} 19$ | O 151217 | 6 | $6_{2}^{1} 1236$ | 7 12ARI 24 |
|  | $7 \mathrm{~S}-407$ | c\|719 | - 15121 |  | 102 | 802 ARI 25 |
|  | 8 M. 407 | c 720 | - 151317 | 8 8 | 132 | 8 55tau 26 |
|  | 9 Tu .4 | c 720 |  | 9 | $9_{1}^{1} 206$ | 951 tau 27 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



 $16514 \mathrm{~S}_{-} 406$ © 723 O 151716 16615 M. 406 d 723 O 151715 1年 $22^{2} 1021$ L. 315 LEO 4
 I68 17 W .406 G 24 o $1518153^{2} 3 \frac{1}{2} 1104 \mathrm{~J} \pm 39 \mathrm{VIR} 6$ 16918 Th .406 d 7240151815


 17423 Tu. 407 c|7 26 o 151914 S

 I77 26 Fr. 408 c 26 O $15181310 \frac{1}{2} 10 \frac{1}{2}$ rises $-11_{\text {m }}^{\text {p }} 51$ CAP 16





Like a great bee．
Like a great，blundering bee，
1 was，then－
Hoverling，sending the starved gaze
Into the colored cups

If eye could find， And store away for alchemy， Something that might，
In knowledgable ways，
Turn honey for the mind．

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

## Farmer＇s Calendar．

1／M．NICOMEDE Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}10.5 \\ 9.1\end{array}\right.$ Heavy $2 \mathrm{Tu} . \delta \Varangle \begin{gathered}\text { Supreme Court def．}\end{gathered} \frac{10.4}{10.4}$ squall 3 W. Confederate Hol．Fla，La，Miss， 10.2 4 Th ．Corpus Christi Undergound $\left\{\begin{array}{c}10.0 \\ 9.6 \\ 9.0 \text { and }\end{array}\right.$
 6 Sa． Invasion of Europe 1944 Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.6 \\ \text { 9．2 }\end{array}\right.$ not all． 7 D 2nds．a．骎．Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{c}9,5 \\ 10.6\end{array}\right.$ Nasty．
 9 Tu．Indians repulsed at Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.4 \\ \text { Wells，Maine } 1692\end{array}\right.$ and 10 W．ó $\geqslant \mathbb{Z} \mathbb{C} \begin{gathered}\text { Boston Risot } \\ \text { Broad St．，} 1837\end{gathered}\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.4 \\ 11.1\end{array}\right.$ 11 Th．St．Barrabas $\mathbb{C}$ high Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.4 \\ \text { rui．1 }\end{array}\right.$ more $12 \mathrm{Fr} . \delta \delta \mathbb{C}$ for Cape $1857 \begin{aligned} & \text { Thoreau starts } \\ & 10.9\end{aligned}{ }_{10}^{9.3}$ summer－ 13 Sa．б $\nless \mathbb{C}$ б $\widehat{<} \mathbb{C}$ Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}-2 \\ \text { like．}\end{array}\right.$

 16 Tu．sacred Heart ó ¢ $\widehat{\circ}$ Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.7 \\ 8.8 \\ \text { wot？}\end{array}\right.$ 17．W．${ }_{\substack{\text { Bunker Itill } \\ 1775}}^{\substack{\text { Hol．} \\ \text { Kty．，Mass．}}}\left\{\begin{array}{c}9.8 \\ \{8.7\end{array}\right.$ It is
 19 Fr．${ }^{\text {in }}$ In．Maximillan exides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}8.4 \\ 8.7\end{array}\right.$ hot． 20 Sa 21．D 22 M ． 23 Гu． 24 W. 25 Th 26 Fr． 27 Sa. 28 D 29 M． 30 Tu Lnngest days Mol．
shortest nights
$W$ 3rða． $\mathbb{C}$ ．Summer Perins Day $\left\{_{8.9}^{8.0} \mathrm{Calm}\right.$ $\wp^{\mathrm{Gr} . \mathrm{El} .}\left[21^{\mathrm{st}} \delta \mathfrak{C} \delta \Psi \mathbb{C}\right]_{9.2}^{17.9}$ but Witches delight in
these summer nights
Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}7.9 \\ 9.5 \\ \text { cooler．}\end{array} . . . ~\right.$ $h_{\text {in R．A．}}^{\text {Stat．}}$ ．Cabot disc．$\quad$ N．Am． $1497 \quad \begin{aligned} & 8.1 \\ & 9.8\end{aligned}$ Clear． $\mathbb{C}_{\text {low．}}^{\text {rides }}{ }_{1914}$ Salem Fire Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}8.3 \\ 10.2\end{array}\right.$ Clear． Invasion
Moon Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}8.6 \\ 10.5\end{array}\right.$ そु Gr．El．Korea Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{c}8.9 \\ 10.8\end{array}\right.$ days 5 tf 玉．a．羽．Tides $\{\overline{9.2}$
the St．Peter Marry today，goo $\left\{\begin{array}{c}10.9 \\ 9.5\end{array}\right.$ $\mathbb{C}_{\text {Perl }}^{\ln }\left[29^{\text {th }}\right.$ 豸̧ $\left.\ln 89\right] \begin{cases}10.9 & \text { rule．} \\ 9.8 & \end{cases}$

Weeds and crops leap alike now．and the farmer must needs leap with them．There are not enongh＂rare＂days in June for his busyness，and that is all he is concerned with．
Sayeth The Old Farmer for 1876．＂The corn has come to the hoe and there is no time to lose．Weeds grow fast．Keep them under from the first．It does not pay to raise weeds．＂ Well，live and learn．
Hay should usually be cut hefore the fifteenth，depend－ ing on the season．But take 110 chances on putting green or wet hay in the barn－par－ ticularly heavy elovers．Bet－ ter to lose your crop than sour barn．

Too late to plant your vege－ table sarden unless you get to it rirht away．Frost waits on no man＇s beans．See now that the catile have a change of pasture if needed．With the heat of summer coming on， look to your hen houses．To control mites spray fre－ quently with used motor oil． Tse a goofl roost paint for the eradication of lice．Keep fresh water before rour birds， scald feed hoppers frequently， and remove fresh droppings from under the roosts each morning．You can＇t have a healthy，laying flock in a dirty house．
－Get out your lanteru and yonr boat and your fish pole and be after the hornpouts come dark．＂Pouts＂are sweet－ est this month．

1953] JULY, Seventh Month.
ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

|  | Days. | 0 | , | Days. | $0 \quad 1$ | Days. |  | Days. | 0 | Days. | $0 \quad 1$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 苞 | 1 |  |  | 7 | $22 \quad 34$ | 13 | 2149 | 19 | 2049 | 25 | 1937 |
|  | 2 | 23 | 02 | 8 | $22 \quad 28$ | 14 | 2140 | 20 | 2038 | 26 | 1924 |
|  | 3 | 22 | 57 | 9 | 2221 | 15 | 2130 | 21 | 2027 | 27 | 1911 |
| - | 4 | 22 | 52 | 10 | $22 \quad 13$ | 16 | 2120 | 22 | $20 \quad 15$ | 28 | 1857 |
| a | 5 | 22 | 47 | 11 | 2205 | 17 | 2110 | 23 | 2003 | 29 | 1843 |
| \% | 6 | 22 | 41 | 12 | 2157 | 18 | 2100 | 24 | 1950 | 30 | 1828 |

© Last Quarter, 3rd day, 5 h. 03 m. , evening, E.

- New Moon, 10 th day, 9 h. 28 m ., evening, E.

D First Quarter, 18th day, 11 h .47 m ., evening, W.
O Full Moon, 26th day, 7 h. 20 m ., morning, E.


| JULY hath 31 days. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | The blossoms, few and scattered, nearly hid In the coarse grasses, were a meadow secret And on, and never guess. They made no bid For being seen by the too busy eye. Even an idde wanderer ind the mead nearly hid In the coarse grasses, there. I nearly did. |  |
| $18$ | $\stackrel{\dot{8}}{\dot{\theta}}$ | Aspects, Holidays, Heights of <br> High Water, Weather, etc. | rmer's Calenda |
| 1 IV |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | New York, Minneapolis, |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Punkin Corners-it doesn't } \\ & \text { matter where we live this } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 4 Sa. | Inlependence Day Tides \{iol $^{9}$ | month we will be glad of our |
|  | 5 D |  | shade trees. When the |
|  | , | ${ }_{\text {Lite }}^{\text {Lite with Father }}$ bean 933 Tides $\{9.0$ | the best friends we've got, along with water and green |
|  | Tu. | 69¢ Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}8.8 \\ 10.5 \\ \text { a }\end{array}\right.$ | grass, are these fine old trees and the sweet, cool shade of them. |
|  | W. |  |  |
|  |  |  | Lots of communities we wnow are interested in trees. |
|  | Fr. |  | Interested in intting them down, that is. But for the |
|  | Sa. |  | down, that is. But for the philosophy of the clean stump: |
|  |  | 6th 5.a. |  |
|  | M. |  | often the bright hope for the roung sapling just planted: |
|  |  |  | Young sapling just planted |
|  |  |  | be a great trec for our children's children-a tree ofshadc, and beauty, and civic |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {pride }}^{\text {Certainly }}$ most of us know |
|  |  |  | a joy in trees, and when we |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | M. | St, Margaret Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { ¢7.9 } \\ \text { a }\end{array}\right.$ | the elms in the other fellow's town, the great red woods of |
|  | Tu. |  | California, the pines of Maine -beautiful trces everywhere -are things that stay in our |
| 22 | W. |  |  |
|  | Th |  | memories as long as any- thing we have seen. But we |
|  | 4 Fr . |  | , tend to take our own trees for |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | D |  | buiding developments as something inevitable-or at |
|  |  |  | least not our concern. <br> When will we learn that these trees of ours don't |
|  | u | ¢ $¢$ |  |
|  | W |  | tand for us as rich uncles We inherit nothing in their dying. But we are planting |
|  | Th | Pony Penning Day Tides $\begin{aligned} & \text { P1.0 } \\ & \text { Assateague, Va. } \\ & \text { Va }\end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  | nothing in their place. |

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

© Last Quarter, 1 st day, 10 h .16 m ., evening, E.

- New Moon, 9th day, $11 \mathrm{~h} .10 \mathrm{~m} .$, morning, W.

D First Quarter, 17 th day, 3 h. 08_m., evening, W.
O Full Moon, 24th day, 3 h. 21 m., evening, E.
© Last Quarter, 31st day, 5 h. 46 m ., morning, W. key lemers refer to corrections table pages too through 105



 2164 Tu .439 E 701 м $1422106 \frac{1}{2} 6 \frac{3}{3}-732$ G'м 24

 2197 Fr. 442 E $655 \mathrm{M} 1415109 \frac{1}{2} 9 \frac{1}{2} 225 \mathrm{C} 1015 \mathrm{CNC} 28$
 22 I 9 S- 444 E 655 M 1411101111 sets - $11_{14}^{4} 49$ Leo 0
 22311 Tu. 446 F6 52 I 140611 - $0 \frac{1}{4} 732 \mathrm{~J} 112 \mathrm{vir}$
 22513 Th. 448 F6 $\left.649 \mathrm{~L} 140111111 \frac{1}{2} 811 \mathrm{G} \right\rvert\, 232 \mathrm{Lib}$ 22614 Fr. 449 F6 648 L $1359111 \frac{3}{4} 2 \frac{1}{4} 8833$ F 312 Lib

 23018 Tu. 454 F6 642 I $134812 \quad 5$ $23^{1} 19 \mathrm{~W} .455 \mathrm{~F} 640$ I. $1345125^{\frac{3}{4}}$ ${ }_{232} 20$ Th. 456 F 639 II $1343126_{6}^{3}$

 23523 S_459 F 634 к $1335139 \frac{1}{2} 10$
 23624 M. 500 G 632 к $13321310 \frac{1}{2} 10_{\frac{3}{4}}^{3}$ ${ }_{237} 25$ Tu. 501 G $631 \mathrm{~K} 13301411 \frac{1}{4} 11 \frac{1}{2}$ $23826 \mathrm{~W} .502 \mathrm{G}(629 \mathrm{~K} 132714$ - 0 23927 Th. 503 g 628 к $1325140 \frac{1}{2}$ 24028 Fr. 504 g $626 \mathrm{~K} 1322151^{\frac{1}{4}}$
$24129 \mathrm{Sa} .505 \mathrm{G}\left(624 \mathrm{~K} 1319152^{\frac{1}{4}}\right.$
$24230 \mathbf{S}-506$ G 623 k K 1317153



The hili shuts out the sky
To eastward. . In the west Another thrusting crest
stops the adventurous eye. And zenith is too high

Eye roams the road along The low field, being fond of the biue wood beyond, And rests to make a song Of love - a valley song Of love.
1'Sa. Lammas Day Hol. Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}10.0 \\ 10.4 \\ \text { Col Good }\end{array}\right.$ 2 D. 10ty $\mathfrak{\Sigma}$.a. 3 . Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{r}9.4 \\ 10.2\end{array}\right.$

\section*{3. M. Sodam \& Gomorrah} 4 Tu. | sin |
| :---: |
| stat. |
| s. |$\quad \delta \mathbb{C}$ $5 \mathrm{~W} .69 \mathbb{C} \mathbb{C}_{\text {high }}^{\text {runs }}$ 6 Th. TRANSEIGURATION

Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}8.9 \\ 10.1\end{array}\right.$
$\{8.5$ vacation sacation Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{r}8.4 \\ 10.0\end{array}\right.$ all 7 Fr Name of 6 ©
 9 D 10tha. ©. $\bigodot_{\text {Eelipse }}^{\text {Partiai }}\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.01 \\ \text { Fair. }\end{array}\right.$ 10. .I. St. Laurence Watch for $\begin{aligned} & \text { His tears } \\ & \text { 10.2 }\end{aligned}$ Fair. 11 Tu. Hay fever Goldrush Tides $\{9.3$ Rain $12 \mathrm{~W} . \mathbb{C}_{\mathrm{Eq} .}^{\text {on }} \mathrm{J} . \mathrm{J} . \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{K}_{44} \mathrm{Kennedy}, \mathrm{Jr}.\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.8 \\ 9.4\end{array}\right.$
 14 Fr. Victory $\left[15^{\text {th }} \delta \Psi \Psi \mathbb{C}\right]{ }_{\text {Dive }}^{\text {Hol. }} \quad\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.3 \\ 9.4\end{array}\right.$ 15 Sa. Assamp

$\{8.9$ daus
$\left\{_{9.3}\right.$ dayss
 17 II. 18 Tu. 19 W.
 "To Die for Liberty is a Pleas $_{9.8}$ bright. Tides Clow Witcheratt 1692 \{9.2 Storms. Th. 21 Fr . develand Indians Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}7.9 \\ \hline 9.5\end{array}\right.$ 1765-David Wheeler made Boston's 1st compiete fire engine $\left\{\begin{array}{l}80.0 \\ 10.0\end{array}\right.$

23 D
 24 M . St. BartholomeW rides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}110.1 \\ \text { Stormy. }\end{array}\right.$
 26 W. 27 Th. 28 Fr. 29 Sa.
30 D 31 AI. Up to 1899, U.S.: had been Tides in 2607 seraps. Every day

T11.1 In year, including Feb, 29 is anniversary of some bloody' contest $\{11.4$ Dog Days Tides\{lll.0 bui favorJohn the Baptist
beheaded Halir $\left\{\begin{array}{l}10.5 \\ \text { Do.9 }\end{array}\right.$ 14thaf. fle. St.FiaC, Hol. 9 Lo.8 Nice Moon has two last Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{c}9.1 \\ \\ \text { days }\end{array}\right.$ quarters this month. rides $\left\{\begin{array}{r}9.1 \\ 10.1\end{array}\right.$
days.

A nation s agriculture and
the start of her wars, if she be the agoressor, are very mucli tied tosether. Dictators and war lords want the granary full before lighting the powder keg. And, of course, late August and early september are the times for grain harrest. That we bear this in mind is in no sense a prediction of war, but simply a reninnder that this is a dangerous nuontly on the war calentar.

But to the work oul the farm. Allyust is a "breatliel" month that nas give us a chance to catch up on things that wre hare been able to pasis over but not forget. So we come back to the old themes of the removal of walls and the cutting of bruslı. How nutucle easier and note eoonomical to eultivate or hay one large ficul, mmbroken by walls, than four little fields adding up to tlie same area, war-h wall-bounded. Thilldozfrs lush away or bury walls incredibly fast. Of course, stome walls liare their place, and always will, to enclose rasture. They never wear out or rot-the nost economical fences in the world.
bithsh encroaches slowly but surely from the fence or wall edges into all our fields. Ausust is the best month to cht aronnd these edges and win back ollr "lost" acres. Flame throwers are excellent to follow up and prevent resprouting.

But brush, like walls, has its place. Never cut it where you do not really have to. It is the natural home and shel-
ter of numeh of our wild life.

| 1953］ |  | SEPTEMBER，Ninth Month． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Days． | $0 \quad 1$ | Days． | $0 \quad 1$ | Days | 0 | Days． |  | Days． | 0 | 1 |
| 4 | 1 | 8N． 13 | 7 | 600 | 13 | 344 | 19 | $\begin{array}{ll}1 & 25\end{array}$ | 25 |  | 55 |
| 岩 | 2 | $7 \quad 51$ | 8 | 538 | 14 | 321 | 20 | $1 \quad 02$ | 26 |  | 19 |
| こ | 3 | 7 30 | 9 | 515 | 15 | 258 | 21 | $0 \quad 38$ | 27 | 1 | 42 |
| ®ٌ | 4 | $7 \quad 07$ | 10 | 452 | 16 | 235 | 22 | 0N． 15 | 28 | 2 | 05 |
| $\infty$ | 5 | $6 \quad 45$ | 11 | 430 | 17 | 211 | 23 | 0s． 09 | 29 | 2 | 29 |
| © | 6 | $6 \quad 23$ | 12 | $4 \quad 07$ | 18 | 148 | 24 | $0 \quad 32$ | 30 | 2 | 52 |

－New Moon，8th day， 2 h． 47 m．，morning，E．
D First Quarter，16th day， 4 h． 49 m．，morning，E．
O Full Moon，22nd day， 11 h .15 m ．，evening，W．
© Last Quarter，29th day， 4 h .51 m ．，evening，E．

 245 2 W． 509 G 618 K 130916 6 $\frac{1}{4} 6 \frac{1}{2}$ ———719 CNC 24


 249 6 2507 M． 515 н 609 J $12541810 \frac{1}{2} 10 \frac{3}{4}$


Beauty was stubborn ln the flower. Sufferlng all things, wind and chili, Her lord's, the sun's, declining power, And a wrong season, beauty still Stood in her lovely will.

So, one day ... so, another day, Tll the hordes came too harshly down For any vailant thing to stay Save in the mind: this sweet renown of a most gallant town.

定
i
 2 W. $1^{\text {st }}$ Great magn storms 1859 ] Tides $\{8.5$ and 3 Th. ठ ${ }^{6}$ 4 Fr . 5 Sa. 6ㅇ azain Br. 1945 Tides $\left\{{ }_{9.4}^{8.1} h\right.$ Hudson, R. 1609 Delaware Bay 1823 (9th) $\left\{\begin{array}{l}8.3 \\ 9.5\end{array}\right.$ azy, 6 D 7 M . 141ta. ©. $6 \delta \mathbb{C}$ ¢in $\Omega\left\{\begin{array}{l}8.9 \\ 8.0 \\ \text { lazy. }\end{array}\right.$ Labor Day б宇 $\odot$ snp. $\{9.6$ Stormy
 9 W. $\mathbb{C}_{\text {Apo. Hurr. }}^{\text {In }}$, Gano Calif. $\{9.5$ Cloud
10 Th. 11 Fr.
12 Sa .
13 D
14 M .
15 Tu.
16 W.
$17 / \mathrm{Th}$.
18 Fr.
19 Sa.
20 D
21 M .
22 Tu.
23 W .
24 Th .
25 Fr .
26 Sa.
27 D
28 M.
29 Tu.
30 W.
Eight hours of sleep is enough for young and old.

The vineyards of California and New York State are greatly to be admired, but to a New Englander the Concord grape is especialty his
own-hred in the heart of New England, Concord, Massachusetts. Here is the story, briefly, of the finest grape in the world, and its originator.
Ephraim Bull moved from Boston to Concord for his health's sake and bought a louse next to Nathaniel Hawthorne's in 1838. He started improving his health by rambles about his estate, and one day fould a wild grape vine-the Northern Fox. Its vigorous quality took his fancy and he gathered a number of the grapes. These he planted whole at a depth of two inches. After nursing the resultant vines for six years, he finally obtained many varieties. Only one, which he called the Concord, did he deem worthy of cultivation. On Sept. 10, 1819, he got his first bunch of Concord grapes. Not only were they soft of skin, large and attractive, a striking blue, but they ripened early-just right for New England that had a season shortened at both ends by late and early frosts. A few years after he was selling thousands of seedlings at $\$ 5$ each. He guaranteed that his gold leaf would not rust or his grapes rot or fall off the vines-and to this day the true Concord properly grown does not.
(Condensed in part from an article by Helen Buckley in the New England Homestead.)



The day was like a dream Of day, sunny and mild, From which no thing awoke. Weightless, it came to seem Like something that a child Thought, once, and never spoke.

A painter might have made The day's too delicate glow, Or a poet, for his book; In our violent parade, It had, Just so,
The other, happy look.


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

## Farmer's Calendar.

2 Fr .
 $6 \Psi \odot \underset{\text { died } 1849}{\text { Chopin }}$ Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{ll}8.6 \\ 9.5\end{array}\right.$ this 21sta. 7 I. Luke, Ev. Tldes $\{9.9$



 $\underbrace{\text { Gr. El. Yerrs }}$ $\left[25^{\text {th }}\right.$
 S21 © ${ }^{25}$ dagrees Y.Y. subway opened-City Hall to $145 \mathrm{th}-1904$

INTO 10.3 winds


 All Haliow's Eve Nou, $\left\{\begin{array}{l}8,2 \\ 8.4\end{array}\right.$ Clear.

How many of us have never been the victim of some frand or confidence racket? The business may be as simple and painless as the extraction ot your dime by the bum who wants to buy "a cup of coffee." But fraud can be infinitely higher-priced, bolder, or more ingenious than that.

Realizing that millions of dollars are annually taken from farmers by fraud, the Kural New-Yorker offers in its "Publisher's Desk" colunn a unique service. It cx poses fraud for free-and more, it is frequently able to get money returned to the vietim. By exposing fraudulent companics or individuals it opens the way for the bloodhounds of the law. Ironically, however, it reveals the ease with which frauds can operate year after year in their chosen racket though well known to the law as old offenders. We quote from the "Publisher's Desk."
"Again David S. Wright. proprictor of the Lake Shore Feed Company of Dunkirk. N. Y., has been fined-this time $\$ 3,000$-for violation of the U. S. law in shipping mislabeled and impure seeds in interstate commeree. Mr. Wright has been found guilty of this same offense seven times in nine years and fined a total of $\$ 10,500$. The Judge warned Mr. Wright to 'stop this performance.' At his last trial Mr. Wright indicated he would close up his business, but he still continued it, although he admits the frequent court appearanees are lumiliating to him."

1953] NOVEMBER, Eleventh Month.
ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

|  | Days. | $0 \quad 1$ | Days. |  | Days. |  | Days. | 0 \% | Days. | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| E | 1 | 14s. 29 | 7 | 1619 | 13 | 1801 | 19 | 1930 | 25 | 2047 |
| \# | 2 | $14 \begin{array}{ll}14 & 49\end{array}$ | 8 | 1637 | 14 | 1817 | 20 | 1944 | 26 | 2059 |
| $\frac{5}{6}$ | 3 | 1507 | 9 | 1655 | 15 | 1832 | 21 | 1957 | 27 | 2110 |
| $\AA$ | 4 | 15 | 10 | 1712 | 16 | 1847 | 22 | 2010 | 28 | 2121 |
| $\infty$ | 5 | 154 | 11 | 1728 | 17 | 1902 | 23 | 2023 | 29 | 2131 |
| $\bigcirc$ | 6 | 1602 | 12 | 1744 | 18 | 1916 | 24 | 2035 | 30 | 2141 |

- New Moon, 6th day, 12 h .58 m ., evening, W.

D First Quarter, 14 th day, 2 h .52 m ., morning, E.
O Full Moon, 20th day, 6 h. 12 m ., evening, E.
© Last Quarter, 28th day, $3 \mathrm{~h} .16 \mathrm{~m} .$, morning, W.


Walking the road, alone - toward what might be?
Walking away from what might once have been? By winter twilight, all that I could see Was man abroad, when others had gone in.
If I seem less at ease, here, than before,
It is because of two sides to a door,
And man abroad, when others have gone in.


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

Farmer's Calendar.

1
2 M.
All Saints O Gr. Hel. Tides Le. $_{8.4}^{8.4}$ Stays $\sigma_{\text {Eq. }}^{\text {on }} \mathbb{C}_{\text {Apo. }}^{\text {in }}$ Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}8.7 \\ 8.4\end{array}\right.$ clear

$4 \mathrm{~W} . \quad 6$ \& $\mathbb{D} \quad$ Eugene Field $\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.3 \\ { }_{8.6}\end{array}\right.$ think
6 Fr .
7 Sa Fawkes dive
on $\mathbb{C}$ by s. Leonard Undergo S $\stackrel{\text { Moon }}{ }$ 23rac. Tides $\{10.0$
$\mathbb{C}^{\text {rides }}$ Steve Brodie Tides
11 W.
"Dr Livingstone'
Presume "-1891
12 Th.
St. Martin Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{c}8.8 \\ 9.8\end{array}\right.$

Sou can do much or moth ing this month, but it is the best month in the year to work profitably in cool consfort and not go wrong on anything. The pressure is off. Your plowing done now eases the burden of it in the terribly hurried spring montlis. Manure on your fields will go right to work for you as the snow runs off. Your axe will never ring more sweetly nor bite more deeply than in the November woods. Better now to repair walls and fences than in the muck of April.

There is no pleasure in gathering leaves, but when we burn them we are philosophers leaning on our rakes. And what more poignant in the chill November dusk than the smoke of burning leaves? For in it is somehow all the memories of our youth-and fallen leaves and drifting smoke are the symbols and sadness of life.

But we don't burn leaves any more. We rake them up and wheel them to the compost heap, as we are told to do by the Garden Club-and our wife. This undoubtedly ranks as second only on our list of tedious undertakings. The first is pulling out by hand these same leaves (and the neighbors') from the barberry hedge. We reward ourselves by pinning on our bosom one more invisible clauster to the Medal of the Fallen Leaf-First Class. Next year we shall pin another.

1953] DECEMBER, Twelfth Month.
ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

|  | Days. | 0 | 1 | Days. | 0 | 1 | Days. |  | ' | Days. | 0 | Days. | 0 | , |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | 21 s. |  | 7 | 223 | 38 | 13 |  | 10 | 19 | 2325 | 25 | 23 |  |
|  | 2 | 21 | 59 | 8 |  | 45 | 14 |  | 14 | 20 | $23 \cdot 26$ | 26 |  |  |
|  | 3 | 22 | 08 | 9 | 22 | 50 | 15 | 231 | 17 | 21 | 2327 | 27 |  | 19 |
|  | 4 | 22 | 16 | 10 | 22 | 56 | 16 |  | 20 | 22 | 2327 | 28 | 23 |  |
|  | 5 | 22 | 24 | 11 | 23 | 01 | 17 | 23 | 22 | 23 | 2326 | 29 |  | 13 |
|  | 6 | 22 | 31 | 12 | 23 | 06 | 18 | 23 | 24 | 24 | 2325 | 30 | 23 | 09 |

- New Moon, 6th day, 5 h. 48 m., morning, E.
© First Quarter, 13 th day, $11 \mathrm{~h} .30 \mathrm{~m} .$, morning, E.
O Full Moon, 20th day, 6 h. 43 m. , morning, W.
D Last Quarter, 28th day, 12 h. 43 m., morning, E.





 3406 S- 658 o 412 C $9142510_{\frac{3}{4}}^{1} 11 \frac{1}{4}$ sets $-11 \frac{1}{1} 47$ SGR 0 $34 \mathrm{I} \quad 7 \mathrm{M} .659$ o 412 c 342 8 Tu. 700 o 412 c 343 9 W. 701 o 412 c $9132+11 \frac{1}{2}-5_{\mathrm{M}}^{\mathrm{P}} 10 \mathrm{C} 12_{\mathrm{M}}^{\mathrm{P}} 42 \mathrm{CAP}$

| 91224 | 0 | $0_{4}^{1}$ | 6 | 16 | c | 1 | 38 | CAP |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |



| 9 | 10 | 23 | $1^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | $1^{\frac{3}{4}}$ | 8 | 39 | F | 3 | 23 | AQR | 4 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 9 | 09 | 22 | $2^{\frac{1}{4}}$ | $2^{\frac{1}{1}}$ | 9 | 51 |  | 4 | 13 |  |  |

3411 Fr . $03{ }^{3} 12$
34612 Sa .704 O 413
34713 S- 7040413 c
$34^{8} 14$ M. 705 O 413 c
34915 Tu. 706 o 413 c 35016 W .706 o 414 c 35 I 17 Th .707 o 414 c 35218 Fr .708 of 414 c 35319 Sa. 708 o 415 c 35420 S- 709 o 415 c 35521 M. 710 o +16 c 35622 Tu. 710 o 416 c 35723 W. 711 o 417 c 35824 Th. $711 \mathrm{o}+17 \mathrm{c}$ 35925 Fr. 711 o 418 c 36026 Sa. 712 o 418 c 36127 S- 712 o 419 c 136228 M. 712 o 419 c 36329 Tu. 713 o 420 c 36430 W 713 ol 421 c 36531 Th. 713 o4 21 d

| $09223 \frac{1}{4}$ | $3 \frac{1}{2} 11{ }_{4}^{\text {P }} 03 \mathrm{H}$ | 502 PSC |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 909214 | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | 550 PSC |

$\begin{array}{llllllll}90821 & 5 & 5 \frac{1}{2} & 12 \mathrm{~A} \\ 9 & \mathrm{~J} & 639 \text { ARI } & 9\end{array}$ $90721666 \frac{1}{2} 130 \mathrm{k} \quad 731$ ARI 10 $9082077_{2}^{2} 246 \mathrm{n} ~ 825$ TAU 11 $9072088 \frac{1}{2} 403 \times 923$ TAU 12 $906198_{\frac{3}{4}}^{3} 9_{2}^{\frac{1}{2}} 518$ o 1023 G'M $^{\prime} 13$ $907199_{4}^{\frac{3}{4}} 10_{4}^{1} \quad 6_{4}^{A} 27$ P $11_{\mathrm{M}}^{\text {P }} 24$ G'M 14 $9061810^{\frac{1}{2}} 11 \frac{1}{4}$
$9061811 \frac{1}{2}$
$906170^{2}$


| 9 | 07 | 16 | $2 \frac{1}{4}$ | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 9 | 57 | J | 3 | 40 | vir |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

$906153 \frac{1}{4}-3 \frac{1}{4} 1057$ I 421 VIR 20
$9071544_{4}^{\frac{1}{4}} 11_{\text {it }}^{\text {p }} 58 \mathrm{G} \quad 502$ vir 21
$907144_{4}^{3} 5$
$907145^{\frac{1}{2}}$
rises
$5_{\mathrm{M}}^{\mathrm{P}} 32$ ○ $12_{\mathrm{M}}^{\mathrm{A}} 23 \mathrm{CNC} 15$ 642 N 118 CNC 16



7201 E 706 SCO 24


## DECEMBER hath 31 days．



Remembering how the Lord God made heaven and earth And the fuliness thereof Out of his very great love．
I have taken it on myself to fashion，here， The images thereof．
These，too，are shapes of love．

1 Tu ． $\overbrace{}^{\text {Gr．El．}}$ 6ठ $\mathbb{C l}$ Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}8.7 \\ 7.9\end{array}\right.$

Chanokah $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Atomlc ase } \\ \text { began } 1942\end{array}\right\}$
2 W. 3 Th ． 6h $\mathbb{C}$［2 ठఫ్ $\mathbb{6}$ Grapes ripe in Bolivia Tide dire 4 Fr ． 5 Sa． 6 $9 \mathbb{C}$ Phi Beas Kap
 Disaster of ${ }_{\text {Pearl }}^{\text {Harbor } 1941}$ Hell $\quad\left\{\begin{array}{l}101 \\ \text { Del }\end{array}\right.$


10 Th. Gustavos Adolphus The $\{8.7$ Great born 1594 Altred Nobel D． 1901 Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}8.8 .8 \\ 10.2\end{array}\right.$ not
11 Fr. 12 Sa.
13 D
14 M ．
15 Tu ．
16 W.
17 Th．
18 Fr.
19：Sa．
20 D
21 M．
22 Tu ．
23 W ．
24 Th．
25 Fr ．
26 Sa ．
27 D
28 M.
29 Tu．
30 W ．
31 T lı． Edward VII $\quad$ Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.0 \\ 10.0\end{array}\right.$ profuse $\left[13^{\text {th }} 6 \delta \Psi 821 \odot \mathbb{C}_{\mathrm{Eq}}^{\mathrm{on}} .\right]_{9.8}^{9.2}$ nor 305．in A．St．Licy $\}_{9.5}^{9.4}$ of any use． George Washington Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.7 \\ \text { D．} 1799\end{array}\right.$ Dull．
 Ember days Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}10.3 \\ 9.2\end{array}\right.$ of snow Lazarus died 63A．D．Tides $\left\{_{9.3}^{10.7}\right.$ twixt Shortest days and $\left\{_{0.0}^{11.0}\right.$ clouds $\delta \neq \mathbb{C} \mathbb{C}$ 4th §．in A． $\begin{gathered}\text { First radio } \\ \text { message } 1902\end{gathered}\left\{\begin{array}{l}11.3 \\ 9.5\end{array}\right.$ St，Thomas $\underset{\substack{\text { Winter beesins } \\ 10: 32 \text { P．M．}}}{\{11.2}$ low． ठ造
$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { New Orlent Coal Mine } \\ \text { disaster } 1951-21 \text { st }\end{array}\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.8 \\ 10.5 \\ \text { Land－}\end{array}\right.\right.$ Last Horse Car
in Boston 1900 $\quad\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.2 \\ 10.5\end{array}\right.$ scape still Christmas Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.0 \\ 9.0\end{array}\right.$ green． St．Stephen $\mathbb{C}_{\text {Eq．}}^{\text {on }}\left\{_{8.8}^{8.8}\right.$ Nice．
 Holy Underground $\mathbb{C}_{A D_{0}}{ }^{\text {in }}{ }_{7.9}^{8.6}$ for Innocents Moon Mesterday Apo． B $_{6.6}$ $\sigma \Psi \mathbb{C}$ Marry yesterday $\begin{gathered}\text { bay } \\ \text { luch all the way }\end{gathered} \int_{7.6}^{8.6}$ sure б才d ठһて $\left\{\begin{array}{l}8.6 \\ 7.5 \\ \text { some white }\end{array}\right.$ Lowest evening
high tide of year Tides $\{7,8$ manure．

The farm year as we look back on it can be a confused jumble of impressions unless we have had some system in keeping farm records．Of course we all keep records and whether they be in a jumble or not is chiefly a question of keeping them faithfully and then filing them．

Our check book will give us simply enough our costs if we pay all bills by check．Our daily diary reports what we have done on the farm and materials used，and it also re－ cords the weather．Unless we need a more arduons system of daity or weekly cards re－ porting the activities of each worker（and this will be nec－ essary where inany are em－ ployed）the diary will carry the story of each worker＂s daily activities．Milk records． egr records，ete．are recorded on the spot and sumnarized and checked on frequently－ as are the receipts for what is owed us．

Bnt there is another kind of record and that is a photo－ graphic record of our farm year．For each week，let us say，we take one roll of film covering every phase of farm activity－seeding the naw piece，the apple trees in dor－ mant stage，the ploucrling and harrowing for the corn，etc． These photographs may be appropriately filed as to sub－ ject and have transcribed on their backs such information from our diary as we may wish to record in this way．

A Merry Christmas to you


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

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

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

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

ram. Aries, the head.<br>(ARI) MAR. 20-APRIL 20



The Man of the Signs first began appearing in almanacs in the 15th century. He is regarded highly only by astrologers and the foolish. However, these two categories include millions of otherwise sensible people. We give him to you at their request that you may laugh at, rather than believe in, his antics. As the earth spins its way around the sun, we have noted the sun (since about 3000 B.C.) "passes through" 12 divisions of the sky, marked off roughly by 30 day periods, and distinguished respectively by 12 different constellations said to resemble for any mundane star gazer, by the formation or pattern of the stars, the animals whose names appear above. At certain times of the year, for example, we say, "It is Spring, the Sun enters Aries." (See bottom page 11.) By studying the next to last column of pages 12 to 34 , you will note the moon's place in the zodiac for everyday in the year. Abbreviations (ARI for Aries, ete.) correspond with those in parentheses above.

## PLANTING BY THE ZODIAC

The moon's place in the Zodiac forms the basis of the superstitions, along with its phase, about planting - the favorable signs being Cancer, Libra, and Scorpio (Cnc., Lib., Sco.). The planting table on the next page does not take into account these Zodiac sign values but gives you only the times most favorable (superstition) for planting crops according to the moon's phase. That is, supposedly, crops or flowers which bear crops above ground do better when planted by the "light of the moon" - viz., in the new or first quarter. Those which have root crops like potatoes or iris prefer being planted during the full or last quarter.

## OUTDOOR PLANTING TABLE

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

The "Moon Most Favorable" columns give the superstitious times when the phase of moon is "Right" for the erop indicated during 1953

| CROP | $42^{\circ} 21^{\prime} 44^{\prime \prime}$Boston Latitude |  | $39^{\circ} 56^{\prime} 58^{\prime \prime}$ <br> Phila. Latitude |  | $33^{\circ} 45^{\prime} 10^{\prime \prime}$ <br> Atlanta Latitude |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Plant Anytime Between Dates Below | Moon <br> Most <br> Favorable Between | Plant Anytime Between Dates Below | Moon <br> Most Favorable Between | Plant Anytime Between Dates Below | Moon <br> Most Favorable Between |
| Barley | May 15-Jun 21 | May 13-20 | Mar 15-Apr 7 | Mar 15-22 | Feb 15-Mar 7 | Feb 13-20 |
| Beans (Early) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May 7-Jun } 21 \\ & \text { Jun 15-Jul } 15 \end{aligned}$ | May 13-20 <br> Jun 11-19 | $0 \text { Apr 15-30 }$ Jun 1-21 | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { Apr 13-20 } \\ \text { Jun 11-19 } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar 15-Apr } 7 \\ & \text { Aug } 7-30 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar } 15-22 \\ & \text { Aug } 9-17 \end{aligned}$ |
| Bects (Early) <br> (Late) | May 1-15 Jul 15-Aug 15 | May 6-13 <br> Jul 26-31 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar 15-Apr } 30 \\ & \text { Jui 15-30 } \end{aligned}$ | Mar 15 <br> Jul 26-31 | Feb 7-29 <br> Aug 7-30 | Feb 6-13 <br> Aug 1-9 |
| Brocenli (E) (Late) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May 15-30 } \\ & \text { Jun 15-Jul } 6 \end{aligned}$ | May 13-2 <br> Jun 11-19 | Mar 7-30 <br> Aug 1-20 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar 15-22 } \\ & \text { Aug } 9-16 \end{aligned}$ | Feb 15-Mar 15 Sept 7-30 | 5 Feb 13-20 Sept 8-16 |
| Brussels S | May 15-30 | May 13- | Mar 7-Apr 15 | Mar 15-22 | Feb 11-Mar 20 | Feb 13-20 |
| Cabbage (E) <br> (L) | May 15-30 Jun 7-Aug 7 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May 13-20 } \\ & \text { Jun 11-19 } \end{aligned}$ | Mar 7-Apr 15 Jun 1-Jul 7 | Mar 15-22 Jun 10-18 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb 7-Mar } 20 \\ & \text { Jul 15-30 } \end{aligned}$ | Feb 13-20 <br> Jul 10-18 |
| Carrots (E) <br> (Late) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May 15-30 } \\ & \text { Jun 15-Jul } 21 \end{aligned}$ | May 13-2 <br> J'e 26-J. 1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar } 7-31 \\ & 1 \text { pr } 7-11 a y 30 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar 8-15 } \\ & \text { Apr } 20-28 \end{aligned}$ | Feb, 15-Mar 7 Aug 1-Sept 7 | Feb 6-13 <br> Aug 1-9 |
| Cauliflower ( E ) <br> (Late) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May 15-30 } \\ & \text { June 15-Jul } 21 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{cases}\text { May } & 13-20 \\ \text { Jun 11-19 }\end{cases}$ | Mar 15-Apr 7 Jun 1-Jul 7 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar 8-15 } \\ & \text { Jun 11-19 } \end{aligned}$ | Feb 15-Mar 7 <br> Aug 7-30 | Feb 13-20 <br> Aug 9-17 |
| Celery (Early) (Late) | May 15-Juı Jul 15-Aug 15 | Jun 1-4 Jul 26-30 | May 7-30 Jun 15-Jul 7 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May 6-13 } \\ & \text { Jun 26-30 } \end{aligned}$ | Apr 15-30 | Apr 6-13 None |
| Corn,Sweet( $F_{i}$ ) (Late) | May 15-Jun Jun 15-30 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { T. May 13-2 } \\ & \text { Jun 11-19 } \end{aligned}$ | Mar 15-30 <br> May 7-Jun 21 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar } 8-15 \\ & \text { May } 13-20 \end{aligned}$ | Feb 15-29 <br> Aug 7-30 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb 13-20 } \\ & \text { Aug 9-17 } \end{aligned}$ |
| Cucumber | May 7-Jun 20 | May | pr 7-May 15 | Apr 13-20 | Mar 7-Apr 15 | Mar 15-22 |
| Egg Plant | Jun 1-30 | Jun 11-19 | Apr 7-May 15 | Apr 13-20 | Mar 7-Apr 15 | Mar 15-22 |
| Endive (Early) (Late) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } 15-30 \\ & \text { Jun } 7-30 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } 1 ?-20 \\ & \text { Jun 11-19 } \end{aligned}$ | Apr 7-May 15 <br> Jul 15 -Aug 15 | Apr 13-20 Jul 10-18 | Feb 15-Mar 20 Aug 15-Scpt 7 | Feb 13-20 Aug 9-17 |
| Kale (Early) | May 15-30 <br> Jul 1-Aug 7 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } 13-20 \\ & \text { Jul } 10-18 \end{aligned}$ | $0 \text { Mar 15-Apr } 7$ Jul 15-31 | Mar 15-22 Jul 10-18 | Feb 15-Mar 7 <br> Sept 7-30 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb } 13-20 \\ & \text { Sept } 8-16 \end{aligned}$ |
| Leek | May 15-30 | May 13-2 | Har 7-Apr 7 | Mar 15-22 | Feb 15-Apr 15 | Feb 13-20 |
| Lettuce | May 1 | May | 1-31 | Mar 15-22 | Feb 15-Mar 7 | Feb 13-20 |
| Melon (Musk) | May | May | Apr 15-May 7 | Apr 13-20 | Mar 15-Apr 7 | Mar 15-22 |
| Onio | May 15-Jun | May 6-13 | Mar 1-31 | Mar 8-15 | Feb 1-28 | Feb 6-13 |
| Parsley | May 15-3 | May 13-2 | Mar 1-31 | Mar 15-22 | Feb 20-Mar 15 | 5.Feb 13-20 |
| Parsnip | Apr 1-30 | Apr 6-13 | Mar 7-31 | Mar 8-15 | Jan 15-Feb 7 | Jan 8-15 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Peas (Early) } \\ \text { (Late) } \end{gathered}$ | Apr 15-M:y 7 Aug 15-30 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } 1: 3-20 \\ & \text { Aug } 9-17 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar } 7-31 \\ & \text { Jul } 7-31 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar 15-22 } \\ & \text { Jul } 10-18 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } 15-\mathrm{Feb} 7 \\ & \text { Aug 15-30 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } 15-22 \\ & \text { Aug } 9-17 \end{aligned}$ |
| Pepper | May 15-Jun | May 13-2 | May 1-31 | May 13-20 | Apr 1-20 | Apr 13-20 |
| Pumpkin | May 15-30 | May 13-20 | Apr 23-May 15 | 5 Apr 13-20 | Apr 7-20 | Apr 13-20 |
| Potatoes | May 15-30 | May 6-13 | Apr 7-May 30 | Apr 6-13 | Jan 1-Mar 7 | Jan 8-15 |
| Radish (Early) (Late) | Apr 15-30 Aug 15-30 | Apr 6-13 <br> Aug 17-31 | Mar 7-31 <br> Aug 7-31 | Mar 8-15 <br> Aug. 1-9 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan 21-Mar } 1 \\ & \text { Sept 1-21 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } 8-15 \\ & \text { Sept } 22-29 \end{aligned}$ |
| Spinach (E) (Late) | May 15-30 <br> Jul 15-sept 7 | May 13-20 <br> Jul 10-18 | 0 Mar 15-Apr 20 Aug 1-sept 15 | 0 Mar 13-20 <br> Aug. 9-17 | Feb 7-Mar 15 Sept 1-21 | Feb 13-20 <br> Sept 8-16 |
| Swiss Chard | May 1-30 | May 1 | Mar 15-A | 5 Mar 13-20 | Feb 7-Mar 15 | Feb 13-20 |
| Summer Squ | May 15-J | May 13 | Apr 15-M | Apr 13-20 | Mar 15-Apr 15 | Mar 15-22 |
| Tomato | May 15-30 | May 13-20 | Apr 7-30 | Apr 13-20 | Mar 7-20 | Mars $15-22$ |
| Turnip (Early) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr 7-30 } \\ & \text { Jul 1-Aug } 15 \end{aligned}$ | Apr © ${ }^{\text {( }}-13$ <br> Jul 26-31 | Apr 7-30 Aug 1-20 | Ape 6-13 <br> Aug 1-9 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan 20-Feb } 15 \\ & \text { Sept } 1 \text {-Oct } 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan 8-15 } \\ & \text { Sept 22-29 } \end{aligned}$ |
| Wheat (Fall) (Spring) | Oct 7-30 <br> Apr $7-30$ | Oct 7-15 <br> Apr 13-20 | Sept 15 -Oct 20 <br> Apr 1-20 | 0 Sept 8-15 <br> Apr 13-20 | Oct 15-Dec 7 <br> Mar 15-31 | Oct 7-15 <br> Mar 15-22 |

IILINTIN( DATES FOK FLOWERN . . . (Also mee page 3\%)
On the preceding page you will find approximate planting dates for vegetables and for crops, with a "moon column" adjoining each geographical division which tells you what some people consider the best moon planting time. In considering this "moon planting time" one should remember it is superstition only and has never been proven of value by scientific methods. The way these moon times are arrived at are: that erops or fowers which win their way by results above ground (like beans or pansies) do better when planted in the "light" of the moon-which is the same thing as saying during the hew or first quarter of the moon. Those with root (rops do better when planted during the full or last quarter of the moon. For flowers then use the opposite bate taking the "Beans" head for everything excent those laryely dependent on bulbs-like lilies, tulips, iris, ete. for which the moon and other planting dates wonld correspond with those given for beets or potatoes.

AVERAGE DATES FIRST AND LAST KILLING FROSTS

| Boaton . . . . Apr. 14 - Oct. 26 | Richmond . . . Mar. 31 - Nov. 2 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Albany . . . Apr. 24 - Oct. 15 | Raleigh . . . Mar. 27 - Nov. 5 |
| Harrisburg . . . Apr. 9 - Oct. 28 | Macoll . . . . Mar. 14 - Nov. 14 |
| Cincinnati . . . Apr. 8-Oct. 23 | Del Rio . . . . Feb. 23 - Nov. 27 |
| Toledo . . . . . Apr. 22 - Oct. 18 | Helena . . . . May 7 - Scpt. 29 |
| Chicago . . . . Apr. 16 - Oct. 19 | Santa Fe . . . . Apr. 25 - Oct. 19 |
| Detroit . . . Apr. 28 - Oct. 15 | Tucson . . . Mar. 11 - Nov. 9 |
| Duluth . . . . May 6-Oct. 5 | Yuma . . . . Jan. $20-$ Dec. 20 |
| Bismarck . . . May 11 - Sept. 21 | Portland, Ore. . Mar. 15 - Nov. 21 |
| Omaha . Apr. 14 - Oct. 15 | San Francisco . Jan. 13 - Dec. 29 |
| Portland, Maine. Apr. 19 - Oct. 17 | Parkersburg . . Apr. 17 - Oct. 18 |
| Hartford . . Apr. 20 - Oct. 13 | Oklahnma City . Mar. 30 - Nov. 3 |
| Evansville . Apr. 5 - Oct. 29 | Denver . . . May 3-Oct. 10 |
| Cairo . . Mar. 31 - ()et. 29 | Spokane . . . Apr. 14 - Oct. 13 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Minneapolis Apr. } 27 \text { - Oct. } 10 \\ & \text { Concord, } \mathrm{X} \text { H, May } 7 \text { - Oct. } 3 \end{aligned}$ | Salt Lake C'ity . Apr. 18 - Oct. 20 |

## don't gambie - plant the winver

## HARRIS'.. NO RTH

You'll discover your gastronomic fortune in this lodestar of early, delightul deliciousness. Harris' exclusive hybrid "North Star" is as dependable as "ursae minoris" itself. Absolute "tops" in early corn. Vigorous cold weather grower. Heavy producer. Kernels remarkably tender, sweet and delicious. With "North Star" you'll have the earliest and best corn in your neighborhood.

## NEW 1953 GATALOG $-F R E E$

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## JOSEPH HARRIS CO.,INC.



NORTH STAR SWEET CORN



THE ORIGINAL...ALL FINE HAM...ZESTFULLY SEASONED


## SNATCHES 'N SNACKS

Whatever the season theres always the reason for suatches 'n snacks . . This could mean Sunday night suppers, bits to nibble before an early morie, lunches to take to the porch and late snacks for family or friends after a concert, grange meeting or just because you're linigery.

Of course eggs lead the list of quick-fix foods. Always on hand. nutritious and easily prepared they also possess their share of glamour. For example:

## EGGS 'N HASH

Cover the bottom of a well greased baking dish with warm corned beef hash. With a tumbler make deep hollows in the hash, dot each with butter and then break an egg into it. Season as desired with salt and pepper and cover with one tablespoon heavy cream. Bake in a $400^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. oven until the eggs are set and serve in the same dish in which they have been cooked.

## EGGS 'AND'

Cut a circle from a slice of bread and butter both sides generously. Place in a hot buttered frying pan over low heat. Drop an egy into the center. Cook slowly until the egg is set and the underside is brown, then turn and brown on the other side. Season, garnish and serve with sausage cakes.

## SUPPER DISH SPAGHETTI

(Prepare ahead of time)

1/2 cup shredded American Cheese
1/ cup minced green pepper
cup minced pimiento

3 hard cooked cggs, chopped
2 cups medium white sauce
Boiled spaghetti

Prepare the white sauce and add the chcesc, chopped pepper, pimiento and hard cooked eggs into it and then mix gently with the cooked spaghetti. Pour into buttered casscrole and bake until golden brown on the top. Sprinkle with pimiento filled green olives and serve hot from the casserole.

## NOODLE MIX-UP

Mix one can salmon with toasted almonds, salt and pepper and hot buttered noodles into a mellium white sauce. Place in a buttered casserole and sprinkle with dry wheat cereal and bake in a $350^{\circ} \mathbf{F}^{\circ}$ oven for about fifteen minutes.

## BROILED RICE AND OYSTERS

$1 / 2$ cup minced onions
2 cups chopped celery
${ }_{3}$ T. all purpose flour
1/2 cup milk
3 cups hot drained, boiled wild Rice
$1 / 2$ teas. salt
1/tsp. sage
Pinch of thyme
Pepper
1 pint small oysters
$1 / 2$ cup buttered cracker crumbs

Brown the onions and the chopped cclery in butter and then stir in flour, milk, rice and seasonings and place in a shallow rectangular baking dish. Dip oysters in melted butter and crumbs and arrante over top of rice. Sprinkle with crumbs and place bencath the broilcr and broil slowly until the oysters curl. Serve hot.


## Old fashioned supper

Long before it was time to eat, you sniffed that warm, mellow, spicy fragrance.

Then-at last - in she came, with the brown and tan crockery bean pot wrapped in a white cloth, fresh from the hot brick oven.

After that, it was just you and that big piping-hot plate of juicy, tender beans - and no time for talk. You were happy (and she knew it). It was Saturday night . . . time for your favorite Baked Bean Supper.

Want an old-fashioned, tempting supper like that? 'Tonight? All right, just try B\&M New England Brick Oven Baked Beans. They're made the slow, careful, home-baked way . . . the way that gives you the rich,
hearty flavor of real Down-East Baked Beans. It's a flavor that comes from plump, tender beans with a rare tangy sauce of old-time spicings and big chunks of pork, slow-baked all day long in real bean pots in real brick ovens 'til every bean is chockfull of deep-down good eating. It's a flavor you won't forget.

B\&M Baked Beans come in tins or glass jars. Just heat them and serve. (And for a real Baked Bean Supper serve them with B\&M's rich Brown Bread with Raisins.)


## NCPIER NKILSET

- cups cream style corn

1 cup salami cut in strijes
$11 / 2 \quad$. prepared clili sauce

1 can creanu colery sonp
1 teas. prepared mustard
llat meat, corn and soup togetler and then add chili sauce and mustard.

## PARKER HOUNE CODEISH TONGUES

bin fresh codfisll tullues in milk. roll in flour and fry in butter until golden brown. I'onr freshly hawned hatter over then to which has been added lemon juice and fresh chopped parsles.

## XANKEN TOANT

## (Yankee Cookbook)

Slice lengthwise, but do not peel alout twioe the number of MיIntosh apples you think rour family could eat and fory them $i^{\circ}$ the apples, mot the family* in butter with three tablespoons water and $\frac{1}{4}$ cup susar for every five apples. Serve on Freuch toast with broiled bacon.

## M.AIE CHICKEN STEW

(To prepar" ahnad of time and then reheat for serving)
2. $31 / 2$ to 4 pound chickens
(; potatues sliced
: onions. sliced
cold water
$\because$ T. butter
C'ut chicken for stewing. In an iron kettle plare alternate layers uf rlicken, slices of potato and thinly sliced onion. Cover with cold water and simmer щ゙ently until the chicken is temder. Add bitter in sh1all bits and eream or milk. Sosson with salt and pepper and minced parsley. Split water erackers, moisten in cold milk and relleat in stew.

## AT SIGIIT IIE.AEURES

## (To tack on the back of a kitchen cabinet door)

1 cup thin cream
Salt and peprer
Hinced fresh barsley
6 to 8 common crackers
releat in stew.

| teaspoons | 1 tablespoon | 1 ff fluid ounces ............ 2 cups |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 fluid ounce | tahlespoons | - cups .................... 1 pint |
| 4 tablespoons | 1/4 сир | 2 pints .................. 1 quapt |
| 16 tablespoons | 1 cmp | 1 wineglass .............1/4 enp |
| 1 (up) | . $1 / 2$ nint | Pinch ....less than 1/8 teaspoon |

1 tablespoon
1 flujd ounce ....... . . tablespoons
1 tablespoons .............. $1 / 4$ cup
1 (up .........................1/2 pint
$1 f$ fluid ounces ............. 2 cups
$\frac{1}{2}$ cups .......................... 1 pint
2 pints ...................... 1 quapt
Pinch ....less than $1 / 8$ teaspoun

## STANDARD CANS

Number 10 can ................. 4 cups
Number 3 can ........... 4 cnps

Number $\frac{2}{2}$ can ............ $21 / 2$ cups

## MEASURES IND THEYR EQUIVALENTS

Milk:
livaporated Milk (tall can) $141 / 2$ omnces .........12/5 cups Swotened Condensed Jilk 15 ounces ........... $1^{1 \%}$ cups I) ried Milk

1 pound
$33 / 4$ cups
Sugar:
lisown-1 pound ......21/4 cups firmly packed

## Confectioners"

1 pound ...... $3^{1 / 2}$ (cups sifted
Granulated-1 pound s? cups
1'ow dered-1 poumd .. $21 / 3$ cups
Miscellaneous:
Taking powder
1 ounce
....... . T Tablespoons

Butter and Fats
1 ounce ........ 2 Tablespoons
1 found ................ 2 rups
1 bar ............... $1 / 4$ pound
Anserican Cheose
1 pound .... 4 emps sliredilad
Crean or Cottage Cheese
1 pound ................... 2 culs
Chorolate
1 ounce .............. 1 square
All Purpose Flour
1 pound ....... 4 cups sifted

## Heayr eream

1 quart ....2 quarts whipperl

## A top Quality Coffee


that's easy on your pocketbook


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

> ask your grocer for

## WHITE HOUSE COFFEE

Box 1871 BOSTON, (5) MASS.

## HOUSEHOLD HINTS

1. Should olive oil become clondy ald 1 teaspoon salt for each quart and let stand at room temperature overnight.
2. Try adding bread crumbs to your scrambled eggs. They'll go farther and add taste appeal and better texture.
3. When eggs are cracked and you wish to boil them add 1 T . salt to each quart of water.
4. For new richness in your gravy try adding 1.T. evaporated milk.
5. When you've over salted a food take a piece of clean white cloth and stretch across the top of the pot. Sprinkle it with flour and as the contents of the pot cooks the cloth will absorb the surplus in short time.
6. When you have the time dry out stale bread in the oven and then run it through your food grinder and store in a tight jar to be alreatly when you need it.
7. Drop a small piece of butter in rice or spaghetti water and you'll find that it won't boil over.
8. If you've overcooked custard so that it curdles take your beater and whip until smooth.
9. To sour milk just stir in 1 tablespoon vinegar to each cup sweet milk.
10. Always remore milk stains with cold water. Also . . . for easy washing rinse milk glasses in cold water before Washing.
11. What to do with left over cooked cereal? Chill it and then pan fry it and serve with syrup.
12. If you're troubled with rust spots, i.e., white gloves, shirts, kitchen towels, etc., soak with lemon juice and then cover with salt and then allow to stand in the sun until the stain disappears.
13. If you wish to clarify fat that you've already used in frying drop sereral slices of raw potatoes into warm fat and then relheat slowly and stir occasionally. Remove browned potatoes and strain the fat through cheesecloth which you've laid in the bottom of a strainer. Cool in refrigerator.
14. Do not store foods in the refrigerator in brown paper bags since the cold cannot penetrate them.
15. Freshness IS important. When shopping for fruits and vegetables remember that the longer they ve been in the market the more vitamins they've lost. Put fruits and vegetables into your refrigerator as soon as you get home.
16. When serving cucumbers, peel, score the sides with a fork and chill in the refrigerator before adding to a salad.
17. Always save the outside leaves of lettuce, cabbage, celery, etc., to add to soup.
18. When 5ou hardcook an egg remember to simmer in hot water - 19. DO NOT BOIL... for about thirty minutes,
19. To scald, can mean to dip food in boiling liquid for a short time or to pour boiling water over object.
20. When using wine in recipes always follow the suggested quantity and remember that when you use wine in cooking you are not feeding alcohol to your family since it will lose its alcoliolic content under heat.

## OLD FARMER'S ALMANAC SPECIALS

## REAL MNCEMEAT

3 pornds lean beef chopped fine 2 pounds cliopped suet
$31 / 2$ quarts apples chopped fine
3 pounds seedless raisins, chopped 2 pounds currants
134 pounds citron cut in sinall pieces
$1 / 2$ cup chopped candied orange peel
$1 / 2$ cup chopped candied lemon peel
$1 / 2$ cup lemon juice

Mix all the ingredients except the sherry and the brandy and conk for about two hours. When cool, not cold, add the liquor and let stand in an earthenware crock for at least a week before using. You'll find that the above recipe will make about twelve quarts and will keep for an indefinite period in a cool place.

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## LOG CABIN SYRUP!



It's 66 years since New Englanders first bought Log Cabin, and they still enjoy that wonderful maple flavor. The Log Cabin packed for New England is a special blend of sugar and Vermont maple sugar! It's rich in that "Sugarbush" flavor New Englanders naturally love!

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than any other maple-blended syrup!
F P P T IN THELAND OF GOOD EATING England foods are famed throughout the world. That's why we are proud that more New Englanders shop at First National Stores than at any other food stores.

## Fhistrationes

## ANECDOTES \& PLEASANTRIES

## TIIE COMPLEAT ANGLER

I care not, I, to fish in scas-
F'esh river best my mind do please,
Whose sweet calm course I contemplate,
And scek in life to imitate:
In civil bounds I fain would keen,
And for my past offenses wecp.
And when the timorous trout I wait ,
To take, and he devour my bait, How poor a thing, sometimes I findt
Will captirate a greedy wind:
And when none. bite, I praise the wise,
Whom vain allurements ne'er surprise.

Izaat Walton

## FOUR-FIFTHS OF A PIG

"The whole hog or nothing" is what a farmer of Westininster, Mass., must have thourlit when he was faced with killing fourfifths of a pig., The slaughter house explaincd that the Office of Price Stabilization wouldn't permit them to slanghter more than $20 \%$ of the animals brought in and that worked out to fourfifths of a pig for the farmer.

## FROM MARK TWAIN'S NOTEBOOK

"Wit and Humor-if any difference it is in duration-lightning and electric light. One is vivid, brief-the other fools along and enjoys elaboration.
" 'No gentlcman ever swears' -the obscure person who shouts this from his pulpit, or his good goody-paper, sees no immodesty in setting hinsulf above Wellington, Washington, etc.

## "U. S. Government:

'TVe have killed 200 Indians.'
'What did it cost?'
' $2,000,000$.'
You could have given them a eollege cducation for that.'
"I went to chnreh the first Sunday (in Germany) and on Tuesday came a tax of twelve marks for church support. I have not bren to church since. I can't afford religious instruction at that price. Only the rich can be saved here.
"Truth is the most precious thing we have. Hocouomize it.
"Noise proves nothing. Often a hen that has merely laid an egg cackles as if she had laid an asteroid.
"What marriage is to morality, a properly conducted liquor license is to sobriety.
"The human imagination is much more capable than it gets ercdit for. That's why Niagara is always a disappointment when we see it for the first time.
"(Grecting to 1900) The 90th century is a stranerr to me. I wish it well hut nry heart is alI for my own century. I took 65 vears of it, just on a risk, but if I lad known as much about it as I know now I would have taken the whole of it.
"What is the difference between a taxidermist and a tax collector? The taxidermist takes only jour skin.
"The man who is a pessimist before 48 knows too much; if be is an optimist after it, he knows too little.
"Man Thas made at the end of the week's work, when God was tired."

## THE SENSITIVE CAT

There once was a sensitive cat Who couldn't abide the word "scat."
"If sou miant me to co,"
She yowled. "Say so. Yon know, But don't be so rude as all that.? (Alice Brown in The St. Niehotes)

## THE ORDER OF THE BATH

The first building (a hotel) in the world said to have a "bath in every room" was the Buckingham. bullt in the $1870^{\circ}$. "way untown" at the corner of Fiftieth Street and Fifth Arenuc in New York, then a fashionable conntry resort. The spot upon which the Buckingham was built is the site of Radio City where the offiees of business executives are equipped with private baths hundreds of feet in the air.

## FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Sings the chicken:
"Why worry about tomorrow
When it really doesn't matter.
Let's free it, men, we might as well.

We'll wind up on a platter."




Congregational church at Jaffrey, New Hampshire.
A miduinter favorite with everyone!

## Bananas Pan-fried with Ham and Eggs

2 tablespoons butter or margarine
2 firm bananas*

1 slice ham, cut $1 / 4$ to
$1 / 2$ inch thick
2 eggs
*Use all-yellow or slightly green-tipped bananas
Melt butter or margarine in large skillet. Cut ham into 2 pieces, and place in skillet. Peel bananas and fry slowly with ham about 8 minutes, turning both bananas and ham frequently to brown evenly. Carefully break 1 egg at a time into saucer; slip each egg, one at a time, into skillet coutaining bananas and ham. Fry over low heat, about 3 minutes longer or until eggs are set, the ham is browned and bananas are tender . . . easily pierced with a fork.

Two servings.
Important: If your skillet is not large enough to fry this combination together, fry separately, using butter or margarine for the frying when the fat from the ham is insufficient.

## I'ariation

bananas pan-fried with sausage or bacon and EGGS: Sausage or bacon may be used in place of ham but should be fried separately. Sausage or bacen and cooked bananas make an excellent flavor combination.

## 



Midwinter scene, Beverly, Mass.

## A special treat for Valentine parties!

## Banana Cherry Gelatin Dessert

1 package cherry-flavored gelatin
*Use fully ripe bananas . . . yellow peel flecked with brown
Mix gelatin according to package directions. Chill only until slightly thickened. Partly fill 1 pint-sized mold with gelatin. Peel bananas, slice and arrange on top of the gelatin. Fill mold with remaining gelatin. Chill until firm. Unmold. Garnish with additional slices of ripe banana and cherries, if desired. Serve plain or topped with cream, custard sauce or fruit sauce.

Makes 4 to 6 servings.
Important: If desired, 4 to 6 individual molds may be used in place of 1 large mold.

## Variation

BANANA GELATIN SALAD: Serve with sour eream, mayonnaise or a tart, French-style salad dressing. Garnish with erisp salad greens.


Boat basin, Mystic, Conn.
A New England Lenten delight!

## Banana Pancakes

$11 / 2$ cups sifted flour
$31 / 2$ teaspoons baking powder $3 / 4$ teaspoon salt 1 tablespoon sugar 1 egg, unbeaten

11/2 curs milk
3 tablespoons melted shortening or salad oil
1 eup finely diced ripe bananas* (1 to 2 bananas)
*Use fully ripe bananas . . . yellow peel flecked with brown
Heat griddle slowly over low heat while mixing batter. Sift togetlier flour, baking powder, salt and sugar into mixing bowl. Beat egg, stir in milk and shortening or salad oil. Add egg mixture to flour mixture. Stir only enough to dampen all flour. Fold in bananas lightly. Bake on hot griddle, allowing $1 / 4$ cup batter for each pancake. When bubbles form on surface and edges are firm, turn and bake until browned. Serve hot with butter and maple syrup, honey or preserves.

Makes 12 medium-sized pancakes.
Important: If desired, packaged commercial pancake mixes may be used. Heat griddle slowly over low heat while mixing batter. Follow package directions for mixing. For every 2 cups dry mix used, lightly fold into batter: 1 cup finely diced ripe banarias ( 1 to 2 bananas). To test heat of griddle, sprinkle with several drops of cold water. If drops bubble and spatter lively on surface, griddle is hot enough for baking pancakes. Follow manufacturer's directions for greasing, if necessary.


Sure cure for spring fever!

## Banana Chocolate Cream Pie

2 squares unsweetened chocolate
2 cups milk
$2 / 3$ cup sugar
$1 / 2$ teaspoon salt
$1 / 3$ cup flour
3 egg yolks, slightly beaten
*Use fully ripe bananas
as. .
. . ye
3 ripe linnanas*
peel fecked with brown
Melt chocolate in milk in top of double boiler over rapidly boiling water, beating until blended. Combine sugar, salt and flour. Stir slowly into chocolate mixture. Keep stirring and cook until well-thickened. Cook 10 minutes longer; stir occasionally. Stir small amount of hot mixture into egg yolks; then pour back into remaining hot mixture while beating vigorously. Cook 1 minute. Add butter or margarine and vanilla. Cool thoroughly. Cover bottom of pie shell with small amount of cooled filling. Peel bananas and slice into pie shell. Cover with remaining filling. Top with meringue or sweetened whipped cream, if desired.

Makes 1 pie or 6 tarts.
PUDDING MIXES: Packaged commercial pudding mixes of any flavor may be used as filling for this pie. Prepare according to directions on package. Then cool thoroughly and follow the above recipe directions for placing filling and bananas into pie shell.


## May is milk month and time for

## Banana Milk Shake

## 1 fully ripe banana* 1 cup ( 8 ounces) COLD milk

*Use fully ripe banana . . peel well.flecked with brown
Peel banana. Slice into a bowl and beat with a rotary egg beater or electric mixer until smooth and creamy. Add milk; mix well. Serve immediately.

Makes 1 large or 2 medium-sized drinks.

## I'ariations

BINANA CHOCOLATE MILK SHIKE: Add 1 tablespoon chocolate syrup before mixing milk shake.
BANANA CIOCOLATE MALTED MIIK SHAKE: Add 4 teaspoons chocolate nualted milk and $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon vanilla before mixing milk shake.
BAN゙ANA ORANGGE MILK SHAKE: Use $1 / 2$ cup orange juice in place of half of the milk. Add $1 / 2$ tcaspoonful sugar before mixing milk shake.
BAN゙ANA PINEAPPIE MILK SIIAKE: Use $1 / 4$ cup canned, unsueetened pineapple juice in place of a fourth of the milk before mixing milk shake.
BANANA SPICED MILK SIIAKE: Sprinkle grounà nutmeg or cinnamon on top of nilk shake just before serving.
BANANA VANILIA MILK SIIAKE: Add $1 / 2$ teaspoon vanilla hefore mixing milk shake.
Important: For a COLDER DRINK, add about 2 tablespoons of crushed ice, and ice cream if desired, before mixing milk shake.
For a SWEETER DRINK, add ice cream or plain sugar syrup.


Macy, "West Brick" and "Middle Brick" houses, Nantucket, Mass.
Mighty popular uith young and old . . .

## Banana Split

1 ripe banana*
3 balls or scoops iee ercam
2 to 3 tahlespoons chocolate sance
4 to 6 tablespoons fruit
sauce, crushed fruit or preserves
Whipped cream
Finely chopped nuts Cherry or berry

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

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

Makes 1 full-sized Banana Split.
Important: Butterscotch or marshmallow sauce may be used in place of chocolate sauce.
One, two or three flavors of ice cream may be used.



Country store, Plymouth, Vermont.
A New England custom . . . porch suppers with

## Banana Chiffon Cake

$21 / 4$ enps sifted eake flour $11 / 2$ cups sugar

3 teaspoons haking powder 1 teaspoon salt
$1 / 2$ eup eooking or salad oil 5 medium-sized egg yolks, unheaten

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

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

Makes one 10 -inch tube cake ( 16 to 20 servings).



Bullet Hill School, built in 1778, at Southbury, Conn.
October is the time for delicious

## Banana Apple Betty

2 tart apples
3 firm bananas*
$3 / 4$ cup sugar
$1 / 2$ tcaspoon cinnamon
$1 / 4$ tcaspoon nutmeg 1/4 teaspoon salt

2 cups soft bread crumbs, tightly packed
3 tablespoons butter or margarine, melted
$11 / 2$ teaspoone lemon juice $11 / 2$ teaspoons lemon rind
*Use all-yellow bananas
Pare, core and slice apples. Peel bananas and cut crosswise into slices about $1 / 2$ inch thick. Mix lightly fruit, sugar, cinnamon, nutmeg and salt. Mix bread crumbs with half the butter or margarine. Place crumbs and fruit into a greased baking pan ( $8 \times 8 \times 2$ inches), using crumbs for top and bottom layers. Combine lemon juice, lemon rind and remaining butter or margarine and pour over mixture. Bake in a moderate oven $\left(375^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$.) about 45 minutes, or until apples are tender and top is browned. Serve hot with crean, fruit sauce or whipped cream, if desired.

Makes 4 to 6 servings.



Famous Faneuil Hall, Boston, Mass.
Festive fare for the holidays

## Holiday Banana Tea Bread

$13 / 4$ cups sifted flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
$1 / 4$ teaspoon baking soda
$1 / 2$ teaspoon salt
$1 / 3$ cup shortening
$2 / 3$ cup sugar
2 eggs, well-beaten
1 cup mashed ripe bananas*
(2 to 3 bananas)
$1 / 2$ cup walnuts or pecans, broken
*Use either fully ripe or all-yellow bananas
Sift together flour, baking powder, soda and salt. Beat shortening until creamy in mixing bowl. Add sugar gradually to shortening and continue beating until light and fluffy. Add eggs and beat well. Add flour mixture alternately with bananas, a small amount at a time, mixing after each addition only enough to moisten dry ingredients. Add nuts, pineapple, cherries, citron, orange peel and raisins, mixing only enough to distribute fruit evenly. Turn into well-greased bread pan ( $81 / 2 \times 41 / 2 \times 21 / 2$ inches) and bake in a moderate oven ( $350^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.) about 1 hour 10 minutes or until bread is done.

Makes 1 loaf.
$1 / 4$ cup (2 ounces) finely eut, candied pineapple
$1 / 4$ cup ( 2 ounees) finely eut, candied cherries
$1 / 4 \operatorname{cup}$ ( 2 ounces) thinly sliced citron
$1 / 4$ cup (2 ounces) finely cut, candied orange peel
$1 / 4$ cup raisins

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CHIQUITA BANANA hopes that you enjoyed Samuel Chamberlain's beautiful pictures of picturesque New England. The photographs which were selected for this booklet show just a few of the many thousand scenes that make New England such a beautiful area.

## RECIPE BOOK FREE. .

 For a copy of Chiquita Banana's beautifully illus. trated recipe book (one of the few in which all pic. cures are in full color) try any one of the recipes on the preceding pages. Then tell us on a postcard or in a letter how you liked the recipe, and we will send you a free copy of thiscookbook with its this delicious recipes. its many


For FREE REPRINTS of this insert, write to UNITED FRUIT COMPANY, Pier 3, North River, New York b, N. Y.

Glooms the pig:
"The lives of swine are short and sorry-
Pig today and pork tomorry."

## HIS ATTENTION WAS DIVERTED

Johnson-"I saw Mat this morning."

Jackson-"Ah! ha!"
Johnson-"Yes, and I had a great mind to speak to him. He owes me $\$ 50$."

Jackson-"I hear he has been sick. How was he looking?"

Johnson-"Well, he was looking the other way when I met him."

## JUST BETIVEEN US COWS

Says the bright young Black Angus calf (who ought to have her tail twisted) to her friend the Jersey: "The difference between a milk cow and a beef cow is, they'll only want you for what they can get out of you, while "they'll want me for what I am."
(The Rural New Yorker)

## WORDS OF WISDOM

Life never gets a goldish down.
An apple a day keeps the doctor away-unless it's a green one. Only believe half of what you hear. Then get it in writing.

No axe cuts so well as the one you had before.

As the little dog said when they cut off his tail, "It won't be long now."

There is nothing nicer than a little bit of money (as we have mentioned before).

## THEY SHALL HEAR THE TRUTH TWICE

The Reverend Dr. Strong of Hartford. Conn. (thls was back in the $18 \%^{\circ} \mathrm{s}$ ) was not often outwitted by his congregation. On one occasion he had invited a young minister to preach for him, but he proved a dull speaker and interminably long. The congremation was thoroughly wearied before it was all over. Now those were the days when the two a day Sunday service was in orderand a matter of conscience. Time for the afteruoon service rolled around.

Dr. Strong lived near the bridge across the connecticut and about the time for beginning of the service he saw his people flocking in great numbers across the bridge to the "other" church. He readily understood that they feared, if they came to his church, they might hear the same young man in the afternoon. Collecting his wits he said to the young minister, "My brother who miuisters at the church across the
river is very feeble and I know he will take it kindly if yon will preach to his people. If you will agree, I will give you a note to him, and be as much obligerl to you as I would to liave you preach for me. And I want you to preach the same sermon that you preached to my people this morning."

The yonng minister, supposing this to be a rocommendation of his sermou, started off in good spirits, delivered his note, and was most cordially invited to preach. He saw before him at least half of Dr. Strong's people, and they had to listen for two hours to the same sermon they had heard in the morning.

And with that we are reminded that we have always wanted to requote the following from the old Farmer of 1896.

## TWO PRAYERS

Our minister gets up to pray, and lets the spirit flow,
And tells the Lord a lot er things he thinks he ought to know;
Tells hlm about the government, how politics'll turn,-
Coz He don't mlx in polities and hez no way to learn.

He preaches on the President, and descrlbes his evil natur', And gives away the Cabinet and our venal legislatur':
Shows how corruption festers, an' tells of things, I fear,
That the Lord-they come so sudden-will be surprised to hear.

He takes the cyclopedy, an' he weaves it in his prayer,
Sandwiched in with cholec statistics which he picks everywhere.
They say the Lord knows every-thing,--sometlmes I uster doubt ;
Now, I know, our pastor tells him ; thet's the way he finds it out.
In the meetin' t'other eveniu' he lifted up his face,
And much interestin' gossip laid before the Throne of Grace
Chunks of useful information did he shrewdly intcrsperse,
That would make the Lord enlightened ez to all the universe.
Then Jim Drew, the drunken sailor, jest rlz up in the aisle,
And though'twas in a holy place, we couldn't help but smile;
But Deacou Briggs he nudged me hard; sez he, "Don't grin that way,
For don't you see he's sober, and the rascal's goin' to pray,
(Continued on page 91)

## LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE

## FELDS AND BREEEDS

As we write this, it is reported that the mosk ox (true name is Ovibos) will be brought back to New England, which used to be part of his normal range. As you read this, perlaps John J. Teal of MeGill University will he domesticating the beasts on his farm for the Vermont Animal Researcli Foundation. Ovibos can put up with any amonnt of snow and ean live off forage that would not smpport a eow or a shcep. Half way betwcen sheep and cow, Ovibos has meat that is better than beef, wool that is the lightest and the softest known, and milk that is as good as cow's mllk. Theoretically Ovllos will require no attention. The question is-cau he be domesticated?

Calves fed anreomycin concentrate made 12 to $14 \%$ greater gains than like fod calves getting no aureomycin in a recent test at theVermont Agricultural Experiment station. The greater gains of the anti-biotic-fed calves were produced with only slightly more feed. The supplemented calves made better use of their feed, requiring 1.58 pounds of total mutrients to produce a pound of gain while the control calves consumed 1.7 .

Aureomyein in the form of an ointment is invaluable to stop mastitis, the number one interrupter in the fow of saleable milk.

The National Farm Clemurgic Council rates the use of a newly processed synthetic milk substitute for sow's milk as one of the most important scientlic developments of the past year. This synthetic milk is composed of dried milk by-products, fats, vitamins, minerals and terramycin, and is known as terralac. Pigs using terralac ean he takeu from their mothers within is hours of birth as against the usual weaning age of 56 days. Less mortality on pigs fed on terralae, and at 13 weeks they will average to weigh 98 pounds aqainst the 70 pounds of litter mates raised on the mother. Another adrantage is that a sow freed of its litter holds its weight and condition and can raise thrce litters a year iustead of two. Actually this synthetic milk ean be used to raise all kinds of other animals with equally good results. Price is, at the preseut, 35 cents a pound and it will take about 12 pounds to get the pig to the weaning age.

How would ron like a nice midget turkey for your sunday dinner - hlump and full-grown at about 8 pounds. G. Tr. Klein of the Thiversity of Massachusetts says that if you want to get into the raising of these midget hirts the best and niost miform strain he knows is the Beltsville. They are readily available and the price of poults is not prohlbitise.

Maybe you know about the pheasant-chicken. There is such a hird -a truc (and often thought impossible) cross between a pheasant and a chicken. James H. Knowles of Centralia, Washington, has produced the bird and named it the Northwester Pheasant-Chicken. After twelve years of experimenting crossing pheasants and hens, it wasu't inntil 1944 that he got his first fertile lybrid. The Northwester Pleasant-Clicken requires nine consecutive matings by pheasaits and elickens-two stralns of pheasants, Ringneck and Mongoliau, and two strains of chickens, Cornish and New Hampshire. The hird sells for about 10 cellts a pound more than chicken, hut it has as mucl as 15 per cent more edible meat pound for pound is liroader breasted, and the drumsticks are white meat. 17 milion of them went to market last year and there will probabls be twice that number $\ln 1903$.

## CHEMICAL, CONTROLS

The disheartening feature of chemicals to control inscets and other pests is that whlle like DDT they may be almost $100 \%$ effieient when first used, they become less and less effieient over the years as immunity is built up against them. We still have our plasucs of caterpillars that will not succumb, when they ought, to all the wonders of chemical control we can comuand. The mosquito
and the housefly have apparently bred a new hardiness to offset our strongest assaults. By and large, however. we have kept alead of insects and other pests by tinding more powerful or utterly different chemical controls. We just wonder if we always will.

In the meantime we are finding new uses for DDT, and new places to use it, where birds and friendy insects have no immunity acrainst it. It is of real conrern to the farmer where airplane spraying of DDT is used over woodtands or marshlands nearly. There is. too, the problem of herlichles. used to destroy hrush and weeds. Hore than 100 million acres are probably herbicided annually now with $2,4-D,{ }^{2}, 4,5-T$ and Ammate (for woody plants) antl TCA for grasses. Where to destros and when and how often directly conecrns the life of our birds, since we destroy their covers and natural feeds. There has been no rule of thumb set down for use of herbicicles and insectirides to do the least amonut of danger to hird and beast and man. Commonsense, careful observation, and cautions reluctance to overuse these materials must guide us at the present.

For general area-wide control, the entomologists recommend less dependenee on chemical spravs, and dusts and more dependence on permanent control methoils. They believe more emphasis should be placed on draining and filling mosquito-breeding areas, and stocking bodies of water with fish that eat the mosquito larva.

They encourage less extensive use of chemieal insecticides against mosquito larra if it is practical to direct control efforts against adult mosquitoes. There is evidence that resistance bullds up more rapidly when inseeticides are used on larva than it does when they are used against adult mosquitoes.

## MISCELLANY

On how to get rid of farm surpluses the Farm Journal in a poll of its readers found that a livestock solution was number one in farmers' choice. Farmers point out shat liyestock cannot only eliminate most surpluses, but can at the same time improve the national diet, help conserve soil, provide more enployment within a, ariculture, and return more of the consumer's food dollar to the farmer."

25 years from now well have another 25 million people as U. S. customers for our farm surpluses. By that time ehemnrgic research will have found many more uses for crops, and several new crops will be established.

Write your state extension director (see pages 69 and 70 for uames of directors) for a list of puhlications put out by your state's extension scrsice. In these yon will find information about all the latest wrinkles covering everything from Animal Husbandry to "How to Grow Salad Greens and Pot Herbs in Winter."

Science is sometimes just commonsense and here are a number of commonsense ways to get rid of woodchucks in their holes: the use of cyanogas boinbs. Gasoline-soaked burlap bags have bern insed in two ways. (1) stuff the solked rags down the holes and fill in the entrances. (2) stuff the rags down the liole drop a natch in. Another method is to use 10 parts salt mised with 1 part arsenate of lead, then put the mixture way down the hole where pets can't get at it. Whatever method you choose, use it before the chucks have their young in early summer.

The latest in baled hay are the rolled bales, the advantage being that their curved surfaces turu moisture and rain and protect the sealed-in layers beneath.

Your barn can be a damp place, almost sure to be highly humid, for a single dairy cow gives off over a gallon of moisture as vapor cvery day. Use of waterproof resorcinol glue in the precislon manufacture of barn and utility rafters is a modern answer to overcoming effects of such dampness.

## MACHINES

What appeared a couple of ycars ago as an interesting and promising method of applying fungicides and inseeticides in orchards, has now become established praetice in many large orchards. We refer to the use of eoncentrate materials in a mist spraycr. What the mist sprayer does is make use of a terrific air blast to carry the fine particles into the trees, since the particles are too small to be forced any distance by the pressure when expelled from the nozzles. It is eustomary to use concentrations of materials (DDT, lead. sulphur, ete.) of 2 to 8 times that used in standard dilute sprays. The advantage of the concentrate-mist sprayer method is that the coverage over a greater area than by the old dilute spray method and the coverage far more even and complete due to the excessive fineness of the droplets. The method is said to be aetually cheaper than the old dilute spray methods.

## TREES

The ehestnut trees of New England long-since attacked and destroyed by blight-most of then-are still making abortive attempts at a come-back, but usually as shoots from old stumps. We have no real hope for a generation of saplings. Some nurseries are now putting on the market hardy Chinese chestnuts that will grow anywhere in the United States-and this is good news indeed. Two or more trees must be planted for pollination.

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## LYDIA FOOTE

Paradise Avenue, Newport, R. 1

## GREAT SHIPS

October $4,19.3$ will be the 100 th anniversary of the launching of the largest ship in the world. A monument on Castle Island, Boston Harbor, commemorates this event. She was 435 tons, register : and 6000 tous capacity, 325 feet long, 53 foot hean, 39 feet depth of hold. To build her were used a million and a half feet of hard pine orer 2000 tons of white oak, 336 tons of iron, 50 tons of copper, and 15.653 square yards of canvas. Sle was called The Great Repubtic.

Tuly 7. 1023 will also mark the first anniversary of the first Athantic rrossing of the new American liner-the Inited States -in the course of which she set a new Eastward coursing record of three days. ten limirs and 40 minutes. The T'nited States is hut a mere 23.330 tons compared to the $83,6 i 8$ tons of the Queen Mary - the largest ship afloat. The Queen Elizaheth (\$1.235 tons) meviously held the record which she won in 1936 with a crossing of that of the Tnited States phes ten hours and 2 minutes. The "Mary" lias never pushed herself for a try at the record and probably never will.

## MOBY DICK, 1951

An albino sperm whale of 5 ton was taken in December 19.1 off the coast of Peru hy the whaler, Anglo Norse (French Registry). Roald Daler, of Tonsberg. Norway, has photographs of this catch.

## More Epitaphs

Sent in ly Clara I. Hallett
Mannah Gree, Spinster
Died at the age of 12 ;
Gonl takes the good, too good
On eartll to stay
And leaves the bad too bad
To take away.

## Anded by a wag:

And that's the cause of Hannah's Lang delay.

## Coming to New York?

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## YANKEE, INC.

Dublin, New Hampshire, U.S.A.
(See offer on page 8)

## THOSE NORTHERN LIGHTS

A vulgar opinion which persisted even unto the 1952 OFA is that the Aurora Borealis was never seen in England until March 6, 1715 . More research on the subject (at the instance of a few irate readers) prompts us now to write that the first account in an English book of said lights appeared January 30 , 1560with subsequent accountsOctober 7, 1 Öf and Norember 14. 1574.

You will also find said lights mentioned in the Bible (Maccabees V-1, 2, 3, 4.) They were known to and mentioned ly Aristotle is his De Meteoris. They were, of course, known in England long before the Norman Conquest (See Matt. of Westminster.) The nearest approach to these northern lights in products made by the hand and brain of man is the Neon Liglit, seen on crery Main Street, from Gill, Massachusetts to the Point de las Rejes, California.

QUAKE FORECAST
Earthquake periods are on the Moon's phase the greatest strain on the earth is at Full, New, First Quarter, Last Quarter, and if the Moon is north of the equator the northern Hemisphere is most likely to be affected, and when in the south the southern Hemisphere. The periods are 72 hours each side of the time of Full and New Moon, and 24 hours each side of the time of Last and First Quarter Moon. About $80 \%$ of earthquakes occur in these periods. Earthquakes can oceur at any time or at any place, but the Sun's rays are reflected from the Mron on the Earth with a greater strain at these periods.

Very truly yours, Dr. H. Field Smith.
St. Petersburg, Fla.
Ed. Note. OFA reaters will find the srmbols telling of the Moon in relation to the Equator on paces $13-35$ of this edition -also the dates and hour of the phases of the moon are to be fonnd on the left hand pages 12-34.

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## PRINCIPAL HOLIDAYS, ETC. IN 1953

America has no nationwide holidays. Wach state determines its own In the tahle that follows (*) indicates those quite generally observed ly all states; (**) indicates those for only certain states; and (***) indicutes days unnally observed in some localities though probably not observed as holidays. Only continental Thited states is coveriol here. These dates are also all indicated on right hand calcndar pages (183-35) in abbreviated form.

Jan. 1 (*) New Ycar's Day
Jan. $8\left({ }^{* *}\right)$ Battle of New Orleans Jin1. 19 (**) Lobert E. Lee's lirthday
Jan. OO ( $^{* *}$ ) Inangural Day (D.C.)
Jan. 26 (**) MacArthur Day (Ark.)
Jan. 30 (**) F. D. R.'s Day
Feb. + (**) Arbor Day (Ariz.)
Feb. 12 (**) Abralam LincoIn's Birthday
Feb, 1t (**) Admission Day (Arizona)
F'eb. 14 (***) Valentine's Day
Ferb. 15 (***) Susan B. Anthony lay
Feb. 17 (**) Mardi Gras (Ala., Fla., La.)
Feh, 22 (*) George Washington's Birthday
Mar. 1 (**) State Day (Nehraska)
Mar. 2 (**) Texas Independence 1)ay

Mar. 7 (**) Rurlaak Day (Cal.)
Mar. 15 (**) Jackson Day (Tennessice)
Dar. 17 (**) St. Jatrick's or Evacuation lay (Baston)
Mar. 25 (**) Maryland Day
Apr. 1 (**) State Electiou (Nichigan)
Apr. 3 (**) Good Friday (Comn. bel. Fla.. L.a.. Md., Minn.. N. J., Penlin. \& 'Tenn.)

Apr. $6\left({ }^{* *}\right)$ Caster Monday (N. C.)

Apr. 12 (**) Halifax Day (N. (ar.)
Apr. 13 (**) Jefferson Day (Mo., Okla.. Va.)
Apr. 14 (***) Pan American Day
Apr. 19 (**) Patriots' Day (Me., Mass.)
Apr. 21 (**) San Jacinto Day (Texas)
Aır. 22 (**) Arbor Day (Nebr.)
Apr. 22 (**) Okla. lay
Apr. 24 (**) Arbor \& Bird Day (Mass.)
Apr. 26 (**) Memorial Day (Fla., Ga., Mliss.)
Apr. 27 (**) Fast Day (N. H.)

May $4\left({ }^{(* *)}\right.$ R. I. Independence Day
May 10 (**) Memorial Day (N. C. \& S. C.)
May 10 (***) Mother's Day
May 16 (**) Armed Forces Day $^{(*)}$
May 20 (**) Inccklenburg Dis, (N. C.)

May 20 (**) Citizenship Day
May 30 (*) Decoration or Memo. rial Day
Junc 3 (**) Jefferson Davis Day (Ala., Ark.. Fla., Ga., La.. Miss., S. (., Tenn., Tex. \& Va.)

June 14 (**) Flag Day (Mo. \& Pa.)
June 1.5 (**) Pionerr Day (ldaho)
Jnne 17 (**) Bunker Hill lay (Suffolk Countr. Mass.)
June eo (**) West Virginia Das
Thue ?1 (***) Father's Jay
July 4 (*) Independence Day
July 13 (**) Forrest's liay (Tenn.)
July $2 t$ (**) Pinneer Day (I'tah)
Ang. 1 (**) Colurado Day
Ang. 14 (**) Victury Day (R. I.)
Aug. 16 (**) Beminington, Vt. liat tle lay
Aus. 30 (**) Hueg Long Iay (1.a.)

Nept. 7 (*) Lahor Day
Sept. 9 (**) Admission Hay (Cal.) Sept. $121^{* *}$ ) Defender's Day 1.11d.)

Sept. 14 (**) Election Day (Ale.) $^{\left({ }^{*}\right)}$ Sept. 16 (**) Cherokee Day (0kla.)
Sept. 17 (***) Constithtion Day
Sept. 28 (***) Am. Indian Day
Oct. 5 (**) Dissouri Day
Oct. 10 (**) Okla, Hist. Day
Oct. 12 (*) Colmmbus Day
Oct. 31 (**) Nevada May
Nov. 1 (**) All Saints' Day (la.)
Nor. 3 (*) Elertion Day
Nor. H(**) Will Rogers Day (Okla.)
Nov. 11 (**) Armistice Day
Nov. 23 (**) Repuliation I Hay (11.)

Nov. 26 (*) Thanksgiving Day
Dec. 7 (**) Delaware Day
Dec. 21 (***) Forefather's L:ay
Dec. $2 \overline{5}$ (*) Christmas Day

## THE PLANETARY PARADE, 1953 <br> (FACT, NOT FANCY.)

The distribution of the llanets in the sky during 1053 brings several groupings worthy of note.

Yenus and Mars, both Exrning stars during the first quarter of the year, keep close company during January, Fobruary and March, marred only by a disparity of brightness that favors Venus, the brighter. Their company is closest about January 17 when Venus, moving more swiftly to the eastward aeross the heayens, overtakes and passes within less than a Moon's breath of Mars. A young erescent moon joins this pieture the next evening, January 18, to firm a pretty triangle, as it does arain on Felruary 17 and March 17.

About April 1. Venus and Mars moving eastward together across the starry background, overtake Jupiter. the third evening star of the year's early months and the three form a fairly close triangle on the evenings about that date in the western sky after sunset.

The hours before sumrise bring other close planetary groupings in the last months of the year, thoninh one such oceurs in the latter half of July, when Yems and Iupiter are elose neighbors for a while. luring October it is Venus and Mars which provide the spectacle. especially on October 4 when Yenns passes within an apparent hair's breadth of Mars. The following morning the walling moon joins them to make a triumvirate.

A month later, in mid-November, Venns and Saturn are close heavenly neighhors.

Mercury, that planet little seen unless elose watch is kept, has a helpful identifier in Venus in late April, when. on the inornings rentering on April 27 . they are together in the eastern sky hefore sunrise with Merenry to the lower right of brighter Venus. On November 14, Mercury makes itself visible. by transiting the bright face of the sun as it basses through inferior conjunction. The transit is but a grazing one with Mereury crossing high on the sun's dise.

## SPACE-WORLD FLEDGLINGS. (SCIENCE-FICTION.)

We are farther ahead in our space-world thinking than anyone -ver dreamed or wrote we would be. The expressions-in some eases, actual aceomplishments, of our scientists. have long since left that dean of all dreamers, Jules Yerne, back in tho dohdrums of a factual world.

Messages are now being picked up in New York such as "What God Hath Wrought" in Morss code, refleeted hack from the Moon, originally sent fo the Moon from Pliladelphia. Onr Viking type rocket has penetrated into the 134 th mile (from the earth's snrface) of the atmosphere. Instrumentation of rockets with cameras and other devices is making possible temperature, density, meteor and other studies never attempted before Ionization stratification, containing meteor particle clouds, in eight layers, some 3 miles thick, heginning at some fil miles above our hearls, have displaced the ancient conception of a risible dome. At this $6 \%$-mile ceiling, solar radiation in wave length ranges from 1425 to $1650 \mathrm{~A}^{\circ}$-undergoes rapid transition from on to $O_{1}$.

In that valuable publication, American Rocket Society News, MayJune 1952 issue, is reported a leeture by one Wernher von Braun, rocket expert, teehnical director for guided missile development, Redstone Arsenal, at Huntsille, Alabama. lbefore a capacity audience. Dr. Von Braun "described the possibility, within the next 10 or 15 years, of a man made Satellite - a 250 ft . Wide, wheel shaped space station . . . this artificial moon. which will he carried into space pieee by piece, bs rocket ships. will have specially designed powerfui telescopes, optical sereens, radarscopes, and cancras. It will travel along a celestial ronte 10 miles above the earth. completing a trip around the globe every two hours, at a speed of $15,840 \mathrm{mph}$." It will "be eapable of carrying a crew and some 30 or 40 tons of cargo." will be " 24 stories tall, weighing 7000 tons." and have "three power plants driven by a combination of hydrazine and nitric acid." Included will be "ample reserves for the return trip to earth."

Along with sueh stuff we were confronted recently with the statements of a respected friend that a fellow member with him on a hoard of directors had been told hy one of thericas foremost airmen that it was possible that "flying saucers" were being inotivated
by some sort of detectable intelligence. The airman was said to have stated that no other explanation was possible of his experience in watching, while he was travelling close to the speed of sound, one of these saucers cncircle his plane three times-and then disappear into space.

## THE RAIN-MAKERS, 1953

## (IMPROBABLE PROBABILITIES)

"I think," said Dr. Irving Langmuir, pioneer with Vincent Schaefer and other General Electric Company scientists in silver iodide cloud seeding back in 1946-47, "that in one or two years , man will be able to abolish most damage effects from hurricanes." Former Mayor O'Dwyer of New York City, now out of range in Mexico City, bitgave Dr. Wallace E. Howell, Harvard s proponent in this school of advanced thinking, a year's contract (February 1920-51) to perform cloud seeding which might alleviate drought conditions. When Mother Nature eventually came across on November 25 , 19:0, with heary storms, the city awoke to find its municipal funds being used to make a survey to show Howell's experiments had been failures-and threatened with damage suits of over two million dollars.
When one is told by knowledgcable scientists that the total atmospheric effect of our largest atom bomb explosion would hardly be noticeable alongside a small thunderstorm, it is little wonder that experienced metcorologists ase aghast at the number of otherwise sensible men and women who now still entertain such magnificent dreams as those which Dr. Langmuir expressed back in 1946-47.
Cloud seeding, as nearly as we can determine, has wonderful laboratory significance-might even be of some value in specific instances when the right kind of clond is hanging over the right kind of land pocket-but, in the over-exaggerated thinking now being citertained about it, makes as little scuse, for wide area or substantial weather control, as did the foolery of medicine men.
In a speech at the Kcene Trachers College before the New Hampshire Academy of Science, May 5, 1951, Dr. Howell concerned himself with the speclal problem of snowfall stimulation for New Hampshire sking.
'I do not think it is outside the realm of probability to say that the snow depth (by December 19 at Bethlehem) might be boosted in a two inch season to four inches."

An Associated Press dispatch from Washington, July 17, 1951, contained an official U. S. Weather Bureau renort on this whole matter. Congress, it said, put up funds; the Weather Bureau, Air Norce, Navy and Natioual Advisory Committee for Aeronantics had completed some 40 cloud seeding tests to determine the "economic importance and usefulness" of rain-making with dry ice and other stimulators. "Man definitcly can't do it in winter-tinn"" are the exact words in the AP dispatch used to describe the Weather Bureau's final answer.
 scarlet, purple. Postpaid. 3 for $\$ 1$

## 77 <br> A PANORAMA

OF AMERICAN

## PROFESSIONS AND TRADES; 1839

EMbellished with the engravings of edward hazen.
In many of which (as machines and mass production supplant manpower) 1953 finds thriving home and small business men and women, craftsmen, and hobbyists . . . at work and play.


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LEONARDO'S OF 1953.


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NOT ALL ARTISTS STARVE.


GONE BUT NOT FORGOTTEN


HOME-COOKED SELLS WELL

## WORD CHARADES

(For answers turn to page 109)

## 1

My first a piece of water is:
My second an exclamation:
My third is used by fisherinen:
My whole defends the nation.

## 2

With letters five my name you spell,
Or numerals call them quite as well;
My first a 100 as you see,
My fifth just half as much will be,
My second and third will give us four,
And third and fourth will make two more:
My whole is what we all must be To make us patterns of courtesy.

## 3

My first gives light and heat, no doubt;
ary second keeps the robbers ont; My whole is heard in deadly strife,
Destroying or preserving life.

## 4

My first to my whole my second should be,
Then all would be members of one family.

## ธ

My first is a plaything, my second no one wishes to play with, and my whole plays with nobody.

6
When parched earth in sunshine lasks,
Or rain and hail in torrents fall, My second shelters from them all
And schoolboys busy at their tasks
Do what my first imports,
And are my whole when they are done
And they resume their sports.
Five letters do eomprise my name, From every point I'm still the same:
Iray, read me, and you'll fuickly
What time will make both you and me.

## 8

My first is French, my second English and my whole is Latin.

## 9

My first a useful instrument
To lawyers when on business bent;
My second's lord of all creation, Sea and land and every nation; My third, my second made with art,

To trade with many a foreign part.
My whole you'll see, that, when eombined,
A useful art to all you'll find. 10
A man of fourscore winters white Sat dozing in his chair:
His frosted brow was quite my first,
Witll glorious silver hair.
My whole lay playing at his feet
And a glance upward stole;
My second I ean wager you,
Was father of my whole.

## 11

My first is half, my second whole, and my whole is a half. 12
My first is a dwelling, my second is a dwelling, and my whole is a dwelling.

## 13

Just two thirds of ten and one third of eleven,
My first and my second contain;
For m! ${ }^{\prime}$ third you must take four parts of the seven
Composing a grammar. Then plain
To your view you will find that my whole is displayed,
Denoting a message that is quiekly conveyed.

## 14

My first is a kind of butter; my second is a kind of lieker: my whole is a kind of eharger.

## 15

I know a boy; his name's my last,
And yet he is my first,
Because of all the scamps I know, He really is the worst.

I saw him tumble down today Ant on the parement roll;
I saw him fight another boy, I saw him get my whole.
His nld cap was my whole, I think:
A tattered eoat he had;
And yet withall, he seemed to be A very merry lad.

Carolyn Wells 16
Straight like an arrow to my first, Amid a silvery shower
Of song, nyy startled total burst From yonder leafy bower.
My merry last, the ploughman's eloek,
Not only poets praise
Thy skill, the shepherd leaves his flock
To hearken to thy lays.
Norman D. Gray

## EASTER DATES

Bancroft H. Brown, Professor of Mathematics at Dartmouth College.
Easter may be as early as March 22, and as late as April 25. There are thus 35 days on which Easter may occur. Together with the fact that the year may be Common or Leap, there are 35 times 2, or 70 different Church calendars. Of these 70 possible calendars, 63 have actually occurred since the Gregorian Cal endar Reform in 1582 A.D. The other 7 will eventually occurunless the system is changedbut Easter on April 24 in a Leap year will not oceur until 4292 A.D. March

| 22 | 34 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 23 | 67 |
| 24 | 87 |
| 23 | 133 |
| 26 | 171 |
| 27 | 199 |
| 28 | 218 |
| 19 | 262 |
| 20 | 229 |
| 21 | 208 |
| 22 | 173 |
| 23 | 120 |
| 24 | 99 |
| 25 | 52 |

The intermediate dates average 232 with small fluctuations.

The actual rules for the determination of Easter are so incredibly complicated and arbitrary, that it is surprising to find any definite pattern appearing from them. However, it is demonstrable that in every century, Easter is on the same day in the 1st and 96 th years; also on the 2nd and 97 th ; also on the 3 rd and 9 Sth. It is also demonstrable that no other rule of this kind exists.

## NEW "ANNIVERSARIES"

The Wedding Anniversary List has been modernized by the Jewelry Industry Council. So, now it looks like this:

1st, ${ }^{\circ}$ Clocks; 2nd, China; 3rd, Crystal \& Glass; 4th, Electrical Appliances; 5th, Silverware; 6th, Wood; 7th, Desk Sets; 8th, Linens \& Laces; 9th, Leather; 10th, Diamond Jewelry; 11th Fashion Jewelry; 12th, PearlsColored Gems; 13th, Textiles \& Furs: 14th. Gold Jewelry; 15th, Watches; 16th, Silver Holloware; 17th, Furniture; 18th, Porcelain ; 19th, Bronze; 20th, Platinum; 25th, Sterling Silver; 30th, Diamond; 35th, Jade; 40th, Ruby; 45th, Sapphire; 50th, Gold Holloware ; 55 th, Emerald ; 60th, Diamond (Watches, Compacts, etc.).


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## OLD-FASHIONED PUZZLES

(Answers on lage 109)

## Conundrums

1. Who is everyone's visitor but no one's guest; and everywhere welcome but never invited in?
2. What drum is best when it cannot be beatn?
3. What is always a hazardous ship to cmbark in?
4. What musical instrument invites one to fish?
5. How should one neasure the gait of a horse?
6. What part of a fish is like the end of a book?

## Riddles

1
I scamper to school with the children;
I stay with the baby at home. With the feet of civilized mortals, All over the world I roan.
Across the lawn and the terrace I stretch like a snake in the grass.
I ain loved by the birds and the blossoms,
But not by the people who pass.
I wait for the tired mother,
When her household cares are done;
But only with sighs she greets me,
Never with smiles,-not one.

$$
2
$$

We bring you words of weal and woe,
And with your messages we speed.
But when we've traveled to and fro
We're worthless things indeed.
At home, alas! we're stamped upon.
We're served the same in distant places.
Ah, well! our usefulness is gone,
We show it on our faces.

## Problems

1. Thirteen children dance in a ring holding liands. IIow many rings may they form without a chifd ever taking any other child by the hand twice?
2. A farmer liad a square field containing ten acres, and his neighbor has a rectangular field half as wide containing nine acres. How many luore rods of fence would it take to fence in the nine-acre field than the tenacre one?
3. A twenty-foot ladder, the bottom of which rests fifteen feet out from the wall of a building, just reaches the eaves which project three feet out from the wall. If the bottom of the ladder is moved one foot further out, how
far away from where it was at first will the top of the ladder rest?

## Anagrams

## 1

My second transposed has oft proved a snare,
And has ruined the lives of full many a score:
Has put rags on their backs. filled asylums and jails,
And driven my whole from the door.
Now if you would my first, abstainers will say,
The victims of sorrows and wrong,
Set them an example, the curse throw away;
Your joy will be great and your life may be long.

2
I met my whole in a far distant land,
Shiftless and wild he roamed upon the sand.
"Are you my last?" with sudden fear I said.
He only said my first and shook his head.
Yet, but reverse the letters of my whole.
A friend you'll see. a noble. loring soul.

## 3

What is that word for weeks we send
Within a letter to a friend?
Go ahead, it says to each;
And though it blusters in its speech
And likes to drive us, one and all.
'Twill never bring us to a fall. But if you should the word transpose,
A wondrous change it will disclose.
What once had power to do despite,
Will fill you now with keen delight.
Though large or small, or strong or frail,
Its sweet enchantment will prevail.

## 4

Fruit of the fields, luscious and sweet,
By some esteemed a special treat.
Transposed they still are good to eat,
And still are fruit but far from sweet.
Transposed again they're not so cheering,
But quite the opposite appearing.

## "NOT ADVERTISING"

On a preeeding page of this Almanae you will find the advertisement of the Joseph Harris Company ot Rochester, New York - seedsmen since goodness knows when. It is common kuowl. edre that nowadass the seed houses in general have beeome far removed from the soil, and seemingly far more interested in making a penny or two by the sale of some gadget to a name on their mailing lists-than in the promotion of better vegetables and Howers. The Joseph Harris Company is an (if not the) exreption to this rule. Our experience with then indieates more than satisfaetory results from their seeds and plants . . . and in their service. It is not often we pause to reeommend in this Almanae-and we nerer do in order to obtain adrertisements. In this ease it is our feeling that with the seed business in its present state, some attention should be called to at least one house sneeessfully swimming against the tide.

A rquery by Ted Manus of 117 f , tth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.: Did a native of Yermont at one time reecive a book from an angel in strange hieromlyphics which he translated with Miraeulous aid:

## LOOK

## for Rupfure Help

Try a Brooks PatentedAir Cushion appliance. This marvelous invention for most forms of reducible rupture is GUARANTEED to bring you heavenly comfort and security, day and night, at work and at play, or it costs you NOTHING!
 neat-fitting. No hard pads or springs. For men, women, and children. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Not sold in stores. Beware of imitations. Write for Free Book on Rupture, no-risk trialorder plan, and Proof of Results. Ready for you NOW? BROOKS APPLIARCE CO., 87-D State St, Marshall, Mich.

## RHEUMATIC PAINS MAKE THIS TEST FREE

If gon'll just send me your name and address, I'll mail you ABSOLU'TELY FREE a generons trial test supply of the NEWV IMPROVED CASE COMBINATION METHOD with full instructions for the transient and palliatire relief of those annoying aches and pains commonly associated with and symptomatie of RHEUMATLSM, SCIATICA, ARTHRITIS and NEURALGIA conditions. No matter how long you have had those pains and aches you owe it to yourself and your dear ones to try my new Improved Case Combination Method. IT DOESN'T COST YOU ONE PENN゙Y TO TRY IT, SO SEND YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS TODAY TO

Paul Case, Dept. OFB, Brockton 64, Mass.

Know the answer?

## EYE GLASSES BY MAIL <br> Now buy attractive creations in modern reading-magnifying glasses from the oldest established U.S. firm offering this service! Thousands of customers coast to coast! We furnish 14 -lens sample card with many combinctions!

## MOTOR VEHICLE LAWS - 1952

Courtesy: American Automobile Association

| State | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Op. Rd. } \\ \text { Speed } \\ \text { Max. } \\ \text { (R-rea- } \\ \text { sonable) } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Date new license plates can be used | Driving license Mini- mum age | Gasoline tax | Percent sales tax | Period of stay ${ }^{1}$ | Safety respon- sibility law | Certificate of title required |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama. | R | Oct. 1 | 16 | 8.06 | 1 | Reciprocal | yes | no |
| Arizona. | 60 | Dec. 15 | 18 | . 05 | 2 |  | yes | yes |
| Arkansas | 55 | Jan. 1 | 18 | . 065 | 2 | 30 days | no | yes |
| California. | 55 | Jan. 1 | 16 | . 045 | 3 | ${ }^{3}$ | yes | yes |
| Colorado | 60 | On issue | 16 | . 06 | 2 | Reciprocal | yes | yes |
| Connecticut | 45 | Fcb. 15 | 16 | . 04 | 2 | Reciprocal | yes | no |
| Delaware. | 55 | 3mos.bth. | 16 | . 05 |  | Reciprocal | yes | yes |
| D. C. | 25 | Mar. 1 | 16 | . 04 |  | Reciprocal | yes | yes |
| Florida. | 60 | Jan. 5 | 16 | . 07 |  | Reciprocal | yes | yes |
| Georgia | 55 | Jan. 1 | 16 | . 06 | 3 | 30 days | yes | no |
| Idaho. | R | Jan. 2 | 16 | . 06 |  | Reciprocal | yes | yes |
| Illinois. | R | Dec. 31 | 15 | . 04 | 2 | Reciprocal | yes | yes |
| Indiana | R | Jan. 2 | 16 | . 04 |  | 60 days | yes | yes |
| Iowa. | R | Dec. 1 | 16 | . 04 | 2 | Reciprocal | yes | no |
| Kansas. | R | Jan. 1 | 16 | . 05 | 2 | Reciprocal | yes | yes |
| Kentucky | 60 | Deo. 29 | 16 | . 07 |  | Reciprocal | yes | ${ }^{6}$ |
| Louisiana. | 60 | Jan. 1 | 15 | . 09 | 2 | Reciprocal | no | yes |
| Maine | 45 | Dec. 25 | 15 | . 06 | 2 | Reciprocal | yes | no |
| Maryland. | 50 | Mar. 1 | 16 | . 05 | 2 | Reciprocal | yes | yes |
| Massrchusetts | 40 | Jan. 1 | 16 | . 043 |  | Reciprocal | 9 | no |
| Michigan. | R | On sale | 16 | . 045 | 3 | 90 days | yes | yes |
| Minnesota. | 60 | Nov. 1 | 15 | . 05 |  | Reciprocal | yes | no |
| Mississippi | 60 | Nov. 1 | 17 | . 07 | 2 | ${ }^{3}{ }^{3}$ | no | no |
| Missouri | R | On issue | 16 | . 02 | 2 | Reciprocal | yes | yes |
| Montana. | 55 | Jan. 1 | 15 | . 06 |  | 30 days | yes | yes |
| Nebraska. | 60 | Jan. 1 | 151/2 | . 05 |  | $3^{3}$ | yes | yes |
| Nevada. . | R | Dec. 15 | 16 | . 055 |  | No limit | yes | yes |
| New Hampshire | 50 | Mar. 1 | 16 | . 05 |  | Reciprocal | yes | no |
| New Jersey. . | 50 | Mar. 1 | 17 | . 03 |  | Reciprocal | yes | yes |
| New Mexico. | 60 | Dec. 15 | 14 | . 06 | 2 | 90 days | yes | yes |
| New York. | 50 | Jan. 1 | 18 | . 04 |  | Reciprocal | yes | no |
| North Carolina | 55 | Dec. 1 | 16 | . 07 | 311 | Reciprocal | yes | yes |
| North Dakota.. | 50 | On issue | 16 | . 05 | 2 | Reciprocal | yes | yes |
| Ohio . . | 50 | Mar. 1 | 16 | . 04 | 3 | Reciprocal | yes | yes |
| Oklahoma. | 65 | Dec. 11 | 16 | . 065 | 2 | 60 days | yes | yes |
| Oregon. | 55 | On issue | 16 | . 06 |  | Reciprocal | yes | yes |
| Pennsylvania. | 50 | Mar. 15 | 18 | . 05 |  | Reciprocal | yes | yes |
| Rhode Istand. | 50 | Mar. 1 | 16 | . 04 | 2 | Reciprocal | yes | no |
| South Carolina. | 55 | Sept. 18 | 14 | . 07 |  | 90 days | no | \% |
| South Dakota | 60 | Jan. 1 | 15 | . 05 | $3^{12}$ | 90 days | yes | yes |
| Temnessee. | R | Mar. 1 | 16 | . 07 | 2 | 30 days | yes | yes |
| Texas. | 60 | Feb. 1 | 16 | . 05 | 1.1 | Reciprocal | no | yes |
| Utah. | 60 | Dec. 15 | 16 | . 05 | , | Reciprocal | yes | yes |
| Vermont | 50 | Mar. 1 | 18 | . 05 |  | Reciprocal | yes | no |
| Virginua. | 50 | Mar. 15 | 15 | . 06 |  | 6 mos . | yes | yes |
| Washington. | 50 | Nov. 15 | 16 | . 065 | 3 | Reciprocal | yes | yes |
| West Virgimia. | 55 | June 20 | 16 | . 05 |  | 90 days | yes | yes |
| Wisconsin. . . | 65 | Onissue | 16 | . 04 |  | Reciprocal | yes | yes |
| W yoming. . . . . | 60 | Dec. 1 | 15 | . 05 | 2 | 90 days | yes | yes |

"Applies to nonresidents. The term "reciprocal" means that the state will extend to a nonresident the identical privileges granted by his home state to nonresident motorists. In some states visitors must register within a specified time. In most states persons who intend to reside permanently must buy new plates and secure new driving license at once or within a limited period. Acguisition of employment or placing children in public school is of ten consideredintention to reside permanently.
${ }^{2}$ None on used cars.
${ }^{3}$ Until expiration of home registration.
-Three months before current registration expires.
${ }^{5}$ Use tax on new cars, first registration of used cars.
${ }^{6}$ Bill of sale must be filed.
${ }^{\text {s Permit showing compliance with state compulsory liability insurance law must be obtained }}$ after 30 days.
"State has compulsory insurance.
$11 \$ 15$ maximum.
${ }^{12}$ Registry tax on first registration in state.
*South Dakota does not require. All other states do.
Sixteen states increased Gas or Sales Tax from 1951 for 1952.

## FARM LIFE is happier

## and FARM WORK goes easier

 when antoro products are on the job

PERMALUBE MOTOR OIL it cleans as it lubricates

AMOCO 158 GREASE one lubricant for all purposes


AMERICAN OIL COMPANY... from Maine fo Florida

## DIGEST OF LATEST AVAHLABLE FISH AND GAME LAWS

## Courtesy：State Commlssioners and Hunting \＆1 Mhing Magazine

Ouen seasous include both dates，＂Rabbit＂includes＂hare＂；＂quau＂includes＂par－ trldge＂in South：＂grouse＂includics Canadagrouse，sharptailed，ruffed（known as partridge In North and pheasant In South）and other members of family cxcept prairiechickens， ptarmigan and sage hen．As many states do not complete laws for 1952－53 untll after our press datc，VERIFY in every case for changes even though the changes from year to year are not as a rule sensational．Limits are dally cxcept those in italics which are seasoual．

JUNE 15， 1952
$c^{*}$ males only．† local exceptions．$\ddagger$ uon－resident excentions．\＃Pounds．

| Statc and Specles | Sicasons | 禹可 | State and specles | Seasons |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama |  |  | Calif．（cont．） |  |  |
| ！cer | Nov．20－Jan． 1 ¢ $0^{7}$ | 8 | Striped liass | No closed seasors | 2 |
| labblt | Oct．16－Feb． 20 | 6 | Catish，shad | No closed scason | 15 |
| Squirrel | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { N-Oct. } 15 \text {-Jan. } 15 \\ \text { S-Nov. 1-Jan. } 1 \end{array}\right.$ |  | Colorado |  |  |
| Minskrat（fur）． Otter | Nov．20－Jant． 31 |  | Deer EIk |  | 1 |
| Quail | Nov．22－Fcb． 20 | 8 | Elk o | $\dagger$ | 1 |
| Turkey | Special | 5 | Antelope |  |  |
| Bass | No closed season | 10 | Quail | Not set | 1 |
| White．bass | No closed season | 15 | Pheasant | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Not set } \\ & \text { Not } \end{aligned}$ | 3 |
| 13rearn | No closed season | 30 | Rabbit | Oct．15－Dec． 31 | 5 |
| Crapple，wh．pch． Jack Salmon | No closed season | 20 |  | May 25－0）ct 31 | 10 |
| Jack Salmon <br> W．－eye plke | No closed season | 10 | All fish | May 25－0ct 31 | to |
| Alaska |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bison | Oct．1－15 | 1 | Connectlcut |  | 1 |
| Deer | \｛E．Sep．1－Nov． 150 | 2＋ | Rab | By permit <br> Nov．1－Dec． 31 | 30 |
| Iecr | （W．） | ＋ | －${ }^{\text {Ruairrel }}$ | Oret． 21 －Ňov． 25 | SO |
| Moose | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { E．Sep．15－Oct．} 14 \text { o } \\ \text { W．Sep．1－20，Dec．}\end{array}\right.$ | 1 | Quail | 1 iscretlonary |  |
|  | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text {（1－20 } \\ \text { dep．} \\ \text { 1－20，Dec．}\end{array}\right.$ |  | Phcasant $0^{*}$ | Oct． $21-\mathrm{Nov} .25$ | 10 |
| Bear，or．\＆grz． | Sept．1－June $20 \dagger$ | 2 | Trouse | Apr．16－July 15 | 10 |
| Bear，black | ［ L ．Sept．I－Jan． 20 | 3 | Lake trout | Apr．16－Oct． 31 | 3 |
| Bear，black | W．Noclosed season | 2 | Pickerel | Apr．16－Feb． 9 | 6 |
| Carlbou | Special Zones |  | Wall－eye | A pr．16－Jeh．$?$ | 6 |
| Mountaln goat． | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { E．Aug．} 20-\mathrm{Nov} .15 \\ \text { W．Sep．1－Oct．} 31\end{array}\right.$ | $1+$ | 13ass，black | July 1－Oct． 31 | 10 |
| Mountaln sheep | Aug． $20-31$ t | 1 | 13ass，striped | Apr．16－Febs． 9 |  |
| Rabbit | No closed season $\dagger$ |  |  | $\text { A pr. } 16-\mathrm{F}^{\mathrm{cb}} 9$ | 5 |
| Crouse \＆ | Sept．1－Feb． 28 |  | Salmon，sockeye | $\text { Apr. 16-Aug. } 31$ A pr. 16-July I5 | 5 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ptar'g'n } \\ & \text { Trout \& } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \dagger & \text { agg. } \end{array}$ |  | Alewive | Apr．1－Jun． 15 |  |
| Arizona |  |  | Delaware |  |  |
| Elk | Ňov．17－Dec． 2 | 1 | Rabl | Nov． 15 －1 ec． | 6 |
| Beer | By zones | 1 | Squairrel | Sept． $15-\mathrm{Nov}$ | 6 12 |
| Rablit | Dec．1－Feb． 28 | 6 | l＇lyeasant | Nov．15－Dee． $31{ }^{\circ}$ |  |
| Javellna | Mar．1－31 |  | l3ass | June 25－Feb． 1 | 6 |
| Antelope | By Permit |  | Pike，ok | June 2u－reb． 1 | 6 |
| Tuftalo | By Permlt |  | w．cyed plke | June 25－Mar． 1 | 6 |
| Turkey | Oct．9－13 | 10 | Trout | Apr．16－Aug． 15 | 6 |
| Bass | No closed seasou | 10 | Flori |  |  |
|  | No closed season | 10 | Florida Deer，male |  |  |
| Chan．Catfish | No closed scason | 10 | Deer male | Nov．20－Jitn． $6 \dagger$ | $\stackrel{2}{10}$ |
| Arkansas | Nov 10－15 は |  | Quail | Nor． $20-1 \mathrm{eb}$ ． $1+$ | 10 |
|  | （Nov．10－15 |  | Turkey | Nov．20－Feb．It | 8 |
| Deer | $\text { Dec. } s-13$ |  | 13ass，black | Noclosed season | 8 |
| Squlrrel | Oct．1－Dec．31 | 1 | Bream，perch | Nor closed season | 20 |
| Quall | Dec．1－Jan． 31 | S | Tarpon | No closed scasnn |  |
| Turkey | Apr．1－10 | 8 |  |  |  |
| Bass，black | May 16－Mar． 16 | 1 | Georgla |  |  |
| Trout | May 16－Oct． 31 | 8 | Deer | Nov，10－25 ${ }^{7}$ | 1 |
| Plke，Jacksalinon | No closed season | 6 | Bear | Nor． 20 －l＇eb． $15 \dagger$ |  |
| Breain，perch | No closed season | 6 | Sauirrel | Novi 1－Jiult． 5 | 10 |
| Lake Bass | No closed scason | 20 | Quall | Nov．25－1eh． 25 | 15 |
| Callforna |  |  | Grouse | Nov．20－Feb． 25 | 3 |
| Dcer | （C．－Aug．9－Sent． 14 | $\otimes$ | Rabblt | Nov．15－Fcb． $15 \dagger$ No closed season | 2 |
| Dcer | \＆－Sept．20－Oct． 19 | 1 | Opossum | Oct．1－Feb）． 15 |  |
| Bear | $\text { C-Aug. 9-Dec. } 31$ | 2 | Bass，strlped | No closed seasont | 10 |
|  | A，－hept 20－Dcc． 31 | 4 | 13，ass，black | No closed seasont | 10 |
| Labbit，Ctn， 1. Rabblt，Jack | Nov．22－Dec．${ }^{4}$ |  | l3ass，rock $13 \mathrm{ass}, \mathrm{ky}$ ，or r－－ | No closed scasont | 10 |
| Quatil | Nov．22－Dec． $31+$ | 8 <br> 2 | eve |  | 0 |
| Pheasint | Nov．22－Dec． $10^{*}$ | 15 | Bream，perch | No closcd reasont | 25 |
| Trout（exc．glan） |  |  | Crappic | No closed ceasont | 15 |
| （Sp．wntr seas．） | May 3－Oct，31 $\dagger$ |  | Pickercl | No closed seasont | 15 |
| Salmon | May 3－Oct． $31 \dagger$ | 15 | Walleyed plke | No closed seasont | 15 3 |
| Bass，black Sunnsh．Perch | May 3－Feb． 28 May 3－Feb． 28 | 5 25 | Muskellunge | No closcd seasont | 2 |
| sunnsh，Perch | May 3－Feb． 28 | 25 | Trout | Apr．1－Ňov． $15 \dagger$ | 10. |

## Idaho

Moose
Deer, elk
Mt. goats, sheep
Quail
Pheasant
Rabbit (Ctnt)
Hun. partridge
Sage hen
Grouse, other
Pheasant
Rabbit
Trout
Black Bass
Sturgeon
Bass (l-mouth)
Crappie, Perch, Sunfish

Bass (s-mouth)
Salmon (steelld.)
Illinois
Rabblt
Squirrel
Quail
Pheasant
Bass, black
Bass (rk., wrinth. wh., yel.)
crappies,
sunt., bluegills
Buffalo, bullhd., catp, carp. shphd.
Trout
Percb
Plckerel
Wall-eyed plke
Bass, S.M.
Lake tr., whitefisb

## Indiana <br> Rabblt <br> Squirrel <br> Quall

Pheasant
Hun. partrldge
Bluegill, rd.crappie
Rock bass
Bass, sllv. or
yel., bl., Ky.
wh. or str.
Plke-perch Plke or pickerel Yellow perch Trout Chan. catifsh

## Iowa <br> Squirrel <br> Pheasant <br> Quall <br> Hungarian <br> partrldge <br> Trout

Northern plke
Bass
Pike, sand or
saug., w.-eyed
Bullheads
Yell, pch. and
bass, yellow
str., sllver
Crap., cal. bass
Catfish

## Kansas <br> Squirrel

Pheasant
Rabblt
Bass
Kentucky
Rabbit
Squirrel

By permit
Local seasons
By permit
Not set
Not set
Oct. 1-Jan. 31
Not set
Not set
Not set
Not set
Oct. 1-Jan. 31
June 4-Oct. 31
No closed season
No closed season
No closed season
No closed season
Not set
June 4-Oct. 31
Nov. 11-Jan. 15
Special zones
Nov. 11-Dec. 11
Nov. 11-N゚ロv. $25 \dagger$
No closed season

No closed season

No closed season
Apr. 1-Sept. 30
No closed season
May 1-Nov. 30
May 1-Feb. 15
Special zones

No closed season

Nov. 10-Jan. 10
Not set
Nov. 10-Dec. 20
Dates not set
Nov. $10-$ Dec. 20

No closed season
June 16-Apr. 30
June 16-Apr. 30

June 16-A pr. 30
June 16-Apr. 30
June 16-A pr. 30
May 1 -Aug. 31
No closed season

## Not set

Not set
Not set
Not set
Date not set
May $1-\mathrm{Nov} .30$
May $15-\mathrm{Feb} .15$
May 30-Feb. 15
May 15-Feb. 15
No closed season

May 15-Feb. 15
No closed season
Apr. 15-Nov. $30 \dagger$
June 15-Nov. 30
Not set
Not set
Dec. 15-Oct. 15
May 26-Apr. 24

Nov. 20-Jan. 10
Aug. 20-Nov. 5



## N, Y. (cont.)

Gt. no'n. pike
Trout, brk., br., r'bow
Lake trout Bullheads Whitefish Perch, white Perch, yellow
Long Island Squirrel
Grouse
Pheasant
Quail
North Carolina Deer
Bear
Rabblt
Pheasant
Squirrel
Quail
Grouse
Turkey
Russlan boar Raccoon
Trout
Bass, black
Pike, walleyed Bass, striped
Trout

## North Dakota <br> Deer

Sharptal!
Pin'd grouse
Sage \& ruffed grouse; part'ge Pheasant
Bass
Wall-eyed plke,
northern plke
Sunfish
Trout, Salmon
Perch, Crapple

## Ohio

Deer
Squirrel
Pleasant
Hun. partrldge
Grouse
INLAND DIST.
Muskellunge
Wall-eyed pike
sauger
Trout
Bass
LAKE ERIE DI
Muskellunge
Wall-eyed plke
Sauger
Trout
Oklahoma
Deer
Squirrel
Quail
Quail
Pheasant
Bass
Chan. catfish
Crappie
Trout

## Oregon

Elk
Antelope
Squirrel
Quall
Blue Sage Hen
Grouse, other
Pheasant
Hun. partridge
Trout, salmon,
steelhead,
less than $20^{\prime \prime}$
Bass, black:
Perch, crappic. catf., sunf., bream, pike
Str. bass,
shad

May 1-Mar. $1 \dagger$
Apr. 12-Sept. 7
Apr. 1-Sedt. 10 No closed season $\dagger$
Apr. 1-Sept. $10 \dagger$
No closed season
No closed season $\dagger$
Nov. 1-Dec. 31
Not set
Nov. 1-Dec. 31
Nov. 1-Dec. 31
Oct. 15-Jan. 1
Oct. 15-Jan. 1
Nov. 27-Jan. 31
Nov. 1-Jan. 31
Oct. 15-Jan. 1
Nov. 27-Jan. 31
Oct. 15-Jan. 2
Oct. $15-\mathrm{Feb} .15$
Apr. 15-Aug. 31
No closed season
No closed season
No closed season
Apr. 15-Aug. 31
Not set
Not set
Dates not set
Not set
June 16-Oct. 31
May 16-Oct. 31
May 16-Feb. 28
May $2-$ Sept. 30
May 16 -Feb. 28
Not set
Not set
Not set
Not set
Not set
Not set
No closed season $\dagger$ No closed seasont No closed season $\dagger$
No closed seasont
No closed season $\dagger$ ST.
No closed season $\dagger$ No closed seasont No closed season $\dagger$ No closed season $\dagger$ No closed season $\dagger$

## Not set

May 15-Jan. 1
Inter. (Nov.-Jan.)
Not set
No closed seasont
No closed season $\dagger$ No closed season $\dagger$ No closed season

## Not set

Not set
Not sct
Not set

- Not set

Not sct
Not set
Not set
Apr. 14-Sept. 30
No closed season

No closed season
No closed season

## Pennsylvania

 Deer, 2 pt. ant.Deer, no ant.
Bear
Rabbit, Cttl.
Raccoon
Squirrel
Quall, Buwht.
Grouse, Rid.
Pheas'nt,rgnk,m.
Turkey
Partrldge, Hun.
Hare, snshoe
Trout
Trout, lk. or sal.
Bass
Pike-perch
Pickerel
Yell. pch., rock bass, str. or cal. bass, wh.; crappie, sumf., catf., suckers, carp
Rhode Island
Rabbit
Squirrel
Quall
Grouse
Pheasant
Bass
Pickerel
Trout
4
5
5

Striped bass
Perch, white
Perch, yellow

All fresly wat Apr. $15-1 \mathrm{eb}$. 20
Feb. 21- Apr. 14. Incl.

## South Carolina

Deer
Rabblt
Squirre
Quall

No open season
\{Nov. 29-Dec. 11
Dec. 3-15
Not set
Nov. 19-24
Nov. $1-30$
Nov, 1-Feb. 1
Nov. 1-30
Nov. $1-17$
Nov. 1-17
Nov. 1-30
Nov. $1-30 \dagger$
Nov. 1-13
Dec. 24-Jan. 1
May 3-Sept. 15
\{May 3-Sept. 25
(Dec. 29-Feb. 15
Jun. 21-Nov. 30
May 17 -Feb. 15
May $17-\mathrm{Feb} .15$

No closed season

Nov. 1-Dec. $31 \dagger$
Nov. 1-Dec. 31
Nov. 1-Dec. 31
Nov. 1-Dec. 31
Nov. 1-Dec. $31 \dagger$
Nov. 1-Dec. $31{ }^{2}$
Junc $20-\mathrm{Feb} .20 \dagger$
June 20-Feb. $20 \dagger$
Apr. 15-July 15 $\dagger$
No closed season
Apr. 15-F'eb. 20

| Apr. 14. Incl. |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Nov. $15-22 \dagger \sigma^{\pi}$ | 1 |

Nov. 24-Feb. 15
Oct. 15-Jan. 31

Turkey
Trout, speckled
Trout, rainbow
Brous
South Dakota
Deer
Grouse, prairle
chlcken
Pheasant
IIun. partrldge
Trout
Bass, w.-eved plke, plekerel Bluegills
Bulibcads, peh.
Crappies, sunf.
Tennessee
Deer
Bear
Rabblt
Quail
Grouse
Wild boar
Trout
Bass
Raccoon
Opossum
Rock bass
White, str. bass
Yellow bass or
jacks
Warmouth bass
Blucsill bream
Cattish
Buftalo

## Texas

Antelope
Deer
Bear
Peccary

Nov. 24-Feb. 15
Nov. 23-Mar. 1
Jan. 1-Oct. 1
Jan. 1-Oct. 1
No closed season $\dagger$
Not set 1

| Not set | 3 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 4 |  |


| May 1-Sept. 30 | 10 |
| :--- | :--- |

May $1-\mathrm{Apr} 30$
May $1-\mathrm{Apr} 30$
May 1-Feb. 28
May 1-Apr. 1
Nov. 13-15 ort
Oct. $16-\mathrm{Nov} .12$
Nov. 27-Jan. 25
Sept. 15-Dec. 15
Nov. 27-Jan. 25
Nov. 27-Jan. 25
Oct. If-Nov. 12
Mar. 1-Oct. 1
May 30-Mar. 31
Oct. 15-Jan 25
Oct. 15-Jan. 25
Oct. 15-Jan. 25
Ma, 30-Mar. 31
No closed season
No closed season
No closed season
No closecl scason
No ciosed season
No closed season

Oct. 1-9
Nov. 16 -Dec. $31 \dagger \sigma^{\circ}$
Nov. 16-Dec. 31
Nov. 16-Dec. $31+$

1
© $4 \omega \mathrm{~m}$ ONNO
6
15

| 15 |
| :--- |
| 50 |

15


## MIGRATORY BIRD LAWS

DO NOT HUNT ducks, geese, brant, coot, rails, gallinules, woorlcock, or mourning dove until you have sturlied the laws on these birds issued in september, 1952, by the Fish and Wildlife Service, U. S. Dept. of Interior, Chicago 50, Illinois. The 1950 laws forbade the taking of any jacksnipe, Ross geese, or swan, and in some places, wood ducks, brant, snow geese, mourning dove, woodcock, and Canada geese. There is no point in trying to list here the very complicated seasons on ducks, geesc, etc. They are changed radically every year and as a rule shortened.

## FISHING TIME and WEATHER

Don't go by the barometer, says Dr. George Bennctt, Aquatic Biologist, Urbana, Illinois. Dr. Edwin Cooper', Institute for Fisheries Research, Ann Arbor, Michigan agrees. Both men quote records extending from 6 months to two years of experiment to back up their statements. Similarly, James Sieh and John Parsons disclose in an Iowa Academy of Science Bulletin that wind direction, velocity, cloudiness or rain have little effect on fish bites. So all that's left is Astrology whioh says fish bite during the last quarter of the moon or during the new moon. We suggest that following the stocking truck around is about the only way you can catch fish noyadays - after the scason has been open for a week.

Continued from page 6
Me started in and sez, "Oh, Lord, I'm jest chuek full er sin, An' there ain't no place, I reckin, for your merey to squeeze in: For I'm jest good fer nothin', an' an ole wreek from the sea:
Take me-I ain't wath takin'but I give myself to Thee."

Then he broke down and hlubhered out, and jest set down to hawl.
And then there eame a lomd "-Amen!" that near hurst through the wall.

FRANCES C. UPTON
Decorating Scruices and Gifts
Serving Traditional Homes with New England "Stick Chairs," Hand Braided Wool Rugs, Wallpaper, Fabrics, Lamps and Shades, Milk Glass, China, Tole, Pewter, Silver, Copper and Brass. Routes 2 and 110

Littleton, Mass.

## CHAIR CANE

Long selected Superfine, $\$ 3.15$; Finefine, $\$ 3.25$; Fine, $\$ 3.50$; Medium, 84.00 ; Common, $\$ 4.50$ per hank. Fine woten cane webbing, $\$ 1.50$ square foot.
Flat and oval reeds, $\$ 1.95$ per pound. All postpaid.

## GOCART SHOP

R-586 Pleasant St., New Bedford, Mass.

## IF NATURE SLEEPS

Take "O.s.R." if you lack Pep, Vitality,
Natural desires for fun. If you hare pains. aches. coated tongue, bad skin, it may be due to faulty elimination. HELI' NATURE with O.S.I. Herb Tablet and love life again. Pay postman $\$ 1.50$ for 160 tablets or send only $\$ 1.00$ now and sare $j 0 c$. Wirite today

## STANDARD REMEDY COMPANY

 Dept. OF Baltimore 2, MarylandHARDY GRAFTED NCT TREES in different varieties. For a botter living - for beanty with incombe for friends of youth in old age. Want Nont Trees. Buttermuts - ly brid shellbarks - walunts - elii hese chestnuts, ete.

IVrite for catalog. Boroklet 254

## NUT TREE NURSERIES

Box 65 X , Downington, Pa.

We knew a spark of heavenly fire lad touehed this earthly rlorl.
For his soul in all its nakedness had shown itselt to God.

There warn't imuel Inarnin' in his prayer, but yet it traveled far,
An' wont floatin' up to glory, where the shinin' angels are.
The pastor's prayer so weighted down 'ith figeres. faets, and proot
Got lodged among the rafters and never reached the roof.

## Why You Should Join

 The National Association of Watch and Clock Collectors. Write for free, eight-page descriptive folder.NAWCC Box 299-F Bronxville 8, N. Y.


IF YOU BRAID RUGS A Wonderful New Help! RUG REELS hold braiding materials; keep the ends from tangling: you can braid 160 in . without adding morestrips. A real time saver. Set of 3 with full directions, postpaid \$1 No COD's please.
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Try Bradfords Rheumatic Tablets. Sold for years to satisfied customers. 75c Postpaid
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## 

 FARMERS © NURSERYMENGUARD AGAINST CROP LOSSES
AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE ALARM
Simple to install unit attarhes to one common bell to warn you immediately of temperature changes in greenhouse, orchard or bog. Lasily adjustable for high and low temperature range. Don't be without this "chean" insurance another minute. For details write your dealer or direct to -
YOURSELF!
STANDARD THERMOMETER, INC., 954 A Dorchester Ave., Boston, Mass.

## "Change of Life Made Me Scream at My Hushand"

writes Mrs. M. Uebelacker of Mt. Vernen, N. Y. "Now I don't suffer from 'hot flashes' and nervousness-feel fine," she adds. - If you, too, are suffering from the irritable, restless feelings and hot flashes of change of life-listen! In tests by doctors Lydia Pinkham's Compound and Tablets gave relief of such functionally-caused distress in $63 \%$ and $80 \%$ (respectively) of the cases! Complete or striking relief!

Yes! Research has proved these medicines thoroughly modern in the relief they give from those nervous, "out of sorts" feelings of mid-life "change"!

Get Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound or new Tablets with added iron! (Wonderful, too, for functional pains of monthly menstrual periods.)


It acts through sympathetic nervous system to relieve distress of "heat waves"!

# What's Life Worth if you're in terror of 



ATTACKS
Joy of living may be yours again-1f you can get relief from bronchial asthma spasms. In 3 short years, thousands of riotims have found quick. effective relief, in ASKEF. Because ASKEF contains 7 active medicinal ingredients doctors prescribe, it

> 1. Relaxes the spasm in a jiffy.
> 2. Lets you breathe free and easy.
> 3. Brings up the tight phlegm.
> 4. Relieves the coughing spells.

Don't suffer, gasp, choke, needlessly-when you can TRY ASKEF at our risk. Send NO moncy. Simply write "I'll try ASKEF" on a post card. When postman delivers, pay him only $\$ 3.00$, plus postage, for full-size bottle. Unless you get wonderful palliatire relief, just write for your money back. If you enclose \$3.00-we pay postage-8ame money-back guarantee. Don't live in terror! Write today:
ASKEF CO., Dept. 109,8 W. 45 St., New York, N. Y.

TIIE HEST TIME FOIR CUTTING THMBER
I trust I shall not be eharged with egotism, by those who know me, when I say that I have wrouglit more kinds of timber than most men have, and for more uses than any I know of, and it has been my endeavour to determine what time for ielling and what kind of timber is best for the use desired. And from the nuany observations I have made from both, I am satistiod and ready to say, without hesitation, that September is the best time, although I believe, that if the bark of timber trees eould be taken off in June, without felling the tree or injury to the rood, and then let stand until September, the timber would be stronger and more durable. I have scen this done to elm, walnut, and maple. All these are eonsidered of the most perichable kinds that are made use of for timber. -All of them proved to be two years afterwards. I have seen white oak timber felled in February and Mareh, the sap of the wood was perished September on one side of the logs. I lave seen wood, eut in liay and lune, in whieh more than the sap of the wood was perished in one year. I have seell timber that was cut in September that the sap was nerfectly sound and hright two years afterwards. I have used white maple for hoops to buekets that was cut in September that iasted 21 years in constant use, the first ten years for water, the remaining for feeding of swine. I have one now that was hooped with manle that was blown down in the September gale 1815, which is nerfeetly sound.-Contribution to The New England Farmer 1824.


## THE THREE GREAT CXERTIONS

In Wales, England, the three great exertions of human lahour in the world are known as the lifting of the stone of Sketty, the erection of Stonelienge, and the formation of Silbury IIll, near Kennet.

## GESTATION AND REPRODUCTION TABLE



Also See Calendar Page 27.

# REPRODUCTIVE CYCLE IN FARM ANIMALS 

Courtesy F. N. Andrews - Purdue University

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

## Tables of Measures

## Apothecaries

1 scruple $=00$ grains
1 dram＝3 seruples
1 ounce $=8$ drams
1 pound $=12$ ounces

## Avolrdupols

1 nound $=16$ ounces
1 lundredweight $=100$ 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（sliphing measure） $=100$ cubic feet
1 U．S．shipping ton＝40 cu．ft．
$1 \operatorname{cord}=128$ cubic feet
1 U．S．liquid gallon＝4 quarts $=231$ cubic inches 1 imperial gal．$=1.20 \mathrm{U}$ ．S．gals． $=0.16$ cubic feet
1 board foot $=144$ cubic inches

## Dry Measure

2 pints.......$=1$ quart（qit．）
$f$ quarts ．．．．．．．$=1$ gallou（gal．）
$\underset{8}{2}$ gallons or $\quad\{=1$ perb
4 pecks ．．．．．．．．．$=1$ struck bushel

## Household Measures

120 drops water $=1$ teaspoon
（3）drops thick fluid $=1$ teaspoon
9 teaspoons $=1$ dessertspmon
3 teaspoons＝1 tablespoon
16 tablespoons＝ 1 cup
1 сир三 $1 / 2 \mathrm{pt}$ ．
1 cup water＝1／2 1 h.
$\pm$ tablespoons flour＝1 az．
2 tablespoons butter＝1 oz．
3 teaspoons soda＝1／2 $\quad$ ．z．
4 teaspoons baking powder＝ 1／2 oz．
2 cups granulated susiar＝1 lb．
$21 / 2$ cups confectioners sumar＝ 1 lb.
$21 / 2$ cups wheat flour＝1 1 l ．
$31 / 2$ cups whole wheat flour＝ 1 lb.
21／2 cups buckwheat thonr＝1 lb．
$51 / 2$ cups coffer＝$=1 \mathrm{lh}$ ．
$131 / 2$ culis tea＝1 1 b ．
$\because$ eups lard＝1 1 b ．
2 cups butter＝1 1 b ．
2 eups corn meal＝1 1 h ．
$\because$ cups powdered sumar $=1 \mathrm{lb}$ ．
2 cups brown sugar＝1 11 ．
$\because$ cups raisins $=11 b$ ．
2 cups currants＝1 1 b ．
$9 \operatorname{cggs}=1 \mathrm{lb}$ ．

## Lincar Measure



## Liquid Measure

4 mills＝ 1 pint（O．）
2 pints＝1 1uart（ 1 （t．）
4 （fuarts $=1$ gallon（ral．）
fo3 gallons＝1 hogshead flihd．）
2 horsheads三 1 pipe or hutt
2 pipes＝1 tun

## Square Measure

1 square foot＝ 144 square inches 1 s（f．Yard＝！sq．feet 1 sq ．rod＝301／t sq．yiards＝ $\because \because 21 / 4 \mathrm{sq}$ ．fret 1 acre $=160 \mathrm{sq}$ ．rods $=43560 \mathrm{sq}$ ．ft．
1 sq．inile $=640$ incres $=$
102400 sq．rods
1 stl．rod＝625 square llats
1 sif．chaiu＝ 16 square rods
1 acre＝ 10 sipuate chains

## Troy

（E＇sed in weighing gold，silver， jewels）
1 pennyweight＝2 4 grains
1 ounce $=20$ pennyweight
1 pound＝12 ounces

## Metric

1 inclı＝2．54 centimeters
1 meter $=39.37$ inches
1 yard $=0.914$ meters
1 mile $=1609$ meters $=$
1.61 kilometers

1 sc ．inch＝6．4．5 sq．c＇m．
1 sq．yard＝0．S4 sif．m．
1 sq．mile＝ 2.54 si．km。
1 acore＝U．40 lipktars
1 cu．Fard＝0．7（ cubir meters
1 cu．incter $=1.81$ cubie yards
1 liter＝1．06 $\mathrm{I}^{\top}$ ．S．Tiquid quirets
1 hektuliter＝100 liters：
26.42 U．S．liquid gallous

1 U．s．liquid quart $=0.94$ liters
1 U．S．liquicl mallou＝3．i6 liters
1 metric ton $=1000$ kilogranss
1 kilogram＝2．20 pounds
1 pound avoirtupois：－
0.45 kilograms

Hot Running Water in a Jiffy


Easily attached to any cold water faucet. AC or DC. Wonderful if regular hot water supply fails. With $6^{\prime}$ cord postpaid S4.95. $8^{\prime}$ extension $\$ 1.25$ extra. No COD's.
BUILDERS' HARDWARE AGENCY 25 Stuart St., Dept. Y, Boston, Mass.

## The LEGEND of BARKHAMSTED LIGHT HOUSE

"Greatest of all New England Indian Legends." 150 pages - 50 illustrations. Authentic - dramatic - after many years of research. $\$ 2.00$ prepaid (Autographed if requested).

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 of Southwestern New HampshireFor the peaceful relaxation that goes with country living, come to the Monadnock Region and enjoy each of the four seasons in a setting af. White Villages and mountain views for a lifetime. Here, you will find the home and community life you've always wanted.

If you wish to locate a business or anindustry here, there are choice sites and willing workers available.

Write for free picture book telling the Monadnock Region story to:

Daniel F. Eneguess, Executive Secretary

## MONADNOCK REGION ASSOCIATION

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## Here's a New . . . Dependable WATCII REPAIR SERVICE BY MAIL... It is FAST, CONVENIENT, INEXPENSIVE and fully GUARANTEED

remember you must be satisfied or your money plus postage will be refunded

| WRIST WATCH | AUTOMATIC | CALENDAR OR |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| POCKET WATCII | SELF-WINDINGWATCII | CIRONOGRAPH WATCII |
| $\$ 5.00^{*}$ | $\$ 8.00^{*}$ | $\$ 11.00^{*}$ |

*Occasionally a watch may be so badly damaged the amount above will not be sufficient to cover repair.

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1. Mail your wateh to us with amount shown. It will be cleaned and repaired and returned by First Class Mail.
2. Mail your wateh to us for FREE examination and estimate. Repair costs will be sent by return mail.

## \$ $\$$--BELLEVE IN LUCK?-S\$ Carry a pair of powerful Genuine

 Brahma Red Live Highly Magnetic Lodestones! Lodestones are most unusual Magnetic legendary "Lucky" Charms. One was superstitiously believed to "draw" Good Luck In Games, Money, Love, Business, Work, etc., and the other to "prevent" Harm, Bad Luck, Trouble, Evil, Lossos, etc. widely known for many years!Price only $\$ 1.97$ for 2 with all Information.
Wear this handsome Solid Sterl. ing Silver Horseshoe and 4-Leaf Clover "Wishing" Ring! Has 2 most famous superstitious leg. endary Money \& Love "attract. Ing' Wishing Charms, -the Ring for You! Only \$1.99.


Legend reputes that in the an. cient Orient the 3 Headed HIndu type Snake. Ring was superstitiously considered a Mystio Occult Talisman of great value! The 3 Heads were believed to be most Powerful symbolio Charms, the first for Health, Happiness, Success, the 2nd for Good Luck. Money, Love, the 3 rd to defeat Enemies, Misfortune, Evil. Rich looking, heavy Solid Sterling Silver, a reai High Quality Charm Ring! Only $\$ 2.98$.
These are ancient romantic legends, We make no supernatural claims. Prices Postpaid including tax, or pay C.O.D. plus Postage. Satisfaction GUARANTEED or Money Returned, Order NOW! Copyright '52— ASTROL CO., Dept. X8. Main P. O. Box 72, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

## "moid PIES SO BAD I COULDNT SITT wrikes Mrs. A. W., San Antonio, Texas

Amazing Pazo* relieves torture of simple piles fast. Acts to relieve itching, pain instantly. Soothes raw, inflamed tissues. Lubricates and softens dry, hardened parts. Helps reduce swelling, heal cracking, prevent agonizing soreness. So don't suffer needless misery of simple piles. Get Pazo, get real comfort right away. Ask your doctor about it. Suppository form-also tube with perforated pile pipe for easy thorough application.
*Pazo Ointment and Suppositories $(1)$

## GORDON'S MASTITIS REMEDY

for cattle. Safe. Sure. Economical. No fussing with syringes or solutions. Just instill contents of tube in affected quarter.

## $\$ 1.25$ postpaid

W. G. INNERST, Cortland, N. Y.

THE BIRTHPLACE OF OUR VEGETABLES
Potatoes came from far Virginia;
Farsley was sent us from Sardinia;
French beans, low grown on the earth,
To distant India trace their birth;
But scarlet runners, gay and tall,
That climb upon your garden wall-
A cheerful sight to all around-
In South America were found.
The onion traveled here from Spain;
The leek from Switzerland we gain,
Garlic from Sicily obtain.
Spinach in far Syria grows;
Two hundred years ago or more,
Brazil the artichoke sent o'er,
And Southern Europe's sea coast shore
Beet root on us bestows.
When 'Lizabeth was reigning here
Peas came from Holland and were dear.
The south of Europe lays its claim
To beans, but some from Egypt came.
The radishes both thin and stont,
Natives of China are, no doubt;
But turnips, carrots, and sea kale,
With celery so crisp and pale,
Are products of our own fair land;
And cabbages-a goodly tribe
Which abler pens might well describe-
Are also ours, I understand.

AMICUS.
-Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine

COST OF THE IBIBKE
"ris very vain for me to boast
How small a price my Bible cost:
The Day of Judgement will make it clear
'Twas very cheap or very dear.

Auth. Unk.

## POSTAL RATES.-DOMESTIC

July 1, 1952

Donestic rates were omitted from the 1953 Edition as changes uecre betng made which uere not available until after our deadline. These rates are in effect for 1968 as far as we can ascertain.

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

## LETTERS AND POSTAL CARDS. - FIRST CLASS.

Letters and Written and Sealed Matter, 3 cents for each ounce, local and non-iocal, except that drop letters are subject to 2 cents for each ounce when deposited for local dellvery at offices not having letter-carrler service, provided they are not collected or delivered by rural or star-route carriers.
Postcards and Private Malling Cards (not larger than $3^{9}$ is by 5 伯)............. . .
Government Postal Cards, each.

Buslness Reply Cards, 3 cents. Business Reply Envelopes, 4 cents each.

## NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS, - SECOND CLASS.

Entire Newspapers or Magazines containing notice of second class entry when mailed by pubilc unsealed. 2 cents for list two ounces. 1 cent each added ounce. Fourth Class Rate applies when it is lower than second Cliss.

## MERCHANDISE AND MISCELLANEOUS. - THIRD CLASS.

(Limit of weight 8 ounces.)
Merchandise, incomplete coples of newspapers, printed and other mailable matter, unsealed, 2 cents for first two ounces, 1 cent for each additlonal ounce.
Identical pieces of third-class matter may be mailed under permit in buik lots of not less than either 20 pounds or 200 pieces, at the rate of 14 cents a pound, or fraction thereof. In case of circulars, miscellaneous printed matter, and merchandise, 10 cents a pound, or fraction thereof, in the case of books or catslogs having 24 pages or more, seeds, plants, etc., with minimum charge of $1 \frac{1}{5}$ cents a piece in either cise. Appiy to postmaster for permit. The bulk mailing fee is $\$ 10$ per calendar year.
Minimum charge for pieces of odd size or form, 3 cents.
Books, catalogues mailed in packages not exceeding 8 oz. in weight (must be of 24 or more pages and substantially bound, with at least 22 pages printed, seeds, cuttings. bulbs. roots, scions and plants, 2 ounces or fraction 2 cents, each added ounce $1 \%$ cents. Circulars and other miscellaneous printed matter, also merchandise, 2 cents for the first 2 ounces and 1 cent for each additional ounce. Limit eight ounces.
Catalogs and Similar Printed Advertising Mattic, in bound form having 24 or more pages, weighing over 8 ounces but not exceeding 10 pounds.


Exception: 1st or 2nd zone, where shortest regular mail route is 300 miles or more, third class rate applles.
Books: 8 cents for the finst pound or fraction thereof and 4 cents for each additional pound or fraction thereol-24 or more pages permanently bound, not to exceed 70 pounds in weight. May include 1 or 2 pages only incidental advertising.
Library Books : 4 cents for the first pound or fraction thereof and 1 cent for each additional pound or fraction thereof-limit of weight 70 pounds-when sent by public libraries, organizations, or associations not organized for profit for delivery in lst three zones or within state where mailed.

## PARCEL POST. - FOURTH CLASS.

(For Zone consult Post Office)
Everything over 8 ounces, including books and printed matter, except First Class and newspapers and other periodicais entered as Second Class matter mailled by the publishers:-
Weight Limits: 72 lbs . and 100 inches combined length and girth-cxcept between ist Class postoffices (Postmaster has list) where limits are: In zones 1 and $2,40 \mathrm{ibs}$. with 72 inch combined length and girth, other zones 20 lbs. and 72 inch combined length and girth.

|  | LOC.AL | $\begin{aligned} & 1-2 \\ & \text { Up to } \\ & 150 \\ & \text { milies } \end{aligned}$ | 3 150 to 300 miles | 3 $300^{4}$ to 600 miles | $\begin{gathered} 5 \\ 600^{\text {to }} \\ 1000 \\ \text { miles } \end{gathered}$ | ${ }^{6}$ 1400 miles | 1400 to 1800 miles | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & \text { Over } \\ & 1800 \\ & \text { miles } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | \$0.15 | \$0.17 | \$0.17 | 80.19 | \$0.21 | 80.23 | \$0.25 | 80.27 |
| 2 | . 17 | . 20 | . 21 | . 24 | .38 | . 33 | . 48 | . 51 |
| 3 | . 19 | . 22 | . 24 | . 34 | . 42 | . 51 | . 60 | . 69 |
| ${ }_{5}$ | . 20 | . 27 | . 31 | . 38 | . 48 | . 60 | . 71 | . 83 |
| 6 | . 22 | . 29 | 35 | . 43 | . 55 | 70 | . 83 | . 97 |
| 7 | . 23 | . 32 | . 38 | . 48 | . 62 | . 79 | . 94 | 1.11 |
| 8 | . 24 | . 34 | . 42 | . 53 | . 69 | . 88 | 1.06 | 1.25 |
| 9 | . 25 | . 37 | . 45 | . 57 | . 75 | . 97 | 1.17 | 1.39 |
| 10* | . 27 | 39 | 1.49 | . 62 | . 82 | 1.07 | 1.29 | 1.53 |
| 11 | . 28 | . 41 | . 52 | . 67 | . 89 | 1.16 | 1.40 | 1.67 |
| 12 | . 29 | . 44 | . 58 | . 72 | . 96 | 1.25 | 1.52 | 1.81 |
| 13 | . 30 | . 46 | . 59 | . 76 | 1.02 | 1.34 | 1.63 | 1.95 |
| 14 | . 32 | . 49 | . 63 | . 81 | 1.09 | 1.44 | 1.85 | 2.03 |
| 15 | . 33 | . 51 | . 86 | .86 1.10 |  | 1.93 | 2.44 | 2.93 |
| 20 | . 39 | . 63 | $\stackrel{.84}{\text { (Contin }}$ | on P | 98) | 1.95 | 2.4 |  |

## POSTAL RATES (Continued from Page 97) <br> Special classes. - domestic mafl.

Special Dellvery: Flrst Class Mall: Each plece under 2 lbs .-20c; over 2 up to $10-35 \mathrm{c}$ : over 10 ibs - 50 c .
Parcel Post: Up to 2 lbs. 35 c ; over 2 up to $10-45 \mathrm{c}$; over 10 lbs - COc .
Speclal Handilng: Parcel Post only: Up to $2 \mathrm{lbs}-15 \mathrm{c}$; over 2 lbs . up to 10-20c; over $10 \mathrm{lbs} .-25 \mathrm{c}$.
(Thls servicc expedites mail but does not Include speclal dellvery.)
Reglstered Mall : 30c minimum; up to $\$ 5.00$ Indemnlty-40c; over $\$ 5.00$ up to $\$ 25.00-$ 55 c ; over $\$ 25.00$ up to $\$ 50.00-65 \mathrm{c}$; over $\$ 50.00$ up to $\$ 75.00-75 \mathrm{c}$; over $\$ 75.00$ up to $\$ 100.00-85 \mathrm{c}$.
There are special surcharges when declared values exceed indemnities-see lucal Postmaster about these.
Insured Mall: Thlrd and Fourth Class Only: Indemnity up to $\$ 5.00-50$; over $\$ 5.00$ up to $\$ 10.00-10 \mathrm{c}$; over $\$ 10.00$ up to $\$ 25.00-15 \mathrm{c}$; 0 ver $\$ 25.00$ up to $\$ 50.00-20 \mathrm{c}$; over $\$ 50.00$ up to $\$ 100.00-30 \mathrm{c}$.
C.O.D.: Inderanitles up to $\$ 5.00$, registered or not-30c; over $\$ 5.00 \mathrm{up}$ to $\$ 10.00-$ Registered 80 c , Non Reg. 40 c ; over $\$ 10.00$ up to $\$ 25.00-$ Reg. $\$ 1.10$, Non Reg. 60c: over $\$ 25.00$ up to $\$ 50.00-$ Reg. $\$ 1.10$, Non Reg. 70 c ; ovet $\$ 50.00$ up to $\$ 100.00-\mathrm{Reg}$. $\$ 1.40$, Non Reg. 90 c .
Money Orders: Limit for each is One IIundred Doliars. If amount of money order is from 1c to $\$ 5.00$ the fee is 10 c ; from $\$ 5.01$ to $\$ 10.00$ the fee is 15 c ; from $\$ 10.01$ to $\$ 50.00$ the fee is 25 c ; from $\$ 50.01$ to $\$ 100.00$ the lec is 35 c .

## AIR MAIL: On United States Continent

Letters: Six cents per ounce. Postals four cents each.
Alr Mail Parcel Post (Correspondence may be inciuded in package). Wcight IImits and sizes same as Suriace Mail.

ZONES
Weight
8 oz. up to 1 pound
Each added pound

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1,2,3 \\
& \$ 0.60
\end{aligned}
$$

POSTAL RATES.-FOREIGN
Letters.- For the places in the following list the postal rste is 3 cents each ounce or fraction. For all other foreign destinations, 5 cents first ounce and 3 cents each addltional ounce or fraction: Agrentlna, Bolivla, Brazll, Canada, Chile, Colombla, Costa Rlca, Cuba, Domlnican Republlc, Ecuador, Guatemala, Halti, Honduras (Republe), Mexlco, Nlcaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philipplnes, Salvador, El; Spaln and possesslons; Uruguay, Venezuela.
Post Cards.--Single post cards for places enumerated above 2 cents. Single post card for all other foreign destinatlons 3 cents. Maxlmum size $6 \times 4 \frac{1}{3}$ inches, minimum size $4 \times 23 / 4$ inches.
Prlnted Matter. $-13 / 2$ cents ior each two ounces or iraction thereof.
Elght-ounce Merchandlse Packages.-Packages of merchandise weighing 8 ounces or less, for the countries named in the table above, except the Phillppines, 2 cents ior each 2 ounces. Do not seal. Mark-"May be Opened for Inspection."
Small Packets. -Three cents for each 2 ounces, with a minlmum charge of 15 cents per packet. Limit of welght: 2 pounds, 3 ounces. Dimensions: Sime as for letters. (1nquire at main offce or classlfied stations for list of countries whlch accept small packets and mailing instructions.)

## AIR MAIL: U.S. (Outside Continent) AND FOREIGN

A. 6 cents: (Per ounce) Canada, Mexico: Armed Forces or Clvlian personnel with Army or Navy Postoffce addresses Continental United States, Alaska, Canal Zone. Canton island, Guam, Hawail, Puerto Rico, and U. S. Virgin Islands.

Aa. Postals and Post Cards:-4 cents each.
B. 8 cents: Cuba .08- $1 / 2 \mathrm{oz}$.
C. 10 cents: Central and South America. West Indles, British and French Guiana, British Monduras, Surinam and Bermuda. 10-1/2 oz.
D. 15 cents: Great Britain, Europe and other Islands in waters around it, U.S.S.R., Vatican City, Algeria, Egypt, 1celand, Libya, Morocco, Tunis, Turkey .15-1/2 oz.
E. 25 cents: All other localities $.25-1 / 20$ oz.

Weight limit is 4 lbs., 6 oz . exccpt: Canads, 60 lbs .
F. Air-lettcr sheets, 10 conts eacis to any forelgn country, on sale at sll postoffices.

## INTERNATIONAL PARCEL POST BY AIR

Because of the varylng rates and conditions, as well as frequent changes, appilcable to forclign countries, it is important that a qualified postai employee handle parcel post transactions. Weight limits vary from 11 to 44 lbs.

1. Commerclal Papers, Printed Matter, erc., Samples (Unsealed)

## 2. Packages

| From U. S. to: | Flrst 2 oz . | Es. Add'l 2 oz . | First 4 oz . | Ea. Add' 4 oz. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1ingland | \$0.41 | \$0.20 | \$1.00 | \$0.41 |
| France | . 42 | . 21 | 1.22 | . 44 |
| Beiglum | . 42 | . 21 | . 98 | . 43 |
| 1 taly | . 45 | . 24 | 1.08 | . 50 |
| Sweden | . 45 | . 24 | . 85 | . 49 |
| Egypt | . 52 | . 31 | 1.35 | . 64 |

## WINTER LIGHTNING

Laconia, N.H. (AP)
Dec. 21, 1951
Tuesday night Alvin Davis, 36 , of Laconia, during the height of a blinding snowstorm, was guiding his two-wheel plow along his driveway.

Suddenly there was a blinding flash of lightning and a roaring peal of thunder.

Davis fell to the ground, unconscious.

His son, Richard, 13, said his father asked for a glass of water and then slumped to the ground.

Ricbard called his mother and the two rubbed snow on the unconsclous man until he regained consciousness.

At the town meeting held in Lynn, Mass., week before last, a resolution to introduce music into the town schools was rejected; also a resolution to petition for a city charter.-

March 29, 1847
The antiquity of the husbandman's art is not to be contested by any other. The first three men in the world, were a gardener, a ploughman, and a grazier; and if any man object that a second of these was a murderer, I desire he would consider, that as soon as he was so, he quitted our profession, and turned builder-
"God the first garden made, and the first city Cain." 1824

## Start NYLON Club in Your Neighborhood



MAKEBIG MONEY FULL Or SPARE TIME! WYLONS GUARANTEED
9 MONTHS Conchevolet HOSE FOR
OWN USE
Sentivithoutin

MEN and WOMEN! Start a Wil-knit NYLON Club. Friends and neighbors give you orders for beautiful NYLONS -THEN, as members of your club, depending on quantity, they get new Nylons absolutely FREE, if their hose wear out, run, or even snag-from any cause whatever-within NINE MONTHS. Many have made exceptional earnings of $\$ 50.00$ to $\$ 60.00$ the first week-and morel I can also arrange to have a new Chevrolet delivered to you by your local dealer as a bonus-so you can drive around to cali on your Club Members. Just send me your name on a postal card sol can send you all this money-making information . - absolutely FREE. Please send your hose size. Do it NOW! Just mail posteard to me. L. Lowell Wilkin, WIL-KNIT HOSIERY CO., A-12211 Midway, Greenfield, Ohio

The "house out back" calling! Activ0 can cure it of unpleasantness. Just sprinkle over waste. Odors reduced or eliminated. Waste converted into ash-like fertilizer-humus. $\$ 2.59$ size good for many months' treatment. . . . Helpful, too in septic tanks and cesspools. . . . ActivO also amazingly useful for making compost, activating soils and lawns, feeding potted plants,
 growing mushrooms, etc. . . . for many FARMING and GARDENING uses. Send for complete free details. Liberal-

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  | quantity size for 3 tons compost or energizing and CONDITIONING $10,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. soils, mulches, etc., only $\$ 6.99$. Sizes at dealers, $\$ 1.00$ and up. Time to use Activ0 now. Get it today !

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

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

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

Opposite the times given on the left hand calendar pages (12-34) for each day in the year for the Rising and Setting of the Sun, Moon and Planets you will find a capitalised letter of the alphabet. Turning to pages 104 and 105 you will find columns for cach of these letters as well as number of cities listed. If you live in one of those cities, simply read off the minus or plus number of minutes in the column under the alphabetical letter and correct the times given on pages 12-34. If your city is not listed, enter the corrections table on pages 104 and 105 in that section, the longitude of which is nearest your town's and, using your town's latitude, interpolate between the corrections shown for various latitudes for figures to insert in Columns A to $Q$ for your town in the space below.

Modify these figures by four minutes for each degree of difference of longitude between the longitude of your town and the longitude of the table chosen as nearest it. Add this modification if your town's longitude is greater than the table's longitude, subtract it if it is lesser.

The net figures resulting from this modification will be those to use in correcting the Almanac figures for Boston to give the standard times for your town. The figure for insertion in the Moon column (3) is derived by interpolating between longitudes to fit the longitude of your town. For examples, see next page.

|  | A m | B | C <br> m | D | E m | F m | G | H m | I | J | K m | L | M m | N m | O | P | Q | 3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| YOUR TOWN Lat. Lo. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## HOW TIMES ARE CONVERTED FOR YOUR TOWN

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

BOSTON
Sunrise
Key Letter

IIOUSTON, TEXAS
Sunrise (Boston) 5.10 A.M.E.S.T. Correction (Column G. page 105) $\quad+: 49$ Sunrise (Houston) 5:59 A.M.C.S.T.

Sunset
Key letter

6:22 P.M.E.S.T. K

6:22 P.M.E.S.T. Correction (Column K, page 105) $+: 24$

Sun Fast. The column headed "Sun Fast" is of primary use to sundial enthusiasts. The figures therein tell how fast on each day the time indicated by a properly adjusted and graduated sundial will be of the time indicated by a clock. On April 11 sun time in Boston will be 15 minutes Fast of Eastern Standard Time. The time indicated by a sundial located elsewhere than in Boston is converted to clock time by applying two corrections, the "Sun Fast" correction for Boston and that for the locality given in Column I of the table on page 104 or 105.

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

BOSTON
Length of day
13 h 12 m
(From calendar
page 18, April 11.)

HOUSTON, TEXAS
Sunset (Boston) 6:46 P.M.
Sunrise (Boston) 5:59 A.M.
Length of Day
12 h 47 m

Moonrise and Moonset. The procedure for finding the times of moonrise and moonset follows that for finding those of sunrise and sunset except that the constant additional correction taken from Column 1 on pages 104,105 must be applied.

BOSTON
Moonrise
Kiey letter

## HOUSTON

Moonrise (Boston) 3:43 A.M.
Correction (Col-
umn J, page 105) $+: 30$
Correotion (Col-
umn D.page 105) $+: 04$
Moonrise (Houston) 4:17 A.M.,C.S T.

April 11
Page 18

Moonrise (Boston) 3:43 A.M. Correction (Column J, page 105) $+: 30$
3:43 A.M., E.S.T. Correotion (Column D. page 105) $+: 04$ Moonrise (Houston) 4:17 A.M.,C.S T.

Moon Souths. The time the moon souths in ${ }^{\circ}$ Boston is converted to the time it is due south in a locality other than Boston by applying the appropriate corrections from Columns I and 3 on page 104.

## BOSTON

Moon souths
9:45 A.M., E.S.T.

April 11
Page 18

## HOUSTON

Moon souths (Boston) 9:45 A.M. Correction (Col-

$$
\text { umn I, page 105) }+: 37
$$

Correction (Column 3i, page 105) $+: 04$

Moon souths (Houston) 10:26 A.M.C.S.T.
The other information concerning the Moon contaned on the left hand Almanac pages applies without correction throughout the United States.

Risings and Settings of the Planets. The times of the rising and setting of the naked eye Planets with the exception of Meroury are given for Boston in the table on page 5. The procedure for converting these times to those of other localities follows that for converting the times of sunrise and sunset given on page 100.

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

BOSTON
(Latitude $42^{\circ} 22^{\prime}$ N.)
Sunrise
Subtract length of
twilight (Column twilight (Columa 4 of table)
Dawn breaks
Sunset
Add length of twilight

Dark descends

April 11
HOUSTON, TEXAS (Latitude $\left.28^{\circ} 51^{\prime} \mathrm{N}.\right)$
Sunrise
Subtract length of

| Subtract length of twilight (Column 4 of table) | 1:23 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Dawn breaks | 4:36 A.M.C.S.T. |
| Sunset | 6:46 P.M. |
| Add length of twilight | 1:23 |
| Dark descends | 8:09 P.M. |

## LENGTH OF TWLLIGHT

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

| Latitude | $\begin{gathered} 25^{\circ} \mathrm{N} \\ \text { to } \\ 30^{\circ} \mathrm{N} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 31^{\circ} \mathrm{N} \\ \text { to } \\ 36^{\circ} \mathrm{N} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 37^{\circ} \mathrm{N} \\ \text { to } \\ 42^{\circ} \mathrm{N} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 43^{\circ} \mathrm{N} \\ \text { to } \\ 47^{\circ} \mathrm{N} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 48^{\circ} \mathrm{N} \\ \text { to } \\ 49^{\circ} \mathrm{N} \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m |
| Jan. 1 to Apr. 11 | 120 | 126 | 133 | 142 | 150 |
| Apr. 11 to May 3 | 123 | 128 | 139 | 151 | 204 |
| May 3 to May 15 | 126 | 134 | 147 | 202 | 222 |
| May 15 to May 26 | 129 | 138 | 152 | 213 | 242 |
| May 26 to July 23 | 132 | 143 | 159 | 227 | 212 |
| July 23 to Aug. 4 | 129 | 138 | 152 | 213 | 242 |
| Aug. 4 to Aug. 15 | 126 | 134 | 147 | 202 | 222 |
| Aug. 15 to Sept. 6 | 123 | 128 | 139 | 151 | 204 |
| Sept. 6 to Dec. 31 | 120 | 126 | 133 | 142 | 150 |

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

This table, and the accompanying remarks, are the result of many years' actual olservation, 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 Almanae and was widely used before the advent of the Weather Bureau.

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

WEATHER TABLE FOR ANYWHERE

| Moon | Time of Change |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | From Midnight to 2 A.M. |
|  | From 2A.M. to 4 A.M. |
|  | From 4 A.M. to 6 A.M. |
|  | From 6 A.M. to 8 A.M. |
|  | From 8 A.M. to 10 A.M. |
|  | Fron 10 A.M. to Noon |
|  | From Noon to 2 P.M. |
|  | From 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. |
|  | From 4 P.M. to 6 P.M. |
|  | Fronı 6 P.M. to S I'.M. |
|  | From 8 P.M. to 10 P.M. |
|  | From 10 P.M. to Midnight |


| In Summer | In Winter |
| :---: | :---: |
| Fair | Hard frost, unleas wind be S. or W. |
| Cold, with frequent showers | Snow and stormy |
| Rain | Rain |
| Wind and Rain | Stormy |
| Changeable | Cold Rain if wind be W.; Snow if E. |
| Frequent Showers | Cold \& high wind. |
| Very rainy | Snow or rain. |
| Changeable | Fair \& mild. |
| Fair | Fair. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fair-if wind } \\ & \text { N.W. Rain - if } \\ & \text { S. or S.W. } \end{aligned}$ | Fair \& frosty if wind N. or <br> N.F.: Rain or snow if wind <br> S. or S.W. |
| Same as from 6 P.M. to 8 P.M. |  |
| Fair | Fair \& frosty. |

Observations. - 1. The nearer the moon's changes, first quarter, full, and last quarter are to midnight, the fairer will it be during the ncxt 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 ton in the forenoon to two in the afternoon. These observations refer principally to the summer, though they affect spring and autumn nearly in the same ratio.
5. The moon's change, first quarter, full and last quarter, happening during six of the afternoon hours, i.e., from four to ten, may be followed by fair weather; but this is mostly dependent on the wind, as is noted in the table.
6. Though the weather, from a variety of irregular causes, is more uncertain in the latter part of autumn, the whole of winter, and the beginning of spring, yet, in the main, the above observations will apply to those periods also.
7. To prognosticate correctly, especially in those cases where the $u$ ind is concerned, the observer should be within sight of a good vane, where the four eardinal points of the heavens are correctly placed.

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

## TO THE WEATHER-WISE

Dr. Foster, of Bruges, who is well known as a meteorologist, declares that, by journals of the weather kent by his grandfather, father, and himself, eyer since 1767, to the present tines, whenever the new noon has falten on a saiurday, the follouring twenty days have been wet and uindy, in nincteen cases out of twenty.

## TIDE CORRECTIONS

To obtain the time and height of high water at any place, apply the differences in accordance with the sign given to the daily predictions for Boston (Commonwealth Pier). Where a value in the "height difference" colurna is preceded by an*, the height at Boston should be multiplied by this ratio.

| Time <br> Difference h.m. | Height Difference Ft. | Time Difference h.m. | Height Difference $F$ t. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MAINE |  | PENNSYLVANIA |  |
| Augusta . . . . +350 | *0.4 | Philadelphia . . . +2 29 | *0.5 |
| Bangor . . . . - 000 | +3.6 | DELAWARE |  |
| Bar Harbor . . -0 33 | +1.1 | Rehoboth . . . -3 37 | * 0.4 |
| Boothbay Harbor . -0 20 | $-0.8$ | MARYLAND ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| Eastport . . . - 02 S | *1.9 | Martland |  |
| Old Orchard . . - 010 | $-0.7$ | Baltimore Ocean City : . - 425 | *0.1 |
| Portland . . . -0 10 | $-0.6$ | Ocean City - - -3 57 | *0. 4 |
| Stonington . . -0 30 | +0.2 | DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA |  |
| NHTV HAMPSHIRE |  | Washington . . . -3 08 | *0.3 |
| Hampton . . +015 | $-1.2$ | VIRGINIA |  |
| MASSACHUSETTS |  | Norfolk . . . . . -1 54 | *0.3 |
| Fall River . . . . -3 16 | *0.5 | Virginia Beach . . -3 14 | *0.3 |
| Falmouth . . . - 040 | *1.1 | NORTH CAROLINA |  |
| Hyannisport . . . +045 | *0.3 | Beaufort . . 259 | *0.3 |
| Lynn . . . +0 05 | -0.2 | Carolina Beach . - -3 30 | *0.4 |
| Nlarblehead . . . -0 05 | -0.3 | SOUTH CAROLINA |  |
| Marion . . . -3 16 | * 0.4 | SOUTH CAROLINA |  |
| Monument Beach . -3 06 | *0.4 | Myrtle Beach. . . -3 45 | *0.5 |
| Nantasket . . . +0 10 | +0.1 | Charleston . . . -3 15 | *0.5 |
| Nantucket . . . . +050 | *0.3 | GEORGIA |  |
| New Bedford . . . -3 21 | *0.4 | St. Simon's Island -2 51 | *0.7 |
| Oak Bluffs . . . . +0 05 | *0.2 | Savannah . . - 240 | *0.8 |
| Onset . . . . . -3 06 | *0. 5 | Tybee Beach . . . -3 26 | *0.8 |
| Plymouth . . . . 000 | +0.1 | FLORIDA |  |
| Provinçetown . . +015 | -0.3 | Daytona . . . -320 | *0.4 |
| Scituate . . . . . -0 05 | -0.5 | Fort Lauderdale . -2 15 | *0.3 |
| Wellfleet . . . +020 | +0.6 | Jacksonville . . -0 40 | *0.1 |
| Woods Hole . . -301 | *0.2 | Miami . . . . -3 00 | *0.3 |
| RHODE ISLAND |  | Palm Beach . . -3 20 | *0.3 |
| Block Island . . . -3 21 | *0.3 | Port Everslades : -2 15 | *0.3 |
| Narragansett Pier -3 31 | *0.4 | St. Augustine . - 220 | *0.5 |
| Newport . . . -3 31 | *0. 4 | St. Petersburg . $+3,58$ | *0.2 |
| Providence . . . -3 11 | *0.5 | WASHINGTON |  |
| Watch Hill . . -2 06 | *0.3 | llwaco . . . +144 | -3.5 |
| CONNECTICUT |  | Port Townsend . . +5 04 | *0.5 |
| I,ong lsland Sound -0 02 | *0.7 | Seattle . . . . +537 | -2.0 |
| New London . . - 147 | *0.3 |  |  |
| NEW YORİ - 300 |  |  | -3.3 |
| Coney Island . - -300 | *0.5 | Cape Arago : . ${ }^{\text {a }}$. +119 | -4.8 |
| Lrong Beach sond -3 57 | *0.5 | Yaquina Head : +1 12 | -3.7 |
| New York City . -2 50 | *0.5 | CALIFORNIA |  |
| Ocean Beach . . . -3 57 | *0.4 | Catalina Island . . -1 33 | -5.9 |
| Southampton . - 322 | *0.3 | Crescent City . . +056 | -5.0 |
| NEW JERSEY |  | Eureka . . . . +1 20 | -5.0 |
| Atlantic City . . -3 57 | *0. 5 | Long Beach . . - 137 | -5.5 |
| Bayside . . . . -0 24 | *0.6 | Monterey $\quad$ - - 003 | *0.4 |
| Cape May . . . -3 37 | *0.5 | Point Mendocino . +024 | *0.4 |
| Ocean City . . -3 17 | *0.4 | San Diego. . . -1 35 | *0.9 |
| Seabright -344 |  | San Francisco - +0 59 | *0.4 |
| to Park . . . -3 44 | *0.5 | Santa Barbara . . Santa Cruz S | *0.4 |

Example: The figures for Full Sea in Columns 11 and 12 of the left hand Almanac pages 12-34 are the times of high tide at Commonwealth Pier in Boston Harbor. The heights of these tides are given on the right hand pages 13-35. The heights are reckoned from Mean Low Watcr: cach day has a set of figures-upper for the morning-and lower for the evening. Slacc Gulf ports are not beset with the tidal problems of ports on the open ocean, the conversion of the times of the tides at Boston to those of Mlami ls given by way of illustration.

## See page 18 , column 11.

BOSTON
.High Tide (from page 18) 1.00 P.M.E.S.T. April 16

Height (from page 19) 8.5 feet

| MIAMI |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Hlgh tide (Boston) | 1.00 P.M. |
| Correction above | -3.00 |
| High tide (Miaml) | 10.0 A.M.E.S.T. |
| Height (Miami) | 2.6 feet |

Height (Miami) 2.6 feet




 1111
















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Cities. TIME OF PEACE ON EARTH.

## GLOSSARY OF ASTRONOMICAL TERMS, ETC.

An. Ecl. . . . sce Eolipso, Annular.
Aph.-Aphelion... Planet revolving abnut Sun reaches point in its orbit farthest away from the Sun.
Apo. Apogee... Moon reaches point in its orbit farthest from Earth.
Appulse .. if during eclipse Moon passes only through the penumbra.
Aspect. . . description of the relative position of two or inore bodies in the solar systcm. These are described by sizns, etc., on the oalendar pages thus 0 on 4 , etc. By consulting the meining of the signs and, aspects on page 11, you will arrive at the meaning for the "sign language" used on pages 12-35., viz., Conjunction ( $\oint$ ) of Mars ( $(\mathbf{)}$ ) and the Jupiter ( 4 ) occurs on this day. (See par. 2, page 11.)
Conj. - conjunctlon. . . moment of closest approach to each other of any two heavenly bodies.
conscr. . . . consecrated.
declinatlon (see top left hand calendar pages) . . measure of angular distance any celestial object lies perpenlicularly nurth or south of celestial equator. Exaotly analogous to terrestrial latitude. OFA gives declination at time each day the Sun is due South.
Dominlcal Letter . . . used in reckoning civil calendars.
Eclipse . . . oonjunction or opposition of sun and moon occurs with moon at or near a node.
Eclipse, annular . . . when sunlight shows around the Moon during the eclipso.
Ecllpse, lunar . . opposition of Sun and Moon with noon at or near node.
Eclipse, solar . . . conjunction of Sun and Moon with Moon at or near nodi.
Ecliptic. . that circle in which the plane of the orbit of the Earth about the Sun would if extended cut the celestial sphere - or the apparent path of the Sun in the sky in a year due to the Earth's revolution about the Sun each year.
E1. - elongatlon . . . apparent angular distance of a member of the solar system from the Sun as seen from the Earth.
Epact . . . used in reckoning ecclesiastical calendars, age of calendar moon Jan. 1.
Eq. . . . equator.
Equinox, autumnal . . . Sun passes from northern to southern hemisphere. Fall.
Equlnox, vernal . . . sun passes from southern to northern hemisphere. Spring.
E.S.T. . . . Eastern Standard Time.

Full Sea (ilorn and Eve) . . the time the tide is high in the morning and in the evening at Commonwealth Pier, Boston. A eorrection table in the OFA also adjusts this time for other places. (See page 100.)
Gr. El. ... greatest elongation.
Geocentrlc ... measure of celestial longitude and latitude when observer is at center of the Earth.
Golden Number . . . used in reckoning civil calendars.
Hellocentrlc . . . measure of celestial longitude and latitude when observer is at center of the Sun.
Inf. - Inferior. . . Inferior conjunction is when the Planet is between the Sun and the Earth.
Jullan Perlod. . . First year was 4713 B.C. Its length is 7980 years.
Key . . . columns of letters narked thus refer to correction table on page 103-107 so that the times given may be adjusted to localities other than Boston.
Lat. - latitude.
Moon's Age ... average time elapsing between new moons (max. 291/2 days). Calculated when Moon is due South.
(D) First Quarter . . moon in quadrature East or one half of the side of the moon toward the earth is illuminated.
(O) Full $\times$ toon . . moon reaches opposition.
(C) Last Quarter ... moon in quadrature West.
(1) New Moon . . . Sun and Mon in conjunction.

Moon's Phases . . Aspects of Moon and Sun.
Moon's Place . . . imoon's position in the Zodiac when due South or which "sign" it is in. See page 11 -par. 3.
Moon Rise aud Set . . . as used in the OFA apply only to risings and settings between sunset and sunrise . . . or during the night.
Moon Runs IIigh or Low . . . day of month Moon Souths highest or lowest above the horizon.
Moon Souths : . . Moon exactly above South point of observer's horizon.
Node . . . when a Planet or Moon in its motion crosses the ecliptic.
Node, Ascending . . . Planet or Moon crosses ecliptic from South to North.
Node, Descendlng . . . Planet or Moon crosses ecliptic from North to South.
Occultations . . . eclipses of Stars by the Moon.
Opposition . . time when Sun, and Moon or Planet appear on opposite sides of the sky (elonzation 180 derrees).
O.S. - Old Style . . was when calendar was eleven days "out of whack." In September, 1752 , the 3rd was reckoned as the 14th, to make present calendar. Penumbra . . concentric area of partial sha low around the umbra.
Peri. - Perigee . . . Moon reaches point in its orbit closest to Earth.

## GLOSSARY (Continued)

Peri. - Perihehon . . . Planet revolving about the Sun reaches point in its orbit closest to Sur
Quadrature.. Moon or Planet lies a quarter turn of the sky from the Sun.
R.A. - Rifht Ascension . . . the measure Eastward along the oelestial equator af may casial body from the rernal equinox to the point where the circle whiah passes through the object parpendicular to the celestial equator intersects the latter.
Rain . . . drops large enough to splatter on the old man's bald head.
Raman Indiction . . . used in reckoning ecclosiastical calendars.
Snow . . . when a cat's tracks are visible on the barn roof.
Solar Cycle . . . used in reckoning civil calendars.
Solstice, Summer . . . point at which the Sun is farthest north of the celestial equator, passing overhead on the Tropic of Cancer. Beginning of Summer.
Solstice, Winter . . . limit of Sun's journey south of the celestial equator, passing overhead on the Tropics of Capricorn. Beginning of Winter.
Star, Evening . . . above horizon at Sunset.
Star, Morning . . . above horizon at Sunrise.
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 cyes 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 a ppear at the Zenith-or the Sun is appr. 18 degrees below the horizon.
Umbra . . . deep shadow through which the Moon passes during eolipse.
Underground Moon . . . one which changes its phases between 12 M . and 1 A.M.
Weather Indications . . . in italics on the right hand calendar pages indicate the weather over, as a rule, three or four days time as shown by the spread of the words down the page.
Zenith . . . point in heavens directly over observer's head.
Zodiac... sisteen degree sky road outside of which moon and planets never wander. It is divided into twelve equal divisions called the Signs of the Zodiac. and forms much of the basis of some astrology - and superstition. See page 11 - par. 3 end page 37.

## ANSWERS TO WORD CHARADES ON PAGE 80

## 1. Bayonet

2. Civil
3. Fire-lock
4. Man-kind
5. Rattlesnake
6. Con-tent
7. Level
8. Latin
9. Penmanship 10. Grandson 11. Semi-circle
10. Penmanship
11. Telegram
12. Ramrod
13. Worsted
14. Skylark

ANSWERS TO OLD-FASHIONED PUZZLES ON PAGE 82

## Conandrams

1. The post-man. 2. A conundrum. 3. Author-ship. 4. A cast-anet. 5 . With a 3 -foot rule. 6. The fin-is.

## Riddes

1. Hose. 2. Postage stamps.

## Problems

1. Six rings. 2. Twenty-four rods. 3. Five feet.

## Anagrams

1. Bless-ing. 2. Nomad. 3. March-Charm. 4. Melons-Lemons-Solemn.

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## Cypher Contest Winners

Winners of the contest announced page 110 of the 1952 OFA were Lavina Thomas, Oakland, Mainc (1st), Rita Huff, No. Edgewood, Maine (2nd), Doris Gallant, Searsport, Mainc (3rd). It took an eniarging glass to see the key was 39-32 which referred to Page 39, line 32.
For this year, thic money goes (1st, $\$ 25.00-2$ nd, $815.00-3 \mathrm{rd}, \$ 5.00$ ) for the best one line rhyme to the solution of Cypier 72-2-2. Contest cioses Aug. 15 . 1953. No entrles returned. all become property of Yankee, inc. Case of tie place money lumped and divided. Staff of YANKEE final judge. Winners announced 1954 OFA. Address Cypher Contest. Yankec, Inc., Dublln, N. H.

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VANISHING AMERICAN
For the first time in history, horse popuiation of the USA has dropped below the five millon mark. Old Dobbln here In Scollay Square, Boston, seems unconcerned.


## CATERPILLAR THREAT.

E. J. Courteau, Range Editor of the Hibblng, Minnesota Dally Tribune, reported an invaston durfing the Spring of 1952 of trilions upon trililons of forest tent caterpiliars upon his state. Foliage was stripped from every tree in a 13 millon acre area. Garden stuffs, bushes, fruit trees-all went. Enemy parasites keep the worm back except for once about every 15 to 17 years when the caterpiliars outbreed them. Just before ending its life as a worm the caterpillar drops to the ground and starts a "march" in search of a piace to pupatc. In Minnesota this year, this "mareh" covered highways, railway tracks, interior and exterior house walls-and walks. The worms had to he shovelled and scooped away-cremated-for puhlic safety and interest.

In the East, the problem is not as serious-but well could be. Minnesotans confess that local offcials and residents, maintained the same do-nothing attitude about these pests

one now finds in the East. The caterplliar nulsance should be done away with before it is too late. In the meanwhile, America's great wheat belt brought forth in 1952 the greatest crop in history to push insect threats farther and farther into the hinterland. Photo above by Bob Taylor shows worker opening the flood gate of his truck so that the wheat from the flelds is joined to huge reserves. (Telephoto of Eastern tent caterpillars by R.S.)


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    All the rest have thirty-one,
    Without a blessed gleam of sun; And li any of them had two and thirty They'd be just as wet and twice as dirty. Old Maine Weather Verse

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